

Altogether Archaeology
Theme 8 ‘*North of the Wall*’
Fieldwork module 8a
Landscape Survey at Ravensheugh Crag

Project Design



Document Control Grid

Title	Altogether Archaeology Fieldwork Module 8 "North of the Wall": Archaeological Field Survey of Ravensheugh Crag and adjacent areas
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Derivation	
Origination date	April 2013
Reviser(s)	
Date of last revision	
Version	1
Status	
Circulation	
Required action	Approval by English Heritage
File/location	
Approval (Signature and Date)	

This document has been produced in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) guidelines (English Heritage, 2006).

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Cover Illustration: Goatstones Four Poster looking south, taken in March 2013. Photo: Gemma Stewart

1. General Introduction

- 1.1 Altogether Archaeology, largely funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, is the North Pennines AONB Partnership's community archaeology project. Some project work, including this module, is being delivered in partnership with the Northumberland National Park Authority. The project 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 local historic environment, thus contributing to future landscape management.
- 1.2 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, mediaeval 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 North Pennines AONB website.
- 1.3 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 Farmers to 20th-Century Industrial Archaeology. Further information, including details of how to register as a volunteer, are available on the AONB website.
- 1.4 As part of the Altogether Archaeology project, Northumberland National Park Authority has provided funding to enable volunteers to undertake practical archaeological projects within the National Park. The aim of the project is to provide appropriate professional supervision and training in order to build the capacity of local groups to actively research little studied or poorly understood elements of the archaeology of the National Park.
- 1.5 The programme of field survey proposed in this project design is being delivered as part of Altogether Archaeology, Module 8 "North of the Wall", which includes all of the fieldwork within the National Park.
- 1.6 The purpose is the investigation of the fascinating multi-period archaeological landscape at Ravensheugh Crag, Simonburn. It aims to build on preliminary survey work carried out in 2012 by Phil and Anne Bowyer, using skills they had learned through participation in earlier Altogether Archaeology fieldwork, to create a series of detailed plans of key features.

2. Summary Description

- 2.1 The area around Ravensheugh Craggs has a number of known prehistoric features that include:
- Goatstones Four Poster, which is the most southern four poster in Britain (HER 7833; SAM No. 25065). It is thought to be of Bronze Age in date, each stone being decorated with cup marks.
 - 16 cup marked stones in addition to the Four Poster stones – more than have been discovered at any other Northumberland rock art site. These are recorded in the Stan Beckensall Archives, online at: <http://rockart.ncl.ac.uk/>
 - Numerous low cairns, some of which appear to be sepulchral, while others are probably the result of field clearance.
 - Scheduled Monument Hut Circles (NY 827751; SAM No. 25104)
- 2.2 The survey area is characterised by rough terrain with a series of north facing, sometimes craggy, Fell Sandstone or Limestone ridges with gentler south facing slopes interspersed with extensive boggy areas. The archaeological landscape here is in many ways typical of the upland 'Bronze Age landscapes' containing numerous small cairns that exist in many places throughout the National Park and the North Pennines (Frodsham 2004).
- 2.3 In 2004 Stan Beckensall and Aron Mazel visited the area as part of the Beckensall On-line Archive project. They discovered a greater number of additional cup-marked stones than at any other Northumberland rock art site, bringing the total to 16 in addition to the Four-Poster. Recent work by Phil and Anne Bowyer has further added numerous previously unrecorded features not previously recorded.
- 2.4 The Project Directors will be Phil and Anne Bowyer and Gemma Stewart with fieldwork training and technical assistance provided by Peter Schofield (Oxford Archaeology North). The survey will produce an accurate measured survey of the project area at 1:10,000, with more detailed plans of identified features at 1:2500 or greater.
- 2.5 The results of the survey will be presented in an illustrated report, which will include any recommendations for management of the archaeological features and further investigations, if appropriate.
- 2.6 The results will be presented in due course to the local community at a public meeting/workshop. A summary of the results along with the full project report will be available on the Northumberland National Park Authority and North Pennines AONB Partnership websites.
- 2.7 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.

3. Site Description & Previous Work

- 3.1 The project area is situated on a limestone scarp and is centred on NY 830750 (see Figure 3.1). There are the visible remains of extensive quarrying and possible coal mining towards the scarp edge, the area of which has been fenced off with no public access. The land is presently used as rough grazing by sheep and is owned by Nunwick Estates.

