

# **BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT**



## **REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE 'STEPS OF GRACE' SITE, BERWICK-UPON- TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND**

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## **SUMMARY**

*This report outlines the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site known as the 'Steps of Grace', north of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed in Northumberland. It lies roughly one kilometre from the Anglo-Scottish border, situated on the National Grid Reference co-ordinate of NT 398620 655531. The work was commissioned by Community Renewable Energy Ltd, and carried out by the Bamburgh Research Project, to assess the impact that the proposed construction of a community wind turbine might have on archaeological remains present on the site. Previous investigations in the immediate vicinity have afforded remains of an anomalous Iron Age site where salt was produced, and a Romano-British quern. Moreover, documentary evidence suggests that a Medieval hospital was situated somewhere near the site of the proposed wind turbine development. This compelled the planning office at the Northumberland County Council to impose an archaeological evaluation condition on the development.*

*The excavation consisted of two trenches, each measuring 25 metres X 2 metres, intersecting one another at their centre points. No evidence of any archaeological features were encountered during the course of this work; only sterile glacio-fluvial deposits were exposed. This report therefore provides an overview of the geological and archaeological background of the site and documents the negative results of the investigations through a discussion of the work and a photographic record.*

**REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION REPORT**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.0.1 This report has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project, Commercial Section for Community Renewable Energy Limited and sets out the results of the trial trench evaluation undertaken at the 'Steps of Grace' site north of Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland during November 2009.

1.0.2 The work, which comprised the excavation of two trial trenches, measuring 25m by 2m was undertaken in compliance with a Written Schedule of Investigation compiled by the Bamburgh Research Project following consultation with Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and based on their brief. The archaeological intervention was prompted by the presence of finds and archaeological remains, identified by the HER, in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site of a wind turbine site. The Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference number is: B38; 10094. The OASIS reference is bamburgh1-69015.

**2.0 THE SITE**

**2.1 Location**

2.1.1 The site is located 600m to the south of Folly Farm and 140m to the east of the A1, 2km north of Berwick upon Tweed [NGR NT 9864 5553] (Figures 1 and 4).

**2.2 Geological Formations and Soils**

2.2.1 The Berwick Bounds are characterised by a solid geological foundation whose origins lie in the Carboniferous period. None of the bedrock is visible on the fields, but they are exposed in stark relief along the coastal cliffs: these consist of intercalated mudstones, limestones and occasional seams of coal (Fowler 1926). Overlying this material are unconsolidated glacio-fluvial deposits of clay, gravel and sand; this must represent the drift deposits of the last glacial phase of the Devensian. As the drift was formed

from the erosion of the soft Carboniferous rocks, the soils tend to be acidic but nonetheless are reasonably fertile. The only shortcoming of the local soils is that they are not well drained and therefore water stands on the fields after episodes of heavy rain.

## **2.3 Historical Background**

- 2.3.1 The site of the 'Steps of Grace' derives its name from the farm that was located on this field. Little is known concerning the archaeological remains of the Berwick Bounds, which is the land lying to the north of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed and extending to the Scottish border at Lamberton. This is partly a result of the political history of the region in the Medieval period—the Anglo-Scottish wars rendered settlement outwith the walls of Berwick-upon-Tweed a dangerous place, undefended by royal troops and vulnerable to raiding. The abandonment of the village of Bondington in the thirteenth century, which is located between the town walls and Halidon Hill, is testimony to the untenability of the settlement beyond the defensible perimeter of the town in these times of conflict (Steering Group of the Bondington Project 2004, 2007).
- 2.3.2 Evidence of prehistoric occupation in the Berwick Bounds is also scarce, possibly because of a lack of systematic survey of the region. The most significant site is located less than 500 metres from the area of investigation—this is the Iron Age settlement that was found whilst developing the North Road Industrial Estate. This site afforded evidence suggestive of salt production, but fragments of faunal remains indicated that ordinary domestic activities were also undertaken here and there was probably domestic occupation, albeit no indications of the characteristic round houses from this period were encountered (Glover 2005) (HER ID 2401). Further evidence of Iron Age settlement comprises a cropmark site of an Iron Age enclosure (HER ID 2397) some 700m to the NW of the site, and two Iron Age field systems, 300m to the south (HER ID 23893) and 800m to the north (HER ID 23892) (Figure 3).
- 2.3.3 Evidence comprises the presence of a quern stone (HER ID 2393), believed to be of medieval rather than Roman date, found some 250m to the NW of the present site. Nonetheless, documents collected by antiquarians in the nineteenth century suggest that an hospital (HER ID 2392) (Figure 3) which has traditionally been situated somewhere around the farm or at the nearby Folly Burn which lies *ca.* 400 metres north of the area which forms the subject of this investigation:

