An Archaeological Evaluation adjacent to Lord's Mount, Berwick-upon-Tweed

ARS Ltd Report No. 2014/82
OASIS No: archaeol5-180844

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Executive Summary

Project Name: Lord's Mount, Berwick
Site Code: LORD14
Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council
Location: Lord's Mount, Berwick-upon-Tweed
Geology: Limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till.
NGR: NT 99966 53356
Date: June 2014

In April 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Lord's Mount, Berwick-upon-Tweed, in advance of the installation of 6.5m of new pipework. The new pipe will connect existing services within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the fortifications of Berwick (NHLE no. 1015968). It was recommended by English Heritage that an archaeological evaluation, followed by a watching brief, be carried out in the location of the new pipe prior to any ground works.

The Elizabethan ramparts represent one part of the Scheduled fortifications which also include some surviving features of the medieval town defences built by Edward I. The mid 16th century was a significant time for English military engineering as it saw the transition from thick walled castle and blockhouse artillery fortifications to the Italian 'bastion system' of fortification. Lord's Mount, a circular artillery fortification displaying traditional medieval architecture, is situated approximately 200m to the north-east of the new pipeline location. In contrast, the Elizabethan defences that were begun in around 1558 display features of the evolving bastion system using the latest Italian design. It is the juxtaposition of these transitional features that gives the Scheduled area of Berwick its international importance.

The evaluation and watching brief revealed two NE-SW orientated linear features. The earliest identifiable linear was F.106 which was visible 3.1m from the north-west extent of the trench at 0.52m below ground level. F.106 contained a NE-SW orientated stone built linear structure (109), in addition to three fills (105), (106) and (110). The linear was excavated through the natural substrate (003) and had no opposing edge identifiable at the SW extent of the trench. Structure (109) measured 0.52m x 2m x 0.58m, consisted of irregularly coursed, unbonded limestone slabs and was in a heavily degraded state of preservation, potentially due to the crude form of construction. Structure (109) should be interpreted as revetting for ditch F.106. Structure (109) was overlain by a dark orangey-brown sandy-silt, dis-use deposit (105) which has been interpreted as a naturally deposited ditch fill formed by wind and waterborne silting, coupled with isolated dumping events related to disposal of refuse. Deposit (105) was not excavated to its maximum extent and contained a single fragment of mid-late 17th century Redware. Deposit (105) was also truncated by 19th century service trench F.108 and overlain by final phase disuse deposits (106), (110). The presence of a mid-late 17th century pottery fragment, identified 0.25m below the interface of overlying deposit (106) suggests that

ditch F.106 was excavated prior to the mid 1600's and is of potential early Stuart or late Elizabethan date.

The second feature revealed within the trench was F.108, a NE-SW orientated 19th century service pipe trench, located 0.96m from the south-western extent of the trench and identified at a depth of 0.50m below ground level. Linear F.108 measured 2.2m x 2m x 1.2m, contained a circular, glazed ceramic pipe, measuring 0.30m in width and clay deposit (108). Linear F.108 had been excavated through subsoil deposit (102), and truncated ditch fill (105). The glazed ceramic pipe was orientated on a NE-SW axis, had been placed at the base of trench cut [107], overlying the natural substrate and sealed by backfilling deposit (108).

Reference to John Wood's 1822 map of Berwick shows a NE-SW orientated linear feature, annotated as The Stank. The Stank respects the line of the Elizabethan defences and runs across the location of the evaluation trench. It seems likely that The Stank represents the course of an earlier ditch or moat associated with the Elizabethan defences, identifiable in the evaluation trench as F.106. The Stank continues to be present as a linear on both the 1852 and 1890's OS maps and was evidently a visible low lying feature during the 19th century. Additionally, the late 19th century service pipe trench (F.108) respects the linear annotated as The Stank and suggests that F.108 had been excavated along the course of the dis-used earlier Elizabethan defensive ditch, F.106. The archaeological evidence however, suggests that the Elizabethan defensive ditch was originally much wider than may have been visible during the 19th century. This is identifiable due to two factors. The first factor is that cut [104] for the Elizabethan ditch was located 1.25m north-west of the linear present on the 1852 OS map. The second factor is that ditch F.106 fill (105) was present on both sides of the 19th century service trench F.108.

1. Introduction

1.1 In April 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Lord's Mount, Berwick-upon-Tweed, in advance of the installation of 6.5m of new pipework. The new pipe will connect existing services within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the fortifications of Berwick (NHLE no. 1015968).

1.2 English Heritage recommended that an archaeological evaluation, followed by a watching brief, be carried out in the desired location of the new pipe prior to its installation. The evaluation helped to ascertain the presence of any archaeological constraints on the proposed pipe route and the results of which determined where the pipe was located.

Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3 The Elizabethan ramparts comprise one element of the Scheduled fortifications at Berwick-on-Tweed, which also include surviving elements of the medieval town defences built by Edward I, comprising the earthen mound, wall and ditch, and the later artillery fort known as Lord's Mount which dates to the time of Henry VIII, who contributed to the design. This fort was constructed to defend the north-east corner of the town walls at their weakest point.

1.4 The mid 16th century represented a significant transitional period in English military engineering, with artillery fortifications comprising thick walled castles and blockhouses giving way to the 'bastion system' of fortification, which subsequently became the mainstay of English fortification design for the next 300 years. This new system of military engineering developed in Italy in the early 16th century as a response to the improvements in artillery firepower, which had rendered the high curtain walls and towers of medieval fortifications vulnerable to destruction. These were instead replaced by low lying earth or stone revetted ramparts with angle bastions which allowed wide artillery viewsheds. Lord's Mount, some 200m to the north of the proposed pipeline, comprises a circular artillery fortification which was the culmination of the medieval tradition of military architecture, but the Elizabethan defences, begun in about 1558, exhibit the bastion system in its evolving form, using the latest Italian designs. It is the close juxtaposition of these transitional forms of fortification that imbues the Scheduled area at Berwick with international importance.

