
NPA NEWCASTLE

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/390/06

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR LAND ADJACENT TO
THE CARVILLE HOTEL, CARVILLE ROAD, WALLSEND,
TYNE AND WEAR**



**FOR
DUNWOODIE ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN LTD
NGR NZ 298 661**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Dunwoodie Architecture and Design Ltd. to undertake an archaeological desk study in advance of a proposed redevelopment of land adjacent to the Carville Hotel, Carville Road, Wallsend, North Tyneside (NGR NZ 298 661).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in Tyne and Wear Archives in Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne and of the Local Studies section of libraries at Newcastle City Centre (temporarily relocated to the Civic Centre) and at North Shields. The study also involved the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Tyne and Wear County Council based in Jesmond Cemetery Gates, Newcastle upon Tyne. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources and several relevant web sites were consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment located 53 sites from the HER and other sources. These include: the Roman fort of Segedunum, associated civilian vicus and various associated findspots; a medieval or post-medieval Hall, Carville Hall; and well preserved post-medieval and early modern remains of the internationally famous Wallsend Colliery.

The site visit identified no sites of archaeological interest within the development area. The development area is currently used for vehicular access to the Carville Hotel, and for picnic tables for the associated bar.

Due to the significant number of important archaeological remains within the vicinity of the development site, the development has the potential to directly impact on archaeological sites, particularly of Roman date, for example, a Roman structure was found to the north of the Roman Fort, at 52 Carville Road (The Archaeological Practice 2006b). Development on the site may affect the visual aspect of the area as it is in close proximity to *Segedunum*, an archaeological park based around the Roman fort and consolidated displayed remains of Wallsend Colliery B Pit, opened in 2000, which includes a viewing tower observing the surrounding area.

It is therefore recommended that, due to the proximity of Segedunum Roman Fort, and the recent discovery of a possible Roman civilian structure to the north of the Roman site, and c. 50m south of the development site, a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken prior to any proposed development of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Dunwoodie Architecture and Design Ltd. for commissioning the project, and for their assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer of Newcastle City Council, and all the staff at Tyne and Wear Archives, the staff at Newcastle City Library Local Studies Section and the staff at North Tyneside Central Library Local Studies Section, for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment and site visit were undertaken by Cat Peters. The report was written by Cat Peters, and the drawings were produced by Nicola Gaskell. The project was managed by Matt Town, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd. and Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Newcastle City County Council were consulted by Wallsend Borough Council regarding a planning application submitted for a proposed development at Carville Road, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 298 661; Fig 1). The site is located within close proximity (c. 100m) of the Roman Fort and vicus, and Hadrian's Wall. Consequently, Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by Dunwoodie Architecture and Design Ltd. to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment of the general area around the land adjacent to the Carville Hotel, and a site visit of the development area itself.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne and the local studies section of the libraries at Newcastle upon Tyne and at North Shields, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. Unfortunately, at the time that this project was undertaken, the Northumberland County Records Office, previously at Melton Park, Gosforth, was under relocation, and was therefore unavailable for consultation. In addition, Newcastle City Library Local Studies Section had been temporarily relocated to the Civic Centre whilst that library is refurbished, a process due to be completed in 2009. Several of the usual sources available for study had been moved to storage before the new library is completed.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.4 A Site Visit was carried out on the site of the proposed development, in order to relate the landscape and surrounding area to the desk-based assessment.
- 1.1.5 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work. This report also contains the results of the rapid identification survey carried out in conjunction with the desk-based assessment.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Dunwoodie Architecture and Design Ltd. for an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a c. 0.5km radius, centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Newcastle upon Tyne, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied. They also hold details and reports of previous archaeological work carried out in the area.

2.2.3 ***Tyne and Wear Archives (TWAS):*** the Archives at Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping was checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections. In addition, deposited building plans are held of Wallsend, although several are missing, and these were checked for any close to the development site.

2.2.4 ***Newcastle City Library Local Studies Section:*** various old photographs of the city are held in the local studies section of library. Although these were checked, Wallsend was declared a separate borough in 1901 and so the photographs of the area are held at North Tyneside Local Studies Section at North Shields. In addition, various local publications and documents outlining local history are held at the library.

2.2.5 ***North Tyneside Central Library:*** a thorough search was made of the old photograph and illustration collection index. Several photographs were lodged of

the Carville area, including several of Carville Chapel and some of the Carville Power Station. There were also some of Carville road and others showing the hotel. North Tyneside Central Library also contains a large collection of books and articles of local interest, and these were searched.

- 2.2.6 *North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL)*: various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 The site was visited in order to complete a rapid identification survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The area was walked, and any surviving features were recorded using digital photography.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Tyne and Wear HER Office, Newcastle upon Tyne.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The town of Wallsend lies c 3 miles east of Newcastle upon Tyne, on the Tyne Valley plain. The development area is situated within the western side of Wallsend.
- 3.1.2 The site lies within an urban context, surrounded to the north by the Carville Hotel, to the east by Carville Road and to the south and west by modern housing. It is separated from the surrounding terraced housing by modern brick walls. The current use of the site is as a turning area for vehicles, and also as part of vehicular access to the back (west) of the Carville Hotel Harry's Bar (now a run-down public house). The area of the site that is not tarmac road, forms grass semi-circular fringes to the road. On the grass section to the north, picnic tables are placed, presumably a 'beer garden' for Harry's Bar.
- 3.1.3 The natural subsoil of the area consists of a glacial drift of boulder clay, the Lodgement Till, which overlies carboniferous rocks and, at a depth of around 50m, the coal-measures lie, which were intensively exploited to the south of the site during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Richardson 1923, 226-240; Oram et al 1998, 143-4).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 *This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.*
- 3.2.2 **Palaeolithic (c. 450,000BC- 12,000BC):** some of the flints that have been recovered from excavations inside the Roman fort at Wallsend, show evidence of use during the Neolithic, but also bear the evidence of the reworking of long-discarded flint tools which suggests the use of the site prior to the Neolithic period (The Archaeological Practice 2006a). The high numbers of finished tools encountered suggests habitation, rather than one-off or more occasional activities in the area, such as flint-working or hunting.
- 3.2.3 **Mesolithic (c. 12,000BC- 4,000BC):** studies upon the assemblage of struck flint recovered during the excavations within the fort, between 1975-84 and again in 1997-8, have led to suggestions that the area was used at least by transient groups during the later Mesolithic period, if not in permanent settlement, then perhaps on a temporary or even seasonal basis (Hodgson 2003, 23, 34-6).
- 3.2.4 **Neolithic (c. 4,000BC- 1,800BC):** lithics of both the early Neolithic, and late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, were also well-represented in 1975-84 finds recovered from excavations undertaken in the areas around the fort in the 1990s. This is indicative of the presence of early farming communities. No structural features relating to the Neolithic, or any of the earlier periods have yet been discovered in the area. It is not unimaginable that habitation could have occurred in the locality, however. The undulating coastal lowlands of Tyne and Wear were rich

