

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Summary	2
2	Introduction	3
3	Site Location	3
4	Circumstances of fieldwork	3
5	Topography and geology	4
6	Archaeological and historical background.....	4
6.1	Prehistoric	4
6.2	Roman	4
6.4	Anglo-Saxon	5
6.5	Medieval	5
6.6	Post-medieval.....	6
7	Research aims	8
8	Phasing.....	9
9	Results.....	9
9.1	Natural Deposits and Early Activity.....	9
9.2	Phase 1: First Phase of Pre-Friary Structural Activity, 12th to 13th century .	10
9.3	Phase 2: Second Period of Pre-Friary Activity up to the Foundation of the Dominican Friary, 13th century	11
9.4	Phase 3: The Foundation of Dominican Friary, mid 13 th to 14 th Century	14
9.6	Phase 5: Post-Medieval Activity.....	20
10	Discussion.....	23
10.1	Pre-friary activity on the site.....	24
10.2	Phase 1	24
10.3	Phase 2	24
10.4	Phase 3	26
10.5	Phase 4	28
10.6	Phase 5	29
11	Bibliography	31
	Appendix I – Specialist Reports	34
	Appendix II – Context Register	78
	Appendix III – OASIS form	98

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *The report has been compiled by AOC Archaeology Group for Land Securities Properties Limited and details the results of archaeological works at Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne. The site is now occupied by The Gate Leisure Complex and is bounded by Stowell Street, to the west, Low Friar Street, to the east, the Co-op Building, to the north and Black Friar's Complex, to the south (NGR: NZ 2450 6427). Archaeological works at the site comprised three evaluation trenches (evaluation phase), two areas of open excavation and a watching brief conducted during the construction work.*
- 1.2 *Archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval period were identified at the site. A series of 19th century tanning pits were identified during the evaluation within Trenches 2 and 3. Four of these pits were seen within Trench 2 and elements of others, subject to some disturbance, within Trench 3. These were well-constructed features and represented the remains of an extensive distribution of such features known from cartographic evidence.*
- 1.3 *The excavation identified the presence of a sequence of timber structures located in the eastern part of the excavation area, adjacent to and aligned with the Low Friar Street frontage. These structures pre-dated the establishment of the Dominican Friary in AD 1239. The evidence for the earliest phase of activity on the site was somewhat fragmentary due to later truncation, however two timber buildings (Buildings A and B) were identified in the eastern part of the site during Phase 1. These were superseded by a further three timber structures (Buildings C, D and E) in Phase 2. To the west of the buildings a boundary feature, comprising a ditch and a substantial timber fence line, was identified. Phase 3 saw the foundation of the Dominican Friary, the northern part of which lay within the development site. The stone wall demarking the limit of the friary precinct was exposed in two areas; in the western part of the site and adjacent to Low Friar Street. A substantial clay and rubble foundation for what is likely to have been a stone building (Building F) was identified within the main excavation area. During Phase 4 a further stone building (Building G) was constructed in the northern part of the excavation area, to the north of Low Friar Lane.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The excavations at Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, were undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Land Securities Limited and represent the archaeological mitigation strategy associated with the development of The Gate Leisure Complex. It comprised three evaluation trenches, two areas of open excavation and a watching brief conducted during the construction work (Fig's 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The report summarises the historical and archaeological background to the site, describes the excavation methodology and presents the results of the excavation, divided into the five phases of activity identified on the site. The specialist assessments of the artefacts recovered and samples taken are reported and the significance of the excavated evidence is discussed.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site lies within the north-west quadrant of Newcastle city centre, it is bounded by Stowell Street, to the west, Low Friar Street, to the east, the Co-op Building, to the north and Black Friar's Complex, to the south (NGR: NZ 2450 6427) (Fig's 1 & 2). There were two areas of excavation. The first measured 19m east-west by 18m north-south; 240m square in area. The second was located underneath a demolished shoe shop, measured 13m by 7.5m; 43m square in area.

4 CIRCUMSTANCES OF FIELDWORK

- 4.1 Prior to works on site an Archaeological Impact Assessment was compiled by AOC Archaeology Group in 1997 (Upson 1997). The assessment identified a number of areas within the proposed development site that were designated as of "High Archaeological Potential" by the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD). Consequently a programme of evaluation trenching was undertaken to assess the potential for surviving archaeological deposits. The evaluation trenching was undertaken in two phases during September and November 1997; site code BLFR 97. Evaluation Trench 1 was located in the car park fronting Low Friar Street. Cartographic evidence indicated the area had not been disturbed by post-medieval cellar construction. Evaluation Trench 2 was located 12m north-west in an area where a series of tanning pits were known from documentary sources. Evaluation Trench 3 was located in an open area of ground in the south central part of the development area. The trench was located in an area thought to be on the probable line of the friary precinct boundary and to identify if the cemetery at Jacobins Chare extended into the development area.
- 4.2 Evaluation Trench 1 identified the presence of stratified archaeology in the area of the Low Friar Street car park, which led to the location of the main excavation within the car park immediately to the south of the trench. The excavation was undertaken between October 1999 and January 2000; site code BF99. During the

course of this investigation it became apparent that a further area of undisturbed stratigraphy lay beneath a building, to the north, demolished as part of the development. A further excavation was undertaken in this area during February 2000 following consultation with the County Archaeologist. This area of excavation was located 6m to the north and immediately beyond Low Friar Lane. A Watching Brief was conducted during construction groundwork in the area of the east-west line of the Friary precinct wall. This work was undertaken during September and October 2000.

5 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 5.1 The deep geology beneath the site comprises rocks of the Carboniferous, Middle and Lower Coal Measures. These are overlain by a Pleistocene Glacial Till, which formed the subsoil within the site area (BGS 1976).
- 5.2 A number of minor stream systems underlie the city of Newcastle, rising on the Town Moor, an area of high plateau to the north-west, and flowing to the River Tyne. Many of these stream systems have been culverted and form part of the city's sewerage system, whilst the valleys in which they formerly flowed have been substantially infilled with imported materials. The site lies on the watershed between two of these small streams, the Lam Burn to the north and the Skinner Burn to the south (Upson 1997).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 PREHISTORIC

- 6.1.1 Newcastle upon Tyne lies on very broadly undulating land, crossed by a series of 'burns', which cut their own steep sided valleys, or 'denes', as they flow southwards into the declivity of the River Tyne. Although it is known that the Tyne valley was well settled in the prehistoric period, there is little archaeological evidence to suggest that the site of Newcastle itself was occupied.

6.2 ROMAN

- 6.2.1 Knowledge of Roman Newcastle is not very extensive. Although the 1930 North of England Excavation Committee was able to postulate the position of the Roman fort with some assurance, it was not until the 1980's that archaeologists were able to confirm the exact location. The Roman fort, which guarded the river crossing, was situated where the castle stands today. Hadrian's Wall and the Stanegate Road, which extended westwards from the fort, followed the general alignment of Westgate Road to the south of the proposed development area. All finds of Roman date in Newcastle have been recovered from the area south of the line of Hadrian's Wall.

6.4 ANGLO-SAXON

6.4.1 The evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in Newcastle is limited. The name *Munecaceastre* (Monkchester), recorded in Simeon of Durham, is likely to indicate, as *castrum* names usually do, the ruins of the Roman fort. The only archaeological evidence uncovered to date has been a number of burials on the site of the Roman fort and later castle. It has been tentatively suggested that the church of St Andrew, just to the north of the site, which is substantially a 12th century building, may have had an earlier origin, serving a pre-urban Anglo-Saxon agricultural settlement. However no evidence to support this theory has been discovered to date.

6.5 MEDIEVAL

6.5.1 In 1080, Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, built a wooden motte and bailey castle on a bluff at the top of the slope from the river, to defend the crossing. The location was immediately to the west of the Lort Burn and on the site of the Roman fort. This original castle was replaced by a stone keep, completed in 1178, from which a main axis led down to the medieval bridge, which was first mentioned in 1248.

6.5.2 The conditions for urban growth were therefore very similar to those of London and Bristol. The settlement was at the lowest crossing of a major river, used by converging routes, defended by a castle and with the bridge forming the effective upper limit to navigation of vessels above a certain size. The town differed from its southern counterparts in that its walls, which were begun in the second half of the 13th century, and completed within 100 years, were built and maintained primarily for defensive purposes, rather than merely as a demarcation of the area of the town for legislative purposes.

6.5.3 The medieval town was closely tied to the riverside area, where an early market existed at Cale Cross. There is evidence that an area of some 70,000 square metres of reclaimed land was added to this area of the town in the 12th and 13th centuries. In this area the 'chares', a series of narrow lanes containing warehouses and merchant's houses stretched back at right-angles from the riverside. This layout can be seen surviving on Speed's map of 1610, as can the developed street frontages of the northern part of the town.

6.5.4 To the north of the riverside area, and beyond the castle, development took place along a single, principle thoroughfare. This was wide at the southern end, immediately to the north of St Nicholas' where the Flesh Market, Middle Street and Groat market ran parallel to one another, but tapered as it ran northwards towards Sidegate. This main axis became a continuous 'market street', where a variety of trades and retailing activities took place. By the end of the 15th century, the trades had begun to specialise in different areas. The most northerly party of the market, in the vicinity of the Newgate Street frontage of the site, was

concerned primarily with agricultural products, and the open area around White Cross, (adjacent to Newgate House) was utilised for livestock.

- 6.5.5 A number of religious houses established in the 12th and 13th centuries occupied considerable open areas within the town walls. This controlled the spread of the town, and although the lower town, between the castle and the riverside, was crowded with the dwellings of both rich and poor, the upper town, north of the castle, remained much less crowded throughout the medieval period.
- 6.5.6 The south-eastern corner of the development area is located within the precinct of the former Dominican Friary, founded in 1239. Elements of the cloistral ranges still survive to the immediate south-west of Dispensary Lane. The Friary clearly possessed buildings of some status as Edward II and Queen Isabella stayed at the site for two weeks in 1322. Investigation within a series of evaluation trenches in advance of the Jacobin's Chare Housing Development in 1989, demonstrated that the friary cemetery extended into the area, and a medieval culvert was also located in two of the excavated areas.
- 6.5.7 In 1829, excavation in the garden of Jonathan Priestman, a tanner, at the east end of Low Friar Street, revealed two east-west orientated skeletons within 30 feet of each other. Jonathan Priestman was the tenant of the Cordwainers' property which lay between Dispensary Lane and Low Friar Lane, and extended back from Low Friar Street to include St Crispin's Buildings; the south-eastern corner of the development area. Although these skeletons were not analysed, and are therefore of unknown date, it is considered possible that they are evidence that the friary's cemetery extended this far.
- 6.5.8 Although documentary evidence suggests that the Friary church and some of the other buildings were still standing in 1544, it is considered almost certain that the church had been demolished by the time the town leased out the site a few years later. By 1552, more than half of the precinct was already let, and in this year the remainder of the precinct and the cloistral ranges were divided amongst the nine craft companies. Much of the site was part of "the great orchard" which was acquired by the Cordwainers Company. Documentary evidence suggest that the "gatehouse to the kings highway" and the three burgage plots associated with it were situated in the extreme north-east corner of the precinct on Shod Fair Chare, now Low Friar Street. The position of the gatehouse is possibly now marked by Low Friar Lane.

6.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 6.6.1 "For two hundred years after the Dissolution the closes and garths of the mayor and burgesses, their tenants, and sub-tenants, remained largely open land, leased out for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Only on the tanner's garth were there houses as early as the 17th century. The Cordwainers close was probably used as a garden into the 18th century" (Fraser and Harbottle 1987).

- 6.6.2 This “semi-rural scene” is well illustrated by Corbridge’s map of 1723, which shows that it is still only the street frontages of this northern part of the town that have been developed, and that the land to the rear is still open. This map clearly illustrates the burgage plots on the east side of Pilgrim’s Street, while the area of the development site behind the Newgate Street frontage appears to be of a more open agricultural or horticultural use.
- 6.6.3 This is still much the case on Hutton’s map of 1770, though the buildings on Newgate Street appear to have been extended further back from the frontage, and some isolated buildings have appeared within the cultivation plots to the rear. Hutton’s map also supports documentary evidence suggesting that the Cordwainers Company set about exploiting the commercial possibilities of their plot in the mid 18th century, following their division of the close in two in 1730. “By 1751 there were on one part a bark kiln, tan pits, a smoke house and stable” (Fraser and Harbottle 1987). The 1770 map also shows a windmill at the west end of what is now Dispensary Lane, which is presumably a wind-powered bark mill. These were sometimes used in areas where waterpower was not available, and had been common in Holland since the medieval period (Thomson 1978).
- 6.6.4 By the time of Oliver’s Survey of 1830, the area had undergone considerable development. The northern boundary of the former Dominican Friary precinct was clearly respected by the new development. Oliver’s small scale map gives little indication of the activities carried out on the site at this time. The first edition of the Ordnance Survey of Newcastle was produced in 1858, at the unusually large scale of 1:500. The map shows that the last area of garden in the centre of the block had been developed within the previous 28 years. The map also clearly indicates the areas occupied by tanneries, timber yards and saw mills and other small scale industries in this north-west corner of the town. Even the position of individual tanning pits have been recorded on this detailed map.
- 6.6.5 These same activities are still indicated on the much smaller scale Ordnance Survey map of 1879. By the time of the revised second edition of the 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey in 1894, the tanneries off Chambers Court and Low Friar Lane appear to have gone, leaving only the timber yard and saw mills as evidence of a continued industrial use of the site.
- 6.6.6 The Goad Insurance Plan of 1896 is particularly useful in assessing land use on the site at that time. The Newcastle upon Tyne Co-Operative society already owns a significant a significant section of the Newgate Street frontage, with smaller shops to its south, which have tenements both above and behind them. The Corporation Slaughterhouse on the south-west side of the site, first seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey, has been extended northwards across the old boundary of the friary precinct, and the Stowell Street frontage is now shown to comprise primarily tenements, with only an occasional commercial premises.

6.6.7 The 1930 revision of the Goad Insurance Plan shows the expansion of the Co-Op Central Stores to occupy the whole north-east quadrant of the land block. It also documents the demise of the timber yard and saw mill; marking the end of the industrial use of the site, which has now been developed with stores and warehouses. The 1942 Goad shows a number of plots vacant, particularly on the Stowell Street frontage, while elsewhere on the site, little appears to have changed. The small scale buildings on the north side of Dispensary Lane, which comprises the south-east corner of the development site, survived to the time of the excavation, whilst those to their north were demolished to make way for the construction of Newgate House.

7 RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 The excavation at Newgate Street represents one of the larger areas of investigation of a secular and domestic urban site in the 'upper town' area of medieval Newcastle. The significance of the results was such that further analysis was identified within the Post-Excavation Assessment Report (Young 2003) as an opportunity to improve our knowledge of Newcastle in both the medieval and post-medieval periods. In accordance with English Heritage (1991) guidelines further analysis has concentrated upon those aspects of the excavation results where the post-excavation assessment has identified the potential for further analysis to fulfil both national and regional research objectives.

7.2 The potential for further analysis in respect of the excavations at Newgate Street can be summarised as follows:

- Investigation of the structural development of the site presents an opportunity to research local and regional structural comparisons. The detail of construction methods can be established and variations in construction techniques over time assessed on the basis of both material type and building status. The building style and technology can be compared and contrasted with other examples from both Newcastle and the North East region generally. This would accord with English Heritage (1997, 51) research agenda T2 relating to urbanism.
- The potential to produce a synthesised report, which integrates the stratigraphic record with the artefacts, the environmental assemblage and documentary evidence, is substantial. The structures and associated features could be compared and contrasted with those found on other sites in Newcastle and elsewhere in the region.
- Integrated synthesis of the structural evidence with the artefactual data will enable the overall development of the site to be assessed in relation to both the use and function of the buildings (whether domestic or industrial) as well as the status of the occupants. An intra-site comparison of artefacts and environmental evidence could reveal interesting contrasts. This analysis will be of significance for the

understanding of the development of Newcastle as a whole and not just the area of the site itself.

8 PHASING

8.1 The excavation at Newgate Street identified a multi-phase medieval and post-medieval sequence of deposits. Five broad phases of activity were identified on the site spanning some 700 years from the 13th to the 20th century. The excavation located and exposed substantive evidence for structures and features of the Dominican Friary within whose precinct a substantial part of the development area lay. Of equal significance the excavation also identified evidence for pre-friary occupation of the site in the form of timber structures aligned with Low Friar Street. The excavation produced no evidence for occupation of the site in the early post-medieval period, which is consistent with the documentary evidence for the use of the excavation area as orchards at this time (Fraser and Harbottle 1987). Analysis of the excavation records and specialist assessment of the artefactual evidence recovered from the site has allowed the archaeological stratigraphy to be broadly phased as follows:

- Phase 1: First phase of pre-friary structural activity
- Phase 2: Second period of pre-friary activity up to the foundation of the Dominican Friary (13th century)
- Phase 3: Foundation of the Dominican Friary (mid 13th – 14th century)
- Phase 4: Later evidence of the Dominican Friary (14th – 15th century)
- Phase 5: Post-medieval activity

9 RESULTS

9.1 NATURAL DEPOSITS AND EARLY ACTIVITY

9.1.1 A yellow-brown clay subsoil was identified at the base of the archaeological sequence throughout the excavation area. It formed a relatively level surface sloping very gradually down from west to east (43.9m OD to 43.5m OD) and from north to south (43.84m OD to 43.63m OD).

9.1.2 The earliest activity identified at the site was Roman. Small and abraded fragments of residual ceramic building were found in contexts (1004, 1033, 1137, 1149, 1379 and 1409); indicating Roman activity in the vicinity. These fragments consisted of seven fragments of *tegula* and three of *imbrex*.

9.2 PHASE 1: FIRST PHASE OF PRE-FRIARY STRUCTURAL ACTIVITY, 12TH TO 13TH CENTURY (Fig. 3)

9.2.1 The evidence for the earliest phase of activity on the site was somewhat fragmentary due to truncation by later features, which included some degree of re-working of the subsoil, probably associated with levelling of what was originally likely to have been a more uneven ground surface. Two timber buildings (Buildings A and B) have been identified in the eastern part of the site, aligned with the Low Friar Street frontage.

Building A

9.2.2 Building A, which lay in the north-east corner of the site, was defined by a beam slot [1270 and 1276], traced either side of an intrusive pit [1278], and two substantial post pits [1258 and 1344] that paralleled the beam slot some 1.5m to the east (Figure 11, Section 1). The slot represented the western wall of the building. The southern end of the slot was present within the site but its northern extent was lost due to the presence of an intrusive feature. A rectangular setting for a vertical plank was identified in the south-eastern corner of the slot. The eastern limit of excavation is set back by 3.5m from what is likely to have been the original street front due to the presence of a taxi parking bay in the street. As a result of this only the rear elements of buildings constructed on the street front would extend into the excavation area. Assuming that Building A had extended to the original street front it would have measured some 5.5m east-west and more than 6m north-south.

Building B

9.2.3 Building B lay 2m to the south of Building A, and occupied the south-east corner of the site. It comprised three beam slots [1398, 1527 and 1573] and was more than 9.4m long, extending beyond the site limit to the south and was c.6.5m wide if it extended to the street frontage beyond the eastern limit of excavation. A further linear slot [1421] lay adjacent to beam slot [1398] and was stratigraphically of similar date. Too little of the feature survived to determine if it was related to Building B. None of the features contained dating evidence.

Other Phase 1 Features

9.2.4 Two beam slots or gullies [1315 and 1322], that met at right angles, survived very partially 1.6m to the west of Building A. They were cut by a post-hole [1373], which was in turn cut by a further partially surviving linear feature [1375]. Two further features, a post-hole [1240] and an irregular-shaped pit or gully [1340] lay immediately to their south. All of these features were sealed by a re-deposited subsoil (1182) dated to the 13th century. The function of these features is unclear, though it is conceivable that they were the remnants of insubstantial structures broadly contemporary with Building A.

- 9.2.5 A shallow gully identified in two places [1233 and 1410], extended for 3m on a SSW to NNE alignment to the west of Building A. The fill (1232) contained a sherd from an Early Reduced Greenware jug handle with a combed decoration; glazed olive green (Fig. 15g). A further three gully features [1187, 1275 and 1299] identified, on an east to west alignment, towards the western limit of the excavation area. All of these features were sealed by a re-deposited subsoil (1004) equated with that identified further to the east and dated to the 13th to 14th century. This subsoil contained two sherds of intrusive early Rhenish Stoneware and a sherd of Buff White Ware jar rim (Fig. 13i). The re-working of the subsoil given its date could be related to the activity associated with the foundation of the friary. The gullies may have drained a yard area to the rear of Buildings A and B. A further linear feature [1474] lay parallel to beam slot [1573], some 5m to the west. The feature extended for 1.9m, its northern end truncated by a later pit. It is possible that it was in some way related to Building B, which it paralleled.
- 9.2.6 Two very substantial pits [1504 and 1543], deep and near vertically sided, were identified in the south-west corner of the excavation area. They had a structural character and are likely to represent post-pits for a post-built structure the majority of which must have lain beyond the excavation area. The structure was clearly of relatively early date as pit [1504] was cut by Phase 2 pit [1495].

9.3 PHASE 2: SECOND PERIOD OF PRE-FRIARY ACTIVITY UP TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE DOMINICAN FRIARY, 13TH CENTURY (Fig. 4)

- 9.3.1 Evidence for further timber structures, in the form of a series of post-holes and stone post pads were identified towards the eastern limit of the excavation area (Buildings C, D and E). A series of pits, some very large were identified to the rear of the structures together with further structural evidence in the form of post-holes.

Building C

- 9.3.2 A further timber structure (Building C), consisting of three large post-pits [1111, 1228 and 1278] and nine smaller post-holes [1017, 1030, 1103, 1190, 1297, 1308, 1311, 1313 and 1425] that overlay Building A. Post-pit [1214] cut and clearly post-dated pit [1258]. It contained a darker mixed fill and a clearly defined post-pipe, characteristics it shared with pits [1278] and [1111], with which it has been associated. The post-holes were aligned at right angles with three smaller post-holes [1190, 1297 and 1308] outlying the main alignment.