1.5 The proposed trench was located towards the lip of the northern edge of the large Elizabethan moat ditch, which would have originally been filled with water. This stretch of moat formed the northern extent of the Elizabethan defences, but prior to their construction would have been located within the fortified medieval town walls, which originally encompassed an area extending c.185m to the north of this point. The trench was located c.85m to the WSW of the *Batardeau*, which was built in order to maintain different levels of water in the higher northern section and the lower eastern parts of the Elizabethan moat (Dalland 2006, 1). The location of the trench was also

c.50m to the WSW of the projected line of the Edwardian town wall, alongside which a ditch was recorded during excavations for a pipeline in 2006 (Dalland 2006, 3). The western point of the Brass Bastion was located c.30m to the south-west of the proposed trench.

1.6 Within 100m of the evaluation trench, approximately two thirds of the area is part of the designated Scheduled Monument of the medieval and post-medieval fortifications of Berwick upon Tweed (NHLE no. 1015968), and there are there are also five HER sites and one archaeological event within this area. A summary of them is provided below:

Sites:

- No.s 59 and 67 Low Greens (PRN N23207). These buildings were probably built for fishermen in the Post Medieval period. Located c.100m to the north-west of the trench.

- No.s 75-87 Low Greens (PRN N23208). These addresses are likely 19th century in date-though alterations have taken place in the 20th century. Located c.60m to the west of the trench.

- Nos. 93, 95 and 101, Low Greens (PRN N23209). This is a Post Medieval terrace of houses. It was probably built to house local fishermen. Located c.30m to the west of the trench.

- Siege of Berwick, 1318 (PRN N24247). During the first Scottish Wars of Independence (1296-1328) Berwick (English) came under siege by the Scots on 28 March 1318. It was a Scottish victory. Located c.30m to the south-west of the trench (presumed general location).

- Medieval ditch (N22157). During excavations in 2006 a shallow ditch was uncovered in the Elizabethan moat on the north side of Brass Bastion in Berwick. The alignment of the ditch suggests it may have been associated with the medieval town defences of Berwick. Located c.60m to the WNW of the trench.

- Stone wall associated with *Batardeau* (PRN N22158). During excavations in 2006 a stone wall was uncovered to the south of the *Batardeau*. The *Batardeau* is a wall that was built across the ditch of the town defences. It is believed that the wall uncovered belongs to one of two rectangular structures attached to the *Batardeau*. The function and date of these structures is unknown but they are marked on 18th and 19th century maps of Berwick. Located c.100m to the north-west of the trench.
  Events:

- Berwick on Tweed Defences – Northumbrian Water Ltd commissioned Headland Archaeology Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the line of a proposed water main through the eastern side of Berwick-upon-Tweed's defences. The proposed pipeline route runs along the Elizabethan moat and crosses the projected line of the

medieval town wall. Seven trenches were excavated within the designated area. Four of these exposed archaeological features associated with the medieval and Elizabethan defences of the town. Part of a ditch (*cunette*) within the Elizabethan moat was uncovered. Map evidence indicates that it ran up to the *Batardeau* at the corner of Brass Bastion. There are some indications that there is a sluice through the wall at this point. A stone wall belonging to one of two small rectangular structures against the south side of the *Batardeau* was uncovered in Trench 3. The function of these structures remains unknown, but they are depicted on 18th and 19th century maps. The footings of the medieval town wall flanked by ditches on either side were uncovered in Trench 6 near the Cowport. No structures associated with the medieval gate were uncovered in the trench (Dalland 2006, i).

Method Statement

1.7 A 6.5m x 2m trench was excavated by archaeological means on the proposed line of the pipework, located centrally between two existing service trenches.

1.8 The trench was excavated to the first archaeological horizon, up to a maximum of 1.8m in depth. 1.8m was the maximum impact depth of the proposed works.

1.9 Informed by the results of the evaluation, and presuming no archaeological constraints are encountered, an archaeological watching brief monitored the remaining short sections of excavation works required for the installation of the pipework beyond the previously excavated 6.5m x 2m evaluation trench area.

1.10 Should archaeological features be discovered within the evaluation which affect the required works, discussions will be held with English Heritage to agree any further work, or a revised strategy for undertaking the required works and preserving important remains in-situ. English Heritage will be advised of progress at all times and be facilitated in accessing the site during work, for the purposes of monitoring.

2. Results

2.1 In summary the features revealed within the evaluation trench were-

- NE-SW orientated 16th-17th century ditch
- NE-SW orientated late 19th century service trench

2.2 A 6.5m x 2m evaluation trench was excavated through topsoil (101) and subsoil (102). The trench was orientated on a NW-SE axis dictated by the location of existing services and a requirement necessitating the installation of 6m of connecting pipework between the existing pipes (Figure. 2). A manhole providing access to the modern services was located at the north-western extent of the trench which required modification in order to install the connecting pipe to the existing services. The manhole modification was excavated through subsoil deposit (002) and had no impact on any archaeologically sensitive layers (Figure. 8). The evaluation trench was excavated to 24.26m aOD at a maximum depth of 1.72m below ground level. 24.26m aOD represents the lowest level of the trench and was only excavated to this depth within the extent of late 19th century pipe trench F.108 (Figure. 15). In order to preserve any archaeological features within the trench all exposed deposits were sealed by 0.10m of pipe bedding gravel prior to the installation of the modern pipework (Figure. 7).

2.3 Topsoil deposit (101) had a variable thickness of 0.70m at the north-west extent of the evaluation trench and 0.45m at the south-east extent. This is due to the location of the trench across sloping topology. Deposit (101) was a blackish-brown topsoil containing occasional fragments of modern pottery which had been heavily disturbed by root action from nearby trees. Topsoil (101) seals subsoil deposit (102) (Figure. 15).

2.4 Subsoil deposit (102) was a pinkish – brown, silty-clay with an average thickness of 0.30m. Deposit (102) was sealed by topsoil (101) and was truncated by a 19th century service trench F.108. Subsoil (102) also overlay deposits (106), (105) and (110).

2.5 The natural substrate (103) was recorded at a variable depth of 0.98m below ground level at the north-west extent of the trench and 0.78m below ground level at the south-east extent. Natural deposit (103) was a dark pinkish-brown, silty-clay truncated by both ditch F.106 and 19th century service trench F.108.