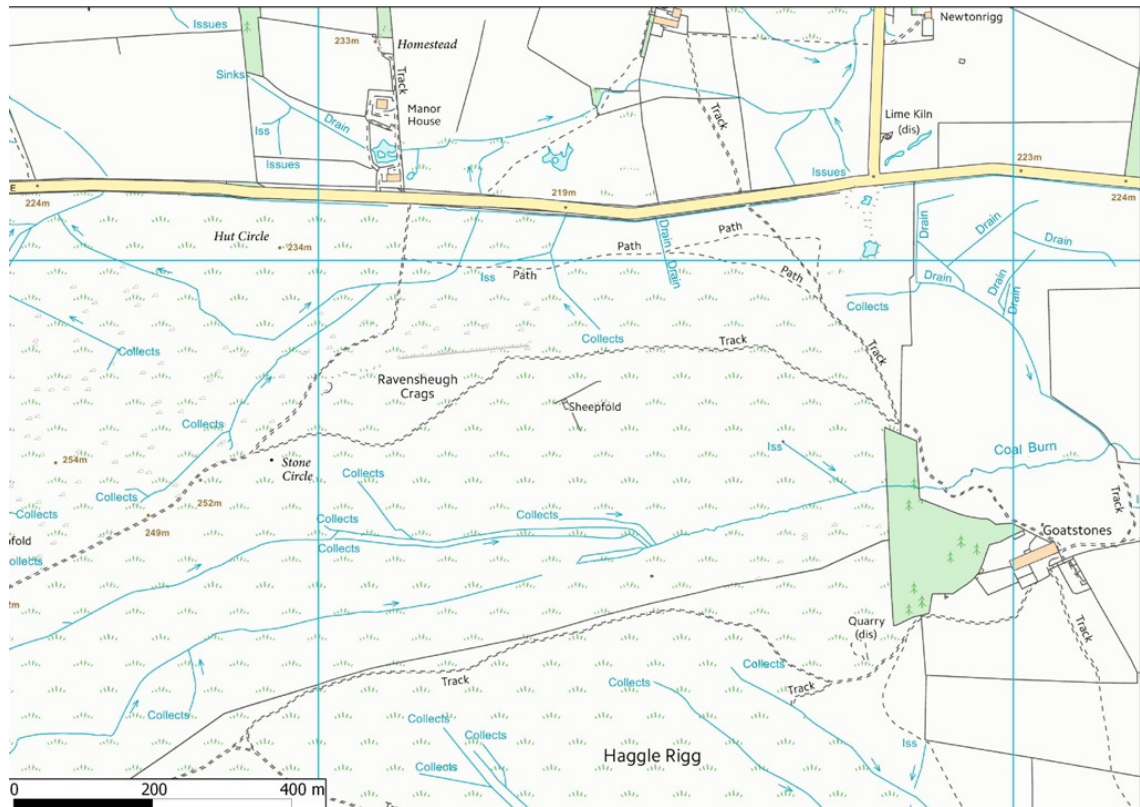


Fig. 3.1 Ravensheugh Crag location map. Crown Copyright and database right 2013. Ordnance Survey 100022521

- 3.2 There has been very little previous work carried out at Ravensheugh Crag, what has been carried out has focused on the four post structure. Stan Beckensall was the first to identify cup marked stones and cairns in the area, and in 2004 Tim Gates produced a report based on his archaeological aerial survey which identified extensive archaeological remains including cairnfields and cord rig. Other areas of interest highlighted by Gates were Broadpool Common at NY 827747; a probable unenclosed settlement consisting of a single round house associated with fragmentary field walls linear clearance banks and three tracts of cord rig together extending c 0.4 ha. Plus two medieval stack stands at NY 825826 and NY 826747. More recently, a level one field survey has been carried out by Phil and Anne Bowyer which identified further cairns and cup marked stones and the need to record the whole archaeological landscape in greater detail.
- 3.3 The cairns form into two groupings, the cairns in the westernmost cairn field show little sign of structure and appear most likely to be the remains of field clearance. The eastern cluster more closely resembles funerary cairns. One cairn contains a single cup marked portable stone and contains evidence for a kerb surrounding the cairn.

