

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON
WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, TYNE AND WEAR**

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Westgate Road, Newcastle General Hospital,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear**

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 2260 6452 to NZ 2303 6440

Site Code: WRN 10

Commissioning Client:

**CgMs Consulting
Morley House
26 Holborn Viaduct
London
EC1A 2AT**

Tel: 0207 583 6767



Contractor:

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

Tel: 0191 377 1111



**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
June 2010**

This report is protected by copyright. The report and the information contained herein are and remain the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and are provided on a single site multi-user basis. If provided in paper form, the report may be utilised by a number of individuals within a location, but copying is prohibited under copyright. If provided in an electronic form the report may be utilised in a shared server environment, but copying or installation onto more than one computer is prohibited under copyright, and printing from electronic form is permitted for own, single location, use only. Multiple printing from electronic form for onward distribution is prohibited under copyright. Further distribution and uses of the report in its entirety or part thereof in electronic form is prohibited without prior consent from Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions herein contained.

CONTENTS

List of Figures and Plates

	<i>page</i>
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
2. INTRODUCTION	3
3. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	10
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	12
5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	14
6. CONCLUSIONS	27
7. REFERENCES	28
8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS	29

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Stratigraphic Matrices
- Appendix B Context Index
- Appendix C Plates

List of Figures and Plates (Plates form Appendix C)

Figure 1	Site Location	4
Figure 2	Trench Location	5
Figure 3	Trench 1, Plan and Section	20
Figure 4	Trench 2, Plan and Section	21
Figure 5	Trench 3, Plan and Section	22
Figure 6	Trench 4, Plan and Section	23
Figure 7	Trench 5, Plan and Section	24
Figure 8	Trench 6, Plan and Section	25
Figure 9	Trench 7, Plan and Section	26
Plate 1	Trench 1, East Facing Section	
Plate 2	Trench 2, West Facing Section	
Plate 3	Trench 2, Trench Preparation	
Plate 4	Trench 3, West Facing Section	
Plate 5	Trench 3, Wall Foundation [325]	
Plate 6	Trench 4, West Facing Section	
Plate 7	Trench 4, Wall Foundation [411]	
Plate 8	Trench 5, West Facing Section	
Plate 9	Trench 5, Wall Foundation [520]	
Plate 10	Trench 6, West Facing Section	
Plate 11	Trench 6, West Facing Section (detail)	
Plate 12	Trench 6, Recording in Progress	
Plate 13	Trench 7, East Facing Section	
Plate 14	Trench 7, Surface [734]	
Plate 15	Trench 7, Wall Foundation [729]	

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on Westgate Road, adjacent to Newcastle General Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The area of investigation was the portion of Westgate Road between National Grid References NZ 2260 6452 and NZ 2303 6440. The fieldwork, undertaken 13th–17th June 2010, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting as part of the planning process in respect of a proposed re-development of the hospital.
- 1.2 Newcastle General Hospital is located in an area of considerable archaeological sensitivity, due to its position immediately to the north of the suspected line of Hadrian's Wall. The work was designed to supplement the findings of archaeological investigations undertaken in the hospital grounds in 2005 and 2008.
- 1.3 The evaluation comprised seven machine- and hand-excavated trenches (Trench 1-7), five (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7) sited on pedestrian footways along the north side of Westgate Road and two (Trenches 2 and 6) sited within the carriageway of the road itself. In broad terms, the evaluation aimed to establish the archaeological potential of locations proposed for new road carriageway construction as part of the proposed re-development. In specific terms, the main objective was to provide archaeological evidence of any elements of the Hadrian's Wall frontier.
- 1.4 Trench 1, the westernmost trench, revealed natural Boulder Clay at a depth of 1.13m below pavement level. Two deposits of uncertain period(s) of origin overlay this, the uppermost 0.55m below pavement level. The remainder of the stratigraphy within the trench was of modern date, either services or related to the construction of Westgate Road. In the central part of the trench a service truncated the natural clay. No deposits of proven archaeological significance were recorded.
- 1.5 Trench 2, on the roundabout at the junction of Wingrove Road and Westgate Road, revealed natural Boulder Clay at a minimum depth of 0.88m below road level. It was overlain by a sequence of deposits of combined thickness 0.35m, the uppermost lying 0.70m below road level. None of these deposits produced any dating evidence so their period(s) of origin are uncertain. At the northern end of the trench natural clay was truncated by a service and the same may have been the case to the south where the north side of a substantial feature was revealed. The uppermost c. 0.60m of stratigraphy within the trench was of modern date, related to the construction of Westgate Road. No deposits of proven archaeological significance were recorded.
- 1.6 Trench 3 did not reach natural Boulder Clay at its maximum depth of 1.23m below pavement level. The earliest deposit recorded was an undated silty layer containing cobbles, possibly the remains of a former surface, observed at a minimum depth of 0.93m below pavement level. It was overlain by a sequence of undated probable dump deposits of combined thickness c. 0.75m, which were cut into by services. The northern limit of the trench was delimited by the stone foundation for the boundary wall of the hospital grounds, with a narrow construction cut revealed. The existing pavement and its make-up comprised the uppermost deposits in the trench. No deposits of proven archaeological significance were recorded.

- 1.7 Trench 4 exposed a thick layer of banded sand at a minimum depth of 0.47m below pavement level, extending to the maximum depth of excavation of 1.18m throughout the trench. This material may have been of geological origin, but this is not certain. It was overlain by a layer of probably re-deposited Boulder Clay. The northern limit of the trench was delimited by the stone foundation for the boundary wall of the hospital grounds; no construction cut could be determined, indicating that the foundation was either tightly trench built or that all the material exposed in the trench post-dated construction of the wall. Services were recorded and the existing tarmac pavement and its make-up comprised the uppermost stratigraphy. No deposits of proven archaeological significance were recorded.
- 1.8 Trench 5 exposed an undated sandy clay layer containing cobbles, possibly the remains of a former surface, at a minimum depth of 0.95m below pavement level. Probable dump deposits up to c. 0.40m thick and of likely post-medieval or later date overlay this material, cut into by services. The northern limit of the trench was delimited by the stone foundation for the boundary wall of the hospital grounds, with a narrow construction cut revealed. The existing tarmac pavement and its make-up comprised the uppermost stratigraphy. No deposits of proven archaeological significance were recorded.
- 1.9 Trench 6, located in the carriageway of Westgate Road, exposed natural Boulder Clay at a depth of 0.80m below existing road level. A distinct but undated silty clay layer overlay natural clay. To the south this was truncated by a service. The uppermost c. 0.40m of stratigraphy was of modern date, related to the construction of Westgate Road. No deposits of proven archaeological significance were recorded.
- 1.10 Possibly the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 7 was a sandy layer recorded at a minimum depth of 1.20m below pavement level in the southern part of the trench. This may have been of geological origin, but this is not certain. It was overlain by dumped clay, above which were the remains of a stone surface with remnants of a sandstone block surface treatment exposed at a depth of c. 1.05m below pavement level. A distinct silty layer above the surface produced two scraps of post-medieval pottery and two scraps of ceramic building material of uncertain date. This surface may be the remains of the 18th century Military Road constructed westwards out of Newcastle. If this were the case, the surface would be of some archaeological interest. Probable dump deposits, up to c. 0.75m thick and of likely post-medieval or later date, were recorded throughout the trench, cut into by services. The northern limit of the trench was delimited by the stone foundation for the boundary wall of the hospital grounds; no construction cut could be determined, indicating that the foundation was either tightly trench built or that most of the stratigraphy in the northern part of the trench post-dated construction of the wall. The existing pavement and its make-up comprised the uppermost deposits in the trench.
- 1.11 In summary, no archaeological features, deposits or structures proven as predating the later post-medieval period were encountered during the evaluation. Trench 7 exposed the relatively well-preserved remains of a stone surface postulated as being the 18th century Military Road. Possible remains of a similar stone surface were encountered towards the basal limit of excavation in Trenches 3 and 5.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Background

- 2.1.1 This report details the methodology and results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on the 13th-17th June 2010 on Westgate Road, adjacent to Newcastle General Hospital. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited (CgMs). The area of investigation was a portion of Westgate Road c. 450m in length between National Grid References NZ 2260 6452 and NZ 2303 6440 (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 It is proposed to re-develop the hospital site, which has particular archaeological potential for remains of Roman date due to its proximity to the line of Hadrian's Wall. This potential was established by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) undertaken in 2004 by CgMs.¹ In the vicinity of the site the Wall is thought to follow the line of Westgate Road closely, with its northern defensive ditch potentially lying within the southern boundary of the hospital grounds.
- 2.1.3 Two earlier phases of archaeological investigation have been undertaken at the proposed development site by PCA. A trial trenching evaluation and monitoring of geotechnical site investigations in 2005 established that no archaeological remains are likely to survive in a large open grassed area within the southern central portion of the hospital site.² A trial trenching evaluation in 2008 recorded no archaeological remains of significance along the southern margin of the hospital grounds.³
- 2.1.4 A Project Design for the current evaluation was prepared by PCA to comprise the 'written scheme of investigation' required as part of the planning process.⁴ The Project Design followed the format set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.⁵
- 2.1.5 The evaluation comprised seven machine- and hand-excavated archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1-7). Five trenches (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7) were sited on pedestrian footways along the north side of Westgate Road, with the other two sited within the carriageway of Westgate Road, the first on the eastern side of a roundabout at the junction with Wingrove Road and the second on the western side of a pedestrian island close to the main access to the hospital.
- 2.1.6 The Site Archive (PCA site code WRN 10) is currently held at the Northern Office of PCA and the retained element, comprising the written, drawn and photographic records, as well as a small assemblage of ceramic material, will be deposited with Tyne and Wear Museums and Archives at Arbeia, South Shields, Tyne and Wear. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-78567.

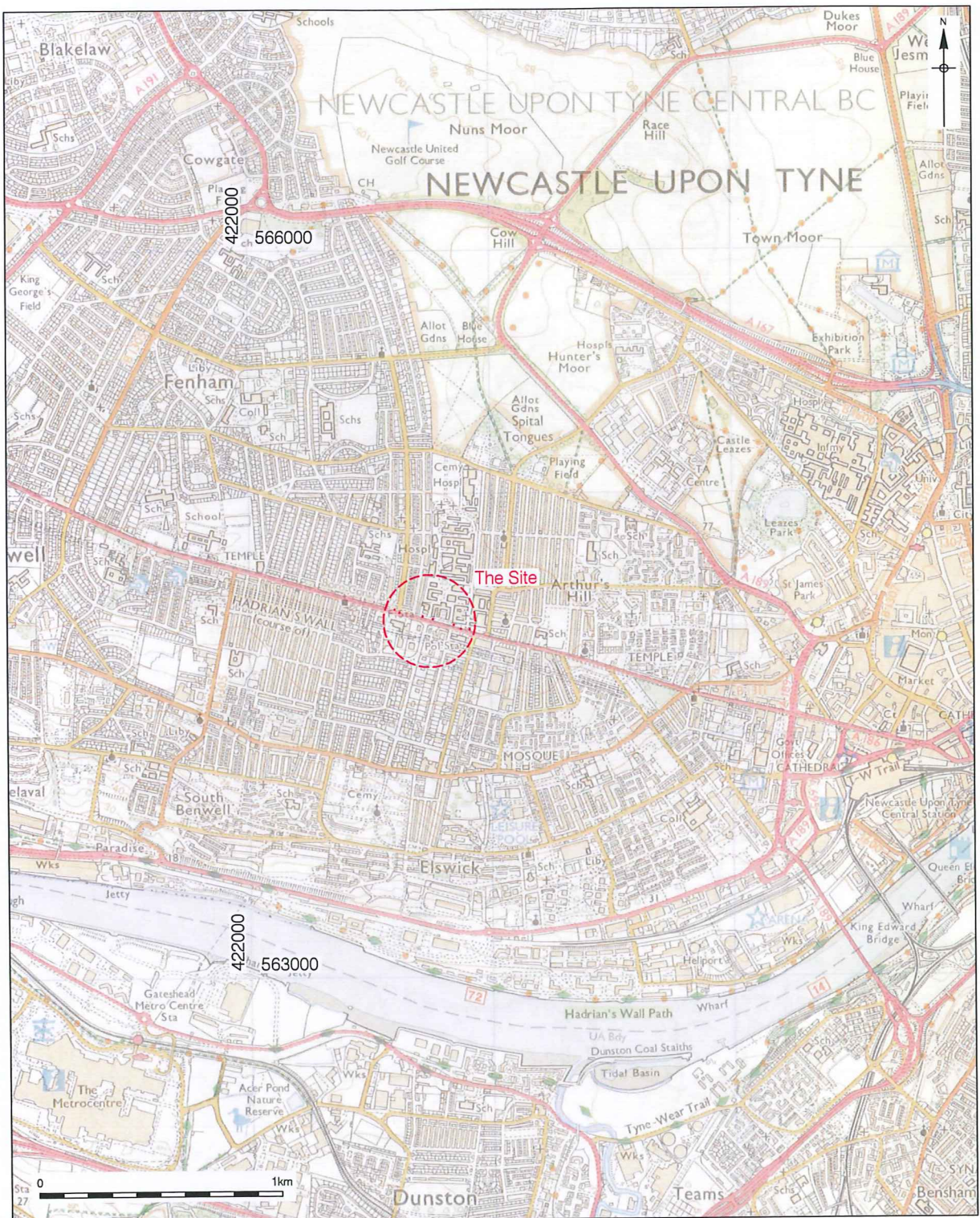
¹ CgMs 2004.

