

Berwick-upon-Tweed

Northumberland Extensive Urban Survey



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PART ONE: BERWICK'S STORY

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Towns and villages have been the focus of settlement in this country for many hundreds of years. Beneath our workplaces, beneath our houses, our gardens, streets and shops - beneath our feet - there lie archaeological remains which can tell us how these settlements were once organised and how people went about their lives. Awareness and appreciation of this resource can enhance our sense of place and identity and help us understand how the past has directly shaped our present and how we may use it to shape our future. To ensure that evidence for our urban past is not needlessly lost during development local and national government have put in place a range of statutory designations and policies to make sure that valuable remains are protected, preserved and understood.

In 1992, English Heritage published a national policy to help planners and developers deal with urban archaeology and any issues that might arise during the planning process (*Managing the Urban Archaeological Resource*). This led to the Extensive Urban Survey programme, where funds were made available to individual planning authorities to prepare material to explain how archaeology fits into the planning process and how issues raised can be best resolved. Berwick is one of 20 towns in Northumberland to have been reviewed and this report is divided into three parts:

Part 1 summarises the development of Berwick using documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources, and examines the evidence for the survival of archaeological remains in the town.

Part 2 assesses the archaeological potential of the town of Berwick and how development could impact on significant archaeological resources which are of both national and local significance.

Part 3 looks at the national and local planning process with regard to archaeology and is designed to give the developer, planner, and general public, the framework within which development in an historic town will normally proceed.

The area covered by this assessment (fig 2) covers the historic urban core of Berwick and its castle and includes all of the Berwick Conservation Area. Material within this report is accurate only as it went to press in 2008. Information on the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) is constantly being updated and should be used as the primary source for historical and archaeological information.

The first part of this report provides an account of the current understanding of the development of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed built up from archival, structural and archaeological evidence. The

picture is, of course, incomplete and there is much work to be done to provide a secure and useful framework which up until fairly recently has relied largely on documentary and archival evidence rather than analysis of historical structures above ground or the archaeological deposits beneath.

The reason for the lack of study of standing historic fabric is a simple one and represents one of the fundamental problems for the study of the development of Berwick, especially for the time of its greatest wealth and historical significance, the high medieval period. As noted by Cambridge 'Few if any other British towns of comparable size and antiquity have suffered such a comprehensive obliteration of the above ground evidence for their medieval past' (Cambridge *et al* 2001, 33). The depredations resulting from endemic border conflict from the end of the thirteenth century, and the fact that the town was a major cockpit of these Anglo-Scottish struggles, resulted in the almost complete levelling of the medieval town and its rebuilding, albeit along the same medieval roads and lanes, as a town of 'sober Georgian elegance' (*ibid*, 33).

So, it falls especially heavily on archaeology to fill the gaps in our understanding of the development of the town; a sentiment already expressed by Ellison in 1976 'Any major increase in our knowledge of Berwick...for the most significant period of its history, must come from excavation'. The first question we can ask of archaeology (set against Ellison's other stark benchmark of 1976, 'There has been no excavation of any religious or domestic site in Berwick and only limited excavation of a few points on the Tudor defences and of Spades Mire'), is how has it fared over the last three decades in filling historical gaps in our understanding of the town. This is discussed in part 1 of this report.

The second question we must ask of archaeology is how much potential it has, in the form of a properly constructed research framework, to fill remaining gaps in the understanding of the development of the town. This is reviewed in part 2 of this report.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

Berwick-upon-Tweed, the most northerly town in England, lies on the northern bank of the River Tweed, 48 miles to the south east of Edinburgh, 28 miles to the north of Alnwick and 56 miles from Newcastle upon Tyne. It has a population of just under 12000 and is the seat of the local administration. It also retains its function as a service and market centre to the surrounding region and is well-served by the East Coast main rail line, which runs through the town, and by the A1 which today sweeps around Berwick to the west.

The town is spectacularly sited on a coastal peninsula, surrounded by water on three sides and approached across the Tweed by a series of bridges which link the town to England and provide access to Scotland beyond Berwick Bounds – England north of the Tweed. These links belie an earlier and lengthy episode in the history of the town during which it was a contested frontier stronghold, neither accepted as English nor able to be Scottish; it was the most valuable urban centre ever to trouble the thrones of both kingdoms.

The peninsula on which the historic core of Berwick lies is prominent to the north but falls rapidly towards the river: At the northern end of town, High and Low Greens lie at about 38m aOD; the Guildhall, at the centre of town, lies at 15m aOD; and Palace Green, within the ancient area of the Ness, lies at only 6m aOD. The royal castle occupied a key location at the neck of the peninsula, overlooking both town and river.

The Tweed is not deep at Berwick (it has never been navigable upstream by substantial vessels) and a ford has existed towards the river mouth quite possibly since prehistoric times. A little further upstream, a number of bridges - albeit somewhat intermittently - have served the town and formed a vital component of the main east-coast route into Scotland since medieval times.

Superficial geological deposits along the valley of the Tweed consist of extensive spreads of alluvial clays and sands overlying, in certain areas, deep glacial tills. The solid geology on which these late and insubstantial deposits lie was formed during the Carboniferous period and consists of bedded sequences of limestone, shale and sandstone. Both sandstone and limestone have been quarried locally. These Carboniferous deposits are also interleaved with layers of coal which have been worked at Scremerston a little way to the south of Berwick. The later clay deposits have also been exploited in outlying areas, such as Low Cocklaw, providing the raw material for brick and tile production during the 18th and 19th centuries. The red pantiled roofline of Berwick is still one of the town's notable characteristics.

1.3 Documentary and Secondary Sources

Little documentary evidence mentions Berwick earlier than the 11th century. Scotland's earliest charters both relate to grants of land made to the church of St Cuthbert at Durham, and the earliest of all is dated between November 1093 and November 1094, during the brief reign of Duncan II (Duncan 1958, 119). Of Scottish State Papers, the earliest material is to be found in Volume 1 of the Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland (Bain 1881), with the Exchequer Rolls not commencing until 1264. There is no published calendar of English State Papers, with specific reference to Berwick.

The first comprehensive history of the town, *A history of Berwick* was published in 1799. Three further histories followed over the 19th century. The first was by Thomas Johnstone in 1817, *The History of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and its vicinity*. The second in 1849, *The History of Berwick-upon-Tweed: a concise description of that ancient borough from its origins down to the present time*, by Frederick Sheldon. The third, and perhaps most well known work, that by John Scott in 1888 under the title of *Berwick-upon-Tweed: the history of the town and guild*. Scott makes use of extracts from the town records and the Calendars of Documents relating to the History of Scotland that were in print at the time of publication. Since then, a mass of printed material has been made available to the historian through the publication of a wide range of state papers and related material.

A series of brief historical accounts of the town were published over the later 20th century (Gordon 1985; Macnaughton 1986; and Lamont-Brown 1988) but there is still an opportunity for a definitive account to be written which includes the array of sources not available to Scott in 1888.

Local and regional directories can often be a valuable source of topographical information and the *Berwick Directory* of 1806, published by James Good, is a particularly comprehensive account of the town which may be read in conjunction with Fuller's wider review.

Two other 19th century sources are of particular interest: George Ridpath's *Border History*, published in 1848, includes accounts of troop movements and battles, while Mackenzie's *History of Northumberland* (1811) pays specific attention to the history of Berwick-upon-Tweed. A valuable source of charter evidence and survey material from the 16th century is the *History and Antiquities of North Durham* by the Rev James Raine, published in 1852.

Unfortunately, there are no published volumes of the Borough and Guild Records of Berwick-upon-Tweed, but their wide scope and content is illustrated by two reports published by the Royal Commission in Historical Manuscripts in 1872 and 1901. Although brief, *Berwick-on-Tweed - a short Historical Guide* by the historian Frances Cowe, contains much valuable information on the town and its fortifications.

There is only one overall published account of archaeological work at Berwick-upon-Tweed. This is Margaret Ellison's report, which appears in appendix form within *Archaeology in the North*, published by the Northern Archaeological Survey in 1976.

The history and development of the town's medieval defences are described by H M Colvin and R A Brown in Volume II of the *History of the King's Works*, published in 1963. This is enhanced considerably with extensive analysis of the physical remains by *The medieval defences of Berwick-upon-Tweed* (2005) by the Border Archaeological Society. For the post-medieval defences, 'The Elizabethan Fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed' is the title of a paper by Iain McIvor appearing in Volume 45 (1965) of the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Much valuable information on the topography of Berwick during the 14th century can be found in *Northern Petitions illustrative of life in Berwick, Cumbria and Durham in the Fourteenth Century*. This work was edited by Dr C M Fraser and published by the Surtees Society in 1982 (Volume 194). It followed an earlier work by Dr Fraser on 'Ancient Petitions relating to Northumberland' (Surtees Society, Volume 174, 1966) which also contains material on the history of Berwick during the 14th century.

An important contribution towards a greater understanding of the role of religious houses in the development of Berwick is provided by Wendy B Stevenson. Chapter 6 of *The Scottish Medieval*

Town (Lynch et al 1988, 99-115) is entitled 'The monastic presence: Berwick in the 12th and 13th century'. Stevenson analyses information drawn from the various cartularies and rentals published by the Bannatyne Club in the early decades of the 19th century. Other valuable sources are:

- *The Parishes of Medieval Scotland* by Ian B Cowan, Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh, 1967. (See particularly pp.16 & 20 for the parishes of Berwick and Bondington).
- *Medieval Religious Houses in Scotland* by Ian B Cowan & David E Easson, Longmans, London, 1976 (2nd Edition).
- *The Medieval Church in Scotland* by Ian B Cowan, Scottish Academic Press, Edinburgh, 1995 (see pp.40-41 for the churches of Berwick and Bondington).

A number of surveys have been conducted within Berwick during the last 700 years and four are of particular value. The first, known as a 'Partial Survey', was conducted after the capture of Berwick in 1296. Dated to the following year of 1297, it is a fragment of a general survey of the town and included in Volume II of the Ref Joseph Stevenson's *Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland* (1870). The second, known as the *Booke of the Circuyte*, is a perambulation of the castle and fortifications c.1535-1536 and published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne in 1857. The third appears in an abbreviated form as Appendix V to John Scott's *Berwick-upon-Tweed - the History of the Town and Guild*. The fourth survey, in the form of an account of his personal inspection of the town, is included by Superintending Inspector Robert Rawlinson in his report of 1850 to the General Board of Health.

Two recent reports have also added to the understanding of the built heritage of the town: *Berwick-upon-Tweed, Tweedmouth and Spittal: rapid character assessment (2005)* has been prepared by English Heritage. It provides a much needed overview of the different structural zones of the town and how they developed. And in 2008, Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Council published a description of the town's conservation area which provides both a character appraisal of the town and a management strategy.

1.4 Cartographic Sources

'Speed's plan of 1564', referred to in Ellison in 1976 and included as an illustration in that work (149) was in fact first published in 1849, appearing between pages 174 and 175 of Frederick Sheldon's *History of Berwick upon Tweed*. Although copied from Speed, the plan is not a faithful copy of his actual plan of Berwick of 1610.

A plan of the time of Elizabeth I entitled 'The True Description of her maiesties's towne of Barwick' probably dating to around 1580, is enormously useful in providing a picture of the town as the new defences were under construction. The original is held in the British Library. Other Berwick maps in collections outside the county include a set in the William Salt library in Stafford which relate to

proposed additions to the fortifications bearing the date 1682/83. There are copies at the Berwick Record Office (Ref: NRO 2413/1-4).

Nineteenth century surveys include John Wood's 'Plan of the Town of Berwick' published in Edinburgh in 1822 and of particular importance is the magnificent series of Ordnance Survey maps covering the town of Berwick and drawn to a scale of ten feet to one statute mile. Surveyed in 1852, they depict every part of the town in minute detail. The extramural area of Berwick parish at around the same time is depicted on the Tithe Map of 1847.

1.5 Archaeological Evidence

Numerous archaeological interventions – from the cutting of test pits, to trial trenches, to full scale mitigation excavations - have now taken place within and around the historic core of the town. A number of these have produced no evidence of archaeological deposits, but by far the greater majority have revealed the presence of deep archaeological deposits, frequently dating from as early as the 12th century.

1.6 Protected Sites

There are a number of scheduled monuments within the area, including the site of the Citadel (SM28532), Berwick Castle (SM28533), the Spades Mire Linear Earthwork (SM28534) and Berwick Bridge (SAM ND/9). Many of the standing buildings in the town have Listed Building status and the town is designated a Conservation Area. Lying outside the Berwick Conservation Area is Castle Terrace and the site of the medieval village of Bondington, which has achieved greater significance in the context of the development of the town through the discovery in June 1998 of a 'lost' extramural church at No. 21 Castle Terrace. This has also been designated as a scheduled monument. Many of the standing buildings within the historic core of Berwick have Listed Building status and these are recorded in Appendix 1.

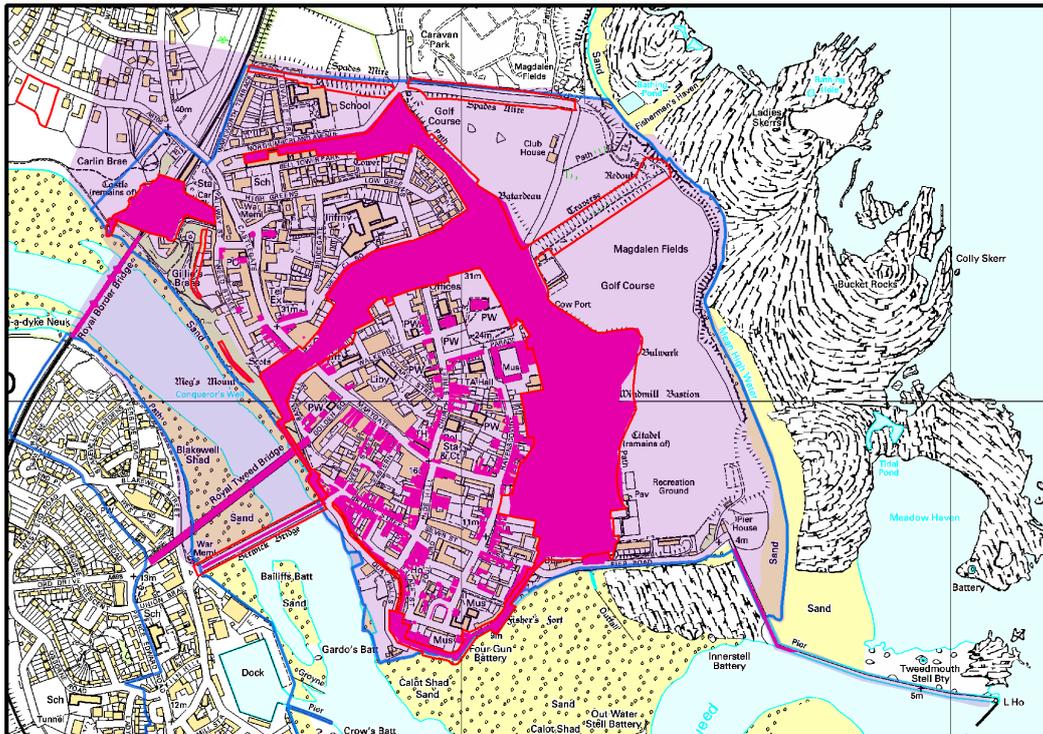


Figure 2: Berwick-upon-Tweed. Scheduled Monuments in red; listed structures in pink. The Conservation area is outlined in blue and the extent of the current study area in purple.

2 PRE-URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

2.1 Prehistoric to Romano-British

There is no known prehistoric component to the development of the town of Berwick. This is not to say there is none. The town occupies a prominent and easily defensible site probably on an early route way; urban occupation of the site during medieval and later times could well have submerged any trace of activity over earlier periods.

More widely, Ellison's 1976 assertion that '*apart from one Bronze Age cist in Tweedmouth, three native settlements and a possible Roman fortlet [this last, at Springhill, now considered a Romano-British settlement] with accompanying road, there is no archaeological evidence for the pre-conquest occupation of the Berwick district*' (Ellison 1976, 147) still largely holds good. The Bronze Age cist Ellison refers to lay on the south bank of the Tweed. And the only local discovery of an early prehistoric site to add to this is a probable Neolithic long-barrow noted on an aerial photographic survey to the north-west of the town on the flanks of Halidon Hill (HER 2399). The major addition to the later prehistoric archaeology of the area has been the 2005 excavation of an Iron-Age settlement at North Road, a mile to the north of town.

Given the presence of a Roman road, the Devil's Causeway, running north-westerly in the general direction of the mouth of the Tweed, it would not seem an unreasonable proposition that some type of military installation would have been established on the south bank of the river around the Tweedmouth area. But no such site has as yet been identified. It has also been suggested that this Roman route crossed the Tweed in the area of modern Sandgate and made its way via Hide Hill, Church Street and Wallace Green towards Lambertton (Cowe 1975, 37). But it is also possible that any north-south route crossed the Tweed further to the west, perhaps close to Yarrow Point. It is clear that substantial troop movements took place along the south bank of the Tweed, with temporary camps identified at Norham (HER 924), East Larmouth (HER 734) and Carham (HER 121) but there is no evidence for a similar military presence along the north side of the river

As mentioned, the one local site previously thought to be of a military nature, at Springhill (HER 4131), is now considered to be a native settlement. Indeed, apart from the lower stone of a Romano-British quern found on the Ness in 1855, (HER 2448) no other finds of the Romano-British period have been recorded for the town.

3 EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

It is just about certain that an Anglian settlement was located on the peninsula at Berwick but there is no physical evidence currently available to pinpoint where any such occupation was centred. Ellison offers no opinion on the nature or location of this early core (1976, 147) and archaeological evidence gathered since she wrote has also failed to elucidate the matter. Without any present archaeological guide, then, a useful line of enquiry in identifying an early core might be directed towards determining the earliest routes through the town and assessing the varied patterns of settlement around them. Equally, recent work (Cambridge *et al* 2001) has suggested the potential for multi-focal settlement at Berwick as the precursor to a generally acknowledged urban centre.

3.1 Placename Evidence

The favoured interpretation of the name Berwick is that it derives from the Anglian '*berewic*' or barley farm; an out-lying estate farm or grange (Nicolaisen 1976, 78), indicating that the settlement at Berwick, at least initially, was of a subsidiary nature to another settlement elsewhere. The whereabouts of this other settlement has been surmised but remains uncertain. By the 11th century, however, Berwick was the caput or head of a shire.

3.2 Settlement

Historically, the earliest contemporary mention of the town can be found in a charter of Edgar, King of Scots, dated to 1095 (Duncan 1958, 104). The early history of the town is also mentioned in several interesting (possibly unreliable) sources, including the *Orkneyinga Saga* (Palsson & Edwards 1978), which includes two references to Berwick. The earlier probably belongs to the mid-11th century, the

other provides an account of a 12th century raid on 'Beruvik' by Earl Erland and Swein in order to rob Knut - a Norse merchant of the town. Even earlier sources mention the visit of a Pictish king in 872 and of the town as 'a place of strength in the reign of Osbert, one of the last kings of Northumberland, who died in the early ninth century' (Fuller 1799, 66-7). Fuller adds that Berwick 'is said to be the place where the Danes, in one of their invasions, under Hubba, landed about the year 867'. Victory for the Scots over the English at the battle of Carham in 1018 resulted in Malcolm II claiming the River Tweed as the boundary of Scotland. The effect of this was to add a strategic importance to the town and harbour and marks the beginning of Berwick's long and tumultuous history as a contested frontier stronghold.

3.3 Early Routeways

Mention has already been made of a suggested ancient route, possibly Roman, from Sandgate up Hide Hill and then along Church Street and Wallace Green northwards (Cowe 1975, 37). That such a route existed at least by the time of the fortification works initiated by Edward I is supported by mention of a gateway close to the later Bell Tower (Neville 1990, 45) and 'towards the Magdalen house' in 1297/8 (Colvin and Brown 1963, 564). There are other potentially early routes through the town. Roads from Duns and Kelso converge towards the site of the Cistercian nunnery of St Leonard's to the north-west of town, and this combined route then continues as Castle Terrace through the settlement of Bondington with its two early churches lying to either side. A reference to the *via regia* (king's highway) at Berwick in 1307 (Kelso *liber* 1846, 42) may also indicate an early route although its course is uncertain and it could be one of those mentioned above.

3.4 A Village Green?

Linked to the unresolved issue of the antiquity of certain routes within Berwick is doubt over the location of Berwick's earliest core (or possibly, cores). If Church Street/Wallace Green did form part of an early route through the settlement, should we expect to find the outline of an early green? It is perhaps simplistic to offer the Parade, in its association with an older Holy Trinity church, as a possible site for such a central open space. Marygate and Scotsgate do not offer alternative locations and not enough is known of High and Low Greens to suggest an early settlement core close to the eventual site of the castle although this should certainly not be discounted. A remaining option is a low-lying site on the Ness close to a landing/fording point.

3.5 Parish Church

There is also uncertainty over the location and antiquity of Berwick's earliest parish church. Cowan suggests that '*of the three churches associated with the town, St Laurence, St Mary and Holy Trinity, the first two (in Bondington) appear to antedate the last which became the parish church of the burgh only on or after its foundation by Earl David between 1119 and 1124*' (Cowan 1995, 40-1). The status and relationship of the three church sites have acquired a greater degree of importance after significant discoveries. The chance find of a church at 21 Castle Terrace, in June 1998, led to its identification as an impressive Romanesque structure dating from the early to mid-12th century

(Cambridge *et al* 2001). From documentary evidence it may be tentatively identified as the church of St Mary, Bondington. Another early church was uncovered along with burials during the construction of Cheviot House in the 1860s (Scott 1888, 332-3). And burials from its graveyard were again exposed in 2000 during garden works on the same property (Cambridge *et al* 2000, 64-8). This has been tentatively identified as the parish church of St Laurence.

4 THE MEDIEVAL TOWN

4.1 Background

By the time of the accession of David I in 1124, Berwick was already significant as an economic hub and royal burgh. A royal castle at Berwick is first mentioned during David's reign but was possibly in place prior to this time. The 'Normanisation' of the society of Lowland Scotland by David, and his generosity towards a wide range of religious orders, began to transform the economy of the area.

Many religious houses became active in the burgeoning wool trade over the later 12th and 13th centuries. The vast majority of the wool was exported to the Low Countries for spinning and cloth production and outlets for its movement across the North Sea were vital. Berwick was ideally positioned for this and became a major conduit for this trade. No less than 15 religious houses, many of them deeply involved in the wool trade, are known to have held property in Berwick by the end of the 13th century (Stevenson 1988, 99).

The death of the Scottish King Alexander III in 1286 was followed, four years later in 1290, by the death of his grandchild and direct heir, Margaret the Maid of Norway. This left no unassailable claim to the Scottish succession and Edward I of England was requested to preside over the determination of that vital issue. In accepting the invitation, Edward I made it quite plain that he would act as 'lord paramount over Scotland' an intention he passed on to an assembly of nobles at Norham in May 1291.

Many of the hearings of what became known as the 'Great Cause' took place in the vacant premises of the Dominican Friars, close to Berwick Castle where, in November 1292, John Balliol was proclaimed King of Scotland. Three years later, he was persuaded by his nobility to enter into an alliance with France. This was an act - England was already at war with the French - of open defiance on the part of the Scottish king. The sack of Berwick by Edward's invading army on the 30th March 1296 was one of the blackest days in the town's troubled history.

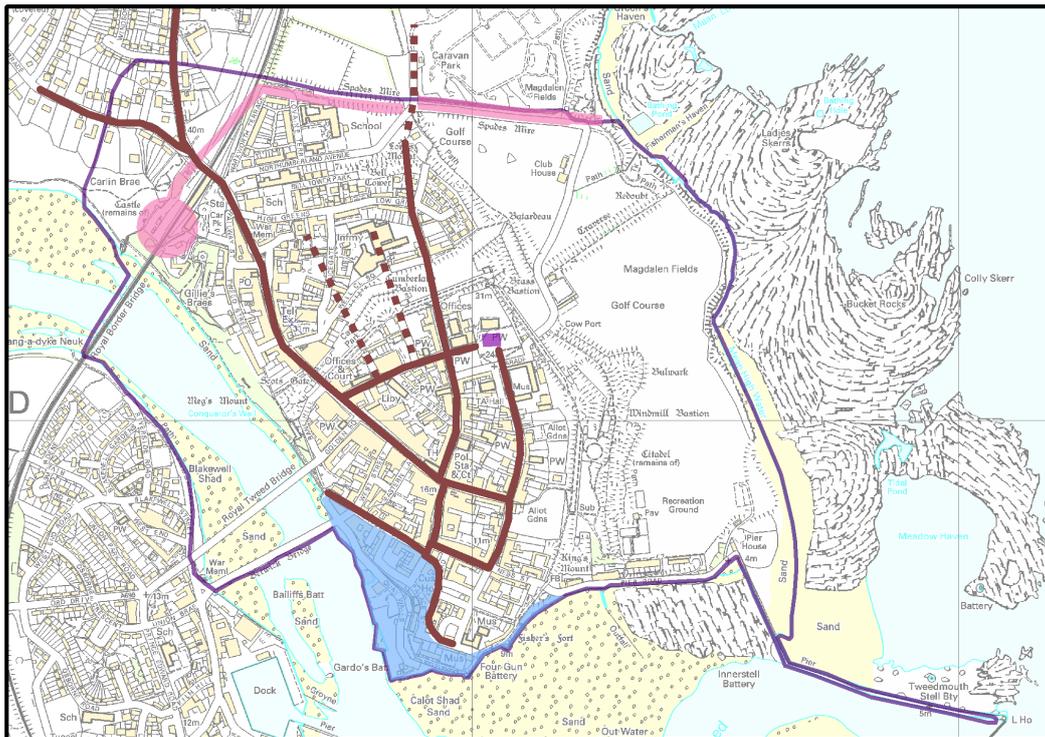


Figure 3: Postulated extent of the 12th century town. Street and road lines in brown. Church of the Holy Trinity in purple. Intertidal zone in pale blue and the castle and line of Spades Mire (or Bar Dyke) in pink.

