

**LAND AT MILE END ROAD,
SOUTH SHIELDS,
TYNE AND WEAR**

EVALUATION REPORT

DECEMBER 2018

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Mile End Road, South Shields, Tyne and Wear

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT MILE END ROAD, SOUTH SHIELDS, TYNE
AND WEAR**

EVALUATION REPORT

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Prospect Archaeology, on behalf of Muse Developments, to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the erection of an office building for B1(a) and A2 uses on the site of a car park on Mile End Road, South Shields at NGR NZ 36340 67350. The site is located on the northern side of South Shields city centre between Mile End Road and the metro railway. It is bounded to the south by Stanhope Road and to the north by further car parking. The site itself covers approximately 0.2 hectares.
- 1.2 A desk-based assessment (Prospect Archaeology 2016) concluded that the potential for archaeology was low. Whilst the site lies immediately adjacent to the projected line of the *Wrekendyke* Roman road and close to the Roman civilian settlement and cemetery, 20th-century development was likely to have severely truncated any remains that may have been present on the site. As the site is in close proximity to possible Roman remains, archaeological investigation was required to inform the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at Newcastle City Council of the archaeological potential of the site. In accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework an archaeological evaluation to the formation level of the new build was required to establish the nature of any surviving archaeological material and confirm the presence or absence of the *Wrekendyke* Roman road on the site.
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer prior to work commencing at the site (Ref. MON14664). Eight evaluation trenches were required to inform the Planning Authority of the character, nature, date, depth, degree of survival of archaeological deposits on the site. The trenches comprised two 10m trenches (Trench 2 & 5) and six 5m trenches (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8). The trenches were targeted to provide coverage across the extent of the site.
- 1.4 Two phases of activity were encountered within the trial trenches investigated at the site: Phase 1: superficial geology and Phase 2: modern activity. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed during the evaluation. Construction and subsequent demolition of structures on the site in the 19th/20th centuries had resulted in widespread truncation and disturbance across the site. The depth of disturbance across the site meant that it was only possible to exposed natural sub-stratum within two trenches in the southern end of the site. In these areas truncated glacial till was exposed at a depth of 1.80m to 2.1m below present ground level. Elsewhere, sondages were excavated to maximum depths of 2.1m to 3.1m; demolition deposits continued beyond the base of excavation.
- 1.5 No further archaeological mitigation is required at the site prior to the development.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Mile End Road Car Park, South Shields, Tyne and Wear in November 2018 (Figure 1 & 2). The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology on behalf of Muse Developments and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA). The work was carried out ahead of the construction of new offices for A2 (financial and professional services) and B1(a) (office) uses.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised trial trenching in order to identify the potential for archaeological remains within the area. A desk-based assessment (Prospect Archaeology 2016) concluded that the potential for archaeology was low. Whilst the site lies immediately adjacent to the projected line of the *Wrekendyke* Roman road and close to the Roman civilian settlement and cemetery, 20th-century development was likely to have severely truncated any remains that may have been present on the site.
- 2.1.3 The scope of works for the archaeological evaluation was set out in a detailed specification compiled by Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer (Ref. MON14664). Eight trenches (Trenches 1 to 8) were mechanically excavated during the works. The evaluation comprised two 10m trenches (Trench 2 & 5) and six 5m trenches (Trench 1,3,4,6,7 and 8) (Figure 2).
- 2.1.4 The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation (OASIS) reference number of the project is preconst1-334085.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The site (centred at NZ 36340 67350) comprised an area of c. 0.2 hectares of hardstanding and is located on the northern side of South Shields town centre between Mile End Road and the Metro rail line.
- 2.2.2 The site is bounded to the north by a car park, to the west by a paved pedestrian walkway, to the south by Queen Street and to the east by Mile End Road.

