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**76 Ravensdowne Road  
Berwick-upon-Tweed  
Northumberland**

**Archaeological Test-Pit Evaluation  
Report No. 1749**

## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian  
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380  
Fax: 0131 273 4381  
email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Magnus Kirby MA FSA Scot AIfA
Illustrator	Graeme Carruthers MA MAAIS
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc PgDip MIfA
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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological test-pit evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in January 2010 at 76 Ravensdowne Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland (NGR: NU 0014 5293) (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by Northern Southern Ltd.
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 9 July 2009 for a programme of archaeological works was produced by CFA on behalf of Northern Southern Ltd. The WSI was based upon a site visit undertaken by CFA and upon a subsequent verbal brief from Northumberland County Council Conservation Team.
- 1.1.3 Report No. 1232 (McKee 2006) contains the results of a desk-based-survey undertaken by CFA for the proposed development area in August 2006. This report should be read in conjunction with the aforementioned document.

### **1.2 Background**

- 1.2.1 The planning application has been approved for a residential development at 76 Ravensdowne Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed. The planning conditions on the approval require that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken in the non-scheduled part of the site (the requirements for work in mitigation in the scheduled area have to be agreed with English Heritage). However, the site is currently occupied by buildings with live service connections so a full evaluation was not possible. In order to identify if there were any archaeologically sensitive features or deposits on the site an initial test-pit evaluation was proposed. The results of this evaluation will allow any future mitigation that may be required to be discussed and agreed.
- 1.2.2 Number 76 Ravensdowne is a late 18<sup>th</sup> century Georgian Grade II Listed Building with a 1970s extension to the rear (Fig. 1). To the east of the building there is a tarmac car park adjoining an area of allotment gardens and to the north of the building there is an area of paving, a tarmac driveway and a small yard surrounded by high stone walls. The car parking area and the allotment garden lie within the boundary of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) (reference no. 28532). The boundary of this SAM corresponds closely to the position of the modern retaining wall to the rear of the 1970s extension.
- 1.2.3 The desk-based-assessment (McKee 2006) identified that the proposed development area might overlie the north-west part of the remains of a fort commissioned by Edward VI, known as the Edward VI Citadel. The citadel is described as being rectangular in shape, with a broad moat, but only a limited amount of evidence on the citadel's form and extent is recorded. A transcription of the citadel from a map of 1558 by Sir Richard Lee (MacIvor 1965) suggests that the northern part of the western wall ran roughly parallel with the edge of the carpark to the east of the 1970s extension (Fig.10). This would perhaps suggest that any moat or defensive ditch associated with the

citadel would lie within beneath the footprint of the proposed new build structures.

1.2.4 No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation.

### **1.3 Objectives**

1.3.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine if any features or deposits of archaeological importance which may be damaged or destroyed by this development survive on the site.
- To allow the planning authority to make an informed decision regarding appropriate mitigation measures.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.

### **2.2 Test-Pit Evaluation**

2.2.1 It was agreed that ten 1m by 1m hand-dug test-pits should be excavated but an unexpected concrete slab underlay the area of paving slabs immediately to the north of the original 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed building. In the end six test-pits (**TP1 – TP6**) were excavated in the 1970s extension, one test-pit (**TP7**) was excavated against a stone wall to the north of the building and two test-pits (**TP8 – TP9**) were excavated within a small yard on the northern side of the stone wall (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 The test-pits were excavated by hand down to either the level of the natural subsoil or the maximum safe working depth of c.1.5m. Where natural subsoil was not reached and conditions allowed a screw auger was used to test the total depth of potential archaeological deposits.

2.2.3 All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

2.2.4 The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

2.2.5 Test-pit positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and were backfilled on completion of the work.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 3.1 General

3.1.1 **TP1 – TP6** (Fig. 2 and Fig. 7) were excavated to the maximum safe depth of c.1.5m. The same deposits extended across these six test pits. Following excavation these test pits flooded indicating that the water table was present at a depth of c. 1.4m below the ground surface. Coring with a hand auger indicated that there were potential archaeological deposits going down to at least a depth of 4.2m below the current floor surface. Natural subsoil was identified within **TP8** and **TP9** at depths of 0.6m and 0.8m below the current ground level respectively. Sherds of pottery were recovered from **TP1 – TP6** and **TP8 - TP9**. Details of the individual test-pits are contained in Section 3.2 and details of the finds are contained in Section 3.3.

3.1.3 Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

#### 3.2 Test-Pit Evaluation

##### *TP1*

3.2.1 **TP1** measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of c. 0.5m of concrete and rubble (**001**) which overlay 0.8m of dark brown silt (**002**) this overlay a mid-brown sandy-silt (**003**). Deposit **003** was excavated to a depth of 0.2m before excavation had to cease. Coring with a hand auger identified a layer of dark-brown humic silt (**004**) below **003**. The combined deposits extended to a depth of 4.2m below the current floor surface. Below this the auger hit a harder layer and it was not possible to retrieve a sample. It is thought that this might indicate the presence of the harder clay natural found elsewhere on the site.

##### *TP2*

3.2.2 **TP2** measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of c. 0.6m of concrete and rubble (**001**) which overlay 0.85m of dark brown silt (**002**) this overlay a mid-brown sandy-silt (**003**). Deposit **003** was excavated to a depth of 0.05m before excavation had to cease. Coring with a hand auger identified a layer of dark-brown humic silt (**004**) below **003**. The combined deposits extended to a depth of 4m below the current floor surface. Below this the auger hit a harder layer and it was not possible to retrieve a sample. It is thought that this might indicate the presence of the harder clay natural found elsewhere on the site.

