

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT
WALBOTTLE CAMPUS TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE,
WALBOTTLE, NEWCASTLE, TYNE AND WEAR**

An Archaeological Evaluation at Walbottle Campus Technology College, Walbottle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 166 669

Site Code: WTC 06

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited prior to re-development of Walbottle Campus Technology College, Walbottle, Tyne and Wear. The central National Grid Reference for the overall secondary school site is NZ 166 669.
- 1.2 The overall site comprises a roughly triangular parcel of land covering c. 16 hectares to the east of Walbottle Dene. It is bounded to the north by the A69, to the south by Hexham Road and to the east by an access road, becoming a footpath to the north, beyond which lies an area of allotment gardens and another school.
- 1.3 Re-development of Walbottle Campus forms part of the 'Building Newcastle's Schools for the Future' programme and the archaeological work was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff as part of a scheme of archaeological assessment and evaluation of this particular site. An earlier desk-based assessment had identified particular potential for remains of the post-medieval industrial era, specifically with the line of a former waggonway - part of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway – running along the eastern edge of the school site. This feature is the only surviving 18th century waggonway in the District of Newcastle, north of the Tyne, and is thus of high archaeological significance.
- 1.4 The evaluation comprised the investigation of two trial trenches situated close to a security fence delineating the eastern perimeter of the school site. The access road and public footpath beyond the fence lie at a higher level than the land within the school site to the west, and are assumed to follow the line of the former waggonway. Identification of any elements of the waggonway within the school site was the principal aim of the evaluation.
- 1.5 Trench 1 was sited inside the perimeter fence in the north-eastern corner of the school site. It ran down a grassed slope on the edge of an area of playing fields. The natural sub-stratum, including truncated bedrock, was exposed along the length of the trench and no archaeological remains of significance were encountered.
- 1.6 Trench 2 was sited just outside the perimeter security fence towards the south-eastern corner of the school site. It ran across an access road, footpath, and an open grassed area. The natural sub-stratum was exposed along the base of the trench and no remains of archaeological significance were encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at Walbottle Campus Technology College, Walbottle, Tyne and Wear. The work was undertaken between October 23rd-28th 2006 ahead of re-development of the school. Situated c. 9km west of the centre of Newcastle, the central National Grid Reference for the school campus is NZ 166 669 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is located to the north of Walbottle village on the north side of Hexham Road, the B6528, which at this location follows the line of the Hadrian's Wall corridor. However, the evaluation aimed to identify remains of the post-medieval industrial era, since the line of a former colliery waggonway, of 18th century origin, is known to run along the eastern edge of the school site. At the time of the evaluation, the site was occupied by the buildings, access roads, sports pitches and other, unused, open areas of the school.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff as part of the 'Building Newcastle's Schools for the Future' programme. It was undertaken on the recommendation of the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist attached to Newcastle County Council (NCC) because of the potential of the site for industrial archaeology. This potential had been highlighted by an initial stage of archaeological work, comprising a desk-based assessment study, undertaken in 2005.¹
- 2.4 A Specification for the evaluation was prepared by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist in August 2006.² The broad aim of the work was to allow the impact of the re-development proposals upon the archaeological resource to be assessed, while specific objectives related to investigation of the construction and development of the former waggonway. The evaluation comprised the investigation of two trial trenches, Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 2).
- 2.5 The completed project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records, will be deposited at The Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University, under the site code WTC 06. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number is: preconst1-25436.

¹ Archaeological Services, University of Durham, 2005.

² NCC, 2006.