2.6 Archaeological Features

2.6.1 Early Modern Ditch

The earliest identifiable feature revealed within the trench was a NE-SW orientated linear F.106 which was visible 3.1m from the north-west extent of the trench at 0.52m below ground level (Figure.14). F.106 had a gradual break of slope at the top, a concave side and contained a NE-SW orientated, stone built, linear structure (109). F106 also contained three fills (105), (106) and (110).

The linear was excavated through the natural substrate (003), had no opposing edge identifiable at the SW extent of the trench and was sealed by subsoil deposit (102). Linear F.106 was revealed to a maximum extent of 0.80m below ground level and was not excavated to its full depth as this was not required within the current works. Following the excavation of ditch F.106, the next stratigraphic event was the construction of an irregularly coursed, unbonded stone structure (109). Structure (109) measured 0.52m x 2m x 0.58m, was overlain by deposit (105) and was in a heavily degraded state of preservation. It is worth noting that structure (109) had no visible construction cut and appeared to have been built against the north-west side of ditch cut [104] (Figures. 3-5). These factors coupled with the poor construction techniques suggest that structure (109) should be interpreted as revetting for ditch F.106. Structure (109) was overlain by a dark orangey-brown sandy-silt deposit (105) measuring 2m x 3.4m x 0.82m. Deposit (105) also contained occasional fragments of shell, rare charcoal inclusions, a partially articulated juvenile horse skeleton and a single fragment of mid-late 17th Century Redware. Deposit (105) was not excavated to its maximum extent and was truncated by 19th century service trench F.108. Deposits (106), (110) and subsoil (102) also overlay deposit (105). Deposit (105) has been interpreted as a naturally deposited ditch fill formed by wind and waterborne silting coupled with isolated dumping events related to disposal of refuse. The presence of a mid-late 17th Century pottery fragment, identified 0.25m below the interface with overlying deposit (106) suggests that ditch F.106 was excavated prior to the mid 1600's and is of potential early Stuart or late Elizabethan date. Deposits (110) and (106) represent the next stratigraphic events to occur within ditch F.106. Deposit (106) was a dark pinkish-brown, silty-clay measuring 2m x 1.43m x 0.08m and overlain by subsoil (102). The presence of small sub-rounded stony inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal were also identified within deposit (106). Ditch fill (106) had a very similar composition to natural (103) and should be interpreted as redeposited natural formed in a single dumping event. Deposit (110) was located at the southern extent of ditch F.106, measured 0.78m x 2m x 0.06m, was a dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt deposit containing frequent charcoal and shell inclusions and had been truncated by 19th century service trench F.108. The presence of a high frequency of shell in deposit (110) is representative of a refuse deposit from the final phase of ditch disuse.

2.6.2 19th Century Service Trench

F.108 was a NE-SW orientated linear feature, located 0.96m from the south-western extent of the trench and was present at a depth of 0.50m below ground level (Figure. 14). Linear F.108 comprised a vertically sided cut [107] measuring 2.2m x 2m x 1.2m, with a sharp break of slope at both the top and bottom, filled by a circular, glazed ceramic pipe, measuring 0.30m. Cut [107] had also been excavated through subsoil (102), and ditch fill (105). The glazed ceramic pipe is orientated on a NE-SW axis and had been placed at the base of trench cut [107]. The pipe also directly overlay the natural substrate (103) and was sealed by deposit (108)(Figure. 6). It is of note that the pipework rested directly upon the natural substrate (103) and may indicate that the service trench was excavated to the base of linear F.106. As mentioned previously, deposit (108) was the only fill of service cut [107] and was a poorly sorted, dark,

blackish-brown, silty-clay containing frequent sub-angular stony inclusions, frequent brick fragments. This deposit was sealed by topsoil (101). Deposit (108) should therefore be interpreted as a deliberate backfilling event, deposited in cut [107] to seal the ceramic service pipe.

3. Specialist Reports

3.1 **Pottery Report- by Chris Scott** (with contributions from Jenny Vaughan)

3.1.1 A single fragment of poorly preserved pottery was recovered from Context (105), a dark orangey-brown sandy-silt deposit representative of the natural silting up of a defensive ditch F106. The fragment of pottery (Figure. 9) was recovered from the upper portion of this silting deposit. The fragment is part of a mid-late 17th century Redware candlestick with cream slip-trail decoration (Jennings, S, 1981). It is possible that the candlestick may be a local product from Berwick itself, with other examples of this local ware having been found across Northumberland. It is, however, also possible that this example may be an imported "Metropolitan" Redware of the same date (J. Vaughan pers. comm.).

3.2 **Animal bone analysis- by Milena Grzybowska**

3.2.1 Material

The material consisted of one 2 litre sample bag of animal bones derived from linear feature F.106 of early modern date. The entire assemblage comprised over one kilogram of hand collected faunal remains.

3.2.2 Methods

The analysis follows English Heritage MAP2 (1991) and *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice, Consultation draft* developed by English Heritage (Baker and Worley 2013). The bones were identified applying methods recommended by Baker and Worley (2013). Where a bone fragment could not be attributed to a species, a broader taxonomic category was used. Taphonomic traces were recorded. The state of preservation was scored using a four stage system (excellent, good, fair and poor). Age was established on the basis of epiphyseal fusion as well as wear of dentition (Levine 1982). Sex assessment was attempted based on the presence of morphological traits. The bones were measured following Von den Driesch (1976). A zone recording system was applied (Dobney and Rielly 1988); identification of butchery marks was carried out and the presence of animal bone groups (ABG) was noted. Fragment counts and Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) as well as the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) were estimated.

Tabulation of all the results is provided in Appendices 1.

3.2.3 Results

Out of a total assemblage of 74 fragments of animal bone and teeth, 53 specimens were identified (NISP:53).

3.2.4 Preservation and Fragmentation.

Nearly all osteological material was in an excellent state of preservation. The majority of the assemblage was of fairly uniform cream coloration. The exception being a brown in colour single fragment of bone attributed to category 'good'; this specimen, unique within the assemblage, displayed old breakages. The fragmentation of the material was minimal, with the majority of the bones measuring over 70mm.

3.2.5 Butchery and Taphonomy

Butchery marks and evidence of gnawing was present on a single specimen that represented a fragment of long bone.

