

**An Archaeological Earthworks Survey
and Evaluation on land east of St.
James' Church, South Charlton,
Northumberland**



View facing north of St.James' Church, South Charlton, Northumberland

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Archaeological Earthworks Survey and Evaluation on land east of St. James' Church, South Charlton, Northumberland

ARS Ltd Report 2020/90



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Chronology (calendar years BC-AD)	Glacial Eras	British Archaeological Periods	Climatic Phases	Environment		
AD 1901 AD 1837 AD 1714	Holocene	modern Victorian Georgian		Open landscapes with forested areas. Mixed farming widespread		
AD 1485		post-medieval				
AD 1066		medieval				
		early medieval				
AD 410		Roman Britain				
AD 43 0		Iron Age	Sub-atlantic (climatic warming)			
500 BC 700 BC 800 BC		Bronze Age	(abrupt climatic deterioration) (climatic warming)		Deciduous woodland clearance for agriculture	
1800 BC 2400 BC		Beaker period	Sub-boreal (episodes of abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and wetter)		Last of large North Sea islands submerged	
		Neolithic (advent of farming)			Elm decline	
3800 BC 4000 BC 4200 BC		Late Mesolithic	(climatic optimum) Atlantic		Mixed deciduous forest (oak, elm, pine, alder, hazel and full range of trees) Increased amount of alder	
6175 BC 6400 BC			(Abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and drier) Boreal		Storegga Slide tsunami Britain becomes an island Mixed forest (hazel, birch, pine, willow, heather)	
7000 BC		Early Mesolithic	Preboreal (very rapid decadal warming)		Temperate forest (birch, pine, willow)	
9700 BC						
11500 BC		Pleistocene Loch Lomond Stadial (known as Younger Dryas across NW Europe)	Palaeolithic Late Upper Palaeolithic Ahrensburgian		Arctic	Tundra
15000 BC		Windermere Interstadial or 'Late Glacial Interstadial'	Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian/ Magdalenian		Sub-arctic	Plains and woodland (dwarf birch, willow) Mammoths in Britain
18000 BC	Devensian 'LGM' (Last Glacial Maximum)	Upper Palaeolithic	Arctic	Ice and tundra steppe		

Executive Summary

Project Name: Land east of St. James' Church, South Charlton, Northumberland

Site Code: LESJ'20

Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council

Location: Land east of St. James Church, South Charlton, Northumberland

Geology: Limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Tyne Limestone and Alston Formations.

NGR: NU 16564 20267

Date of Fieldwork: 29/06/2020 - 01/07/2020

Date of Report: July 2020

In June 2020 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Northumberland Estates (the client) to conduct an earthwork survey and archaeological evaluation on land to the east of St. James' Church in South Charlton, Northumberland. These works were undertaken to support a planning application for a proposed residential development comprising seven dwellings with an associated access road, car parking, drainage and landscaping.

Four evaluation trenches were excavated in two fields to the east of St. James' Church to target the anomalies identified during an earlier phase of geophysical survey, and to test apparently 'blank' areas of the site likely to be impacted during the course of the proposed development. Trench 1 was excavated to the north, targeting the area of the attenuation basin, while Trenches 2 to 4 were excavated where the proposed dwellings were to be located. Previous geophysical and walkover survey, undertaken during 2020, indicated the possible presence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation terraces however these were not positively identified during the course of the evaluation trenching though a quantity of 19th and 20th century ceramic sherds and glass fragments were identified.

During the landscape survey, it was noted that the continuation of ridge and furrow earthworks was much more pronounced in the adjacent field immediately to the east of Trenches 2 to 4. The survey was consequently expanded beyond the limit of the PDA to demonstrate the variance in quality of survival on either side of the more recent hedgerow boundary.

The archaeological evaluation project has revealed evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation terraces associated with probable medieval agricultural exploitation of the fields comprising the PDA at the margins of the historic core of South Charlton. In addition, the project has also highlighted a degree of probable 19th/20th century horizontal truncation in Field 1, the small field immediately opposite St. James' Church, which given the negative results of the trial trench excavation, has all but obliterated any previous evidence for past human activity which may have been present on-site.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Northumberland Estates to undertake archaeological fieldwork comprising a Level 2 earthwork survey and archaeological trenching ahead of a proposed residential development on land east of St. James' Church in South Charlton, Northumberland.

1.1.2 The programme of works was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Cockcroft 2020), approved by Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site of the archaeological works is on land east of St. James' Church in South Charlton, Northumberland and is centred at NGR NU 16564 20267.

1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the proposed development area (PDA) comprises undifferentiated limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Tyne Limestone and Alstone Formations. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 329 to 343 million years ago during the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. This bedrock is overlain by deposits of Diamicton and Devensian till, sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Brickfield Soil Association which are cambic stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form as drift from Palaeozoic sandstone and shale characterised as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils (CU 2020).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 A comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment produced by ARS Ltd contains an in-depth, detailed archaeological and historical background of the PDA and surrounding area (Burpoe 2019).

1.4.2 No recorded evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified within the bounds of the village of South Charlton though Bronze Age remains have been identified within the vicinity. Approximately 1km to the west, an excavation of a sand pit adjacent to Crag Hill in 1916 identified several pottery vessels (HER 5038). Another possible Bronze Age barrow has been recorded to the north-east of the PDA between Brockley Hall and Charlton Mires (HER 5045). Recording in 1950s during the opening of the site discovered a stone-lined cist projecting from the south side of the mound.

