

IV

An Archaeological Investigation of the Town Wall between St. Andrew's Street and St. Andrew's Churchyard, Newcastle upon Tyne

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SUMMARY

Between 30 October and 24 November 1995 the former Newcastle City Archaeology Unit (NCAU) excavated three investigation trenches in an alley bounded to the north-west by a section of the medieval town wall lying between St. Andrew's Street (formerly Darn Crook) and St. Andrew's churchyard. The work was carried out in advance of the erection of a new gate at the south end of the alley and re-flagging of the footpath by the City Council as part of its Monument Management programme of improving access to and the setting of the town wall. The investigation trenches located the foundations of two phases of the town wall, and demonstrated that a depth of up to 2.35m of medieval and later deposits survived below present ground level. The excavated areas of inner wall-face were drawn and added to an existing photogrammetric survey. The only visible elevation of outer wall-face was also recorded.

SITE LOCATION

The site, which is a narrow alley centred on NZ 2447 6438 leading into St. Andrew's churchyard, lies at the north east corner of the medieval town wall circuit and is within the Central Conservation Area. The alley is outside the consecrated area of the churchyard.

Three trenches were dug along the inner face of a section of the town wall, which here forms the north-west side of the narrow alley, the other side being bounded by the end wall of 64-70 St. Andrew's Street (Fig. 1). Trench 1 was excavated to accommodate the new gate

plinth, and Trenches 2-3 to determine the depth and quality of any archaeological deposits which might be affected by alterations to levels or drainage associated with re-flagging. This was also an opportunity for limited investigation of the town wall structure, complementing the work previously undertaken on other sections of the wall circuit [Harbottle 1968 and 1974; Tullet 1979; Nolan 1989 and 1993; Fraser 1994; Heslop 1995]. The town wall is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Monument Number 21), and consent for the works was granted by the Department of National Heritage [HSD 9/2/860 pt.260]. The location of the site and the positions of the excavation trenches are shown on Fig.1.

Most of the outer face of the town wall, which includes the lower part of the parapet, is obscured by the present Irish Centre (nos.74-80 St. Andrew's Street), though a short length is visible in the yard behind 43 Gallowgate. This elevation was drawn in January 1996 as an extension to the original investigation (Fig. 5). Access to this part of the wall was kindly given by the then occupiers, Traidcraft Ltd.

The visible inner face of the town wall in the alley, together with another section to the north of St. Andrew's church, was photogrammetrically recorded as part of the City Council's Monument Management programme in March 1995 by Engineering Surveys Ltd. The sections of inner wall face exposed during the investigation were hand drawn and added to the photogrammetric survey.

