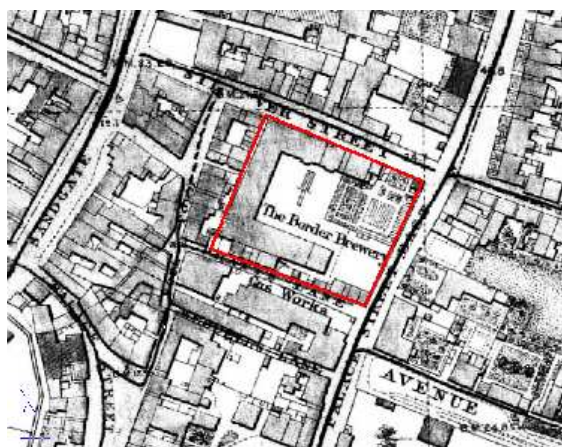


Blackburn & Price Garage, Berwick-Upon- Tweed, Northumberland



Archaeological Evaluation



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SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at a site located at Blackburn and Price Garage, Silver Street, Berwick-Upon-Tweed (grid reference NT 999 526). The garage buildings had formally been those of the Border Brewery. The site covers *c* 0.3ha, and is bounded by Silver Street to the north, Palace Street East to the east, Oil Mill Lane to the south and properties fronting Foul Ford to the west. In total, three evaluation trial trenches ranging between 15m to 20m were excavated by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in February 2007.

Prior to the evaluation, a planning application had been submitted for the demolition of much of the existing buildings and the construction of a residential scheme. An archaeological desk-based assessment had previously been undertaken in support of the planning application (CgMs 2005).

The evaluation detected buried archaeological remains in all three trenches positioned to gauge the potential adverse impact of the development. The remains were generally preserved from a depth of 0.3m below the present ground level and, in at least two of the trenches (Trench 2 and 3), were seen to continue to depths exceeding 2.14m and 1.65m respectively. The remains comprised make-up deposits, cobbled surfaces, elements of stone structures and the deposits associated with them. There were several successive phases of activity in Trenches 2 and 3, probably domestic habitation predating the brewery and extending from the medieval to the post-medieval periods. Trench 1 detected several phases of post-medieval activity, probably related to the brewery, although the earliest phase may pre-date this.

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The evaluation was undertaken by Jeremy Bradley aided by Rebekah Pressler. The report was written by Jeremy Bradley, and Anne Stewardson and Christina Robinson produced the illustrations. The finds report was written by Jeremy Bradley and Chris Howard Davis, the animal bone by Andrew Bates and the fish bone by Stephen Rowland. The palaeoenvironmental samples were assessed by Sandra Bonsall and Elizabeth Huckerby. The project was managed by Fraser Brown, who, with Alan Lupton, edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 The site is located within the Berwick-Upon-Tweed conservation area. Whilst there are no conservation area policies that are directly related to archaeology, the original designation will have taken the archaeological importance of Berwick into account. In order to comply with PPG16, Northumberland County Council and Berwick District Council archaeological policies, an archaeological evaluation of the site at Blackburn & Price Garage, Silver Street, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, Northumberland was required in advance of development.
- 1.1.2 Prior to the evaluation, a planning application had been submitted for the demolition of much of the existing buildings and the construction of a residential scheme. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in support of the planning application (CgMs 2005). Following this, the Assistant Northumberland County Archaeologist requested the evaluation to provide further information regarding the archaeological implications of the proposed development. As the majority of the site is occupied by the existing garage, the evaluation focussed on the Palace Street East, Silver Street and Oil Mill Lane frontages, as well as an area in the central part of the plot, where the footprint of the proposed scheme lies beyond the footprint of the existing buildings.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The site is located at Blackburn and Price Garage, Silver Street, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, at grid reference NT 999 526. It covers *c* 0.3ha, and is bounded by Silver Street to the north, Palace Street East to the east, Oil Mill Lane to the south and properties fronting Foul Ford to the west (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The site is flat and lies at *c* 9m OD. In the immediate area of the site the land rises gently to the north. The town wall forms the eastern boundary of the site, the top of which overlooks the site at *c* 9.5m OD. The underlying geology is Scremerston Coal Group.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been previously undertaken (CgMs 2005), during which an examination was made of evidence held in the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Berwick-Upon-Tweed Record Office and the Northumberland County Record Office. The following archaeological and historical background has been extracted from the desk-based assessment; the bibliographic references consulted in compiling this are given towards the end of this report (*Section 9*). Cartographic evidence was consulted as part of the desk-based study; a full list of the sources used is

given in the bibliography, although only a selection of those most relevant to the evaluations have been reproduced as figures in this report.

Prehistoric	
Palaeolithic	450,000 BC to 12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 BC to 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4000 BC to 1800 BC
Bronze Age	1800 BC to 600 BC
Iron Age	600 to AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 to AD 410
Saxon/early medieval	AD 410 to AD 1066
medieval	AD 1066 to AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1486 to present

Table 1: Chronology used in this report

- 1.3.2 Examination of data in the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and various published sources indicates that Berwick-Upon-Tweed as a whole is considered to be of high archaeological importance and that any development site within the medieval and Elizabethan town has the potential to contain archaeological remains which are likely to be well-preserved.
- 1.3.3 **Prehistoric:** there is no evidence for prehistoric settlement or activity within Berwick-Upon-Tweed. Therefore, the site is considered to have low potential for prehistoric remains.
- 1.3.4 **Roman:** as with the prehistoric period, there is no evidence that Berwick-Upon-Tweed has Roman origins. However, some sort of Roman activity has been indicated by discovery of a quern in 1855 less than 1km to the west of the study site (SMR NT 95 SE 25). It is not thought that this artefact was found *in situ*.
- 1.3.5 Although there is no direct evidence for Roman settlement, the area around Berwick and Tweedmouth has some potential for as yet unrecorded remains. It has been assumed that there may have been a fort or a naval port on the south bank of the river and furthermore, the Roman road known as the Devil's Causeway crosses the River Tweed to the west of Berwick. However, there is little to suggest settlement at Berwick itself until the late first millennium. The study site is therefore considered to have low potential for Roman archaeological remains.
- 1.3.6 **Saxon - early medieval:** the earliest reference to Berwick-Upon-Tweed is in the Charter of Edgar, King of Scots, dated to 1095. There are later records that refer to earlier events at Berwick, such as the visit of a Pictish king in 872 and as the place where the Danes invaded in 867. These references are sketchy and consequently, not much weight should be attached to them. However, they imply that Berwick may have ninth century origins. If so, there is no known archaeological evidence for this.
- 1.3.7 Berwick-Upon-Tweed began to develop in earnest following the Battle of Carham in 1018, after which the Scottish King, Malcolm II, made the River Tweed the southern boundary of the kingdom. Following this, Berwick

became a strategically important settlement and its subsequent history is a reflection of its role as a frontier stronghold. It was to be fought over by the Scottish and English for hundreds of years with its current form being a reflection of this strategic importance and the military structures that were constructed during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

- 1.3.8 The location of the early settlement is unknown. Its core probably lay north of the study site, in the area of Holy Trinity church, The Barracks, Wallace Green and Upper Church Street. There is no known archaeological evidence for this settlement, however, there has been relatively little archaeological investigation in Berwick and consequently this is more of a product of lack of excavation than a true absence. Although the core of the settlement lay to the north of the study site, as its form and extent are unknown, it is possible that peripheral elements may extend southward into the site. Therefore, the site is considered to have medium/low potential for early-medieval remains.
- 1.3.9 **Medieval:** the history of medieval Berwick can be split into two periods, a period of apparent stability, peace and prosperity, and a period of military occupation, fortification, siege, destruction and the attendant decline in the town's former prosperity.
- 1.3.10 By 1124, just before the accession of David I, Berwick was bestowed royal burgh status. This is a measure of both the town's strategic importance and its wealth. Berwick became the focal point in the international wool trade and its success can be seen in the fact there were 15 religious houses in the town by the thirteenth century. These religious houses played a central role in the wool trade both within the town and in Berwick's hinterland. It is possible that one of these houses was located within or immediately adjacent to the study site. The town would have been densely populated during this time with the core of the town being to the north and west of the site. However, the study site was well within the medieval town. Berwick's prosperity is witnessed in the tax dues paid into the Scottish Exchequer, which by the end of Alexander II reign (1286) amounted to £2190 per year.
- 1.3.11 There is scant archaeological evidence for this period of prosperity. However, as stated above, relatively little archaeological excavation has been undertaken within the town. It is, therefore, more of a case of not found rather than not surviving. Having said that, a small excavation on the opposite corner of Oil Mill Lane and Palace Green East from the study site, revealed a stone walled building which was possibly used for food storage dating to the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. This building appears to have been destroyed by fire as it was overlain by a layer of charcoal and ash. Unfortunately the excavation trench was too small to fully establish the form and function of this building. The use of stonewalls instead of wood, however, could be an indication of the wealth within the town.
- 1.3.12 This period of prosperity was brought to an end in 1296 when the town was sacked by the English King, Edward I. Alexander III died in 1286 after which his granddaughter and heir, Margaret the Maid of Norway, died in 1290, leaving no heir to the Scottish throne. Edward I presided over the succession process on the understanding that he was the 'Lord Paramount over Scotland'.

Many of the hearings between the rivals for the crown and Edward I took place in a vacant premises of Dominican Friars close to the castle in Berwick and this was where John Balliol was proclaimed king in 1292. It is therefore, perhaps ironic that it was Berwick that took the full force of Edward I's vengeance when John Balliol allied Scotland with France in 1296, with whom the English were at war with. On the 30th March 1296, Edward I's army sacked Berwick during which most of the town was burnt down and somewhere between 7,500 and 15,000 of the population were killed.

- 1.3.13 Berwick-Upon-Tweed changed hands between the English and Scots 14 times before the English successfully recaptured and held the town in 1482. This effectively reduced Berwick to a garrison town. The wool trade collapsed as connections with the wool producing hinterland were severed and trading became impossible due to the insecurity generated by endemic warfare between the English and Scots. During this period the defences became seriously dilapidated and the town became a shadow of its former self. The extent of the destruction during these sieges and attacks is illustrated by the fact that after the siege by the English in 1481/2 over 120 houses had to be built.
- 1.3.14 Not much is known about the form of the town at this time except that the modern street pattern is probably a reasonable reflection of the medieval pattern. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the study site was occupied during this time. The investigation of the opposite corner of Oil Mill Lane and Palace Street East failed to reveal any remains later than the thirteenth century, an implication of which is that it was destroyed by the English and left unoccupied thereafter. However, the investigation was very small scale and therefore may have missed any later deposits that may be present.
- 1.3.15 Within the vicinity of the study site, a Carmelite Friary was located on the eastern side of Palace Green (SMR NT 95 SE 27). The Friary was founded in 1270 and local tradition locates it close to or incorporating the Governor's House in Palace Street East. In 2001, Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an evaluation of the site which Governor's Garden on the corner of The Avenue and Palace Green East which revealed the remains of series of sixteenth century or earlier buildings and cobbled surfaces. Due to health and safety considerations it was not possible to fully investigate any earlier remains below the sixteenth century structures. However, limited investigation revealed a number of walls and further cobbled surfaces of medieval date, which may be associated with the Carmelite Friary. The preservation of the remains was very good.
- 1.3.16 A recent investigation on Woolmarket (*c* 160m to the north) revealed the remains of medieval buildings and deposits 0.3m below present ground level. Stone foundations rested on the foundations of an earlier, probably medieval building and a number of pits and post-holes and a series of ground and floor levels were recorded to a depth of 1m below ground level where a flagged surface prevented further excavation. The pottery recovered was thirteenth or fourteenth century in date. Boreholes revealed a further 1m of pre-thirteenth to fourteenth century deposits lie beneath the flagged surface.

- 1.3.17 Although there is no direct evidence for archaeological remains within the study site, the recent evaluations in its vicinity indicate that there exists the potential for well-preserved medieval remains within this part of Berwick. The site is therefore considered to have high potential to contain medieval remains associated with the town defences and also the Carmelite Friary. The potential of the Palace Green area has been emphasised in the draft Archaeological Assessment undertaken for the County Council as part of the Northumberland Extended Urban Survey.
- 1.3.18 **Post-medieval:** by the time of the reign of Henry VIII the town walls were in such a bad condition that they were virtually useless. This, combined with changes in military technology led to the wholesale redesign and reconstruction of the defences so as to counteract the use of artillery. Some modifications were undertaken during Henry VIII's reign such as the construction of the Lord's Mount. However, it was the introduction of the angled bastion that had the most profound effect on the topography of the town. Edward VI began constructing a square bastioned citadel on the east side of the town to the north of the site, however, this was unpopular and after five years (1552), construction was far from complete.
- 1.3.19 During Elizabeth I's reign the defences were completely redesigned. It is these defences that dominate the town today. The defences, which were designed by Richard Lee and were adapted from an Italian design, comprised a thick stone curtain wall 4m high backed by an earthen rampart, three angled bastions linked to the curtain wall and a large ditch. The defences excluded a large portion of the northern area of the town in order to ensure a clear view from the walls. Only the north and eastern part of the defences were completed.
- 1.3.20 Of the maps consulted during the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2005), the earliest map that shows the site at a reasonable and reliable scale is a map of Berwick in 1570 at which time the street frontages were occupied by buildings which are presumed to be domestic with rear plots. Subsequently, on later maps also published in the desk-based assessment, the site appears to have been largely the same in 1590, 1610, 1690, 1745, 1767, 1769 and 1799 ; the maps of 1610, 1690, 1769 and 1799 being included as Figures 3 - 6 in this report.
- 1.3.21 Wood's Map of Berwick, 1822 (Fig 7) is the first map to depict the site in detail. At this time the site was occupied by the Border Brewery which comprised a squared off 'C' shaped building fronting Silver Street and Oil Mill Lane. The 1852 Board of Health Map shows greater detail indicating associated outbuildings and a garden area in the north eastern corner of the plot (Fig 8). The site remained unchanged until the 1963 OS 1:2,500 map by which time the southern wing of the brewery had been extended. The vaulted cellars of Border Brewery still survive on-site.
- 1.3.22 The desk-based assessment has established that the site lies in an area of high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. Evidence from an archaeological investigation on Oil Mill Lane, immediately to the south, revealed well-preserved remains of at least two substantial stone-built medieval buildings. These remains were well preserved and had been barely

disturbed by later and modern development. It is considered that the site has the potential for similar such deposits.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 Following a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2005), a project design (*Appendix I*) for a programme of archaeological evaluation was submitted by CgMs at the request of the Assistant Northumberland County Archaeologist, who required this work to provide further information on a planning application. The main aim of the investigation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any buried archaeological remains surviving *in-situ* and liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, generally accepted as best practice.

2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.2.1 The programme of archaeological evaluation allowed for the excavation of three trenches within the area of the former Blackburn and Price Garage, Silver Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. After breaking out the concrete forecourt, the trenches were mechanically stripped down to the first significant archaeological deposit or feature, which involved some removal of generic make-up layers, using a JCB fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The work was supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil from the excavation was stored adjacent to the trench. Subsequently, the features were hand cleaned and recorded. Further soundings were excavated in the base of the trench by hand, or by JCB where hand excavation was impractical or unsafe, in order to establish the depth and character of any sealed stratigraphy present.

2.2.2 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. All contexts were recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, which comprise a written detailed description and interpretation of each structure and deposit encountered, and details incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* were used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts were cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.

2.2.3 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and similarly general views, from standard view points, of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation were generated. Photography was undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as colour transparency, and all frames included a visible, graduated metric scale.

Extensive use of digital photography was also undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork for interpretative and presentation purposes.

2.3 ARTEFACTS

2.3.1 Finds recovery and sampling programmes were carried out in accordance with best practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines), and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. All artefacts recovered from the evaluation trenches were retained. In addition, a limited programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling was carried out in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage (2002). Samples were collected for pedological, palaeoenvironmental, and chronological assessment.

2.3.2 **Pottery:** the pottery forms the largest class of material recovered from site, and forms the basis for addressing questions of chronology, site activity, and site status. Any further report on the site should include analysis of fabrics, vessel types and forms, and condition of the material. Selected items will be illustrated.

2.3.3 **Clay Tobacco Pipe:** the material has been quantified and recorded as part of the assessment. Dating of the bowls will add to the understanding of the chronological succession of the site. This assemblage should be reported on in any further publication of the results from the site and selected items will be illustrated.

2.3.4 **Vessel glass:** the material has been quantified and recorded as part of the assessment, and as this class of finds has no potential for further analysis, no further work is anticipated.

2.3.5 **Ceramic building materials:** the material has been quantified and recorded as part of the assessment, and as this class of finds has no potential for further analysis, no further work is anticipated.

2.3.6 **Metalwork:** the material has been quantified and recorded as part of the assessment, and as this class of finds has no potential for further analysis, no further work is anticipated.

2.4 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

2.4.1 **Mammal and bird bone:** the material was identified using the reference collection held by the author, and with reference to Halstead and Collins (1995) and Boessneck (1969). All parts of the skeleton were identified where possible. All unstratified animal bone was excluded from the assessment.