- 3.4 Phil and Anne Bowyer's work suggests that the eastern cairnfield is overlooked from the west by a natural rise along which there is a concentration of earth-fast cup marked stones. It is near the eastern extreme of this cairnfield where the most decorated of the earth-fast stones is located (Beckensall and Mazel's Stone K). Decorated stones L and M might have been interpreted as marking, along with K the eastern edge of the cairn field territory. There is a further grouping of earth-fast decorated stones (Beckensall and Mazel's F, G, H and the new U) on the ridge running east from the crags, possibly delineating the northern edge of the eastern cairn field.
- 3.5 In the wider landscape, approximately two kilometres from Ravensheugh there are the remains of a stone row which appears Neolithic in character, several unenclosed and enclosed settlements and various possible boundaries that offer the potential of revealing a better and more integrated picture of human activity within a few square kilometres immediately north of Hadrian's Wall throughout prehistory and into the Romano-British era. It is hoped that these will also be investigated by the Altogether Archaeology project, but not as part of this module.
- 3.7 Towards the north of the crags there has been an extensive amount of quarrying. Limestone, sandstone and coal were all quarried here. Quarry markers are still visible scattered throughout the area.



Fig. 3.2 (left). Cup marks on the south eastern stone of Goatstones Four Poster.

Fig. 3.3 (right). View of a cairn with a portable cup marked stone in the centre

4. Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 The primary aim of the project is to carry out analytical field survey of the project area. This will be achieved through training local volunteers. Participants will learn the techniques of archaeological field survey and recording that will in turn equip them to carry out further work beyond the life of the project. Through undertaking detailed analytical field survey the aim is to raise awareness and appreciation of the rich cultural heritage in local landscapes. It is intended to use the present project as a means of training volunteers with the techniques of archaeological field survey. By focusing on these skills the project will result in a legacy of skilled field surveyors enabled to carry out further archaeological and historical research in the area.

4.2 This project at Ravensheugh will contribute directly or indirectly to the following objectives within *The Northumberland National Park Archaeological Research Framework 2005*.

- Neolithic. Outcome 4. *Rock Art in context*

Prehistoric rock art, most notably cup and ring marked outcrops and stones, represent some of the earliest confirmed evidence for artistic impression in England. Recent research has not only highlighted the importance and vulnerability of this resource, but it has also demonstrated the existence of gaps in our understanding of fundamental issues, such as dating of rock art panels, and the relationship of rock art to society, economy, land use and ritual. Attempts should also be made to relate the art to its landscape context.

- Bronze Age. Outcome 1. *Boundaries and cairnfields*

More work is required to understand the chronology, form and function of settlement sites and related features including field boundaries and cairnfields.

- Bronze Age. Outcome 4. *The distribution of barrows and cairns*

Further research should be carried out on the distribution, form and siting of round barrows and cairns within the Park. Geographic Information Systems could be used to examine the significance of recurrent patterns of barrow and cairn location.

4.3 General questions which the project may help to address include the following:

- Is the current land management regime resulting in serious damage to the site (for example, from sheep trampling). If so, can any realistic suggestions be made to improve site management? If any risks are identified mitigation measures would be to stop the sheep poaching the monument - i.e. make sure their paths are away from it by moving gateways or feed troughs so they are not encouraged near it. If damage is severe may want to reinstate ground and add a mesh for the grass to grow through to prevent further damage.
- Is there potential for low key public interpretation of the site, either direct access or from a viewing point on an adjacent public right of way?
- Are there any other previously unrecorded archaeological sites or features, of any date, surviving on the vicinity of Ravensheugh Crag?

5. Business Case

- 5.1 The project has been developed as a practical partnership between the Northumberland National Park Authority and North Pennines AONB Partnership to deliver elements of the Altogether Archaeology project in the National Park.
- 5.2 As well as contributing to Altogether Archaeology theme 8, 'North of the Wall' (which includes fieldwork at a range of sites in the National Park), this work also relates to Altogether Archaeology themes 1 ('Early Farmers') and 2 ('Round Cairns and Round Houses – the Bronze Age').
- 5.3 The project will also contribute towards achieving the following objectives within the Northumberland National Park Authority Management Plan 2009-2014:
 - Objective 3.1, Outcome 1.3 A more diverse range of learning opportunities will be available to help understand, value and contribute to conserving, enhancing and enjoying the National Park's distinctive natural and cultural qualities.
 - Objective 3.2, Outcome 2.3 The rich historic environment and archaeological heritage will be understood, valued and cared for. Specifically: 3.2.1 To protect the historic environment and archaeological sites within the National Park and 3.2.2 To develop further understanding of the cultural heritage of the National Park.
- 5.4 The project will deliver the National Park Business Plan (2013-16) to "Deliver a 'Community Archaeology' project to engage communities with their local heritage."