##### *TP3*

3.2.3 **TP3** measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of c. 0.6m of concrete and rubble (**001**) which overlay 0.75m of dark brown silt (**002**) this overlay a mid-brown sandy-silt (**003**). Deposit **003** was excavated to a depth of 0.15m before excavation had

to cease. Coring with a hand auger identified a layer of dark-brown humic silt (**004**) below **003**. The combined deposits extended to a depth of 4m below the current floor surface. Below this the auger hit a harder layer and it was not possible to retrieve a sample. It is thought that this might indicate the presence of the harder clay natural found elsewhere on the site.

#### *TP4*

- 3.2.4 **TP4** measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of c. 0.6m of concrete and rubble (**001**) which overlay 0.8m of dark brown silt (**002**) this overlay a mid-brown sandy-silt (**003**). Deposit **003** was excavated to a depth of 0.10m before excavation had to cease. Coring with a hand auger identified a layer of dark-brown humic silt (**004**) below **003**. The combined deposits extended to a depth of 2.5m below the current floor surface. Below this the auger hit an obstruction. Several locations were tried on the base of the test-pit but the obstruction was present in all of them.

#### *TP5*

- 3.2.5 **TP5** measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of c. 0.7m of concrete and rubble (**001**) which overlay 0.75m of dark brown silt (**002**) this overlay a mid-brown sandy-silt (**003**). Deposit **003** was excavated to a depth of 0.05m before excavation had to cease. Coring with a hand auger identified a layer of dark-brown humic silt (**004**) below **003**. The combined deposits extended to a depth of 4m below the current floor surface. Below this the auger hit a harder layer and it was not possible to retrieve a sample. It is thought that this might indicate the presence of the harder clay natural found elsewhere on the site.

#### *TP6*

- 3.2.6 **TP6** measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of c. 0.6m of concrete and rubble (**001**) which overlay 0.9m of dark brown silt (**002**) this overlay a mid-brown sandy-silt (**003**). Coring with a hand auger identified a layer of dark-brown humic silt (**004**) below **003**. The combined deposits extended to a depth of 4m below the current floor surface. Below this the auger hit a harder layer and it was not possible to retrieve a sample. It is thought that this might indicate the presence of the harder clay natural found elsewhere on the site.

#### *TP7*

- 3.2.7 **TP7** (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4) measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of 0.8m of demolition material (**005**) including stone, brick, tarmac and slate overlying dark brown silt (**006**). The presence of a large slate stone (possibly the foundation for the boundary wall) meant that it was not possible to excavate into deposit **006** any deeper than 0.2m. Due to the compacted nature of deposit **006**, it was not possible to determine the depth of the deposits using the auger.

### TP8

- 3.2.8 **TP8** measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The deposits within this test-pit consisted of 0.1m of concrete and 0.5m of dark silt mixed with stones, brick and charcoal (**011**) overlying orange clay which is thought to be natural (**012**). Excavation of the clay showed it to be clean so it is not thought to be redeposited.

### TP9

- 3.2.9 **TP9** (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6) measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. A concrete surface 0.1m deep overlay a deposit of light brown sand 0.3m deep (**007**). This in turn overlay 0.4m of dark brown silt (**008**). The silt sealed a possible east to west aligned dry-stone wall (**009**) with the remains of an area of possible paving (**013**) and a thin layer of mixed clay (**010**) which may be a clay surface abutting the stone paved surface. All these features and deposits sat directly on top of natural **014**.
- 3.2.10 It is possible that the wall is simply part of the stone surface. Only one course of stones was identified but they stood proud of the rest of the surface hence the tentative interpretation as the base of a wall.

### 3.3 Finds (Sue Anderson)

- 3.3.1 Table 1 shows the quantification of finds by type, and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 5.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
pottery	51	1123
CBM	12	898
clay pipe	12	51
glass	4	31
plastic	4	44
bone/Fe	1	86
bone	30	396
shell	1	1
coal	1	17
stone	1	10

Table 1. Finds quantities

- 3.3.2 Fifty-one sherds of pottery were recovered, the majority from layer **002**. A variety of types was recovered including medieval white gritty ware and reduced green-glazed ware, post-medieval reduced and oxidised wares, glazed red earthenwares and slipwares, a coarse yellow/brown-glazed whiteware, Staffordshire-type slipwares, tin-glazed earthenwares, German stonewares (Raeren and Frechen), Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, and refined whitewares and redwares. The medieval and early post-medieval wares were all residual in later contexts, being found with pottery and other artefacts of largely 17th/18th-century and later date.