*'The Hermitage of Segden, or Seggeden, belonged to this hospital [St. Mary Magdalene]. The master of the House of St. Augustin de Seggeden had*

*letters of protection from, and did fealty to, Edward I. The monks had a tenement at Narogate, and another in St. Marygate. No further reference to this obscure hospital is obtainable. Tradition says that Segden was the name of the dean or valley running from the farm called "the Folly" seawards, where a quarry of late years has been extensively worked. If this is so, then the hermitage would be situated in some part of that dean or den' (Scott 1888, 348).*

On the map compiled by Armstrong in 1769, a farm called 'Segdeburn' was marked as being located along the farm track which runs parallel to the A1 road, whereas the 'Steps of Grace' farm was situated down towards the coast (Figure 2). No further mention is made of 'Sedgeburn' on subsequent maps, such as Fryer's document of 1820. Indeed, the original site of the 'Steps of Grace' farm appears to have been abandoned and the site of 'Sedgeburn' now appears to be called 'Steps of Grace' (Figure 2). A search through the archives held at the Berwick Record Office, including an investigation of the tithe maps and the accompanying registers, failed to provide any further information regarding the fate 'Sedgeburn'. Moreover, aerial photographs of the coastal plain held at the Great North Museum do not indicate the presence of any structural remains.

- 2.3.4 A search through the books pertaining to Berwick-upon-Tweed and its immediate region (Brenchley 1997, Fuller 1799, Johnstone 1817, Raine 1852; Sheldon 1849) also failed to elicit any more information regarding either the 'Steps of Grace' or 'Sedgeburn'. Even the travel accounts from the eighteenth century, which included brief descriptions of the Berwick Bounds as travellers approached or departed from Berwick-upon-Tweed, did not mention farms or buildings (Hodgson 1914). The upshot of this is that we know there is likely some Medieval and post-Medieval occupation somewhere near the site, but their precise whereabouts remain unknown.

### **3.0 PREDICTED IMPACT OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT**

- 3.0.1 The new wind turbine site will comprise a single mast. The construction work for its erection will be undertaken within a compound measuring some 30m east to west by 50m north to south and comprising 1500m<sup>2</sup>. Access to the site will be via a single corridor, 8m wide and 100m long, extending from the compound area to the existing farm track that parallels the A1 corridor (Figure 4).

## **4.0 OBJECTIVES**

- 4.0.1 The objective of the evaluation is to investigate the area in the vicinity of the compound within which the wind turbine is to be erected in order to determine if features of potential archaeological interest are present (Figure 4). Excavation will be undertaken to subsoil or to the maximum safe depth. Any archaeological remains encountered will be sampled in order to establish the location, extent, date and nature of any areas of archaeological activity and the degree of preservation of any remains encountered.
- 4.0.2 The results of the evaluation will enable the impact of the proposed development on any deposits of archaeological significance to be more accurately assessed in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy can be devised.

## **5.0 METHODS**

- 5.0.1 As specified by the brief issued by the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team the evaluation will comprise the excavation of two trial trenches, measuring 25m by 2m and arranged in a X-shape. They are located to investigate a representative sample of the area of the construction compound.
- 5.0.2 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2000) and will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation (IFA 2001).
- 5.0.3 Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket, under direct supervision of an appropriate member of the archaeological staff. Machine excavation will be undertaken in successive shallow spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the natural subsoil. Once significant archaeological deposits or subsoil is encountered the trench, including all relevant sections, will be cleaned to an archaeological standard so that features can be identified. All further excavation will be conducted by hand.

### **5.1 General Standards**

- 5.1.1 All archaeological features identified will be sample excavated according to their type and form.

50% of all discrete features.

25% of the area of a linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill.

10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill.

5.1.2 A 40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental sample will be taken from all features recognised as suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains.

5.1.3 Secure contexts will be sampled for dating where appropriate, whether on site or as sub samples of bulk samples. Any concentrations of charcoal or other carbonised material recovered on site will usually be retained.

