

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING
IMPROVEMENTS TO A FOOTPATH ON THE
NORTH-EASTERN EDGE OF THE
SCHEDULED FORTIFICATIONS

August 2017



Prepared for Northumberland County Council by:

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Grid Reference: From NT 9989 5361 to NU 0014 5330
Scheduled Monument No: SM 28599 (HA 1019821)
SM Consent No: S00135005
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Frontispiece: Excavating a post hole for the new way-markers north of the Batardeau.

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SUMMARY

Widening and re-surfacing of a heavily-used footpath on the north-eastern flank of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed was carried out by Northumberland County Council over the first half of 2017. The path runs south from Northumberland Avenue and alongside a number of archaeological remains, first crossing the unscheduled medieval earthwork of Spades Mire adjacent to the site of the medieval Hospital of St Mary Magdalen and then past scheduled defence works (SM 28599) including the Henrician Lord's-Mount gun bastion, the counterscarp bank of the outer ditch of the medieval (Edwardian) defences of the town and the western edge of the counterscarp bank of the ditch around the Tudor Brass Bastion.

All works were subject to scheduled monument consent (SMC No. S00135005) and carried out to the terms of a written scheme of investigation. Monitoring was continued by Alan Williams Archaeology (AWA) during the project.

As per the intent of the project design, works on the footpath had only minor impact on the adjacent medieval and Tudor earthworks, involving minor encroachment over the eastern margin of the counterscarp bank of the medieval town ditch. Encroachment on the Tudor earthworks adjacent to Brass Bastion was prevented by marginal adaptation to the line of the footpath during the works.

1. FOOTPATH IMPROVEMENTS

1.1 The Project

Northumberland County Council carried out works during 2017 to widen and re-surface Footpath No. 237/054 which runs along the eastern flank of the medieval and post-medieval fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed. All the improvement works lay either within, or immediately adjacent to (and therefore curtilage of), scheduled monument No.1015968 encompassing the fortifications of the town.

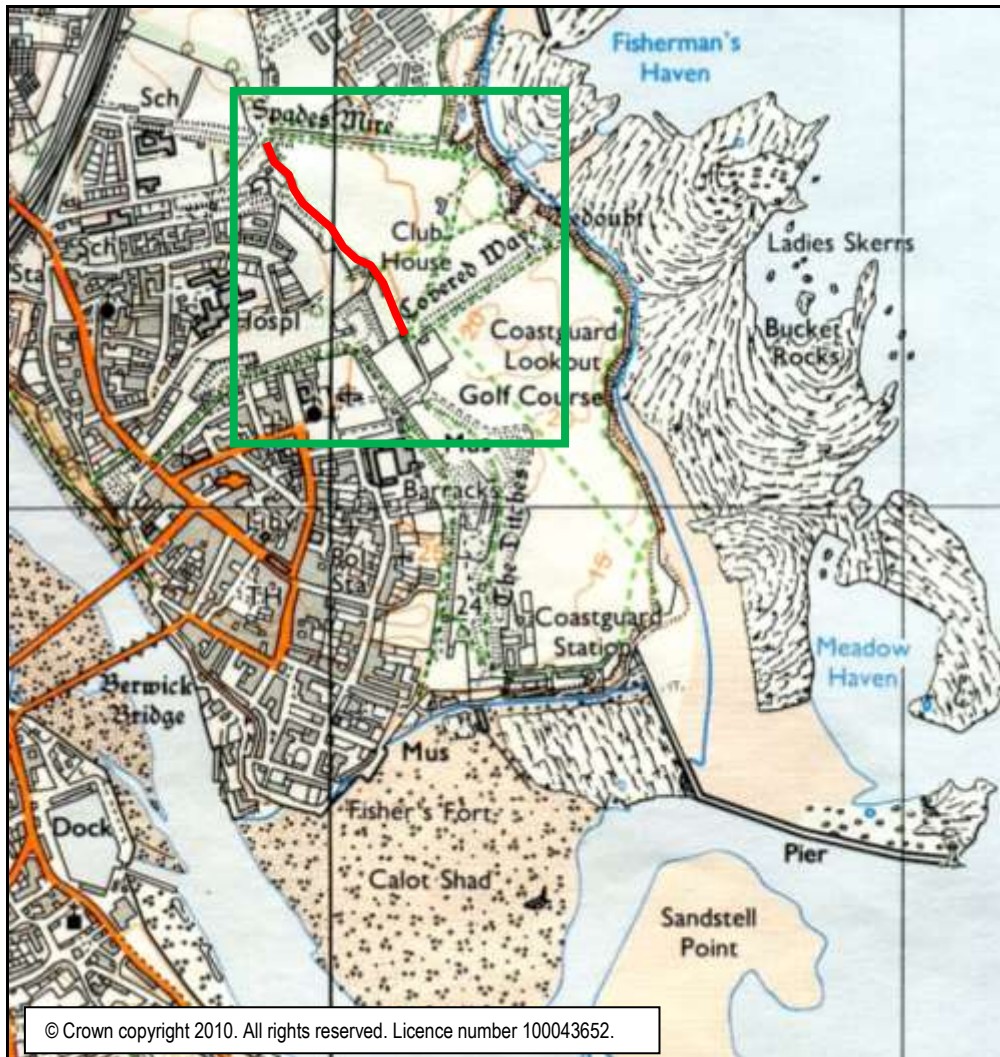


Figure 1: The town and fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The green box shows the extent and location of figure 2, the red line, the footpath.

SMC (No. S00135005) was granted for the works subject to a range of conditions of which four directly related to archaeological requirements (see WSI, Appendix 1). This included requirement for the preparation of a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prior to works commencing and appropriate archaeological monitoring (as per the WSI) during these works.

1.2 Route

The footpath runs NW-SE from the eastward extension of Northumberland Avenue (the line of the unscheduled medieval earthwork of Spades Mire, a defensive ditch and site of the medieval Hospital of St Mary Magdalen) at point A on figure 2, then a little way to the east of the Henrician Lord's-Mount gun bastion and continues along the eastern lip of the outer ditch of the medieval (Edwardian) defences of the town and the western edge of the counterscarp bank of the broad ditch around the 16th century Brass Bastion, to point B on figure 2.

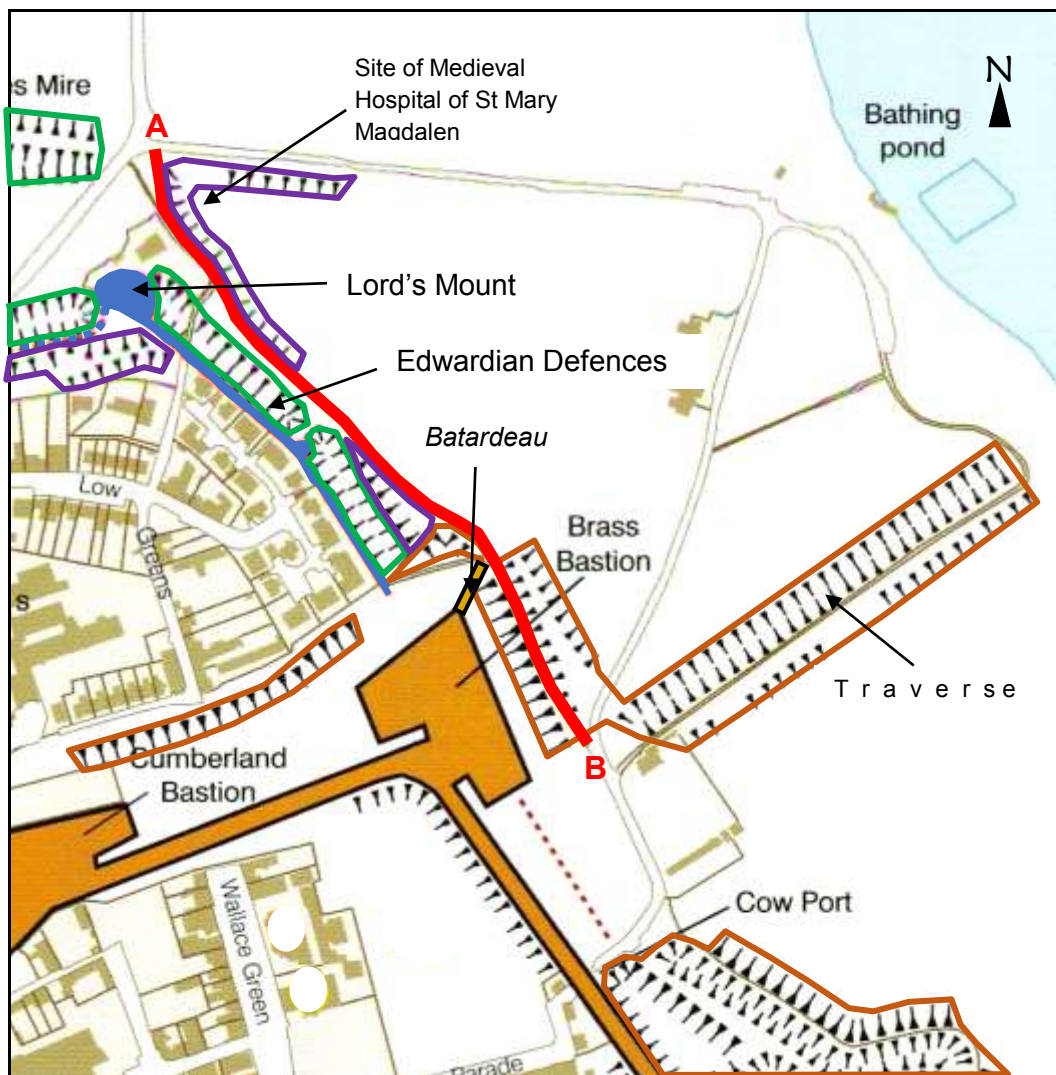


Figure 2: Plan of the north eastern angle of the fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The footpath to be improved is in red between A and B; Medieval walls and Lord's Mount in blue; Medieval ditches in green outline; Accompanying medieval banks in purple outline; Post medieval fortifications in brown; Post-medieval earthworks in brown outline. Map copyright Historic England.