3.2.6 Taxonomic distribution

The taxa identified included horse (Equus caballus) and a medium mammal. The former comprised articulating bones that constituted a portion of neck, ribcage and a proximal section of the left hind leg. Horse remains constituted the vast majority of the assemblage weight (99.5%). All skeletal elements present are tabulated in Appendix 1.

3.2.7 Ageing

On the basis of epiphyseal fusion it was possible to ascribe horse bone fragments to the subadult category. Dissimilar age was achieved from a single equid 3rd permanent incisor that was recovered. The degree of its occlusal wear indicated age 10-12 years.

3.2.8 Sexing and Pathological changes

No elements for sexing were available. None of the specimens manifested pathological changes.

3.2.9 Metric analysis

Minimal fragmentation of bones enabled the taking of measurements from a percentage of the assemblage.

3.2.10 Minimum Number of Individuals

The MNI estimated was 3 individuals (Table 1). This included two horses of different age and one medium mammal.

3.2.11 Conclusion

Due to excellent preservation of the assemblage it was possible to identify articulating elements of a subadult horse, a disarticulated adult equid tooth and a fragment of long bone from a medium-sized mammal (Figure. 10). The butchery marks identified on the latter bone fragment suggested consumption waste characteristic of that particular specimen. Dissimilar coloration of this bone and the evidence of gnawing also suggest a differential post-depositional history to the rest of the assemblage. Overall, the

assemblage is representative of the disposal and dumping of waste, most notably a subadult horse carcass.

4. Discussion

4.1 Two features of archaeological significance were revealed within the excavated evaluation trench. The NE-SW orientated early-modern ditch (F.106) and the similarly orientated 19th century service trench (F.108). The physical relationship between ditch F.106 and the later 19th century service trench F.108, coupled with the presence of the service pipe located immediately above cut [104], may suggest that when the 19th century services were installed linear F.106 may have been visible at ground level.

4.2 Reference to John Wood's 1822 map of Berwick (Figure. 11) shows a NE-SW orientated linear feature, annotated as The Stank, which respects the line of the Elizabethan defences and turns sharply south-east around the Brass Bastion. It seems likely that The Stank represents an earlier ditch or moat associated with the Elizabethan defences and almost certainly identifiable in the evaluation trench as F.106 . This linear continues to be visible on both the 1852 and 1890's OS maps and was evidently a visible, low lying feature during the 19th century (Figures. 12 & 13). Additionally, the late 19th century service trench (F.108) respects the extents of the linear, annotated as The Stank, and suggests that F.108 had been excavated along the course of the dis-used earlier Elizabethan defensive ditch, F.106 (Figure. 14). The archaeological evidence however, suggests that the Elizabethan defensive ditch was originally much wider than may have been visible during the 19th century. This is identifiable due to of two factors. The first factor is that the cut [104] for the early modern ditch was located 1.25m north-west of the linear present on the 1852 OS map. The second factor is that the early modern ditch dis-use fill (105) was present on both sides of the 19th century service trench F.108.
It should be noted that Headland Archaeology conducted an evaluation north of the Brass Bastion and also identified the linear annotated as The Stank on the 1822 map (Dalland 2006, 8). The linear was interpreted as an Elizabethan *cunette* and was also revealed to contain a post-medieval service pipe that mirrored the course of The Stank. F.106 and F.108 should therefore be additionally interpreted as a continuation of the features identified by Headland Archaeology.

4.3 No other finds or features of archaeological significance were visible within the trench.

5. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

6. Statement of Indemnity

6.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

7. Acknowledgements

7.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular David Taylor of Lumsden and Carroll and Ben Ralston of Northumbrian Water Ltd.

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Appendix 1- Context Register

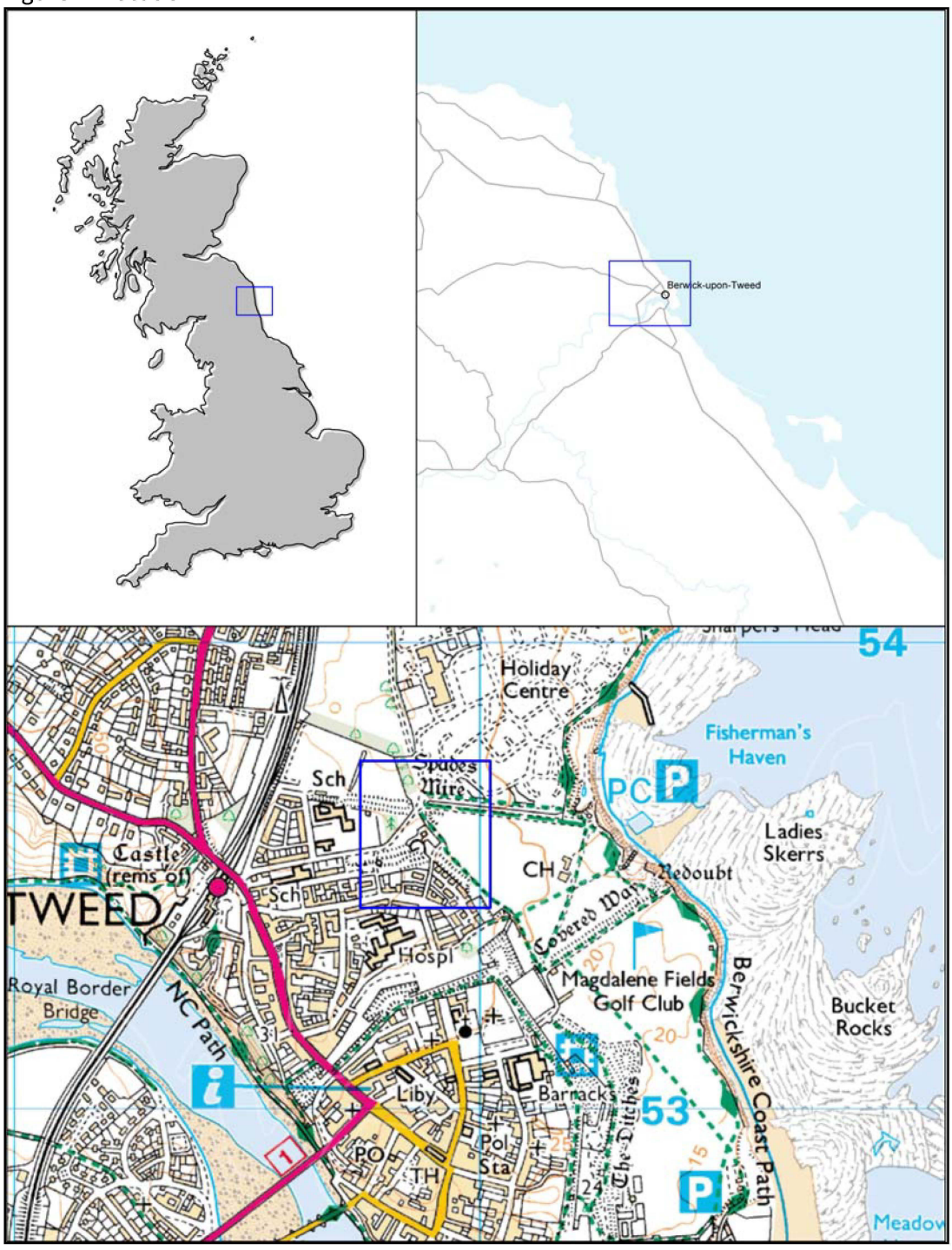
Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Description
1	101	Deposit	Topsoil
1	102	Deposit	Subsoil
1	103	Deposit	Natural
1	104	Cut	Cut of ditch
1	105	Fill	Fill of ditch [104]
1	106	Fill	Re-deposited natural fill of [104]
1	107	Cut	Cut for pipe
1	108	Fill	Fill of pipe cut [107]
1	109	Structure	Revetment/Wall
1	110	Deposit	Domestic waste deposit/Dis-use