6. Project Scope

- 6.1 This module focuses on a core area of about 1km around Ravensheugh Crag, including Haggle Rigg. Depending on the results of the survey and resources permitting, consideration will be given to a wider hinterland which extends further for approximately 2km and includes Standingstone Rigg, Townshield Bank, Fox Green, The Carts and Pit Wood.
- 6.2 Although beyond the scope of this module, it is hoped that, as part of the Altogether Archaeology project, the survey can be extended to a wider zone extending south as far as Sewingshields Crag encompassing Crow Crag, Kings Crag and Queens Crag.
- 6.3 It aims to build on survey work carried out by Phil and Anne Bowyer. The detailed plans of the key features might be used to target further investigation of particular sites to better understand their character and chronology.
- 6.4 The results of this field survey may be used to inform the subsequent management of the site, leading to the formulation of a set of management proposals.

7. Interfaces

- 7.1 This project links to the wider work of the wider Northumberland National Park Authority community archaeology programme aimed at improving understanding of and promoting public engagement with the archaeology and heritage within the

National Park. Links between the Ravensheugh module and the wider Altogether Archaeology project will be maintained through the project web pages.

- 7.2 The project also has potential links with other rock art initiatives. An article about Ravensheugh has been written by Phil Bowyer and will be included in *Rock Articles Magazine*. The project report will be available on the National Park and AONB websites.

8. Project Team Structure

- 8.1 This is a small scale project and has a simple management structure, with a small project team. The Project Core Team will consist of:
- Gemma Stewart, Northumberland National Park Authority, Community Archaeology Officer.
 - Chris Jones, Northumberland National Park Authority, Historic Environment Officer.
 - Paul Frodsham, North Pennines AONB Partnership, Historic Environment Officer and Altogether Archaeology Project Manager.
 - Peter Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North, Project Officer
 - Rob Young, English Heritage, Inspector of Ancient Monuments.
 - Paget Lazzari, Northumberland National Park Authority, Senior Ranger.
- 8.2 In addition, rock art experts Stan Beckensall and Aron Mazel will provide advice and expertise. Although not officially part of the Project Team, their involvement is most welcome and potentially very important. Their opinions will be taken fully on board and reflected in the project report.
- 8.3 Overall Project Management will be by Chris Jones and Paul Frodsham and co-ordinated by Gemma Stewart. Gemma Stewart and Paul Frodsham will be responsible for co-ordinating volunteer involvement in the project, and preparatory work including liaison with tenant farmers and the provision of site facilities. Direction of fieldwork on site will be the responsibility of the appointed contractor (Oxford Archaeology North). Oxford Archaeology North will supervise all fieldwork on site, including training of volunteers and will also be responsible for on-site health and safety. Oxford Archaeology North will also be responsible for the writing up of the project report.
- 8.5 Fieldwork will be done by *Altogether Archaeology* volunteers. The project has a pool of some 500 volunteers, of whom up to 30 are expected to participate in this module. Although there must be some flexibility with regard to volunteer involvement, up to a dozen volunteers are expected on site each day. Gemma Stewart and Paul Frodsham will draw up a rota showing which volunteers should attend each day and fieldwork will be planned accordingly. Some volunteers are more able and experienced than others, while some have particular interests in certain aspects of the work, but where possible all volunteers will be given a varied workload, receiving training and experience in all aspects of fieldwork.
- 8.6 Although the proposed work requires no official consent, this project design will be submitted to English Heritage for approval in accordance with standard Altogether Archaeology project procedures. Once approved, any changes will require the

approval of Rob Young, acting on behalf of English Heritage and the Altogether Archaeology Project Advisory Group.