in resources and would have provided a variety of wildlife habitats for hunter gatherer exploitation, and good land for early farmers. These factors would have made the area an attractive site for longer term settlement, especially since its location at the bend of the river provided views of 4 miles towards South Shields, to the south east, and 2 miles to the south (The Archaeological Practice 2006a). This would have been useful in observing approaching danger, as well as approaching game, visiting the river for water.

- 3.2.5 **Bronze Age (c. 1,800BC- 600BC):** evidence from aerial photography, as well as various programmes of fieldwork in the coastal plain of north-east England, suggests that this area continued to be heavily exploited in the later prehistoric era also. Some of the lithics discovered from within the fort at Wallsend, during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, dated to the early Bronze Age period (Hodgson 2003).
- 3.2.6 **Iron Age (c. 600BC- AD 43):** numerous cropmarks, predominantly rectilinear in plan, have been discovered from aerial photography and fieldwalking. These are an atypical class of enclosed settlements found throughout the north east coastal lowlands, with numerous examples in the region known in the HER. Although dating is difficult, due to lack of full archaeological investigation, and a relatively sparse material culture when they are excavated, they tend to originate in the late Iron Age in particular, with many continuing in use well into the Roman period (Jobey 1982, 1-23; Higham 1986, 186-97). Those that have been excavated show longevity of occupation, and a complex level of development over time (Heslop 1987; Haselgrove 2002). John Horsley noted in 1732 that; ‘*on the north side of the station there are some crooked risings and settlings of the ground, which at first view appeared to me not unlike a round fort or tower projecting from the station with a triple rampart or ditch*’ (Horsley 1732, 135-6). This suggestion of an Iron Age hillfort type structure originating in Wallsend is difficult to determine now, with the area so heavily built up, and with no other correlating evidence. It is not unknown for Roman forts or settlements to be built close to monuments of pre-existing importance, however, as if to undermine their authority. Examples are seen when Roman towns are located close to previously important Iron Age oppida sites (e.g. Canterbury, Silchester, Winchester). Indeed, within the Roman fort itself, there has been widespread evidence for cultivation which pre-dated the construction of the fort (Hodgson 2003, 23-36), so the people tilling the land must have lived somewhere close by.
- 3.2.7 **Romano-British (c. AD 43- AD 410):** the development site lies just 100m to the north of the Roman fort of *Segedunum* (Sites 1 and 2). Observations and limited excavation appeared to have occurred in 1912 (Proceedings of the Society of Newcastle upon Tyne 1912; Site 56) but it was not until 1929 that a full programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken at the fort. It was carried out by the recently formed North of England Excavation Committee. The committee was formed in the early 1920s to excavate sites of interest in the region (Teachers Guide to Roman Wallsend 1987). Excavation began on the section of Hadrian’s Wall at the west gate of the fort. The masonry revealed on the wall, compared with that on the south tower of the gate, showed that they had been constructed at the same time suggesting that the fort was part of the original Wall plan. The front gardens of houses on the south side of Buddle Street had been excavated to discover this. The

ditch and berm on all four sides of the fort were also revealed by the North of England Excavation Committee (the berm being the level margin of land between the fort wall and the surrounding ditch). Details in the gatehouses were discovered for all four gates, including the position of the central pillar dividing the gateway entrance into two. In an attempt to locate the Headquarters Building of the fort, some foundations were uncovered and fine column bases, showing the location, if not the entire plan. These discoveries, along with Corder's results (Corder 1903), revealed a complete plan of the ramparts, towers, gates and ditches (Dodds nd.).

3.2.8 In the 1970s, plans were made to pull down the houses on the site of the fort. The development plans of the site included new housing and an industrial estate, and fears were raised as to the destruction of any surviving archaeological features in the area. Between 1975 and 1984, Charles Daniels, from Newcastle University, undertook a series of excavations on the Roman fort (*confer* 4.6.3, 4.6.4). Although archaeological investigation has taken place sporadically ever since, it was during excavations in the late 1990s and early 2000's that a groundbreaking discovery was made at Wallsend. The cavalry stationed at Roman forts would have needed accommodation in the form of stabling of some sort for their horses. These stables have remained something of a mystery, as although a number of buildings at forts across Britain have been identified as stables, some more convincingly than others; no universal type has yet been identified (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 175). This is unusual, when the layout of Roman forts is well-known as being highly organised and planned on set guidelines. A reasonable estimate for space needed for horses and equipment has been calculated as the horses of two 'turmae' needing as much space as the soldiers, i.e. the equivalent of a one century barrack block (*ibid*, 175). Excavations at Wallsend showed that the barracks and stables appear to have been combined, backing on to one another, a process seen on the Continent, particularly at Dormagen and Oberstimm in Germany. Several individual discoveries with the Roman Fort are identified individually as points of interest within the HER and their locations have been mapped in Figure 2, including a Roman pottery kiln (Site 4), the Roman Quay (Site 5), the Bathhouse (Site 6) and various finds of human bones (Site 7).

3.2.9 Although Roman soldiers first crossed the Tyne in the later part of the 1st century AD, it was not until the construction of Hadrian's Wall, from AD 120, that a military presence was permanently established at Wallsend. Its establishment has traditionally been seen as part of an alteration of the original plan, to extend the wall from Newcastle towards the coast, when garrison forts were moved onto the line of the wall in AD 122 (Daniels 1989, 77). The Roman fort at Segedunum is centred on NZ 3003 6602. The word, '*Segedunum*', means 'strong fort', or 'victory fort' (Rivet and Smith 1981, 452-3). The fort had an internal area of 1.6 hectares (4 acres) (Snape and Bidwell 1994), and was designed to accommodate about 600 soldiers, including about 120 cavalry in six infantry barracks and four cavalry 'stable-barracks' (Hodgson 2003, 13). Presumably, the fort remained occupied up until the end of the Roman period (c. AD 410). The later Roman evidence for occupation in the fort (4th century), have largely been obliterated by later activity within the walls (agricultural use in the medieval and post medieval periods, and 19th century terraced housing), but excavations have given an insight into life at the Roman Fort in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and the site retains much historical significance.

