

# NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. 374/06



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# CONTENTS

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	<i>Page</i>
Non-Technical Summary.....	iv
Acknowledgements .....	v
<b>1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Location .....	1
1.2 Circumstances of the Project .....	1
<b>2. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Project Design .....	2
2.2 Photographic Survey .....	2
2.3 Archaeological Evaluation .....	2
2.4 Project Archive .....	3
<b>3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 Historical Background .....	4
3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessment .....	6
<b>4. PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY .....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 Methodology .....	7
4.2 Boundary Wall .....	7
4.3 Grave Monuments .....	8
4.4 Interpretation .....	9
4.5 Photographic Plates .....	10
<b>5. EVALUATION TRENCHING RESULTS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1 Methodology .....	14
5.2 General results .....	14
5.3 The wall .....	15
5.4 Stone Feature .....	16
5.5 Table Tomb 7/Stone Tomb/Decorated Slab .....	16
5.6 Grave Cuts .....	17
<b>6. FINDS ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>18</b>
6.1 Finds Assemblage .....	18
6.2 Clay Pipe Analysis .....	20
6.3 Glass Analysis .....	20
6.4 Pottery Analysis .....	22
6.5 Animal Bones .....	22
<b>7. SKELETAL REMAINS ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
7.1 Introduction .....	23
7.2 Preservation of the Remains .....	24
7.3 Charnel Deposit #1 .....	24
7.4 Charnel Deposit #2 .....	26
7.5 Disarticulated Remains .....	27

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# CONTENTS

---

<b>8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>29</b>
8.1 Conclusions .....	29
8.2 Recommendations .....	29
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: HUMAN BONE ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: PHOTO SURVEY .....</b>	<b>45</b>

## TABLES

<b>Table 1.</b> <i>List of finds by type and quadrant context. ....</i>	<b>18</b>
<b>Table 2.</b> <i>Charnel Burial #1 [111] by Element .....</i>	<b>31</b>
<b>Table 3.</b> <i>Charnel Burial #2 [112] by Element .....</i>	<b>32</b>
<b>Table 4.</b> <i>Tabulated index of disarticulated human remains .....</i>	<b>35</b>
<b>Table 5.</b> <i>Photo Survey Index .....</i>	<b>45</b>

## FIGURES

<b>Figure 1.</b> <i>Location Plans .....</i>	<b>47</b>
<b>Figure 2.</b> <i>South facing elevation of wall. ....</i>	<b>48</b>
<b>Figure 3.</b> <i>Plan of Evaluation Area .....</i>	<b>49</b>
<b>Figure 4.</b> <i>North Facing Section .....</i>	<b>50</b>
<b>Figure 5.</b> <i>Disarticulated Human Remains Distribution .....</i>	<b>51</b>
<b>Figure 6.</b> <i>Finds Illustrations. ....</i>	<b>52</b>
<b>Figure 7.</b> <i>Plan of St Mary's graveyard, northeast corner .....</i>	<b>53</b>

## PLATES

<b>Plate 1.</b> <i>Marc Johnstone cleaning around the cap of a skull found at c.0.90m depth in Spit B of the trench, looking east. ....</i>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Plate 2.</b> <i>The section of boundary wall to be rebuilt, looking southwest. ....</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>Plate 3.</b> <i>Northeast corner of the churchyard, showing the inner wall face, looking northeast. ....</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>Plate 4.</b> <i>Gravestone 1, showing a soil mark at its base (looking north) .....</i>	<b>11</b>
<b>Plate 5.</b> <i>Gravestone 2, showing pollution staining (looking north) .....</i>	<b>11</b>
<b>Plate 6.</b> <i>Gravestone 3, showing skull and long bone decoration (looking north) .....</i>	<b>11</b>
<b>Plate 7.</b> <i>Gravestone 5, showing cherub and floral decoration (looking east) .....</i>	<b>11</b>
<b>Plate 8.</b> <i>Gravestone 4 (looking north) .....</i>	<b>12</b>

---

## CONTENTS

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<b>Plate 9.</b>	<i>Gravestone 6 leaning against the, boundary wall, showing soil mark (looking east .....</i>	12
<b>Plate 10.</b>	<i>Table Tomb 7, south side (looking north) .....</i>	12
<b>Plate 11.</b>	<i>Grave cover B, (looking west) .....</i>	12
<b>Plate 12.</b>	<i>The trench, looking east, post-excavation. ....</i>	14
<b>Plate 13.</b>	<i>View of excavated trench showing the poor concrete and stone repair on the weakest section of the wall. The service cable can be seen left in situ and supported on the railings .....</i>	15
<b>Plate 14.</b>	<i>Top view (with north to top) of stone tomb [119]. ....</i>	16
<b>Plate 15.</b>	<i>Stone feature [116], looking east. ....</i>	16
<b>Plate 16.</b>	<i>Detail of slab [121] .....</i>	16
<b>Plate 17.</b>	<i>Top of human skull within Grave Cut [124], looking south. The baulk to the east was left in place to allow greater protection when covering the skull before the evaluation trench was filled with dolomite by the contractors. ....</i>	17
<b>Plate 18.</b>	<i>A collection of glassware found during the excavation with the John Davison specimens to the left background from [104/113] with the two ink bottles also from [104/113] in front of the Davison bottles. The two ink bottles and glass stoppers on the right are from [103/113]. ....</i>	21
<b>Plate 19.</b>	<i>Close-up of the FM&amp;Co. ink bottle, showing the trademark dagger. Dated to the mid 1800s and found in context [104/113]. ....</i>	21
<b>Plate 20.</b>	<i>On the left, a fragment of a J. Kershaw and Sons Ginger Beer bottle found in context [104/113] with an example of a complete vessel shown on the right for reference (the latter was not found in this excavation). ....</i>	22
<b>Plate 21.</b>	<i>Charnel Burial #1 [111] .....</i>	24
<b>Plate 22.</b>	<i>Charnel Burial #2 [112] .....</i>	26

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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In October 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were requested by John Niven Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Gateshead Visitor Centre, St. Mary's Church, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2550 6360). The work was requested to take place prior to structural repairs being undertaken on the north-eastern extent of the retaining church wall, which was to be dismantled.

The work required the excavation of a trench alongside the wall to allow the safe dismantling of the structure. The site lies within an area of high archaeological significance and as a result Newcastle City Council requested the work to be undertaken by archaeologists.

Initially, a photographic survey of the wall and the grave monuments within the area of the evaluation was produced, followed by the excavation of a single evaluation trench to the depth specified by the construction engineer to allow for use of the remains of the original sandstone wall which was to be used as a base for the new wall.

The evaluation produced a large quantity of disarticulated human remains, two charnel burials and a good quantity of clay pipe, glass and pottery, as well as a stone tomb and a number of grave cuts located. No articulated human remains were recovered. All disarticulated remains were reburied on completion of the works.



*Plate 1. Marc Johnstone cleaning around the cap of a skull found at c.0.90m depth in Spit B of the trench, looking east.*

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) would like to thank John Niven Architects for commissioning the project. NPAL would also like to thank Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council for her support during this evaluation, and Tina Jakob of Durham University for her analysis of the human remains. Rob Rowe of Quadrega Construction is also thanked for his assistance throughout the project.

The fieldwork was directed by Matthew Town and undertaken by Tony Liddell and Marc Johnstone. The pre-excavation photographic and total station surveys were produced by Martin Railton. The report and drawings were produced by Tony Liddell and were edited by Matthew Town. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Senior Project Officer for NPAL.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

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### 1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The evaluation trench was aligned east-west in the north-eastern corner of the churchyard of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, now the Gateshead Visitor Centre (NGR NZ 2550 6360). A site location plan can be seen in *Figure 1*.
- 1.1.2 The site lies at approximately 24.5m OD, overlooking the Gateshead Quayside and directly to the west of the Sage building in Gateshead. The boundary wall of the church was built in 1794, and the current ground surface of the churchyard is the result of the buildup of soils from that time.
- 1.1.3 The site lies within an area of drift deposits of glacial clays overlying Carboniferous Sandstone with interleaving seams of coal (*British Geological Survey 1989-92, Sheet 20*). The area has been subject to heavy post-medieval terracing, truncating and burying of earlier deposits.

