



ALTOGETHER ARCHAEOLOGY
Theme 2. Round Cairns and Round Houses -
the Bronze Age.

Fieldwork module 2a
BRACKENBER BRONZE AGE
BARROWS EVALUATION



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Authors	Paul Frodsham & Martin Railton Historic Environment Officer/Altogether Archaeology Project Officer North Pennines AONB Partnership The Old Co-Op Building 1 Martin Street Stanhope County Durham DL13 2UY Tel 01388 528801 Email pfredsham@northpenninesaonb.org.uk
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Cover illustration. View eastwards over the northernmost of the three scheduled barrows, the one to be partially excavated by this project, with the North Pennines in the background.

1. General introduction to Altogether Archaeology

Altogether Archaeology, largely funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, is the North Pennines AONB Partnership's community archaeology project. It enables volunteers to undertake practical archaeological projects with appropriate professional supervision and training. As well as raising the capacity of local groups to undertake research, the project makes a genuine contribution to our understanding of the North Pennines historic environment, thus contributing to future landscape management.

Over an initial 18 month period ending in December 2011, the project attracted 400 volunteers and completed a range of fieldwork modules including survey and excavation of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval sites, and the survey of complex multi-period archaeological landscapes. Details of work completed during the pilot phase can be found on the AONB website.

The current *Altogether Archaeology* programme runs from September 2012 - September 2015. It involves a range of professional and academic partners, and participation is open to all. Work is arranged according to ten themes, ranging from Early Farming to 20th-Century Industrial Archaeology. Further information, including details of how to register as a volunteer, are available on the AONB website.

2. Introduction to Altogether Archaeology Theme 2, Round Cairns and Round Houses - the Bronze Age.

This module aims to produce an overview, based on a synthesis of known sites and previous fieldwork coupled with some new fieldwork at a few carefully selected sites, human activity throughout the North Pennines during the Bronze Age, from about 2400 - 800BC. Proposed fieldwork will include the survey of recently discovered Bronze Age settlements and investigation of some known but poorly understood ceremonial and burial monuments. Several of the Altogether Archaeology volunteers have expressed a particular interest in Bronze Age studies, so this module will enable them to pursue their interests while also making a genuine contribution to our understanding of this important period throughout the North Pennines.

2.1 Location and Background

The Bronze Age in the North Pennines lasts from about 2400BC through to about 800BC. It saw the gradual transition from a monument-dominated landscape of the Neolithic to the agricultural landscape of the Iron Age. Bronze Age sites are rarely spectacular on the ground, but many roundhouses, fieldsystems and burial cairns are known; in some places these sites exist in close association with each other allowing us to study entire Bronze Age landscapes.

The North Pennines is not generally regarded as an important area during the Bronze Age, being seen as peripheral to better studied areas in Cumbria and Northumberland. However, there is a wealth of available data and some very important sites are known; though they have never previously been considered together. Such sites include:

Bracken Rigg, Upper Teesdale. The first Bronze Age house ever to be excavated in northern England, dating from about 1,500BC. Finds are now in the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

The Heathery Burn hoard. One of the most important hoards of British Bronze Age metalwork, found in a cave at Stanhope, Weardale, in the 19th century and now in storage in the British Museum. Probably originally a votive deposit of some kind.

Kirkhaugh burial cairns, Alston Moor. Excavated in the 1930s, and dating from about 2,300BC, one of these cairns contained a very rare form of gold earring now on display in the Great North Museum.

Numerous upland burial cairns and cairnfields, some of which have been investigated in the past giving a corpus of funerary urns and other artefacts, never studied together before.

Upland settlements. Recent survey work has recorded roundhouse settlements of probable Bronze Age date in several places, notably at Gelstdale (discovered by Altogether Archaeology volunteers during the pilot phase), on Alston Moor (where previously unknown farmsteads of presumed Bronze Age date have been recorded by English Heritage during the Miner-Farmer project), and in Scordale near Appleby (recognised during an English

Heritage survey of the adjacent post-medieval lead-mining complex). Just north of the AONB, the recent Altogether Archaeology survey at Ravensheugh (in partnership with the Northumberland National Park Authority) recorded a complex Bronze Age landscape including many cairns and cup-marked stones.

Flint scatters from various locations. Flint tools including arrowheads and scrapers of Bronze Age date have been recovered from various upland and lowland sites throughout the North Pennines. They provide tantalising evidence for a Bronze Age presence in the landscape, but have yet to be studied in detail.



Altogether Archaeology volunteers on the site of a probable Bronze Age roundhouse at Geltsdale, discovered during the Altogether Archaeology pilot project.

2.2 Proposed work

This module will attempt the first ever overview of the Bronze Age throughout the North Pennines. The results will be crucial to our understanding of this area, and also to the prehistory of adjacent lowlands in Cumbria, Durham and Northumberland.

Fieldwork will consist of a number of small-scale ventures; no large-scale excavations are envisaged. It is envisaged that this work will consist of the following:

Topographic surveys of several Bronze Age settlement sites and cairnfields.

2 or 3 small-scale excavations of Bronze Age sites, including further work at Brackenber (Appleby golf course) to build on work completed during the AA the pilot project.

Workshops studying at Bronze Age finds, including flint-scatters.