2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Devensian (Diamicton) Till is recorded as overlying the bedrock in this location (*British Geological Survey website*).
- 2.3.2 The site lies close to the estuary of the River Tyne; the river lies 400m to the west and the mouth of the estuary c. 1km to the north-east. Land at the proposed development slopes down from north to south at 13.79m AOD to 11.51m AOD respectively and gently from west to east at 13.79m AOD to 12.99m AOD respectively.

2.4 Planning Background

- 2.4.1 The requirement to undertake the archaeological investigation is in line with planning policy at a national level, as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2018). In accordance with paragraph 199 of the NPPF an archaeological evaluation to the formation level of the new build will be required to establish the nature of any surviving archaeological material and confirm the presence or absence of the *Wrekendyke* Roman road on the site. Paragraph 199 states that:

Local Planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

- 2.4.2 The archaeological investigation was carried out as a condition (Condition 10) of planning application ST/1038/16/OUT for the erection of a building for offices falling within Use Classes B1(a) and A2 (maximum floorspace of 1,600sq m). Condition 10 states that:

No groundworks or development shall commence upon the proposal hereby approved until a programme of archaeological fieldwork (to include evaluation and where appropriate mitigation excavation) has been completed. This shall be carried out in accordance with a specification provided by the Local Planning Authority.

The site is located within an area identified as being of potential archaeological interest. The investigation is required to ensure that any archaeological remains on the site can be preserved wherever possible and recorded, providing an archaeological record of the heritage asset in accordance with South Tyneside Local Development Framework Development Management Policy DM6.

- 2.4.3 The archaeological investigation was required, as part of the planning process, to inform the Local Planning Authority (LPA), South Tyneside Council, and their archaeological advisors at Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service of the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site. South Tyneside Council has responsibility for development control in relation to the historic environment. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service prior to works commencing at the site (Ref. MON14664).

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Information in this section is largely extracted from the 2016 desk-based assessment (Prospect Archaeology) and the research and writing of those responsible is acknowledged.

- 2.5.1 No prehistoric finds are recorded within the study area although excavations of the Roman fort in the 1990s identified Iron Age activity including a roundhouse, agricultural activity and pits, indicating an Iron Age settlement in that location. Other prehistoric material has been found on occasion around the town suggesting settlement from at least the Neolithic.
- 2.5.2 A fort known as *Arbeia* was established on the headland called *The Lawe* to the north-east of the site in c. AD160. It is protected as part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)* (WHS 1000098) for its military role of protecting the mouth of the River Tyne and as a supply base for the 17 forts along Hadrian's Wall. The World Heritage Site Buffer Zone around the fort also protects the later civilian settlement (*vicus*) and cemetery that extend south and west from the fort, lying within 50m of the Site boundary.
- 2.5.3 A road known as *Wrekendyke*, connecting the fort to the main north-south route from Chester-le-Street to the Tyne, passes immediately to the north-east of the site (HER277). A large number of reused Roman stone along Corporation Road and decorating the roundabout may indicate the former presence of significant Roman activity in the vicinity (HER 5189 & 5190). These stones have *lewis* holes in them indicating they were lifted by an early crane system as well as chisel facing and drill holes. A single 4th century coin is the closest definite Roman find within the search area (HER 1903). Additional Roman assets within the area include a pottery vessel of unknown provenance (HER 922) and an undated stone bearing Greek inscriptions (HER 940).
- 2.5.4 Parts of the fort were occupied at least into the 5th century, with evidence of resurfacing of the granary, quarrying of the metalled surfaces (HER 915) and burials cut into the surface of the approach road (HER 916). Although no evidence for 7th century activity has been found, tradition claims *Arbeia* as the birthplace of Oswin, the Anglo-Saxon king of Deira.
- 2.5.5 The town of South Shields was extant by the mid-13th century, known at that time as *Suthseles*. Sea and river fishing are recorded in the 12th century, although the precise location of fisheries is unknown (HER 4485) and despite an order being made between the town of Newcastle and the Prior and the Convent at Durham in the 13th century that South Shields should have no quays and no ships berthing there, by the 15th century there were numerous fish-houses and staithe constructed.
- 2.5.6 The town continued through the medieval period, centred on the Mill Dam inlet, which fed the corn mill, and extending north and south along the riverside.
- 2.5.7 The post-medieval and modern development of South Shields is largely industrial in nature. Salt panning was an important local industry but through the 18th century, glass

manufacturing developed on the river front and the town expanded eastwards into the current market site. The market place was established by the Prior and Convent of Durham in 1767, to replace a street market that had been held in the town for many years.

