CFA Archaeology Ltd

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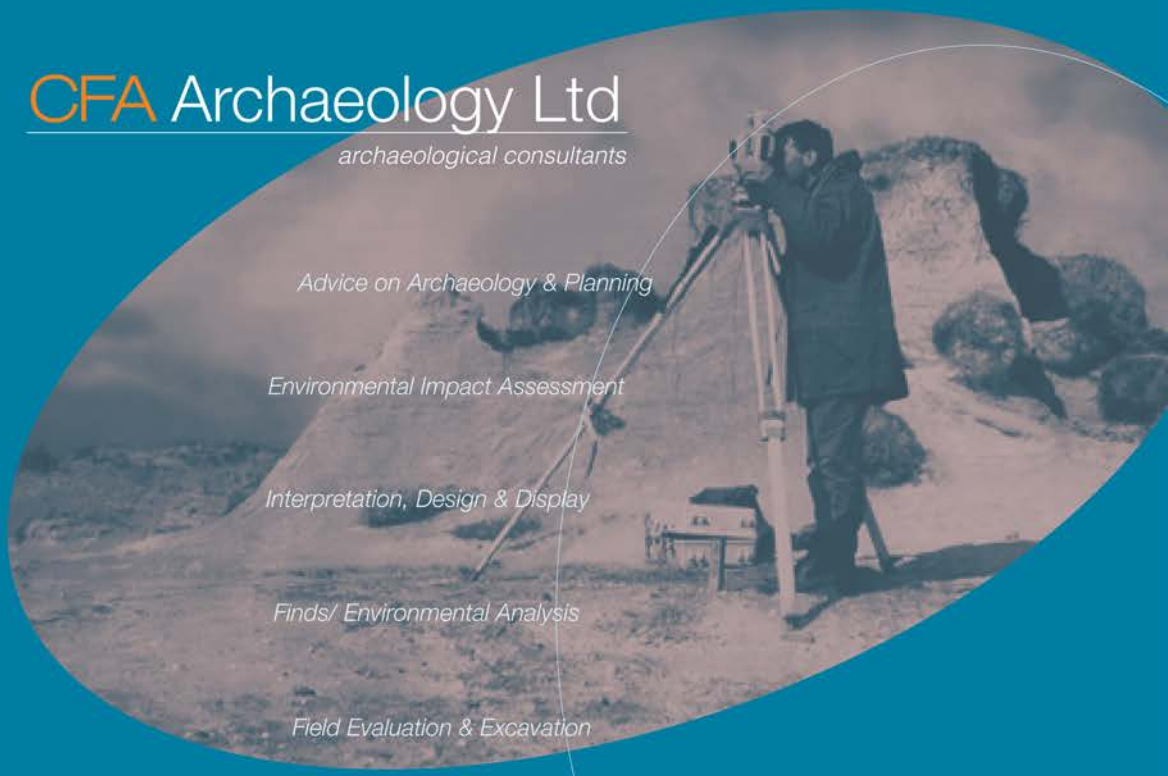

Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Interpretation, Design & Display

Finds/ Environmental Analysis

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

Cowes Blue Building, Bridge Street/West Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed

Archaeological Test Pitting

Report No. 3271

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Cowes Blue Building, Bridge Street/West Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed

Archaeological Test Pitting

Report No. 3271

CONTENTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of archaeological test pitting undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between 19 and 24 February 2015 within the Cowes Blue Building located on the junction between Bridge Street and West Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed (NT 99768 52815, centred) (Fig. 1).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), dated 03 December 2014, for this programme of works was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in response to discussions with Nick Best and Chris Burgess of Northumberland Conservation.

1.2 Background

The Grade II listed building which is the subject of the report is located at 66-68 Bridge Street, with 57 West Street forming the return side of the three-storied building. Until recently, the building had been the property of the Cowes family since 1886 and was the home of the original 'Berwick cockles'. The building forms part of a group of listed buildings along Bridge Street (North Side). The buildings themselves are probably 18th century in plan with later 19th century adaptations.

Bridge Street (or Briggate) is thought to have formed part of the early medieval street plan and also served the ancient port, whilst the abbeys of Kelso and Melrose owned a number of properties in Briggate (Northumberland County Council 2009). These properties would have been owned by religious houses or burgesses and occupied by tenants. It is likely that the properties would have formed fairly linear blocks of land organised at ninety degrees to the street, with divisions defined by fence lines or ditches (*ibid*).

Archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the site have revealed deep medieval deposits, and a substantial stone building of medieval date was identified along the south flanks of Eastern Lane (*ibid*). It appears the property was burnt and levelled (*ibid*).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the project were to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

The results will be used to inform the foundation design and the need for any future archaeological work. It is understood from the outset that depending on the results of this work further work may still be required.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork. Recording of all elements followed established CFA methods.

2.2 Evaluation

A total of six hand excavated test pits were located throughout the two buildings (Fig. 2). Each measured approximately 1m x 1m, with a maximum depth of 1.3m. Below this depth, where possible, a hand auger was used in order to try to identify the total depth of archaeological deposits.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified. All of the features that were exposed were sample excavated.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 1, with the remainder of the site records forming Appendices 2-4. The finds are listed in tabular form in Appendix 4.

For the purposes of the report the buildings have been referred to as Building 1 and Building 2 (Fig. 1). Features and deposits are described in relation to their depth below the existing surface.

3.2 Test Pit excavation

Test Pit 1 (Figs. 2, 3 and 13)

Test pit 1 measured 1.1m x 1.1m, with a maximum depth of 1.1m. It was located in the north-eastern half of Building 1 (Fig 1). The upper c. 0.15m of deposits consisted of a concrete floor (**1001**) and rubble levelling (**1002**). Below this was a yellow sand and rubble deposit (**1003**) that was c.0.15m deep.

