

REPORT FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Carried out at

52 DENHILL PARK,

WEST ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE15 6QH

Commissioning client:

Peter Miller
52 Denhill Park
West Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE15 6QH

Prepared for:

Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team

Contract No: 11023

Date: November 2007

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief at 52 Denhill Park, West Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE15 6QH, central National Grid reference NZ 215 647 over 5 days between 9th and 14th May 2007

The investigation was commissioned and funded by Peter Miller and specifically related to the extension of the existing dwelling. The requirement for the archaeological work followed advice given by Central Government as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) issued by the DoE in 1990, and the specification of the County Archaeologist David Heslop, which is included in Appendix 1.

The specification took into account that the house in Denhill Park is in an area known to have produced a number of Roman artefacts derived from the fort of *Condercum*.

A series of observations were carried out during intrusive ground works and where possible within the constraints of the watching brief recording took place which included photography and the drawing of the principal archaeological features in outline format.

One Roman stone structure of uncertain function was recorded together two Roman building walls. One of the stones built into lowest course had a crude carving of a phallus on its east face.

The evidence suggested that these walls had been previously uncovered during earlier excavations prior to the building of the housing estate. The backfill of these excavations contained fragments of Roman pottery, ceramic building material and animal bones.

One post medieval wall fragment was uncovered which may be associated with the use of the area as a park in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The limitations of trench sizes meant that little further information could be added to what was already known about the fort.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief at 52 Denhill Park, West Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE15 6QH, central National Grid reference NZ 215 647 over 5 days between 9th and 14th May 2007
- 1.2 The investigation was commissioned and funded by Peter Miller and specifically related to the extension of the existing dwelling.
- 1.3 The requirement for the archaeological work followed advice given by Central Government as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) issued by the DoE in 1990, and the specification of the County Archaeologist David Heslop, which is included in Appendix 1.
- 1.4 The specification took into account that the house in Denhill Park is in an area known to have produced a number of Roman artefacts derived from the fort of *Condercum*.
- 1.5 Given the corpus of archaeological data for the environs, it was considered that the proposed development would damage or destroy archaeological remains that may be present on site, and that a reasonable archaeological response to the threat would be a watching brief whilst the foundation trenches were being dug.
- 1.6 This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological and historical setting of the site, and presents the results of the watching brief.

2.0 DEFINITION AND PURPOSE OF A WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (ref. 13.1) as;
 - "... a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during an operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive."
- 2.2 The purpose of a watching brief is;
 - "To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, their presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
 - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching brief archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the

watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard” (ref. 13.1)

2.3 The results of a watching brief are used to;

- produce a record of the location, nature and date of any archaeological remains encountered on the site and
- add to the knowledge about the previous history of activity on the current site and its surroundings and
- provide information to influence future planning decisions in the area. (ref. 13.1)

3.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site is located at NGR NZ 215 647, the site is within the cartilage of 53 Denhill Park NE15 6QH.

3.2 The property is part of a residential estate known as Denhill Park. The garden where the investigation took place backs on to adjacent property gardens and Denhill Park road.

3.3 Details of the geology underlying the site have been obtained from the British Geological Survey Map sheet 20, ‘Newcastle upon Tyne’, drift edition, 1:50,000, published in 1992.

3.4 The geological map indicates the site to be underlain by superficial deposits of undifferentiated glacial drift and sedimentary rock of the Upper Carboniferous Middle Coal Measures.

3.5 Topographically the site is situated on south facing slope on the north side of the Tyne valley, circa, 80m AOD. The nearest water source is the river Tyne less than 1mile to the south.

3.6 Location plans and site plans are included in Appendix 2, Figures A2.1 and A2.2 and A2.3

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Peter Miller (development contractors)

4.1.1 The intrusive groundwork’s comprised the excavation of foundation trenches by hand down to the top of the Roman deposits followed by the subsequent laying of a wire mesh barrier and filling of the trenches with concrete.

4.2 Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services

- 4.2.1 Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services comply with the guidelines set out in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, ref. 13.1, and the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), ref. 13.2.
- 4.2.2 An archaeologist was on site at all times to observe all intrusive groundwork's associated with the development for the purpose of identifying and recording any archaeological deposits and artefacts present within the limitations of the watching brief.
- 4.2.3 A photographic record, consisting of 36 B&W prints, 36 colour prints and 37 colour transparencies was maintained to illustrate the principal features and finds discovered. Extracts of the photographic record are included in Appendix 3.
- 4.2.4 A plan drawing was prepared along the entire length of the scheme to illustrate the principle stratigraphic characteristics of the deposits encountered. The deposits were levelled to temporary bench marks, relating to Ordnance Survey values.

5.0 RESULTS

- 5.1 For descriptive purposes the site has been divided into labelled individual trenches from (1) to (5). Each trench is described in turn.
- 5.2 The location plan of the labelled foundation trenches is included in Appendix 2, Fig. A2.3. A plan drawing of the trenches is in Appendix 3. A selection of photographs of the site forms Appendix 4, Fig. A4.1 to A4.4.
- 5.3 Foundation trench [1] forms the east limit of the extension. It was aligned N-S and measured 1m x 3.5m. Beneath the garden topsoil (1), it was observed that the archaeological deposits had been destroyed by a large service inspection chamber and associated services. This area was therefore subsequently abandoned from the archaeological view point.
- 5.4 Foundation trench [2], (Fig.A4.1) marks the southern limit of the building extension. It was aligned E –W and measured 1m x 9.5m. After the removal of garden topsoil, a series of service pipes were noted in the eastern half of the trench. These were aligned N-S and cut through a layer of loose soil and sandstone rubble, context (11). This deposit has been provisionally interpreted as backfill for former archaeological excavations which had been carried out prior to the construction of the estate in the 1930's.
- 5.5 At the western limit of this trench, at the junction with trench [3] the concrete shell of an air raid shelter was exposed in part, context (2), possibly part of an entrance? This had been backfilled with rubble, context (3).