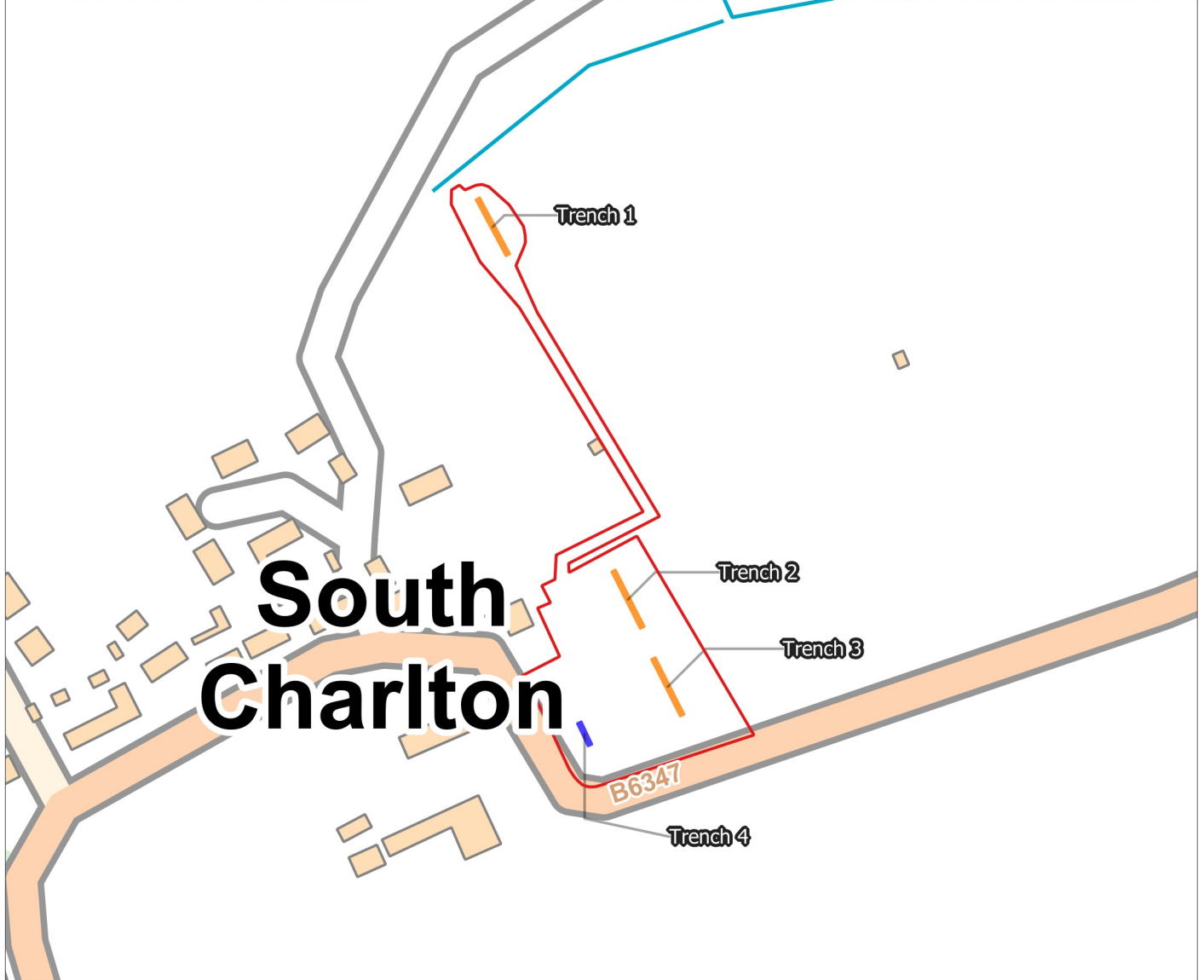
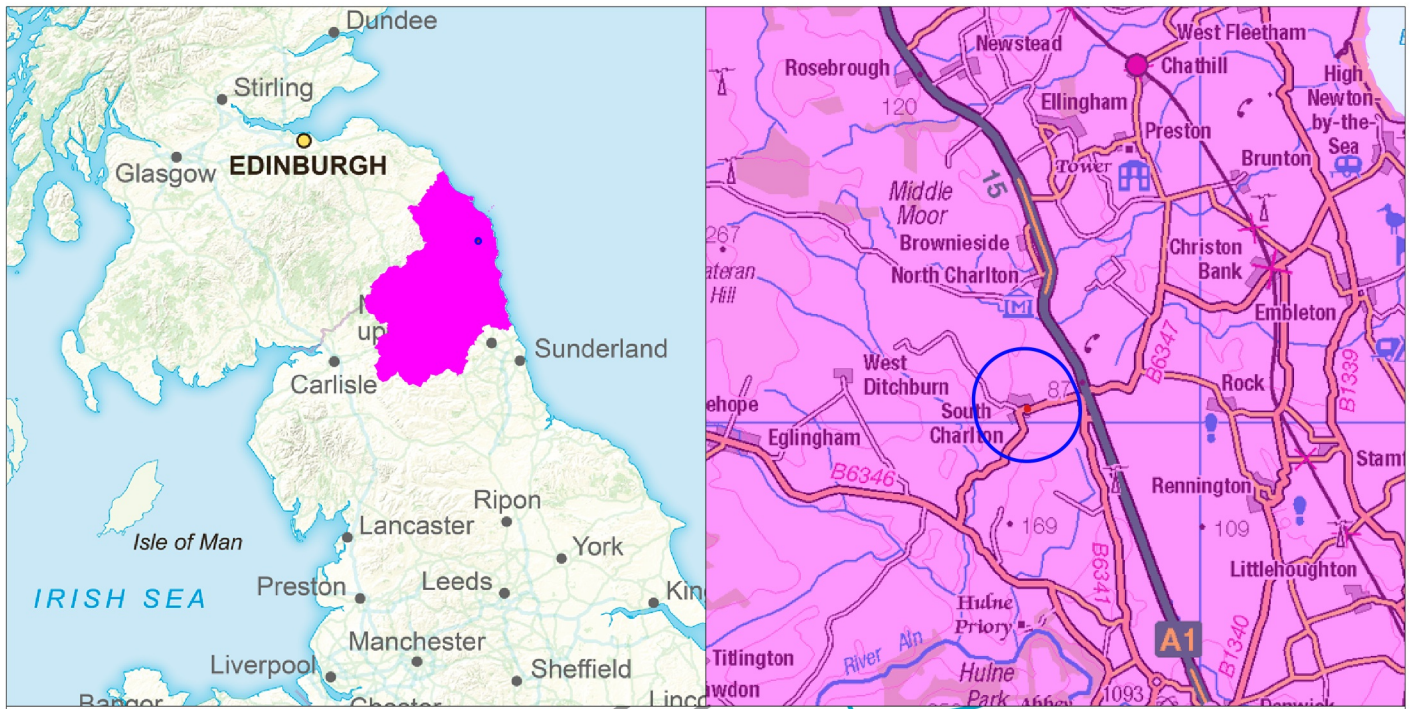
1.4.3 Despite evidence of Iron Age and Roman Iron Age activity much further afield to the north-west in the Cheviots, no recorded sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of South Charlton or within the study area for the Heritage Impact Assessment (Burpoe 2019). It has been proposed that permanent occupation might have been

selectively discouraged in some areas by the military forces garrisoning the Roman frontier of Hadrian's Wall (Hodgson 2017)

1.4.4 The first documentary evidence of South Charlton comes from an entry in the *Liber Feodorum* or Book of Fees dating 1242, when it was recorded as 'Charlton del Suth' being included within the barony of Alnwick (1923, 1118). Etymologically, however, the *ton* element of the place-name might indicate an early medieval origin for the settlement (Butlin 1964). A medieval chapel and tower, first mentioned in 1273, are recorded as located in the adjacent field to the north of the PDA (HER 5040). These are purported to have been commissioned by a member of the Lucker family, prominent landowners in Northumberland at this time.

1.4.5 During the 17th century, South Charlton was one of only ten documented villages in the county which had four common fields; namely, North Field, East Field, Middle Field, and West Field (Butlin 1964). This contrasted with the majority of townships in Northumberland which adopted a 'three-field' arrangement of common fields as a whole. A 1624 map identifies the site of the PDA within an area named as 'Midle Feilde'. The main part of the site may incorporate part of a building related to the medieval chapel and tower. Notably the line of the proposed drainage area might possibly skirt the eastern boundary of this chapel and tower complex. This was documented as having fallen into a semi-ruinous condition by the 16th-17th century but due to the difficulties in accurately referencing this plan the presence of these structures within the PDA cannot be confirmed. South Charlton village was replanned during the mid-19th century. The 1864 Ordnance Survey (OS) Plan shows the rapid redevelopment of the village during the decade however the area within the PDA changed very little throughout the subsequent centuries. The most notable change within the site being the removal of field boundaries running east-west through the site. A first having been cleared by the time of the 1973 OS Plan and a second removed by the time of the 2003 OS Plan (Burpoe 2019).

1.4.6 Within a kilometre of the PDA, the Northumberland HER records only one archaeological event in the form of a Magnetometry Survey of the A1 routeway (HER 16629) and covered an area of c.206 ha to the east of the PDA (Burpoe 2019). During the spring of 2020, ARS Ltd. undertook a geophysical survey of PDA which indicated a series of parallel, roughly east-west aligned linear anomalies across the southern and northern fields (Tipton & Durkin 2020). These were interpreted as ridge and furrow cultivation potentially associated with medieval or post-medieval agriculture. The ridge crowns and furrow troughs remain best preserved as earthworks in the south-eastern portion of the PDA.



Site name: South Charlton, Northumberland
 Date: July 2020
 Drawn by: MB and DGC
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

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 Windmill Way
 Hebburn
 Tyne and Wear
 NE31 1SR

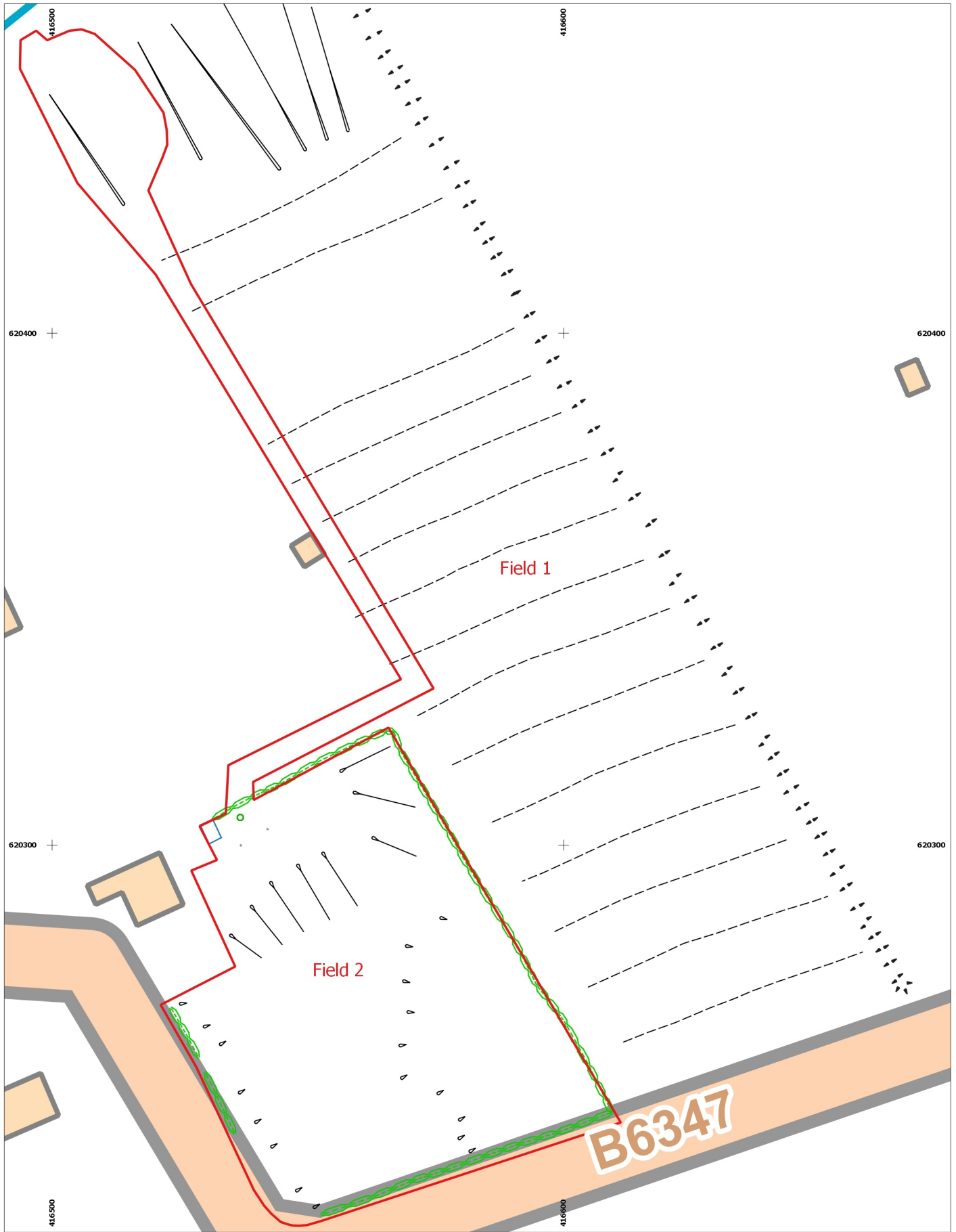
This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2020.