A sandstone and mortar-bonded wall (**1005**) was identified below **1003** at a depth of 0.3m below the present surface. The wall was orientated NW - SE and was c.0.55m high at maximum, with its base occurring c.0.90m below the current site surface. It appeared to overly a thin layer of light-mid grey clayey sand (**1011**). Underlying **1011** was orangey red sand (**1012**), starting at a depth of between.c.0.8m and c.0.9m below the present surface.

Also sealed below **1001, 1002, 1003** large undressed stone blocks (**1013**) were recorded. These lay below the north-eastern wall of Building 1 and probably formed a foundation for that wall. These were founded on the orangey red sand (**1012**).

Between **1013** and **1005** a sequence of infilling deposits **1004, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010** and **1014** were identified.

Deposit **1012** was hand augered to a depth of c.1.6m below the current site surface before meeting an obstruction.

Discussion

Both the foundation of Building 1 (**1013**) and the wall (**1005**) may be broadly contemporary. Deposit **1011** seems to overlie wall foundation **1013** and underlie wall **1005**. However, the actual time gap between the two constructions does not necessarily have to have been a large one. No archaeological deposits earlier than the construction of Building 1 were identified. Probable natural (**1012**) was identified at c.0.8m below the current site surface.

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 4)

Test Pit 2 measured 1.0m by 1.2m, with a maximum depth of 1.05m. It was located in Building 1 (Fig. 1). Concrete flooring (**201**) c.0.05m deep overlay of sandstone rubble levelling material (**202**) that was c.0.1m deep.

Underlying these deposits was c.0.5m of undressed sandstone blocks, cobbles and mortar fragments in a matrix of reddish brown silty sand (**205**). Below this and at a depth of c.0.7m below the existing surface, there was reddish, sterile sand (**206**), similar to **1012** in Test Pit 1 which is presumed to be natural. Waterlogging stopped any further excavation below a depth of c.1.05m.

A possible shallow cut feature (**204**) was indentified in the surface of the rubble deposit. Given its stratigraphic position this is not considered to be of significance.

Discussion

No archaeologically sensitive deposits were identified in this test pit. The modern flooring and underlying rubble deposit appeared to overly what was identified as probably being natural sand (**206**), which was identified at a depth of c.0.7m below the site surface.

Test Pit 3 (Figs. 5, 6, 14 and 15)

Test Pit 3 measured 1.0m by 1.0m, with a maximum depth of c.1.2m. It was located in Building 2 (Fig. 1). A concrete floor (**301**) and levelling deposits (**302, 303, 304** and **305**) were identified in Test Pit 3. These extended to a depth of between c.0.30m and c.0.43m below the current site surface. A recent service trench (**314**) was cut through **302**.

The levelling deposits directly overlay a mortar bonded red brick (**307**) wall and a cobbled surface (**306**) which were identified at a depth of c.0.3m (minimum) below the existing surface. The wall was orientated ENE-WSW and consisted of two skins of brick with a cavity between. The wall survived to a height of c.0.25m. The construction trench for the wall (**323**) was cut through a deposit of dark grey sand containing mortar and degraded sandstone fragments (**309/310**). This deposit also underlay the cobbled surface.

The remains of a second possible less substantial brick wall (**308**) was found underlying **307**. The top of this possible wall was identified at a depth of c.0.55m below the existing surface. It had an NW-SE alignment and consisted of one course of blank, red clay bricks without any form of frogging.

Below **309/310** at a depth of c.0.65m below the current site surface a series of dark grey, silty deposits containing shells and charcoal (**311**, **320** and **312**) were identified. These extended down to a depth of c.1.2m below the surface consisted. Below this depth augering identified that **312** continued to a depth of c.1.5m below the surface before changing to the sterile reddish sand encountered in test Pits 1 and 2, which probably represents natural.

Discussion

This test pit identified that deposits associated with the surfacing of Building 2 extended to a depth of c.0.3m (minimum) from the current site surface. Below this structural remains (**306**, **307** and **308**) were identified, the date of these is unknown but they may simply relate to earlier phases of the current buildings as there was nothing to suggest a significantly earlier date. Below this, at a depth of c.0.65m below the current site surface, a series of apparently anthropogenic deposits were identified (**311**, **320** and **312**). The finds recovered from these deposits were limited; a few pieces of animal bone, oyster shell and 1 sherd of medieval pottery. Given the limited number of dateable finds they cannot definitively be used to date the deposits as they could be residual. The sherd from **309/310** is very likely to be residual given the later disturbance of this context. Probable natural was identified at a depth of c.1.5m below the site surface.

Test Pit 4 (Figs. 7 and 21)

Test Pit 4 measured 1.0m x 1.2m, with a maximum depth of c.1.3m. It was located in the small courtyard area to the south-west of Building 2 (Fig. 1).

The deposits from the top down consisted of flagstones (**401**) and levelling deposits (**402** and **403**) down to a depth of c.0.5m below the existing surface. These overlay a more compact, black silty/ashy layer (**404**) which overlay what appeared to be coursed stone slabs (**408**) with an apparently sandy, possibly degraded mortar between them (**409**), this was identified at a depth of c.0.45m below the current site surface. Within the confines of the test pit it was difficult to identify if this was walling or a surface or just a dump of stone. This overlay a deposit of Pink/brown mixed clay and rubble fragments (**405**), which in turn overlay a potential wall (**419**) consisting of a possible NW-SE alignment of coursed stone slabs at a depth of c.0.98m below the current site surface. These in turn overlaid probable natural (**418**). A modern service cut (**417**) containing a ceramic pipe (**416**) and a lead pipe (**411**) was cut from just below the current flagstone surface.

