

NORTH PENNINES

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



ALTOGETHER ARCHAEOLOGY Theme 1. Early farmers.

Fieldwork module 1a DRY BURN ENCLOSURE EVALUATION

Abridged version of the PROJECT DESIGN
for the AONB website



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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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THIS IS AN EDITED VERSION OF THE FULL PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (EXCLUDING MUCH TECHNICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION – HENCE THE GAPS IN NUMBERING BETWEEN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS) MADE AVAILABLE ON THE AONB WEBSITE FOR THE BENEFIT OF PROJECT VOLUNTEERS AND OTHERS WITH AN INTEREST IN THE PROJECT.

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Cover illustration. Aerial view of the Dry Burn enclosure from the north-east, taken in the 1980s. © Cumbria Historic Environment Record.

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.

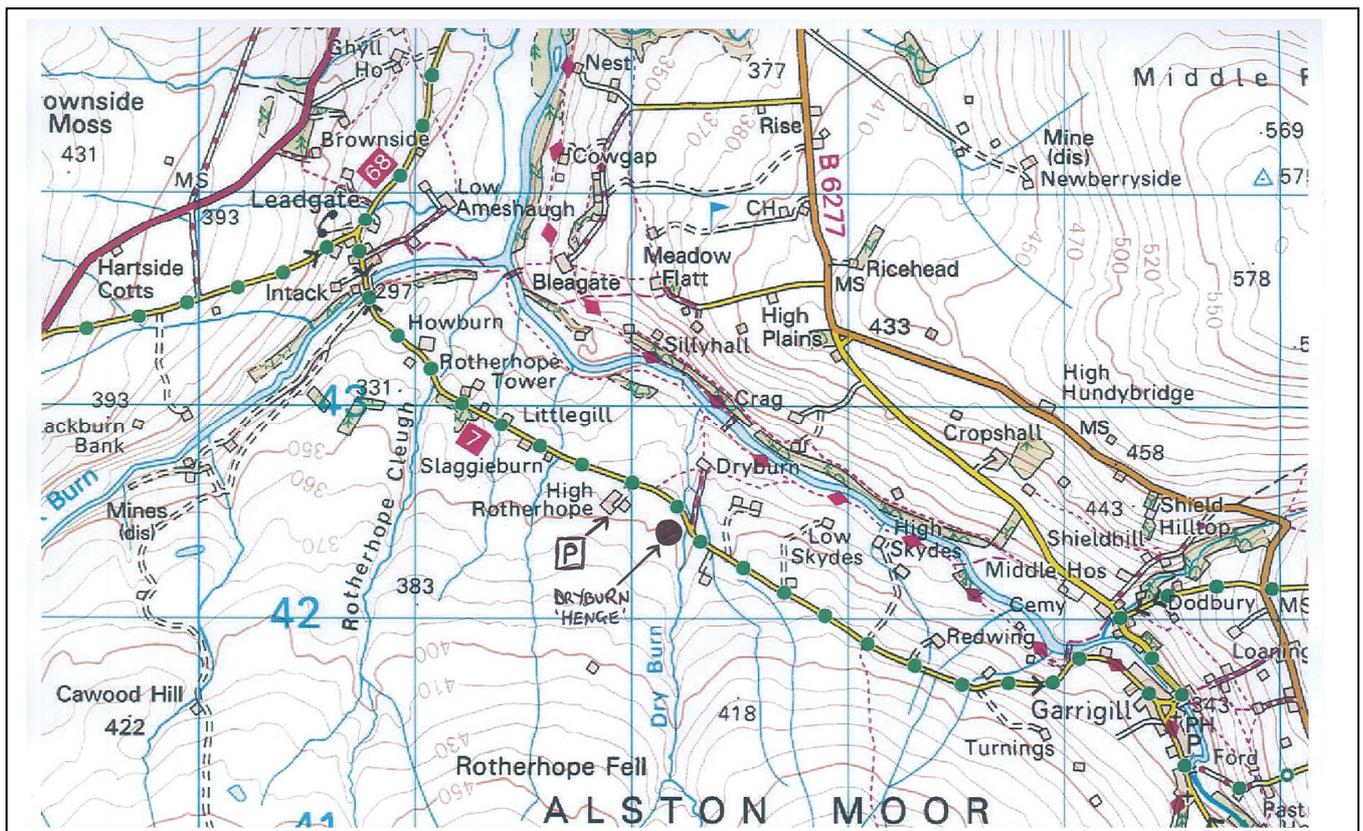


Fig 1. OS Map showing the location of the Dryburn 'henge' in relation to the village of Garrigill. Also showing High Rotherhope Farm; participating volunteers and visitors should park here and walk along the roadside to the site. (Map produced by Durham County Council IntraMap, © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey LA 100049055).