1.3 Improvement Works

Works on the footpath involved:

- Clearance to full width of the existing footway which had been encroached by vegetation (the visible path varied between 0.8m and 1.9m wide);
- Increase of the width of the path to 2.5m or 3m (3m width only alongside Brass Bastion). Footings for the new path were generally c. 0.25m deep and occasionally deeper where it ran into a slope;
- Formation of new timber rail (7.5cms deep) and stake (45cms long) edging, with stakes set at 1.8m centres;
- Formation of surface course to blind new and old paths together;
- Installation of new cycle path LED demarcation lights at 10m centres on alternate sides;
- Installation of three poles and finger posts.

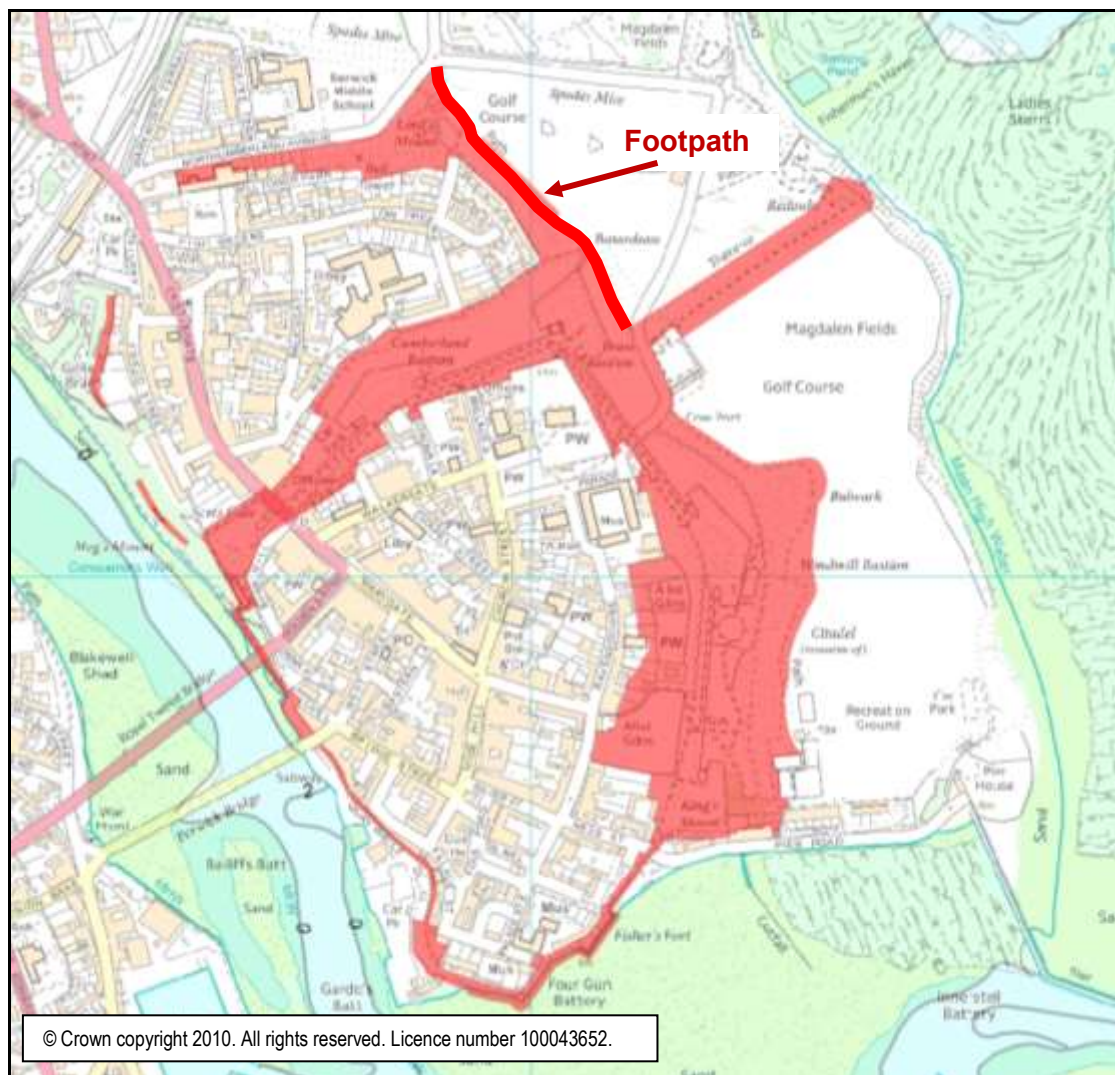


Figure 3: Berwick-upon-Tweed, showing the extent of the scheduled Medieval and Post-Medieval Fortifications (List Entry 1015968). The footpath is highlighted in red.

Map courtesy of Historic England and Ordnance Survey.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Medieval and Post-Medieval Fortifications

The fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed are of great national and international interest. They are described in the scheduling document for monument 1015968 cited in section 1 above. A summary description of their development can also be found in Maclvor 1995. A recent description of the medieval fortifications of Berwick is provided in BAS 2005.

The northern two thirds of the path runs alongside either medieval or Henrician defence works to the north of the more prominent Elizabethan ramparts. The medieval Bell Tower (a structure distinct from the standing Elizabethan Bell-Tower to the west (BAS 2005, 37)) formed the north-east angle of the medieval walls. An earth bulwark was extended north from the tower in the 1520s. The tower was entirely removed for the construction of a very substantial circular fortification designed as a state-of-the-art gun platform, Lord's Mount, built in the early 1540s by Henry VIII (Maclvor 1972, 15, 18, 21). Although a radical departure from the medieval fortifications, the platform was set in to the existing defensive circuit with curtain walls extending from it to south and west.

The longest visible stretch of medieval defensive wall at Berwick extends from a little way south of Lord's Mount and nearly to the later Brass Bastion. The northern part of this wall includes remains of Murderer Tower (confused on OS maps with Middle Tower (BAS 2005, 45)). The curtain wall consists mostly of core but with discrete lengths of facing stones still surviving. There is a substantial ditch to the east of the wall, nearly 20m across. Running across the ditch at the site of Murderer Tower is a low ridge or causeway. External to the ditch is a glacis or counterscarp bank, which is most prominent to the south of the causeway where it is cut into by the footpath (along the western edge of the path). The line of the medieval wall was cut through by the later Elizabethan fortifications.

The southern third of the footpath runs to the east of Brass Bastion, swinging around the north-east angle of the external glacis or counterscarp bank of the surrounding, formerly waterfilled, ditch forming the north-eastern angle of the Elizabethan fortifications and cuts into the flank of the counterscarp. The path runs past the *Batardeau*, or dam, extending north-east of Brass Bastion and project works will

terminate at the south end of the bastion in line with the Traverse running to the north-east.

2.2 Hospital of St Mary Magdalen

At the angle between the north end of the path and Spades Mire, Ordnance Survey maps locate the medieval hospital of St Mary Magdalen (NCC HER 2437). The exact location of this establishment, founded in 1301, is not certain, although a stone coffin was found in the area in 1910 and other worked stones have occasionally been recovered from the vicinity since.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Improvement works began at the north end of the footpath and extended in a number of discrete blocks to Brass Bastion in the south. As per specification, widening was not carried out from a central line along the path, but from either flank as shown on figures 5 to 7. During the works, the flank widened was altered in Area B shown on figure 6 to avoid impact on the Tudor earthworks.



***Plate 1:** Working south towards Fields House at the north end of the footpath.*



Plate 2: *Fixing the wooden kerbing. Looking north towards Fields House.*

Installation of edging timbers, defining the new width, preceded stripping of the surface and involved the excavation of a narrow slot into which the edging timber was set in a concrete footing. Removal of existing surfacing was carried out by machine excavator and generally only to a depth of 0.25m. Over the great extent of the works, no archaeological impact was observed, the excavations consistently cutting into a friable medium to dark brown loam. Other than a few sherds of modern pottery, no artefactual material was recovered.