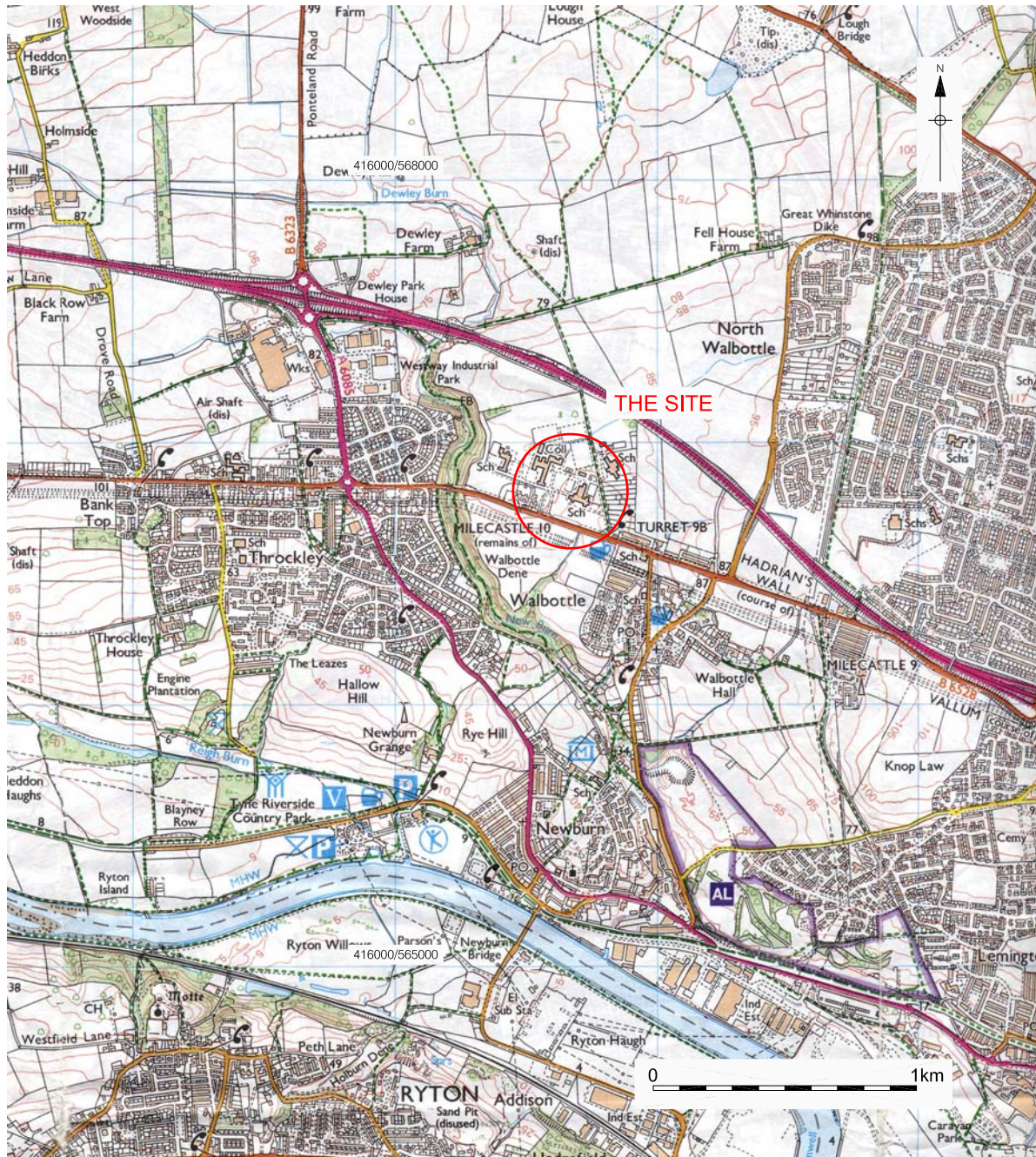


Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000

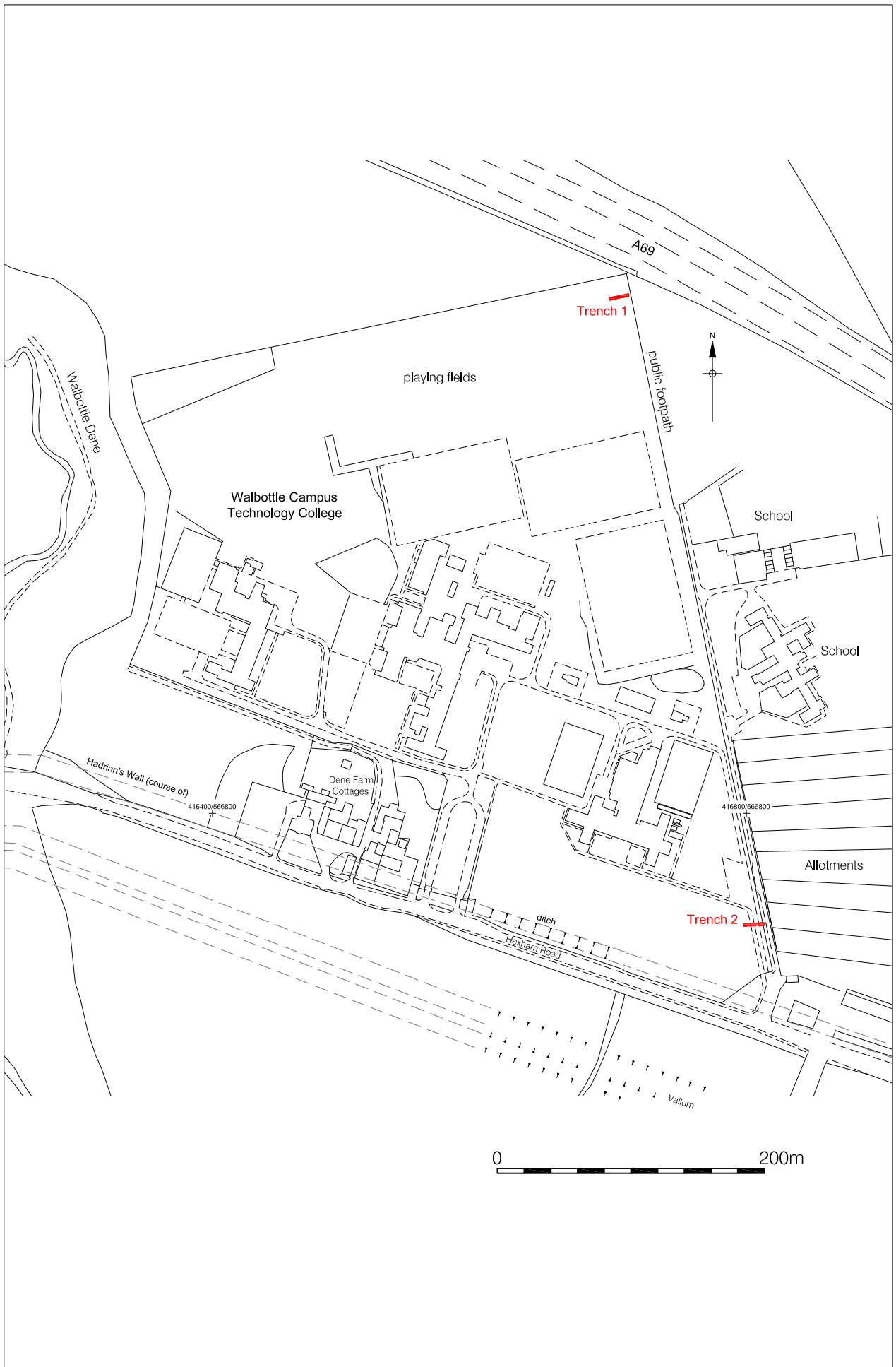


Figure 2. Trench location
Scale 1:4,000

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

3.1.1 Walbottle Campus Technology College is being re-developed as part of the 'Building Newcastle's Schools for the Future' programme. The school campus lies immediately to the north of the Hadrian's Wall corridor, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which has Scheduled Ancient Monument status in this part of Newcastle (Monument No. 28(20)). The site lies some distance to the north-west of the historic core of the village of Walbottle, but its eastern boundary marks the line the former Walbottle Moors Waggonway, which is the only surviving 18th century waggonway in the Newcastle District and in the area immediately north of the Tyne.

3.1.2 At a national level, the need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in the document '*Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'*' (PPG 16) issued by the DoE (1990).³

3.1.3 At a local level, guidance relating to archaeological sites is set out in the '*Newcastle City Unitary Development Plan*' (UDP), adopted in 1998.⁴ The UDP contains the following relevant policies:

POLICY C04

DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD HARM SITES OR AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

POLICY C04.1

THE FOLLOWING SITES AND AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST ARE IDENTIFIED FOR THE PURPOSES OF POLICY C04:

Scheduled ancient monuments

7. Hadrian's Wall, Vallum and associated works

Other sites and areas of archaeological interest as defined on the Proposals Map.

25. Parts of former Walbottle Moors Waggonway System

Medieval Village Cores of:

69. Walbottle

POLICY C04.2

WHERE A PROPOSAL MAY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT UPON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND WHERE NECESSARY UNDERTAKE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION.

POLICY C04.3

