

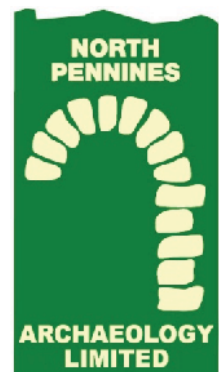
# LAND AT SPITTAL POINT, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION REPORT  
CP. No: 1294/10  
05/10/2010**

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## *Quality Assurance*

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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## CONTENTS

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<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1.1 Circumstances of the Project .....	8
<b>2 METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.1 Project Design.....	9
2.2 The Field Evaluation .....	9
2.3 The Archive .....	10
<b>3 BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>11</b>
3.1 Location and Geological Context .....	11
3.2 Historical Context.....	11
3.3 Previous Work.....	13
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS</b> .....	<b>15</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	15
4.2 Results .....	15
4.3 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling.....	31
<b>5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>32</b>
5.1 Conclusions .....	32
5.2 Recommendations .....	32
<b>6 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>33</b>
6.1 Secondary Sources.....	33
<b>APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: FIGURES</b> .....	<b>35</b>

## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES (APPENDIX 2)

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE 3: SECTIONS OF TRENCHES 1 - 5

FIGURE 4: SECTIONS OF TRENCHES 6 – 9 AND 11

FIGURE 5: PLAN OF TRENCHES 1, 3 – 5, 7 AND 11

### PLATES

PLATE 1: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 1 SHOWING 3M DEEP SANDS AND GRAVELS .... 16

PLATE 2: NORTHEAST ELEVATION OF WALL (113) ..... 17

PLATE 3: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF TRENCH 1..... 18

PLATE 4: SONDAGE WITHIN TRENCH 2 SHOWING MIXED SANDS AND GRAVELS ..... 18

PLATE 5: VIEW NORTHEAST OF FEATURE (121)..... 19

PLATE 6: VIEW NORTHEAST OF WALL (123)..... 19

PLATE 7: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF FLOOR (104) ..... 21

PLATE 8: VIEW SOUTHWEST OF TRENCH 5..... 22

PLATE 9: VIEW SOUTH-SOUTHWEST OF STRUCTURE (107) ..... 22

PLATE 10: DETAIL OF FOUNDATION CUT [108]..... 23

PLATE 11: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 6 SHOWING MIXED SANDS AND GRAVELS..... 23

PLATE 12: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF WALL (103)..... 24

PLATE 13: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF TRENCH 7..... 25

PLATE 14: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION OF SONDAGE WITHIN TRENCH 7..... 25

PLATE 15: VIEW SOUTH OF FEATURE (127)..... 26

PLATE 16: VIEW NORTHEAST OF TRENCH 8..... 26

PLATE 17: VIEW SOUTHWEST OF TRENCH 9 SHOWING BANDS OF SANDS AND GRAVELS ..... 27

PLATE 18: VIEW NORTHEAST OF TRENCH 10 ..... 28

PLATE 19: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF WALLS (134) AND (135)..... 28

PLATE 20: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION OF SONDAGE WITHIN TRENCH 11 ..... 29

PLATE 21: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF INDUSTRIAL REMAINS WITHIN TRENCH 11..... 30

PLATE 22: VIEW NORTHWEST OF REDBRICK FLOOR (128) ..... 30

PLATE 23: VIEW EAST OF REDBRICK FLUE (129) ..... 31

## SUMMARY

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were invited by Box 22 Limited, on behalf of their clients, Royal Carleton Estates, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Spittal Point, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland (NGR NU 005 518). This work follows a planning application for the construction of 136 dwellings and commercial premises on the site, with associated access, parking and landscaping (Planning Application No. 09/B/0317).

The archaeological evaluation followed a previous desk-based assessment, commissioned by the client, which identified the possible survival of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval remains within the proposed development area (Scott 2010). Specifically, the report identified the potential survival of archaeological remains associated with prehistoric settlement, later fishing activity and processing from the medieval to post-medieval periods, medieval settlement and a medieval leper hospital. During the later post-medieval period, the proposed development site was primarily used for large-scale industrial activity, which included salt works, chemical works, and gas works, of which two extant buildings survive, consisting of a red-brick chimney and the gasworks villa. A limited geotechnical evaluation of the site was also undertaken in 2002, which indicated that, on average, the site contains up to 3m of made ground above natural sand. However, the report did not identify whether the 'made ground' comprised potential archaeological remains. As a result of these previous investigations, the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT) requested that an archaeological field evaluation be undertaken, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved by NCCCT.

Part of the 2.98ha application area has been subject to recent remediation works and is considered to be archaeologically sterile. As a result, the NCCCT agreed that the trial-trench evaluation was only required over 1.29ha of the site, excluding the area of remediation works, and an area not subject to redevelopment proposals under the present application. The archaeological evaluation comprised a 5% sample of this 1.29ha area.

The archaeological field evaluation was undertaken over six days between the 20<sup>th</sup> September and the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2010, which involved the excavation of 11 trenches, totalling 650m<sup>2</sup> of excavation. Each of the 11 trenches was excavated to a depth of 2.4m or greater, revealing several episodes of sand deposition below c.0.4m of industrial waste and c.0.15m of topsoil. Trenches 1, 4 – 8, 10 and 11 all retained structural remains associated with the industrial activities that took place on the proposed development site. These included the remains of walls of brick and stone, floors of brick, stone and concrete and the remains of a brick built chimney, similar in style and dimension to the surviving chimney on the site. Trench 3 retained several structural remains, probably

associated with one of the fishermen's cottages or smokehouses which once lined Sandstell Road, whilst Trench 2 and Trench 9 were devoid of any archaeological remains.

It is probable that all of the archaeological remains (possibly excluding those observed within Trench 3) discovered during the evaluation date to the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later, which can be identified on historic mapping and aerial photographs from 1852 onwards.

During the evaluation, no evidence of archaeological activity related to the prehistoric or medieval periods was noted. However, given the location of the proposed development site at the head of the Tweed estuary, and the fluidity of the coastal environment within which the site is situated, the possible survival of earlier archaeological remains at a depth greater than 2.5m, specifically of prehistoric origin, remains high. This potential survival of earlier archaeological remains should be taken into account during the course of the planning process.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Chris White of Box 22 Ltd, on behalf of Royal Carleton Estates, for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Nick Best, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team, for his assistance during this project.

NPA Ltd would also like to thank Keith Armstrong of R.L. Smith and Sons Ltd for his hard work during the project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by David Jackson, Tony Liddell, Natalie Ward and Sue Thompson. The report was written by David Jackson, who also produced the drawings. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2010, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Box 22 on behalf of their clients, Royal Carleton Estates, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Spittal Point, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland (NGR NU 005 518; Figure 1), following a planning application for the construction of 136 dwellings and commercial premises on the site, with associated access, parking and landscaping (Planning Application No. 09/B/0317). A previous desk-based assessment commissioned by the client, identified the possible survival of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval remains within the proposed development area (Scott 2010). As a result, the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT) requested that the proposed development site be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) and its successor, PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (Policy HE 6).
- 1.1.2 All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008), and were consistent with the specification provided by the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (Best 2010) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the evaluation work undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.



## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Railton 2010) in response to a request by Box 22 Limited, on behalf of Royal Carleton Estates, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT), North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 11 trenches covering 650m<sup>2</sup> of the proposed 2.98ha extraction area. Part of the 2.98ha application area has been subject to recent remediation works and is considered to be archaeologically sterile. As a result, the NCCCT agreed that the trial-trench evaluation was only required over 1.29ha of the site, excluding the area of remediation works, and an area not subject to redevelopment proposals under the present application. The archaeological evaluation comprised a 5% sample of this 1.29ha area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.
- to recover lithic material, faunal remains and ecofacts in order to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric activity within the area.

2.2.3 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by

hand where safe to do so, and investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

- 2.2.4 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1991).

## 2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within the Great North Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne, with copies of the report sent to the Northumberland Historic Environment Record, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **NPA10, SPB-A, CP 1294/10**.

- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Northumberland County Council Conservation Team, supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The proposed development site lies on the northeast tip of Spittal Point, and is bounded by Sandstell Road to the northwest, garage buildings and North Greenwich Road to the southwest, St Helen's Terrace to the southeast, and the North Sea to the east and northeast (Figure 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference NU 005 518. At present the main inland section of the site has been cleared and levelled and consists of grass scrubland with some traces of demolished buildings surviving as brick, concrete and tarmac hard standing. Two extant buildings still occupy the site, consisting of a red-brick chimney and the gasworks villa. The main body of the site is enclosed by boundary walls some of which will be retained within the development. The section of the site nearest the coast at present consists of an open grass and shrub amenity area and a public car park (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology of the Northumberland Coastal Plain is comprised of sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age. Within the Berwick area, these rocks belong to the Lower, Middle, and Upper Limestone groups, with very small areas of the underlying Scremerston Coal Group to the southwest (Countryside Commission 1998). The overlying drift deposits of the proposed development area are comprised of superficial deposits of the raised beach type consisting of sands and gravels (Scott 2010).

### 3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from the desk-based assessment undertaken by TWM Archaeology (Scott 2010), and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* there is no known evidence for prehistoric activity within the proposed development area. However, within the wider area, a circular enclosure of probable prehistoric date has been identified as a cropmark feature 690m south of the site. Similar cropmark features have been identified in the lower Tweed Valley area through aerial photography, at Halidon Hill, Needle's Eye and West Edge Farm, and are representative of settlements from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Graves dating to the Bronze Age have also been discovered in the centre of Berwick near the west end of the Royal Tweed Bridge and at Cocklaw Hills.
- 3.2.3 *Roman:* there is no known evidence of activity from the Romano-British within the proposed development area. In 1855, a chance find of the lower

stone of a Roman quern was discovered within the town of Berwick, although the find may not have been *in-situ*. It has also been suggested that some form of Roman military structure, such as a fort or naval base, may have been present on the south bank of the River Tweed based upon the projected line of the Devil's Causeway Roman road and the former location of an early low water ford linking Tweedmouth and Berwick. However, evidence for any such activity is yet to be discovered.

- 3.2.4 *Medieval*: there is no recorded evidence of early-medieval activity within the proposed development area. The name Berwick or 'Bereuic' is Anglo-Saxon in origin, which literally means barley farm and is believed to refer to the settlements earliest origins as an outlying estate farm or grange. To the south of the river, Tweedmouth and Spittal were situated within the estate of Islandshire which was granted to the church and monastic community of Lindisfarne in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. In the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the focus of the church was moved to Chester-le-Street and was later permanently established in Durham.
- 3.2.5 The first specific documentary reference to Berwick is in 1095 in a charter to Edgar, King of Scots. The Norse *Orkneyinga Saga* mentions a raid on 'Beruvik' in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In 1097, King Edgar of Scotland granted the monastic community of Lindisfarne a fishing charter at Hallowstell in what was later known as Spittal. This was supplemented in the 1120's with a second fishing charter which was granted to Lindisfarne for Sandstell, also in what later became Spittal.
- 3.2.6 The name Spittal is thought to derive from the Latin word *hospitium*, and is believed to refer to the leper hospital of St. Bartholomew which was founded in the area in 1234. In 1238, an ordinance was passed that lepers were not allowed to enter the town gates of Berwick, and that alms would be collected for them 'in a proper place outside the burgh'. From the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, the approach roads into Berwick were gated, possibly in part to prevent lepers from entering the town. In 1369, a pele tower was constructed in order to protect the hospital from Scottish Raiders. The hospital survived until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1535. The tower was known to still be standing in 1612 and was last mentioned in 1753 when it was said to be completely demolished. Although the site of the leper hospital is not known, it has been suggested that it may have been situated near the now demolished Spittal Hall, which is first depicted on the 1852 Board of Health map approximately 200m west of the proposed development site. However, the possibility that the site of the hospital was located within the proposed development area cannot be discounted.

- 3.2.7 *Post-medieval and Modern:* Spittal and Tweedmouth still lay within Islandshire until 1657 when the royalties of these areas were purchased for £500 by the corporation of Berwick. Spittal was primarily a fishing area which initially served the local market and expanding in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with catches being exported to London and the continent. This industry was typified in Spittal by small fisherman's cottages known as 'sheils' and smokehouses along Sandstell Road, immediately west of the proposed development site.
- 3.2.8 Although several large buildings are shown to occupy Spittal Point on Johnson and Slater's survey of 1831, major industrial development within the proposed development area did not occur until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Board of Health map of 1852 shows both a Salt Works and Gas Works on the site at this time. The Salt Works appears to have been replaced by a Bone Mill by 1855. By 1898, further developments within the site boundary include two Chemical Works, including the North of England Chemical Works and two Manure Works, one of which replaces the Bone Mill. The Gas Works is still present to the south of the site at this time.
- 3.2.9 Spittal Point changed little during the modern period with the chemical industry still dominating the area. Further developments within the area included additional buildings associated with the Gas Works and the construction of several Second World War coastal defences, including pillboxes and sandbagged infantry post, two of which were located within the site boundary. Two additional Second World War defences are shown within the site boundary on aerial photographs of 1954. The form and large size of these structures are suggestive of coastal gun emplacements.
- 3.2.10 The industrial buildings within the proposed development area survived until relatively recently. Only a red-brick chimney, the gasworks villa and boundary walls survive as extant features today.

### **3.3 PREVIOUS WORK**

- 3.3.1 In January 2002, Scott Doherty Associates conducted a ground investigation of the proposed development site, which consisted of the excavation of 26 trial-pits, the drilling of 11 boreholes and the boring of 32 probe holes. These investigations suggested that the site stratigraphy was comprised of a thin topsoil overlying material described as 'made ground'. The 'made ground' was described as having an approximate average depth of less than 3m before underlying natural sand and gravel horizons were encountered (Scott 2010). These ground investigations revealed significant levels of hazardous ground contamination within the area of the site formerly occupied by the gasworks. Remediation works were carried out in 2006 to remove these

contaminants, which stripped this part of the site to depths from 2.5m to 5m below ground level. As a result, this area was excluded from any archaeological mitigation strategy.