5.1.4 Pottery and Animal Bone will be collected as bulk samples whilst significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to processing. All finds will be recorded and processed according to the BRP system and submitted for post-excavation assessment. Finds recovery and storage strategies will be in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995 and IFA Guidelines for Finds Work). Should artefacts of gold or silver covered by the 1996 Treasure Act be recovered, appropriate procedures will be followed.

5.1.5 In the event of Human burials being revealed they will be left *in situ* and treated in an appropriate manner. After consultation with the County Archaeological Officer, if excavation is required, work will comply with the relevant home Office regulations.

5.1.6 Any archaeological features encountered will be hand-cleaned, excavated and recorded:

i) A photographic record will be taken using black and white print, colour slide film at 35mm format. In addition a digital photographic record will be compiled.

ii) A written description of features will be recorded using the BRP *pro forma* context recording system.

iii) All features will be drawn at an appropriate scale using pre-printed permatrace. Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.

5.1.7 All archaeological features and horizons will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

5.1.8 Arrangements will be made with the appropriate museum for the deposition of the site archive within 6 month of the completion of the post-excavation report.

## **6.0 RESULTS**

6.0.1 The excavation at the 'Steps of Grace' site consisted of two trenches, each measuring 25 metres by 2 metres, intersecting one another at their central point and therefore forming a cross shape. A mechanical digger was employed to strip the topsoil and thereby expose the subsoil stratum in which cultural features are typically cut and visible in plan. The topsoil was approximately 25 cm in thickness throughout the site, but naturally this oscillated slightly and in some places it reached 35 cm, whereas in other places it was merely 20 cm in thickness. It is likely that the differential thickness of the topsoil reflects erosion, as the site is on gently undulating ground which slopes from the A1 downward towards the coastal cliffs. The land on which the trenches were situated is between 65 metres and 70 metres in elevation.

6.0.1 No features were encountered in these trenches, only sterile glacio-fluvial deposits and no finds were recovered.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

7.0.1 Although a fieldsystem of Iron Age date is known to be present elsewhere within the field containing the development no features of archaeological interest were identified by the evaluation. In this instance the absence of any such features makes it apposite to suggest that there is little likelihood of the construction of the wind turbine disturbing archaeological remains.

## **8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

8.0.1 We wish to take this opportunity to thank Ross Weddle of Community Renewable Energy Ltd. in Berwick-upon-Tweed for commissioning this work and freely answering a constant stream of queries. Also, we wish to thank Nick Best at NCCCT for his advice and assistance in formulating the '*Written Scheme of Investigation*' and Liz Williams for her assistance with inquiries pertaining to the entries in the Historic Environment Register for the Berwick Bounds. As ever, all shortcomings, errors and omissions in this report are entirely the responsibility of the authors.

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## APPENDIX I

### PROPOSED COMMUNITY WIND TURBINE, STEPS OF GRACE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND

#### Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

##### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.0.1 The Bamburgh Research Project has been consulted to conduct a trial trench evaluation in advance of a planning application to erect a single wind turbine on land to the north of the Ramparts Business Park, Berwick upon Tweed on a site that is locally known as the 'Steps of Grace'. The site is located 600m to the south of Folly Farm and 140m to the east of the A1, 2km north of Berwick upon Tweed [NGR NT 9864 5553]. The Northumberland Conservation Team reference is: B28; 10094.
- 1.0.2 The proposed development site lies to the north of known archaeological remains identified and partially excavated in 2005 in advance of an extension to the Ramparts Business Park. Excavation within the development footprint identified the remains of an Iron Age enclosure containing evidence of large scale salt extraction and production (Glover 2005, 33). The site has since been identified as among the most northerly of such sites in Britain and is therefore of regional importance. More generally, elevated sites along the coastal strip of Northumberland are known to have been favoured for settlement from the early prehistoric period. The site selected for the construction of the wind turbine is therefore regarded as lying within an area of high archaeological potential that is further underscored by the recovery of a quern that has provisionally been ascribed to the Romano-British period. Moreover, there are suggestions that a Medieval hospital was situated in the vicinity, namely, that of the Hermitage of Segden (Scott 1888, 348). Although this site has been tentatively situated along the course of Folly Dean to the immediate north of the site upon which the wind turbine is to be situated, there exists the potential for encountering buildings and other ancillary structures and features associated with the hospital if not, indeed, the hospital itself.
- 1.0.3 Northumberland County Council Conservation Team had therefore advised the Central Planning Team that the archaeological potential of the site should be further investigated prior to the determination of this planning application. In this instance, it has been agreed that this should take the form of an archaeological evaluation.
- 1.0.4 This written scheme of investigation is designed to accord with the brief provided to the developer by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team's and affords an outline of the objectives of the work and the strategy and procedures that shall be employed. The results of this work will be used to inform the planning decision.