### 1.2 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.2.1 In September 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were invited by John Niven Architects, on behalf of their client Gateshead City Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to structural repairs to part of the churchyard wall of St Mary's Church, Gateshead (now the Gateshead Visitor Centre).
- 1.2.2 The proposed repair works involved the rebuilding of a section of the churchyard wall. The wall was to be dismantled, and the foundation trench for the new wall involved the excavation of a single trench (c1.0m wide by 19m long), along the line of the wall to a depth of 1.2m below ground level. Because of the archaeological sensitivity of this site, as outlined above, all of these groundworks had to be excavated by archaeologists.
- 1.2.3 This document sets out the results of the photographic survey and subsequent evaluation.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 *Project Design*

- 2.1.1 A project design was prepared in response to a brief issued by Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council, for a programme of work.
- 2.1.2 This included a detailed specification of works to be carried out, which consisted of a photographic survey and the excavation of a hand-dug nineteen metre long trench, as well as a programme of post excavation and reporting.
- 2.1.3 All fieldwork methodology was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.4 All fieldwork was done in accordance with the Project Specification produced by Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Assistant County Archaeologist.

### 2.2 *Photographic Survey*

- 2.2.1 A photographic survey was undertaken prior to the dismantling of the boundary wall in the northeast corner of the churchyard. Photographs were taken using a Minolta manual SLR camera, loaded with colour print film, and a Fujifilm FinePix6900 digital camera. The photographs included a 1m-graduated scale. The colour print photographs are currently held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, and will form part of the site archive. The photographic survey was complemented by a metric survey of the northeast corner of the churchyard, using a Trimble 3605 Total Station, to provide an accurate plan of the area.

### 2.3 *Archaeological Evaluation*

- 2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of a single trial trench, measuring c 1.0m in width by 19m in length, along the line of the old wall, as requested in the brief, to provide a suitable foundation trench for the new wall section to be built. The location of the trench was finalised following a site meeting before excavation commenced. The trench was excavated to the depth of the top of the stone wall beneath the brick addition, and then to a level to expose the top of said stone. Where the stone proved unstable, a slot was excavated to a greater depth in order to uncover suitable foundation stones, as directed by Quadrega Construction. The trench was dug to c.1.00m below the level of the coping stones.
- 2.3.2 In summary, the main objectives of the evaluation were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;



- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survived in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.3 As the excavations were within the confines of a churchyard, there was a strong possibility of the recovery of disarticulated human bone, or the uncovering of articulated human remains, during the course of the work.

#### 2.4 *Project Archive*

2.4.1 The full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 2nd Ed. 1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository, and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA GVC-A.

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## 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 *Historical Background*

- 3.1.1 The name 'Gateshead' may have two meanings, the first being "head of the road" and the second being "headland roamed by goats". The area of Gateshead has been populated since at least the Roman times, as can be proved by the Roman remains discovered during the construction of Church Street in 1790. It has also been suggested by local historian John Hodgson that some of the earlier stonework associated with the Church could well be of Roman origin.
- 3.1.2 Gateshead is mentioned in the Venerable *Bede's History of the English Church and People*, dated 653AD. The site of the present St. Mary's is thought to be built on the site of the monastery mentioned in this work. In 1080AD Walcher, first of the Norman Prince Bishops, was murdered in Gateshead. The Norman conquerors ruled the area harshly, meaning that many locals remained defiant. In 1080 Bishop Walcher's men murdered a popular local Anglo Saxon by the name of Lyulph of Lumley, whereupon the Bishop called a meeting at Gateshead. Unfortunately the arrival of the Bishop was met by an angry mob, and the Bishop and his men were forced to take refuge in St. Mary's Church. The mob proceeded to burn the church down, and the fleeing Bishop and his men were attacked and killed by the mob.
- 3.1.3 Gateshead (as well as County Durham and Northumberland) did not appear in the Domesday Book of 1085AD, due to the event known as the Harrying of the North which occurred in 1069-70, when King William's army destroyed Northumberland and County Durham, killing peasants and burning land as a show of power after the local populace of Durham had risen against Robert Comyn, the Norman noble William had sent to govern the area.
- 3.1.4 Gateshead was granted a charter in 1164AD by Hugh de Puiset, Bishop of Durham. In 1183 the Boldon Book (a survey like the Domesday Book but for the Bishopric of Durham) listed Gateshead as having bakehouses, salmon fisheries and watermills. Shipbuilding and dyeing were also present. Gateshead's first recorded market was held in 1246AD.
- 3.1.5 Coal was first mined in 1344AD and staithes to facilitate the transport of the coal were built in 1349 at Pipewellgate in Gateshead. Other industries in Gateshead included milling and ropemaking, all established between the 16th and 17th centuries. From the 18th century iron and glass were also being produced locally.
- 3.1.6 Gateshead was a centre for clay pipe manufacture (for the smoking of tobacco) with the first recorded mention of a pipemaker in Gateshead appearing in the burial register for St. Mary's Church in 1646. The pipemaker's name was William Sewell. Production of clay pipe reached its peak in the 19th century, and in 1838 there were

ten professional clay pipe manufacturers in the town, though pipes were also made on a personal amateur basis.

- 3.1.7 In 1771 the Gateshead and Newcastle Quays were flooded when the river Tyne burst its banks on the 17<sup>th</sup> November, destroying the medieval bridges and most of the buildings along the quayside. The Church Wall at St. Mary's was built in 1794 in order to prevent the local populace from dumping their ashes and waste on the churchyard.
- 3.1.8 In 1831 there was an outbreak of Cholera in the Gateshead community. With an overpopulated area mixed with appallingly bad access to clean water, the disease spread quickly. The first recorded case was in December of 1831 and by November 1832 two hundred and thirty four people had died of the disease, centred in the Pipewellgate area of Gateshead. In 1849, John Dobson designed a sewer to relieve the problems but in January 1849 cholera had struck again, again centred around Pipewellgate. By the December of that year, one hundred and eighty six people had died. The third cholera outbreak erupted in 1853, with people dying all over Tyneside. By the end of that year over one thousand five hundred people had died of the disease, many being buried in cholera pits around the graveyard of St. Mary's Church. Unfortunately the positioning of the burials meant that the bodies were infecting the River Tyne and consequently prolonging and increasing the intensity of the epidemic.
- 3.1.9 The Great Fire of Gateshead in 1854 destroyed the 12th century chancel and stained glass windows of St. Mary's. The restoration also included external additions of gargoyles. By this time the churchyard was no longer active due to the municipal churchyards elsewhere. The size of the graveyard of St. Mary's was greatly reduced during the construction of the Tyne Bridge in the 1920s.
- 3.1.10 A fire in 1979 within the church destroyed much of the Victorian stained glass and furniture, and signalled the end of the building as a working church. The Church was given to The Civic Trust in 1985, who restored the building with the help of Gateshead Council and the former Tyne and Wear County Council.
- 3.1.11 St. Mary's was bought by Phillips Fine Art Auctioneers in 1990 and turned it into a working auction house. Work constructing the present gate through the eastern wall and the car park greatly reduced the size of the graveyard. Cholera pits from the 19th century epidemics were found during this time, immediately adjacent to the present site.
- 3.1.12 Gateshead Council bought the building in 2003 with the aid of a Heritage Lottery Grant.
- 3.1.13 *Listed Structure Information:* St Mary's Church was originally constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and is Grade I listed. Most of the standing structure is of 14<sup>th</sup> century date, with some Norman fragments. The west tower was rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the chancel in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The churchyard is enclosed by walls of brick and stone, with stone coping and wrought iron railings, which date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and

19<sup>th</sup> centuries; these are listed Grade II. Within the churchyard is the Grade II listed mausoleum of Robert Trollop, built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century but adopted by the Green Family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.2 *Previous Archaeological Assessment*

- 3.2.1 Open-area excavations were conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) – now Oxford Archaeology North - at Bottle Bank in 1999 (now the site of the Hilton Hotel) and by NCAS at Oakwellgate (now the site of the Sage Theatre). The combined excavations uncovered extensive and well-preserved deposits dating from the late prehistoric period to the present day (Oxford Archaeology North. 2003).
- 3.2.2 Excavations were also carried out at the church by the Archaeological Unit for North-East England in 1988, and more recently a watching brief was conducted to monitor test-pits dug through the modern floor levels ahead of disabled access improvements (Alan Williams Archaeology 2006).
- 3.2.3 The main area of impact was likely to be on graves and human remains associated with the former graveyard; in addition, it was possible that the structural repairs could impact on sensitive archaeological remains, the most likely impact relating to the medieval and post medieval archaeology of the church and the surrounding graveyard.

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## 4. PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

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### 4.1 *Methodology*

4.1.1 A photographic survey was undertaken prior to the dismantling of the boundary wall in the northeast corner of the churchyard. Photographs were taken using a Minolta manual SLR camera, loaded with colour print film, and a Fujifilm FinePix6900 digital camera. The photographs included a 1m-graduated scale. The colour print photographs are currently held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, and will form part of the site archive. The photograph locations are indicated in *Figure 7*, and are listed in *Table 1*. The digital photographs are reproduced on CD, and a selection has been incorporated into this report (*Appendix 2*). The photographic survey was complemented by a metric survey of the northeast corner of the churchyard, using a Trimble 3605 Total Station, to provide an accurate plan of the area.