- 2.5.8 The proposed development site was formerly occupied by timber yards and a coke depot associated with the railway. A Particular Baptist Chapel was constructed in the northern part of the site in the late 19th century but by 1913 all these early developments had been cleared to make way for the Queen's Theatre. The theatre appears to have been built for and owned by the Thompson family, a local engineering firm. The theatre was destroyed in a bombing raid on 9th April 1941 that saw 6,00 incendiary bombs dropped on South Shields.
- 2.5.9 A multi-storey car park was built on the site in the 1960s but closed in 1997 due to structural issues and was eventually demolished in 2006 following the closure of the last business on the ground floor of the structure. The site has remained undeveloped since demolition of the multi-storey car park.

3. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The project aims to fulfil the requirements of the local planning authority by undertaking an appropriately specified scheme of archaeological work. The primary aim of the scheme of works was to determine the absence/presence of archaeological features on site. The work aimed to attempt to define the presence, character, date and extent of any structures or archaeological deposits within the boundaries of the proposed development site. The results are to be used to inform decisions regarding further mitigation measures that may be required at the site prior to the proposed development.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 The project was undertaken with reference to the research framework set out in *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF) (Petts and Gerrard 2006), which highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. By setting out key research priorities for all periods of the past, NERRF allows archaeological projects to be related to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment.

3.2.2 The archaeological evaluation had the potential to contribute to NEERF Research Strategies for the Roman period, particularly Rii. *Roads and Communication*.

3.2.3 An appropriate level of reporting on the work was required, including, if necessary, full analysis and publication of any notable archaeological findings upon completion of the evaluation. Thus, the results of the work constitute the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered and subsequently removed during the course of works.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in compliance with the codes and practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the relevant ClfA standard and guidance document (ClfA 2014 a & b). PCA is a CIFA 'Registered Organisation'. All fieldwork and post-excavation was carried out in accordance with the Yorkshire, the Humber & The North East: Regional Statement of Good Practice (SYAS 2011).
- 4.1.2 The project was managed in line with principles set out in Historic England's *'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (MoRPHE) published in 2006.
- 4.1.3 All archaeological staff involved in the project were suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. The project was overseen for PCA by Aaron Goode, Project Manager at PCA's Durham Office. All relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice were respected. PCA's Health and Safety (H&S) Policy is the starting point for managing H&S at all locations where PCA carries out its operations.
- 4.1.4 The scope of the work for the archaeological evaluation was set out in a detailed specification compiled by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service (MON14664)..
- 4.1.5 The trenches have been targeted to provide coverage across the extent of the site to maximise the potential of the site and to provide the most productive archaeological information and address the research Aims and Objectives.
- 4.1.6 The trial trenching evaluation was carried out between the 5th-12th November 2018 over six days and consisted of eight trenches (two 10m trenches and six 5m trenches; Figure 2).
- 4.1.7 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were moved slightly further to the south than their intended position due to access issues on site. The remaining five trenches were set-out using a Leica Viva Smart Rover Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), with pre-programmed co-ordinate data determined by an office-based CAD operative.
- 4.1.8 Ground level in the trenches was reduced using a 180° back-acting, mechanical excavator (JCB) utilising a toothless ditching bucket. Successive spits of no more than 100mm depth were removed until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the top of superficial geological deposits was reached. All ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 4.1.9 All trenches were excavated to 1.2m below ground level. If superficial geological material or archaeological remains were not observed at this depth, then a sondage was excavated at the end of the trench to the maximum reach of the machine or until ground water/geological/archaeological material was observed. The sondage was immediately photographed and recorded from a safe distance before being backfilled due to health and safety constraints.