##### 2.0 Site Specific Requirements

- 2.0.1 The evaluation work that shall be undertaken in advance of the construction of the wind turbine is designed to ascertain whether there are any archaeological features and deposits that may affect the planned development. The purpose of trial excavation is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains, their quality, depth and preservation. This shall be achieved by opening trenches on the site to sample the area of development.

### **Assessment of Turbine Footprint**

- 2.0.2 The greatest destructive potential associated with this form of development relates to the construction and installation of the wind turbines. No micro-siting condition is being sought by the applicant; the turbine location shall be evaluated by two trenches. Each of these will measure 25 metres X 2 metres and will be arranged in an 'X' shape centred on the proposed turbine location. As the crane will stand on the location of the wind-turbine, along with the containers that form the compound, further trenches in this location are regarded as unnecessary. After consultation with the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team, it was decided that there was no need to evaluate the farm track which will become the access road to the site given that it has already experienced considerable disturbance. This obtains, too, for the evaluation of the course of the electrical cables: these will follow the course of the farm track and then join the road running parallel to the A1 main onward towards the North Road Industrial Park lying to the immediate south of the development area. The Assistant County Archaeologist did not consider it necessary to have an archaeological monitoring programme to investigate this part of the works because of the disturbances that had already befallen the road.
- 2.0.3 These trenches will constitute at least a 5% sample of the development site, but should archaeological material be encountered, the Assistant County Archaeologist will be contacted and approval sought for expanding the trenches and increasing the sample size.
- 2.0.4 Access arrangements, especially for mechanical excavation equipment, shall be confirmed with the person or body commissioning the work, and where appropriate also with the land owner. Utility information will also be requested prior to work commencing on site, so that the utilities can be avoided.

## **3.0 General Standards**

- 3.0.1 All work shall be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA)<sup>†</sup> and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.<sup>‡</sup> The Bamburgh Research Project confirms that they have appropriate excavation experience and current insurances necessary to undertake these excavations.
- 3.0.2 The work will be carried out by three members of the Bamburgh Research Project (Graeme Young, Gerry Twomey and Kristian L.R. Pedersen), all experienced in excavation and research in Northumberland and elsewhere. It is anticipated that the work will take no longer than a fortnight unless, of course, significant archaeological remains are encountered which require a re-evaluation of the excavation strategy.

### **3.1 Pre-site work preparation**

- This specification has been prepared in line with the brief prepared by the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and will be approved prior to work commencing.
- All deposits affording the opportunity for the recovery of organic material through flotation will be sampled.
- The relevant museum should be contacted to discuss archiving, prior to work commencing.

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<sup>†</sup> Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct

<sup>‡</sup> Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation

- All staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff are aware of the work required under the specification, and must understand the projects aims and methodologies.

### **3.2 Fieldwork**

- Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by a machine using a **wide toothless ditching blade**. This will be carried out under continuous archaeological supervision.
- The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first.
- All faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned sufficiently to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains
- The top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil will be cleaned sufficiently to allow for its inspection for features.
- All subsequent deposits will be excavated by hand
- The archaeological deposits and features will be investigated sufficiently to establish its nature, extent and date, unless it is deemed of sufficient importance to require total preservation *in situ*. All features exposed shall be sample excavated. This would typically comprise:

50% of every discrete feature

25% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill

10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill

- Within the constraints of the site, the excavations will be maintained in a manner that allows quick and easy inspection without any requirement for additional cleaning.
- Deposits shall be assessed for their potential for providing environmental or dating evidence. Sampling will agree with the strategy agreed with Jacqui Huntley and the Conservation Team
- In the event of human burials being discovered, they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected and the coroners' office should be informed. If removal is essential, the work will comply with relevant Home Office regulations.
- Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.
- The drawn record from the site will include a representative selection of long sections from the excavations that clearly allow the nature and depth and any significant changes in the deposits recorded to be demonstrated.
- During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material).