9. Communications

- 9.1 Paul Frodsham maintains a volunteer database of all *Altogether Archaeology* volunteers, and information about the project will generally be disseminated by email using contact details contained within this database. For ease of communication, any local people wishing to take part in the 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.
- 9.2 Gemma Stewart, Paul Frodsham and Peter Schofield will be in daily contact during the fieldwork phase and will communicate as necessary by e mail, telephone and face to face meetings as necessary during project planning and post excavation phases.
- 9.3 The North Pennines AONB HEWG (the project advisory group) meets quarterly. A draft report on the results of this project will be presented by Paul Frodsham for discussion at the first meeting following completion of the project.

10. Methods Statement

10.1 General

- 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 Oxford Archaeology North. The work will be undertaken under the overall direction of Oxford Archaeology North, assisted by Gemma Stewart and Paul Frodsham.
- Volunteers will be encouraged to take part in discussion and debate about the nature and purpose of rock art while work is in progress and during lunch breaks.
- In addition to the fieldwork proposed here, discussions will take place with local people in order to record any local knowledge of the Goatstones Four Poster, the Ravensheugh cup marked stones and cairns and the Broadpool Common unenclosed settlement, that may to date have gone unrecorded. It is hoped that such discussions will provide information about the area. Any local legends of potential relevance to the sites will also be recorded. All relevant information will be included within the project report.

10.2 Site Preparation

- Prior to the commencement of fieldwork and following consultation with the tenant farmer, any potentially dangerous stock will be removed from the site containing the archaeology.
- The NNPA Rangers will erect a marquee, which will be located by the access road. This will provide adequate shelter for volunteers during lunch breaks and any periods when work has to be temporarily halted (for example due to heavy rain). It will also act as a site office and equipment store for the duration of fieldwork.

- Oxford Archaeology North will arrive on site on Saturday June 15th to set up and mark out the survey parameters. Fieldwork will commence with an onsite meeting on the morning of Saturday June 15th. This will involve an introduction to the archaeology of the site, a discussion of the project and a comprehensive health and safety briefing.

10.3 Survey

- The site has never been accurately surveyed; the only plan of it ever produced is the QGIS printout (Fig 10.1) based on the data collected by Phil and Anne Bowyer. A comprehensive topographic survey will be produced by volunteers as part of this project. All volunteers will have the opportunity to participate in the survey, with full training provided to all, even if this means repeating some of the work. The survey will record the site within its immediate landscape context.