Hand augering identified the reddish-brown sterile sand (**418**) was present from a depth of c.1.3m down to c.2.3m below the existing surface, past this depth it became to difficult to auger.

Discussion

Recent surfacing extended to at least c.0.5m below the site surface. The stone slabs (**408**) were identified at c.0.54m below the current site surface. Whilst they appeared regular it is difficult to ascribe any function to them, and they could simply be a dump of rubble and possible mortar. At a depth of c.0.98m a possible wall (**419**) was identified in the north-east facing section of the test pit. None of the associated deposits appeared archaeologically significant. Possible natural was identified at c.1.3m below the current site surface.

Test Pit 5 (Figs. 8, 9,10, 16, 17 and 20)

Test Pit 5 measured 1.3m by 1.3m, with a maximum depth of c.1.0m. It was located against the north-eastern wall of Building 2 (**501**) (Fig. 1).

The current floor consisted of sandstone slabs (**502**) and handmade bricks (**503**). These lay over a levelling deposit (**515**). At a depth of c.0.15m below the existing surface a mortared sandstone wall (**506**) was identified. This wall extended to a depth of c.0.7m below the existing surface. The wall was aligned NW-SE and was approximately 0.15m wide. This wall butted up against the main wall of Building 2 (**501**).

Underlying the levelling deposit (**515**) and contained between walls **501** and **506** was a deposit of compacted, degraded mortar (**504**). This extended down to a depth of c.0.55m below the existing surface to reveal a cobbled surface (**505**) which abutted walls **501** and **506**.

The cobbled surface was removed to reveal dark grey silty deposits containing shell and charcoal (**511**, **512**, **513** and **514**). These started at a depth of c.0.65m below the current site surface and extended down to a maximum depth of approximately 1m below the current site surface. They also appeared to underlie wall **506**.

These deposits overlay what was identified as probably being the foundation course (**508**) of the main wall of Building 2 (**501**). The top of the probable foundation course was identified at a depth of c.0.6m below the current site surface and extended to an identified depth of a c.0.8m below the current site surface. A 'T' shaped socket (**516**) was cut in to the upper face of one of the blocks in the foundation course. This may have been for securing some form of internal feature that was set against the wall.

Beneath (**511**, **512**, **513** and **514**) a sandstone flagstone surface (**510**) was identified at a depth of between c.0.8m and c.1m below the current site surface, this sloped slightly upwards to the east. It appeared to be associated with the foundation course (**508**) of wall **501**.

Due to the presence of the stone flooring hand auguring was not possible within this test pit.

Discussion

No deposits earlier that the construction of Building 2 were identified in this test pit which extended to a depth of c.1m below the current site surface The main wall of Building 2 (**501**) extended down to c.0.6m before the probable foundation course (**508**) was identified at c.0.8m below the site surface. A sloping stone flagged surface (**510**) probably associated with this wall was present at between c.0.8m and c.1m below the site surface. A sequence of later deposits (**511**, **512**, **513** and **514**) had been dumped over the flagged floor. Wall **506** was then built over these deposits and a new cobbled surface (**505**) was laid. Subsequently the surface was built up again with deposit **504** before the current brick (**503**) and sandstone slab surface (**502**) was laid

Five sherds of probably medieval green glazed pot and 3 fragments of animal bone were recovered from deposit **511** and 1 sherd of medieval red ware was recovered from deposit **514**. However, the ceramic material must be residual as these deposits are later than the construction of Building 2. The incorporation of earlier material in to later deposits should be of no surprise in an area like Berwick-upon-Tweed, where significant medieval activity is known to have occurred.

Test Pit 6 (Figs. 11, 12, 18 and 19)

Test Pit 6 measured 1.1m by 1.1m, with a maximum depth of c.1.2m. It was located in the most north-westerly room of Building 2 (Fig. 1).

The current sandstone slab floor surface (**601**) and light grey sand levelling deposit (**602**) extended to a depth of c.0.15m below the current site surface. Below this a discontinuous charcoal rich deposit (**603**) present, which overlay a vestigial mortared red brick wall, that was aligned NE-SW with a possible return to run SE-NW (**604 / 612**). This survived at a depth of c.0.25m below the current site surface. The wall only survived to one course high (0.06m) with a maximum width of 0.2m. It had been built directly onto deposit **606** and did not appear to be a major weight-bearing wall. On the north side of the wall and abutting it was a compact black sooty deposit (**605**) this also overlay **606**.

Deposits of containing mixed mortar, rubble and brick (**606** and **613**) continued to a depth of c.0.7m (minimum) below the existing surface. These overlay a clean, compact deposit of grey clay (**607**), c.0.1m thick, and approximately c.0.07m of lighter, sandier clay (**614**). These overlay deposit **608 / 615** which was a mixed dark grey sandy clay with mortar fragments, stones, bricks, shell, and charcoal inclusions. Below this was a thin deposit consisting mainly of shells (**616**) and below this of was a deposit of almost black sand (**617**). Below this a very compacted deposit of silty sand (**611**) was identified at a depth of c.1.1m below the current site surface. Hand augering was only possible to an additional depth c.0.3m below this. The augering identified that **611** was only a few centimetres thick and that below this was a mixed deposit of dirty pinkish sand, rubble, sandstone and mortar fragments.

A cut feature (**609**) apparently aligned NW-SE was cut through deposit **606**. The cut started at a depth of c.0.5m below the existing surface. The cut was c.0.7m deep and 0.45m wide but was only partially exposed and continued beyond the limits of the test pit. The fill of the cut feature was fairly clean reddish brown sand (**610**).