Building D

- 9.3.3 A series of four post-pads, three in a line adjacent to the eastern limit of excavation with a fourth to the west, were identified in the area of Building C. The post pads indicate the presence of a self-supporting timber building (Building

D) built as a replacement to Building C. A soil stain associated with the southern post-pad would appear to outline the remains of a timber superstructure and the south-west corner of a structure. The presence of five pits, four within the main excavation [1014, 1115, 1239 and 1331] and a fifth [128] identified within Evaluation Trench 1 located to the rear of the post pads could be related to the structure. Pit [1239] cut post-hole [1425] and pits [1014, 1115 and 1331] were all cut by the Phase 3 drain [1119] (Figure 11, Section 4). Pit fill (1100) of pit [1014] contained charred and waterlogged palaeoenvironmental remains (Appendix I). Pit [1331] was somewhat different to the others, being 0.9m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It had the character of a post pit and may well have represented such a feature. The fill contained pottery of 13th to 14th century date including a Buff White Ware sherd from a handled jar with an olive glazed exterior (Fig. 14a). The pottery was similar in date to that recovered from the construction trench for the Phase 3 drain [1119], which overlay it. This may represent the removal of the timber upright and backfilling of the feature immediately prior to the construction of the drain.

Building E

9.3.4 A further post-pad built building (Building E) is indicated by the presence of four post pads in the southern part of the excavation area. The post pads closely followed the alignment of Building B and are likely to represent a deliberate replacement of this building just as Building D seems to have replaced Building C.

Other Phase 2 Features

9.3.5 A spread of stones (1155 and 1024), dated to the 13th century from pottery within their matrix, lay between Buildings D and E. The stone spread was somewhat intermittent but may have been the remnant of a stone surface possibly representing an alley leading back from Low Friar Street. A drain formed from ceramic roof tile fragments (1027) laid on end lay immediately to the south of the stones. The feature, which was overlain by one of the post-pads from Building E, was nevertheless broadly contemporary in date to the stone surface.

Pitting

9.3.6 Three substantial pits [1094, 1160 and 1210] in the north western part of the site have been interpreted as robbed out setting for very large timber posts (Figure 11, Section 2). Four refuse pits [1412, 1429, 1436 and 1520], all dated to the 13th century by pottery evidence, lay in the southern part of the excavation area. The most westerly of these pits [1412 and 1520] (Figure 11, Section 3) were quite substantial. They measured up to 3m across by c. 0.7m deep and were waterlogged, thus preserving organic material. Pit [1412] cut beam slot [1573]; part of Building B. Pit [1436] contained pottery of 13th to 14th date in the upper fill (1435), which is interpreted as levelling undertaken prior to the construction of

the Phase 3 stone building. Pit [1429] was smaller than the others and had cut a curvilinear gully feature [1400/1468], which may have represented a drainage feature.

- 9.3.7 Two very large and somewhat irregularly shaped pits, [1094 and 1160], lay in the western part of the excavation area, these features were 2.2m and 1.98m across and 1.1m and 1m deep respectively. The complex sequence of fills of these features has led to their interpretation as huge timber post-pits, the timbers from which were subsequently robbed and the pits filled with waste. A pit [1210] identified towards the northern limit of the main excavation was a contemporary feature but somewhat smaller as it did not extend to Evaluation Trench 1, immediately to the north. A further three pits [1043, 1138 and 1305] lay to the immediate south-east of the large post-settings. The oval pit [1043] cut a similar oval pit [1138], both dated to the 13th century by pottery evidence. A further irregular and poorly defined pit [1305] lay to the west, badly truncated by later features. A gully [1042] was truncated to the east by pit [1043], to the west by modern drain [1041] and to the south by the cellar cut, to the point that interpretation of the feature was impossible. A further gully [1151] lay adjacent to the limit of excavation to the west. It cut post-hole [1166] and is likely to have served a drainage function. The gully fill (1150) contained a Buff White Ware jar rim with thumbing on the rim (Fig. 13j). A series of three shallow pits [1446, 1490 and 1495] lay adjacent to the western limit of excavation. The features were similar in form and the fills were dated to the 13th century by pottery evidence.

Post-holes

- 9.3.8 A series of five post-holes [1320, 1420, 1427, 1561 and 1571] lay somewhat scattered in the south-eastern part of the excavation area. The post-holes did not form an obvious structure, but must have been of Phase 2 date or earlier as they lay beneath the Phase 3 Building F.

Boundary Feature Identified within Evaluation Trench 3

- 9.3.9 Evaluation Trench 3, originally located to investigate the boundary of the friary, identified an early phase boundary feature. This comprised a substantial linear cut [392] measuring 0.96m wide and 0.84m deep, located beneath and on the same alignment as the later Phase 3 Friary wall. A very dark, near black, 0.1m thick, band of compacted organic silt (390) was identified against the vertical north side of the cut. This was interpreted as the remnant of a timber wall, an interpretation confirmed during the rapid excavation of the second half of the section following its recording when the base of one of the planks was recovered preserved anaerobically. At 0.14m thick the timber baulks were clearly substantial and their depth suggests a wall of some height. The fill of the construction cut contained pottery of 13th century date and was sealed by a deposit containing pottery of mid 13th century date. A ditch [399] apparently on the same alignment as the timber wall lay 3m to the south. This feature, U-shaped in profile, 2m wide and 0.95m

deep, contained five fills and the earliest of these (398 and 397) represented primary silting. This was overlain by a highly organic waste dumping layer (396). The upper fills (395 and 393/394) could be a deliberate backfill and if so this event can be dated to the mid 13th century by pottery evidence.

9.4 PHASE 3: THE FOUNDATION OF DOMINICAN FRIARY, MID 13TH TO 14TH CENTURY (Fig's 5 & 6)

9.4.1 The Dominican Friary was founded on land granted to the order in AD 1239 (Pevsner 1992). The construction of the friar's church and associated cloister area is likely to have begun at this time. The main area of excavation lay 100m to the east of the centre of the cloister area and extended up to Low Friar Street; the eastern boundary of the friary precinct. The foundations for a substantial building (Building F) was identified in the southern half of the excavation area, with a number of features identified within the area to the north.

Drain

9.4.2 A stone lined drain [1120] extended into the excavation area from the northern limit of excavation and crossed the site to extend beyond the southern limit of excavation. Levels taken on the base of the feature towards its northern and southern extent indicate that it sloped down from north to south from 44.73m OD to 43.33m OD, a drop of some 1.4m. A short length of the drain had subsided into the Phase 2 pit [1412] where the anaerobic conditions had preserved timber planks lining the sides and base of the stone slabs. Pottery of 13th to 14th century date was recovered from the construction trench for the drain and pottery of early 14th century date from the silt within the drain. An 2.8m long extension to the drain [1301] on an east-west alignment was seen in the central part of the excavation area but its purpose was uncertain. One of the stones forming the feature was a fragment of a grindstone, a second part of which was found within the stone group, (1364), within feature [1401], which lay immediately to its south.

Building F

9.4.3 The northern part of the foundation of a significant building (Building F) was identified within the southern half of the excavated area. The north, east and west sides of the building were exposed, recorded as contexts [1403, 1450 and 1451] respectively (Figure 11, Section 5). The building measured 10m east-west and was exposed for 6.4m north-south; the southern extent lying beyond the excavation area. The foundations of the perimeter walls were very substantial; 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. They consisted of a U-shaped trench packed with yellow brown clay and irregular stone fragments. The eastern side of the eastern foundation [1403] was truncated by an intrusive feature, which masked its full width. This foundation also extended 1m to the north of the line of wall [1450]. A room, 4m east-west by 3.5m north-south, lay in the north-west corner of the building, defined by an L-shaped wall foundation [1452]. This feature was less

substantial than the external wall foundations, being only 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. Four substantial post-holes [1361, 1477, 1479 and 1558] were identified adjacent to the northern and western walls. Pottery evidence would indicate that the post-holes were broadly contemporary to the building. Two of the post-holes [1361 and 1479] contained packing stones and must have held timber posts. The fill (1362) of post-hole [1361] contained a warped over fired nib tile which might suggest that tile was produced on site and that the kiln wasters were used a rubble fill. For post-hole [1477] a narrow extension of the feature to the north may indicate disturbance associated with a timber upright being 'rocked-out'. Floor surfaces, or perhaps more likely the support for a laid floor surface, were identified in the form of three thin clay and stone spreads (1379, 1413 and 1475) recorded within the building. The construction of the building post-dated that of drain [1120] as this feature passed beneath wall foundation [1450] and post-pit [1361]. The presence of pottery of 13th to 14th century date was recovered from the foundations of the building and post-hole [1361]. The presence of early 14th century pottery within the upper fill of post-hole [1479] and within layer (1462), which overlay surface (1475), would indicate a construction date for the building in the early 14th century.

- 9.4.4 Evidence for some of the internal arrangements of Building F survived at foundation level. A substantial rectangular stone foundation [1514], 3.3m by 1.5m and up to 0.4m thick, had been set into the north-west corner of the small room. A stone lined drain [1534] was set along the north wall of the building within the room and parallel to [1514]. This drain then extended southwards as drain [1559], passing beneath the internal partition wall and adjoining with drain [1418]. The southern part of the drain [1120] indicates that this feature remained in use following the construction of the building. Palaeoenvironmental evidence from the fill of the drain indicted the presence of stagnant water within the feature but no trace of cess material. The foundation has therefore been interpreted as the base for a cistern, which is consistent with its substantial, potentially load-bearing, nature.

Features Associated with Building F

- 9.4.5 A large but relatively shallow pit [1220], 3.8m east-west by 2m north-south by 0.27m deep, and dated to the mid 13th century by pottery evidence, was identified in the central part of the site. It contained a mixed sequence of fills and may have been used for waste disposal during the early part of the friary occupation of the site. The uppermost fill (1184) contained a near complete Scarborough Ware jug decorated with alternate rows of raspberry and wheatear bosses, glazed in green with patches of yellow (Fig. 16b) and two sherds of Buff White Ware jug with sooted exteriors (Fig 13g & 13h). Fill (1212) contained a sherd of early Reduced Greenware from a shoulder jug with an applied thumbled strip decoration and an exterior olive glaze (Fig. 15d). Two rubble spreads (1219 and 1533) lay adjacent to the pit with a third (1497), immediately to the north of (1533), representing more of a deliberate surface. A distinct linear clay ridge (1574) extended from

beneath layer (1219) on an east-west alignment 4m to the north of wall [1450]. It was cut on its west side by an intrusive feature but survived sufficiently for a turn to its south to be discerned. Here it underlay cobbles (1497). Two further localised groups of stone (1430 and 1466) lay to the south-east of the clay ridge. The silt matrix that had accumulated between the stone spreads in all instances contained a high charcoal content and burning had discoloured the subsoil between pit [1220] and foundation [1450]. The upper fill (1184) within pit [1220] also displayed a high charcoal content at its upper surface, where numerous iron nails also lay. This unusual combination of features and finds has been interpreted as the remains of a timber structure, constructed on the clay ridge that had burned *in situ*. Pottery of 13th to 14th century date recovered from the surface of stone feature (1497) demonstrated it to be broadly contemporary with the construction of Building F.

Features to the North of Building F

- 9.4.6 Two pits [1168 and 1200] lay to the north of Building F. Pit [1168] cut drain [1120] and contained a very dark grey-brown silty fill (1167) on the surface of which were a number of iron nails along with a spread of charcoal fragments. If this spread of material is associated with the burning event that destroyed the annexe feature on the north side of Building F then the pit was backfilled by the time of the fire. Oval pit [1200] lay 8m to the west of pit [1168]. It contained pottery of late 13th century date and interestingly a number of stone fragments including some that had been worked. One of these was of particular interest as it represented part of a door pillar identical to those surviving in part of the medieval structure of the friary cloister. This would suggest that the pit was used for waste disposal during the early construction process of the Friary cloister. Two post-holes and three stake-holes, of late 13th to 14th century date, were identified adjacent to the pit, but their purpose was not clear.
- 9.4.7 Two further pits, [1097 and 1106], lay adjacent to the northern limit of the main excavation area with the larger pit [1097] cutting the smaller [1106] which extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north. The northern edge of a substantial pit [124] identified within Evaluation Trench 1 is likely to represent the northern extent of pit [1097]. To the east and also within the evaluation trench a further feature [125] is likely to be a pit, as it did not extend into the main excavation area. The earliest fill of the feature contained pottery of later 13th century date and the consecutive fill pottery of mid 14th century date. This would suggest that the feature lay open for some time. The stepped east edge of the feature almost certainly represented the continuation of gully [1020] from the main excavation into the evaluation trench. This gully, dated by pottery within its fill to the 14th century, cut two post-holes [1034 and 1113] of unknown function. One post-hole [1034] was dated by pottery to the 13th to the 14th century.
- 9.4.8 A rather isolated gully [1018] dated to Phase 3 by stratigraphic relationships, lay near to the eastern limit of excavation; its purpose uncertain. The same was the

case with a substantial but shallow pit or hollow [1144] which lay in the north-east corner of the main trench. The feature, which contained substantial stone rubble content [1143], was dated to the early 14th century and may represent a waste pit or simply a hollow containing waste material. A series of four pits [2021, 2030, 2032 and 2040] and three gullies [2009, 2011 and 2050] were identified as of Phase 3 date within the northern excavation area. They were substantially truncated by later activity, such that interpretation of their function was not possible from the limited evidence available.

The Dominican Friary Wall

9.4.9 An irregularly coursed but otherwise well constructed stone wall [362] replaced the Phase 2 timber wall within Evaluation Trench 3 at some point during the lifetime of the Friary. It cut a mid 13th century deposit (385) and was further traced during the Watching Brief conducted during October 2000. It extended to the west for 20m and if continuous around the precinct and represented by wall [2085 and 2091] was in position prior to the construction of the Phase 4 Building G. During the Watching Brief a substantial section of masonry wall was identified along the alignment of the southern boundary of the development area. The wall was encountered 0.2m below ground level and exposed down to its foundation level 1.5m deeper. Some 4m of the face of the wall was exposed intact at the western end of the section with core material exposed over a further 20m. The wall was constructed from roughly dressed sandstone blocks and was irregularly coursed. Some mortar pointing was apparent towards the upper part, but the majority of the wall, including the exposed core work, was clay or silt bonded. It is believed to represent the continuation of the masonry wall identified within Evaluation Trench 3, identified as part of the friary precinct.

9.4.10 Ditch [399] was defunct by the mid 13th century and may have been deliberately backfilled at the foundation of the Friary. A layer of cobbles (345), dated to the mid 13th century, overlay the south side of the ditch area. The extent of the cobbled area is not known as it was only identified in a limited area within the evaluation trench. It can be speculated that it represented part of a yard or road adjacent to the boundary wall.

9.5 PHASE 4: LATER EVIDENCE OF THE DOMINICAN FRIARY, 14TH TO 15TH CENTURY (Fig's 7 & 8)

Structural elements associated with Building F

9.5.1 Two post-holes, one [1471] within Building F and the second [1506] immediately outside, represent additions or alterations to the building. Two shallow cut features, [1458 and 1460], lay adjacent to each other in the southern part of Building F. The two features 0.89m and 0.82m across respectively have been

interpreted as settings for containers rather than waste pits due to their shallow depth (no more than 0.2m).

Ditches

9.5.2 Two large ditches [1136 and 1513] were within the main area of excavation. Ditch [1513] was very steep sided, measuring 6.6m+ by 1.25m wide by 0.8m deep. The ditch ran parallel and cut foundation [1403]. The ditch either terminated or returned to the east at the northern extent. The ditch had silted over time and contained a very dark grey-brown silt (1512) the lower part of which was anaerobic and had preserved organic material. The second ditch [1136] was 2.5m+ by 1.4m wide by 1m deep (Figure 11, Section 6) and was not identified within Evaluation Trench 1. The primary fill (1158) was a yellow-brown clay and may represent erosion of the sides of the ditch. Both ditches are interpreted as drainage features, possibly storm drains, and were dated to the 15th century. Similar Redwares were recovered from both features, indicating contemporary usage. A gully [1008] located against the eastern limit of excavation was also dated to the 15th century from pottery evidence. Only a part of the feature extended into the excavation area which has made its interpretation problematic.

Cesspit

9.5.3 A large vertically sided oval pit [1040] dated to the 15th century lay to the south of ditch [1136]. The pit contained several sherds of Low Countries Redware. Palaeoenvironmental analysis identified fly puparia within the pit and this led to the interpretation of the feature as a cess pit.

Features within the Northern Excavation area (Fig. 8)

9.5.4 A series of shallow linear features [2015, 2017, and 2066] were identified in the northern excavation area. The most substantial of these features a 0.9m wide and 0.09m deep gully [2015] extended on a north-south alignment for 10m. Two offshoots from this feature extended at right angles to the east with a third more ephemeral offshoot to the south-east. The single fill of the feature contained pottery of 14th to 15th century date. On the west side the gully was cut by a further narrow linear gully [2017] at the northern end and a similar feature [2066] to the south. At the southern end gully [2066] turned to the west and passed beneath the main north-south wall of Building G, beyond which it was identified as gully [2052].

9.5.5 A substantial sub-rectangular pit [2002] 2.2m north-south by 1.2m east-west, cut gully [2015] and was dated to the 14th to 15th century from pottery recovered from its surface. A further smaller pit [2028] also cut gully [2015]. The pit measured 1m east-west and more than 0.92m north-south. The pit was dated to the 14th to 15th century from pottery evidence and was truncated by Building G.

Building G

- 9.5.6 Two well constructed irregularly coursed roughly dressed sandstone blocks and clay bonded stone walls [2003 and 2054] formed the west and south sides of a building (Building G). A gap between the two walls, 0.65m wide, represented the only entrance into the building revealed within the excavation area. Two narrow slot trenches excavated up to the fence line onto Low Friar Street identified the presence of a stone wall [2085 and 2091] on a north to south alignment. Although the limited area of excavation did not allow for any detailed investigation it is reasonable to assume that the wall represented the eastern wall of Building G. This would indicate a structure 6m wide by 11.6m+ long. A foundation cut, [2092] into the subsoil beneath wall [2091] would lend weight to this east wall being the Friary precinct wall as it indicated a more substantial structure than the west and south walls of the building.
- 9.5.7 A partition wall [2006] was constructed on an east-west alignment, 3.5m north of the southern wall [2054] abutting the face of wall [2003]; divided the building into two rooms. Pottery of late 14th to 15th century date was recovered from the construction cuts for both walls [2003 and 2054] and pottery of 15th century date from the construction cut for wall [2006] indicating that the partition wall could represent a slightly later addition.
- 9.5.8 Seven post-holes [2019, 2023, 2026, 2038, 2060, 2062 and 2064] were identified within the building. Post-hole [2019], identified in the northern room of the building, was quite substantial, measuring up to 0.7m across and containing packing stones. A further three smaller post-holes [2023, 2026 and 2038] were also located within this room, although with no obvious pattern. Three post-holes [2060, 2062 and 2064] in a line parallel to wall [2003], were located within the southern room. It is not certain that the post-holes were contemporary with the building, though it is likely given their general association alignment of the wall, if so they probably represented traces of internal arrangements.
- 9.5.9 A circular pit [2058] lay in the north-west corner of the southern room of the building. The pit cut the backfill of the construction trench for wall [2006] and must be of a later date. The pit was not excavated and consequently no dating evidence was recovered from the feature. However, the close proximity of the pit to the wall may well indicate that it was excavated during the lifetime of the building, perhaps as a setting for a container.

Further structural evidence

- 9.5.10 Two stone walls [2044 and 2056] which are likely to be part of the same stone wall lay immediately to the south of wall [2054]; apparently built against the face of that structure. Constructed from roughly dressed sandstone blocks the wall lay on a slightly different alignment to [2054]. The physical appearance of the

structure suggested that it had been constructed to butt up against wall [2054] which forced a slight change of alignment.

Features associated with Building G

9.5.11 A large pit [2042] measuring 2.2m north-south and 1.2m+ wide was identified to the west of Building G. The feature, which extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west, was sectioned and found to be vertically sided and deep, not bottomed at a depth of 1.2m. It resembled the cesspit [1040] seen within the main excavation, though no trace of cess-like material was identified within the fill. A further small pit [2047], 0.64m wide, lay immediately to the south-east of pit [2042]. The two features both dated to the 14th to 15th centuries by pottery evidence.

9.6 PHASE 5: POST-MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

Evaluation Trench 2 (Fig. 10)

9.6.1 Elements of four tanning pits [206, 210, 212, and 230] were exposed within the trench and traces of a fifth [242] encountered. The lower part of the tanning pits were well preserved and proved to be solidly constructed, with many structural details preserved. The full extent of tanning pit [206] was exposed within the evaluation trench; measuring 1.16m north to south and 1.4m east to west. The upper part of the structure, which survived 0.44m high, clearly did not represent the original height of the feature. The base of the pits lay at 36.59m OD, 1.20m below the present ground surface. Although this was considered the maximum safe depth to which the trench as a whole could be excavated, it was possible to investigate the area beneath the tanning pit by the excavation of a *sondage* through the base of pit [206]. This excavation revealed a substantial wooden pipe [340] set into the subsoil (237). The pipe was square in section, 0.15m by 0.15m, and exposed for 0.50m within the *sondage*. It extended east to west, parallel to the sides of the tanning pit and beyond the *sondage* in both directions. The pipe was constructed from four planks, two set horizontally to form the base and top and a further two set vertically to form the sides. The structure was hollow. A wooden bung set into an aperture in the north-east corner of the tanning pit, directly over the line of the pipe, would allow the contents of the pit to drain into the pipe. A similar aperture and bung was observed within tanning pit [212] immediately to the north.