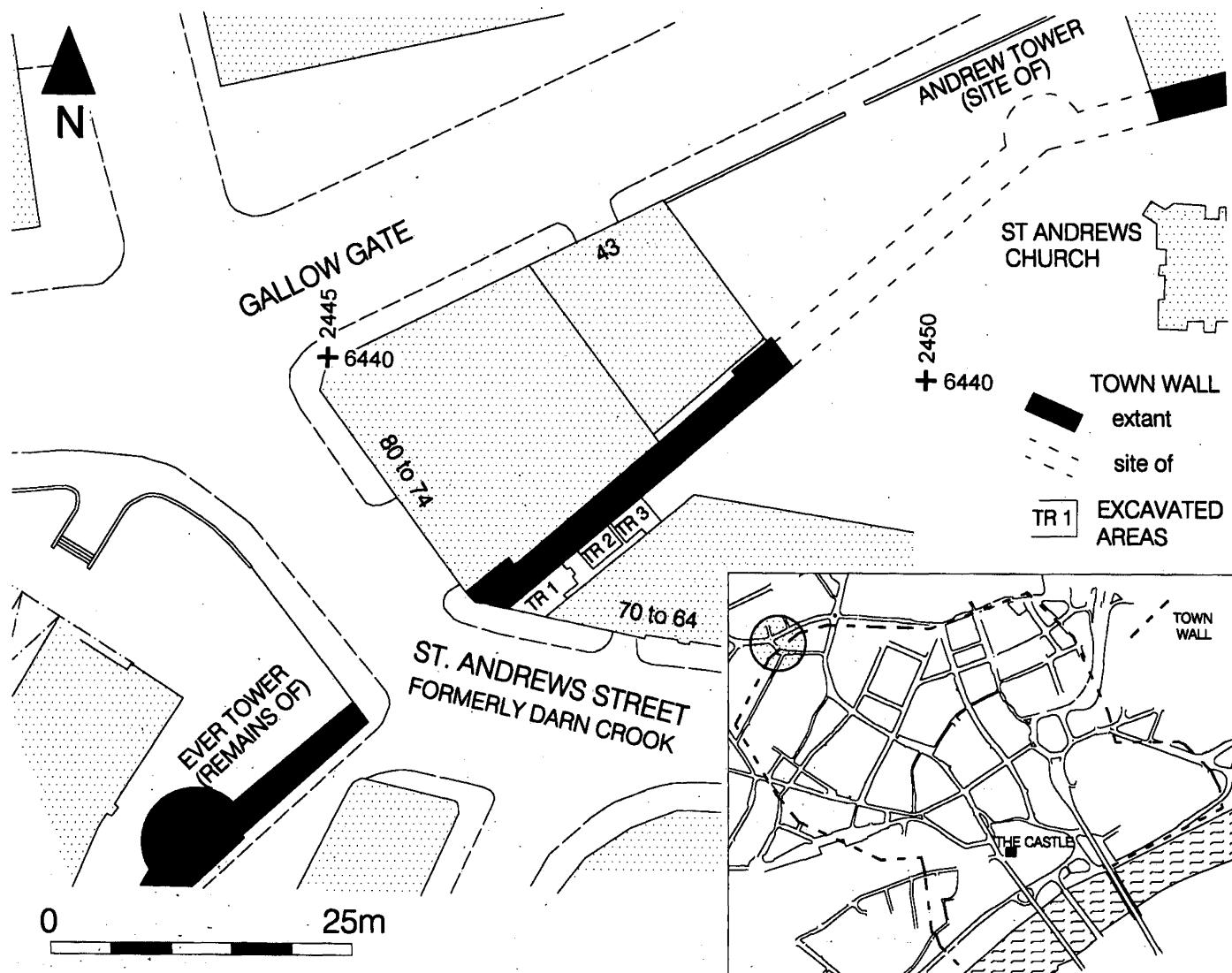


Fig. 1 Site location and position of trenches.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It has been suggested, on admittedly slight evidence, that the area around the present Newgate Street originated as a pre-Conquest settlement [Honeyman, 118; Walker, 60]. This is unproven archaeologically and the earliest known documentary references to occupation east of Newgate Street are, like the oldest surviving fabric of St. Andrew's Church itself, of 12th century date [*ibid*]. The first known reference to the actual church building occurs in 1280 [Honeyman, 119]. Prior to culverting a natural watercourse, the Lam Burn, ran approximately down the course of Darn Crook (now St. Andrew's Street), which was also an early route from the north-west into the town cut off by construction of the town wall.

It is generally accepted that construction of the town wall began on the north side of the medieval town in the second half of the 13th century and was largely complete by the mid-14th century [Nolan 1989, 29]. The investigation described below did not produce any evidence to contradict a broadly late 13th/early 14th century date for construction of the section of the wall in St. Andrew's churchyard but identified at least two phases of building. The structural history and condition of the wall is discussed in Section 2.

It is not known for certain what influenced the course of the town wall in the north-west part of the circuit, or exactly what it was enclosing. It seems obvious that along Gallowgate its line was dictated by the existing 12th century church, though the wall line was carried very close to the church building and possibly involved the loss, or covering over, of part of the churchyard [Honeyman, 126]. It then cut across the street of Darn Crook, going on to bisect the Black Friars precinct, suggesting a policy of economy of line and disregard for established boundaries.

In its completed form this section of town wall lay between two D-shaped towers placed approximately 83m (272 feet) apart, with Ever Tower on the west and Andrew Tower on the east. The original appearance of the town wall here is considered more fully in Section 2. The

earliest reliable plan showing the town walls [Beckman] shows the alley where the investigation took place to have been part of the intra-mural lane running along the inner face of the town wall. The ground outside the wall, which had been part of the wall ditch or "King's Dikes", remained open until the early 19th century and was regularly leased by the Corporation.

Oliver's map of 1830 is the first to show a building against the outer face of the town wall, on the site of the present number 43 Gallowgate, occupied by James Archbold as sub-tenant of William Woods [Oliver 1830, Book of Reference no.322]. Oliver is also the first map to show another building, William Beaumont's tannery, occupying a site which had previously been used as a garden and which is now occupied by 64-70 St. Andrew's Street [Oliver 1830, Book of Reference no.316].

The Andrew Tower is shown by Oliver as having stood close to the north-east corner of St. Andrew's Church [Oliver 1830]. There are no detailed descriptions of the interior of the tower, possibly because it was used by the church as a charnel house [Hunter Blair, 127], but drawings by T.M. and G.B. Richardson show it looking identical to the D-shaped single storied vaulted chamber towers of Ever, Morden and Durham to the west [T.M. Richardson; Hunter Blair, plate XVIII, fig. 1].

The town wall was breached to the south-west in 1810 when Darn Crook (now St. Andrew's Street) was reinstated as a through route by the construction of Heron Street. Andrew Tower and its adjoining stretches of wall were subsequently demolished for enlargement of the churchyard – G.B. Richardson gives the date for this as 1818 [Hunter Blair, 127] though published plans suggest this destruction took place between 1827 and 1830 [Sheriton Holmes, 15].

1. THE INVESTIGATION

Because of the need to retain the spoil on site and maintain access within the narrow confines of the alley, Trench 1 was only excavated as far

as was necessary to accommodate the gate plinth. Trenches 2 and 3 were fully excavated to prove subsoil depths and reveal the maximum height of the town wall.

Summary of phasing:-

Town wall Build (i) (see Section 2).

PHASE 1: Medieval deposits postdating Build (i) and predating Build (ii).

Town wall Build (ii) (see Section 2).

PHASE 2: Medieval deposits postdating construction of the town wall.

PHASE 3: 16th–17th centuries.

PHASE 4: 18th century–present.

Note: The phases of deposition are described first in Section 1; the Builds of the town wall are dealt with under Section 2.

NATURAL SUBSOIL

Yellow sandy boulder clay (glacial till) was identified in Trench 2 at a level of 46.74m OD, and in Trench 3 at 46.78m OD, some 1.84m below present ground level.

PHASE 1: MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS POSTDATING BUILD (i) AND PREDATING BUILD (ii) OF THE TOWN WALL

There were no identifiable man-made deposits predating the first phase of the town wall (Build (i) context 94) which appeared to be founded directly on the subsoil (see Section 2).

Above the subsoil in Trench 2 a disturbed yellow/brown silty clay (context 2/90) was seen in section under Build (ii) of the town wall. Two sherds of 13th/14th century pottery were recovered from this section, but the rest of the deposit could not be excavated.

Two intercutting features (contexts 2/87 and 2/89) were partially exposed in the bottom of Trench 2 (Fig. 2). While the relationship between them could not be precisely established, it seems likely that context 87 was earliest. The full width of this feature was not visible, but the impression was of a concave ditch, running parallel to the town wall, with the west side rising gently and disappearing under Build (ii) of the town wall. The primary fill (context 2/86) was a layer of cobbles and

sandstone fragments perhaps forming a “soak-away” drain.

