

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(FOR THE SURFACE WATER ATTENUATION SYSTEM)
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 1670 6675

Site Code: WTC 07

Commissioning Client:
Sir Robert McAlpine Limited
Tyne House
26 Side Street
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
NE1 3JD

Tel: 0191 261 1821

**Sir Robert
McALPINE**

Contractor:
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Northern Office
Unit N19a, Tursdale Business Park
Tursdale
Durham
DH6 5PG

Tel: 0191 377 1111



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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2007 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Walbottle Campus Technology College, Walbottle, Tyne and Wear. The work was undertaken ahead of overall re-development of the school, as part of the 'Building Newcastle's Schools for the Future' programme, and specifically due to the installation of a Surface Water Attenuation System to improve drainage.
- 1.2 Situated c. 9km west of the centre of Newcastle, the central National Grid Reference for the site subject to archaeological evaluation is NZ 1670 6675. The site comprises two rectangular blocks covering a total of c. 0.15 hectares within the grassed-over southern margin of the school campus. This area is bounded to the north by the school perimeter fence, to the south by Hexham Road and to the east and west by access roads to the school site.
- 1.3 The school lies 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. Thus the site had particular potential for archaeological remains of the Roman period, which was first identified in a desk-based archaeological assessment undertaken in 2005.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Sir Robert McAlpine and was undertaken on the recommendation of the English Heritage Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist and the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist attached to Newcastle County Council.
- 1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was approved by English Heritage and Newcastle City Council in advance of the work. The broad aim was to allow the impact of the installation upon the archaeological resource to be assessed. The evaluation comprised the investigation of four trial trenches, Trenches 1–4.
- 1.6 The earliest recorded deposit in each trench was natural boulder clay. A shallow linear feature in Trench 1 has been interpreted as the base of a post-medieval plough furrow. Evidence of extensive former landscaping in this part of the school site was recorded, probably dating from the time of the construction of the existing school. Topsoil was the uppermost deposit recorded in each of the trenches. In sum, no features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded during the evaluation.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken May 3rd-4th 2007 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at Walbottle Campus Technology College, Walbottle, Tyne and Wear. The work was undertaken ahead of the overall re-development of the school, but specifically prior to installation of a Surface Water Attenuation System to assist drainage, within the grassed southern margin of the school campus.
- 2.2 Walbottle is situated c. 9km west of the centre of Newcastle and the school lies to the north of the historic core of the village on the north side of Hexham Road, the B6528, which at this location follows the line of a scheduled portion of the Hadrian's Wall corridor. The site comprises two rectangular blocks covering a total of c. 0.15 hectares within the grassed-over southern margin of the school campus. The central National Grid Reference for the area subject to evaluation is NZ 1670 6675 (Figure 1).
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Sir Robert McAlpine and was undertaken on the recommendation of English Heritage's Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist and the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist due to the proximity to the Hadrian's Wall corridor and the potential of the site for Roman archaeology. This potential had been first highlighted by a desk-based archaeological assessment, undertaken in 2005.¹ An earlier archaeological evaluation was undertaken by PCA at the eastern boundary of the school site to investigate for post-medieval/industrial remains of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway.²
- 2.4 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared in advance of the work by PCA.³ The broad aim of the work was to allow the impact of the installation upon the archaeological resource to be assessed. The evaluation comprised the investigation of four trial trenches, Trenches 1–4.
- 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 07. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number is: preconst1-27008.

¹ Archaeological Services, University of Durham 2005.

² Pre-Construct Archaeology 2006.

³ Pre-Construct Archaeology 2007.