4.1.10 The table below summarises the dimensions and findings of the eight excavated trenches:

Trench	Length	Width	Depth	Superficial Geology	Archaeology
1	5m	1.8m	1.2m (2.6m in sondage)	No	No
2	10m	1.8m	1.2m (2.9m in sondage)	No	No
3	5m	1.8m	1.2m (2.7m in sondage)	No	No
4	5m	1.8m	1.2m (2.1m in sondage)	No	No
5	10m	1.8m	1.2m (3.1m in sondage)	No	No
6	5m	1.8m	1.2m (2.55m in sondage)	No	No
7	5m	1.8m	1.2m (2.9m in sondage)	Yes	No
8	5m	1.8m	1.2m (2.2m in sondage)	Yes	No

Trench summary

4.1.11 All trenches were fenced off after excavation prior to backfilling at the end of the scheme of works.

4.1.12 The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section, where appropriate. Investigations within the trenches followed the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and were conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the field manual of PCA (PCA 2009) and the Museum of London Site Manual (Museum of London 1994).

4.1.13 Deposits and cut features were individually recorded on the *pro-forma* 'Trench Recording Sheet' and 'Context Recording Sheet'. All site records were marked with the unique-number MSG18 (site code).

4.1.14 Due to the considerable depth and unstable nature of demolition deposits at the site, it was not safe to draw sections of the trenches, nor did the sequence of deposits merit it. The height of all principal strata and features was calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (m AOD). A detailed photographic record of the evaluation was prepared using SLR cameras (35mm film black and white prints for archive purposes) and by digital photography. All detailed photographs included a legible graduated metric scale. The photographic record illustrated both in detail and general context archaeological exposures and specific features in all trenches.

4.2 Post-excavation

4.2.1 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written and photographic records. A total of 35 archaeological contexts were defined in the eight trenches (Appendix 2). Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts and phasing the

stratigraphic data. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described in Section 5.

- 4.2.2 During the evaluation, no artefactual material was retained from the deposits encountered due to their modern origins.
- 4.2.3 The complete Site Archive, in this case comprising only the written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) will be packaged for long term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007) will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker, UKIC 1990) and the most recent ClfA publication relating to archiving (ClfA 2014c).
- 4.2.4 At the time of writing the Site Archive was housed at the Durham Office of PCA, Unit 19a Tursdale Business Park, Durham, DH6 5PG. When complete, the site Archive will be deposited at the relevant museum under the site code MER18.

5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

During the archaeological investigation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual context numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example [123]. The context numbers have been assigned per trench therefore contexts from Trench 1 are in the 100s and contexts from Trench 2 in the 200s etc. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods. The figures can be found in Appendix 1 with the context index and stratigraphic matrix located in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively. A selection of plates can be found within Appendix 4.

5.1 Phase 1: Superficial Geology

5.1.1 Phase 1 represents superficial geological deposits that were observed within Trench 7 and 8 which generally comprised mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay.

5.1.2 Within Trench 7 geological material [706] was observed at 2.1m below ground level at 9.26m AOD; whilst in Trench 8, geology [804] was observed at 1.8m below ground level at 10.12m AOD. Both trenches were located at the southernmost extent of the site.

5.2 Phase 2: Modern

5.2.1 Phase 2 represents modern material at the site associated with the truncated remains of the Queens Theatre, a multi-storey carpark and their associated demolition material. Over 1.2m of made ground was observed in all trenches; all deeper deposits and features were observed within sondages at the end of each trench.