In Trench 3 another linear feature (context 3/95) had also been dug alongside the inner face of Build (i) of the town wall. Although initially thought to post-date the town wall its alignment and continuation southward into the baulk between Trenches 2 and 3 strongly suggests that this was a continuation of the ditch (context 2/87) described above. The ditch may have been dug to drain surface water or to delineate a boundary – perhaps that of the churchyard. The stony fill, identical to context 86 in Trench 2, contained sherds of 13th/14th century local wares. The principal fabric was buff white, the absence of reduced greenware suggesting a date in the earlier part of this period [Vaughan 1994].

The ditch subsequently silted up with two layers of green/grey silty clay (contexts 2/82–83; 3/66 and 3/68) this time containing fragments of reduced greenware alongside earlier fabric types, perhaps evidence of disuse in the later 13th or early 14th century. Above context 68 in the south section of Trench 3 were two courses of cobbles and small flat sandstone slabs (context 3/69). There was no sign of this feature in Trench 2, and it may be suggested that this formed a narrow causeway over the silted-up ditch (Fig. 3).

Another feature (context 2/89) in Trench 2 post-dated ditch 87 and was overlain by Build (ii) of the town wall. Although thought to be a ditch at the time of excavation so little of the feature could be exposed that this is open to reinterpretation. Feature 89, possibly a north-south cut, emerged from below the town wall and abruptly deepened into (or was cut by) a pit or trench whose sides disappeared into the south-west section; against the section this was 0.75m deep with a base level at 46.23m OD. There was no evidence for any structural function, or for use as a rubbish pit, so possibly this too was related to drainage of the site prior to town wall construction. The feature was filled with a homogeneous grey ashy silt (contexts 2/85, 88) becoming increasingly stony towards the bottom, which had the appearance of deliberate back-filling rather than gradual silt-

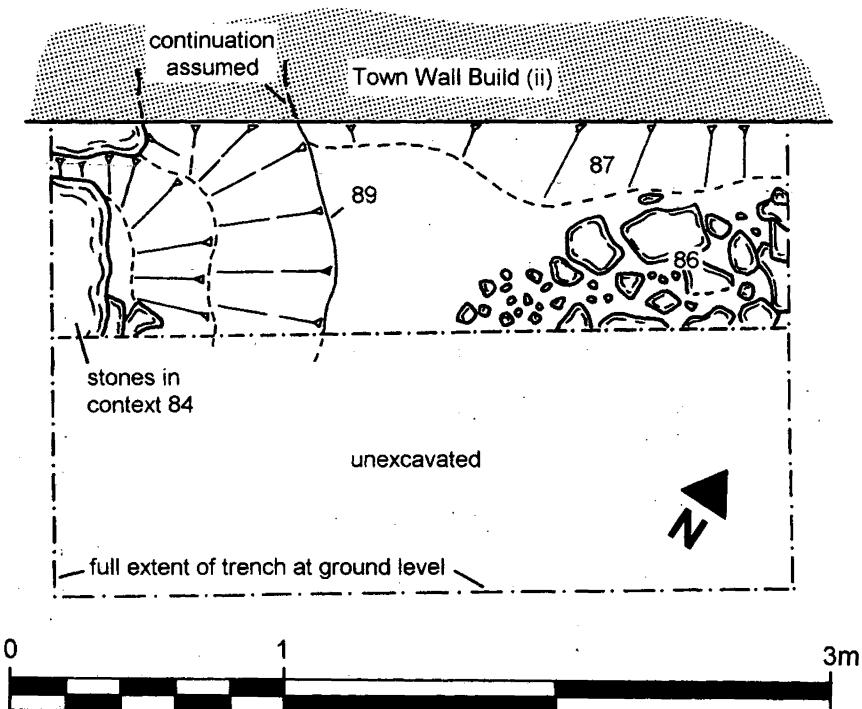


Fig. 2 *The pre-town wall ditches in Trench 2.*

ing. A layer of redeposited natural clay (context 2/84) sealed the feature; in the south section this contained two sandstone blocks, one of which was roughly dressed, perhaps waste town wall construction material used to level the ground.

Covering the ditches and against the foundations of Build (i) of the town wall were a series of fairly homogeneous silty deposits (contexts 2/81 and 3/56-65). Some contained iron slag, suggesting metalworking in the near vicinity. These deposits must have accumulated during a cessation in town wall construction, since Build (ii) of the wall was founded directly on this ground surface (see Section 2).

PHASE 2: MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS POSTDATING CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOWN WALL

The first deposits post-dating Build (ii) of the town wall consisted of sandstone fragments

(contexts 2/78 and 3/55) and a hard-packed silt with decayed iron slag (context 2/80). The former may have been building debris associated with the construction of the wall, though there is also the possibility that this was rough "metalling" for the intra-mural road.

There followed a series of silty deposits (contexts 2/75-77, 79; 3/41, 47-49, 53-54) forming a layer up to 0.50m thick against the town wall, yielding animal bone and pottery fragments of broadly 14th/15th century date. These deposits were probably the result of gradual accumulation, with sporadic dumping of household waste, which was most in evidence in the Trench 3 contexts. One of these (context 3/41) contained animal bone; others (contexts 3/49 and 3/53) contained numerous sherds of pottery, including fragments of a large storage jar of reduced greenware type 4 (Fig. 6).