- 5.6 The only evidence for the Roman fort encountered in this trench was the remains of a small masonry structure with a flagged base, context (15). The narrowness of the foundation trench prevented a full record from being undertaken.
- 5.7 Foundation trench [3], (Fig. A4.2) marked the western limit of the extension. The trench was aligned N-S and measured 1m x 11.5m.
- 5.8 Beneath the recent garden topsoil (1), the underlying soil and rubble, (11) – the former backfilled archaeological trenches were cut by a series of service pipes associated with the house.
- 5.9 Below this deposit was a substantial wall foundation, context (8). This measured circa. 0.60m wide. This was aligned N-S and was partially obscured by the east section of the foundation trench. This wall was composed of ashlar blocks of local sandstone. One of the east facing foundation stones of the wall, at the north end of the foundation trench had a crude carving of a rudimentary phallus and a large pair of testicles. (Fig.A4.4)See Appendix 5.
- 5.10 This wall is probably an external wall for a Roman building within the fort. It was originally exposed during excavations on the fort site prior to the building of the Denhill Park estate in the 1930's.
- 5.11 Contemporary with this wall is another wall of similar construction, size and materials context (13). The wall is aligned E – W and is tied into the west face of the other wall, context (8). Only a small area was exposed due to the restrictions of the foundation trench size. (Fig.A4.3) It is possible however that this wall fragment forms part of an internal partition wall for a structure immediately west of the foundation trench – possibly a barrack block?
- 5.12 West of the N-S wall, context (8), north and south of the E –W wall the original archaeological excavation trench had removed any archaeological deposits to a brown/grey layer mixed with sandstone chips , context (10). This was possibly a base for a flagged floor? The usual restrictions of trench size and time prevented further investigation.
- 5.13 Trench [4], was located 3.5m north of trench [2] and was aligned E –W, on line with rear of the house. This trench measured 1m x 3m. Once the garden path had been removed it was observed that bulk of the deposits comprised of the backfilled archaeological trenches from the earlier excavations (11). This deposit had been cut by services to the house.
- 5.14 No Roman deposits were observed, however a fragment of post medieval wall, context (7) was observed at the junction of trench [3] and [4]. It was aligned N-S half overlapping the east edge of the earlier Roman wall (8). This later wall, is probably post medieval in date .It is uncertain whether the earlier Roman wall, (8) had been deliberately used as a foundation for the later structure or not. It is probable that the later wall formed part of a later structure which had been located in the 18th-19th century Denhill Park,

- 5.15 The final trench, [5] formed the limit for the northern limit for the new extension. It was aligned N–S and measured 1m x 4.5m.
- 5.16 The east face of the Roman building wall, (8) partially extended into this trench and it was in the east face of this section of wall that the Roman carving was found. East of the wall was a small spread of building demolition rubble, context (12) composed of fragments of sandstone blocks and mortar mixed with clay. This may have been associated with the robbing of this wall.
- 5.17 East of this deposit was what appeared to be loose rubble and soil, usually associated with the backfilling of the former archaeological trenches, context (11). Again this deposit was cut by services associated with the house. The deposits in this area exhibited extensive bioturbation by shrub roots. There were no other archaeological deposits.

6.0 FINDS

- 6.1 The finds may be divided into four main groups listed below.
- 6.2 Ceramic building material (CBM) comprising of nine fragments of *tegulae* and *imbrices* recovered from context (11) the backfill of the former archaeological excavation.
- 6.3 Pottery sherds included individual sherds from an amphora, mortarium, flagon handle, black burnished ware and one unidentified sherd, five sherds in all. Again these were recovered from context (11) and therefore unstratified.
- 6.4 Ecofacts consist of four animal bones of which one consisted of a fragment of cattle skull with horn core attached. Again recovered from context (11).
- 6.5 The one find that was *in situ* was a carved stone forming part of the foundation for the Roman building wall, context (8). It was located in the east face of the wall and comprised of a crude carving of phallus and testicles, a typical Roman army good luck or fertility symbol frequently found on fort buildings etc. along Hadrian's Wall.
- 6.6 A summary of the finds as well as photographs and an illustration of the Roman carved stone are included in Appendix 5.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Although the watching brief has provided an opportunity to examine the principle stratigraphic and physical characteristics of deposits in this area, the investigation has yielded no new significant archaeological evidence to enhance our understanding of the history of Benwell Roman fort (*Condercum*).
- 7.2 The site had been previously investigated in the 1930's prior to the construction of the Denhill Park estate. Most of the stratigraphy above the Roman deposits comprised of

backfilled archaeological trenches, context (11). In some areas these had been significantly disturbed by services and brick inspection chambers. There were additional restrictions due to the size of foundation trenches and time available for examination of archaeological deposits.

8.0 THE WIDER RESEARCH CONTEXT

- 8.1 During the project design for this evaluation, the North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF), ref. 13.3, was consulted which states (p.49) :

“Much of the fort at Benwell (Condercum) was built over in the 19th and 20th centuries, though the broad dimensions of the fort are known (Taylor 1997) [Figure 26]. Despite the lack of stratigraphy the ceramic assemblage indicates continued use into the late 4th century. The basic plan of the central range of the fort is known, including the commander’s house and the headquarters as well as nearby granaries (Holbrook 1991). It is important to emphasise that considerable archaeological deposits will survive over much of the site, as they did over other sites once covered in post medieval building, such as South Shields and Wallsend.”

- 8.2 Coincidentally the illustration, Fig.26, depicts same area under excavation in the 1930s prior to the construction of the house. The photograph also shows the limitations of the 1930’s excavation and the potential of intact stratigraphy still surviving.
- 8.3 The Roman research agenda in the same publication (Chapter 15, p.143) specifically states the following:

Major work has been carried out on most wall forts, although there are some gaps, most notably Benwell”

- 8.4 In light of the above research context, this watching brief has added little to what was already known about the central section of the fort interior due to previous investigations in the area and the limitations imposed on carrying out a watching brief, e.g. restrictions of trench sizes and time available for examination of archaeological deposits.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 9.1 In the light of the nature of the building work carried out at 52 Denhill Park, no further archaeological intervention is required.
- 9.2 It should be noted however that any intrusive ground work within or in the vicinity of Benwell Roman fort should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief as a minimum requirement.
- 9.3 These recommendations are subject to the approval of the County Archaeologist.