9.6.2 A substantial wooden beam [239], 1.12m long, 0.11m-0.20m wide and 0.08m thick, was set into the subsoil 0.2m to the south of the drain. This beam paralleled the drain and extended the full width of the pit. Ten, unevenly spaced, dowels set into its surface secured the planks that formed the base of the pit. These were rectangular in cross-section, c.0.30m wide and 0.04m thick, closely set edge to edge, on a north-south alignment, to form a continuous floor. The east and west sides of the pit were formed from planks, 0.03m wide and 0.22m high, set edge on

- and retained by square section vertical supports (c.0.20m wide) set behind them and to which they were securely attached by wooden dowels. The structure was surrounded and supported on its west and east sides by grey clay deposits, (214 and 241) respectively, which was indistinguishable from clay deposit (237) that underlay the floor. This clay was probably intended to form a watertight seal around the pit and also to provide structural support.
- 9.6.3 The basal fill contained within the pit was composed of a dark brown organic silt (219), up to 0.06m thick that was substantially waterlogged, probably due to the pit retaining its watertight character. This deposit was sealed by a layer of green-grey clay (218) that contained wood fragments and a single sherd of pottery of 19th century date, probably derived from the demolished upper part of the pit structure. It is highly likely therefore that the clay deposit itself derived from the clay packing, which surrounded the pit to both west and east and is likely to have been deposited during the destruction of the upper part of the pit. This clay deposit, which was thicker towards the sides of the pit and of shallow depth in the centre, formed a bowl, which contained a light reddish stained lime material (217) up to 0.18m thick. This deposit was overlain by a layer of white lime (216) up to 0.18m thick that extended to the upper surviving level of the pit.
- 9.6.4 Tanning pit [212], which lay immediately to the north of pit [206], was effectively part of the same structure sharing the plank floor and side walls and merely divided from pit [206] by a plank cross wall, slotted into grooves cut into the east and west wall planks. This northern pit was exposed within the trench for 0.44m, its northern end lying beyond the trench limits. Two fills were contained within this feature, a basal layer (221) consisted of a very dark brown organic silt similar to (219) in pit [206]. This deposit formed a thin layer at the base of the pit between 0.02m and 0.07m thick and was overlain by a grey-green clay (220) that filled the remains of the pit to its top. This deposit contained a single sherd of pottery of 19th century date.
- 9.6.5 Two further tanning pits [210 and 230] lay parallel to pits [206 and 212], 0.18m to the east and separated by the clay layer (214). The constructional techniques of these two pits mirrored the two western pits in form and in the employment of structural elements common to both. Pit [230] was exposed for 0.60m north to south and 0.62m east to west extending beyond the limit of excavation to both north and east. It contained two fills similar to those within [212], an upper fill of clay with wooden fragments (232), which contained a sherd of residual medieval pottery covering a thin organic layer (233). Pit [210], to the south, was exposed for 1.2m north to south and 0.66m east to west and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east and south. It also contained two fills; clay deposit (235) and the thin organic layer (236).
- 9.6.6 A *sondage* to the west of tanning pit [206] revealed the fragmentary remains of a north to south aligned stone wall [238], 0.40m west of the tanning pit and cut into clay deposit (237). Immediately to the west of the masonry, fragmentary remains

of a fifth tanning pit [242] were observed. This structure had been disturbed by the construction of the wall and by a series of modern service trenches that occupied the western half of the evaluation trench. The modern material machined from above the level of the tanning pits contained pottery of 18th and 19th century date and a single clay pipe bowl of late 17th century date.

Evaluation Trench 3 (Fig. 9)

- 9.6.7 The northern precinct wall of the Dominican Friary survived as a boundary feature into the post-medieval period. The finely constructed medieval wall, [362] was identified and it was clear that it had been replaced, by the 18th century, by a poorly constructed wall [324] bonded with clay and silt. Cartographic evidence shows the persistence of this feature up to the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey of 1879-98.
- 9.6.8 To the north of this boundary wall [324] a series of features of industrial character were present, truncated to a depth of 0.9m by later disturbance. A post-hole [349] and one side of an apparently rectilinear feature [352], 4.6m+ north to south and 1.3m+ east to west lay at the base of the trench cut into the subsoil. On excavation [352] proved to have steep near vertical sides and contained a fill (351) comprising a loosely compacted sandy silt with a gritty texture. It contained a considerable quantity of animal bone and horn cores together with the occasional brick fragment. The deposit was excavated to a depth of 0.7m from the top of the cut and not bottomed.
- 9.6.9 Three wooden pipes [308, 309 and 312] were uncovered on an east to west alignment directly overlying the earlier features. The pipes consisted of tree trunks partially squared and bored through longitudinally. The two northernmost [308 and 309] seemed to form a pair, set 0.8m apart, and of very similar form, varying in thickness between 0.22m and 0.25m. Pipe [309] was sectioned, during the excavation of a *sondage*, and the hollow central section found to measure 0.08m in diameter. Pipe [312] lay 1.75m south of [308] and was somewhat larger and less rounded than the other two. It varied in thickness between 0.24m and 0.36m across. Pipes [308 and 312] displayed pairs of circular apertures, c.0.12m in diameter, cut through their upper surfaces into the hollow centres of the pipes, both 1.5m apart. Pipe [309] had such a hole at its western end but was substantially damaged towards its eastern end where all trace of the expected aperture had been removed. The southern apertures into pipes [309 and 312] were particularly well preserved; here square boxes formed from four small chock-like wooden blocks were present. It would appear given the arrangements for drainage seen beneath tanning pit [205] in Evaluation Trench 2 that the pipes in Evaluation Trench 3 represented similar drains for tanning pits. No trace of the pits survived above the level of the pipes due to disturbance by a large intrusive cut [363] that extended from within 0.20m of the northern limit of the trench up to the face of wall 324. The fill of this cut (301) consisted of a loosely compacted black deposit of ash, slag and brick fragments 0.60m thick which was directly overlain by the concrete of the car park surface (300).

- 9.6.10 At the southern end of the evaluation trench, two tanning pits [365 and 336] were identified, initially as cut features when first exposed but surviving as preserved timber structures, standing 0.65m high, at their base and 1.0m in total up to the point that they were truncated. Pit [365] measured 1.64m north to south and extended 1.1m to the western limit of excavation. The second pit [336] lay 0.2m to the east and measured 1.8m north to south and extended to the eastern limit of excavation after 0.78m. Both pits were set into a re-deposited clay (335) on their north, west and east sides, the southern side marked by a single thickness stone wall (337) constructed from irregular medium sized stone blocks bonded with clay. The timbers of the tanning pits were bonded together with iron fastenings or nails that survived in a highly corroded state. The fill (314) of the pit [336] consisted of a mixed deposit of clay with ash lenses. This deposit contained a considerable quantity of pottery which varied in date from the 13th to 19th century, the latter almost certainly being indicative of the fills true date. The fill (364) of pit [365] was not excavated but was seen to resemble fill (314). The two tanning pits were found to closely resemble those within Evaluation Trench 2, including drains located in their corners. The presence of a copper fitting around the drain aperture within pit [365] being the only original feature identified. Removal of the plank floor revealed a square section drain, on an east-west alignment, identical in form to that seen beneath the tanning pit in Evaluation Trench 2.
- 9.6.11 Subsequent to the recording of the tanning pits the southern part of the trench was backfilled and a further trench excavated as an extension towards the south. In order that it reached as close to Dispensary Lane, at the southern end of the development area, as possible the trench was machine excavated from the south end towards the north. The presence of two service trenches on a north-south alignment necessitated the stepping of the trench 1.0m to the east but excavation was continued until it overlapped the original trench excavation. A further six tanning pits arranged in pairs were identified within this extension, making eight in total, extending 8m towards Dispensary Lane. Undisturbed subsoil, extended for 4m to the south end of the trench.

10 DISCUSSION

The development area lies within the circuit of the medieval town wall and 180m to the south of St Andrew's Church, which is known to have been in existence by the 12th century (Salter 1997). The spatial arrangement of 12th and 13th century Newcastle, before the construction of the town wall, is not at all well understood. The construction of the town wall commenced, on the northern side of the town, in the second half of the 13th century, after the foundation of the Dominican Friary, and was largely complete by the mid 14th century (Nolan 1989, 29). The line of the town wall places the Newgate Street development site at the western periphery of the upper town in the later medieval period. The wall however bisects a number of pre-existing boundaries and as such would appear to have been constructed to enclose the minimal area practicable. A close, which formed

part of the friary, lay beyond the town wall indicating that the friary possessed one of the boundaries bisected by the wall. The same appears to have been the case with St. Andrew's Church, where the wall runs very close to the north-west corner of the church, almost certainly covering over part of the churchyard. Eric Cambridge has proposed a multi-polar development for a number of the early towns of the north, including Newcastle (Cambridge, Gates and Williams 2001, 79-86). The available evidence for a focus centred on St Andrew's Church would certainly fit within such a hypothesis. The early activity on the Newgate Street site may well represent elements associated with such a focus.

10.1 PRE-FRIARY ACTIVITY ON THE SITE

10.1.1 The presence of a sherd of Samian ware and of seven fragments of *tegula* as residual finds within medieval deposits would indicate a Roman presence in the general area, but no indication of any features of such an early date were identified on site.

10.2 PHASE 1

10.2.1 Buildings A and B were timber structures of not insubstantial scale aligned with Low Friar Street, indicating that the street was present from the earliest period of identified occupation. Building A comprised two post-pits and an external sill beam. Providing the building extended to the street front a second line of post-pits would be expected indicating an aisled style of construction. No indication of post-pits was seen associated with Building B, indicating that the sill beams that lay within its construction slots may have borne the full weight of the building. The date at which occupation commenced on the site is difficult to determine, the second structure in the northern part of the site, Building C, can be dated to the early 13th century from pottery evidence, which may be indicative of a later 12th century date for the preceding structure Building A. This interpretation is tentative, though the presence of residual 12th century pottery within clearly later contexts would support some 12th century activity on site or its immediate vicinity.

10.3 PHASE 2

10.3.1 During Phase 2 Building A was replaced by Building C a structure represented by post-pits of some substance, suggestive of a solidly constructed building. The interpretation of the evidence which indicates the replacement of Buildings B and C with post-pad structures, Buildings D and E, is by the nature of the evidence somewhat speculative, as clearly not all of the post-pads have survived. Such a building is difficult to identify by archaeological means, but represents a known medieval building type. The evidence for these structures, although limited, is consistent with such an interpretation. The alignment of the post-pads of Building D follows that of the post-pits of Building C, suggesting the direct replacement of the earlier structure, and one of the pads overlying a post pit of Building C,

demonstrates the sequence. Building E displays a similar alignment with Building B and the northernmost surviving post-pad directly overlies the beam-slot forming the northern wall of the building. These buildings represent the continuation of the structural sequence seen in Phase 1 with the construction of timber structures of a different constructional technique but with a similar spatial arrangement and also oriented onto Low Friar Street. Too little of these structures survive to give a clear indication of their size. Stone spreads (1155 and 1024) appear to mark the presence of an entrance into the site between the two buildings. The pottery assemblages from both Phase 1 and Phase 2 comprise cooking pots and are consistent with at least a partially domestic function for the buildings.

10.3.2 A number of waste pits were present within the site. Three pits, 1014, 1043 and 1138 lay to the west of Buildings B and C and may have been utilised for waste disposal during the lifetime of either of the structures. Five further pits [1412, 1429, 1436, 1520 and 1571] lay within the southern part of the site in the area of Building E. Three of them [1429, 1436 and 1571], lay within the area of the building and must post-date it. The two largest, [1412 and 1520], lay to the west and may have functioned as waste pits during the occupation of the building. Two fragmentary wooden bowls were recovered from the fills of pits (1412 and 1428), both were similar in form, 200 to 210mm in diameter and 50 to 55mm high, with sign of substantial wear before they were discarded (Fig. 17). The presence of the two bowl fragments and the dark nature of the fills and are seen as indicative of waste disposal. The upper fill of pit [1436] contained pottery of 13th to 14th century date and the two lower fills pottery of 13th century date, indicating that the pit remained open into Phase 3.

10.3.3 Two massive post-pits [1094 and 1160] lay in the north-west part of the main excavation. The interpretation of these features is very problematic, given that they sit in isolation within the excavation area but must have been part of a wider structure that predominantly lay beyond the site limit. The scale of the ground fastening of the timbers may indicate that they performed a load bearing function. They may represent part of a timber tower, the south-east corner of a large timber hall, or have formed part of an industrial structure. The robbing of the timbers was dated to the mid 13th century by pottery evidence and may well have been related to the clearing of the site at the time of the foundation of the Dominican Friary.

The pre-friary boundary wall

10.3.4 The parallel timber wall and ditch identified within Evaluation Trench 3 were believed to be contemporary at the time of their excavation as layer 386, which lay like upcast on the south side of the wall, appeared to be derived from subsoil likely to have been excavated from the ditch. The presence of pottery of 13th century date within the fills of both features further supports this interpretation. As the features were physically overlaid by layers dated to the mid 13th century an early 13th century date seems likely. The association of the ditch and timber wall is significant in that the ditch is likely to be external and would therefore orient

the boundary feature to face south into the area later occupied by the friary. The implication from this is that the land to the north was occupied during Phase 2 and may have been a property of some status given the effort and expense lavished on the demarcation of its boundary.

10.4 PHASE 3

The Establishment of the Dominican Friary

- 10.4.1 The establishment of the Dominican Friary on the site in 1239 led to changes in the spatial orientation of the structures on the site. The pre-friary arrangement of buildings aligned with the frontage of Low Friar Street with pits to the rear was superseded by the construction of a large stone founded building (Building F) occupying the southern part of the site. An outline of the friary precinct has been proposed, based on documentation from post dissolution purchases by the Mayor and Burgesses (Fraser and Harbottle 1987). The watching brief, conducted during September and October 2000, identified the continuation of the stone boundary wall seen in Evaluation Trench 3 along the predicted line of the northern boundary confirming the line of the boundary in that area. The 13th to 14th century construction date for the wall in the evaluation trench is as expected for the precinct wall. The early wall [2085] on the western side of Building G could well be a section of the eastern precinct wall. Although it is not closely dated its position and alignment are those expected for the eastern boundary in this area. The extreme north-east corner of the precinct would appear to have been stepped back from the junction with Newgate Street as this small area did not figure in the purchases of the Mayor and Burgesses and may well have always lain beyond the friar's precinct. This interpretation of the boundary would place it immediately to the north of Building G within the northern extension of the main excavation north of Low Friar Lane. The lane was examined in a machine trench within which numerous services were identified. The level of disturbance was such that no archaeological interpretation was possible. The location of 'the gatehouse in the kings highway', known from documentary evidence (Fraser and Harbottle. 1987), and which must have surely led out onto Newgate Street, remains ambiguous. It could have been located in the eastern end of the northern wall as it approached Newgate Street or in the highly disturbed area of Low Friar lane.
- 10.4.2 The cloister area and friars church lies in the centre of the area of the friar's land contained within the town walls. This may indicate that the area of the close beyond the wall was always peripheral to the main site. The friar's church lay on the northern side of the cloister with the chapter house to the immediate east of the cloister (Fraser and Harbottle 1987). A cemetery site is known from excavation to lie to the north of the friar's church in the area now occupied by the Jacobin's Chare development (Nolan 1989). The present excavation has demonstrated that the western limit of this cemetery lay beyond the investigation area as no further burials were encountered. Logically the construction of the friary structures would have started from the centre with the construction of the

church and cloister area and extended out towards the boundary of the precinct. The evidence from the excavation site would support this as little activity, was present that could be dated with any confidence to the early decades of the friar's occupation. The construction activity in the 14th century fits within a trend towards an increase in accommodation space and increased provision of private accommodation noted in mendicant architecture at that time (Foreman 1996)

Building F

- 10.4.3 The building comprised a series of very substantial clay and stone fragment foundations. No trace of the walls, carried by the foundations, were identified *in situ*, however, the structural solidity of the foundations are more likely to indicate a stone building rather than a timber superstructure. The ground plan of the building as exposed represented two rooms, a single square room in the north-west corner, occupying 14m², and a much larger L-shaped room occupying the remaining 50m² of the exposed internal area of the building. Had the building extended to the line of Low Friar Street a further 6m of the building would fit within the site. The southern boundary is less certain, however, if Dispensary Lane is a contemporary thoroughfare then the full extent of the building to the south is unlikely to exceed another 2.5m. These two assumptions indicate a building 16m by 8m, which represents the architectural perfect rectangle. It is tempting to see this as supporting the estimation for the total building size. The four post-holes identified adjacent to the external walls clearly represented more than settings for scaffolding associated with the construction of the building. One possible interpretation is that they were supports for a timber upper floor. The scale of the foundations are also sufficient to indicate a significant load bearing capacity compatible with the presence of an upper storey.
- 10.4.4 There is evidence for the presence of an annexe on the north side of Building F constructed on a laid clay foundation with a stone rubble surface, comprising (1219 and 1533). A well-laid and localised stone surface (1497), could represent a threshold marking a possible entrance. The extension of the eastern foundation wall of Building F for a short distance to the north would appear to demonstrate continuity between the two structures as would the limited pottery evidence for the date of the annexe. The fact that the burning seen within the annexe stopped abruptly at the line of wall foundation [1450] may indicate that it supported a stone wall rather than a timber one, which would also have burnt.
- 10.4.5 The stone lined drain [1120] that extended into the site from the north may have predated the construction of Building F. It is likely to have been constructed originally to serve activities or structures beyond the limit of excavation but remained in use into the lifespan of Building F as an additional drain [1599], associated with the building was connected to it. Pottery of late 14th century date was recovered from the fill of [1120] indicating that it may have gone out of use at that time. A well constructed post-pad of stone and clay within post-pit [1361], a feature not seem within the other post-pits associated with Building F, can be

explained by provision being made for the continuing functioning of the drain beneath at the time of the building's construction.

- 10.4.6 Sufficient roof tile was recovered from Phase 3 contexts to indicate that it represented the roofing material for at least some of the friary buildings. A tile with glaze over a broken edge in Fabric 1 and an over fired fragment in the fill of ditch [1453] and a warped over fired nib tile in Fabric 1 from [1362], the fill around a pillar base, might suggest that tile was being made locally and that the kiln wasters are used as rubble fill.
- 10.4.7 The pottery assemblage from Phase 3 is greater than all other phases put together, reflecting a greater degree of activity within the main excavation area at that time. The quantity of imports increased during this phase but there is little to indicate a higher status. This may well be consistent with the nature of a mendicant order where moveable possessions tend towards the functional rather than the decorative. Charred cereal grain, although not common within Phase 2, were present in greater quantities than in Phase 4, which could indicate a reduction in the consumption of cereals during the friary period, but perhaps more likely that the food preparation area was localized at that time and well away from the excavation area.

10.5 PHASE 4

- 10.5.1 During Phase 4 construction activity moved further to the north into the area of the extension to the main excavation north of Low Friar Lane. Building G was constructed in this area, in the north-east corner of the proposed friary precinct, in the late 14th to 15th century, fitting the broad pattern for the development of the friary from the church and cloister area outwards. This building was altered during the 15th century when partition wall 2006 was constructed. Building G lay close to the precinct boundary with Newgate Street and was separated from the main area of excavation, which lay 6.5m to the south, by Low Friar Lane. Assuming that the recorded gatehouse, as previously discussed, lay either directly onto Newgate Street or was at Low Friar Lane then Building G lay adjacent to it. This may indicate a possible function for the structure as part of the gate complex or as the guesthouse of the friary, though no artefactual or structural evidence was recovered to support a clear interpretation.
- 10.5.2 Within the main area of excavation there is little in the way of structural activity during Phase 4. The excavation of ditch [1513] cut the east side of foundation [1401] and would indicate that Building F had gone out of use and its wall had been robbed by that time. The fill within the ditch is of 15th century date indicating the redundancy of Building F by at least this time. Cess pit [1040] could be associated with Building G but the presence of a drainage ditch [1136], and possibly a road, providing Low Friar Lane is of an early date, separating the pit from the building makes it more likely that it served a separate building that lay beyond the excavation area.

- 10.5.3 The pottery assemblage for Phase 4 is small when compared with that of Phase 3, this reflects the lower level of activity within the main area of excavation at that time and also reflects, to some extent, the very rapid nature of the excavation that was conducted within the extension to the excavation area to the north. It is not certain therefore if the lesser assemblage in any way represents a diminution in activity within the friar's precinct during Phase 4.
- 10.5.4 Anaerobic preservation within eight deposits preserved evidence of timber working, in the form of planks, a trenail and a peg, indicating the importance of this as a building material on the site. Oak predominated and appeared to represent the main building timber, but alder, hazel and willow were also identified within deposit (1411), though these in the main are likely to represent fuel logs.

10.6 PHASE 5

- 10.6.1 The date at which the tanning industry first occupied the site is not clear. No evidence of tanning activity was identified within the site dating to the medieval period, strongly indicating that the industry established itself during the post-medieval period. Corbridge's map of 1723 depicts the area of Evaluation Trenches 2 and 3 in agricultural use, part of the 'great orchard' known from documentary evidence to have been present in the area from the late 16th century (Fraser and Harbottle 1987). The few pottery sherds recovered from the tanning pits cannot tie down the dates for the construction or the life span of the features with any accuracy but would be consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date for their establishment. The Ordnance Survey map of 1858 depicts numerous pits in open courtyard areas between buildings demonstrating that the industry was well established by the middle of the century. The Goad Insurance Plan of 1896 would appear to indicate that tanning was no longer undertaken on the site by that date.
- 10.6.2 The excellent state of preservation encountered in the lower part of the trenches has provided ample evidence for the detailed construction of the tanning pits. Poor preservation conditions high in the sequence and truncation by later activity means that their original depth is not so clear. The pits at the southern end of Evaluation Trench 3 survived at least 1m deep and given that there is no evidence for any substantial change in the ground level they are likely to have been in the region of 1.5m deep as constructed. Similar analysis of the tanning pits within Evaluation Trench 2 would indicate a slightly shallower depth in the order of 1.2 to 1.3m. The arrangement comprising a large rectangular pit divided into two by a crosswall was also unique to the pits within Evaluation Trench 2. In both trenches evidence of an elaborate drainage system beneath the pits was encountered together with the extensive use of clay packing to render an additional watertight seal. These arrangements would facilitate the activities associated with tanning, which involve numerous changes of tanning materials and the washing of the skins. The proximity of the Lam Burn to the north and the aptly named Skinner

- Burn to the south, albeit within conduits, provide an ample water supply in this part of the town.
- 10.6.3 The fills of the pits within Evaluation Trench 3 appeared to represent a deliberate backfill event. The organic 'sludge' (219) at the base of the feature and lime deposits identified within Evaluation Trench 2, close to the base of the feature, are potentially associated with the tanning process itself. Lime was used in this process to bleach and remove fat and hair and the 'sludge' layer could be representative of the decaying organic matter used to remove hair and connective tissue. It is unfortunate therefore that some of the environmental samples taken dissolved the bags containing them and became contaminated preventing detailed examination. The sample from (219) that survived to be processed revealed evidence for the by products and materials used in the tanning process, albeit in such limited quantities that had the documentary and structural evidence not identified the process being undertaken the samples could not have clearly demonstrated this.
- 10.6.4 The First Edition, Ordnance Survey of 1858, clearly indicates that the area was occupied by timber yards, saw mills and an extensive series of tanneries extending northwards from Dispensary Lane to the southern boundary of St Andrews Church. The industrial character of this part of the town is clearly indicated and the development of the former orchards in this area during the early post medieval period is fully representative of the great growth in both industry and population undertaken by Newcastle during the 19th century (McCord and Thomson 1998). The tanning pits in both the quality of their construction and in their extensive distribution indicate a substantial investment of resources in what was clearly a thriving industry in the middle of the 19th century.