2. Introduction to Altogether Archaeology Theme 1.

2.1 Theme 1 of the Altogether Archaeology project is entitled 'The First Farmers'. It focuses on finding out more about the lives of people in the Neolithic (New Stone Age), that is to say between about 4,000 and 2,000BC, the period during which agriculture was gradually adopted by North Pennines communities. It will include a range of initiatives at Stone Age sites throughout the region, including detailed survey, geophysics, field walking, palaeoenvironmental work, and small scale excavation, along with the analysis of finds in museums. Its aims will be to analyse various aspects of the lives of people who lived here in the Stone Age, including when, why and how agriculture was first introduced into the area.

2.2 Proposed fieldwork modules within this theme are:

- 1a. Dry Burn 'Henge' excavation.
- 1b. Fieldwalking in the Eden valley and elsewhere.
- 1c. Long Meg survey and excavation.
- 1d. Survey and excavation of Neolithic rock art sites at Battle Hill, Upper Teesdale.
- 1e. Analysis of stone tools from sites in and around the North Pennines.

Each element is important in its own right, but collectively this work has much potential to inform us about numerous aspects of the poorly understood lives of our Neolithic ancestors in and around the North Pennines. The work is wide-ranging in nature and will provide varied opportunities for volunteers to play important roles, supervised as appropriate by experienced academics and professional field archaeologists.

2.3 This document focuses specifically on item 1a in the above list. It aims to further our understanding of a unique site that is provisionally interpreted as a Neolithic ceremonial monument, and which could be crucial to our understanding of cross-Pennine transport and communications during the Neolithic. The results will be of importance in their own right, but will also contribute to wider understanding of the Neolithic throughout the North Pennines.

2.4 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. Dry Burn. Previous work and site description.

3.1 The earthwork at Dry Burn has been known about locally for many years. It was brought to the attention of Paul Frodsham (Altogether Archaeology Project Manager) by local historian Alastair Robertson in 2009, as a possible site for AA project fieldwork. At this time it was identified as a probable Neolithic monument, with earthworks very well preserved due to lack of more recent agricultural or industrial activity on the site. Other potentially contemporary earthworks, including a couple of 'cross ridge dykes' across the ridge to the south, were also noted.

3.2 The site was subsequently recorded by English Heritage as part of the Miner-Farmer project, which used a range of techniques to record the field archaeology of Alston Moor. A detailed large-scale topographic survey of the earthworks at Dry Burn (fig 3.1) was followed by geophysical survey (fig 3.3, note that EH refer to the site as 'Rotherhope' rather than Dry Burn). The English Heritage geophysical survey report classifies the site as a 'hengi-form enclosure', but it must be stressed that this identification must be regarded as no more than provisional at this stage. Hence, for the purposes of this document, the site is referred to simply as the 'Dry Burn enclosure'.

3.3 The site is recorded on the Cumbria Historic Environment Record as a 'hengiform enclosure' of prehistoric date (site number 6236). It is located at NGR NY 722424, c2km west of the village of Garrigill, on a gently north-facing slope, on blanket peat-covered moorland between two seasonal streams (Dry Burn and Little Dry Burn). The underlying solid geology is Scar Limestone of the Lower Carboniferous Middle Limestone Group.