WHERE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU UNLESS THIS IS CLEARLY INAPPROPRIATE OR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REMAINS IS DEMONSTRABLY UNAVOIDABLE, IN WHICH CASE A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO AND AGREED WITH THE COUNCIL BEFORE THE START OF DEVELOPMENT.

POLICY C04.4

WHERE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD INVOLVE LARGE SCALE GROUND DISTURBANCE IN CURRENTLY UNDEVELOPED AREAS DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TO IDENTIFY ANY SITES OR POTENTIAL AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST.

³ Department of the Environment, 1990.

⁴ Available online at www.theplanningportal.gov.uk.

3.1.4 The Historic Environment Section of Newcastle County Council (NCC) has responsibility for development control issues relating to cultural heritage throughout Tyne and Wear. When Walbottle Campus was initially proposed for future improvements and reorganisation, the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer advised that a desk-based assessment should be undertaken in order to appraise the likelihood that important archaeological deposits survive at the site and to assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development. The aforementioned desk-based assessment was completed in January 2005, working to a Specification compiled by the Archaeology officer in December 2004.⁵

3.1.5 In August 2006, the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist advised that a trial trenching evaluation was required prior to determination of the planning application for the school re-development. The aforementioned Specification for the work was then prepared, this element of the phased programme of archaeological work relating only to the Walbottle Moors Waggonway and not to the Hadrian's Wall corridor. In response to the Specification, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by PCA and was subsequently approved by the County Archaeologist, prior to commencement of the archaeological evaluation.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 In broad terms, the archaeological evaluation aimed to establish the date, nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains at the site as evidenced by any buried deposits, structures and features and any artefactual and ecofactual evidence that they may contain.