- 3.3.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM) comprised fragments of pantile, including a black-glazed example, two small pieces of red brick, a fragment of a whiteware chimney pot rim, and four white-glazed fragments of a basin/toilet.
- 3.3.4 Fragments of clay pipe were largely pieces of stem, all of which had wide bores consistent with 17th/18th-century dates. One bowl was recovered from TP4 **(002)** and was of early–mid 17th-century date.
- 3.3.5 Four sherds of green bottle glass were recovered. One was likely to be a relatively early post-medieval fragment from TP5 **(002)**, but the other fragments were probably 19th-century or later.
- 3.3.6 Four fragments of early plastics were recovered from TP3 **(001)**. Three were part of a handle in white plastic with a yellow surface, and one was a flat black fragment.
- 3.3.7 A bone knife handle of scale-tang type was recovered from TP9 **(008)** and is likely to be of 17th–19th-century date (an exact parallel has not been identified).
- 3.3.8 Fragments of animal bone included pieces of cattle and sheep bones, many of which showed signs of butchery with both saw and axe, as well as knife cuts. A few were abraded and showed signs of animal gnawing. One small, abraded fragment of shell was probably from a snail.
- 3.3.9 One piece of burnt coal was recovered from TP5 **(003)**, and a flake of conglomerate stone was collected from TP5 **(002)**.
- 3.3.10 Finds from **(002)** suggest a mixed deposit which contains residual medieval and early-post-medieval material in association with largely 17th/18th-century artefacts. Occasional later pottery may be intrusive from layer **001**, which is certainly of early 20th-century date. Context **008** in TP9, presumably the equivalent contained post-medieval and modern finds. Context **011** in TP8 contained 16th/17th-century sherds.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The results for Test-pits 1-6 indicate that natural lies at least 4m below the current surface of the site in the location of those test-pits. This may be evidence of a deep moat or ditch around the proposed citadel. From the coring (using a screw auger into wet deposits) it was only possible to identify two deposits (**003** and **004**) but it is likely that any ditch or moat would have filled up slowly so it is likely that what we have identified as one context (**004**) may be a number of similar contexts that we were unable to tell apart. It is interesting that deep deposits were not identified in Test-pit 8 which may be expected if any ditch or moat ran straight through the site.
- 4.2 Test-pit 7 was not bottomed and no finds were recovered. What has been provisionally identified as natural was found in Test-pit 8 at 0.6m below the current ground surface. A possible wall with associated surfaces was found directly overlying the natural in Test-pit 9 at c 0.8m below the current ground surface. Given the range of finds recovered in the overlying deposits in Test-pits 8 & 9 a post-medieval or more recent date for the features in this area may be possible.
- 4.3 No secure medieval deposits were identified. Re-deposited medieval and early post-medieval material was found in a number of contexts but this is not surprising for Berwick-upon-tweed and is not conclusive evidence of medieval activity on the site.
- 4.4 Samples were taken from Contexts **003** and **004**, however, these have not been processed at this stage as the core reason for this test-pit evaluation was simply to identify the presence or absence of potential archaeological deposits. The processing of the samples would not have added anything significant to the results.
- 4.5 Further mitigation measures, if required, in will be agreed with NCCCT.
- 4.6 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, plans and reports, will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition, 1991), and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository within 6 months of the completion of post-excavation and reporting.
- 4.7 NCCCT will be notified of the arrangements made for the deposit of the archive and the transfer and storage of finds to the relevant museum.
- 4.8 A summary will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted by December of the year in which the work is completed.
- 4.9 An OASIS report has been compiled and will be filed online at the completion of the project.

## 5. REFERENCES

### Bibliographic

McKee, K 2006 *76 Ravensdowne, Berwick: Desk-based Assessment CFA Data Structure Report No. 1232*

MacIvor, I. (1965) The fortifications of Berwick Upon Tweed. *Antiquaries Journal* 45: 67

### Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition (1852) “The County of Northumberland”  
Sheet no. IV.9, 1:1250

## APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Test-pit	Description
001	1-6	Made ground- concrete and type 1 gravel- building foundation
002	1-6	Dark brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks, medium compaction. Post med. Pottery+ brick fragments found throughout. Probably imported material- C19th-20th
003	1-6	Mid brown with red hue sandy silt, medium to loose compaction. Charcoal flecks+shell fragments inclusions. Bone found in test pit (5)+(4)
004	1, 2	Dark brown silt, quite humic? Identified in TP 1 quite loose. No inclusion may be primary fill of ditch.
005	7	Demolition material inc. stone, brick, tarmac, concrete and slate- All redeposited made ground over (006) in TP7
006	7	Dark Brown silt+ occ. small stone+red brick frags (same as ditch fill in TPs 1-6) in TP 7 Did not fully excavate
007	9	Mid/light brown course soft sand+fra stone inclusions. Levelling layer below concrete floor and above layer (008)- 0.3 m thick in TP. 9
008	9	Dark brown silt with fra small stones, shell, charcoal flecks+occ. brick fragments below (007) and above stone wall (009) in TP. 9 approx. 0.4 m deep.
009	9	Possible stone wall comprising of large sub square stone blocks with no bonding.
010		Mixed orange clay
011	8	TP8 Dark brown mixed deposit of silt and frag. Stones, shell, brick+charcoal. 0.4m deep, over natural clay (012)
012	8	Orange clay. V. firm+occ. small stones. Natural deposit in Trench 8
013	9	Area of possible paving
014	9	Orange clay. V. firm+occ. small stones. Natural deposit in Trench 9

## APPENDIX 2: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Scale
1		Plan of Trench 7	1:20
2		East facing section Trench 7	1:20
3		Plan of Trench 9	1:20

4		North facing section Trench 9	1:20
5		West facing section Trench 8	1:20

### APPENDIX 3: Samples Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Test-pit	Description	Quantity (L)
1	003	5	From test pit 5. Possible upper/top deposit of ditch? Charcoal+shell fragment inclusions	24
2	004	1	Possible primary fill of moat	4
3	004	2	Possible primary fill of moat	4
4	003	2	From test pit 4. Possible upper fill of ditch. Charcoal+shell fragment inclusions	24