2.4.2 Material was recorded to an analysis level during the assessment. For each bone the following information was recorded where appropriate: Context Number, Object Number, Sample Number, species or species group, element, number of bones, side, diagnostic zones as either more than or less than half present, fusion state, preservation (e.g. burning or gnawing), butchery, measurements, tooth wear development, pathology and other developmental or

congenital anomalies. The condition and fragmentation of the bone, as represented by surface erosion, how robust the bone was, dulled or sharp edges, the percentage of the original bone present and the overall fragment size, was recorded as ranked data of increasingly better preservation or less fragmentation. The recording of diagnostic zones for mammals followed Serjantson (1996). Measurements followed those set out in von den Driesch (1976). Recording sheep/goat and pig mandibular tooth wear followed Payne (1973; 1987), Grant (1982) and Halstead (1985).

2.4.3 **Fish bone:** the three residue fractions from each of the three processed bulk samples taken for general biological analysis from layers **222**, **318** and **324** were rapidly scanned to assess their potential for further analysis of any fish bones. To aid this assessment, rapid notes were made on the presence and concentration of fish bone together with preservation and taphonomy, species variability and definition and also element representation and measurability.

2.4.4 **Charred plant remains quantification:** Two 30 litre bulk samples were taken, one from layers **222** and **318**, and one 12 litre bulk sample from layer **324**. Ten litres was processed from each of contexts **222** and **318** and 12 litres from context **324** for the assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains (Table 2).

Context	Feature type	Possible date	Volume of sample (litres)	Volume processed (litres)
222	Charcoal rich layer	Medieval	30	10
342	Charcoal rich layer	Post medieval	12	12
318	Charcoal rich layer	seventeenth or eighteenth century	30	10

Table 2: Volume of samples from each feature type

2.4.5 **Methods:** The samples were hand-floated, the flots were then collected on a 250 micron mesh and air dried. The flots were scanned with a Leica MZ6 stereo microscope and the plant material was recorded and provisionally identified. The data are shown on Table 2. Botanical nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Plant remains were scored on a scale of abundance of 1-4, where 1 is rare (up to 5 items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items). The components of the matrix were also noted.

2.4.6 **Marine mollusc:** the material has been quantified and recorded as part of the assessment, and as this class of finds has no potential for further analysis, no further work is anticipated.

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all

the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

- 2.5.2 The archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited with the nominated museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.
- 2.5.3 A synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and a copy of the publication report) will be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment record. A copy of the index to the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 Three trenches were excavated in February 2007, within the confines of the former Blackburn and Price Garage, Silver Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated between 12th and 15th February 2007, while Trench 3, which was added to the scheme at the suggestion of Northumberland County Council, was excavated between 26th and 28th February 2007. Trench 1 was located within one of the standing buildings, toward the southern boundary of the site, while Trench 2 was located on the Palace Street East frontage, on the eastern edge of the site. Trench 3 was located toward the centre of the site, between the present range of buildings.
- 3.1.2 It should be noted that all heights quoted in this section were projected onto the site by an optical level from the OS Benchmark on No.2 Bridge Street (NT 9990 5273, 7.1531m OD; last verified in 1970). The phasing of the remains within a trench relates only to the trench in question and cannot be used, with confidence, to phase remains between the trenches. Most, but not all, of the contexts discussed in the following text feature on the plans and sections supplied (because they are not in section or are sealed); all are included in the matrices. All the contexts are catalogued in *Appendix 4*.

3.2 TRENCH 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 (Figs 2, 9 and 13; Plates 1-3) was within a standing building toward the southern boundary of the site, and was aligned west-north-west/east-south-east. It measured 20m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.14m. The present ground level (hereafter PGL) lay at a height of between 7.23m OD at the western end of the trench and 7.32m OD at the eastern end. Significant archaeological features were recorded 0.80m below the present ground surface (6.37m OD), and continued down to 5.17m OD.
- 3.2.2 **Post-medieval 1:** the earliest deposits, that is to say those that were located at the lowest levels, were found within two machine excavated sondages. Sondage 1 was located 5m from the west end of the trench and excavated to a depth of 2.14m below the PGL. As the sondage was too deep to enter, the deposit within the base could only be visually examined, but was thought to represent a layer of mortar, **109**. Within Sondage 2, 2m deep (5.29m OD) and located 1m from the south end of the trench, the lowest deposit was composed of very dark brown, charcoal rich, silt, **118**. The features within the lower part of Sondage 2 were different in character to the deposits found in the remainder of the trench. Wall **III**, seen adjacent (west) of the sondage appeared to mark the change in character. Thus above deposit **118**, was a layer of cobbles, **117**, which were located approximately 1.60m below PGL (5.72m OD). The cobbles were then sealed by a layer of brown mortar rich silt, **116**, which was approximately 0.25m thick. Inserted through this material was a construction cut, **114**, which contained a brick walled, slate capped culvert, **115**.

- 3.2.3 To the west of Sondage 2 was the aforementioned wall **111**. Although the base of the wall was not located, it was seen to be contained within a construction cut, **112**, which was cut through a layer of very dark brown silt, **113**, containing mortar and flecks of ceramic building material. This deposit may have been a continuation of **116**. Sealing wall **111** and extending 7.50m to the west, was a layer of loose, off-white sandy mortar, **110**, which had a maximum thickness of 0.20m. This layer may have been surface or more likely associated with the demolition of the structure of which wall **111** was a component.
- 3.2.4 **Post-medieval 2**: sealing layer **110**, was a substantial deposit, **106**, of very dark brown silt with abundant mortar flecks and occasional oyster shells, probably constituting an accumulation of garden soil. This deposit was found throughout much of the trench and was up to 1.40m thick. However, on closer examination it was apparent that it had been laid down in layers 0.20-0.25m thick. Overlying this material was a narrow band of yellowish mortar and sand, **105**, containing brick and stone rubble. This in-turn was overlain by a layer of loose, dark brown silt, **103**, which might represent garden soil, possibly truncated by later activity. Both of these layers were found throughout the trench.
- 3.2.5 **Post-medieval 3**: at the western end of the trench, cutting through layer **103**, was the remains of a large stone and hand-made brick culvert **104**. The culvert was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west; the northern wall being 0.75m wide, the southern 0.56m wide. The top of the culvert had been robbed in the past. In-filling the culvert at the lowest level examined was a dark silt, **108**, above which was a deposit of concrete and stone rubble, **107**. Sealing all the deposits was a 0.40m thick layer of hardcore and generic late nineteenth and twentieth century floor layers, **102**, which were then sealed below a the garage floor, composed of reinforced concrete, **101**.

3.3 TRENCH 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 (Figs 2, 10, 11 and 14; Plates 4-6) was located on the eastern side of the site, facing the Palace Street East frontage. It was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and measured 15m by 2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m below PGL (5.37m OD). The present ground level lay between 7.33m OD at the southern end of the trench and 7.69m OD at the northern end. The first significant archaeological deposit lay at a depth of 0.35m below present ground level (7.07m OD).
- 3.3.2 **Medieval**: at the northern end of the trench was a west-north-west/east-south-east aligned stone wall, **212**, measuring 0.55m wide and (from the section evidence) originally over 1.40m high, with the upper 0.40m having been robbed and the eastern extent removed by later activity. The wall was seen to lean slightly to the south. A deposit of dark brown, silty sandy gravel, **224**, was seen to butt against **212**. The top of the deposit was recorded at 5.92m OD, some 1.65m below PGL. Possibly contemporaneous with **224**, at the southern end of the trench, a deposit, **225/221**, was revealed in a 2.1m deep, machine excavated sondage. The deposit was over 0.80m thick, composed of a dark brown sandy silt. Neither of these deposits produced any finds but . other

deposits butting the wall (*Section 3.3.3*) would indicate that it, and **225/221** and **224**, had a medieval origin.

- 3.3.3 Butting the northern side of the wall was a series of deposits, all of which were medieval in date. The earliest of these was cobbled surface, **223**, which, given the trench's street front location, might suggest Silver Street was wider during this period. Sealing the cobbles was a layer of dark brown sandy silt, **222** that produced fourteenth to sixteenth century pottery. This in-turn was overlain by a layer of dark brown silty sand, **216**. The top of this deposit was located at a depth of 6.92m OD.
- 3.3.4 Immediately to the south of wall **212**, any deposits contemporaneous with those to the north of it would have been removed by a later pit, **227/218** (*Section 3.3.6*). However, other medieval deposits did survive in the centre of the trench. Deposit **210**, grouped a number of similar clay silts laid in bands, varying in hue from reddish brown to brown. The southern edge of this deposit was near vertical, although it was not clear whether this was the way it had been deposited, abutting something now removed, or whether it had been cut. In either case, it may well represent a robbing cut for a wall. Lying up against the edge of **210**, was a very dark brown clay silt, **217**, which had been truncated to the north by pit **227/218** (*Section 3.3.6*). The formation of deposit **217** would suggest that, if it was a wall shadow, then the wall would have been west-north-west/east-south-east aligned, with a possible return to the south, also filled with **217**, and another to the north filled with mid orange-brown, mortar rich clay sand, **226**. These features possibly indicate the survival of part of a floor plan of a medieval building, associated with extant wall **212**.
- 3.3.5 A baulk was left in place south of deposit **210**, to stabilise the trench sides and preserve later features, however, beyond this, overlying deposit **225/221**, was a dark brown, clay silt, **207**, with charcoal flecking and sandstone fragments. This may have been stratigraphically equivalent to deposit **210**. Overlying deposits **217** and **210**, was another dark brown, clay silt, **209**, which could be traced south beyond the baulk as **206**. These were all likely to be medieval make-up deposits. Deposits **205**, south of the baulk, and **208**, north of the baulk did not produce dating evidence but were similar in composition to those mentioned above, and were thus likely to be the latest in the medieval sequence.
- 3.3.6 *Post-medieval 1*: cutting through **209** and **205** was a 0.86m deep by 2.20m long pit, **204**, which was seen across the full width of the trench. The pit was filled with mortar and sand, **203**. To the north of the baulk was second pit, **227/218**, which cut deposit **209** and extended up to wall **212**. The pit was 1.95m long and over 1.25m deep where it truncated deposit **224**. The pit was filled with pink sandy silt and mortar, **211**. To the north of wall **212**, were a series of layers of silt, rubble and mortar, **213-215**, 0.10m to 0.15m thick, that were likely to be make-up layers on the street frontage. They were not dated by artefacts but were possibly post-medieval, sealing medieval deposit **216** (*Section 3.3.3*). They had been cut by a trench, **228**, positioned to rob stone from the upper levels of wall **212**.

3.3.7 **Post-medieval 2:** located along the east side of the southern part of the trench was a north-north-east/south-south-west aligned stone wall foundation, **219**, which was stratigraphically above pit fill **203**. A concrete plinth, **220**, was the latest feature in the north end of the trench. Elsewhere in the trench, the earlier deposits were sealed by a layer demolition rubble, **202**, likely to be later than wall **219** and plinth **220**, which also filled robber cut **228**. This was then sealed by the tarmac carpark surface, **201**.

3.4 TRENCH 3

3.4.1 Trench 3 (Figs 2, 12 and 15; Plates 7-11) was located just north of the centre of the site, between the present range of buildings. It was aligned west-north-west/east-south-east and was 20m long by 2m wide, and had a maximum depth of 1.65m (5.62m OD). The present ground level lay between 7.43m OD at the western end of the trench and 7.27m OD at the eastern end. The first significant archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.75m PGL (6.80m OD).

3.4.2 **Medieval:** the earliest remains occurred in two sondages, which were machine excavated at each end of the trench. Sondage 1, situated at the western end of the trench, was excavated down to a depth of 1.40m below PGL (6.03m OD). An approximately north/south aligned stone wall, **345**, which was 0.75m wide and composed of squared, red sandstone masonry blocks was seen in the sondage. The wall was associated with several fragments of glazed flat roof tile. Both the squared stone and the glazed roof tile are indicative of a high status building.

3.4.3 Sondage 2 was located at the eastern end of the trench, and although the results were not as clear as in Sondage 1 - the depth precluded anything but a visual examination - solid stone remains **346** were encountered at a depth of 5.62m OD (1.65m below PGL). A single fragment of glazed roof furniture was recovered from the excavated material.

3.4.4 Possibly contemporary with the remains found in Sondage 1 (being at a similar level), were two walls that were located adjacent to Sondage 2 but occurred at a higher level than **346**. Wall **325**, was at a depth of 1.10m below PGL and aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. It was 0.96m wide, composed of un-mortared stones, with a rubble core and roughly hewn facing stones. Located partially within the south facing section at right angles to wall **325** and separated from it by a 0.70m long shallow silt-filled void, **324** (*Section 3.4.5*), was a west-north-west/east-south-east aligned wall, **320**. Not enough of the structure was visible to ascertain whether it was constructed in the same way or whether it shared the same dimensions as its near neighbour. However, it was noticeable that the wall was bonded with orange clay. It was thought likely that both walls **325** and **320** were part of the same structure.

3.4.5 **Post-medieval 1:** the features in Sondages 1 and 2 and walls **320** and **325** were then sealed below a series of similar deposits. Sealing wall **345**, was a layer of orange-brown silty clay, **333**, which was over 0.40m thick. At the western end of the trench and probably contemporary with **333**, were two deposits, a pinkish-grey sandy clay silt, **332**, below a layer of purple-grey ashy silty-sand,

- 331**. Some 5m further to the east, similar layers were also encountered at the same depth; a deposit, **326**, of brown clay silt, overlain by another layer of brown clay, **339**. Abutting walls **320** and **325**, was deposit **324**. This was sealed by a fairly substantial layer of brown charcoal-rich clay silt, **318**, which also sealed the stone remains in Sondage 2. Deposit **318** produced post-medieval pottery (seventeenth - eighteenth century). Whether this deposit and by analogy **326**, **333** and **339**, represent post-medieval ground-raising deposits above medieval structures or deposits accumulating over time from the medieval period onwards is not known.
- 3.4.6 **Post-medieval 2**: some disturbed structural remains were located towards the centre of the trench, above deposit **339**. These comprised a much robbed wall, **322**, adjacent to a east/west void filled with beach sand, **343**, which separated **322** from a layer of stone rubble and a charcoal rich silt, **323**. The remains of wall **322**, may have been related to a mortar floor and its foundation layer, contexts **337** and **338** respectively, located to the west but disturbed by later activity. The top of the mortar surface, **337** lay at 6.61m OD. Finds recovered from this area during manual cleaning included window and vessel glass, two copper alloy pins and post-medieval pottery (catalogued as **302**). These deposits and structural elements were possibly contemporary with other better preserved post-medieval remains to the west.
- 3.4.7 At the western end of the trench, was a layer of cobbles, **309**, which extended east for 2.40m, at 6.46m OD (0.90m below PGL). Butting up against the cobbles on the south side of the trench were the partial remains of an orthostatic structure, **314**, which would have been set below the level of the cobbles. Very little of any deposit remained within the structure, however, some window glass was recovered from fill **334**. Some 2m to the east was the remains of a flagstone floor, **303**, which were laid in a west-north-west/east-south-east alignment on a mortar bedding deposit, **315**. The floor lay at 0.72m below PGL (6.70m OD), on the north side of the trench, the southern extent having been robbed-out. An antler knife handle was recovered from the top of this surface. The flagstones resemble those that can be seen within the vaults below the standing building, to the north of the trench.
- 3.4.8 Later activity had removed both the western and eastern extents of the floor, but it was likely that a north-north-east/south-south-west orientated wall, **340**, which lay to the east, was part of the same structure. The wall was 0.58m wide and covered with yellowish mortar. Extending from and butting the east side of wall **340** were either two west-north-west/east-south-east walls, **319** and **341**, perhaps forming a corridor 0.76m wide or, perhaps more likely, the remains of a wall to the south, **319**, and the remains of a robbed flagstone surface, **341**, to the north; since this latter feature exhibited signs of wear on the stones. Associated with these structural remains, and likely to be broadly contemporary with them, were **316** and **321**, respectively a mixed layer of mortar, ash and silt and a layer of mortar.
- 3.4.9 **Post-medieval 3**: a layer of dark silt, **308**, sealed cobbles **309**. This may relate to a period when the building represented by contexts **314**, **303**, **340** and **341** was abandoned. That it was then demolished, is evidenced by pit **342** at the western end of the trench. Although seen in the south-facing section of the

trench, the pit was only 0.90m wide; the area it affected extended beyond the western end of the trench. The mortar fill, **330**, within the pit, sealed **308** and extended both to the west and east beyond the flagstone surface, **303**. Pottery recovered from the area of the walls and floor surface would suggest that it was demolished in the eighteenth century.