Edward I encountered little in the way of any effective defensive system at Berwick and he proceeded to run a ring of fortifications around the town in order that it could serve as a military base and administrative centre from which to enforce English rule over Scotland. The ultimate failure of this intention meant that from this time, Berwick became a frontier stronghold; the defences begun by Edward I completed by the Bruces after the Scottish re-possession of the town in 1318. Between 1296 and 1482, when Berwick was finally re-captured for the English by Richard Duke of Gloucester, it changed hands on 14 occasions. The town's vitality and prosperity, exemplified by the high level of customs revenue during the reigns of kings Alexander II and III, depended on commercial relations with its hinterland, Scottish Berwickshire, from which the town was often forcibly separated from 1296 onwards.

The extent of the Scottish town can be approximated by reference to the grants of land for religious houses made during the reigns of David I and his immediate successors:

Briggate (Bridge Street) and Uddinggate/Soutergate (Hide Hill/Church Street) have a concentration of monastic interests, not surprisingly given the likely antiquity of the routes. Berwick had been granted royal burgh status before the accession of David I in 1124 and it would appear that for the next

century and a half the town steadily consolidated its position as the most prosperous port in Scotland. Monastic houses became active in the land market and Stevenson points out, in particular, the abbeys of Kelso and Melrose owned a number of properties in Briggate and around the junction of Briggate and the adjoining Waldefgate (Stevenson 1998, 102).

Whilst Stevenson provides evidence of sub-division and sale of burgage plots in streets close to the quayside (1988, 100), it is likely that the full physical potential of the town, as envisaged in the early 12th century, was never realised. At the time of the Sack of Berwick in March 1296, the defences of the town consisted only of a ditch and a boarded barricade (Ridpath 1848, 136). Within the area thus enclosed (this line is contentious) there was much land undeveloped in the north east part of the town. An inquisition was held in July 1302 to determine, '*whether 40 acres lying between the said town (of Berwick) and its fosse might be granted to Nicholas of Carlisle, the king's sergeant*'. It was deposed by the local jury that during the reign of Alexander III (1240-1286), this large area of land had been held by various burgesses of Berwick enjoying rights of common pasture and that '*when the said burgh was founded they were given to the burgesses to build, if any wished to do so, and there are streets in the said ground arranged for this*' (Bain 1884, 332-3).

It is also clear that Edward I had ambitions for Berwick other than military ones. In January 1297 he summoned Sir Henry le Waleys of London and Bordeaux, Thomas Alard of New Winchelsea and other prominent townsmen of England to a 'colloquium' or conference at Harwich. Beresford refers to the event as marking a unique occasion: '*representatives of towns had been called to confer with Edward I on particular matters, such as the new duty on wool in 1275, but never before and never afterwards did a king issue a summons for a Parliament on the single issue of town plantation*' (Beresford 1967, 3). The discussions were about Berwick, the task to '*set out a new town... lately burned and damaged in the war with Scotland*'. After the meeting, a smaller working party was assigned to go north and execute the project.

It would appear that executive control for the development of this 'new town' was exercised by Sir Henry le Waleys, who was rewarded for his long service to the Crown by a grant in April 1299 of housing in 'Briggestrete, late in the ownership of Ralph, son of Philip'. Sir Henry did not live very long to enjoy the gift; he is reputed to have died three years later in 1302. A 'bastide' form of development is likely to have been the intended model for Berwick, a form very familiar to Sir Henry, who had been mayor of Bordeaux as well as London (Beresford 1967, 28-29). But there is no evidence of replanning on the part of Sir Henry and it may well be that the financial crisis of 1297 did not allow for anything more than an early start on the building of a ring of fortifications around the town. We have one valuable piece of documentary evidence from the time of the working party's activities at Berwick. The second volume of *Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland, 1286-1306* (Stevenson 1870, 152-56) includes a *Survey of the Portions of the town of Berwick upon its capture by the English*, dated to 1297. This fragmentary survey covers that area of the Ness to the south of Hidegate (modern Silver Street) and the text not only provides information on the plot size and changes in

ownership, but also the presence of particular buildings within a series of streets. Two sites within the survey are of particular interest: the third plot from the eastern end of Hidegate, on the southern side of the street, included '*a chapel in the eastern part of the said holding*'. At the western end of the street stood '*La Roundele ... a circular site (or structure) formerly belonging to the abbot of Jedburgh, which comprises ten storehouses and nine upper rooms*'.

4.2 The Street Pattern and Burgage Properties

As mentioned, the town developed along a series of streets as described by Ellison (1976). Briggate (Bridge Street) served the ancient port and Fishergate (Foul Ford/Palace Street) housed the fishermen and traders in fish. Briggate lay to the west of Segate (Sandgate) which was the lower section of a long-established route running northwards via Uddingate (Hide Hill), Soutergate (Church Street) and Waleysgate (Wallace Green/Low Greens). This route was crossed by another ancient street system which linked Ravenesden (Ravensdowne) on the east with the route leading towards the Castle and onwards to Edinburgh, Duns and Coldstream. Crossgate (Woolmarket) formed its eastern end, with the important central section from its junction with Uddingate becoming known as Seyntemariagate, or Marygate. Seyntemariagate and Soutergate were linked by Walkergate Row, from which a number of streets (Hatters Lane and Coxon Lane) appear to have been pushed northwards at right angles, possibly at the time of the foundation of the royal burgh in the early 12th century.

Few medieval street names are missing from Ellison's schedule, but it does require a little updating in the light of evidence published since 1976. For instance, *EASTER LANE* is identified as '*modern Eastern Lane, but running straight to Bridge Street without a turn. Probably the same as Narrowgate*'. *NAROUGATE* is described as joining Briggate and '*probably the same as Eastern Lane*'. It is possible, though, that Berwick may have had at least two Narrowgates as the Rev. James Morton cites a grant to the Abbey of Melrose by one Mariota de Monachis of '*all her land in Narewgate, upon le Nesse, below the town of Berwick*' (Morton 1832, 266-7). *KERGATE* is noted as 'unlocated' while *VIKERWENDE* is missing from Ellison's schedule. Both are named in conjunction with one another in a petition to Edward III by Adam de Corbridge, a nephew of Ralph Philip, in 1333-34. The text refers to a '*croft lying in Kergate between the land of Brother William Maydyne, master of Brighthouse, towards the east and the Vikerwende towards the west*' (Fraser 1982, 15). An analysis of the street-name 'Kergate' could suggest a route leading to a ford, but Francis Cowe, in an article for the *Berwick Bulletin* (1979) considered that the 'Vikerwende' was a path that led from the present Wallace Green or Upper Church Street to the parish church.

SOUTHGATE is assigned to the Castlegate area, but the petition of Adam de Corbridge also refers to '*eight tenements in Soutergate, one lying between the ... of Coldingham towards the north and Walkergate Row towards the south*'. This would place the tenements in Church Street which is the location indicated by Francis Cowe (1975, 31).

Scott's account of the topography of the town is the major published source (1888, 433-6) for the medieval street names of Berwick, but it should be compared with Francis Cowe's *Short Historical Guide* (1975) which offers a very useful commentary on medieval and modern street names. One example illustrates the unexplored territory of parts of Berwick belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of, local landowners. Scott refers to one part of Berwick being known as the Barony of Lindsay, but he is not able to provide a location. Cowe, in his guide mentions the area between West Street and Eastern Lane as being identifiable '*with the thirteenth century Barony of Lindsay, an exempt jurisdiction within the burgh, belonging to the Lindsays of Lamberton*' (Cowe 1975, 41).

The Inquisition of July 1302 deserves careful attention. The undeveloped 40 acres mentioned above are stated to lie '*between the said town and its fosse extending from the old place formerly of the Friars Preachers of Berwick outside the streets of Burghgate, Sutergate and Sissergate towards ...*'the old place' is the vacant premises of the Dominicans while the street mentioned may be construed as lying outside that undeveloped area. Sutergate is the long-established route now known as Church Street while Burghgate/Sissergate are names rarely found in grants to religious houses.

There is still the requirement to identify the earliest date at which there is a mention of St Marygate (now Marygate) and how far along the route towards the gateway at the Edwardian Walls did this street-name apply. Significantly, Stevenson does not list Marygate as a district with a monastic presence by 1296 (1988, 103). However, there are references to Seyntemargate in 1333/34, one of which states that "*William Spore was seised in demesne of a messuage in Seyntemargate in the time of King Alexander*" (Fraser 1982, 17).

Streets within the Scottish burgh would have been lined with properties owned by burgesses or religious houses and frequently occupied by tenants. These properties would have taken up fairly regular linear blocks of land running at right-angles from the streets. Some may have been defined by ditches, others perhaps by fencelines and others walls.

4.3 Archaeological Evidence for the Late Medieval Town

Archaeology, albeit slowly given its frequently restricted remit, is beginning to clarify the extent, nature and intensity of the occupation of the medieval town. Investigations have taken place along most of the historic street lines. These are listed in appendix 2 by street name or specific location within the town. The following summary provides an indication of the frequent survival of medieval deposits across the historic town.

Marygate has seen more archaeological investigations than any other street in the town. These include small scale evaluation trenches as well as large-scale mitigation excavations. The first of these, on the site of the former bus station in 1999 (Event No 13268) extended over an area 30m by 11m. Medieval deposits were seen below modern structures and surfaces. There was also limited evidence for medieval structures (post pits) along the street frontage and two ditches seen running

back from the road line had probably functioned as property boundaries. Some of the site was waterlogged and in these areas features were excavated which still contained organic material including parts of three medieval leather shoes and many off cuts from leatherworking.

More recently, in 2004, a watching brief carried out during the excavation of a pipe trench along Marygate (Event No 13521) recovered a sequence of medieval activity beginning with the introduction of substantial soil deposits probably to level the area. These were cut by a ditch, perhaps a property boundary. This had filled with soils which included 14th century pottery. The ditch and surrounding areas were then covered with a layer of midden which also contained later medieval pottery.

Evaluation and mitigation excavations ahead of developments at 119-125 Marygate between 2005 and 2007 (Event Nos 13611 and 14003) also found evidence for 13th-14th century midden deposits on a site flanking the street. These sat over clay-bonded stone walls, stone flagged floors and at least two kilns, the use of which are, as yet, unknown.

To the west of Marygate, investigations in 1997 and 1998 along the northern flank of Eastern Lane uncovered deep medieval deposits below very shallow foundations of 18th and 19th century buildings (Event Nos 30, 31 and 13233). And along the south flank of the street in 2005, remains of a substantial stone building of medieval date were seen (Event No 13605) during archaeological investigations preceding development. This building would seem to have been burnt and the site levelled. Pottery from the post-destruction deposit dated to the 14th and 15th centuries.

Continuing the line of Marygate to the east Woolmarket, or Crossgate as it was formerly known, has also been the site of archaeological evaluation (Event no 298). Planned developments at 4-8 Woolmarket were preceded in 2002 by the cutting of geotechnical boreholes to assess ground conditions. These indicated that made ground continued to a depth of 2m. Subsequent trenching located remains of medieval structures and deposits at only 0.3m below ground surface.

Investigations elsewhere in the town have also indicated the presence of deep medieval deposits. Along Chapel Street, for instance, evaluation and mitigation input on a number of sites (Event nos 225, 226, 223 and 13235) have revealed medieval deposits to more than 3m below current ground surface sealed, but seemingly not truncated, by deep post-medieval and modern deposits. Investigations in Church Street in 2007 revealed a similar picture of modern deposits over undisturbed and deep medieval deposits (Event nos 13910 and 36), as have geotechnical investigations along Dewar's Lane. Excavation at the nearby Oil Mill Lane in 1975 by J R Hunter, raised awareness of the potential archaeological resource present in Berwick (Hunter 1982, 68-124) and uncovered part of a substantial medieval structure, possibly a storehouse or warehouse.

Medieval deposits continue to the western edge of town above the River Tweed. Evaluation investigations have taken place here along Railway Street at Castle Vale Residential Home in 1998

(Event No 13181) where a possible medieval structure was found below post-medieval and modern deposits. At 26-30 Tweed Street, trenching in 2002 (Event No 346) provided evidence for the long-term use of the property for dumping – probably indicating cultivation. Subsoil was reached in two of three trenches; at 0.5m below current ground surface at the west of the site along the Tweed Street frontage and much deeper to the south-east towards Castlegate at 1.55m. Pottery recovered from the dumped material included some 12th century material.

And to the south of this, evaluation in Golden Square at the eastern end of the Royal Tweed Bridge in 1999 (Event no 46) cut through 1.5m of medieval deposit in three distinct layers sealed below modern deposits.

As might be expected, investigations along the line of Hide Hill have revealed both deep deposits and evidence for medieval structures. Trial trenching within No 55 Hide Hill in 2006 (Event no 13731) uncovered medieval deposits across the site, shallower to the east where they had been truncated but up to 2.5m deep in the western part of the property. Trenching on land to the rear of The King's Arms Hotel (Event no 14016) found evidence for midden deposits of the 13th and 14th centuries which were cut by a foundation trench for a 14th/15th century wall.

To the east of Hide Hill, along Ravensdowne, deep medieval layers have also been seen. A watching brief (Event no 202) alongside development works at No 21/23 Ravensdowne in 2002 recorded foundation trenches cut to a maximum depth of 0.7m which exposed early post-medieval midden deposits. But more interestingly, it was revealed during the watching brief that foundation works during the construction of a house (No 19) set at the rear of the property in the 1980s had cut through midden deposits 4m deep, presumably exposed in attempts to reach subsoil. Hunter also found evidence for medieval midden deposits, although much shallower and on the western side of the street during his excavations in 1975 (Hunter 1975, 76). It seems likely that occupation along Ravensdowne was preceded by the use of the area as a midden.

At the most basic level, it is now becoming possible to approximate the extent of occupation of the town during the later medieval period, but it has proved more problematic to establish the occupied extent of the Scottish burgh of the 12th century. Occasionally, however, investigations have thrown some light on the matter. Archaeological trenching to the east of Brucegate (Event no 10584) for instance revealed intermittent evidence for 13th and 14th century activity in the form of structural remains including a probable well, a wall foundation, a substantial boundary ditch and rubbish pits, accompanied with pottery from this period but with no certain evidence for 12th century activity, despite the fact that all trenches reached subsoil. The same evaluation also found evidence of human burials, presumably associated with the medieval friaries to the north.

Recent excavations along Walkergate (2007) in advance of the construction of the Workspace building on the site of the former Tweeddale Press buildings (forthcoming, Tyne and Wear Museums)

have also shown that the archaeology of Berwick may well hold many more surprises. Below deep midden deposits, archaeologists working on the site came across a substantial sandstone building running east-west which contained many fragments of medieval stained glass. It seems to have been demolished or destroyed in the first part of the 14th century and may well represent a lost chapel or friary, a monastic holding or even a wealthy merchant's house.

4.4 Archaeological Themes

Archaeology has provided only limited information on the character of buildings in the medieval town but has hinted at the quality which may have existed. An evaluation trench in Silver Street, for instance (CgMs), recovered some evidence for glazed roof tile and the Walkergate excavation mentioned above has located a structure of considerable pretension.

Almost all urban excavations in Berwick, however, have provided evidence for the depth of made ground in the backlands of properties. This is no doubt largely due to the repetitive cutting and filling of rubbish pits. General build up over a plot would occur with the dispersal of excavated soil around a pit followed by the introduction of a fill. Although there would only have been a few pits open at one time, the build up would have been constant and fairly speedy especially if fire ash were used to seal noxious deposits within pits. Careful analysis of the whole body of archaeological information gained from these deposits; environmental, floral and faunal, will begin to provide meaningful insights into the economy of the town and how it was zoned throughout the settlement.

4.5 Berwick Castle (HER 2424)

A castle at Berwick is first mentioned in documents relating to the 12th century, although most of the fragments which are visible today date from a remodelling of the structure in the late 13th and subsequent centuries. It is reasonable to assume that the castle formed an essential part of the foundation of the royal burgh in the early 12th century, the site, with its steep slopes down to the river and into the Gillies Brae offering an ideal defensive location.

For the outline and appearance of the later medieval structures, reliance rests upon documentary and cartographic sources of the 16th century. Drawn up c.1535-36, the *Booke of the Circuyte and Particular Decayes of the Town and Castell of Barwicke (Archaeologia Aeliana, 1, 1857, 92-4)* contains a description of the castle's outer walls. From the text it is possible to locate certain major elements, including the Main Hall, one side of which formed part of the curtain wall on the southern side, overlooking the river. Brown and Colvin's account of the fortifications of Berwick in the Middle Ages included a profile of the Castle, "*based upon a Tudor plan in the Public Record Office*" (MPF 137). This may be "*The true description of her Maiesties towne of Barwick*", dated to around 1580. It includes all the Castle site, including clear evidence of collapsed walling and general decay. The later history of the site is recounted by Summerson (1995, 235-48). A full description of the defences is proved in BAS 2005.

The remnants of Berwick Castle lie scattered around the railway station. The major visible components are the White Walls (discussed by Bishop 1992, 117-19) which rise immediately to the west of the station and formed the western curtain of the castle, and the precipitous blocking wall, surmounted by the Breakneck Stairs, which runs down the steep bank of the River Tweed to a mid sixteenth-century gun tower. To the south-east of the station lies the massively constructed polygonal Constable's Tower which was built in the 14th century and formed the south-east corner of the castle.

The railway was cut through the remains of the already extensively robbed castle in the 1840s. At this time all the northern, southern (apart from the Constable's Tower, mentioned above) and eastern defence works were demolished including the bridged causeway which ran from the east wall of the castle to a massive barbican (the Percy or Douglas Tower) and the curtain wall which linked the town and castle walls. The causeway and linking wall both crossed over the deeply dissected Gillies Brae, a stream which falling steeply in a sharply incised valley to the Tweed, acted as a natural moat isolating the castle from the town. As part of the railway development, the area of the valley to the east of the station was levelled in the 1840s for use as sidings. Today, this is a tarmaced car park. From the late 1990s, a number of archaeological interventions in the area for developments at the station and for proposed developments within the area of the car park have shown that substantial structures, including the Percy Tower and the causeway across the Gillies Brae remain within the infilled area (1998-9 Tyne and Wear; 2000 Tyne and Wear; Archaeological Practice; Stratascan; PCA evaluation 2003).

Twelve evaluation trenches were placed within or adjacent to the station car park in 2003 (Event no 365). A very substantial sandstone wall of medieval date was revealed, a part of the curtain wall linking castle (Gunners Tower) and town walls (St Mary's Gate) across Gillies Brae. Other less substantial but deeply stratified medieval remains were located at the north eastern corner of the car park on the town side of the Gillies Brae.

4.6 Other Medieval Fortifications

Spades Mire (SAM28534 and HER 2426)

The most enigmatic of the defensive works associated with the town of Berwick is Spades Mire. It consists of a broad ditch, interrupted at the centre, and running on an east-west line with possible remains of a rampart on its south side (White 1965, 333). Presently, it can be traced from NT 9964 5366 to NU 0018 5362, but originally was more extensive and various writers suggest that it ran between the North Sea and the site of Tapee Pond or Loch which lay next to the castle (the pond was infilled for the construction of an extensive locomotive-engine house in the 1840s), effectively closing off the peninsular on which Berwick sits. The break at the centre of Spades Mire sits at a change in angle of the feature and is almost certainly an entrance contemporary with its original use. There is also mention of a fortification – Elstanburg – at its eastern end, referred to in the 1318 Bruce Charter.

A maximum of 10m wide and over (perhaps considerably over) 3m deep, the ditch, along with its putative southern rampart, would have formed a substantial defensive barrier to the north of Berwick. In 1961, JK White (White 1965, 355-360) excavated a partial section across the western end of the earthwork. This exposed what was taken to be the largely ploughed-out rampart on the south side of the ditch, but failed to bottom the ditch itself. The excavation also showed that the earthwork antedated ridge-and furrow along its southern flank. The limited amount of pottery recovered was from superficial and disturbed contexts but did include medieval fabrics. Further excavation along Spades Mire was carried out in 2001 as part of a scheme to reinstate a drainage pipe along the line of the ditch. Three trenches were excavated along the ditch by archaeologists (Headland Archaeology 2001, Event no 197). As the remit of the work was only to cut to the depth of the drain, no trench provided a complete profile although the most extensive excavation, for trench 3, located what were taken to be early fills of the ditch. Two pieces of 13th or 14th century pottery were recovered from trench 1, although not from secure deposits.

The historical context of the earthwork is uncertain and its potential functions, therefore, multiple. In the middle ages, however, it was referred to, amongst other names, as 'Bardyk', quite plausibly meaning Borough Dyke or the boundary of the Scottish Burgh. That the town had defences before the Edwardian Walls were constructed is confirmed by guild ordinances, codified around the middle of the thirteenth century, which include a prohibition order to lepers attempting to enter the town through its gates as they were provided for outside the borough (Scott 1888, 241-3). To confirm that Spades Mire represents these Burgh defences is less easy: it is always possible that the work is a product of Edwardian times or even later.

The Medieval Walls

As with the features of the Castle, the major contemporary source for the general location and description of the towers punctuating the line of the town's defences is the *Booke of Circuyte* drawn up c.1535-1538. The 1745 plan of Berwick combines the alignment of both the Edwardian and Elizabethan fortifications, but complete reliance on the layout is not advisable when a comparison is made with the details of towers clearly shown on the British Library's 'True description' of c.1580.

An authoritative description of the works between 1296 and 1483 is R A Brown and H M Colvin's account in Volume II of *The History of the King's Works* published by HMSO in 1963. For the two decades following the Sack of Berwick in 1296, Brown and Colvin draw on information contained in accounts rendered by the mayor and burgesses of the town (Brown and Colvin 1963, 564). More recently, an excellent work on the physical nature and survival of the medieval defences has been provided by BAS (2005). Figure 4 in this report shows the extent of the medieval walls.

4.7 Religious Houses

As well as a description by Scott of the history and location of the various buildings occupied by medieval religious orders (Scott 1888, 338-50) two other sources, both published in 1976, describe

these establishments: Ellison provides a brief description of seven friaries, four hospitals and two nunneries (Ellison 1976, 161-2) while Cowan and Easson provide a more detailed account in *Medieval Religious Houses in Scotland* (Cowan and Easson 1976).

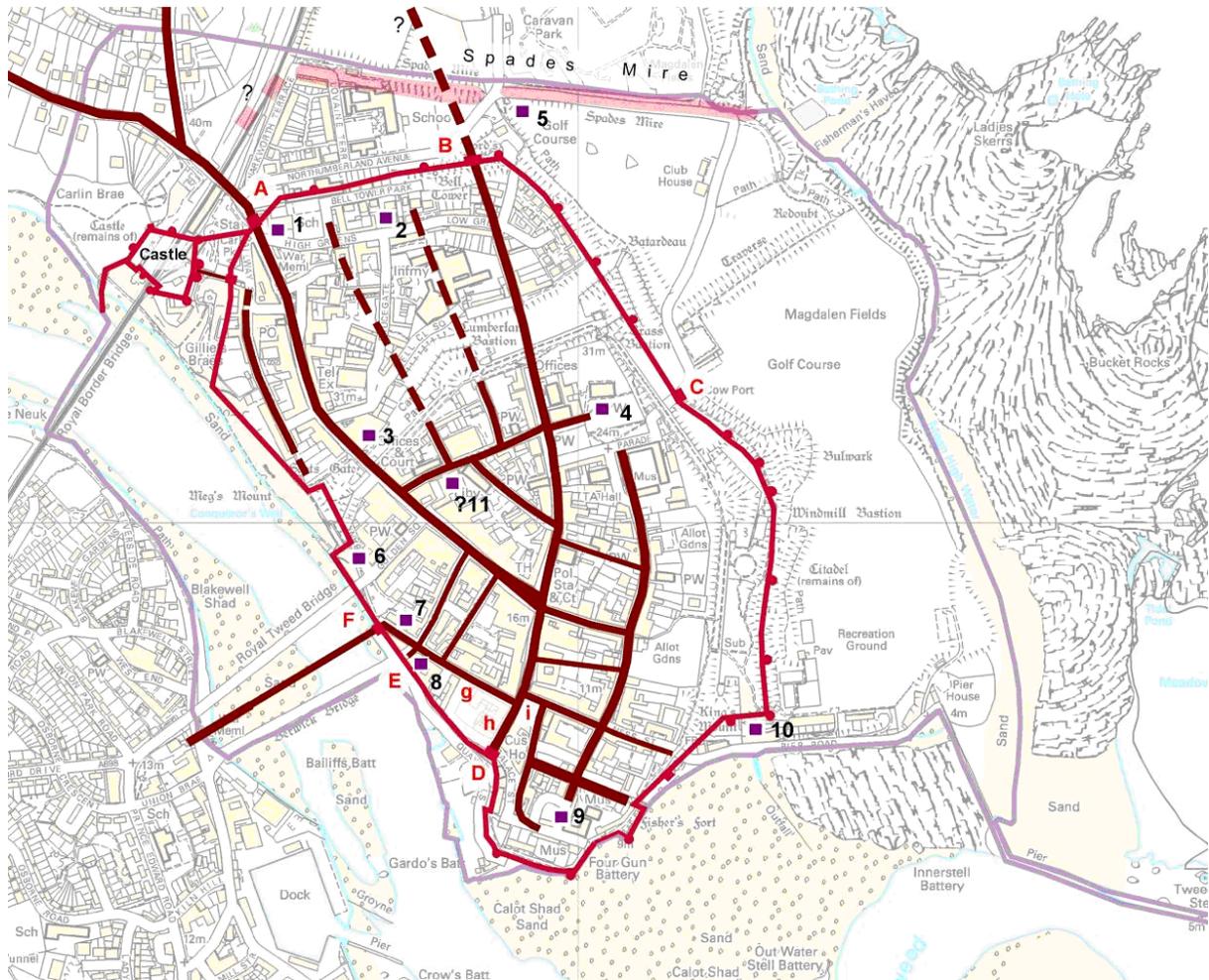


Figure 4: The Later Medieval Town (post 1296). Street and road lines in brown, defensive walls and castle in red; Spades Mire in pink. A. St Mary Gate; B. Waleysgate; C. Cow Gate; D. Water Gate E. Maison Dieu Gate; F. Bridge Gate 1. Dominican Friary; 2. Franciscan Friary; 3. Later Medieval Church of St Mary; 4. Church of Holy Trinity; 5. Hospital of St Mary Magdalen; 6. St Edward's Hospital; 7. Dominican Friary superseding Friars of the Sack; 8. Domus Dei or Maison Dieu; 9. Carmelite Friary; 10. Church of St Nicholas; 11. High status building, possibly church or chapel, excavated in 2007 g. Red Hall; h. White Hall; i. La Roundele. Northumberland County Council OS Licence LA 100021901

Augustinian Friary (HER 2456)

The order was established by a papal act in 1256 and as one John of Gubbio was appointed vicar general of the order in France, England and Scotland in 1260, the foundation of a house at Berwick may be deemed to have been no earlier than 1259-1260. Ellison suggests that references to Augustinian friars at Berwick may in fact be to the Segden Hermitage, an Augustinian house two miles to the north-west (Ellison 1976, 161). Cowan and Easson do not offer a suggested location for the friary, but they do provide some indication of its likely composition. On two occasions in December

1299, the friars of St Augustine of Berwick received alms from Edward I, and from details of the grant, it would appear that there were six friars present on the 18th December and four at Christmas (Cowan and Easson 1976, 141-2).