### APPENDIX 4: Photographic Register

No.	Description	From	Conditions
<b>Digital</b>			
1-2	Working shot of hand auger	West	Indoors- artificial light
3	Test pit 1	West	Indoors- artificial light
4	Test pit 2	West	Indoors- artificial light
5	Test pit 3	West	Indoors- artificial light
6	Test pit 6	West	Indoors- artificial light
7	Test pit 5	West	Indoors- artificial light
8	Test pit 4	West	Indoors- artificial light
9-10	General shot of all six test pits with 2m long ranging rods in test pit 1+6	North	Indoors- artificial light
11	General shot from NW	NW	Indoors- artificial light
12-13	General shot of all six test pits with horizontal ranging rods	North	Indoors- artificial light
14	TP7 general shot	South	Overcast
15	TP7 general shot	West	Overcast
16-17	TP8 general shot	West	Overcast
18	TP9 general shot	East	Overcast
19	TP9 general shot	North	Overcast
20-21	Gen. Shot of area of TP8+9 (TP8 in foreground)	South	Overcast

No.	Description	From	Conditions
<b>Colour</b>			
1	registration shot	West	Indoors- artificial light
2-3	Test pit 1	West	Indoors- artificial light
4-5	Test pit 2	West	Indoors- artificial light
6-7	Test pit 3	West	Indoors- artificial light
8-9	Test pit 6	West	Indoors- artificial light
10-11	Test pit 5	West	Indoors- artificial light
12-13	Test pit 4	West	Indoors- artificial light

14-15	General shot of all six test pits with 2m long ranging rods in test pit 1+6	North	Indoors- artificial light
16-17	General shot of all six test pits with horizontal ranging rods	North	Indoors- artificial light
18	TP7 general shot	South	Overcast
19	TP7 general shot	West	Overcast
20-21	TP8 general shot	West	Overcast
22-23	TP9 general shot	East	Overcast
24-25	TP9 general shot	North	Overcast
26-27	Gen. Shot of area of TP8+9 (TP8 in foreground)	South	Overcast
<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Conditions</b>
<b>B+W</b>			
1	registration shot	West	Indoors- artificial light
2-3	Test pit 1	West	Indoors- artificial light
4-5	Test pit 2	West	Indoors- artificial light
6-7	Test pit 3	West	Indoors- artificial light
8-9	Test pit 6	West	Indoors- artificial light
10-11	Test pit 5	West	Indoors- artificial light
12-13	Test pit 4	West	Indoors- artificial light
14-15	General shot of all six test pits with 2m long ranging rods in test pit 1+6	North	Indoors- artificial light
16-17	General shot of all six test pits with horizontal ranging rods	North	Indoors- artificial light
18	TP7 general shot	South	Overcast
19	TP7 general shot	West	Overcast
20-21	TP8 general shot	West	Overcast
22-23	TP9 general shot	East	Overcast
24-25	TP9 general shot	North	Overcast
26-27	Gen. Shot of area of TP8+9 (TP8 in foreground)	South	Overcast

#### APPENDIX 5: Finds summary

Test Pit	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
1	002	pot	1	37	TGE handled bowl rim	17/18
		pot	2	8	GRE	17/18
		pot	1	10	PMSW, abr	17/18
		pot	1	3	REFR? With 3 slip lines ext	19?
		clay pipe	2	6	stems, wide bore	17/18
2	002	pot	1	65	PMWW, yellow glazed int, brown glaxed ext, bowl?	17/18
		pot	4	64	GRE (1 LGRE?) incl small bowl rim	17/18
		bone	2	54	large mammal ?scapula, sawn	pmed
3	001	pot	1	10	SPMR, abr	15-18
		pot	1	4	INDS	19
		CBM	3	81	2 brick, 1 pantile	pmed

Test Pit	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
		CBM	5	443	white glazed whiteware, poss toilet/sink	19-20
		CBM	1	302	chimney pot rim, whiteware	19
		glass	2	4	green bottle	19-20
		plastic	4	44	early types	E.20
3	002	pot	1	8	SPMR, base GG int, sooted	15-18
		pot	2	19	GRE	17/18
		pot	2	27	PMSW, 1 rim, 1 GG int	17/18
		pot	1	3	TGE speckled manganese dec ext	17/18
		pot	1	5	STAF, abr	17/18
		bone	5	45	incl. sheep scap, femur, cow ribs	
4	002	pot	1	6	SWGW abr	med
		pot	1	9	GSW3 rim	15-16
		pot	1	22	GRE - local?	16-18
		clay pipe	3	22	bowl & 2 stems	E-M17
		bone	2	54	large mammal rib & long bone frag	
5	002	pot	2	23	UPG, reduced with white ext, GG, applied strip	13-14?
5	002	pot	2	19	SPMR/SPMO	15-18
		pot	1	16	PMSW	17/18
		pot	1	21	STAF base, glaze lost	17/18
		pot	1	2	TGE	17/18
		pot	1	21	LPME? Unglazed redware	18-20?
		CBM	3	72	pantile, 1 black glazed	17/18
		clay pipe	5	15	stems, wide bore	17/18
		glass	1	16	green bottle	pmed
		stone	1	10	flake of conglomerate	
		shell	1	1	v poor, poss snail	
		bone	4	28		
5	003	pot	1	25	SWGW base	12-14
		bone	5	37	large mammal frags	
		coal	1	17	burnt	
6	002	pot	1	21	SWGW body/handle attachment	12-14
		pot	1	26	PMSW rim/handle, heavily sooted	17?
		pot	1	8	REFR bowl rim	18
		pot	1	8	SWSW flaring rim	18
		clay pipe	1	6	stem	
		bone	6	97	large & medium mammal frags incl ?cow tooth	
8	011	pot	1	11	UNID pmed redware, copper glaze, sim to SPMO fabric	15-18?
		pot	1	33	GSW4	16-17
9	008	pot	3	129	GRE	17/18
		pot	6	229	PMSW 3 bowls, 2 dec with wavy line slip, one all-over	17/18
		pot	3	202	SPMR incl jug rim - poss later, DBG, sim to Midlands purple	15-18
		pot	2	29	REFW	19-20
		clay pipe	1	2	stem	