- 3.3.2 During 2008, Tyne and Wear Archaeology carried out an archaeological scoping survey of the proposed development site. The survey established that the potential for medieval archaeological remains, associated with a former leper hospital in Spittal, was high. The survey also identified the potential for post-medieval remains based upon an 18<sup>th</sup> century fishing shiel located within the proposed development site. Several other Historic Environment Record (HER) features were also identified within the site boundary, including the former 19<sup>th</sup> century Chemical Works and a 20<sup>th</sup> century Pillbox and Infantry Post. The survey recorded the site as falling within the Spittal Conservation Area (Hurst 2008).
- 3.3.3 In February 2010, Tyne and Wear Archaeology conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development site at the request of Box 22 Ltd. The desk-based assessment highlighted the potential survival of prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and, to a lesser extent, Roman remains. Specifically, the report identified the potential survival of archaeological remains associated with prehistoric settlement, later fishing activity and processing from the medieval to post-medieval periods, medieval settlement and a medieval leper hospital. The desk-based assessment also identified the potential survival of sub-surface features associated with the later post-medieval and Victorian industrial activity on the site, including remains associated with salt works, chemical works, and manure works (Scott 2010).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken over six days, and comprised the excavation of 11 trenches, totaling 650m<sup>2</sup> within the 1.29ha of the site included within the archaeological mitigation strategy. The proposed development site was separated into three areas (after Scott 2010). Trenches 1 – 8 were located within Area A. Trenches 9 – 11 were located within Area B. No evaluation trenches were situated within Area C.
- 4.1.2 Trench 1, and Trenches 4 – 11 were located within the boundary of the industrial complex, whilst Trenches 2 and 3 were located immediately northwest of the industrial complex, parallel with Sandstell Road. Trenches 1 – 10 measured 30m x 2m. Trench 11 measured 25m x 2m (Figure 2).
- 4.1.3 The evaluation trenches were excavated to the level of the natural substrate with a JCB 3CX, using a 1.5m wide ditching bucket.
- 4.1.4 The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand where possible, and investigated and recorded fully. A sondage was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.4m-3m within all 11 trenches in order to investigate the possibility of buried soil horizons. The results of the evaluation are outlined below.

### 4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located toward the eastern boundary of Area A and was aligned northwest to southeast (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (**101**), which measured over 1.85m in depth (Plate 1). Within the northwest end of the trench a wall was revealed directly above the natural substrate (**101**). The wall (**113**) measured over 2.3m in height, c.0.4m wide and over 4.6m in long, and was comprised of yellow bricks bonded with mortar. The wall was aligned northwest to southeast and continued in a northwest direction for 2.5m at a depth of over 2.3m, before it stepped out to the east and reduced in depth by c.0.3m. It is also possible that a foundation cut [**118**] for the wall (**113**) was present immediately southeast of the structure (Figure 3, Plate 2). However, due to the precarious ground conditions and the depth of the trench, this could not be investigated thoroughly. The wall (**113**) appeared to be encased within mixed sands and gravels (**116**). However, it is unclear whether these sands and gravels represented naturally occurring wind-blown deposits or backfill material.

- 4.2.2 Trench 1 continued to expose sands and gravels **(116)** for a further 5m southeast of the wall **(113)**. At this point, further industrial remains were revealed at a depth of c.0.45m BGL (Below Ground Level). These remains were severely truncated but were comprised of several returning redbrick walls **(114)**, which measured c.0.3m in wide and c.1m in high (Plate 3). In several areas, the redbrick walls **(114)** were abutted by fragments of concrete flooring or concrete pads **(115)**, which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m and extended throughout most of Trench 1 (Figure 5).
- 4.2.3 The industrial remains and natural sands and gravels within Trench 1 were sealed by c.0.3m of dark brown silty sand mixed with industrial waste **(102)** and 0.12m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil **(100)**.



*Plate 1: Southwest facing section of Trench 1 showing 3m deep sands and gravels*

- 4.2.4 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located toward the northern corner of Area A, outside the boundary of the industrial complex and was aligned northeast to southwest (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels **(101)**, which measured over 1.8m in depth. The natural sands and gravels **(101)** were sealed by c.0.4m of mixed industrial waste **(102)**, which was further sealed by c.0.2m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil **(100)** (Figure 3, Plate 4).





*Plate 2: Northeast elevation of wall (113)*

- 4.2.5 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located approximately 4m southwest of Trench 2, outside the boundary of the industrial complex and was aligned northeast to southwest (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.6m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (101), which measured over 1.8m in depth (Figure 3). At approximately 7m northeast along the trench, a northeast to southwest aligned rectangular feature was revealed at a depth of c.0.8m BGL. The rectangular feature (121) measured 3m in length and 1.6m in width, and was comprised of a single course of roughly dressed yellow limestone blocks (Plate 5). The rectangular feature (121) had been filled by a mid-brown/black compact deposit of silty sand mixed with industrial waste (122), which included slag and several sherds of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Figure 13).
- 4.2.6 At approximately 7m northeast of the rectangular structure (121), a northwest to southeast aligned wall was revealed at a depth of c.0.8m BGL. The wall (123) measured over 2.4m in length, c.0.6m in width and c.0.3m in height, and was comprised a single course of roughly laid yellow/grey limestone blocks above the natural substrate (101) (Figure 5, Plate 6). No mortar bonding was observed. Both the rectangular feature (121) and the wall (123) were sealed by c.0.2m of wind-blown sands (116). The sands (116) were further sealed by c.0.4m of mixed industrial waste (102), and c.0.2m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil (100).



*Plate 3: View southeast of Trench 1*



*Plate 4: Sondage within Trench 2 showing mixed sands and gravels*



*Plate 5: View northeast of feature (121)*



*Plate 6: View northeast of wall (123)*

- 4.2.7 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located toward the eastern boundary of Area A, approximately 11m northeast of Trench 1 and was aligned northwest to southeast (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (101), which measured over 1.65m in depth. The sands and gravels (101) were sealed by c.0.6m of mixed industrial waste (102) and c.0.15m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil (100) (Figure 3). Within the northwestern most c.6m of Trench 4, a stone surface was revealed at a depth of c.0.25m BGL. The surface (104) was comprised of roughly dressed red sandstone blocks, which had been severely truncated by several later services (Figure 5, Plate 7). Investigations below the sandstone surface (104) revealed several sherds of late 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The sandstone surface was sealed by c.0.1m of mixed industrial waste (102), and c.0.15m of topsoil (100).
- 4.2.8 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located toward the northern industrial complex boundary within Area A, approximately 8m west of Trench 4 and was aligned northeast to southwest (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (101), which measured over 1.65m in depth (Figure 3, Plate 8). At approximately 10.5m northeast along Trench 5, the remains of a square red brick structure was revealed at a depth of 0.75m BGL. The trench was extended to a width of 4m at this point in order to reveal the extent of the structure. The structure measured 2.96m by 2.71m and 1.7m in height, and was comprised of four red bricks walls (107) and a redbrick floor (110) bonded with lime mortar (Figure 5, Plate 9). A foundation cut for the brick structure could clearly be seen cutting the natural sands and gravels. The square cut [108] measured c.4m in length and c.3.2m in width, and had been filled by a dark brown, black silty sand (109) following the construction of the structure (Figure 3, Plate 10). Interestingly, the red brick structure (107) appeared very similar in both dimensions and form to the extant red brick chimney approximately 40m further southeast, strongly suggesting that the structure (107) represents the remains of a further industrial chimney. The natural sands and gravels (101) and the industrial remains within Trench 5 were sealed by c.0.6m of mixed industrial waste (102), and c.0.15m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil (100).



*Plate 7: View southeast of floor (104)*

4.2.9 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was located toward the eastern boundary of Area A, approximately 10m southeast of Trench 5 and was aligned northwest to southeast (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 3m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels **(101)**, which measured over 2.5m in depth (Plate 11). The sands and gravels **(101)** were sealed by c.0.35m of mixed industrial waste **(102)**, and c.0.15m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil **(100)** (Figure 4). Within the northwestern most end of Trench 6, a northeast to southwest aligned wall was revealed below the mixed industrial waste **(102)** at a depth of c.0.5m BGL. The wall **(103)** measured over 2.4m in length and 0.66m in width, and was comprised of roughly dressed yellow sandstone blocks (Plate 12).