### 4.2 *Boundary Wall*

4.2.1 A photographic record was made of the *c.*20m-long section of the churchyard boundary wall, which was to be dismantled. All elevations of this wall were photographed. However, very little of the wall was visible from within the graveyard, due to a greater depth of soil on the churchyard side. Oblique views of the entire wall were taken, followed by detailed recording of the wall in a series of sections. The locations of these sections are shown in *Figure 7 (Sections A – E)*.

4.2.2 The boundary wall consisted of a randomly coursed, 0.65m-high yellow sandstone wall at its base. This had been heightened by the addition of a 0.95m-high red brick wall, which was 0.35m thick, and capped by 0.2m high sandstone coping stones (*Plate 2*). This provided a total height for the exterior face of the boundary wall of 1.8m. Only the top 0.2m of the brick wall, and the coping stones, were visible from within the churchyard on the south side (*Plate 3*). Inserted into the coping stones were wrought iron railings, which were 1m high. A yellow sandstone pillar bounded the eastern end of the wall, and was 0.7m square and *c.*4m high. This pillar was not included in the repair programme or the photographic survey.

4.2.3 The sandstone wall contained undressed sandstone blocks, up to 0.55m by 0.25m in size. The stones were bonded with lime mortar, which was deteriorating badly in places. The upper edge of this wall had been repaired at random intervals in red brick. The brick wall consisted of 13 courses of red bricks and mortar, one of which bore a partial maker's name of "BLYTHE &". This wall incorporated thicker strengthening pillars of red brick at intervals of *c.*5.5m, these being 0.66m wide. Three brick pillars were contained within the section of wall to be rebuilt. The brick wall was leaning badly outwards to the north, and contained a significant full-length crack at a distance of 1.2m from its eastern end. The bricks were also quite badly cracked and eroded in places. The coping stones measured 0.92m by 0.45m by 0.2m, and contained a 0.15m chamfer on both sides. All were in good condition apart from a single coping stone, which had a badly broken inner edge.

### 4.3 *Grave Monuments*

4.3.1 Eight grave monuments in the northeast corner of the churchyard were photographed and recorded. These were positioned adjacent to the northeast and northwest boundary walls and are numbered 1-7 on the plan. Two grave covers, marked A and B on the plan, were located close to the wall. However, only grave cover B was likely to be effected by the development, and was recorded (*Figure 7*). In addition, the nearby mausoleum of Robert Trollop was photographed, as this was also the subject of restoration work.

4.3.2 **Gravestone 1:** this was a yellow sandstone headstone situated on the north side of the churchyard, measuring 0.9m wide, 1.8m high and 0.09m thick. The stone was undecorated apart from having linear scoring on the edges, and a curved top edge. An inscription dated the monument to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and commemorated James Robinson. The headstone was leaning noticeably towards the boundary wall and bore a soil mark 0.1m from the base, suggesting the stone had moved significantly (*Plate 4*). The complete inscription reads:

*“Sacred to the memory of James Robinson, who departed this life March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1807; Aged 29. Thou little spot preserve his precious dust till Christ shall come to raise him with the just.”*

4.3.3 **Gravestone 2:** this was an undecorated monument, situated adjacent to Gravestone 1. It comprised a yellow sandstone headstone which was 0.68 wide, 0.95 high and 0.08m thick, with a curving top edge. The inscription dated the stone to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and commemorated Thomas Hodgeson. This headstone was also leaning towards the boundary wall, and was blackened with pollution 0.3m from the base, suggesting it was originally buried 0.3m deeper than at present (*Plate 5*). The inscription read:

*“Here lyes the body of Thomas Hodgeson who died June 16<sup>th</sup> 1771 aged 55 years”*

4.3.4 **Gravestone 3:** Gravestone 3 was east of the previous monuments and was a yellow sandstone headstone decorated at the top with a scull, two long bones and two small scrolls (*Plate 6*). The stone was 0.63m wide, 0.72m high and 0.05m thick. This stone was undated, and parts of the inscription were missing, but it commemorated man with the surname of Brown and his wife. The surface of the stone was damaged and flaking but part of the inscription read:

*“The buriall place of ? Brown and his wyfe died ? Feb ? Aged 40 years”*

4.3.5 **Gravestone 4:** this was an undecorated yellow sandstone headstone, situated adjacent to Gravestone 3. It had a curving top and was 0.61m wide, 1.53m high and 0.1m thick. The inscription commemorated several members of the Berry family and dated the stone to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A pollution mark 0.25m from the base suggested that the stone had originally been buried deeper than at present (*Plate 8*). The entire inscription read:

*“Sacred to the memory of William and Sarah Berry of this Parish. William Berry, a Master and Commander of the Royal Navy was lost at sea near Yarmouth Dec 19<sup>th</sup> 1770 aged 45 years. Sarah, his widow, died Feb 2<sup>nd</sup> 1809 aged 78 years. Sarah, their first child, died in infancy. William, their eldest son, a midshipman in the Navy died in the Royal Hospital Plymouth a few days after his return from the Coast of Guinea in*

*the 19<sup>th</sup> year of his age, Oct 15<sup>th</sup> 1774. Thomas, their youngest son, was in the Merchant Service, was lost at Burlington Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1779 aged 1? years. Sarah, his second daughter, died July 25<sup>th</sup> 1836 aged 70 years.”*

- 4.3.6 **Gravestone 5:** this was a yellow sandstone headstone, situated against the northeast churchyard boundary wall. It was 0.75m wide, 1.05m high and 0.08m thick, and bore carved scroll decoration on the top edge. Beneath was a carved panel, containing the head and wings of a cherub and two floral sprays. The monument was dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and commemorated three members of the Craig family (*Plate 7*). The stone was leaning towards the boundary wall and bore the following inscription:

*“The burial place of J A Craig, Peruke maker, James his son, died March 25<sup>th</sup> 1771 aged 4 years, also Elizabeth Craig, died Oct 21<sup>st</sup> 1774 aged 2 years.”*

- 4.3.7 **Gravestone 6:** this monument was also a yellow sandstone headstone, located next to Gravestone 5. It was 0.75m wide, 1.33m high and 0.05m thick, with a carved pitted panel at the top, decorated with a single flower motif. The stone was undated but commemorated Richard Goodfellow, his wife, Mary and child. The stone was leaning against the northeast boundary wall and bore a soil mark 0.15m from the ground surface (*Plate 9*). The inscription on the headstone read:

*“The burial place of Richard Goodfellow and Mary his wife and their issue”*

- 4.3.8 **Table Tomb 7:** this 0.54m-high monument comprised a sandstone grave cover, measuring 0.98m by 1.96m and 0.1m thick, supported by four ridged marble corner pillars measuring 0.35m by 0.15m, and sandstone side panels 0.5m high. The two end panels had fallen away revealing an inner core made of rough mortared sandstone walling. The whole monument was leaning badly towards the north. The inscription was badly worn and could not be read (*Plate 10*).

- 4.3.9 **Grave Cover B:** this was located close to the northern boundary wall, and comprised a simple sandstone grave cover measuring 1.24m by 2.16m (*Plate 11*). The inscription dated the monument to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and commemorated members of the Cail family. The latter part of the inscription was illegible, but the first part read:

*“The burial place of William and Mary Cail of Gateshead. Also of Richard Cail brother of the above. Raichard Cail died Jan MDCCCXIV aged XXXIX years. Isabella, second daughter of Will and Mary Cail died XI May MDCCCXVI aged two years. William, eldest son of the above died XVII Feb MDCCCXXVI in the XIX year of his age. Christopher Ord, second son of the above died VII March MDCCCXXXVII aged XXX years. Mary Veith, eldest daughter of the above died XXIV June ? aged XXVII years.... May they rest in peace.”*

#### 4.4 Interpretation

- 4.4.1 The sandstone wall, which forms the base of the churchyard boundary wall, is almost certainly part of the original boundary wall. This was heightened by the addition of a red brick wall in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, which was subsequently topped with copingstones and railings. The ground level of the churchyard in the northeast corner appears to have been raised, masking the original topography in this area. When the

level of the churchyard was raised, this would have buried any existing graves under an unknown depth of soil.

- 4.4.2 All of the headstones could be assigned to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries either by their inscriptions, or on stylistic grounds. The unstable condition of some of the stones, and the presence of soil-marks and pollution stains well above the present ground surface, strongly suggests that none of the headstones (*Gravestones 1-6*) are in their original positions. It is likely that they were moved to their present locations either during the heightening of the churchyard, or during the creation of the present car park.
- 4.4.3 The table tomb appeared to be a composite monument as the sides did not fit stylistically with the grave cover. The interior supporting wall also suggests that this monument was not in its original position, but had been relocated or had been repaired. It is not known whether the grave cover (*Grave Cover B*) is in its original location.