3.2.2 Given that the eastern boundary of the site marked the line of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway, the specific objectives of the trial trenching were:

- to determine if the original trackbed of the waggonway survives on the site, even in the form of trace remains of rails and sleepers;
- to determine the method of construction of the waggonway;
- to determine whether or not there was any evidence for more than one phase of construction of the waggonway.

3.2.3 Additional aims and objectives of the project were:

- to compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- to compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of the stratigraphic, artefactual, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data.

⁵ Newcastle City Council, 2004.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information contained within the aforementioned desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of Walbottle Campus Technology College has been used as the basis of this section of the report. The research and writing of those responsible is fully acknowledged.
- 4.2 There have been only one or two findspots representing the various prehistoric eras in the broad vicinity of the school site. While there have been suggestions that this part of the Tyne Valley may have been utilised during prehistory, there is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity from the site or its immediate environs.
- 4.3 Hexham Road, the B6528, follows the line of the Hadrian's Wall corridor as it skirts the southern side of the Walbottle Campus site. This portion of the corridor, containing the Wall, the Vallum and associated works, is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 28(20)). The Wall itself, including Milecastle 10, is known to lie below the carriageway of Hexham Road to the south of the site, while the northern ditch is visible as a significant earthwork within the southern margin of the school campus. While this part of the site clearly contains important archaeological remains of the Roman period, there is considerably less potential for remains of this period within the remainder of the site.
- 4.4 The medieval village of Walbottle is first documented in 1272, although documentary records indicate that it was never a significant settlement throughout the medieval period. The core of the village lay to the south-east of the school site, on the south side of the Hadrian's Wall Corridor.
- 4.5 It is for remains of the post-medieval industrial era that the archaeological evaluation herein described was specifically designed. Walbottle was one of the earliest collieries to the north of the Tyne, with several pits worked to the north of the school site from the mid 18th century onwards. Several of these early pits – Walbottle Moor, Greenwich Moor and Holywell Main - were served by a system of waggonways, known to have been operational by 1767, which ran down the valley side to the Tyne. The line of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway (Tyne and Wear Historic Environment record (HER) No. 4271) runs close to the eastern boundary of the school site. It ran northwards towards Dewley Farm, north of the A69, and is known to have split into three branches to the north.
- 4.6 Shown as disused on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map - so out of use by 1858 – the Walbottle Moors Waggonway is the only surviving 18th century waggonway in the District of Newcastle and in the area immediately north of the Tyne. Parts of the route exist in an excellent state of preservation, and two small sections are scheduled - at Brass Pit (HER 3980) and Andrew Pit (HER 3979). The waggonway linked the aforementioned two pits with Walbottle Colliery Duke Pit (HER 3930). Originally constructed in simple form with wooden rails and sleepers, the early waggonways carried horse-drawn chaldron waggons transporting coal. It is known that the Walbottle Moors Waggonway had cast iron rails fitted in 1797 and the route is recorded on a map of the waggonways around Newcastle compiled by William Casson in 1804.

- 4.7 The Walbottle Moors Waggonway has an association with George Stephenson, who was employed on the line as a boy, and later in its associated pits. As a boy George Stephenson worked at Dewley Farm and his father was a fireman at Dewley Colliery. At the age of eight, George was employed to guard the cows that grazed on the waggonways, and to bar the gates at night. Later he worked on the waggonway proper, firstly joining his brother in cleaning the coal, and then driving the horse that worked the winding gear. He helped his father fire the engine at Dewley, being made an assistant fireman by the age of 14. Shortly afterwards the Stephenson family moved to Newburn on the Tyne.
- 4.8 Despite the presence of the waggonway, the essentially rural nature of the area in the post-medieval period was demonstrated by the map regression exercise undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment. The first incarnation of farm buildings adjacent to Hexham Road on the south-western side of the school site appear on early 19th century mapping. The Ordnance Survey map series, from 1858 onwards, shows Dene House Farm at this location, the surviving elements now known as Dene Farm Cottages. The secondary school at this site dates from the mid 1950s, when it was initially known as Walbottle East Secondary School and then Walbottle County High School, before recently attaining the status of a Technology College.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

- 5.1.1 The underlying geology of the Walbottle area comprises Westphalian Coal Measures of laminated sandstone with some mudstone and siltstone, overlain by the 'drift' geology, which is characterised in this area by Glacial Till, with other glacial, and fluviogalcial deposits intermittently present.