*Plate 8: View southwest of Trench 5*



*Plate 9: View south-southwest of structure (107)*



*Plate 10: Detail of foundation cut [108]*



*Plate 11: Southwest facing section of Trench 6 showing mixed sands and gravels*



*Plate 12: View southeast of wall (103)*

- 4.2.10 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was located approximately 18m east of Trench 6, within the centre of Area A and was aligned northwest to southeast (Figure 2, Plate 13). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 3m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (101), which measured over 2.4m in depth (Figure 4, Plate 14). Within the southeastern most c.9m, Trench 7 revealed a redbrick surface (126) at a depth of c.0.4m BGL. At a distance of approximately 2.5m northwest of the brick floor (126), a square structure was revealed at a depth of 0.4m BGL (Figure 5). The structure (127) measured 4m in length, 2.3m in width and over 2m in height, and was comprised of yellow bricks bonded with lime mortar (Plate 15). It is probable that the square structure (127) represented the remains of a further chimney. However, this must remain speculative as the base of the feature was not observed. Both the natural sands and gravels (101) and the industrial remains were sealed by c.0.4m of mixed industrial waste (102), and c.0.2m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil (100) (Figure 4).
- 4.2.11 **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was located toward the southeastern boundary of Area A, approximately 10m southeast of Trench 7 and was aligned northeast to southwest (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (101), which measured over 1.9 in depth (Figure 4). Within the southwestern most c.11.5m of Trench 8, two concrete platforms were exposed directly above the natural substrate (101) at a depth of 0.3m BGL. The platforms (124) each measured approximately 3.2m long and were separated by a distance of c.4.5m (Plate 16). The platforms were sealed below c.0.3m of industrial waste (102) and topsoil (100).





*Plate 13: View southeast of Trench 7*



*Plate 14: Northeast facing section of sondage within Trench 7*



*Plate 15: View south of feature (127)*



*Plate 16: View northeast of Trench 8*

4.2.12 **Trench 9:** Trench 9 was located toward the northeastern boundary of Area B and was aligned north to south. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (**101**), which measured over 2m in depth. The sands and gravels (**101**) were sealed by c.0.3m of mixed industrial waste (**102**) and c.0.15m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil (**100**) (Figure 4, Plate 17).



*Plate 17: View southwest of Trench 9 showing bands of sands and gravels*

4.2.13 **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was located within the centre of Area B, approximately 10m west of Trench 9 and was aligned northeast to southwest (Figure 2, Plate 18). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (**101**), which measured over 1.8m in depth. The northeastern most 3m of Trench 10 revealed a heavily damaged redbrick floor (**136**) at a depth of c.0.2m BGL. At a distance of approximately 18.6m southwest of the floor (**136**), two parallel northwest to southeast aligned walls, separated by a distance of 0.7m, were revealed above the natural substrate (**101**) at a depth of c.0.5m BGL. Both walls (**134**) and (**135**) measured over 2m in length and 0.4m in width, and were comprised of roughly dressed red and yellow sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar (Plate 19). Both the natural sands and gravels (**101**) and the industrial remains were sealed by c.0.5m of mixed industrial waste (**102**), and c.0.1m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil (**100**).



*Plate 18: View northeast of Trench 10*



*Plate 19: View southeast of walls (134) and (135)*

4.2.14 **Trench 11:** Trench 11 was located toward the southwestern boundary of Area B, approximately 0.7m southwest of Trench 10 and was aligned northwest to southeast (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m revealing bands of natural sands and gravels (**101**), which measured over 1.65m in depth (Figure 4, Plate 20). Within the northwestern most 11m of Trench 11, a number of industrial remains were revealed (Plate 21), which were sealed by c.0.2m of topsoil (**100**). These remains were comprised of a northwest to southeast aligned wall (**131**), which measured over 11m in length and 0.5m in width, and was comprised of roughly dressed red and yellow sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar. Four concrete bases were also exposed which were abutting the western edge of the wall (**131**). The concrete bases (**130**) measured on average 1.2m x 0.8m and were relatively evenly spaced a distance of approximately 1m. A rectangular redbrick structure (**132**), which measured 1.8m in length and over 0.5m in width, was also noted abutting the eastern edge of the wall (**131**) (Figure 5).

4.2.15 Within the southeastern most 1.45m of Trench 11 a redbrick floor (**128**) was exposed, which had been sealed by c.0.15m of topsoil (**100**) (Plate 22). At approximately 10m northwest of the redbrick floor (**128**) a northeast to southwest aligned arched flue was revealed directly above the natural substrate (**101**), at a depth of 0.48m BGL (Figure 5). The flue (**129**) measured over 2m in length and 1m in width, and was comprised of red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The flue had been sealed by redeposited or wind-blown sand (**116**) (Figure 4, Plate 23).



*Plate 20: Southeast facing section of sondage within Trench 11*



*Plate 21: View southeast of industrial remains within Trench 11*



*Plate 22: View northwest of redbrick floor (128)*



*Plate 23: View east of redbrick flue (129)*

#### **4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

4.3.1 No archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains were noted during the evaluation. All finds were classified as modern and discarded.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation on land at Spittal Point, Berwick-upon-Tweed, 11 trenches were excavated, totaling 650m<sup>2</sup> of trenching. This provided a 5% sample of the 1.29ha of the site included within the archaeological mitigation strategy. Each of the 11 trenches was excavated to a depth of 2.4m or greater, revealing several episodes of sand and gravel deposition below c.0.4m of industrial waste and c.0.15m of topsoil.
- 5.1.2 Trenches 1, 4 – 8, 10 and 11 all retained structural remains associated with the industrial activities that took place on the proposed development site. These included the remains of walls of brick and stone, floors of brick, stone and concrete and the remains of a brick built chimney, similar in style and dimension to the surviving chimney on the site. Trench 3 retained several structural remains, probably associated with one of the fishermen's cottages or smokehouses which once lined Sandstell Road, whilst Trench 2 and Trench 9 were devoid of any archaeological remains.
- 5.1.3 It is probable that all of the archaeological remains (possibly excluding those observed within Trench 3) discovered during the evaluation date to the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later, which can be identified on historic mapping and aerial photographs from 1852 onwards.
- 5.1.4 During the evaluation, no evidence for archaeological activity related to the prehistoric or medieval periods was noted. However, it is possible that archaeological features survive at greater depths than those reached during the evaluation.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 Although only archaeological remains relating to the industrial activity which took place on the proposed development site was noted during the evaluation, given the location of the proposed development site at the head of the Tweed estuary and the fluidity of the coastal environment within which the site is situated, the possible survival of earlier archaeological remains at a depth greater than 2.5m, specifically of prehistoric origin, remains high. This potential survival of earlier archaeological remains should be taken into account during the course of the planning process.