#### 4.5 *Photographic Plates from the Survey*



**Plate 2.** *The section of boundary wall to be rebuilt, looking southwest.*



**Plate 3.** *Northeast corner of the churchyard, showing the inner wall face, looking northeast.*





*Plate 4. Gravestone 1, showing a soil mark at its base (looking north)*



*Plate 5. Gravestone 2, showing pollution staining (looking north)*



*Plate 6. Gravestone 3, showing scull and long bone decoration (looking north)*



*Plate 7. Gravestone 5, showing cherub and floral decoration (looking east)*



*Plate 8. Gravestone 4 (looking north)*



*Plate 9. Gravestone 6 leaning against the boundary wall, showing soil mark (looking east)*



*Plate 10. Table Tomb 7, south side (looking north)*



*Plate 11. Grave Cover B, (looking west)*

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## 5. EVALUATION TRENCHING RESULTS

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### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The trench was excavated to the top of the remaining sandstone wall [126] by hand, using a quadrant context system, with 2m spits labelled A-J being marked (from west to east) and then individual contexts being marked every 0.1m depth (working contexts [100], [102-109]). This was to be able to identify the location of disarticulated remains, a stratigraphical plot of which can be seen in *Figure 5*.
- 5.1.2 The stratigraphy encountered was contexted using a working system and also an overall system.
- 5.1.3 The evaluation trench was planned (see *Figure 3*) and a north facing section drawn (see *Figure 4*). A south facing elevation of the church wall revealed was also produced (see *Figure 2*).

### 5.2 General Results

- 5.2.1 The trench was excavated as directed to a length of c.19m along the north-eastern length of the churchyard wall. The excavation revealed a deep topsoil strata [113], with a band of redeposited clay [115] beneath which was a layer of pale brown gritty soil [116] over a number of grave cuts.
- 5.2.2 As directed, the trench was excavated to a depth revealing the remains of the original sandstone wall. This was measured to a depth of c.0.90m along the main length of the trench, with an additional c.2m long section being removed in quadrants H and I to a depth of c.1m where the stonework at the higher depth was thought to be unsuitable as a foundation.
- 5.2.3 During the excavation of the trench, a service cable of unknown state and origin was uncovered. This was left undamaged in situ (*Plate 13*).
- 5.2.4 The trench produced a number of finds (see *Section 6*) dating from the mid-1800s to present times, including tobacco clay pipes, glass and pottery. It also produced one sherd of medieval green glazed pottery and one stone shot of unknown date.
- 5.2.5 The trench produced two charnel burials and a large quantity of disarticulated human remains. The analysis of these remains can be seen in *Section 7*.



*Plate 12. The trench, looking east, post-excavation.*

### 5.3 *The wall*

- 5.3.1 Post-excavation and cleaning, a photographic record was made of the structure of the wall (south facing elevation). An elevation drawing was also produced (see *Figure 2*).
- 5.3.2 The brick wall [125] was generally in a poor state of repair, with uneven coursing.
- 5.3.3 Where the main weakness in the wall was noted prior to excavation, the excavation of the trench revealed a mass of concrete and stone, and a very poor repair attempt. It is thought that this 'repair' is the main cause of the wall's weakness (*Plate 13*).
- 5.3.4 The old sandstone wall [126] is for the most part in good condition. Where it wasn't deemed suitable for foundation purposes, slot [110] was cut to find suitable stone. The human remains found in this slot was deemed by the bone analyst to be in good condition, and were able to be re-articulated, suggesting the presence of a full skeleton within the trench at that level.



**Plate 13.** *View of excavated trench showing the poor concrete and stone repair on the weakest section of the wall. The service cable can be seen left in situ and supported on the railings.*

### 5.4 *Stone feature [116]*

- 5.4.1 Feature [116] was the remains of a stone structure of unknown use or purpose. As the stones of [116] overlap with the surface of sandstone wall [126], it is thought that [116] could be the remains of a buttress or wall associated with [126] (*Plate 15* and *Figure 3*).

### 5.5 *Table Tomb 7/Stone tomb [119] and decorated slab [121]*

- 5.5.1 Beneath the area marked as Table Tomb 7 in the photographic survey was stone tomb [119], a substantial structure that was left in situ with all burials undisturbed. However, the broken remains of a grave slab (decorated) [121] was observed sticking out from beneath this tomb (*Plates 14* and *16*).



*Plate 14. Top view (with north to top) of stone tomb [119]*



*Plate 15. Stone feature [116], looking east.*



*Plate 16. Detail of slab [121]*

## 5.6 Grave Cuts

5.6.1 After the excavation was complete, three main grave cuts in the area were able to be identified, as shown on the plan (*Figure 3*).

5.6.2 Grave Cut [123] is located at the eastern end of the evaluation trench, and the evidence of slot [110] shows that the potential for articulated remains in this cut is extremely high, potentially at a depth of approximately 1m from the surface level.

5.6.3 Grave Cut [124] is located at the western end of the evaluation trench, and is surmised to hold the remains of the Cail family tomb. At the depth excavated (c.0.9m) the top of a human skull was showing. This was left in-situ, but can be used as evidence that the presence of articulated human remains in this area remains very high (*Plate 17*).



**Plate 17.** Top of human skull within Grave Cut [124], looking south. The baulk to the east was left in place to allow greater protection when covering the skull before the evaluation trench was filled with dolomite by the contractors.

## 6. FINDS ANALYSIS

### 6.1 Finds Assemblage

- 6.1.1 The finds assemblage excluding the human remains from the excavation totalled **462** items, with the vast majority of the items being post-medieval to modern domestic pottery, clay pipes and broken glass vessels.
- 6.1.2 As the Church Wall was originally built in 1794 in order to prevent the local populace from dumping their ashes and waste on the churchyard, it can easily be surmised that the finds assemblage is indicative of the continuation of this practice.
- 6.1.3 During excavations, modern degraded metal paint canisters were also unearthed, the colouration of the contents indicating that they were placed in the ground after the surrounding metal fence had been painted.
- 6.1.4 One sherd of medieval green-glazed pottery was found within context [108/116] as part of the overall assemblage. This one sherd is the oldest of the finds recorded from this excavation.
- 6.1.5 Two brass/bronze buttons were found during the excavation, one of which was within Charnel Burial #1 [111]. However, due to the disturbed nature of the burial it cannot be identified as belonging to any funerary clothing.

Artefact Type	Date	[100]	[102]	[103]	[104]	[105]	[106]	[108]	[109]	[111]#1	Total Items
Glass Sherds	Post-Medieval / Modern	2	0	12	6	0	0	2	0	0	<b>22</b>
Glass Near Complete Vessels	Post-Medieval / Modern	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	<b>18</b>
Glass Complete Vessels	Post-Medieval / Modern	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Domestic Pottery (rims, bases and body sherds)	Post-Medieval / Modern	28	2	41	36	26	26	16	0	1	<b>176</b>
Metal: Iron (nails, strips, waste)	Post-Medieval / Modern	2	25	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	<b>32</b>
Metal: Bronze/Brass (buttons)	Post-Medieval / Modern	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>



<b>Artefact Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>[100]</b>	<b>[102]</b>	<b>[103]</b>	<b>[104]</b>	<b>[105]</b>	<b>[106]</b>	<b>[108]</b>	<b>[109]</b>	<b>[111]#1</b>	<b>Total Items</b>
Clay Pipe Stems	Post-Medieval	42	4	18	38	18	31	10	0	11	<b>172</b>
Clay Pipe Bowls	Post-Medieval	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	<b>7</b>
Clay Pipe Bowl Fragments	Post-Medieval	1	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
Oyster Shell Fragments	Post-Medieval	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	<b>6</b>
Animal Bone fragments	Post-Medieval	0	1	27	40	46	20	26	3	0	<b>163</b>
Marble: Ceramic	Post-Medieval	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Marble: Glass	Post-Medieval	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Misc: Wine Bottle Plastic Cork	Modern	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Misc: Stone Shot	Undated	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Misc: Stone moulding off gravestone	Post-Medieval	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Misc: Drain	Post-Medieval / Modern	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Misc: Roof tile fragment	Post-Medieval / Modern	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Misc: Glass Stopper	Post-Medieval / Modern	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Pottery Green-Glazed body sherds	Medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>

**Table 1.** List of finds by type and quadrant context (see Figure 5).

## 6.2 Clay Pipe Analysis

- 6.2.1 The assemblage of tobacco clay pipes consisted of 172 fragmented stems, 7 complete bowls and 10 bowl fragments, totalling 189 overall pieces.
- 6.2.2 The stems, bowls and bowl fragments were examined for decoration and stamps.
- 6.2.3 Context [100/113] yielded one stem stamped "G Ruddick" of Gateshead, and one fragment of decorated bowl. These have been tentatively dated post 1901.
- 6.2.4 Context [103/113] yielded two stems, one labelled "Stonehouse" and the other "T. Hardy", both of Gateshead. It also yielded one complete decorated bowl (smoked) with partial stem. They are illustrated in *Figure 6*.
- 6.2.5 Context [104/113] yielded three stems of interest, the first bearing an incomplete stamp of "Hamilt..." of Gateshead, which can be placed as A.H. Hamilton of Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne, who produced clay pipes in 1863. The second stem bears the label "BurnsCutty" on one side with the label "Finn" on the other. Burns Cutty & Finn produced pipes between 1891-1908. The third bears the "Gateshead" label, but the manufacturer's label has been worn off in antiquity. Also of interest from this context was a complete bowl, shaped like a woman's boot. A parallel for this type of bowl can be found in Bristol, manufactured by R.F. Ring & Co in the 1850s. The boot-style bowl is illustrated in *Figure 6*.
- 6.2.6 Context [108/116] yielded two decorated fragments of pipe bowl, and one stem, the latter labelled "G. Ruddick" on one side and "Burns Cutty" on the other. They are tentatively dated post 1890.