3.4 Henges, which exist in a bewildering variety of forms and sizes, are characteristic of the later Neolithic of the British Isles. They are circular earthworks, sometimes containing internal settings of pits, timber posts or standing stones, and date from the third millennium BC. More than 120 examples are known, from Dorset to the Orkneys. The best known example is, of course, Stonehenge, but this is unique and atypical in many ways. The sites display such a range of sizes that they clearly must have performed different roles in different places; four examples in Wessex (including Avebury) have diameters in excess of 300 metres, whereas small examples in north Northumberland measure as little as 10 metres across. The nearest known henges to Dry Burn are the so-called 'Penrith henges', some 25km to the south-west, including massive Mayburgh henge, built entirely of pebbles taken from the adjacent River Eamont. On the other side of the Pennines, several classic henges, including the three well-known examples at Thornborough, exist in the Vale of Mowbray in North Yorkshire. Two smaller examples at Castle Dykes (Wensleydale) and Yarnbury (Wharfedale) may be more relevant to Dry Burn, but both have only single banks and ditches and little is known about their purpose. To lump all these different sites together and label them 'henges' is clearly problematic, but this cannot concern us unduly here. It has been suggested that henges may have been equivalents of stone circles in areas where large stones were hard to come by, hence the Yorkshire henges may relate in some way to the stone circles of Cumbria, such as Long Meg, but neither class of monument is sufficiently well understood for such comparisons to be made with any degree of confidence.

3.5 Henges are thought to have functioned as ritual centres for Neolithic communities, perhaps playing a role comparable to the churches of later times linking spiritual and practical matters. They should not be studied in isolation, but in relation to the wider contemporary landscape and society. Unfortunately, we know very little about Neolithic life at the heart of the North Pennines, but the location of this site in

relation to natural routeways through the uplands suggests that it may have somehow been significant to groups passing through the area on journeys between Cumbria and Durham or Northumberland.

3.6 The fact that the henges are open to the sky, and that some appear to include astronomical alignments (eg towards the rising or setting sun at the winter solstice), has led to the reasonable suggestion that religious activity within them may have related to the sky. The circular plan of the henges is clearly of significance, and may relate to other circular sites such as burial mounds and possibly also cup-and-ring carvings, though none of either is known in the immediate vicinity of Dry Burn.

3.7 The Dry Burn site appears to consist of two roughly circular concentric ditches with outer banks (having the banks *outside* the ditches demonstrates that the earthworks are not intended to be defensive; outer banks like this are characteristic of henges). The vast majority of henges have only a single ditch and bank, though some in Yorkshire have their bank set between inner and outer ditches. The presence of two circuits at Dry Burn might suggest that the monument should not be considered as a henge, but it is not unreasonable to classify it as a 'hengiform' monument. Concentric ditches are a feature of earlier Neolithic monuments known as 'causewayed enclosures', and it is possible that the Dry Burn site incorporates characteristics of these as well as of henges. It is important to note that the remains we see today at Dry Burn may belong to more than one phase of construction; this can only be resolved by careful excavation.

3.8 The inner ditch at Dry Burn, surrounding the central platform, is c50m in diameter; the outer ditch is c80m in diameter. Although the ditches generally survive in very good condition, the central platform appears to have been disturbed at some point, though the nature and date of this disturbance are unknown. It is possible that one or more stone burial cairns were constructed here, which may themselves have subsequently been dismantled and the stone reused to build a settlement or sheepfold. The western half of the site appears better preserved than the east, which is crossed by a drystone fieldwall beyond which the ground appears to have slumped into the steep channel of the Dry Burn. The detailed earthwork and geophysical surveys by English Heritage have led to the suggestion that there may originally have been several gaps through the banks, and causeways across the ditches; this is a fascinating observation as such features are characteristic of earlier Neolithic 'causewayed enclosures'.

3.9 The Dry Burn site's location, between two seasonal streams which are dry for much of the year, may be significant. It has been noted that several henges appear to have significant relationships with water, and the presence of seasonal burns immediately adjacent to the site offers much potential for interpretation. It is also possible that a spring existed within the circuit of the ditches, with the water possibly flowing intermittently (perhaps seasonally) from within the site out into the Dry Burn.

3.10 Henges seem to have been abandoned as society progressed from the Neolithic into what we term the early Bronze Age, when new ways of living and new belief systems replaced what must have become regarded as the arcane ways of the ancestors. The early Bronze Age burial with gold 'earring' at Kirkhaugh (north of Alston), recently recognised as the burial of an early metalworker, suggests that prospectors were actively seeking sources of copper in this area from the very early Bronze Age. Whether or not the Dry Burn 'henge' played a significant role, as early Bronze Age society emerged from that of the later Neolithic, is unknown, but it would be a surprise if it continued to function in any meaningful way into the second millennium BC. It is hoped that the current fieldwork programme will throw some light on the origins, life, and eventual decline of this potentially fascinating monument.