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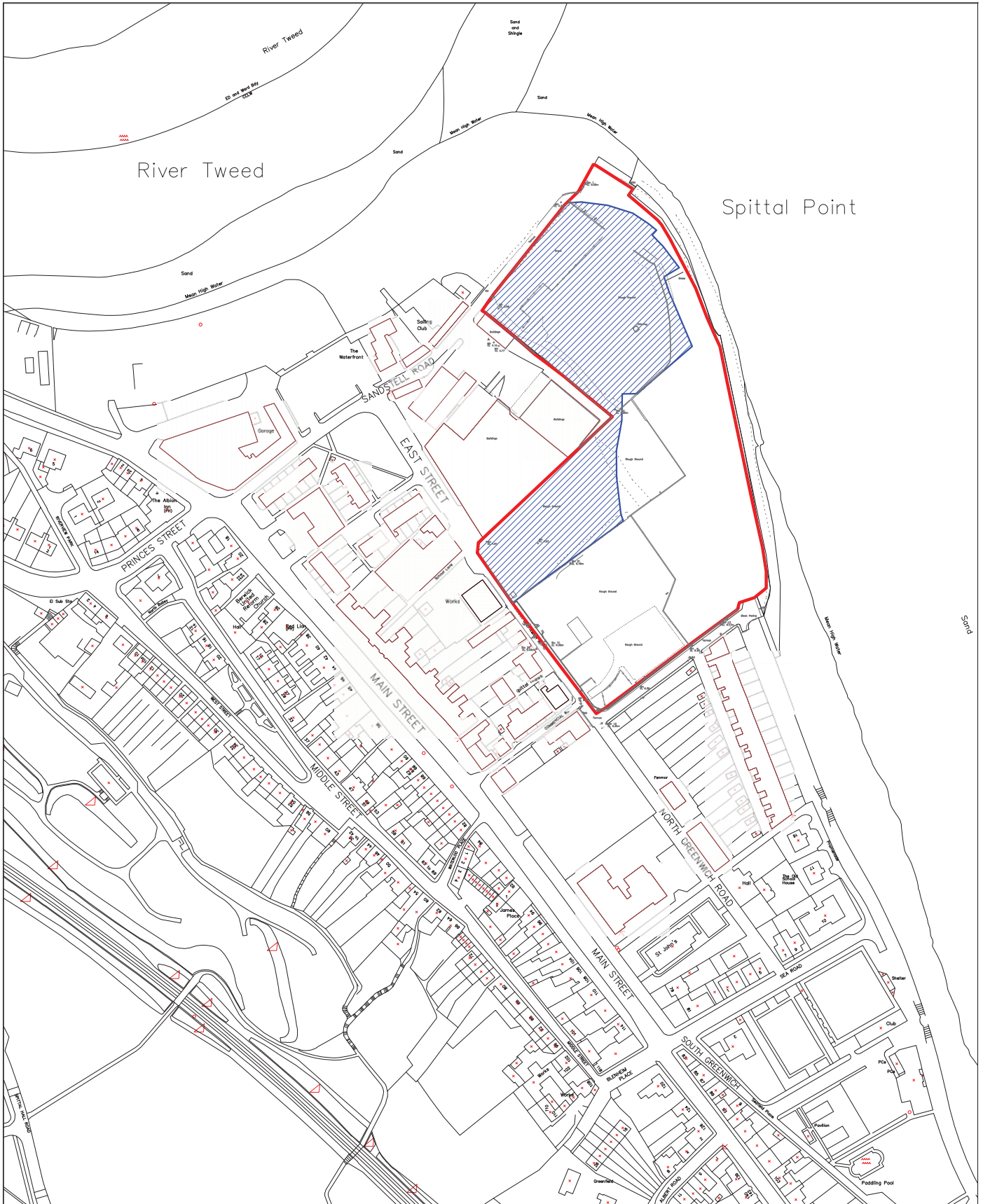
## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Natural Substrate
102	Deposit	Mixed Industrial Waste
103	Structure	NE-SW Wall
104	Deposit	Sandstone Surface
105	Fill	Fill of Service Cuts
106	Cut	Service Cuts
107	Structure	Square Redbrick Structure
108	Cut	Cut for (107)
109	Fill	Fill of [108]
110	Structure	Base of (107)
111	Deposit	Fill of (107)
*112	VOID	VOID*
113	Structure	Yellow brick Wall
114	Structure	Redbrick Walls
115	Deposit	Concrete Surfaces
116	Deposit	Wind Blown Sand
117	Fill	Fill of [118]
118	Cut	Cut for Wall (113)
119	Deposit	Mixed Sand and Gravel
120	Deposit	Gravel Dump
121	Structure	Rectangular Stone Structure
122	Fill	Fill of (121)
123	Structure	NW-SE Wall
124	Deposit	Concrete Platforms
*125	VOID	VOID*
126	Deposit	Redbrick Surface (Tr. 7)
127	Structure	Square Yellow Brick Structure
128	Deposit	Redbrick Surface (Tr. 11)
129	Structure	Redbrick Flue
130	Deposit	Concrete Pads
131	Structure	Sandstone Wall
132	Structure	Redbrick Wall
133	Structure	Redbrick Pad
134	Structure	NW-SE Sandstone Wall (SW)
135	Deposit	NW-SE Sandstone Wall (NE)
136	Deposit	Redbrick Surface (Tr. 10)

*Table 1: List of contexts issued during the archaeological field evaluation*

## APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



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2010

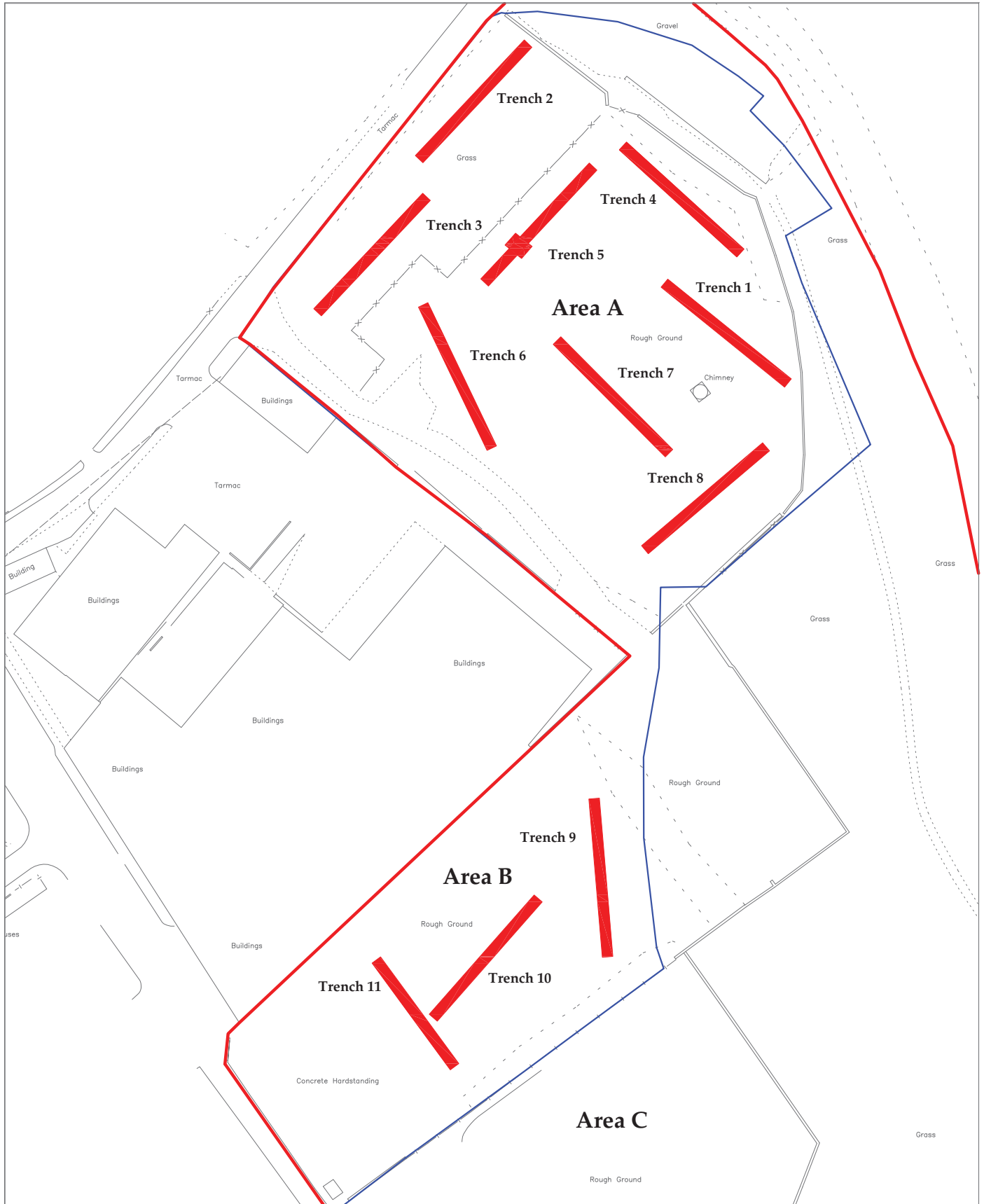
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**SCALE:** 1:1,000 at A4  
**REPORT No:** CP1294  
**CLIENT** Royal Carleton Estates  
**DRAWN BY:** MDR  
**DATE:** October 2010  
**FIGURE:** 1