## 6.3 Glass Analysis

- 6.3.1 The glass remains comprised of **22** sherds of glass as well as **18** near-complete vessels and **3** complete vessels. There were also **3** glass stoppers in the assemblage, of the type used for glass carafes or decanters.
- 6.3.2 The glass remains date from either modern domestic and drinking use to an interesting item being a mid-nineteenth century FM&Co. ink bottle, also clearly embossed with the dagger trademark. Three other near complete ink bottles, unmarked, are also in the collection. The ink bottles can be seen in *Plate 18*.
- 6.3.3 There are also two fragments of 'John Davison' glass bottles. *John Davison Gateshead* produced beer and 'sodas' (ginger beer) in the late 19th century. The examples of these bottles can be seen in *Plate 18*.
- 6.3.4 In summary, the glass remains all dated from the mid 1800s through to modern times.



**Plate 18.** A collection of glassware found during the excavation with the John Davison specimens to the left background from [104/113] with the two ink bottles also from [104/113] in front of the Davison bottles. The two ink bottles and glass stoppers on the right are from [103/113].



**Plate 19.** Close-up of the FM&Co. ink bottle, showing the trademark dagger. Dated to the mid 1800s and found in context [104/113].

## 6.4 Pottery Analysis

- 6.4.1 The excavation produced a total of 176 sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery.
- 6.4.2 Context [104/113] contained an interesting specimen, a section of a J. Kershaw & Sons Gateshead/Leadgate fermented ginger beer bottle dating to the early 1900s (the Leadgate depot of Kershaw & Sons Ltd was opened just after 1900, but the precise date is unknown. The Gateshead business was situated at Bottle Bank and dated to 1863). The bottle fragment can be seen in *Plate 20*, alongside an example of the same type (not found during this excavation) shown for reference.



**Plate 20.** On the left, a fragment of a J. Kershaw and Sons Ginger Beer bottle found in context [104/113] with an example of a complete vessel shown on the right for reference (the latter was not found in this excavation).

- 6.4.3 The excavation produced 1 sherd of reduced green glazed pottery (body sherd) from [108/116]. This sherd is classed as contamination from graveyard disturbance, and cannot be used to date the context.

## 6.5 Animal Bones

- 6.5.1 The excavation produced a total of 163 fragments of animal bone. The bone was on the whole badly fragmented.
- 6.5.2 The animal bone included horse, cattle, sheep and mostly small bird bones such as pigeon and chicken.

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## 7. SKELETAL REMAINS ANALYSIS

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### 7.1 *The Skeletal Remains - Introduction*

- 7.1.1 The Skeletal Remains Analysis was performed by Tina Jakob, Department of Archaeology, Durham University.
- 7.1.2 This report presents the results of a macroscopic analysis of human skeletal remains excavated by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in October 2006. Due to the disarticulated nature of the remains the protocol for the compilation of a skeletal inventory for disarticulated and co-mingled remains was followed (McKinley, 2004: 14-17).
- 7.1.2 Human skeletal remains were recovered from two charnel deposits (Charnel Deposit 1 [111] and 2 [112]) to the east of the trench, while additionally, disarticulated and co-mingled remains were excavated in several other contexts throughout the trench. The aims of this analysis are to provide a minimum number of individuals (NMI) count. This was achieved by identifying each bone/bone fragment (where appropriate and possible) – e.g. left proximal femur – as well as a tentative age and sex estimation. Pathological lesions were noted when observable, however, no systematic analysis of skeletal pathological changes was attempted.
- 7.1.3 Abbreviations used in the human remains analysis are as follows:
- Frag.* – fragments
  - L* – left
  - MC* – metacarpal
  - MT* – metatarsal
  - N* – not present
  - R* – right
  - U* – unsided
  - Y* – present
- 7.1.4 Human skeletal remains were recovered from the following contexts: charnel deposits 1 [111]; Charnel Deposit 2 [112]; [103 A-H]; [104-A, C, D, E]; [105-A-C, E, H-J]; [106-A-C, E, F, H, I]; [108-A, C, G-J]; [109-A-C] and [110]. Each context was treated separately, although individual NMIs were only calculated for the two charnel deposits. Bone fragments are listed separately by element and any additional object was noted. All bones are from adult individuals if not stated otherwise.
- 7.1.5 A plot of the distribution by quadrant context of the disarticulated remains can be found in *Figure 5*. A plan of the location of the Charnel Deposits can be seen in *Figure 3*.

## 7.2 *Preservation of the Remains*

7.2.1 Bone preservation was generally good with little cortical erosion, although articular ends were often damaged post-mortem (grade 1-3; McKinley, 2004: Fig. 6). Furthermore, fragmentation was high, visible as both old and fresh breaks. Due to the wet burial environment and co-mingling of remains at an unknown point in time a high level of bone fragmentation is to be expected.

## 7.3 *Charnel Deposit #1 [111]*



*Plate 21. Charnel Burial #1 [111]*

- 7.3.1 Charnel Deposit 1 contained bones of at least three adult individuals and a minimum of one non-adult (see *Appendix 1*). The adults were represented by three fragments of R femora distal articulations. Other bone elements indicating at least three adults were three R mandibles and R innominate bones. However, it is unknown whether all these elements belonged to the same three individuals.
- 7.3.2 *Age:* attrition on the teeth of two of the three mandibles was slight, probably indicating a relatively young age-at-death (17-25 years and 25-35 years, respectively, according to Brothwell, 1981: Fig. 3.9). One mandible showed slightly higher attrition and this individual might have been older than the other two (35-45 years, Brothwell, 1981: Fig. 3.9). However, dental attrition is not only related to age, but also to diet and differences might indicate that individuals were consuming different diets.

- 7.3.3 *Sex*: none of the sexually dimorphic elements of the skull were preserved apart from the mandible, and one individual was judged to be probably male (based on a pronounced gonial flare, but the shape of the chin was indeterminate), while the other was likely to be female (lack of gonial flare, pointed chin and low mandibular body). The third mandible had no elements preserved that could have been used for sex determination. The mandibular fragment consisting of the R and anterior side displayed ante-mortem tooth loss of the R 1<sup>st</sup> molar.
- 7.3.4 The innominate bones represent a probable male (lack of preauricular sulcus; greater sciatic notch indeterminate), a probable female (lack of preauricular sulcus, wide greater sciatic notch) and a male individual (lack of preauricular sulcus and narrow greater sciatic notch).
- 7.3.5 *Pathological changes*: one 5<sup>th</sup> lumbar vertebra showed new bone formation in form of osteophytes on the inferior margin of the vertebral body. This might be caused by age-related degeneration of the spine. The posterior aspect of a L calcaneus had new bone in form of enthesophytes at the attachment of the Achilles tendon. Again, this might be seen as an age-related change, but could also be due to an overuse injury.
- 7.3.6 Dental caries was found on the L 3<sup>rd</sup> molar of the complete mandible. The same individual suffered from ante-mortem tooth loss of the L 1<sup>st</sup> molar and the R 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> molar.
- 7.3.7 *Non-adults*: At least one non-adult individual was present in Charnel Deposit 1 (L and R proximal femur). As none of the non-adult bones were complete age estimation based on long bone length was not feasible. Currently there are no morphological features that reliably estimate sex in individuals before they have reached puberty.
- 7.3.8 The top of the deposit was located at 23.71m OD.