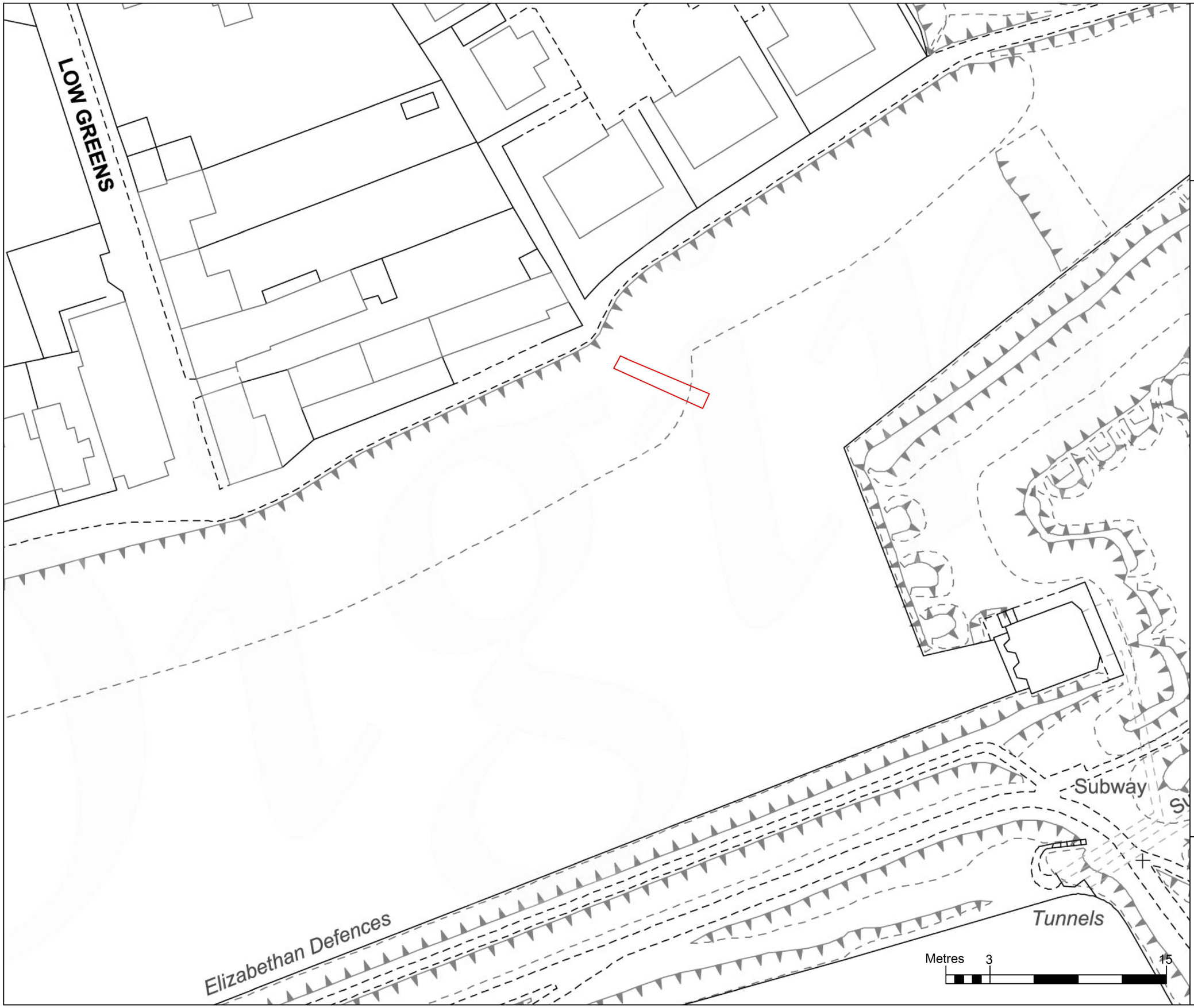
Appendix 2- Photograph Register

Shot Number	Direction of View	Scale (m)	Context Numbers	Description
1	S/SE	1x1, 1x2	(101), (102), (103)	Trench shot
2	S/SE	1x1, 1x2	(101), (102), (103)	Trench shot
3	E	1x1	(101), (102), (103)	Shot of representative section
4	E	1x1	(101), (102), (103)	Shot of representative section
5	N	1x1 , 1x2	[104], (105)	Trench shot
6	N	1x1 , 1x2	[104], (105)	Trench shot
7	E	1x1 , 1x2	[104], (107)	West facing section of ditch F105
8	E	1x1 , 1x2	[104], (107)	West facing section of ditch F105
9	NE	1x1 , 1x2	[104], (107)	Oblique shot of secondary ditch F105
10	NE	1x1 , 1x2	[104], (107)	Oblique shot of secondary ditch F105
11	NW	-	[104], [107]	Shot of pipe bedding above cut [104]
12	NW	1x1	-	Shot of modern man-hole modification