- 3.2.10 Although a Roman fort was clearly constructed to house garrisons stationed on the Wall, it is well known that an inevitable civilian aspect arose from such outposts. These civilian settlements are less understood than their military counterparts. There are suggestions that the *Vallum* kept such settlements at bay, though this is uncertain, but its abandonment in the 3rd century would have allowed homes and shops to be constructed right up against the fort walls. There is evidence for a regular spacing out of civilian settlements with well-built structures appearing at this time (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 203). No settlement associated with Hadrian's Wall has been investigated enough to reveal a complete plan, although aerial photographs taken of Housesteads reveal a large spread of dwellings, and similarly, Vindolanda seems to have been associated with an extensive civilian settlement. Little is known of civilian settlements before the third century, though they undoubtedly existed to a certain extent. A notion did perpetuate, for a time, that establishing settlements of this kind to the north of the Wall would have been dangerous is ill-conceived, revealed by the discovery at Birdoswald, and at Wallsend, of buildings with presumed civilian usage, occurring to the north (ibid, 203). It is not clear what evidence from Wallsend drew Breeze and Dobson to the conclusion in 2000, that civilian buildings had been found to the north of the fort, but a recent archaeological evaluation in March-April 2006 (The Archaeological Practice 2006b; 4.6.7) did encounter structures of a building outside the fort defences, on Carville Road, which could have major implications for developments on this site. Prior to this, the only civilian archaeological remains known from the era lay to the south and the south-west of the fort (e.g. Birley 1961, 452-3). Over the years many finds have been located in this area including coins, metalwork, querns, animal bones and Roman pottery, including a large part of a samian bowl (Sites 8-26). Temples or shrines lined the Military Way, which approached the fort from the west (Snape and Bidwell 1994, 30; sites 10 and 11).
- 3.2.11 **Early Medieval (c. 410 AD- 1066):** in the 8th century, the ruins of the Fort at Segedunum were still visible across the River at Jarrow, as they had been recorded by the Venerable Bede from St Paul's Monastery. A roadway led through Wallsend to Howdon and a ferry across the Tyne to Jarrow. The Wall became an excellent quarry for stone for building during the Medieval period and later.
- 3.2.12 **Later Medieval (c. AD 1066- AD 1485):** in 1080, Bishop Walcher was murdered at Gateshead, and revenge attacks were exacted on the local community by an angry William the Conqueror. In the mid 12th century, the Church of the Holy Cross was built, which was the Parish Church for Wallsend for six centuries. Every Sunday, the monks at Jarrow would get the ferry to Howdon, to attend the chapel at Wallsend (Wallsend Jubilee Pamphlet 1951). In the medieval period, Wallsend and Willington formed part of the Manor of Westoe. In 1296, there is a record: '*Wivel* (Willington), *Patrick de Staneryar for the merchet of his daughter 10x*'. A merchet was a fine which a villein paid for a licence to give his daughter in marriage. The Black Death is said to have killed two thirds of the population of Wallsend at that time.
- 3.2.13 Clearly laws were broken in Wallsend in the 1380s. A record dating to 1380 states: '*Walleshend. It is enjoined upon all the tenants of the vill that none of them shall keep greyhounds for taking hare's*'. In 1382, there was a fray in '*the field of*

Wallehend by the men of Tynemouth when blood was spilt and they were arrested there by John del Raw' (Wallsend Jubilee Pamphlet 1951).

- 3.2.14 The Reformation was another period of upheaval for the inhabitants of Wallsend. Monastic Properties were handed over to the King, who leased them or gave them as gifts to his loyal supporters. At the time of the Reformation the Borough of Wallsend contained seven farms. Some well-known local names had already become common, those of the Hindmarshes, the Stotts, the Punchons and the Unthanks. In Willington, each of the eight farms there paid a rental of 33s 4d per annum. Thomas Bell, a Willington dweller, paid an additional 3s 4d for land for his salt pans.
- 3.2.15 The core of the village at this time was centred around a pivotal Green, which lay beside what is now the site of the Sir G.B. Hunter Memorial Hospital (Richardson 1923, 70-1), shown on the earliest maps of Northumberland from 1577 (Saxton), onwards. These maps give no details on the development area, although the earliest maps call the area of Wallsend, 'Wawson'. The site of The Green lies nearly 1km to the north of the development site. A map by John Bell, surveyed in 1800 (Fig 3), shows village buildings set around a large, almost rectangular Green (Richardson 1923, 70-1), typical of a Medieval Village, and presumably what the Medieval Village of Wallsend was like. Carville Hall, a medieval estate, lay to the west (Site 46). The area where the development site lies seems to have remained as agricultural fields for the village, with no evidence for development until the 1800s. Evidence for ridge and furrow was recorded in the natural clay subsoil to the west of the Wallsend 'B' pit shaft during excavation in 1997 (Oram et al 1998, 117). Ploughsoil was also observed overlying Roman remains in the north of the fort in 1975-6. It is not clear whether these discoveries were medieval or post-medieval in origin, but it further adds to the likelihood of agricultural use of the development area during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and suggests that evidence for this land-use may still survive on the site.
- 3.2.16 ***Post-Medieval (c. AD 1485- 1900):*** the salt industry was an important one in this part of North Tyneside, reflected in the name Howdon Panns. The salt at Howdon was famous for its purity, and the salt industry became so important during the reign of Elizabeth I that its revenue caught her attention. Despite the competition from cheap salt produced in Scotland, and shipowners who brought salt as ballast from the Mediterranean, the salt industry in the area continued to thrive until the mid 18th century. By 1725, the industry had developed to such an extent that it attracted the attention of Lord Hartley who was visiting Howdon and who made detailed notes on the manufacture of salt in the area (Wallsend Jubilee Pamphlet 1951).
- 3.2.17 The manufacture of glass was first introduced in 1616. In the 17th and 18th centuries, glassworks at Howdon became eminent, but later, as this declined, shipbuilding took its place. Despite these industrial developments in the locality, Horsley observed (Horsley 1732, 135): *'the ruins of romanisation and town at this place are still very discernable, tho' it has all been ploughed and is now a very rich meadow'*. This shows that, at least until the mid 18th century, the area around the fort (including, presumably, the development site) remained in agricultural use.