Discussion

This test pit identified that deposits associated with the surfacing of Building 2 extended to a depth of c.0.25m (minimum) from the current site surface. Below this vestigial structural remains were identified in the form of a vestigial, mortar bonded brick wall (**604 / 612**). Below this from between c.0.1m and c.0.33m below the current site surface down to c.0.7m below the current site surface the deposits were mixed and contained fragments of brick, mortar and rubble, indicating that these may have been deposited in the more recent past. Below this a couple of layers of clay and sandy clay were identified (**607** and **614**). Below this at a depth of c.0.85m below the current site surface a mixed dark grey sandy clay with mortar fragments, stones,

bricks, shell, and charcoal inclusions was identified (**608 / 615**), within this 16 fragments of animal bone and 1 sherd of medieval pottery were found. Below this a layer of shell (**616**) was identified and below this a deposit of almost black sand (**617**) was found. The test pit could not be excavated / augered any deeper than c.1.4m below the current site surface and natural was not identified.

The 1 sherd of medieval pottery that was found in a mixed deposit (**608 / 615**) cannot in isolation be taken to securely date this context, although the indication is that less disturbed anthropogenic deposits may occur c.0.85m below the current site surface. The 1 sherd of medieval pottery from **603** must be residual.

4. FINDS (by Christina Hills)

Find Type	Sum	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	23	469
Shell	4	65
Pottery	10	281
Mortar	1	17
CBM	1	4
Stone?	1	9

Table 1- Summary of finds

Above is a summary table of the finds recovered from site. The majority of the finds were animal bone and pottery.

Twenty three pieces of animal bone were found across the site, from context **305**, **309/310**, **511**, **603** and **608/615**. Most were unidentified long bones from large mammals, but from **511** there was a fragment of mandible and a possible bird bone.

Ten sherds of pottery were recovered; all are probably medieval in date. One sherd of redware was found in **514**. The rest of the pottery was green glazed, including a base fragment from **309/310**, a handle sherd from **312** and a body sherd from both **603** and **608/615**. There were five sherds from **511,** all had some evidence of green glaze and included a rim sherd.

Other finds from the site included four oyster shells recovered from **309/310** and **608/615**. The rest of the material is mortar, CBM and stone all of which came from context **608/615**; this material is probably all related as the CBM and stone showed surface evidence of mortar.

5. CONCLUSION

A total of six test pits which measured on average 1m x 1m, with a maximum depth of 1.3m, were excavated within the premises at 64-66 Bridge Street/57 West Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

From the limited intervention that was possible at this stage only broad conclusions can be made. Within the footprint of Building 1 there appears to have been fairly significant disturbance probably associated with the construction of that building (c. 18th Century). No archaeologically sensitive deposits were identified. A wall (**1005**) in

test pit 1 could slightly post-date the construction of Building 1 although it is as likely to be of a broadly similar date.

To the rear of Building 1 the test pits indicated that the current floor surfaces and their make up deposits extended to between c.0.25m and c.0.5m below the current site surface, although it was more commonly between c.0.25 and c.0.35m. Below this depth vestigial structural features, such as brick walls and cobble surfaces were found. These are all thought to relate to the earlier form of the buildings that are currently present on the site. Where these structural features were found they generally extended to between c.0.25m and c.0.60m below the site surface. However, in test pit 5, the rear wall of Building 2 was found to extend down to c.1m below the current site surface where an associated flagstone floor was found. It is possible that this represents a basement and it is therefore possible that a similar level of disturbance associated with the construction of the buildings can be expected elsewhere. Certainly potential walling was identified in test pit 4 at a depth of c.0.98m below the current site surface. It is considered that the earliest of these structural features will be c. 18th century in date, when the buildings are first thought to have been laid out. Where test pits were extended past the structural remains that were presumed to relate to Building 2 it was at depths of between c.0.65m and c.0.7m below the current site surface that possibly earlier deposits were identified. However, none of these deposits can categorically be ascribed to a much earlier period, say the medieval period.

The limited finds of medieval pottery came from contexts **309/310**, **312**, **511**, **514**, **603** and **608/615**. The finds from **309/310** are almost certainly residual and those from **511** and **514** and **603** are categorically residual. These from **312** and **608/615** may be in situ but with only 1 sherd from each of the deposits positively ascribing a medieval date to those deposits based on this is not possible.

Where natural was identified to the rear of the site it was located between c.1.3m and c.1.5m below the current site surface. This is much deeper that the level of natural identified at the front of the site under Building 1 where it was between c.0.7 and c.0.8m below the site surface. The greater depth of deposits to the rear of the site is not unexpected as the site appears to be terraced in to slope in this direction.

It is recognised that if further work is required the scope of this will be the final decision of the planning authority as advised by Northumberland Conservation

6. REFERENCES

Northumberland County Council, 2009, *Berwick-upon-Tweed Northumberland Extensive Urban Survey.*