- 3.4.10 Other slightly later demolition evidence can be seen in the form of a deposit of mortar, **336**, above wall **322** in the centre of the trench, and an orange sand levelling layer, **305**, at the west end of the trench. These were in-turn sealed by a layer of pinkish sand and mortar, **335**, that extended from above surface **303**, in the west to beyond wall **341** in the east. At a similar level as this latter deposit, and possibly contemporary with it, was a layer of orange-brown sandy clay, **344**. Lying above this layer, also at the west end, was another levelling layer of pink sand, **328**, sealed by a layer of grey-brown sandy silt, **329**. To the east, and extending throughout the rest of the trench, was a layer of greenish-grey silty sand, **327**. The upper layers within the trench were composed of a layer of cobbles, **311**, bedded on sand, **312** at the west end, while to the east was a layer of hardcore, **313 = 306**, for the tarmac surface, **302**. The latter was the uppermost layer sealing a concrete wall **304** that overlaid layer **327**.

4. FINDS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 **Quantification:** in all 108 fragments of artefacts were recovered during the investigation, along with a small group of marine mollusc shell. These have been assessed in related groups and are presented below. The animal bone is discussed in *Section 5*.

4.2 POTTERY

4.2.1 **Quantification:** 66 fragments of pottery vessels were recovered from Trench 2 (contexts **200, 207, 217, 222, 224**; 20 fragments) and trench 3 (contexts **300, 301, 302, 308, 310, 316, 318, 333**; 32 fragments), context **1000** - clearance finds from Trench 1 (10 fragments), and unstratified (four fragments). The amounts from an individual context varied between one and 10 fragments. All were examined for the purpose of this assessment. Vessel types and fabrics were identified provisionally and spot dates provided (see *Appendix 2*). In addition an outline catalogue was created (see *Appendix 3*).

4.2.2 **Evaluation:** the pottery comprises a group dating largely to the late medieval and early post-medieval period, perhaps with a focus in the later fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, although a few sherds pre- or post-date this range, the latest material dating to the early-mid eighteenth century. Most of the sherds are relatively large and unabraded, suggesting that there has not been a great deal of late disturbance.

4.2.3 There appears to be a clear split between the two trenches producing pottery, with Trench 2 producing largely medieval, and Trench 3, producing largely post-medieval pottery. Material from the two trenches is discussed separately. It must be noted that the medieval pottery fabrics of Berwick remain poorly known, as do the potential production centres supplying the town at that time. Trench 2 produced a limited range of medieval fabrics; although there are fragments in an incompletely reduced green-glazed fabric, which might be of thirteenth-fourteenth century date, it is dominated by fully reduced green-glazed wares, indicating a mid-fourteenth-sixteenth century date. This date range is reinforced by the marked lack of cooking jars (a form which predominates in late twelfth to fourteenth century assemblages). Medieval forms are restricted to relatively plain jugs, and one unstratified example of a dripping dish, again regarded as a typically later medieval form. Raeren stonewares, dating to the later fifteenth and sixteenth century, provide an end-date for activity, except for a fragment of pale grey salt-glazed stoneware from robbed wall **217**, which might place the robbing later, possibly in the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

4.2.4 The material from Trench 3 was, with the exception of a single unstratified fragment of thirteenth-fourteenth century jug from context **301**, of sixteenth to

eighteenth century date. Low Country redwares were present, and although their import begins in the fifteenth century, the main period of import on the North-East coast was during the sixteenth to early seventeenth century. Other, probably English redwares are likely to be of a similar date. There are, in addition, several fragments of plain and blue and white painted tin-glazed wares, dated to the later seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century, as well as what has tentatively been identified as a small fragment of Chinese porcelain. A small fragment of white salt-glaze stoneware is also likely to be of mid eighteenth century date at the latest. In all, the group reflects kitchen and tablewares typical of the late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century.

- 4.2.5 **Potential:** the pottery will contribute to the dating of stratified deposits on the site, but the restricted size of the group makes it unsuitable for detailed analysis.

4.3 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

- 4.3.1 **Quantification:** 14 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, from five contexts (301, 302, 308, 310, 1000). All were examined for the purpose of this assessment and an outline catalogue created (Appendix 3).

- 4.3.2 **Evaluation:** all but two of the fragments were small lengths of plain stem, the remainder being bowl fragments. The bowls are plain, but can be dated on their form to the period 1680-1710.

- 4.3.3 **Potential:** the bowls will contribute to the dating of the contexts from which they were recovered and perhaps help refine dating provided by other classes of find.

4.4 VESSEL GLASS

- 4.4.1 **Quantification:** a single fragment of vessel glass was examined, coming from context 302. It was examined for the purpose of this assessment and an outline catalogue created.

- 4.4.2 **Evaluation:** the single fragment derived from the rim and neck of a dark green wine bottle, a type common in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The detail of the applied string rim, just below the lip, suggests a probably early eighteenth century date, although a late seventeenth century date is not out of the question.

- 4.4.3 **Potential:** the fragment will contribute to dating the context from which it was recovered, but will sustain no further analysis.

4.5 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

- 4.5.1 **Quantification:** some 20 fragments of ceramic building material were noted, coming from contexts 200, 222, 308, 1000, in association with 345 and 346

and unstratified. All were examined for the purpose of this assessment, and an outline catalogue created.

4.5.2 **Evaluation:** the majority of the fragments examined were from roof tiles. Three different types were noted: unglazed nibbed pantile (from **1000**), unglazed flat rectangular sandcast terracotta (**200** and **308**), and green-glazed flat rectangular sandcast, with a large nail hole in the centre of the top edge (unstratified and in association with walls **345** and **346**). It is likely that both of the rectangular types are contemporary, probably dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval period, the glazed tiles perhaps providing decorative detail in a generally plain roof. Several of the fragments retain white mortar on the underside. A single fragment of thicker tile(?) was also noted. It was finely perforated, and also divided into small squares by raised cordons, suggesting a specialised purpose. The fragment is too small for confident identification, but bears a generic resemblance to the perforated floor tiles seen in later malting houses.

4.5.3 **Potential:** the assemblage is too small to sustain significant analysis beyond the description of fabrics and a brief comment on its significance to any consideration of the appearance of buildings on the site.

4.6 METALWORK

4.6.1 **Quantification:** five iron objects were recovered, from contexts **200**, **222**, **224**, **308**, and **315**, and two fragments of lead came from contexts **301** and **316**. All are small and thickly coated with corrosion products. All were examined for the purpose of this assessment, and an outline catalogue created. In the short timescale available to the project facilities for x-ray were not available, and the iron objects are only provisionally identified.

4.6.2 **Evaluation:** the object from context **200** has been provisionally identified as a nail, whilst those from **222**, **224**, and **308** remain unidentifiable. A composite object of bone and iron from context **315** is likely to be part of the handle of a scale-tang knife. None of the iron objects can be dated, except from their archaeological context. Lead from the site comprises two fragments of milled window kame, with a deep H-shaped section. Although there is evidence to suggest that milled kame was produced from the fifteenth century, it is most likely that this is of early post-medieval date, reflecting the date range of the bulk of the pottery.

4.6.3 **Potential:** the assemblage is too small to sustain significant analysis.

4.7 CONSERVATION

4.7.1 Most of the assemblage is well-preserved and in good condition. Ironwork should be x-rayed in order to confirm the initial identifications, and the knife handle conserved, in order to facilitate future handling.

4.8 STORAGE

- 4.8.1 The complete project archive, which will include records, plans, both black and white and colour photographs, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archive for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

4.8 PACKAGING

- 4.9.1 The assemblage is currently well-packed, and will require no further specialist packaging. Box lists are prepared and will be updated from the database when the identification of objects is complete.

5. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.5.1 The evaluation trenches produced assemblages of palaeoenvironmental material including marine molluscs and bird and mammal bones, which were collected by hand; and charred plant remains (CPR) and fish bones, which were detected amongst the sieved residues of three samples: **222** (Trench 2), **342** and **318** (both Trench 3).

5.2 INTRODUCTION CHARRED PLANT REMAINS:

5.2.1 Three environmental bulk samples were taken from secure contexts on the site for the assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains. The samples from contexts **222**, **318** and **324** were all from charcoal rich layers or deposits. It was hoped that the samples would yield information about the environment and economy on the site, provide datable material and inform any future programme of works.

5.2.2 This assessment demonstrated that charred plant remains were preserved on the site, and if there are further archaeological interventions, it is strongly recommended that a programme of environmental sampling should be undertaken. It is also recommended that two of the samples from layers **222** and **318** assessed here are taken to full analysis. The sample from deposit **324** has a high potential to inform about the economy and dietary regimes of the site and the charred weed seeds may also provide information about the nature of the soil in which the crops were being grown. Although the charred plant remains were less abundant in layer **318**, their study is of considerable importance because so few investigations have taken place in Berwick and because the feature is dated to seventeenth or eighteenth century. Huntley and Stallibrass (1995) in their review of the plant and vertebrate remains from northern England highlighted the lack of environmental investigations from the post-medieval period and the need for further studies.

5.2.3 **Results:** the results of the assessment are shown in Table 3. Charred plant remains were recorded in all of the samples; if required, there is material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.

5.2.4 Layer **222** contained very abundant charred cereal grains including mainly bread wheat (*Triticum aestivium*) and oats (*Avena*) with some spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), rye (*Secale*) and barley (*Hordeum*). Chaff was also abundant and included culm nodes, glumes and rachis fragments. Charred legumes (>4mm), possibly from cultivated taxa, were also recorded. Other charred plant remains included *Calluna* flowers (Heather), and seeds of *Stellaria media* (Common Chickweed), *Rumex* sp. (Dock), *Galium* sp. (Bedstraw), *Spergula arvensis* (Corn Spurrey) and *Chenopodium* (Goosefoot). A few waterlogged plant remains were preserved and included *Juncus*

(Rushes), *Hyoscyamus* (Henbane) and *Conium Maculatum* (Hemlock) seeds. Some leaf fragments were also noted but these may be more recent than the other remains. Fish scales and mammal bone were also present. Charcoal and clinker was abundant and there was some coal.

5.2.5 Layer **324** contained a few indeterminate charred cereal grains and large grass seeds. The only other charred plant remains included *Lamium* sp (Dead-nettles) seeds and grass/rush stems. Charcoal and clinker was abundant and some coal and mammal bone were present.

5.2.6 Layer **318** contained a number of charred cereal grains, which included (*Triticum aestivum*) bread wheat, (*Hordeum*) barley and indeterminate ones. Charred legumes (<4mm) were also present. Other charred plant remains included *Eleocharis* (Spike-rushes) seeds. Mammal bones, some of which were burnt and a tooth were also recorded Charcoal and clinker was abundant and there was some coal.

Context no	Feature	Flot volume ml.	Flot description	Plant remains	Potential
222	Medieval charcoal rich layer	180	Charcoal >2mm (3) <2mm (3), coal (2), clinker (4), fish scales (1), modern leaf fragments	CPR Cereal grains (4), chaff (4), legumes (1), weed seeds (3) including <i>Calluna</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp. <i>Galium</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> and <i>Chenopodium</i> WPR Seeds (2) including <i>Hyoscyamus</i> , <i>Conium maculatum</i>	High
324	Post Medieval charcoal rich deposit	800	Charcoal >2mm (3) <2mm (3), coal (2), clinker (4), mammal bone (2)	CPR Cereal grains(1), weeds (1) including <i>Lamium</i> sp, <i>Calluna</i> shoots	Low
318	seventeenth/eighteenth century charcoal rich layer	180	Charcoal >2mm (3) <2mm (3), coal (2), clinker (4), modern roots (2), mammal and fish bone (2)	CPR Cereal grains (2), weed seeds legumes, <i>Eleocharis</i>	Medium

Table 3 :Assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains from Blackburn and Price Garage, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (Plants scored on a scale of 1-4, where 1 is rare (up to 5 items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items). CPR=charred plant remains, WPR=waterlogged plant remains.)

5.2.7 **Discussion:** charred plant remains were preserved in all three samples. They were particularly abundant in the charcoal rich medieval layer, **222**. In this context cereal grains, chaff, cultivated legumes and arable weeds seeds (corn spurrey and common chickweed) were identified, suggesting that crops may have been processed on the site. The charred plant remains were more frequent in the seventeenth or eighteenth century layer, **318**, in which both bread wheat

and barley were identified. In layer **324**, only a few indeterminate cereal grains, weed seeds and heather shoots were recorded.

- 5.2.8 In the medieval period, bread wheat, oats, spelt/emmer wheat, rye and barley were all being consumed/processed on the site. A similar suite of cereal types was recorded at the medieval site of Marygate, Berwick-Upon-Tweed (Huckerby 2004), and other such assemblages are known from Northern England (Huntley and Stallibrass 1995).
- 5.2.9 Very few archaeobotanical investigations in Berwick have previously been undertaken: at Marygate (Huckerby 2004) and Oil Mill Lane (Huntley and Stallibrass 1995). At Marygate there was a rich assemblage of waterlogged plant remains, but charred remains were less frequent and, although some cereal grains were identified, the numbers were low and there was no evidence for crop processing. The charred plant remains from the site at Blackburn and Price Garage, Berwick-Upon-Tweed are therefore of considerable importance.

5.3 ANIMAL BONE:

- 5.3.1 **Quantification and evaluation:** in total 66 animal bone fragments were recovered, weighing 894g, from eight stratified deposits (Table 4). Material from range of domestic mammals and a number of bird species are present. The bone is in a very good state of preservation, being of a robust condition with little or no erosion of the bone surface, albeit with some degree of fragmentation. Butchery marks were present of five specimens, and eight specimens were measured.
- 5.3.2 **Potential:** the size of the assemblage is too small to be of analytical value, but does suggest the presence of very well preserved medieval and post-medieval animal bone. No further recording is required. A short report should be compiled for inclusion in any future publication, and the database included in the digital archive. Unstratified animal bone may be discarded, having no value in analysis.

Species	Medieval	Post-medieval	Total
Horse	1		1
Cattle	4	6	10
Pig	1	2	3
Sheep/Goat	8	4	12
Sheep	3		3
Cattle/Red Deer		1	1
Sheep/Goat/Roe Deer	1	1	2
Medium Mammal	11	3	14
Large Mammal	9	5	14
Unidentified Mammal		1	1
Domestic Fowl	1		1
Mallard/Domestic Duck		1	1
Domestic Fowl/Pheasant		1	1
Galliform	1		1
Unidentified Bird	1		1
Total	41	25	66

Table 4: NISP of animal bone by period

Preservation Category	N	Normalised Values		
		Medieval	Post-medieval	Total
Robustness	42	0.8	0.8	0.8
Surface erosion	41	0.8	0.8	0.8
Percentage of original	42	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 5: Preservation categories as normalised values (a value between 0 and 1, the higher the value the better the preservation; these figures exclude loose teeth)

5.4 FISH BONE

5.4.1 **Evaluation:** notes taken during the assessment are summarised in Table 6. Most of the fish bone was concentrated in the sample taken from layer **222**, and this included a wide range of marine and estuarine fish taxa, represented by a good number of diagnostic and measurable elements. There was less material from the other samples, with initial impressions also suggesting lower diversity; despite this, the material from layers **318** and **324** is by no means insignificant.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Notes	Potential for Further Analysis
222	1	2-5mm	Frequent small fish bones, including herring (some calcined), flatfish, rays, small gadid (several types - cf whiting, cf rockling); diagnostic caudal, cranial and abdominal elements (also amphibian bones); well-preserved	Moderate to high
222	1	5-10mm	Occasional large and small gadids, diagnostic and measurable caudal, cranial and abdominal elements; well-preserved	Moderate to high
222	1	>10mm	A few large fish bones - mostly undiagnostic head elements; well-preserved	Low to moderate
318	3	2-5mm	A few small undiagnostic fragments	Low
318	3	5-10mm	A few gadid head and vertebral elements some measurable and diagnostic	Moderate
318	3	>10mm	No obvious fish bone	Low
324	2	2-5mm	Occasional small fish bone, including eel; some measurable cranial elements, but few diagnostic fragments; well-preserved	Moderate
324	2	5-10mm	Moderate number of diagnostic and measurable caudal, cranial and abdominal elements, including medium and large gadid; well-preserved	Moderate
324	2	>10mm	No obvious fish bone	Low

Table 6: Summary of assessment of potential of fish bone assemblages from GBA samples for further analysis

5.4.2 **Potential:** the fish bones from layer **222** have a moderate potential for further analysis in terms of species diversity and element representation, which can be

used to provide information on patterns of trade, supply and diet, as well as procurement strategies. The statistical validity of the results of any such analysis would be markedly improved if the sample size could be expanded through the processing and sorting of further sediment from layer 222. The samples taken from layers 318 and 324, although individually of limited potential, would certainly provide useful information when combined as an assemblage with the results from layer 222. The assessment demonstrates the potential for recovering well preserved assemblages of fish bone at this site.

5.5 MARINE MOLLUSC:

5.5.1 **Quantification:** some 11 fragments of marine shell were recovered, from contexts 200, 222, 224, and 316. All were examined for the purpose of this assessment, and an outline catalogue created.

5.5.2 **Evaluation:** all were in good condition. All were single valves of common edible species, one being an example of the common cockle, the remainder all examples of the native oyster. All were of a size suitable for eating, and it is assumed that they reflect the dumping of shells in domestic middens during the medieval period and later. The number of individuals represented is small and cannot be taken to reflect significant consumption.