Cowe (1975, 35) refers to the premises occupied by Messrs. Blackburn & Price on the south side of Silver Street as once occupied in part by *'the medieval Austin Friary. It was founded in the late thirteenth century and apparently did not survive to the Dissolution'*. The 'Partial survey' of 1297 makes reference to a chapel in the eastern part of one such holding on the southern side of 'Hidegate' (ie. Silver Street). It is described as a vacant plot with a stone wall and measuring 56 feet from east to west (Stevenson 1870, 153). The plot was in the ownership of John David, a tailor, before the sack of Berwick in 1296, and with the evidence of an active friary in 1299 the chapel site of 1297 has to be treated with some caution as a potential home for the Austin friars.

Carmelite Friary (HER 2450)

The Friary is said to have been founded by Sir John Gray in 1270, but Cowan and Easson suggest that as Gray is known to have been major benefactor of the Franciscans, some confusion may have developed in later centuries regarding the original benefactor.

Tradition associates the friary with a site on the Ness close to, or part of, the present location of the Governor's house in Palace Street East. The 'Partial Survey' of 1297 tails off at the end of a list of large plots on the 'western side of Fisher Street' (*Vicus Piscatorum*), but nothing is listed for the much larger eastern side - where the Friary may be expected to have lain. The 'True Description' map of c.1580 may contain some evidence for the friary; a cluster of buildings lying across the line of Palace Street East, may have belonged to the Carmelite Friars before the Dissolution.

Extensive archaeological evaluation occurred on and around the presumed site of the Friary in 2001 (Event no 300). This showed that no fabric of the medieval establishment survives above ground but that there are considerable medieval structures and deposits below ground within the area.

Insufficient excavation has taken place, however, to comment sensibly on the extent and the form of the Friary.

Dominican Friary (HER 2449)

A house of Dominican (also known as Black) Friars was founded by Alexander II (1214-1249) in Berwick. Cowan and Easson mention an early reference to the house in March 1240/41 (1976, 116). King Henry III of England wrote to William de Vescy and others that he had been given to understand that *'a certain friar Siward, who was once preferred in the Order of Friars Preachers, has to the scandal of the Order, retired from their house of Berwick, and like an apostate does not blush to serve laymen and others against the honour of his religion'* (Bain 1884, 276-7).

In June 1285, the Pope gave a mandate for the bishop of St Andrew's to sell the former house of the Friars of Penitence in Briggate to the Friars Preachers (the Dominicans). The first volume of the Calendar of Entries in the Papal Register, 1198-1304, contains details of the lengthy negotiations, but it is certain that the premises at the northern entrance to the town were vacated by 1291/92 when they were put to use by Edward I and the magnates of Scotland in the matter of the 'Great Cause'.

Stones and Simpson, in outlining the topography of the 'Great Cause', refer to the friary being situated close to the castle and acknowledge the advice of Francis Cowe in confirming that the friary lay on the town boundary, on or near the site of the Bell-Tower school in Northumberland Avenue or the adjacent garage premises. The north wall of the friary formed part of the defensive walls after 1296.

Franciscan Friary The Friars Minor (HER 2451)

Cowan and Easson refer to a charter of Alexander II 'who has granted the Friars Minor a 'sufficient place' in the burgh of Berwick for building a convent and has constructed for them a church and other buildings, with an annual endowment of twenty marks from the fermes of Berwick, 28 September 1231'. Cowan and Easson observe that even if the charter is spurious, it may embody fact (1976, 125). They conclude by referring to the eventual suppression of the house between March and September 1539, but make no mention of the location of the friary.

Ellison refers to a mention of the friary in Dunbar's poem and to a more certain piece of evidence regarding its location by reference to the *List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses* (Lists & Indexes, Supplementary Series, No.III, Volume 3). Dated 1539/40, an entry reads: 'Farm of the chapel on the 'Grene' called the house of Friars Minor, (not accounted for because occupied by the controller of the King's works) four burgages belonging to the chapel of Ravensdale near the gate at the bridge of Berwick and six burgages in Berwick belonging to the chapel by Nesse'.

A far earlier reference can be found in *A Plea Roll of Edward I's Army in Scotland, 1296* where it is recorded that: "Matthew de Forneys was attached to answer Lawrence de Preston on a plea of trespass. Whereon he complains that when he came on Friday in Easter Week to Berwick with the king's army and his groom dismounted from his barbed and harnessed horse, value 8 marks, at the gate next to the house of the Friars Minor, the horse ran away from the groom" (Neville 1990, 45).

The juxtaposition of the friary with a gateway in the north Wall is confirmed by the account rendered for repair and reconstruction works in December 1314: "for a brattice on the bridge by the Friar's Minor and for a barricade beyond the bridge ... for building a port cullis for the gate by the Friars Minor ... and nails for six brattices from the gate by the Minorities to the gate of St Mary" (PRO 'Ancient Correspondence', LV).

Besides providing an early reference to 'St Marygate', this indicates the continued use of the 'old route' and a need to bridge over the ditch at this point of entry into the town. Close examination of the

'True Description' plan for the Elizabethan period reveals a barbicaned and battlemented structure to the west of Lord's Mount. (The land area inside the walls is devoid of any structures). It would be appropriate to regard that area now occupied by Nos.25-31 Low Greens, and the grassed area to the north, as a possible site for the Friary (NT 9881 5385). There is little evidence to indicate the likely size and form of the friary buildings, but an excavation report on the 'Church of the Franciscans at Hartlepool' (Teesside) indicates the layout and construction of a fairly local comparative (Daniels 1986, 260-304).

Ryder (*Archaeology in Northumberland* 1993-4) mentions '*two stones of ecclesiastical origin (that) can be recognised in a mural latrine set between two easternmost casements*' of the Lord's Mount bastion. Another possible relic of the friary can be seen in the head of a cross slab cover, probably of later 13th century date, now built into the wall on the east side of the lane leading from Low Greens to the Bell Tower.

House of the Friars of the Sack, later Dominican Friary (HER 2453)

In the mid-13th century, principally but not solely in Italy, a large number of friar-like groups arose outside the ranks of the Minors (Franciscans) and Preachers (Dominicans). The Friars of the Sack, otherwise called the Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ, formed the largest of these lesser groups in England. At the Second Council of Lyons (1274) all such orders were abolished; that is, they were not allowed to receive further recruitment. The existing houses remained until they were extinct (Cowan and Easson 1976, 142).

The house at Berwick barely survived another decade: As noted above in relation to the Dominican Friary, the Bishop of St Andrews was instructed to sell the site to the Dominicans. Cowe identifies the site as the Chapel of Ravensdale on the north side of Love Lane, once the extreme western end of Briggate. Northern Archaeological Associates carried out evaluation and excavation work on a site to the east of Tintagel House (Event no 13230) which recovered evidence for medieval structures and associated human burials.

Trinitarian Friary (HER 2453)

Excavations carried out by Tyne and Wear Museums to the south of the lane (Event no 13187 in 1998, also revealed medieval structural remains and 10 burials. These may be associated with the site of St Edward's Hospital (see below) which was eventually taken into use by Trinitarian friars. Cowan and Easson say that the Trinitarians had settled in Berwick before 1240-48 and that '*they may have established themselves in the hospital of St Edward or Bridge House on their arrival. Although it is only from 1306 that there is evidence of their possessing Bridge House, while certain identification of the house of the Trinitarians with this hospital comes only from 1386*' (Cowan and Easson 1976, 108).

St Leonard's Nunnery, Bondington (HER 2428)

The Cistercian Nunnery of St Leonard, which lay on the western edge of the medieval settlement of Bondington along Castle Terrace, is described by Gates (Cambridge et al 2001, 68-75). It was established in the second quarter of the twelfth century, almost certainly by David I. It was badly damaged during the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333 and had probably been largely abandoned by the end of the 14th century as a result of the insecurity brought about by endemic warfare as well as more local rivalries: There were still two nuns in residence in March 1390/91, when Robert III granted its lands and possessions to Dryburgh Abbey. A papal letter of July 1466 states that the "*abbot and convent of the Premonstratensian monastery of Driborch violently took possession of it and without any title detained wrongful possession whilst the said wars lasted, and still do so*" (CPL, xii, 1933, 256). The establishment was in the possession of Dryburgh but there was little remaining of the buildings: Pope Paul II had received a petition from Alexander Lumsden, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, who sought administration of the vacant site and its possessions with the promise of restoring its ruined (collapsa) buildings. There is no evidence that the nunnery, which was said in 1420 to be so destroyed that scarcely any traces remained, was ever reinstated.

The site of the nunnery is a field to the east of the A1 ring road and south of West Hope Farm. Although this was identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, it was only interpretation of aerial photographs which showed that the establishment consisted of a large cruciform church and a number of other associated buildings. Two campaigns of excavation by the Borders Archaeological Society for the Bondington Group in 2003 and 2006 (*Putting Bondington on the Map 2004* and *How Bondington Was Put on the Map 2007*, respectively) has provided further evidence on the layout of the church, its ranges and adjacent boundaries.

4.8 The Religious Houses: Hospitals

Ellison lists four hospital sites: Domus Dei (or Maison Dieu), Domus Pontis (St Edward's Hospital), St Mary Magdalen and St Mary the Virgin (Ellison 1976, 162). Cowan and Easson provide five: A Leper House, Maison Dieu, St Edward, St Leonard and St Mary Magdalene (Cowan and Easson 1976, 171-2). Scott lists three: St Mary Magdalen, Doums Dei and Doums Pontis (Scott 1888, 345-50).

Leper House (HER 4135)

Cowan and Easson refer to the foundation of a leper house by the guild of Berwick before the mayoralty of Robert de Bernham (1238, 1249) and the passing of an ordinance to the effect that no lepers were to enter the gates of the town as alms were collected for their sustenance 'in a proper place outside the burgh'. The site of the leper house remains unlocated, but it is interesting to note that at the mid-point of the 13th century the approach roads were gated and (it follows) some form of enclosure prevented unwanted lepers entering the town.

Maison Dieu (HER 2454)

The hospital was founded by Philip de Rydale during the reign of Alexander III (1249-1286). The Patent Rolls for Edward I in 1300 include “*confirmation of a grant in frank almoin, which the king has inspected, by Philip de Rydale to the master, chaplains and poor of the hospital of the Domus Dei of Berwick-on-Tweed, of all the lands, possessions and rents which he had in that town, and within a croft adjoining it*”.

Ellison quotes a petition of 1333 claiming that ‘*the church and houses were utterly cast down by the engines during the siege, and the master has spent so much in repairing them that he has pledged his chalices and vestments*’.... (CDS, iii, 199). Possibly the extent of the destruction, and certainly the altruistic actions of the master, have to be treated with some scepticism when one reads another petition from ‘the poor brothers and sisters of Maison Dieu’ which they addressed to Edward III at the same time. They refer to William de Rokesburgh, the master chaplain, who, ‘*during his time provided only one chaplain, and no poor man received sustenance, he lying with his concubine and spending the goods of the house*’. They requested the king to remedy the situation because William ‘*has always been a chief opponent of the king in aid and counsel and ere now in time of peace killed two men and wed two women in Berwick*’ (Fraser 1981, 80).

According to Scott,

in 1603 it became the property of the Corporation, and was let shortly afterwards to Michael Sanderson, a leading member of the Guild at that time; thus ‘the Maison Dieu, now again in possession of Henry Revely, its lofts and cellars, its yard and forge, and the bullet yard, is letten to Mr Michael Sanderson for 21 years, he paying 40s. yearly, and to keep it all in good repair and leave it in the same state’. This house was undoubtedly situated at the corner of the present bridge, where the National Bank now stands (Scott 1888, 349-50).

Hospital of St Edward (HER 2455)

Ellison says that this hospital was reputedly founded by William the Lion (1165-1214), while Cowan and Easson, quoting from the Patent Rolls, cite Henry III, in August 1246, as having granted ‘*protection without term, for the master and brethren of the house of St Edward on the bridge of Berwick*’. They then state that the designation *Domus Dei* was applied to this hospital and mention a grant of rents to the master and brethren of the *Domus Dei* on the bridge of Berwick which was confirmed by Edward I in July 1281 (CPR, Edw.I, 1272-81, 448).

As the hospital is more generally known as *Domus Pontis*, there is a need to clarify the grants assigned to this house and to the *Domus Dei*. Further, there is a need to determine the role of the Trinitarians in relation to this site (see above) in the knowledge that it lay closer to the original bridgehead on the southern side of modern Love Lane.

Hospital of St Leonard

Cowan and Easson refer to a single documentary source for this hospital c.1297, when the master and brethren petitioned Edward I and his council for the restitution of some land in Liddesdale, of which they had been dispossessed (Palgrave, DHS,ii,no.cccxx). No location is indicated and Ellison does not list the hospital site.

Hospital of St Mary Magdalen (HER 2437)

Cowan and Easson state that the master of this hospital had restitution of its lands from Edward I in 1296. On 6th June 1356, it is mentioned as a hospital for the poor which had been destroyed by the Scots and Edward III intended to restore it. 'Appointments to the mastership continued to be recorded until 1448' (Cowan and Easson 1976, 172). It is clear from a series of documentary sources within a range of State Papers, that this site was directly associated with a hospital site at Segden. The Calendar of State Papers for Henry IV (Feb. 6th 1431) record the need for an inquest of the said town (of Berwick) 'as to the persons who are stated to be in occupation of lands belonging to the free chapel of St Mary Magdalene and the hospital of St Mary, Segden, near Berwick'. A subsequent entry in the Patent Rolls (Nov 4th 1437) refers to a grant of wardenship of the 'free chapel of St Mary Magdalene by the King's town of Berwick and of the hermitage of Segden, annexed to the same', to Nicholas Newton, the King's clerk. When Nicholas died in 1452/53, William Bolton petitioned the king for the vacant wardenship, the description of the two establishments being identical with the grant of 1437. (Bain, CDS, iv, 1888, 254)

In a revised edition of his *Short Historical Guide* (1984, 47), Cowe refers to the hospital sites:

At Segden, probably close to the road, there was a hospital and hermitage founded by one of the Lindsays of nearby Lamberton in the 13th century. The hospital was apparently moved to a site near Holy Trinity Church in Berwick in the following century, and its revenues were annexed to the hospital of St Mary Magdalene before 1437.

It is to be recalled that William de Lindsay owned land c.1160, "*in villa de Berwic proxime cimiterio sancte Trinitas in australi parte*" ie. close to the cemetery of the Holy Trinity in the southern part. Cowe implies that the site at Segden was closed down in favour of a new site close to Holy Trinity Church, while use of the Magdalene fields site continued. References need to be checked as there are possible grounds for a further hospital site in the area of the Parade and Berwick Barracks to be identified.

4.9 The Churches

Mention has already been made of the three major churches associated with Berwick and Bondington: St Laurence, St Mary and the Holy Trinity. Cowan indicates an early foundation for the first church of the Holy Trinity, which lay to the south of the existing 17th century structure: it '*became the parish church of the burgh only on or after its foundation by Earl David between 1119 and 1124*' (Cowan 1995, 40-1).

There remains the issue of exactly where the chapel of St Nicholas was situated. One of the towers on the medieval wall near King's mount was called 'St Nicholas Tower', which is suggestive of the general location. Ellison cites Scott and Hutchinson as sources for mention of a '*large church built by Bishop Bec in Berwick c.1301*' (Ellison 1976, 157).

4.10 The Port of Berwick and its Quayside

Trade through medieval Berwick was dominated by the export of wool produced on the monastic estates of the Scottish Borders. During the second half of the thirteenth century, foreign wool merchants were active in Berwickshire, with the 'civis et mercator' of Florence, Siena and Lucca being familiar figures from the 1260s as collectors of legatine and papal dues, taxes and arrears of taxes and as dealers in wool (Donnelly 1980, 105). Evidence of their widespread activities can be found in a list of wool prices which Francesco Balducci Pegolotti incorporated into his book *La pratica della mercatura* (Cunningham 1922, 628-641) Pegolotti was an agent in England for Bardi in between 1318 and 1321 and in his guide he supplies information on the wool produced by English and Scottish monasteries.

Local merchants managed to compete with the Italian and other foreign merchants in the wool trade, Walter of Goswick being an example from the end of the thirteenth century, and Thomas of Coldingham, merchant and burgess of Berwick upon Tweed, was active in the first two decades of the fourteenth century. The Cathedral Priory of Durham provided the basis for Thomas' wool business which was operated on a fairly large scale in comparison with the merchants of Newcastle (Donnelly 1980, 105-125). The wide range of goods passing in and out of Berwick during the period 1265-1350 is analysed by Fraser in the context of trade throughout the North East of England (Fraser 1969, 44-66), who refers to an almost unbroken state of warfare between the English and Scots from 1296 until 1346: '*Berwick upon Tweed was particularly hard hit. Until 1296 it was the leading Scottish sea port*'. The result of Berwick occupying a central position in the theatre of war over a period of fifty years was the crippling of its trade, which had relied for so long on its Scottish hinterland (Norman 1918, 164-167).

Stevenson tends to under-estimate the level of monastic trade through the port of Berwick, but in quoting Professor Duncan on the subject of overseas trading on the part of the abbeys of Melrose and Coupar Angus before 1230, there is a suggestion that '*the Cistercians may have had a system of collecting wool for export from these and other houses in stores at Berwick and Perth ... it seems that Berwick has a stronger claim than Perth to be the port used by monastic exporters*' (Stevenson 1988, 11). There is no doubt about the extent of monastic holdings in Bridge Street, with Melrose Abbey having, by gift or direct purchase, a substantial presence there.

Probably the busiest port in Scotland over the 12th and 13th centuries, the development of Berwick quayside and its hinterland is of primary importance in understanding the development of the burgh.

And when occupied by the English, the town was even in the direst of times a key staging post for supply and re-supply of troops involved in Scottish campaigns.

Chances to archaeologically investigate the chronological transition from early estuary foreshore to built quayside were provided by the upgrading of sewage outfalls in the area (Griffiths 1999, 75-108) and the refurbishment of the Quayside itself (The Archaeological Practice, 1998). Work in both cases involved the inspection and, occasionally, excavation of deep trenches beyond the town walls. The deepest of the 1996 trenches reached what was considered to be the surface of natural river silts at -0.34m OD-or 6m below the current ground surface-just outside the town walls. At this depth, the deposits would lie below the level of the river even at the lowest (modern) tides. Overlying these silts were thick deposits of gravel, sands and 'peat', probably interleaved laminations deposited both by the river and by dumping. They contained pottery from the 13th to 16th centuries and as might be expected, were highly organic, containing well-preserved artefacts of leather and wood. Adjacent to the town wall, where seen in 1996, the deposits rose to a maximum height above Ordnance Datum of 1.75m OD and 25m further out on to the present quayside where they were seen in 1998, to a little under 0.8m OD.

Possibly within the medieval period (Archaeological Practice 1998, 26), quantities of clean sand began to be deposited over the rubbish deposits, accumulating eventually to between 1m and 2m deep. These were undoubtedly a product of dumping from ships arriving at Berwick in ballast. Although a few pieces of pottery from the sand dumps were of medieval date, most was from the eighteenth century. The function of the Quayside for ballast dumping is frequently noted, Wood's town map of 1822, for instance, calls the New Quay the 'Old ballast quay' and the southern portion of the quayside the 'New ballast quay'. Overlying the ballast sands were mixed layers of rubble and soil, representing levelling of the quayside over the later nineteenth century.

Although it has proved possible to present a sequence of developments on the riverside, providing a broader topographic picture of the relationship between the early south-west quarter of the town and the estuary of the Tweed is more problematic; the current abrupt transitions from town, to defensive walls, to quayside and then to river walls, mask what would have been in early medieval times a gentle graduation. The considerable late-medieval raising of ground levels within the south-west part of the town and as noted on the Quayside itself may at least in part reflect one answer to the conflict between easy access to the river and inundation from it. The level of river silts seen adjacent to the town wall in 1996 (as noted, 6m below the present ground surface) would suggest that any intertidal foreshore associated with the Scottish burgh would have lain considerably to the east and well within the area of the present town as defined by the Edwardian Walls (borehole evidence from the Dewar's Granary site confirms the depth of made ground and river silts extending well within the town walls (Event no 13231). The transition between town and river in the twelfth and thirteenth century is likely to have been marked by one or a series, of revetment works between the later Edwardian Walls and the beginning of the slope up Hide Hill. It is quite feasible that the line of medieval Bridge gate

represents the early littoral. The early strand line to the south is less easy to theorize about and in truth there is precious little archaeological evidence on which to base any theories.

Archaeological investigations have provided hints as to the location of the early shoreline where port facilities would have been focused but precious little (the evidence from Oil Mill Lane in 1975, excepted: Hunter 1975, 76) about any buildings or infrastructure which would have made up the secure holding facilities which are known from documentary sources such as La Rondelle and the White and Red Halls.

Ellison recorded the Red Hall of the Flemish merchants as unlocated, but associated traditionally with Woolmarket (Ellison 1976, 163). The account for emergency defence works, drawn up in 1314, refers to two key buildings at the eastern end and on the southern side of Bridge Street: the house of John de Weston and the Red Hall which was situated between Weston's house and Sandgate.

The White Hall, another of the great medieval export houses, was situated in Sandgate. Its precise location is unknown but the grouping of the Red and White Halls together with the many warehouses and granaries which lined Bridge Street and the streets of the Ness throughout the medieval period, emphasises the crucial significance of the port facilities in Berwick's rise to major importance in the thirteenth century.

Warehousing must have been key, but there would have been little requirement over the medieval period for substantial dock structures as it would have been quite possible to beach the relatively small ships of the day on the shelving and sheltered foreshore. The major requirements would have been access for goods down to and then over the foreshore and possibly hard-standings for ships to rest on at low tide. The Tyne and Wear investigations in 1996 came across one feature of interest. At 12m beyond the present Shoregate, a layer of stone was exposed at the base of a trench at 4.6m below the current ground surface (0.14m OD) possibly representing an early paved causeway to the river.

4.11 The Bridges

Ellison provides a list of the bridges over the Tweed, but Cowe clarifies the sequence of five bridges known to have been built over a period of about 275 years (Cowe 1984, 43-4):

- i) A bridge referred to in the reign of Malcolm IV of Scotland (1153-65). It was swept away in a great flood in 1199.
- ii) A replacement bridge was built almost immediately. It was broken down by order of King John in 1216, but probably not completely. There is a reference to a bridge, possibly this one, in 1271.
- iii) A stone bridge destroyed by a flood in 1294 was said to have stood for no more than nine years. After its collapse there was no bridge at Berwick for about 200 years, and the Tweed was crossed by ferry or by fords.

- iv) An Italian visitor at the end of the 15th century credited Henry VII (1485-1509) with the responsibility for building a wooden bridge with a stone tower towards the Tweedmouth bank. It stood upstream from the present bridge, about halfway towards the Royal Tweed Bridge.
- v) Work on the fifth and present Berwick Bridge did not begin until 1611. It went on very slowly and it was not until 1624, that the bridge could be used and it was not completely finished until 1634.