Trench 1

5.2.2 The basal deposit within Trench 1 comprised firm dark greyish brown silty clay [104] c. 0.70m thick at 10.85m AOD. Overlying [104] was mid reddish-brown sand [103] c. 0.40m thick at 11.25m AOD with occasional fragments of brick. Compact black demolition rubble [102] was observed across the length of the trench at approximately 1m thick at 12.25m AOD (Plate 1). This material was derived from either the demolition of the Queens Theatre after an air raid in 1941 or the demolition of the multi storey carpark in 2006.

5.2.3 The uppermost deposits within the trench comprised a compact light grey rubble levelling deposit [101] c. 0.38m thick at 12.63m AOD and compact black gravel [100] c. 0.12m thick at 12.75m AOD, which formed the current carpark surface.

Trench 2

5.2.4 A loose black demolition deposit [202] was noted across the length of the trench approximately 2.38m thick to the limit of excavation at base (Plate 2). The deposit was first encountered at 11.90m AOD. The uppermost deposits were comprised of compact light grey

rubble levelling [201] c. 0.42m thick at 12.32m AOD and compact gravel surface [200], c. 0.10m thick at 13.02m AOD.

Trench 3

- 5.2.5 A mid grey brown silty sand [305] with occasional fragments of brick was noted within the south-east facing section of Trench 3. Layer [305] was 0.58m thick and was observed at 2.12m below ground level at 10.01m AOD. This deposit perhaps represented a ground raising dump/levelling deposit that was laid down in preparation for the construction of the Queens Theatre.
- 5.2.6 Construction cut [304] was observed within the sondage at the easternmost extent of the trench that housed sandstone wall [303] at 10.73m AOD (Plate 3). The wall survived up to four courses of squared sandstone c. 1.3m high to the limit of excavation and was bonded with a light brownish yellow sandy mortar. The southern face of the wall was rendered with concrete. Wall [303] perhaps represented a truncated wall associated with the Queen's Theatre.
- 5.2.7 To the north of the wall [303] was layer [305], however to the south was compact black demolition rubble [302] c. 2m thick to the limit of excavation at base.
- 5.2.8 The uppermost deposits comprised compact light grey rubble levelling [301] c. 0.58m thick at 12.01m AOD and gravel car park surface [300], c. 0.12m thick at 12.13m AOD.

Trench 4

- 5.2.9 The basal deposit within Trench 4 comprised compact black demolition rubble [402] c. 1.6m thick at 11.57m AOD. This was overlain by compact light grey rubble levelling [401] c. 0.38m thick at 11.95m AOD and gravel car park surface [400], c. 0.12m thick at 12.7m AOD (Plate 4).

Trench 5

- 5.2.10 Compact black demolition rubble [502], c. 2.61m thick at 11.58m AOD was noted across the length of the trench. The uppermost deposits comprised compact light grey rubble levelling [501] c. 0.39m thick at 11.97m AOD and gravel car park surface [500], c. 0.10m thick at 12.07m AOD (Plate 5).

Trench 6

- 5.2.11 Three deposits were noted within Trench 6. These comprised compact black demolition rubble [602] c. 1.93m thick at 11.19m AOD, compact light grey rubble levelling [601] c. 0.52m thick at 11.71m AOD and compact gravel car park surface [600] c. 0.10m thick at 11.81m AOD (Plate 6).

Trench 7

- 5.2.12 Overlying geological deposit [706] was demolition material [705] c. 1.10m thick at 10.36m AOD. This layer is perhaps derived from the demolition of the Queen's Theatre as numerous fragments of brick and concrete were observed throughout the deposit.
- 5.2.13 Truncating layer [705] was construction cut [704] for concrete structure [703] approximately 1m below ground level at 10.36m AOD (Plate 7). The concrete structure represented a section of the multi storey car park that formerly occupied the site prior to its demolition in 2006.
- 5.2.14 The uppermost deposits comprised compact light grey rubble levelling [701] c. 0.30m thick at 11.26m AOD and gravel car park surface [700] c. 0.10m thick at 11.36m AOD.