A final workshop summing up all work done, leading to the production of a new synthetic overview of the Bronze Age in the North Pennines.

It should be pointed out that there is much potential overlap between this work and some of the other Altogether Archaeology modules and events. Bronze Age sites will feature in the proposed surveys of Geltsdale and Holwick, and in the in the work planned in partnership with the Northumberland National Park Authority. Previously unknown Bronze Age sites may well be discovered during the Hexhamshire and Allen Valleys landscape surveys, and there is a clear link with the Early Farmers module. Also, Bronze Age finds will feature in the Virtual Museum, and some of the proposed survey workshops in the Events Programme may focus on Bronze Age sites. The results of all such work will feed into this module.

2.3 This document

This document focuses specifically on the proposed further investigation of the Bronze Age landscape at Brackenber, The results will be of importance in their own right, but will also contribute to wider understanding of the Bronze Age throughout the North Pennines.

In addition to providing the necessary Project Design for the work, this document is also intended to function as an introduction to the site and the project for all participants.

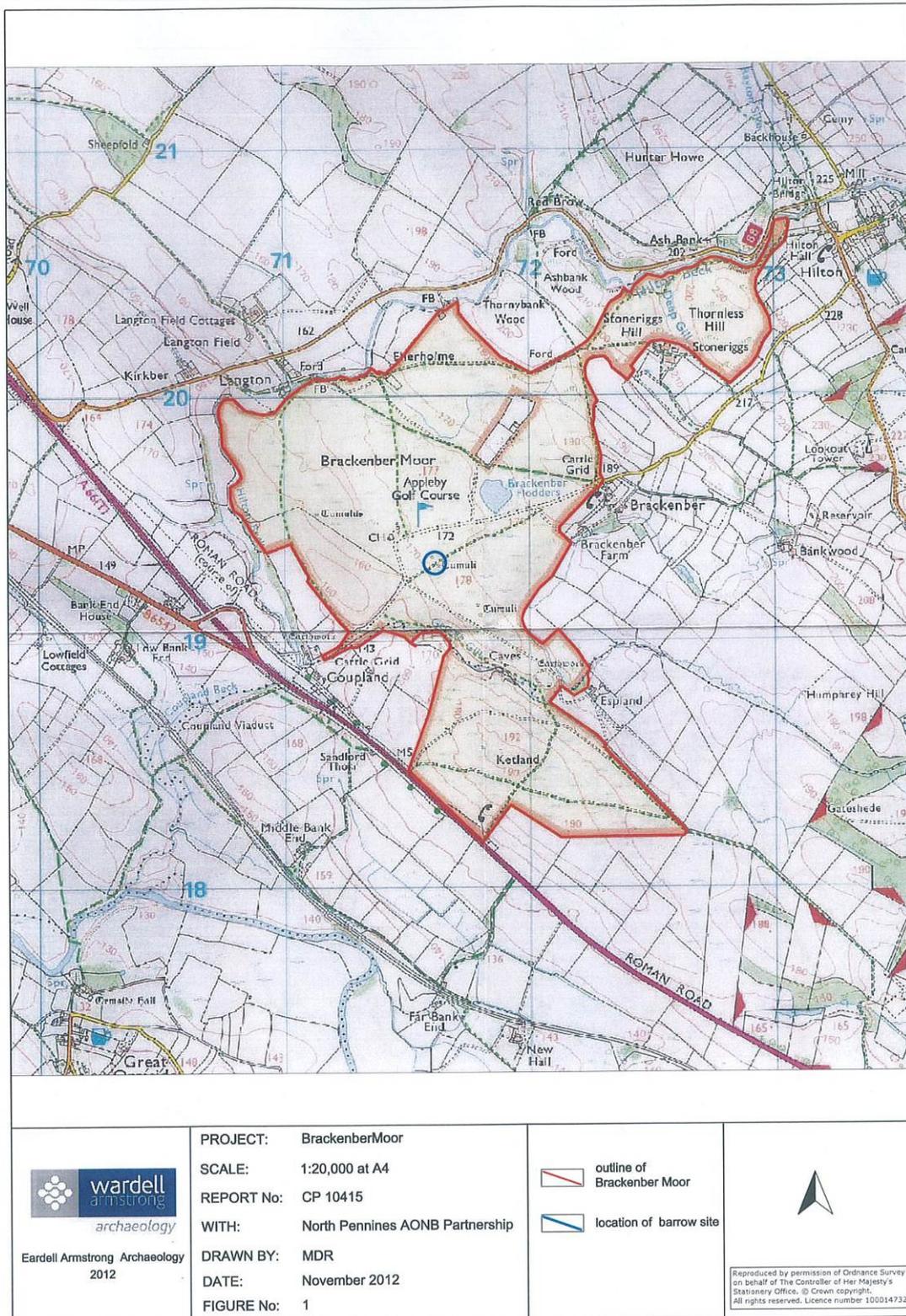


Figure 1 : Location map

Fig 1. General location map showing Brackenber Moor. The blue circle at the centre shows the location of the proposed excavations. Car parking and welfare facilities for participants are at the golf course club house, marked 'CH', just north-west of the excavation site.