**KEY:**

-  outline of proposed development area
-  evaluation area

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Figure 1 : Location of the proposed development area








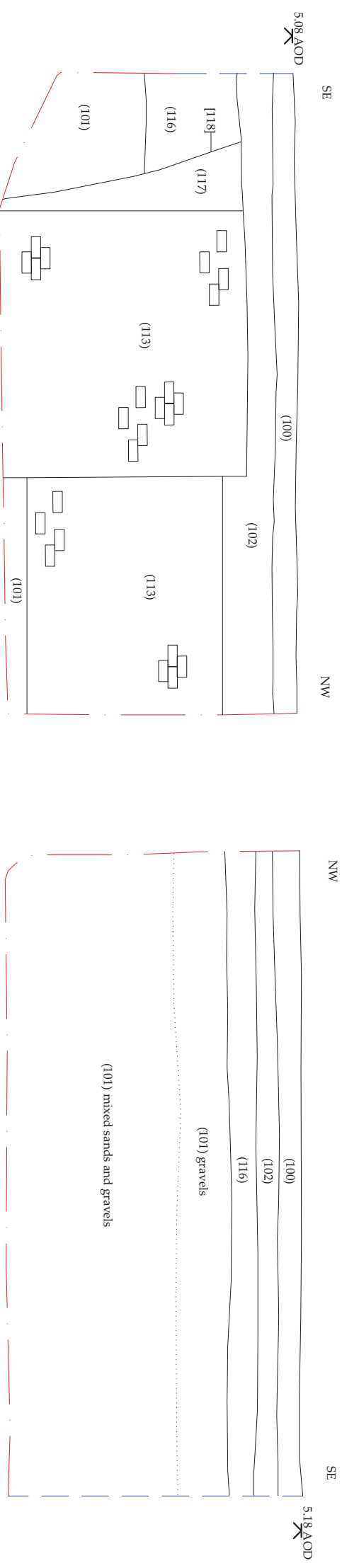
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> Land at Spittal Point</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> 1:1,000 at A4</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CP1294</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Royal Carleton Estates</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> DJ</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> October 2010</p> <p><b>FIGURE:</b> 2</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> outline of proposed development area</li> <li> outline of evaluation area</li> <li> evaluation trench</li> </ul>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 2: Trench location plan