5.5.3 **Potential:** the assemblage is too small to sustain significant analysis.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 EVALUATION TRENCHES

- 6.1.1 The evaluation has confirmed that significant archaeological deposits and artefacts dating from, the late fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries survive at the site (although earlier deposits could survive at greater depths). These comprise habitation structures and deposits that preceded the construction of the Borders Brewery in the earlier part of the nineteenth century. Most significantly, medieval structural remains survive, including those of at least one high status medieval building. There is good reason to expect the survival of buried archaeological remains across the entire site, although only the deepest deposits would have survived truncation within the footprint of the brewery.
- 6.1.2 **Trench 1** (Figs 2, 9 and 13; Plates 1-3): this trench lies within the footprint of the demolished southern range of the brewery. The post-medieval structural remains encountered here (*Section 3.21-3.25*) are likely to belong to this building. However, two phases of structural activity are indicated (post-medieval 1 and 3), and the earlier phase of activity (post-medieval 1) may potentially pre-date the construction of the brewery. These phases are separated by a phase (post-medieval 2) when deposits resembling garden soil were dumped to a depth exceeding 1m in the central area of the trench, possibly backfilling a cellar or suchlike. The finds collected during the machining of this trench (recorded as **1000**) are all of late seventeenth to early eighteenth century date, earlier than might have been expected for this building, and are probably a residual assemblage.
- 6.1.3 **Trench 2** (Figs 2, 10, 11 and 14; Plates 4-6): this trench lies out with the footprint of the brewery buildings, in an area just behind the Silver Street and Palace Street East frontages that has not been built on since at least the 1822, going by Wood's Map of Berwick of this date. The Board of Health Map of 1852 seems to show the trench in a garden of sorts. The concrete plinth (*Section 3.3.7*), found in the north of the trench, is the only evidence of modern activity impacting to any depth in this area.
- 6.1.4 The structural remains and demolition deposits in the southern half of the trench (eg wall **219**; *Section 3.3.7*; post-medieval 1), probably relate to dwellings that occupied the site at the end of the eighteenth century (depicted on Fuller's map of Berwick, 1799). These were constructed after an episode during which earlier structures (probably those depicted on both Speed's Map of Berwick, 1610 and P. van der Aa's Map of Berwick, 1690) were demolished, as indicated by the demolition/robber pits below wall **219** (*Section 3.3.6*; post-medieval 2). There is also possibly some evidence of make-up layers being deposited on the street frontages at the north of the trench during this phase (*Section 3.3.6*). Although wall **212** (*Section 3.3.2*) probably had earlier origins, it may have formed part of a building that occupied this part of the site during the post-medieval period, and would have been one of those depicted in all four of the maps mentioned above.

- 6.1.5 The finds evidence (*Section 4*) shows that deposits and structural features throughout the trench (including wall **212**; *Section 3.3.2-5*; medieval) date to the medieval period. The deposits survive to some depth and there may be more than one episode of habitation in this phase of activity. The post-medieval buildings that later occupied this site evidently did not have cellars, and it cannot be ruled out that some of those shown on the seventeenth century maps were first constructed in the medieval period, or at least elements of their architecture were of this date. Some of the deposits of this date were particularly rich in well preserved palaeoenvironmental material (*Section 5*). The finds evidence from this trench (*Section 4*; *Appendix 2*), attests to habitation continuing throughout the later medieval period after the late fifteenth century English occupation. This phase of activity is thus later than that identified at No.2 Oil Mill Lane during previous excavations (CgMs 2005, 14).
- 6.1.6 **Trench 3** (Figs 2, 12 and 15; Plates 7-11): this central part of the site is not presently occupied by buildings but there is some evidence for recent structures in the western end of the trench where concrete wall **304** was revealed (*Section 3.4.10*; post-medieval 3). Here, the uppermost cobbles, **311**, also part of this broad phase of activity, are likely to have surfaced the brewery yard (Wood's Map of Berwick, 1822; Board of Health Map 1852). This latter map depicts the eastern three-quarters of the trench in the same garden area as Trench 2. The layers of make-up deposited during this phase could have been levelling prior to the construction of the brewery and the finds evidence suggests they accumulated during the eighteenth century or some time later.
- 6.1.7 The lower cobbles at the western end of the trench, **309** (*Section 3.4.7*; post-medieval 2), demonstrate surfaced yards existed within this part of the site prior to the construction of the brewery. The other structural remains in this phase of activity (*Section 3.4.6-8*) prove that buildings once stood within this central area. The finds evidence from **316** and in the clearance (**310**) above cobbled surface **309** suggests these buildings were demolished in the eighteenth century (*Section 4*; *Appendix 2*). There are no buildings depicted here on Fuller's map of Berwick, 1799. Armstrong's Map of Berwick, 1769, does not detail individual buildings but shows the central area of the plot filled in. Two interpretations are possible, either the later map omits structures that stood here and were demolished when the brewery was constructed (if not earlier in the nineteenth century), or structures standing here were demolished in the 30 years that separated Armstrong's map from Fuller's.
- 6.1.8 Prior to the post-medieval 2 building being first constructed, a series of layers accumulated or were dumped in this part of the site to raise the ground level (*Section 3.4.5*; post-medieval 1). The finds in these deposits suggest that this occurred in the seventeenth century (*Section 4*; *Appendix 2*). The layers sealed a number of walls (*Section 3.4.2-4*) that were associated with finds of medieval date and demonstrate the presence of buildings here at this time. Wall **345** was constructed from squared sandstone blocks. Glazed roof tile was retrieved in association with this wall, and also from a sondage at the other end of the trench, which also detected structural remains, **346**. The evidence

suggests a high status building in this locality, perhaps not unlike those discovered at No. 2 Oil Mill Lane (CgMs 2005, 14).

7. IMPACT

7.1 IMPACT

- 7.1.1 It is obvious from the results of the evaluation trenches that any development within the evaluated parts of the site that involves the disturbance of below ground deposits has the potential to have an impact on the preserved archaeological remains. The three evaluation trenches have demonstrated that preservation is variable across the site, so there are problems in extrapolating the results of the evaluation beyond the trenches. However, it would seem that the proposed properties on the south of the development area, fronting onto Oil Mill Lane, and those on the east of the development, fronting onto Palace Street East, are located in areas where the archaeology is well preserved.
- 7.1.2 It is presently understood that the properties on the north of the development and those on the west of it, respectively fronting onto Silver Street and Foul Ford, will be constructed on top of the foundations of pre-existing cellared buildings (originally part of the Border Brewery), so the impact here is likely to be minimal. The central part of the plot is shown as car ports and gardens on the supplied drawing of the proposed development, so here once again, as long as significant below ground impacts can be avoided, any archaeological remains are unlikely to be disturbed.
- 7.1.3 The following paragraphs summarise the potential impacts of the development. As the specifics of the design are not currently known, it is not at this time possible to state categorically whether or not there will be an impact. Where surviving structural remains or deposits have been identified (excluding relatively recent structures, surfaces, dumps and make-up layers) a potential impact has been noted. No attempt has been made to prejudge the significance of the remains, other than to assume that any post-medieval or medieval structural remains will be considered to be of significance, as will any associated deposits.
- 7.1.4 **Trench 1** (Figs 2, 9 and 13; Plates 1-3): this trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.14m, but the stratigraphy was observed to continue to greater depths. The deposits and potential impacts are summarised in Table 7, which gives the depth below the Present Ground Level (PGL; between 7.23m OD at the western end of the trench and 7.32m OD at the eastern end):

Depth below PGL (m)	Coverage	Character	Potential impact
0-0.56	West	Modern deposits of concrete and hardcore	None
0-0.3	Centre	Modern deposits of concrete and hardcore	None
0-0.4	East	Modern deposits of concrete and hardcore	None
0.56-1.46+	West	Post-medieval structural remains and deposits, and dumped deposits of garden soil	Yes

Depth below PGL (m)	Coverage	Character	Potential impact
0.3-0.2.14	Centre	Dumped deposits of garden soil	Negligible
0.4-1.0	East	Dumped deposits of garden soil	Negligible
2.14 +	Centre	Mortar	Possible
1.0-2.1+	East	Post-medieval structural remains and deposits	Yes

Table 7: Potential impact on archaeology within Trench 1

7.1.5 Over most of the trench, the impact of any development would only be very slight until depths of approximately 1m were reached, and in the central part of the trench, any archaeology would only be impacted on at depths in excess of approximately 2m. However, it should be noted that the Board of Health Map of 1852 shows a number of small structures fronting onto Oil Mill Lane. It is not clear if they are contemporaneous with the brewery or whether they predate it. In either case, the street frontage may not have been impacted on by the construction of the brewery to the same extent as the area sampled within Trench 1. This is of some significance for any future development on this frontage.

7.1.6 **Trench 2** (Figs 2, 10, 11 and 14; Plates 4-6): this trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m below PGL, but the stratigraphy was observed to continue to greater depths. The deposits and potential impacts are summarised in Table 8, which gives the depth below PGL (between 7.33m OD at the southern end of the trench and 7.69m OD at the northern end).

Depth below PGL (m)	Coverage	Character	Potential impact
0-0.3	South	Modern deposits of concrete and hardcore	None
0-0.2	Centre	Modern deposits of concrete and hardcore	None
0-0.3	North	Modern deposits of concrete and hardcore	None
0.3-1.19	South	Post-medieval robber pits and medieval deposits	Yes
0.2-1.17+	Centre	Medieval deposits and structural remains	Yes
0.3-0.74	North	Post-medieval make-up layers and robber pits, and a medieval stone wall	Yes
1.19-2.10+	South	Medieval deposits	Yes
0.74-1.91+	North	Medieval structural remains and deposits	Yes

Table 8: Potential impact on archaeology within Trench 2

7.1.7 This trench, adjacent to the Silver Street and Palace Street East frontages, is in an area where there has been no major construction since the early part of the nineteenth centuries. Any post-medieval building here had very little below ground impact, as is reflected in the survival of medieval deposits and structures a short distance below PGL. Any below ground development is likely to impact on these remains.

7.1.8 **Trench 3** (Figs 2, 12 and 15; Plates 7-11): this trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.65m below PGL, but the stratigraphy was observed to continue to greater depths. The deposits and potential impacts are summarised in Table 9, which gives the depth below PGL (between 7.43m OD at the western end 7.27m OD at the eastern end).

Depth below PGL (m)	Coverage	Character	Potential impact
0-0.07	West	Concrete	None
0-0.3	Centre	Concrete and hardcore	None
0-0.35	East	Concrete and hardcore	None
0.07-0.85+	West	Two layers of post-medieval cobbles and make-up	Yes
0.3-0.7	Centre	Post-medieval make-up deposits	Yes
0.35-1.11	East	Post-medieval make-up deposits	Yes
0.7-1.33+	Centre	Post-medieval structural remains and deposits, and medieval structural remains	Yes
1.11-1.65+	East	Post-medieval structural remains and deposits, and medieval structural remains	Yes

Table 9: Potential impact on archaeology within Trench 3

7.1.9 This trench is in the centre of the plot where there has been very little construction since at least 1822. This is reflected by the survival of a cobble surface immediately below the concrete surface at the west end of the trench. Post-medieval make-up layers survive over most of the trench to depths of between 0.7-1.11m, these will probably be considered to have little archaeological potential beyond any dating evidence they contain. This trench lies in an area of the development where it seems little below ground impact is proposed. As long as services are not sunk to any depth, the archaeology is not likely to be impacted on, perhaps with the exception of the cobbles at the west of the trench.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

BLACKBURN AND PRICE GARAGE, SILVER STREET BERWICK UPON TWEED NORTHUMBERLAND

ROB BOURN, MA, MIFA (CgMs)

JANUARY 2007

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- 1.0 Introduction and Archaeological Background
- 2.0 Archaeological Excavation Methodology

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

[NB - not reproduced here]

Fig 1 Site Location

Fig 2 Proposed Development

Fig 3 Trench Location Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification outlines the requirements for an archaeological evaluation of Blackburn & Price Garage, Silver Street, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, Northumberland.

1.2 In order to comply with PPG16, Northumberland County Council and Berwick District Council archaeological policies, an archaeological evaluation of the site in advance of development is required.

1.3 Site Location And Description

1.3.1 The site is located at Blackburn and Price Garage, Silver Street, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, at grid reference NT 999 526. It is c.0.3ha and is bound by Silver Street to the north, Palace Street East to the east, Oil Mill Lane to the south and properties fronting Foul Ford to the west (Fig 1).

1.3.2 The site is flat at c. 9m OD. In the immediate area the land rises gently to the north. The town walls form the eastern boundary of the site, the top of which overlooks the site at c. 9.5m OD. The underlying geology is Scremerston Coal Group.

1.4 Planning Background

1.4.1 A planning application for the demolition of the much of the existing buildings and the construction of a residential scheme has been submitted (Fig 2). An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken in support of the planning application (Appendix 1). The Assistant Northumberland County Archaeologist has requested further information regarding the archaeological implications of the proposed development in the form of an evaluation. As the majority of the site is occupied by the

existing garage, the evaluation will focus on the Palace Street East frontage where the footprint of the proposed scheme lies beyond the footprint of the existing buildings.

1.5 Archaeological Background

1.5.1 The desk-based assessment has established that the site lies in an area of high potential for Medieval and Post-Medieval remains. Evidence from an archaeological investigation on Oil Mill Lane, immediately to the south, revealed well-preserved remains of at least two substantial stone built Medieval buildings. These remains were well preserved and had been barely disturbed by later and modern development. It is considered that the site has the potential for similar such deposits.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 In order to assess the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, a programme of evaluation trenching is required.

2.2 Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation are as follows:

- To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

2.3 Techniques

2.3.1 A single 15m x 2m trench, and two 20m X 2m trench will be excavated in the locations marked on Fig 3.

2.3.2 Any mechanical excavation will be carried out in such a manner as to avoid or minimise damage to the archaeological remains. All machinery used must be of an appropriate nature and power to suit the situation and be fitted with a toothless bucket. Spoil should be scanned for artefacts, which should be recorded and retained.

- 2.3.3 Sufficient of the features located will be excavated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the project specification, with reference to the general aims and objectives given above.
- 2.3.4 Care should be taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which might better be excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification settlement evidence and structures. CgMs must be informed immediately if remains likely to be of national significance are encountered. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration. While investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.
- 2.3.5 The depth and complexity of the deposits across the whole site should be assessed. Written and drawn records will be made of the stratigraphy of all trenches, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 2.3.6 Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts will be made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Archaeological deposits which are not excavated should be recorded to the maximum extent possible. Records shall include overall trench and site plans. All excavation and recording will be in accordance with the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations*.
- 2.3.7 Recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will follow the *IFA Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 2.3.8 Any human remains must be left in-situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it must be under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance

with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981. Prior written notice is also to be given to the Local Planning Authority.

2.3.9 A programme of soil sampling to recover palaeobotanical, palaeozoological and pedological evidence will be undertaken as appropriate. The scope of the programme shall be agreed prior to work commencing. Specialist advice should be sought as necessary.

2.4 Access and Safety

2.4.1 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of Northumberland County Council who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

2.4.2 The site is an active educational facility which is used all year round, therefore health and safety is a critical issue. It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that all relevant and applicable health and safety regulations are followed. In particular the machine should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and public access routes should be supervised and controlled. Safety helmets are to be used by all personnel as necessary. Appropriate toilet and washing facilities for site staff will be provided by the archaeological contractor. A copy of the risk assessment must be supplied to CgMs, however, CgMs and the client, Lindisfarne Homes, take no responsibility for its content, as Health and Safety are the contractor's responsibility.

2.4.3 No personnel are to work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendances are required these are normally provided by the developer as part of the archaeological agreement. Trenches deeper than 1.2m will have to be stepped or battered back.

- 2.4.4 All archaeological trenches should be backfilled upon completion, for safety reasons, unless instructions are given to the contrary.

2.5 Recording Systems

- 2.5.1 A unique number site code will be allocated. The recording system must be fully compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in the County. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy. A separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the evaluation. If there is any doubt over recording the Museum of London recording manual will be used as a guide.
- 2.5.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered on to prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.
- 2.5.3 A site location plan is required. A general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing the investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 2.5.4 This will be supplemented by a trench plan, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be identified.
- 2.5.5 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits must be made. All significant deposits that significantly affect the interpretation of the site and relate to the evaluation objectives should be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid and be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Single context planning is required on deeply stratified sites.
- 2.5.6 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Upon completion of each trench at least one long section is to be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if the trench has not been fully excavated). In addition to the excavation of man-made deposits some assessment of "naturally deposited" levels will be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales.
- 2.5.7 All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 2.5.8 An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more

generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. Where appropriate, a photogrammetric record will be made of complex structures, features and horizons liable to be damaged in the course of the evaluation.

- 2.5.9 If appropriate, a Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations.

2.6 *Finds and Samples*

2.6.1 A high priority should be given to dating any remains so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Consideration should also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Different sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.

2.6.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with Northumberland County Council. If appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Environmental advisor for the area will be sought and arrangements for a site visit to determine the importance and sampling requirements should be made (if appropriate) for all deposits exposed during the investigation. Bulk samples of material for C₁₄. Any other inclusions such as wood should also be taken.