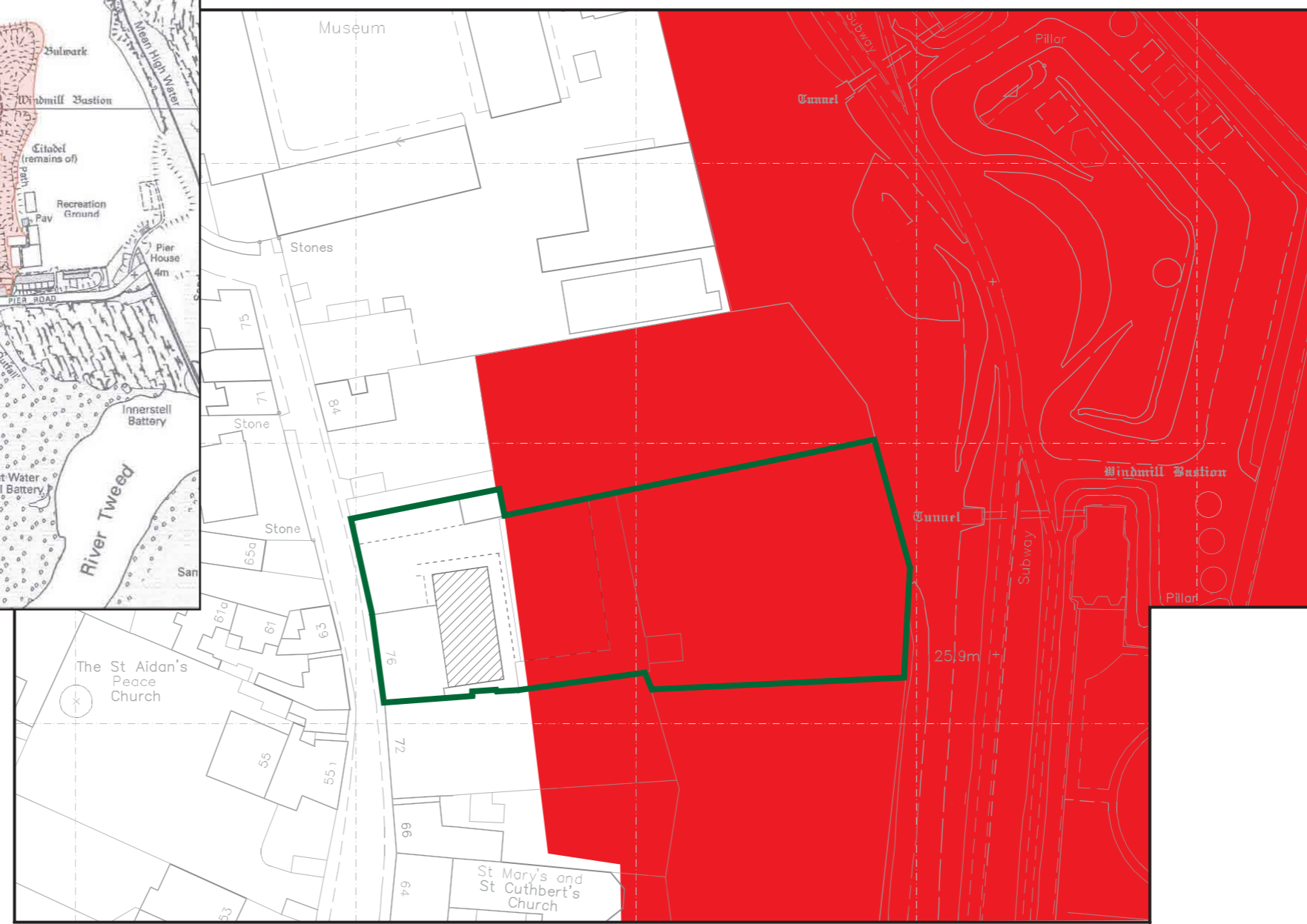
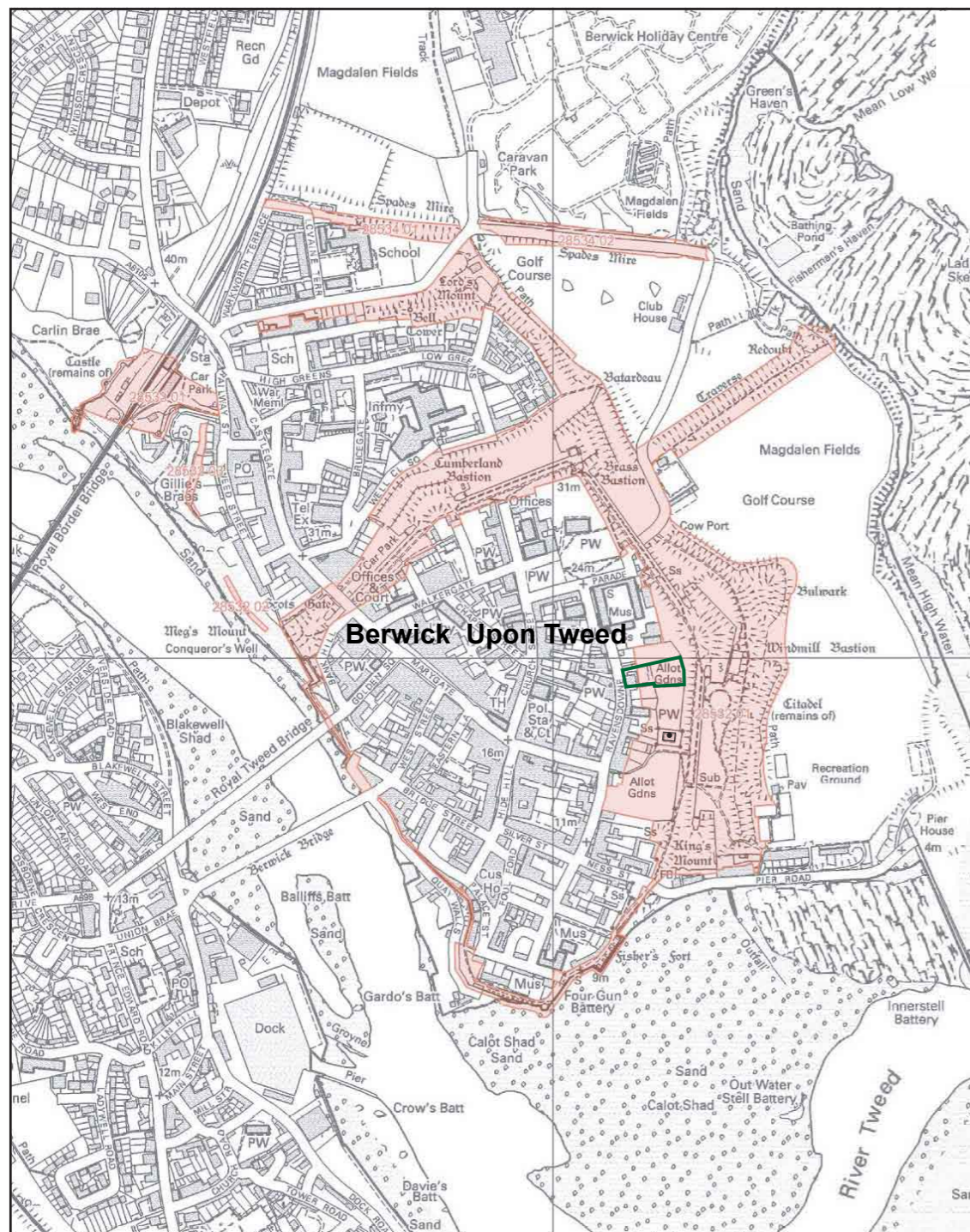
Test Pit	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
		glass	1	11	green bottle	pmed
		bone/Fe	1	86	knife handle, scale tang	pmed
		bone	6	81	sheep tooth, etc., & large mammal frag	