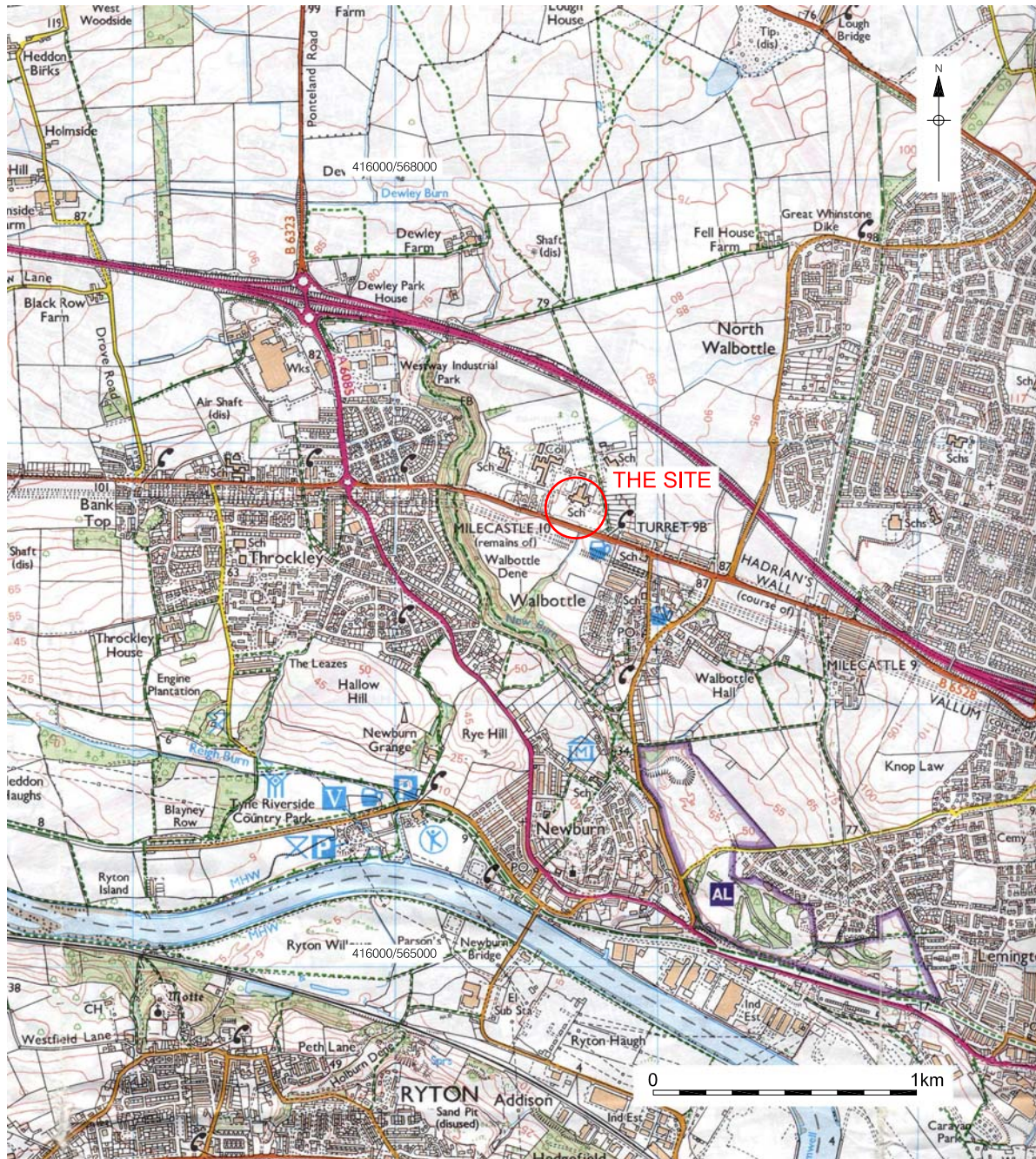


Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000

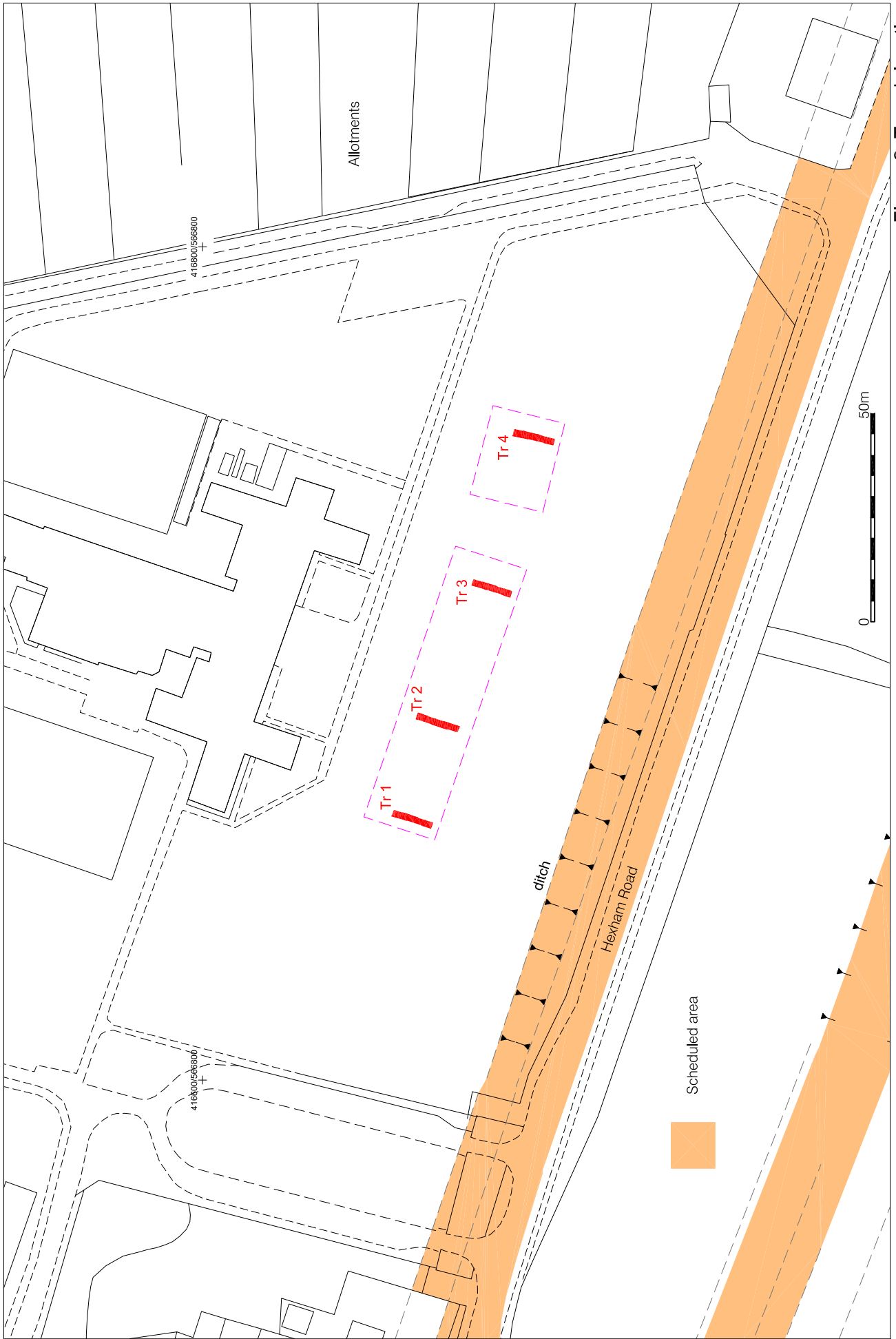


Figure 2. Trench location
Scale 1:1250

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 scheduled area includes the defensive ditch to the north of the Wall, which partially survives as an earthwork within the southern margin of the school grounds.

3.1.2 In general, 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 County Archaeologist advised that an archaeological desk-based assessment should be undertaken in order to appraise the potential for archaeological remains at the site. This was in line with Government guidelines regarding archaeology as identified in the document '*Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'*' (PPG 16) issued by the DoE (1990).⁴ At a local level, guidance relating to archaeological sites is set out in the '*Newcastle City Unitary Development Plan*' (UDP), adopted in 1998.⁵ 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

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.

⁴ Department of the Environment 1990.

⁵ Available online at www.theplanningportal.gov.uk.

- 3.1.3 The aforementioned desk-based assessment highlighted the potential of the school site for archaeological remains of the Roman period due to the proximity to the Hadrian's Wall corridor, as well as the potential for post-medieval/industrial remains associated with the Walbottle Moors Waggonway at the eastern margin of the site. The aforementioned archaeological evaluation in October 2006 concluded that it was probable that the waggonway lay just beyond the boundary of the school grounds and, if any related features or deposits had ever existed within the site, they are likely to have been truncated during landscaping associated with construction of the existing school, which dates from the mid 1950s.
- 3.1.4 As part of re-development of the school, improved drainage is to be achieved through the underground installation of a Surface Water Attenuation System (SWAS). This comprises numerous individual interlocking polypropylene modules, which, once encapsulated in an impermeable, watertight geo-membrane, combine to form large underground water storage tanks. The system retains surface water during rainfall events and then releases it at a pre-determined rate through a flow control device into an appropriate outfall. In this instance, the outfall is to be via existing drainage arrangements within the southern margin of the school site, with all connections to the SWAS taking place to the north of the scheduled area, finally connecting to an existing culvert running beneath Hexham Road.
- 3.1.5 The area designated for the SWAS installation at the school site is rectangular, with overall dimensions of c. 110m x c. 17.5m. Located upon the grassed area that forms the southern margin of the campus, the installation will lie only c. 30m north of the scheduled area, running parallel to it. Accordingly, this element of the development also came under the scrutiny of the Hadrian's Wall Co-ordination Unit, which was established as part of English Heritage's contribution to the implementation of the Management Plan for the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. One of the objectives of the Unit is to identify earthworks and buried sites at risk and improve their management.