3. Brackenber. Previous work and site description.

3.1 General introduction.

3.1.1 Brackenber Moor is situated c.3km to the east of Appleby-in-Westmorland, between the settlements of Hilton and Coupland Beck. It comprises 11ha of unenclosed moorland, bounded by the Hilton Beck to the north, enclosed fields to the east and west, and the A66 road to the south (Figure 1). Brackenber Moor is an open common, with a number of local farmers exercising grazing rights. Parts of the moor are used as a golf course, and are managed by Appleby Golf Club.

3.1.2 The solid geology of the area comprises New Red Sandstone, overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay. George Gill, on the south side of Brackenber Moor is a Site of Special scientific Interest (SSSI), and is well known because of a series of rocky crags, exhibiting rock formations which were laid down in the Permian Period. The topography of the area is of undulating character with elevations ranging between c.150m and c.230m OD. Flodders Tarn, situated toward the centre of the moor, is the most significant body of water in the vicinity.

3.1.3 This project design was prepared in accordance with the recommendations of English Heritage as set out in The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd ed. 1991, and in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 1st Edition 2006), which now replaces it.

3.2 Archaeological background.

3.2.1 There is good evidence that Brackenber Moor was occupied from at least the Bronze Age. The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) records four possible burial sites on a ridge between the Appleby Golf Club House, and Espland Farm (HER 1820-1823). Three of these are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, but have been disturbed both in antiquity, and in more recent times by illicit metal detecting. Another burial cairn is located to the west of the club house, near Hilton Beck (HER 15896), which has been disturbed by the creation of a bunker for the golf course.

3.2.2 A number of possible prehistoric settlement sites also exist in the area, which could potentially date to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods. The Druidical Judgement Seat is a D-shaped enclosure, comprising an outer bank and inner ditch, with a single entrance on the northwest side (HER 1817). The earthwork occupies a natural headland on the southwest side of the moor close to a number of the Bronze Age cairns. Similar sites in Cumbria are usually interpreted as Iron Age or Romano-British farmsteads. Previous evaluation work by Appleby Archaeology Group has demonstrated occupation of the site in the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age period, as well as activity on the headland dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Railton 2009a).

3.2.3 There are a number of archaeological features of possible Roman date in the vicinity of Coupland Beck, at the southwest corner of Brackenber Moor. The present route of the A66, to the east of Coupland Beck, is known to follow the course of the High Street Roman Road (HER 1809). William Whellan recorded the presence of a Roman encampment at Coupland Beck (Whellan 1860). The site of a camp is also illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861, immediately to the east of Coupland Beck (HER 1815). No visible evidence for this survives, but the remains of the camp have been confirmed by geophysical survey (Railton 2009b). The same map illustrates a 'Roman Fortress' to the northwest of Coupland Beck Bridge, on the north side of the road to Appleby (HER 1816). This has also been interpreted as the site of a possible Roman signal station or motte, which survives as an earthwork in the corner of the field.

3.2.4 No confirmed medieval features are recorded on Brackenber Moor, but a number of post-medieval agricultural features have been identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861. Some of these survive as earthworks including possible stack stands (HER 3088), sand pits (HER 15875), gravel pits (HER 15876), quarries (HER 18574 & HER 25689), and a lime kiln (HER15877).

3.2.5 The golf course was founded in 1903, and the greens, bunkers and fairways of the present golf course occupy a large part of Brackenber Moor, between Coupland Beck and Brackenber. The Appleby Golf Club now manages the moor on behalf of the commoners, and holds the title of 'Lord of the Manor'.

3.2.6 During the First World War, parts of Brackenber Moor were used as a temporary army training camp. A photograph of 1901 shows an encampment north of Flodders Tarn (Appleby Golf Club 2003). The concrete foundations of camp buildings can still be seen near the tarn, to the northeast of the Appleby Gold Club clubhouse.

3.3 Bronze Age barrows

3.3.1 There are five possible recorded Bronze Age burial monuments recorded in the Cumbria County Historic Environment Record at Brackenber Moor:

- HER 1820: Round Barrow (Scheduled Ancient Monument 102a), one of three low mounds (c.0.5m high). Depicted on the 1st Edition 6"/mile Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (Easting 371605 Northing 519345)
- HER 1821: Round Barrow (Scheduled Ancient Monument 102b), one of three low mounds (c.0.5m high). Depicted on the 1st Edition 6"/mile Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (Easting 371625 Northing 519320)
- HER 1822: Round Barrow (Scheduled Ancient Monument 102c), one of three low mounds (c.0.5m high). Depicted on the 1st Edition 6"/mile Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (Easting 371791 Northing 519153)

- HER 1823: A mound, 53 yds NW of HER 1822, said to be 18ft in diameter and 2.5ft high. Not depicted by Ordnance Survey (Easting 371795 Northing 519115)
- HER 15896: Hilton Beck Tumulus, incorporated into one of the greens of the golf course Depicted on the 1st Edition 6"/mile Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (Easting 371125 Northing 519530)

3.3.2 Nothing certain is known about any of these sites. However, a similar monument near Sandford, located c.1km to the southeast of Brackenber Moor, was the subject of an antiquarian excavation in the 18th century (Nicholson & Burn 1777). It contained evidence for Bronze Age cist and cremation burials, with rich grave goods.