7.4 *Charnel Deposit 2* [112]

*Plate 22. Charnel Burial #2* [112]

- 7.4.1 Charnel Deposit 2 contained the disarticulated remains of at least five adults represented by five R temporal bones (*Appendix 1*) and a minimum of two non-adults (two left orbits).
- 7.4.2 *Age*: a more accurate age-at-death other than adult was not possible to assess due to the lack of any age-diagnostic skeletal elements.
- 7.4.3 *Sex*: tentatively, biological sex was estimated for the following elements: sharp L orbital margin (female), three R temporal bones with large mastoid processes (male), one small mastoid process (female), one L temporal bone with a large mastoid process (male) and two smaller ones (female), two occipital with smooth nuchal area (female), one mandible with a square chin (male) and two ilia with wide greater sciatic notches (female). However, sex estimation based on fragmented skeletal remains where only few traits are observable is less than accurate and results should be viewed with caution.
- 7.4.4 *Non-adult bones*: despite the fragmentary nature of the non-adult bone differences in long bone length were observable indicating the presence of individuals of different ages. However, only one humerus was fully preserved and measured. Its length of 7.9cm indicates an individual of between birth and 6 months of age (Ubelaker, 1989: Table 14). The mandibular fragment with the erupted 1<sup>st</sup> molar and 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar



belonged to an individual of at least 11 years of age. The second mandible represents an individual of 10 years or younger (Ubelaker 1989: Fig. 71).

7.4.5 The top of the deposit was located at 23.61m OD.

### 7.5 *Disarticulated Remains*

7.5.1 The following simply lists the number of human skeletal elements and NMI, as well as any associated finds by individual context. None of these contexts have been identified as charnel deposits and it can be assumed that they represent the remains of disturbed graves. A tabular inventory of all human bones is listed in Appendix 1.

#### 7.5.2 [Context 103]

- A:** 11 fragments (at least one adult and one non-adult individual)
- B:** 4 fragments (one adult individual)
- C:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- D:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- E:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- F:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- G:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- H:** 7 fragments (one adult individual)
- I:** 9 fragments (one adult and one non-adult individual)

#### 7.5.3 [Context 104]

- A:** 3 fragments (one adult individual)
- C:** 2 fragments (one adult individual)
- D:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- E:** 6 fragments (one adult individual)

#### 7.5.4 [Context 105]

- A:** 2 fragments (one adult and one non-adult)
- B:** 7 fragments (one adult individual)
- C:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- E:** 1 fragment (one adult individual)
- H:** 4 fragments (one adult individual)
- I:** 4 fragments (one adult individual)
- J:** 10 fragments (one adult individual)

#### 7.5.5 [Context 106]

- A:** 4 fragments (one adult and one non-adult\*)
- B:** 1 fragment (one non-adult individual)
- C:** 5 fragments (one adult individual)
- E:** 2 fragments (one adult individual)
- F:** 6 fragments (one adult individual)
- H:** 7 fragments (one adult individual)
- I:** 24 fragments (two adults\*\* and one non-adult)

**J:** 10 fragments (one adult individual)

\* (dental eruption indicates an age below 6 years; Ubelaker 1989: Fig. 71)

\*\* (based on two L radii)

7.5.6 [Context **108**]

**A:** 26 fragments (at least 2 adults\* )

**C:** 7 fragments (at least one adult and two non-adult individuals\*\*)

**H:** 13 fragments (one adult individual)

**I:** 18 fragments (one adult and one non-adult individual)

**J:** 24 fragments (two adult individuals\*\*\* and one non-adult individual)

\* (based on two L 4<sup>th</sup> metacarpals. Two L scapula fragments are also indicative of at least two individuals)

\*\* (one neonate and one older non-adult)

\*\*\* (based on size difference between temporal bones)

7.5.7 [Context **109**]

**A:** 28 fragments (two adult individuals\* and two non-adults\*\*)

**C:** 6 fragments (one adult individual)

\* (based on two R humerus fragments)

\*\* (one neonate and one older child)

7.5.8 [Context **110**]

13 fragments (at least one individual)

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## 8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 8.1 *Conclusions*

- 8.1.1 The fieldwork produced a photographic record pre-evaluation of the boundary wall as requested in the brief produced by Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council. A photographic record of the wall post-evaluation as well as an elevation drawing of the south-facing wall was also produced.
- 8.1.2 The evaluation produced a large amount of disarticulated bone, as well as two charnel burials. No articulated human remains were excavated, though two potential articulated skeletons were located. The bone was analysed by Tina Jakob of Durham University and a minimum number of individuals calculated. The bone was then reburied upon completion of the work.
- 8.1.3 The quadrant controlled excavation of the trench allowed for careful collection of archaeological artefacts, including tobacco clay pipe, glass and pottery. The vast majority of the assemblage dated from the mid 1800s to modern times, with only one sherd of medieval pottery being found.
- 8.1.4 The excavation revealed the location of a stone tomb, as well as a number of grave cuts. A potentially live service cable was also uncovered and left in-situ.

### 8.2 *Recommendations*

- 8.2.1 No further work is required to allow for the safe dismantling of the boundary wall by Quadrega Construction, unless further stone is required to be removed by Quadrega for consolidating the foundations on the original 1794 sandstone wall remains.
- 8.2.2 The evaluation located high potential of articulated remains at approximately 1m depth from the present day graveyard surface, and charnel burials between 0.60-0.70m depth, so this should be taken into account in any further work needed within the area.

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## APPENDIX 1: HUMAN BONE ANALYSIS

Element	Side	proximal end	proximal diaphysis	middle diaphysis	distal diaphysis	distal end	
Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
Humerus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Humerus	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Humerus	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Radius	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Radius	R	N	N	Y	N	N	
Radius	L	N	N	Y	N	N	
Ulna	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	
Ulna	L	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Femur	L	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Femur	R	Y	N	N	N	N	
Femur	R	N	N	N	N	Y	
Femur	R	N	N	N	N	Y	
Femur	R	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Femur	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Femur	U	Y	N	N	N	N	
Tibia	L	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Tibia	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	Y	
Tibia	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Tibia	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Fibula	R	Y	N	N	N	N	
Fibula	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Fibula	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Fibula	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
MC 5	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Calcaneus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	enthesopathes at posterior end (attachment of achilles tendon)
Calcaneus	R	N	N	Y	N	N	
MT 1	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MT 4	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1st rib	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 rib fragments	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Scapula	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	
Scapula	L	Y	N	N	N	N	
Scapula	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Scapula	R	Y	N	N	N	N	
Scapula	R	N	Y	N	N	N	
Clavicle	L	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Clavicle	R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Frontal bone	L	orbit					
Frontal bone	L	orbit					
Temporal bone	R	base of zygomatic process					
Temporal bone	R	petrous part					
15 skull frags	U	Frontal	Parietal	Occipital			
Mandible	R	2nd molar present	1st and 2nd molar lost PM				little attrition
Mandibular body and anterior part	R	3rd molar present	1st molar lost AM	2nd molar, L 2nd premolar, L and R 1st premolars and canines lost PM			gonial flare present - male; chin undetermined - ?male; 3rd molar with high attrition
Mandible	complete						slight gonial flare, pointed chin, low body - ?female
Innominate	R	ilium	part of ischium				preauricular sulcus absent ?male;

Element	Side	proximal end	proximal diaphysis	middle diaphysis	distal diaphysis	distal end	
							greater sciatic notch indeterminate
Innominate	R	ilium fragment	part of ischium				preauricular sulcus absent ?male; greater sciatic notch wide - female
Innominate	R	ilium					preauricular sulcus absent ?male; greater sciatic notch narrow - male
Unilateral bones:							
7th cervical vertebra	complete						
7 lumbar vertebrae	complete						5th lumbar vertebra with osteophytes on margin of inferior body
2 lumbar vertebrae	bodies						
5 lumbar vertebrae	neural arches						
Non-adult bones:							
Tibia	L	N	Y	Y	Y	N	non-adult
Femur	L	N	Y	N	N	N	non-adult
Femur	R	N	Y	N	N	N	non-adult
Femur	R	N	N	N	Y	N	non-adult
Long bone shaft	U	N	Y	N	N	N	non-adult
Thoracic vertebra	body						non-adult
Other:							
ca. 100 small human bone fragments							

*Table 2. Charnel Burial #1 [111] by Element*

Element	Side	proximal end	proximal diaphysis	middle diaphysis	distal diaphysis	distal end	
Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	Y	
Humerus	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Humerus	U	Y	N	N	N	N	
8 humerus frags	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Radius	R	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Radius	R	Y	N	N	N	N	
Radius	L	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Radius	L	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Radius	L	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Ulna	R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Ulna	R	N	N	N	N	Y	
Ulna	L	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Ulna	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Femur	R	N	N	Y	N	N	
Femur	R	N	N	Y	N	N	
Femur	R	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Femur	R	Y	N	N	N	N	
Femur	R	Y	N	N	N	N	