Plate 3: *The new line defined with kerbing on both edges. Looking south just past Fields House, the Edwardian defences to the right*



Plate 4: *The surface of the old path stripped away and soil from trimming back the west flank of the path spread on the eastern slope.*

After a short period of monitoring groundworks on a daily basis, it was agreed with the Historic England Inspector dealing with the project (Lee McFarlane) that this should become intermittent and focus on the two areas where the widening of the path encroached on visible medieval or Tudor earthworks. The first (northernmost) of these encroachments cut slightly (and for around 15m) into the eastern edge of the counterscarp of the Edwardian defences. It was not practical to avoid this slight impact given the sharp slope down into Magdalen Fields on the eastern flank of the path. The only deposit encountered within the cut was a medium to dark brown friable loam, presumably reflecting build-up over the counterscarp.

The second (southern) encroachment, into the north-eastern angle of the Tudor earthworks just north of Brass Bastion, was largely avoided by widening the path, on its eastern flank, away from the earthworks. No archaeological features were seen during works in this area and again, the only deposit encountered was a medium to dark brown friable loam.

Excavations for the three new poles for fingerposts (as per specification) were monitored. No archaeological deposits were encountered, all excavation being within the friable medium to dark-brown sandy loam seen elsewhere on the project.



Plates 5, 6 and 7: Looking north at work progressing to the south of Fields House. Upper: East kerb fixed with groundworks progressing on the west flank; Middle: Compacting sub-base; Lower: The new path completed. Soil removed from the west flank was spread to the east.

4. CONCLUSIONS

As per the intent of the project design, works on the footpath had only minor impact on the adjacent medieval and Tudor earthworks, involving limited encroachment over the eastern margin of the counterscarp bank of the medieval town ditch. Encroachment on the Tudor earthworks adjacent to Brass Bastion was largely prevented by marginal adaptation to the line of the footpath during the works.

5. SOURCES

Border Archaeological Society (2005) *The Medieval Defences of Berwick-upon-Tweed*

Maclvor, I (1995) *The Fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed* English Heritage List Entry Summary: Historic England *The Medieval and Post-Medieval Fortifications at Berwick-upon-Tweed* (No. 1015968)

General Works

Colvin, H.M (1964 and 1985) *The History of the King's Works* vol 2 and vol 4 part 2

Cowe, F.M (revised edition 1998) *Berwick-upon-Tweed: A short historical guide*

Menuge, A (2009) *Berwick-upon-Tweed: Three places, two nations, one town* English Heritage (now Historic England)



Plate 8: *Wooden kerbing set out on the path alongside Brass Bastion. Looking south. In this area the path has been widened to the east.*



Plate 9: The same stretch of path as seen on plate 8 but looking north. Laying the first strip of tarmac.



Plate 10: Checking the slope profile of the new path following completion of ground works.



Plate 11: *The maximum encroachment into deposits west of the path. Looking south c.120m from Fields House.*



Plate 12: *Similar location as plate 11 but looking north showing maximum encroachment into deposits to the west of the path marginally into the medieval counterscarp.*



Plate 13: Just north of the batardeau, showing excavation along the east side of the path, avoiding the medieval earthwork to the west.



Plate 14: Same view as plate 13 with earthworks completed and kerbing laid for the wider path.

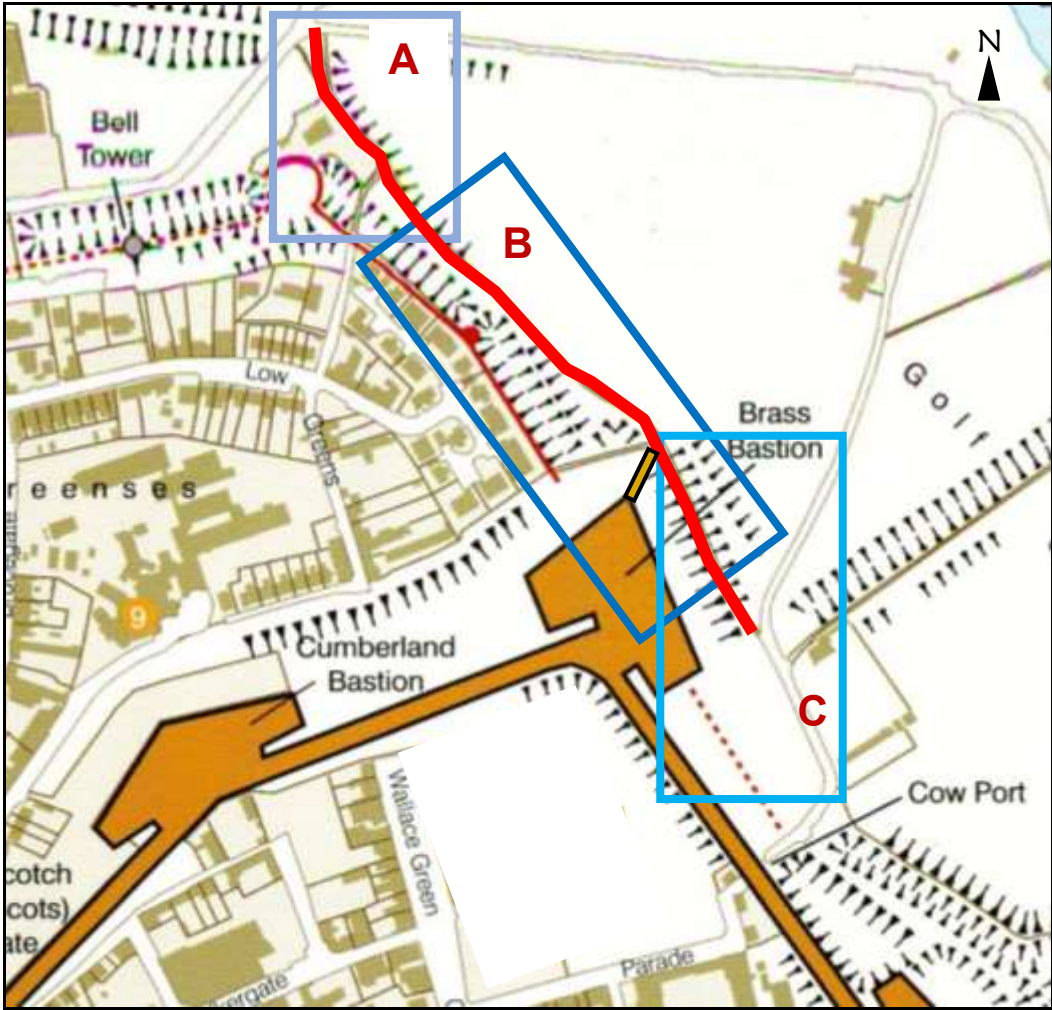


Figure 4: Footpath shown bold in red. Blue boxes A, B and C are keyed to figures 5-7 which locate photographs of the footpath. Map copyright Historic England.

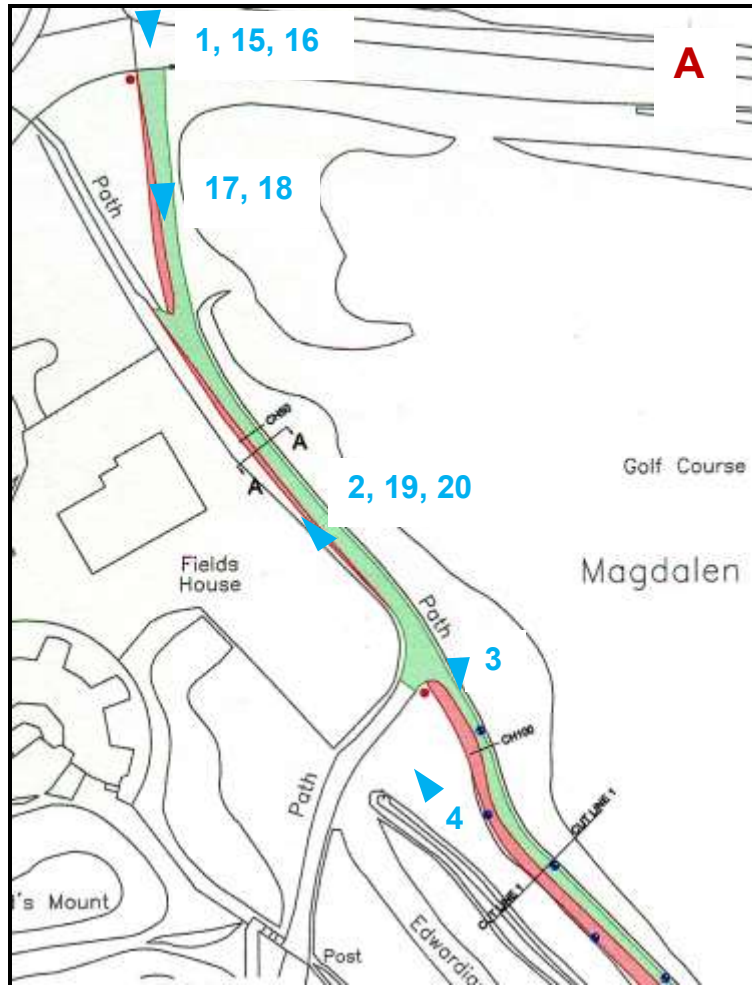


Figure 5: Northern area of footpath works (see figure 4).
 Green tone: existing path; Pink tone: path to be widened;
 red dot: finger post; blue dots: LED demarcation lights.
 Blue arrows locate plates 1-4, 16-20.
 From NCC drawing HE141308- 16/00U107/01/01.