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APPENDIX I SPECIALIST REPORTS

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Julie Franklin

INTRODUCTION

This report includes pottery both from the excavation and the assessment stages of work. The total pottery assemblage numbers 5666 sherds, weighing 83kg. Most of this was of 13th and 14th century date with a lesser quantity of 15th century material. The amount of Post-Medieval sherds is negligible and has not been included in this report. Highlights of this unreported material include some debris from a 19th century pottery kiln producing jars for Dundee marmalade and a residual sherd of Samian ware from a Phase 3 rubbish pit.

Sherds were sorted by eye into fabric groups and counted and weighed by fabric and context. Numbers of vessels were estimated according to Ellison's (1981, 100) maximum vessel count method, i.e. counting sherds as of one vessel only if they are without doubt from the same pot, usually by means of sherd joining. In practice, few vessels were demonstrably represented by more than one sherd, though with a particularly notable exception of a near complete Scarborough jug. Vessel forms are described, as far as possible according to *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG 1998). The terms 'jar' and 'cooking pot' are used to a certain extent interchangeably. 'Cooking pot' is used only when there is evidence of sooting on the pot exterior.

LOCAL WARES

There are two parallel traditions of pottery manufacture in Medieval Newcastle, one using iron rich clay, producing Reduced Greenwares or Oxidised Gritty Wares, and the other using clay with a low iron content producing Buff White Wares. These fabrics were defined by Ellison (1981) in the Castle Ditch sequence. They date back as far as the 12th century with the earliest examples more abundantly gritted than later versions. There are also a handful of sherds of specifically early types, concentrated mainly in Phase 1 deposits.

Dog Bank Type Ware (24 vessels)

These were a small group of extremely coarse, relatively soft fired sherds, containing large (up to 2mm) quartz and red iron oxide inclusions. Typically sherds were pale buff to buff pink, sometimes with reduced grey cores. They are similar to the fabrics found at the 12th century kiln site of Dog Bank (Bown 1988, 33) and if not products of that kiln are from a similar, probably contemporary, industry. All the sherds appear to be from cooking pots with everted or straight edged rims.

South Curtain Wall Type (7 vessels)

These were a handful of rim forms of iron rich gritty slightly micaceous clay, dark grey to black in colour with buff or pale grey surfaces. They include several rim sherds of the typical everted form recognised at the South Curtain Wall excavations (e.g. Edwards 1966, fig 9:60), though without the characteristic thumbing around the edge. They are possibly contemporary with the construction of the Castle in the second half of the 12th century. Again, all appeared to be from jars.

Oxidised Gritty Wares (335 vessels)

This is a part oxidised version of early gritty Reduced Greenware fabric (see Ellison 1981, 105, for fabric description). It is common up to the mid 13th century. It forms a significant proportion of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 assemblages only. The handful of sherds from Phase 4 are almost certainly residual.

Forms present are mostly jars, generally sooted from use as cooking pots, with rim forms largely the same as the Buff White jars, described below. There is one example of a pie crust rim from a Phase 1 deposit (illus 3), the only example from the site. The only other identifiable form was a rim sherd from a dripping dish (illus 5). This was also for kitchen use, for catching the dripping under a spit roast.

Buff White Wares (2712 vessels)

This is the predominant local type between the mid 13th and late 14th centuries (see Ellison 105-6 for fabric description) and was the most common fabric found at Newgate Street, the majority fabric in Phases 2 and 3.

Earlier sherds are thin walled and gritty and represent more jars than jugs, the jars again mostly sooted from use as cooking pots. The most common type of cooking pot rim is a simple right angled rectangular rim. This is sometimes thickened, sometimes embellished in other ways, often with a groove along the outside face, or a concave bevel along the inside, possibly to hold a wooden lid (no ceramic lids were found among the assemblage). There are a handful of other kitchen wares, such as pipkins and dripping dishes. The pipkins are of similar form to cooking pots but with a hooked handle.

Jug rims are generally upright simple or clubbed rims, sometimes collared. The influence of Scarborough Ware forms and decoration is particularly noticeable on Buff White Wares, more so than on contemporary Reduced Greenware jugs. Handle forms are a good way of illustrating this. Scarborough jugs usually have a rod handle, often grooved, sometimes twisted. Rod handles first appear in Phase 2 and by Phase 3, 22 out of 35 are rod handles, nine of which are grooved. The influence is also observable in terms of decoration. Buff White jugs are decorated with thumbing around the base or by applied ridges, there is also an example of a dummy handle, all common devices on Scarborough Ware. This influence of the Buff White industry was also observed at Stockbridge

(Jenner & Cooper 2001, 171). Both Buff White and Scarborough were at their peak of popularity in the second half of the 13th and first half of the 14th century.

Later Buff White sherds are often thicker walled and higher fired. This very hard fabric has been dated at other sites to the 14th century (Fraser et al 1995, 169).] It first appears in numbers at Newgate St Phase 3 and by Phase 4 makes up over half the Buff White wares (by weight). Ellison notes some hard fired vessels are distorted, though still serviceable and regards these as kiln seconds rather than wasters. An early hard fired cooking pot from a Newgate St Phase 2 feature (illus 7) would seem to fall into that group. It is quite badly distorted around the rim but base sherds from the same vessel are sooted from use. Almost all of these hard fired sherds are from jugs. This can be linked to a decline in locally produced cooking wares during the later Medieval period in general (see Discussion)

Early Reduced Greenwares (1143 vessels)

The Reduced Greenwares of Newcastle have been divided into six different fabrics (see Ellison 1981, 107-8). The first three of these (RG1-RG3) are all dated between the early 13th and early 14th century and have been grouped together here under the same heading. It is most common in Phase 1 where it makes up the largest fabric group, nearly half the assemblage. By Phase 3 this has dropped to less than a quarter. Later sherds are probably residual.

Forms represented are almost entirely strap handled jugs. These are glazed an olive green and decorated by a variety of means. Combing is the most common type (illus 18, 22, 23), or thumbed strips (illus 20). There is some evidence of Scarborough influence, such as bearded face masks and rod handles but this is in the minority. Rod handles reach a peak of popularity in Phase 3, but are only 6 out of 24 jug handles. Other unusual forms include a tube spout (illus 21), two bridge spouts and a jug decorated with incised horizontal lines with an unusually moulded pulled spout (illus 17).

Later Reduced Greenware (201 vessels)

This group equates to Ellison's RG4 (1981, 108) and is the dominant local fabric from the 15th to the early 16th century. At Newgate St it first appears in very small numbers in Phase 3 but by Phase 4 is the most common type, particularly considering the numbers of residual sherds present in these later features.

All sherds appear to be from olive glazed jugs, though with no large sherds it is possible that some of these jug rims and handles are in fact from cisterns. There is also one possible bowl rim. Handles are almost all strap handles, often decorated with incised grooves. Decoration is rare, but one sherd bears an incised zig-zag.

IMPORTS

Scarborough Type Wares (80 vessels)

By far the most common Medieval import was Scarborough Ware. The high quality decorative jugs produced in Medieval North Yorkshire were traded all around the North Sea, as far afield as Norway. In Scarborough production is dated from the mid 12th to mid 14th centuries (Farmer 1979) but the wares are most commonly found from the 13th century onwards.

Two different fabrics have been identified which are now assumed to be largely contemporary (Farmer & Farmer 1982). However, the whiter Phase 2 fabric is generally found in earlier contexts than the pink Phase 1 fabric. At Stockbridge, for example Fabric II was present in the early 13th century (Periods 2-7), while Fabric I was only found from the mid 13th century (Periods 5-8) (Jenner & Cooper 2001, 171). At Queen St Scarborough II is present from the 13th century but Fabric I is not found until the early 14th century (Horizon D) (Bown 1988b, 76). Likewise, at Newgate St, though there are relatively few Scarborough sherds from Phase 2, they are all of Fabric II, while Fabric I is only present from Phase 3 onwards. Phase 3 contains the main concentration of the type. The few sherds in later contexts are residual.

The most notable of the vessels was a near complete jug decorated with alternate rows of raspberry and wheatear bosses, glazed in green with patches of yellow (illus 25) found in a Phase 3 rubbish pit in the centre of the site (F1220). This was the typical kind of Fabric I jug found at Stockbridge (Jenner & Cooper 2001, 171) and nearly identical to a jug from Queen St (Bown 1988b, fig 17:48). Also of Fabric I is an orange glazed sherd with an iron coloured pip.

Fabric II jugs are decorated most often with ridges and scales, with several examples of dummy handles and applied decoration and face masks. An unusual fragment from Evaluation Trench 1 combines yellow glaze with copper coloured ridges and iron coloured scales.

Both types I and II are present in approximately equal numbers by weight, but in terms of vessel numbers Fabric II jugs are by far the more common.

Also from Yorkshire is a sherd of possible York Glazed Ware, from a Phase 3 pit. It is of a fine off white finely gritted fabric with a glossy mottled green glaze. This was produced to the north of York in the 13th century. Finely decorated jugs were produced but these were not generally exported like the better travelled Scarborough products.

Unidentified Green Glaze (8 vessels)

This was a small but distinct group of sherds of possible local manufacture but of considerably better quality than the rest of the local assemblage and are possibly imported from elsewhere in England. The fabric is mid grey, fine sandy with a white external layer under the glaze and generally also a white internal surface. The glaze is a bright mottled green. Some sherds are decorated with wavy combed lines. A wide but fine strap handle

and another strap handle terminal is the only evidence of form. It is only present in Phase 2 and Phase 3 deposits.

French Imports (3 vessels)

The first sherd was a jug rim from a Saintonge Whiteware jug, glazed with a copper speckled green glaze, from an un-phased context, but associated with apparently 13th century sherds. These vessels are associated with the wine trade from SW France in the 13th and 14th centuries. A handful of sherds were found in the Castle Ditch concentrated in early and mid 14th century contexts (Ellison 1981, 123). It is also found at Stockbridge, of probable mid 13th century date (Jenner & Cooper 2001, 186).

The other is also possibly from the Saintonge region. It is a fragment from a bridge spout, from a Phase 3 pit. It is of a similar fabric to the above jug sherd, a fine pale buff fabric, with some mica and occasional rounded quartz inclusions. It is glazed in yellow, changing suddenly to bright green towards the base of the spout.

The last sherd is the earliest, though is unprovenanced. It is from a Phase 2 pit, a very large strap handle, of asymmetric section, rounded on one side, more squared on the other. It is of a relatively fine white fabric and glazed in a pale yellowish green, though the glaze is now a little degraded.

Low Countries Grey & Redwares (17 vessels)

Red and Greywares were regularly imported from the Low Countries in the later Medieval and early post-Medieval period. Greywares were superseded by redwares during the 14th century, and had been completely supplanted by the 15th century (Hurst et al 1986, 49).

In Newcastle, Greywares are much less common. It is assumed because the relatively low quality storage vessels, jugs, bowls etc, did not make such an impact on the import market as the later fine cooking and serving wares of the Redware industry (Bown 1988b, 72; Ellison 1981, 146). At Castle Ditch it is only found residually in later contexts. Likewise at Newgate St of the four vessels represented, one fragment was found in a Phase 3 context. The rest, found in Evaluation Trench 1, associated with 15th century material.

Redwares first appear in the early 14th century at Castle Ditch and are the most common import from that date (Ellison 1981, 130). They may be a little later appearing at Newgate St, only found in Phase 4 contexts, but do indeed form the largest group of imports at that time. They represent as many as 13 vessels, mostly cooking pots with typical loop handles and tripod bases. There were also rim sherds from three probable frying pans. The sherds were particularly concentrated in cess pit (F1040) and ditch (F1345).

Early Rhenish Stoneware (21 vessels)

Stoneware first appears in quantity in Phase 4. There are two sherds from the Phase 3 buried soil (F1004). One, a rim sherd from a 16th century Raeren type jug is presumably intrusive, a joining sherd was found in the Post-medieval garden soil (1003). The other, of Langerwehe type may be in situ. All the Phase 4 sherds appear to be of Langerwehe type covered in a purplish iron wash or patchy grey and brown glaze, including three frilled bases. These were the most common Rhenish import in the 14th and 15th centuries at Castle Ditch (Ellison 1981, 147).

Fabric / Phase	Ph.1 pre e.13 th	Ph.2 e-m.13 th	Ph.3 m.13 th - 14 th	Ph.4 14 th -15 th	Ph.5 Post- Medi	Un- Phased	Assess- ment	Total
Early Local Types	6 5%	9 2%	4		2	3 2%	14 1%	38 1%
Oxidised Gritty	23 15%	93 14%	116 5%	6 2%	19 3%	7 4%	111 5%	375 6%
Buff White Wares	73 33%	409 60%	1681 62%	97 25%	227 44%	57 47%	433 31%	2973 50%
Reduced Greenwares	69 47%	145 21%	576 23%	125 57%	142 32%	40 31%	352 29%	1449 28%
Other Local Wares		1	119 5%	15 2%	55 10%	3 4%	199 14%	392 6%
Scarborough		9 1%	100 4%	2	9 1%	3 7%	43 3%	166 3%
Low Countries Greyware			1				21 1%	22
Low Countries Redware				28 12%			2	30 1%
Early Rhenish Stoneware			1 1%	7 2%	5		3	21
Other Imports		7 3%	12			3 5%	1	23 1%
Post-Medieval & Modern			10 1%	3 1%	23 8%		141 15%	176 4%
Total	171	673	2620	283	482	116	1320	5666

Table.1 Comparison of sherd counts by phase: top right corner = number of sherds; bottom left corner = percentage of total sherds for each phase, by weight

DISCUSSION

The stratigraphy at Newgate St has been somewhat blurred by redeposition. Much of the assemblages from later Medieval Phase 4 and Post-Medieval Phase 5 are made up of the

same 13th and 14th century types as are found in Phases 2 and 3. Phase 5 in particular, contains negligible amounts of Post-Medieval material. This is consistent with the area being used as an orchard at the time. Many early sherds have been redeposited in the soil layer, in fact most sherds are in fact earlier than those from Phase 4 features. There are also several cases of intrusion, with occasional modern sherds found as early as Phase 3.

This mixing of layers has meant that few vessels are represented by more than one sherd. There are a few notable exceptions, but generally evidence for vessel form and function is a little vague. Storage vessels, for example are almost indistinguishable from cooking pots, and cisterns from jugs, when dealing only with small single sherds. It was not possible to define uses of different structures or areas of the site by the vessel forms found within. There were no discernible statistically significant differences between one context and the next. Again, this is not helped by the level of mixing of the site's deposits. Pots may not have been dumped near to where they were used.

The assemblage does confirm the established sequences found at Castle Ditch, Stockbridge, Queen St and other local sites (see Table.2 below), but the relatively broad phasing and effective truncation in the 15th century means it can do little to refine it.

Newgate St Phase	Castle Ditch (Ellison 1981) Phase	Stockbridge (Jenner & Cooper 2001) Period	Queen St (Bown 1988b) Horizon
1	1?	1	B
2	1-2	2-4	B
3	3-4	5-12	C-D
4	5-7	13-17	E-F

Table.2 Table of approximate equivalent phasing for 3 large published Newcastle assemblages

Phase 1 - first phase of pre-friary structural activity

The Phase 1 assemblage is relatively small and contains only local late 12th and 13th century types, mostly of iron rich reduced or oxidised wares. Vessels are most commonly cooking pots.

Phase 2 - second phase of pre-friary activity (early - mid 13th century)

Buff White Wares are the predominant type, with Reduced Greenwares declining in numbers. It marks the first appearance of Scarborough Type II. Cooking pots are the most common form. The earliest pipkins are from this phase.

Phase 3 - establishment of the Dominican Friary (mid 13th – 14th century)

More pottery came from this phase than from all others put together. This is consistent with the greater degree of activity on site associated with the establishment of the friary. The quantity and quality of imports increases, with the first appearance of Scarborough

Type I, Saintonge Whiteware and Low Countries Greyware and, less securely, Langerwehe Stoneware.

Buff White Wares are still the predominant group, with the first appearance of hard fired jugs. Oxidised and Reduced Greenwares are still in decline. Jugs, for the first time become a more common form than cooking pots. This is also the earliest appearance of dripping dishes.

Though many of the same types were found at other sites, the range of imports was not as wide as at Stockbridge. There was no Rouen Type, Stamford, Mill Green or other English wares.

Phase 4 - Dominican Friary occupation (14th – 15th century)

Despite this period relating to the occupation of the Friary, there are relatively few features connected with it and therefore relatively little pottery evidence. Much of what there is is residual.

Reduced Greenwares are the most common local wares, with a change to a predominance of RG4 fabric. Buff White Ware is in decline and is mainly represented by hard fired jugs. Jugs are by far the most common type of vessel, with many of the cooking pot sherds probably residual.

This decline in local cooking pot manufacture has been linked to the rise in imported cooking vessels from the Low Countries (Ellison 1981, 95). Trade across the North Sea becomes far more commonplace in the 15th century, as represented by the suddenly very common Low Countries Redwares and Langerwehe Stonewares. However, the quantities of Low Countries wares are never so great as the numbers of early Medieval cooking pots. The decline, which had been going on for some time by the 15th century must in part be due to the increased availability of more practical metal cauldrons and other cooking vessels. These are sturdier and easily repairable but being recyclable are largely invisible in the archaeological record.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Early Local Wares

1. Dog Bank Type jar rim. Some sooting on exterior. Assessment F.142
2. South Curtain Wall Type jar rim. F.1217/1306. Phase 1

Oxidised Gritty Wares

3. Jar rim. Pie crust thumb rim. F.1242. Phase 1
4. Jar rim. Spots of glaze under rim on exterior, traces of exterior soot. F.1401. Phase 1
5. Dripping pan rim. Patchy internal olive glaze, some exterior sooting. F.1021. Phase 3

Buff White Wares

6. Jar rim. Exterior sooting. F.1223. Phase 2/3

7. Jar rim. Sooted exterior. F.1184. Phase 3
8. Jar rim. Sooted exterior. F.1184. Phase 3.
9. Jar rim. F.1004. Phase 3
10. Jar rim (approximation of rim diameter). Over fired very hard, slightly warped. Some thumbing on rim. F.1150. Phase 2
11. Handled jar rim and handle. Olive glazed exterior. F.1330. Phase 2
12. Ladle pipkin rim. External olive glaze. F.1302. Phase 2
13. Pipkin handle. Top glazed olive green. F.1209. Phase 2
14. Pipkin. Patchy olive glaze on exterior, less so on interior, some exterior sooting. F.1531. Phase 3.
15. Jug rim and handle. Hard fired with iron blisters, patchily olive glazed but for handle and towards rim. F.1091. Phase 3.
16. Jug rim. Hard fired fabric with iron blisters, exterior olive glaze but for around rim. F.1263.

Phase 3

Early Reduced Greenwares

17. Jug. Olive glazed all over exterior but for edge of rim, horizontal incised grooves, unusually moulded spout. F.1323/1324. Phase 2
18. Jug rim and shoulder. Olive glazed on exterior but for towards rim, moulded spout, similar to no.17 above, decorated with combed lines. F.1130/1304. Phase 3
19. Jug rim. Glazed patchy olive green. F.1224. Phase 2
20. Jug shoulder. Olive glaze over whole exterior, applied thumbed strip decoration. F.1212. Phase 3
21. Jug tube spout. Olive glazed exterior with iron coloured pips, hole pierced in body of jug and tube spout applied with thumbing. F.1434. Unphased
22. Jug handle. Top side glazed olive green, combed decoration. F.1358. Phase 3
23. Jug handle. Top side glazed olive green, more patchy on underside, combed decoration. F.1232. Phase 5

Other Local Wares

24. Jar rim. Fully oxidised orange pink gritty fabric, spots of clear glaze on interior, some sooting on exterior. F.1004. Phase 3

Scarborough

25. Jug. Type 1 fabric. Decorated with alternate rows of raspberry and wheatear bosses. Glazed mainly green with patches of orange-yellow, glaze petering out towards base. F.1184/1472/1263. Phase 3
26. Face mask. Type II fabric. Face mask from jug, moulded and incised decoration. Glazed green. F.1124. Unphased

European Imports

27. Saintonge jug rim. Patchy green copper speckled glaze. F.1492. Unphased Low Countries Redware cooking pot. Spots of exterior orange glaze, much exterior sooting. F.1039. Phase 4
29. Langerwehe stoneware mug/jug base. Glazed patchy grey and brown. F.1088. Phase 5

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Naomi Crowley

INTRODUCTION

The excavation produced 31kg of building material which was recorded by context, fabric and form. The fabrics have been assigned fabric codes for the purpose of this report and these are described below in Table 3. The data has been correlated with the phases identified by the study of the stratigraphic sequence. The range of material present is summarised by type and discussed by phase. Table 4 contains a record of all the building material by phase and context.

ROMAN

There are 7 fragments of, *tegula*, flat, flanged roof tiles, and 3 fragments of *imbrex*, curved roof tile, all in Fabric 3. These fragments are all small and abraded and are residual. They indicate Roman activity in the vicinity.

MEDIEVAL

ROOF TILE

The majority of ceramic building material consists of fragments of flat roof tile in both Fabrics 1 and 2. These two fabrics appear together throughout the site and Fabric 2 may in fact just be a sandier version of Fabric 1. Many of the fragments are identifiable as nib tiles while there are a few fragments from peg tiles. 10 fragments in both Fabrics 1 and 2 occur in Phase 1 in the fill of beam slot 1398. This pre-Friary phase is dated to not later than the 13th century, and it is unlikely that the tile dates to before the mid-late 12th century. In Phase 2, dated to the early-mid 13th century from the pottery, nib tiles in Fabric 1 are used to line a drain. Fragments of roof tile in both Fabrics 1 and 2 occur in small quantities in some of the post-holes and waste pits in this phase. The fragments are generally small and are not in sufficient quantity to indicate that these structures had tiled roofs. It is in Phase 3, the establishment of the Priory that the majority of the roof tile fragments come. It is likely that some of the priory buildings would have tiled roofs as opposed to more common thatch. A tile with glaze over a broken edge in Fabric 1 and an overfired fragment in the fill of ditch 1453 and a warped overfired nib tile in Fabric 1 from 1362, the fill around a pillar base, might suggest that tile is being made on site for the Friary and that the kiln wasters are being used as rubble fill. Fragments of roof tile continue to appear in pit and ditch fills in Phase 4 and residually in the garden soil (1003) and buried soil horizon (1004) in Phase 5.