² PCA 2005.

³ PCA 2008.

⁴ PCA 2010.

⁵ English Heritage 2006.



© Crown copyright 2005. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4

2.2 Geology and Topography

- 2.2.1 The site lies in the eastern sector of Hadrian's Wall where the Roman frontier crosses the Westphalian Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous. In the Benwell area, to the west of the site, the solid geology is formed by the upper part of the Middle Coal Measures, this being sandstone with mudstone-pebble conglomerate.⁶ The drift geology of much of the eastern sector of the Wall area is characterised by Glacial Till (Boulder Clay).
- 2.2.2 Newcastle General Hospital occupies land that slopes away generally to the north-east. Localised slopes within the hospital grounds site are gentle gradients, although many of these are likely to be man-made. Along Westgate Road as it skirts the southern edge of the hospital grounds, there is a relatively significant natural downward slope from west to east. Along the portion of the road investigated by the work herein described, ground level drops from c. 112.60m OD, in the west, at the junction of Westgate Road and Wingrove Road, to c. 108m OD in the east, at the junction of Westgate Road and Brighton Grove.

2.3 Planning Background

- 2.3.1 The main elements of the proposed re-development scheme for Newcastle General Hospital involve construction of a Campus for Ageing and Vitality for Newcastle-upon-Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Newcastle University, alongside a Tesco Store. Associated works are required, such as landscaping and tree planting, as well as amendments to the carriageway and footways of Westgate Road adjacent to the site. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken ahead of submission of a planning application for the scheme and comprised a further element of a programme of archaeological investigations that began at the site in 2005 and continued in 2008. All the archaeological work was undertaken at the request of the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist.
- 2.3.2 Government guidance on archaeology and heritage conservation is now set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)*.⁷ At a local level, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Newcastle City Council, has various policies within its Unitary Development Plan (UDP) concerning archaeology and cultural heritage. Of particular relevance are:

POLICY C04. DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD HARM SITES OR AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

and

POLICY C04.1. THE FOLLOWING SITES AND AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IDENTIFIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF POLICY C04 INCLUDE:

Scheduled ancient monuments

7. Hadrian's Wall, Vallum and associated works

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

18. *Unscheduled areas of the known and presumed line of Hadrian's Wall, Vallum, Ditch and fortifications.*

⁶ Johnson 1997.

⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 2010.

- 2.3.3 Thus the latter UDP policy not only deals with sites, monuments and areas which have scheduled monument status - these being worthy of preservation because of their national significance – but also other important known sites, monuments and areas and sites and areas which have considerable potential archaeological interest.
- 2.3.4 The Hadrian's Wall Military Zone was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, although the urban areas of Newcastle were excluded from the World Heritage Site. A management plan, produced by English Heritage in 1996,⁸ identified three distinct areas: the 'archaeological core' of the Wall and Vallum (the World Heritage Site), the surrounding 'buffer zone' and the outer 'visual envelope'. In 1997 the portions of the Wall afforded statutory protection as scheduled monuments in the urban areas of Newcastle were included in the World Heritage Site. While the section of the Wall in the vicinity of the General Hospital is not scheduled, the UDP policies described above allow the planning system adequate provision for the preservation of archaeological remains associated with the Wall and its buffer zone. English Heritage provides specific archaeological advice relating to the Hadrian's Wall frontier.
- 2.3.5 In sum, therefore, the archaeological evaluation was required, as part of the planning process, to inform the LPA regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains, specifically those associated with the Hadrian's Wall frontier, along the portion of Westgate Road skirting the southern side of the proposed development site. The results should inform a decision by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist regarding further archaeological mitigation measures.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in 2004, has been used as the basis of the following summary. The research and writing of those responsible from CgMs Consulting is gratefully acknowledged. Other information has been taken from 'Sitelines', the online Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record and other online sources.

- 2.4.1 No sites or finds dating to the various prehistoric eras are recorded on the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the site. Late prehistoric activity recorded at Denton (c. 4 km to the west) is thought to represent evidence for Iron Age cultivation and potential settlement activity. In spite of this nearby activity, the lack of a reliable water supply may have made the site unattractive for permanent settlement.
- 2.4.2 The site of Newcastle General Hospital is bordered by a section of Hadrian's Wall that lies between Benwell (*Condercum*) fort (1.5km to the west) and *Pons Aelius* Fort (2km to the east). Although not scheduled in this particular part of Newcastle, the Wall corridor as a whole has, as previously mentioned, been designated a World Heritage Site, with three distinct areas - the 'archaeological core', the surrounding 'buffer zone' and the outer 'visual envelope' – having been defined.

⁸ English Heritage 1996.

- 2.4.3 Hadrian's Wall in this part of Newcastle consisted of a stone wall c. 5m high and c. 3m wide.⁹ To the north of the Wall was a ditch, this separated from the Wall by an open flat space, a berm, usually 6m wide on the stone section of Wall because of the pressure on the south lip of the ditch from the weight of the Wall (on the turf Wall the berm was only 1.8m wide). The ditch varied in width from 8m to 12m, but was generally c. 8.2m wide, and was between 2.7m to 3m deep. It was V-shaped in profile with a square-cut drainage or clearing-out channel at the base. The material excavated from the ditch was deposited on the north side and smoothed out to heighten the outer scarp of the ditch.
- 2.4.4 A deep ditch with banks on either side, the Vallum, was located to the south of the Wall. It is generally thought that Hadrian's Wall in the vicinity of the site, between Milecastles 5 and 6, follows the line of Westgate Road, with the north ditch running parallel to the northern edge of Westgate Road. It was thought that the ditch possibly crossed the southern part of the grounds of Newcastle General Hospital, although the 2008 evaluation of that area found no evidence for the feature.
- 2.4.5 In 2002, an archaeological evaluation at Prospect House on Grainger Park Road, immediately to the south of the site, aimed to locate the Vallum ditch and northern mound as depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping, running at a distance of c. 80m from the expected line of the Wall below Westgate Road. No evidence of the feature was found, suggesting that the Vallum ditch lies to the south of the line shown on the Ordnance Survey, perhaps at a distance nearer to 100m, which would be consistent with antiquarian and earlier map evidence.
- 2.4.6 No finds or sites dating to the Saxon/early medieval period have been identified within 1km of the site. Very little is known about the character, extent and detailed location of post-Roman settlement in this part of Newcastle. In the late Saxon period, a small community of monks settled at Monkchester, near to *Pons Aelius* fort.
- 2.4.7 During the medieval period, the site lay within the township of Elswick, within the parish of Newcastle, St. John. Elswick was granted to Tynemouth Priory in 1120 and the estate was held until the Dissolution in the 16th century. Evidence of field names from medieval rentals of the manor suggest that agricultural land was being created through woodland clearance until a relatively late date. References mentioning mineral mining '*in the field of Elswick*' exist dating to the 13th century and in 1378 '*the coal pits with way and staiths*' were valued at £40 per annum. However, no archaeological evidence of medieval date has been found within 1km of the site, which probably lay beyond the settlement limits of both Newcastle and Elswick.
- 2.4.8 Construction of a toll road from Newcastle to Carlisle - commonly called the Military Road - on the same alignment as the ancient route westwards out of Newcastle, began after the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. During that uprising the lack of serviceable east-west communication prevented the Royal army based at Newcastle from relieving the besieged town of Carlisle. The Newcastle to Carlisle Military Road was one of the later elements of a long-running programme of road improvement works implemented by Field Marshal George Wade (1673-1748) who began constructing roads in the Highlands of Scotland in 1725 after being sent there on a military mission for George I. It is recorded that, despite protests from the antiquary William Stukeley, the Newcastle to Carlisle Military Road was partly built over Hadrian's Wall.

⁹Breeze and Dobson 2000.

- 2.4.9 In 1839, a new, purpose-built and extensive 'Union Workhouse' was constructed on Westgate Road, in the south-eastern portion of the hospital grounds, by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Board of Guardians. This replaced four parish workhouses and the new build included an administration block, laundry, dining hall, workshops, bakehouse, school, various wards and a lunatic asylum. The complex is shown in some detail on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map from c. 1860. At this time the south-westernmost corner of what are now the hospital grounds was occupied by a large dwelling, annotated as 'Elswick Grange', with what appeared to be a relatively formal garden set out in front of it, on Westgate Road.
- 2.4.10 In the late 1860s, an Infirmary was constructed in the southern central portion of the site – in the area occupied at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition by two buildings, possibly a farmhouse and an L-shaped range of outbuildings - while a residential school and a small farmstead were built within the northern portion of the site. All these additions are shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map from the 1890s.
- 2.4.11 The existing building in the south-western portion of the hospital grounds is now 416a Westgate Road, generally referred to as the 'former lodge', and a former 'Young People's Unit'. Along with its southern boundary wall, this is a Grade II listed building. The existing structure is probably not the aforementioned Elswick Grange, since map evidence indicates that it is considerably smaller than the imposing dwelling annotated as such on the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey map. The existing ashlar building on the site, therefore, probably dates from c. 1900.
- 2.4.12 By the 1930s the workhouse complex was no longer in use and the hospital building was handed over by the Board of Guardians to the City Council and its name was changed to Newcastle General Hospital. By the late 1930s, the hospital complex had extended northwards. In the 1990s, all hospital buildings within the central part of the site were demolished. Therefore, any remaining 19th century buildings are limited to the eastern part of the site.
- 2.4.13 The 2005 evaluation established that construction and/or demolition of the former buildings within the southern central part of the site evidently had a destructive impact on below ground horizons, minimising the archaeological potential of extensive areas. The 2008 evaluation investigated a corridor of garden borders, occupied by shrubbery and trees, skirting the southern boundary of the hospital grounds. No archaeological features or deposits predating later post-medieval occupation of the site were encountered during that phase of work, with the exception of a truncated developed soil in one trench, this considered potentially of medieval or earlier origin.
- 2.4.14 There are no scheduled monuments on the site or in its immediate vicinity.

3. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aims

- 3.1.1 The project is threat-led with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains of the Roman period in particular. Therefore, the broad aim of the project was to inform the Client and the LPA regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological deposits along the portion of Westgate Road skirting the southern boundary of the proposed development site, specifically the section between Wingrove Road in the west and Brighton Grove in the east.
- 3.1.2 Archaeological trial trenching was chosen as the investigative tool to test the archaeological potential of Westgate Road to the south of the proposed development site. Seven small trenches (Trenches 1-7) were sited in this area to investigate locations to be affected by new carriageway construction in the proposed development scheme.
- 3.1.3 Additional aims of the project were:
- to compile a Site Archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and paleoenvironmental material recovered.
 - to compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, etc.

3.2 Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 The project was considered to have good potential to make a significant contribution to existing archaeological knowledge of central Newcastle in general and of the Roman frontier in the city in particular. Specific research objectives to be addressed by the project were formulated with reference to two existing archaeological research frameworks. The first is *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF),¹⁰ which highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. The second is the two-volume *Frontiers of Knowledge. A Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall*.¹¹
- 3.2.2 The NERRF identifies the following key priority within the research agenda for the Roman period which is of direct relevance to the project: 'Riii – The Roman military presence'.
- 3.2.3 The Research Strategy of *Frontiers of Knowledge* was compiled to respond to gaps in knowledge pertaining to the archaeology of the Wall as highlighted in the Research Agenda (both in Volume I of the document). A prioritised set of objectives was devised within eight main themes, one of which 'S.4 The Wall', contains the objective of 'Understanding the Wall' which underlines the necessity of '*Establishing the course and survival of the Wall and its installations on Tyneside and the West*'.

¹⁰ Petts and Gerrard 2006.

¹¹ Symonds and Mason (eds.) 2009.

3.2.4 Therefore, given the location of the site, a specific Research Objective to be addressed by the project was:

- Can any sub-surface archaeological remains in the areas of investigation on West Road provide evidence for the position of the Wall itself, the aforementioned berm, the northern defensive ditch or any other element of the frontier?