Appendix 3- Figures

Figure 1- Location





Title: Fig.2 - Location of Evaluation Trench
Scale:1:250 @ A3
Drawn: RL

Key:

N

Figure.3 – NW facing shot of trench displaying service trench F.108 in the foreground and ditch F. 106 in the background (Scale- 1 x 1m, 1 x 2m)

Figure. 4- SW facing section through ditch F.106, service trench F.108 with revetting structure present on the left-hand side of the shot (Scale- 1 x 2m)

Figure. 5- Oblique shot of SW facing section (Scale 1 x 1m, 1 x 2m)

Figure 6- SW facing section through 19th century service trench F.108 (Scale- 1 x 1m, 1 x 2m)

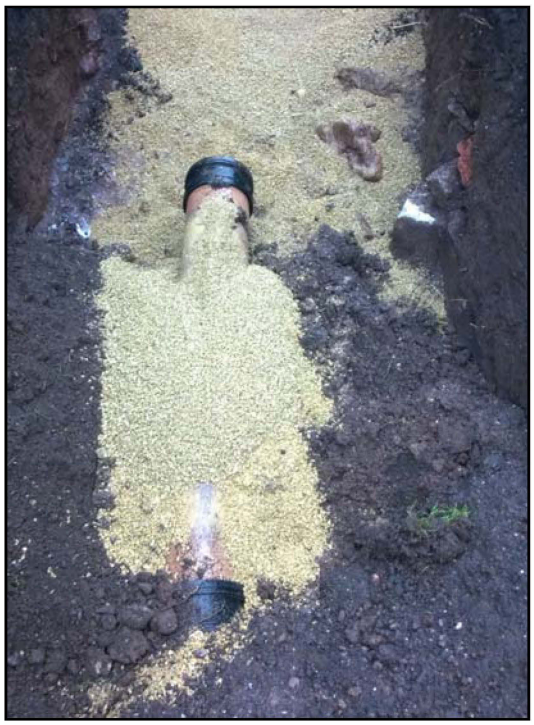
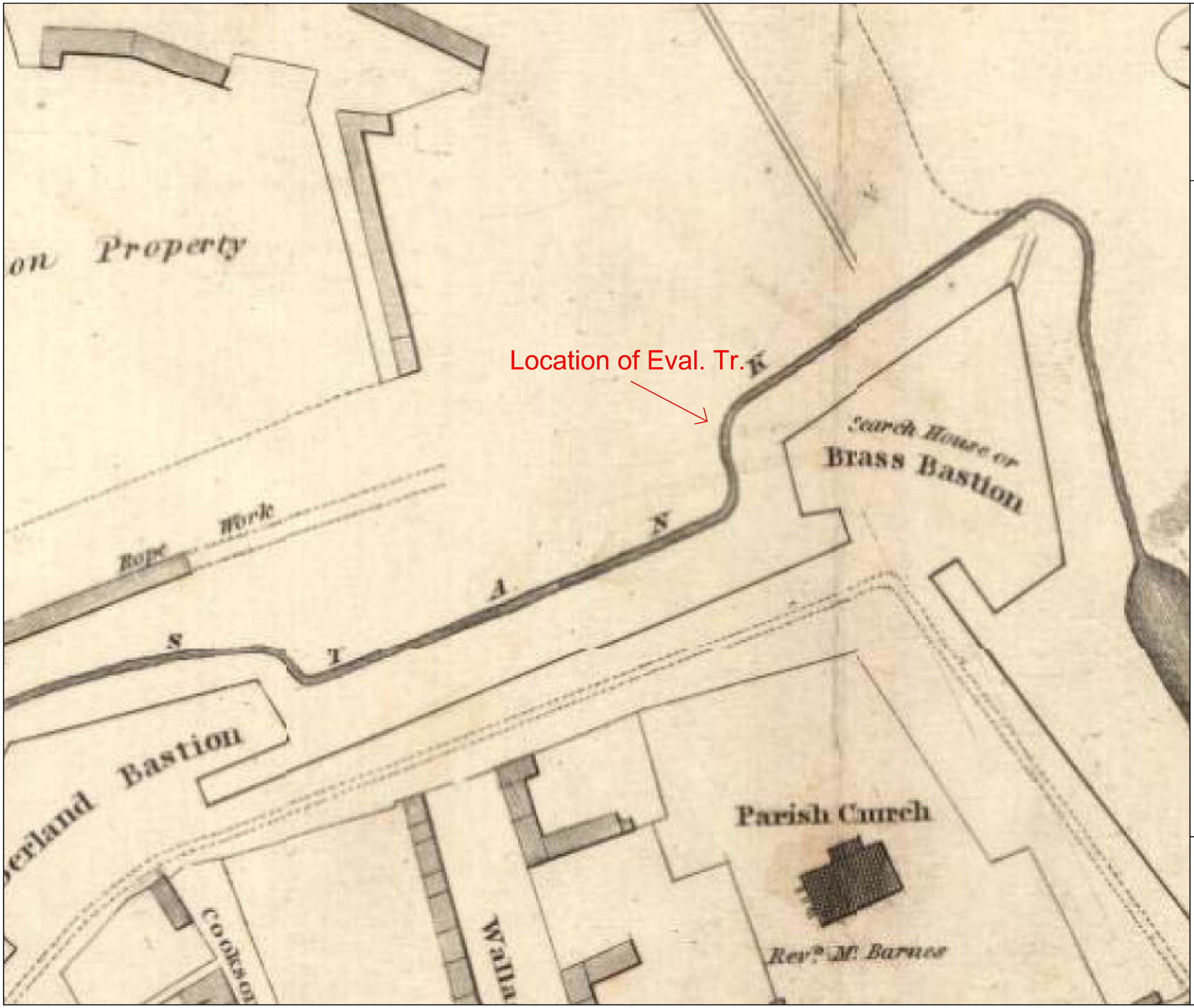


Figure. 7- Preservation of early modern ditch cut [104] using bedding gravel prior to installation of modern service piping

Figure. 8- Pipe access excavated through subsoil (002) below modern manhole at the northern extent of the trench (Scale- 1 x 1m)

Figure. 9- Fragment of mid-late 17th century candlestick (Scale- 0.10m).