NIB TILE

Many of these have a nib attached to the surface of the tile and offset to the right of centre. The protruding nib would have been hooked over the roof rafters and the tiles overlapped in rows. A few fragments have measurable dimensions. In Fabric 1, one fragment has a length of 305mm, breadths vary from 177-195mm and thicknesses from 11-13mm. Fabric 2 tiles tend to be slightly thicker measuring up to 17mm thick. Several

fragments are overfired and may have been used as rubble rather than on a roof. This may suggest that they were manufactured locally.

PEG TILE

There is only one fragment of tile with a peg hole in Fabric 1. Peg tiles have nail holes, usually two, allowing them to be attached to the roof using wooden pegs or iron nails. There are a number of green or brownish-green glazed fragments in Fabrics 1 and 2. This glazed surface would have served not only as a decorative feature but also as weatherproofing, and it is likely that these tiles would have had nail holes. Had these tiles had nibs attached to the surface, the glaze would not have been on the outside of the roof, as the nib tiles would have been placed nib side down. One glazed fragment has glaze on a broken edge and is clearly a kiln waster, perhaps suggesting that they were manufactured locally.

CURVED TILE

Curved tiles were used along the ridge of roofs in both the nib and peg tile systems. There are 9 fragments of curved tile occurring in Phases 2, 3 and 5. Two fragments are glazed.

BRICK

The site produced 18 fragments of brick in Fabrics 4, 5 and 7. Medieval bricks vary in size but generally they are thin compared to later bricks, and were a prestigious material, restricted to important buildings, and so their appearance in Phases 3 and 4, the establishment and occupation of the Dominican Friary is not surprising.

These bricks were made as 'place bricks', formed in a wooden mould at the moulder's bench and then taken in the mould by an assistant (the 'bearer-off'), usually a woman or child, to the 'place' or drying ground where the bricks were demoulded to lie flat for initial drying since the material was too soft to allow the bricks to be set on edge at this stage. When the mould was pulled upwards off the brick, it sometimes dragged up small 'lips' along one or more of the upper edges. Once fired, however, such 'lips' could be sharp, making the bricks unpleasant to handle, and for this reason they were normally pressed down by the assistant using the bottom of the mould itself. Since rather too much pressure was almost invariably applied, this practice often resulted in the sunken margins which are a common characteristic of these bricks; they may appear on one, two, three, or even all four edges, and have the form of shallow depressions, not always of consistent depth and not always quite parallel to the brick edges.

There are no complete examples from the site but a few have measurable dimensions. Fragments in Fabric 4 measure 86mm (3 ½ inches) wide and 41-44mm (1 ¾ inches) thick with sunken margins, suggesting a date of mid 13th to 15th century. Fragments in Fabric 5 measure 115mm (4 ½ inches) wide, and 55mm (2 ¼ inches) thick, suggesting a date of 14th/15th century. Fragments in Fabric 7 measure 95mm (3 ¾ inches) to 110mm (4 ¼ inches) wide, and 50mm – 62mm (2-2 ½ inches) thick, with sunken margins, suggesting a date of 14th/15th century.

FLOOR TILE

The site produced 7 fragments of floor tile in Fabric 6, from Phases 3 and 4, the establishment and occupation of the Dominican Friary. All the fragments have worn surfaces but there is evidence on the edges of several of the tiles for white slip under a yellow glaze. Only one fragment had measurable dimensions of 130mm wide and 25mm thick. These tiles probably date to the late 13th/early 14th century. The inclusions in the fabric, and way that they have been made, suggests that they have been made locally rather than imported.

POST-MEDIEVAL

There is one fragment of pantile occurring in Phase 5. Apart from this and a modern drain pipe there is no other evidence of post-medieval building activity.

TABLE 3: FABRIC DESCRIPTIONS

Fabric Code	Form	Description
1	Peg/Nib/Curved Roof tile	Fine red coloured fabric with moderate quartz inclusions, occasional up to 0.5mm, occasional dark red coloured iron oxide inclusions. Reduced core on some examples. Fine mould sand.
2	Peg/Nib/Curved Roof tile	Red coloured sandy fabric with frequent quartz, occasionally up to 2mm. Very occasional lighter clay streak. Occasional red iron oxide inclusion.
3	Tegula/Imbrex	Fine red coloured fabric with occasional red iron oxide inclusion.
4	Brick	Light red coloured, fine sandy, soft fabric with occasional red iron oxide inclusion.
5	Brick	Light reddish-pink coloured, fine sandy, soft fabric with frequent calcium carbonate inclusion giving it a mottled appearance.
6	Floor tile	Reddish-brown coloured, sandy fabric, with frequent evenly sized quartz inclusions and occasional red iron oxide inclusions.
7	Brick	White coloured, fine sandy, soft fabric with occasional red iron oxide inclusion.
8	Pantile	Fine red coloured fabric with moderate quartz inclusions, occasional streak of lighter clay and occasional red iron oxide.

Table 4: Ceramic Building material by phase

Phase 1

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Details
1137	imbrex	3	1	50		
1397	roof	1	5	300		
1397	roof	2	5	300		
1409	imbrex	3	1	100		
1434	roof	1	3	200		

Phase 2

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Details
1016	roof	1	1	800	0x180x11	Nib
1027	roof	1	10	2800	307x0x13, 0x195x12	nib x2
1090	roof	1	1	50		
1098	roof	1	3	750		nib x2
1149	tegula	3	1	50		abraded
1156	roof	1	1	50		
1302	roof	1	1	25		small
1324	roof	1	1	25		small and abraded
1411	curved	1	1	75		
1411	roof	1	1	50		
1435	roof	1	3	600		brown glaze surface x1
1528	roof	1	1	200		
1528	roof	2	3	200		

Phase 3

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Details
1004	curved	2	2	50	0x0x12	
1004	roof	2	27	600		very small x22, overfired x1
1004	tegula	3	5	250		abraded
1013	roof	2	1	100		
1021	roof	2	3	260	0x0x11, 0x0x14	
1023	roof	1	4	100		very small
1033	curved	2	1	75	0x0x12	small
1033	roof	1	2	150		small
1033	roof	2	1	75	0x0x14	small
1033	tegula	3	1	30		abraded and small
1091	brick	7	1	300	0x0x50-57	sunken margin, abraded
1091	roof	1	1	5		very small
1091	roof	2	1	10		very small
1095	roof	1	2	220	0x0x11, 0x0x12	green glazed surface small x1, trace of nib x1
1096	roof	1	4	200		small
1099	brick	4	1	250	0x86x0	sunken margin
1099	roof	1	1	25		
1105	roof	1	11	75		small fragments
1117	roof	1	3	125		
1130	roof	1	13	1200	0x177x11	nib offset 105mm to right, some abraded
1147	roof	1	4	200		
1147	roof	2	2	100		
1183	roof	1	3	250		nail hole x1

1183	roof	2	1	275	0x0x17	
1184	roof	1	3	20		small
1199	roof	1	49	450		very small fragments, brown glaze x1
1199	roof	2	2	50		small
1212	roof	1	2	100		
1212	roof	2	2	250		
1251	roof	1	2	50		
1263	roof	2	6	400		nib x1
1264	curved	1	2	75		
1264	roof	1	2	50		nib x1
1292	roof	1	2	300		nib x1
1357	curved	2	2	400	0x0x17	greeny-brown glazed surface. Join x2
1358	roof	1	6	600		nib
1358	roof	2	1	100		
1360	daub		1	20		small and abraded
1360	roof	1	5	250		brown glazed surface x2
1360	roof	2	2	150	0x0x17	thick tile, large nib
1362	roof	1	2	550		nib x2 offset, overfired and warped x1
1379	imbrex/tegula	3	1	25		small and abraded
1379	roof	1	3	75		small
1402	roof	1	1	750	0x177x13	nib offset 110mm to right
1441	floor	6	1	50	0x0x28	Trace of glaze on edges and white slip under burnt residue on surface
1441	roof	1	1	25		
1445	roof	1	4	400		nib x1, overfired x1
1447	roof	1	5	125		
1454	roof	1	11	1275		nib x1, glaze on broken edge waster?, overfired x1
1472	roof	1	1	50		
1475	roof	1	6	375		
1475	roof	2	2	225		nib x1
1481	roof	1	4	250		
1493	roof	1	1	20		small
1530	roof	1	4	1000		nib x2
1531	roof	1	4	350		nib x1
1541	roof	2	1	50		
1553	roof	1	3	600		nib

Phase 4

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Details
1009	Roof	1	1	10		
1039	Brick	5	2	700	0x115x55	

1039	Floor	6	1	25	0x0x26	trace of glaze, worn surface, small
1039	Roof	1	2	75		small
1047	Roof	1	1	200		
1135	Brick	4	1	250	0x0x42	
1135	Brick	8	4	450		abraded fragments
1135	Floor	6	3	400	0x0x23 x2, 0x0x22	abraded and worn surface, white slip and yellow glaze traces on edges
1135	Roof	1	1	10		small
1135	Roof	2	1	30	0x0x12	green glaze
1346	Brick	4	3	720	0x0x52	sunken margin
1346	Brick	7	2	500	0x95x62	sunken margin
1346	Brick	4	2	400	0x0x41, 0x0x44	well fired
1346	Roof	1	2	125		
1448	Roof	1	4	450		nib x1
1448	Roof	2	1	100		
1485	Roof	2	2	250		
1505	Roof	1	2	225		
2006	Floor	6	1	50	0x0x26	abraded surface, trace of glaze on edge
2027	Brick	7	1	700	0x110x50	abraded surface
2081	Floor	6	1	300	0x130x25	traces of white slip and yellow glaze on edges

Phase 5

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Details
1003	Curved	2	1	225	0x0x12	green glazed surface
1003	drain pipe			25		post-med, purple glaze
1003	Pantile	8	1	500		
1003	Roof	1	22	1120	0x0x11, 0x0x10	green glaze x1, brownly green glaze x1
1003	Roof	2	8	175		small

METALWORK

Mandy Clydesdale

A total of 8 pieces of metal were recovered from six different contexts. Seven of the items were iron and one was a copper alloy. Those items identifiable include a copper alloy coin and several nails or nail fragments. The coin is in a heavily corroded state and cleaning would not aid identification. All the items are in stable condition. All the items appear to be of modern origin.

List of artefacts

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>X-ray No.</i>
137	<i>Fe loop headed attachment, dissimilar metal evident</i>	4220
302	<i>Flat headed Fe nail</i>	4256
307	<i>Heavily corroded Fe nail</i>	4256
314	<i>Cu alloy coin</i>	4256
314	<i>Fe file</i>	4258
314	<i>Possible Fe nails with mineral preserved wood</i>	4257
316	<i>Possible cast iron fragment</i>	4256
351	<i>Fe flat headed bent nail</i>	4256

THE PLANT REMAINS

Kate Roberts

INTRODUCTION

The plant remains from thirteen samples were analysed. These samples came from the site of Newgate St in Newcastle and mainly came from medieval features, including post-holes, pits, cesspits and ditches. They were dated from the 13th until the 15th centuries.

METHODOLOGY

The samples were processed by flotation by members of staff at AOC Archaeology using 1mm and 300µm sieves for the residues and flots respectively. Where samples were waterlogged a fraction of the sample was wet sieved and the residues kept wet, in distilled water. The remainder, processed by flotation, was dried. All other samples were floated and the resulting flots were dried. Alys Vaughn-Williams carried out the assessment and the samples she recommended were forwarded to the author for analysis.

Charred plant remains were extracted, counted, identified and recorded, except for heavily fragmented cereal grains, indeterminate seeds, rush seeds and charcoal fragments. These were estimated using the same scale as used for waterlogged remains. Waterlogged and mineralised remains were scanned and only extracted when necessary for identification. Abundance was estimated on the following scale: + ≤10; ++ ≤50; +++ ≤100; ++++ >100. Flots were sorted using a low-power binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the botanical reference collection of the Museum of London Specialist Services and standard identification reference manuals (Beijerinck 1947, Berggren 1981, 1969, Anderberg 1994).

Waterlogged plant remains were analysed by grouping the taxa based on habitat preference and use, in an attempt to identify spatial or chronological trends on site, and different uses of features. Charred remains were analysed based on these considerations, and also with regard to possible cultivation conditions elsewhere where appropriate. Environmental interpretations were constructed using habitat information from British floras (Clapham, Tutin and Moore 1987, Stace 1995). These interpretations were made with an awareness that plants in the sampled features could have come from multiple sources, and that as identifications could not always be made to species, definitive habitat preferences could not be reconstructed for all plants. Data were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, and lists of taxa and their abundance produced. These are shown in the tables at the end. General information on plant remains recovered is provided in the chronological analysis and discussion sections.

PRESERVATION

The preservation of waterlogged remains on this site appears to have been adversely affected by fluctuating water tables. Whilst there are waterlogged plant remains present in these samples, they tend to be dominated by 'woody' seeds. These are the seeds most

commonly found in formerly waterlogged samples, and break down most slowly. Any more delicate plant remains that might have been there are unlikely to have survived.

Charred plant remains found in these samples were not common, although there were marginally more in the samples from Phase 2. Where present, they were mainly heavily pitted or fragmented so a good level of identification was often not possible.

CHRONOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

Phase 2

Pit fill, context 1100

This sample contained a moderate amount of charred plant remains including small amounts of charred cereal grains. Of these, the most common were grains of oat (*Avena* spp.), wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum vulgare* spp.) and oat/grass (*Avena* spp./Poaceae indet.). There were also single grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum/durum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*). Charred wild plant remains were present, and included small quantities of seeds from plants that could be described as crop weeds. These included grasses (Poaceae indet.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and vetch/tare/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). The charred seeds of other plants were also present and included some from plants that are found in all disturbed environments, including dock (*Rumex* spp.) and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). Charred seeds of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), which grows in grassy environments were present. Also present was a moderate quantity of seeds from the black mustard plant (cf *Brassica nigra*). It is possible that these were grown for use as mustard, although it is also a common weed and so could easily have been growing in the vicinity. It is possible that these charred plant remains represent the remnants of a cereal crop and its associated weeds, removed before consumption.

Waterlogged plant remains were also present. Food remains were represented by blackberry/raspberry seeds (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*). Occasional seeds from hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.) were found. These plants are commonly found in damp, nitrogen rich environments.

Drainage gully fill, context 1150

Charred remains were relatively rare in this sample. Small quantities of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), wheat/barley, oat/grass and indeterminate cereal were present. Also present were charred seeds from vetch/tare/vetchling, goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.) and nipplewort. These are all common weeds in many different environments, chiefly on disturbed ground, and could have been crop weeds. It is possible that these remains arrived on site as contaminants with the cereal crop, and were charred as waste along with spilled cereal grain.

Waterlogged plant remains in this sample included small quantities of seeds from blackberry/raspberry and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). It is possible that these were food remains, although both are commonly found in scrub, and so could have been growing

locally. A small quantity of stinging nettle seeds was also present, suggesting a high level of nitrogen in the soil locally.

Post-pit fill, context 1287

This sample contained the largest amount of charred plant remains, including a moderate quantity of charred oat grains and smaller numbers of wheat, barley and indeterminate cereal grains. The only instance of cereal chaff from the site, in the form of three charred culm nodes, was present in this sample. Crop weeds were also common and included charred seeds from plants including clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), stinking chamomile, scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) and corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). Plants of disturbed habitats were also present and seeds came from knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), goosefoot, chickweed (*Stellaria* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A moderate quantity of black mustard seeds were found. Seeds from corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*) were present, which is mainly found as an arable weed, but is also common on maritime turf. Again it is likely that these remains were the remnants of crop weeds that might have been brought onto sites with the crops they grow amongst.

Waterlogged plant remains from this context included seeds from plants with edible fruits such as blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), raspberry (*Rubus* cf *idaeus*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). These could have been eaten, or could have been growing in the vicinity. There were also some waterlogged plant remains from plants that grow in wet or damp ground, including seeds from sedges and rushes (*Juncus* spp.). Plants that grow on disturbed ground were also present, including stinging nettle.

Waste pit fill, context 1528

The sample from this fill contained only a small amount of charred plant remains consisting of occasional cereal grains, including an oat grain.

Waterlogged plant remains in this pit were much richer. Moderate amounts of seeds from plants of grassy habitats, including buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) and self heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) were found. Much more common were seeds from arable crop weeds, including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), corn marigold, fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*) and stinking chamomile. Fragments of corn cockle seeds are commonly found in cess pits, and are a common indicator of bread. The seeds are relatively large, and so difficult to remove from the cereal grain by the usual method of sieving. This means that they frequently end up being ground with the grain and used in bread. Along with cereal bran, it is a common indicator of the disposal of human waste. Again present in this sample were seeds from corn spurrey, which could be an arable weed, but is also found on short maritime turf. There were large quantities of seeds from other plants of disturbed land. These included stinging nettle, oraches (*Atriplex* spp.), knotweed, dock and thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* spp.). Also common in this sample were wetland plants such as rushes, sedges and bristle club-rush (*Isolepis setacea*). Food remains present included fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) and blackberry/raspberry seeds. Fragments of moss were also present.

Layer, context 1237

This sample contained only a small amount of charred plant material, including single grains of barley and oats and a single corn marigold seed.

Waterlogged plant remains mainly represented a heterogeneous disturbed environment, and included seeds from plants such as knotweed, dock, thistle and goosefoot. Seeds from plants that are often found in a grassy environment were also found, including buttercups. A small quantity of sedge seeds was also present, possibly indicating a damp soil. Seeds from food plants included blackberry/raspberry and elder. Fragments of moss were again present in this sample.

Phase 3

Post-pit fill, context 1481

Charred remains were virtually absent in this sample. There was only a single oat grain.

Waterlogged plant remains included seeds from stinging nettle, dandelion (*Taraxacum cf officinalis*) and buttercup. There were also a large quantity of blackberry/raspberry seeds and a moderate quantity of fig seeds (*Ficus carica*). A small quantity of sedge seeds was also present. This is very typical of assemblages that are found in cesspits. Small fruit seeds, which are eaten with the fruit are typically found in faecal matter.

Stone drain fills, contexts 1552 and 1553

The charred plant remains in this sample were relatively scarce. A small quantity of oats and barley were present, together with seeds from possible arable weeds such as scentless mayweed and grasses. Charred sedge seeds were also present, as were seeds from plants that are common on disturbed ground.

Waterlogged plant remains included seeds from the fruits blackberry/raspberry and wild strawberry. Wetland plant seeds were also common and came from sedges and common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*). Water flea eggs were present in this sample in small quantities. These live in stagnant water. Other plant remains were also present, especially stinging nettle, which is indicative of high nitrogen levels in the soil. Unsurprisingly, for a ditch fill, the presence of water plants and water fleas could suggest that this context was filled with stagnant water.

Posthole fill, context 1557

This sample contained virtually no plant remains other than the waterlogged seeds of buttercups and plants that grow on disturbed ground including dock and stinging nettle. These are also common on ground with high nitrogen levels and on disturbed, open and waste ground.

Phase 4

Cesspit fill, context 1039

This sample only contained waterlogged plant remains. These included a large quantity of stinging nettle seeds and smaller quantities of seeds from rushes, buttercups and white

horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). Also present in this sample were waterlogged fly puparia. These are commonly found in cess pits.

Drainage ditch fills, contexts 1153 and 1162

There were small quantities of charred plant remains in these samples. They were mainly charred oats and wheat/barley grains and grass seeds.

Waterlogged plant remains were more abundant and included a large quantity of seeds from stinging nettle, and small amounts from elder, hemlock and thistle. These are all indicators of high nitrogen levels in the soil. Elderberries could also have been eaten. Corn cockle seeds were also present. Small quantities of sedge and rush seeds were present as well as a large quantity of water flea eggs, suggesting the presence of standing water.

Ditch fill, context 1512

Single charred grains from an indeterminate cereal and oats were the only charred plant remains present in this sample.

Waterlogged remains were quite rich and included a large quantity of hemlock seeds, which are indicative of a high nitrogen level in the soil. Seeds from other nitrogen indicators were also present including a large quantity of stinging nettle seeds. A small quantity of blackberry/raspberry seeds and elder seeds, both of which are edible were also present, as were a number of sedge seeds.

Phase 5

A sample taken from a documented tanning pit, context 219, contained large amounts of bark and animal hair. Studies on environmental indicators (Kenward & Hall 2003a, 2003b) for tanning pits suggest that the kinds of remains that should be found in tanning pits include bark, hair, and beetles found in wood mould and dry animal remains (*Trox scaber*). It is recommended that the presence of small amounts of any of this material should not be taken as indicative of tanning. Were this context not documented as a tanning pit, this evidence would not be enough to suggest it, so this sample shows how little environmental evidence can remain for this industrial process.

DISCUSSION

Environment

Local environment

Evidence for the local environment at this site is based on the waterlogged plant assemblage. It is likely that this environment may have been one of open disturbed land, typical of a settlement site. It is likely that the soil was relatively high in nitrogen, which is an indicator of the disposal of organic material, probably including human waste. This is based on the presence of remains from plants such as stinging nettle, dock and

hemlock. Seeds from these plants were particularly common in Phases 3 and 4. There is no evidence for any significant ground cover other than brambles and elder, which were not overly dominant in these samples. These could easily have arrived on site if people were picking them elsewhere as food. These small quantities should not be used as evidence for their growing in the immediate vicinity. There is little change in this impression over the various phases of the site.

Some of the samples also provide evidence for damp ground or standing water. Unsurprisingly this evidence came from ditch fill contexts 1553 and 1153, Phase 2 and 4 contexts respectively, where standing water might have been expected, at least seasonally. Pit fill context 1528 also contained a variety of wetland plants, with seeds from different sedge family plants, as well as lesser spearwort and rushes. It is possible that these could have been growing locally. However sedges and rushes could have been used as flooring and then disposed of in pits, and so they could equally easily have been brought onto site for this purpose.