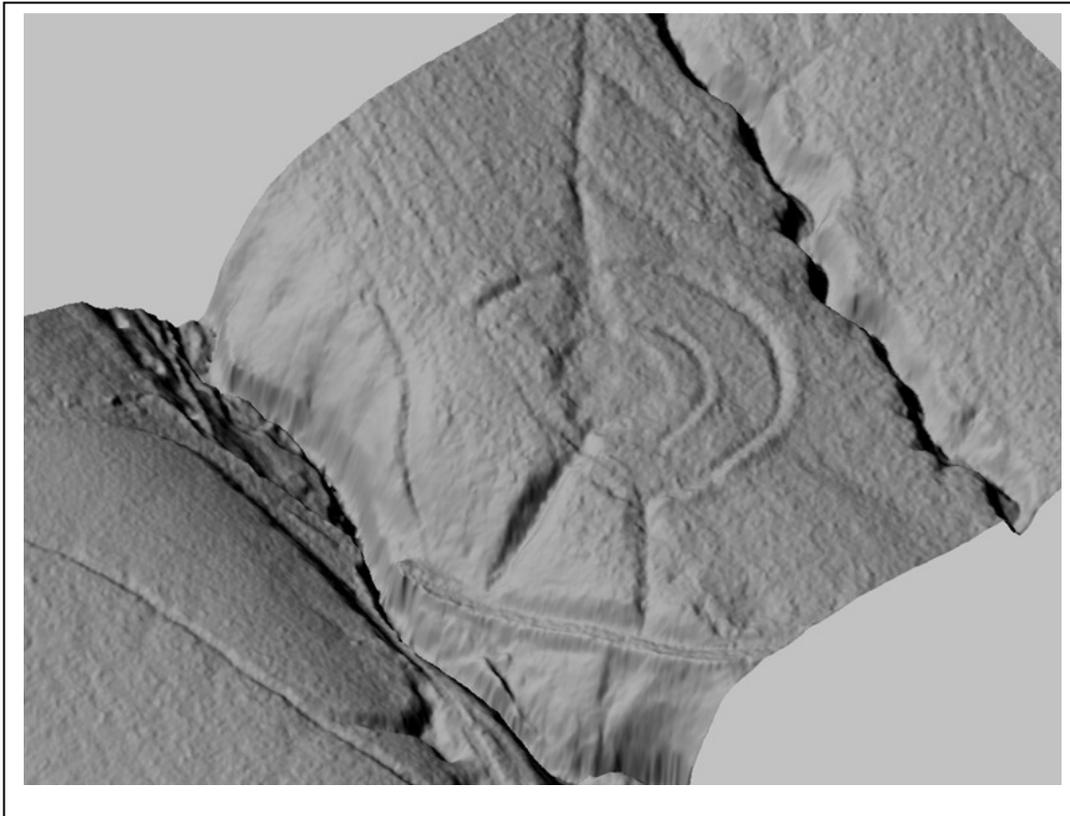
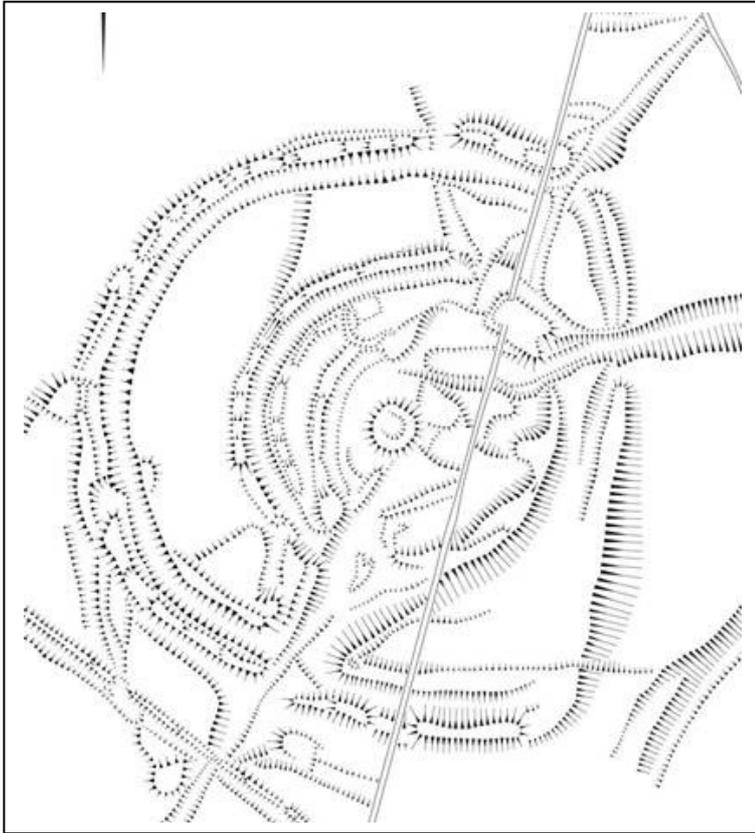