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken 13th–17th June 2010. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).¹² PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation. The evaluation was undertaken according to the Project Design compiled by PCA, which should be consulted for full details of methodologies employed regarding archaeological excavation, recording and sampling.
- 4.1.2 Seven trial trenches were investigated (Figure 2). In sum, Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 were sited on footways along the north side of Westgate Road; Trench 2 was sited in the carriageway of Westgate Road at the roundabout junction with Wingrove Road; Trench 6 was sited in the carriageway of Westgate Road immediately to the west of a pedestrian crossing island west of the entrance to the hospital grounds.
- 4.1.3 All seven trenches ran on a roughly north-south alignment. Their dimensions at ground level were:
- Trench 1 - 1.50m x 1.20m;
 - Trench 2 - up to 3.10m x 1.40m;
 - Trench 3 - 2.30m x 1.60m;
 - Trench 4 - up to 1.85m x 1.50m;
 - Trench 5 - 2.10m x 1.50m;
 - Trench 6 - 2.50m x 1.85m;
 - Trench 7 - 2.90m x 1.80m.
- 4.1.4 The majority of the groundworks were undertaken by Newcastle City Council, Technical Services, with all work supervised by PCA. Trenches were machine- or hand-excavated to a maximum depth of c. 1.20m below existing ground level, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. All trenches were hand cleaned by PCA and then photographed and archaeologically recorded.
- 4.1.5 Four Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs 1 - 4) were established on the site using existing survey data: TBM 1 - used for Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 - had a value of 112.09m OD; TBM 2 - used for Trench 5 - had a value of 109.43m OD, TBM 3 - used for Trench 6 - had a value of 109.01m OD and TBM 4 - used for Trench 7 - had a value of 107.84m OD. The existing survey data was checked using an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (cut mark at 103.27m OD) on a wall opposite No. 30 Bentinck Road. The height of all principal strata and features were calculated relative to Ordnance Datum and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

¹² IfA (then IFA) 2001

4.2 Post-excavation

- 4.2.1 The stratigraphic data generated by the project is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 159 archaeological contexts were defined in the seven 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 5.
- 4.2.2 The artefactual material from the evaluation comprised a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material. Specialist examination of the material was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 5. No other categories of inorganic artefactual material were represented.
- 4.2.3 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. To this end, no appropriate deposits were encountered and therefore no bulk samples were recovered. No other biological material was recovered.
- 4.2.4 None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.
- 4.2.5 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. The artefactual material will not be retained due to its very low significance. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document¹³ will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document¹⁴ and an forthcoming IfA publication.¹⁵ No material was recovered that required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of potential for conservation research. The depositional requirements of the body to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full. At the time of writing this will be the Tyne and Wear Museums and Archives, Arbeia, South Shields.

¹³ Brown 2007.

¹⁴ Walker, UKIC 1990.

¹⁵ IfA forthcoming.

5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

During the evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example [123]. 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.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

- 5.1.1 Phase 1 represents natural geological material, exposed within the base of certainly three trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 6) and possibly within another two trenches (Trenches 4 and 7). Natural material was not reached in Trenches 3 and 5 at the maximum depth of excavation.
- 5.1.2 The natural sub-stratum in Trenches 1, 2 and 6 comprised firm, light to mid brownish or orange yellow clay, layers [120], [225], and [609], respectively (Figures 3, 4 and 8; Plates 1, 2, 10 and 11). It was typically mottled with pockets of light grey clay with occasional fine and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles throughout and at some locations with occasional fragmented and degraded sandstone throughout. These deposits represent the typical Boulder Clay drift geology of this part of Newcastle, the material being of glacial origin.
- 5.1.3 The height at which natural Boulder Clay was encountered varied across the area of investigation. The highest value encountered was in Trench 2, where layer [225] had a maximum height of 111.63m OD, this c. 0.90m below existing road level. To the north-west, in Trench 1, layer [120] had a maximum height of 111.48m OD, this c. 1.15m below existing pavement level. Further east, in Trench 6, layer [609] was recorded at 107.67m OD, this 0.80m below existing road level. This significant drop in the height of the natural sub-stratum from west to east is reflected in the notable fall in road level along Westgate Road, between its junctions with Wingrove Road in the west and Brighton Grove in the east.
- 5.1.4 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 4, revealed across the entire base of the trench, comprised a layer, [412], of loose banded sand, the predominant bands being light greyish brown or mid brownish orange, with the whole layer mottled with patches of mid yellowish brown clay (Figure 6 and Plate 6). It was recorded at a maximum height of 111.09m OD, this 0.47m below pavement level, and was at least 0.65m thick, continuing below the basal limit of excavation. To the north it ran underneath stone wall foundation [411], which delimited the northern side of Trench 4. Sterile in nature, this material could potentially be of natural origin, although this is not certain and it could represent dumped material from the time of construction of the adjacent boundary wall in the later post-medieval period.
- 5.1.5 Probably the earliest deposit recorded in Trench 7 comprised a layer, [737], of loose, light grey sand exposed in the base of the trench towards the southern limit of excavation (Figure 9). It was recorded at a maximum height of 106.96m OD, this 1.20m below pavement level. Sterile in nature, this material could potentially be of natural origin, although again this could not be confirmed due to the depth at which it was exposed.

5.2 Phase 2: Later Post-medieval or Early Modern

- 5.2.1 Phase 2 represents activity attributed to the later post-medieval or early modern period. The earliest human activity recorded during the investigation is likely of later post-medieval date, possibly 18th century and potentially representing the Military Road, constructed in the mid 18th century. The majority of the activity attributed to this phase is associated with construction of the southern boundary walls of the hospital grounds, which are of probable 19th century date.
- 5.2.2 Potentially the earliest archaeological deposit recorded during the whole investigation was encountered towards the southern limit of excavation in Trench 7. It comprised a layer, [736], of probably re-deposited Boulder Clay (Figure 9). Up to 0.14m thick, it was overlain to the north by a layer, [725], of firm, light greenish grey clay with frequent fragmented sandstone throughout, this c. 0.15m thick. These deposits appeared to be contemporary bedding deposits for what was evidently the remains of a compact surface, [724] (Figure 9; Plates 13 and 14).
- 5.2.3 Surface [734] comprised a highly compact layer of fragmented sandstone up to 0.10m thick, into which had been set roughly squared sandstone blocks, these up to 220mm x 100mm x 100mm in size (Plate 14). It was recorded at a maximum height of 107.01m OD, this c. 1.10m below pavement level. Truncated to the south, the surface extended c. 1.25m northwards to meet a limit of excavation within the trench and was exposed across the full 1.80m basal width of Trench 7. Across the northernmost portion of the stone surface, where the larger surface treatment blocks were not present, the surface appeared to fall away to the north, this possibly representing the road surface camber.
- 5.2.4 Overlying surface [734] towards the southern limit of excavation was a layer, [733], of soft, dark bluish grey clayey sandy silt with occasional pea grit throughout (Figure 9; Plate 13). This material, with a distinct slightly organic odour, was up to 0.10m thick. It is interpreted as a deposit that accumulated upon the surface at the time of its disuse. The layer yielded two scraps of pottery and two scraps of ceramic building material during hand excavation from surface [734].¹⁶ The smaller of the two pottery sherds (1g weight), with a hard red fabric with internal brown glaze, is of 17th or possibly 18th century date. The other sherd (3g weight) has a similar fabric with slight traces of brownish glaze on both surfaces. It is probably of the same broad date as the first sherd, although possibly earlier. The two small fragments of ceramic building material (6g total weight) are not closely dateable due to their size. Their hard fine fabric is probably most likely indicative of a 19th century origin.
- 5.2.5 Layer [733] and the northern part of surface [734] were overlain by a layer, [732], of soft mid grey clayey silty sand with occasional pea grit throughout (Figure 9). This was up to 0.38m thick and represents further deposition of material following disuse of surface [734]. This material is interpreted as having been banked up to the south, rather than having been truncated to the north.

¹⁶ Comment on the ceramic material by Jenny Vaughan.

- 5.2.6 In the northernmost portion of Trench 7, the earliest deposit to be recorded was a layer, [738], of firm, dark grey gritty sandy silt (Figure 9). It was revealed as the basal deposit, c. 1.15m below existing pavement level. It was overlain by a c. 0.50m thick layer, [731], of soft mid brown clayey silty sand, mottled with pockets of mid reddish brown degraded sandstone. To the south, beyond a modern service, what was evidently the same deposit was recorded as layer [730], this overlying the aforementioned deposit [732].
- 5.2.7 Deposit [730] was overlain by a c. 0.50m thick layer, [727], of firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, while deposit [731] was overlain by a layer, [728], of firm, dark grey clayey silt, mottled with pockets of light brown clay, this also c. 0.50m thick (Figure 9). Deposits [738], [730]/[731], [727] and [728] are interpreted as representing an episode of ground raising in the later post-medieval/early modern period, possibly ahead of construction of the adjacent boundary wall of the hospital grounds.
- 5.2.8 The foundation, [739], for the aforementioned boundary wall delimited the full 1.25m height of the northern limit of excavation of Trench 7 and its base was not seen (Figure 9). The foundation comprised random sandstone rubble bonded with hard pinkish grey mortar (Plate 15). As no construction cut was visible in section, it is assumed that the feature was tightly trench-built in a cut, [739]. Either that or all the adjacent deposits, as described, had been dumped against the wall to raise the ground level following construction of the foundation.
- 5.2.9 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was a layer, [328], of firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with medium and large sub-rounded cobbles and roughly hewn sandstone blocks throughout the deposit, these particularly concentrated towards the basal limit of excavation (Figure 5; Plate 4). At least 0.25m thick, but extending below the basal limit of excavation, this layer was recorded at a maximum height of 111.01m OD, c. 0.95m below existing pavement level. The deposit is tentatively interpreted as representing material overlying the remains of a stone surface similar to that seen in Trench 7.
- 5.2.10 Deposit [328] was overlain by a layer, [327], of firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt, up to c. 0.25m thick. In turn this was overlain by successive sandy silt layers, [323], [321]/[322] and [320], of combined maximum thickness c. 0.55m. These deposits are interpreted as representing one or more episodes of ground raising in the later post-medieval/early modern period, possibly at the time of construction of the adjacent boundary wall of the hospital grounds. To the north, the uppermost of these deposits, layer [322], had been truncated by the narrow construction cut, [326], for the foundation of the aforementioned boundary wall, a structure which delimited the full 0.95m height of the northern limit of excavation of Trench 3. The main element of the foundation, [325], the uppermost c. 0.80m of the structure, comprised random sandstone rubble bonded with hard pinkish grey mortar (Plate 5). Between masonry [325] and the stepped-out lowermost visible foundation course, [330] (this potentially the actual lowermost course), was a thin bedding/levelling slab of sandstone, [329].

- 5.2.11 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 5 was a layer, [517], of firm, mixed mid brown and mid brownish orange sandy clay with moderate small and medium fragments of sandstone throughout and with medium and large sub-rounded cobbles and roughly hewn sandstone blocks concentrated towards the basal limit of excavation (Figure 7; Plate 8). At least 0.10m thick, but extending below the basal limit of excavation, this layer was recorded at a maximum height of 108.28m OD, 0.95m below existing pavement level. This deposit is similarly interpreted as layer [328] in Trench 3.
- 5.2.12 Deposit [517] was overlain by layers, [515] and [516], comprising mid brownish grey silty clay and silty sand, respectively (Figure 7). Layer [516] in the southern portion of the trench was the more substantial of the two deposits, surviving to a thickness of c. 0.40m. These deposit are also interpreted as representing an episode of ground raising in the later post-medieval/early modern period, possibly at the time of construction of the adjacent boundary wall of the hospital grounds. To the north, layer [515] had been truncated by the narrow construction cut, [521], for the foundation, [520], of the aforementioned boundary wall, [519], structures which delimited the full 1.0m height of the northern limit of excavation of Trench 5, with the wall itself continuing above pavement level. The masonry of foundation [520] comprised random sandstone rubble bonded with hard pinkish grey mortar (Plate 9).
- 5.2.13 Overlying Phase 1 banded sand layer [412] in Trench 4 was layer, [410], of firm, mid brownish orange clay, up to 0.40m thick (Figure 6; Plate 6). Interpreted as probably re-deposited natural Boulder Clay, to the north this material abutted the masonry foundation, [411], for the boundary wall that delimited the uppermost c. 0.85m height of the northern limit of excavation. The foundation comprised random sandstone rubble bonded with hard pinkish grey mortar (Plate 7). As no construction cut for the foundation was visible in section, it is assumed that the feature was tightly trench-built in a cut, [413], which is presumed to have cut through layer [410].
- 5.2.14 Overlying natural clay in Trench 1 was a mixed layer, [119], 0.50m thick and comprising soft, mid greyish yellow silty clay, light yellowish brown clay and light grey silty sand (Figure 3; Plate 1). The deposit is interpreted as an accumulation of uncertain origin and date. It was overlain by a layer, [118], comprising firm dark bluish grey sandy silt, with a slightly organic odour, with occasional very small fragments of degraded sandstone and pockets of light greenish grey clay throughout. Up to 0.12m thick this material was recorded at a maximum height of 112.07m OD, 0.55m below existing pavement level. The material is interpreted as an accumulation of uncertain origin and possible later post-medieval date.
- 5.2.15 Overlying natural clay in Trench 2 was a layer, [219], up to 0.25m thick and comprising firm dark greenish grey silty clay (Figure 4; Plate 2). It was overlain by a mixed dark grey silty clay layer, [218], with medium and large sub-rounded cobbles throughout. Recorded at a maximum height of 111.72m OD, this was 0.12m thick, lensing out to the south. This may have been the remnants of a stone surface, but this is not certain, neither is its period of origin. It was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer, [217], of firm dark bluish grey silty clay, with a slightly organic odour, recorded at a maximum height of 111.82m OD, this c. 0.70m below road level. The material is interpreted as an accumulation of uncertain origin and possible later post-medieval date.