3.3.3 William Whellan also records burial sites near Sandford in *The History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland* (1860). He writes: "Near the village and not far from the Roman road are three tumuli, the largest of which is 91 paces in circumference, the next 86, and the next 40. The former was opened in 1766, when some remains of arms, bones, ashes, and an iron urn, were discovered, which were supposed to have belonged to some British Chieftain".

3.3.4 The Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England make reference to the sites in 1936 (RCHME 1936, 178). The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861 depicts four round barrows (tumuli) as well as three 'stones' between the easternmost barrow and the Druidical Judgement Seat.

3.3.5 Following a visit in 1992 an English Heritage Field Warden recorded illegal metal detecting at the Scheduled round barrows, having identified "oval cut turfs, disturbed soil and dislodged stones" (www.britarc.ac.uk).

3.4 Recent fieldwork

3.4.1 It is possible that further (unrecorded) monuments, associated with the Bronze Age occupation of the area may survive on Brackenber Moor. This was proven by a previous Altogether Archaeology evaluation in 2011 on the west side of the moor, which revealed an Early Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Railton 2011).

3.4.2 The evaluation site comprised a circular earthwork enclosure, with entrances on the north and south sides, which was recorded in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record as the site of a possible Roman signal station. The interpretation of the site changed significantly when a cluster of pits at the centre of the enclosure, containing deposits of burnt bone and pottery, was revealed. The pottery includes the decorated rim of an inverted Bronze Age collared urn (c.1900-1750 cal BC) and two small accessory vessels. There was also clear evidence of a burning episode across the whole of the monument, after which it appears to have been 'closed' by the construction of a stone cairn over the central platform. The centre of this cairn was subsequently removed and many of the cremation pits were truncated, probably as a result of antiquarian investigation. Immediately west of the



This Bronze Age barrow on the north side of Brackenber Moor was classified as a Roman signal station prior to its evaluation by the Altogether Archaeology project in 2011. These images show the site prior to, and during, the 2011 evaluation. Several cremation pits were excavated; the rim of an inverted funerary urn (right) was found within one of these, unfortunately the body of this vessel had been destroyed due to disturbance of the original ground surface at some point.



enclosure is a low oval ditched feature, which may be related in some way to the burial monument; this was also investigated by the Altogether Archaeology volunteers, but no dating evidence was recovered (Railton 2011).

3.4.3 Bronze Age flint tools were also recovered during the Appleby Archaeology Group evaluation of the Druidical Judgement Seat earthwork in 2008 and 2009 (Railton 2009a). These included an Early Bronze Age button/thumbnail scraper, a blade and flint flakes, which suggest that the headland was being utilised in the Bronze Age, prior to the construction of the enclosure.

4. Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Previous work at Brackenber Moor has confirmed the presence of prehistoric activity dating from both the Bronze Age and Iron Age, focused on the a cremation cemetery on the west side of the moor, and the Druidical Judgement Seat earthwork to the southeast. A series of other possible Bronze Age burial sites, are recorded running along a ridge between these two monuments, about which nothing is known. The aims of the current project are therefore to identify and record the surviving barrows at Brackenber Moor (as well as identifying possible new sites) and obtain information regarding their nature, date and state of preservation. This will be achieved by Altogether Archaeology volunteers through a programme of walkover survey, detailed earthwork survey and small-scale excavation, under the supervision of appropriately experienced staff from Wardell Armstrong Archaeology.

4.2 This work will help to address Initiative no 2.47 within the *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007, vol 2, p 45). Within the section entitled 'Round barrows, ringcairns and Bronze Age funerary traditions. Initiative 2.47 states that:

The close characterisation of both round funerary monuments and ringcairns in the variety of contexts in which these occur is imperative if we are to understand the chronology and changing character of burial and depositional traditions in the region. This could be undertaken through programmes of detailed archival research where recorded excavations have taken place, alongside targeted survey, geophysical survey and small scale excavation to obtain material for closer dating of such features.

4.3 The North Pennines AONB crosses the divide between North-West and North-East regions, and research here is of relevance to both regions. The North-East Regional Research Framework (Petts & Gerrard 2006) notes within 'Key Research Theme NB4 Cairns' that research on upland Bronze Age cairns should include:

NB4 i. Detailed field survey of cairns and groups of cairns in order to record their precise form and place them in their wider landscape context.

NB4 ii. The excavation of a representative sample of cairn types, building on the results of survey. Previous excavation on cairns has demonstrated the complexity of even apparently very simple structures, so, where possible, excavation should be total. It is important that scientific dating accompanies fieldwork.

4.4 The results of this evaluation will represent a key stage in the study of this archaeology of Brackenber Moor. They will be of great value in their own right, but will also provide a basis for future possible conservation, interpretation and research.

4.5 The project report will also include a brief assessment of the potential for further work, and observations regarding site management including suggestions regarding any particular problems noted during fieldwork.

5. Project scope

This is a self-contained project, the results of which will be produced and disseminated accordingly. Further work to merge the results with those of other Altogether Archaeology fieldwork modules, including previous work undertaken by the Appleby Archaeology Group and Altogether Archaeology volunteers at Brackenber and elsewhere, will be done within the Altogether Archaeology project, but does not form part of this module. The project report will include outline recommendations for further work aimed at better understanding and management of the Dryburn site.