10.0 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The site archive was prepared according to Institute of Field Archaeologist's guidelines, ref. 13.4, and is currently held at the offices of Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services.
- 10.2 Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with the relevant receiving authority within 6 months following the submission of this report.
- 10.3 Copies of the watching brief report will be deposited with:

Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery, Jesmond Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1NL

Peter Miller, 52 Denhill Park, West Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE15 6QH

11.0 OASIS

- 11.1 Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services support the Online Access to Index Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS Project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeologically grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.
- 11.2 The online OASIS form has been completed and the OASIS reference for this project is ianfarme1-33625. The entry awaiting validation by the county SMR thus placing the information into the public domain at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. A summary is included in Appendix 6.

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS


- 12.1 Archaeological Services would like to thank the developer Peter Miller for his sponsorship and assistance throughout the course of the investigation, and the County Archaeologist David Heslop for curatorial advice.

13.0 REFERENCES

- 13.1 IFA, 1994 rev. 1999, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Institute of Field Archaeologists, Reading
- 13.2 English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, London
- 13.3 Petts, D. and Gerrard, C., 2006, *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*, Durham County Council, Durham

- 13.4 Brown, D.H., 2007, *Archaeological Archives – A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, IFA on behalf of AAF, Reading

For and on behalf of Ian Farmer Associates (1998) Limited



Dr I. J. Stewart
Ph.D., AIFA

Geoarchaeologist



F Kruse
MSc, PIFA

Senior Archaeologist &
Engineering Geologist

APPENDIX 1
SPECIFICATION

Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at 52 Denhill Gardens, Benwell, Newcastle

Introduction

An extension to a house in Denhill Park is in the area known to have produced a number of Roman artefacts derived from the fort of *CONDERCUM*. The foundation trenches need to be monitored by an archaeologist as a Watching Brief, in order that any archaeology can be recorded. The work should take no more than one day on site.

The Watching Brief must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological organisation. The work will record any archaeological deposits of importance found on the plot. The purpose of this brief is to obtain tenders for this work. The report must be the definitive record for deposition in the Tyne and Wear HER. The commissioning client will provide plans indicating the location of the proposed work.

The tasks

1 A timetable has yet to be agreed, but the work will take place as soon as possible. Tenders for the Watching Brief should therefore be a cost per day including overheads such as travel costs and equipment. Any variation on the agreed timetable will be notified by the client, who will give a minimum of 48 hours notice of a change on the days of site attendance. Close liaison between the parties involved will be needed to co-ordinate this element of the work.

2 The work involves undertaking a structured watching brief to observe and record any archaeological deposits and finds from this locality. The absence of deposits and finds must be recorded as negative evidence. The Watching Brief will not hinder the construction programme. Within the course of the Watching Brief, it may be possible to record sections through the stratigraphy exposed during the construction work. The recording will be undertaken during intervals within the construction work, at the convenience of the Client's Site Manager.

General Conditions

3 All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

4 The Archaeological Contractor must maintain a Site Diary for the benefit of the Client, with full details of Site Staff present, duration of time on site, etc. and contact with third parties.

5 The Archaeological Contractor must be able to provide written proof that the necessary levels of Insurance Cover are in place.

The report

6 The archaeological contractor will provide a brief report of archaeological operations, including a site location plan, brief description of recording procedures, sections of stratigraphy recorded (if practical), locations of finds collected (if any), photographs of any significant archaeological features and a summary of the results of the work. The report will form an addition to the *Short Reports* files in the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record.

7 Two bound and collated paper copies of the report need to be submitted, one for the commissioning Client, and one for deposition in the County HER at the address below. A digital copy of the report on CD is required by the HER for archive purposes.

Monitoring

8 The Archaeological Contractor will inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the Watching Brief to enable the County Archaeologist to monitor the work in progress. The Client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.

OASIS

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork.

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their watching brief at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

Once the OASIS record has been completed and signed off by the HER and NMR the information will be incorporated into the English Heritage Excavation Index, hosted online by the Archaeology Data Service..

The ultimate aim of OASIS is for an online virtual library of grey literature to be built up, linked to the index. The unit therefore has the option of uploading their grey literature report as part of their OASIS record, as a Microsoft Word document, rich text format, pdf or html format. The grey literature report will only be mounted by the ADS if both the unit and the HER give their agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

Please ensure that you and your client understand this procedure. If you choose to upload your grey literature report please ensure that your client agrees to this in writing to the HER at the address below.

For general enquiries about the OASIS project aims and the use of the form please contact: Mark Barratt at the National Monuments Record (tel. 01793 414600 or oasis@english-heritage.org.uk). For enquiries of a technical nature please contact: Catherine Hardman at the Archaeology Data Service (tel. 01904 433954 or oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at the address below.

David Heslop
Tyne & Wear County Archaeologist
West Chapel
Jesmond Old Cemetery
Jesmond Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE2 1NL
(0191) 2816117
david.heslop@newcastle.gov.uk