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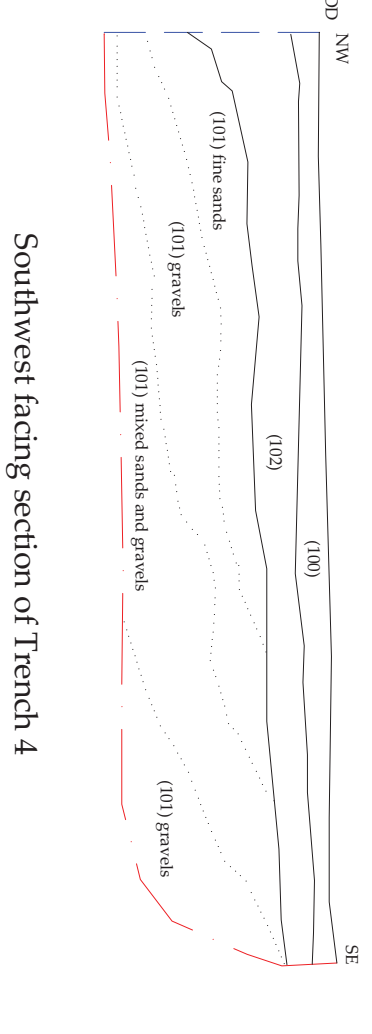
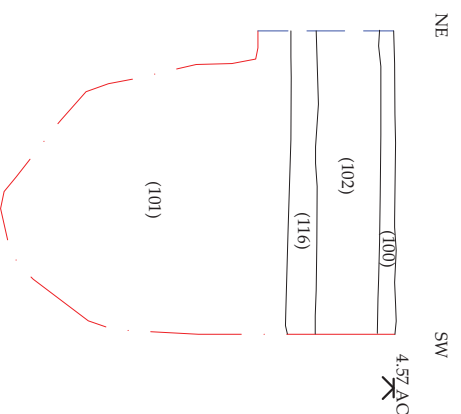
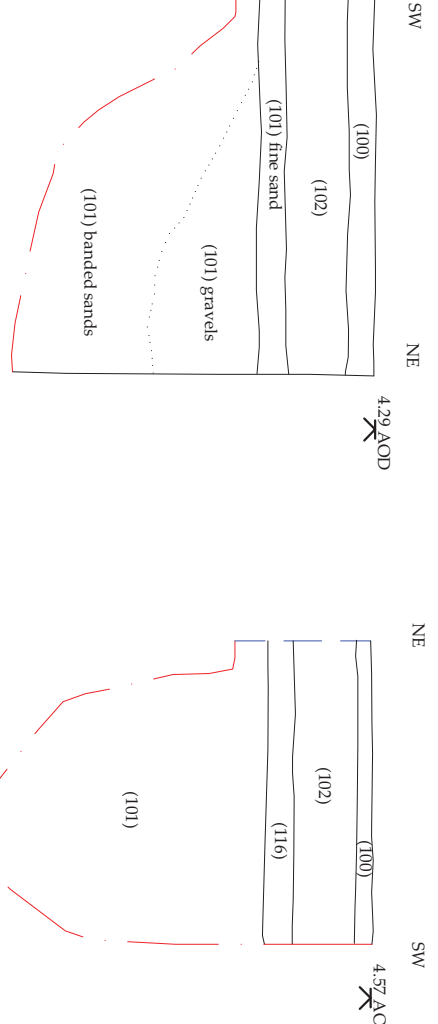
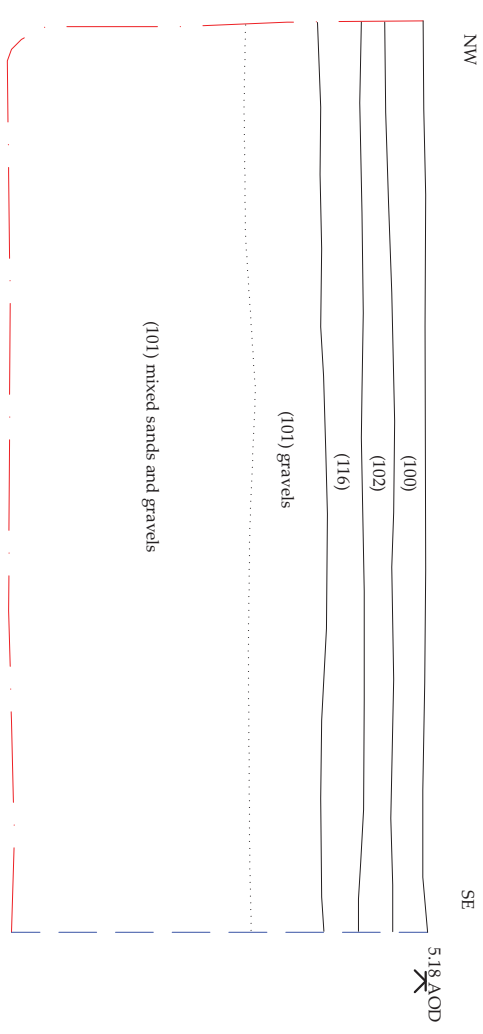
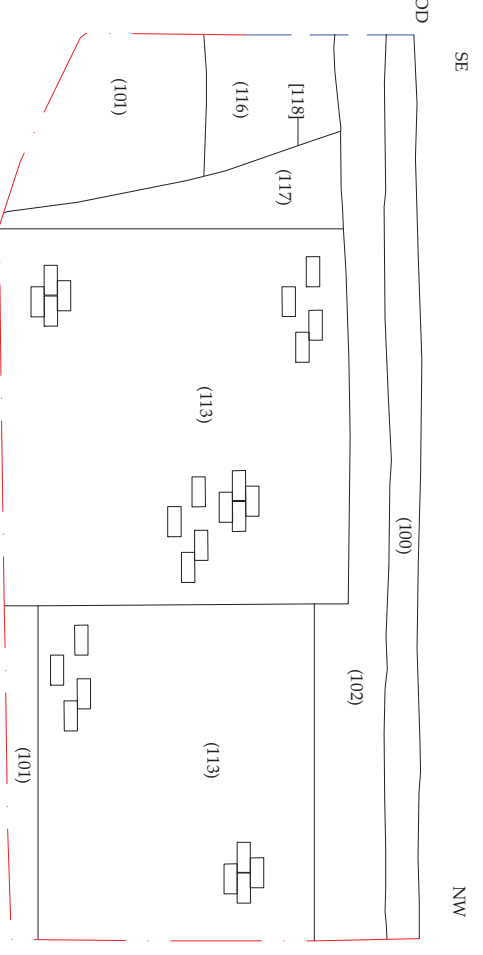
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**REPORT No:**  
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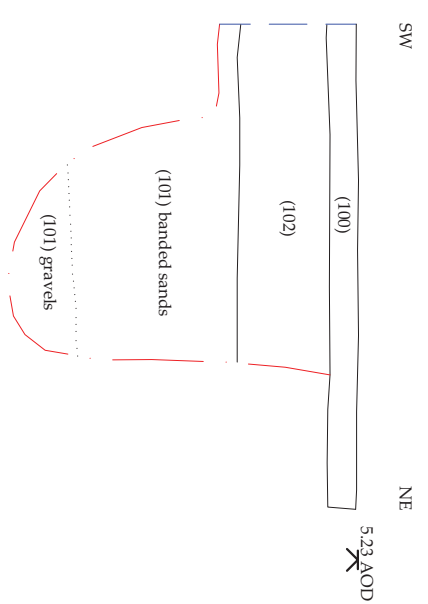
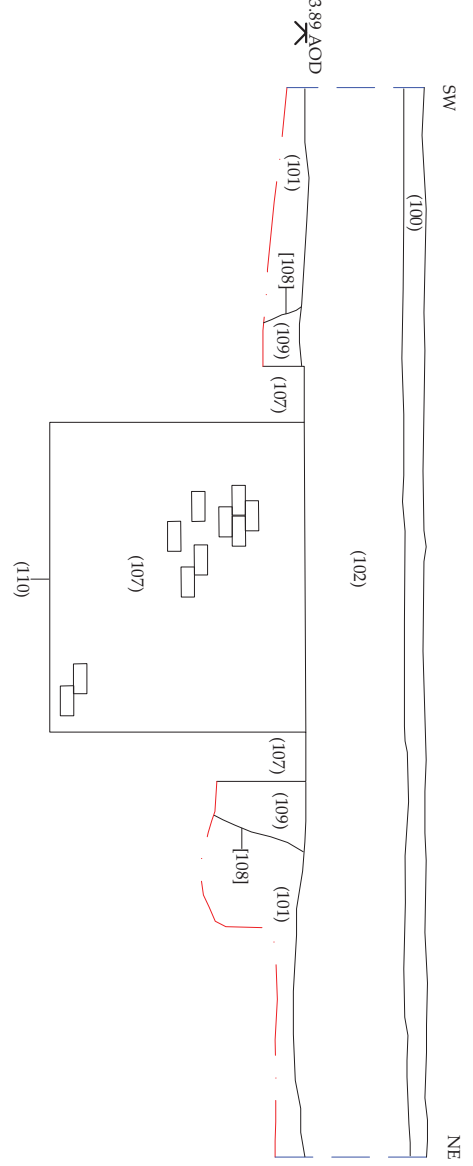
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**Southeast facing section of Trench 2 sondage**