6. Project team

6.1 This is a small-scale project and has a simple management structure, with a small project team.

The Project Core Team will consist of:

Paul Frodsham, North Pennines AONB Partnership Historic Environment Officer and Altogether Archaeology Project Officer.

Martin Railton, Project Manager, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., and Fieldwork Officer for Appleby Archaeology Group.

Andrew Davison, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage (NW Region)

Rob Young, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage (NE Region), and Chair of North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group (HEWG).

6.2 Overall project management will be by Paul Frodsham, assisted as required by Martin Railton, and where appropriate by other members of the North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group (HEWG). The HEWG is the designated advisory group for the whole of the Altogether Archaeology project; it includes the Cumbria County Archaeologist and English Heritage North-West Region Inspector of Ancient Monuments. PF will be responsible for co-ordinating volunteer involvement in the project.

6.3 Direction of fieldwork on site will be the responsibility of Martin Railton BA (Hons) MA MifA, WAA Senior Project Manager. Martin is an archaeological surveyor with extensive experience of archaeological survey and excavation who has many years' experience in this type of work, assisted by one or two members of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology staff employed at Project Supervisor level or above. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Limited (WAA) is a wholly owned company of Wardell Armstrong LLP. The company (formerly North Pennines Archaeology) has significant previous experience of the archaeology of the area and is experienced in supervising Community Archaeology Projects, including several previous Altogether Archaeology fieldwork modules (for further details see: www.wa-archaeology.com). WA Archaeology staff will supervise all fieldwork on site, including training of volunteers, and will also be responsible for on-site health and safety. In

practice it is expected that Paul Frodsham will also be on site for much of the time, but his role will be to assist the fieldwork director rather than to direct the fieldwork himself. Martin Railton will also be responsible for the writing up of the project report (see below), although again Paul Frodsham will be available to help with certain aspects of this.

6.4 Should any specialist expertise be needed, for example in the analysis of finds, then any necessary additional funding will be made available from a contingency budget.

6.5 Fieldwork will be done by Altogether Archaeology volunteers. The project has a pool of some 500 volunteers, of whom about 30 are expected to participate actively in this module. Although there must be some flexibility with regard to volunteer involvement, up to 20 volunteers are expected on site each day. PF will draw up a rota showing which volunteers expect to be on site each day, and fieldwork can then be planned accordingly. Some volunteers are more able than others, while some have particular interests in certain aspects of the work, but where reasonable all volunteers will be given a varied workload, receiving training and experience in all aspects of fieldwork.

6.6 Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by Paul Frodsham (NPAONB), Mark Brennand (Cumbria County Council) and Rob Young/Andrew Davison (English Heritage).

7. Communications

7.1 Paul Frodsham maintains a volunteer database of all *Altogether Archaeology* volunteers, and information about the project will generally be disseminated by email or telephone using contact details contained within this database. For ease of communication, any local people wishing to take part in the Brackenber project who have not registered with the *Altogether Archaeology* project will be asked to do so, at least temporarily. All communication with volunteers will then be via the *Altogether Archaeology* volunteer database.

7.2 Paul Frodsham, Martin Railton and other project staff will be in daily contact during the fieldwork phase, and will communicate as necessary by email, telephone and face to face meetings as necessary during project planning and post-excavation phases.

7.3 The North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group (the advisory group for the Altogether Archaeology project) meets quarterly. A draft report on the results of this project will be presented by PF for discussion at the first meeting following completion of the project.

8. Methods statement

8.1 General

8.1.1 All work will be completed according to relevant professional standards and guidelines. Fieldwork will be undertaken by volunteers from the Altogether Archaeology project, with training and constant on-site supervision provided by highly experienced professional staff from WA Archaeology, assisted by Paul Frodsham.

8.1.2 The Project Design incorporates a degree of flexibility; decisions will be taken according to factors such as ongoing results, numbers of volunteers attending, and the weather. Volunteers will be encouraged to take part in discussion and debate about the project design while work is in progress and during lunch breaks.

8.1.3 It is expected that fieldwork will take place over 9 days from 31st Aug to 8th Sept 2013. A volunteer programme will be prepared, with a maximum of twenty-five volunteers on site each day. Full training will be provided to all volunteers, who will be closely supervised throughout the fieldwork.

8.1.4 On site facilities will be provided within the golf course clubhouse, just a few minutes' walk from where we will be working. Car parking will be on the golf course car park, adjacent to the club house (marked 'CH' near the centre of fig 1). The basic working day will be from 10am through until 4pm, with breaks. Volunteers should report to the golf course car park at 9.45 each morning.



Looking north-westwards over the barrow to be excavated, with the club house in the background.

8.2 Pre-start planning and start-up meeting

8.2.1 An onsite project planning meeting was held by Paul Frodsham and Martin Railton in July 2013. The results of various discussions held during this meeting, including about on-site health and safety, are incorporated into this document.

8.2.2 There will be an on-site project start-up meeting, including an introduction to the site and health and safety induction, at 10am on Saturday 31st August. Participating volunteers will be encouraged to attend this meeting, although numbers may dictate that not everyone can attend on the first day, in which case all relevant information will be made available to the volunteers on the first occasion that they do attend.