2.6.3 A high priority will be given to the sampling of river and other anaerobic deposits (if present) where organic materials may be preserved. Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C₁₄ dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.

2.6.4 The finds retrieval policies of the County will be adopted. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority.

2.6.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the County. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.

2.6.6 All finds (other than those covered by the Treasure Act 1996) are the property of the landowner. The agreement of the landowner for the ownership of any finds to be transferred to an appropriate museum will be arranged.

2.7 Site Archive

2.7.1 The site archive will contain all the data collected during the evaluation including records, finds and environmental samples. It should be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.

2.7.2 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that records are checked and internally consistent.

2.7.3 Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork. The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved.

2.7.4 Provision shall be made for the deposition of archive and artefacts in the appropriate repository, whom shall be advised of the proposed investigation before excavation starts and the contractor shall adhere to any reasonable requirements they may have regarding conservation and storage of excavated material and archive. The archive shall be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1994). Deposition shall take place after completion of the works.

2.8 Reporting

2.8.1 A report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared and submitted to CgMs no later than 3 weeks after the completion of the fieldwork. Any variation to this will need to be agreed with CgMs in advance. This should include:

- Perceived archaeological potential of the site.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- The nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological finds with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits across the site, as affected by its present state and recent past

2.8.21 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to the appropriate authorities by CgMs.

2.9 Monitoring

2.9.1 Northumberland County Council will monitor progress and will be notified at least five working days prior to commencement on site.

APPENDIX 2: SPOT DATES

Context	Stratigraphic unit/phase	Date range
Trench 2		
200	Unstrat	Fifteenth-seventeenth century
207	Layer/Medieval	Thirteenth-fourteenth century (residual?) Late fifteenth-sixteenth century
217	Robbed wall/Medieval	Late twelfth-fourteenth century Post-medieval (intrusive with robbing?)
222	Layer/Medieval	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
224	Layer/Medieval	Thirteenth-fourteenth century (abraded) Eighteenth century or later (intrusive?)
Trench 3		
300	Unstrat	Late fifteenth-sixteenth century
301	Unstrat	Thirteenth-fourteenth century Eighteenth century
302	Tarmac/Post-medieval 3	Sixteenth-seventeenth century Seventeenth-eighteenth century
308	Layer/Post-medieval 3	Seventeenth century on
310	Unstrat	Late seventeenth-eighteenth century or later
316	Layer/Post-medieval 2	Eighteenth century on
318	Layer/Post-medieval 1	Seventeenth-eighteenth century
333	Layer/Post-medieval 1	Sixteenth-early seventeenth century
1000		Sixteenth-seventeenth century Seventeenth-eighteenth century

APPENDIX 3: FINDS SUMMARY

Trench	Context	OR number	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
1	1000	16	Ceramic	building material	3	Sand-cast pantile?	not closely dated
1	1000	16	Ceramic	vessel	2	Small body fragments of yellowware.	Seventeenth century?
1	1000	16	Ceramic	vessel	2	Small body fragments of blue and white tin-glazed ware.	Late seventeenth-eighteenth century
1	1000	16	Ceramic	vessel	4	Three small fragments of redware and one large vessel with angular rim.	Sixteenth-seventeenth century
1	1000	16	Ceramic	vessel	1	Slip-glazed redware. Greenish internal glaze and trailed zig-zags.	seventeenth-eighteenth century
1	1000	16	Ceramic	vessel	1	Redware handled bowl or dish. Yellowish internal glaze.	seventeenth-eighteenth century
1	1000	18	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	5	Three featureless stem fragments, two bowl fragments.	1680-1710
2	200	24	Ceramic	building material	4	Two fragments of plain roof tile, one fragment of brick, one fragment of perforated tile or brick with distinctive raised cordons, possibly from malting kiln?	not closely dated
2	200	25	Ceramic	building material	1	Unglazed roof tile.	not closely dated
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Raeren stoneware.	Late fifteenth-sixteenth century
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Redware base fragment.	Sixteenth-seventeenth century
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Fully reduced green-glazed ware thumb handle seating. Coarse sandy fabric.	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Fine incompletely reduced vessel, body fragment. Applied thumb strips with dark iron-rich glaze.	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Incompletely-reduced green-glazed body fragments..	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Oxidised pale orange sandy fabric with speckled green glaze.	medieval
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Oxidised pale orange fabric with white internal slip and sooted exterior.	medieval
2	200	25	Ceramic	vessel	1	Thick, fine grey-white	Fifteenth-

Trench	Context	OR number	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
						fabric with thick internal/external glaze.	sixteenth century?
2	200	46	Mollusc	O edulis	3	Large oyster valves.	not closely dated
2	200	47	Iron	nail?	1	Hand made nail	Not closely dated
2	207	19	Ceramic	vessel	1	Raeren drinking jug. Handle seating.	Late fifteenth-sixteenth century
2	207	19	Ceramic	vessel	2	Body fragment, incompletely reduced green-glazed ware. Hard sandy fabric..	Thirteenth-fourteenth century
2	217	23	Ceramic	vessel	1	thick, coarse rim fragment. Sandy incompletely reduced fabric.	medieval
2	217	23	Ceramic	vessel	1	Thick hard fine fabric, poorly made. Creamish, thick body fabric. Not glazed,	medieval
2	217	23	Ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment heavily rilled grey stoneware hollow ware.	Post-medieval
2	217	23	Ceramic	vessel	3	Fully reduced green-glazed ware. Hard sandy fabric. Body sherds.	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	217	23	Ceramic	vessel	1	Incompletely reduced green-glazed ware. Hard sandy fabric. Body sherds.	Thirteenth-fourteenth century?
2	217	23	Ceramic	vessel	1	Oxidised cream sandy fabric with dark grey core. Jug rim, asymmetrical.	medieval
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	1	Fully reduced green-glazed. Hard sandy fabric.	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	1	Fully reduced green-glazed. Fine pale grey fabric with burnt organic inclusions. Thick.	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	3	Two body fragments fully reduced green-glazed, with oxidised inner surface. Rim fragment ? Same vessel. Slightly clubbed rim, jug.. Hard sandy fabric.	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	1	Incompletely reduced green-glazed. Hard sandy fabric and thick lustrous glaze. Jug, rim asymmetric.	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	1	Orange oxidised fine fabric jug rim fragment.	medieval

Trench	Context	OR number	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	1	Midlands purple-type body fragment	fifteenth-sixteenth century
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	1	Raeren stoneware body fragment.	Late fifteenth-sixteenth century
2	222	28	Ceramic	vessel	1	Fully reduced green-glazed. Hard sandy fabric. painted stripes?	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
2	222	29	Ceramic	building material	1	Small featureless fragment.	not closely dated
2	222	30	Mollusc	O edulis	1	Large oyster valve.	not closely dated
2	222	31	Iron	Object	1	Unidentifiable fragment.	not closely dated
2	222	46	Ceramic	vessel	1	Fully reduced green-glazed ware. Pale grey fabric . Body sherd.	Thirteenth-fourteenth century
2	224	12	Mollusc	O edulis	1	Large oyster valve.	not closely dated
2	224	14	Ceramic	vessel	1	Black-glazed redware. Small.	C18 onwards.
2	224	14	Ceramic	vessel	1	Sandy incompletely reduced red oxidised fabric. Small and abraded.	Thirteenth-fourteenth century?
2	224	14	Stone		2	Unmodified stone?	
2	224	15	Iron	Object	1	Unidentifiable fragment.	not closely dated
3	300	8	Ceramic	vessel	1	Rim fragment stoneware drinking jug. Raeren?	Late fifteenth-sixteenth century
3	301	34	Ceramic	vessel	1	Featureless body fragment white salt-glaze stoneware.	Eighteenth century
3	301	34	Ceramic	vessel	1	Rim fragment? Jug. Hard-fired sandy fabric, incompletely reduced.	Thirteenth-fourteenth century?
3	301	35	Lead	window kame	1	Twisted fragment of kame with long H-section Probably milled. Now crushed and distorted..	Fifteenth century or later
3	301	41	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	One featureless stem fragment.	not closely dated
3	302	1	Ceramic	vessel	3	Body fragments redware.	sixteenth-seventeenth century
3	302	1	Ceramic	vessel	1	Rim fragment redware. Thin-walled hollow ware with slip-dipped top.	sixteenth-seventeenth century
3	302	1	Ceramic	vessel	1	Small body fragment, slip decorated.	seventeenth-eighteenth century
3	302	1	Ceramic	vessel	3	Two joining fragments	Late

Trench	Context	OR number	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
						rim, tin-glazed, with painted decoration, one battered base with very yellowish fabric.	seventeenth-eighteenth century
3	302	2	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	4	Three featureless stem fragments, one bowl	1680-1710
3	302	3	Glass	Vessel	1	Neck and rim of dark olive green wine bottle. Iridescent and partially mineralised.	Eighteenth century
3	308	36	Ceramic	vessel	1	Redware with white internal slip. Glaze	Seventeenth century on
3	308	36	Ceramic	building material	2	Sand-cast tile, unglazed.	not closely dated
3	308	37	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	One thick but otherwise featureless stem fragment.	not closely dated
3	308	39	Iron	object	1	Unidentifiable fragment.	not closely dated
3	310	43	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	3	Three featureless stem fragments.	not closely dated
3	310	44	Ceramic	vessel	1	Chinese porcelain?	Late seventeenth-eighteenth century
3	310	44	Ceramic	vessel	1	Redware with internal yellow slip.	Eighteenth century on
3	310	44	Ceramic	vessel	1	Featureless fragment tin-glazed ware.	Late seventeenth-eighteenth century
3	315	9	Antler and iron	Knife	1	Scale-tang knife. Antler handled in two parts with tang and part of blade.	not closely dated
3	316	4	Mollusc	O edulis	5	Large oyster valves.	not closely dated
3	316	4	Mollusc	C edule	1	Single valve, common cockle.	not closely dated
3	316	5	Ceramic	vessel	1	Fragment of fine redware with colourless internal glaze.	Eighteenth century or later
3	316	7	Lead	window kame	1	Twisted fragment of kame with long H-section Probably milled. Now crushed and distorted..	Fifteenth century or later
3	318	45	Ceramic	vessel	1	Straight-sided dish. Redware, internal glaze.	seventeenth-eighteenth century?
3	318	45	Ceramic	vessel	1	Dish base, redware, internal glaze and splashed exterior. Sooted.	seventeenth-eighteenth century?
3	318	45	Ceramic	vessel	1	Small featureless fragment, hard sandy light grey fabric with	seventeenth-eighteenth century?

Trench	Context	OR number	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
						pale green external glaze.	
3	333	32	Ceramic	vessel	1	Flattened out-turned rim of jar or chamber pot. Sandy oxidised fabric with occasional very large inclusions. Yellowish glaze.	sixteenth-seventeenth century
3	unstrat/ 345 and 346	11	Ceramic	building material	8	Eight fragments of rectangular partially green-glazed roof tile with central peg hole.	medieval?
3	unstrat	11	Ceramic	vessel	1	Single thick fragment of late reduced green-glazed ware. Sandy fabric, with distinctive twinkly micaceous inclusions.	Fourteenth/fifteenth century
3	346	42	Ceramic	vessel	2	Rim fragment heavy shallow dish with straight sides. Knife trimmed. Dripping pan?	Late - medieval /post-medieval?
3	346	42	Ceramic	vessel	2	Body fragment hard pale orange sandy with some iron oxide, fabric, pale green glaze.	Late - medieval /post-medieval?

APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Context No	Trench	Description
<i>100</i>	1	Unstratified finds
<i>101</i>	1	Concrete surface
<i>102</i>	1	Layer of hardcore and mortar
<i>103</i>	1	Garden soil
<i>104</i>	1	Stone and brick culvert
<i>105</i>	1	Mortar layer
<i>106</i>	1	Garden soil
<i>107</i>	1	Rubble backfill of culvert <i>104</i>
<i>108</i>	1	Silt fill (dark grey) of culvert <i>104</i>
<i>109</i>	1	Mortar layer
<i>110</i>	1	Mortar layer
<i>111</i>	1	Stone wall
<i>112</i>	1	Construction cut for <i>111</i>
<i>113</i>	1	Layer of silt (dark brown)
<i>114</i>	1	Construction cut for culvert <i>115</i>
<i>115</i>	1	Brick and stone culvert
<i>116</i>	1	Layer of silty clay (brown, mortar rich)
<i>117</i>	1	Cobbles
<i>118</i>	1	Layer of silt (dark brown)
<i>200</i>	2	Unstratified finds
<i>201</i>	2	Tarmac
<i>202</i>	2	Layer of rubble
<i>203</i>	2	Mortar/sand fill of <i>204</i>
<i>204</i>	2	Pit/demolition cut
<i>205</i>	2	Layer of silt (dark brown)

206	2	Layer of clay silt (brown)
207	2	Layer of clay silt (brown)
208	2	Layer of clay silt (brown)
209	2	Layer of clay silt (brown)
210	2	Layer of dumped material
211	2	Sandy silt fill of 218 (pink)
212	2	Stone wall
213	2	Layer of sandy silt (dark brown)
214	2	Layer of rubble and mortar
215	2	Layer of clay, mortar and rubble
216	2	Layer of silt (dark brown)
217	2	Deposit - shadow of robbed-out wall
218	2	Pit/demolition cut; same as 227
219	2	Stone wall foundation
220	2	Concrete plinth
221	2	Layer of sandy silt (dark brown; same as 225)
222	2	Layer sandy silt (dark brown)
223	2	Rubble or cobble surface
224	2	Layer of silty sandy and gravel
225	2	Layer of sandy silt (dark brown; same as 221)
226	2	Layer of clay sand with mortar (orange brown)
227	2	Pit/demolition cut; same as 218
228	2	Robber cut over wall 212
300	3	Unstratified finds
301	3	Unstratified finds from above 303
302	3	Tarmac
303	3	Flagstone floor
304	3	Concrete wall
305	3	Layer of sand (orange)

306	3	Layer of black mixed make-up
308	3	Layer of silt (dark grey)
309	3	Cobbles (lower layer at west end of trench)
310	3	Unstratified finds east of wall 304
311	3	Cobbles (upper layer at west end of trench)
312	3	Bedding deposit of sand below 311
313	3	Layer of hardcore
314	3	Upright stone slabs
315	3	Layer of mortar
316	3	Layer of mixed mortar and silt
318	3	Layer of charcoal rich clay silt (brown)
319	3	Stone wall
320	3	Stone wall
321	3	Layer of mortar
322	3	Layer of mortar and stone
323	3	Layer of charcoal rich silt
324	3	Layer of charcoal rich silt with shell
325	3	Stone wall
326	3	Layer of clay silt (brown)
327	3	Layer of dark grey sandy silt
328	3	Layer of sand (pink)
329	3	Layer of sandy silt (grey brown)
330	3	Layer of mortar, fill of 342
331	3	Layer of sandy silt (purple brown)
332	3	Layer of sandy clay silt (pinkish grey)
333	3	Layer of silty clay (orange brown)
334	3	Silt fill of 314
335	3	Layer of silty sand (pale grey brown)
336	3	Layer of mortar

337	3	Mortar surface
338	3	Layer of sand and mortar (pale pink)
339	3	Layer of silt (brown)
340	3	Stone wall
341	3	Stone wall
342	3	Demolition cut
344	3	Layer of sandy silt (orange brown)
343	3	Layer of sand
345	3	Stone wall
346	3	Stone ?structural remains