- Site Boundary
- Northumberland County Council
- 1km Study Area

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Site name: South Charlton
 Date: July 2020
 Drawn by: DGC
 Scale: 1:1000 @ A4

Figure 2. Overview of earthwork survey.



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 Tyne and Wear
 NE31 1SR



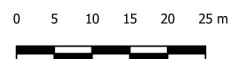
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Legend

- PDA
- Ridge and furrow ploughing



2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The *North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Petts & Gerrard 2006) highlighted research objectives considered to be particularly relevant, which included:

- ◆ EMI/MDii Early and later medieval landscape and environment.
- ◆ EMii Early medieval settlement
- ◆ MDix Later medieval agriculture and environment.
- ◆ MDv Later medieval church and religious belief.
- ◆ Post-medieval agriculture.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The fieldwork aims and objectives, outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation included in Appendix III, can be summarised as follows:

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample a sufficient percentage of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in Section 2.1 of this document.

2.2.2 The objectives of the fieldwork were to:

- ◆ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform established aims and objectives and identify if additional aims might be achieved.

2.3 Level 2 Earthworks Survey Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The aims and objectives of the Level 2 Earthworks Survey were as follows:

- ◆ Identify and record the location and extent of earthworks of possible archaeological origin within the survey area.

3 Methodology

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix III) and the guidance laid out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA's) *Code of Conduct* (2014). and Northumberland County Council's *Standards for Archaeological Mitigation* (Northumberland County Council 2019).

3.1.1 A risk assessment was produced before work commenced and all site operations were undertaken in accordance with the ARS Ltd Health and Safety Policy and current Health and Safety Legislation.

3.2 Level 2 Earthwork Survey

3.2.1 The survey and interpretation of the results were carried out in accordance with the guidance noted above as well as Historic England's *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2017).

3.2.2 The earthwork survey was conducted by Ian Walker and Dr David Cockcroft using a Leica CS10SmartRover equipped with GS08 antenna. Where earthworks were encountered, a series of points were recorded at the tops, bottoms and breaks of slope recorded. Where linear features were recorded, points were recorded at significant changes of direction or at appropriate intervals where no changes in alignment are identified.

3.3 Evaluation Trenching

3.3.1 All work was undertaken in accordance with the guidance detailed above as well as that laid out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA's) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020).

3.3.2 A total of four trenches were excavated, all 20m x 2m in size except for Trench 4 which was reduced in size to avoid known live services (water). Trench 4 was 10m x 2m in size.

3.3.3 All trenches were excavated by a 14 tonne, 360° mechanical excavator equipped with toothless ditching buckets. Topsoil was removed in successive spits, under constant archaeological supervision, down to either the first archaeological horizon or to natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.

3.3.4 All trenches were cleaned by hand and a full written, drawn, and photographic record kept. All recording followed standard conventions outlined in the Museum of London Archaeology Site Recording Manual (MoLA 2002).

3.3.5 All spoil was visually inspected for finds, and all finds were retained and cleaned prior to specialist analysis.

3.3.6 All trenches and archaeological remains were tied to the national grid using a survey-grade Leica GPS.

4 Level 2 Earthwork Survey

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 An earthwork survey of visible features was conducted of the broad ridge and furrow earthworks within the PDA (which covers c. 0.65ha). With permission from the landowner, the extent of the earthwork survey was expanded a further 1.61 ha to encompass the well-preserved ridge crowns and furrow troughs noted by the Heritage Impact Assessment (Burpoe 2019) and geophysical survey (Tipton and Durkin 2020). These broad ridge and furrow cultivation terraces identified to the west of the PDA bounded by the remains of a demolished agricultural boundary which was recorded and served as the limit of the earthwork survey.

4.1.2 At the time of survey, the PDA comprised two fields (designated as Field 1 and Field 2), utilised as pasture for cattle (Field 1) and sheep (Field 2). The livestock was removed for the purposes of undertaking both the earthwork survey and the archaeological evaluation.

4.2 Field 1

4.2.1 The survey area in Field 1 measured 261.88m north-west to south-east, 68.83m east-north-east to west-south-west and comprised a total area of 1.76 ha. The Field 1 survey area was bounded by a small watercourse to the north, a demolished field boundary to the east, the route of the B6347 road to the south, and a hedgerow boundary to the west. The overall area of Field 1 measured 305m north-west to south-east, 191m east-north-east to west-south-west and comprised a total area of 5.33 ha.

4.2.2 The overall topography across the field was level with an average height of 101m aOD across most of the field. At the northern end of the surveyed area, there was a sharp decline toward the watercourse. The overall height surveyed on the bank declined significantly to an average of 99m aOD.

4.2.3 Substantial survival of broad ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks were noted in the southern half of the field, aligned north-east to south-west, with an average distance of 11.41m from furrow centre to furrow. The overall area of surviving ridge and furrow earthwork within the survey area of Field 1 measured 1.17 ha. The distance between the earthworks and their quality of preservation decreased towards the north and a substantial break was noted at 147.37m north-west from the southern field boundary, adjacent to a modern cow shed. This was interpreted as erosion caused by livestock traffic through the area rather than an intentional division between areas of medieval cultivation. A further two furrows, with corresponding ridges, were identified south of the break of slope with an average distance between them of 11.37m from trough to trough. Where the quality of preservation was highest, the average height difference between top of ridge and base of furrow was 0.5m which declined in the surviving northern portion to an average of 0.2 to 0.3m.



Figure 3. North facing shot of ridge and furrow, southern end of area. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 4. North facing shot of ridge and furrow. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 5. North facing shot of ridge and furrow. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

4.2.4 A demolished field boundary, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, was identified surviving as an earthwork to the east of the ridge and furrow ploughing. This boundary measured 255.71m along its length with an average width of 3m, its maximum height along its ridge measured 101.25m aOD with average height variance from ridge to base of 0.2m. At 37.75m from the southernmost point, an oak tree was observed growing from the earthwork.

4.2.5 Based upon observation in the field, this boundary was interpreted as a later addition which truncated the existing ridge and furrow earthworks that were noted as continuing further east into the remainder of Field 1.

4.3 Field 2

4.3.1 In contrast with Field 1, Field 2 was completely surveyed and measured 85.48m north-west to south-east, a maximum length of 65.93m east-north-east to west-south-west and comprised a total area of 0.51 ha. Field 2 was bounded to the north by the boundary line for the neighbouring cottage. The northern field and Field 1 to the east are separated by hedgerows and fence lines while the remainder of Field 2 is bounded by the B6347 to the south and west.

4.3.2 The overall topography across Field 2 was less even than that of Field 1. The northern corner was defined by a ridge which sloped from north-west to south-east. The top of the ridge had a maximum height of 103.26m aOD which declined to 102.14m aOD at the base of the slope. The remainder of the field had an average height of 102m aOD.

4.3.3 Unlike Field 1, the visibility of possible earthworks was significantly reduced. Evidence of horizontal truncation and 20th century deposition was evident from the

presence of debris within the field (Figure 6). This was confirmed by the presence of modern ceramic and fragments identified during the archaeological evaluation (see Section 5 below). Landscape levelling-up was identified within five metres of the westernmost edge of the field to support the existing dry-stone wall boundary up to a maximum height of 103.01m aOD, this material might have been drawn from the south-western corner of the field where a small depression was identified measuring 47.89m north to south and 32.17m east to west. This has an overall average height of 101.80m aOD.