8.3 Earthwork survey

8.3.1 Five possible burial monuments have previously been recorded at Brackenber, but no accurate record exists of these monuments. An initial phase of survey will therefore be undertaken to accurately locate and record these earthworks. This will be achieved through a programme of field recording and detailed metric survey. Volunteers will also undertake a structured walk-over survey of the general area (paying due regard to the health & safety risks of flying golf balls) and will record any previously unrecorded earthworks or other features of potential archaeological interest.

8.3.2 Topographic earthwork survey will be undertaken of each of the burial monuments in order to provide a metrically accurate record of each of the sites as existing. This will be undertaken using a survey-quality GPS. GPS uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid Coordinates. WAA uses a Trimble R8 Base and Rover with TSC2 Controller, which can produce accuracies of up to $\pm 0.01\text{m}$. The maximum error between permanently marked survey stations will be no greater than $\pm 5\text{mm}$, and less should be achievable with the equipment in use.

8.3.3 The topographic earthwork survey will comprise a metric survey of all visible features at each of the sites, and a suitable buffer surrounding them. The objective of the earthwork survey is to provide an accurate record in plan of the archaeological features present, supplemented by pertinent earthwork profiles. In addition a regular series of spot heights will be recorded across the surface of monument to be excavated using the GPS, in order to produce a contour survey of the site. Contour data will be collected as required (approximately every 0.5m) across the monument's surface in order to generate contours at 0.2m intervals. A digital surface model of the barrow may also be created to depict the earthwork in 3D.

8.3.4 All co-ordinates and levels will be generated in metres to three decimal places, and presented as easting, northing and height; the co-ordinates will be expressed as Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSNG), and heights as

Ordnance Survey height datum. The digital data will be imported into Trimble Business Manager software for the creation of digital surface models and contour plans at the company offices near Carlisle.

8.3.5 The metric survey will be conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (Riley & Wilson-North 2001), and will correspond to an English Heritage Level 3 survey (English Heritage 2007).

8.4 Excavation trenches.

8.4.1 The excavation plans are flexible, and the amount of work completed during the project will be dependent on factors such as the weather, the numbers of volunteers attending, and the complexity of the archaeological deposits encountered. It is important to stress that this is an evaluation rather than a full excavation; some features encountered during the work may be recorded on plan but not fully excavated, depending on available resources.

8.4.2 It is envisaged that the two monuments to be evaluated will be the presumed Bronze Age burial mound closest to the club house at NY7160419344, and the adjacent (unscheduled) cross-ridge dyke which is undated. Depending on the results of the walkover survey, it is possible that evaluation trenches will also be excavated on other features, but not on any other scheduled sites; the only work requiring Scheduled Monument Consent is the investigation of the above-mentioned barrow.

8.4.3 Opposing quadrants of the barrow will be excavated, meaning that no more than 50% of the structure will be investigated, leaving the rest for future investigation. This is considered as an effective compromise between the alternatives of cutting a single evaluation trench through the monument, and total excavation as called for in the North East Regional Research Framework (Section 4.3, above). Normally, a plan of the site would be included in a Project Design such as this, with proposed excavation trenches clearly shown, but this is not possible in this case as no such plan yet exists; it will be produced as part of this project and the exact location of the trenches will be recorded in relation to it. The cross-ridge dyke will be examined through one or more linear trenches laid out across its ditch and bank; as with the barrow, these will be accurately plotted on the newly produced survey.

8.4.4 The excavation trenches will investigate the nature, chronology and state of preservation of the earthwork sites. This work will help determine the relationship between these sites, and the monuments previously investigated at Brackenber Moor, and allow an assessment to be made of the level of disturbance to the monuments made by both antiquarian investigation and modern activity, including that by metal detectorists.

8.4.5 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) will be obtained prior to the start of the fieldwork and permission will be obtained in writing from the Appleby Golf Club.

8.4.6 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation are:

- to establish the nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological features associated with the earthworks, and to confirm the presence or absence of burials;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, structures, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes;
- to obtain information on the age, sex, and number of any individuals interred;
- to recover samples suitable for radiocarbon dating if these are present;
- to determine the nature of funerary activity at the barrow, in comparison with the Bronze Age cremation cemetery previously investigated;
- to establish the relationship, if any, between the barrow(s) and the adjacent dyke.
- to publish the results of the project in a suitable journal.

8.4.7 All trenches will be excavated entirely by hand by Altogether Archaeology volunteers under close archaeological supervision, to either the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever is observed first. Trenches will then be subsequently cleaned and features will be investigated and recorded according to Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedures as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

8.4.8 Archaeological features will be sectioned, excavated and recorded in plan and section. Plans will generally be drawn at 1:20, and sections at 1:10. The excavations will be tied in to the site boundary and related to an OS benchmark. Bracketed 35mm monochrome prints and colour digital photographic images will be taken. A site diary will be maintained, to which volunteers will be encouraged to contribute.

8.4.9 Turf and spoil will be stored directly adjacent to the trenches and following completion of the excavation the trenches will be backfilled and re-turfed so that the ground profile upon completion of the work will be as close as possible to that prior to commencement of work.

8.4.10 Finds will be managed by Megan Stoakley, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Finds and Archives Officer. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology will undertake first aid conservation; should further conservation be required then appropriate specialists will be consulted.