- 3.2.18 Mining came to the region in the mid 17th century (Richardson 1923, 226-240; Oram et al 1998, 143-4). The first exploratory shaft was sunk in 1778, by the Chapmans, a Newcastle-based Quaker family, although quicksand and water led to a sudden abandonment. In 1781, a new shaft, known as shaft 'A', was sunk to the west of the fort at Wallsend. In the following year, 'B' pit was sunk just to the north of Hadrian's Wall, exploiting the High Main Seam. Waggonways were constructed across the North East to transport coal from the mines to the sea, or rivers to be transported. Two such waggonways, the Coxlodge Waggonway (Site 27), and the Wallsend Waggonway (Site 28) lie within the study area, the Coxlodge one passing approximately 200m to the west of the development site. It was not until the last quarter of the 18th century that coal-mining in Wallsend took on its height of importance. The High Main Seam at the Carville pit was six foot six in thickness, revealing coal of the highest quality; 90% of its output was large coal, making it a high standard to match. If other collieries had comparable coal, it was called Wallsend Coal, to indicate its quality. It was this product that made Wallsend Coal famous throughout this, and neighbouring countries. The 'B' pit was excavated in 1997 by Tyne and Wear Museums, and was found to be in a good state of preservation (Oram et al 1998), and the remains have since been consolidated and displayed, and are located to the south of the development site. Although it did not extend into the development area, any developments on site could have a visual impact upon the consolidated remains.
- 3.2.19 By the early 19th century, the 'A' and 'B' pits became the focus for a small village community (Carville). In 1812, Carville Chapel was erected, popularly known as the Colliery Chapel. In 1853, MacLaughlin surveyed the area around the fort and colliery. The map shows the location of the development site, and Carville Road, but with no buildings on the western side of the road (Fig 4). It shows the collieries at the centre of the community. In 1854, the Colliery closed; the catalyst of the closure was flooding, but there had been financial struggles for some time. Not least of these was the 1835 Wallsend colliery disaster, which resulted in 102 deaths. The dangers of the colliery had been earlier documented by the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Wallsend Colliery in 1815. He was about to descend into the mine, when he looked into its depths, and exclaimed, that the place was '*the mouth of Hell*' (Wallsend Jubilee Pamphlet 1951). The village suffered for a while after the closure of the colliery, but was saved by the rise of the shipping industry, which occurred around 1870, and which transformed the village into an important industrial town. The rise of the railway occurred at a similar time, with the railways replacing the waggonways. The NER Tynemouth Branch passed approximately 50m to the north of the development site (Site 43). Carville Station (Site 45), lay on Buddle Street, 100m to the south-east of the development site and opened 3rd August 1841 as part of the Riverside Line. The Riverside Line closed in July 1973. The Old Carville Chapel site was enfranchised and the chapel remodelled to accommodate the growth in local population. In 1886, the site at Segedunum was put up for sale by The Buddle Atkinson Trustees for £680, and although attempts to buy it for preservation were undertaken by William Boyd, the site was sold to builders. Simpsons Hotel was built on the East gate of the site. In 1888 a Sunday School was built for Carville Chapel, showing the regenerating effect the shipbuilding had on the community. Wallsend Colliery was re-opened in 1892.

- 3.2.20 **Modern (1900- present):** by 1901, the output of coal at Wallsend had reached 168,000 tonnes per year; in 1922, this had risen to 874,592. The 1930s depression saw the closure of three of the four pits in Wallsend, with only the Rising Sun colliery, sunk in 1906, surviving (it eventually closed in 1969). In 1901 came the Incorporation of the Borough of Wallsend. In 1906 there was the erection of the new Carville Chapel and Institute, with the old chapel being demolished, as well as the launch of the Mauretania, later known as the Grand Old Lady of the Atlantic (now on display at Newcastle's Discovery Museum). In 1926 the old chapel was re-adapted for Sunday School purposes. In the year 1938, voluntary work by the parishioners of Carville Chapel created the formation of a series of Roman Wall Rock Gardens (Giles 1938). The land on which the old and new Carville Chapels stood contained a portion of Hadrian's Wall, lying beneath the Church foundations. To the near east is the site of Segedunum, from the south-east corner of which the wall ran down to the termination at the river. The location of the Carville Chapels was on Plantation Road, close to the junction with Sharpe's Road to the south-west of the development site. Excavations took place on the site and are outlined in 4.6.1. The Wallsend Corporation made attempts to save the history of the site of Segedunum by installing appropriate stones to mark out the limits of the site. In 1951 these could still be seen at Buddle, Leslie and Davis Streets (A Brief History of Wallsend Churches).
- 3.2.21 The Carville area of Wallsend was important in terms of industry, in shipping, but it also had a Power Station. Station 'A' was established in 1904 making it quite an early example. By 1927, there were only three such sites in the whole of the north east making it quite an important centre for electricity; one at North Tees near Middlesbrough, one at Dunston in Gateshead and the last at Carville in Wallsend. It was these three who gave the North East coast their electricity supply, supplying for as far north as Alnwick to as south as Darlington (General Meeting of Newcastle upon Tyne Meeting, 1927). In 1900, the Newcastle upon Tyne Electric Supply Company (NESCo) presented a Bill to Parliament in an attempt to supply electricity to both sides of the Tyne, which was accepted (Hannah 1979, 29). Perhaps this was the precursor for the construction of the Power Station at Carville opened four years later. The North East had been an important area for the development of electricity since the 1880s with early pioneers such as Swan, a Gateshead man, and Sir William Armstrong at Craggside in Northumberland, residing in the area. Wallsend became a separate Borough on 9th November 1901 (Incorporation of the Borough of Wallsend 1903).
- 3.2.22 These developments in industry, gradually expanding from the late 19th century, led to the spread of terraced housing in the form of Tyneside flats and other housing. The fort, and the area between the fort and the High Street was built over at this time, Spain and Simpson give the date as 1884 (Spain and Simpson 1930, 488). This spread of housing can be seen as a direct cause of the rise in shipbuilding in the area, which had replaced mining as the principal employer in Wallsend (The Archaeological Practice 2006a).
- 3.2.23 No buildings were established on the site until some time between the First and Second Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping, i.e. between 1878 and 1897. A photograph taken of the Carville Hotel in the 1930s depicts two two-storey