- 3.1.6 The archaeological evaluation herein described was therefore required when details of the proposals to install the SWAS close to the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall were made known. The evaluation was required by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist, in consultation with English Heritage's Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist, because of the proximity of groundworks on this scale to the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and the potential for Roman remains at the site.

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 a scheduled portion of the Hadrian's Wall corridor lies within the southern boundary of the school grounds, the specific objective of the trial trenching was:

- to determine whether or not any archaeological features or deposits of the Roman period survive on the site and to establish the relationship of any such remains with the defensive frontier of Hadrian's Wall.

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.

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 school 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 and the northern ditch is visible as a significant earthwork within the southern margin of the school grounds. All Roman remains in the scheduled area are to be preserved *in situ* for future study and must not be damaged in any way by development, because of their importance.
- 4.4 Immediately to the north of the scheduled area, the area where the SWAS is to be installed, the archaeological potential for Roman period remains is less certain. Certainly, this is an area of the Roman frontier that is rarely examined. However, the recent discovery of defensive pits between the Wall and the Wall ditch suggests that there is potential for further defensive elements to be located beyond the scheduled area.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 The school site also had good potential for post-medieval/industrial archaeological remains. 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, including Walbottle Moor, 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 HER No. 4271) is known to have run close to the eastern boundary of the school site.
- 4.7 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 and such is its importance, in terms of industrial archaeology, two sections are scheduled - at Brass Pit (HER 3980) and Andrew Pit (HER 3979). The Walbottle Moors Waggonway has an association with George Stephenson and, in sum, is considered an important part of the archaeological resource of the area. As previously mentioned, the eastern margin of the school site was subject to an archaeological evaluation in 2006 and, with no remains of note being encountered, no further archaeological work regarding this element of the resource is required.