Key to pottery codes: GRE – glazed red earthenware; GSW3 – Raeren stoneware; GSW4 – Frechen stoneware; INDS – industrial slipware; LGRE – late glazed red earthenware; LPME – late post-medieval unglazed earthenware; PMSW – post-medieval slipware; PMWW – post-medieval whiteware; REFR/W – refined redware/whiteware; SPMR/O – Scottish post-medieval reduced/oxidised ware; STAF – Staffs-type slipware; SWGW – Scottish white gritty ware; SWSW – Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware; TGE – tin-glazed earthenware; UPG – unprovenanced medieval glazed.



Key:

- Scheduled Area
- Proposed development area



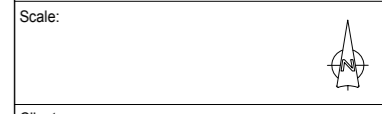
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 f: 0131 273 4381  
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Fig. No: **1** Revision: **A**

Title: **Site location**

Project: **76 Ravensdowne Road, Berwick Upon Tweed**

Scale:



Client: **Northern Southern Ltd**





Key:



TP.8



TP.7



TP.9



TP.4



TP.5



TP.6



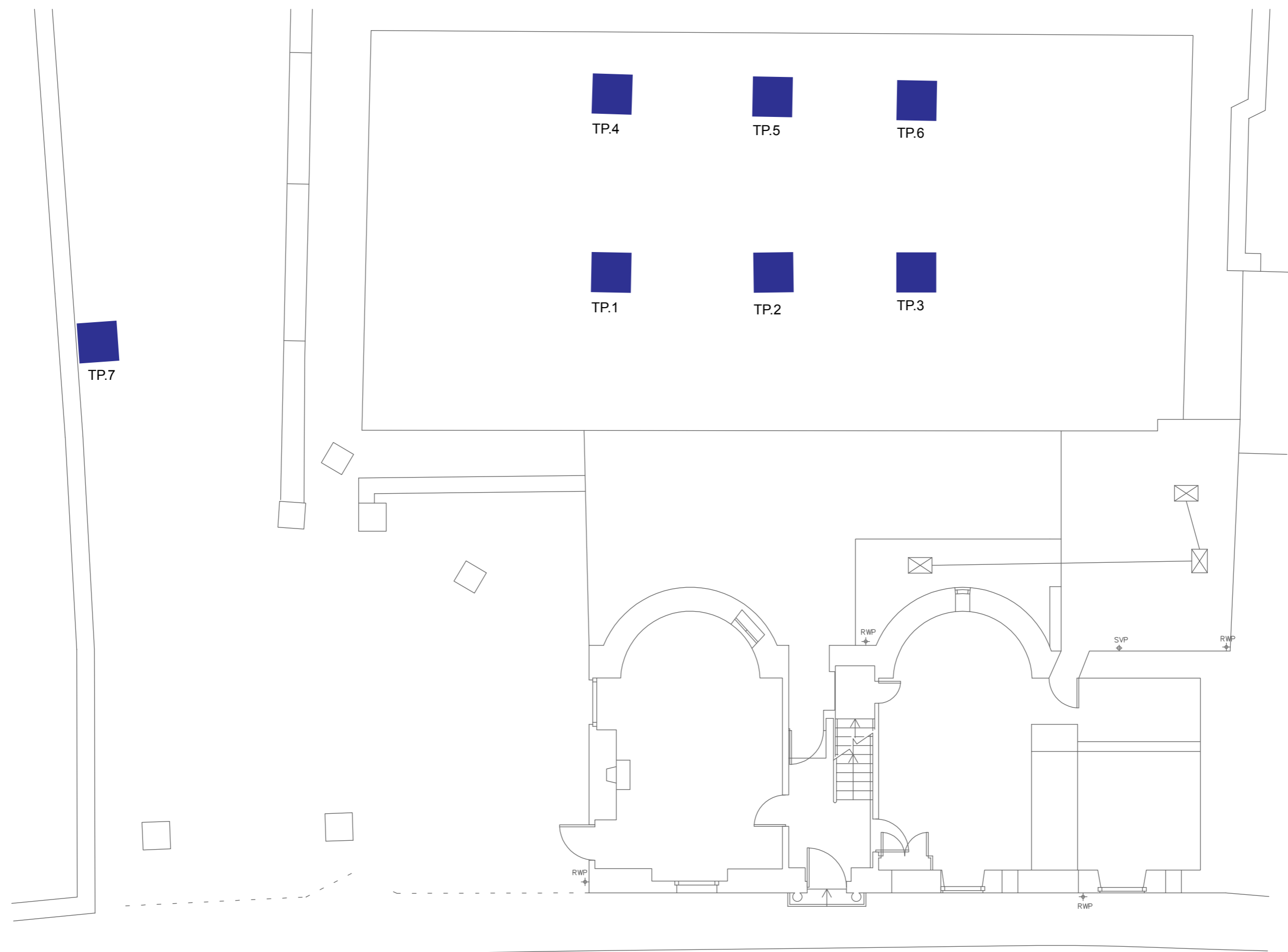
TP.1



TP.2



TP.3



Ravensdowne Road



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Fig. No:	<b>2</b>	Revision:	<b>A</b>
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Title:  
**Test pit locations**