8.4.11 Any potentially valuable environmental deposits encountered during the work will be sampled, and examined in accordance with Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard environmental sampling procedure. Environmental samples will be processed under the direction of Don O'Meara, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Environmental Officer. Megan Stoakley will also assess any human remains recovered during the evaluation.

8.4.12 Should any articulated human remains be encountered, the North Pennines AONB Partnership and the Coroner's office will be informed immediately upon the discovery of the remains. The removal of any human remains will be done under strict Home Office licence and environmental health regulations.

8.4.13 The fieldwork programme will be followed by an assessment of the data, the process being adopted as set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition, 1991).

9. Report, Archive and Publicity

9.1 Report

A detailed report will be provided, and will include the following:

- A location plan showing the location of the study area, related to the national grid, and an eight figure Ordnance Survey grid reference.
- The dates on which the project was undertaken.
- A concise, non-technical summary of the results.
- A summary of the historical and archaeological background of the site.
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained.
- Survey plans showing the locations and extent of archaeological features in relation to the site topography.
- Hachured plans and contour plans of the earthworks recorded.
- Plans and sections of excavated areas, at appropriate scales.
- Digital photographs where appropriate.
- A synthetic discussion of the nature of the archaeological evidence recorded, and conclusions regarding the significance of the archaeology in relation to local and regional research agendas.
- An assessment of the condition of the earthworks and features identified.

Copies of the final report will be sent to the North Pennines AONB Partnership, English Heritage and Cumbria County Council HER. A digital copy of the report (in pdf format) will also be provided.

9.2 Archive and Publication

9.2.1 The data archive for the project will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS 2001) and stored at the company headquarters at Carlisle. The project will also be registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS), and the OASIS project identifier will be included in the report.

9.2.3 The archive will be deposited at Tullie House Museum or Penrith Museum by agreement with the Cumbria County Archaeologist.

9.2.4 A summary report on the project will be prepared for the Newsletter of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society.

9.2.5 Following the completion of any required post-excavation work and/or scientific dating, a publication article will be produced for submission to the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. The nature and extent of the publication will be dependent on the results of the work, but it is envisaged that it will combine results from this project with results of earlier work at Brackenber.

9.3 Publicity

Decisions regarding publicity of the project will be made, subject to the nature of results, during and after fieldwork. Any publicity relating to the site will only occur following consultation with the golf club. Should such publicity be considered desirable, it will be arranged through the AONB Partnership's Publicity Officer. It is intended that a public lecture on the results, including discussion of earlier work at Brackenber, will be given in the golf club clubhouse later in the year, linked to a guided walk around the local landscape. The results will also feature on the AONB website, and in numerous presentations given each year by AONB Partnership staff.

10. Stages, Tasks and Timetable

This project is divided into three stages and 17 tasks as shown in the table below.

Fieldwork is planned to extend over nine days from Sat 31st Aug - Sun 8th Sept 2013. Results analysis, post-excavation assessment and report production will proceed as soon as possible following the completion of fieldwork.

STAGE or Task No.	STAGE/Task	Person(s) responsible	Dates (all 2013 unless stated)
S 1	PREPARATION		
T 1.1	Preliminary site meeting.	PF/MR	July
T 1.2	Finalising of MORPHE compliant project design and EH approval.	PF/MR/AD/Ry	early Aug
T 1.3	Obtain Scheduled Monument Consent	PF/AD	28 Aug
T 1.4	Confirm provision of on-site facilities and produce risk assessment.	PF	28 Aug
T 1.5	Put project live on AA sector of AONB website, inviting volunteers to register.	PF	20 Aug
T 1.6	Closing date for volunteer registration	PF	26 Aug
T 1.7	Agree volunteer participation rota - inform volunteers.	PF	28 Aug
T 1.8	Prestart site meeting	Volunteers/MR/PF.	31 Aug
S 2	FIELDWORK		
T 2.1	Site set-up	Volunteers/MR/PF	31 Aug
T 2.2	Fieldwork	All	31 Aug - 8 Sept
S 3	REPORTS, POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVE & PUBLICITY		
T 3.1	Production of assessment report	MR	Oct
T 3.2	Discussion of post-ex requirements and agreement of post-ex programme	PF/MR/AD	Nov
T 3.3	Completion of post-ex and final report	MR	Mar 2014
T 3.4	Presentation of final report to HEWG (subject to completion of post-ex).	PF	Apr 2014
T 3.5	Deposition of archive, dissemination of final report to HER & OASIS	MR	Apr 2014
T 3.6	Link to Project Report placed on AONB website.	PF	Apr 2014
T 3.7	Contribution to <i>Altogether Archaeology</i> annual public conference.	PF/MR/volunteers	tbc

MR = Martin Railton (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology)
 PF = Paul Frodsham (North Pennines AONB Partnership)
 RY = Rob Young (English Heritage)
 AD = Andrew Davison (English Heritage)

11. Ownership

All proposed fieldwork is on land owned by Appleby Golf Club. We are most grateful to the golf club for its help and support, without which the project would not be possible.