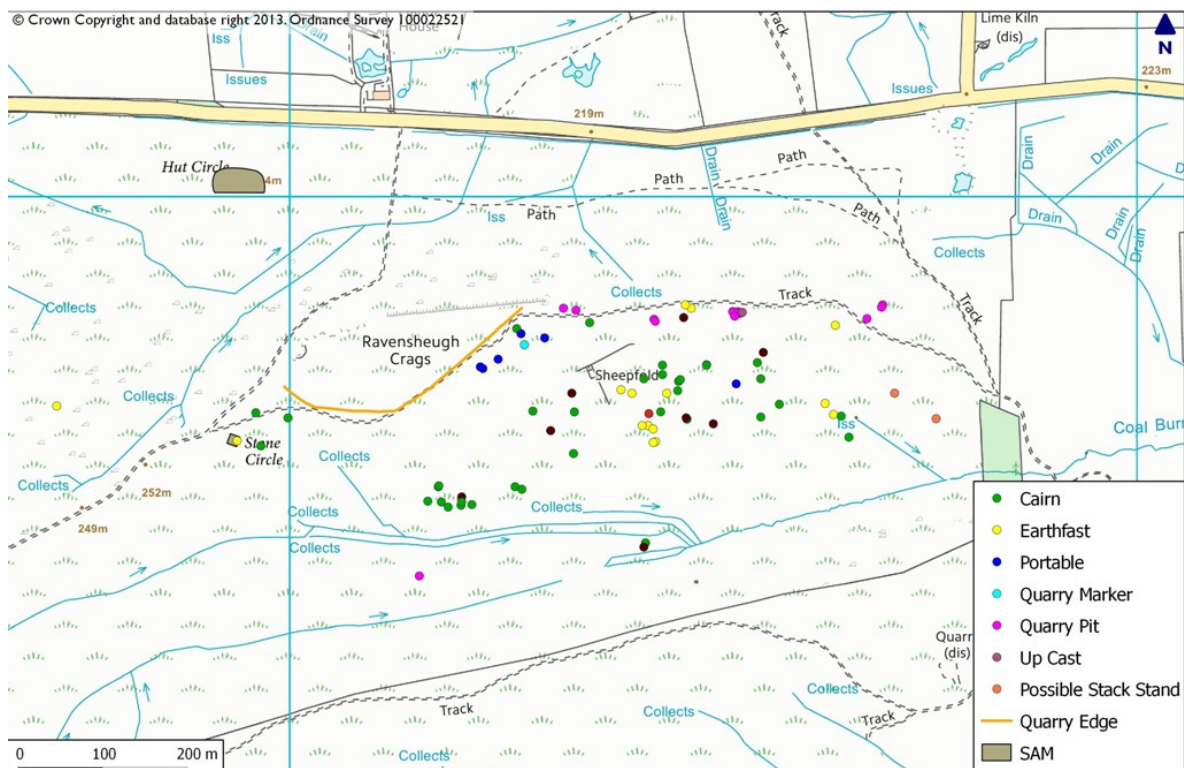


Fig. 10.1 QGIS printout displaying Phil and Anne Bowyers survey data

10.4 Survey Training / Outreach

- It is proposed to undertake a programme of survey training for members of the public on the cairnfield at Ravensheugh Crag (Fig 3.1). This will entail detailed Level 3 analytical earthwork survey, as defined by English Heritage (2007).
- The survey programme will introduce a broad range of survey and recording techniques, ranging from basic techniques to the more advanced. It would include tapes, theodolites, plane tables, a survey grade GPS, and a UAV (small model helicopter capable of carrying a lightweight camera).
- In the course of the survey work the volunteers will work closely with professional archaeologists, who will provide training and on-the-job experience. The volunteers would undertake survey work under close supervision from the OA North project

supervisor, and learn how to identify archaeological features/monuments, and how to use the survey instruments and the general principles of survey. The character and significance of the archaeological landscape will be explained.

10.5 Field Survey

- It is proposed that a detailed topographic survey be undertaken of Ravensheugh cairnfield at EH Level 3 (Ainsworth *et al* 2007).
- The survey will entail the accurate recording of all cairns, cupmarked stones and other archaeological features. It is proposed that the wider elements of the site at some distance from the core be recorded by a survey grade GPS, and will be undertaken by volunteers under professional supervision. The four poster stone circle will be mapped by photogrammetry using photographs taken from a UAV (quadcopter), and/or telescopic pole. The archaeological features including cairns and rock art stones will be recorded by volunteers using a combination of a theodolite/disto and plane table / disto. A process of analysis, in conjunction with the volunteers to examine the development of the site will be undertaken, which will be presented graphically on the site drawings and also within the site descriptions.

Survey Methods: it is intended that this will serve as a training exercise for the volunteers, so the survey techniques will be devised to be easy to understand, and will allow for plotting in the field. There is a broad range of survey options that can be achieved by volunteers with access to non-expensive equipment, and it is proposed to introduce the volunteers to a range of techniques and then concentrate the survey using the plane table / theodolite.

Plane Table / Alidade / Disto: the technique has the advantage that it produces the drawing in the field and can cope with sloping sites. The use of a plane table is effective in allowing volunteers to understand the principles of surveying. Using stadia tacheometry an alidade has an effective distance measurement capability of 150m (assuming moderate accuracy), but it is difficult to train volunteers in this technique. The proposed alternative is to bring the technique up to date by mounting a cheap Leica Disto on top of the telescope of the alidade. This provides accurate distance measurement up to a distance of 100m and significantly eases the use of the equipment, and therefore makes it more productive. (The application of a disto on both a theodolite and an alidade at a recent community survey of fulling mills as part of the Windermere Reflections project, in the Lake District, was found to be a very successful approach.)

Theodolite / Disto Survey: the use of a theodolite / disto will be used alongside the plane table. The theodolite measures angles and the disto measures the distances and then the data is drawn up in the field by volunteers using an accurate film based protractor and ruler. This method is more effective than the plane table when surveying large areas; the combination of both methods will enable volunteers to produce an accurate overall survey together with more detailed survey of particular areas, enabling them to use these skills on re surveys elsewhere, either individually or in combination as appropriate.

GPS Survey: a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to record the general background topography. The survey grade GPS is a Leica 1200 differential system and uses Ordnance Survey base stations in conjunction with a roving station to

correct the raw data with corrections transmitted by mobile phone. The accuracy of the OA North GPS system is capable of $\pm 0.03\text{m}$ and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the detail of the features.