5.2.16 Overlying natural clay in Trench 6 was a layer, [608], comprising soft dark bluish grey silty clay with a slightly organic odour (Figure 8; Plates 10 and 11). Recorded at a maximum height of 107.87m OD, it was up to 0.26m thick. The material is interpreted as an accumulation of uncertain origin and possible later post-medieval date.

5.3 Phase 3: Modern

5.3.1 Phase 3 represents modern activity at the site, the majority being dump layers, former ground surfaces, an array of services running along the roughly west-east line of Westgate Road, and existing surface treatments. A brief summary of modern remains is set out below. Figures 3-9 illustrate the remains while Appendix A shows stratigraphic relationships and Appendix B catalogues the remains in summary fashion. Full details of deposits, features and structures can be found in the Site Archive.

5.3.2 The majority of the stratigraphy exposed in Trench 1 was of modern date. Phase 2 deposit [118] had been truncated to the south by an east-west aligned service trench, [114], housing a large bore water/sewer pipe, [113]. On its south side was a similar, earlier service, pipe [117], which continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. A very mixed layer, [111], recorded at a maximum height 112.20m OD, likely represents the ground surface at the time of construction of Westgate Road in the modern era. The existing ground surface at Trench 1 was formed by paving, [102], recorded at 112.62m OD.

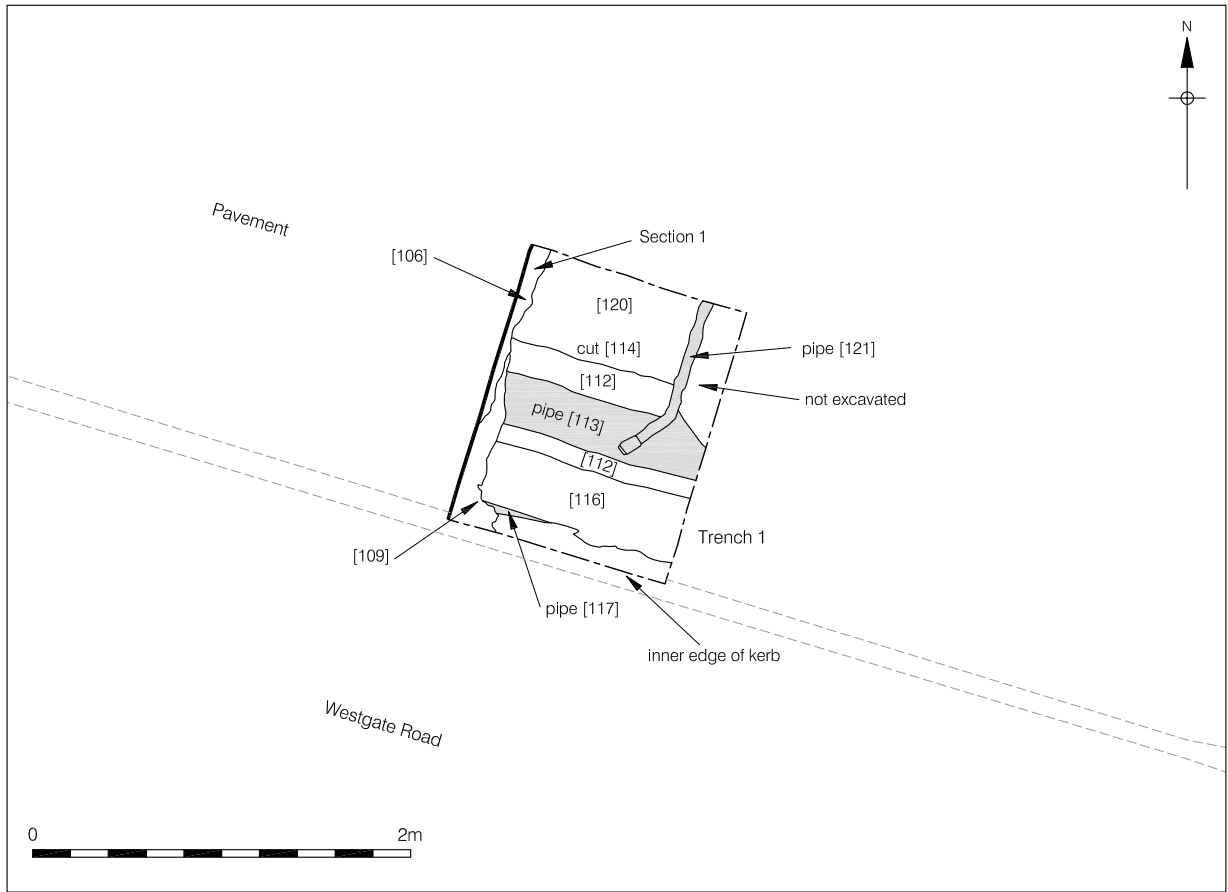
5.3.3 Layer [217] in Trench 2 was overlain by a mixed clayey layer, [216], up to 0.25m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 111.98m OD. It was truncated to the north by an east-west aligned service trench, [213], housing a large bore water/sewer pipe, [212], and to the south by a small feature, [214], of uncertain function which to the south cut into the main fill, [223], of what was probably another service trench, [224], which continued beyond the southern limit of excavation (scanning this area with a Cable Avoidance Tool ahead of excavation detected a service just beyond the southern limit of the trench). A substantial concrete raft, [206], was the main element of the uppermost deposits in Trench 1, with the existing ground surface formed by block paving, [201], forming a margin to the existing roundabout, at a maximum height of 112.52m OD.

5.3.4 In Trench 3, several east-west aligned services, *e.g.* [319], [309] and [313], were recorded cutting down into the Phase 2 dump deposits. The existing pavement surface was formed by paving slabs, [301], at a maximum height of 111.96m OD.

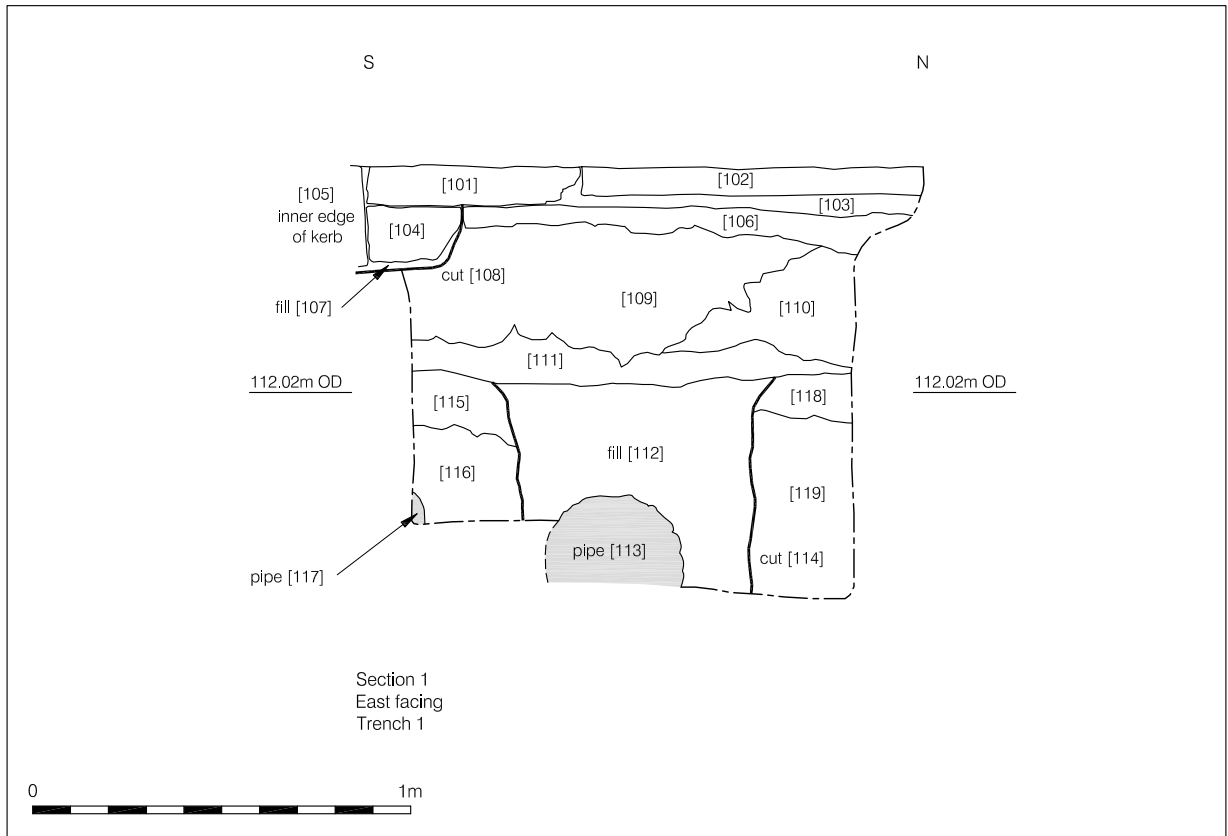
5.3.5 In Trench 4, Phase 2 re-deposited clay layer [410] was cut through by two intercutting east-west aligned service trenches, [409] and [406]. The existing pavement was formed by tarmac, [401] at a maximum height of 112.62m OD, over a compact gravel make-up layer, [402].

5.3.6 In Trench 5, Phase 2 dump layer [516] was cut through by a sequence of intercutting east-west aligned service trenches, [514], [511], [508] and [505]. The existing pavement was formed by tarmac, [501], at a maximum height of 109.23 OD.