The siting of the first three bridges is not abundantly clear from documentary sources, but the appearance and basic location of the fourth can be seen on the 'True Description' plan of c.1580. It is to be appreciated that any documentary source referring to a building's relationship with the 'bridge' between c.1294-1494 is to the bridgehead only. Ferry routes across the Tweed are not known with any precision.

4.12 Trades and Occupations

It is a matter for regret that no burgh or guild records survive for the period before the final capture of the town by the English in 1482. Whereas other medieval towns have records indicating a range of trades operating within their boundaries, there are few similar sources for Berwick. The only street by street survey is the 'partial' one of 1297 which indicates the pattern of ownership before and after the Sack of Berwick in 1296. It requires some care in the interpretation of the text, for site ownership cannot be directly associated with the operation of various trades and occupations.

The 'Partial Survey' of 1297 also indicates multi-occupation of certain burgage plots - particularly in Hidegate (Silver Street) where John the Goldsmith had four workshops and his neighbour, Michael the Spicer, had two storehouses. They were located on the northern side of the street, while on the other side was a vacant plot owned in 1296 by John David, a tailor. Segate (or Sandgate) had properties belonging to William the Scribe, Matthew the Skinner and Matthew the Dyer, while one of the main streets on the Ness, Fishergate, clearly indicated a concentration of those associated with the fish trade, including the important trade in salmon.

5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND EARLY 19TH CENTURY TOWN

5.1 Background

Berwick was given to the Scots by Henry VI in 1461 and remained in their hands until it was taken back in 1482 by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, on behalf of King Edward IV, his elder brother. Edward wrote to Pope Sixtus IV in the same year, explaining the cause of the late conflict and claiming that *'the chief advantage of the whole expedition is the reconquest of the town and castle of Berwick, which one and twenty years ago, before our coronation, went over to the Scots. ... A small chosen band therefore received the surrender of the town immediately on sitting down before it, though the same was entirely surrounded with impregnable walls'* (C.S.P.Venetian, I, 145-6).

But the gaining of the town was, in fact, not so immediate: both town and castle suffered during the siege of 1481-1482 and extensive repair works were required. A Council memorandum of 1483 refers to repairs carried out at the castle: '*The makyng of the halle within the Castell ... and other chambers there.*' Within the town, it was estimated that '*ther shud be at the lest vj xx houses made at Berwyke this yere which wold cost by estimacion xx marks an house*' (Brown and Colvin 1963, 571).

Ellison remarks that '*by Henry VIII's reign the defences were so dilapidated as to be virtually useless*' (1976, 150). Even if they had been in pristine condition, though, they would still have been rendered obsolete by the great advances in artillery over Renaissance times. Gunpowder and cannon had first been used by the English at Crecy in 1346, but it was only after the outbreak of the war between Charles V and Francis I in 1521 that they came into widespread use. During the next thirty years, they revolutionised military strategy.

In terms of 16th century siege craft, Berwick's walls were weak and vulnerable to artillery assault. The walls and the interior of the town could be bombarded from rising ground in the Castle Terrace area and from the south beyond the Tweed. Some cosmetic changes were made during the reign of Henry VIII, the major element being the construction of Lord's Mount, a large, two-storey circular tower built to defend the exposed north-east sector of the town walls. The form of Lord's Mount is a good example of early 16th century military engineering; it was strong but embodied significant areas of 'dead ground' which made it obsolete almost as soon as it was built. The solution was to employ a new type of defensive structure pioneered by Italian engineers at the end of the 15th century. This was in the form of angled bastions, which protected flanking stretches of interval walling. The first English example of this form of defence was introduced at Portsmouth in 1545. The Scots followed with a complete set of bastioned fortifications at Leith. Sir Richard Lee, an eminent English military engineer, witnessed the strengths and weaknesses of the new system during the siege of 1560 (Harris 1991, 359-68).

The introduction of the new bastion system at Berwick was inevitable. It had a profound effect on the extent and form of the town. The first halting introduction of the system was the construction of a square bastioned citadel or fort to strengthen the east side of the town. Work commenced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553) but by 1552, objections had been raised and five years later the citadel was still far from complete. In January 1558, Sir Richard Lee was ordered to Berwick by Queen Elizabeth I. Thereafter it was his task to replace the town's medieval defences by a modern bastioned system.

Not only were the medieval defences regarded as redundant, but the castle also became superfluous. Indeed, when Lee's plan emerged early in 1558, the northern third of the town, together with the castle, lay beyond the new defences. By 1560, work on the northern perimeter reached what was considered to be a secure height and attention was diverted to the vexed issue of a suitable perimeter

on the east. An Italian engineer, Giovanni Portinari, was called in to advise and, instead of adjudicating on the issue of whether to align the new walls inside or outside the medieval defences, he made a controversial suggestion. He thought that Berwick would be better protected by a line

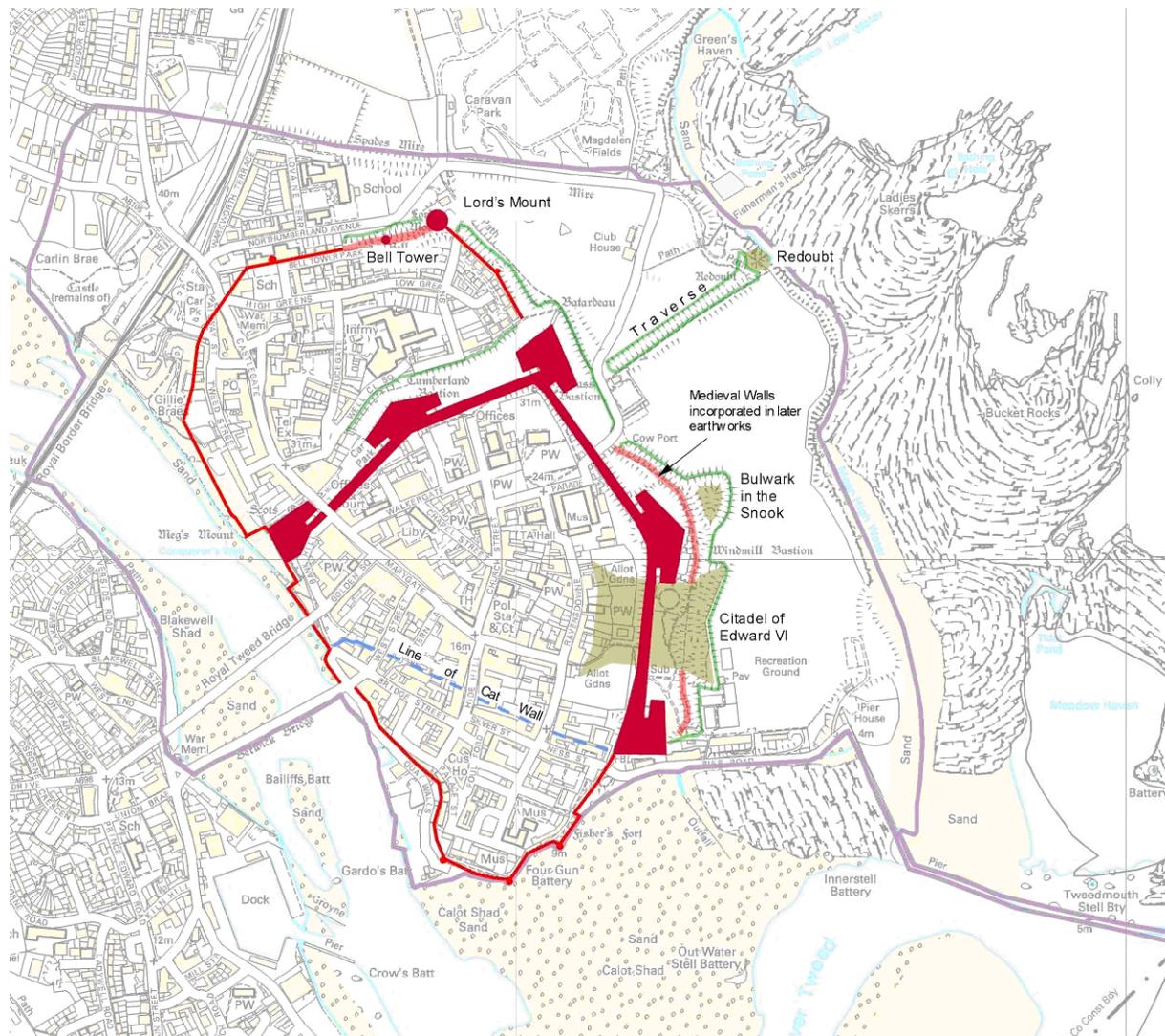


Figure 5: The post-medieval town. Medieval walls still in use in red; medieval walls submerged within earthworks in pink; 16th century gun fortifications and earthworks in green and dark green Elizabethan ramparts in maroon.

continuing the new north fronts to the sea, cutting off the whole of the peninsula and thus preventing infiltration across Magdalen Fields with the resultant possibility of attack on two fronts (Maclvor 1972, 14). Portinari's sensible advice was ignored.

Major sources for the post-medieval defences at Berwick are Colvin in Volume IV, part II of *The History of the Kings Works* published in 1982 which addresses the period from 1485 to 1660 and Maclvor's *The Elizabethan Fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed* (1965). This guide to Berwick's Fortifications sets out the experience of the town, from a military point of view, between 1570 and the end of the 19th century (1972, 18-23). The cost of the Elizabethan Fortifications had been immense. "From the beginning of 1558 until the autumn of 1570 the total expenditure on works at Berwick was

£128,648.5s.9½d., an average of about £9,900 each year. The Berwick Fortifications were the costliest undertaking of Elizabeth's reign.' (Maclvor 1972, 19).

Construction of the massive Elizabethan fortifications round and to a great extent through the town, was an experience unique to Berwick. Shared with other communities throughout the kingdom, though, was the profound effect of the Dissolution of the Religious Houses. The Crown and nobility of Scotland had gradually appropriated the lands and revenues of the great monastic houses by the early decades of the 16th century, but the action in England by Henry VIII in the decade after 1536 was sudden, dramatic and complete. By 1539, the minor houses and friaries were being closed and, in March of that year, Richard Yngworth, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, wrote to Thomas Cromwell reporting that he had received 16 convents of friars into his hands. *'There are still standing about ten houses in these parts, besides three or four in or near Barwyke'* (L&P, F&D, Hen.VIII, Vol. XIV, pt.I, 194). A list of the 'Lands of the Dissolved Religious Houses' dated c.1540 indicates three of those friaries: *"Farm of the chapel on the 'Grene' called the house of the Friars Minor"* (the Franciscans), *"four burgages belonging to the chapel of Ravensdale near the gate at the bridge of Berwick"* (the Dominicans), *"and six burgages in Berwick belonging to the chapel by Nesse"* (the Carmelites).

By the later 17th century, obsolescence had once again overtaken Berwick's defences. It is significant that three alternative improvement schemes drawn up in 1682 should be concentrated in the eastern area between the bastions and the sea - the very area highlighted as a weakness by Portinari, 122 years earlier (NRO 2413/3 Plan of Berwick by M. Beckman, Hull, 1682). None of the schemes was implemented and the lessened strategic importance of the town saw only minor works and repairs being carried out between 1653 and 1747. Within the town one major change did take place. For many years the soldiery had been billeted in inns and sometimes in private houses. The practice was not satisfactory in terms of either public relations or discipline and with strong pressure from the Berwick Corporation, the Board of Ordnance finally approved the expenditure of £4,937.10s.7d. on new barracks accommodation for 36 officers and 600 men.

The chosen site for the new barracks, facing Holy Trinity Church across the Parade, required a diversion in the ancient alignment of Ravensdowne. The barracks were laid out in two parallel blocks with a central parade ground between them. The buildings were occupied in 1721, but a lack of foresight (or available funds) delayed the provision of other necessary features: in 1730 a nearby private house was acquired as accommodation for hospital use and in 1739/41, a southern range of building work (the present Clock Block) followed, in order to provide storehouse facilities.

Little in the way of major changes in street layout and reconstruction followed during the 18th and 19th centuries, with the exception of the remodelling of the Palace Green area in order to form a more presentable setting for the Governor's house.

Until the end of the 18th century Berwick remained a garrison town. Whether real or imagined, the threat of a land-based attack required a clear line of fire from the defences and that assumption prevented any development beyond the town walls. Indeed, after the introduction of the bastion system in the 1560s, not only did the castle become obsolete, but the land area between the new fortifications and the line of the Edwardian walls was deliberately cleared in order not to offer any opportunity for protected bombardment. Hence the developable area of the town was deliberately reduced.

5.2 The Street Layout and Pattern of Development

At the beginning of the 16th century, Berwick remained confined within the Edwardian walls and the street pattern was relatively unchanged after the passage of four hundred years since its foundation as a royal burgh. There is very little cartographic evidence of Berwick in the first half of the 16th century. The Guild records of that period have yet to be transcribed and published, hence there remains the task of examining those early records for any evidence of street names, individual buildings and their inter-relationship, in addition to any mention of clearance and redevelopment in specific parts of the town.

Speed's map of Northumberland in 1610 includes a plan of Berwick which has some interesting features. In the northern third of the town there is a strip of development backing onto the medieval wall, which is likely to represent the existing line of High and Low Greens. Ribbon development lies on either side of modern Scotsgate, and a group of properties line either side of what is now the central section of Brucegate.

Limited development is indicated at Tweed Street on the western side and that part of Low Greens which turns in a southerly direction towards Wallace Green on the eastern side of the town. Apart from ribbon development along the line of Scotsgate, all has disappeared from this northern area in the plan of c.1580 which is entitled "A true description of her Majestie's towne of Barwick." It is possible that the plan of c.1580 illustrates the policy for this area rather than reality on the ground, but it is well known from documentary sources that completion of the bastion system would require the clearance of this particular zone.

The Speed plan may provide some evidence to support the view that Brucegate was a continuation of Hatters Lane, while Coxon's Lane continued in a northerly direction, joining Low Greens at a point close to the Bell Tower footpath. In turn, Wallace Green would have continued in a northerly direction towards the barbican gateway clearly visible on the plan of c.1580.

While the Speed plan is very sketchy in its representation of the town's layout and appearance, the 1580 version repays close examination, particularly in the central area and the lower end of town. All of the major streets are represented and there are telling signs of clearance for the defence works which were intended to link King's Mount and Meg's Mount via Hide Hill. The properties fronting onto

Hide Hill are shown undisturbed, but substantial clearance had taken place on either side for the curtain walling foundations which may have been laid by 1562. That part of the scheme was abandoned in 1563 at a time when a complete cessation of work at Berwick had been ordered owing to a crisis in France (MacIvor 1965, 83). In this regard, the chronology and function of what is known as the Cat Well Wall or simply the Cat Wall, which runs across properties to the north of Love Lane, Bridge Street Silver Street and Ness Street is not absolutely certain. Cowe considers that it must have been the defensive structure built to cut off the lower from the upper town in 1561-1562 between King's Mount and Megs Mount (1998, 33). Further work will be needed to establish its full context.

The 1580 plan also provides a detailed picture of buildings and streets in the Ness. Although its precise alignment is not clear the 'Fishergate' of the partial survey of 1297 probably appears on this plan as a street running along what is now Foul Ford and part of Palace Street. No development is shown on its western side and the street on its eastern side swings across towards Palace Green. There is a row of buildings lying across the line of Palace Street East, immediately in front of what is now the Governor's House. Part of this complex may well have included the Carmelite Friary buildings which passed into the hands of the Crown at the time of the Dissolution. Archaeological evaluation on the site and an analysis of cartographic evidence has strongly indicated that there are no standing medieval remains in the area today.

Further to the north, there is a clear indication that the broad swathe of land now known as the Avenue, continued westwards up to the rear of properties fronting onto Fishergate (now Foul Ford). The later occupation levels detected during the course of excavation works at Oil Mill Lane may be reflected in the layout indicated for this particular area.

As an area, the Ness has changed much when compared with plans of the 18th century. The 1745 plan of the town, for instance, generally shows very little detail in the layout of buildings and streets, but change in the Ness is apparent. The Governor's House had been constructed early in the century and clearance in the immediate area allowed a more formal arrangement of buildings and landscaping works to suit the status of the Governor.

A slightly later and more informative representation of the town is the 'Plan of Berwick' published in Dr Fuller's history of 1799. The northern part of the town beyond the Elizabethan Fortifications is excluded, but the remainder is depicted in some detail. Development is not intensive, there being clear signs of substantial garden areas and cultivation, particularly between Church Street and Ravensdowne. The formalised nature of Palace Green is clearly indicated, while other more central areas remain largely undeveloped, especially the area contained by Marygate, Hide Hill, Bridge Street and Eastern Lane.

The accuracy of this 1799 plan, in terms of intensity of development, can be compared with Good's Directory of Berwick, published in 1806. However, the 'Plan of the Town of Berwick' published by

John Wood in 1822, not only depicts the whole of the town, including the castle, but also, as a more accurate survey, offers the basis for detailed comparison with the excellent Ordnance Survey series of 1852/55 – ‘backland’ development is clearly indicated and an extensive reference list provides information on the location of many public buildings.

5.3 Berwick’s Quayside

Berwick’s post-medieval quayside lies to the south of the low arches of the seventeenth century Old Berwick Bridge and to the west of the line of the originally medieval defensive walls. Ryder’s summary of the development of the area, prepared as part of a watching brief during repairs to the Old Quay in 1993/4 (Ryder 1994) illustrates that the built Quayside is multi-period, having developed from the north southwards: the section to the north of the Little Dock, the Old Quay, was constructed before 1750; the New Quay, the central sector, around the 1750s (at least in part for shipbuilding purposes) and the southern sector during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. A stone slipway, serving the shipyard which lay on the riverside, was run obliquely out from the centre of the New Quay soon after 1825. Today, the sandstone Quay Walls have been shuttered from the New Quay to the south, the slipway has been removed, and many of the overlying structures demolished.

5.4 The Tollbooth, or ‘Berfreyt’

There is differing cartographic evidence regarding the location of this building. The Speed plan of 1610 clearly indicates a small tower-like structure in the centre of lower Marygate, facing north-west up the street and accompanied by two market-cross type features. The ‘True Description’ plan of c.1580 shows a completely different arrangement. A column or market cross appears to stand on a set of steps or a low arcade at the foot of Marygate, close to its junction with Hide Hill and Church Street, while on the north side of Marygate there is a distinctive building group (NT 9989 5293).

A battlemented structure lies set back from the street frontage where, in front, a smaller two-storey building appears to have an external staircase attached to its eastern end. Such an arrangement would indicate a building group having a distinctly non-residential purpose. The ‘True Description’ plan is not to scale and the location of any building is difficult to determine with precision. It will be necessary to check the text of the 1562 Survey and any contemporary Guild records for information leading to the precise location of the Tollbooth.

The Tollbooth and the earlier ‘Berfreyt’ are of undoubted antiquity. Dr Fraser quotes a petition dated the 24th June 1337: “*Anthony de Lucy, keeper of Berwick and Justice of Lothian, and Thomas de Burgh, chamberlain there, or their deputies, were ordered to hear the suit of the mayor, bailiffs and commons of Berwick and summon before them Robert de Beverlaco as its present keeper to hear reasons for restoration of ‘le Berfreyt’ following a petition from the mayor, burgess and commons of Berwick before King and Council in Parliament. This alleged that they had acquired a vacant space in the town and built thereon a house called ‘le Berfreyt’ to hold prisoners in the town in custody and used it as a prison from before the time of Alexander, lately King of Scotland*” (Fraser 1982, 26).

That the 'Berfreyt' may have played some part in the defence of the town is suggested by mention of "*two masts for the 'berefrid', 50s*" in an account rendered for repairs and reconstruction of the defences in December 1314 (PRO, Anc.Corres.LV).

5.5 Town Hall (HER 2464)

Pevsner (1992, 179) provides a concise account of the building's history and architectural qualities. The period of construction is given as 1754-61, which tallies with a more detailed description by Brenchley (1997, 253-254). The commission had been given to Joseph Dodds, a local builder. Brenchley notes that '*the initial plan was to build only what is now the western half of the site, leaving an existing building known as the Town Hall standing and linked to the newer part by stairs, or later a gallery*'. Having qualms about Dodds' ability to produce a satisfactory design, the practice of S & J Worrall was approached for 'approbation and correction', but it appears that the Guild remained faithful to Dodds, who was commissioned to complete the building within three years. A 'piazza' was included at the rear and a single broad flight of steps was adopted for the front elevation. Brenchley adds that '*the eastern portion of the present building was not begun until 1759, when the decision was taken to pull down the old Town Hall*'.

5.6 Governor's House (HER 2476)

Pevsner (1992, 183) accords this prominent building only a passing comment in a general perambulation of the Ness. Ellison notes that the existing building replaced the earlier 'lord Governor's House' (Ellison 1976, 163). Scott, in describing the few surviving records of post-medieval dwellings, quotes from a survey of 'my lord's lodgings', which he equates with either the Governor's House or 'what was known as the Palace'. The survey appears to have been dated 1550-1575 and the Lord in question is likely to be Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, who became Governor of Berwick in August 1568 (Scott 1888, 304). This survey describes a building complex of greater extent than the present Governor's House which possibly stands not only on part of the site of the 16th century Governor's House, but also on an area once occupied by the Carmelite Friary. Scott's association of this site with an even earlier royal residence should not be overlooked, which adds considerable importance to both the grounds of the former Wine Museum and the former Bowling Green, now premises occupied by the Scouts.

5.7 Bridge Street and its Environs

As one of the most ancient parts of the town and an area intensively developed throughout the medieval period, Bridge Street remains an area of high archaeological importance. At its western end, the site of the Maison Dieu Hospital can be determined with reasonable accuracy, but other important medieval sites await detection. In the last 25 years some sites have been cleared and remain undeveloped as surface car parking areas at the eastern end of Bridge Street. The Dewar's Lane Granary, despite its listed status, is in a poor state and has been the subject of various conversion proposals.

5.8 Hide Hill and Silver Street

The 'True Description' plan of Berwick provides some interesting information on the alignment of the street frontage development on Hide Hill, particularly in the area now occupied by the Kings Arms Hotel. A line of single-storey structures occupies the street frontage and, to the rear, stand three much taller buildings, each with their gable ends facing onto Hide Hill. Missing, for an understandable reason, is Burrell's Tower which was situated on the eastern side of Hide Hill. At the time of the 1562 survey, Constance Burrell owed nothing for this building which is described as follows: "*this tenement was 17 yards each way; on which a tower called Burrell's Tower, which is taken down for that the old rampier was appointed to be made in its place*".

The 'rampier' is a reference to a line of curtain walling which was intended to link King's Mount and Meg's Mount (almost certainly the Cat Wall), but abandoned at the time of the Survey.

5.9 Church Street and the Parade

While there are similarities in the depiction and architectural form of Holy Trinity Church in the 'True Description' of c.1580 and the Speed plan of 1610, there is a major difference in the form and composition of Ravensdowne. In the 'True Description' Ravensdowne hardly exists, while the Speed plan show properties lining both sides of the street up to an enclosed area containing two storehouses on a site facing Holy Trinity Church. This enclosure, as depicted, appears to cut across the line of upper Ravensdowne in the same manner as the Barracks did a century and a half later. Francis Cowe points out that the Parade itself long pre-dated the Barracks, for it was already in existence in 1610. Another important post-medieval site is the now vacant premises of the Library and Social Services Department at the upper end of Church Street, on the western side of the road. Formerly the Parade Church of England School, its buildings and the old Vicarage stand on the site of the Tudor King's (or Queen's) Stables (Cowe 1975, 31).

5.10 The Later Bridges

The early bridges and old Berwick Bridge, completed in 1634, have been described earlier. In the post-medieval and modern period two further bridges have been added. The Royal Border Bridge (HER 2465) was designed by Robert Stephenson in 1846 and it came into use three years later. Its length is 2152 feet, which is just over two fifths of a mile. There are 28 arches, each with a span of 61.5 feet, but of these only 12 actually cross the water. Compositionally, the bridge gains immensely from being constructed on a sweeping curve and also from the fact that the piers taper.

The latest bridge was built in order to relieve the tremendous pressure exerted on the old Berwick Bridge. Known as the Royal Tweed Bridge (HER 2493) it was designed and built by L G Mouchel & Partners between 1925 and 1928. At the time it established two records for the engineers: it was the longest road bridge in Britain (1410 feet) and it embodied easily the biggest reinforced concrete arch,

with a span of 361 feet (Clifton-Taylor 1981, 50). It also caused a considerable amount of demolition in a large area known as Golden Square at the north-western end of Marygate.

5.11 Holy Trinity Church, 1650-1652 (HER 4132)

Apart from the Elizabethan Fortifications, there are very few standing structures in Berwick which may be assigned to the 16th or 17th century. The notable example for the 17th century is the Church of the Holy Trinity, rebuilt on the initiative of Colonel George Fenwick, Governor and MP for Berwick. Pevsner refers to the church as 'a building of quite exceptional architectural interest' having been built by a London mason, John Young of Blackfriars to his 'own Modell and Draught' (Pevsner 1992, 171).

5.12 Other Churches and Chapels

James Good's *Berwick Directory of 1806* reprinted and published by the Berwick History Society in 1999, provides a list of churches and chapels coupled with some brief historical notes and a description of the buildings:

The Low-Meeting House: '*situated on the south east side of Hide Hill, and built in the year 1719. It is of the Presbyterian Scotch establishment*'.