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context	Test Pit	Description
1001	1	Cement floor surface
1002	1	Mixed sandstone rubble bedding for 1001
1003	1	Mixed yellow sandstone rubble deposit
1004	1	Light brown/pink degraded sandstone and mortar deposit
1005	1	NW-SE Running mortar bonded sandstone wall
1006	1	Dark grey clay/silt deposit
1007	1	Mortar and degraded sandstone deposit
1008	1	Dark grey clay/silt deposit
1009	1	Mortar and degraded sandstone deposit
1010	1	Dark grey /black silty sand deposit with charcoal flecks and shells
1011	1	Light-mid grey clay/sand deposit
1012	1	Orange/red sand - possible natural
1013	1	Possible rubble foundation for north-western wall of Building 1
1014	1	Mid brown/red sand deposit
201	2	Existing concrete floor of building
202	2	Sandstone rubble underneath 201 – probable bedding layer for concrete.
203	2	Grey/Black sandy silt with bone and shell; fill of cut 204
204	2	Possible cut feature 0.20m deep – cut in to 205
205	2	Cobbles and angular sandstone boulders with some mortar in a matrix of reddish brown silty sand
206	2	Orange/red sand - possible natural
301	3	Concrete floor
302	3	Rubble levelling layer for 301
303	3	Black ashy deposit
304	3	Grey ashy/sandy deposit
305	3	Pink degraded sand deposit
306	3	Cobbled surface in a matix i
307	3	ENE-WSW aligned brick wall
308	3	NW-SE running brick wall
309	3	Deposit of Dark grey sand/mortar fragments and degraded stone
310	3	Same as 309
311	3	Red sand deposit
312	3	Dark grey silty sand deposit with charcoal flecks and mortar fragments
313	3	Same as 309
314	3	Modern cut for ceramic pipe
315	3	Ceramic pipe; c. 15cm diameter
316	3	Black furnace ash fill of 314
317	3	Plastic pipe
318	3	Iron pipe
319	3	Same as 311
320	3	Dark grey/black sandy charcoal deposit
321	3	Same as 312
322	3	Deposit between skins of wall 307
323	3	Cut for wall 307
401	4	Concrete surface
402	4	Mixed light brown/black rubble layer
403	4	Mid brown/black ash/rubble and clay deposit
404	4	Black ash/soot/silt deposit
405	4	Pink/brown mixed clay and rubble fragments
406	4	Same as 405

Context	Test Pit	Description
407	4	Black ashy sand deposit
408	4	Coursed stone slabs
409	4	Mid brown mortar sand in between/surrounding stone blocks (possible wall 409)
410	4	Silty sand upper fill of service cut 417
411	4	Lead water pipe
412	4	Light brown sand fill of service cut 417
413	4	Mid brown dirty sand fill of service cut 417
414	4	Sandstone slabs above ceramic pipe, fill of service cut 417
415	4	Mixed black/brown rubble and clay fill of service cut 417
416	4	Ceramic pipe
417	4	Cut for ceramic (416) and lead pipe (411)
418	4	Reddish brown sand, possible natural
419	4	Coursed stone slabs, possible walling.
500	5	Deposit behind wall 506
501	5	Mortared sandstone wall of Building 1
502	5	Sandstone floor slabs
503	5	Bricks floor surface same as 502
504	5	Crushed mortar deposit over 505
505	5	Cobbled floor
506	5	Mortared sandstone wall aligned NW-SE
507	5	Red clay deposit behind wall 506
508	5	Clay bonded sandstone foundation for 501
509	5	Same as 510e
510	5	sandstone slab floor surface
511	5	Grey/black sandy silt with occasional stones under 505
512	5	Pink/brown sandy silt
513	5	Grey/black silt rich in charcoal
514	5	Dark pink/brown sandy silt
515	5	Sand bedding layer under 502 / 503
516	5	T-shaped socket cut into surface of 508
601	6	Floor slabs
602	6	Sandy bedding layer for 601
603	6	Grey sand/gravel/rubble
604	6	Same as 612
605	6	Compacted black ash layer
606	6	Mixed grey sandy clay with mortar fragments
607	6	Dark grey clay
608	6	Mixed dark grey sandy clay with mortar fragments, stones, bricks, shell, and charcoal
609	6	Cut feature
610	6	reddish brown sand fill of 609
611	6	Compacted silty sand deposit
612	6	Vestigial NE-SE aligned red brick and mortar wall
613	6	Mixed pink/grey clay/sand with brick, stone mortar, and shell fragments
614		Light Brown sandy clay deposit
615		Same as 608
616		Layer of shells
617		Black sand deposit

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Photo Number	Contexts/Description
1	SE-facing section of test-pit 1
2	NW-facing section of test-pit 1
3	NW-facing section of test-pit 1
4	SW-facing section of test-pit 1
5	NE-facing section of test-pit 1; oblique view
6	Plan view of test-pit 1
7	Plan view of test-pit 1
8	SE-facing section of test-pit 2
9	SE-facing section of test-pit 2
10	NE-facing section of test-pit 2
11	NE-facing section of test-pit 2
12	NW-facing section of test-pit 2
13	NW-facing section of test-pit 2
14	General view of Test-pit 2
15	General view of Test-pit 2
16	Plan view of test-pit 2
17	Plan view of test-pit 2
18	Plan view of walls 307, 308 and cobbling 306 in test-pit 3
19	Plan view of walls 307, 308 and cobbling 306 in test-pit 3
20	General view of test-pit 5
21	General view of location of test-pit 5
22	General view of location of test-pit 5
23	General view of location of test-pit 5
24	General view of location of test-pit 5
25	Plan view of test-pit 5
26	Plan view of test-pit 6
27	General view of test-pit 5
28	Test pit 5 excavation
29	Test pit 5 excavation
30	Plan view of test-pit 5
31	Plan view of test-pit 5
32	Plan view of test-pit 5
33	Plan view of test-pit 5
34	Section under wall in test-pit 5
35	Foundation course 508 in test-pit 5
36	NE-facing section of test-pit 5
37	SE-facing section of test-pit 5
38	SE-facing section of test-pit 5
39	T-shaped socket cut into surface of 508 in test pit
40	T-shaped socket cut into surface of 508 in test pit 5
41	Detail of T-shaped cut
42	Detail of T-shaped cut
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45	SW-facing section of test-pit 3
46	NE-facing section of test-pit 3
47	Plan of levelling surface in test-pit 4
48	General shot of test-pit 4 at 60cm depth
49	Plan view of wall 604/612 and deposit 605 in test-pit 6
50	General view of wall 604/612 and deposit 605 in test-pit 6
51	Plan view of wall 604/612 and deposit 605 in test-pit 6
52	NE-facing section of test-pit 4`
53	NW-facing section of test-pit 4