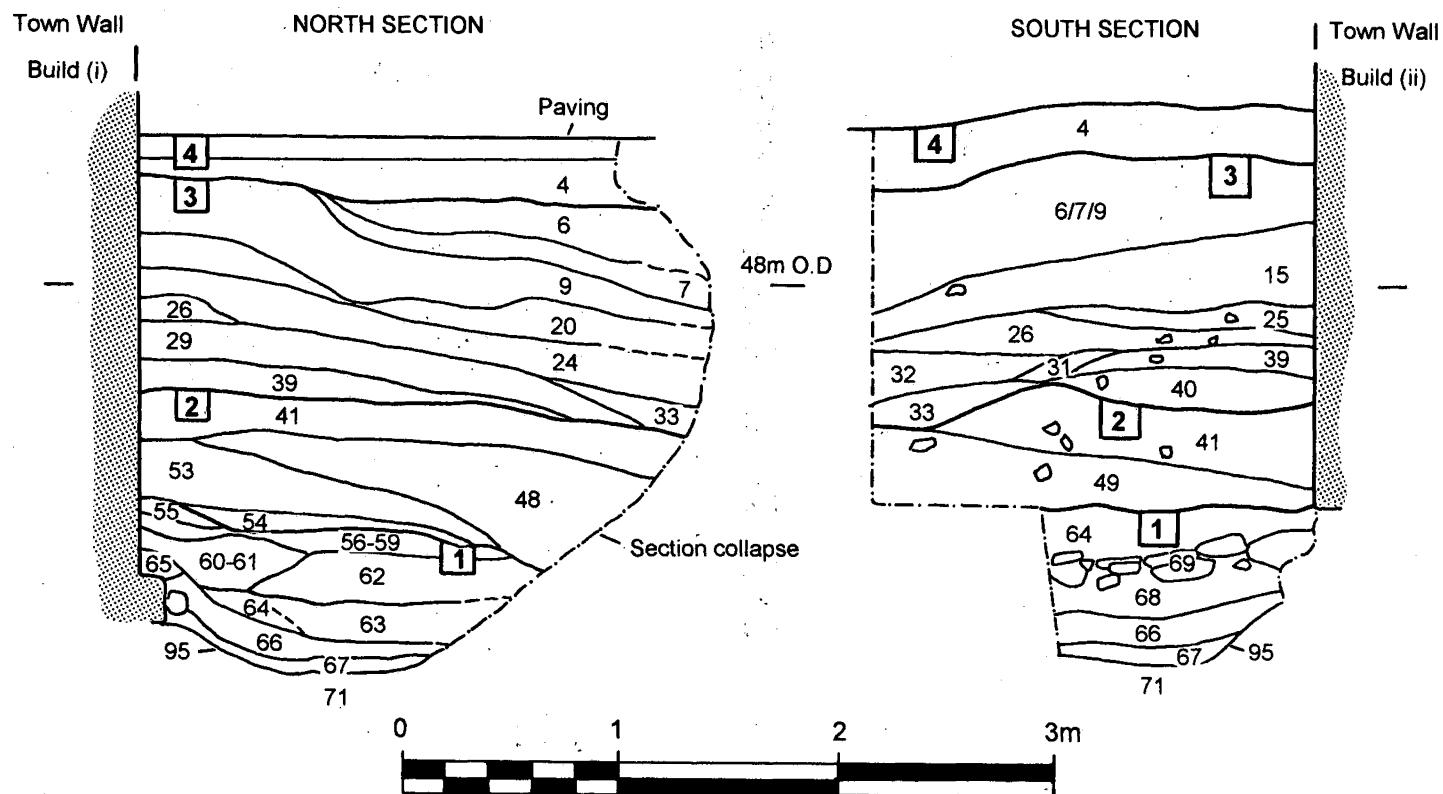


Fig. 3 Trench 3 sections (phase numbers in heavy type).

PHASE 3: 16TH–17TH CENTURIES

Probably in the later 16th century a series of mainly dark ashy layers, interleaved with some sand and clay, began to be dumped against the town wall (Fig. 3) forming a total thickness of up to 1.10m. Because of the constraints on space the earliest deposits excavated in Trench 1 belonged to this phase and were examined in a narrow sondage dug against the town wall. This revealed a silty surface at a level of 47.50m O.D, overlain by some 0.60m of dark, ashy material. The silty deposit may have been a continuation of context 75 in Trench 2. The ashy deposit produced two sherds of 16th century pottery, while two medieval fragments came from the interface with the silty layer below. A shallow, irregularly shaped pit (context 1/12) filled with ash, mortar and small fragments of brick and sandstone (context 1/8) had been cut into the ash dumps.

In Trench 2 the earliest Phase 3 deposits (contexts 73-74) appeared to have been mounded up against the town wall and contained late 16th/early 17th century pottery. In this trench the upper layers of Phase 3 could not be clearly distinguished from the deposits forming Phase 4, and both were excavated as a single context (context 2/72).

The earliest deposits in Trench 3 were context 40 which was quite silty, and contexts 29 and 39, which were mostly ash and yielded only one sherd of residual medieval pottery. Above these a layer of ashy silt/clay (context 33) produced thirty-nine sherds of pottery ranging from residual 14th century material to late 16th/early 17th century blackware and redware. One piece of semi-china and four joining sherds of late redware from this layer were almost certainly intrusions from the adjacent construction cut for 64-70, St. Andrew's Street.

The later ash deposits in Trench 3 (contexts 3/20-22, 24-26 and 31) produced a few sherds of medieval-16th century pottery. These were overlain by context 15 containing fabric types whose dates reach to the early 17th century; the uppermost deposits in this phase (contexts 3/6-7, 9) however had no pottery later than

16th century. The mixed nature of these contexts suggests that this material was redeposited, possibly at the time of the Civil War siege of 1644, when Sir John Marley, the royalist mayor, reputedly removed the "great dunhill" at the Castle and used the material to rampart the inner face of the town wall [Bourne 1736, 119n]. The St. Andrew's section of the wall is some distance from the Castle, but there may have been nearer middens which could have been used for the same purpose. This has been suggested as a possible source for the similar deposits found against the inner face of the town wall at Orchard Street. [Nolan 1993].

Apart from this somewhat tenuous link, the Civil War and later 17th century do not appear to be represented in this phase. However, if the suggested rampart of midden material did exist, it must subsequently have been levelled to allow the intra-mural passage to be reinstated, thus removing some depth of the latest deposits.