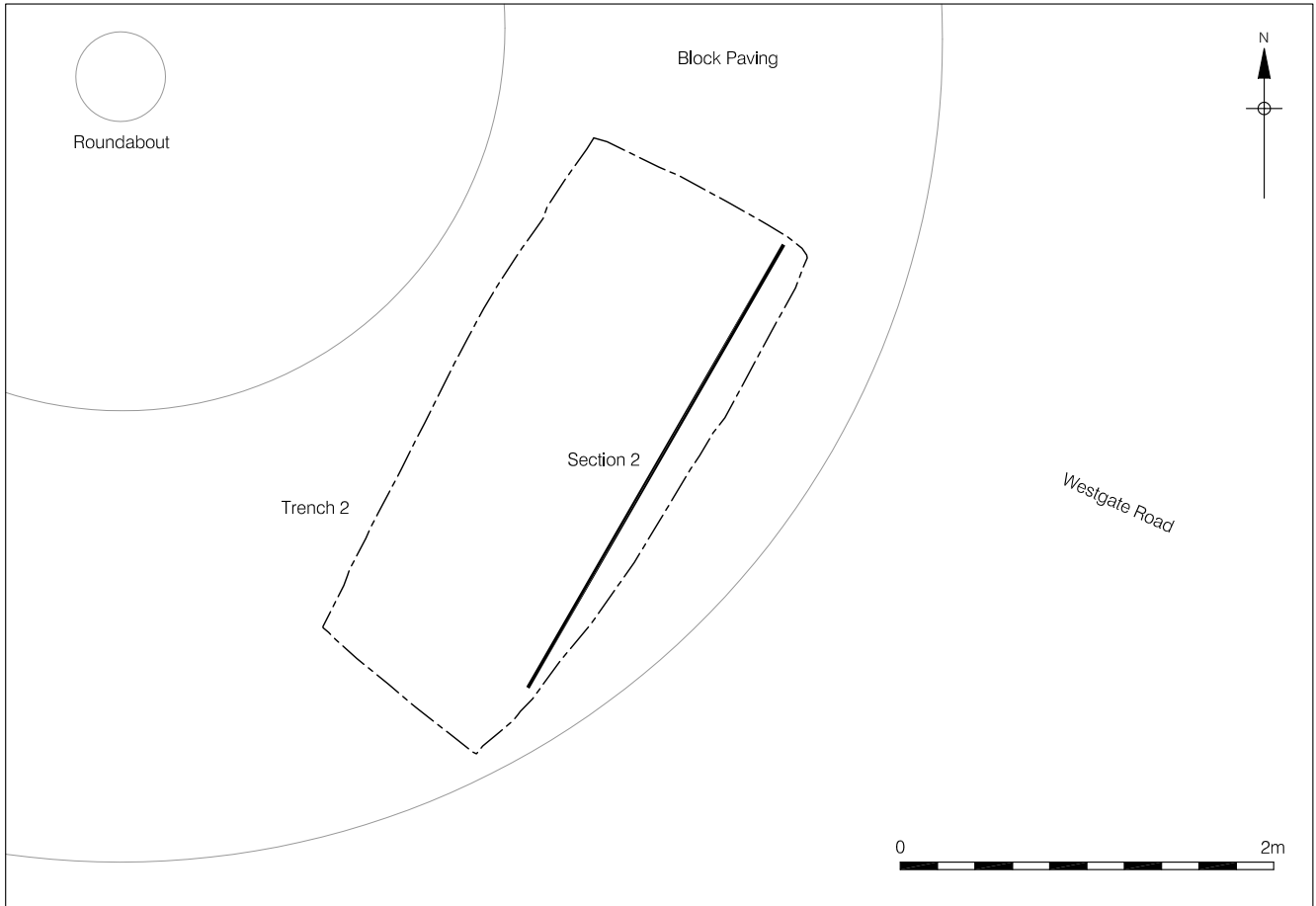
- 5.3.7 In Trench 6, Phase 2 layer [608] was overlain by a very mixed clayey layer, [607], up to 0.30m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 108.11m OD. It was truncated to the south by an east-west aligned service trench, [606], housing a large bore water/sewer pipe, [605]. A substantial concrete raft, [603], and tarmac sub-base, [602], underlay the existing tarmac road surface, [601], which was at a maximum height of 108.48m OD.
- 5.3.8 In Trench 7, the uppermost Phase 2 dump deposits were cut into by a sequence of east-west aligned services, the earliest of which were housed in trenches [726] and [715], the latter revealed at the southern limit of excavation and not fully exposed. On the south side of the trench the uppermost elements of the stratigraphy were related to construction of the existing kerb along Westgate Road, including a substantial concrete foundation, [716]. The existing pavement was formed by paving slabs, [701], at a maximum height 108.09m OD.