APPENDIX 2
SITE SETTING



**IAN FARMER
ASSOCIATES**

Geotechnical & Environmental Specialists

Contract Name: Denhill Park, Benwell

Contract No. 11023

Site Location Maps

REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONARY OFFICE

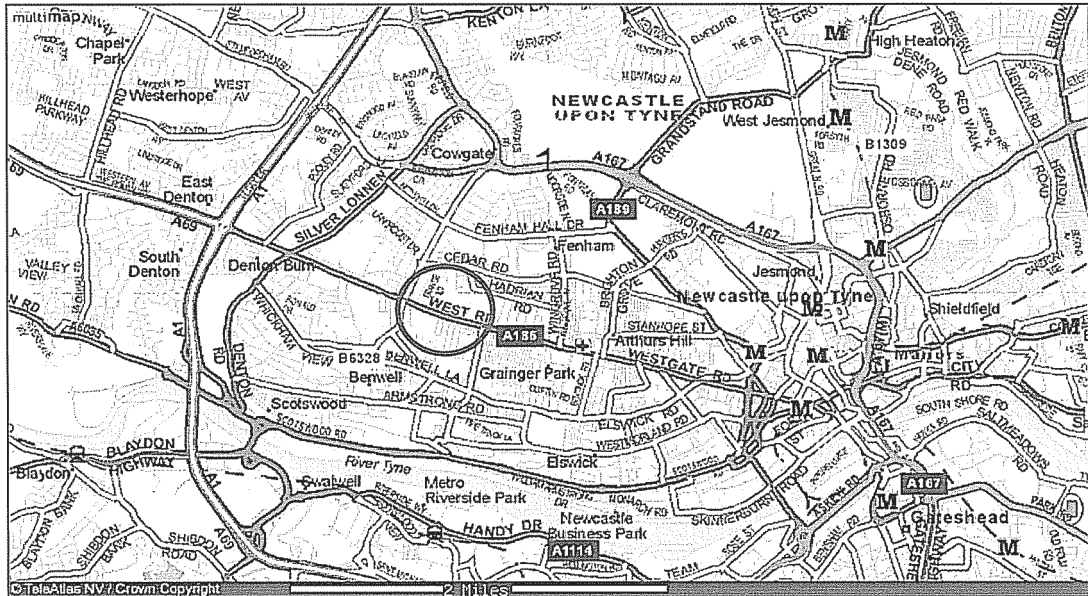
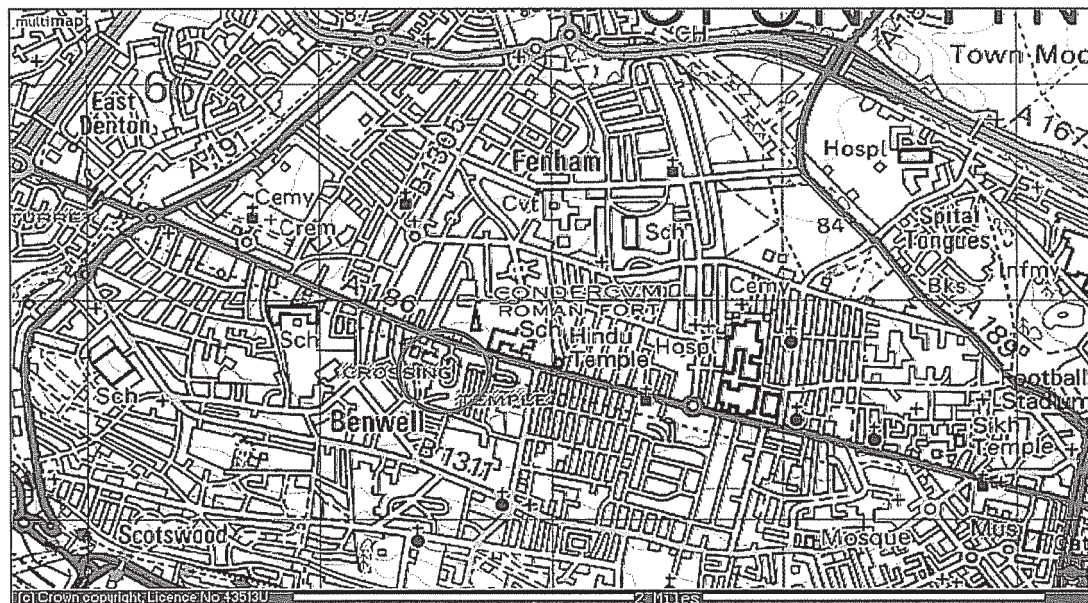


Fig.A2.1 Location of 53 Denhill Park, Newcastle upon Tyne NE15 6QH





**IAN FARMER
ASSOCIATES**

Geotechnical & Environmental Specialists

Contract Name: 52 Benwell Park

Contract No.: 11023

SITE LOCATION PLANS

REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE
CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONARY OFFICE