PHASE 4: 18TH CENTURY–PRESENT

In Trench 1 a narrow wall foundation (contexts 1/34, 37-38) was cut across the width of the alley into the underlying ash and butted the inner face of town wall at an angle of 90 degrees. The foundation was roughly built of broken pantiles, bricks and small fragments of sandstone. Two cuts, one (context 28) filled with mortary ash (context 27), and another cut (context 96) only seen in section, ran north-east from either end of the wall foundation may have been robbing of part of the same structure. Three bricks (context 43) were probably also associated with this feature.

Since there is no documentary or cartographic evidence for buildings adjoining the town wall at this point, the foundation was presumably the remains of a wall or gate blocking the passageway, a view supported by the flimsy nature of the construction. On a plan of 1783 the alley is marked "*Foot Walk belonging to the Corporation*" [NCL] but the words have subsequently been crossed out – perhaps indicating a change of ownership with

which the blocking wall may have been associated. The plan also shows the proposed enlargement of the churchyard to its present southern boundary along the rear wall of 64-70 St. Andrew's Street by taking in part of a garden belonging to Samuel Edwards and diverting a footpath from the rear of his property to a "New common Passage 6 Feet Wide", approximately on the present course of the street. A wall across the south-west end of the alley is first shown in 1827 [Wood], and a building plan of 1900 [TWAS] shows the north end of the alley closed off from the churchyard by a wall and doorway in line with the rear wall of 64-70 St. Andrew's Street.

South of the wall foundation a small area of cobbles (context 11) bedded on clay (context 36), and also butting the town wall, were probably part of an earlier footpath [Fig. 7]. The cobbles were overlain by trampled silt (context 10) containing late 18th-early 19th century pottery.

The cobbles were cut by the latest wall (context 1/19) to block the end of the alley, which had been removed just before the investigation. The foundations of this wall consisted of a base course of large sandstone blocks (context 1/45) laid parallel with the pavement edge and overlain by smaller blocks (context 1/16). A posthole (context 1/23), with stone packing and sandy fill (contexts 1/17-18), was probably for the frame of a door through the wall. These features were covered by ash (contexts 1/3, 5 and 3/4) forming the bedding for the flags forming the footpath (context 1in all trenches), which produced the only clay pipe fragments found in the excavation.

2. THE TOWN WALL BETWEEN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCHYARD AND ST. ANDREW'S STREET: THE STRUCTURE

The dating of the surviving sections of the town wall has been recently reviewed and summarised [Nolan 1989]. It is thought that the northern part of the circuit is the earliest, dating from between the first grant of murage in 1265 and 1280, by which time it had been

built through the precinct of the Black Friars.

The inner face of the investigated section of town wall (Figs. 1 and 4) is 33m long and rises some 3.7m from the level of the alleyway to the parapet walk. The outer face of the wall, in the rear of 43 Gallowgate (Figs. 1 and 5) stands c. 3.1m high including the lower courses of the parapet. The height difference is due to present ground level on the outer face of the wall being on average some 0.80m higher than on the inner face. The investigation showed that the full height of the town wall here, from foundation level to the parapet walk, was some 5.60m. This is comparable with the wall east of Heber Tower at 5.50m. At the north-east end of the wall are the fragmentary remains of a turret.

The masonry of the outer face of the curtain is similar to that of the inner, both being roughly coursed and composed of a mixture of small irregular sandstone and some ashlar-work, with frequent small packing stones. Fragments of brick at the west end are evidence of later alteration or rebuilding. Two small, crudely carved faces were noted in the stonework near the turret (Fig. 5).

Below the north-east turret the town wall is thickened externally by a shallow projection some 0.50m forward from the main wall face, built of larger squared and coursed stonework than the main curtain. The projection appears to be a separate build and may be a later addition. The only other known surviving example of such an external projection below a turret can be found on the town wall at Stockbridge, where however it seems to be of the same build as the curtain.

The north-east turret is carried internally on 9 stone corbels set c. 40cm apart; the same number of corbels can be seen below the turrets to the rear of Gallowgate, along the West Walls, at the Corner Tower and at Stockbridge. At the south end of this section of wall, four more corbels are similarly spaced over a distance of c. 3m. These correspond with a thickening on the outer face of the wall (now built against) and presumably represent another turret. Two turrets are shown between Ever and Andrew Tower on Astley's plan of