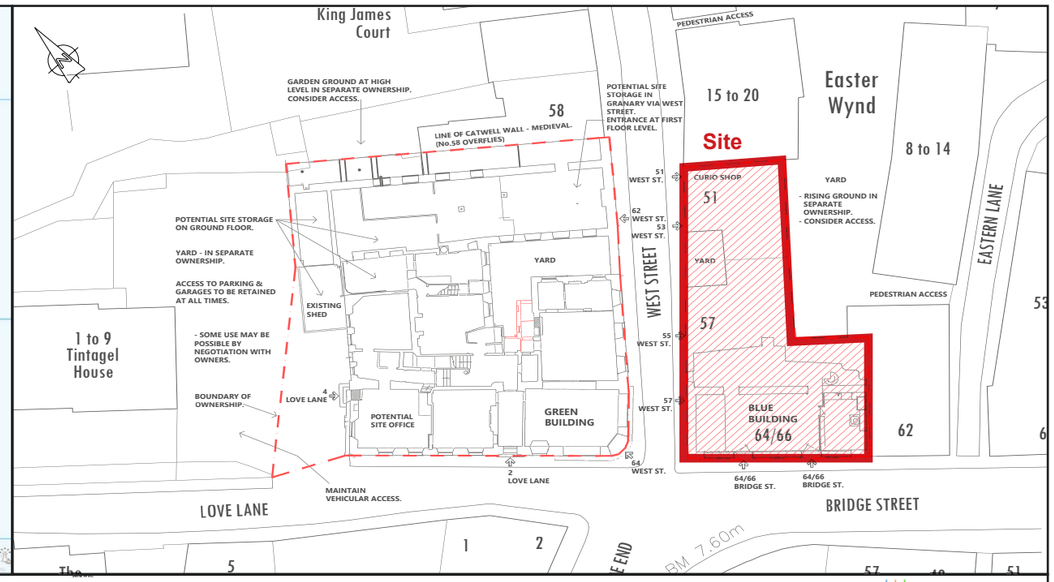
Photo Number	Contexts/Description
54	SW-facing section of test-pit 4
55	SE-facing section of test pit 4
56	Plan view of test-pit 4
57	General view of test-pit 4
58	SW-facing section of test-pit 6
59	NW-facing section of test-pit 6
60	NE-facing section of test-pit
61	SE-facing section of test-pit
62	Plan view of possible floor in test-pit 6