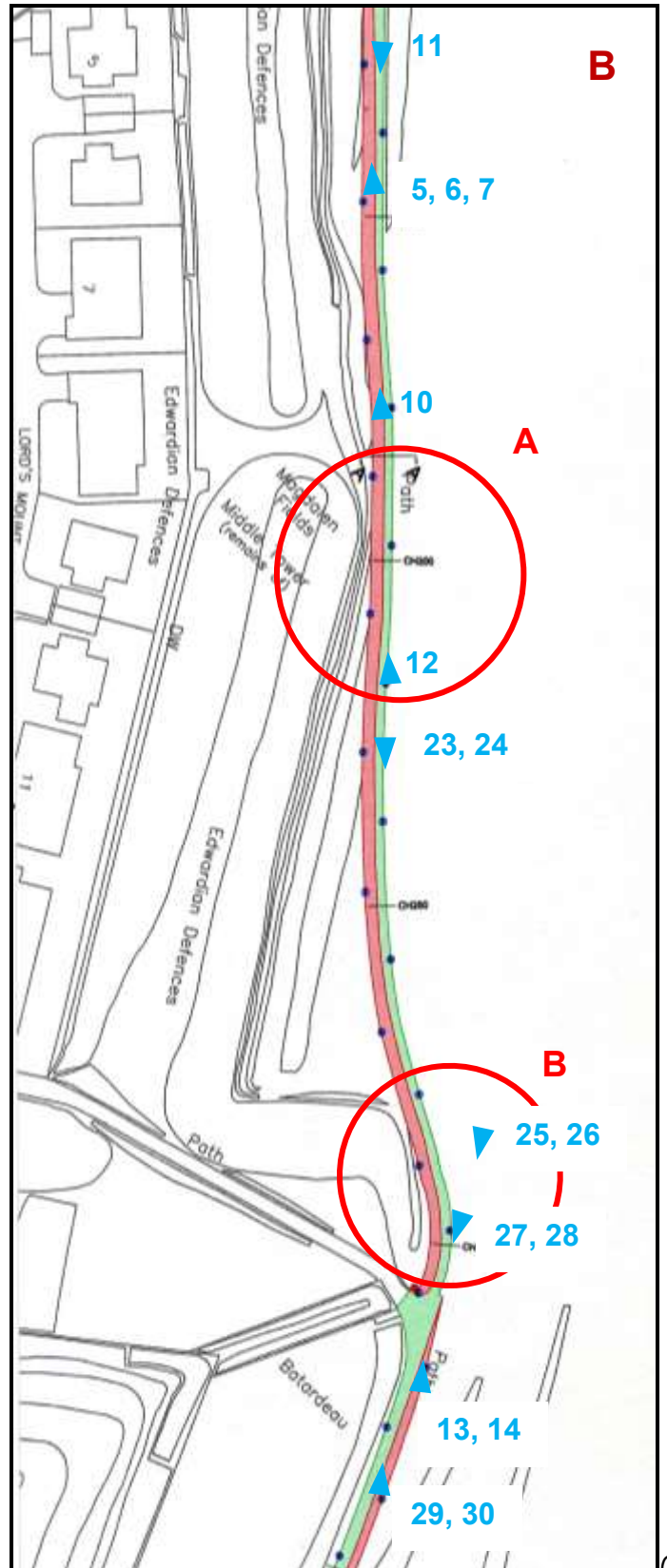


Figure 6: Central area of footpath works (see figure 4). Green tone: existing path; Pink tone: path to be widened; red dot: finger post; blue dots: LED demarcation lights. Blue arrows locate plates 5-7, 10-14, 25-30. Red circles (A and B) locate areas of identified possible impact on earthworks (see text) From NCC drawing HE141308- 16/00U107/01/01

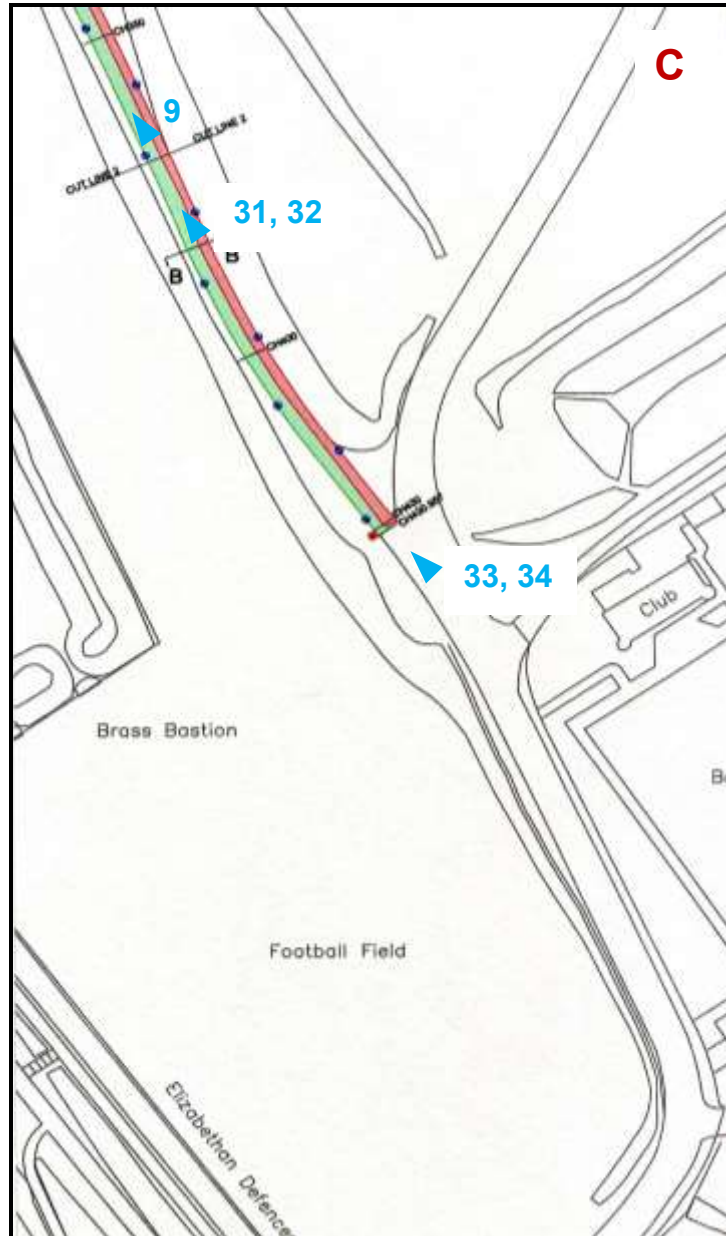


Figure 7: Southern area of footpath works (see figure 4).
 Green tone: existing path; Pink tone: path to be widened;
 red dot: finger post; blue dots: LED demarcation lights.
 Blue arrows locate plates 9, 31-34
 From NCC drawing HE141308- 16/00U107/01/01.



Plate 15: Before works. Looking south across the eastward extension of Northumberland Avenue. Fields House behind trees. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 16. After works. Same view as Plate 15.



Plate 17: Before works. Looking south alongside Fields House. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 18: After works. Same view as plate 17.



Plate 19: Before works. Looking north towards Front House.
Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 20: After works. Same view as plate 19.



Plate 21: Before works. Looking south alongside Edwardian ditch (to right). Extent of counterscarp can be seen in distance. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 22: After works. Same view as plate 21. Limited impact to area flanking the footpath is clear.



Plate 23: Before works. Looking south alongside Edwardian ditch (to right) Brass Bastion beyond. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 24: After works. Same view as plate 23.



Plate 25: Before works. Located on figure 6. Looking south. Earthworks of north-east angle of Brass Bastion Counterscarp to right. Hatched yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 26: After works. Same as figure 25. Red line shows actual widening of footpath to avoid impact on counterscarp bank of Brass Bastion to right.



Plate 27: Before works. Looking south-west towards Batardeau and Brass Bastion beyond. Hatched yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 28: After works. Same as plate 27. Red line shows widening as carried out and continuation in yellow.



Plate 29: Before works. Located on figure 6. Looking north, Batardeau to left. Hatched yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 30: After works. Same as plate 29. Red line shows actual line of widening to avoid counterscarp bank of Brass Bastion.



Plate 31: Before works. Looking north. Brass Bastion to left. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate 32: After works. Same as figure 31.



Plate 33: Existing footpath. Looking north. Brass Bastion and Batardeau to left. Yellow line shows intended widening. Red disk location of way marker.



Plate 34: After works. Same as plate 33.

APPENDIX 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

**IMPROVEMENTS TO FOOTPATH WITHIN AND ALONG THE NORTH
EASTERN EDGE OF THE SCHEDULED MEDIEVAL AND
POST-MEDIEVAL FORTIFICATIONS OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INPUT**

July 2016



*Prepared for Northumberland County Council Highways
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- Front Cover:** Brass Bastion from the north-east
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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Northumberland County Council Highways and Neighbourhood Services intend to repair, enhance and widen footpath No. 237/054 running alongside and within the north-eastern flank of the scheduled monument encompassing the medieval and post-medieval fortifications at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland (SM No. 28532; List entry 1015968). The area of works to the footpath, running for c. 430m, is between an eastern extension from Northumberland Avenue along the line of Spades Mire and south as far as the south end of Brass Bastion (figure 2) where it joins with footpath 236/056. The extent of the scheduled area is shown on figure 3.