**Northwest facing section of Trench 3 sondage**

**Southwest facing section of Trench 4**



**Southeast facing section of Trench 5**

**Southeast facing section of Trench 5 sondage**

Figure 3: Sections of Trenches 1 - 5







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1:50 at A3

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**DATE:** October 2010

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**FIGURE:**  
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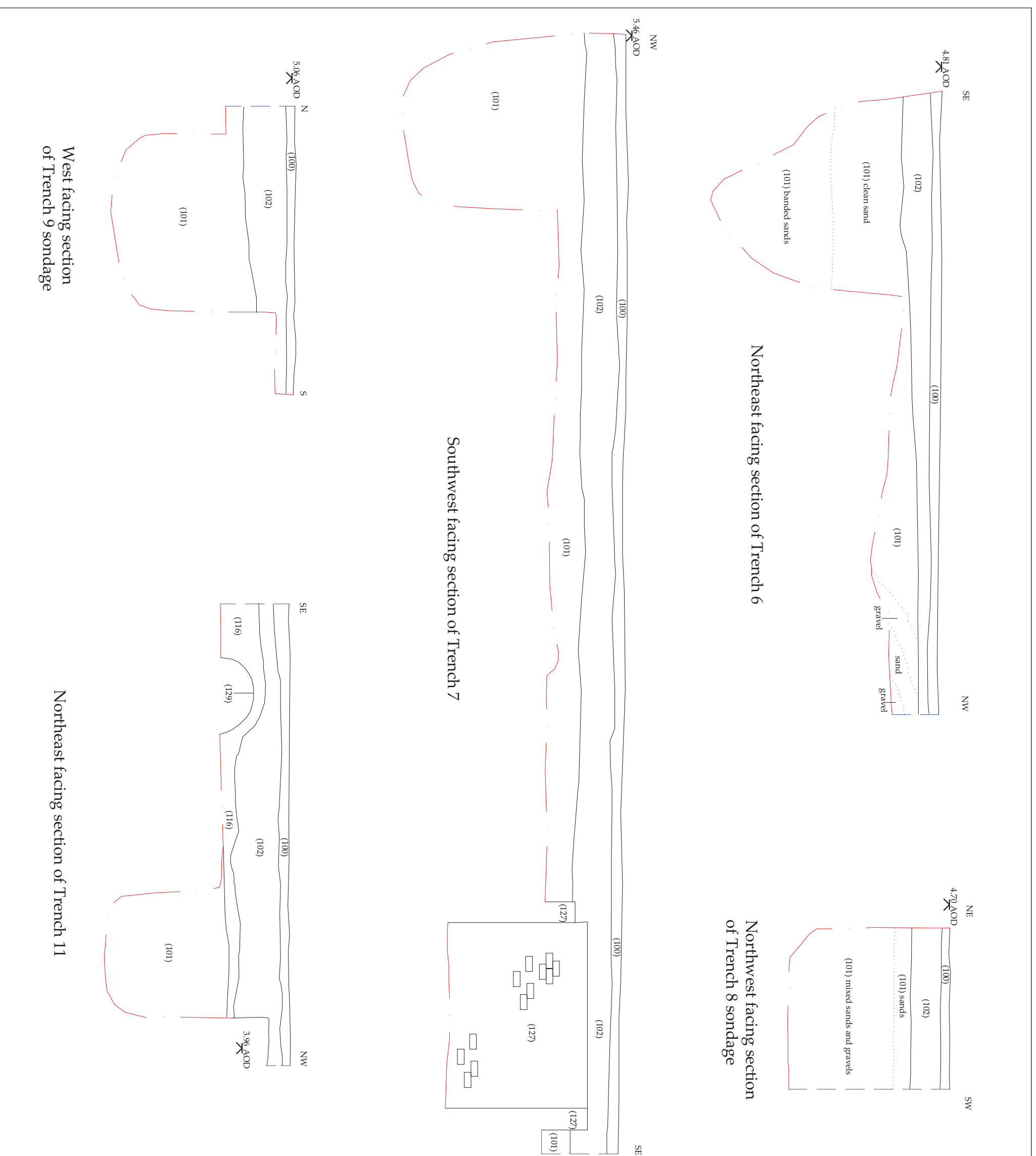
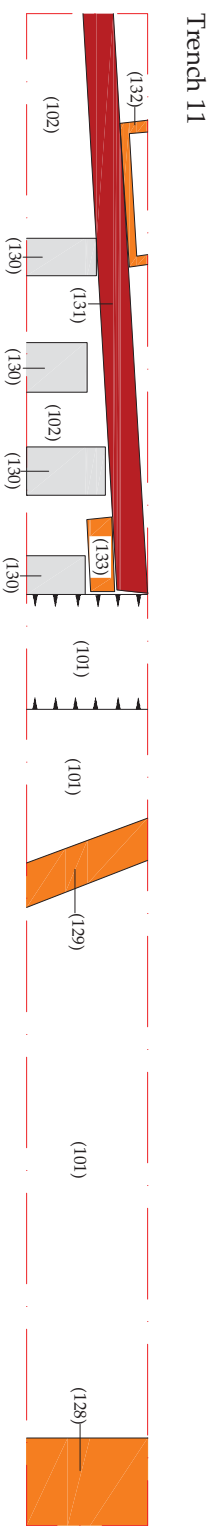


Figure 4: Sections of Trenches 6 - 9 and 11

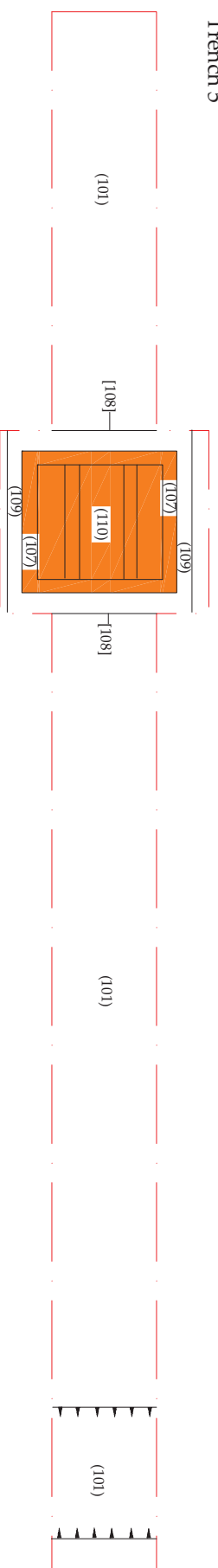


Trench 11



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Trench 5



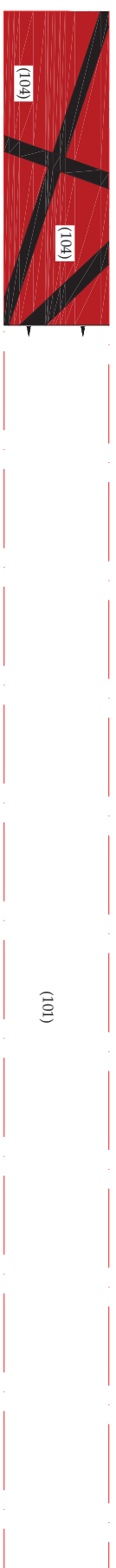
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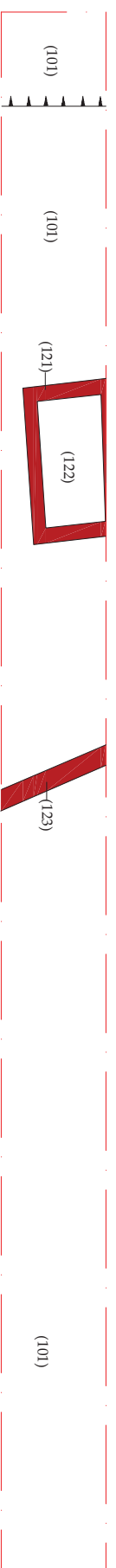
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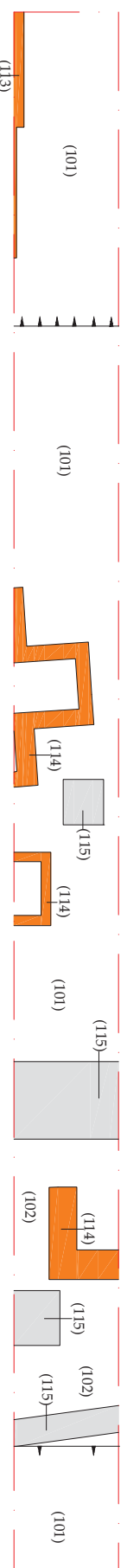
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Trench 4









Trench 3



Trench 1



-  limit of excavation
-  context number
-  sandstone structures
-  brick structures
-  concrete structures
-  services

REPORT No:

CP1294

FIGURE:

5

Figure 5: Plan of Trenches 1, 3 - 5, 7 and 11