buildings with shopfronts in the foreground, situated upon the development site (Hutchinson 2005, 91; Plate 3). They share the same front alignment as the hotel, and are presumably the same buildings that appear on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published only twenty years later. The deposited building plans index revealed an application for a hotel and shops on Carville Road in 1888 (TWAS MB.WA/4/238) but unfortunately this plan was not found as several of the area are missing. Deposited building plans for the Carville Hotel were found, dating to June 1892, and the plaque on the present day building pictured at the site visit is 1893, but it is unclear whether the Carville Hotel. The 1892 plans (TWAS MB.WA/4/360; Plate 1) include a block location plan, a cellar plan and elevations of the north and east sides, as well as floor plans. Unfortunately, it is clear that the Carville Hotel never extended on to the development site, so it is unclear whether the buildings next to the Carville ever had cellars themselves as their plans were not found. The hotel was apparently built as 'a first class hotel, especially adapted for the accommodation of visitors' (Hutchinson 2005, 90). Ward's Trade Directory of 1916 again includes a listing for the Carville Hotel, but Kelly's Directory of 1886 does not, again concurring with 1892 as the correct date for proposal, and 1893 for completion of the building. It is likely that the building on the site date to a similar time because of the information gleaned from the early Ordnance Survey maps. This might suggest that the spread of terraced housing for shipworkers, started closer to the riverbank and gradually spread northwards. Ward's Trade Directory of 1926 revealed two hotels on Carville Road, the other being the Commercial Hotel, both owned by J. Deuchar Ltd. The Carville Hotel seems to have stayed the same, revealed by plans dating to May 1930 proposing a sign to be erected outside (TWAS MB.WA/4/2821; Plate 2), with the back entrance leading to the development site. Unfortunately the surrounding buildings are not depicted on the location plan. Later plans dating to 1968 were again unavailable (TWAS MB.WA/4/8244).

- 3.2.24 From the detailed search of old photographs and local history books, it is clear that many old and poorer housing areas in Wallsend were demolished in the 1960s and 1970s to make way for more modern cleaner dwellings, to the north and north-east of the fort (The Archaeological Practice 2006a). It is likely that the buildings on the development site fell foul of these times. The whole area to the west of the Carville Hotel has been built over with a modern housing estate, including the pre-existing back lane, and it is probable that the development site was not built upon when the rest was, to retain vehicular access to the back of the Carville Hotel, and perhaps to provide it with a car parking facility.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 53 HER records for the study area around the site, and extra information was gathered from the immediate vicinity, defined as 0.5km radius, centred on the site. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 1*. No Listed Buildings are designated within this area.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** there were 53 HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 0.5km radius around the site (Fig 2). These include 29 entries of Romano-British date, 1 entry of Medieval date, 2 entries of Post-Medieval date, 16 entries of Early Modern date and 5 entries of Modern date. A full summary can be found in *Appendix 1*.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records show that no listed buildings exist within a 0.5km radius of the site.

4.3 NORTHUMBERLAND RECORD OFFICE (UNDERGOING RELOCATION)

4.3.1 The Northumberland County Record Office was in the process of being relocated, and so could not be consulted as usual for maps for regression analysis of the study area. Some maps have been adapted from other archaeological reports (The Archaeological Practice 2006a) and publications (Snape and Bidwell 1994) so that this assessment is a more comprehensive study of all relevant material. Clearly this could mean that further material may exist, and would need examining for future assessments.

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 A search of maps recording Wallsend was carried out. Only those that reveal the area around the development site, and of direct relevance have been included.

4.4.2 **Plan of Township of Wallsend surveyed by John Bell in 1800, NCL L912.2.82 W215 no 94950 (after The Archaeological Practice 2006a; Fig 3):** the plan, surveyed by John Bell, shows the core of Wallsend, circling a rectangular green, a typical medieval village set-up. The buildings on the west could be relating to the early colliery developments to the south of the site. The development site lies within farmland, as the map pre-dates the major industrial developments of both the coal-mining and shipbuilding industries which would lead to the spread of the village into a town.

- 4.4.3 ***Tithe Map: Extract From Tithe Map showing the Township of Wallsend, 1839 (adapted from Snape and Bidwell 1994):*** as Northumberland Record Office is closed until November, any surviving Tithe Map was inaccessible. An extract was seen during the research (Snape and Bidwell 1994), but did not show the development site.
- 4.4.4 ***Plan of Wallsend in 1845 showing the limits of the Colliery, NRO 309/M127 (after The Archaeological Practice 2006a):*** this plan shows the extent of the colliery by 1845, revealing where the pond and wagonways were, and the position of the buildings along Buddle Street. Carville Road is also depicted, with a building to the south of the development, but no other buildings are shown on the west side of the road. The development site lies just to the north of the boundary of the plan. Carville Methodist Chapel is also shown (now demolished; Site 55).
- 4.4.5 ***MacLaughlin's Plan of Fort and Environs 1853 (MacLaughlin 1858; Fig 4):*** this shows similar features to the 1845 Plan of the Colliery, but with the Roman fort clearly defined. The line of Carville Road is clearly depicted running straight into the north-west corner of the fort, and heading north-north-west. There appears to be the same building shown in the 1845 plan, to the south of the development site. No other buildings are shown on the west side of the road, and those on the east look to be on the same plots as the 1845 plan. The line of the railway is clearly shown running across to the north of the development site.
- 4.4.6 ***Ordnance Survey Map Northumberland Series, Southern Division, 1878 – First edition 25” to 1 mile, sheet XCVIII.1 (Fig 5):*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1878 shows this area of Wallsend as being called Carville. No road name appears on the road, although the road itself is depicted, but with no buildings on its western side. Carville Chemical Works to the east and Carville Hall to the west are depicted close by .
- 4.4.7 ***Ordnance Survey Map Northumberland Series, Tyneside Division, 1897 – Second edition 25” to 1 mile, sheets XCV.2 (Fig 6):*** by the time of the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping in 1897, the road has become known as Long Row, and buildings can be seen on the site, including a large building on the corner (where the Carville Hotel is), and three smaller occupancies, with their frontages in line with the hotel. It is these three buildings that are within the development site boundary. They are larger than the rest of the terraced housing to the south, and all of the houses, and the hotel, appear to be provided with outhouses.
- 4.4.8 ***Ordnance Survey Map Northumberland Series, Tyneside Division, 1910 – Third edition 25” to 1 mile, sheet XCV.2 (Fig 7):*** All of the buildings shown on the second edition ordnance survey map (4.4.4) appear much unchanged on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1910, although the name has changed from Long Row, to its present name, Carville Road. In addition, there is now a back alley between Carville Road and Sharpe Road to the west. A building to the west of Carville Hotel appears to perhaps be on the same land boundary, although on Sharpe Road. Carville Hotel itself is denoted by a *PH* (public house) at this time.