Element	Side	proximal end	proximal diaphysis	middle diaphysis	distal diaphysis	distal end	
Femur	R	N	N	N	N	Y	
Femur	R	N	N	N	N	Y	
Femur	L	Y	N	N	N	N	
Femur	L	Y	N	N	N	N	
Femur	L	N	N	N	N	Y	
Femur	L	N	N	N	N	Y	
6 femur frags	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Femur	U	N	N	N	N	Y	
Tibia	R	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Tibia	L	N	N	Y	N	N	
Tibia	L	N	N	Y	N	N	
2 tibia	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Fibula	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
7 fibula frags	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Frontal	L	orbit					sharp orbital margin - female
Frontal	L	orbit					orbital margin undeterminate
Frontal	U	no orbits					
Temporal	R	squama					
Temporal	R	petrous part and mastoid process					large mastoid process - male
Temporal	R	petrous part and mastoid process					large mastoid process - male
Temporal	R	petrous part and mastoid process					large mastoid process - male
Temporal	R	petrous part and mastoid process					small mastoid process - female
Temporal	R	petrous part					
Temporal	L	petrous part and mastoid process					large mastoid process - male
Temporal	L	petrous part and mastoid process					small mastoid process - female
Temporal	L	petrous part and mastoid process					small mastoid process - female
Temporal	L	petrous part and mastoid process					mastoid process indeterminate
Temporal	L	petrous part					
Zygomatic	L						
Occipital							unpronounced external protuberance - female
Occipital							unpronounced external protuberance - female
Occipital	R	condyle					
16 parietal frags	U						
5 skull frags	U						
Mandible	R	both incisors, canine and 1st premolar lost post-mortem					square chin - male
Clavicle	R	N	N	Y	N	N	
Clavicle	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Scapula	R	acromion and coracoid					

Element	Side	proximal end	proximal diaphysis	middle diaphysis	distal diaphysis	distal end	
Scapula	R	acromion					
Scapula	L	glenoid fossa frag. and acromion					
Scapula	U	medial margin					
1st rib	R	vertebral end					
7 ribs	R	vertebral ends					
3 ribs	L	vertebral ends					
Innominate	R	ilium with part of acetabulum					wide greater sciatic notch - female
Innominate	R	ilium with part of acetabulum					wide greater sciatic notch - female
Innominate	R	ilium with part of acetabulum					
Innominate	R	ischium					
Innominate	L	ilium with part of acetabulum					
Innominate	L	ilium with part of acetabulum					
Patella	R						
Calcaneus	R	N	N	Y	N	N	
Calcaneus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Calcaneus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Calcaneus	L	N	N	Y	N	N	
Talus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Talus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Talus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1st MC	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2nd MC	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
3rd MC	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
3rd MC	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2nd MT	L	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
3rd MT	L	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
3rd MT	L	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2 MT frags	U	N	N	Y	N	N	
Unilateral bones:							
Manubrium frag.							
7th cervical vertebra	complete						
cervical vertebra	fragmentary						
2 thoracic vertebrae	fragmentary						
3 lumbar vertebrae	almost complete						
3 lumbar neural arches							
2 lumbar bodies							
Non-adult bones:							
Humerus	R	complete					7.9cm length
Radius	R	complete					
Radius	L	proximal end of shaft					
Femur	L	distal end of					



Element	Side	proximal end	proximal diaphysis	middle diaphysis	distal diaphysis	distal end	
		shaft					
Clavicle	R	shaft only					
Clavicle	L	lateral end					
Long bone	U	fragment					
Temporal	L	complete					
Temporal	L	mastoid process and petrous part					
Frontal	L	orbit					
Frontal	L	orbit					
5 parietal frags.	U						
Scapula	R	glenoid fossa and acromion					
Ilium	U	fragment					
Mandible	R	1st molar and 2nd premolar erupted					
Mandible	L	1st molar erupted, 2nd premolar not erupted					
Mandible	L	condyle					
Other:							
ca. 150 small human bone fragments							

*Table 3. Charnel Burial #2 [112] by Element*

<b>GVC-A</b>
R distal femur shaft with unfused epiphysis (individual younger than 14-18 years; Scheuer and Black, 2000: Fig. 11.10)
R proximal shaft of humerus with open epiphysis (individual younger than 13-17 years; Scheuer and Black, 2000: Fig. 9.9)
Radius shaft fragment (unsided)
R proximal shaft of humerus
Tibia shaft fragment (unsided)
Fibula shaft fragment (unsided)
3 long bone fragments (unsided)
MT fragment (unsided)
Rib fragment (unsided)
<b>GVC-B</b>
Rib fragment (unsided)
L 3rd MC (complete)
R scapula (spine)
Long bone fragment (unsided)
<b>GVC-C</b>
L 2nd MC (complete)
<b>GVC-D</b>

R 3rd MT (complete)
<b>GVC-E</b>
L radius with head and tuberosity
<b>GVC-F</b>
L talus with head missing
<b>GVC-G</b>
R humerus (complete)
<b>GVC-H</b>
Axis with dens and R articular facets
R clavicle medial end and shaft
R temporal bone with petrous part; pronounced suprameatal sulcus - male
Occipital with pronounced nuchal area - male
<b>GVC-103</b>
L humerus shaft (non-adult)
R proximal femur and shaft (non-adult)
Long bone fragment (Unsided)
L ilium with wide greater sciatic notch - female
R 1st MT with head damaged
L 5th MT
L tibia proximal and middle shaft
L distal femur shaft and articular end
L radius middle and distal shaft
<b>GVC-104-A</b>
R tibia with middle and distal shaft, part of distal end
L humerus shaft with part of distal end
Femur shaft (unsided)
<b>GVC-104-B</b>
-
<b>GVC-104-C</b>
L calcaneus with posterior aspect and articular facets
MC fragment (unsided)
<b>GVC-104-D</b>
R femur middle and distal shaft

<b>GVC-104-E</b>
L scapula with glenoid fossa, acromion and coracoid process
Rib fragment (unsided)
Femur shaft fragment (unsided)
Fibula shaft fragment (unsided)
L 2nd MC (complete)
Mandible - central portion with alveolar sockets of 1st and 2nd incisors; square chin and high mandibular body - male
<b>GVC-105-A</b>
L ilium with acetabulum (non-adult)
Radius head (unsided)
<b>GVC-105-B</b>
5 long bone fragments (unsided)
L ilium with wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus - female
R distal femur shaft
<b>GVC-105-C</b>
Ilium fragment (unsided)
<b>GVC-105-D</b>
-
<b>GVC-105-E</b>
Femur shaft (unsided)
<b>GVC-105-H</b>
R tibia with proximal end missing
Atlas with dens axis articulation
L scapula - acromion
L radius proximal and middle shaft
<b>GVC-105-I</b>
Femur shaft (unsided)
L humerus shaft
R 2nd MC
L 4th MT
<b>GVC-105-J</b>
R mandibular ramus with condyle and coronoid process

R scapula with acromion and spine
R 2nd MT
L 5th MT head missing
Humerus shaft fragment (unsided)
R ulna proximal and middle shaft
2 fibula shaft fragments (unsided)
L ilium fragment with wide greater sciatic notch - female
<b>GVC-106-A</b>
Calcaneus with posterior aspect only (unsided)
R radius middle shaft
R talus (complete)
R mandible (non-adult) with deciduous molars and canine; permanent M1 not erupted
<b>GVC-106-B</b>
Humerus shaft (non-adult)
<b>GVC-106-C</b>
Tibia shaft fragments (unsided)
<b>GVC-106-E</b>
R humerus shaft
R ilium with wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus - female
<b>GVC-106-F</b>
R clavicle (complete)
R radius (complete)
L humerus with shaft and distal end
Rib fragment (unsided)
2 long bone fragments (unsided)
<b>GVC-106-G</b>
-
<b>GVC-106-H</b>
L humerus 4 fragments of distal shaft
Long bone fragment (unsided)
Scapula fragment (unsided)
L ilium with part of superior ramus, wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus - female
<b>GVC-106-I</b>
R clavicle (complete)

L clavicle medial end missing
R radius with damaged distal end
L radius shaft
L radius head and tuberosity
R ulna (complete)
2 humerus shaft fragments (unsided)
R femur distal shaft
L tibia proximal shaft
R rib shaft
L 1st MT
L 2nd MT
L ilium with fragment of greater sciatic notch
R ilium with acetabulum
3 skull fragments
L mandible with anterior portion; all incisors lost post-mortem, all other L teeth present; attrition age 25-35 years (Brothwell 1981: Fig. 3.9)
R clavicle (non-adult)
L proximal ulna (non-adult)
<b>GVC-108-A</b>
R radius (complete)
Radius shaft (unsided)
Ulna shaft (unsided)
L tibia shaft
R scapula with distal angle missing
L scapula with glenoid fossa and acromion
L scapula with acromion
Scapula medial border (unsided)
7 rib fragments (unsided)
R clavicle with lateral end missing
L clavicle (complete) - medial epiphysis fusing
L 2nd MC
L 4th MC
L 4th MC proximal end
Proximal hand phalanx
L 3rd MT
L 5th MT distal end missing
L ilium with wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus
R ilium with part of ischium - wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus
Sacrum with promotory and anterior aspect of body
<b>GCV-108-C</b>