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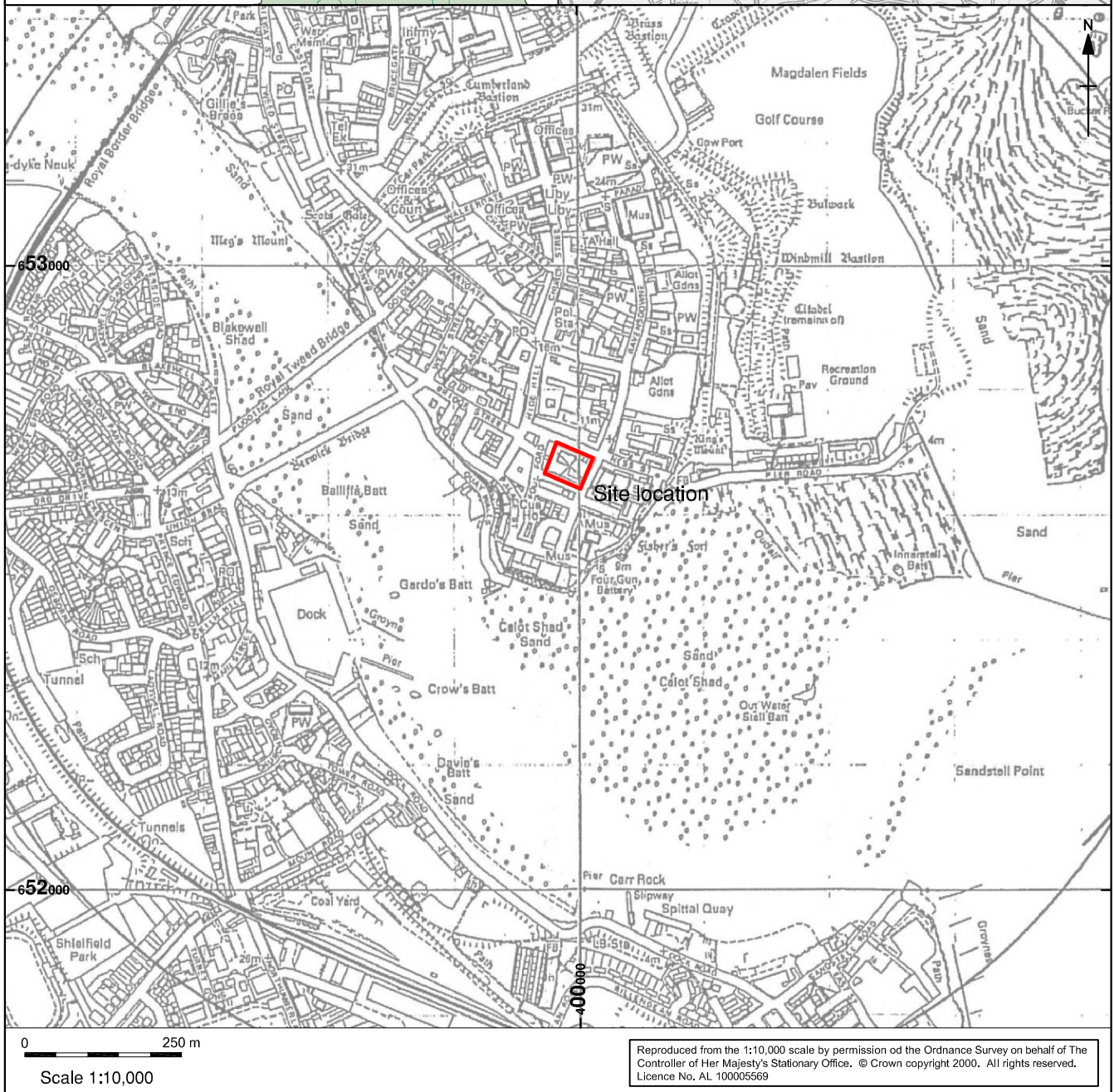
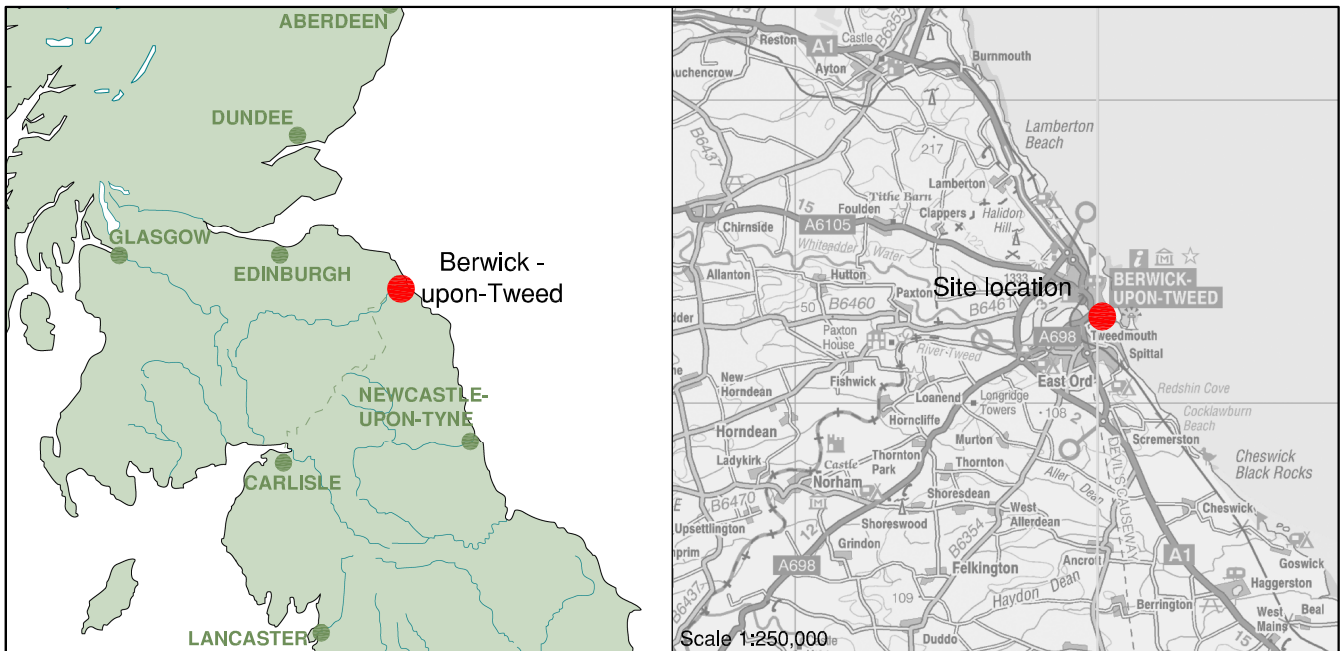
Plate 7: Trench 3: during cleaning, east, showing wall **304**, foreground and flagstone floor **303**.

Plate 8: Trench 3: flagstones **303**.

Plate 9: Trench 3: post-medieval walls **340** (on the left) **319** (in the foreground), **341** (top of image).

Plate 10: Trench 3: eastern end showing wall **325** in foreground and wall **320** along right side

Plate 11: Trench 3: wall **325**, facing north.