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 school site is at c. 80m OD, falling away to c. 71m OD on Hexham Road which bounds the school site to the south. In places there has been significant terracing on the naturally sloping ground occupied by the school, particularly to the north-east where sports pitches were created.

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 WSI for the archaeological evaluation described how four trial trenches would be investigated and such a scheme was implemented in the field. The trenches, Trenches 1 -4, were rectangular in plan, measuring 10m x 1.60m wide, at ground level. All four trenches were aligned NE-SW and were located within the demarcated outline of the SWAS, on the open grassed area in the south-eastern corner of the school site.
- 6.1.3 Ground reduction within the trenches was undertaken using a JCB back-acting excavator utilising a wide-blade ditching (non-toothed) bucket. The work was directed by the supervising archaeologist. Overburden and archaeologically insignificant material were gradually removed by the machine, in spits of approximately 100mm thickness, down to the 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 the trenches 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 1:50 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 and deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context record sheets. A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram to record stratigraphic relationships was compiled and checked during 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.
- 6.1.7 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. All photographs included a graduated metric scale.
- 6.1.8 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on the site from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (value 75.23m OD) located on a house within the school grounds. The height of all principal strata and features were calculated relative to Ordnance Datum and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

⁶ IFA 2001.

⁷ PCA 1999.

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 19 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 (Figures 3-6)

- 7.1.1 The natural sub-stratum, [101], [201], [301] and [401], exposed in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, generally comprised mid grey or mid brownish yellow silty clay. This material was the boulder clay (till) glacial 'drift' that is typical of the area.
- 7.1.2 The maximum height at which the natural sub stratum was encountered was 70.30m OD, this being in Trench 1, where boulder clay was recorded as deposit [101]. In Trench 3, the natural sub-stratum, [301], was encountered at 69.51m OD, this being the lowest height to be recorded on the upper interface of such material during the evaluation.

7.2 Phase 2: Undated (Figure 3)

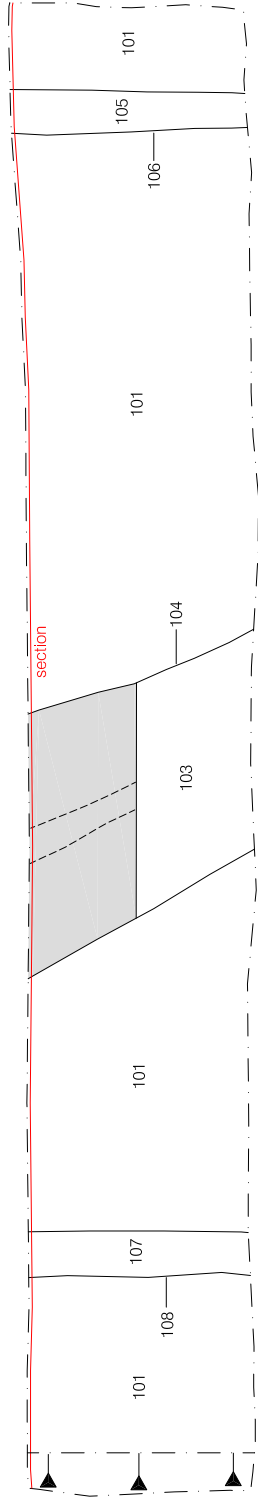
- 7.2.1 In Trench 1, located at the north-western end of the SWAS area, part of a linear east-west aligned feature, [104], was recorded, cutting into the natural sub-stratum. It was at least 1.70m east-west, continuing beyond the eastern and western limits of excavation, 1.82m wide and up to 0.14m deep. The feature was recorded at highest and lowest levels of 70.33m OD and 70.24m OD, respectively, its uppermost part lying c. 0.40m below ground level. No datable material was recovered from its single fill, [103], which comprised mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Although undated, the feature has been tentatively interpreted as the remains of a plough furrow of post-medieval origin. Its east-west alignment is notably at variance with the orientation of the linear elements of the Hadrian's Wall corridor.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern (Figures 3-6)

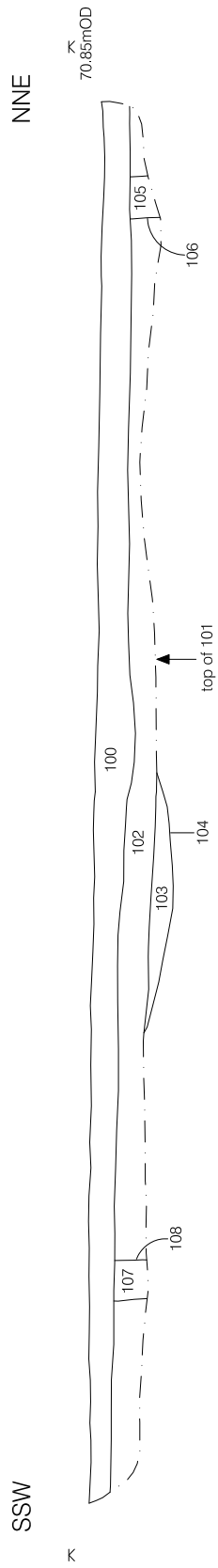
- 7.2.2 A deposit, [403], comprising dark sandy silt grey with frequent brick rubble throughout, was exposed in the southern end of Trench 4 overlying the natural sub-stratum. Up to 0.30m thick, it was recorded at a maximum height of 69.33m OD. It been interpreted as a levelling deposit of modern origin, probably derived from landscaping activity when the school was constructed.
- 7.2.3 Deposits [102], [202], [302] and [402], recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, were generally similar layers comprising mid yellowish brown or mid brownish yellow clayey silt or sandy silty clay, with few inclusions. Thicknesses varied between 0.21m and 0.60m. The maximum height at which any of the deposits was recorded was in Trench 1, where layer [102] was recorded at 70.57m OD, while the lowest maximum height to be recorded was in Trench 4, where layer [403] was recorded at 68.97m OD. All four deposits extended across the trench at each location and, as a group, they have been interpreted as representing an extensive episode of ground levelling, probably undertaken during landscaping activity when the school was constructed.
- 7.2.4 Two narrow, WNW-ESE aligned, linear features, [106] and [108], were recorded at either end of Trench 1, truncating levelling deposit [102]. These features have been interpreted as probable land drains or service trenches of modern origin.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern (Topsoil) (Figures 3-6)