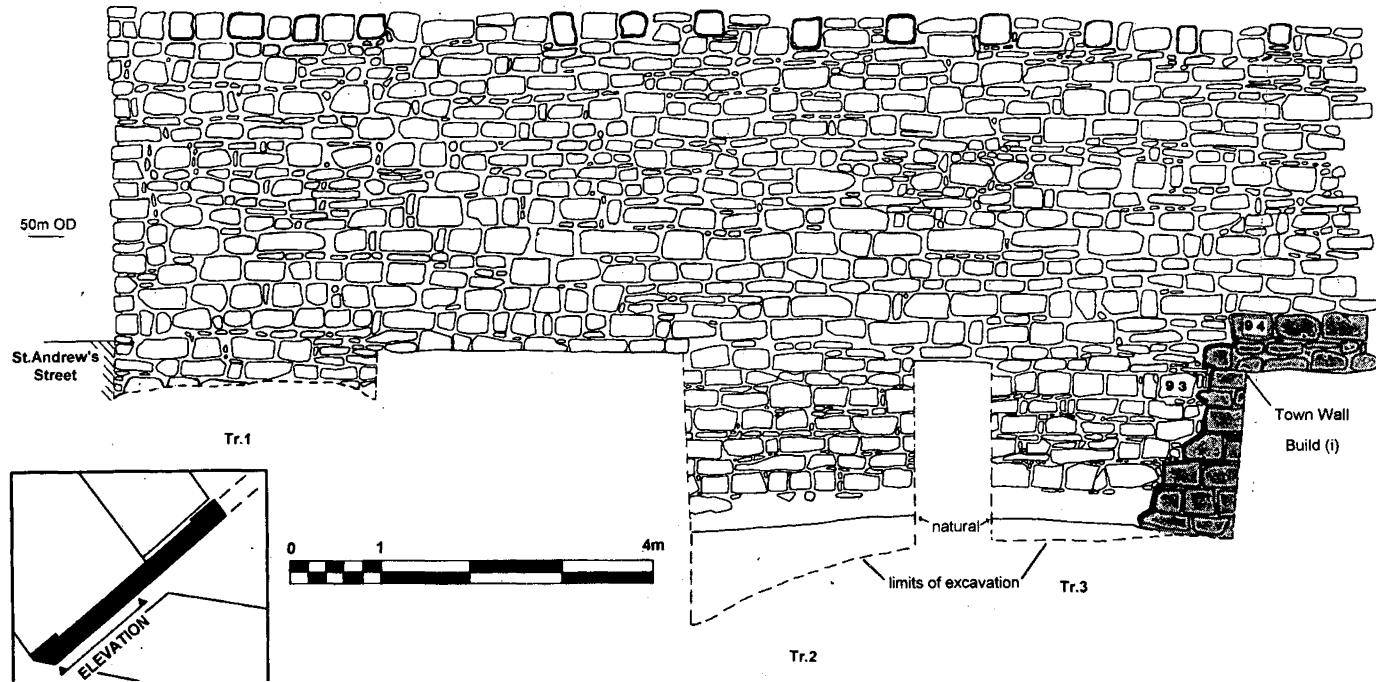


Fig. 4 Town wall elevation, inner face.

1638 [PRO MPF/333]. Between the turrets are more corbels, placed c. 60cm apart. If these are original they may have supported a cantilevered wall-walk and would be a unique feature on the surviving sections of the town wall; however these corbels have the appearance of being more roughly dressed and less weathered than the corbels below the turrets and may be suspected as later additions. G.B. Richardson states that "*the platform of the curtain in many parts, if not all, appears to have overhung the inner face of the wall, and to have been supported by a series of corbeling*" [G.B. Richardson, 65]. This does not appear evident on early views of the walls, and Richardson's statement may have been based on the St. Andrew's section.

The condition of the above ground masonry of the section of wall investigated here presents some problems in interpretation. Much of the inner face of the town wall above the level of the alleyway paving has been coarsely re-pointed and galled, probably on more than one occasion. Many of the facing stones have been dressed back, probably to remove spalling, and show marks of heavy 'pecked' tooling. This must have been done in the late 19th or early 20th century.

CONSTRUCTIONAL PHASES

On the evidence of this limited Investigation two phases of town wall construction have been identified in the surviving masonry. For the purposes of the following discussion these will be referred to as Builds (i) (primary) and (ii) (secondary).

THE TOWN WALL: BUILD (i)

The wall had been founded directly onto the clay subsoil with no sign of a foundation trench. Either the adjacent ground levels inside the wall had been reduced, or the construction cut was not identifiable in such a restricted excavation. The footings, of which only a length of c.1m was visible in Trench 3, consisted of a single course of roughly dressed

sandstone blocks c. 0.18m thick, laid flat on the natural boulder clay, and projecting 0.08m from the inner face of the wall above. The first eight courses of masonry above the footings consisted of large, mortar-bonded sandstone blocks, fairly well-squared, but lacking signs of tooling. No masons' marks were observed. The total height of this build, including the foundation course, was some 2.5m (Fig. 4). Above this level a different build seems to run through from the south-west for some distance to the north-east, but the masonry here is worn and irregular, and no firm conclusions can be drawn. The total height of the inner face of the wall here, from foundation to parapet walk level is 5.7m – the highest section found in the Investigation.

The form of foundationwork described above is markedly different to that visible at West Walls, some 150m to the south. Here, west of the Morden Tower, the town wall footings are exposed above present ground level and are much more substantial, consisting of large blocks and slabs of sandstone set upright or slightly pitched. Similar construction was noted at the Plummer Tower on the eastern part of the wall circuit [Nolan 1993]. Such differences in style may indicate separate phases of construction, or a response to differing ground conditions.

The abrupt termination of Build (i) is interesting, and may be connected with the proximity of the Lam Burn which could have provided a natural point at which to break off the construction while the problems of infilling or culverting the burn to carry the wall across were addressed. From the configuration of Gallowgate, which now bends awkwardly to the north-east to skirt the outer edge of the town wall ditch, it is obvious that this was a realignment of a pre-town wall continuation of Gallowgate down Darn Crook, perhaps following the course of the Lam Burn. On the eastern side of the town wall circuit Pandon Street was cut off from Sandgate in much the same way. Suspending wall construction for a time at the point where Build (i) ended could have allowed continued use of this road while the New Gate and associated town wall were