Waste disposal

Typical indicators of disposal of human waste on settlement sites of this date can include remains of fruit and other foods and insect remains. Generally in order for these kinds of remains to be preserved, good waterlogging or mineralisation is required. In Phase 2 of the site, plant remains preserved by waterlogging were relatively scarce but this could be due to poor waterlogged preservation and the resultant decomposition of plant remains. Waterlogged food remains were more common in the samples from Phase 3, and included larger quantities of blackberry/raspberry seeds and occasional fig seeds. None of these came from contexts typically associated with waste disposal, and included contexts like post holes. It is possible that the presence of these seeds represents the general dispersal of food waste across the site. The Phase 4 context identified as a cess pit fill, context 1039, while not containing food remains, did contain waterlogged fly puparia which are a common find in cess pits, and are commonly associated with faeces and rotting matter (Greig 1982). The other seeds in that fill included seeds from stinging nettle, which is likely to indicate a high nitrogen level in the soil, and therefore possible disposal of human waste in the vicinity. Amongst the waterlogged plant remains from different phases of the site there were also fragments of corn cockle. This is commonly found in soils where human waste had been deposited (Hall *et al* 1983). It is a very common crop weed, which is often difficult to remove in cereal processing due to its large size and so is ground with the grain and turned into bread and then found along with other indigestible items such as cereal bran. This was found in a Phase 2 waste pit, context 1528 and a Phase 4 drainage ditch, context 1153, suggesting the possible disposal of human waste, or other rotting matter in both phases.

Diet

Cereals

Cereal remains were rare in the samples from this site. Grains were generally very heavily charred and often impossible to completely identify. Fragmentation and pitting were common for all of these charred cereal remains. A distinct difference between phase

2 and Phases 3 and 4 was apparent. In Phase 2 charred cereal remains were not common but were present in moderate quantities. In the later phases they became much rarer. It is possible that this is a result of sampling, rather than actual absence, as it is unlikely that cereals were not consumed on a medieval monastic site. The cereal remains in Phase 2 were dominated by oat grains. Also present were barley grains and occasional wheat grains. It is believed that oats were mainly fed to animals and so it is possible that the oats found on this site were grown for this purpose. It was however, also eaten by poorer people or people who lived in harsher cultivation conditions, eg in Scotland (Greig 1991). The occasional wheat and barley grains found in these samples would have been made into bread, porridges, cakes and pottages by medieval consumers (Wilson 1991). The dominance of oats on the medieval site was similar to the pattern found at Newcastle Quayside (Huntley 1989). Similarly present at Newcastle Quayside were small quantities of barley grain.

There was no chaff present in these samples, other than three culm nodes in post-pit fill, context 1287. It is possible that the temperatures of the charring events that created these assemblages were quite high. Chaff is relatively fragile and is destroyed more quickly than cereal grain in fires of a high temperature. However it is also likely that the chaff was never there in the first place. It is probable that the cereal grains were brought onto this site ready cleaned for use. This is common on urban sites. Chaff was similarly absent at Newcastle Quayside (Huntley 1989) where it was also postulated that this could indicate that cereals were brought onto site as cleaned crops.

Many of the charred weed seeds in these samples are typical of plants that grow as arable crop weeds. These included stinking chamomile and corn marigold. It is possible that these seeds had been amongst the cereal grains and removed before it was consumed and charred as waste. It is equally possible that they represent the charring of accidental spillages, which would explain the presence of some cereal grains. Sandy soils are possibly indicated by the presence of seeds such as sheep's sorrel, corn spurrey and corn marigold. There were also occasional seeds from plants like stinking chamomile, which is likely to indicate heavy clay soils. As there were only occasional seeds from any of these plants, it would be unwise to use them as conclusive evidence in describing the kinds of soils in which the crops were being grown.

Fruit and nuts

Fruit remains are often very common in samples from medieval sites. The relative rarity at this site may be due to poor preservation and the deterioration of more delicate seeds. Blackberry/raspberry weeds were equally common in Phases 2 and 3, but less important in Phase 4. Small quantities of seeds from elder berries were present in all phases on this site. Hazelnut shell fragments were found in Phases 2 and 3. Although only a small amount of waterlogged food remains have survived, there was a noticeable increase in variety between the samples from Phase 2 and Phase 3. The addition of seeds from figs and pips from grapes and wild strawberry seeds were the most notable. The grape seed came from context 345, a cobbled area, which was only examined during assessment.

A comparison to the waterlogged food remains found at nearby Newcastle Quayside (Huntley 1989) and New Quay, Berwick (Huntley 1999) showed that these fruit remains were typical in the north-east at that time. These two sites, whilst producing much richer archaeobotanical assemblages, also had the fruit remains found on this site.

Herbs and spices

Black mustard seeds were found in various contexts from Phase 2. While it grows wild as a weed, it is possible that the plant might have been grown for consumption and use as a spice. This was a common use in the medieval period (Wilson 1991).

ANIMAL BONE AND SHELL

Murray Cooke

Introduction

This report describes the methodology and processes involved in the production of the basic catalogue and fragment count of the faunal remains retrieved from the archaeological excavation at Newgate Street, Newcastle. The Catalogue represents the initial stage of a full study of the mammal bone assemblage which could be used to provide an indication of the site's economy. A total of 395 bone fragments were counted and these are fully recorded in Appendix A; of these 168 bone fragments were identified to species and element.

Methodology

The mammalian bone was identified by comparison with the AOC (Scotland) Ltd reference collection. Bird bones were simply recorded as bird bones and were not identified to species or element, although their size category was recorded. No fish bones were present within the assemblage. The following factors were recorded for mammal bone: taxon, element, side, age data (such as whether or not the bone was fused, or how worn the teeth were), what zones were present (Dobney & Rielly 1988), whether or not the bone showed signs of disease or butchery, and the size category of the bone. All bones were measured according to the guidelines set out by von den Driesch (1976). For a complete view, the unidentifiable bones were also placed in size categories and noted in the catalogue.

The Catalogue

Species

The following is a list of taxa identified from Newgate Street, and their abbreviations used in the catalogue:

cow	cattle (<i>Bos</i> species)
pig	pig (<i>Sus</i> species)
ovicaprid	indistinguishable sheep or goat (attempts to distinguish sheep and goat were made using Boessneck's methodology (1970))
horse	<i>Equus</i> species
dog	<i>Canis</i> species
red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i> L.

Element

With elements such as ribs, vertebrae and skull, it is often only possible to state the general size of the mammal they could have come from; e.g. 'cow sized', 'pig sized' or 'sheep sized'. It is not possible to be more specific. It must therefore be assumed that a

cow sized rib could have originated from a cow, horse or red deer, and a sheep sized skull could have come from a sheep, goat or roe deer, etc. Unidentifiable bones are indicated by a '?'.

Side

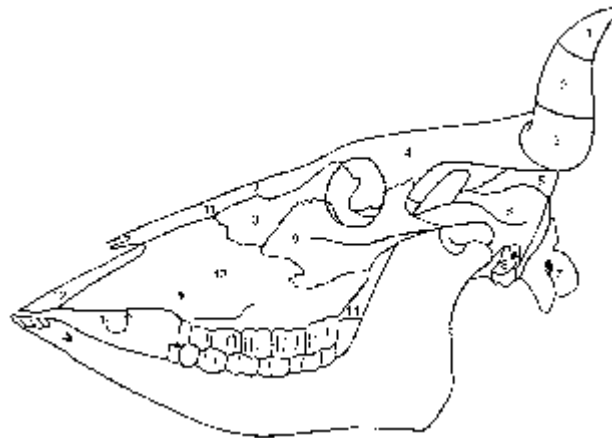
When possible, the side of the animal the bone was from was noted (L= left, R= right and na= not applicable). This aids the process of calculating how many individual animals were represented on the site.

Age Data

It was noted whether or not the epiphyses of the bones had fused to the diaphysis; this can give a rough indication of the age of the animal. Age data was also provided by teeth, both from tooth wear analysis (Zeder 1991) and eruption tables (Higham 1967) which allow an estimation of age. The terms p2-4, m1-3 i1-2 or d4 stand for types of tooth; premolar 2-4, molar 1-3, incisor 1-2 or deciduous tooth 4 respectively.

Zones

An existing zonation method was used to describe which parts of the bone element were present (Dobney & Rielly 1988), but in the case of the horn cores and skull, a system had to be devised. It was decided to divide the horn core into three equal lengths, giving the tip number 1, the middle section 2, the base section 3, and the frontal bone surrounding the horn core 4. The other major parts of the skull were also allocated zone numbers as follows;



horn core-	1,2,3	zygomatic-	9
frontal-	4	lacrimal-	10
parietal-	5	nasal-	11
temporal-	6	premaxilla-	12
occipital-	7	side of maxilla-	13
perioticum-	8	palatal and underneath of maxilla-	14

Pathology / Taphonomy

The bones were examined for signs of disease, as well as evidence of post-depositional activity such as burning or gnawing. (The column heading has been abbreviated to 'Path/Taph').

Butchery

Due to lack of space in the catalogue, a code was used to enter butchery data:

chop end of bone chopped off
cm- cut mark
dcm- deep cut mark
scm- shallow cut mark
sawn end of bone sawn off

The number after the comma refers to the zone in which the cut mark is present. The symbol in brackets indicates the direction of the cut mark (-), (|), (/) or (\). The phrases 'cut across' and 'cut along' were used to describe butchery of the vertebrae; they were either cut across the lateral axis, thus severing the vertebrae at right angles to the line of the spine or cut along the cranial/caudal axis, thus halving the vertebra along the line of the spine.

Size Category

All the bones were measured by their longest axis and placed in size categories thus:

1: <2 cm
2: 2-5 cm
3: 5-10 cm
4: >10 cm

Putting the bones into size categories can give an indication of bone fragmentation, for example the greater the concentration of bones in smaller size categories, the more 'processed' and broken up the context material.

Measurements

When applicable, the bones were measured according to the guidelines set out by von den Driesch (1976). Measurements in the catalogue are in mm.

Assessment and Conclusion

The mammal assemblage from Newgate Street is dominated by cattle bones (see Table 1) and appears to comprise a typical range of species for a late medieval urban assemblage. The cattle assemblage is dominated by complete horn cores, suggesting that several of the contexts represent residue from horn working. There is an absence of other low meat

bearing bones, for example phalanges, carpals and tarsals, which in the case of cattle are large enough to be retrieved by hand. This suggests that the site is near the destination of the horn cores rather than the initial carcass processing (primary butchery) (Rixson 1989). The high proportion of dog probably represents the remains of at least one buried dog.

Given the limited size of the assemblage and its period it is not recommended that any further work is undertaken on this assemblage. However, the catalogue has been presented in such a way to allow further analysis to be conducted if necessary.

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ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE

Context	Species	Side	Element	Age Data	Zones>50%	Zones<50%	Path/Taph	Butchery	Size	Notes	Measured
unstratified	pig sized	?	crania			4			3		
unstratified	cow	right	talus						2		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	cow	left	maxillary molar						3		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	ovicaprid	left	ulna			c			2		
101	cow	left	metatarsal		5,6,7,8				4		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	cow	right	maxillary molar						2		
101	ovicaprid	left	mandibular molar 1/2	0.5-3 years					2		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	?	?	?						3		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	?	?	?						3		
101	?	?	?						2		
101	?	?	?						3		
101	ovicaprid	right	mandible		4				2		
101	cow/red deer?	left	calcaneus		3	5			3		
101	cow/horse?	?	rib			2			2		
101	?	?	?						2		
103	cow/horse?	?	scapula			8			3		
103	cow/horse?	right	scapula	fused	1,2,3	5			3		
103	dog	right	scapula	fused	1,2,3	4,5			2		
103	dog	left	scapula	fused	1,2,3	4,5			2		*
103	cow/horse?	left	scapula	fused	3	5			4		
103	cow/horse?	na	sacrum						4		

ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE

103	cow	right	talus		complete				3	
103	ovicaprid	na	thoracic vertebrae	fused	1,2,3		4		2	
103	horse	right	tibia		6				3	
103	dog	right	tibia	fused	5,6,7,8,9,10				4	*
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae				3		3	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae				3,4		2	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae				3		2	
103	?	na	vertebrae				3,4		2	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae				3,4		2	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae				3		2	
103	horse	left	tibia	fused	5,6,10				3	
103	ovicaprid	left	ulna		6,7,8		5		3	
103	cow/horse?	?	rib		2				3	
103	cow/horse?	na	thoracic vertebrae		4				3	
103	dog	na	thoracic vertebrae		4				2	
103	cow/horse?	?	rib		2				3	
103	ovicaprid	left	radius		7,6				2	
103	ovicaprid	?	rib	fused	1,2				2	
103	cow	right	metatarsal	fused	3,4,6,7				4	*
103	cow	?	middle phalange	fused	1,2,3				2	
103	horse	?	middle phalange	fused	1,2,3			chewed by dog	2	
103	horse	right	metatarsal 3		6,8				4	
103	cow	right	metatarsal		1,2		5,6		3	
103	cow	?	metapodial	fused	4		8		3	
103	cow/horse?	?	metapodial						2	
103	cow	left	patella						3	
103	red deer sized	?	metapodial		7				2	
103	horse	?	metapodial	fused	3				2	
103	horse	?	metapodial	fused	3				2	
103	cow/horse?	?	metapodial	fused					3	
103	cow	?	middle phalange		3		2		2	

103	ovicaprid sized	left	pelvis		10,7				3	
103	cow/horse?	?	radius?			7			4	
103	horse	right	radius		5,6,7,8				4	
103	cow	left	radius and ulna	fused	3,4,8,9,10,J				4	*
103	horse	right	radius and ulna	fused	1,2,5,B,C,D,E				3	*
103	cow	right	radius	fused	1	2,5			3	
103	cow	right	radius	fused	2	5			3	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae			3,4			2	
103	cow	right	radius	not fused	3,4,J				3	
103	ovicaprid	left	pelvis		1	5		4 scm, 1 (.)	3	
103	ovicaprid	left	radius	not fused		8,9,10			3	
103	horse	?	proximal phalange	fused	1,2,3				3	*
103	cow	right	pelvis	fused	2	6			3	
103	dog	left	pelvis	fused	1,2,3,4	5,8			3	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae			3,4			3	
103	ovicaprid sized	na	vertebrae			2,3			2	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						4	2 bits
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	

ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE

103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	cow	?	?							2	
103	ovicaprid sized	rightib?	?							3	
103	ovicaprid sized	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae				3,4			3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	horse	right	metacarpal 3			1		5		3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							2	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	?	?	?							3	
103	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae?							3	
103	?	?	?							2	

ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE

103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						2	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	?	?	?						3	
103	horse	left	metacarpal 3		1,6,7				4	
103	cow/horse?	?	rib				2		2	
103	cow	left	metacarpal	fused	1,2,5,6	7,8			4	
103	cow/horse?	right	humerus		8,10,11				4	
103	cow	right	crania	fused			4		3	
103	dog	left	femur	fused	4,1,5,3,2,6,7,8				4	*
103	ovicaprid	left	mandibular m1/2						2	
103	ovicaprid	left	femur	not fused	6,7,8				3	
103	cow	?	crania				2		3	
103	ovicaprid	left	mandibular m3						2	*
103	dog	na	lumbar vertebrae	fused	1,2,3,4				2	
103	cow	?	crania			3	2,4		3	
103	dog	right	femur	fused	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10				4	2 bits
103	dog	na	lumbar vertebrae	fused	1,2,3,4				2	
103	ovicaprid sized	?	crania				7		2	
103	cow	right	crania	fused		4			3	

ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE

103	?	?	crania			13			2	
103	cow	right	mandibular molar1/2						3	
103	dog	na	lumbar vertebrae	fused	1,2,3,4				2	
103	ovicaprid	right	mandible with dp2, dp3						2	
103	cow	right	mandible and m3			1			3	
103	cow/horse?	na	epistropheus			3,4			3	
103	dog	?	mandible		1	6			3	
103	horse	left	mandible			6			3	
103	cow	na	epistropheus		1			chopped off	3	
103	dog	left	mandible and canine		1				2	
103	cow	right	crania	fused		3,4			3	
103	cow	?	crania			3			2	
103	pig	right	crania		7				3	
103	cow/horse?	?	crania						3	
103	cow	right	humerus	fused	3,4,5,6				3	
103	?	?	mandible		4	3,5			3	
103	cow/horse?	left	mandible			6			2	
103	cow/horse?	left	crania			6			3	
103	cow/horse?	na	lumbar vertebrae		4				3	
103	cow	?	crania		2				2	
103	?	?	crania						3	
103	?	?	crania						2	
103	cow	right	mandibular molar1/2						3	
103	cow	right	mandibular molar1/2						3	
103	cow	right	mandibular molar1/2						3	
103	ovicaprid sized	right	humerus?		5,6				3	
103	cow	left	centroquartile	fused					2	
103	dog	na	atlas	fused	1,2,3,4				3	
103	cow	right	humerus	fused	7,8	3,4,5,6			4	
103	cow/horse?	verighttebrichtae				3			3	
103	cow	right	humerus		7,8				3	

103	cow	left	maxillary molar						3		
103	cow/horse?	left	humerus		7,8				4		
103	cow	left	humerus	fused	5,6	3,4			3		
103	ovicaprid	left?	metacarpal	fused	3,4	6,7	burnt		2		
103	cow	right	metacarpal		1,2	5,6			3	2 bits	
103	ovicaprid	left	metacarpal	fused	2,3,6,7		chewed by dog		3		*
103	dog	right	humerus	fused	3,4,5,6	7,8			2		*
103	cow	right	mandibular p3						2		
103	dog	na	cervical vertebrae	fused	1,2,3,4				2		
103	cow	left	maxillary molar						3		
103	dog	na	epistropheus	fused	1,2,3,4,5				3		
103	cow	?	metacarpal			1			3		
103	dog	na	cervical vertebrae	fused	1,2,3,4				2		
103	cow/horse?	right	humerus	fused	3,4,5,6				3		
103	ovicaprid	left	humerus		7,8	9,10			3		
103	cow/horse?	?	humerus						3		
103	cow/horse?	na	cervical vertebrae	not fused	1,3				3		
103	dog	na	cervical vertebrae	not fused	1,2,3,4				2		
103	cow	?	horn core				3		2		
103	dog	na	lumbar vertebrae	fused	1,2,3,4				2		
103	ovicaprid	right	humerus	fused	5,6,7,8	3,4			3		
103	cow	left	maxillary molar						3		
103	dog	right	innominate	fused	1,2,3,4,5	10,8			3		*
112	cow	right	metacarpal	fused	1,2	3,4	chewed dog		3		
112	?	?	?						2		
112	cow	?	middle phalange	fused	1,2,3				2		
122	?	?	?						2		
122	?	?	?						3		
122	?	?	vertebrae				3		2		
122	cow/horse?	?	mandible				5		2		
122	cow/horse?	?	scapula				9		3		
122	ovicaprid	right	ulna	fused	A,B,C,D	E			3		

ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE

122	dog?	na	vertebrae	fused		1			2	
122	?	na	cranium						2	
122	?	?	?						3	
122	pig	right	metatarsal 3		proximal				3	
122	cow	?	crania			3			2	
122	pig	right	metatarsal 5		complete				3	2 bits
122	ovicaprid	right	metacarpal		1,2,5,6				3	*
122	?	?	?						2	
122	?	?	?						2	
122	?	?	?						2	
122	cow	?	middle phalange	not fused		1			2	
123	ovicaprid	?	metapodial			5,6,7,8			3	
123	?	?							2	
123	?	?							3	
123	cow/horse?	left	innominate	fused	3	9			3	
123	?	?							3	
123	?	?	?				burnt		2	
123	?	?	mandible			1			2	
126	ovicaprid	left	femur	not fused	2,3,5				3	
126	pig	right	ulna		C,D,E	B			3	
130	ovicaprid	right	radius	fused	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9				4	*
130	cow	right	metatcarpal	fused	3,4	7,8			3	*
130	?	?	?						2	
130	bird?	?	?						3	
131	?	?	?						2	
131	?	?	?						2	
131	cow	right	crania			13,14			3	
131	?	?	?						2	
131	?	?	?						3	
131	?	?	?						3	
131	?	?	?						3	
131	ovicaprid	right	crania			4			3	

131	?	?	?						4	
131	cow	right	crania		2,3	1,4			4	*
131	ovicaprid sized	left	crania			6			2	
131	cow/horse?	?	?						3	
131	dog	right	humerus	fused	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11				4	*
131	?	?	?						2	
131	?	?	?						2	
131	?	?	?						2	
131	ovicaprid	left	metacarpal	fused	3,4,7,8	5,6			3	*
131	cow	?	proximal phalange	fused	2,3	1			3	*
131	cow/horse?	na	thoracic vertebrae			4			3	
131	?	?	rib?			3			2	
131	cow	left	mandible		5				3	
131	cow/horse?	?	rib			3	1 scm, 1 (-)		3	
131	ovicaprid	right	tibia	fused	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10				4	
131	cow	left	tibia		3	7			3	
131	ovicaprid	right	tibia	fused	5,6,10				3	*
131	cow/horse?	na	lumbar vertebrae			2,3,4			3	
131	cow/horse?	?	rib		2				4	
131	ovicaprid sized	?	rib			2			3	
131	ovicaprid	right	radius		6,7,8	5,9,10			4	
131	horse	right	metacarpal 3		1,5	7			4	
131	ovicaprid	?	rib	fused		1,2			3	
135	ovicaprid	left	femur		2,3,6				3	
137	cow	?	crania		1	2			3	
137	?	?	?						2	
137	pig	t	metatarsal 3	fused	complete				3	
137	cow/horse?	?	rib			2			3	
137	cow	right	maxillary molar						2	
137	cow	?	metatarsal	fused					2	
137	cow/horse?	left	carpal						2	

ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE

137	?	?	?				burnt		2	
137	?	?	?						2	
137	?	?	crania			5			3	
137	?	?	?						3	
137	?	?	?						2	
137	?	?	crania			5			3	
137	cow	left	humerus	fused	6,3		8		3	
137	ovicaprid	right	radius		6,7				2	
137	cow	?	metarsal	fused					3	
137	?	?	?						2	
137	?	?	?						2	
137	cow	?	femur?				7		3	
137	?	?	?						2	
137	ovicaprid	left	humerus	fused	6,3		8		3	
137	?	?	?						2	
139	ovicaprid sized	left	femur	not fused	2,3,5				2	
139	cow	?	radius				7,6		3	
139	?	?	?						2	
139	?	?	?						1	
142	fish	?	?						2	
142	ovicaprid sized	?	?						2	
145	cow	left	tibia	fused	5,6,9,10				4	
145	?	?	?						3	
210	cow	right	innominate	fused	1,2,3,4,8				4	
302	horse	?	maxillary molar						3	*
302	?	?							4	
302	?	?	?						2	
302	cow	?	rib				2		4	
305	bird	?	?						3	
305	ovicaprid sized	?	?						3	