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1 The site lies c. 1.5km to the north of the River Tyne, on the upper part of the valley side. To the west is a steeply sloping wooded valley, Walbottle Dene, through which flows Dewley Burn (with additional names along its course), a minor tributary of the Tyne.
- 5.2.2 At its northernmost corner, ground level at the site is at c. 80m OD, falling away to c. 71m OD on Hexham Road to the south of the site. While the ground rises generally to the north across the site, reflecting the rise of the valley side, it is clear that there has been significant terracing on the slope within the north-eastern portion of the school campus, in order to create a group of sports pitches.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Trial Trenching

- 6.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.⁶ PCA is an IFA-Registered Archaeological Organisation.
- 6.1.2 The Specification for the archaeological evaluation recommended that two trial trenches be investigated. The trenches, Trenches 1 and 2, were rectangular in plan, measuring 14.80m x up to 2.10m wide and 15.50m x up to 2.10m wide, respectively, at ground level. Trench 1, aligned ENE-WSW, was located in the north-eastern corner of the site, running down a grassed bank from the perimeter security fence to a level area occupied by a sports pitch. Trench 2, similarly aligned, was located towards the south-eastern corner of the site, running from the eastern perimeter fence across an access road, footpath and extending onto an open grassed area.
- 6.1.3 Ground reduction within Trenches 1 and 2 was undertaken using a JCB back-acting excavator utilising a wide-blade ditching (non-toothed) bucket. The work was directed by the supervising archaeologist. In both trenches, grassed areas were de-turfed, where possible, for later reinstatement. In Trench 2, the concrete surface of the access road crossed by the trench was initially broken out using a hydraulic breaker and paving slabs forming the footpath also crossed by the trench were lifted by hand for later reinstatement. Overburden and archaeologically insignificant material were gradually removed in both trenches by the machine, in spits of approximately 100mm thickness, down to either the first significant archaeological horizon or natural sub-stratum. Spoil was mounded away from the edge of each trench.
- 6.1.4 Subsequent excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with recognised archaeological practice and following methodology set out in PCA's '*Field Recording Manual*'.⁷ Following machine clearance, the sections and the base of Trenches 1 and 2 were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. One long section in each trench was drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the base of each trench was planned at a scale of 1:20 relative to a baseline established along the trench, which was then located relative to the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 6.1.5 Archaeological deposits were recorded using a 'single context recording' system. Features, deposits and structures were recorded on *pro forma* context record sheets. The height of all principal strata and features were calculated relative to Ordnance Datum and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram to record stratigraphic relationships was compiled and fully checked during the course of the fieldwork.
- 6.1.6 Within appropriate archaeological horizons, partial excavation, the recovery of dating evidence or cleaning and recording of deposits was preferred to full excavation, and was practised wherever possible.

⁶ IFA, 1999.

⁷ PCA, 1999.

- 6.1.7 A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR cameras. This comprised black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs included a graduated metric scale.
- 6.1.8 Temporary Bench Marks (TBM) were established on the site from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (value 75.23m OD) located on the caretaker's house within the grounds of Walbottle Campus Technology College.

6.2 Post-Excavation

- 6.2.1 The stratigraphic data generated by the project is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 21 archaeological contexts were defined in the trenches (Appendix B). Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix A). A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below in Section 7.
- 6.2.2 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy of the project was to recover bulk samples where appropriate, from well-dated (where possible), stratified deposits covering the main periods or phases of occupation and the range of feature types represented, with specific reference to the objectives of the evaluation. No appropriate deposits were encountered and therefore no bulk samples were recovered. No artefactual material was recovered from the investigations.
- 6.2.3 Survival of all materials from archaeological fieldwork depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) will be packaged for long term curation according to relevant guidelines.⁸ The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case the Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University, will be met in full.

⁸ UKIC, 1990.

7. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-stratum

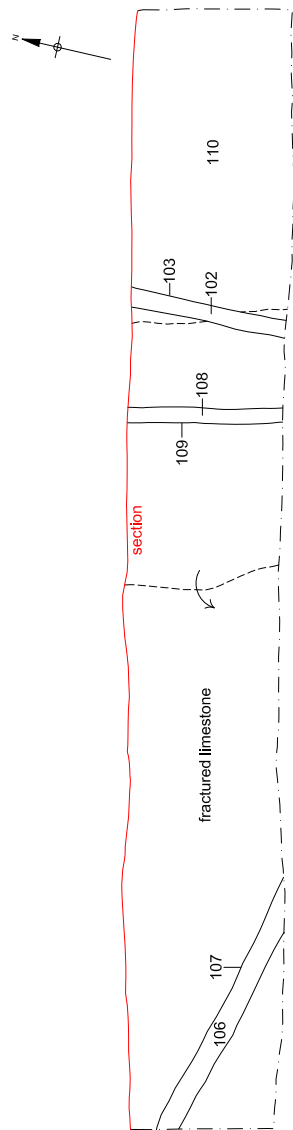
- 7.1.1 Within the lower western end of Trench 1, fractured mid yellowish grey limestone was exposed, recorded at highest and lowest levels of 78.97m OD and 78.78m OD, respectively, up to c. 0.35m below ground level. To the east, on the higher ground, the exposed bedrock was overlain by firm mid brownish yellow clay, [110], recorded at highest and lowest levels of 80.59m OD and 79.48m OD, respectively, encountered up to 0.30m below ground level (Figure 3).
- 7.1.2 In Trench 2, the natural sub-stratum, [205], comprising firm mid brownish yellow clay, was recorded at highest and lowest levels of 71.93m OD and 71.63m OD, respectively, encountered 0.12m-0.18m below ground level (Figure 4).
- 7.1.3 The clay deposits encountered in Trenches 1 and 2, represent the boulder clay (till) glacial 'drift' material, typical of the area. The underlying fractured limestone in Trench 1 represents underlying bedrock, probably exposed, and indeed truncated, by landscaping activity when the school was built, specifically during creation of the playing fields in the north-eastern portion of the site.