- 7.4.1 Topsoil, generally mid brownish grey sandy silt with upper turfline, was the uppermost deposit recorded in each of the four trenches. The minimum recorded thickness was in Trench 2, where layer [200] had a maximum thickness of 0.17m and the maximum recorded thickness was 0.40m, this for layer [400] in Trench 4.
- 7.4.2 The maximum recorded height for topsoil was 70.73m OD on layer [100] in Trench 1 and the lowest maximum height to be recorded was in Trench 3 where layer [300] was recorded at 69.66m OD.



Trench 1. Plan.



Trench 1. ESE facing section.



Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section
Scale 1:50

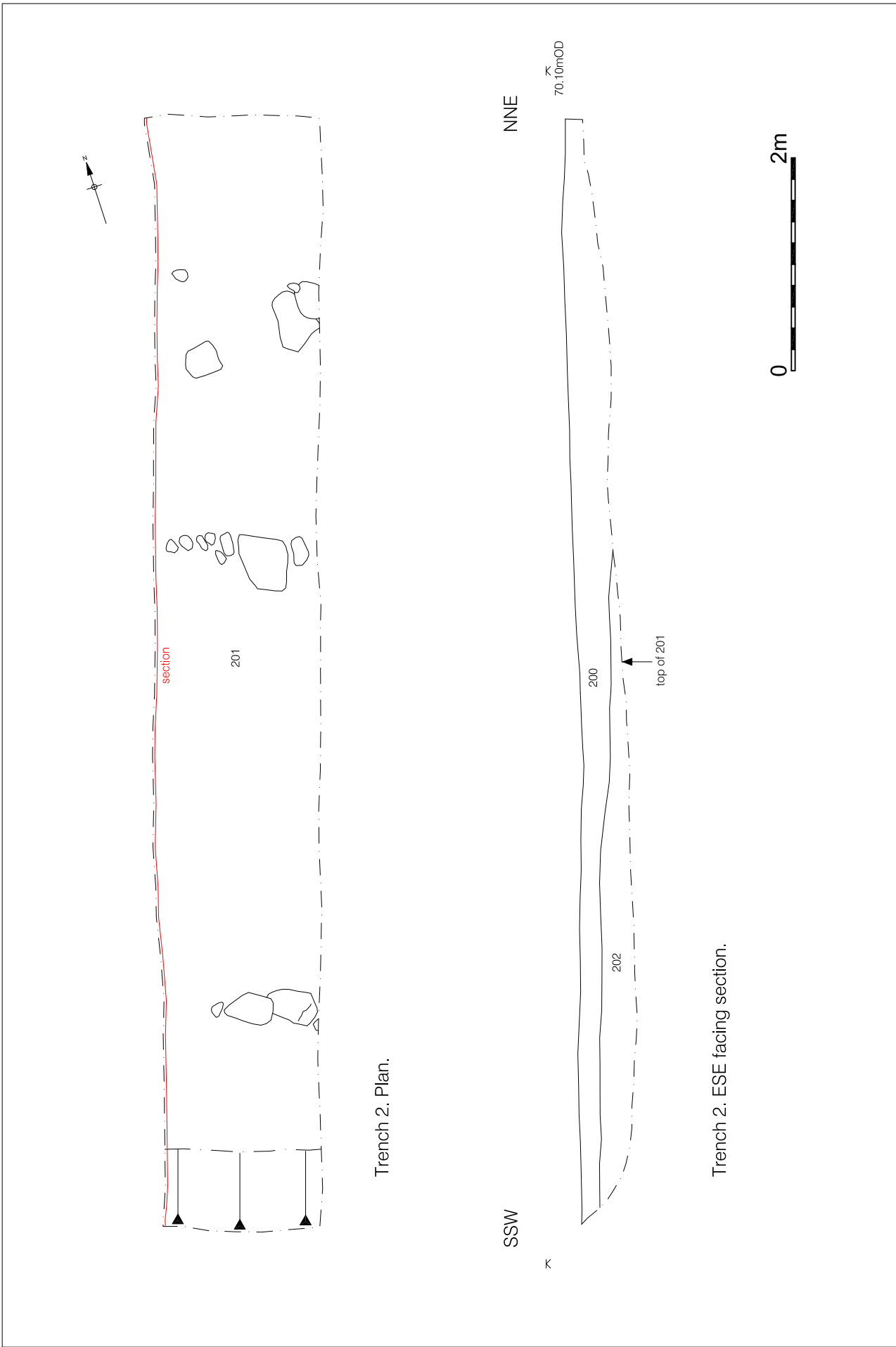
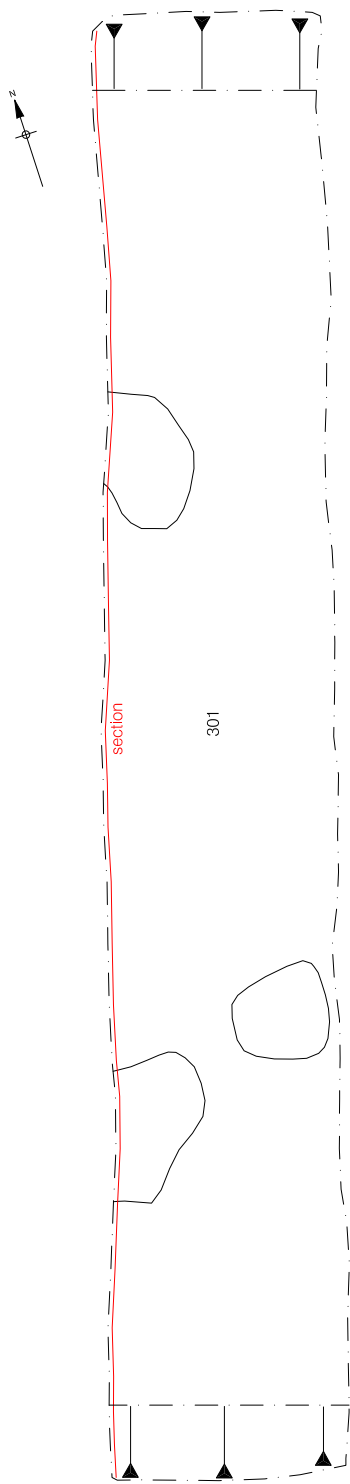
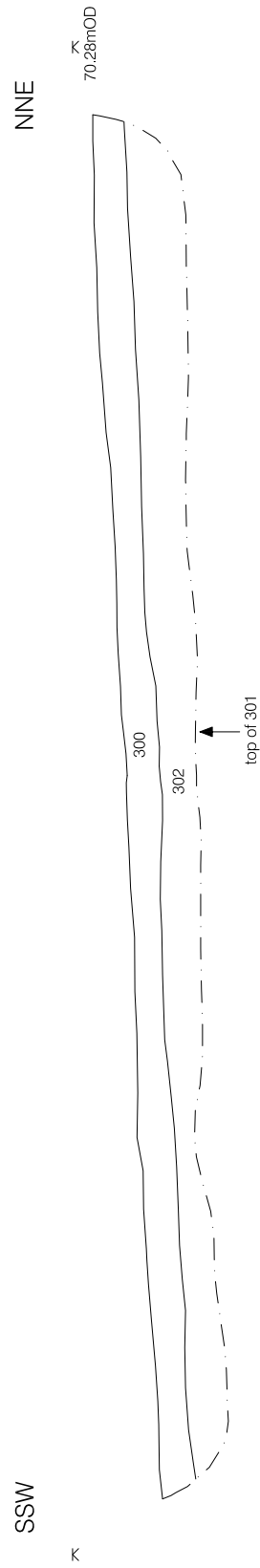


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and section
 Scale 1:50



Trench 3. Plan.



Trench 3. ESE facing section.

Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and section
Scale 1:50

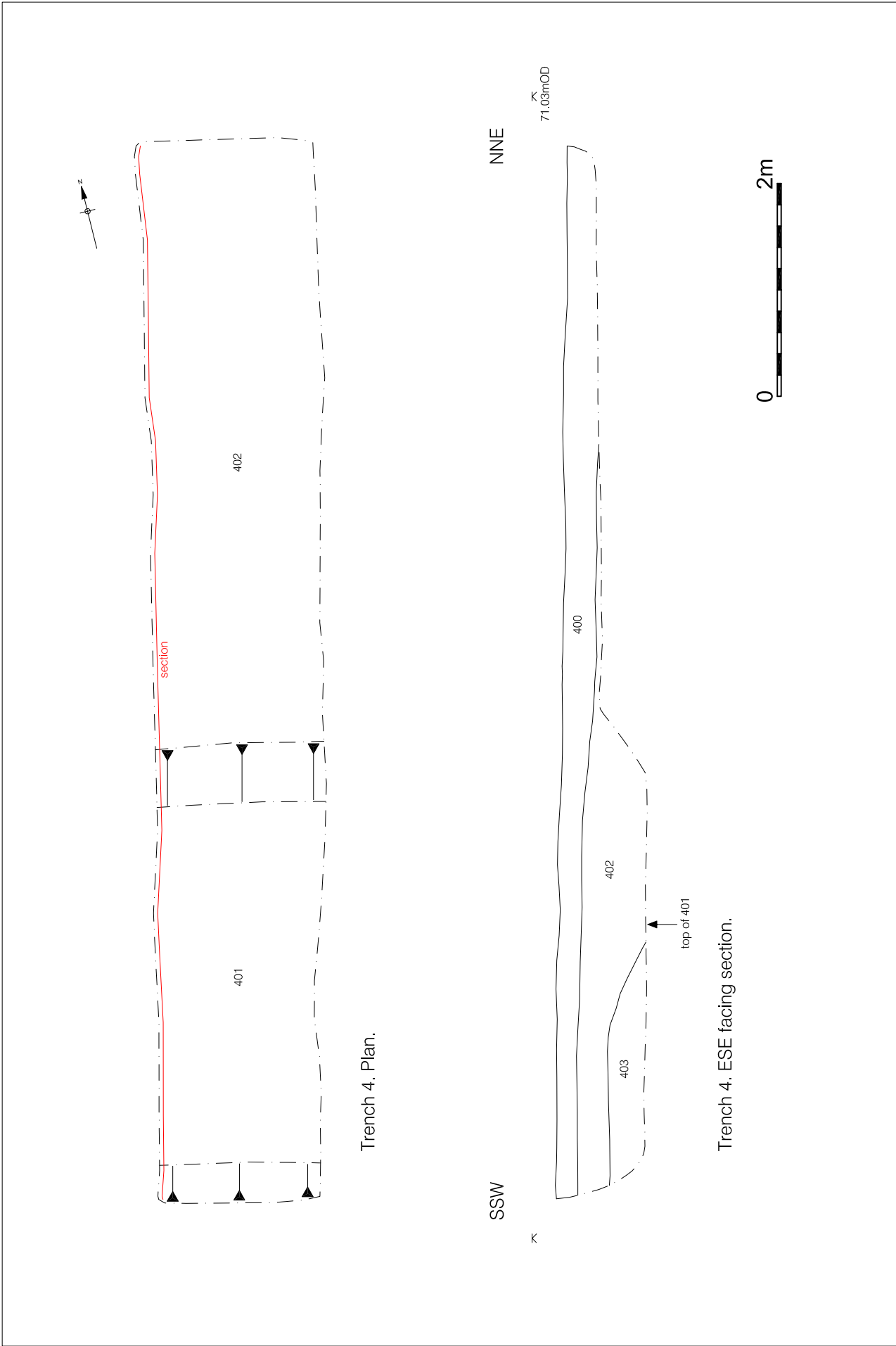


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and section
 Scale 1:50

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded during the evaluation comprised naturally derived geological material forming the basal deposit in each of the four trenches. A linear east-west aligned feature recorded cutting into the natural sub-stratum in Trench 1 has been interpreted as the base of a plough furrow of post-medieval origin. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this shallow feature, its alignment is at variance with the orientation of the linear elements of the Hadrian's Wall corridor to the south.
- 8.1.2 The evaluation identified evidence for extensive landscaping in the part of the school site designated for the SWAS installation. This activity probably dates to the time of the construction of the existing school. Topsoil was the uppermost deposit recorded in each of the four trenches.