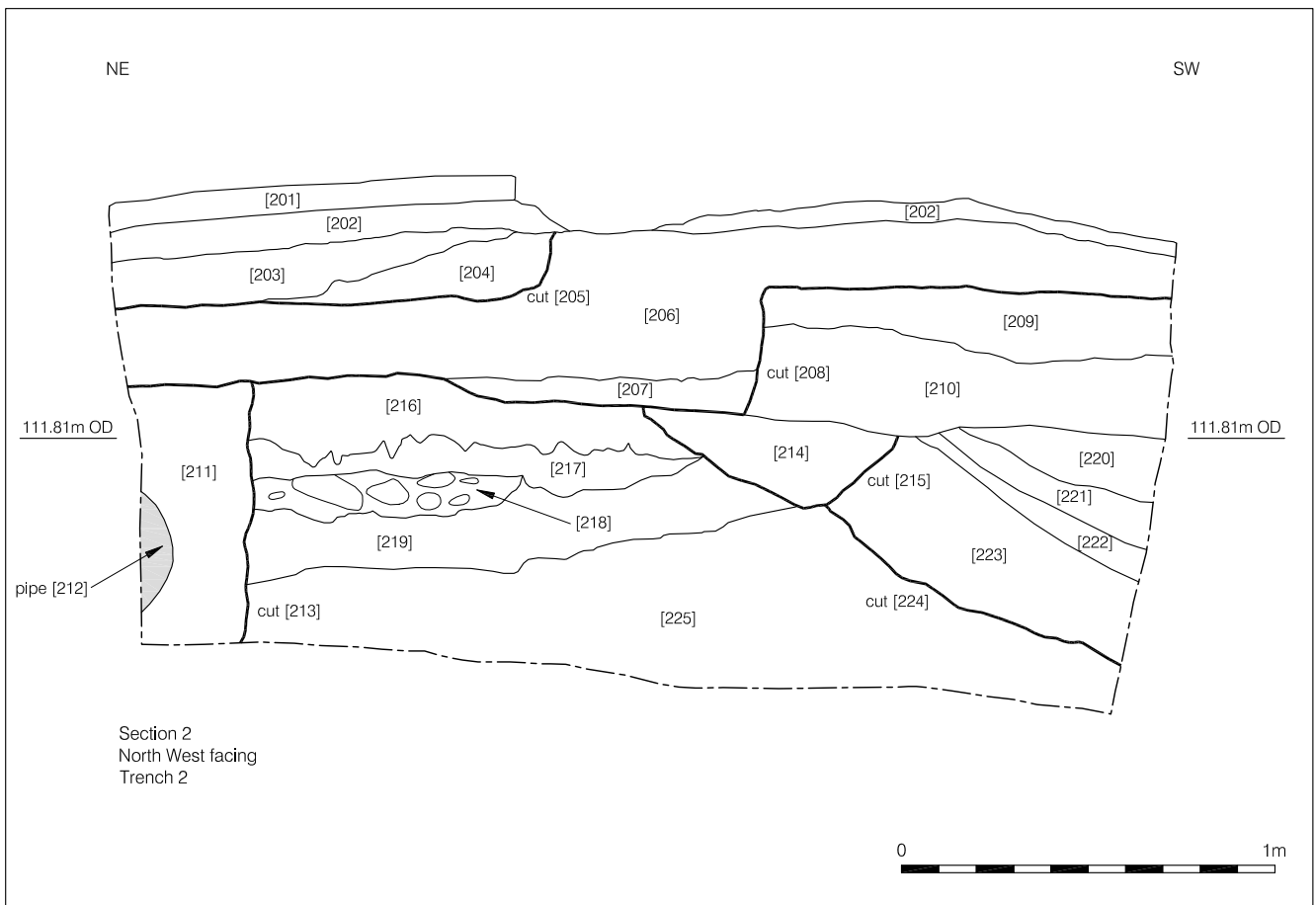
Trench 1 Plan
1:40 at A4



Trench 1 Section
1:20 at A4



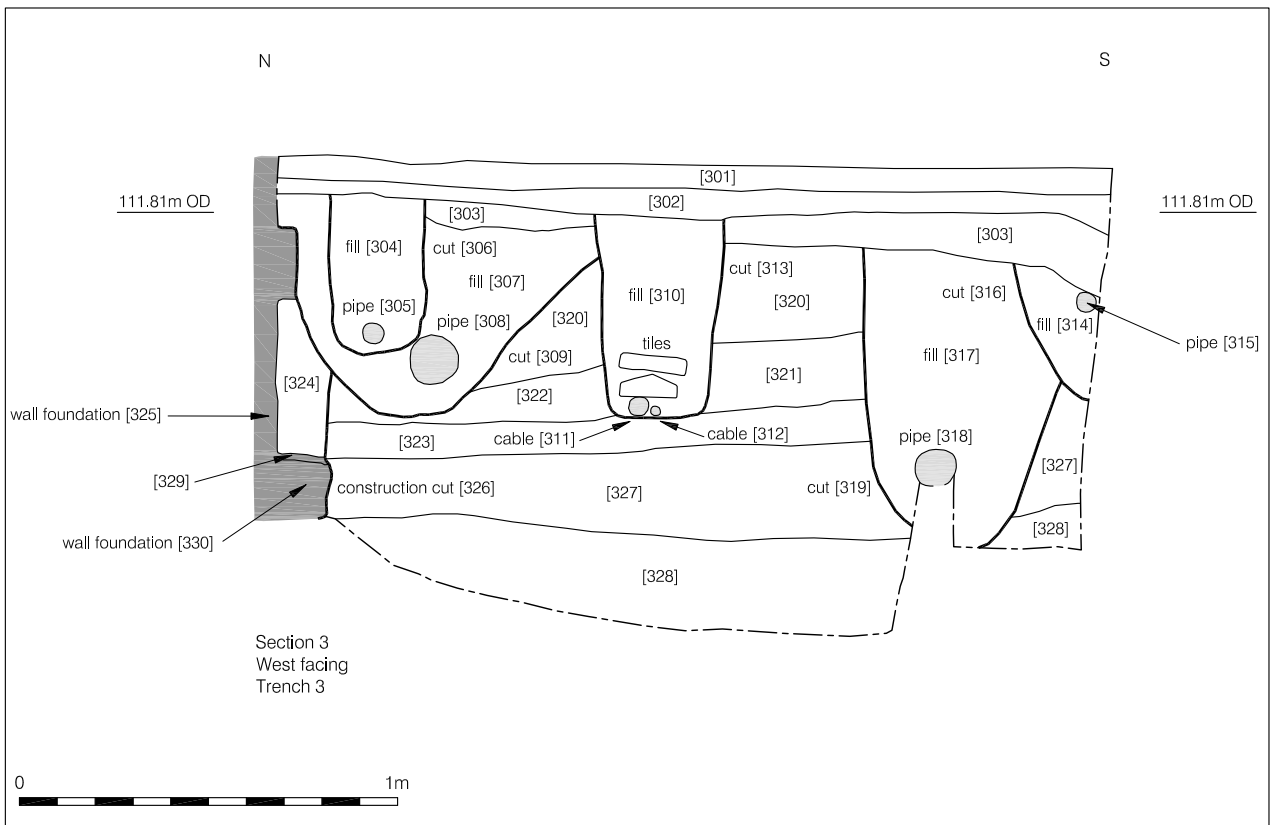
Trench 2 Plan
1:40 at A4



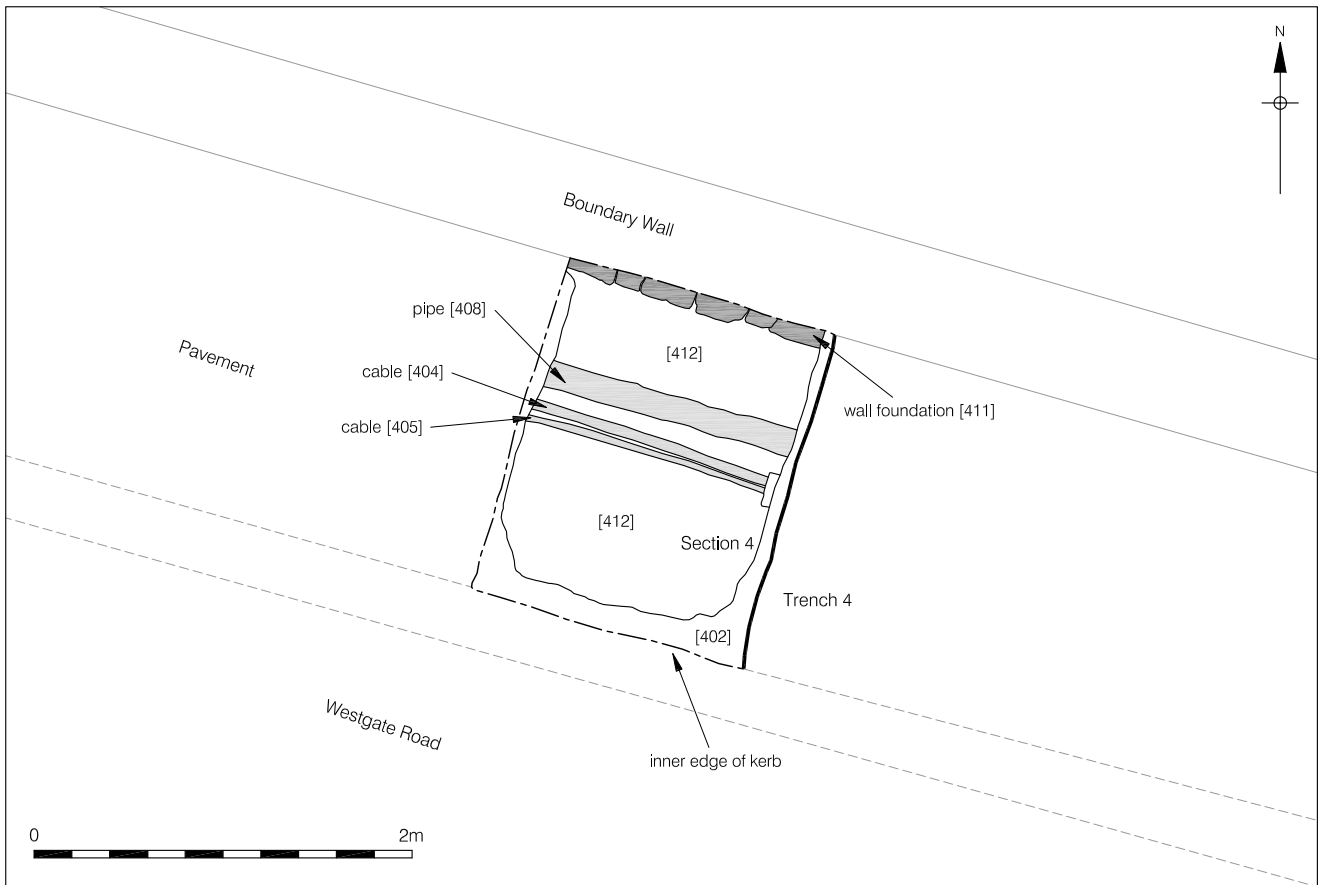
Trench 2 Section
1:20 at A4



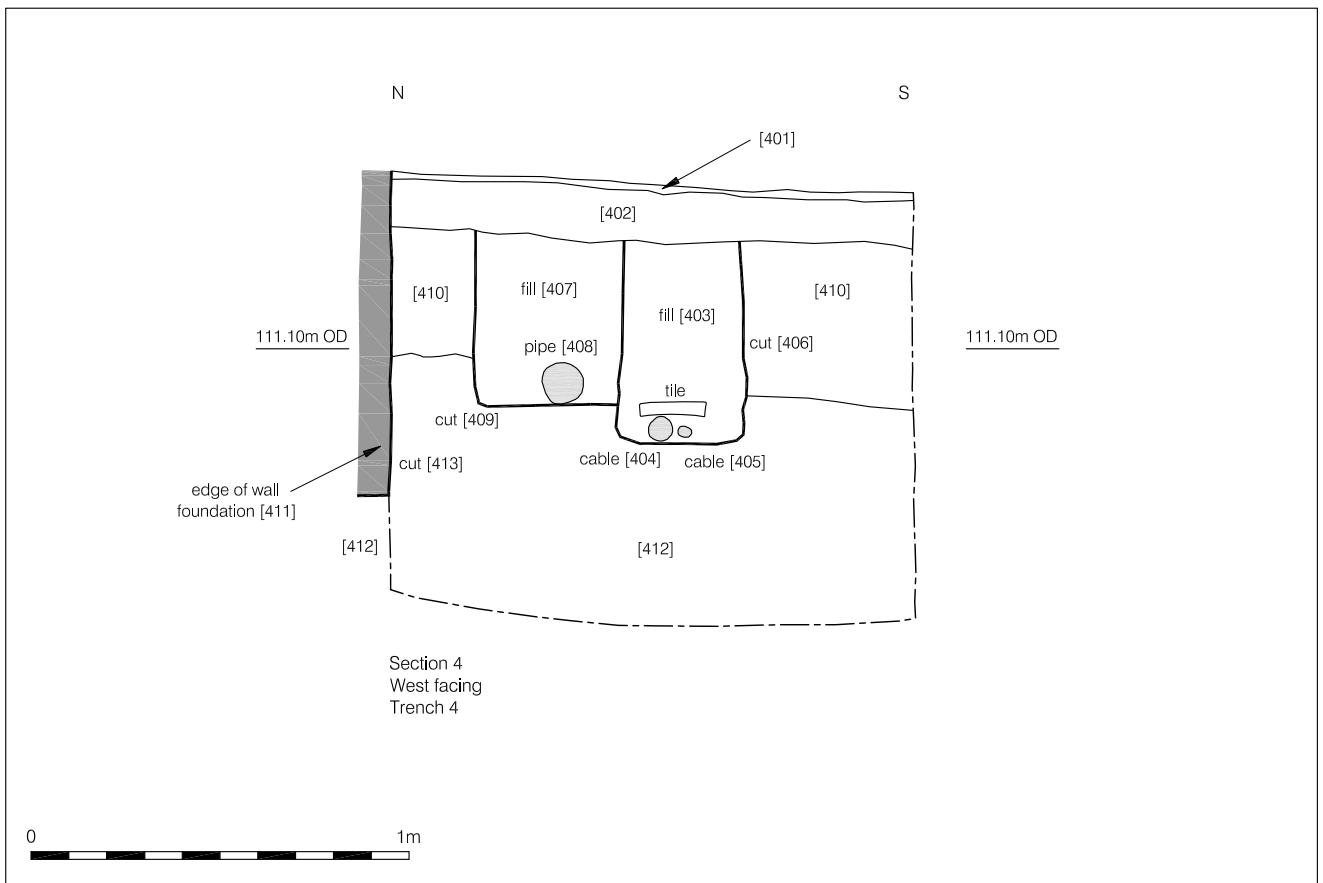
Trench 3 Plan
1:40 at A4



Trench 3 Section
1:20 at A4



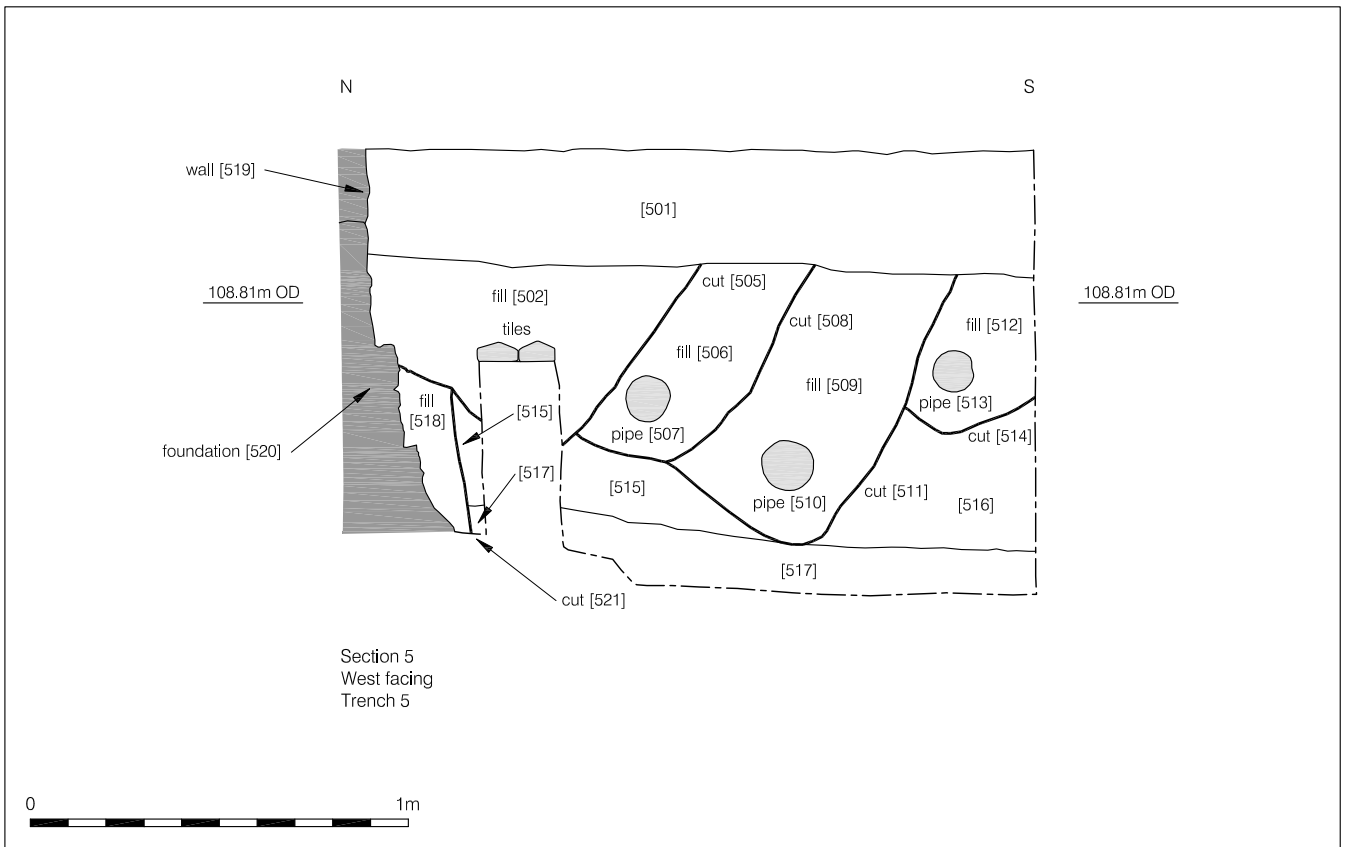
Trench 4 Plan
1:40 at A4



Trench 4 Section
1:20 at A4

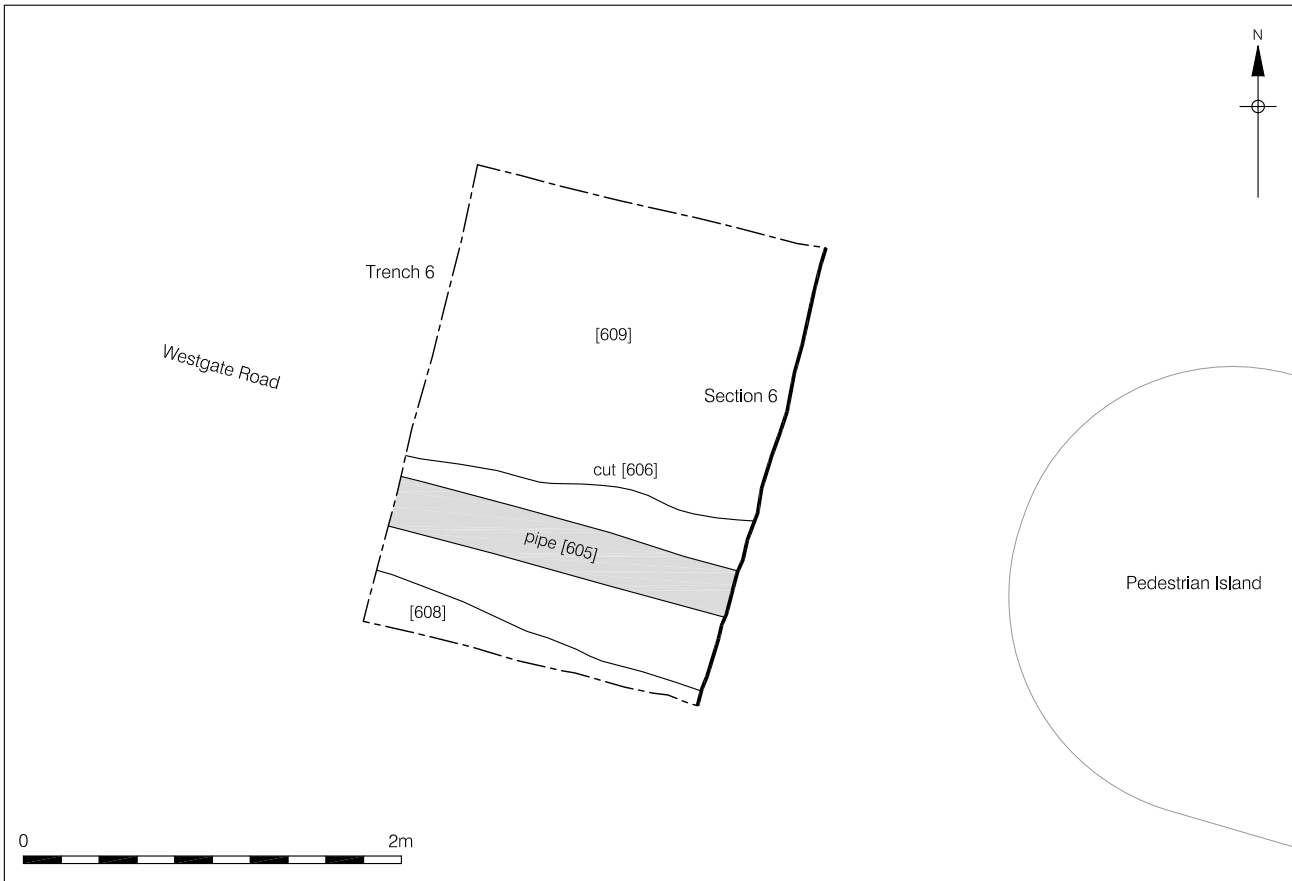


Trench 5 Plan
1:40 at A4

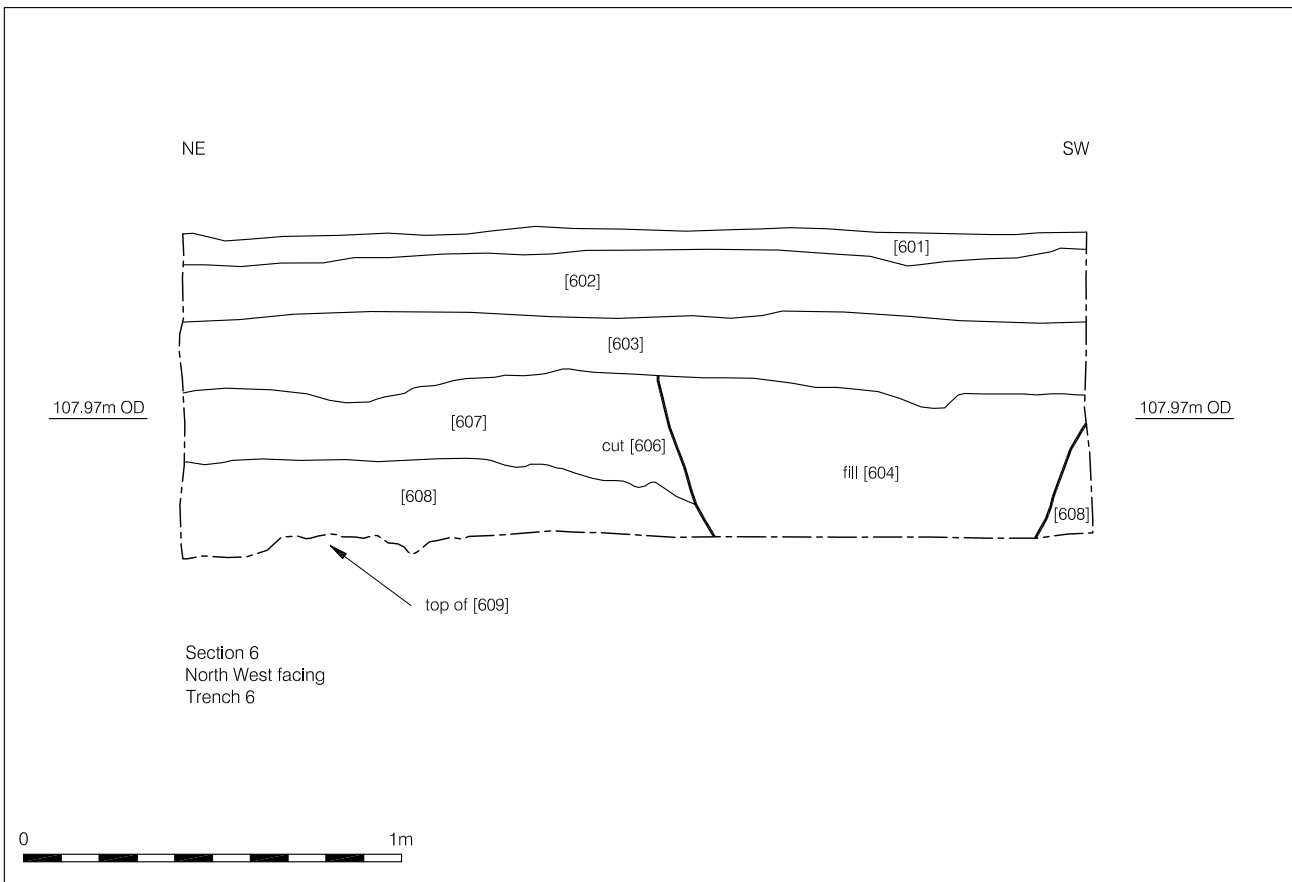


Trench 5 Section
1:20 at A4

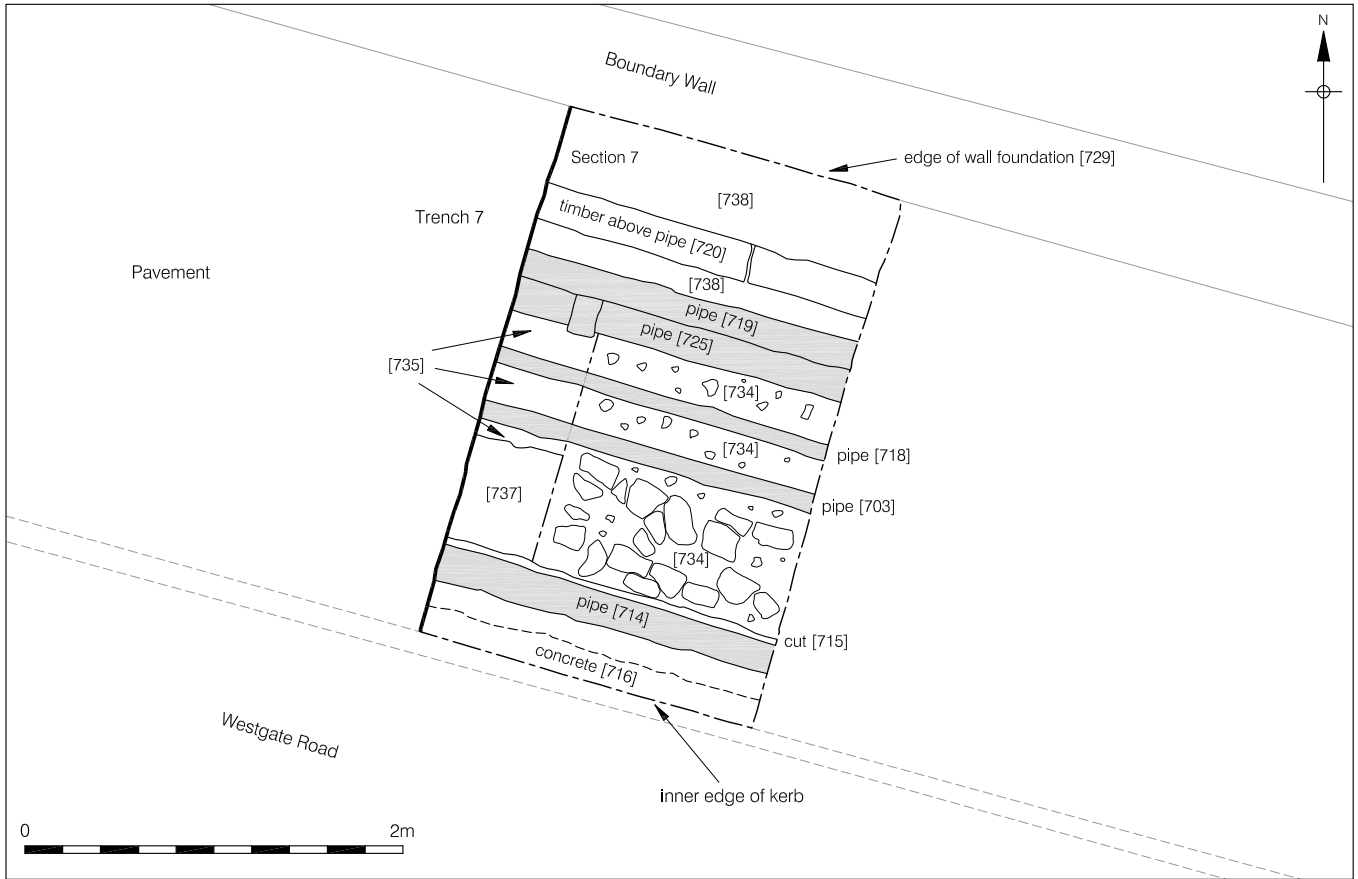
Figure 7
Trench 5 Plan and Section



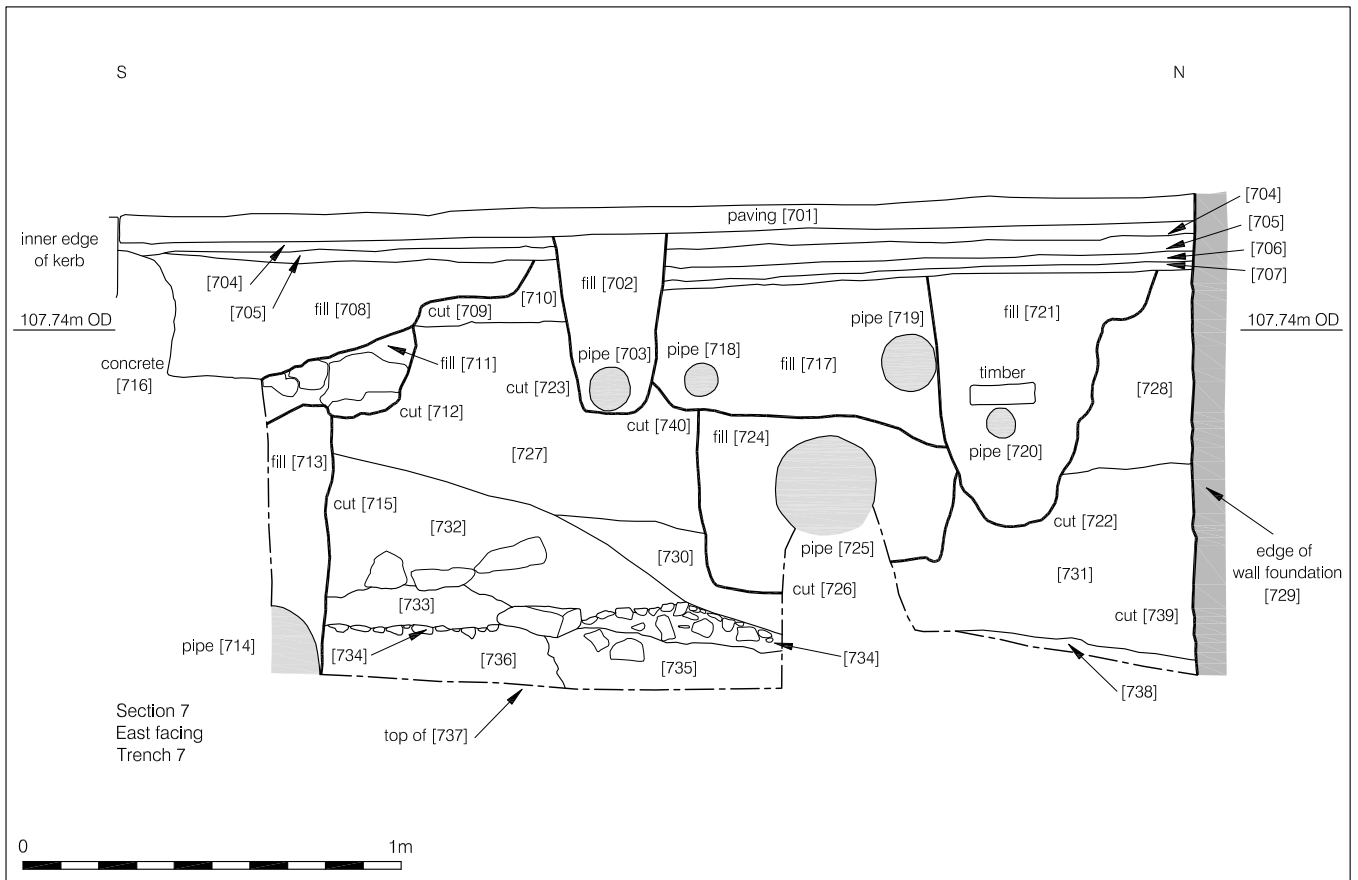
Trench 6 Plan
1:40 at A4



Trench 6 Section
1:20 at A4



Trench 7 Plan
1:40 at A4



Trench 7 Section
1:20 at A4

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Geological deposits and archaeological deposits and features encountered during the evaluation have been assigned to three phases of activity:
- Phase 1. The natural Boulder Clay sub-stratum was recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 6, this material being of geological origin; probable geological material was recorded in Trench 4 and possible geological material was recorded in Trench 7.
 - Phase 2. Later post-medieval and early modern remains were recorded in all seven trenches. These included probably the earliest archaeological remains to be recorded during the work, the remnants of a stone surface in Trench 7, with possibly related remains in Trenches 3 and 5. Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 7 recorded dump layers for ground raising and structural remains associated with the southern boundary walls of the hospital grounds.
 - Phase 3. Modern deposits, service trenches and existing surface treatments were recorded in all seven trenches.
- 6.2 In sum, therefore, the work recorded no evidence for Roman occupation. While no direct evidence came to light to elucidate the position of any element of the Hadrian's Wall frontier, including the Wall itself, the putative identification of the surface of the 18th century Military Road in Trench 7 (and possibly in Trenches 3 and 5), could provide indirect evidence for the line of the Wall, given that the road is thought to have been constructed along its line.
- 6.3 It is concluded that the results of the evaluation indicate that groundworks (associated with new carriageway construction along Westgate Road as part of the re-development scheme for Newcastle General Hospital) down to the maximum proposed depth of 1.0m below existing ground level will not impact upon any archaeological remains of significance.