Figure 6. Overview of concrete pillar in Field 2 (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

4.3.4 The presence of landscaping in the southern end of Field 2 suggests that the elevated area to the north of the field could also be the result of human activity. The presence of the 19th century cottage adjacent to the field boundary suggests that this could be the remains of a construction platform for the property subsequently incorporated into the adjoining pasture.

5 Archaeological Evaluation Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section provides an overview and synthesis of the depositional sequence encountered on the site. Depths of deposits are expressed as below ground level (BGL) and in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

5.1.2 A context summary table of the depositional sequence encountered in the evaluation trenches is presented in Appendix II: Context Summary Table which provides a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches. This should be viewed in association with the figures and the photographs presented in this section.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated and examined. Trench 1 was situated in Field 2 (immediately south of the undesignated road from South Charlton to Brockley Hall) and Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were situated in Field 1 (the paddock immediately east of St. James Church across the B6347 road). The results of the excavated evaluation trenches are presented below.

Trench 1

(Figures 8 to 11)

5.2.3 Trench 1 measured 20.00m x 1.80m at its maximum extents and was aligned roughly north-west to south-east on ground gently rising to the south, perpendicular to the ridge and furrow alignment.

5.2.3 The trench was excavated through the present turf/topsoil ground surface (1001) which consisted of a light brown sandy soil, measuring approximately 0.10-0.15m thickness, throughout the trench and also through an underlying subsoil deposit (1002) comprised of a light orange/brown sandy soil with occasional small sandstone inclusions. This deposit was between 0.25-0.30m in thickness, extended across the whole trench and overlay the natural substrate (1003) which was observed at 0.50m below present ground level (BGL), which was also the depth limit of excavation. This deposit was comprised of an orange / brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments and larger cobbles between 10-20cms in diameter. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed within the trench.

Trenches 2, 3 and 4

(Figures 8, 12 to 17)

5.2.4 Trenches 2 and 3 measured 20m x 1.80m and Trench 4 measured 10m x 1.80m at their maximum extents and were aligned roughly north to south, perpendicular to the ridge and furrow. The results of the excavation of these trenches have been presented together as each trench exhibited an identical stratigraphic depositional sequence.

5.2.5 The trenches were excavated through an upper turf/topsoil deposit (2001, 3001 and 4001) which consisted of a mid-brown sandy soil measuring between 0.15-0.20m thickness throughout the trench. The topsoil deposits sealed an underlying 0.20m thick subsoil layer (2002, 3002 and 4002) comprising a light orange/brown sandy soil with occasional small sandstone inclusions. This deposit measured between 0.20-0.25m in thickness throughout the trench and overlay the natural substrate (2003, 3003 and 4003) which was observed at an average depth of 0.50m below present ground level (BGL). This deposit consisted of a dark orange / brown silty-sand with numerous sandstone inclusions.

5.2.6 Only a small quantity of modern glass and pottery finds were recovered from the topsoil layers in each trench, and no features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed within any of the trenches.

6 Conclusion

6.1 The archaeological evaluation and earthwork survey undertaken within the fields east of St. James' Church, South Charlton have provided further information relating to past land usage adjacent to the margins of the historic core of the village. The results of the present phase of fieldwork were only partially supported by the geophysical survey undertaken during late winter 2020. For example, the earthwork survey within the central and southern portion of Field 2 recorded a series of furrow crowns which broadly matched the location of a series of north-east – south-west aligned linear anomalies identified as probable furrow troughs during the geophysical survey phase of works.

6.2 However, the furrow trough geophysical anomalies revealed within the small paddock comprising Field 1 were not identified during the evaluation phase of works, despite a series of corresponding earthwork crowns apparently extending into the area from Field 2 to the north-east. One possible explanation may be that the furrow trough anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey phase of works were very heavily truncated by later agricultural activity and obscured to the extent that they were not visible during the trenching works. Similarly, it is also worth noting that pasture Field 1 was notably lower in height in relation to the surrounding area and could have been the subject of extensive landscaping, potentially related to the formation of a house platform for the late 19th century building situated at the north-western margin of the field. It seems probable therefore that the negative results of the trenching in Fields 2, 3 and 4

were caused by extensive 19th century horizontal truncation either caused by agricultural activity, landscaping or a combination of both elements.

6.3 Similarly, no archaeological, finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed in Trench 1 in Field 2, although the geophysical responses in this area were notably unclear.

6.4 Accordingly, the archaeological evaluation project has revealed evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation terraces associated with medieval agricultural exploitation of the fields comprising the PDA at the margins of the historic core of South Charlton. In addition, the project has also highlighted a degree of probable 19th/20th century horizontal truncation in Field 1, the small field immediately opposite St. James' Church, which given the negative results of the trial trench excavation, has all but obliterated any previous evidence for past human activity which may have been present on-site.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 ARS Ltd. will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 Archive Deposition

9.1 Deposition Guidelines

9.1.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted in a format agreed in discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council and the Great North Museum curator. The Digital archive will be supplied to ADS and photographs will be supplied in uncompressed baseline TIFF format.

9.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

9.1.3 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.

9.1.4 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

9.1.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

9.1.6 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

10 Acknowledgements

10.1 ARS Ltd. would like to thank Barry Spall of Northumberland Estates for commissioning the works, tenant farmers Mr. T. Bell and Mr. E. Stafford for access to fields, and Mr. S. McNally of SBS Plant for providing excavating plant. Finally, gratitude is given to Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council for his assistance, advice, and guidance during the course of the project.

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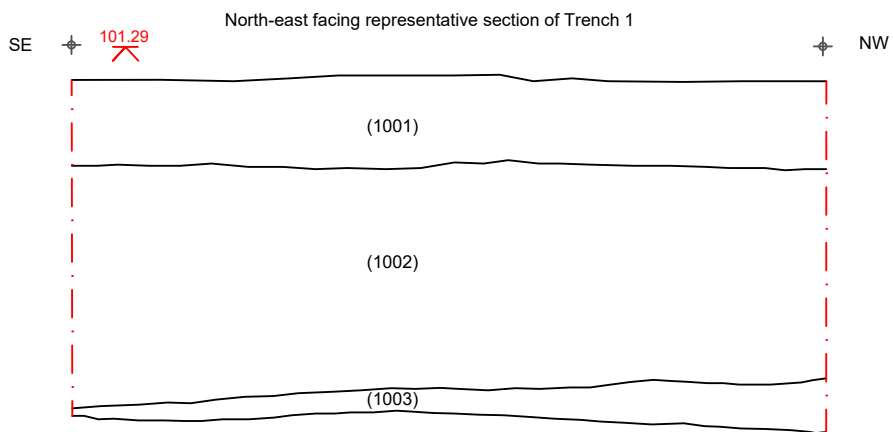
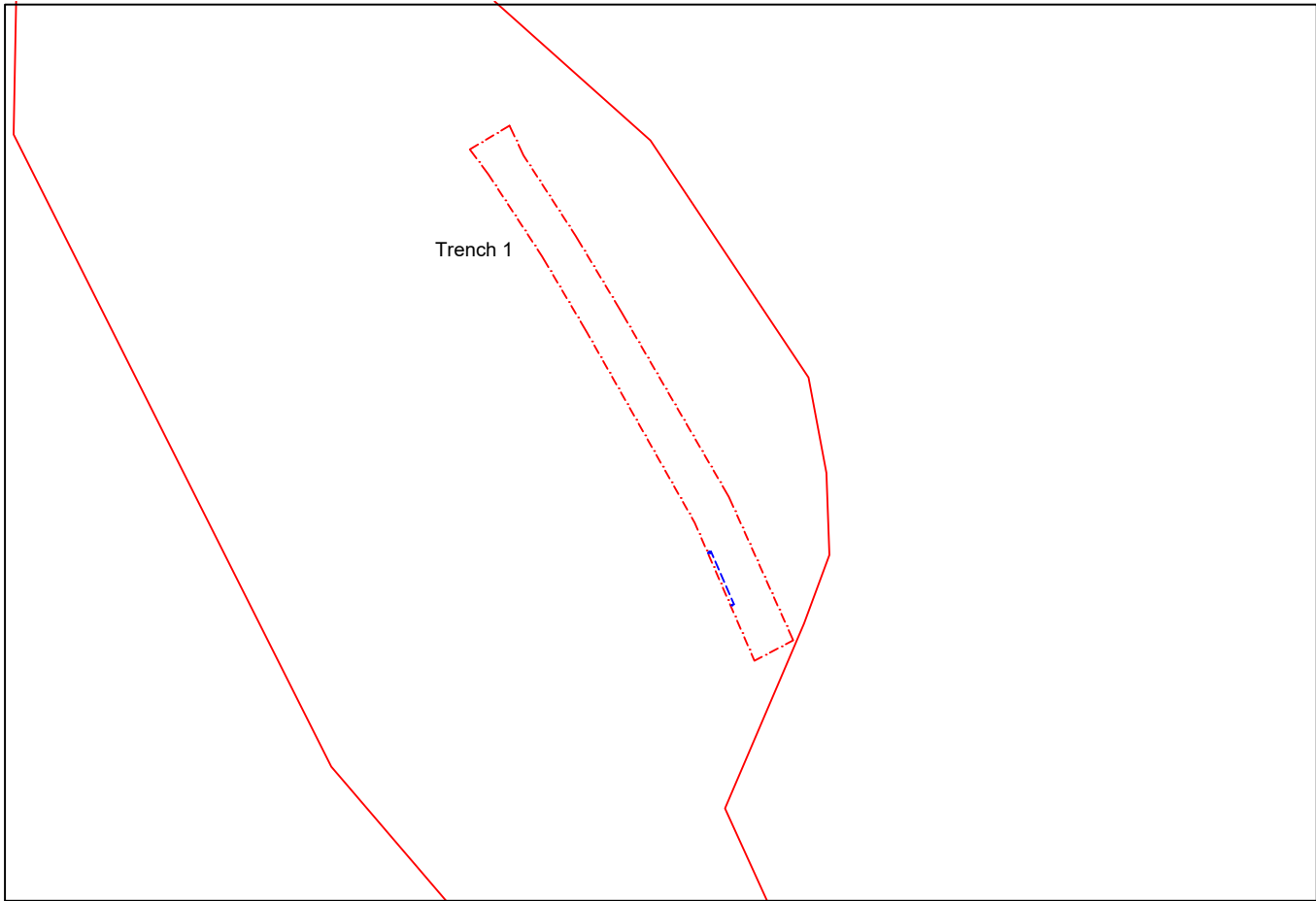
APPENDIX I: Archaeological Evaluation Figures