305	ovicaprid sized	?	rib	fused	1,2,3				3	
311	?	?	?						2	
311	horse	?	incisor						2	
311	ovicaprid	left	pelvis	fusedused	5,7,10		1		2	
311	?	?	?						2	
311	cow/horse?	?	rib				1,2		4	
311	horse	?	maxillary molar						2	*
311	ovicaprid	left	maxillary molar						2	
311	?	?	?				burmt		2	
313	cow/horse?	?	rib				3		3	
313	cow/horse?	?	crania				4		2	
313	cow	right	maxillary molar						2	
313	ovicaprid sized	?	rib			2			3	
314	red deer	?	antler					worked	3	
314	?	?	?						2	
316	dog	?	metapodial	fused	1,3,5,7				3	
316	dog	na	lumbar vertebrae	fused	1,2,3,4				2	
316	?	?	?						3	
318	cow/horse?	na	lumbar vertebrae			2,3,4			3	
318	dog	left	metatarsal			A,B,C,D,E			3	
318	?	?	?						3	
318	?	?	?						3	
334	cow/horse?	?	rib			2,3		1	4	
334	?	?	?						2	
334	?	?	?						2	
341	cow	left	mandibular molar						3	
341	cow	left	mandibular molar						3	
342	pig	left	femur	not fused	2,3,5,7,8				4	
342	bird	?	?						2	
342	ovicaprid	right	maxillary molar						2	
342	cow	right	mandibular m3						2	*

342	cow/horse?	?	rib		2	3		4	
344	cow/horse?	?	metapodial		5,6,7,8			4	
344	cow	right	crania	fused	4	3		4	3 bits
344	cow	right	ulna		C,E			3	
344	horse	right	scapula	fused	4,5,6,7,8,9	1,2,3		4	
344	cow/horse?	?	rib			3		3	
344	cow/horse?	?	rib		2			3	
344	cow/horse?	?	rib		3			3	
347	ovicaprid sized	left	scapula			5,4		2	
347	?	?	?					2	
347	?	?	?					2	
347	?	?	?					2	
347	cow/horse?	?	humerus?			10		3	
347	cow/horse?	na	vertebrae			0.75		2	
347	pig	left	crania			9		2	
348	horse	?	proximal phlange	fused				3	*
351	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3	4		4	*
351	cow/horse?	na	thoracic vertebrae	fused	1,2,3	4		3	
351	horse	left	metatarsal 4			1		3	
351	horse	?	proximal phalange	fused	1,2,3			3	*
351	cow	left	crania		2,3	1,4		4	*
351	horse	?	proximal phlange	fused	1,2,3			3	*
368	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3	4		4	*
368	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3,4			4	*
368	horse	left	metarsal 3					4	*
368	cow	left	humerus	fused	3,4,5,6,7	8		4	
368	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3	4,5	7 scm, 4 (-,/,)	4	*
368	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3,4			4	
368	cow	left	crania	fused	1,2,3	4		4	*
368	cow	left	crania	fused	1,2,3	4		4	*
368	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3,4			4	*

368	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3				4	*
369	?	?	rib?			3			4	
369	?	?	crania						3	
369	?	?	crania				4		3	
369	pig sized	?	radius?	not fused	5,6,7				3	
382	ovicaprid	?	rib			2			2	
382	cow/horse?	?	rib			3			3	
382	?	?	?						2	
382	cow	?	middle phalange	fused					2	*
382	?	?	?						3	
384	ovicaprid	left	humerus	fused	4,8,6,7,9,10		11		3	
384	ovicaprid	left	mandibular m3						2	*
384	ovicaprid sized	left	humerus		7,8	9,10			3	
384	ovicaprid sized	?	rib		1,2,3			broken and healed	4	
384	cow	right	crania	fused	1,2,3		4	cut off	4	*
384	ovicaprid	left	mandible with p3, p4, m1, m2, m3	3-4 years	1,2,3,4,5,6,7				4	*
386	ovicaprid sized	?							2	
395	?	?	?						2	
395	cow/horse?	?	?						3	
395	ovicaprid	left	metatarsal						3	*
395	?	?	?						2	
395	?	?	?						2	
395	?	?	?						2	
395	?	?	?						2	
395	?	?	?						2	

THE WOOD

Anne Crone

The wood assemblage from Newgate St, Newcastle, excluding the two bowls discussed below was examined; the results are in Table 5 below;

TABLE 5: WOOD ASSEMBLAGE

Context No.	Content
1122	x 3 wood chips/offcuts of oak
1177	small amorphous fragments of oak
1224	small square oak 'stake', 40 x 45 mm square with oblique chopmark at one end
1245	long undressed roundwood oak log, bark attached and chopmark at one end
1383	x 3 fragments of radially-split oak . Could be planking - no obvious signs of working
1411	bag of oak offcuts and splinters of radially-split oak including; * Oak trenail 160 mm long x 20 mm diam *Small oak pin/peg 80 mm long, 12 mm wide at top tapering to 6 mm at tip & rectangular in cross-section Alder roundwood with chopmark at one end Small fragments of alder, hazel & willow roundwood
1417	oak plank 130 mm wide
1528	bag of oak woodchips and offcuts inc x 2 thin laths of oak

Apart from Context 1411 all the other contexts contained only oak (*Quercus* sp.). Most of the material could be characterised as woodworking debris, woodchips, offcuts and fragments of radially-split planking. Context 1411 contained a greater variety of material, including alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) roundwood and two pieces of artefactual material, an oak trenail and a small oak pin/peg.

Wooden Bowl (1411) (Fig.17)

Of the nine fragments of a wooden bowl recovered from this context, four join together to give a relatively complete profile of the bowl. There are five rim fragments present; three join to form approximately three-eighths of the original circumference of the rim and the other two also join together to form a short, separate length. One of the larger fragments is from the base of the bowl and fits together with the three conjoined rim fragments. The overall profile displayed by these fragments is that of a shallow, flat-based bowl with gently sloping walls. There has been some distortion of the fragments during burial but it is possible to estimate the original diameter of the bowl as between 200 and 210 mm at the rim, narrowing to a base approximately 100 mm in diameter. The bowl would have stood approximately 50 mm high. The wall of the bowl is 5 mm thick tapering to a simple rounded rim 3 mm wide. At the angle between the wall and the base the bowl becomes 8 mm thick tapering to 6 mm towards the centre of the base.

Although turning marks are not visible on either the internal or external faces of the bowl, it was in all likelihood fashioned on a lathe, the regular profile and thinness of the walls indicating as much. A shallow groove is just visible at the junction between the wall and

base in the interior of the bowl, probably the result of lathe-turning. The bowl has been fashioned from a half-log of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in such a way that the grain of the wood runs parallel with the rim of the bowl. This indicates that the bowl was face-turned, the grain of the wood lying perpendicular to the axis of rotation on the lathe (Morris 2000, 2122). The absence of turning marks is probably due to wear. The surfaces of the bowl are undecorated. Much of the internal surface of this bowl is charred; this must have happened before breakage because none of the broken edges are charred.

Wooden Bowl (1428) SF 17 (Fig.17)

Of the four fragments of wooden bowl recovered from this context, three are rim fragments which join together. There has been little visible distortion of the fragments during burial. The diameter of the bowl at the rim would have been 210 mm and it would have stood at least 55 mm high. In profile this bowl would have had steeper walls than that from Context 1411 and it was probably deeper, although we have no evidence for the base. The walls of the bowl are 9 mm thick tapering to a simple round rim 5 mm thick. Like the bowl from Context 1411, SF17 was also fashioned from a half-log of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in such a way that the grain of the wood runs parallel with the rim of the bowl. Again turning marks do not survive on either inner or outer surface both of which are undecorated. The outer surface is covered in encrustations but this may have happened during burial.

THE QUERNS

David Heslop

INTRODUCTION

The site produced a single disk-shaped quern fragment and two pieces of lightly worn grindstone, almost certainly from one stone.

CATALOGUE

Flat rotary top stone SF23/Cotext 1478 Phase 3

Less than 5% of a flat lava quern of large diameter, probably in excess of 620 mm, with flat top and rounded sides. Surviving fragment 270 mm x 114 mm and with a thickness of 59 mm. There is no trace of eye, handles or any other formal features. There is no sign of any wear on the grinding face, which is covered with the same deep circular tool marks as the rest of the outer surface, suggesting that the quern is a partly-finished rough-out.

Grindstones

Two fragments of grindstone SF 8/Cotext 1262 & SF 16/Cotext 1364 Phase 3

The two fragments are of the same lithology, same proportions (as far as can be judged from the extant fragments) and bear the same degree of wear on the outer surface, suggesting that although they don't join, and have different patterns of burning and breakage, they are from the same stone. Less than 20 % in total, the grindstone had one flat face with a smooth finish and one still covered with coarse tool-marks consisting of linear grooves, all running in the same direction. The outer edge has been worn smooth, with a maximum concavity of about 1 mm. Diameter in the region of 560 mm, thickness 89 mm. SF8 is heavily burnt and sooted on the smooth face, while SF16 is slightly heat-discoloured on all surfaces, including the breaks.

Coarse grained sandstone of medium brown colour, slightly micaceous, no larger inclusions or fossil pits.

APPENDIX II

Context register

Evaluation

Context	Phase Description
101	Tarmac
102	Rubble
103	Stone filled feature
104	Fill of cut 105
105	Linear cut
106	Silt with coal
107	Dark brown clay silt
108	Fill of cut 109
109	Linear cut
110	Dark brown silt
111	Very dark grey brown clay silt spread
112	Stone feature
113	Not used
114	Not used
115	Dark brown silt with charcoal and ash
116	Linear feature
117	Fill of 118
118	Cut for P-H
119	Stone kerb
120	Stone alignment
121	Grey clay
122	Clay spread
123	Fill of 124
124	Pit
125	Cut containing 103, 126 and 127
126	Fill of 125
127	Fill of 125
128	Cut for intrusive feature into 103
129	Fill of 128
130	Clay spread
131	Fill of 138
132	Linear cut
133	Fill of 132
134	P-H
135	Fill of 136
136	Pit
137	Dark grey-brown silt
138	Not used
139	Fill of 132
140	Layer = 137
141	Layer west of 137

142	Layer under 137 and 119
143	Cut for wall
144	Cut for ditch
145	Fill of 144
146	Not used
147	Subsoil
148	Not used
149	Layer in main section
150	Layer in main section
151	Layer in main section
200	Tarmac
201	Cobbles
202	Soil and rubble layer
203	Sand layer
204	Gravel lens
205	Fill of 206
206	Pit
207	Fill of 208
208	Cut for pipe
209	Wooden boards of tanning pit
210	Fill of 211
211	Pit
212	Fill of 213
213	Pit
214	Clay around tanning pits
215	Service cut
216	Fill of 205
217	fill of 203
218	Fill of 205
219	Fill of 205
220	Fill of 213
221	Fill of 213
222	Wall
223	Gravel layer
224	Concrete floor
225	Stone floor
226	Red/brown layer with slag
227	Sandstone rubble
228	Ashy black layer
229	Brick rubble
230	Fill of NE pit
231	Fill of NE pit
232	Pit fill
233	Pit fill
234	Pit fill

235	Pit fill (210/11)
236	Pit fill (210/11)
237	Clay beneath pit
238	Wall
239	Pegged board
240	Wooden drain
241	Same as 214
242	Fragmentary tanning pit W of trench
300	Concrete
301	Ash/slag layer
302	Clay
303	Fill of 304
304	Pipe trench
305	Fill of 306
306	Cut for wall 340
307	Same as 337
308	Wooden pipe
309	Wooden pipe
310	Partial timber structure
311	Layer of make-up material
312	Wooden pipe
313	Sand and clay layer
314	Fill of box feature
315	Box feature
316	Fill of 317
317	Linear cut
318	Layer south of wall
319	Not used
320	Modern overburden
321	Mortar
322	Black ash
323	Sandstone
324	Wall
325	Wall
326	Fill of 327
327	Wall cut
328	Not used
329	Black ash and mortar
330	Ginger ash
331	Black ash
332	Soil and bricks
333	Rubble
334	Mixed clay
335	Clay
336	Timber box

337	Wall
338	Clay and ash
339	Cobbles
340	Brick wall
341	Plank
342	Layer
343	Stone surface
344	Layer
345	Cobbles
346	Layer adjacent to 345
347	Subsoil?
348	Fill of 349
349	P-H
350	Sand layer
351	Fill of 352
352	Vertical sided cut
353	Black ash
354	Fill of 355
355	Pipe cut
356	Fill of 357
357	Cut for pipe
358	Fill of 359
359	Cut for pipe
360	Subsoil
361	Cobbles
262	Lower wall
363	Intrusive cut
364	Fill of tanning pit
365	Lining of tanning pit
366	Cut for tanning pit
367	Cut for feature 334
368	Silt with horns
369	Silty clay
370	Dark humic fill of 375
371	Dark humic fill of 376
372	Dark humic fill of 377
373	Mixed clay silt fill of 378
374	Mixed clay silt fill of 379
375	Cut of 370
376	Cut of 371
377	Not used
378	Not used
379	Not used
380	Cut for pit
381	Subsoil
382	Mixed soil

383	Not used
384	Not used
385	Layer
386	Grey gleyed layer
387	Yellow brown layer
388	Orange brown layer
389	Orange layer
390	Charcoal
391	Subsoil
392	Cut under friary wall
393	Fill of 399
394	Fill of 399
395	Fill of 399
396	Fill of 399
397	Fill of 399
398	Fill of 399
399	Cut for ditch
400	Re-cut of 399

Excavation

1000	5	Tarmac
1001	5	Garden soil
1002	5	Hard-core under 1001
1003	5	Garden soil
1004	3	Buried soil horizon
1005	5	Fill of 19th century drain 1006
1006	5	Cut for 19th century drain, contained 1005
1007	4	Cleaning layer, post machine
1008	4	Shallow steep sided cut, contained 1031 and 1009
1009	4	Upper fill of cut 1008
1010		Brick layer
1011	5	Concrete
1012		Brick structure
1013		Same as 1120
1014	2	Cut for pit, contained 1100, 1093 and 1015
1015	2	Fill of pit 1014
1016	2	Fill of pit 1017
1017	2	Cut for pit, contained 1016
1018	4	Cut for possible construction slot, contained 1019 and 1196
1019	4	Fill of linear 1018
1020	3	Cut for structural slot (possibly same as 1118), contained 1021
1021	3	Fill of structural slot 1020
1022		Not used
1023	3	Fill of drain 1013
1024	2	Spread of stone
1025	5	Cut for pit, contained 1026

1026	5	Fill of pit 1025
1027	2	Cut for ceramic drain, contained 1028
1028	2	Fill of 1027
1029	2	Fill of shallow pit 1030
1030	2	Cut for shallow pit, contained 1029
1031	4	Lower fill of cut 1008
1032	5	Brick structure
1033	3	Fill of pit 1034
1034	3	Cut for pit, contained 1033
1035		Fill of pit 1036
1036		Cut for pit, contained 1035
1037		Fill of pit 1038
1038		Cut for pit, contained 1037
1039	4	Second fill of cess pit 1040
1040	4	Cut for cess pit, contained 1089 and 1039
1041	5	Cut for modern drain, contained 1088
1042	2	Cut for large pit, contained 1406
1043	2	Cut for pit, contained 1098
1044	3	Cut for pit, contains 1164
1045		Brick surround for ceramic pipe
1046		Cut for brick cellar 1032
1047	4	Cut for pit, contained 1053
1048	5	Loose gravel and tarmac
1049	5	Brick rubble levelling
1050	5	Compacted brick fragments
1051	5	Concrete
1052	5	Brick wall
1053	4	Fill of pit 1047
1054		Bedding layer for concrete 1051
1055	5	Brick wall
1056	5	Brick wall
1057	5	Layer of laid bricks
1058	5	Concrete
1059	5	Brick wall
1060		Stone built feature
1061	5	Rubble layer, brick and stone
1062	5	Yellow clay layer
1063	5	Cut, contained 1062
1064	5	Brick rubble levelling
1065	5	Ceramic pipe
1066	5	Brick rubble and concrete
1067	5	Brick wall
1068	5	Brick rubble
1069		Fill of pit or linear 1070
1070		Pit or linear exposed in section, contained 1069
1071		Compacted brick fragments

1072	5	Fill of pit or linear 1073
1073	5	Cut for pit or linear, contained 1072
1074	5	Sand levelling layer
1075		Concrete
1076	5	Brick wall
1077	5	Construction cut or robber trench, contained 1061
1078		Rubble levelling layer
1079	5	Construction cut for wall 1056
1080	5	Rubble
1081	5	Timber post
1082	5	Concrete upper fill of 1063
1083	5	Layer of bricks
1084	5	Fill of construction cut 1085
1085	5	Foundations of brick wall 1055
1086	5	Construction cut for wall 1085 and 1055
1087		Fill of cut 1046 for cellar 1032
1088	5	Fill of modern drain 1041
1089	4	Fill of cess pit 1040
1090	2	Fill of pit 1115
1091	3	Fill of small pit 1092
1092	3	Cut for small pit, contained 1091
1093	2	Clay layer
1094	2	Very large oval pit, contained 1226, 1188 and 1177
1095	3	Probably same as soil deposit 1003
1096	3	Fill of pit 1097
1097	3	Cut for very substantial pit, contained 1096
1098	2	Fill of pit 1045
1099	3	Fill of cut 1101
1100	2	Fill of 1014
1101	3	Cut for pit, contained 1099
1102	2	Fill of pit 1103
1103	2	Cut for pit, contained 1102
1104	3	Backfill within pit 1094
1105	3	Fill of gully 1106
1106	3	Cut for shallow gully, contained 1105
1107	3	Fill within pit 1123
1108		Not used
1109		Not used
1110	2	Fill of pit 1111
1111	2	Cut for pit, contained 1110
1112	3	Fill of pit 1113
1113	3	Cut for pit, contained 1112
1114	1	Dumped layer of re-worked subsoil
1115	2	Cut for pit, contained 1090
1116		Not used
1117	3	Second fill of post-hole 1118

1118	3	Cut for post-hole, contained 1117 and 1121
1119	3	Cut for drain, contained 1120
1120	3	Stone drain
1121	3	Fill of post-hole 1118
1122	3	Fill of pit 1123
1123	3	Cur for pit, contained 1104, 1107 and 1122
1124		Fill of cut 1125
1125		Cut, contained 1124
1126	3	Fill of linear slot 1127
1127	3	Cut for slot with stake-hole, contained 1126 and 1128
1128	3	Fill of stake-hole within 1127
1129	2	Fill of pit 1094
1130	3	Layer over rubble spread 1219
1131	5	Layer overlies bricks 1132
1132	5	Brick structure
1133	5	Layer overlies brick wall 1134
1134	5	Brick wall
1135	4	Rubble and silt backfill of linear 1136
1136	4	Deep linear cut, possible run-off channel?
1137	1	Layer, re-worked subsoil
1138	2	Circular pit, contains 1138 and 1142
1139	2	Fill of pit 1138
1140	3	Fill of post-hole 1141
1141	3	Cut for post-hole contains 1140
1142	2	Fill of pit 1138
1143	3	Stone spread and matrix material within 1144
1144	3	Cut or hollow contains stone spread 1143
1145	3	Fill of post-hole 1146
1146	3	Cut for post-hole, contains 1145
1147	3	Fill of ditch 1148
1148	3	Cut for ditch, contains 1147
1149	2	Layer over or within pit 1160
1150	2	Fill of linear 1151
1151	2	Cut for linear contains 1150
1152	4	Fill of deep linear 1136
1153	4	Fill of deep linear 1136
1154	2	Disturbed stone, part of rubble spread
1155	2	Rubble layer
1156	2	Layer of dark soil sealed by rubble 1154
1157	4	Fill of deep linear 1136
1158	4	Fill of deep linear 1136
1159	2	Fill of pit 1094
1160	2	Cut for large pit, contains 1337, 1163 and 1161
1161	2	Fill of pit 1160
1162	4	Dark silt at the base of deep linear 1136
1163	2	Fill of pit 1160

1164	3	Fill of pit 1044
1165	2	Fill of post-hole 1166
1166	2	Cut for post-hole, contains 1165
1167	3	Fill of pit 1168
1168	3	Cut for pit, contains 1167
1169	2	Layer of organic deposit at the base of linear cut 1176
1170		Yellow-orange clay
1171	4	Cut for small pit or post-hole,
1172	3	Cut for small pit or post-hole,
1173	3	Stakes beneath deposit 1184
1174	1	Fill within linear feature 1225
1175	4	Fill within deep linear 1136
1176	2	Irregular cut feature, contains 1169
1177	2	Fill of cut 1094
1178	4	Fill of pit 1181
1179	4	Fill of pit 1180
1180	4	Cut for pit, contained 1179
1181	4	Cut for pit, contained 1178
1182		Subsoil, hard compacted
1183	3	Fill of pit 1220, coal and fire-waste
1184	3	Fill of pit 1220
1185	1	Fill of linear 1187
1186	1	Fill of linear 1187
1187	1	Cut for linear, contained 1185 and 1186
1188	2	Fill of pit 1094
1189	2	Charcoal contained within pit 1190
1190	2	Cut for pit, contained charcoal 1189
1191	1	Fill of post-hole 1192
1192	1	Cut for post-hole, contained 1191
1193	4	Fill of post-hole 1194
1194	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 1193
1195	3	Subsoil, near southern baulk
1196	4	Fill of construction slot 1018
1197		Duplicate (same as layer 1004)
1198		Subsoil, at the western part of the site
1199	3	Fill of pit 1200
1200	3	Cut for pit or very large post-hole, contained 1199
1201	2	Fill of pit 1160
1202		Layer, garden soil
1203		Layer near south baulk
1204		Fill of 1205
1205		Cut for drain, contained 1204
1206		Fill of 1207
1207		Cut for drain, contained 1206
1208	3	Fill of post-hole 1200
1209	2	Fill within cut 1396