Project:  
**76 Ravensdowne Road, Berwick Upon Tweed**

Scale:  
**1:100 @ A3**



Client:  
**Northern Southern Ltd**

Drawn by: **GC** Report No: **1749**

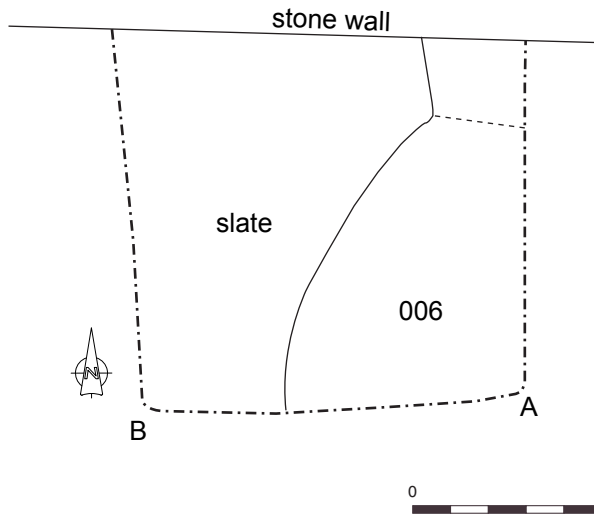


Fig. 3 Test pit 7 plan

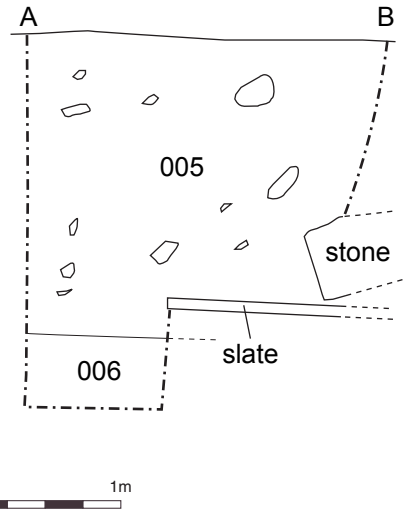


Fig. 4 Test pit 7 north facing section

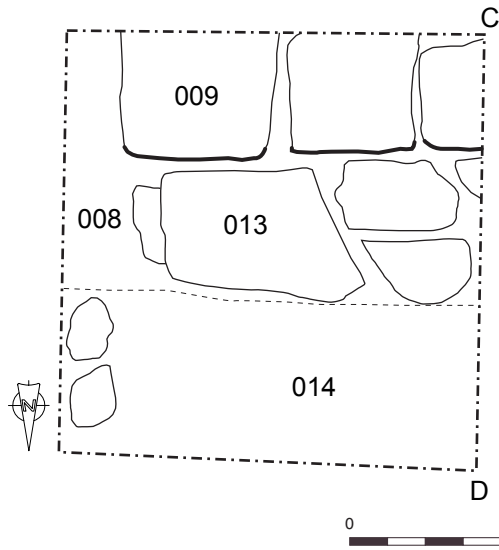


Fig. 5 Test pit 9 plan

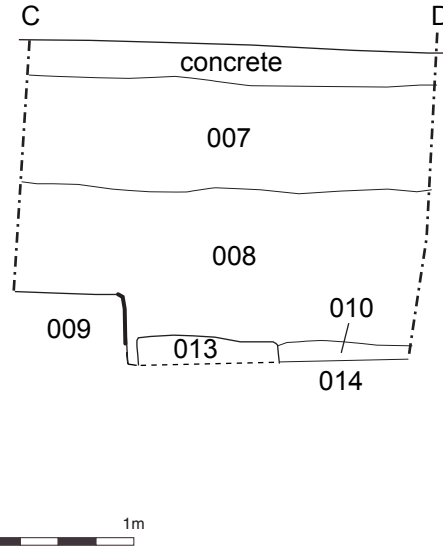


Fig. 6 Test pit 9 east facing section

Key:

Fig. No: 3-6 Revision: A Client: Northern Southern Ltd

Title:

Project: 76 Ravensdowne Road, Berwick Upon Tweed