- 4.4.9 ***Wallsend Deposited Building Plan- The Carville Hotel, June 1892, TWAS MB.WA/4/360 (Plate 1):*** this is an early deposited building plan available at Tyne and Wear Archives, Blandford Square. It includes elevations and floor plans, as well as a block plan, which unfortunately does not include details of any of the surrounding buildings, so reveals little about the development site.
- 4.4.10 ***Wallsend Deposited Building Plan- The Carville Hotel, May 1930, TWAS MB.WA/4/2821 (Plate 2):*** this was a proposal for a sign to be erected outside the hotel. It includes plans of the locations of cellars. Unfortunately it does not give any details of surrounding buildings. On cellars in houses in the area, Snape and Bidwell concluded, “*plans for nineteenth century housing over the fort and it’s environs are not now available, but it is unlikely that the private houses in the area had cellars*” (Snape and Bidwell 1994, 30).
- 4.4.11 ***Old Photograph Collection, lodged at North Tyneside Central Library, North Shields: Wallsend:*** Carville Chapel: 5548, 6714, 6727, 6728, 6729, 6730. Carville Hall (demolished 1898): 9741. Carville Power Station: 10862. Carville Station (opened 3rd August 1841 as part of the Riverside Line. Riverside Line closed in July 1973): 25143. Carville Hotel: 3686 (depicts hotel from south-east). Although all photographs at North Tyneside Central Library were checked, the best photograph of the hotel, which also showed the buildings to the south, on the development site, was located in Hutchinson’s 2005 publication, Page 91, and has been included as Plate 3.

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 4.5.1 Aerial photographs pertaining to the study area were studied at North Tyneside Central Library Local Studies Section. As the area has remained built-up since the advent of photography, no new sites were identified.

4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.6.1 The site has not yet been subjected to archaeological investigation. Close to the site, the Roman fort of Segedunum, to the south, has undergone various studies previously, and below is a summary.
- 4.6.2 In 1903, Messrs Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson Ltd, whilst preparing the slipway for the ‘Mauretania’, removed a portion of the slope between the riverside railway and the shipbuilding yard, revealing the remains of the Wall. In 1928 the North of England Excavation Committee, acting on behalf of the Northumberland County History Committee, were granted permission by the Carville Chapel Trustees to dig trenches in the vacant plots of land situated at the east and west ends of the Church Estate on the supposed line of the Wall. In the following year (1929), excavations took place, and at the depth of a few feet, the foundations of the Wall, eight feet in width but without any facing stones, were discovered in the east plot. The ditch, or fosse, the north side of the Wall was also located. A paved way defining the width and location of the Wall was subsequently laid down by the Wallsend Corporation, and an inscribed stone

erected alongside, worded as follows, ‘underneath this paved way lies the Roman Wall built by the Emperor Hadrian, AD 122 and which stretches from the Tyne to the Solway’. The wall was next found in the west plot adjoining Benton Way, and this length showed unusual features. Not only were the facing stones still in position, but the Wall had evidently been built across a wet area, and its weight had forced the foundation on the north side into the soft subsoil, which had finally brought about the collapse of the north face. This length of the Wall, and that at the junction with the Fort of Segedunum, in Buddle Street, are the only known portions of the Wall between Wallsend and Newcastle to retain their facing stones. During the excavations in the church grounds, and adjoining streets, a large quantity of Roman Wall stones were brought to the surface and stored for future use. To these were also added stones displaced in the course of the extension of Stotts Road, Walker, when a cutting was made through the Wall and one of its turrets. Eventually the Trustees of Carville Chapel approved of a scheme for the formation of a series of Rock Gardens in the Church Grounds with the stones. The east and west sections were completed and formally opened on 5th May 1937 by Miss Irene Ward, C.B.E., M.P. as part of the Coronation Celebrations. Subsequently, the centre rockery, formed of the stone obtained during the demolition of Stotts House Farm Buildings was completed, and formally opened on 1st September 1937, by Mrs C.E. Bradbury, wife of the Town Clerk of Wallsend. In 1974, Carville Chapel joined with the Trinity Methodist Church of Wallsend, and was presumably demolished, as a leaflet outlining the church history of Wallsend lists it as demolished (A Brief History of Wallsend Churches; TWAS PA 1600). Presumably the Roman Rock Garden has also since been built over, its site lay on Plantation Street on the north side close to the junction with Sharpe Street, to the south-west of the development site.

- 4.6.3 Due to further threat to the site of Segedunum in the 1970s with the destruction and planned redevelopment of the area, a programme of archaeological mitigation was undertaken. In 1975, Charles Daniels excavated two areas in the northern part of the fort. Several barrack blocks and the north-east angle tower and an internal tower of the fort wall were revealed. It was also possible to show how these buildings had changed in usage, and had been adapted and rebuilt during the life of the fort. Evidence was also revealed for three granaries which existed on the site before the fort (Britannia 1976). In 1976, excavations in the northern part of the fort continued. At the time it was believed that this area, to the north of Buddle Street was going to be built upon. The north gate, an interval tower and the north-west angle tower were recovered. Four barrack blocks were discovered, one of which had been reduced in size, possibly to convert it to a stable. The latest pottery recovered from this area dated to the late fourth century (AD 375- 400). The later buildings on the site were small irregular structures, forming a direct contrast with the regular earlier constructions (Britannia 1976). In 1977 excavation moved to the south-west corner where two gates and an angle tower were found. A further building, built around a courtyard was discovered and it wasn’t immediately discernable to decipher whether this was the Headquarters Building or the Hospital, though it was similar in size and plan to the Hospital building known from the fort at Housesteads. The building had been altered significantly over time before eventually being built over completely and