Figure 7. South-east facing view of Trench 1, post-excitation. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



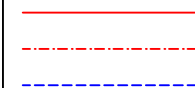
Figure 8. North-east facing representative section of Trench 1. (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Site Name: Land east of St. James' Church, South Charlton
 Date: July 2020
 Drawn by: jw
 Scale: Trench Plan = 1:250 @ A4
 Section = 1:20 @ A4

Figure 10. Plan and representative section of Trench 1

Key:



PDA

Limit of Excavation

Section



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Figure 10. South facing view of Trench 2, post-excitation. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 11. South-west facing representative section of Trench 2. (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 12. South-south-east view of Trench 3, post-excitation. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



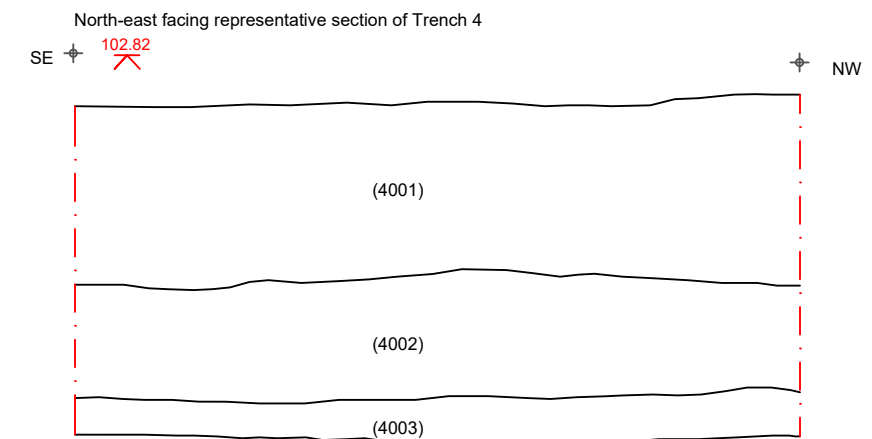
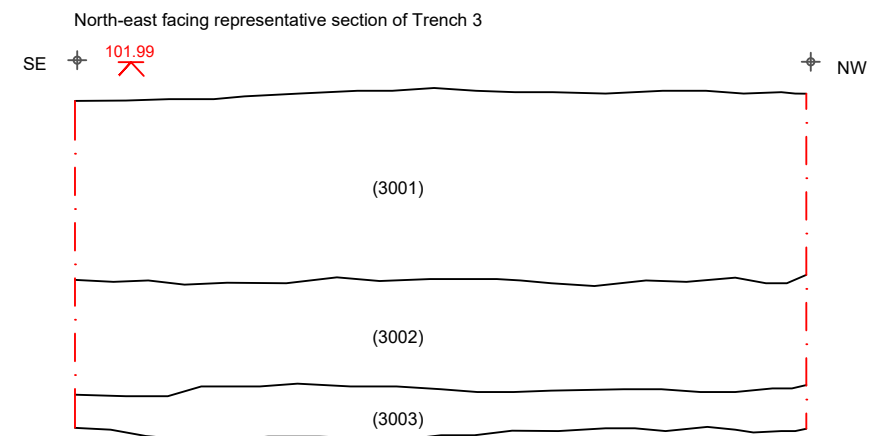
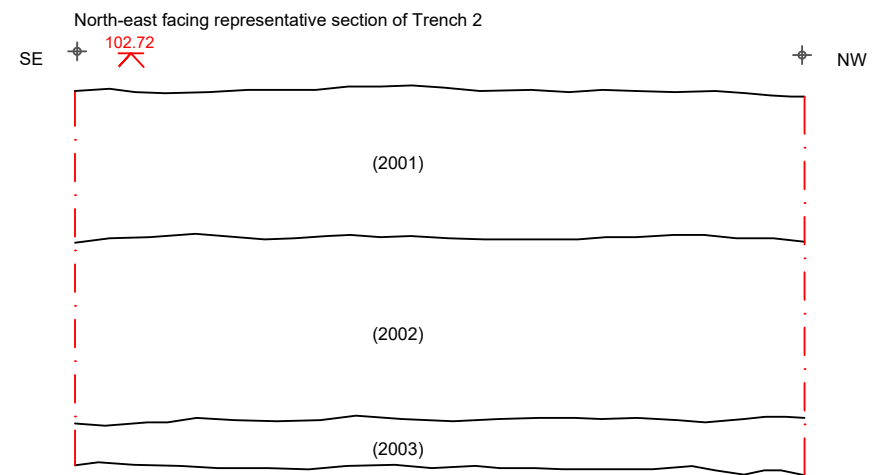
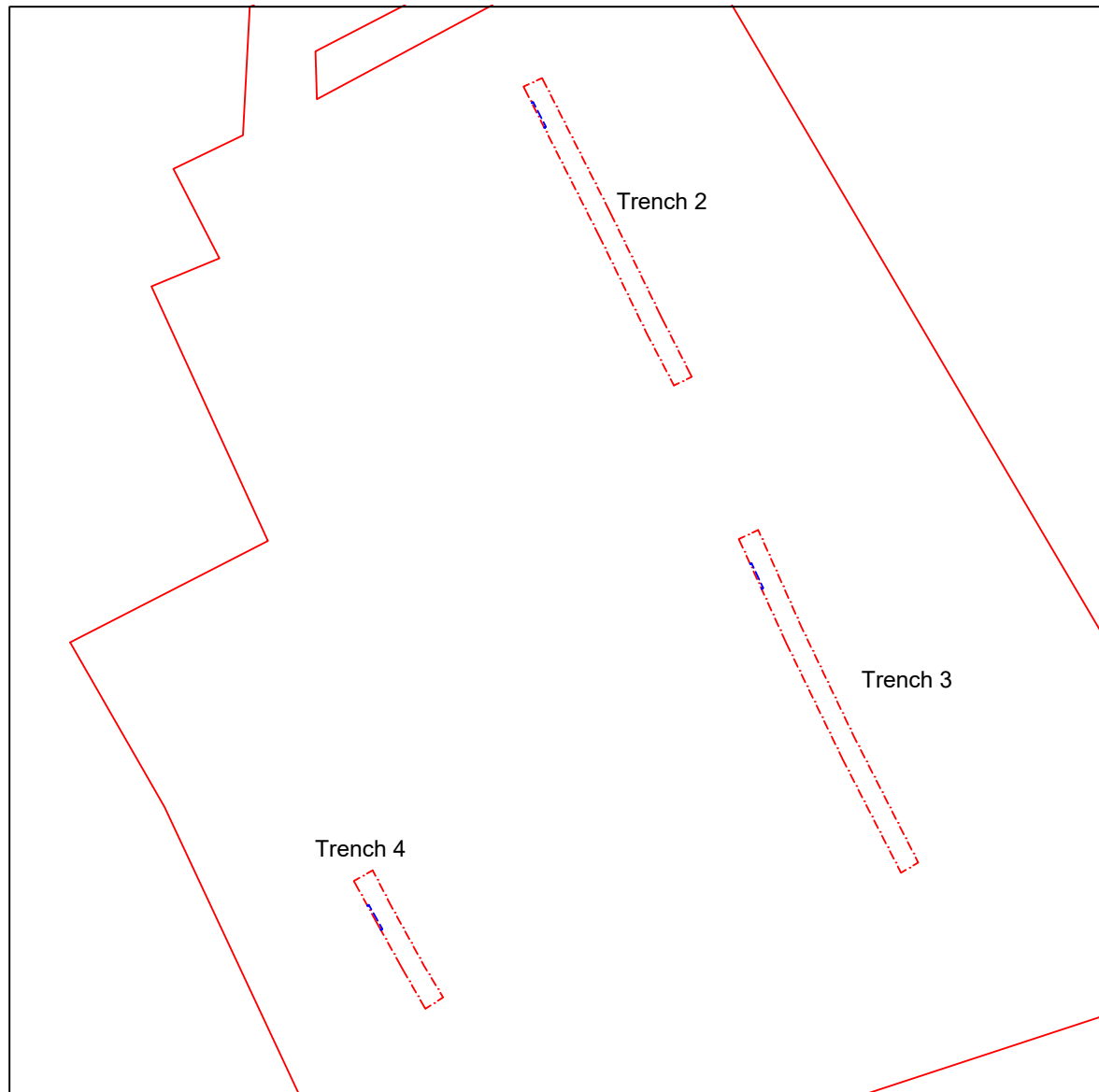
Figure 13. South-west facing representative section of Trench 3. (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 14. South-east facing view of Trench 4, post-excitation. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 15. North-east facing representative section of Trench 4. (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Site Name: Land east of St. James Church, South Charlton
 Date: July 2020
 Drawn by: IW
 Scale: Trench Plan = 1:500 @ A3
 Section = 1:20 @ A3