7. REFERENCES

Bibliography

- Breeze, D. J. and Dobson, B., 2000. *Hadrian's Wall* (fourth edition), Penguin.
- Brown, D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum.
- CgMs Consulting, 2004. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle*, CgMs unpublished.
- Department for Communities and Local Government, 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5, 'Planning for the Historic Environment'*, HMSO.
- English Heritage, 1996. *Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Management Plan*, English Heritage.
- English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, English Heritage.
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2001. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, IfA.
- Institute for Archaeologists, forthcoming. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, IfA.
- Johnson, G. A. L., 1997. *Geology of Hadrian's Wall*, Geologists' Association Guide No. 59, The Geologists' Association.
- Petts, D. and Gerrard, C. 2006. *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*, Durham County Council.
- Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 2005. *Archaeological Investigations at Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear*, PCA unpublished.
- Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 2008. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear*, PCA unpublished.
- Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 2010. *Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation on Westgate Road, Newcastle General Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear*, PCA unpublished.
- Symonds, M.F.A. and Mason, D.J.P. (eds.), 2009. *Frontiers of Knowledge. A Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall, Part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. Vol. I, Resource Assessment and Vol. II, Agenda and Strategy*, English Heritage, Durham County Council and Durham University.
- Walker, K., 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*, UKIC.

Online Sources

Sitelines, the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record at www.twsitelines.info/

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological evaluation herein described. The roles of Paul Chadwick and Sally Dicks are acknowledged.

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

The roles of Phil Meers and Colin McPhail, Newcastle City Council, Technical Services, are acknowledged.

PCA Credits

Fieldwork: Robin Taylor-Wilson (Site Supervisor), Amy Roberts, Scott Vance and Rebekah Watson

Report: Robin Taylor-Wilson

Illustrations: Hayley Baxter

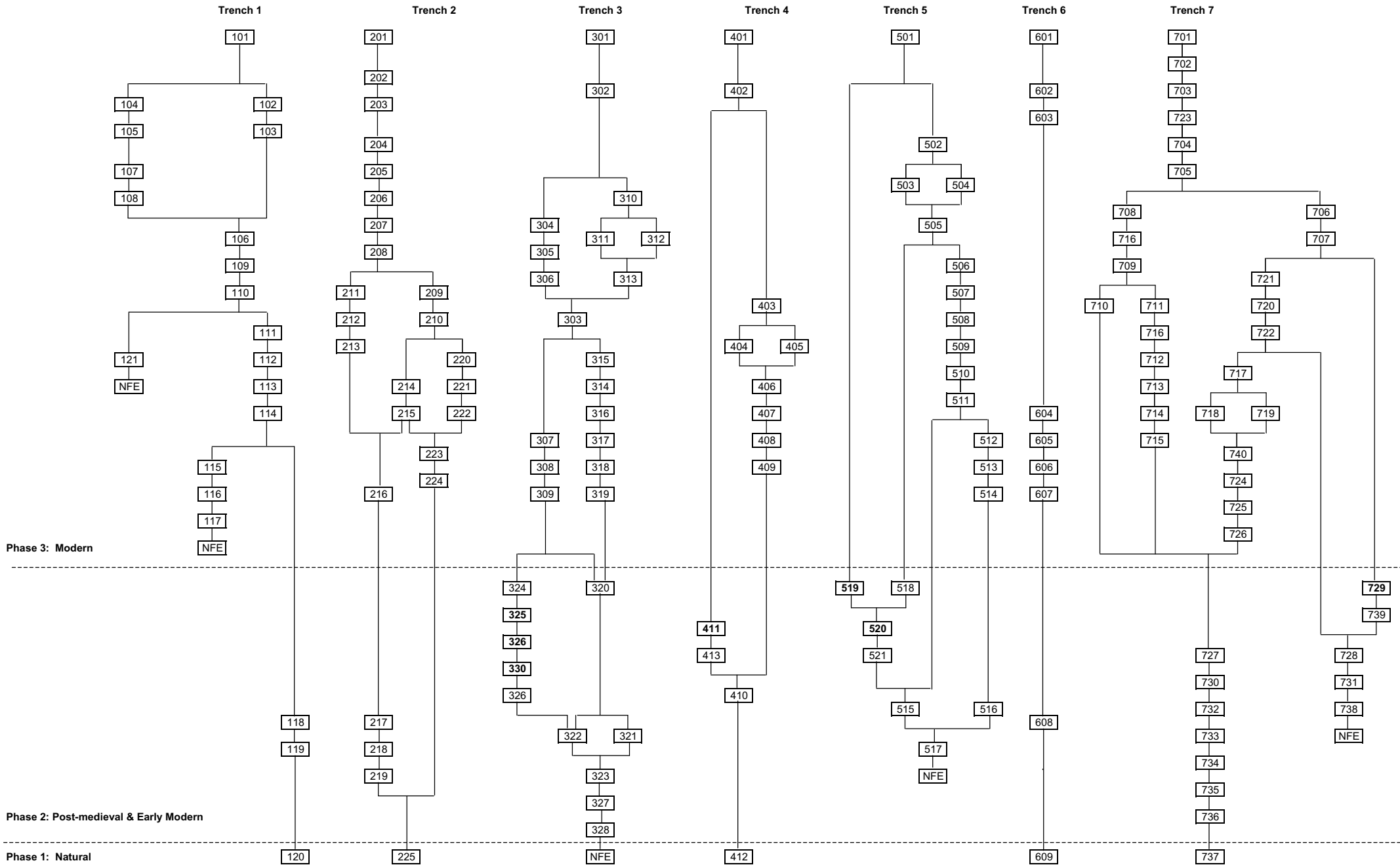
Other Credits

Pottery Comment: Jenny Vaughan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services)

Groundworks: Newcastle City Council, Technical Services

APPENDIX A
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES

WRN 10: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



**APPENDIX B
CONTEXT INDEX**

WRN 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
101	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Concrete infill
102	1	3	Masonry	Surface	Paved footway surface
103	1	3	Deposit	Layer	Sand bedding layer for surface [102]
104	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Concrete infill
105	1	3	Masonry	Structure	Kerbstone
106	1	3	Deposit	Surface	Former tarmac road surface
107	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Sand bedding fill for [104]
108	1	3	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for kerb [105]
109	1	3	Deposit	Layer	Concrete raft
110	1	3	Deposit	Layer	Concrete raft
111	1	3	Deposit	Layer	Dump/tread deposit
112	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [114]
113	1	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [114]
114	1	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [113]
115	1	3	Deposit	Fill?	?Backfill of unseen service trench
116	1	3	Deposit	Fill?	?Backfill of unseen service trench
117	1	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe
118	1	2	Deposit	Layer	Former ground surface
119	1	2	Deposit	Layer	Alluvium?
120	1	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural boulder clay
121	1	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe
201	2	3	Masonry	Surface	Block paved road roundabout/road surface
202	2	3	Deposit	Layer	Sand bedding layer for paving [201]
203	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Concrete infill of [205]
204	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Lower fill of cut [205]
205	2	3	Cut	Linear?	Repair to concrete raft [206]
206	2	3	Deposit	Layer/Fill	Concrete raft
207	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Sand bedding fill for raft [206]
208	2	3	Cut	Linear?	Construction cut for raft [206]
209	2	3	Deposit	Layer	Concrete raft
210	2	3	Deposit	Layer	Make-up dump for raft [209]
211	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [213]
212	2	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [213]
213	2	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [212]
214	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of feature [215]
215	2	3	Cut	Linear?	Feature of uncertain function
216	2	3	Deposit	Layer	Dump/tread deposit
217	2	2	Deposit	Layer	Former ground surface, waterlain?
218	2	2	Deposit	Layer	Remnant of cobble surface?
219	2	2	Deposit	Layer	Make-up dump deposit
220	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [224]
221	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [224]
222	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [224]
223	2	3	Deposit	Fill	Primary fill of [224]
224	2	3	Cut	Linear?	Service trench?
225	2	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural boulder clay
301	3	3	Masonry	Surface	Paved footway surface
302	3	3	Deposit	Layer	Sand bedding layer for surface [301]
303	3	3	Deposit	Layer	Make-up layer
304	3	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [306]
305	3	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [306]
306	3	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [305]
307	3	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [309]
308	3	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [309]
309	3	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [308]
310	3	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [313]
311	3	3	Service	Cable	Iron coated cable within service trench [313]
312	3	3	Service	Cable	Iron coated cable within service trench [313]

WRN 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
313	3	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench
314	3	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [316]
315	3	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [316]
316	3	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [315]
317	3	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [319]
318	3	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [319]
319	3	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [318]
320	3	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
321	3	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
322	3	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
323	3	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
324	3	2	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [326]
325	3	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone wall foundation (upper part)
326	3	2	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for foundation [325]/[330]
327	3	2	Deposit	Layer	Developed soil?
328	3	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit?
329	3	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone bedding for foundation [325]
330	3	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone wall foundation (lower stepped part)
401	4	3	Deposit	Surface	Tarmac footway surface
402	4	3	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac surface [401]
403	4	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [406]
404	4	3	Service	Cable	Iron coated cable within service trench [406]
405	4	3	Service	Cable	Iron coated cable within service trench [406]
406	4	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing cables [404] and [405]
407	4	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [409]
408	4	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [409]
409	4	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [408]
410	4	3	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
411	4	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone wall foundation
412	4	1	Deposit	Layer	Truncated natural sub-stratum?
413	4	2	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for foundation [411]
501	5	3	Deposit	Surface	Tarmac footway surface
502	5	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [505]
503	5	3	Service	Cable	Iron coated cable within service trench [505]
504	5	3	Service	Cable	Iron coated cable within service trench [505]
505	5	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing cables [503] and [504]
506	5	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [508]
507	5	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [508]
508	5	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [507]
509	5	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [511]
510	5	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [511]
511	5	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [510]
512	5	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [514]
513	5	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [514]
514	5	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [513]
515	5	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
516	5	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
517	5	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit?
518	5	2	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [521]
519	5	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone wall
520	5	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone foundation for wall [519]
521	5	2	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for foundation [520]
601	6	3	Deposit	Surface	Tarmac road surface
602	6	3	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac foundation for surface [601]
603	6	3	Deposit	Layer	Concrete raft
604	6	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [606]
605	6	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [606]
606	6	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [605]

WRN 10: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
607	6	3	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
608	6	2	Deposit	Layer	Former ground surface
609	6	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural boulder clay
701	7	3	Masonry	Surface	Paved footway surface
702	7	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [723]
703	7	3	Service	Pipe	Plastic pipe within service trench [723]
704	7	3	Deposit	Layer	Sand bedding layer for surface [701]
705	7	3	Deposit	Layer	Make-up layer for surface [701]
706	7	3	Deposit	Layer	Make-up layer for surface [701]
707	7	3	Deposit	Layer	Make-up layer for surface [701]
708	7	3	Deposit	Fill	Concrete infill
709	7	3	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for kerb
710	7	3	Deposit	Layer	Concrete raft
711	7	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [712]
712	7	3	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for kerb (part of [709]?)
713	7	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [715]
714	7	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [715]
715	7	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [714]
716	7	3	Deposit	Structure	Concrete foundation for kerb
717	7	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [740]
718	7	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [740]
719	7	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [740]
720	7	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [722]
721	7	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [722]
722	7	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [720]
723	7	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [703]
724	7	3	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [726]
725	7	3	Service	Pipe	Iron pipe within service trench [726]
726	7	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipe [725]
727	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
728	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
729	7	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone wall foundation
730	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
731	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
732	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Dump deposit
733	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Occupation deposit
734	7	2	Masonry	Structure	Stone road surface
735	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Bedding layer for stone surface [734]
736	7	2	Deposit	Layer	Bedding layer for stone surface [734]
737	7	1	Deposit	Layer	?Natural sand
738	7	2	Deposit	Layer	?Dump deposit
739	7	2	Cut	Linear	Construction cut for foundation [729]
740	7	3	Cut	Linear	Service trench housing pipes [718] and [719]

**APPENDIX C
PLATES**



Plate 1: Trench 1, East Facing Section (scale 1m)



Plate 2: Trench 2, West Facing Section (scale 1m)



Plate 3: Trench 2, Trench Preparation



Plate 4: Trench 3, West Facing Section (*scale 1m*)



Plate 5: Trench 3, Wall Foundation [325] (scale 1m)



Plate 6: Trench 4, West Facing Section (scale 1m)



Plate 7: Trench 4, Wall Foundation [411] (scale 1m)



Plate 8: Trench 5, West Facing Section (scale 1m)



Plate 9: Trench 5, Wall Foundation [520] (scale 1m)



Plate 10: Trench 6, West Facing Section (scale 1m)



Plate 11: Trench 6, West Facing Section (detail) (scale 1m)



Plate 12: Trench 6, Recording in Progress



Plate 13: Trench 7, East Facing Section (*scale 1m*)



Plate 14: Trench 7, Surface [734] (*scale 1m*)



Plate 15: Trench 7, Wall Foundation [729] (*scale 1m*)