provided the first stone latrine seat to be found in Britain. Two further barrack blocks were uncovered in this area, both had since been pulled down and the sites built over (Britannia 1978). Excavations in the 1979 season continued in the southern part of the site where three barrack blocks and a stable block were recovered. The barrack blocks were divided by timber partitions into nine contubernie ('tent party' of 8 men who 'messed' together). These were separated by the 'officers' quarters at the end of the blocks by a stone wall. On the east side of the fort, south of Buddle Street was part of the Commanding Officer's house (praetorium) was excavated (the rest lay under Simpson's Hotel). I6 consisted of three ranges of rooms arranged around a rectangular courtyard. Later a Roman's bath suite was added- similar to a modern Turkish bath. Further parts of the Wall and ramparts of the fort were discovered and a workshop building was located near to the praetorium (Britannia 1980).

- 4.6.4 The 1980 season concentrated on the Headquarters Building. The building measured 32m by 24m and was made from high quality masonry. The courtyard was paved with thin slabs which had been patched on several occasions; it was surrounded by a colonnade or covered walkway which was later closed in on two sides to form rooms. Behind the courtyard was a hall measuring 22m by 7m, with a dais at one end. Behind the hall was a row of five rooms. The central one was the aedes (regimental shrine). It was 4m square with a substantial flagstone floor. A cellar was later added, reached by 5 steps from the hall (Britannia 1981). In 1982 the fort granaries were partly excavated and the grain loading platforms were uncovered. Excavation in the principia (headquarters building) revealed a complex series of buildings. Temporary buildings such as barracks or stores seemed to have occupied the area before the principia was constructed. Several foundations were uncovered that were never built upon, suggesting that early attempts were wrong, and that the measurements did not fit (Britannia 1983). In 1982 excavation of both granaries was completed- the east part of the floor was raised up on sills, whereas the west were flagged, with no evidence it was ever raised; perhaps indicating the building's use as for different foodstuffs. The guard chamber of the west gate was re-examined and the foundation of Hadrian's Wall adjoining the chamber uncovered (Britannia 1984). In the final season of excavation in 1984, the final part of the praetorium was revealed, as well as another barrack block.
- 4.6.5 Further investigation was undertaken in 1997-8 by Tyne and Wear Museums, resulting in the important discovery of the 'stable-barracks', a barracks accommodating both soldiers and horses. Full accounts of these discoveries have been discussed elsewhere (Hodgson 2003).
- 4.6.6 Various archaeological investigations have taken place elsewhere in Wallsend, and many of the reports are lodged with the Tyne and Wear HER records:

HER CODE	LOCATION	TYPE OF INVESTIGATION	CODE IN FIGURE 8
1975/2	Wallsend Fort	Excavation	A
1976/3	Wallsend Fort	Excavation	B
1977/3	Wallsend Vicus	Evaluation	C
1984/3	Wallsend Fort	Excavation	D
1988/4	Wallsend, Hadrian's Wall	Report	E
1991/2	Wallsend Vicus	Excavation	F
1991/19	Wallsend Fort	Excavation	G
1993/9	Wallsend Vicus, Rawd	Assessment	H
1996/5	Swan Hunter	Report	I
1996/18	Wallsend Fort	Excavation	J
1997/65	Wallsend Colliery B Pit	Excavation	K
1998/30	Swan Hunter	Assessment	L
1999/8	Swan Hunter	Assessment	M
2000/42	Carville First School	Assessment	N
2002/8	Carville First School	Evaluation	O
2002/89	Swan Hunter	Evaluation	P
2002/90	Swan Hunter	Watching Brief	Q
2003/96	Segedunum Fort	Excavation	R
2006/1	52 Carville Road, Wallsend	Assessment	S
2006/5	52 Carville Road, Wallsend	Evaluation	T

4.6.7

From the above table, it can be seen that the closest archaeological investigations to the development were the most recent investigations, undertaken by The Archaeological Practice earlier this year, in the form of an assessment and evaluation at 52 Carville Road. That study area is on the same road as this development site, but to the south, just to the north of Wallsend Colliery B Pit. The Assessment (The Archaeological Practice 2006a) concluded that there was considerable potential for any developments on that site to encounter the western ditches of the Roman Fort, cultivation features of the pre-Roman, Roman and Medieval periods and colliery-period features as one of the buildings on mid 19th century maps lay on that site. A proceeding evaluation (The Archaeological Practice 2006b) undertaken in April and March 2006, and centred on NGR NZ 298 659, was the mitigation advised in the archaeological assessment. A single

L-Shaped evaluation trench, with the longer alignment lying east-west, was inserted, covering the width of the development site, to the south of the existing building. A depth of 2.75m was reached, and it encountered three Roman ditch or gully features and the remains of a stone-built structure, immediately outside the fort defences. Although no finds were discovered associated with the building, its form and character suggested a 2nd or 3rd century origin (The Archaeological Practice 2006b). The evaluation concluded that, due to the well-preserved nature of the ditches, and the presence of a previously unknown building outside the defences, the remains equated to archaeology of national and international importance (The Archaeological Practice 2006b, 3). This has important implications for the development area.

5. SITE VISIT RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The site was visited in order to complete a walkover survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings (Plates 4-7). The site lies within an urban context, bounded to the north by the Carville Hotel, to the east by Carville Road and to the south and west, by modern housing. It is separated from the surrounding terraced housing by modern brick walls. The current use of the site is as a turning area for vehicles, and also as part of vehicular access to the back (west) of the Carville Hotel Harry's Bar (now a run-down public house). The area of the site that is not tarmaced road, forms grass semi-circular fringes to the road. On the grass section to the north, picnic tables are placed, presumably a 'beer garden' for Harry's Bar.