7.2 Phase 2: Modern

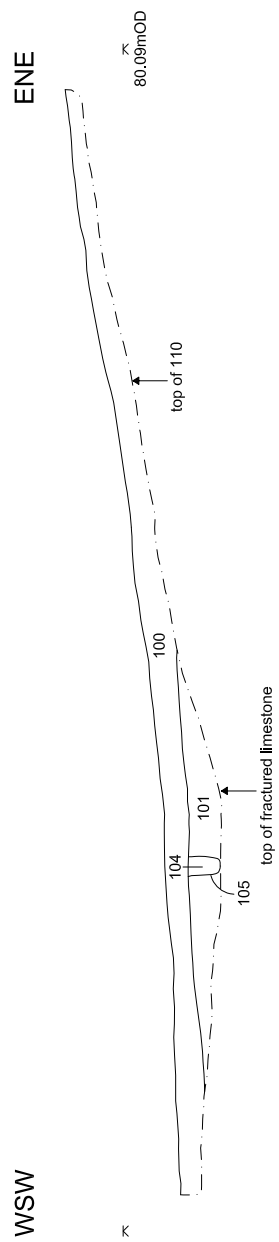
- 7.2.1 A silty deposit, [101], with a maximum thickness of 0.42m, was recorded in section within the western portion of Trench 1 (Figure 3). This deposit was interpreted as a levelling deposit of modern origin possibly derived from landscaping activity when the school was constructed.
- 7.2.2 Four linear field drains, [103], [105], [107] and [109], were recorded in Trench 1, all of probable modern origin (Figure 3). Drain [105] had been cut through deposit [101], suggesting that at least some elements of drainage activity dates to the usage of the site as a school.
- 7.2.3 Where the westernmost portion of Trench 2 ran across a grassed area, a linear field drain, [207], of probable modern origin, was recorded in plan and section (Figure 4).

7.3 Phase 3 - Modern

- 7.3.1 The uppermost deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 comprised topsoil/turf, [100] and [200], respectively, up to 0.36m in thickness (Figures 3 and 4).
- 7.3.2 In the eastern half of Trench 2, a paved footpath and concrete road were recorded in section prior to reinstatement. The footpath was 1.95m wide, and comprised construction cut, [204], containing a fine gravel bedding layer, [203], and paving slabs, [209]. To the east, the road, up to 3.06m wide, had a fairly substantial construction cut, [202], cut down into natural boulder clay and partially infilled with demolition rubble, [201], prior to the laying down of steel mesh reinforced concrete slab, [208], up to 0.10m thick (Figure 4).



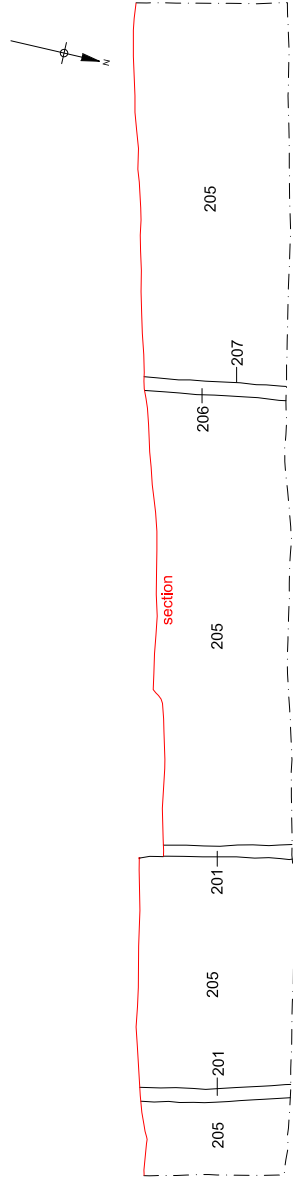
Trench 1. Plan.