- 8.1.3 In sum, no features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded during the evaluation.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 Since no archaeological remains of the Roman period were recorded during the evaluation, it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the data collected. Furthermore, no further archaeological mitigation is recommended ahead of the installation of the SWAS, as part of the re-development of Walbottle Campus Technology College.

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10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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The curatorial roles of David Heslop, the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist, and Mike Collins, English Heritage's Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist, are also acknowledged.

PCA Credits

Field evaluation: Aaron Goode (Site Supervisor), Kate Downey

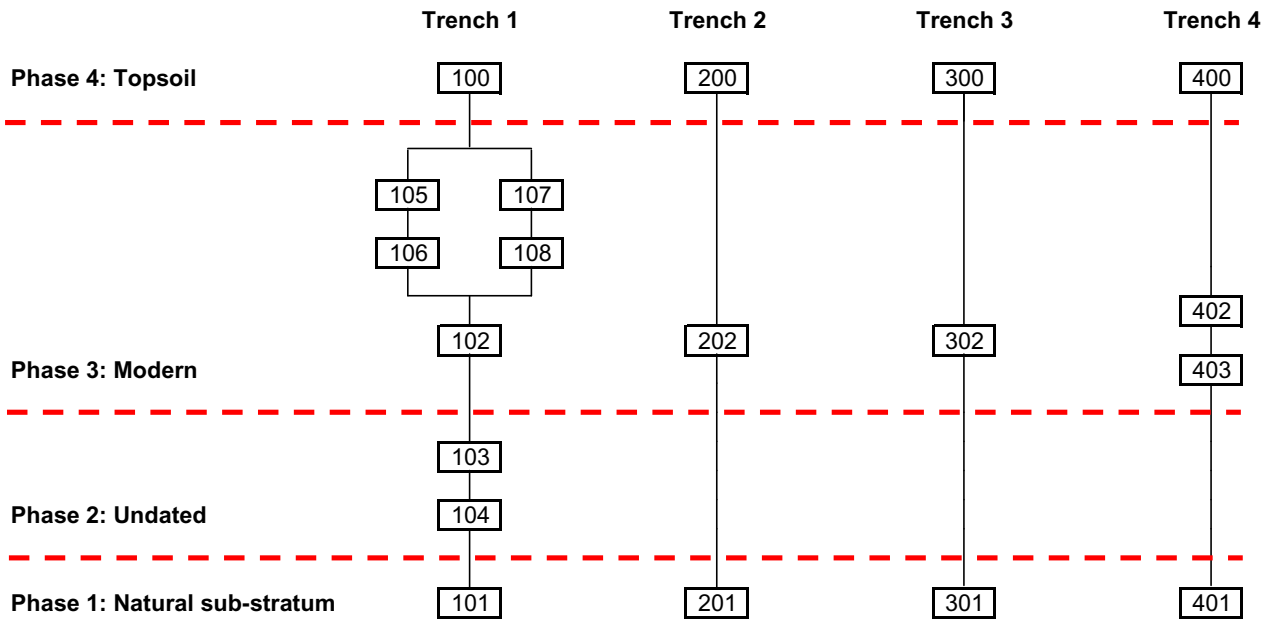
Report: Aaron Goode and Robin Taylor-Wilson