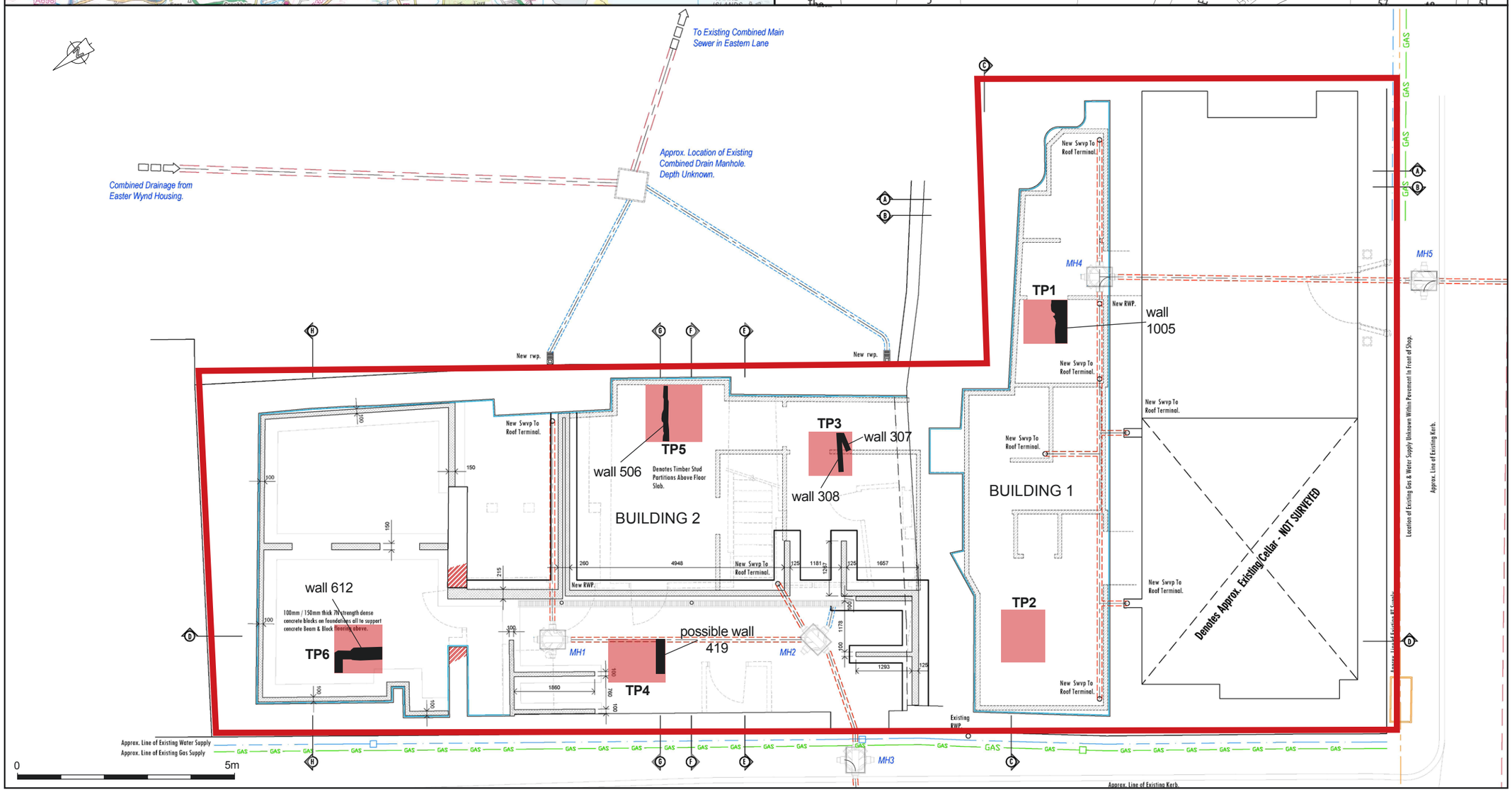
APPENDIX 3: Field Drawing Register

Number	Sheet	Description/Contexts	Section/Plan	Scale
1	1	Continuous sections of test-pit 2 including the NW, NE and SE-facing sections	S	01:10
2	2	Plan of test pit 5	P	01:10
3	2	SE facing section of test pit 5	S	01:10
4	3	Overlay plan of test-pit 5	P	01:10
5	4	NW-facing section of test pit 1	S	01:10
6	4	SE-facing section of test-pit 1	S	01:10
7	4	Plan view of test-pit 1	P	01:10
8	4	Plan view of test-pit 3 at 0.3m depth	P	01:10
9	5	NE-facing section of test-pit 6	S	01:10
10	5	NW-facing section of test-pit 6	S	01:10
11	6	Overlay plan of test-pit 6 at depth of 0.3m	P	01:10
12	6	ESE-facing section of test-pit 3	S	01:10
13	6	WNW-facing section of test-pit 3	S	01:10
14	6	SSW-facing section of test-pit 3	S	01:10
15	6	S-facing section of test-pit 6	S	01:10
16	7	NW-facing section of test-pit 4	S	01:20
17	7	NE-facing section of test-pit 4	S	01:20
18	7	plan of test pit 4	P	01:10
19	2	SW facing section of test pit 5	P	01:20

APPENDIX 4: Finds Register

Test Pit	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
3	305	Animal Bone	1	185		
3	309/310	Shell	2	27	Oyster	
3	309/310	Animal Bone	1	15		
3	309/310	Pottery	1	26	Green Glaze base	Medieval
3	312	Pottery	1	146	Green Glaze handle	Medieval
5	514	Pottery	1	32	Red ware	Medieval
5	511	Pottery	5	36	Green glazed/partially green glazed. 1 rim sherd	Medieval
5	511	Animal Bone	3	40	1 Mandible fragment, 1 possible bird bone	
6	603	Pottery	1	35	Green glaze	Medieval
6	603	Animal Bone	2	12		
6	608/615	Pottery	1	6	Green glaze	Medieval
6	608/615	Animal Bone	16	217		
6	608/615	Shell	2	38	Oyster	
6	608/615	Mortar	1	17		
6	608/615	CBM	1	4	Mortar on surface	
6	608/615	Stone?	1	9	Mortar on surface	





Key

Test Pits

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Fig. No:	Report:
1	3271

Title
Location Map

Project
Cowes Building,
Bridge Street / West Street,
Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Archaeological Test Pitting

Client
Bain and Swan Architects per Arch (Development Projects)

Scale at A3
Main plan: 1:100

Drawn by:	Checked by:	Date:
TB	MJ	20/03/15

Fig. 2 - South-east-facing section of test pit 1

Fig. 3 - North-east-facing section of test pit 1

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Title: Selected Photos	Fig. 2 - 3	Report: 3271	Drawn: TB	CKD: MJ	Date: 20/03/15

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Fig. 4 - South-east-facing section of test pit 2

Fig. 5 - Plan view of walls **307** and **308** and cobbled surface **306** in test pit 3

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Fig. 6 - North-west-facing section of test pit 3

Fig. 7 - North-east-facing section of test pit 4

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Fig. 8 - General view of wall **506** and cobbled surface **505** in test pit 5

Fig. 9 - Plan view of foundation course **508** and flagstone floor **510**

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Fig. 10 - 'T'shaped socket in foundation course **508**

Fig. 11 - Plan view of wall **612** in test pit 6

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Fig. 12 - North-east-facing section of test pit 6

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Title:	Fig.	Report:	Drawn:	CKD:	Date:
Selected Photo	12	3271	TB	MJ	20/03/15

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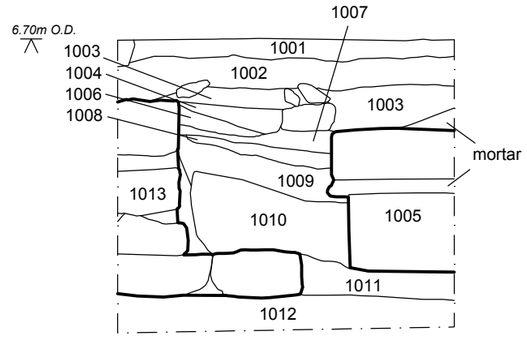