### **3.3 Contingency**

- 3.3.1 In some circumstances a programme of evaluation may, in answering the questions posed, also raise others of an unexpected nature. Every attempt will be made to deal with the problem by agreed modification of the specification while fieldwork is in progress.

3.3.2 A contingency sum has been allowed for the excavation of an additional 50 metres of trench to answer particular issues that may arise during fieldwork.

3.3.3 The activation of the contingency must only be undertaken after discussion with, and with the agreement of the County Archaeological Officer. A representative of the developer/owner etc. should be present at such discussions.

### **3.4 Recording**

- The evaluation trenches will be accurately related to the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using *pro forma* record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate
- The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposit has been identified
- All archaeological deposits and features, the current ground level and base of each trench will be recorded with an **above ordnance datum (aOD)** level.
- A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept
- Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled

## **4.0 Post excavation work, archive, and report preparation**

### **4.1 Finds**

4.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work and those set by UKIC.

4.1.2 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision must be made for recording them. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.

4.1.3 All retained artefacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

### **4.2 Site Archive**

4.2.1 The archive and the finds will be deposited in the appropriate local museum, within 6 months of completion of the post-excavation work and report.

4.2.2 Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact shall be made with the landowners and with the Great North Museum in Newcastle-upon-Tyne to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership have been provided by the developer.

4.2.3 Northumberland County Council will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum.

### **4.3 Report**

- 4.3.1 The evaluation is the first stage in a potential multi-staged programme of archaeological work and has been requested prior to the determination of planning permission.
- 4.3.2 Due to the strict deadlines laid out in the planning system, the archaeological contractor or consultant will submit copies of the report to Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and their client within [28] working days of being commissioned to carry out the work.
- 4.3.3 The evaluation report shall be submitted as a 'stand-alone' document in the first instance. Once approved by the Conservation Team, a copy of the evaluation report should also be included as an appendix to the EIA.
- 4.3.4 The Conservation Team will receive two copies of the report (one bound and one unbound)
- 4.3.5 Each page and paragraph shall be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.
- 4.3.6 The report will include the following as a minimum:
- Planning application number, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
  - A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
  - A location plan showing trench locations within the site. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Sites and Monuments Record
  - Plans and sections of archaeology located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate)
  - A summary statement of the results
  - A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds
  - **Any variation to the above requirements shall be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted**

### **4.4 OASIS**

- 4.4.1 Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and SMR support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork. The Bamburgh Research Project will therefore complete the online OASIS form and herein formally agree to commit to this.

### **4.5 Publication**

- 4.5.1 A summary will be prepared for the publication '*Archaeology in Northumberland*' and submitted to Sarah MacLean, Northumberland Historic Records Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed. A short report of the work will also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate, namely, *Archaeologia Aeliana* or *Northern Archaeology*.

**5.0 Monitoring**

- 5.0.1 The County Archaeologist or their representatives will be informed on the start date and timetable for the evaluation in advance of work commencing.
- 5.0.2 Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the County Archaeologist or his/her nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.
- 5.0.3 Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the County Archaeologist and other interested parties will be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.

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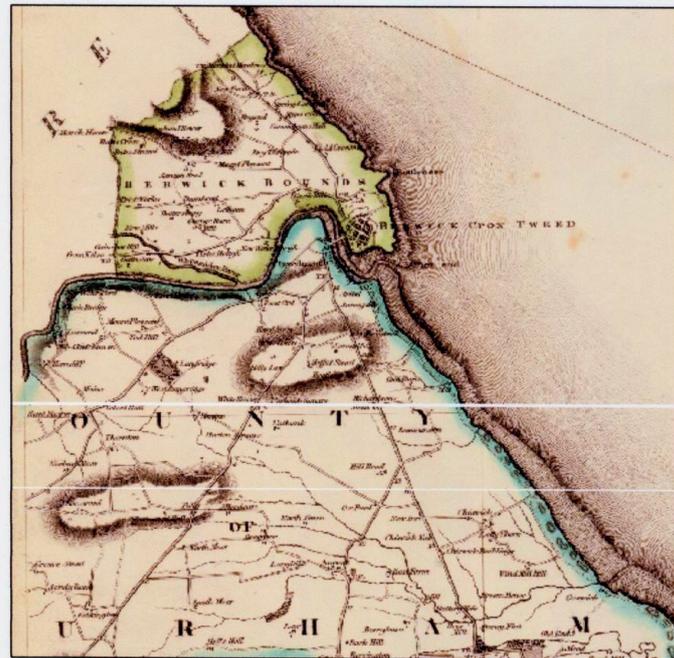
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Armstrong's map of 1769