L proximal end of femur (neonate)
unsided MT (neonate)
R ulna (non-adult)
R radius with head and proximal shaft
Rib fragment (unsided)
R mandible with no alveolar sockets preserved
Mandible (complete) with R 1st incisor and both canines lost post-mortem, L 1st molar missing ante-mortem, R 3rd molar not erupted or congenitally absent; all other teeth present with little attrition - 17-25 years; Brothwell, 1981: Figs. 3.9
<b>GCV-108-I</b>
R proximal tibia (non-adult)
Lumbar vertebra body with unfused epiphyses
R humerus shaft with fragment of distal end
2 humeral heads (unsided)
2 tibia shaft fragments (unsided)
L femur distal end
L 1st MC
L R 4th MC
R rib with head and body
3 rib fragments (unsided)
Lumbar vertebra
Frontal with part of R orbit; rounded orbital margin - male
2 occipital fragments with pronounced nuchal area - male
<b>GVC-108-J</b>
R distal humerus shaft
L humerus shaft
R radius shaft
L radius shaft
R femur shaft, distal end missing
2 femur shaft fragments (unsided)
L distal end of tibia
2 tibia shaft fragments (unsided)
Fibula shaft fragment (unsided)
L 1st proximal hand phalanx
R calcaneus with anterior aspect missing
1st L MT
R zygomatic
Occipital fragment with pronounced nuchal area - male
R temporal bone with large mastoid process and pronounced suprimeatal sulcus - male
L temporal bone with small mastoid process - female
Parietal fragment (unsided)

L ilium with part of acetabulum
Lumbar body
Lumbar vertebra - neural arch
Lumbar vertebra (complete)
L scapula with unfused glenoid fossa (non-adult)
<b>GVC_108-G</b>
-
<b>GVC-108-H</b>
Sacrum with R ala, superior articular facets and part of body; sacral hiatus opens inferiorly to S3
Rib fragment (unsided)
L humerus (complete)
Humerus shaft (unsided)
R radius with proximal part of shaft
Thoracic vertebra fragments with L superior articular facet
<b>GVC-109-A</b>
R humeral head and proximal shaft
R humeral head and proximal shaft
R radius with head and proximal part of shaft
L radius with middle part of shaft
L ulna with proximal end and half of shaft
L proximal end of fibula and proximal shaft
R clavicle (complete)
L clavicle with shaft and lateral end
Hyoid bone - body and fused R cornu major
R rib with head and tubercle
7 rib fragments (unsided)
3 long bone fragments (unsided)
Thoracic vertebra - body and R neural arch
L ilium and ischial tuberosity; narrow greater sciatic notch - male
R ilium with narrow greater sciatic notch - male
R 3rd MC
R 5th MC
2 proximal hand phalanges
Mandible with R ramus, body and anterior portion; canine, both premolars and 1st molar lost post-mortem, 2nd and 3rd molar present with no attrition - 17-25 years; Brothwell, 1981: Fig. 3.9
<b>GVC-109-B</b>
L humerus head and part of shaft
L tibia with proximal end and part of shaft

4 rib fragments (unsided)
L 1st proximal hand phalanx
1st MT head (unsided)
1 skull fragment (unsided)
R scapula with glenoid fossa and base of acromion
Atlas (complete)
L radius with proximal end unfused (non-adult)
R femur (9cm length - neonate to 6 months old)
L femur distal shaft (neonate)
<b>GVC-109-C</b>
Rib fragment (unsided)
5 skull fragments (unsided)
<b>GVC-110</b>
L humerus (complete)
L radius (complete)
L proximal ulna with proximal and middle shaft (articulates with L humerus and radius)
2 tibia fragments of proximal end
L femur head and part of proximal shaft
L femur distal condyles
L fibula with proximal and middle shaft
L patella with lateral facet
Lumbar neural arch
L 5th MC (complete)
Head of MC (unsided)
Frontal fragment

*Table 4. Tabulated index of disarticulated human remains*



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## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

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<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
[100]	Spit #1	Working quadrant context number.
[101]	Natural	Though actual natural wasn't uncovered in this evaluation, the natural of the area is known to be a sticky yellow clay.
[102]	Spit #2	Working quadrant context number.
[103]	Spit #3	Working quadrant context number.
[104]	Spit #4	Working quadrant context number.
[105]	Spit #5	Working quadrant context number.
[106]	Spit #6	Working quadrant context number.
[107]	Spit #7	Working quadrant context number.
[108]	Spit #8	Working quadrant context number.
[109]	Spit #9	Working quadrant context number.
[110]	Deposit	Slot cut into [128]. Dark brown loamy soil.
[111]	Deposit	Charnel Burial #1.
[112]	Deposit	Charnel Burial #2.
[113]	Topsoil and turf	Graveyard build-up. Dark brown loamy soil with frequent inclusions of clay pipe, small stones, modern pottery and disarticulated animal and human bone.
[114]	Deposit	Band of modern sand and grit.
[115]	Deposit	Band of re-deposited natural yellow clay.
[116]	Deposit	Pale brown gritty soil with frequent inclusions of brick and sandstone, animal bone and disarticulated human remains.
[117]	Cut	Cut for eastern boundary wall.
[118]	Fill	Fill of cut [117], containing brick, soil and mortar
[119]	Structure	Stone tomb beneath Table Tomb 7 (see Photographic Survey for more details on Table Tomb 7).
[120]	Structure	Stone feature overlapping the base of the northern churchyard wall.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
[121]	Deposit	Decorated stone slab (broken) beneath Tomb [119]
[122]	Cut	Grave Cut.
[123]	Cut	Grave Cut.
[124]	Cut	Cail family grave cut.
[125]	Structure	Sandstone wall remains, bounding the northern edge of the church yard.
[126]	Structure	Brick wall, bounding the northern edge of the church yard. Built on the remains of wall [125].
[127]	Fill	Fill of cut [122]. Dark reddish brown gritty soil.
[128]	Fill	Fill of cut [123]. Dark brown loamy soil.
[129]	Fill	Fill of cut [124]. Soft dark brown loamy soil.
[130]	Deposit	Skull found in fill [129].

### APPENDIX 3: PHOTO SURVEY

<b>Film No</b>	<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Frame No</b>	<i>Description</i>	<b>Looking</b>
1	1	2-4	St Mary's north boundary wall, east end	W
1	2	5-7	Section A, east end of boundary wall	S
1	3	8-10	Section B, east section of boundary wall	S
1	4	11-13	Section C, mid section of boundary wall	S
1	5	14-16	Section D, mid section of boundary wall	S
1	6	17-19	Section E, west end of boundary wall	S
1	7	20-22	Close-up shot of Section D, west end	S
1	8	23-25	Close-up shot of Section D, middle	S
1	9	26-28	Close-up shot of Section D, east end	S
1	10	29-31	Close-up shot of Section C, west end	S
1	11	32-34	Close-up shot of Section C, east end	S
1	12	35-37	Close-up shot of Section B, west end	S
2	13	2-4	Entire length of wall to be rebuilt, exterior	SW
2	14	5-7	Entire length of wall to be rebuilt, exterior	NE
2	15	8-10	Boundary wall from inside churchyard	NW
2	16	11-13	Boundary wall from inside churchyard	NE
2	17	14-16	Gravestone No1, headstone	N
2	18	17-19	Gravestone No2, headstone	N
2	19	20-22	Gravestone No3, headstone	N
2	20	23-25	Gravestone No4, headstone	N
2	21	26-28	Gravestone No5, headstone	E
2	22	29-31	Gravestone No6, headstone	E
2	23	32-24	Table Tomb No7, south side	N
3	24	2-4	Table Tomb No7, east side showing cover	W
3	25	5-7	Grave Cover B	W
3	26	8-10	Trollop's Monument, west face	E
3	27	11-13	Trollop's Monument, north face	S
3	28	14-16	Trollop's Monument, east face	W
3	29	17-19	Trollop's Monument, south face	N
3	30	20-22	Trollop's Monument, inscription	E
3	31	23-25	General shot Trollop's Monument	W
3	32	26-28	General shot, NE corner of churchyard	E
3	33	29-31	General shot, St Mary's church	SW
3	34	32-24	Tyne Bridge from churchyard	NW
3	35	35-37	Monuments in NE corner of churchyard	E

*Table 5. Photo Survey Index*

**Attach cds here**