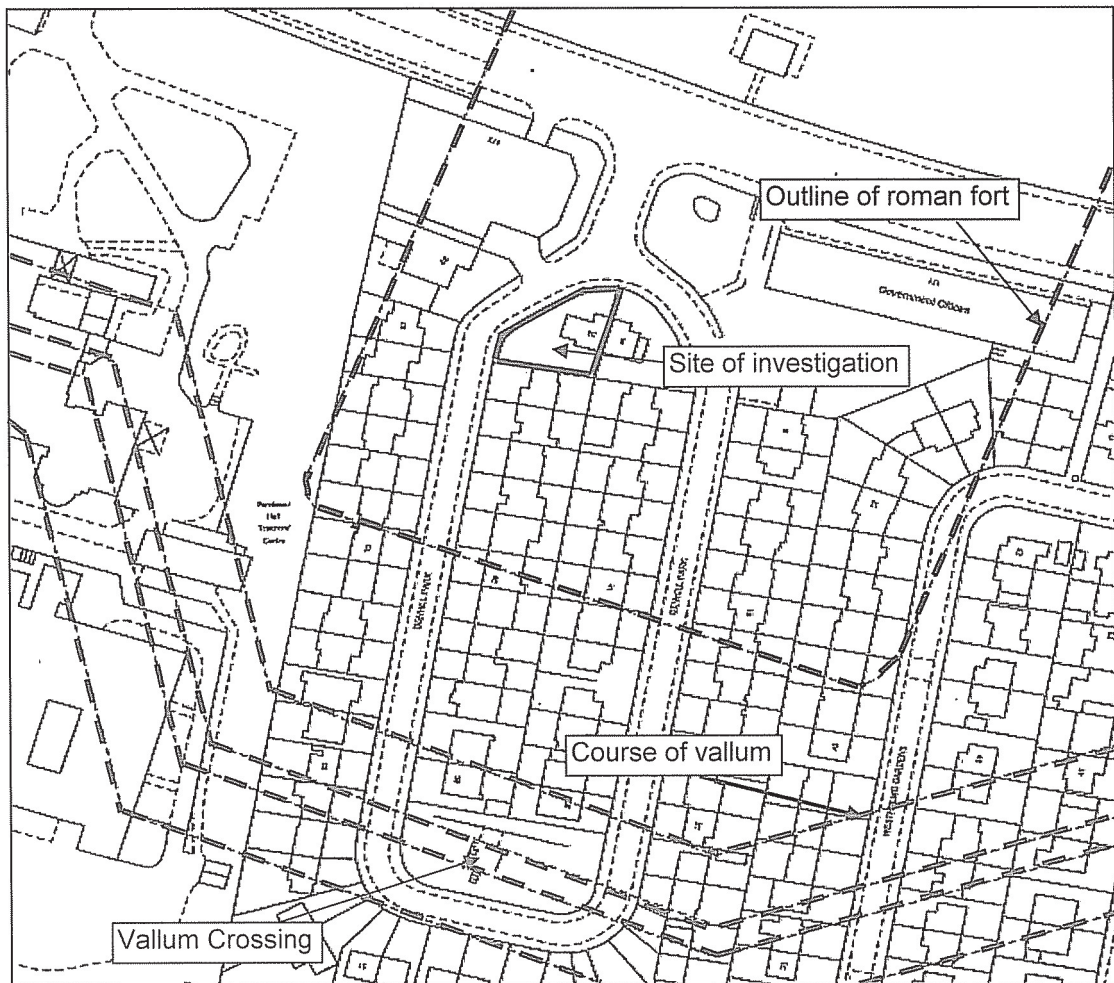


Fig. A2.2 Location of site in relation to Roman fort (not to scale)

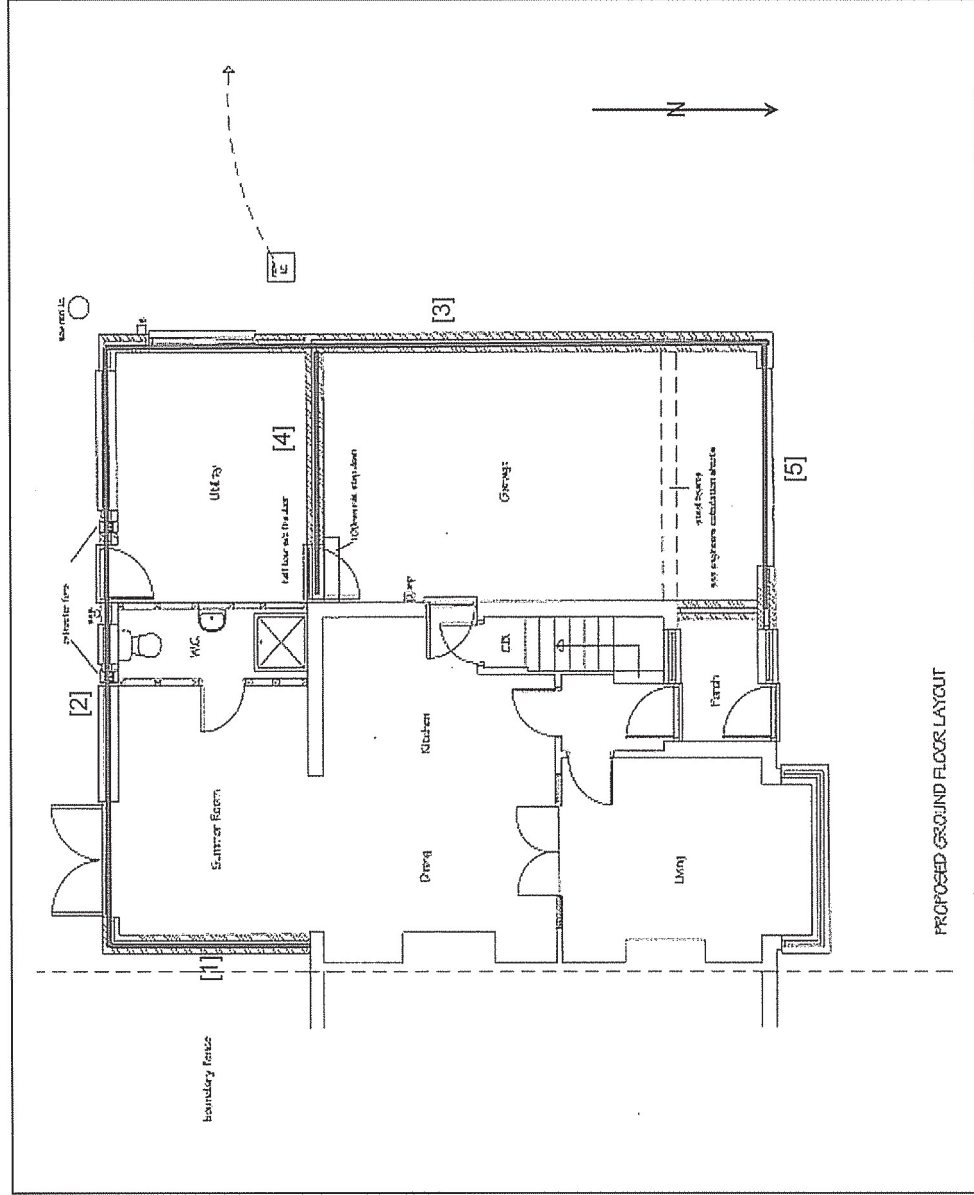
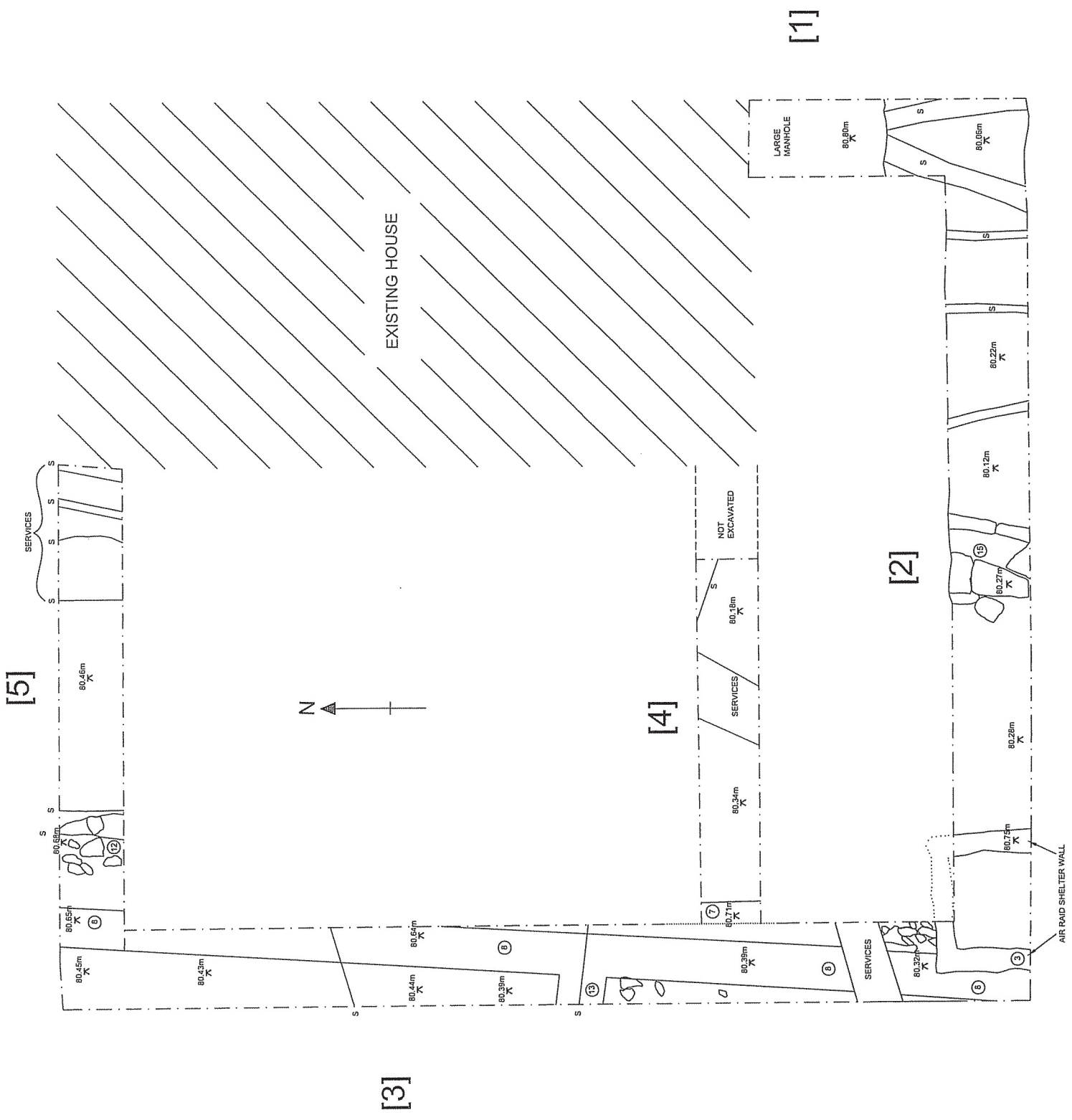