Fryer's map of 1820

Figure 2 Historical maps

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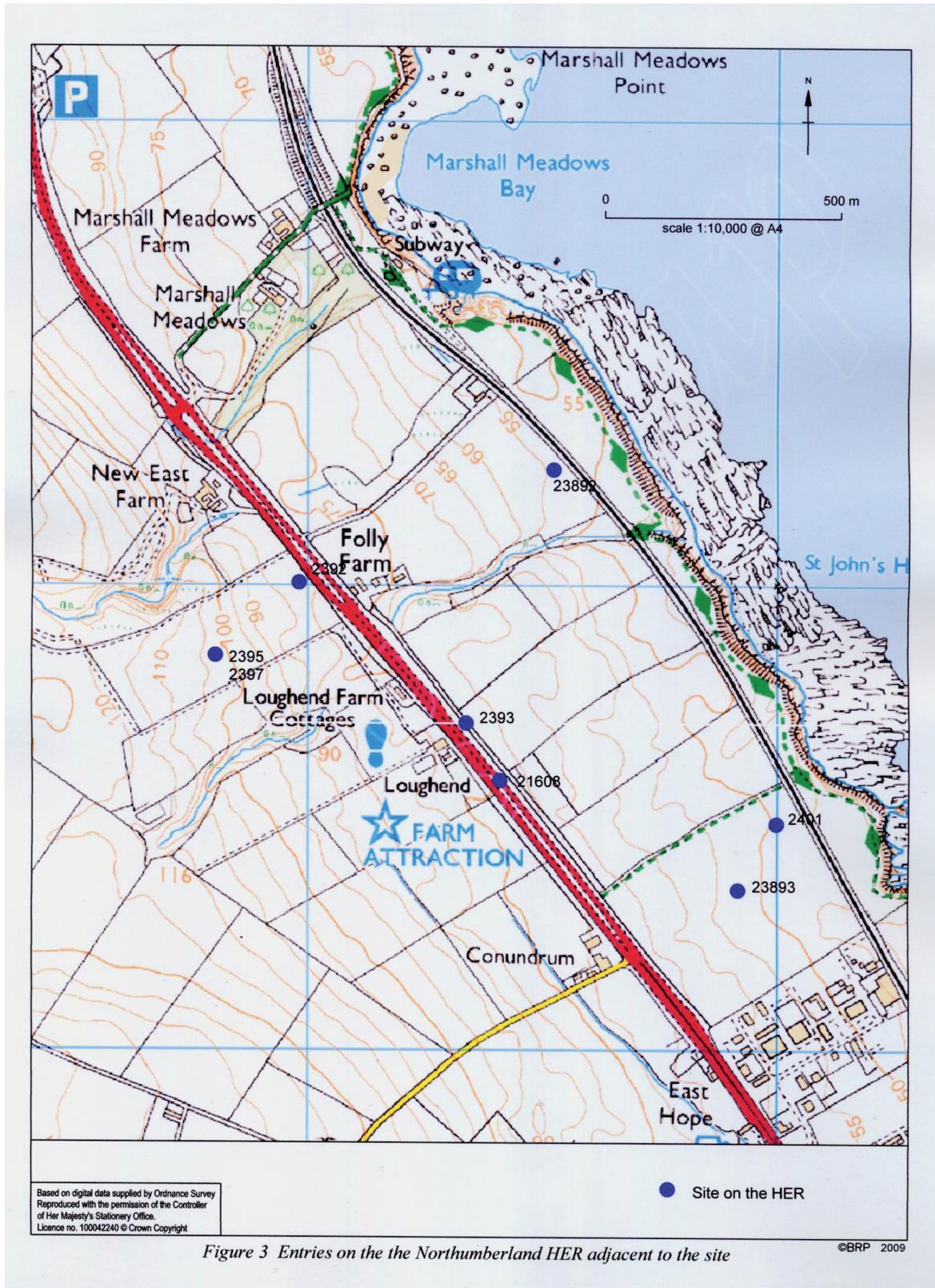