Fig. 13 - North-west-facing section of test pit 1

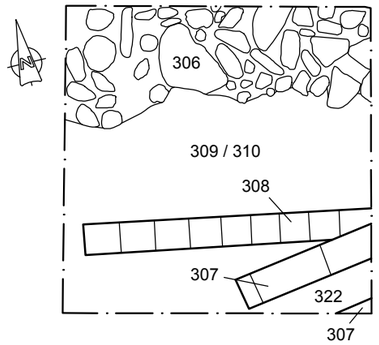

Fig. 14 - Plan of test pit 3

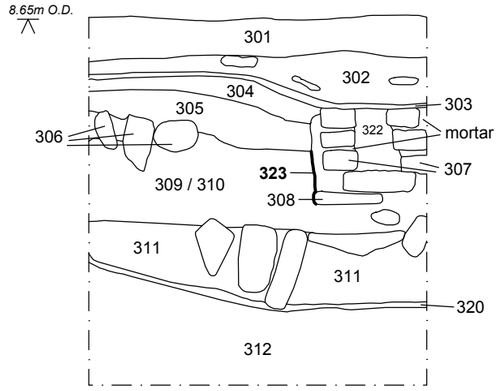

Fig. 15 - North-west-facing section of test pit 3

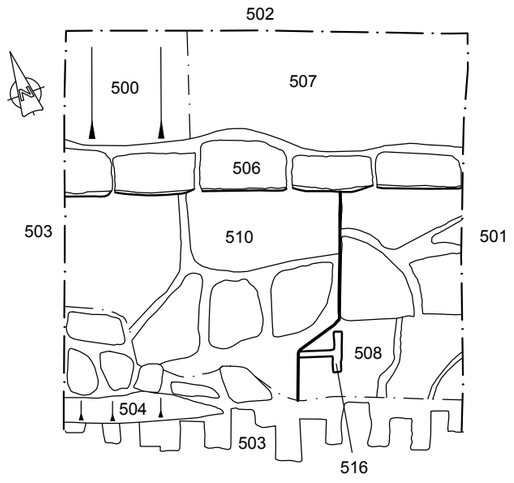

Fig. 16 - Plan of test pit 5

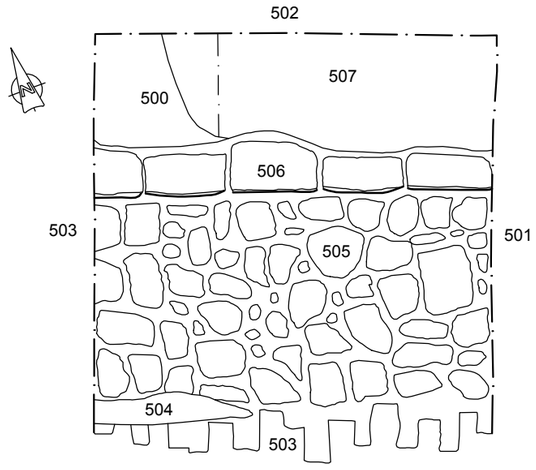

Fig. 17 - Overlay of test pit 5

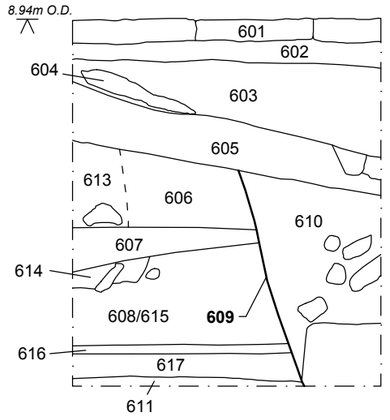

Fig. 18 - South-east-facing section of test pit 6

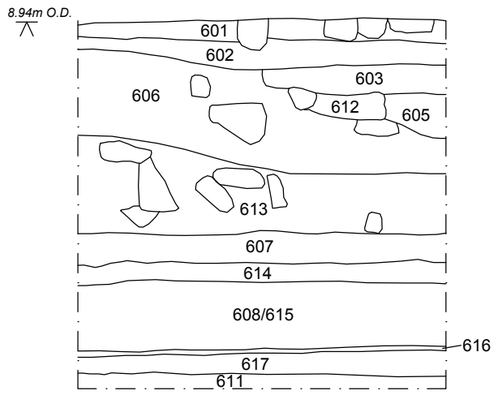

Fig. 19 - North-east-facing section of test pit 6

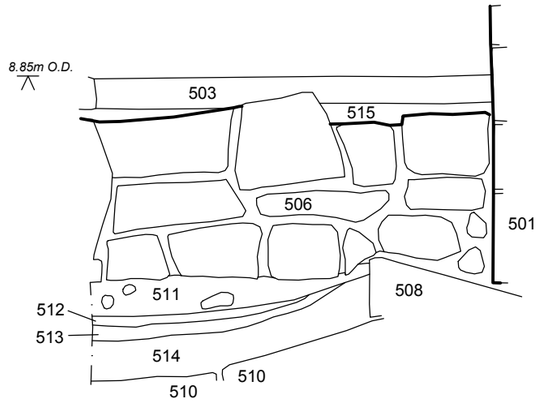

Fig. 20 - South-west-facing section of test pit 5

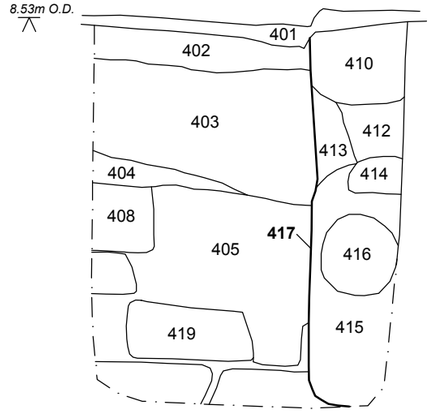

Fig. 21 - North-east-facing section of test pit 4

0 1m

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Plans and sections of test pits

Project:
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