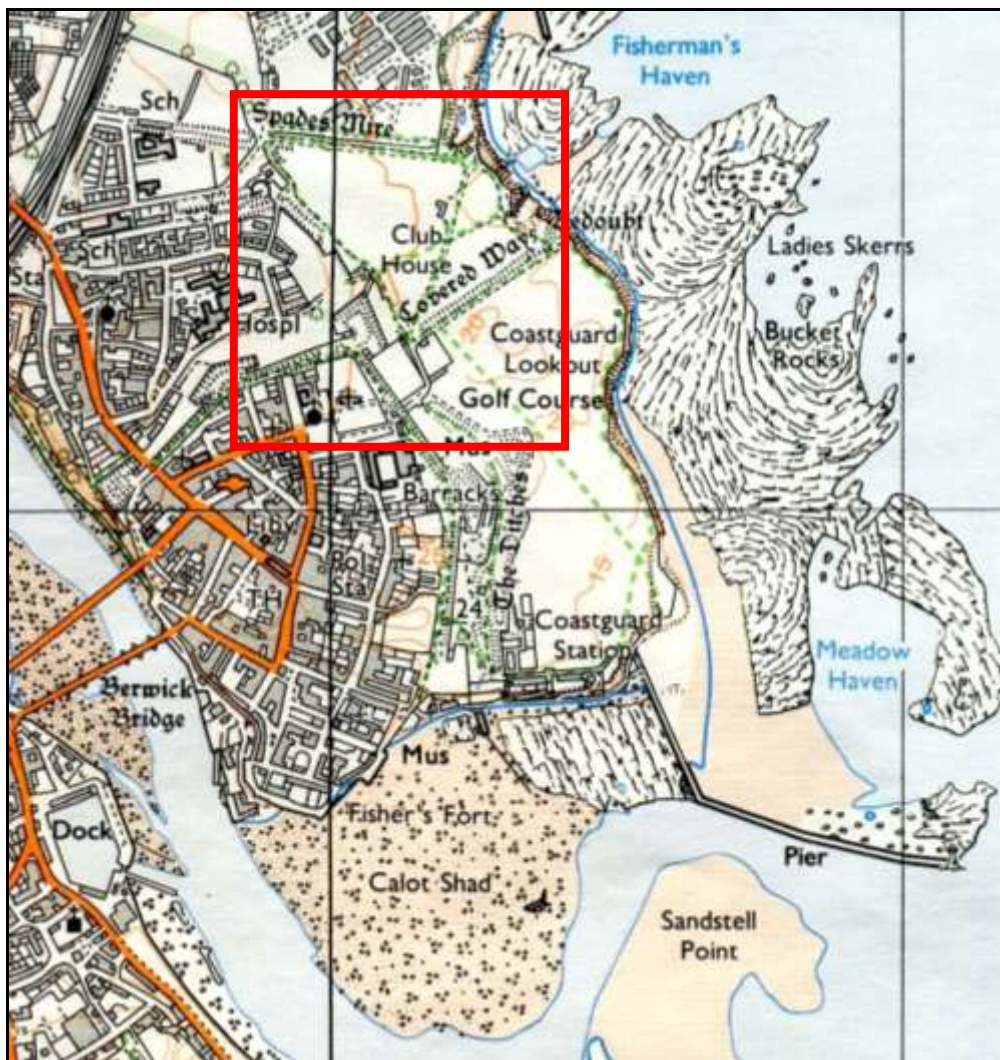


Figure 1: The town and fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The red box shows the extent and location of figure 2.

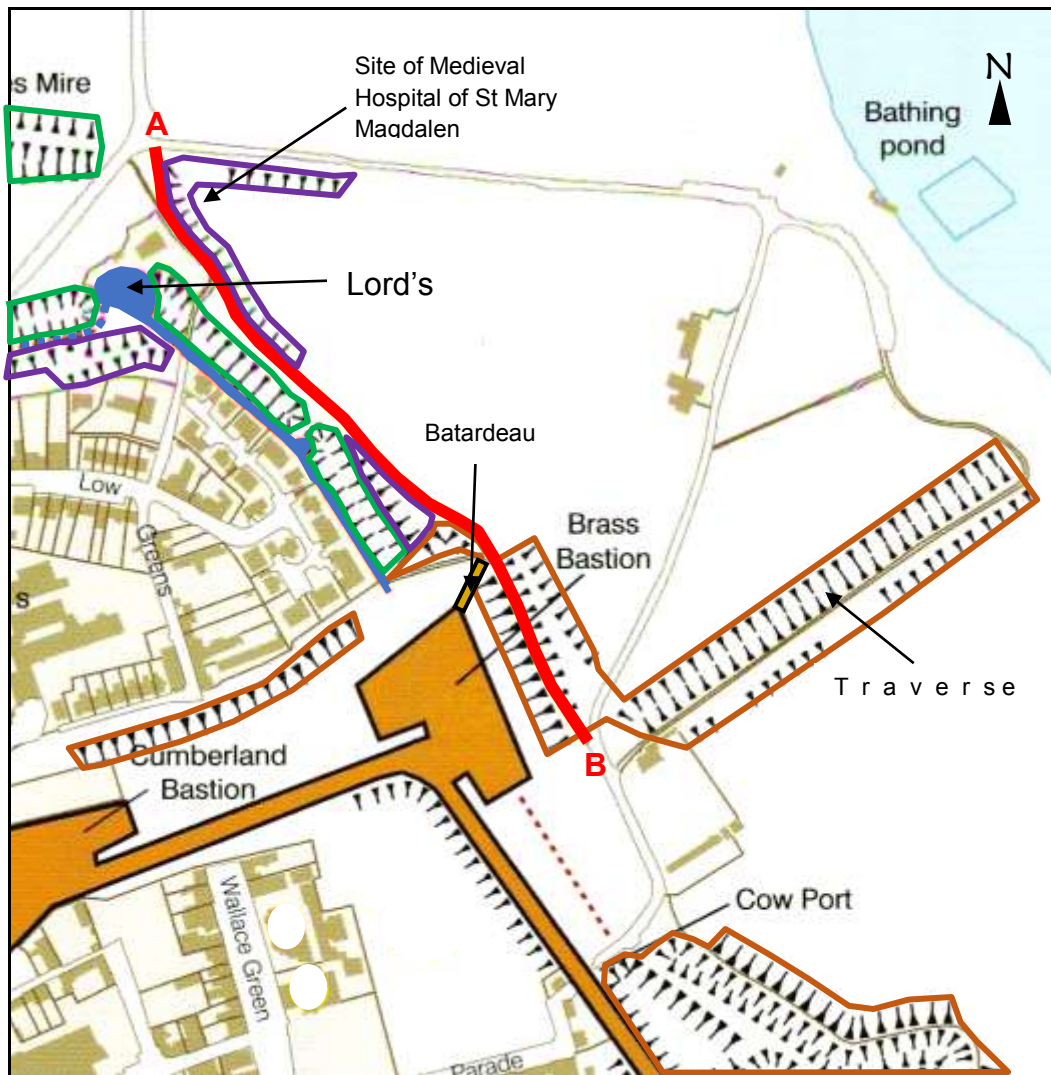


Figure 2: Plan of the north eastern angle of the fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The footpath to be improved is in red between A and B; Medieval walls and Lord's Mount in blue; Medieval ditches in green outline; Accompanying medieval banks in purple outline; Post medieval fortifications in brown; Post-medieval earthworks in brown outline. Map copyright Historic England.

1.4 Scheduled Monument Consent

Application for scheduled monument consent to carry out the improvement works was deposited with Historic England in April 2016. Consent for the works, subject to a range of conditions (of which four, C, F, G and H, directly relate to archaeological requirements preceding and during the works (see section 4 and Appendix 1 below)) was granted on 4th May 2016 (Historic England Ref: S00135005). This included a requirement that a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the appropriate archaeological monitoring of these works and for the preparation of a report providing the results of the works once completed would be supplied to Historic England North

East as advisors to the Secretary of State. This document forms the required WSI and has been prepared by Alan Williams Archaeology.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Route of the Path

The NW-SE running footpath extends alongside and within the north-eastern angle of the scheduled medieval and post-medieval fortifications of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, south from the eastward extension of Northumberland Avenue (the line of the unscheduled medieval earthwork of Spades Mire, a defensive ditch) at point A on figure 2, as far as the southern end of Brass Bastion (point B marked on figure 2) a component of the Elizabethan defences of the town.

The path runs parallel with the fragmentary remains of the medieval defensive walls and adjacent ditch and counterscarp. Magdalen Fields lie to the east, today this area is in use as a golf course but is still prominently corrugated, reflecting former agricultural use in medieval times. At the angle between the north end of the path and Spades Mire, Ordnance Survey maps locate the medieval hospital of St Mary Magdalen (NCC HER 2437). The exact location of this establishment, founded in 1301, is not certain, although a stone coffin was found in the area in 1910 and other worked stones have occasionally been recovered from the vicinity since then.