Figure 17. Plan and representative sections of Trenches 2 to 4.

Key:

- PDA
- - - Limit of Excavation
- - - Section

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APPENDIX II: Context Summary Table

Archaeological Earthworks Survey and Evaluation on land east of St. James' Church, South Charlton, Northumberland

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Max. heights in metres (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
1001	Deposit	Trench 1 - Turf/topsoil Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit	101.50	(D) 0.20m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
1002	Deposit	Trench 1 - Light orange/brown sandy soil Subsoil deposit	101.30	(D) 0.20m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
1003	Deposit	Trench 1 - Dark orange/brown silty gravel Natural substrate	101.10	(D) 0.10m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
2001	Deposit	Trench 2 - Turf/topsoil Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit (20th century glass and pottery frags. recovered)	103.50	(D) 0.20m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
2002	Deposit	Trench 2 - Orange/brown sandy soil Subsoil deposit	103.30	(D) 0.25m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
2003	Deposit	Trench 2 - Dark orange/brown silty soil Natural substrate	103.20	(D) 0.10m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
3001	Deposit	Trench 3 - Turf/topsoil Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit (20th century glass and pottery frags. recovered)	103.40	(D) 0.20m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
3002	Deposit	Trench 3 - Orange/brown sandy soil Subsoil deposit	103.10	(D) 0.25m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m
3003	Deposit	Trench 3 - Dark orange/brown silty soil Natural substrate	102.85	(D) 0.10m (W) 1.80m (L) 20.00m

Archaeological Earthworks Survey and Evaluation on land east of St. James' Church, South Charlton, Northumberland

Context	Type	Description & Interpretation	Max. heights in metres (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height & (Diam.) diameter
4001	Deposit	Trench 4 - Turf/topsoil Present ground surface and modern topsoil deposit (20th century glass and pottery frags. recovered	103.60	(D) 0.25m (W) 1.80m (L) 10.00m
4002	Deposit	Trench 4 - Orange/brown sandy soil Subsoil deposit	103.35	(D) 0.20m (W) 1.80m (L) 10.00m
4003	Deposit	Trench 4 - Dark orange/brown silty soil Natural substrate	103.10	(D) 0.10m (W) 1.80m (L) 10.00m

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Land east of St James Church, South Charlton, Northumberland:
WSI for archaeological works**

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological works

June 2020



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The Eco Centre, Windmill Way, Hebburn, Tyne and Wear, NE31 1SR

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Northumberland Estates

Date of compilation: June 2020

Compiled by David Cockroft

Local Authority: Northumberland County Council

Site central NGR: NU 16564 20267

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Service Ltd (ARS Ltd) for Northumberland Estates (the client). It details a scheme of works relating to the proposed residential development on land east of St James Church, South Charlton, Northumberland. The proposed development comprises seven residential dwellings, a new access road, parking, drainage with attenuation basin, and associated landscaping within South Charlton.

1.1.2 ARS Ltd was commissioned by Northumberland Estates to undertake a phase of geophysics, an earthwork survey and evaluation trenching, on land east of St. James' Church, South Charlton in Northumberland to support a planning application for a proposed residential development including associated car parking, drainage and landscaping.

1.1.3 This scheme of archaeological works is, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 189 (MHCLG 2019, 56), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publicly accessible.

1.2 Site Description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and is c.0.65ha in area. The development site is located at the south-eastern extent of the village of South Charlton and is comprised of two distinct areas: a single field which is bounded to the north and north-east by open fields, to the south and west by the B6347 and to the north-west by Cherry Tree Cottage and a stretch of land to the north of this area, which is bounded in turn by a hedgerow to the west and open fields to the north, east and south.

1.2.2 The majority of the site comprises one open, field which is edged by a mixture of wooden and metal fencing backed by hedgerows, and stone walling along the southern boundary. There is a small stone outbuilding within the north-western corner of this area, adjacent the Cherry Tree Cottage fence. There are numerous trees located immediately adjacent the north-west and south-eastern corners of the site, as well as trees within and adjacent the site, with a pair of earthwork 'ridges' running south-west/north-east through the centre of the site.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises undifferentiated limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Tyne Limestone Formation and Alston Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 329 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. This is overlain by superficial



deposits of Devensian Till, Diamicton and Devensian sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Brickfield Soil Association (713g), which are cambic stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form as drift from Palaeozoic sandstone and shale and are characterised as '*slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils*' (CU 2020).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A heritage impact assessment has been produced (Burpoe 2019) and should be consulted for an in-depth and detailed archaeological and historical background. A summary is provided below.

2.2 There is a paucity of information for prehistoric activity within South Charlton, with the Bronze Age providing the most substantial evidence for prehistoric remains within this area. A possible Bronze Age barrow (HER 5045) is recorded to the north-east of the PDA between Brockley Hall and Charlton Mires on the edge of a small ridge. A cist, projecting from the south side of this mound, was opened and emptied prior to the site being recorded in the 1950s. A second Bronze Age burial site (HER 5038) was excavated in the side of a sand pit adjacent Crag Hill c.1km to the west of the PDA.

2.3 There are no features of Iron Age/Romano-British date within the area or wider landscape, with South Charlton located well to the north of Hadrian's Wall, the north-west frontier of the Roman Empire.

2.4 The first reference to South Charlton comes from the 13th century, when South Charlton was included within the barony of Alnwick. *Charleton del Suth* is recorded in a 1242 entry in the *Liber Feodorum* or Book of Fees (1923, 1118). The Northumberland HER records the former site of a medieval chapel and tower in the field to the north of the PDA. South Charlton chapel (HER 5040) is first mentioned in 1273 and is thought to have been built by a member of the Lucker family, who were prominent medieval landowners in Northumberland.

2.5 During this 17th century, many townships in Northumberland had adopted a 'three-field' arrangement of common fields, whilst South Charlton was one of only ten documented villages that had four common fields: North Field, East Field, Middle Field, and West Field (Butlin 1964, 113). The site of the PDA is depicted on the 1624 maps to the east of the village centre within '*Midle Feilde*', with the main part of the site possibly incorporating part of a building, though this cannot be said with any certainty due to the difficulties in accurately referencing this plan. It is possible that this structure is related to the medieval chapel and tower, which is documented as having fallen into a semi-ruinous condition by the 16th-17th century. The line of the proposed drainage area also possibly skirts the eastern boundary of this chapel and tower complex.

2.6 Documents note that during the mid-19th century South Charlton village was replanned, with the 1864 Ordnance Survey (OS) Plan showing the rapid



redevelopment of the village during the decade. The area of the PDA has changed very little throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, with the most notable changes within the site being the removal of the pair of field boundaries running east-west through the site, the first by the time of the 1973 (OS) Plan and the second by the time of the 2003 OS Plan.