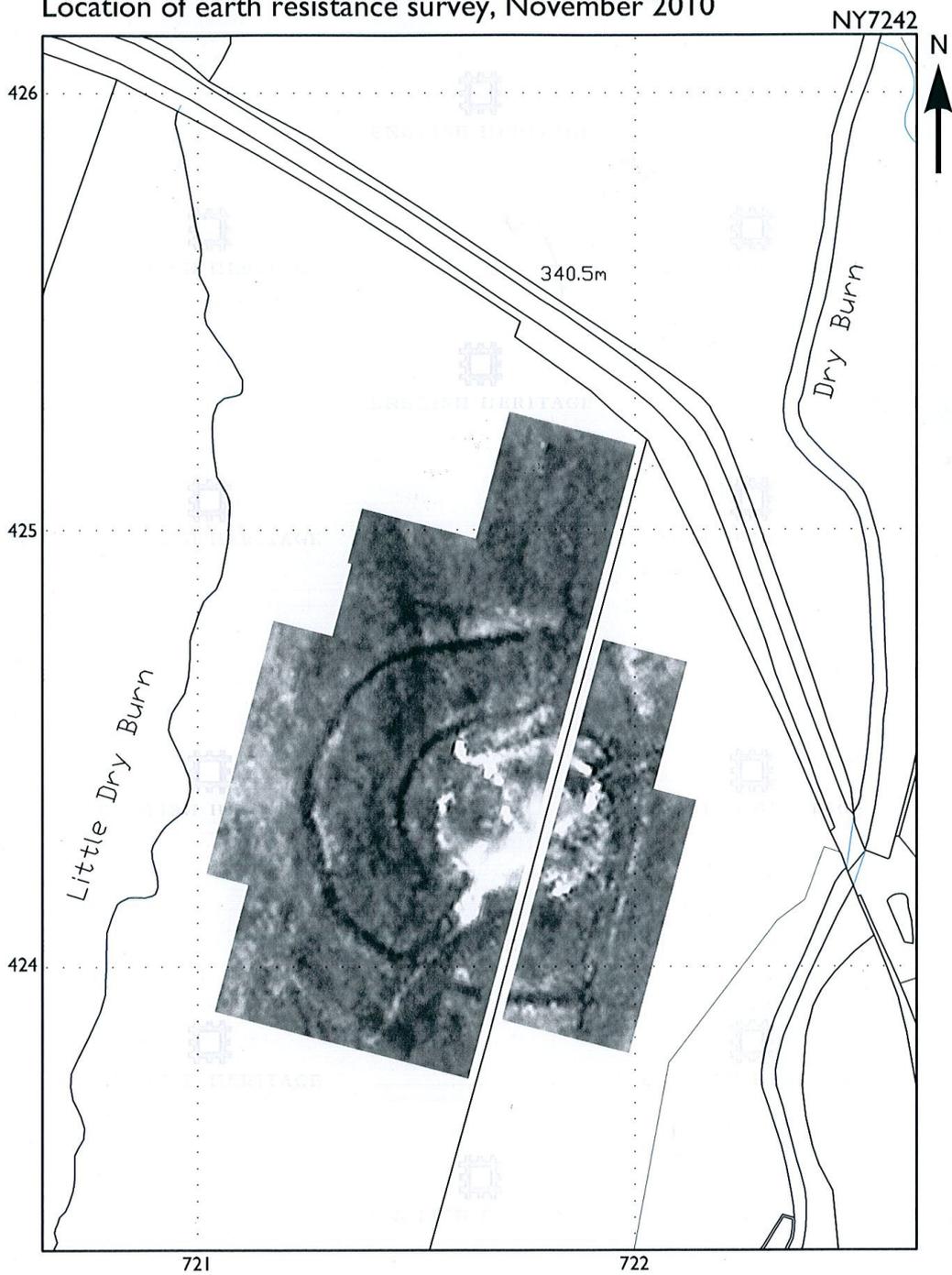