12. Health & Safety and Insurance

12.1 Full consideration will be given to matters of health and safety throughout this project. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the 1974 *Health and Safety Act* and its subsequent amendments, the 2007 *Construction Design and Management Regulations*, and the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd. Health and Safety Statement which conforms to the provisions of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual (Allen and St. John Holt 1991).

12.2 A full Risk Assessment will be undertaken to assess all real and potential hazards prior to the commencement of fieldwork. A comprehensive health and safety induction will be given to all volunteers at project start-up, and all will be required to read a written statement on health and safety which will be kept on site and which all volunteers partaking in the project will be required to sign, stating that they have read and understood it and that they will abide by its terms. A generic Risk Assessment for Altogether Archaeology fieldwork is included herewith as Appendix 1, and a specific Risk Assessment for this module forms Appendix 2.

12.3 Paul Frodsham will ensure that at least one qualified First-Aider and appropriate first aid supplies are on site at all times while fieldwork is in progress. Staff members will be supplied with appropriate safety clothing and equipment, and advice as to appropriate clothing and equipment will be provided to volunteers.

12.4 Welfare facilities will be available in the golf course club house. Hand washing gel will be provided on site. In the event of bad weather, volunteers will be able to shelter in the club house, or on their vehicles just a short walk from site.

12.5 All aspects of the Altogether Archaeology project are covered by Durham County Council's comprehensive insurance policy. In addition, WA Archaeology staff are covered by their own company insurance policy.

13. References

- Allen, J.L. and St. John Holt, A. (1991) Health and Safety in Field Archaeology, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM).
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- British Geological Survey (2001) Solid Geology Map: UK North Sheet, 4th edition
- English Heritage (1991) Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), London: English Heritage
- English Heritage (2006) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. London (MoRPHE): English Heritage.
- Giecco, F.O (2012) Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Excavation Manual, unpublished document.
- Institute for Archaeologists (Revised 2008) Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Field Evaluations, IFA, Birmingham
- Nicholson and Burn (1777) History and Antiquities of Westmorland and Cumberland, Vol I, 609-610
- Petts D & Gerrard C, (2006). *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*. Durham County Council.
- Railton, M (2009a) Phase II archaeological evaluation of The Druidical Judgement Seat, Brackenber Moor, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria, unpublished report, North Pennines Archaeology
- Railton, M (2009b) Geophysical surveys at Brackenber Moor, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria, unpublished report, North Pennines Archaeology
- Railton, M (2011). Archaeological evaluation of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery on Brackenber Moor, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria. Altogether Archaeology module 5. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Project Report No. CP 1245/11.
- Riley and Wilson-North (2001) Metric Survey Specifications for English Heritage, English Heritage
- SSEW (1980) Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 1 Northern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales
- Whellan, W (1860) The History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, 772

Appendix 1

Scheduled Monument List Entry.

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Three round barrows on Brackenber Moor, 190m, 220m and 500m south east of Appleby Golf Club

List Entry Number: 1004614

Location

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Cumbria

District: Eden

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Murton

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Date first scheduled: Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: CU 102

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often

occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Despite partial early excavation, the three round barrows on Brackenber Moor, 190m, 220m and 500m south east of Appleby Golf Club survive comparatively well on a prominent ridge. Their significance is enhanced by the survival of other prehistoric archaeological remains in the vicinity. The monument will contain archaeological deposits relating to its construction, use and abandonment and environmental deposits relating to the use of the surrounding landscape. The monument provides insight into the character of funerary rituals during the Bronze Age.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument, which falls into three areas, includes the remains of three Bronze Age round barrows situated on a north west-south east ridge. The three barrows are about 0.5m high and vary in diameter from approximately 7m to 12m with the south eastern barrow being the largest. The barrows contain depressions in the centre from old excavations but are otherwise intact. There are further prehistoric archaeological remains in the vicinity of the monument, some of which are separately scheduled.

SOURCES

PastScape Monument No:- 14893, 14904

NMR:- NY71NW19, NY71NW24

Cumbria HER:- 1820, 1821, 1822

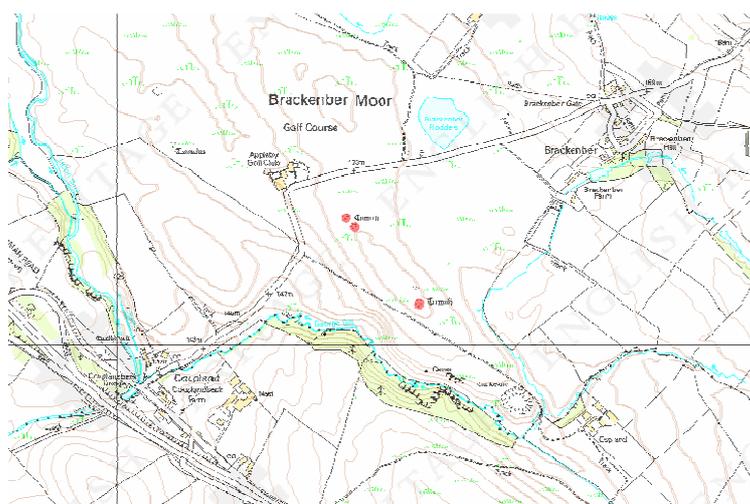
Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: NY 71604 19344, NY 71627 19318, NY 71799 19113

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1004614.pdf



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