Photogrammetric Recording: it is proposed to record the sites and immediate environs by means of high altitude photography, which, using specialist photogrammetric software, can be used to create accurate three dimensional models of the site and topographic surfaces. For large landscapes there are two methods available, the first is to use a UAV, which is a small multi-engined model helicopter and provides photography from any altitude up to approximately 100m height. The alternative is to use a kite/balloon with a light weight camera mounted beneath. The advantage of the balloon is that the photography can be undertaken by the volunteers, and allows them to get involved in the photogrammetric process. In practice it is proposed to use both techniques. Survey control is introduced to the photographs by the placement of survey control targets across the site which are located by means of survey grade GPS.

The photogrammetric processing is undertaken using Agisoft software which provides detailed modelling using the overlap of up to 120 photographs, and creates a very detailed DTM (Digital Terrain Model) across the site. The photographs are then digitally draped over the model to create an accurate three dimensional model of the ground surface. The primary output, however, is an accurate two dimensional image which can be used to generate accurate plans or profiles.

Survey Control: it is proposed that survey control be introduced to the sites by means of a high accuracy survey type differential GPS where possible. This can achieve accuracies of $\pm 20\text{mm}$, and will ensure that the survey is accurately located onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid. If at any of the sites there is no mobile reception (necessary to provide corrections for the GPS) then the control will be established by means of a total station.

LiDAR plotting: LiDAR at 1m resolution is available for the study area, which is of sufficient resolution to be able to inform the survey, and it is proposed to purchase one, possibly two, tiles of data as part of the project. There are two types of LiDAR available: two dimensional raster tiles, an example of which is presented within the present document, and three dimensional Ascii tiles which are more expensive, but can be manipulated in GIS, to enhance the vertical axis, change the light sources and change the viewing perspective. The latter considerably enhances the representation of the earthworks and it is proposed to purchase at least one tile of the Ascii data to facilitate the survey.

Detail Survey Overview: the detail survey by plane table / tape will record all structural and earthwork components, which will be drawn by hachure survey. Survey points will be marked on the ground using spray paint and the survey drawing will be manually drawn up with respect to them. On completion of the survey the field drawings will be digitised into a CAD system. The survey will record all archaeological features, earthworks and elements. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record all built elements of the landscape.

Gazetteer: a descriptive record of all features will be compiled using a standard proforma, which will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function of the site / feature, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible. Once the digital gazetteer has been collated and edited, it will be output as an Access Report and input directly into a Microsoft Word format. This

data will be formatted and topped and tailed within word to produce the gazetteer volume for the survey project. The description will include the following fields:

Northumberland National Park HER number

Site Number

Form

Site Name

NGR

Site Description

Monument Type

Period

Interpretation

Dimensions

Threats

Management

Photo reference

Condition

Surveyor

Date of survey

Photographic Record: a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of the archaeological features using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will typically be undertaken using a digital SLR camera with 12 megapixel resolution.

10.6 Archive and Report Production

A comprehensive Project Archive will be prepared as specified in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* and fully in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990). The archive will be deposited in the Great North Museum.

This process will culminate in the production of a report including the following:

- Introduction to the project, if appropriate including extracts from this Project Design (e.g. from Sections 3) by way of background.
- A site location plan, related to the National Grid.
- The dates on which the project was undertaken.
- A concise, non technical summary of the results.
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained.
- Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the position of the deposits.
- Recommendations for further archaeological work, if applicable, will be set out in the conclusions, but any such follow up work will not form part of this project.

Hard copies of the report will be provided to Northumberland National Park Authority, the North Pennines AONB Partnership, the Northumberland HER, the landowner, and the tenant farmer. In addition, high and low resolution PDF versions will be provided to

the NNPA and AONB Partnership, to be used on the NNPA and AONB website and/or copied to project volunteers and other interested parties as appropriate.