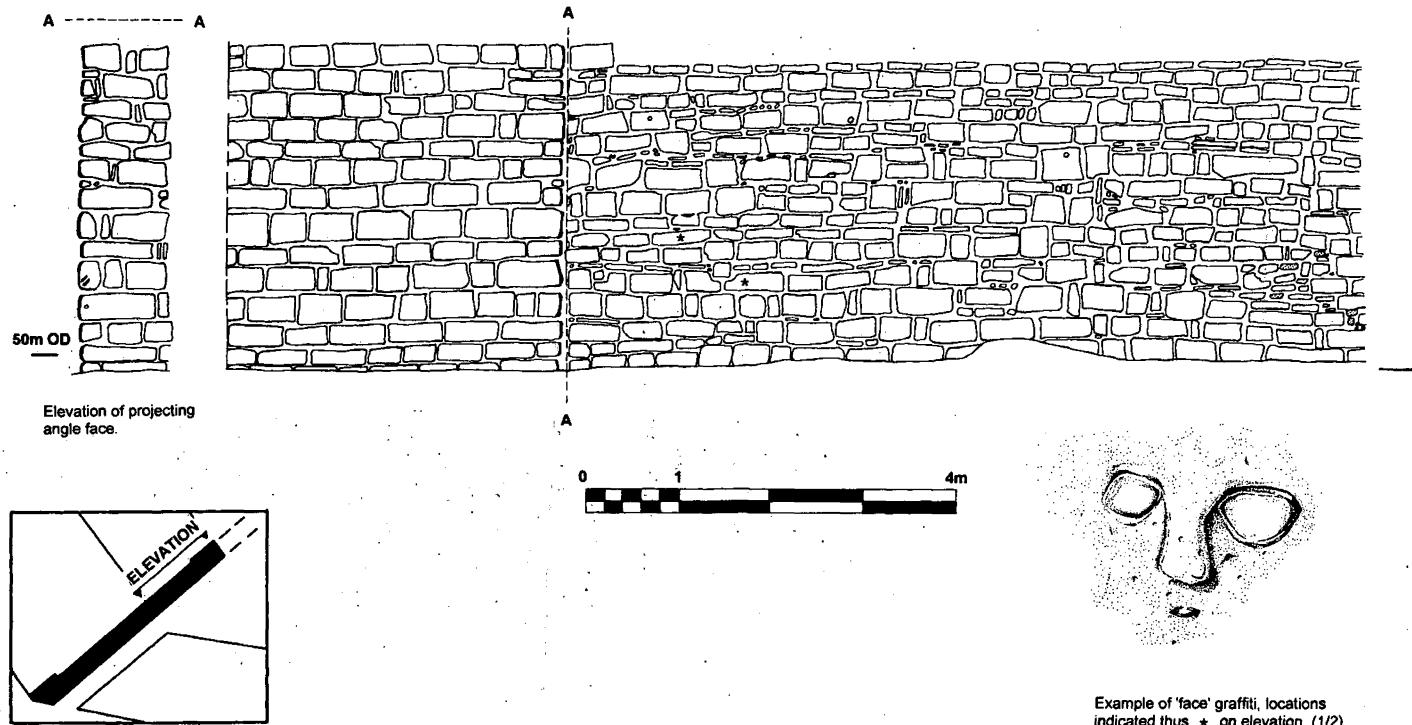


Fig. 5 Town wall, outer face.

being constructed or, perhaps, while the possibility of siting a gate here was considered.

No deposits or features were identified which clearly pre-dated Build (i) (context 3/94). The first deposits post-dating and abutting this part of the wall (contexts 2/86; 3/67) contained pottery of broadly 13th/14th century date. The absence of reduced greenware in these deposits suggests an earlier rather than later date within this range. This apart, no new or more definite dating evidence for the commencement of wall construction on this part of the circuit can be offered.

THE TOWN WALL: BUILD (ii)

The second phase of the town wall (contexts 2/92; 3/93) – referred to here as Build (ii) – was keyed onto the south end of Build (i), its bottom course butting the third course of the original wall [Fig. 4]. It had no projecting footings, the inner face being flush for its full height, and there was no distinction in the lowest coursing to suggest any kind of actual foundation. The coursing was generally less regular than Build (i), comprising smaller, less regular, mortar-bonded sandstone blocks, with frequent small packing stones.

The first course of Build (ii) was laid directly onto the surface of the Phase 1 contexts (47.20m OD), in which fragments of reduced greenware had begun to appear, suggesting a construction date in the early–mid 14th century. Thus, if the dating of the earlier wall is accepted, several decades may have elapsed between the two builds, adding weight to the suggestion that for a time a gap was left in the defences.

The similarity between the masonry of Build (i) and that of the town wall immediately south of St. Andrew's Street suggests that this gap may have extended as far as the Ever Tower, though it must be admitted that this short stretch has been heavily altered in modern times. Ever Tower itself, and the wall to the south, are of the large square masonry typical of the greater portion of the surviving circuit.

Build (ii) may have risen to the present level of the parapet walk though there is evidence of

post-medieval interference to the wall above ground in this area, suggested by fragments of brick visible in the southern end of the outer face of the town wall. There may have been rebuilding here after the Civil War; the town wall and church of St. Andrew are known to have been severely damaged by Scottish artillery fire during the siege of 1644 [Terry 1899].

CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATION

No evidence was found which significantly alters the accepted broadly late 13th–early 14th century date for construction of the town wall on the northern side of the town.

The differences in construction noted in the excavation are reminiscent of those recorded on other parts of the wall circuit. In 1896 Sheriton Holmes noted of the outer face of the town wall in Gallowgate north of the church that the first 7ft (2.13m) was “Good Early English masonry”, and that the next 10ft (3.05m) was “Irregular masonry” [Sheriton Holmes, 30]. It is tempting to equate the former with Build (i) and the latter with Build (ii), though the masonry of Build (i) cannot really be described as “Early English”.

Holmes concluded that these two different builds in Gallowgate were contemporary. The evidence from the present investigation suggests however that the first phase of wall here consisted of only the lower courses; and that there was a delay before the wall was subsequently heightened and extended southwards with irregular masonry. A similar progression from well-built lower courses to irregular upperwork is evident on the inner face of the town wall at Orchard Street, and may be a reflection of economies or haste in construction.