X:\Fraser\L9807\Blackburn and Price Garage, Berwick\AMS\05.03.07

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Figure 1: Site location

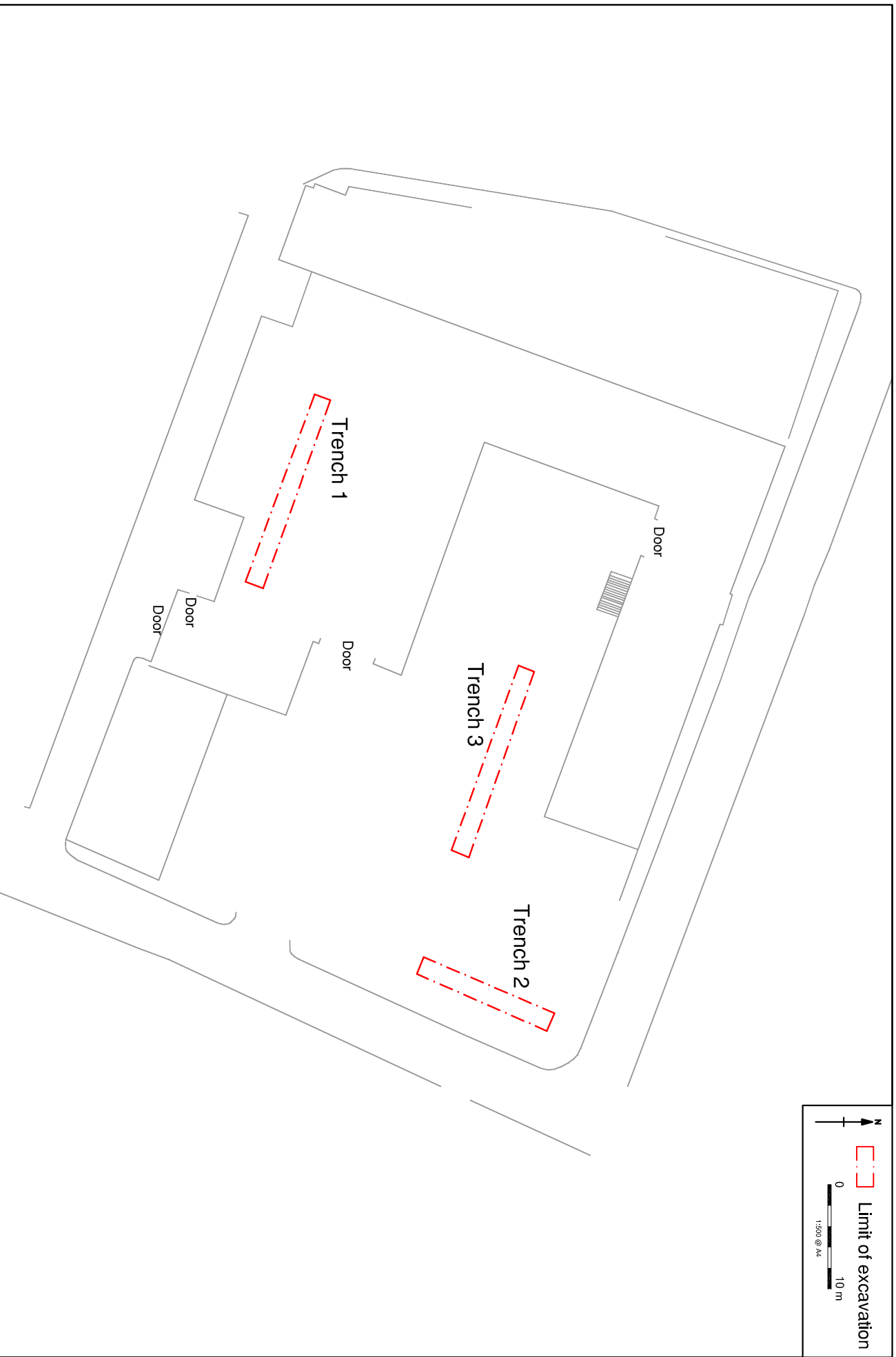


Figure 2: Trench location within garage buildings

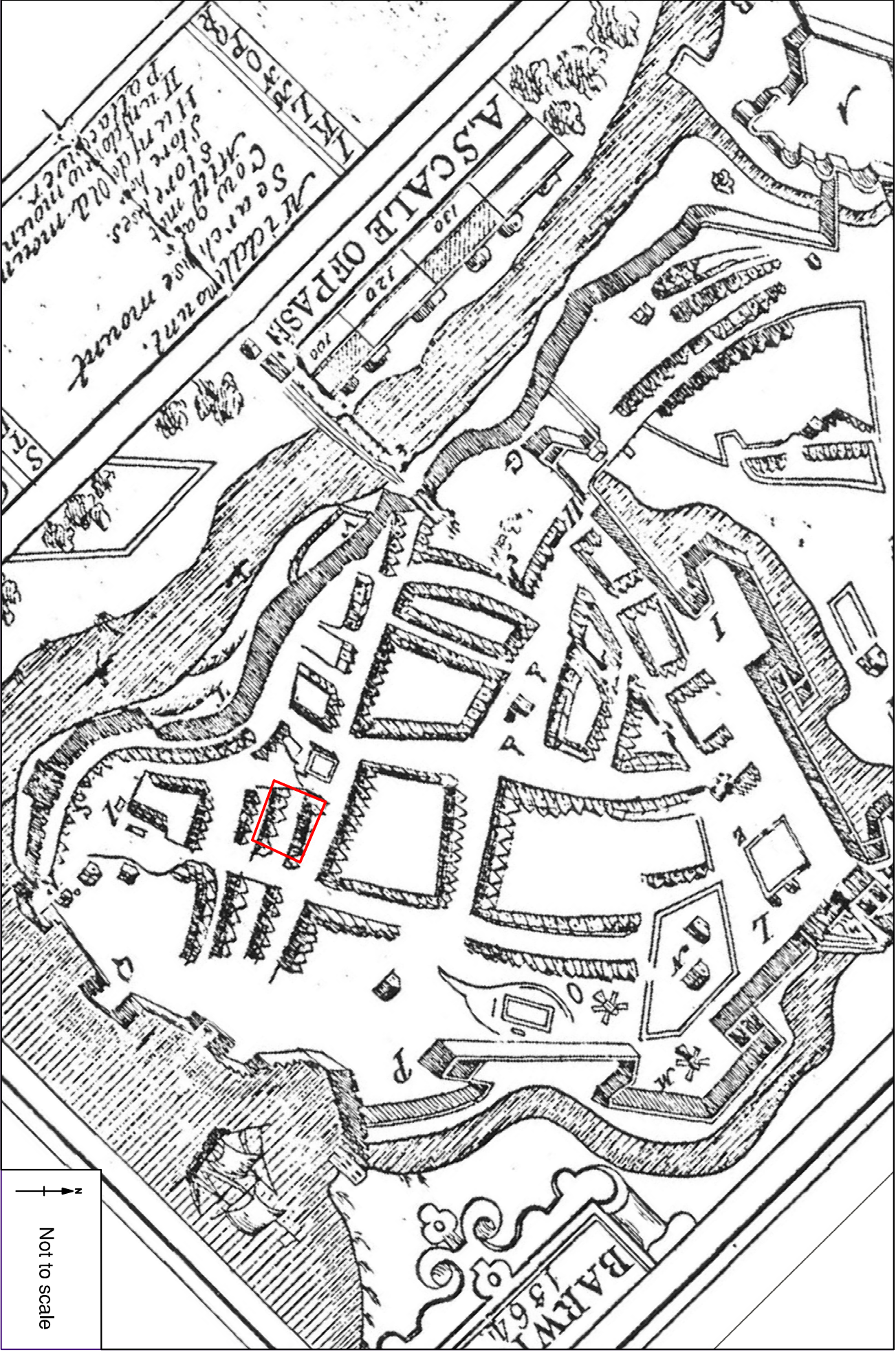


Figure 3: 1610 Speed's map of Northumberland



Figure 4: 1690 Plan by P. Van Der Aa



Figure 5: 1769 A plan of Berwick. Armstrong



Figure 6: 1799 Fuller's Map of Berwick

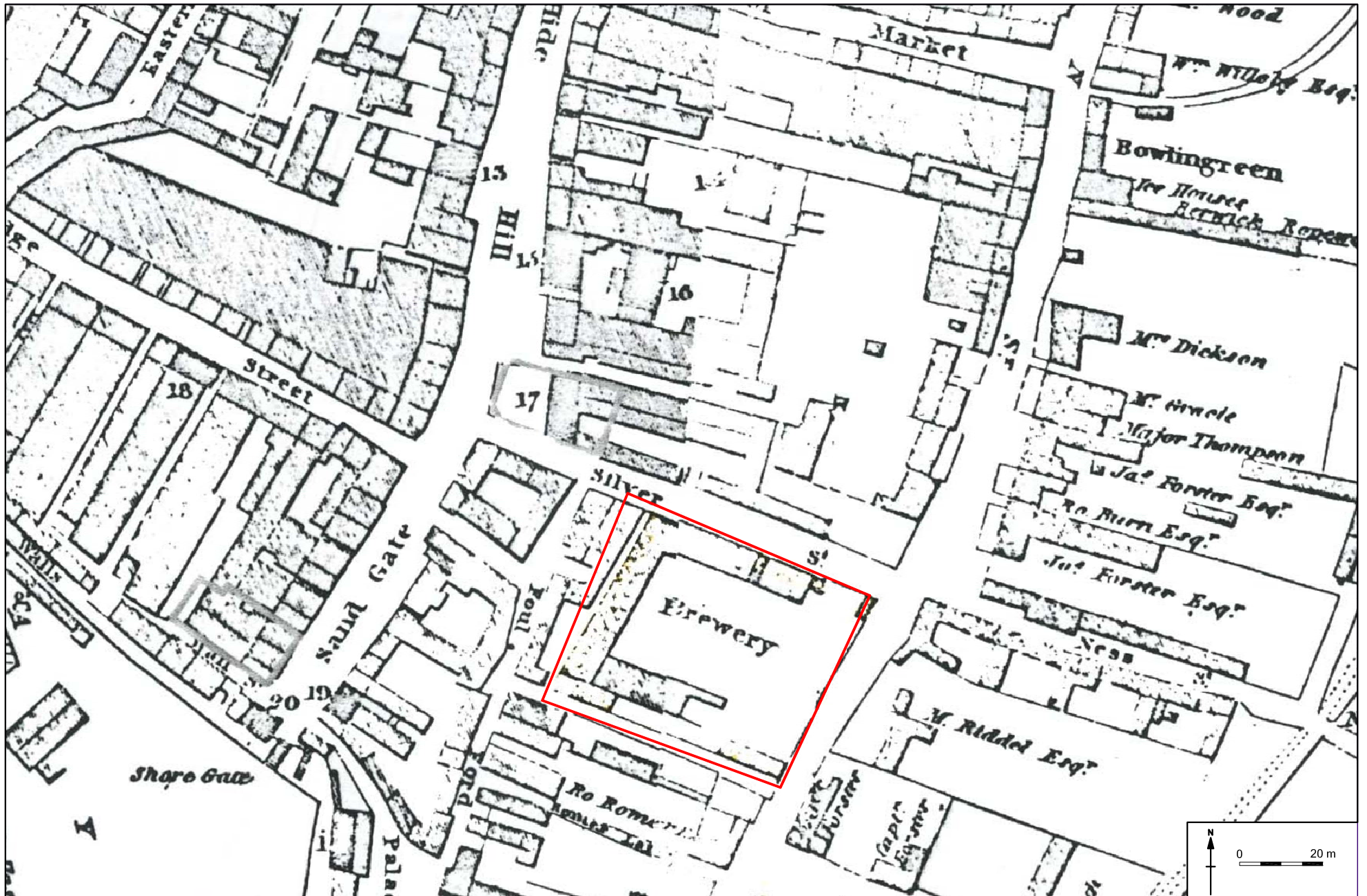


Figure 7:1822 Plan of the town of Berwick. John Wood

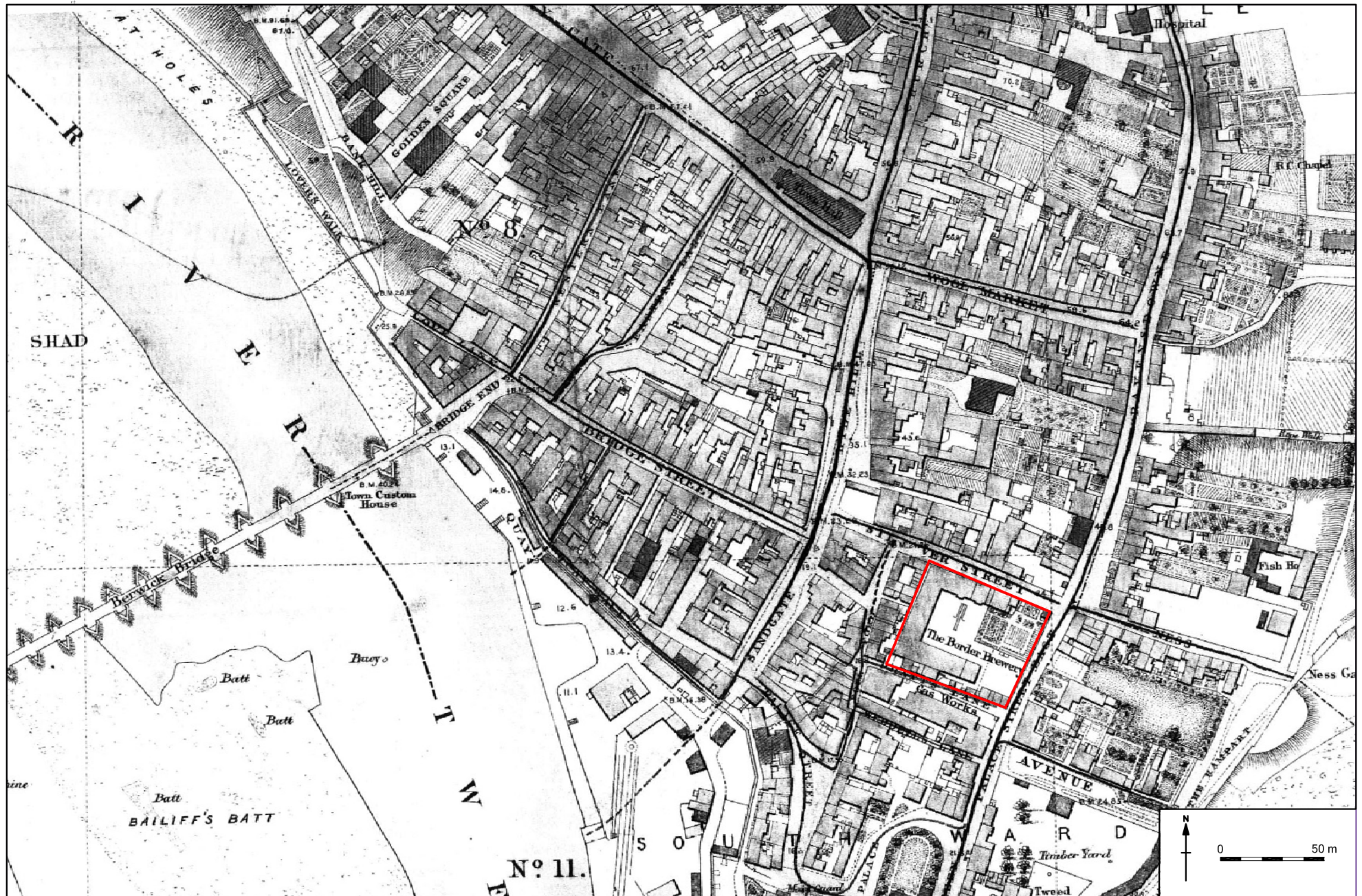


Figure 8: 1852 Plan of the towns of Berwick-Upon-Tweed, Tweedmouth and Spittal in the county of the Brough and town of Berwick-Upon-Tweed: survey for the purposes of the local health board

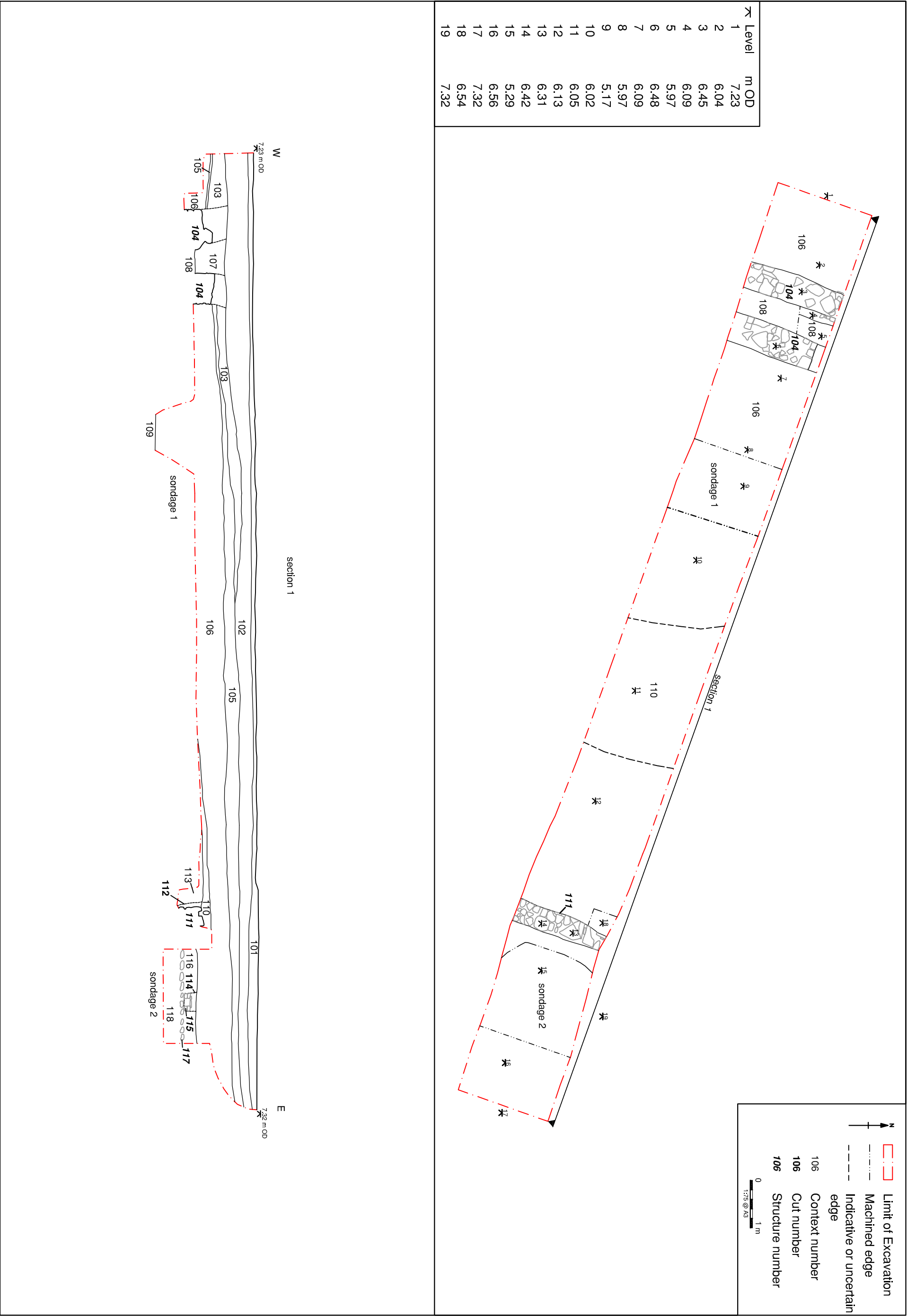






Figure 9: Trench 1 plan and section 1



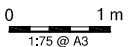
 Limit of Excavation

 Machined edge

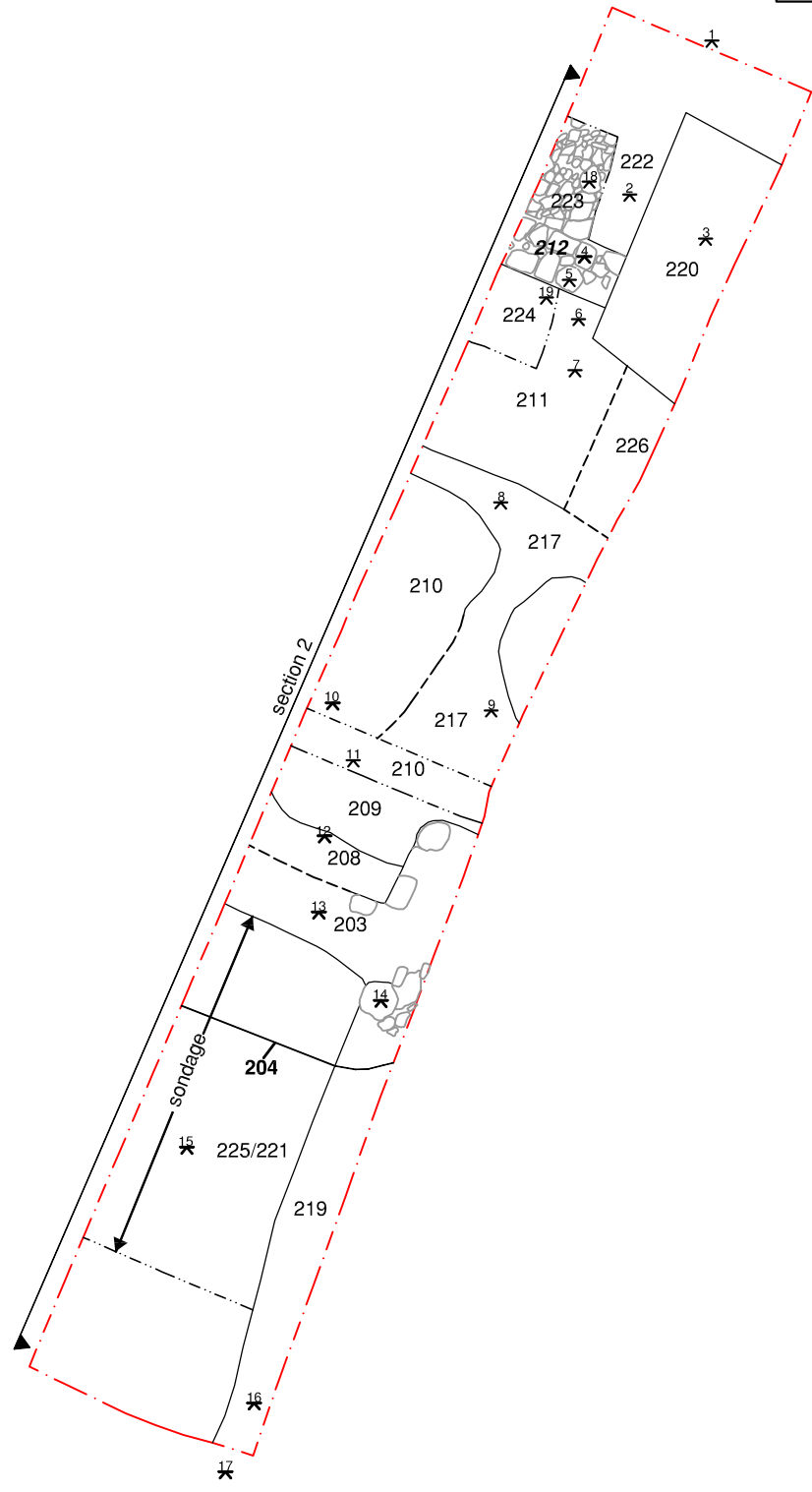
 Indicative or uncertain edge

 106 Feature number

106 Structure number



 1:75 @ A3



✠	Level	m OD
1		7.69
2		6.57
3		6.66
4		6.54
5		6.49
6		6.46
7		6.28
8		6.16
9		6.20
10		6.21
11		6.56
12		6.87
13		6.96
14		7.21
15		6.09
16		7.03
17		7.33
18		6.33
19		5.82