2.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval Fortifications

The fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed are of great national and international interest. They are described in the scheduling document for monument 1015968 cited in section 1 above. A summary description of their development can also be found in Maclvor 1995. A recent description of the medieval fortifications of Berwick is provided in BAS 2005.

The northern two thirds of the path runs alongside either medieval or Henrician defences to the north of the more prominent Elizabethan ramparts. The medieval Bell Tower (a structure distinct from the standing Elizabethan Bell-Tower to the west (BAS 2005, 37)) formed the north-east angle of the medieval walls. An earth bulwark was extended north from the tower in the 1520s. The tower was entirely removed for the construction of a very substantial circular fortification designed as a state-of-the-art gun platform, Lord's Mount, built in the early 1540s by Henry VIII (Maclvor 1972, 15, 18, 21). Although a radical departure from the medieval

fortifications, Lord's Mount was set in to the existing defensive circuit with curtain walls extending from it to south and west.

The longest visible stretch of medieval defensive wall at Berwick extends from a little way south of Lord's Mount and nearly to the later Brass Bastion. The northern part of this wall includes remains of Murderer Tower (confused on OS maps with Middle Tower (BAS 2005, 45)). The curtain wall consists mostly of core but with discrete lengths of facing stones still surviving. There is a substantial ditch to the east of the wall, nearly 20m across. Running across the ditch at the site of Murderer Tower is a low ridge or causeway. External to the ditch is a glacis or counterscarp bank, which is most prominent to the south of the causeway where it is cut into by the footpath (along the western edge of the path). The line of the medieval wall was cut through by the later Elizabethan fortifications.

The southern third of the footpath runs to the east of Brass Bastion, swinging around the north-east angle of the external glacis or counterscarp bank of the surrounding, formerly waterfilled, ditch forming the north-eastern angle of the Elizabethan fortifications and cuts into the flank of the counterscarp. The path runs past the Batardeau, or dam, extending north-east of Brass Bastion and project works will terminate at the south end of the bastion in line with the Traverse running to the north-east.

3. FOOTPATH IMPROVEMENT WORKS

The improvement works to Footpath 237/054 as set out in specification drawing HE141308- 16/00U107/01/01 and 02 provided by NCC Neighbourhood Services refer to a c.430m length of tarmacked footway between the eastern extent of Northumberland Avenue and as far as the southern extent of Brass Bastion where the path joins with 236/056. It will involve:

- Clearance to full width of the existing footway which has been encroached by vegetation (the existing visible path varies between 0.8m and 1.9m);
- Increase of the width of the path to 2.5m or 3m (3m width only alongside Brass Bastion). Footings for the new path will extend to a depth of 23cms or 9 inches, deeper where running into a slope;
- Formation of new timber rail (7.5cms deep) and stake (45cms long) edging, with stakes set at 1.8m centres;
- Formation of surface course to blind new and old paths together;

- Installation of new cycle path LED demarcation lights at 10m centres on alternate sides;
- Installation of three poles and finger posts.



Figure 3: Berwick-upon-Tweed, showing the extent of the scheduled Medieval and Post-Medieval Fortifications (List Entry 1015968). The footpath is highlighted in brown. Map courtesy of Historic England and Ordnance Survey.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Scope of Works

Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted for works to improve a footpath running along the north-eastern flank of the medieval and Post-Medieval fortifications of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. From the north, the footpath runs from the line of Spades Mire, a medieval ditch cutting off the promontory on which the town of

Berwick is positioned and in the general vicinity (site not absolutely established) of the medieval hospital of St Mary Magdalen which included a graveyard. From this point, the path runs a little way to the east of the Henrician stone-built gun fortification of Lord's Mount; along the eastern lip - at points incorporating a visible counterscarp bank - of the outer ditch of the medieval (Edwardian) defences of the town; then along the counterscarp bank of the broad ditch around Brass Bastion, both of Elizabethan date. All the works will take place either within, or immediately adjacent to (and therefore considered curtilage) scheduled monument List No.1015968.

4.2 Archaeological Impacts

The minor and shallow nature of the footpath improvements, as set out in section 3 of this document, indicate that there will generally be little significant impact on the archaeological resource. Given the very limited and shallow ground works in the area, it is very unlikely that any deposits or remains associated with the Hospital of St Mary Magdalen will be disturbed at the northern end of the works. At areas A and B, circled on figure 6 in this document, and shown on plates E and F, widening of the footpath to the west may impinge slightly on the counterscarp banks of the Edwardian (Area A) and Elizabethan (Area B) defences. The adjacent drop down to Magdalen Fields Golf Course in these areas precludes any radical re-alignment of the footpath for safety reasons, so excavations to the west of the current path will be as restricted as possible to maintain reasonable footpath alignment.

4.3 Archaeological Requirement

An archaeological watching brief will be put in place to monitor groundworks during reductions of level for the widening of the path and during installation of new signage and to make appropriate record should any archaeological remains survive within the area as per the terms of scheduled monument consent.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

5.1. A record of all features exposed/excavated during the monitoring will be produced using an appropriate recording system. All features will have a written and drawn record. Measurements will be expressed in metres. Plans and sections will be produced at 1:10 or 1:20 scale using repeatable control points.

A digital camera will be used to record all features. The photographic archive will be deposited with Archaeological Data Service (ADS) as a digital archive.

5.2 Pottery, metalwork and animal bone will be retained and located by context. Loose architectural fragments will be treated as small finds and recorded individually.

5.3 Finds of significance will be deposited with the North East Museum (Hancock) Newcastle upon Tyne.

5.4 In the event of disturbance of archaeological remains of national significance during excavations, work will cease and the Inspector for Historic England (Lee McFarlane) will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and provision for their recording or preservation in situ put in place as appropriate.

5.5 Specialist Analyses

5.5.1 Although probably unlikely on the current project, the potential requirement for specialist analyses is an unavoidable risk in all archaeological work. The scientific investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant will be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this programme.

5.5.2 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples will be processed and artefacts cleaned, conserved, identified, labelled and packaged. An appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results will be completed if no further archaeological investigations are to be carried out.

5.6 Archive

5.6.1 The digital archive (photographs) will be retained within the archive/report.

5.6.2 Final drawings will be provided in digital format.

5.7 If appropriate, arrangements will be made to publish the results of the investigations through a local or national journal.

5.8 AWA supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). 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 online OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

5.9 Site Archive and Report

5.9.1 The site archive will be prepared to the standards specified in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), English Heritage, 2006. Archive preparation and deposition will be undertaken with reference to the repository guidelines and standards, and where necessary the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC), United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) standards and guidelines.

5.9.2 An illustrated report will be supplied within 2 months (or shorter period by mutual agreement) on completion of the fieldwork. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, Historic England (two bound and one digital copy in Word or PDF format) and Northumberland Historic Environment Record. The report will contain:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Any further recommendations
- Index and location of archive
- References and bibliography
- Copy of project design (WSI)

6. HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 AWA will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act and subsequent additions and amendments.

6.2 If the Provisions of Construction, Design and Management (CDM) Regulations 2007 are appropriate the employer will appoint a CDM Coordinator who will prepare a Health and Safety Plan which will be made available to the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of work

7. SOURCES

Border Archaeological Society (2005) *The Medieval Defences of Berwick-upon-Tweed*

Maclvor, I (1995) *The Fortifications of Berwick-upon-Tweed* English Heritage (now Historic England)

List Entry Summary: Historic England *The Medieval and Post-Medieval Fortifications at Berwick-upon-Tweed* (No. 1015968)

General Works

Colvin, H.M (1964 and 1985) *The History of the King's Works* vol 2 and vol 4 part 2
Cowe, F.M (revised edition 1998) *Berwick-upon-Tweed: A short historical guide*
Menuge, A (2009) *Berwick-upon-Tweed: Three places, two nations, one town*
English Heritage (now Historic England)