Trench 8

- 5.2.15 Four modern deposits were noted within Trench 8. These comprised: firm mid reddish-brown sandy clay [803] c. 0.20m thick at 10.32m AOD; compact black demolition rubble [802] c. 0.9m thick at 10.82m AOD; compact light grey rubble levelling [801] c. 0.50m thick at 11.32m AOD and gravel car park surface [800] c. 0.10m thick at 11.42m AOD (Plate 8).

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 The archaeological investigations comprised the excavation of eight trenches at Mile End Road Car Park, South Shields, Tyne and Wear. Geological deposits, as well as 20th-century structures and demolition rubble were encountered. This activity was assigned to two phases of activity:

- Phase 1: Superficial geological deposits comprising glacial till was encountered in Trench 7 & 8 at the southern extent of the site;
- Phase 2: Modern remains comprising a truncated wall of the Queen's Theatre (Trench 3), the foundations of a multi-storey car park (Trench 7) and demolition deposits (all trenches).

6.1.2 Overlying the natural stratigraphy on the site were a series of demolition deposits. These were formed during the destruction of the timber yards and coke depot that formerly occupied the site prior to the construction of the Queens Theatre in around 1913. Truncated remains of the Queen's Theatre were noted within Trench 3 within the centre of the site in the form of a short section of wall. The Queens Theatre was destroyed on the 9th April 1941 by incendiary bombs dropped during World War II.

6.1.3 A multi storey car park was built on the site in the 1960s but closed in 1997 due to structural issues and was eventually demolished in 2006 following the closure of the last business on the ground floor of the structure. Remains of the car park were observed approximately 1m below ground level within Trench 7 at the south-eastern corner of the site.

6.1.4 The site remained undeveloped since the demolition of the multi storey car park with levelling deposits [101] to [801] forming a sub-base for gravel surface [100] to [800].

6.1.5 No features of archaeological significance were recorded within any of the evaluation trenches investigated. Geological material was only encountered at the southernmost extent of the site within Trenches 7 and 8.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 No further work is required on the information recovered during the evaluation, with the Site Archive (including this report), forming the permanent record of the strata encountered.

6.2.2 No further archaeological mitigation is required prior to development.

7. REFERENCES

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7.2 Online Sources

The **British Geological Survey** website: www.bgs.ac.uk. This was consulted for information regarding the geology of the study area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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PCA Credits

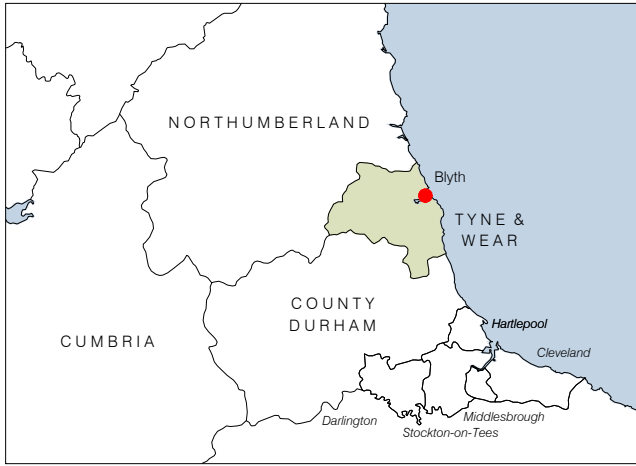
Fieldwork: Scott Vance (Supervisor), James Hopper and Lucy Robinson

Report: Scott Vance

Project Manager: Aaron Goode

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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