1210	2	Cut for large post-setting, contained 1383
1211	3	Layer surrounding cut 1200
1212	3	Fill of pit 1220
1213	2	Fill of pit 1214
1214	2	Cut for pit, contained 1213
1215	3	Soil matrix and stone spread
1216	1	Layer sealing cut 1225
1217	1	Layer
1218		Not used
1219	3	Stone spread
1220	3	Cut for subrectanglar pit, contained 1183 and 1184
1221	1	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1222
1222	1	Fill of stake-hole 1221
1223	2/3	reworked subsoil
1224	2	Layer
1225	1	Cut for linear, contained 1174
1226	2	Fill of pit 1094
1227	2	Fill of pit 1228
1228	2	Cut for post-pit, contained 1227
1229	1	Fill of post-pipe 1230
1230	1	Cut for post-pipe 1229, within pit 1228
1231		Not used
1232	5	Fill of drain 1233
1233	5	Cut for drain 1065, contained 1232
1234	1	Fill of pit 1240
1235	3	Fill of cut 1236
1236	3	Truncated pit pos. part of 1094
1237	2	Layer, re-deposited subsoil
1238	2	Fill of pit 1239
1239	2	Cut for pit, contained 1238
1240	1	Cut for pit, contained 1234 and 1241
1241	1	Fill of cut 1241
1242	1	Layer, re-deposited subsoil
1243	1	Primary fill of linear 1244
1244	1	Cut for linear, contained 1213, 1229 and 1243
1245	2	Fill of post-hole 1246
1246	2	Cut for post-hole, contained 1245
1247	2	Fill of pit 1320
1248		Layer, re-deposited subsoil
1249	3	re-worked subsoil (originally excavated as a feature)
1250		not used
1251	3	Fill of culvert 1262
1252	3	Fill of post-hole 1253
1253	3	Cut for post-hole, contained 1252
1254	4	Cut for pit/post-hole, contained 1255
1255	4	Fill of pit/post-hole 1254

1256		Padstone
1257	1	Fill of pit 1258
1258	1	Cut for pit, contained 1257 and 1259
1259	1	Fill of pit 1258
1260	3	Fill of stake-hole 1261
1261	3	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1262
1262	3	Stone drain in front of wall 1264 drains into 1263
1263	3	Stone drain associated with drain 1262
1264	3	East-west stone wall
1265	2	Fill of pit 1305
1266	3	Fill of stake-hole 1267
1267	3	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1266
1268	3	Fill of stake-hole 1269
1269	3	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1268
1270	1	Cut for north-south beam slot, contained 1271 (northern part)
1271	1	Fill of 1270
1272		Cut for north-south beam slot, contained 1271 (southern part)
1273		Fill of 1272
1274	1	Fill of construction slot 1275
1275	1	Cut for structural slot, contained 1274
1276	1	Cut for linear feature, contained 1277
1277	1	Fill of linear 1276
1278	3	Cut for post-pit, contained 1279, 1292 and 1287
1279	3	Fill of post-pit 1278
1280	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 1281
1281	4	Fill of post-hole 1280
1282	3	Fill of stake-hole 1283
1283	3	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1282
1284		Not used
1285		Not used
1286		Not used
1287	3	Fill of post-pit 1278
1288	3	Fill of stake-hole 1289
1289	3	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1288
1290	3	Fill of post-hole 1291
1291	3	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1290
1292	3	Fill of post-pit 1278
1293	3	Fill of linear 1294
1294	3	Cut for linear, contained 1293
1295		Duplicated context
1296	2	Fill of stake-hole 1297
1297	2	Cut for stake-hole, contained 1296
1298	1	Fill of linear 1299
1299	1	Cut for linear, contained 1298
1300	3	Fill into which stone culvert 1262 was set
1301	3	Cut contained culvert 1262 and fill 1300

1302	2	Fill of pit 1303
1303	2	Cut for pit, contained 1302
1304	3	Layer
1305	2	Cut for pit, contained 1265
1306	1	Fill of slot 1315
1307	2	Fill of post-slot 1308
1308	2	Cut for post-slot, contained 1307
1309	4	Layer, spread of black ash
1310	2	Fill of post-hole 1311
1311	2	Cut for post-hole contained 1310
1312	2	Fill of post-hole 1313
1313	2	Cut for post-hole, contained 1312
1314		Layer, in north-east corner
1315	1	Cut for construction slot, contained 1306
1316	3	Fill of post-pit 1317
1317	3	Cut for post-pit, contained 1316
1318	4	Fill of post-pit 1319
1319	4	Cut for post-pit, contained 1318
1320	2	Cut for pit, contained 1247
1321	1	Fill of construction slot 1322
1322	1	Cut for construction slot, contained 1321
1323	2	Fill of 1331
1324	2	Layer, contained quern fragments
1325	2	Deposit associated with 1323
1326	2	Fill of 1331
1327	1	Cut for pit, contained 1328
1328	1	Fill of pit 1327
1329	1	Cut for north-south ditch (prob. same as 1244)
1330	2	Fill of 1331
1331	2	Cut for large pit, contained 1377, 1332 1326, 1330 and 1323
1332	2	Fill of 1331
1333	2	Duplicate of 1027
1334	2	Duplicate of 1028
1335	3	Fill of gully 1220
1336	3	Fill of pos. post-hole 1237
1337	3	Cut for pos. post-hole, contained 1336
1338	1	Fill of ditch 1339
1339	1	Cut for ditch, contained 1338
1340		Layer
1341	1	Fill of ditch 1329
1342	1	Fill of ditch 1329
1343		Layer, silts below 1332
1344	1	Cut for post-hole, contained 1355
1345	4	Cut for ditch, contained 1346 and 1347
1346	4	Fill of ditch 1345
1347	4	Fill of ditch 1345

1348	1	Fill of post-hole 1349
1349	1	Cut for post-hole, contained 1348 and 1350
1350	1	Fill of post-hole 1349
1351		Layer
1352		Not-used
1353		Not-used
1354	2	Fill of post-hole 1246
1355	1	Fill of post-hole 1344
1356	3	Stone, base for wall?
1357	3	Layer part seals wall 1356
1358	3	Fill of shallow cut around pillar base 1361
1359	3	Cut for shallow pillar base, contained 1358
1360	3	Layer covering parts of wall 1356
1361	3	Pillar base
1362	3	Fill around pillar base 1361
1363	3	Duplicate
1364	3	Fill of depression in surface 1401
1365	3	Cut for pit, contained 1366
1366	3	Fill of pit 1365
1367	3	Cut for post-hole, contained 1368
1368	3	Fill of post-hole 1367
1369	3	Cut for pit, contained 1370
1370	3	Fill of pit 1369
1371	3	Cut for pit, contained 1372
1372	3	Fill of pit 1371
1373	1	Cut for pit, contained 1374
1374	1	Fill of pit 1373
1375	1	Cut for pit?, contained 1376
1376	1	Fill of pit 1375
1377	2	Fill of 1331
1378		Subsoil at the base of 1246
1379	3	Layer
1380	3	Spread of burnt material
1381		Depression filled by 1364
1382	1	Fill of linear 1384
1383	2	Fill pos. continuous with 1201
1384	1	Cut for linear, contained 1382
1385		Not-used
1386		Fill of stake-hole 1387
1387		Cut for stake-hole, contained 1386
1388	4	Fill of post-slot 1389
1389	4	Cut for post-slot, contained 1388
1390		Not-used
1391		Not-used
1392	3	Layer
1393		Layer, re-worked subsoil

1394	3/4	Stone spread cuts 1400
1395		Layer
1396	2	Pit?, contained 1209
1397	1	Fill of beam slot 1398
1398	1	Cut for beam-slot, contained 1397
1399		Duplicate
1400	2	Linear stone spread, contained 1394
1401	1	Layer, floor surface?
1402	3	Stone wall base
1403	3	Layer, bedding material under wall base 1402
1404	3	Cut for post-hole, contained 1405
1405	3	Fill of post-hole 1404
1406	2	Fill of pit 1042
1407	4	Cut for pit, contained 1408
1408	4	Fill of pit 1407
1409	1	Fill of slot 1410
1410	1	Cut for slot/wall base, contained 1409
1411	2	Fill of pit 1412
1412	2	Cut for large pit, contained 1411
1413	3	Layer
1414		Duplicate of 1421
1415		Duplicate of 1422
1416	3	Fill drain 1417
1417	3	Structure of drain
1418	3	Structure of drain
1419	3	Cut for drain, contained 1417, 1418 and 1416
1420	3	Fill of post-pipe in 1405
1421	1	Cut for construction slot, contained 1422
1422	1	Fill of construction slot 1421
1423	4	Layer
1424	2	Fill of post-hole 1425
1425	2	Cut for post-hole, contained 1424
1426	4	Stone packing in pit 1427
1427	4	Pit/post-hole, contained 1426
1428	2	Fill of pit 1429
1429	2	Cut for pit, contained 1428 and 1480
1430	4	Stone post pad?
1431		Layer beneath 1430
1432		Layer, contained rubble
1433		Layer, contained rubble
1434		Fill associated with drain 1401
1435	2	Stone fill of pit 1436
1436	2	Cut for pit, contained 1435, 1443 and 1444
1437		Not used
1438		Duplicated
1439	1	Layer, burnt material

1440	3	Fill of pit 1363
1441	3	Fill of linear feature 1442
1412	3	Cut for linear, contained 1441
1443	2	Fill of pit 1436
1444	2	Fill of pit 1436
1445	3	Layer
1446	3	Cut for pit, contained 1547 and 1461
1447	3	Fill of pit 1446
1448	4	Cut for pit, contained 1449
1449	4	Fill of pit 1448
1450	3	Wall foundation (north)
1451	3	Wall foundation (west)
1452	3	Wall foundation (south)
1453	3	Cut for ditch adjacent to 1451, contained 1454, 1455 and 1456
1454	3	Fill of ditch 1453
1455	3	Fill of ditch 1453
1456	3	Fill of ditch 1453
1457	4	Fill of shallow pit 1458
1458	4	Cut for pit, contained 1457
1459	4	Fill of pit 1460
1460	4	Cut for pit, contained 1459
1461	3	Fill of pit 1446
1462	3	Layer over metalling 1475
1463		Layer sealing cut 1220
1464	5	Fill of linear feature 1465
1465	5	Cut for linear feature, pos. robbed drain, contained 1464
1466	3	Wall, 1st course
1467	2	Fill of linear slot 1468
1468	2	Cut for linear slot, contained 1467
1469		Ceramic drain, modern
1470	4	Fill of post-hole/pit 1071
1471	4	Cut for post-hole/pit, contained 1470
1472		Duplicated (same as 1184)
1473	1	Fill of pit 1474
1474	1	Cut for oval pit, contained 1473
1475	3	Metalled floor surface
1476	3	Fill of 1477
1477	3	Cut, contained 1476
1478	3	Fill of 1479
1479	3	Cut for pit, contained 1478, 1508, 1507 and 1481
1480	2	Fill of 1429
1481	3	Fill of 1479
1482	3	Layer below 1220
1483	3	Duplicate (same as 1212)
1484	3	Duplicate (same as 1220)
1485	4	Fill of slot 1487

1486		Stone drain within building
1487	4	Cut for structural slot, contained 1485
1488	3	Fill of ditch 1500
1489	3	Fill of pit 1490
1490	3	Cut for circular pit, contained 1489
1491		Fill of post-hole 1492
1492		Cut for post-hole, contained 1491
1493	3	Fill of pit 1495
1494	3	Fill of pit 1495
1495	3	Cut for pit, contained 1493 and 1494
1496		Layer
1497	3	Stone post-pad
1498	3	Fill of ditch 1500
1499		Fill of ditch 1500
1500	3	Cut for ditch, contained 1488, 1498 and 1499
1501	1	Fill of pit 1504
1502	1	Layer
1503		Fill of pit 1504
1504	1	Cut for pit, contained 1501, 1529, 1545 and 1503
1505	4	Fill of post-hole 1506
1506	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 1505
1507	3	Fill of pit 1479
1508	3	Fill of pit 1479
1509		Fill of post-pipe in post-pit 1429
1510		Cut for post-pipe in post-pit 1429
1511	2	Post-pad
1512	4	Fill of rectilinear feature 1513
1513	4	Cut for rectilinear feature, contained 1512
1514	3	Stone fragments bedded in clay, structural base?
1515		Stone drain, contained 1516
1516		Fill of stone drain 1515
1517	2	Fill of gully 1518
1518	2	Cut for gully, contained 1515
1519	2	Fill of pit 1520
1520	2	Cut for pit, contained 1519, 1528, 1565 and 1566
1521		Fill of pit 1521
1522		Cut for pit, contained 1521
1523	1	Remains of timber beam
1524		Fill of cut 1525
1525		Cut, contained 1524
1526	1	Fill of beam-slot 1527
1527	1	Construction cut for sill beam, contained 1526 and 1523
1528	2	Fill of pit 1520
1529	1	Fill of pit 1504
1530	3	Layer within building
1531	3	Matrix material associated with 1264 and 1265

1532	3	Fill of ditch 1535
1533		Stone wall base
1534	3	Stone drain
1535	3	Cut for ditch, contained 1532
1536		Layer of re-worked clay
1537	4	Fill of post-hole 1538
1538	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 1537
1539	4	Fill of post-hole 1540
1540	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 1539
1541	3	Fill of construction cut 1547
1542	1	Fill of pit 1543
1543	1	Cut for pit, contained 1542 and 1544
1544	1	Fill of pit 1543
1545	1	Fill of pit 1504
1546	3	Stone foundation for load bearing structure
1547	3	Construction cut for drain, contained 1541 and 1534
1548	4	Fill of post-hole 1549
1549	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 1548
1550		Cut for possible stake-hole, contained 1551
1551		Fill of stake-hole 1550
1552	3	Fill of 1535
1553	3	Fill of drain 1554
1554	3	Cut for drain, contained 1553
1555	3	Cut for pit / post-hole, contained 1556
1556	3	Fill of pit 1555
1557	3	Fill of post-hole 1558
1558	3	Cut for post-hole, contained 1557
1559	3	Stone drain
1560		Fill of post-hole 1561
1561		Cut for post-hole, contained 1560
1562	3	Layer, make-up within building
1563	3	Fill of post-hole 1564
1564	3	Cut for post-hole, contained 1563
1565	2	Fill of pit 1520
1566	2	Fill of pit 1520
1567	3	Cut for foundation for wall base 1514
1568	5	Cut for cellar 1132 / 1134
1569	3	Soil layer / midden
1570	2	Fill of post-hole 1571
1571	2	Cut for post-hole, contained 1570
1572	1	Fill of beam-slot 1573
1573	1	Cut for beam-slot, contained 1572

Second phase of excavation

2000		Overburden
2001	4	Fill of pit 2002

2002	4	Cut for pit, contained 2001
2003	4	Stone wall
2004	5	Brick wall, 19th century
2005	5	Brick cellar wall
2006	4	Stone wall
2007	3	Stone drain
2008	3	Fill of drain cut 2009
2009	3	Cut for drain, contained 2008 and 2007
2010	3	Fill of linear slot 2011
2011	3	Cut for linear slot, contained 2010
2012	4	Fill of 2013
2013	4	Cut, contained 2012
2014	4	Fill of linear feature 2015
2015	4	Cut for linear feature, contained 2014
2016	4	Fill of linear feature 2017
2017	4	Cut for linear feature, contained 2016
2018	4	Fill of pit 2019
2019	4	Cut for pit, contained 2018
2020	3	Fill of pit 2021
2021	3	Cut for pit, contained 2020
2022	4	Fill of post-hole 2023
2023	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2022
2024	4	Stones, pad stones
2025	4	Fill of post-hole 2026
2026	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2025
2027	4	Fill of pit 2028
2028	4	Cut for pit, contained 2027
2029	3	Fill of pit 2030
2030	3	Cut for pit, contained 2029
2031	3	Fill of pit 2032
2032	3	Cut for pit, contained 2031
2033	3	Fill of ditch 2034
2034	3	Cut for ditch, contained 2033
2035	4	Fill of post-hole 2036
2036	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2035
2037	4	Fill of post-hole 2038
2038	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2037
2039	3	Fill of pit 2040
2040	3	Cut for pit, contained 2039
2041	4	Fill of pit 2042
2042	4	Cut for pit, contained 2041 and 2079
2043	4	Stone structure
2044	4	Stone wall
2045	5	Stone wall
2046	4	Fill of pit 2047
2047	4	Cut for pit, contained 2046

2048	5	Stone blocking
2049	3	Fill of linear 2050
2050	3	Cut for linear, contained 2049
2051	3	Fill of linear 2052
2052	3	Cut for linear, contained 2051
2053	5	Cut for cellar 2003
2054	4	Stone wall
2055	4	Stone wall, blocking door?
2056	4	Stone wall
2057	4	Fill of pit 2058
2058	4	Cut for pit, contained 2057
2059	4	Fill of post-hole 2060
2060	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2059
2061	4	Fill of post-hole 2062
2062	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2061
2063	4	Fill of post-hole 2064
2064	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2063
2065	3	Fill of linear slot 2066
2066	3	Cut for linear slot, contained 2065
2067	3	Fill of linear slot 2068
2068	3	Cut for linear slot, contained 2067
2069	4	Fill of pit 2070
2070	4	Cut for pit, contained 2069
2071	4	Fill of post-hole 2072
2072	4	Cut for post-hole, contained 2071
2073	4	Fill of construction cut for wall 2006
2074	4	Construction cut for wall 2006
2075	4	Fill of construction cut for wall 2003
2076	4	Construction cut for wall 2003
2077	4	Fill of construction cut for wall 2054
2078	4	Construction cut for wall 2054
2079	4	Fill of pit 2042
2080	4	Stone wall constructed on wall 2003
2081	4	Layer beneath wall 2044
2082	5	Cut for masonry 2048
2083	4	Layer
2084	3	Layer
2085	4	Stone wall on street front
2086	4	Stone wall beneath 2085
2087	5	Fill of cut for service cable 2088
2088	5	Cut for service cable, contained 2087
2089	4	Fill of cut for wall 2086
2090	4	Construction cut for wall 2086
2091	4	Stone wall
2092	4	Stone wall, possible continuation of wall 2054
2093	5	Fill of pit 2094

2094	5	Cut for pit, contained 2093
2095	5	Concrete walled cellar
2096	5	Fill of modern cut 2097
2097	5	Cut, contained 2096 (modern)

Watching brief

3000	Modern overburden
3001	Brick lined well
3002	Layer containing rubble
3003	Cut for 3003
3004	Stone slab within 3005
3005	Layer of clay
3006	Fill of pit 3007
3007	Cut for pit, contained 3006
3009	Fill for ceramic drain cut 3010
3010	Cut for drain, contained 3009
3011	Stone drain
3012	Fill of drain 3011
3013	Cut for tanning pit 3014
3014	Disturbed remains of tanning pit within 3013
3015	Cut for tanning pit, contained 3016
3016	Fill of tanning pit 3015
3017	Fill of tanning pit 3015

APPENDIX III

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: AOCARCHA1-13960

Project details

Project name	Newgate Street
Short description of the project	Archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval period were identified at the site. A series of 19th century tanning pits were identified during the evaluation within Trenches 2 and 3. Four of these pits were seen within Trench 2 and elements of others, subject to some disturbance, within Trench 3. These were well-constructed features and represented the remains of an extensive distribution of such features known from cartographic evidence. The excavation identified the presence of a sequence of timber structures located in the eastern part of the excavation area, adjacent to and aligned with the Low Friar Street frontage. These structures pre-dated the establishment of the Dominican Friary in AD 1239. The evidence for the earliest phase of activity on the site was somewhat fragmentary due to later truncation, however two timber buildings (Buildings A and B) were identified in the eastern part of the site during Phase 1. These were superseded by a further three timber structures (Buildings C, D and E) in Phase 2. To the west of the buildings a boundary feature, comprising a ditch and a substantial timber fence line, was identified. Phase 3 saw the foundation of the Dominican Friary, the northern part of which lay within the development site. The stone wall demarking the limit of the friary precinct was exposed in two areas; in the western part of the site and adjacent to Low Friar Street. A substantial clay and rubble foundation for what is likely to have been a stone building (Building F) was identified within the main excavation area. During Phase 4 a further stone building (Building G) was constructed in the northern part of the excavation area, to the north of Low Friar Lane.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-1997 End: 27-10-2000
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BLRF97 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BF99 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings

Monument type	TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Medieval
Monument type	TANNING PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	BOWL Medieval
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	TYNE AND WEAR NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE Newgate Street
Postcode	NE1 5TG
Study area	283.00 Square metres
National grid reference	NZ 2450 6427 Point
Height OD	Min: 43.50m Max: 43.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
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Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Graham Bruce
Project supervisor	Graeme Young
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of Antiquaries, University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Physical Archive ID	BLFR97, BF99
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Leather','Metal','Wood','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of Antiquaries, University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Digital Archive ID	BLFR97, BF99
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Leather','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Wood','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Images raster','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Digital Archive notes	Specilist finds reports on CD Text with illustartions on CD
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of Antiquaries, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Paper Archive ID	BLFR97, BF99
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Leather','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Wood','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive notes	To be archived following microfilming on completion of project

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Anne Upson
Date	1997
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology Group, London
Description	A4 bound report with text and illustrations

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Graeme Young
Date	1997

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology Group, London

Description A4 bound report with text and illustrations

Project bibliography 3

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2) at Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne

Author(s)/Editor(s) Graeme Young

Date 1998

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology Group

Description A4 bound report with text and illustrations

Project bibliography 4

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Graham Bruce

Date 1998

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

publisher

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology Group, London

Description A4 bound report with text and illustrations

Project bibliography 5

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Newgate Street, Newcastle, Post-Excavation Assessment Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Graeme Young

Date 2003

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology Group, London

Description A4 bound report with text and illustrations

Project bibliography 6

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archive Report for Excavations at Newgate Street, Newcastle

Author(s)/Editor(s) Graeme Young

Date 2006

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology Group, London

Description A4 bound report with text and illustrations

Project bibliography 7

Publication type A forthcoming report

Title Excavations carried out at Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne

Author(s)/Editor(s) Graeme Young

Other bibliographic details Archaeologia Aeliana

Issuer or publisher Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne

Place of issue or publication Newcastle

Description Article within journal with illustrations

Entered by melissa melikian (melissamelikian@aocarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 12 April 2006