2.7 A scheme of geophysical survey was undertaken on the site during spring 2020 which revealed a series of parallel, east-west aligned linear anomalies in the southern and northern fields (Tipton, 2020). The linear anomalies were suggestive of ridge and furrow cultivation terraces potentially associated with medieval or post-medieval agricultural exploitation. The ridge crowns and furrow troughs remain preserved as earthworks at the southern portion of the development area.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Petts et al 2006), in particular the following areas.

- ◆ EMI/MDii Early and later medieval landscape and environment.
- ◆ EMii Early medieval settlement
- ◆ MDix Later medieval agriculture and environment
- ◆ MDv Later medieval church and religious belief.
- ◆ Post-medieval agriculture.

3.2 Level 2 Earthwork Survey Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the Level 2 earthwork survey are as follows:

- ◆ Identify and record the location and extent of earthworks of possible archaeological origin within the survey area.

3.3 Evaluation fieldwork objectives

3.3.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation trenching are as follows:

- ◆ To evaluate the date, character and significance of archaeological remains preserved within the boundary of the proposed development area in order to inform a potential mitigation strategy for managing any sub-surface heritage assets revealed during the course of the project.

4 EARTHWORK SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 It is intended to conduct an earthwork survey over the 0.65ha area of the PDA (Figure 1).



4.2 The Earthwork Survey

4.2.1 The survey and interpretation of the results will be carried out in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and will follow the scope of a level 2 survey in accordance with Historic England's *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2017) as well as Northumberland County Council's *Standards for Archaeological Mitigation* (Northumberland County Council 2019).

4.2.2 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to undertake an earthwork survey of the site. When earthworks are encountered measurements will be to produce a metrically accurate plan of the features. A LeicaGPS 1200+ global navigation satellite system (GNSS) with post-processing of data providing sub-centimetre accuracy or other similar surveying system will be used to locate each surviving feature and a series of points recorded at the tops, bottoms and breaks of slope recorded. Where linear features are to be recorded, points will also be recorded at significant changes of direction or at appropriate intervals where no changes in alignment are identified.

5 EVALUATION TRENCHING METHODOLOGY

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 A trenching plan comprising four evaluation trenches (1no. 10m x 2m and 3no. 25m x 2m) will be agreed in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland. This will be designed to target the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, and to test apparently 'blank' areas of the site likely to be impacted during the course of the proposed development.

5.1.2 Any proposed changes to the evaluation trench locations previously agreed upon will be discussed with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland prior to implementation.

5.1.3 The evaluation trenching may, depending on the nature of any surviving archaeological remains, lead on to, following consultation with County Archaeologist for Northumberland and all relevant parties, further mitigation fieldwork in the form of an open area excavation and/or archaeological watching brief which would be the subject of a new WSI or an amendment to this WSI.

5.1.4 Evaluation trenches may be extended to further elucidate the date, character, and significance of identified archaeological remains in plan. Further mitigation fieldwork may take the form of additional evaluation trenching up to 1% of the total PDA to further elucidate the date, character, and significance of identified archaeological remains during the course of the evaluation.

5.2 General Statement of Practice

5.2.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2014c) and the regional guidance document *Yorkshire, The Humber*



& the North East: a regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process.

5.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

5.2.3 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

5.2.4 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd, the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council as the project progresses in order to address any archaeologically sensitive matters as they arise.

5.2.5 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 Topsoil will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits.

5.3.2 All trenches will be manually cleaned to an appropriate level to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

5.3.3 All excavated spoil will be metal detected and visually scanned to retrieve any artefacts. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

5.3.4 Should archaeological deposits or structures be revealed that are more numerous, better preserved, or of higher status than expected or than which could reasonably be expected consultation will take place with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

5.3.5 Isolated, discrete features such as pits which do not form structural features or are representative of industrial activities will be 50% sampled.

5.3.6 Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature, will be sampled to a minimum sample size of 10% away from intersections. Intersections will be sampled and excavated in plan with strategic temporary sections located to demonstrate sequence.

5.3.7 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.



5.3.8 Upstanding or positive features of an archaeological nature, following recording, will be either partially or wholly excavated by hand where such excavation facilitates access to lower lying archaeological stratification. Where said features do not represent elements of a physically superimposed sequence and are observed to be truncating natural strata partial excavation, as a representative sample (to demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

5.3.9 Should archaeological features, or groups of features, be partially exposed during the course of evaluation trenching then trenches should be extended to reveal their full extent in plan up to the total contingency (see 5.1.4 above).

5.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

5.4.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised in all excavation types.

5.4.2 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh.

5.4.3 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits, a minimum sample size of 20 litres will be taken,

5.4.4 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present column sampling may be considered.

5.4.5 In all instances, sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

5.4.6 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

5.4.7 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ* and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken following once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, in line with current guidelines (English Heritage 2004; English Heritage and The Church of England 2005; APABE/English Heritage 2013; Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and in discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council.

5.4.8 Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner

Finds Liaison Officer



Mr. T. Brown
17 Church Street

Berwick-Upon-Tweed
Northumberland
TC15 1EE
Tel No: 01289 304318

Andrew Agate
Great North Museum,
Barras Bridge
Newcastle upon Tyne
Northumberland
NE24PT
Tel No: 03000 267 011
andrew.agate@twmuseums.org.uk

5.4.9 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

5.5 Recording

5.5.1 Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the ARS Ltd field manual.

5.5.2 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

5.5.3 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and section/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate scale and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

5.5.4 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features notes and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system.

5.5.5 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and/or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

5.5.6 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.5.7 All heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

5.5.8 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with a 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition, key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.



5.5.9 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

5.6 Finds Processing and Storage

5.6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

5.6.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

5.6.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.6.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper).

5.6.5 Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

5.6.6 During and after the evaluation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

5.6.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the Great North Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

5.6.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Great North Museum.

5.7 Report

5.7.1 A report on the results obtained will be produced by ARS Ltd and submitted to the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council or personnel nominated by them within 8 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will follow the guidance laid out in the relevant ClfA standards and will include the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology



- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

5.7.2 One digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

5.7.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated during the reporting process and the evaluation trenching data added to this record. Key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Northumberland County Council HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

6 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of each phase of ground works to be given to the Northumberland County Council Assistant County Archaeologist:

Nick Best
Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland Conservation
Development Services
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
NE61 2EF
Tel: 01670 622657.

6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.



6.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council, or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation. The first site visit is free. Local authority charges will apply following any subsequent site visits.

6.1 Staffing and timetable

6.1.1 The Project Manager for the earthwork survey and trenching in the proposed development area will be Rupert Lotherington, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The earthwork survey and evaluation trenching project will be supervised by Dr. David Cockroft, Project Officer at ARS Ltd.

6.1.2 The evaluation trenching is due to start in June 2020. The outline timetable for the proposed archaeological works is as follows.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
June 2020	Earthwork survey and report
June 2020	Evaluation trenching and report
July 2020	Archiving

6.1.3 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery Dr Phil Mills
- ◆ Samian ware Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Medieval and Post-Medieval glass, Mike Ward MCIfA
- metalwork and clay pipes:
- ◆ Industrial Remains Dr Rod Mackenzie MCIfA
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals Luke Parker
- ◆ Molluscs Dr Andy McWilliams
- ◆ Human and animal bone Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Geo-archaeology Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 Deposition Guidelines

7.1.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted in a format agreed in discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist



for Northumberland County Council and the Great North Museum curator. The Digital archive will be supplied to ADS and photographs will be supplied in uncompressed baseline TIFF format.

7.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

7.1.3 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.

7.1.4 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

7.1.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

7.1.6 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

8 GENERAL ITEMS

8.1 Health and Safety

8.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

8.2 Insurance Cover

8.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£10 million), professional indemnity (£10 million) and all-risks cover.