Figure.10- Assemblage of juvenile horse bone recovered from deposit (105)
(Scale- 0.10m)



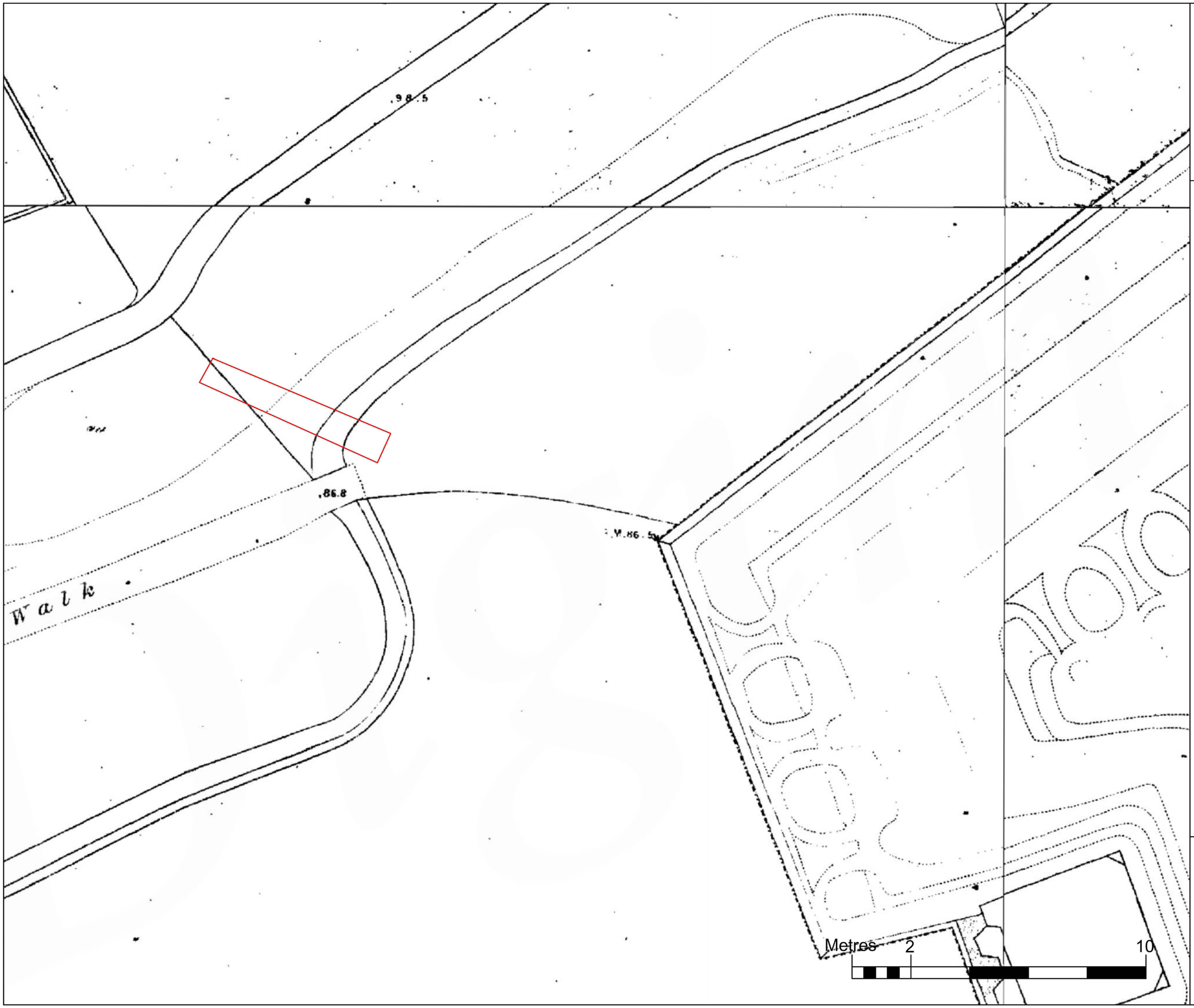
Title: Figure. 11- Location of trench with Wood's 1822 map overlay
Scale: Unscaled
Drawn: RL

Key:

N

Title: Fig.12- Trench Location with 1850's OS map overlay
Scale:1:80 @ A3
Drawn: RL

Key:

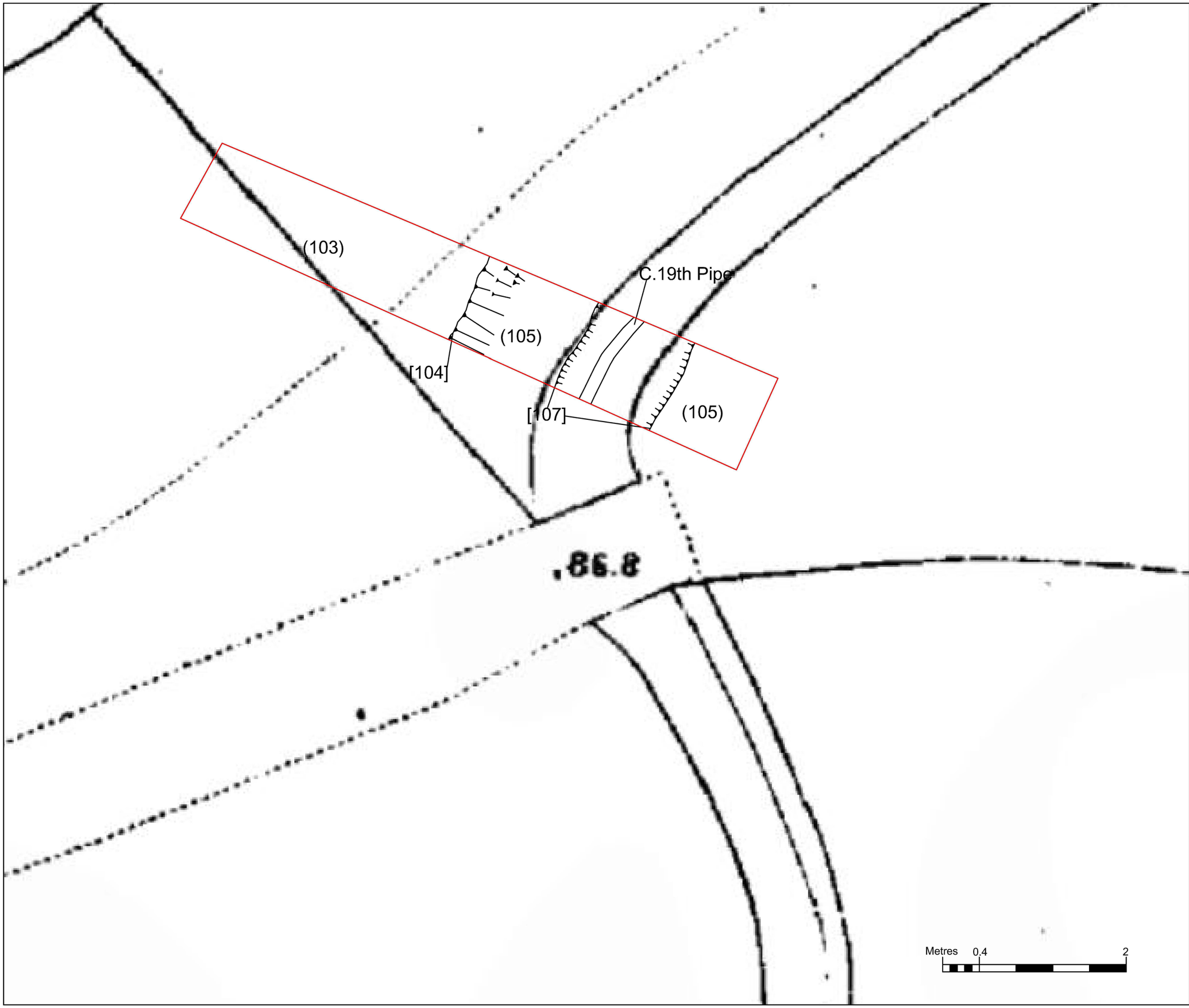


N

Title: Fig. 13 - Trench location with 1890's OS map overlay
Scale:1:200 @ A3
Drawn: RL

Key:

N

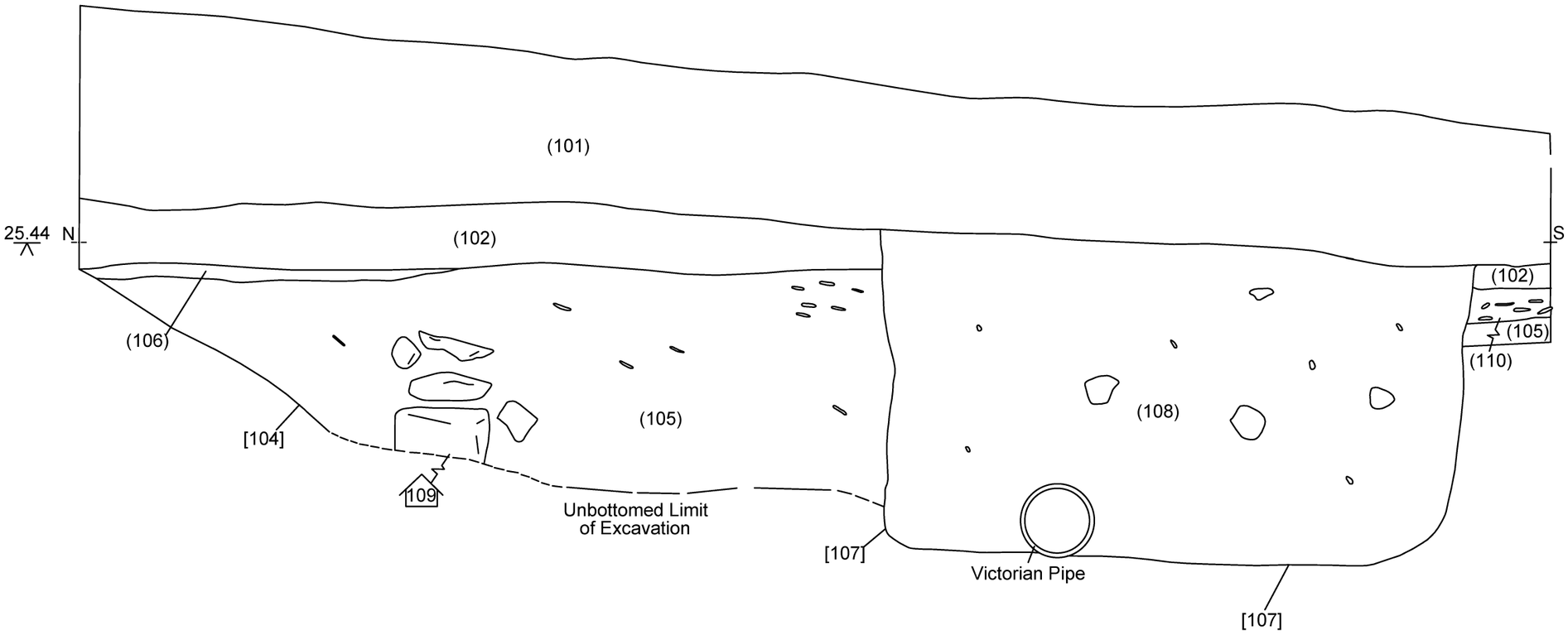


Title: Fig.14- Archaeological features in trench with 1852 OS map overlay
Scale: 1:40 @ A3
Drawn: RL

Key:

N

Title: Fig. 15- SW facing section through F.106 and F.108
Scale:1:20 @ A3
Drawn: JT



Key:

N

Metres 0.2 1