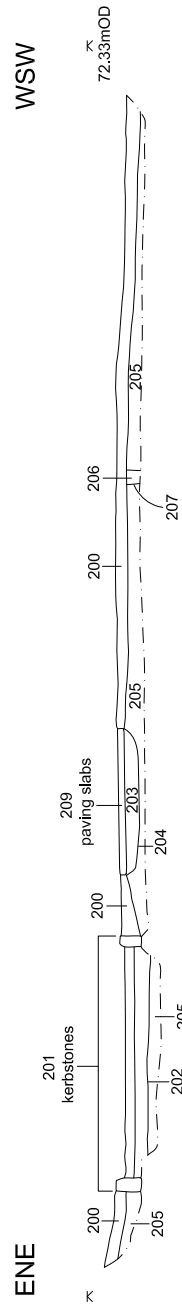
Trench 1. SSE facing section.



Figure 3. Trench 1. Plan and section
Scale 1:100



Trench 2. Plan.



Trench 2. NNW facing section.



Figure 4. Trench 2. Plan and section
Scale 1:100

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded during the evaluation comprised naturally derived geological material. Overlying deposits related to post-medieval or modern activity. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded
- 8.1.2 The evaluation identified evidence for extensive landscaping activity in the north-eastern corner of the site, probably associated with the construction of playing fields for the school. Fractured bedrock was exposed in the lower lying, western part of Trench 1, demonstrating the extent to which overlying geological drift material had been removed.
- 8.1.3 Any surviving elements of Walbottle Moors Waggonway, including subsidiary features such as side ditches, probably lie further to the east, beyond the perimeter fence of the proposed area of development, beneath the access road and public footpath.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 Since no archaeological remains associated with Walbottle Moors Waggonway were encountered, the specific objectives of the evaluation could not be fulfilled. Therefore, based on the results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the data collected during the evaluation.

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10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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The curatorial role of David Heslop, the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist, is acknowledged.

PCA Credits

Field evaluation: Aaron Goode (Site Supervisor), Clare Henderson, Robin Taylor-Wilson