The High Meeting House: '*It was built in the year 1724 and is likewise a branch of the Church of Scotland*'.

The Relief Meeting House: (HER 2715) '*This house was built in the year 1757 (and) is situated at the foot of Shaw's Lane and faces into Miller's garden, inclosed with a high wall*'.

The Burger Meeting House: (HER 2520) '*This house is situate in the Golden Square and built in the year 1772, and rebuilt or enlarged in the year 1797* This site is marked 'United Secession House' on Wood's plan of 1822 and 'United Presbyterian church' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1852.

The Methodist Chapel: (HER 2703) '*This house is situate in Walkergate Lane, and was built in the year 1797*'.

Missionary Meeting-House: '*The Missionary Meeting-house, which is in the Golden Square, is temporary until a House is built*'.

The Anti-burghers: '*These People have no Meting-house here, although there are several good families of that persuasion in this place: Mr Morrison, the Anti-burgher minister at Norham, commonly preaches here once a month in Mr Dickinson's school, near the Scotch-gate*'.

The Papist Chapel: (HER 4203) '*Their chapel is situate in Church Street, opposite the foot of Shaw's Lane*'.

A number of chapels are indicated on Wood's plan of 1822 but a fuller picture is provided by the 1:528 scale sheets of the Ordnance Survey published in 1855. All of these sites may be compared with Directories published during the 19th century.

5.13 The Rebuilding of Berwick

Alec Clifton-Taylor summed up the development of Berwick in the post-medieval period.

By 1603, Berwick was no more than a poor garrison town. With the Scottish King's accession to the throne of England, its recovery began, but proceeded only very slowly until the Act of Union of 1707. This was a landmark in the

town's history, for it meant that normal trade with the Scottish hinterland could at last be resumed. 1750-1850 was the century of Berwick's greatest prosperity. Within the walls there was now some overcrowding. That is why a few of the houses are in courts, built on what were once gardens, and approached along passages which may start by burrowing under main street houses" (Clifton-Taylor 1981, 59-60).

And added,

during the 'prosperous century' the old town was largely rebuilt, in carefully masoned stone ... The stone used, as throughout the whole area of the lower Tweed, was a calciferous sandstone, somewhat pink in its pristine state but often decidedly dour after long exposure to the weather ... Until the 18th century most of Berwick's roofs would have been of thatch, of which not a single example survives. Nearly all the Georgian and Victorian roofs are either pantiles or slates" (Clifton-Taylor 1981, 60).

5.14 Extra-mural housing development

In common with many other towns in the north-east of England, the requirement for additional housing, particularly for the poorer classes, was met by the process, described by Clifton-Taylor, of building courts off the main streets of the town, often at a high density of occupation.

Very little development outside the line of the Edwardian Walls was contemplated (or allowed) before the beginning of the 19th century. The Guild of Freemen owned the land outside the Walls and the first area considered for housing development was on the eastern side of Castle Terrace. Thomas Todd had surveyed Inner Cow Close in 1798, but it was not until 1836 that part of the area was the subject of a scheme produced by William Smith. A plan in the Borough Archives Department (U6/1) shows the eastern side of Castle Terrace which was "proposed to be let on building leases, with elevations of proposed villas." Development in that area was by no means a rapid process, for Cheviot House was not built until the later 1860s and the area between Castle Terrace and North Road was not the subject of an estate development plan until 1902-05 (BRO/U3-14 and 15).

The need for expansion on the part of Berwick could be met south of the river in Tweedmouth and Spittal, and it is instructive to examine the Ordnance Survey plans of 1852 which indicate substantial development in both communities. At Spittal there was an iron Foundry in Front Street and at Tweedmouth similar development had taken place at the northern end near Blakewell Street. Such industrial activity generated the need for low-cost housing accommodation which was to be viewed with a critical eye by Robert Rawlinson in 1850.

5.15 Mid Nineteenth Century Berwick

Besides the histories of Fuller, Sheldon and Johnstone, the contents of the Borough records and the weekly newspapers, the Directories for the region with regular descriptions of the town of Berwick, perhaps the most valuable source of information for the historian and archaeologist is the set of 1:528 scale plans of the urban areas of Berwick, Spittal and Tweedmouth, which were surveyed in 1852 and published in 1855.

They are a mine of information and the scale permits considerable detail in the illustration of individual dwellings, industrial premises and open spaces. Privies are shown, small external staircases, garden statuary and path layout, in addition to valuable information on the form, composition and use of individual buildings.

Many other towns and cities in England were not surveyed at this level of detail until thirty years later and, in consequence, the first detailed Census returns may be compared with these plans for the purpose of examining occupation levels in specific parts of the town.

The report of Superintending Inspector Robert Rawlinson to the General Board of Health in 1850 provides valuable information on the general state of the town and, in particular, the housing conditions of the poorer classes. Rawlinson made a personal inspection of the town in November 1849 and his account of that tour is published as part of his report. Particular criticism was reserved for certain areas and some of the worst housing conditions were to be found on the western side of Wallace Green, opposite the newly completed and expensive gaol (now the Borough Council Offices).

PART TWO: ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF BERWICK

6 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

This section deals with the possibility of discovering archaeological remains within Berwick-upon-Tweed in the course of development and to what extent discoveries can contribute to archaeological research. Research is at the heart of all archaeological work, whether it be a major excavation or a small developer-funded watching brief in a burgage plot in a town. The research questions provide an essential framework in which to plan and deliver best value work and produce exciting and relevant results from professionally executed projects. Archaeological work within Northumberland towns will therefore seek to work within national and local research frameworks.

Archaeology is the study of the human past and as such, historic towns represent one of the most complex and important forms of archaeological evidence. Buried and above ground archaeological remains are an important resource for the study of the past and for understanding the development and change of communities throughout the country.

Archaeologically, towns are the sole source of data about the development of urban settlement and can also provide information on defence, town planning, church organisation, crafts, commerce and industry and the urban environment and can also provide information on defence, town planning, church organisation, crafts, commerce and industry and the urban environment. Individual houses provide information on individuals and how they lived and died. As more work is being carried out in our urban centres because of archaeological intervention in the planning process, more information is gradually being accumulated. It is important that this information is made accessible to the public and is drawn together, using where necessary recent technology which enables archaeologists to produce, amongst other things, models of changing urban form and spatial analysis of zones of activity within towns and the expansion and contraction of suburbs associated with the wealth and poverty of towns.

This assessment has suggested that all of the study area is archaeologically important and is almost certainly going to have a high potential for uncovering archaeological deposits below ground.

6.1 Prehistoric and Roman Potential

There is no archaeological evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British occupation within the historic core of Berwick. This by no means precludes the existence of such occupation, simply that it may be buried under the deep deposits of a thousand years of medieval settlement. The course of Sandgate, Hide Hill, Church Hill and Wallace Green may represent a route of considerable age. Just how old remains uncertain.

6.1.1 *Research Agenda*

- Given the present lack of evidence for prehistoric occupation, only future discoveries will allow the construction of a meaningful research agenda.

6.1.2 *Archaeological Priorities*

- To establish whether the Sandgate-Wallace Green routeway is in origin a Roman route
- To locate any evidence for military occupation on the south side of the River Tweed in Tweedmouth

6.2 **Early Medieval Potential**

Again, there is no physical archaeological evidence for an early medieval presence in Berwick, but there is much circumstantial evidence to indicate that there was a settlement on the peninsula and very probably others close by.

6.2.1 *Research Agenda*

- What are the earliest routeways through the town?
- Where is the earliest core of the town?
- How does the settlement of Bondington relate to settlement on the peninsula?

6.2.2 *Archaeological Priorities*

- To locate the centres of early-medieval occupation within the historic town

6.3 **Medieval Potential** (figure 3)

Berwick was wealthy and growing by the 12th century. The early thoroughfares of the town are noted in contemporary documents but it remains uncertain how far urban occupation had extended along these street lines by the end of the 12th century and ultimately, for its days as a Scottish Burgh, by the end of the 13th century.

Archaeological evidence indicates that there was an extensive intertidal zone at the south-east end of the peninsula which was consolidated and extended out into the river line. Evidence for the early quayside, quite probably individual jetties, may well survive within the infill of this area.

The settlement of Bondington to the north-west of the historic core of Berwick is intimately related to the development of the Scottish burgh and contains very important structural remains.

The form of the early defences of the Scottish Burgh (or even if any existed at all) is unclear. Relatively late documentary evidence notes the presence of gated entrances with regard to the prevention of lepers entering the town, but the form of any continuous barrier is uncertain. Whether Spades Mire represented a defensive perimeter for the Scottish burgh (one of its many names was burgh dyke) is not certain. The defences of the town in 1296 when overrun by the English Army

consisted of a ditch with a palisade to the rear. No investigation of Spades Mire has reached the base of the ditch.

There is some contradiction in the interpretation of documentary sources for certain religious houses and hospitals. It is suggested that, in particular, closer study takes place of documentary evidence related to religious holdings on Bridge Street and Love Lane.

Other than the Edwardian Walls, there are no known standing medieval structures in Berwick. Despite this, medieval stratigraphy throughout the historic core of the town, including major structural remains, is frequently deep, complex and fairly undisturbed.

The ancient arrangement of burghage plots within the town is of particular interest, but no comprehensive survey has been conducted. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1852/55 offer a very suitable base for such an enquiry and one potentially valuable source of information is the full text of the Survey of 1562.

6.3.1 *Research Agenda*

- How extensive was the town at the end of the 12th century?
- How extensive was the town at the end of the 13th century (by 1296)?
- How did Bondington relate to Berwick?
- Which areas were most densely populated?
- How does the early topography of the town compare to the present?
- What was the layout of the burgh within and beyond the areas disturbed by the Elizabethan ramparts?
- What defences did the Scottish burgh have and how does Spades Mire fit into this picture?
- Is there any evidence for the early form of the castle?
- Does any evidence survive for the Elstanburg, reputedly at the eastern end of Spades Mire?
- What form did the quayside of the burgh take? Was it formed coherently or piecemeal?
- Is there evidence elsewhere for the form that the Red and White Halls may have taken?
- Is there any evidence elsewhere for the building known as La Rondelle?
- How much archaeological evidence is there for chapels, friaries and hospitals within the town? Can documentary evidence be used to estimate their form and extent?
- Is there any below ground evidence for the early Holy Trinity Church?
- Does any domestic medieval architecture survive in Berwick within later structures?
- Can ecofactual and environmental evidence be used to provide a picture of the economy of medieval Berwick and how it was zoned throughout the town?

6.3.2 *Archaeological Priorities*

- Any development within the likely area of medieval occupation will require archaeological input during the planning process to establish the likely impact of the development and to

prepare an appropriate strategy for archaeological mitigation. Most developments will require evaluation at an early stage.

6.4 Post-Medieval Potential (figure 4)

The street lines of post-medieval Berwick, apart from where the Tudor defence works impacted, did not change greatly from that of the later medieval town but the housing stock was just about completely replaced over the period. Much domestic architecture in Berwick is of considerable style; the later 17th and 18th centuries saw the development of a polite architecture in a newly peaceful landscape. Little individual study of housing types in the area has been carried out but Berwick, with considerable outside influences and of considerable wealth, will have been a trend-setter. The period also saw increasing numbers of more squalid, developments of backland and courtyard areas at the rear of properties within the town.

6.4.1 Research Agenda

- What were the different styles of domestic architecture in Berwick and from what models were they drawn?
- What does the surviving housing stock say about social division within the town?
- What archaeological evidence is there for the lifestyle of the population over the 17th and 18th centuries?

6.4.2 Archaeological Priorities

- Any invasive developments to structures within the conservation area will be accompanied by fabric recording carried out by suitably qualified building historians
- In the long term, a detailed historic assessment of the housing stock should be built up. This would be of great value in understanding the architectural development of the town

The Quayside and Industries within the town

6.4.3 Research Agenda

- What evidence is there for industries and crafts in the town?
- What factors influenced the development of the Quayside?
- How many granaries existed in the town and where?

6.4.4 Archaeological Priorities

- Any development within the likely area of medieval occupation will require archaeological input during the planning process to establish the likely impact of the development and to prepare an appropriate strategy for archaeological mitigation. Most developments will require evaluation at an early stage.

6.5 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Potential

Many fine buildings survive from the 19th century both within the town, including commercial premises, and in the areas of development pushed out from the town such as Castle Terrace. Much work on the development of this area has been carried out by the Bondington Group and a similar approach could be taken for Tweedmouth, Spittal and developments to the north of Berwick following slum clearances in the 1930s.

6.5.1 Research Agenda and Archaeological Priorities

- Any retail and commercial premises which survive relatively untouched by modern developments should be recorded prior to development.
- An analysis of trade directories would highlight the development of Berwick as a service centre.
- A record of 19th and 20th century housing types should be built-up related to the areas of development in the town.

PART THREE: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

7 THE EXISTING FRAMEWORK

The protection and management of archaeological remains in England is achieved through a combination of statutory and policy based measures. For what are considered to be the most important sites, those of national significance, statutory protections are conferred. For many other sites, those which are considered to be of regional or local significance, protection is provided through planning legislation and policy guidance. An indication of best practice for the protection and management of all archaeological sites is provided by Planning Policy Statement 5 issued by the Government.

7.1 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) was published in 2010 and replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15). PPS5 is supported by a companion Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide endorsed by Communities and Local Government, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and English Heritage. The practice guide contains general and specific advice on the application of the PPS.

PPS5 recognises a heritage asset as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. It recognises that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource which should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. It indicates that planning decisions should be made based on the nature, extent and level of significance investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset (para 7). It establishes the principle that nationally important heritage assets and their settings, whether scheduled or not, should be preserved except in exceptional circumstances (HE9 and 10).

Policies HE6 and 8 require that local planning authorities should ensure that sufficient information on the significance of any heritage assets accompanies all applications with assessment being carried out by appropriate experts. In the case of archaeological assets, this may require desk-based assessment and where an assessment is insufficient to properly assess the situation, field evaluation may be required. Assessment and evaluation should be proportionate to the importance of the known or potential asset and no more than is required to understand the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset. Where assessment and evaluation is required this needs to be undertaken prior to the submission of an application and included within the required Design and Access Statement (HE6 and 8). Pre-application discussion with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) is recommended (HE8), in particular Northumberland Conservation, who provide planning advice to the local authority on heritage issues.

Where the loss of part or all of the asset is justified, LPAs should require the developer to record and advance an understanding of the heritage asset before it is lost. Such actions can be secured by condition. The extent of mitigation requirements should be proportionate to the significance of the asset (HE12). These procedures are examined in more detail in section 7.7 and 7.8 below.

7.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The most important sites in the country are protected under the terms of section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). For any works carried out on or in the vicinity of these sites consent must be granted by the Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS), who take advice on these matters from English Heritage (EH). Scheduling is in many ways unsuited to widespread application in urban areas. It is not designed to protect extensive areas, but rather protects well-defined and easily identifiable monuments. Nor does it adapt well to protecting archaeological remains where the precise nature of the deposits is not known. It is therefore necessary to protect many urban archaeological remains through the planning process and if necessary by controlling or reducing sub-surface interference through an Article 4 direction under the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988.

7.3 Listed Buildings

This is a statutory designation, the equivalent of scheduling for a building. Listed buildings can be altered, but only after due consideration to the nature of the building and its historic context. There is currently a range of listing grades: grades I and II* are protected directly by English Heritage, grade II by local authorities.

7.4 Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are designated by the local planning authority under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Archaeological Areas) Act 1990. Conservation Areas are put in place in parts of towns which are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. There are more than 50 Conservation Areas in Northumberland of which Berwick is one.

7.5 Archaeological Sites without Statutory Designation

Protection and management of the majority of archaeological sites in England, ie those which are not protected by statutory means, is carried out by local authorities. Measures for the protection of both known sites and measures to deal with the discovery of as yet unknown sites, are set out as policies within the statutory development plan and include specific requirements as well as reference to nationally agreed planning policy guidelines and statutory obligations.

7.6 Development Plan Policies

Responsibility for the protection and management of archaeological sites and the historic environment falls upon the Local Planning Authority (LPA). To assist the LPA in preserving the built and natural

environment, the statutory development plan contains a comprehensive set of planning policies. For Berwick-upon-Tweed, the statutory development plan comprises the *Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Local Plan*. The Regional Spatial Strategy was revoked in July 2010.

The saved policies of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Local Plan relating to the protection and management of archaeological sites and the historic environment are:

POLICY F26

There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and their settings. Development which would prevent preservation in situ of the visible or non visible archaeological site and its setting will not be permitted.

POLICY F27

Where the impact of a development proposal on an archaeological site or an area of archaeological potential, or the relative importance of such an area is unclear, the developer will be required to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and in some cases an archaeological evaluation prior to a planning decision being made. Where the remains are found to be of national importance Policy F26 will apply.

POLICY F28

Where archaeological sites or their settings will be affected by development, preservation in situ will be preferred. Where preservation in situ is necessary, development will only be permitted where such preservation can be accommodated within the scheme. In cases where preservation in situ is not considered necessary, planning permission may be granted subject to a condition or a legal agreement requiring the developer to make provision for the excavation and recording of the remains and analysis and publication of the findings.

POLICY F29

In considering proposals within, or affecting the setting of, an historic park, garden or battlefield, regard will be had to the avoidance of damaging effects on historically important features of the site, on its appearance or on that of its setting.

These objectives are implemented through the planning system and through protective legislation.

7.7 Pre-Application Discussion

Early consultation with Northumberland Conservation on planning proposals is of enormous importance and is highlighted in PPS5. Where assessment and evaluation are required, this needs to be undertaken prior to the submission of an application and included within the required Design and Access Statement in line with PPS5 policies HE6 and 8.

Northumberland Conservation can provide an initial appraisal of whether known or potential heritage assets of significance are likely to be affected by a proposed development and can give advice on the steps that may need to be taken at each stage of the process.

7.7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

Information on the likely impact a proposed development will have on the remains can be estimated from existing records (including this report), historical accounts and reports of archaeological work in the vicinity, in conjunction with a number of sources which suggest the nature of deposits on the site, such as bore-hole logs and cellar surveys. This is presented in a standard format, known as a Desk-Based Assessment, prepared by an archaeological consultant on behalf of the applicant, to a specification drawn up by, or in agreement with, Northumberland Conservation, which can assist by providing a list of organisations which do work of this sort (see Policy F27, above).

Pre-application consultation with Northumberland Conservation is vital as desk-based assessment may not be necessary in many instances but where required, it will need to be submitted with the planning application.

7.7.2 Field Evaluation

Where an assessment is insufficient to properly assess the impact of a proposed development on known or potential heritage assets, field evaluation may be required. The requirements of this stage will also be determined by Northumberland Conservation. It may require a range of survey and analytical techniques including limited excavation. An evaluation is designed to provide sufficient information about the extent, character and preservation of archaeological remains to judge what planning decision would be appropriate and, if necessary, what mitigation measures should be adopted (see Policy F27, above).

Pre-application consultation with Northumberland Conservation is vital as evaluation may not be necessary in some instances but where required, it will need to be submitted with the planning application.

7.8 Archaeological Planning Conditions

The Planning Authority can make the appropriate decision (in the context of the Policies set out in the statutory development plan) on whether or not to give consent to the scheme, based the information provided by the Historic Environment Record and assessment and evaluation reports, where necessary. If it is considered that an application can be consented, steps may be required to mitigate its impact on the archaeological remains. This can sometimes be achieved by simply designing the scheme to avoid disturbance, for example by the use of building techniques that ensure minimal ground disturbance. If planning permission is given and archaeological remains will be unavoidably destroyed, the developer may be required to ensure that these remains are archaeologically investigated, analysed and published. In this situation, the requirements for further work will normally be attached to the Planning Consent as conditions, such as the standard Northumberland Conservation condition detailed below:

A programme of archaeological work is required in accordance with the brief provided by Northumberland Conservation (NC ref X dated X). The archaeological scheme shall comprise

three stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged:

a) No development or archaeological mitigation shall commence on site until a written scheme of investigation based on the brief has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

b) The archaeological recording scheme required by the brief must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.

c) The programme of analysis, reporting, publication and archiving if required by the brief must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.

7.8.1 Written Scheme of Investigation

This is a detailed document which sets out the extent and the nature of archaeological work required, including any necessary analyses and research, finds collection, conservation and deposition policies as well as likely publication requirements. This document is usually prepared by the contracting archaeologist, who will undertake the work, to a brief prepared by the Northumberland Conservation.

7.8.2 The Range of Archaeological Fieldwork

The range of archaeological requirements set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation will vary. Many sites in historic urban areas will require full excavation. Frequently, though, the small scale of disturbance associated with a development, or the low probability that archaeological remains will have once existed or survived on the site, will mean that a less intensive level of observation and recording is required. This may take the form of a Watching Brief; this is the timetabled presence of a suitably qualified archaeologist at the point when ground work on a site is underway. Any archaeological deposits encountered will be quickly recorded and any finds collected, without undue disruption to the construction work. Again, Northumberland Conservation will provide the brief for the Watching Brief and the contracting archaeologist will provide a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation which complies with the brief.

7.8.3 Building Recording

Where historic standing buildings form a component of the archaeological resource affected by development, there may be a need to undertake building recording in advance of demolition or renovation. This requirement may apply to listed and unlisted buildings and will be dependent on the historical interest of the building; outwardly unprepossessing structures may contain important information about past communities and industries and will merit recording by qualified archaeologists or building historians to an agreed specification.

7.9 Unexpected Discoveries

Developers may wish to incorporate the potential for unexpected discoveries into their risk-management strategies. The PPS5 Practice Guide (paragraph 141) provides advice on the rare instances where, as a result of implementing a consent, a new asset is discovered or the significance of an existing asset is increased in a way that could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of

the application. It advises the local planning authority to work with the developer to seek a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practical, within the existing scheme. The extent of modifications will be dependant on the importance of the discovery and new evidence may require a local planning authority to consider reviewing its decision. Discoveries of treasure or human remains will need to be reported in accordance with the relevant legislation. English Heritage wishes to be informed if the discoveries are likely to merit designation.

The National Heritage Protection Commissions Programme Guidance on PPS5 Assistance Cases released in July 2010 indicates that English Heritage recognises that the best-planned and informed schemes can occasionally result in entirely unexpected discoveries of national significance, and therefore it may be possible to apply for funding as a last resort to ensure that a suitable record is made prior to destruction or loss of significance. English Heritage will only consider financial assistance towards the investigation, analysis or dissemination of such nationally significant discoveries if:

- The discovery is genuinely unexpected and could not have been predicted
- The asset discovered is of national significance
- The planning process set out in PPS5 has been followed
- Every effort can be demonstrated to have been made to accommodate unexpected discoveries within the available resources by prioritising the most important elements of the asset(s) being investigated

The request for funding must come from the appropriate local government heritage officer with responsibility for the case and not directly from the contractors or consultants conducting the investigation. Funding will be provided via the National Heritage Protection Commissions Programme (replacing the Historic Environment Enabling Programme in April 2011). English Heritage must be consulted at the earliest possible juncture so that they have an opportunity to shape the response to the unexpected discoveries. English Heritage will not consider retrospective applications to cover costs already incurred when they have not been consulted on or agreed to the response and its cost implications. The first point of contact should be the North-East English Heritage offices at Bessie Surtees House, 41-44 Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne (0191 269 1200).

7.9.1 How is National Archaeological Importance Defined?

A number of assumptions will be made when determining whether archaeological remains are nationally important or not. These have been set out by English Heritage (1992, 47):

- i) the further back in time the origins of the form the greater the interest to archaeology; the fewer the number of examples believed to exist the greater the interest that attaches to those places as representatives of their form;
- ii) the greater the variation that can be perceived within any defined form the higher the archaeological interest in terms of opportunities to explore spatial and temporal variation in respect of social, economic, political, religious, and symbolic matters; and

iii) the more representative of the life and times of the periods during which defined forms were current the greater the archaeological interest in terms of providing insights into past lifestyles.

These assumptions are not intended to apply to all of the town at all times. Nor will all of these assumptions be appropriate to all nationally important archaeological sites within the urban area. Instead they are used to help create a value judgement on particular archaeological remains and whether they may be nationally important or not. A number of discrimination criteria will also be applied to archaeological remains discovered during the course of development. These will relate more specifically to the remains uncovered and will include their state of survival, their potential to provide archaeological evidence, previous archaeological or historical documentation on site, their group value, diversity, and amenity value. These criteria have been developed by the Secretary of State to determine whether archaeological remains are nationally important or not.