Fig. A2.3 Location plan of excavated foundation trenches, subdivided into five areas (not to scale)

APPENDIX 3
PLAN DRAWING



APPENDIX 4
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



Fig. A4.1 Trench [1] looking East (1m scales)



**IAN FARMER
ASSOCIATES**

Geotechnical & Environmental Specialists

Contract Name: 52 Denhill Park, Benwell

Contract No.: 11023

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



Fig. A4.2 Trench [3] looking North (1m scales)



**IAN FARMER
ASSOCIATES**

Geotechnical & Environmental Specialists

Contract Name: 52 Denhill Park, Benwell

Contract No.: 11023

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

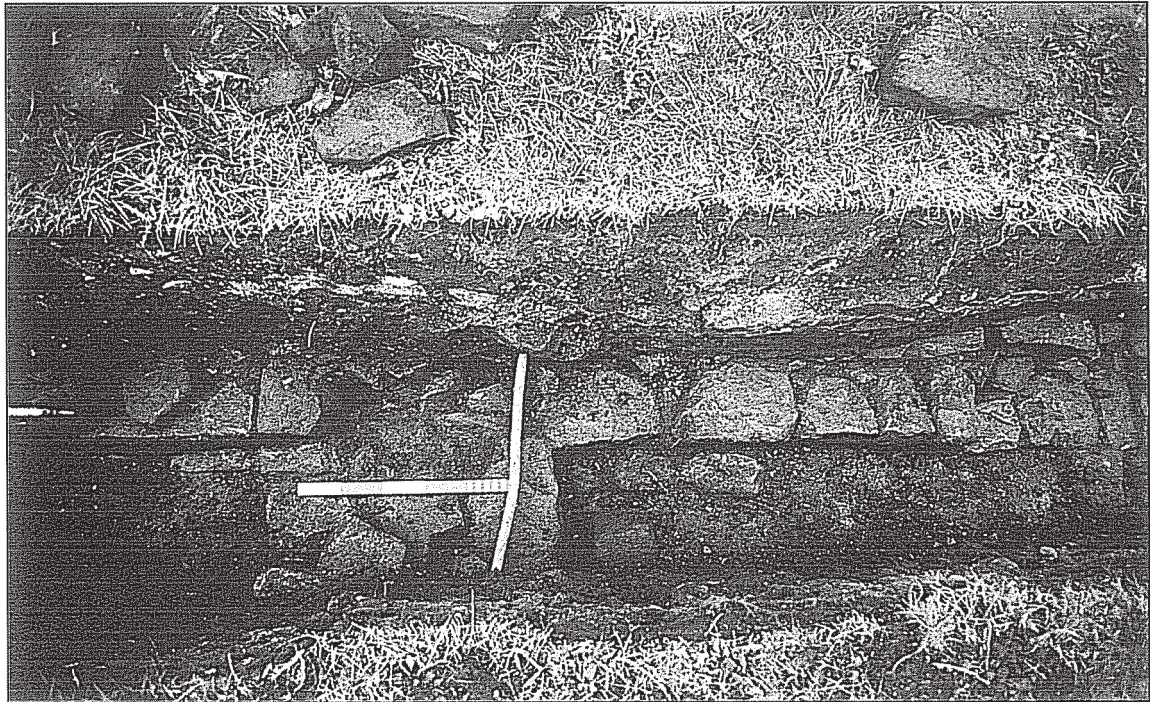


Fig. A4.3 Junction of roman building walls, (8) & (13), [0.5m scale]