Figure 3 Entries on the the Northumberland HER adjacent to the site

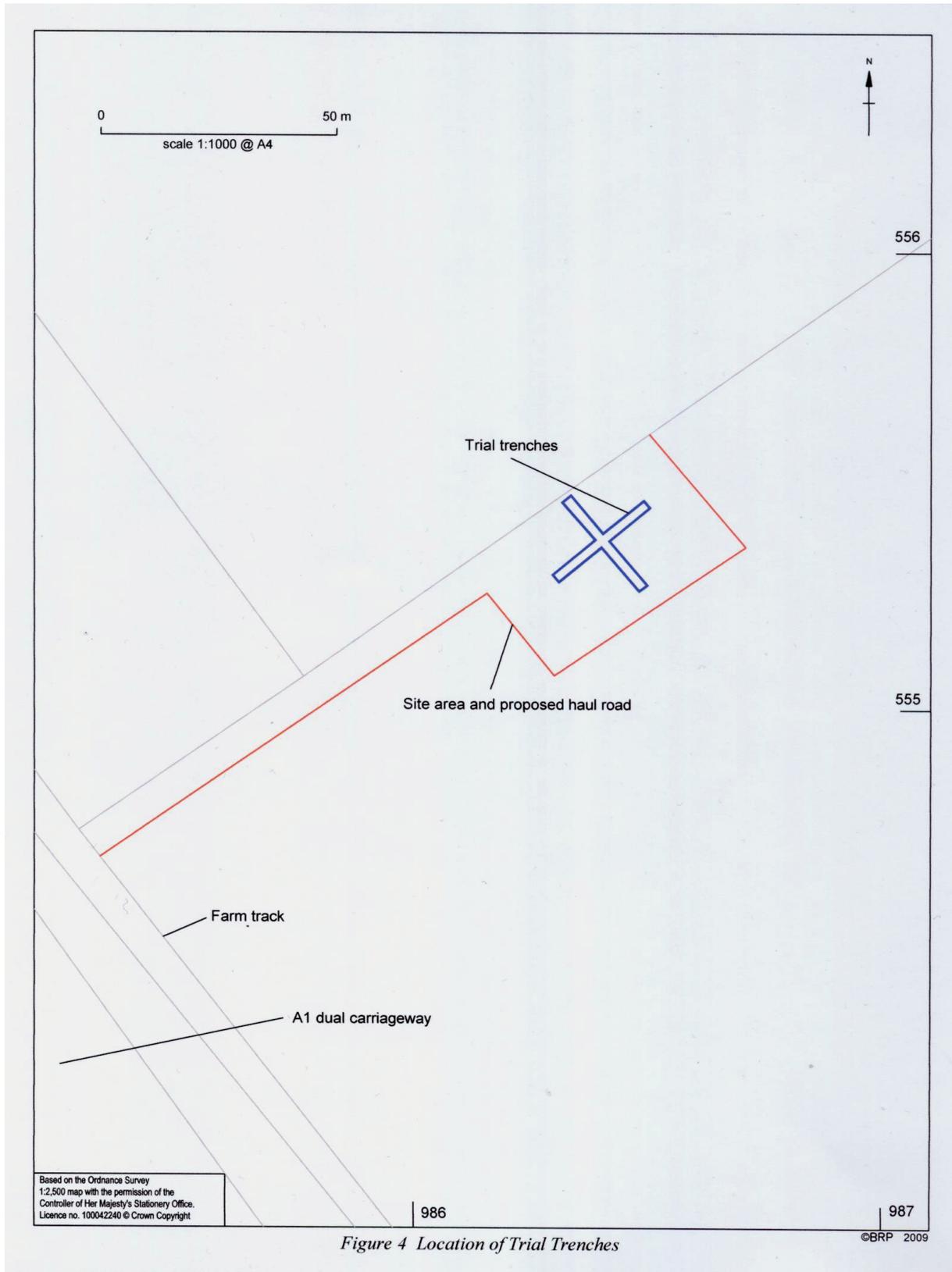


Figure 4 Location of Trial Trenches



*Plate 1: North to south Trial Trench, facing south*



*Plate 2: East to west Trail Trench, facing east*