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APPENDIX 1: LISTED BUILDINGS**Grade I**

Gate, Cowport
 Scotsgate, Marygate
 Premises Occupied by the Card Shop, premises occupied by the Town House Coffee House and premises occupied by The Boutique at The Town Hall, Marygate
 Town Hall, Marygate
 Bell Tower and Remains of Town Walls, Northumberland Avenue
 West Barrack and Attached Perimeter Wall, Berwick Barrack Museum, Parade
 Gateway and Guard House, Berwick Barracks Museum, Parade
 Clock House Building, Berwick Barracks Museum, Parade
 East Barrack, Berwick Barracks Museum, Parade
 The Custom House, 18 Quay Walls
 Shore Gate, Shore Gate
 Church Of Holy Trinity, Wallace Green
 Town Fortifications including the Bell Tower
 Berwick Bridge
 Wall of Berwick Castle to North of the Ruins of Constable Tower
 Ruins of the Constable Tower (Part of Berwick Castle)
 Berwick Castle (Fragments, Including Towers and Walls and Steps)
 Royal Border Bridge

Grade II*

Garfield Guest House, 1 Castlegate
 Red Lion Public House, 19 Castlegate
 The Old Guardhouse, Palace Green
 The Governor's House, 1 Palace Green
 Grammar School, 5 Palace Street East
 20 Quay Walls
 4 Quay Walls
 19 Quay Walls
 5 Quay Walls
 Edina House, 23 Quay Walls
 52 and 54 Ravensdowne
 Entrance Gateway to Military Hospital, Ravensdowne
 Military Hospital, Ravensdowne
 2 and 4 Ravensdowne
 33 and 37 Ravensdowne
 Wallace Green Manse, 3 Wellington Terrace
 2 Wellington Terrace
 1 Wellington Terrace
 The Lions House
 The Magazine, including Enclosing Wall and Entrance to the Magazine

Grade II

3 Avenue
 Flagstaff House, 5 Avenue
 United Presbyterian Church, Bank Hill
 Corporation Academy, 8 Bank Hill
 Lady Jerningham Monument in Gardens, Bank Hill
 3 and 7 Bridge End
 2-12 Bridge End
 Old Hen and Chickens, Bridge Street
 9 and 11 Bridge Street
 55 and 57 Bridge Street
 24 Bridge Street
 48-52 Bridge Street
 2-6 Bridge Street
 27-33 Bridge Street
 7 Bridge Street

45 and 53 Bridge Street
16 and 18 Bridge Street
59 and 61 Bridge Street
54-60 Bridge Street
Sally Port, Bridge Street
1-5 Bridge Street
32-36 Bridge Street
40-46 Bridge Street
13 and 15 Bridge Street
17 Bridge Street
30 Bridge Street
62 Bridge Street
66 Bridge Street
41 and 43 Bridge Street
26 Bridge Street
12 and 14 Bridge Street
64 Bridge Street
25 and 25a Bridge Street
11a Bridge Street
Grain Store, Bridge Terrace
1 Bridge Terrace
Berwick House, 2 and 3 Bridge Terrace
7 and 9 Castlegate
23 Castlegate
War Memorial, Castlegate
Victoria House, 15 And 17 Castlegate
Conduit Head, Castlegate
Stocks, Castlegate
3 and 5 Castlegate
11 and 13, Castlegate
4-8 Castlegate
The Free Trade Inn, 73 and 75 Castlegate
1-9 Church Street
A Group of Cottages in Long Narrow Yard Leading to Number 58j (11/60), 58a-l Church Street
Masonic Hall, Church Street
43 Church Street
58 and 60, Church Street
The Old Vicarage, 61 Church Street
11-15 Church Street
74 Church Street
70 and 70a Church Street
Number 62 (Incorporating 64) Church Street
76 Church Street
23 and 25 Church Street
66, 66a and 68, Church Street
19 Church Street
Number 26 (Incorporating 28) Church Street
17 Church Street
King's Head Inn, 50-54 Church Street
39 and 41 Church Street
57 Church Street
84 Church Street
58j Church Street
47-51 Church Street
27 Church Street
Gatekeeper's Lodge, Cowport
The Granary, Dewars Lane
40 Eastern Lane
3 Eastern Lane
2 and 4 Eastern Lane

16 and 18, Eastern Lane
36 Foul Ford
Old Grammar School, Golden Square
1 and 2 Greenside Avenue
Barclays Bank, 22 and 24 Hide Hill
1 and 3, Hide Hill
2 and 4 Hide Hill
30-36, Hide Hill
9-13, Hide Hill
10 and 12, Hide Hill
5 and 7, Hide Hill
K6 Telephone Kiosk South Of Kings Arms Hotel and Outside Trustee Savings Bank, Hide Hill
14-20, Hide Hill
The King's Arms Hotel, 43, Hide Hill
50-54, Hide Hill
Former J J Youngman Store, 55 Hide Hill
6 and 8, Hide Hill
15, Hide Hill
Numbers 44 and 46 (Harvest House) and 48, Hide Hill
26 and 28, Hide Hill
2 Love Lane
3 Love Lane
41 and 43 Marygate
37 Marygate
65 and 67 Marygate
The Berwick Arms, 24 Marygate
63 Marygate
2 Marygate
26 Marygate
114, 116 and 116a Marygate
77a and 79 Marygate
94, 94a, 100 And 102 Marygate
12-18 Marygate
53-61 Marygate
45-51 Marygate
101-109 Marygate
91 Marygate
4-10 Marygate
1-9 Marygate
39 Marygate
124 and 126 Marygate
81-85 Marygate
2-12 Ness Street
14 Ness Street
16-20 Ness Street
5 Ness Street
Glen Alva, 18 Palace Green
20 and 22 Palace Green
3 Palace Green
2 Palace Green
Bower Villa, 9 Palace Green
4 Palace Green
8 and 10 Palace Green
14 Palace Green
Berwick Scout Hall and Attached Dwarf Wall and Gates, Palace Green
Cleadow, 13 Palace Street
14 Palace Street
25 and 27 Palace Street
Ness Gate Hotel, 1, Palace Street East
Avenue House, 4 Palace Street East

Garden Wall and Spiral Volutes at Front of Number 5 (Grammar School), Palace Street East
6 Palace Street East
6-10, Parade
2 and 4 Parade
12-18 Parade
20 and 22 Parade
Pier Maltings, 9-18 Pier Road
Quayside Granary, Quay Walls
16 and 17 Quay Walls
3 Quay Walls
9 Quay Walls
2 Quay Walls
8 Quay Walls
6 and 7 Quay Walls
Gate House, 15 Quay Walls
8a Quay Walls
10-13 Quay Walls
Eagle House, 11 Railway Street
Railway Station, Railway Street
15 and 17 Ravensdowne
St Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Presbytery, 64 Ravensdowne
11 Ravensdowne
18 Ravensdowne
56 and 58 Ravensdowne
75 Ravensdowne
10-14 Ravensdowne
20 Ravensdowne
60 Ravensdowne
Boys' National School, 5 Ravensdowne
72 Ravensdowne
13 Ravensdowne
16 Ravensdowne
6 and 8 Ravensdowne
Berwick upon Tweed Social and Labour Club, 76 Ravensdowne
55 Ravensdowne
26 Ravensdowne
48 Ravensdowne
51 and 53 Ravensdowne
44 Ravensdowne
63 Ravensdowne
59 and 61 Ravensdowne
Ravensholme Hotel, 34 and 36 Ravensdowne
50 Ravensdowne
39 Ravensdowne
71 and 73 Ravensdowne
41 Ravensdowne
66 and 68 Ravensdowne
7 Ravensdowne
38 and 40 Ravensdowne
Our Lady and St Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Church, to Rear of Number 64 Ravensdowne
1 and 3 Ravensdowne
46 Ravensdowne
30 Ravensdowne
10 Sandgate
11 Sandgate
Former Corn Exchange, 1a and 3 Sandgate
The Hen and Chickens Hotel, 15 Sandgate
The Queen's Head Hotel, 4 and 6 Sandgate
13 Sandgate
1-7 Scott's Place

1-3 St Mary's Place
48 Tweed Street
12 Tweed Street
1 and 3 Walkergate
Gatepiers at the Church Of Holy Trinity, Wallace Green
Church of Scotland, Wallace Green
1, 3, 3a, 3b and 3c Wallace Green
11 Wedell's Lane
18-22 West Street
6-12 West Street
2 and 4 West Street
57 West Street
32-36 West Street
28 and 30 West Street
64 West Street
3 West Street
33 and 35 West Street
13-19 West Street
24 and 26 West Street
43, 45 and 45a Wool Market
35 Wool Market
37-41 Wool Market
Pier
Gate Piers and Front Garden Walls To The Lions House
Church of St Mary, Castlegate, Grade C

APPENDIX 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

Bankhill

Event 13503: Archaeological Services University of Durham 2005

Two evaluation trenches were excavated at Bankhill, with an additional reconnaissance trench excavated at the start of work. The trenches provided evidence for three distinct phases in the development of the site. A series of dump deposits, probably related to the construction of the Meg's Mount bastion, were recorded, as was evidence of previous boundaries and terraces within the site.

Brucegate

Event 10584: An archaeological evaluation at Brucegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Pre-Construct Archaeology 1999

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Brucegate prior to residential development. The evaluation consisted of four trenches. The earliest usage of the site was probably in the 13th century. A possible well and associated surface in Trench 2 dated to this period and are presumably associated with housing fronting Castlegate. Pits of this date were also encountered in trenches 2 and 3. A robbed wall also 13th century in date was located in the north of Trench 2. An inhumation burial, believed to be medieval in date and possibly 13th century was exposed to the south of the robbed wall in Trench 2. In trenches 2,3 and 4 a series of dumped levelling deposits dated between the 14th and 16th centuries were recorded. Pits dating to the 15th/16th century were encountered and evidence for malting during this period was recovered from trench 3.

Event No 171: Brucegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed: results of an archaeological watching brief, Headland Archaeology, 2001

A watching brief was carried out on two trenches excavated for a water main. Excavation was not carried out below the level of natural subsoil. Trench 2 revealed the presence of a building which is now demolished. No evidence of significant archaeological remains.

Event 173: Brucegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed: results of an archaeological watching brief, Headland Archaeology, 2001

Works to reduce the ground level of the site and excavate a lift shaft were observed. The lift shaft measured 2.5m by 2.5m by 0.6m deep; and the ground levelling was carried out to an average depth of 0.25m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were found.

Event 231: Brucegate watching brief, Headland Archaeology, 2002.

Four trial pits were excavated. Pit 3 revealed a stone and brick-built wall or foundation of modern date. No other finds or features of archaeological significance were discovered. The pits were excavated to natural which lay at an average depth of about 1m below ground level.

Event 253: Brucegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, watching brief, Headland Archaeology, 2002.

The excavation of a lift shaft and ground reduction works was watched. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were present.

Castle Terrace

Event 13534: Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland. Results of an Archaeological Evaluation, Headland Archaeology, 2004.

Archaeological Evaluation at Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Seventeen trial trenches excavated across the site with the densest concentration of features in trenches adjacent to Cheviot House. Most of these features were unmortared stone wall foundations with areas of paving in two of the trenches. Large spreads of rubble and medieval pottery were found with these structures. A shallow ditch with medieval pottery may represent the southern boundary of the site. A number of undated features containing burnt and worked flint suggest prehistoric activity in the area also.

Event 13829: Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Headland Archaeology, 2007.

Excavation was undertaken to the west of the area of structural remains (found in 2004), which were preserved in situ. The site comprised a series of ditches, thought to demarcate plot boundaries and a number of isolated features thought to be associated with a well-made stone culvert. The final phase

of the site saw a series of drystone wall foundations built on top of hillwash that had developed over the site. The final phases of the site date to the 12th to 14th centuries, corresponding with the proposed origin of Bondington in the 12th century and its abandonment in the 14th. There is a lack of finds from the 15th-17th centuries, when the site was abandoned and it appears to have been reoccupied by the 18th century when the stone field walls may have been established. The similarity of orientation of the walls and the ditches may merely reflect alignment with the road rather than continuity of occupation.

Event 13830: Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Results of an archaeological watching brief: area 2, Headland Archaeology, 2007.

Watching brief during the excavation of test pits and boreholes in Area 2 to the north and was of that previously excavated (Area 1). The site lies adjacent to Cheviot House, the recorded site of the medieval church of St Lawrence and is within the general area of the abandoned medieval settlement of Bodnigton, in existence between the 12th and 14th century. Previous evaluation of the site in 2004 and subsequent excavation in 2007 had identified features thought to be associated with the remains of the medieval settlement or with the church itself in the areas immediately west of Cheviot House. Principal among these was a series of ditches, which appear to demarcate plot boundaries and a number of isolated features associated with backland activities. A final phase of structures, probably dating to the 18th century, were represented by drystone wall foundations built on top of hillwash that had developed over the site. No significant features of archaeological interest were identified during the course of the watching brief.

Event 14147: Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area 2 watching brief, Headland Archaeology, 2008.

Watching brief on groundworks for housing development at Castle Terrace. The works comprised excavation of a service trench running alongside the boundary of Cheviot House, which revealed a number of additional walls and surfaces associated with the known medieval settlement of Bondington as well as an articulated human burial. The trench measured 0.3m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.75m. In addition, machine stripping of Area 2 to the north revealed no archaeological features. The possibility of a prehistoric presence remains inconclusive.

Event 33: Archaeological evaluation of a church and graveyard at 21 Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed, The Archaeological Practice, 1998

Church discovered during building works (now abandoned) along with a largely intact graveyard.

Event 10586: Northumbria Bible College, 53 Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northern Archaeological Associates, 1999

In August 1999 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at 53 Castle Terrace by Northern Archaeological Associates. Three trenches were excavated from which only one feature of archaeological interest was revealed. This was linear in form, apparently truncated and contained two sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of charcoal. It has been suggested that this may represent a boundary predating the 18th/19th century field boundaries which are shown to be in the area in documents and upon maps. None of the anticipated archaeological features were revealed by this evaluation.

Event 127: Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed. An archaeological watching brief, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2000

A watching brief on insertion of a septic tank and associated sewer pipes. No deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.

Event 13348: 4 The Elms, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Biblioresearch, 2004

Watching brief on excavations of footings for a garage. Four trenches were excavated, each 0.85m wide and up to 1m deep. No archaeological features were observed in any of the trenches. A thick deposit of clay-silt across the site may have been imported for landscaping the garden, or perhaps derived from a field behind the garden through colluvial activity.

Event 254: Archaeological geophysical surveys at West Hope Farm, Duns Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Geoquest Associates, 2002

Geomagnetic (magnetometer) and electrical resistivity survey techniques were used. The results provide tentative evidence for a group of rectilinear ditches to the north-west of the farm, possibly

relating to medieval field systems or enclosures associated with the former village of Bondington.

Event 272: West Hope, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Headland Archaeology, 2002

Ten trenches were excavated down to subsoil in order to investigate features identified by geophysical survey. All these features were found to be associated with modern drainage or services. A number of archaeological features were discovered including: a shallow linear feature forming the corner of a probable medieval beam slot timber building, a steep sided ditch suggested as the possible east side of the nunnery precinct, and a stone feature made of angular rubble which contained medieval pottery. All these features may be related to St Leonard's Nunnery which lies to the south-west.

Event 361: West Hope Farm, Berwick, Border Archaeological Society, 2002

Three sites were examined by geophysical survey: (A) the nunnery of St Leonard, (B) the field east of the nunnery, and (C) the field north of the nunnery. Positive results were gained from the known site of the nunnery buildings (A) and Area B was thought to have possible archaeological features.

Event 13665: Bondington Project Phase II: St Leonard's Nunnery, Cistercian Order, Border Archaeological Society, 2004

An extensive geophysical survey of the St Leonard's nunnery complex was undertaken in 2006. Ten 25 x 25 metre areas were surveyed. This report also contains details of a geophysical survey undertaken in 2004 at Castle Hills Farm. An anomaly, thought to be a building, was encountered during this survey.

Castlegate

Event 37: 42-44 Castlegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed: an archaeological evaluation, Archaeological Services University of Durham, 2000

One trench was excavated and no significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

Chapel Street

Event 225: Land between Chapel Street and the Parade, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Archaeological Services University of Durham, 2001

Three trenches were excavated at the western end of the site, each revealing a considerable depth of garden soil and mainly post-medieval finds. Area 1 revealed a post-medieval pit and medieval layers at a depth of about 0.8m. Area 2 contained two layers of post-medieval garden soil. Area 3 contained less build up of garden soil over post-medieval levelling layers. No medieval cut features were found, but some residual earlier pottery was discovered in post-medieval layers. It seems likely that there are medieval deposits present within the site but at a depth below the present evaluation permitted. This area of Berwick is believed to have been occupied since about 1300 and used for building and as open ground.

Event 13950: The former Middle Meeting House, Chapel Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Standing building assessment, The Archaeological Practice, 2006

Standing building assessment in support of a proposal to demolish the existing former chapel building and build 12 new residential dwellings.

Event 226: 11 Chapel Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 2000

Two trenches were excavated. The largest lies north of the present building near the street frontage and revealed a potentially significant archaeological deposit at a depth of 1.1m below ground level, believed to be of later medieval origin. The layer seemed little disturbed. The second trench lay across slightly higher ground to the south. Both trenches show that post-medieval deposits dominate the upper metre of stratigraphy, but this is mostly 17th and 18th century in date; there is little 19th and 20th century activity. No distinct medieval features were found but the presence of pottery and charcoal show there was occupation in the area. It is suggested that the ground level in the study area may have been raised during its later development, possibly with material from an industrial process.

Event 223: Berwick-upon-Tweed Trinity Hall, The Archaeological Practice, 2001

Four engineering test pits were excavated to examine ground conditions and two encountered bones. These trenches were examined archaeologically and no evidence of human burial was found. The

bones during the evaluation and those found by engineers were all identified as animal bones and some showed signs of butchery. No other archaeological features were discovered and the earliest datable material recovered was 17th or 18th century in date.

Event 13235: Redevelopment of the Trinity Hall Site, The Archaeological Practice, 2002

Watching brief on foundation trenches. Stratified archaeological deposits covered the entire site below modern overburden, but the only definable features were gullies of probably later medieval date cut into the boulder clay subsoil at depths below 3m. The excavated material was largely well-rotted and compressed organic matter, together with the remains of built structures, suggesting it was a back plot to a medieval residential property and used for dumping domestic refuse.

Church Street

Event 13910: Land to the rear of the King's Head, Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bmaburgh Research Project, 2007

Trial trenching on the site of a proposed development for the construction two dwellings on land to the rear of the King's Head. Four 2m square trial trenches were excavated. Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.7m below ground level and encountered a series of midden soil layers, the earliest of which was medieval in date. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 2m below ground level and extended to 3m square; it revealed a crude cobble surface which overlay a midden soil, an east-west stone wall that lay on top of a 17th to 18th century midden deposit which in turn overlay an earlier midden soil containing probable 15th to 16th century pottery. Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 1.3m below ground level and encountered a midden-type soil, which overlay a cut full of mortar and stone fragments that extended to a depth of 1.15m below ground surface; the cut is probably a robber trench and was cut through two further midden deposits, the lower of which was not bottomed. Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of 1.4m below ground level and revealed a crude cobble surface below topsoil that may be broadly contemporary with that seen in Trench 2; below the surface was a sand layer, two mixed dump layers, a mortar and sand layer, and finally a midden soil that was not bottomed. The trenching shows that a very deep series of midden layers is present throughout the site area. The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 and the land valuation plan of 1910 both show structures in this area. A boundary line broadly coincides with the line and position of the wall seen in Trench 2 indicating it was a boundary rather than a building. These structures were demolished soon after World War Two.

Event 36: Berwick-upon-Tweed Police Station. An archaeological watching brief, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2000

Watching brief revealed deposits of ash containing 16th century pottery. It is thought probable that undisturbed medieval layers lie beneath.

Coxons Lane

Event 13670: 13-15 Coxon's Lane, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, Northumberland. Archaeological Watching Brief, The Archaeological Practice, 2006

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 13-15 Coxon's Lane during the excavation of geotechnical test pits. No structural or other remains of any significance were revealed.

Defences

Event 10567: The Elizabethan fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1961

Excavations were undertaken at the Brass and Cumberland Bastions of Berwick town walls. Three trenches were within the interior of the flankers immediately alongside the lines of the walls revealing the Post Medieval outward expansion of the defences and floor surfaces of the Elizabethan lines of fortification. Trenches were also excavated on the top of the bastions to reveal the presence of a stone sill, sentry path and make up of the earthen bank of the ramparts.

Event 10906: The Cow Port at Berwick upon Tweed, The Archaeological Practice, 1990

A 12.5 by 8m section was cut through the rampart above the Cow Port gateway, as well as a further smaller strip of 2.5m, for the need to exposure the passage's masonry vault to prevent water leaking through it. The rampart topping the gateway included a rampart wall constructed to stabilise the earth behind, a cobbled sentry walk in a state of good preservation, a further screen wall, and beneath the

vault of the gateway. Of particular note a housing for the storing of a portcullis was recorded. A further, inner, retaining wall of the rampart was also recorded. The portcullis structure and vault are thought later 16th century, with some modifications throughout construction, with the rampart and retaining walls relating to the Post Medieval modifications, including much pottery used in the body of the rampart.

Event 14197: The Bell Tower at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1992

Photogrammetric survey carried out of the external elevations of The Bell Tower in advance of consolidation works by English Heritage. Decay and collapse of earlier 'restorative' mortar and timber lintels, as well as the growth of vegetation, necessitated repairs to the fabric of the building. Limited stone replacement was carried out, with repointing and removal of the vegetation.

Event 197: Results of archaeological works at Spades Mire, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, Headland Archaeology, 2001

Three sections were partially excavated through Spades Mire to locate a faulty pipe which runs along the ditch. Two ditch fills were revealed, the upper containing 15th to 16th century roof tile and residual 13th to 14th century pottery; no artefacts were found in the lower ditch, which comprised clean silty clay. The results corroborate suggestions that the earthwork was originally related to the 13th century Scottish burgh and was perhaps altered during the 16th century reconstruction of the town's defences.

Event 10572: The Spades Mire, Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1961

A single trench was excavated across the bank and agricultural rigg to the ditch, with the intention of establishing the relationship between the Spades Mire and the ridge and furrow on the north and south sides of the bank. Dimensions of the excavated trench were about 33m by 2m. The full depth of the ditch was not excavated for safety reasons, though the uppermost parts of the profile were recorded for their edges into the ditch. The earthwork is thought to represent a flattened rampart, possibly of the earliest Medieval defence works of the town.

Event 405: Spades Mire, Headland Archaeology, 2003

A watching brief was maintained during drainage works and pipe replacement along the centre of Spades Mire ditch. Three evaluation trenches previously excavated in 2001 were re-excavated in 2003 and drain rods used to locate the blockage. A fourth trench was excavated across the pipe trench in an attempt to unblock the pipe and a fifth trench was opened between trenches 2 and 3 where a section of pipe was replaced. No archaeological deposits were disturbed within the ditch and no finds were recovered, other than golf balls.

Event 13545: Geophysical Survey of Spades Mire, Berwick Middle School, Border Archaeological Society, 2005

Two areas to the east of Berwick Middle School were surveyed in order to find the extent of the Edwardian City walls. Apart from the drainage ditch in the first survey area no positive features were identified.

Event 227: Holy Trinity Middle School, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 2000

A single evaluation trench (7m by 2m by 1m deep) was excavated within the area of Berwick's northern medieval defences. The earliest deposits were two probable undated dumped layers at the southern end of the trench, revealed at a depth of at least 0.64m. A cut feature to the north, possibly a ditch, truncated the lower layer but it is not thought that this ditch is medieval as modern pottery was found in the primary fill.

Event 13674: Berwick-upon-Tweed Defences. Evaluation Data Structure Report, Headland Archaeology, 2006

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken along the line of a proposed water main through the eastern side of Berwick-upon-Tweed's defences. Seven trenches were excavated, four of which exposed archaeological features associated with the medieval and Elizabethan defences of the town. Part of a ditch within the Elizabethan moat was uncovered. A stone wall belonging to one of two small rectangular structures against the south side of the Batardeau was uncovered in Trench 3. The footings of the medieval town wall flanked by ditches on either side were uncovered in Trench 6 near the Cowport.

Event 13183: Berwick Bowling Green, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1998

Excavations for a septic tank in the highway revealed four phases of activity. These consisted of a 13th century structure sealed by later medieval deposits, post-medieval dumping and possible road construction and services. The septic tank was resited to the north and the excavations for this, a manhole and some 21m of new pipe revealed no archaeological features.

Dewar's Lane

Event 14189: Dewar's Lane Granary, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Tree ring analysis of timbers, English Heritage, 2006

Dendrochronological analysis on 51 samples taken from oak and pine timbers of the building.

Event 10579: Dewar's Lane Granary, RCHME, 1991

Building recording of the granary's structural history (since amplified with dendrochronological sampling), confirming that the building was purpose-built. The tunnel through the adjacent ramparts was also recorded as part of the survey. The survey notes that much of the machinery survived of the later 19th century or recent dates.

Event 13231: Dewar's Lane Granary. Geotechnical ground investigation archaeological watching brief, Northern Archaeological Associates, 2004

Examination of hand-dug pits and cores from four boreholes around the Dewar's Lane Granary, produced a reasonably consistent picture of deposits in the vicinity and some insight into the archaeological potential of the area. Modern concrete and rubble lay over made ground extending to a depth of up to 3m that included traces of brick and charcoal. These layers rested on a blackish, organically-rich deposit up to 1.4m in depth, which in turn overlay natural riverine material which extended beyond the depth of the boreholes.

Event 13306: John Dewar's Granary, Dewar's Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Headland Archaeology, 2004

An archaeological evaluation on a parcel of land surrounding John Dewar's Granary. Five trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development of the site. Midden deposits were encountered within two of the trenches, Trench 1 and Trench 5. Pottery recovered from these deposits was dated from the 12th to the 15th century. A cobbled surface (Trench 1) and a flagstone surface (Trench 5) were discovered sealed beneath the midden deposits.

Eastern Lane

Event 30: 12-14 Eastern Lane redevelopment, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Archaeological evaluation, The Archaeological Practice, 1997

Three trenches and a test pit were excavated. All contained deep archaeological deposits. Medieval pottery was recovered from the earliest stratigraphic layer.