Project Manager: Robin Taylor-Wilson

CAD: Adrian Bailey

APPENDIX A
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES

WTC 07: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



APPENDIX B
CONTEXT INDEX

WTC 07: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Phase	Trench	Type	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	4	1	deposit	layer	friable; mid brownish grey; sandy silt; occasional small sub-round and sub-angular stones (<0.10m); extends across Trench 1, up to 0.22m thick	topsoil
101	1	1	deposit	layer	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional small to medium sub-angular stones (<0.15m); extends across Trench 1, thickness not established	natural
102		1	deposit	layer	firm; mid yellowish brown; clayey silt; occasional small to medium sub-round and sub-angular stones (<0.20m); extends across Trench 1, up to 0.21m thick	levelling layer
103	2	1	deposit	fill	friable; mid brownish grey; clayey sandy silt; very occasional small sub-round stones (<90mm), occasional manganese flecks; measures at least 1.70m east-west x 1.82m north-south x 0.14m thick	fill of feature [104]
104	2	1	cut	linear	linear; imperceptible top break of slope; very shallow concave sides; imperceptible break of slope at base; orientated east-west; measures at least 1.70m east-west x 1.82m north-south x 0.14m deep	linear
105	3	1	deposit	fill	firm; mid brownish pink; clay; measures at least 1.60m NW-SE x 0.28m NE-SW x at least 0.20m thick	fill of feature [106]
106	3	1	cut	linear	linear; sharp break of slope at top; vertical sides; break of slope at base and base not established; orientated NW-SE; measures at least 1.60m NW-SE x 0.28m NE-SW x at least 0.20m deep	land drain or service run?
107	3	1	deposit	fill	firm; mid brownish pink; clay; measures at least 1.60m NW-SE x 0.28m NE-SW x at least 0.20m thick	fill of feature [108]
108	3	1	cut	linear	linear; sharp break of slope at top; vertical sides; break of slope at base and base not established; orientated NW-SE; measures at least 1.60m NW-SE x 0.28m NE-SW x at least 0.20m deep	land drain or service run?
200	4	2	layer	deposit	friable; mid brownish grey; sandy silt; occasional small sub-round and sub-angular stones (<0.10m); extends across Trench 2, up to 0.17m thick	topsoil
201	1	2	layer	deposit	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; frequent medium to large sub-angular stones (<0.63m); extends across Trench 2, thickness not established	natural
202	3	2	layer	deposit	firm; mid yellowish brown; clayey silt; occasional small to medium sub-round and sub-angular stones (<0.20m); extends across Trench 2, up to 0.40m thick	levelling layer
300	4	3	deposit	layer	friable; mid brownish grey; sandy silt; occasional medium to large sub-round stones (<0.12m); extends across Trench 3, up to 0.19m thick	topsoil
301	1	3	deposit	layer	firm; mid grey; silty clay; occasional small to medium sub-round stones (<0.15m); very occasional large sub-angular stones (<0.40m); extends across Trench 3, thickness not established	natural
302	3	3	deposit	layer	friable; mid brownish yellow; sandy silty clay; occasional small to medium sub-round stones (<40mm), very occasional small fragments of brick; extends across Trench 3, up to 0.40m thick	levelling layer
400	4	4	deposit	layer	friable; mid brownish grey; sandy silt; occasional medium sub-round and sub-angular stones (<0.12m); extends across Trench 4, up to 0.40m thick	topsoil
401	1	4	deposit	layer	firm; mid grey; silty clay; occasional small to medium sub-round stones (<0.12m), very occasional large sub-angular stones (<0.45m); extends across Trench 4, thickness not established	natural
402	3	4	deposit	layer	friable; mid brownish yellow; sandy silty clay; occasional small to large sub-round stones (<0.40m); extends across Trench 4, up to 0.60m thick	levelling layer
403	3	4	deposit	layer	friable; dark grey; sandy silt; frequent fragments of brick; measures at least 3m NE-SW x at least 1.60m NW-SE x up to 0.28m	levelling layer