Report: Aaron Goode

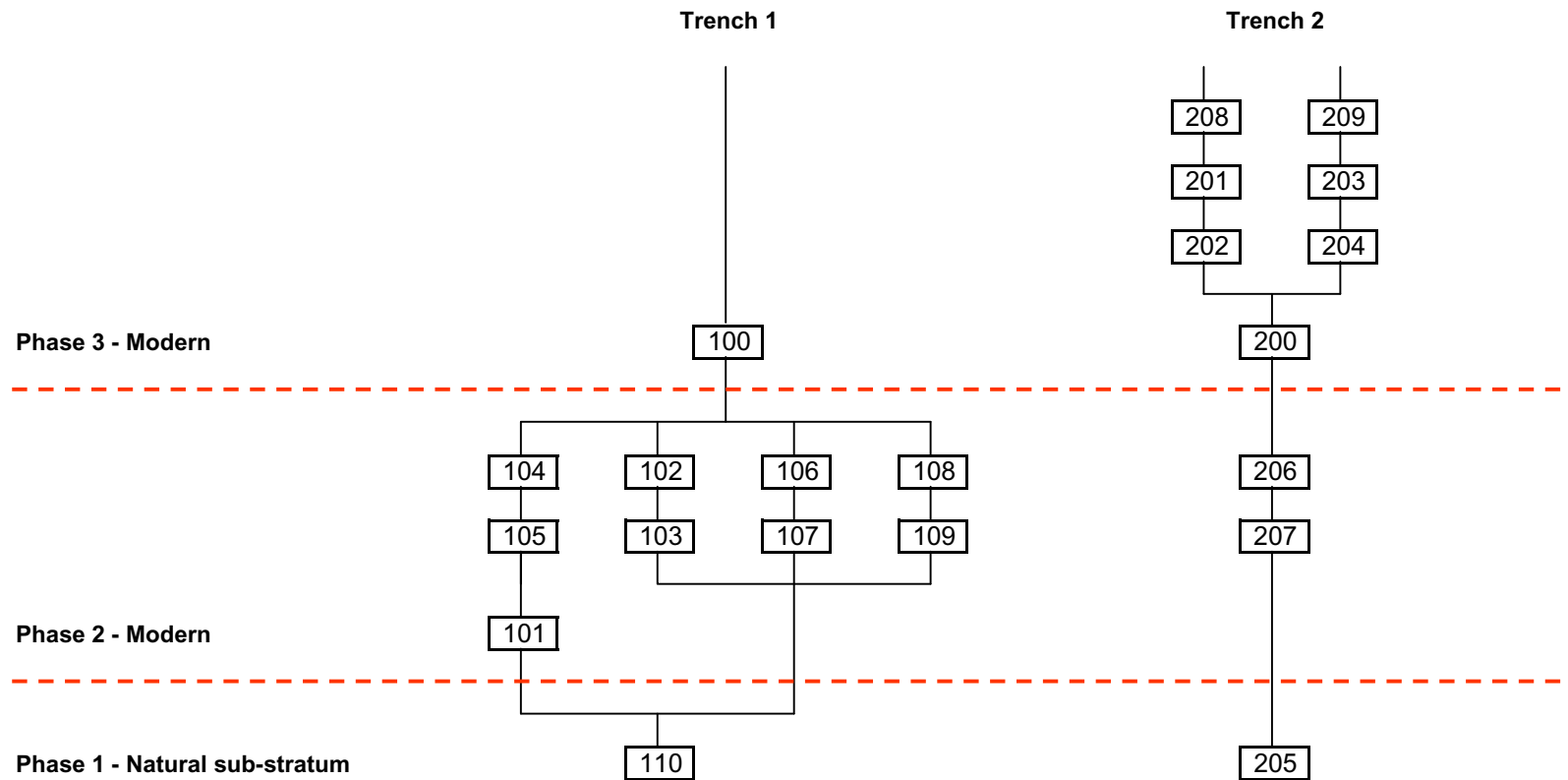
Project Manager: Robin Taylor-Wilson

CAD: Adrian Bailey

APPENDIX A

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES

WTC 06: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



APPENDIX B

CONTEXT INDEX

WTC 06: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Phase	Trench	Type 1	Type 2	Description	Interpretation
100	3	1	deposit	layer	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy clayey silt; very occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones (<0.10m); extends across trench, up to 0.36m thick	topsoil
101	2	1	deposit	layer	friable; mid yellowish brown; clayey silt; occasional small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones; extends across trench, up to 0.42m thick	levelling deposit
102	2	1	deposit	fill	loose; light greyish white; fine gravel; at least 2.12m NE-SW x 0.20m wide, thickness not established	backfill of field drain [103]
103	2	1	cut	linear	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; sharp break of slope at base, shallow concave base; at least 2.12m NE-SW x 0.20m wide, depth not established	field drain
104	2	1	deposit	fill	loose; light greyish white; fine gravel; at least 2.12m NE-SW x 0.24m wide x 0.42m thick	backfill of field drain [105]
105	2	1	cut	linear	linear; orientated NE-SW; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; gradual break of slope at base, shallow concave base; at least 2.12m NE-SW x 0.24m wide x 0.42m deep	field drain
106	2	1	deposit	fill	loose; dark bluish black; fine gravel; at least 3.70m NW-SE x 0.28m wide, thickness not established	backfill of field drain [107]
107	2	1	cut	linear	linear; orientated NW-SE; gradual top break of slope; gradual sloping sides; almost imperceptible break of slope at base, broad concave base; at least 3.70m NW-SE x 0.28m wide, depth not established	field drain
108	2	1	deposit	fill	friable; mid greyish brown; clayey sandy silt; very occasional fine gravel, occasional flecks of CBM and small glass shards; 2.04m N-S x 0.16m wide, thickness not established	backfill of field drain [109]
109	2	1	cut	linear	linear; orientated N-S; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; base unexcavated; extends across trench, 0.18m W-E, depth not established	field drain
110	1	1	deposit	natural	firm; mid brownish yellow; clay; moderate-frequent small-large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (<0.30m), truncated to bedrock to the W; extends across trench, thickness not established	natural
200	3	2	deposit	layer	soft; mid greyish brown; clayey silt; very occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, very occasional flecks of CBM and small glass shards; extends across trench, up to 0.18m thick	topsoil
201	3	2	deposit	fill	soft; dark grey; clayey sandy silt; frequent small-large fragments of brick and concrete, occasional small fragments of coal/clinker; at least 2.10m N-S x 3.04m wide x up to 0.22m thick	make-up for road [208]
202	3	2	cut	linear	linear; orientated N-S; sharp top break of slope; near vertical sides; gradual break of slope at base; shallow concave base; at least 2.10m N-S x 3.04m wide x up to 0.34m deep	construction cut for road [208]
203	3	2	deposit	fill	loose; bluish black; fine and medium gravel; at least 1.70m N-S x 1.82m wide x 0.20m thick	make-up for path [209]
204	3	2	cut	linear	linear; orientated N-S; gradual top break of slope; gradual sloping concave sides; imperceptible break of slope at base; shallow concave base; at least 1.70 N-S x 0.27m deep	construction cut for path [209]
205	1	2	deposit	natural	firm; mottled light brownish yellow and mid dark brownish yellow; sandy clay; very occasional small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones; extends across trench, thickness not established	natural
206	2	2	deposit	fill	friable; mid greyish brown; silty clay; very occasional small sub-rounded stones, very occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM; at least 2m N-S x 0.17m wide x at least 0.18m thick	backfill of field drain [207]
207	2	2	cut	linear	linear; orientated N-S; at least 2m N-S x 0.17m wide x at least 0.17m deep	field drain
208	3	2	structure	surface	concrete slab; forms road sectioned by trench; at least 2m N-S x 3.06m wide x up to 0.10m thick	concrete road
209	3	2	structure	surface	paving slabs; forms path sectioned by trench; overall path is 1.95m wide, each slab is 50mm thick	paved footpath