Event 31: 12-14 Eastern Lane redevelopment, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Archaeological evaluation stage 2, The Archaeological Practice, 1997

Evaluation of a number of standing walls. Foundations lay up to 0.3m deep. Significant archaeological deposits are believed to lie beneath their footprint. Further work recommended.

Event 13233: 12-14 Eastern Lane, The Archaeological Practice, 1998

Mitigation excavation and watching brief during cutting of foundation trenches and associated groundworks for a single new structure behind the retained frontage. Two trenches were excavated in the centre of the site along the course of foundation trenches; the remainder of the foundation trenches were subject to a watching brief. Little evidence of structures was found and no evidence of medieval land division was apparent, except for the northern boundary of the site which was seen to be at least 13th century in date.

Event 13605: An archaeological excavation at Eastern Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2005

An excavation was undertaken at Eastern Lane prior to the construction of a public convenience adjacent to The Maltings Theatre and Arts Centre. The excavations uncovered structural remains of

probable medieval date. These comprised stone-built wall foundations thought to be the frontage and side wall of a substantial building on Eastern Lane. Demolition and levelling deposits that overlay these remains suggest the building may have been destroyed by fire. Pottery recovered from these deposits dated to the 14th and 15 centuries. Post-medieval structural remains were also encountered during the excavation.

Golden Square

Event 46: Golden Square, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Archaeological Evaluation, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1999

An evaluation on the site of a former garage involved the excavation and recording of a single 7.5m by 1.8m trench. Three deposits of probable medieval date were revealed and medieval pottery recovered from the uppermost layer. The deposits are likely to be from open land or backplots of burgages. The three layers together comprise a maximum depth of 1.5m of potential medieval stratigraphy below modern disturbance.

Event 13336: Development of night club and restaurant on former garage site, Golden Square, Berwick, Alan Williams Archaeology, 2004

Development involved the conversion of a former Post office garage building to use as a night club and restaurant. Limited ground disturbances took place within the building. Excavation in the east of the building revealed an ashy loam soil beneath 0.8m of modern deposits. No artefactual material was recovered from this deposit to provide chronology, but it is feasible that the deposit can be equated with medieval soils developed in the backlands of a property seen in an archaeological excavation to the south of Golden Square in 2000.

Hide Hill

Event 13731: 55 Hide Hill, Berwick upon Tweed, Archaeological Services University of Durham, 2006

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to proposed development at 55 Hide Hill, Berwick upon Tweed. The evaluation consisted of four trenches. Archaeological deposits were recorded in all four trenches and contain a resource of medieval/post-medieval date. It is likely that in the western part of the site these deposits may extend to a depth in excess of 2.5 metres. At the east side of the site natural subsoil was reached at a depth of 0.6 metres. Natural subsoil was not reached in Trench 4, which was dominated by a thick deposit of boulder clay, into which a stone lined chamber had been cut.

Event 13619: 55 Hide Hill, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Historic Buildings Surveys, 2006

A survey of 55 Hide Hill was undertaken prior to development of the site. The main part of the building dates to the late 18th/early 19th century and incorporates remains of a house which was known to be the Salmon Inn by the mid 19th century. In the early 20th century the carriage house of the inn was demolished and a garage showroom was built over the site and part of the forecourt of the inn. The showroom was extended in the 1930s into the lower part of the former Salmon Inn. In 1974 the building became a hardware store.

Event 14016: Land to the rear of The King's Arms, Hide Hill, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bamburgh Research Project, 2008

Two trial trenches were excavated on land to the rear of The King's Arms Hotel, ahead of a proposed development of a new wing to the building. Trench 1 measured 1.4m square by 1.73 deep, and trench 2 measured 4.6m by 2.7m by 2.67m deep. Trench 1 revealed a series of three probable midden layers, a possible pad stone for a structure (16th century), and a stone and brick structural feature. Trench 2 was stepped to allow a good depth of excavation through the stratigraphy and identified three phases of activity: 13th to 14th century (midden), 14th to 15th century (construction trench for a wall and midden), and post-medieval (two pits, dumping deposits and structural activity). The possible pad stone and medieval stone wall may suggest structural activity continued to some degree throughout the later medieval period. Evidence of post-medieval disturbance of the medieval layers comes from the pits found in trench 2. Buildings shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map may correlate with the structural remains in both trenches. A limited pottery assemblage was recovered and included some imported wares. A faunal group found in trench 2 is unusual in an urban context and is so far unique in Berwick.

Love Lane

Event 13230: Land next to Tintagel House, Northern Archaeological Associates, 1997

Trial trenching to the north of Love Lane indicated that the area of the proposed building has been terraced into the bedrock, presumably at the time of the construction of the (now partially demolished) granary in the 19th century. Trenches within the proposed yard area to the south identified the remains of a mortared stone wall on an east-west alignment at a depth of just over 0.1m below the existing ground surface, associated with human burials on a similar orientation at a depth of 0.6m. Both the wall and the burials appear to be associated with finds dating to between the 13th and 17th centuries.

Event 13187: Love Lane/Bridge Terrace, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1998

An evaluation trench across the footprint of an intended pumping station revealed part of a human burial and a portion of sandstone wall. Extensions of the trench revealed a further nine burials. Nine phases of activity were identified: possible extraction of bedrock and build up of colluvium, removal of some colluvium and making up parts of the site, first phase of burials (medieval), construction of a wall that may be part of a religious house, medieval midden deposits and construction of another wall, demolition and levelling of the site (possibly post-Dissolution), a second phase of burials, construction of an 18th century granary, and modern activity.

Event 13335: Love Lane, Berwick, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2004

Watching brief during the re-installation of a 12-inch gas main along Moore Bank and Love Lane to the junction of Bridge End. The works were in three phases: January 2004, February and March 2004, and September 2004. The lowest layers observed in Trenches 1, 4 and the western part of Trench 2, possibly represent a period in time associated with the construction of, or layers built up against, the massive Elizabethan defensive town walls. This construction and period of rebuilding in Berwick may have totally eradicated any trace of medieval features next to the Elizabethan quayside wall, hence the lack of medieval finds in this area.

Event 13188: Tintagel House, Love Lane, Alan Williams Archaeology, 2003

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of 14 foundation pits for a balcony running along the south-west frontage of Tintagel House. No medieval archaeological deposits were seen.

Low Greens

Event 14206: Land to the rear of 59 Low Greens, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2008

One trial trench was excavated on land used as a garden to the rear of 59 Low Greens. The trench measured 10m by 2m by 1.2m deep. Natural subsoil was observed in a sondage at the eastern end of the trench at 1.74m below ground level (33.95m aOD). No significant archaeological remains were observed and only six small sherds of late 14th to 16th century medieval pottery were recovered.

Event 27: Low Greens, Berwick-upon-Tweed. An archaeological evaluation, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2000

One trench was excavated and revealed a drainage feature associated with post-medieval cultivation.

Event 228: Low Greens, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2000

A single trench (7m by 1.5m by 0.7m deep) was excavated within the garden of Berwick Infirmary. A drainage feature associated with cultivation in the post-medieval period was revealed, together with several dumps of modern rubbish. No deposits associated with medieval activity were revealed.

Marygate

Event 13524: Land at Tweeddale Press Buildings, Berwick Upon Tweed, Northumberland, Alan Williams Archaeology, 2004

Archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of proposed development works at the Tweeddale Press Buildings, lying between Walkergate and Marygate in Berwick-upon-Tweed. One 5m long trench was excavated within the courtyard of the range and two test pits within the buildings along the Walkergate frontage. Six existing engineer's test pits were also deepened. The two test pits within the Walkergate frontage range revealed the presence of a medieval or early post-medieval building or

buildings. The 5m long trench and the six engineer's test pits contained archaeological deposits dating to the medieval period. These deposits consisted of bands of dark loams with varying quantities of ash, sandstone fragments and charcoal throughout. The trench and one of the test pits also contained some evidence for structural remains beneath these deposits.

Event 13521: Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2004

Archaeological monitoring and recording exercise of groundworks associated with the excavation of a pipe trench for improved drainage along Marygate. Natural deposits were exposed only at the north-western end of the area of investigation. Possible medieval levelling dumps were encountered towards the central portion of the pipe trench, which were truncated by a NW-SE aligned ditch thought to be a medieval boundary or drainage feature; 14th century pottery and animal bone were in the ditch. Medieval rubbish layers overlay the ditch, and are thought likely to be associated with the medieval market. The stone foundations of wall of a possible small building or wall were also located in the central part of the trench and date broadly to the late 18th or early 19th century. Further post-medieval deposits were encountered during the work, comprising ground consolidation and levelling layers, as well as a rubble-filled pit - perhaps related to a period of redevelopment of Marygate, possibly in the 19th century. The work demonstrated the potential for important archaeological remains to be encountered at a shallow depth in the historic core of Berwick.

Event 13611: 119-125 Marygate, Berwick upon Tweed. Test pit evaluation, Bamburgh Research Project, 2005

Four test pits were excavated at 119-125 Marygate, Berwick Upon Tweed ahead of proposed development of the site. Three of the test pits measured 1 metre by 1 metre whilst the fourth measured 0.5 metres by 0.5 metres. Test Pit 1, located at the front of the development contained a pit, posthole and gully all of medieval date. The pit contained burnt cereal grains. Test pit 2, located in the central area of the building, contained a midden layer that appears to have been cut by a later post-medieval feature. A single course of sandstone wall was also encountered in this test pit. Test pit 3, located in the south west part of the building, contained a midden layer dated to the 14th and 15th century by pottery evidence. A single course of sandstone blocks, forming a possible wall base, was also encountered. This was overlain by a further medieval midden deposit containing 15th century pottery. Test pit 4 encountered medieval midden deposits also.

Event 14002: 119-125 Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, AOC Archaeology Group 2007

Phased sequence of works including excavation (Event 14003) and watching brief, on ground subject to redevelopment at 119-125 Marygate. A watching brief was carried out on the removal of 19th and 20th century deposits and post-medieval deposits, as well as during underpinning works of standing walls and hand digging of a number of pile cap footings. The works revealed the presence of various layers of post-medieval midden deposits overlying post-medieval building remains, comprising mortared stone walls, brick and tile surfaces and associated drains. Beneath these deposits were earlier medieval remains (see Event 14003). The depths of deposits increased to the rear of the building with the natural geology encountered toward the north-east at the front of the building.

Event 14003: 119-125 Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, AOC Archaeology Group, 2007

Phased sequence of works including excavation and watching brief (Event 14002), on ground subject to redevelopment at 119-125 Marygate. Medieval deposits were excavated and revealed midden deposits, structures in the form of clay-bonded walls, stone flagged surfaces and at least two kilns. The depths of deposits increased to the rear of the building with the natural geology encountered toward the north-east at the front of the building.

Event 13889: 77 Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Archaeological test pitting, CFA Archaeology, 2007

Archaeological test pitting on the site of a proposed residential housing development within the medieval borough. The site was formerly a printing works and the buildings associated with that business remain upstanding. Five test pits, each 1m by 1m, were excavated. They all contained evidence of the demolition of recent stone buildings. The demolition layers overlay a series of buried soils from which 15th to 19th century finds were recovered, including pottery, bone and other artefacts. Two possible pits were recorded in Test Pit 2, remains of a clay-bonded wall in Test Pit 3 may be of medieval date, and a wall in Test Pit 5 is probably of recent date. The evaluation supports the findings of previous archaeological work in the area and revealed deep well-stratified deposits below shallow foundations of recent buildings. The medieval structural remains lay buried under more than 1m of deposits.

Event 32: Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland. Archaeological evaluation, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1996

Five trial trenches excavated. They demonstrated that significant medieval stratigraphy survived. Many deposits were waterlogged. Further work recommended.

Event 13268: Marygate, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1999

An area 30m by 11m was excavated in advance of the construction of three retail units. For much of the area, excavation was only undertaken down to 0.05m below the slab formation level; in some parts no archaeological features were revealed at this level. Deeper excavation down to the top of natural strata, was carried out within the footprints of three ground beams due to be built within the excavation area. In total 47 pits were excavated. Three, situated in a rough alignment along the Marygate frontage, have been provisionally interpreted as post pits. The majority appear to be medieval and most contained a high proportion of organic material, as well as a high quality assemblage of medieval pottery sherds. Organic preservation was found to be excellent across the whole site. Several fragments of medieval leather, including at least three shoes, together with offcuts from shoe production, were recovered. Two medieval ditches may have functioned as property divisions and/or drains, possibly medieval burgage plot boundaries.

Event 28: New Library and Social Services centre, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Archaeological watching brief, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1999

Observation of a service trench suggests that considerable structural clearance has occurred at the site. Three short service trenches and two test pits failed to reveal any archaeological features.

Event 310: 104-106 Marygate, Berwick, Archaeological Services University of Durham, 2000

A single trench was excavated and revealed three, apparently medieval, pits together with a number of modern features. The pits contained rubbish deposits containing animal bone and shell. The largest pit was waterlogged but the lowest deposits in this fill have been contaminated by fuel spillage in the recent past. Environmental samples were taken but no further work is proposed. The archaeological deposits and features have been truncated by building work since the 18th century but significant and substantial deposits still survive.

North Road

Event 13593: Land at Blackshaw's Garage, North Road Industrial Estate, Berwick Upon Tweed, Bamburgh Research Project, 2006

Two trenches were excavated prior to development on land at Blackshaw's Garage. There was no indication of the presence of any archaeological features.

Event 14025: An archaeological excavation at North Road Industrial Estate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2005

The eastern portion of the site was excavated in 2005 as part of a phased programme of archaeological work ahead of development of the adjacent industrial estate.

Event 13614: Land South-West of Morrison's Supermarket, North Road, Berwick Upon Tweed, Headland Archaeology, 2006

A series of eight trenches were excavated across the site ahead of proposed development. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

Event 13179: North Road Industrial Estate, Ian Farmer Associates, 2003

Nine boreholes and 13 trial pits were excavated across the site. No archaeological features were noted but the trial pits were not archaeologically monitored.

Event 13490: North Road Industrial Estate, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2004

Some 34 trial trenches were investigated. Some were positioned to evaluate possible archaeological features revealed by cropmark evidence and geophysical survey, whilst the remainder were sited to provide a random sample where the potential was unknown. Significant archaeological remains were revealed in the easternmost third of the site. Early Iron Age ditches were recorded confirming the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence, as well as a number of associated features. Medieval

activity was revealed as a series of gullies, probably the remains of medieval ploughing or water-eroded channels; and a probable dew pond.

Event 13314: North Road Industrial Estate, GSB Prospection, 2004

A fluxgate gradiometer scan and sampled detailed survey was carried out in a field in which cropmarks indicative of possible archaeological features had been identified. During scanning a number of strong magnetic responses of interest were encountered within a relatively high level of background magnetic response. Detailed survey successfully recorded anomalies associated with the cropmarks and, with the detection of further responses, determined that a settlement enclosure is likely to be present and extends eastward under the line of the railway. Other linear responses were recorded that hint at further enclosures or possible field systems but the anomalies are less substantial and intermittent in nature.

Palace Green

Event 232: Palace Green, Berwick. Note on the results of opening-up and investigation within a group of outbuildings on the site, C Briden and G Moore, 2001

A group of outbuildings and a small house were investigated. They lie against the town walls. The buildings are of different builds. The workshops are entirely modern, built about 1984. The cottage was built about 1970 and no historic fabric of any kind was noted in its structure.

Event 300: Archaeological evaluation at Palace Green, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2001

Five trenches were excavated at Palace Green - an area of allotment gardens, an access road, several buildings and areas of concrete hardstanding. Excavation revealed significant medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains across the site. Trench 1 contained substantial post-medieval structural remains. The corner of a building was found and outside it was a granite cobble surface. Another wall is thought to be a property boundary. A pit contained large blocks of masonry and may indicate an earlier structure on the site. Trench 2 also revealed post-medieval structural remains. A stone culvert and a metalled surface of sandstone and limestone cobbles were found. A small fragment of wall was also uncovered. Trench 3 also revealed structural remains. The latest phase was a brick wall and a demolished hearth setting, sealed by demolition deposits. The wall had been built on top of a substantial sandstone wall, possibly of medieval origin. In Trench 4 post-medieval and possible medieval structural remains were recorded. The stone culvert seen in the previous trench was also revealed together with a probable property boundary wall. Two sections of post-medieval wall were found as well as probable medieval structural remains. These comprised two phases of sandstone and granite floor surfaces next to a linear cut, possibly a robbed-out wall. Some probable medieval masonry was also recorded. Trench 5 revealed a series of ground raising deposits and large rubbish pits that continued below the level excavated.

Paxton Road

Event 13689: 1 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland, Bamburgh Research Project, 2006

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at 1 Paxton Road prior to the construction of a sun lounge and patio. No archaeological features or finds of pre-modern date were encountered.

Pier Road

Event 13186: William Leith Building, Pier Road, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1998

A new manhole was inserted over an existing sewer along with about 13m of new pipe. Three phases of activity were defined: the earliest related to an early foreshore, it was sealed by post-medieval land reclamation and modern road.

Quayside

Event 35: The Archaeology of Berwick Quayside, P Ryder, 1993

The area south of the pre-c.1760 quay and the area beneath the outer 4m of the quay are unlikely to contain any surviving deposits of archaeological importance. The core inner area at the north end may contain medieval stratigraphy beneath it.

Event 13847: Quayside Walls, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1995

Observation of trial pits and boreholes excavated to investigate the suitability of soils for the laying of a new sewer system on Berwick Quayside. Two trial pits were dug against the external face of the Quay Wall with the aims of determining the nature and extent of the wall foundations. As the sewers were being laid up to a depth of 6m beneath present ground surface a course for the sewers had to be established which did not disturb the Quay Wall or its foundations. Trench 1 was located against the external face of the Quay Wall and measured 2.40m by 0.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.9m. Trench 2 measured 1.00m by 0.95m by a maximum 1.20m deep. Trench 3 measured 1.70m by 0.80m by a maximum 2.80 deep. Trench 4 was located in the courtyard of Marlin Buildings and measured 1.00m by 0.95m by 1.20m deep. The trial pits failed to locate the base and foundations of the Quay Walls in the areas examined. Trenches 1 and 3 revealed the presence of considerable elements of the Quay Walls preserved beneath the present ground level. The trial pits suggested that the area of the site had been used for ballast dumping. Subsequently the ground surface had been built up through the accumulation or deposition of material during the post-medieval period.

Event 13877: New Quay, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Interim account of excavations and watching brief, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1996

A combined excavation and watching brief during the laying of a new sewerage system at the New Quay revealed that the area had been reclaimed in the 18th century, prior to which it had been a tidal foreshore used for waste dumping. The semi-waterlogged conditions encountered meant that organic material, principally wood and leather artefacts, were preserved as well as pottery and bone, and a large quantity of finds was recovered. The sewer diversion with pumping station and combined sewer overflow involved the sinking of shafts and trenches. The trenches varied from less than 2m to over 6m in depth.

Event 26: Berwick Quay Walls, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Archaeological evaluation, the Archaeological Practice, 1998

Ten trenches were excavated. All revealed deep deposits of 18th/19th century ballast sand. Below this, in two trenches, medieval layers were found in anaerobic conditions. Watching brief recommended.

Event 222: Berwick Old Bridge, Bernicia Archaeology, 2001

The watching brief aimed to record and assess any deposits and/or structures underlying the present road and path surfaces of the bridge during the excavation of seven test pits (nos 1-4 c.0.6m square by maximum depth 0.32m; nos 5-7 were dug to expose the bridge construction). The results identified the top of the bridge structure underlying several road-levelling deposits. Two pits uncovered the tops of the arch crowns and one pit uncovered the top of a bridge pier. The interpretation notes the importance of the present water-content and plasticity of the lime mortar between the sandstone blocks and the current moisture content within the medieval fabric of the bridge to prolong its future stability.

Railway Station

Event 326: Berwick Railway Station car park, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2002

A preliminary evaluation was carried out in August 2002. One trench was investigated revealing substantial mortared masonry across the full length and breadth of the trench. The date of this structure could not be confirmed. Service trenches of probable 19th and 20th century date were recorded cut into the masonry together with modern surfacing. The masonry structure lies 0.5m below present ground level at the west end of the car park, outside the scheduled area of the castle. The later services had cut through the masonry to a maximum depth of 0.9m but failed to establish its full thickness. It is considered to be associated with the medieval castle although a later date cannot be ruled out.

Event 364: Station car park, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Stratascan, 2002

A ground penetrating radar survey was carried out in 2002. The survey found many features which could potentially be buried foundations. However, bearing in mind the history of the site since the construction of the railway, it is likely that most can be attributed to relatively recent structures. Nonetheless, the evidence for some features possibly representing Castle remains has been

examined and further investigation is recommended.

Event 13234: Berwick Railway Station, The Archaeological Practice, 2002

Geotechnical investigations ahead of reorganisation and upgrading of the station car park were observed. This report details the second series of boreholes (nos 5 to 10) carried out in April 2002. No pre-railway station archaeological deposits were revealed.

Event 365: Berwick Railway Station Car Park, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2003

Twelve evaluation trenches were excavated in April and May 2003. They revealed evidence from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval remains included a substantial sandstone wall (in Trenches 3 and 12) that may have formed part of the curtain wall, linking the castle to the medieval town walls across Gillies Brae. The post-medieval remains comprised 19th century levelling associated with the construction of the railway station as well as walls of the former goods and coal yards and demolition rubble. The medieval wall survived at a depth of between 0.5m and 0.7m below existing ground surface. The curtain wall linked the north-eastern tower of the castle (Gunner's tower) to St Mary's Gate on the medieval town wall. No further medieval remains were revealed within the present station car park area. Probable medieval remains were encountered at the north-east corner of the car park, at the base of the pedestrian access. Here, four phases of building activity lay from about 0.5m below the ground surface, possibly representing four different, sequential buildings in the area. No remains of the medieval town wall were found in either of the trenches located along Railway Street, but probable medieval remains were found in trench 9, on the pavement of Railway Street. These comprised a short length of wall from a building.

Event 13180: Berwick-upon-Tweed Railway Station, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2003

The insertion of pipework in the area of Berwick Castle was monitored in May 2003. The trench measured 92m long by 0.36m wide and a maximum depth of 0.7m. No deposits of archaeological significance were noted. Deposits encountered are likely to represent ground make-up dumps associated with the construction of the railway station.

Event 13573: An archaeological watching brief at Berwick Railway station Car Park, Berwick upon Tweed, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2004

A watching brief at Berwick Railway Station Car Park during groundworks associated with resurfacing and refurbishment of the car park. During the watching brief several features were encountered. The first was a deposit interpreted as 19th century backfill of the ravine, overlain by demolition material from the goods yard, which occupied the site prior to its conversion to a car park. In the second of three areas investigated post-medieval structural remains were encountered. These are likely to be the remains of a public convenience. In Area 3 further structural remains were encountered and interpreted as buildings associated with the 19th century goods yard.

Event 13182: Berwick Railway Station car park, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1998

Two manholes and about 130m of new piping was inserted across the western part of the railway station car park as well as the Castle Vale House access road. Three phases of activity were identified including: a medieval structure, 19th century station buildings and modern activity.

Event 38: Berwick upon Tweed Railway Station. An archaeological evaluation, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2000

One trench excavated which revealed the wall of the earlier station building of 1845.

Event 221: Berwick Railway Station reorganisation of car park, The Archaeological Practice, 2001

Two trial pits and boreholes failed to reveal the profile of the valley, Gillie's Brae, which had existed next to the castle until it was infilled when the railway was built in the 1840s.

Railway Street

Event 13181: Castle Vale Residential Home, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1998

Seven manholes, one pumping station, one valve chamber and about 250m of new pipe were installed on land to the east and north-east of the Home, as well as an area to the south and west of the Annexe. Two phases of activity were recorded and included a possible medieval structure and post-medieval or modern activity.

Ravensdowne

Event 202: 21/23 Ravensdowne, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Headland Archaeology, 2002

A watching brief was kept during work to redevelop, through rebuilding, most of the former shop and offices at 21/23 Ravensdowne. All trenches dug were within the footprint of a late 19th or early 20th century warehouse which formerly stood on the site. The street dates to medieval times and is mentioned in 13th century documents. No previous archaeological work had been carried out in the near vicinity of the site. The property has a recent house (No 19) built in the rear yard in 1980s. The foundations of this property exposed midden deposits 4m deep. The watching brief observed foundation trenches 0.6m to 0.8m wide and 48m in total length by 0.55m to 0.7m deep. No structural remains were seen but part of an extensive midden was noted. A 15th or 16th century pottery sherd was discovered. The midden could measure at least 20m north-south by 45m east-west.

Event 13840: 5 Ravensdowne, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bamburgh Research Project, 2007

Watching brief during works to refurbish and upgrade No 5 Ravensdowne. Limited stripping of topsoil was carried out immediately west of the building to a depth of 0.2m over an area 2m by 2.5m. Excavation of new drains and associated manholes began from the south end at a depth of 0.3m; the slope of the drain resulted in a deeper cut at the north end, where a maximum depth of 0.5m was reached. A rubble and building waste deposit was encountered to a depth of 0.4m with a very dark grey-brown humic soil layer exposed at the base of the cut in the central part of the drain trench; a limited excavation of this material was carried out at the north end. No features of archaeological interest were encountered and no finds recovered.

Event 13232: Ravensdowne Barracks, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1997

Archaeological investigations were carried out during the installation of several lengths of new sewer in the area south of the eastern range of the Barracks, and subsequent landscaping of the area. Trenches adjacent to the Armourer's Shop confirmed the alignment of the precinct wall as shown on the 50 inch to 1 mile OS maps. The new sewer revealed apparent late 17th/early 18th century dumps of household waste against the Elizabethan ramparts.