5.1.2 No features were identified during the survey, but a digital photographic record has been made of the site.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.2 No features of archaeological interest were encountered during the Site Visit.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The potential for prehistoric archaeological remains is medium to low. Any features of an agricultural nature could survive on the development site. Those found in the environs of the Roman fort have proved to be in a good state of preservation.
- 6.1.2 The potential for Roman archaeological remains surviving on the development site is medium to high. Recent discoveries at Birdoswald (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 203), and more importantly earlier this year at Wallsend (The Archaeological Practice 2006b) have shown civilian buildings to have been built to the north of Roman forts. As the site was not built on until the 1890s, and does not seem to have been altered much since the demolition of those building in the 1970s, this site offers a rare opportunity for any surviving features to be investigated. Roman period ditches were also discovered to the south of the development site (The Archaeological Practice 2006b), and although it is less likely that similar features will occur on the development site, the possibility should not be ruled out.
- 6.1.3 The potential for medieval or post-medieval archaeological remains surviving on the development site is medium to low. Agricultural ridge and furrow has been discovered in a good state of preservation to the south of the development site (Oram et al 1998), despite later building on the site, so there is no reason why it has not survived to a similar degree within the development site.
- 6.1.4 The potential for Early Modern or Modern archaeological remains surviving on the development site is high. The site does not seem to have been built over since the demolition of the 1890s buildings in the 1970s, so traces of those could still survive.
- 6.1.5 The site visit revealed no surface archaeological features, but any archaeological features could still exist sub-surface.
- 6.1.6 The cartographic sources revealed that the development remained in use as agricultural land until the late 1800s (c. 1890), when the spread of terraced housing finally affected the use of the site, with the growth of shipbuilding and the need to house the workers. Those buildings seem to have been demolished in the 1970s, with the site not being redeveloped, unlike the rest of the area which contains modern housing.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 On the evidence presented above there is a medium to high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on the site. As results of a recent archaeological evaluation encountered archaeological deposits of national and international importance (The Archaeological Practice 2006b, 3), it is advisable

that a form of archaeological mitigation is undertaken on this development site to avoid any detrimental affects to archaeology there. This is especially important if cellaring or deep foundations are necessary for the development.

6.2.2

Due to the proximity of Segedunum Roman Fort, and the recent discovery of a possible Roman civilian structure to the south of the site, and only c. 50m away, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken prior to any proposed development of the site. The development area covers approximately 510m² (Figure 8); a 5% evaluation would amount a surface area of 25.5m², which translates as two 7.5m by 1.7m trenches. Proposed positions are shown on Figure 8, positioned to sample the street frontage and the rear of the plot.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site No.	HER No.	Site	Grid Reference (NZ)	Period
1	197	Wallsend Fort	3023 6587	Roman
2	198	Wallsend Fort	3000 6600	Roman
3	199	St. Francis Presbytery Wall (possible site of milecastle or turret)	2996 6602	Roman
4	807	Roman pottery kiln	2900 6500	Roman
5	808	Roman quay	3000 6500	Roman
6	809	Bathhouse	3004 6583	Roman
7	810	Human Bones	3000 6600	Roman
8	811	Vicus- well	3003 6594	Roman
9	812	Vicus- conduit	2996 6592	Roman
10	813	Vicus- temple/shrine	3001 6585	Roman
11	814	Vicus- altar from temple	3001 6585	Roman
12	815	Road	3004 6624	Roman?
13	816	Vicus- road	3003 6582	Roman
14	817	Fort- Well under Wallsend House	3000 6600	Roman?
15	818	Vicus- temple	2950 6570	Roman
16	819	Vicus- altar	2958 6571	Roman
17	820	Vicus- altar	2950 6570	Roman
18	821	Vicus- altar	3000 6500	Roman
19	822	Vicus- sculptured slab	2950 6570	Roman
20	823	Vicus- dedication slab	2950 6570	Roman
21	824	Vicus- dedication slab	2967 6562	Roman
22	825	Vicus dedication slab	2900 6500	Roman
23	826	Roman building stone	2900 6500	Roman
24	827	Fort- parade grounds	2900 6500	Roman
25	828	Vicus- sculpture fragment	2958 6571	Roman
26	829	Vicus- sculpture fragment	2900 6500	Roman
27	1134	Coxlodge Waggonway	2348 2687	Early modern
28	1137	Wallsend Waggonway	2992 6675	Early modern
29	1186	NER Tynemouth Branch	2472 6383	Early modern
30	1191	Newcastle to North Shields Turnpike Road	3648 6903	Post Medieval
31	1400	Roman building stone	2900 6500	Roman
32	1404	Roman building stone	2900 6500	Roman
33	1405	Roman building stone	2900 6500	Roman
34	1912	Carville 'A' and 'B' generating station	3016 6611	Modern
35	2085	Wallsend Railway Station	3003 6621	Early modern
36	2086	Ropery	3025 6625	Early modern
37	2087	Reservoir	3021 6614	Early modern
38	2088	Chemical Works	3029 6600	Early modern
39	2089	Wallsend Colliery (Wall Laws or Russell's Wallsend Colliery)	2995 6597	Post medieval
40	2090	Wallsend Waggonway	2973 6611	Early modern
41	2094	Old Staith	3044 6616	Early modern
42	2095	Brick and tile works (Tyne Brickworks)	3057 6608	Early modern
43	2146	NER Newcastle and Tynemouth riverside branch	3350 6726	Early modern
44	2203	Tyne brickworks	2996 6572	Early modern
45	2204	Carville Railway Station	3020 6614	Early modern

Site No.	HER No.	Site	Grid Reference (NZ)	Period
46	4941	Cosyn's or Carville Hall	2966 6583	Medieval/ Post medieval
47	4942	Thermal Syndicate Offices, Neptune Road	2975 6575	Modern
48	5021	Swan Hunter Shipyard and Schlesinger-Davies yard	3028 6592	Early modern
49	5670	fire hydrant, High Street West	2970 6630	Modern
50	7356	Buddle Street Clock	3010 6620	Modern
51	7362	Swan Hunter War Memorial, Frank Street	2990 6630	Modern
52	7368	Vicarage, High Street	2990 6620	Early modern
53	7374	Church of St Luke, Station Road	2990 6620	Early Modern
54	--	Remains of structure found outside Roman fort (The Archaeological Practice 2006b)	298 659	Roman
55	--	Carville Methodist Chapel, 'The Colliery Chapel', demolished 1906		1812
56	--	1912 investigation (ADS EHNMR-647406)	3066 5459	Roman

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES AND PLATES