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Fig. 7 General shot of Test Pits 1-6. Ranging rods are 2m in height



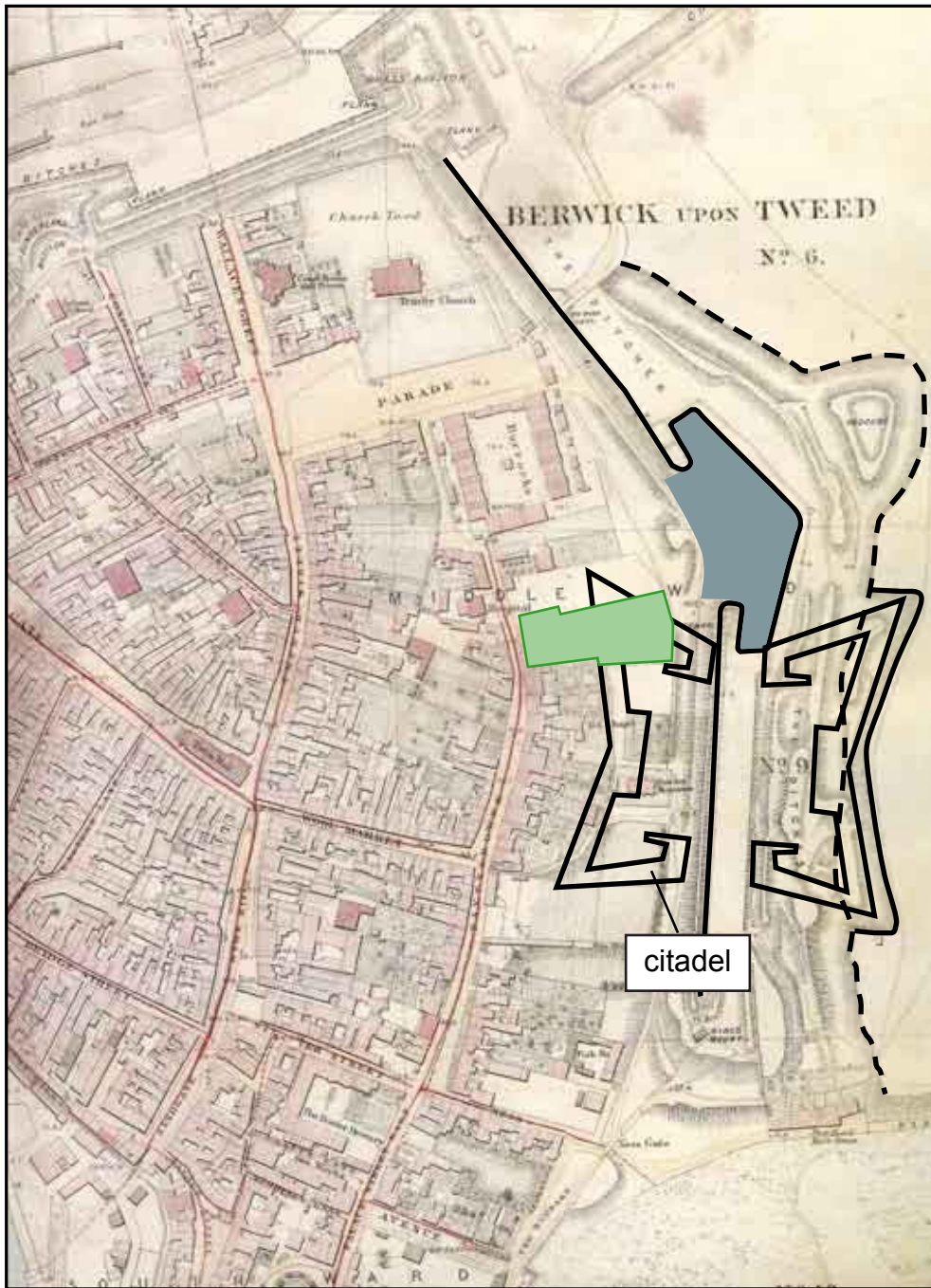
Fig. 8 Test Pit 7 from east



Fig. 9 Test Pit 9 from north

Key:	Fig. No:	7-9	Revision:	A	Client:	Northern Southern Ltd
	Title:					
Scale:	Project:	76 Ravensdowne Road, Berwick Upon Tweed				

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Key:



Site Location



Fig. No: 10 Revision: A Client: Northern Southern Ltd

Title: Extract from 1852 Ordnance Survey map with the Citadel transcribed from a map of 1558

Project: 76 Ravensdowne Road, Berwick Upon Tweed



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