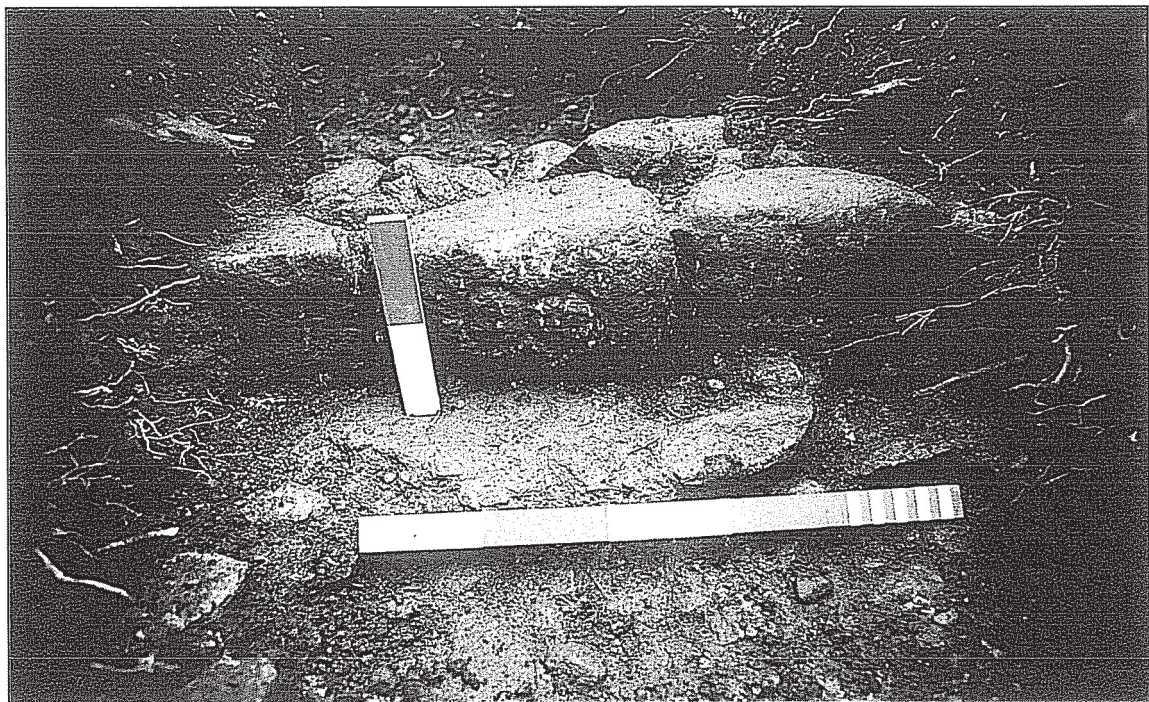


Fig. A4.4 Detail of carved stone *in situ* (scale 0.2m & 0.5m)

APPENDIX 5
CONTEXTS AND FINDS

FEATURE	CONTEXT	FIND ASSEMBLAGES			PERIOD	
		Material	Object	Weight / No.		Spot Date
AREA 1 - 5 Garden topsoil	(001)				MODERN	
AREA 2 Air raid shelter backfill concrete frame construction trench backfill construction trench	(002) (003) (004) (005)				MODERN	
Former Excavation Backfill	(006) & (011)	clay/pottery clay/pottery clay/pottery clay/pottery clay/pottery clay/tile	amphora sherd mortarium rim sherd flagon handle sherd black burnished ware unknown tile	906g/5 1803/9	2nd-3rd cent. 3rd cent. 2nd-3rd cent. 2nd-3rd cent. 2nd-4th cent.	MODERN
Stone structure	(015)				ROMAN	

FEATURE	CONTEXT	FIND ASSEMBLAGES			PERIOD
		Material	Object	Weight / No.	
AREA 3					
Building wall [3] & [4]	(007)				
Roman building					ROMAN
Building rubble	(009)				?
Floor base	(010)				
Building wall	(008)		Carving		
Building wall	(013)	Stone			
AREA 5					
Building rubble	(012)				ROMAN



Fig. A5.1 : Oblique view of Roman carving (0.1m scale)

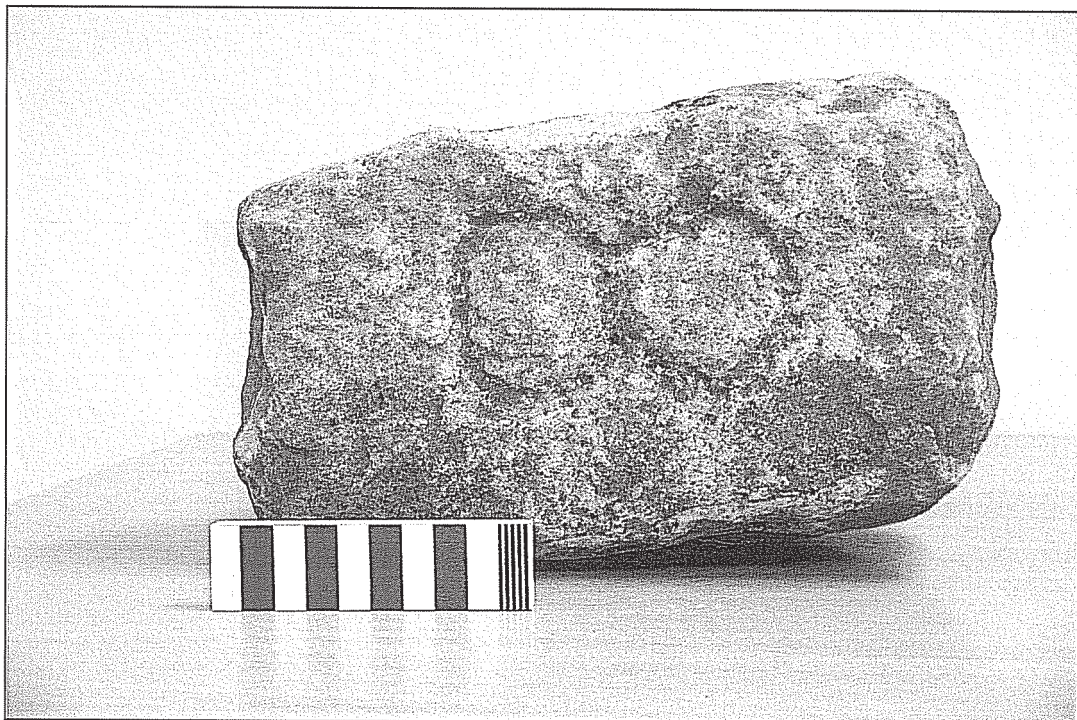


Fig. A5.2 Front view of Roman carving (0.1m scale)