11. Publication, Publicity and Outreach

- 11.1 It is expected that the results will be published, at least in summary form, in *Rock Articles* Magazine. Such a publication report will be prepared by Phil and Anne Bowyer, at no further cost to the project.
- 11.2 The project will also be registered with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS), where digital copies of the report will also be made available.
- 11.3 If appropriate, press releases will be organised through the Northumberland National Park Authority Communications Officer, the North Pennines AONB Partnership Publicity Officer and the local media will be invited to visit the site while works are in progress.
- 11.4 Discussion of the results will be worked into numerous talks given by NNPA and AONB Partnership staff each year to local societies through Northumbria and the North Pennines.
- 11.5 Results will be made available worldwide through the NNPA and AONB website, in summary form and as a downloadable PDF of the full project report.

12. Stages, Tasks and Timetable

12.1 This is a small scale project with a relatively simple structure. It is divided into three stages and 11 tasks as shown in the table below. Following the approval of this Project Design by English Heritage, dates for the fieldwork phase will be finalised with the landowners and volunteers. Fieldwork is planned to extend over 9 days from June 15th through to June 23rd 2013. Post excavation work will take up to one calendar month to complete following the completion of fieldwork.

12.2 An interim report, at least, will be available within one month following the completion of the fieldwork.

Stage or Task No.	Stage/Task	Performed by	Dates
S 1	PREPARATION		
T 1.1	Finalising of MoRPHE compliant Project Design and EH approval	GS/PF/Ry	Early May 2013
T 1.2	Agree health & safety provision and arrange on-site facilities	GS/PF/OAN	Early May 2013
T 1.3	Prestart site meeting	GS/PF/OAN	23 rd May 2013
T 1.4	Contact all AA volunteers and create contact database and rota for Ravensheugh participants	PF	Early June 2013
S 2	SURVEY		
T 2.1	Site set up	OAN/GS	June 15 th 2013
T 2.2	On site start up meeting	Volunteers/OAN/GS/PF	June 15 th 2013
T 2.3	Fieldwork	Volunteers/OAN/GS/PF	June 15 th – 23 rd 2013
T 2.4	Data reconciliation	OAN	July 2013
S 3	REPORT, ARCHIVE & PUBLICITY		
T 3.1	Production of project report*	OAN	July 2013
T 3.2	Deposition of archive, dissemination of final report to HER	OAN	August 2013
T 3.3	Project report placed on NNPA and AONB websites	GS/PF	Sept 2013

OAN = Oxford Archaeology North

PF = Paul Frodsham

GS = Gemma Stewart

RY = Rob Young

13. Project Review

13.1 The project will be subject to continuous review by the Gemma Stewart who will be on site throughout the fieldwork. Should any changes to the proposed programme become desirable during the course of the project then it will be necessary for these to be approved by Rob Young, who has the authority to approve such changes on behalf of English Heritage and the Altogether Archaeology project advisory group.

13.2 Upon project completion, volunteers will be asked to complete a questionnaire outlining their experience of working on the project and highlighting anything they would like to see done differently in future projects. Thus, in addition to fulfilling its own

stated aims and objectives, this project will also play a positive role in planning future Northumberland National Park Authority and Altogether Archaeology modules.

- 13.3 The Core Team will also hold a review meeting upon completion of the project, and will discuss the results with the landowner and tenant farmer. This may lead to the development of a management plan for the site, though this lies outside the scope of this project.

14. Ownership

- 14.1 The project archive will be deposited in the Great North Museum.
- 14.2 Copyright in all material produced will reside jointly with Oxford Archaeology North, Northumberland National Park Authority and the North Pennines AONB Partnership.

15. Health & Safety and Insurance

- 15.1 Full consideration will be given to matters of health and safety throughout this project. Particular attention will be paid to the fact that the site lies in a pasture field containing large numbers of sheep. A 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 in this Project Design as Appendix 1 (bound separately).
- 15.2 All work will be undertaken in full accordance with the provisions of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual.
- 15.3 Oxford Archaeology North staff are fully trained with regard to health and safety, including first aid, manual handling, cable detection, site safety and risk assessment.
- 15.4 Oxford Archaeology North will ensure that at least one experienced 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.
- 15.5 All aspects of the *Altogether Archaeology* project are covered by Durham County Council's comprehensive insurance policy. In addition Oxford Archaeology North staff are covered by the company's own insurance.

16. Risk Log

- 16.1 This is a small scale project and risks are of a correspondingly small scale. Nevertheless, a risk log is appended here as Appendix 3 (bound separately).

17. Main References

- Ainsworth et al. 2007. Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A Guide to Good Recording Practices. English Heritage.
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