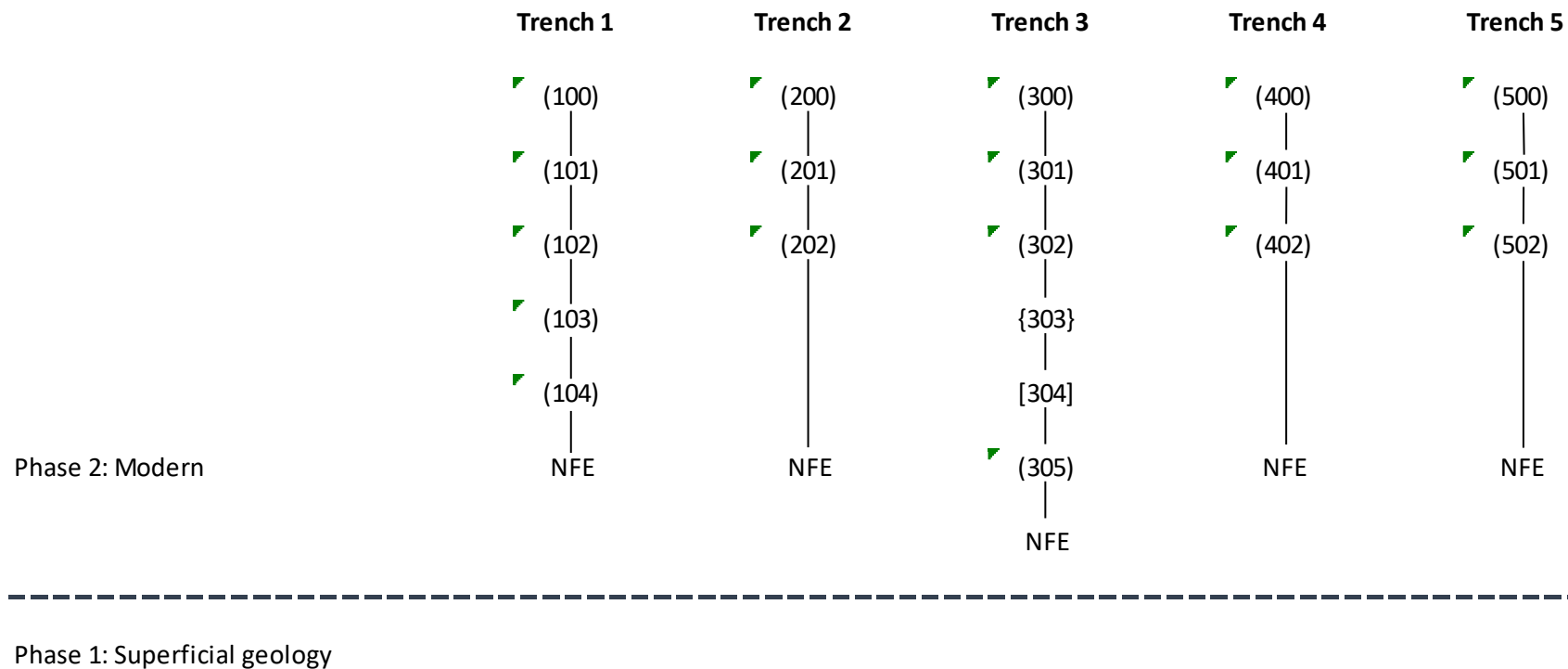


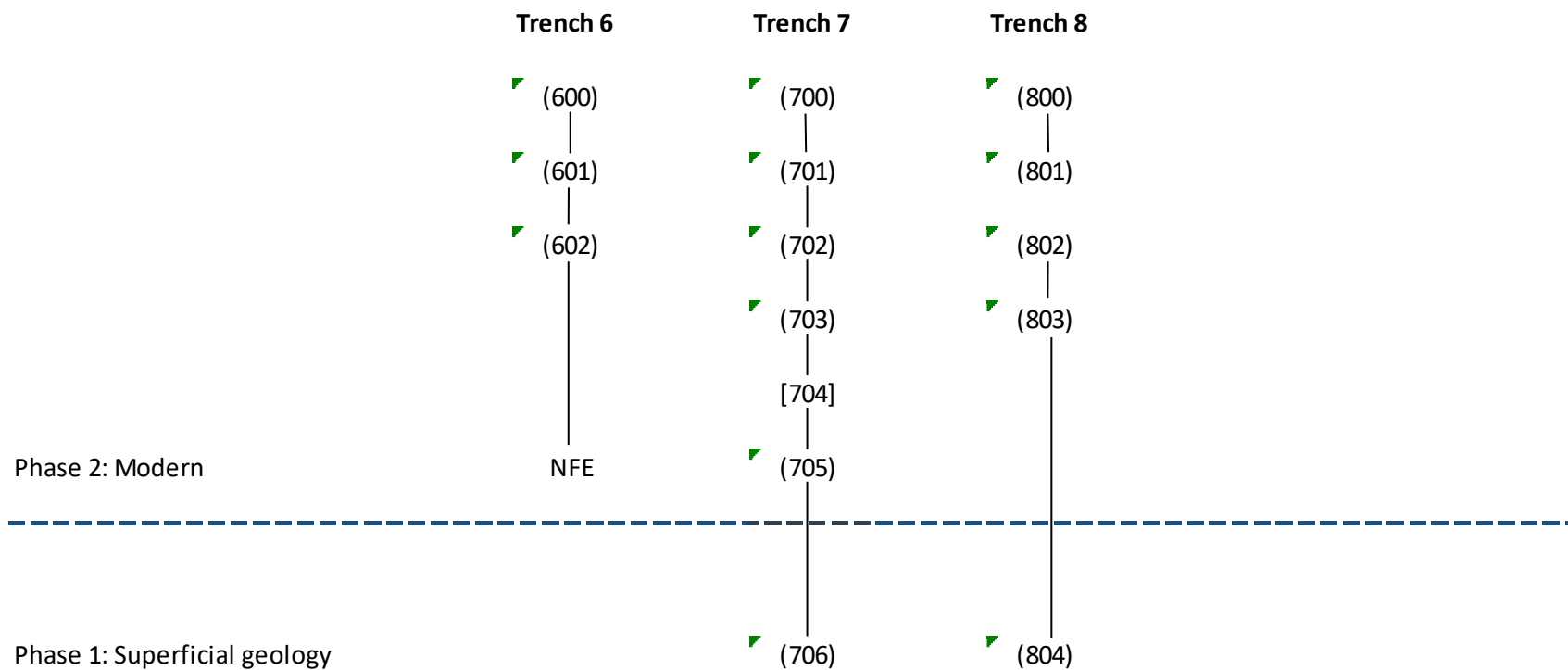


APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Fill of	Interpretation
Trench 1					
100	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
101	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [100]
102	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
103	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
104	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
Trench 2					
200	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
201	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [200]
202	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
Trench 3					
300	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
301	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [300]
302	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
303	2	Masonry	Structure	[304]	Sandstone & concrete wall
304	2	Cut	Linear		Construction cut for wall [303]
305	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
Trench 4					
400	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
401	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [400]
402	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
Trench 5					
500	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
501	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [500]
502	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
Trench 6					
600	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
601	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [600]
602	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
Trench 7					
700	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
701	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [700]
702	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
703	2	Deposit	Fill	[704]	Concrete structure.
704	2	Cut	Linear		Construction cut for [703]
705	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
706	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology
Trench 8					
800	2	Deposit	Layer		Gravel surface
801	2	Deposit	Layer		Sub-base for gravel [800]
802	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
803	2	Deposit	Layer		Made ground
804	1	Deposit	Layer		Superficial geology

APPENDIX 3: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1 sondage: view east, scale: level staff in 1cm increments



Plate 2: Trench 2 sondage: view north, scale: level staff in 1cm increments



Plate 3: Trench 3, wall [304] in east section: view east, scale: 1m



Plate 4: Trench 4 sondage: view west, scale: level staff in 1cm increments



Plate 5: Trench 5 sondage: view north, scale: level staff in 1cm increments



Plate 6: Trench 6 sondage: view north, scale: level staff in 1cm increments



Plate 7: Trench 7 sondage: view south-east, scale: level staff in 1cm increments



Plate 8: Trench 8 sondage: view south, scale: level staff in 1cm increments



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