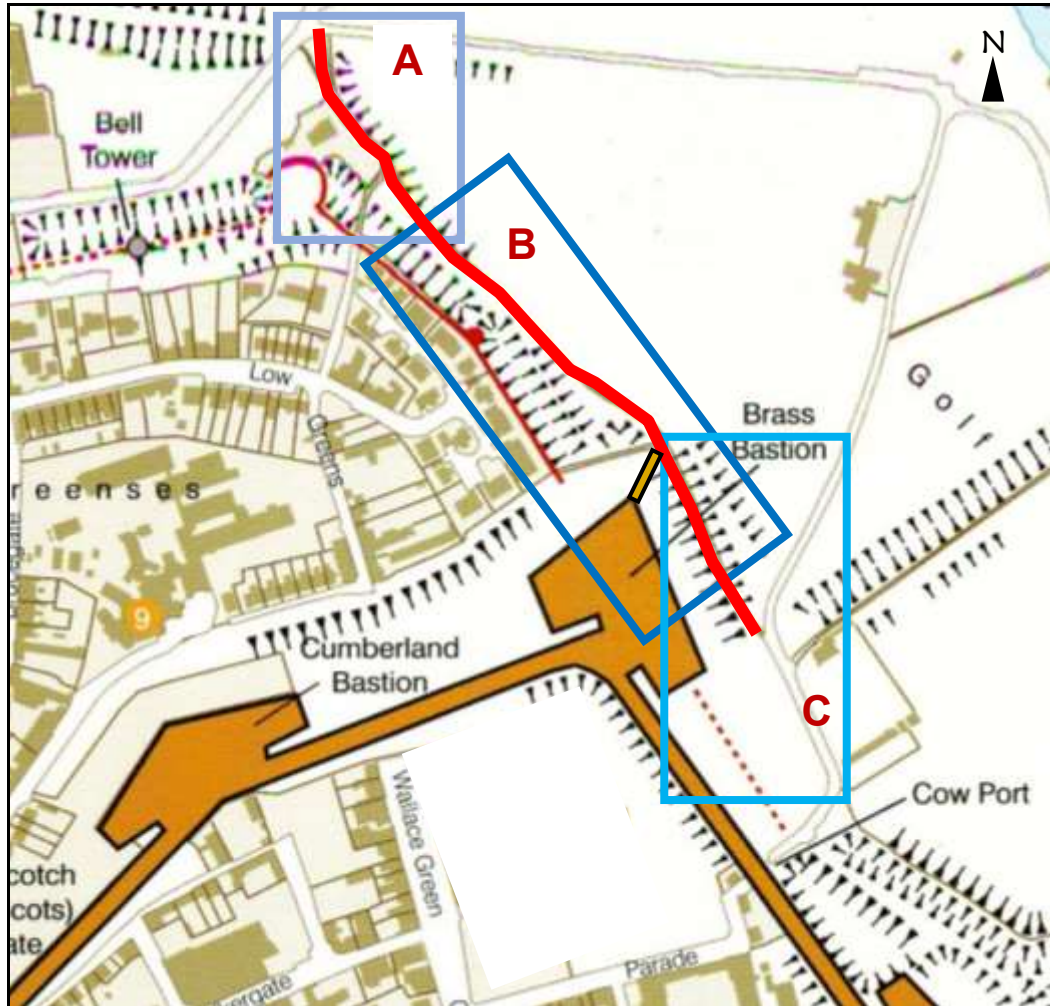


Figure 4: Footpath shown bold in red. Blue boxes A, B and C are keyed to figures 5-7 which locate current photographs of the footpath (plates 1 to 10).
Map copyright Historic England.



Figure 5: Northern area of footpath works (see figure 4).
 Green tone: existing path; Pink tone: path to be widened;
 red dot: finger post; blue dots: LED demarcation lights.
 Blue arrows locate plates A to D.
 From NCC drawing HE141308- 16/00U107/01/01.

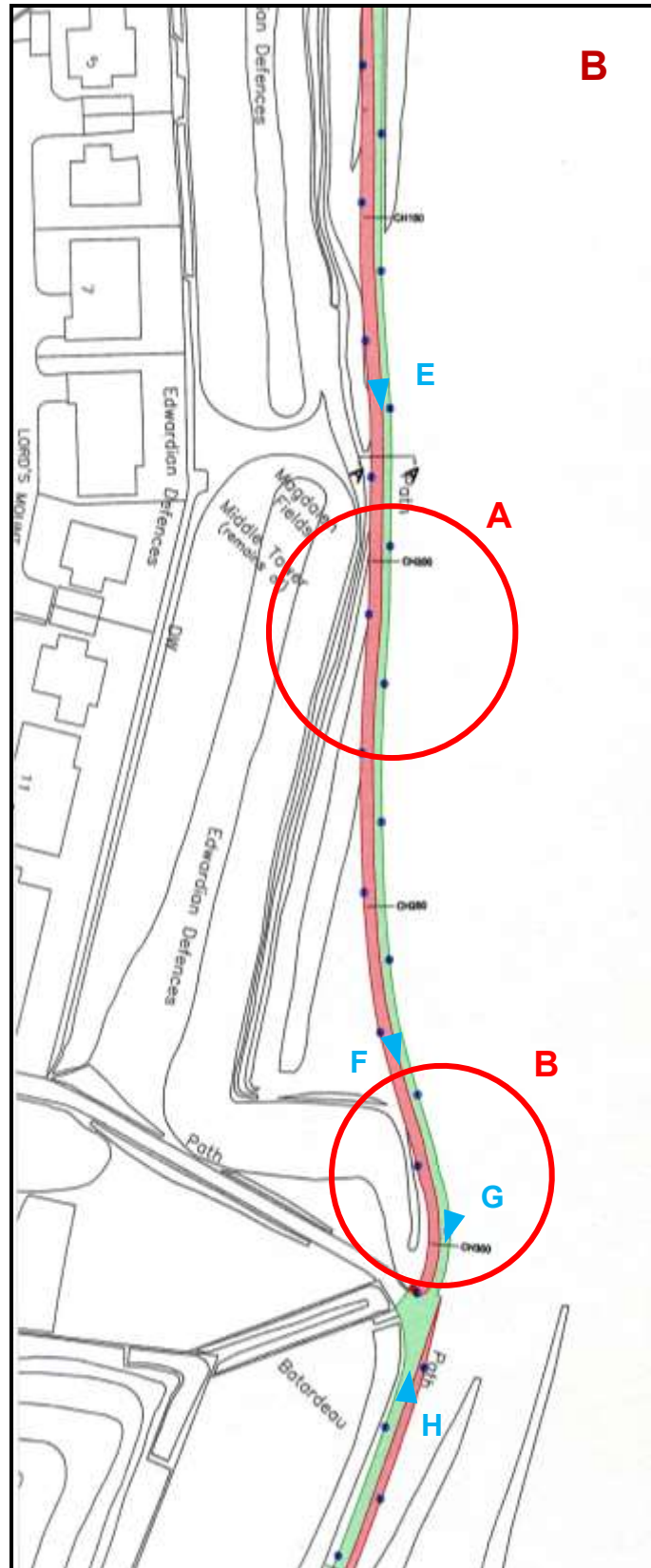


Figure 6: Central area of footpath works (see figure 4). Green tone: existing path; Pink tone: path to be widened; red dot: finger post; blue dots: LED demarcation lights. Blue arrows locate plates E to H. Red circles locate areas of possible impact on earthworks.
 From NCC drawing HE141308- 16/00U107/01/01

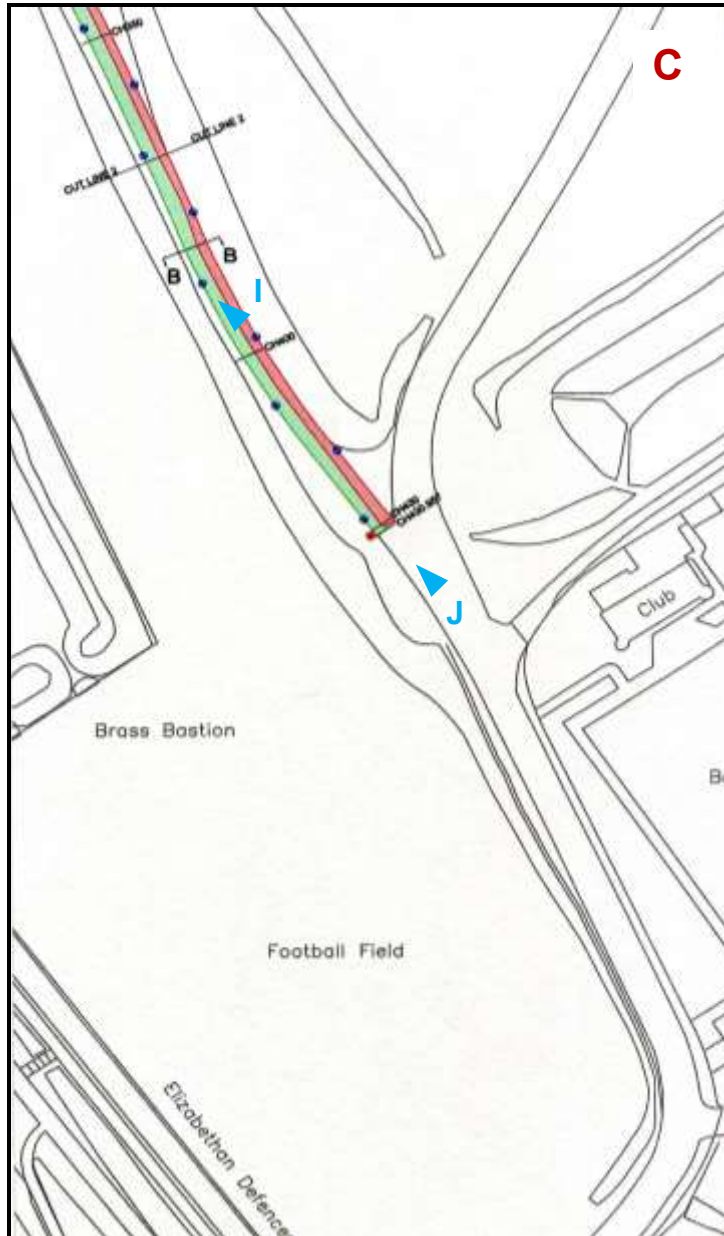


Figure 7: Southern area of footpath works (see figure 4).
 Green tone: existing path; Pink tone: path to be widened;
 red dot: finger post; blue dots: LED demarcation lights.
 Blue arrows locate plates I and J
 From NCC drawing HE141308- 16/00U107/01/01.