Figure 10: Trench 2 plan

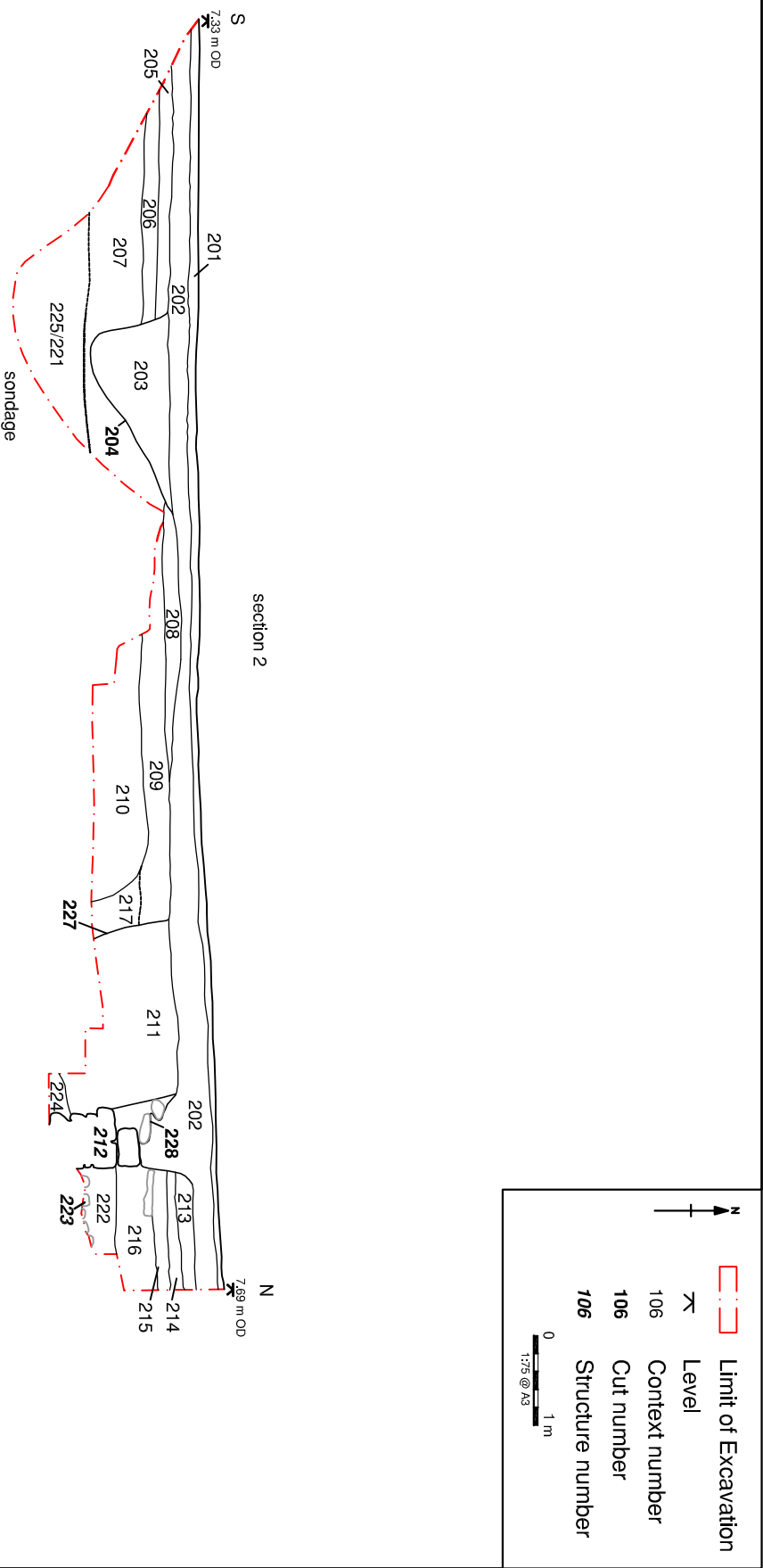


Figure 11 : Trench 2 section 2

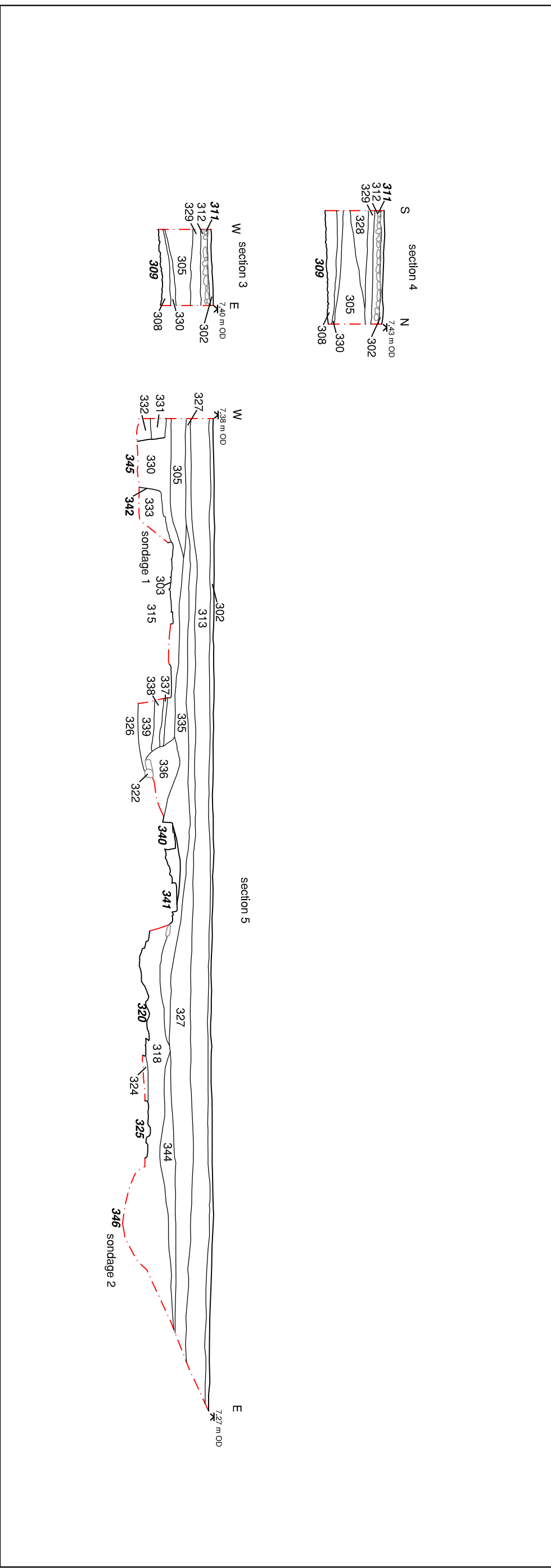
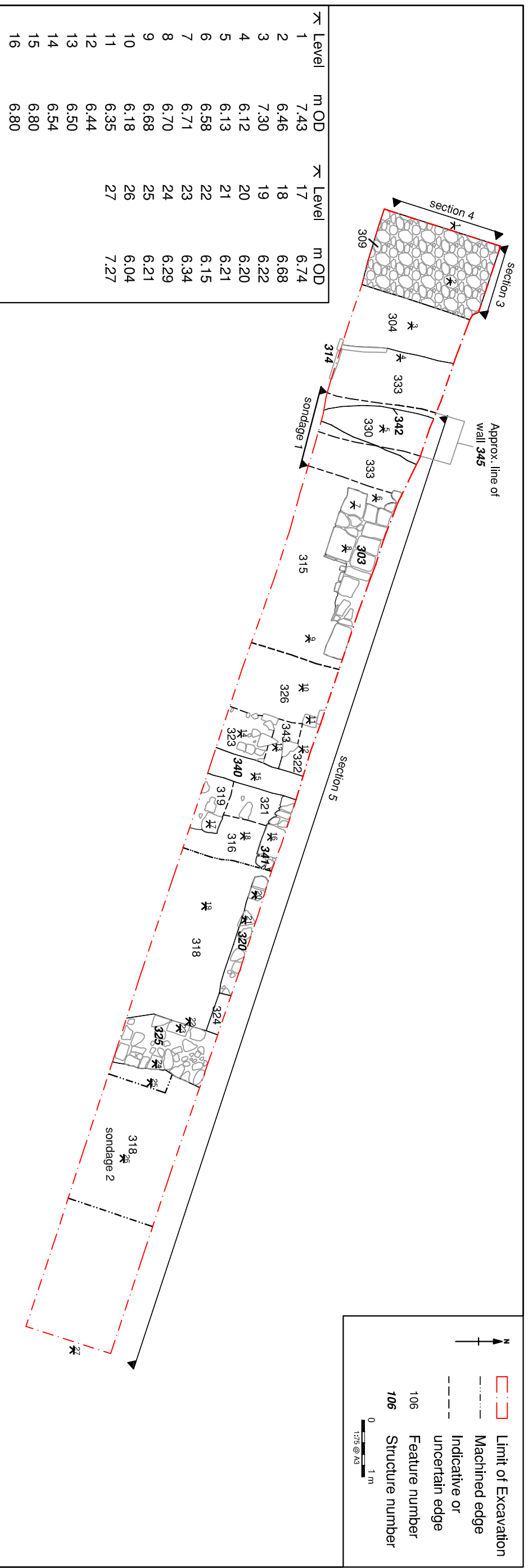


Figure 12: Trench 3 plan and sections

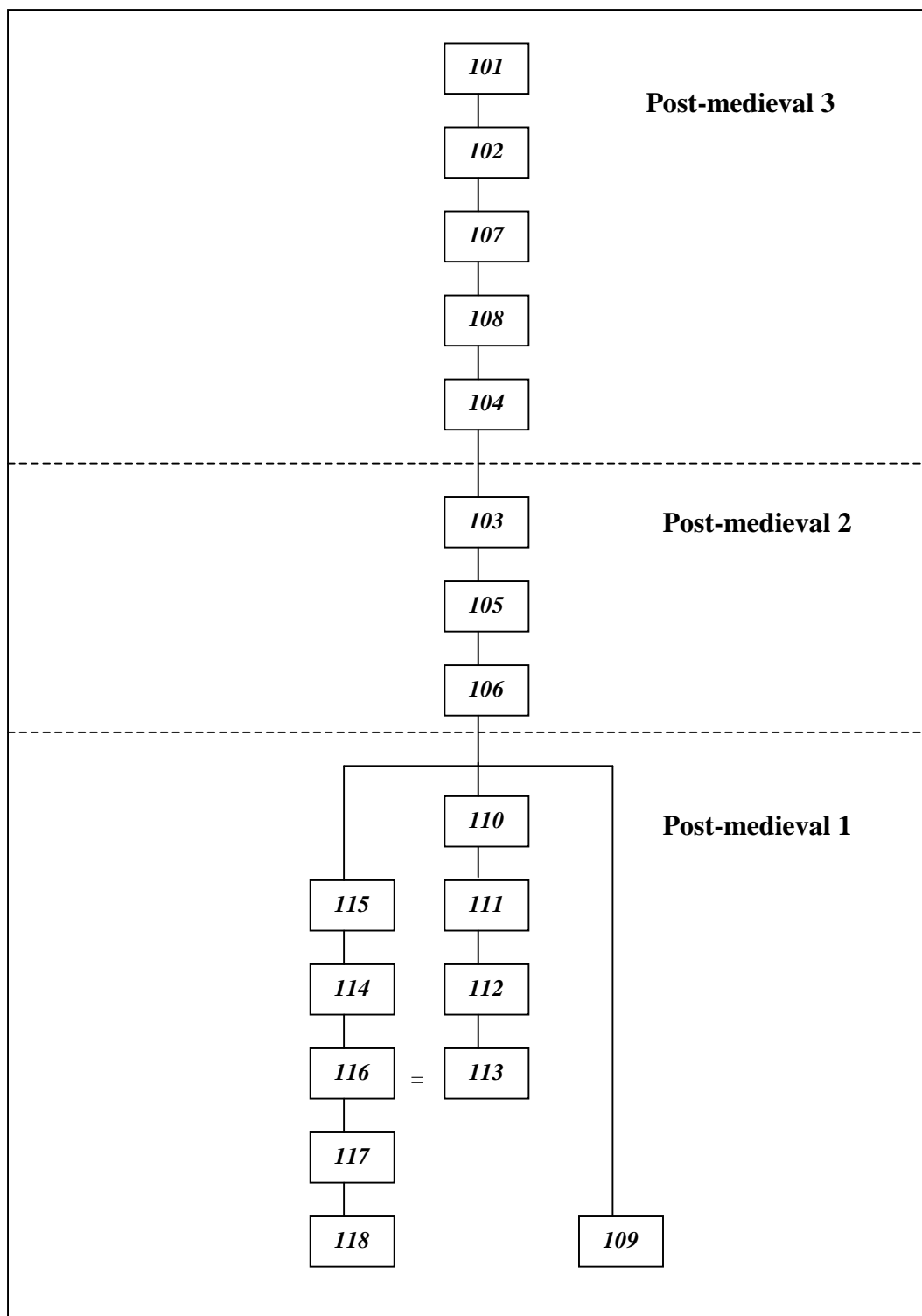


Figure 13: Matrix for Trench 1

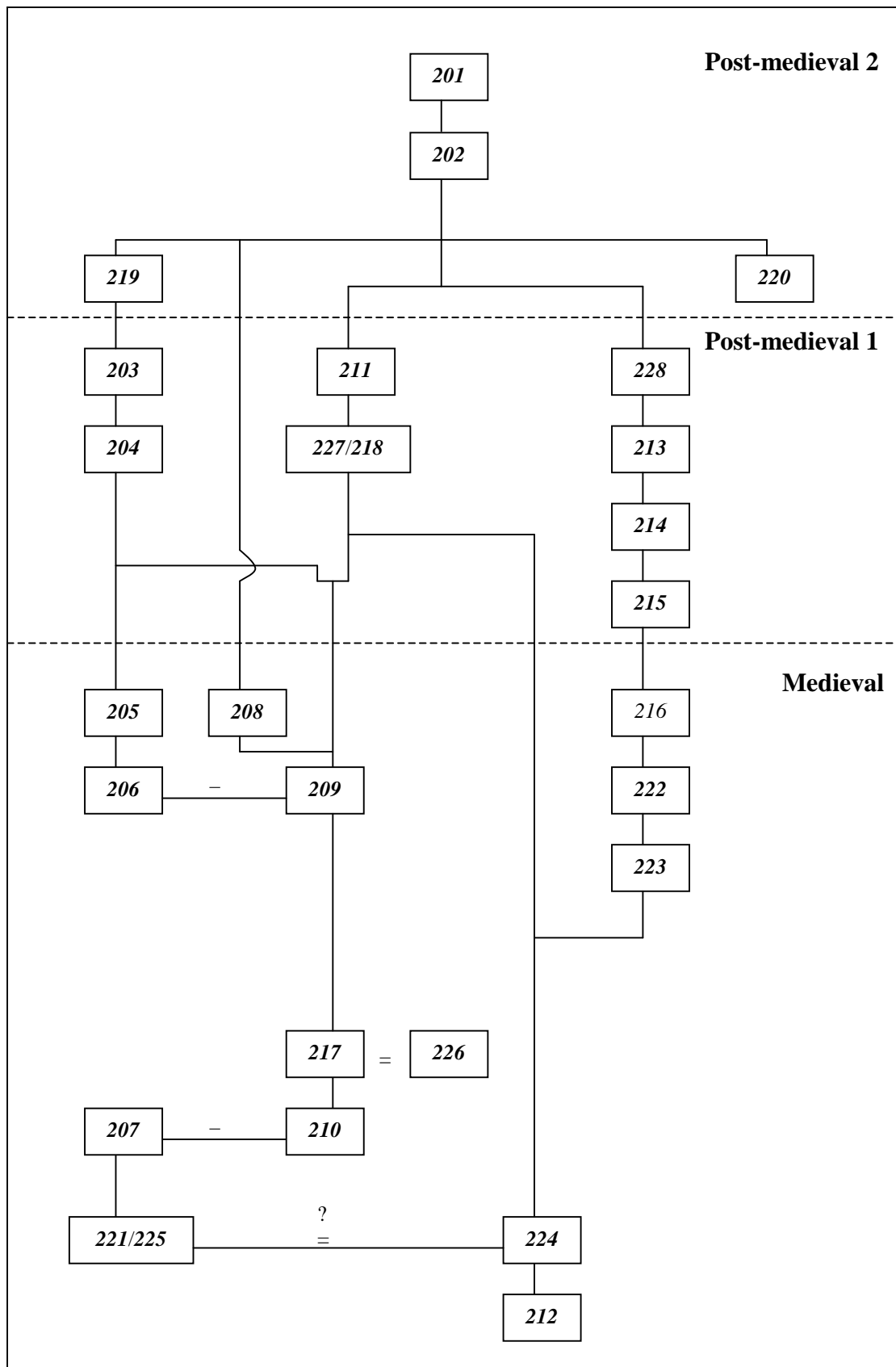


Figure 14: Matrix for Trench 2

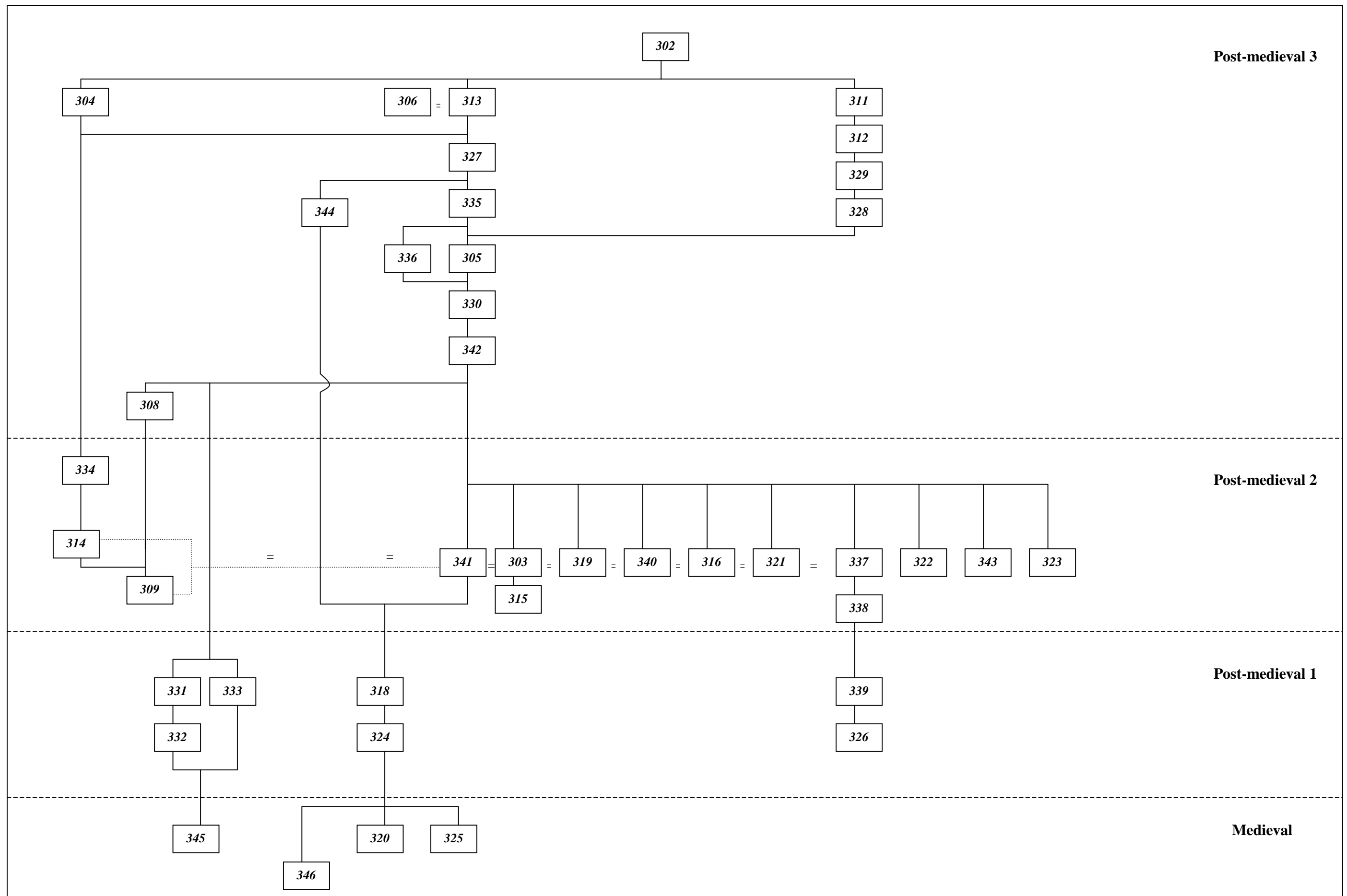


Figure 15 : Matrix for Trench 3



Plate 1: Trench 1; viewed toward east, showing culvert *104*.



Plate 2: Trench 1; wall *III*.



Plate 3: Trench 1; sondage 2, deposits and features.



Plate 4: Trench 2; northern half. Showing possible robbed walls as dark deposits, crossing lower half of image and running up right hand side toward concrete. Wall **212** upper half of image.



Plate 5: Trench 2; wall **212** and cobbles **223**.



Plate 6: Trench 2; demolition pit **204** and medieval deposits **207**, to the right of pit.



Plate 7: Trench 3; during cleaning, east, showing wall **304**, foreground and flagstone floor **303**.



Plate 8: Trench 3: flagstone floor 303.



Plate 9: Trench 3; post-medieval walls **340** (on the left) **319** (in the foreground), **341** (top of image).



Plate 10: Trench 3; eastern end showing wall 325 in foreground and wall 320 along right side



Plate 11: Trench 3; wall 325, facing north.



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