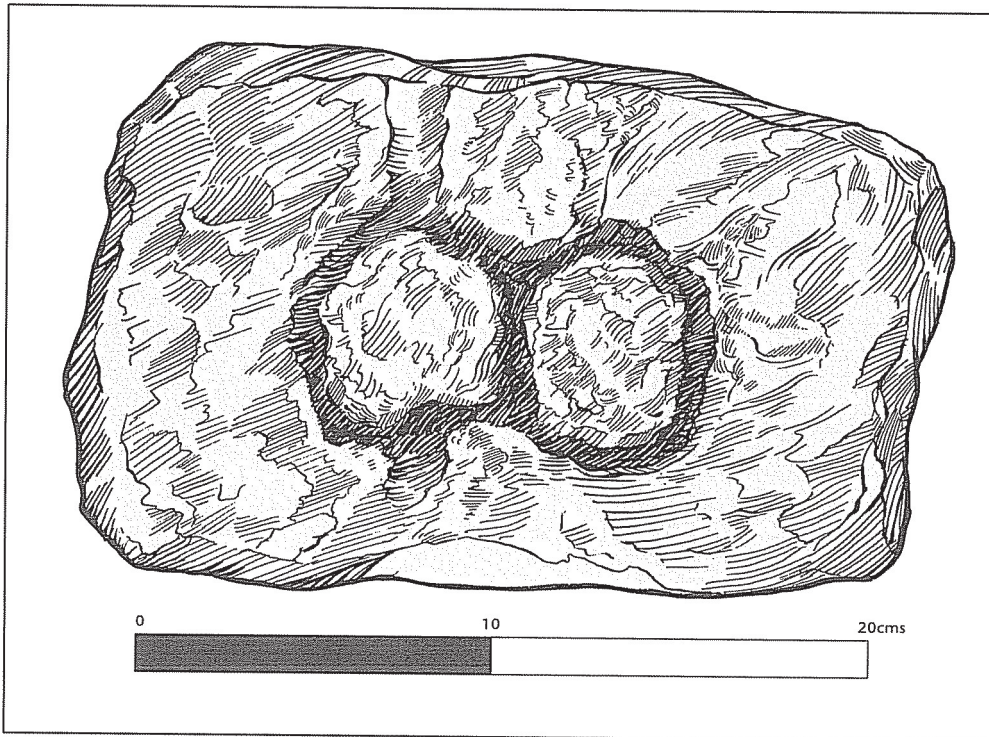


Fig. A4.3 Colour drawing of carved stone

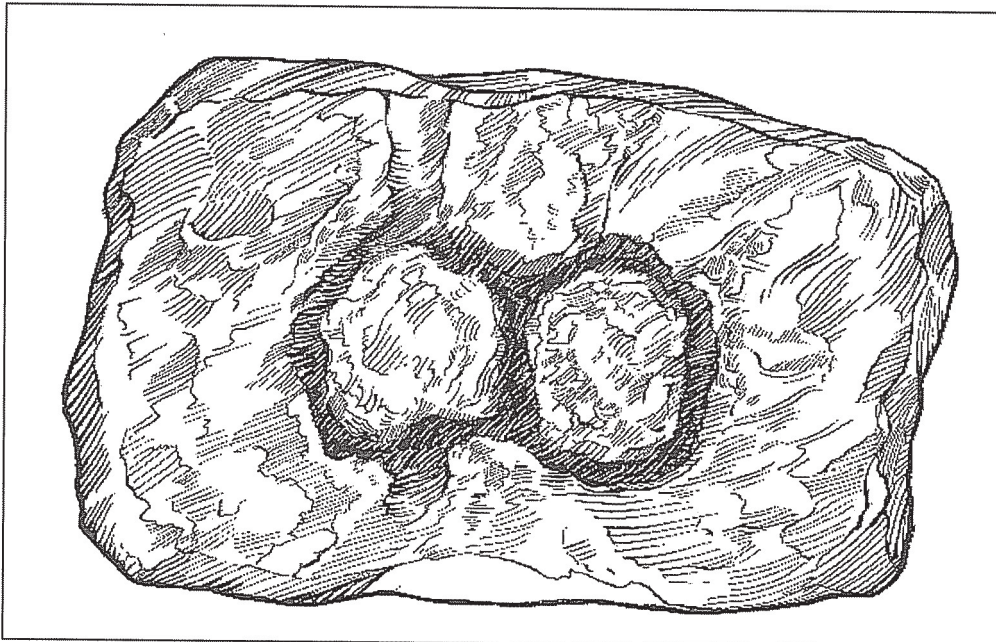


Fig. A4.4 Line drawing of carved stone

APPENDIX 6

OASIS

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: ianfarme1-33625

Project details

Project name 52 Denhill Park

Short description of the project A watching brief during the groundworks for the extension of a house in an area of known Roman artefacts from the fort of Condercum. The investigation revealed evidence of previous archaeological investigations carried out in the 1930's. Several roman building walls were uncovered, one of the walls contained a stone bearing the crude carving of a phallus.

Project dates Start: 09-05-2007 End: 14-05-2007

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes 11023 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential use

Monument type FORT BUILDINGS Roman

Significant Finds CARVED STONE Roman

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location TYNE AND WEAR NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE 52 Denhill Park

Postcode NE15 6QH

Study area 100.00 Square metres

Site coordinates NZ 215 647 54.9763705573 -1.664061477030 54 58 34 N 001 39 50 W Point

Height OD Min: 75.00m Max: 82.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Ian Farmer Associates

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Ian James Stewart
Project director/manager	Ian James Stewart
Project supervisor	Ian James Stewart
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Peter Miller

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne
Physical Archive ID	11023
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of Antiquities
Digital Archive ID	11023
Digital Contents	'Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of Antiquities
Paper Archive ID	11023
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive notes	Includes drawing of carved stone.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	52 Denhill Park, Benwell - report on archaeological watching brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stewart, I. J.
Other bibliographic details	11023
Date	2007

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