8.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

8.3.1 Any opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

8.4 Publication

8.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. A summary should also be prepared for *Archaeology in Northumberland* and



submitted to the Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

8.5 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

8.5.1 Changes to the approved Written Scheme of Investigation or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Assistant County archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

9 REFERENCES

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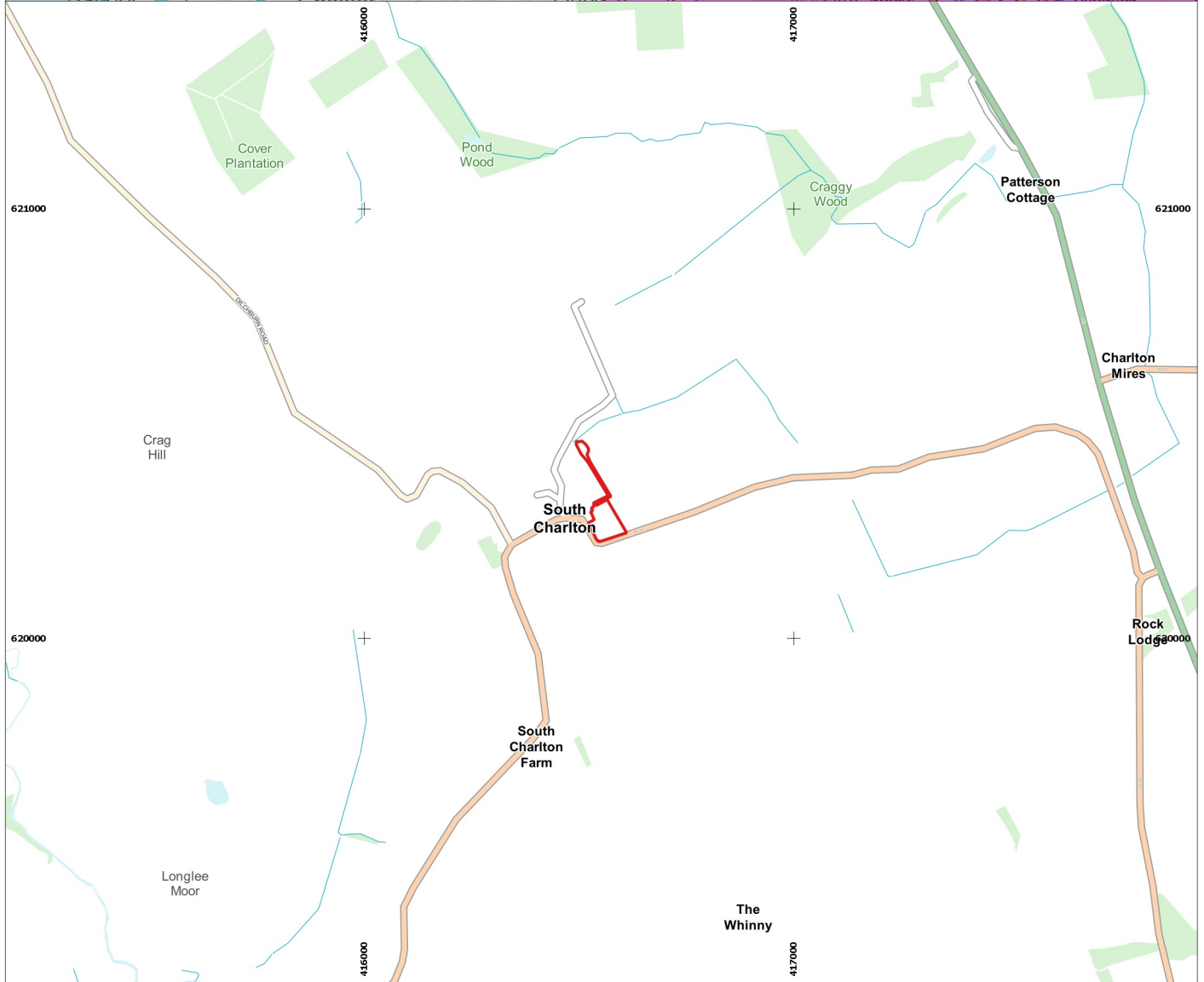
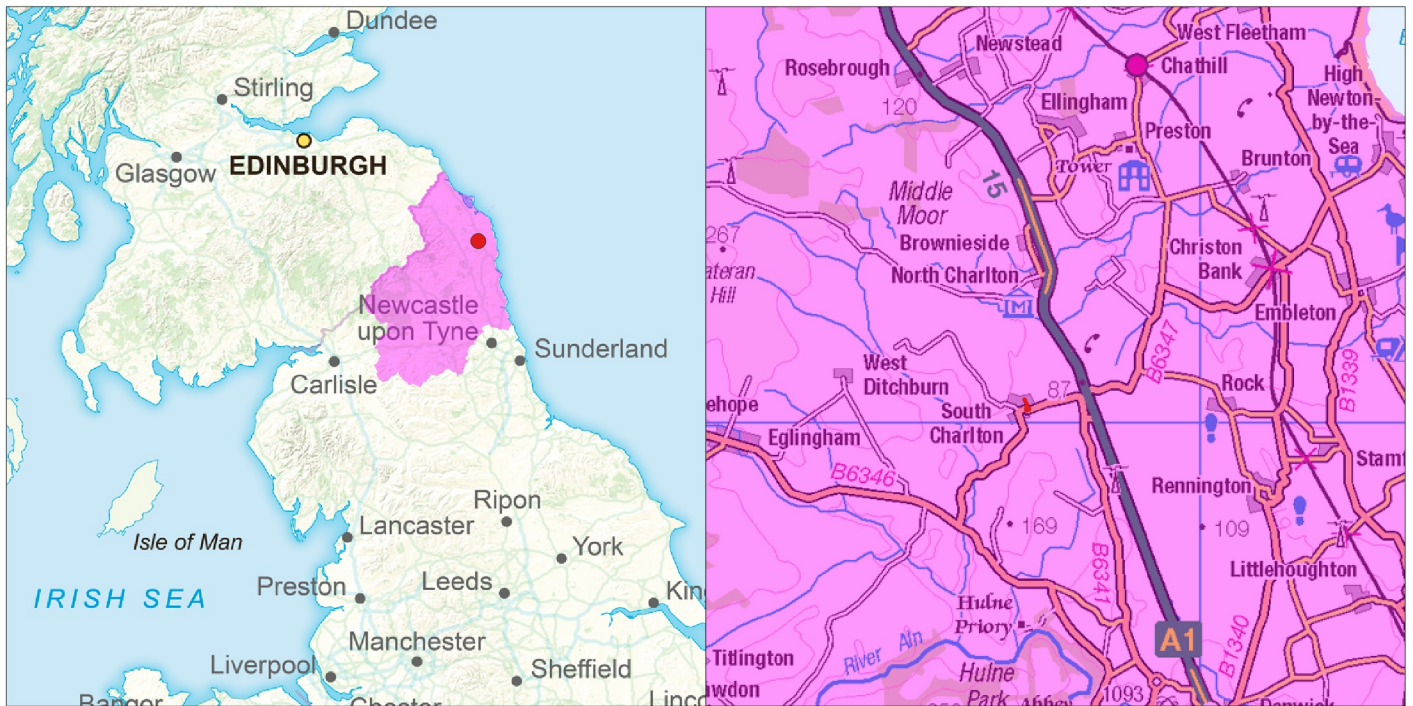


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FIGURE





Site name: South Charlton, Northumberland
 Date: March 2020
 Drawn by: ARJ/MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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- Site Location
- Northumberland County Council
- Site Boundary



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APPENDIX IV: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-398158

Project details

Project name	Land East of St. James's Church in South Charlton, Northumberland
Short description of the project	In June 2020, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumberland Estates to conduct an earthwork's survey and evaluation on land east of St. James's Church in South Charlton, Northumberland. The works were undertaken to support a planning application for a proposed residential development comprising seven dwellings, a new access road, car parking, drainage and also landscaping. Upon completion of the works, minimal evidence of archaeological activity was encountered. The existence of ridge and furrow was indicated from the results of a geophysical survey carried out across the area of the proposed development, but was found to be much less pronounced upon visual inspection. This situation was reflected upon completion of the excavation in all of the evaluation trenches. However, it was noticed that these features appeared much more pronounced in the field immediately to the east of the evaluation field, therefore the earthwork's survey in this adjacent area was expanded beyond the limits of the proposed development area to demonstrate a comparison in the survival of these particular features bisected by the later hedgerow boundary. Finally, no earlier features were identified as being cut into the natural substrate in any of the four evaluation trenches and the only finds recovered came from the topsoil layer and comprised a small assemblage of modern glass and pottery fragments.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2020 End: 01-07-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	OASIS ID. 396748; ARS Ltd Report No. 2020/58 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location	NORTHUMBERLAND ALNWICK EGLINGHAM Land East of St. James's Church, South Charlton
Postcode	NE66 2NA
Study area	0.65 Hectares
Site coordinates	NU 416550 629350 55.85783417922 -1.334478132854 55 51 28 N 001 20 04 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 99m Max: 103m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Project brief originator	Northumberland County Council
Project design originator	Northumberland County Council Development Management Team
Project director/manager	Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor	David Cockcroft
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Northumberland Estates

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	ARS Ltd
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Northumberland HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Northumberland County Council
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of St. James's Church in South Charlton, Northumberland: Earthwork's Survey and Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Walker, I. R.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	ARS Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell

Description A4 book.

Entered by Ian Walker (ian.walker@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 3 July 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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