8. PLATES



Plate A: Existing footpath. Located on figure 5. Looking south across road to coast. Fields House behind trees. Yellow line shows intended widening
Red disc location of finger post and pole.



Plate B: Existing footpath. Located on figure 5. Looking south alongside Fields House. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate C: Existing footpath. Located on figure 5. Looking north towards Front House. Yellow line shows intended widening. Red disk, location of finger post and pole.



Plate D: Existing footpath. Located on figure 5. Looking south alongside Edwardian ditch (to right). Extent of counterscarp can be seen in distance. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate E: Existing footpath. Located on figure 6. Looking south alongside Edwardian ditch (to right). Brass Bastion beyond. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate F: Existing footpath. Located on figure 6. Looking south. Earthworks of north-east angle of Brass Bastion Counterscarp to right. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate G: Existing footpath. Located on figure 6. Looking south-west towards Batardeau and Brass Bastion beyond. Yellow lines show intended widening. Red disk location of finger post and pole.



Plate H: Existing footpath. Located on figure 6. Looking north, Batardeau to left. Yellow line shows intended widening. Red disk location of finger post and pole.



Plate I: Existing footpath. Located on figure 7. Looking north Brass Bastion to left. Yellow line shows intended widening.



Plate J: Existing footpath. Located on figure 7. Looking north Brass Bastion and Batardeau to left. Yellow line shows intended widening. Red disk location of finger post and pole.

9. HISTORIC MAPS

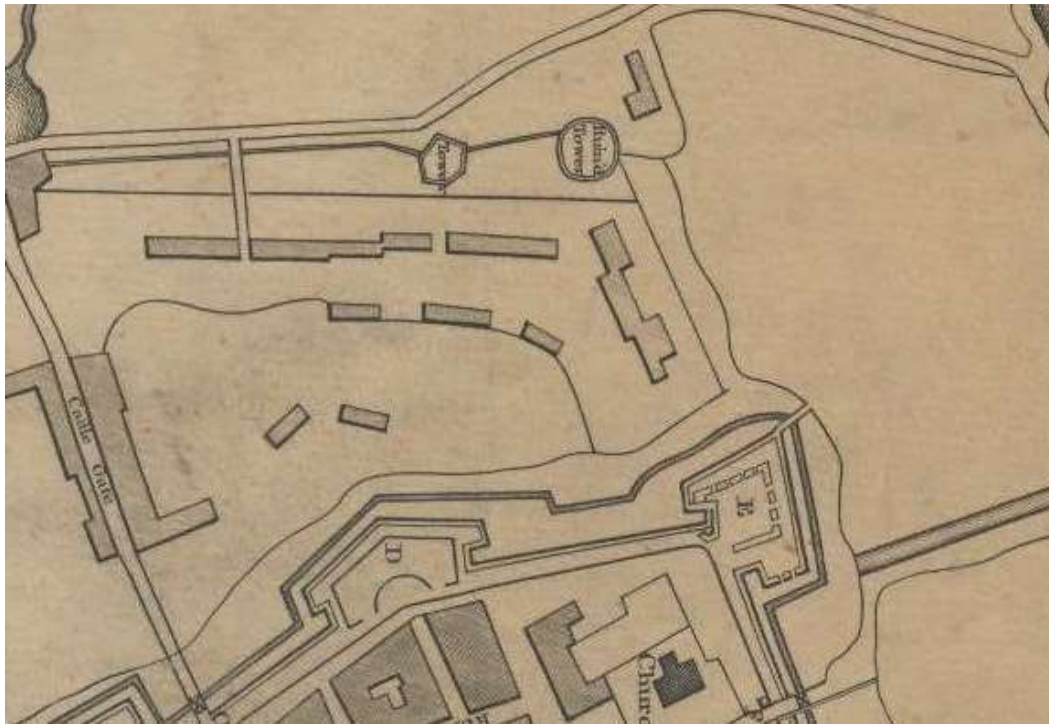


Figure 8: Armstrong's plan of Berwick, 1769



Figure 9: Tithe plan of Berwick, 1850

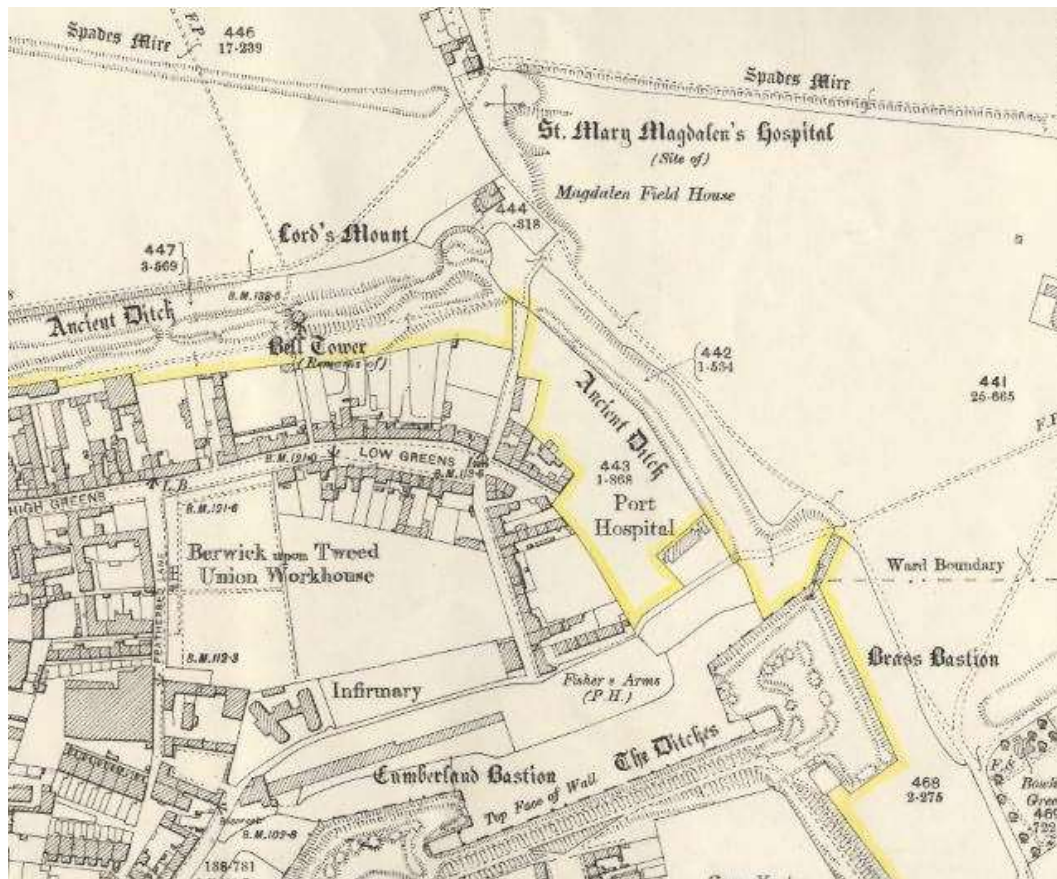


Figure 10: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Plan of Berwick 1897

APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT DOCUMENT



Historic England

NORTH EAST OFFICE

Mr Peter Thompson
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Direct Dial: 0191-269-1239

Our ref: S00135005

4 May 2016

Dear Mr Thompson

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**THE MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FORTIFICATIONS AT BERWICK UPON TWEED, BERWICK UPON TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND
Scheduled Monument No: SM 28532, HA 1015968
Our ref: S00135005
Application on behalf of Northumberland County Council**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 12 April 2016 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning works to repair, enhance and widen the existing Berwick Footway (public footpath 237/054) from the Berwick Caravan Park running along the western edge of Magdalen Fields Golf Club towards the town centre and its junction with public footpath 237/056. Before work can begin the existing footpath construction needs to be determined which will entail coring the existing construction to record its make-up and the total thickness of material. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

- Drawing HE141308-16/00U107/01/01 Scheme layout (this drawing also shows typical cross sections)
- Drawing HE141308-16/00/U107/01/02 Scheduled Monument areas
- FalcoPathfinder Solar-Powered LED Cycle Path Light (proposed lighting)
- Method Statement for: Investigation of Existing Construction; Additional Investigations, and, Proposed Works

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being



BESSIE SURTEES HOUSE 41-44 SANDHILL NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE1 3JF

Telephone 0191 269 1255
HistoricEngland.org.uk



Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



Historic England

NORTH EAST OFFICE

heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be minor ground works which would alter the present condition and appearance of the monument but where restriction of levels by condition can avoid damage to its buried archaeological deposits.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Ms. Lee McFarlane, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, Bessie Surtees House, 41-44 Sandhill, Newcastle, NE1 3JF; lee.mcfarlane@HistoricEngland.org.uk; 0191-269-1239, in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.
- (c) No ground works/ building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- (d) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.



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Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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- (e) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (f) The specification (including analysis, post-excavation and publication proposals) for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition (a).
- (g) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the County Historic Environment Record and to Lee McFarlane at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (h) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.



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Yours sincerely

Lee McFarlane

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: lee.mcfarlane@HistoricEngland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc: Mr Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council,
County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 2EF



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