The quantity of domestic refuse deposited against part of the wall in Phase 2 (14th/15th century) suggests that maintenance of an intra-mural access lane was not always a priority. The evidence of secondary dumping of rubbish deposits against the inner face of the wall at some point after the early 17th century may be

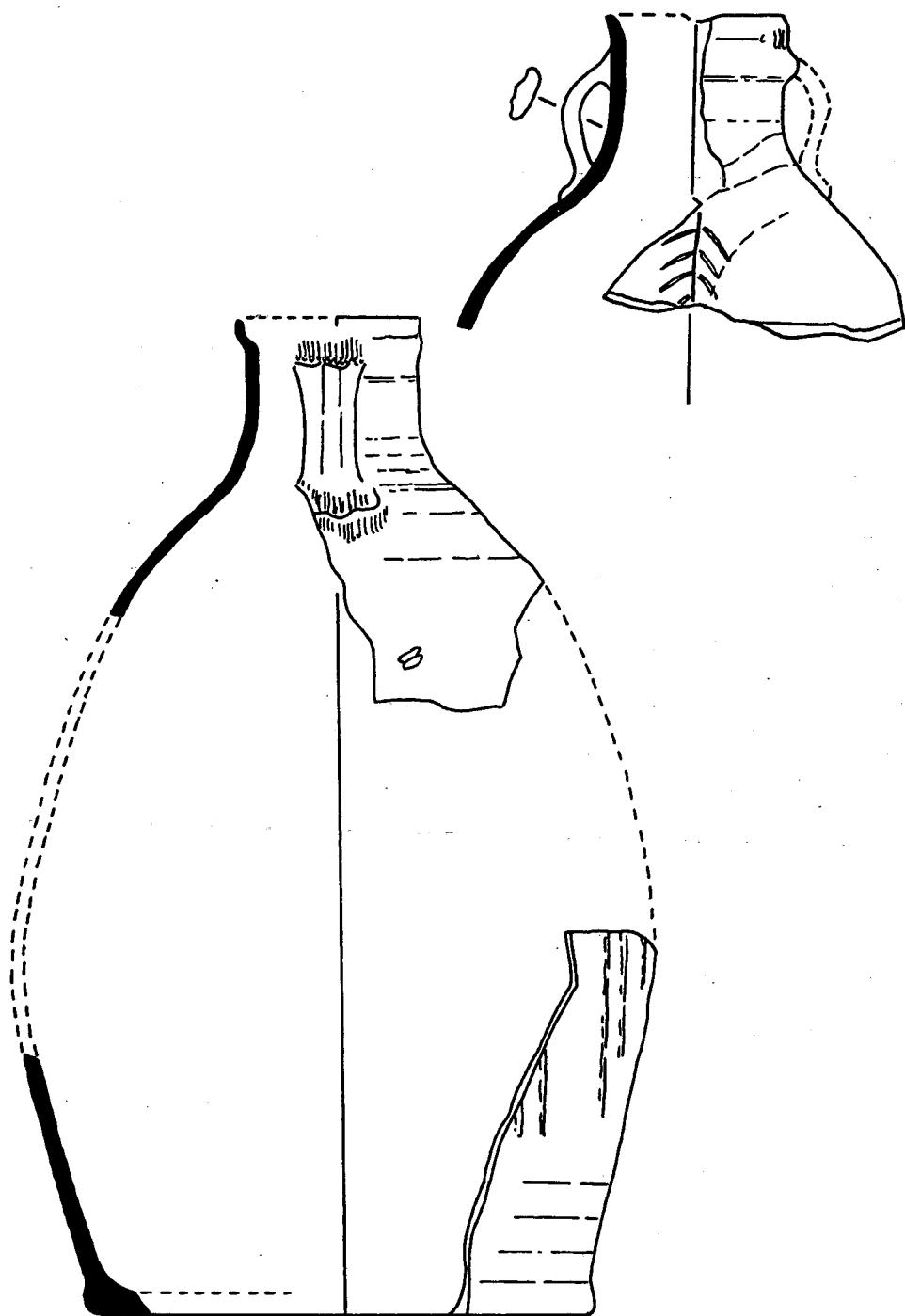


Fig. 6 Reduced greenware storage jar from Trench 3, with detail showing decoration. Scale 1:4.

corroboration of documentary references to ramparting the inside of the town wall with earth during the Civil War.

Complete excavation along both faces of the wall, should that ever be possible, would significantly assist the structural interpretation outlined in this report and allow a more comprehensive examination of the pre-town wall ditches which is necessary to test the validity of the suggestions concerning Phase 1 land use.

THE FINDS

POTTERY

343 pottery fragments, ranging in date from the 13th–19th century were recovered from stratified deposits in the three trenches. The majority (132 sherds) came from the PHASE 2 deposits, with the bulk of the rest (107 sherds) from PHASE 3. All of the pottery has been washed, marked with context numbers and entered on assemblage summary sheets.

Apart from the one illustrated vessel, none of the other pottery was unusual or substantial enough to merit further discussion. The illustrated vessel was large reduced greenware type 4 storage jar, with incised “leaf” decoration. (contexts 3/49,53) [Fig. 6].

OTHER CERAMIC OBJECTS

Only five fragments of clay pipe were found, none of which were stamped, all from the bedding for the modern footpath. Brick fragments occurred mainly in Phase 2. The only complete bricks were those forming Phase 4 structures in Trench 1.

METALWORK

A small fragment of badly corroded copper alloy from context 3/39 (Phase 3) may have been part of the rim of a vessel. The few other metalwork finds consisted of poorly preserved nail fragments.

GLASS

The excavation produced only two small glass fragments (one from Phase 2 and one from Phase 3), both apparently from windows.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The author gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and assistance of the following:– Revd. A.W.J. Magness, Vicar of St. Andrews; Mr. R. Dellbridge, Traidcraft Ltd., for granting access to record the outer face of the town wall behind 41 Gallowgate; Mr. H. Owen-John, English Heritage, then Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East; Miss R.B. Harbottle, formerly Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist. Mark Hoyle, John Nolan and Jenny Vaughan prepared the illustrations.

The site archive, consisting of context sheets, site drawings, photographs, finds, assemblage summaries and archive information is currently stored at the former City Archaeology Centre, Jesmond Cemetery Gates, but it is hoped these will ultimately be deposited with the Museum of Antiquities at Newcastle University.

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