Event 13185: Ravensdowne Barracks, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1998

Excavations for a pumping station, one valve chamber, three manholes and about 100m of new pipe revealed five phases of activity in the area south of the Barracks. The earliest phase was medieval midden deposits, sealed by early to mid-post-medieval midden deposits, mid to late post-medieval levelling and late post medieval levelling. The deposits had a high organic content.

Event 13184: The Parade, Berwick, Tyne and Wear Museums, 1998

Two manholes and about 100m of new pipe were inserted by Northumbrian Water. Two phases were apparent: early post-medieval dumping and post-medieval and modern road construction and services.

Sandgate

Event 13734: The Playhouse Cinema, Sandgate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Historic Building Surveys, 2006

Building recording of the former Playhouse Cinema, Sandgate, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Event 13732: Former Playhouse Cinema, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Archaeological Services University of Durham, 2006

Four trenches were excavated as part of an archaeological evaluation at the Former Playhouse Cinema prior to proposed development. Archaeological deposits were recorded in all four trenches. These deposits comprise the walls and surfaces of buildings, and associated debris and demolition material. These features may relate to the 19th century granary building and/or earlier buildings which occupied the site.

The Stanks

Event 13210: The Stanks, Berwick, Border Archaeological Society, 2002

The survey was conducted to try and trace the original medieval wall and east entrance to medieval Berwick. Masonry was located within 0.5m of the surface and, from their arrangement, are considered to be the medieval wall and east wall gate.

Event 13544: Geophysical Survey of The Stanks, Border Archaeological Society, 2005

Part of a resistivity survey at The Stanks in Berwick upon Tweed. Five areas were surveyed in 2002 and a sixth area in June 2005. In this sixth area four areas of dense material were encountered that could represent the remains of a structure or be a result of the dumping of material in this area in the past.

Tweed Street

Event 346: 26-30 Tweed Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Archaeological Services University of Durham, 2002

Three trial trenches were excavated at the rear of the property, in a builder's yard on the site of a former abattoir. Evidence of activity dating between the later medieval and modern periods was recorded suggesting that there was a small post-medieval structure towards the north-east corner of the site. It may have been connected with food preparation carried out in a property that fronts onto Castlegate, but the rest of the plot seems to have been used only for waste disposal. Trench A on the west of the site, close to the Tweed Street frontage, revealed two intercutting rubbish pits containing medieval pottery and a modern drain; natural subsoil lay 0.55m below the surface. Trench B, in the north-east part of the site, revealed post-medieval cut features, including two gullies, a wall foundation trench and a deep pit, providing some evidence of plot division. Below this was a series of layers containing medieval and post-medieval pottery; natural subsoil was not encountered. Trench C, at the south-east corner of the yard comprised thick deposits of domestic waste with natural clay subsoil at a depth of 1.55m. Residual material suggests occupation from perhaps as early as the 12th century. A significant accumulation of material lies across the site and natural subsoil is deeply buried. The apparent long-term use of this piece of land for waste disposal suggests the Tweed Street frontage was relatively unimportant. The parallel alignment of the pits in trench A indicates there was a boundary, if not a thoroughfare, here in the earlier post-medieval period.

Walkergate

Event 13277: Land at Tweeddale Press Buildings. Archaeological and standing building assessment, Alan Williams Archaeology, 2004

Five engineers' test pits had been excavated and left open for inspection. Each was approximately 1m square and had been cut to test foundation depths of the buildings. All pits showed a similar sequence of ash deposits cut by, or supporting, the walls of two buildings in the complex. The disturbance of pre-building deposits in all but one test pit would appear to be small.

Event 13525: Land at Tweeddale Press Buildings, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, Archaeological Monitoring of Boreholes and site deposit modelling, Alan Williams Archaeology, 2005

Six boreholes were cut across the site in February 2005 at the former Tweeddale Press Buildings, Berwick-upon-Tweed and archaeologically monitored. Subsoil was identified within five of the boreholes. All but one borehole indicated a depth of made ground between 2.3m and 3.7m. The maximum depth of made ground in borehole 1 was 6.4m, although this may have been a result of it passing through a pit or a ditch. Waterlogged deposits were seen within two boreholes.

Woolmarket

Event 298: Proposed development at 4-8 Woolmarket, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Headland Archaeology, 2002

Two trial trenches were excavated. Trench 1 measured 3.5m by 1.5m and Trench 2 measured 4m by 1.5m. Geotechnical test pits made on the site prior to evaluation encountered possible masonry and waterlogged deposits at up to 0.8m deep. Geotechnical boreholes show made ground to a depth of 2m. Trench 1 revealed remains of medieval buildings and stratified deposits 0.3m below present ground level. In addition 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. Pottery from the lower deposits was 13th or 14th century in date. The additional 1m of made ground indicated by the boreholes suggests a further 1m of pre-13th to 14th century deposits lie beneath the flagged surface. Trench 2 showed that some medieval deposits had been removed by 19th century

redevelopment. Medieval deposits were encountered beneath a re-deposited midden. There was little evidence of early post-medieval activity with medieval deposits encountered just below the modern makeup in Trench 1. Cartographic evidence however, shows the area to have been almost continually occupied from medieval times to the 21st century. Any post-medieval deposits may have been removed by development in the 19th and 20th centuries.

APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC MAPS

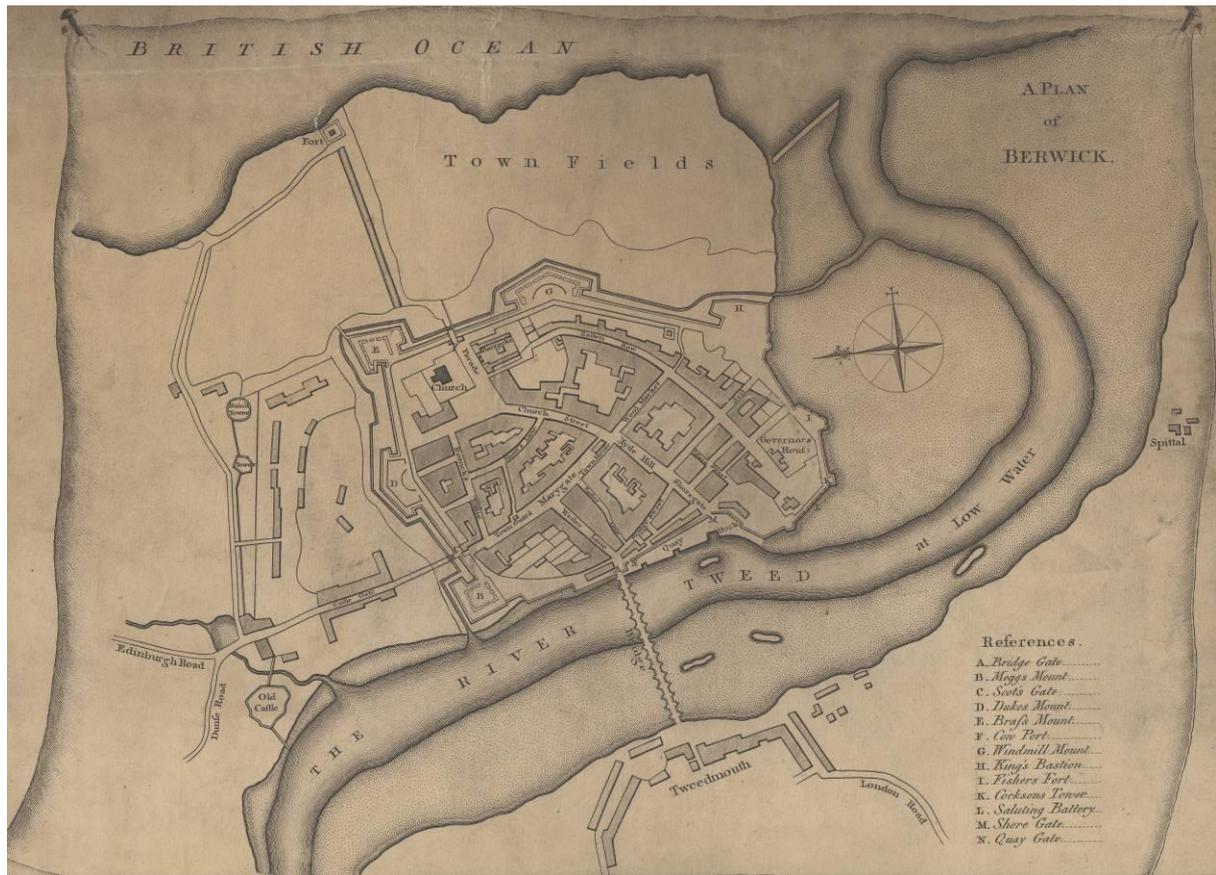


Figure 6: Armstrong's plan of Berwick, 1769



Figure 7: Tithe Award Map 1850 (With permission of the Diocese of Newcastle)



Figure 9: Third edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey, c.1920

APPENDIX 4: STRATEGIC SUMMARY

BERWICK STRATEGIC SUMMARY

A4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Berwick is an attractive site for occupation and archaeological evidence shows it has been a focus of settlement since at least the 12th century. Documentary evidence would strongly indicate that it was also the site of early medieval occupation but the focus of activity at this time is not certain. Earlier occupation over prehistoric times is quite probable, but again not proven archaeologically.

The EUS survey has used documentary and cartographic material, along with an increasing number of archaeological investigations, to detail the development of the town.

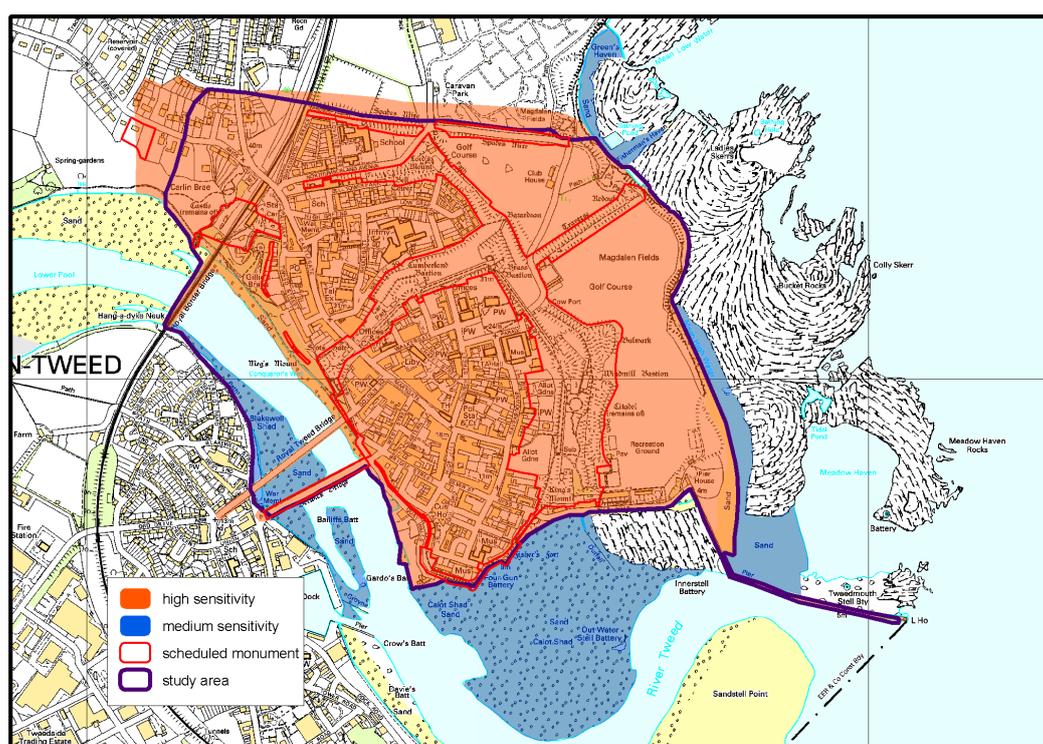


Figure 10: Archaeological potential of Berwick-upon-Tweed

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- There is no archaeological evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the historic area of the town.
- It has been postulated that the course taken by the modern Sandgate, Hide Hill and Wallace Green through the town may have originated as an early route running northwards from a ford across the Tweed as a continuation of the Roman road known as the Devil's Causeway; the route is possibly even earlier than this.
- Equally, the line of modern Marygate and Castle Terrace may follow the course of an early route running north-west towards Duns.

Early Medieval

- A number of later documentary sources show that there was settlement at Berwick in the early medieval period but no archaeological evidence has been found to physically confirm this.

- Settlement may well have developed over Anglian times as one which served another centre; certainly the name Berwick – meaning barley farm, suggests this.
- By the 11th century, though, the settlement was the caput or head of a shire, and from the second decade of the 11th century, subsequent to the Battle of Carham, Berwick developed as a Scottish town.
- It is possible that this early settlement was multi-focal and a generally acknowledged main centre may only have developed over time.
- The early churches of the outlying settlement of Bondington, for instance, were considered to be part of Berwick and they may even ante-date the church of The Holy Trinity to the north of the Parade, Berwick's parish church.

Medieval

The 12th and 13th centuries were a golden age for Berwick. The town, now a burgh and ideally placed for North Sea commerce, began to profit from the burgeoning trade in wool fells between the rich monastic estates along the Borders planted by David I and the weavers of northern France and the Low Countries.

The Scottish Burgh

- Contemporary documentary evidence for the layout of the town which developed along a number of thoroughfares all of which remain today including: Marygate, Bridge Street, Hide Hill, Wallace Green and Ravensdowne.
- The fully occupied extent of the town is not certain, although the location of a number of hospitals and friaries, probably set fairly peripherally, may indicate the concentric expansion of the settlement.
- Very deep deposits of made ground in the area of the Ness probably indicates the lengthy occupation of this area and it is possible that settlement also developed at the Greenses alongside the castle, possibly including a market area.
- In the 12th century, Bondington to the west was still considered a part of Berwick but lay beyond the defences of the burgh.

Defences of the Scottish Burgh and the Royal Castle

- The extent and location of the defences of the Scottish burgh are uncertain, but it seems quite possible that Spades Mire, an east-west running ditch with a bank to the south cutting across the neck of the peninsula, may have originated in this period.
- There was certainly a castle from the early 12th century, always a royal stronghold. It was probably begun as a timber structure and only developed into a more substantial stone fortification from the 13th century.

Bridges

- The Tweed was intermittently bridged at Berwick over medieval times; a bridge is mentioned as early as the time of Malcolm IV (1153-65) which fell in a flood in 1199. Two bridges followed this in fairly quick succession, the later of these falling by the 1300s.
- From this time, for nearly 200 years, the Tweed was only crossed at the town by ford or ferry.
- A timber bridge with a stone tower was put across the river late in the reign of Henry VI. This stayed in place, albeit an increasingly parlous place, until replaced by the present Berwick Bridge begun in 1611.

Religious Establishments

- Three early (at least 12th century) churches of Berwick are mentioned within contemporary documents; two, St Laurence and St Mary, within the settlement of Bondington to the west of the modern town and the Church of the Holy Trinity, the predecessor of the Commonwealth Church, to the north of the Parade. There was also a Church of St Nicholas on the south-east edge of the town. The churches of Bondington survived until the depredations of the 14th century.
- The Nunnery of St Leonard to the west of Bondington, along the road from Berwick to Duns, marked the western extremity of occupation. It was founded in the 12th century and irretrievably damaged during the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.
- Within the area of the peninsula alongside the burgeoning town, a number of other religious establishments developed. They included Dominican, Carmelite, Trinitarian and Franciscan friaries, there was even a chapel of the Friars of the Sack, possibly the Chapel of Ravensdale on the north side of Love Lane.

- Hospitals were dedicated to St Edward (this also known as Domus Pontis) and Mary Magadalen (out towards Spades Mire) and another known as the Domus Dei or Maison Dieu at the north end of Bridge Street.

Trade, Craft and Industry

- The wealth of the Scottish burgh was largely a result of the trade in wool fells. Documentary sources record the links with the Low Countries and even with Italian merchants. The Red and White Halls within the town were built by Flemish merchants at least in part as storehouses, as was a building known as La Rondelle, a circular warehouse.
- Little is known about the form of the quayside but before the town walls were constructed it will have run closer to the line of Bridge Street.
- Street names suggest the variety of occupations in the medieval town: Soutergate was the street of the shoemakers; Walkergate the street of the fullers and cloth dressers; Sissergate the street of the tailors.
- No burgh or guild records survive from before the final capture of the town by the English in 1482, but medieval references to individual properties illuminate the businesses carried on in the town: The partial survey of 1297 records that in Hidegate John the goldsmith had four workshops and his neighbour, Michael the spicer, had two storehouses. In Sandgate, adjacent properties were recorded as owned by a scribe, a skinner and a dyer.

The Post-1296 Defences

- The interminable succession crisis caused by the death of Alexander III and then of his heir, Margaret the Maid of Norway, led to the attempted annexation of Scotland by Edward I and ultimately to 300 years of intermittent Anglo-Scottish warfare. Immediately in 1296, however, the dispute led to the destruction of Berwick by English forces, the killing of great numbers of its populace, and its transition from successful commercial centre to defended and disputed stronghold. The defences constructed to maintain and hold the town, both English and Scottish, were substantial and constantly under development, their scale a presage of the Tudor defences to come.
- The castle remained a key royal stronghold and was one of the most formidable fortifications on the Border.
- The extent of the town walls and of the castle can be seen on figure 4.

Post-Medieval

The Defences

- The development of artillery, and the continued rivalry between England and Scotland, necessitated the regular upgrading of the defences of English Berwick. Lord's Mount, an Henrician gun tower on the north-east corner of the town walls, the Bulwark in the Snook along the east curtain and the substantial citadel of Edward VI which sat astride the eastern walls, were all eventually swept aside for a planned defence of Italianate form which incorporated arrow-shaped bastions, constructed to control the approach to interval walling between as well as providing offensive fire.
- The new defences only took in a part of the historic town and great destruction took place both within and outside the walls during their construction.
- Other than parts of the medieval defensive walls, which along the Tweed were never superseded, there are no standing medieval structures in Berwick.
- The extent of the Tudor defences can be seen on figure 5.

The Settlement in the Seventeenth Century

- Although the new defences put an even tighter stranglehold around the town, the street pattern remained largely unchanged.
- Over the century there were few developments, the main ones being the Commonwealth church of the Holy Trinity which replaced the old parish church and the new bridge which was finally completed in 1624. But peace between England and Scotland must have benefited the town.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries

Industries and other development

- These centuries, and particularly the hundred years from 1750 to 1850, were prosperous times for Berwick as the town began to profit from the new cross border trading opportunities provided by the Act of Union in 1707 as well as functioning as a service centre for the rejuvenated agricultural areas around.
- Granaries developed in many areas of the lower town to store the wheat crop for shipment to the south. A notable example survives along Dewars Lane to the south of Bridge Street.
- There was also a shipyard on the quayside and a fishing fleet.
- And of course there were the salmon runs for which the Tweed was famous.
- Notable large scale developments over the 18th century were the barracks built on the Parade which were taken into use in 1721 and the Town Hall at the bottom of Marygate which was finished in 1761.
- The arrival of the railway at Berwick in the 1840s not only led to the removal of much of the castle but also saw the rapid decline in the coastal trade in foodstuffs and Berwick's place in this trade.

Settlement in the 18th and 19th centuries

- Over the same period, there was constant domestic development within the town, resulting in its almost complete rebuilding, much of it in some Georgian elegance.
- In the later 18th century, an increase in the population of the town was met by subdivision of properties within the core, and often packed tenements were built within yards to the rear of the street frontage buildings.
- By the later 19th century, the town had expanded along Castle Terrace to the west as well as with developments in Tweedmouth and Spittal where the few industries of the area were established including iron foundries in Front Street, Spittal and one at the northern end of Tweedmouth.
- Meeting houses and chapels were established in the town. Good's Directory of 1806 lists eight such venues including those which catered for Scotch Presbyterians, Methodists, Burghers Anti-Burghers. There was also a 'Papist Chapel'.

A4.2 SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENT SPECIFIC RESEARCH AGENDAS

As part of the planning process, it is important to establish the significance of surviving remains, in order to provide an appropriate and informed response for planning applications with the potential to impact on archaeological remains.

As stated in Part Two of the EUS, the most effective way of assessing the significance of archaeological remains is by comparing them with agreed national, regional and local research agendas and frameworks, particularly the North East Regional Research Framework (Petts et al, 2006).

These research agendas are discussed in detail in the EUS.

A4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) has identified the areas of greatest archaeological sensitivity and potential in Berwick as summarised in the previous two sections. The attached plan further condenses the information into areas of high and medium archaeological sensitivity.

As stated in the EUS report, the protection and management of archaeological remains in England is achieved through a combination of statutory protection and protection through planning legislation and policy guidance. This framework is summarised in Part Three of the EUS.

There is a strong potential that archaeological work will be required by the Local Planning Authority on planning applications submitted within the areas highlighted as being of high and medium archaeological sensitivity. Areas outside the EUS area may also be of archaeological sensitivity, particularly remains associated with prehistoric activity. It is recommended that developers contact Northumberland Conservation at the earliest opportunity, *prior* to the submission of a planning application, to establish if sites are of archaeological sensitivity and will require archaeological work as detailed below.

The nature and extent of archaeological work required as part of the planning process will depend on the location of the development in relation to the most archaeologically sensitive areas, the size of the development and the level of previous disturbance on the site. This could comprise one or more of the following:

Pre-application work

1. PPS5 indicates that, where assessment and/or evaluation are required on a site, the results of this work will need to be submitted in support of the planning application, and therefore will need to be completed prior to the submission of the application.
2. The EUS is used as an aid in the decision making process and helps to highlight large or particularly archaeologically sensitive sites which may require further, site specific, assessment of evaluation prior to the determination of planning permission. In order to locate trial trenches or test pits most effectively, the commissioned archaeological contractor will need to provide a detailed project design for the agreement of Northumberland Conservation prior to work commencing. The project design will need to include:
 - i. A summary of all known archaeological remains and investigations in the surrounding area
 - ii. Historic maps of the specific site indicating earlier site layouts and the location of structures and features
 - iii. Any geotechnical, test pit data or records indicating the build-up of deposits and/or modern truncation of the site
3. The subsequent evaluation will need to work to the parameters agreed in the project design. Where undated features and deposits are revealed environmental sampling, analysis and radio carbon dating is likely to be required. The results of the fieldwork and any necessary post-excavation analysis or assessment will need to be provided in a report submitted with the planning application to enable an appropriate decision to be made.
4. It is important to have a good understanding of the nature and significance of historic buildings, any surviving features, fixtures and fittings or potential re-use of earlier buildings or material prior to the building's alteration or demolition. Dependant on the specific building and the nature of the proposed works, an application may require historic building assessment to be submitted with the planning application. This will enable a decision to be made on the appropriateness of the scheme and the nature and extent of any mitigation requirements required

Post-determination mitigation

1. The formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy will be required and this will be based on the results of the evaluation. The majority of these options can be dealt with as a condition of planning permission comprising one or more of the following:
 - i. Preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains revealed during evaluation. This could have an impact on the viability of the scheme and whether planning permission should be granted
 - ii. Full excavation prior to construction work commencing for significant remains that do not necessarily warrant preservation *in situ*. This will also require post-excavation assessment, full analysis, publication of the results and long-term storage of the archive at the appropriate museum
 - iii. Strip and record prior to construction work commencing for a high density of less significant archaeological remains. The level of post-excavation work will depend on the significance of the archaeology revealed. Significant remains will require post-excavation assessment, full analysis and publication of the results. Archaeology of lesser significance may simply require an appropriate level of analysis and reporting. Long-term storage of the archive at the appropriate museum will be required
 - iv. Watching brief during construction work for a low density of less significant archaeological remains. An appropriate level of analysis, reporting and long-term storage of the archive at the appropriate museum will be required
 - v. No further work in areas where no archaeological remains are found
2. Small-scale development such as small extensions within the area of high archaeological sensitivity may not require pre-application evaluation and in some instances can be dealt with by an archaeological watching brief during construction. Given the high sensitivity of this area, the level of archaeological work required will very much depend on the nature, extent and depth of groundworks and the level of any previous disturbance on the site. An appropriate level of

- analysis, reporting and long-term storage of the archive at the appropriate museum will be required
3. The need for historic building recording is assessed on the significance of the building, its surviving fixtures and fittings, the potential re-use of earlier building fabric and the nature and extent of the proposed works. Sufficient information will be needed to assess the significance of the building either from existing records or the production of an historic building assessment prior to the determination of the application. An appropriate level of building recording will be identified in response to all these factors, adhering to English Heritage Guidelines
 4. Ecclesiastical faculties involving groundwork and work on the historic fabric of the church are likely to require archaeological work of the nature detailed above.

NB *The nature and extent of archaeological work is gauged for each individual site. It is therefore recommended that prospective developers contact Northumberland Conservation at the earliest opportunity before the application is submitted to discuss the potential requirements on development sites in Berwick-upon-Tweed and the surrounding area.*

This document and plan have been produced based on the available evidence at the time that the EUS was produced. Our knowledge of the archaeology is continually being updated and as such this information should only be used as a broad indication of the archaeologically sensitive areas. In some instances development outside the highlighted areas may be required.

Further Guidance

Any further guidance or queries should be directed to:

Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland Conservation
Development & Delivery
Planning Economy & Housing
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
NE61 2EF

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