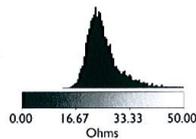
Fig 3.1 Earthwork survey (north at top) and Fig 3.2 lidar image (from the north-east) of the Dryburn 'henge'. Both images © English Heritage. See fig 3.3 for scale. See also the aerial photo on the front cover.

ROTHERHOPE, ALSTON, CUMBRIA
Location of earth resistance survey, November 2010

Figure 3



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2011. All rights reserved. Ordnance
Survey Licence number 100019088.



0 60m
1:1250

Geophysics Team 2011

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Fig 3.3 Geophysical (earth resistance) survey plot of the Dryburn 'henge', reproduced from Payne (2011). © English Heritage.

4. Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 This project aims to provide a better understanding of the form of the Dry Burn enclosure, hopefully linked to dating evidence for its initial construction, subsequent use and eventual abandonment. It is important to stress that the exercise is an evaluation rather than a full excavation. At a basic level, it is important to establish whether the site is Neolithic, and if so, from what phase of the Neolithic. If it is not Neolithic, then it is important to establish the period from which it does date. It is quite possible that more than one phase is represented by the visible earthworks, although it is equally possible that the visible remains are essentially of a single structure, with subsequent disturbance; this evaluation should help to resolve such questions. The results may provide information about the kinds of activities that went on here, although it is likely that further excavation will be necessary if anything approaching the full story of the site is ever to be told.

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

4.3 The 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.

6. Project scope

This is 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, and other work elsewhere, 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.

8. Project team

8.1 In accordance with standard Altogether Archaeology practice, this project will be overseen by a Project Team, as follows:

Paul Frodsham	North Pennines AONB Partnership Historic Environment Officer and Altogether Archaeology Project Manager	Overall project management/coordination
Chris Scarre	Professor of Archaeology, University of Durham	Overall academic direction.
Peter Carne	Manager, Archaeological Services Durham	Direction of project fieldwork.

	University	
Rob Young	Archaeological Advisor, English Heritage North-East.	General liaison with English Heritage.
Andrew Davison	Archaeological Advisor, English Heritage North-West.	General liaison with English Heritage.
Mark Brennand	Cumbria County Archaeologist (Cumbria County Council).	Link with Cumbria County Council and the Cumbrian HER.
Alastair Robertson	Local historian.	Specialist local knowledge, including liaison with landowners.

8.2 Overall project management will be by Paul Frodsham, assisted if 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. Paul Frodsham will be responsible for co-ordinating volunteer involvement in the project, and for preparatory work including liaison with the landowner and the provision of site facilities.

8.3 The project is being delivered in partnership with the Department of Archaeology at Durham University. Various members of staff and students may become involved, but the two key University staff are those shown in the above chart. Professor Chris Scarre, who has completed fieldwork projects at several Neolithic sites in Britain and overseas, will provide academic direction, while fieldwork on the ground, including provision of training to volunteers, will be directed by Peter Carne.

8.4 Fieldwork will be undertaken by Altogether Archaeology volunteers with training and supervision provided by professional staff from Archaeological Services, who have extensive experience working on comparable projects with volunteers. 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 directors rather than to direct the fieldwork himself. Archaeological Services staff will be responsible for the production of the project report. Paul Frodsham will produce a risk assessment, and will be responsible for health and safety on site throughout fieldwork.

8.5 The *Altogether Archaeology* project has a pool of some 500 volunteers, of whom up to 50 are expected to participate actively in this module. Although there must be some flexibility with regard to volunteer involvement, up to 25 volunteers are expected on site each day. Paul Frodsham 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 experienced excavators than others, but all will receive an appropriate level of training and supervision. Experience gained here at Dry Burn should then be of value to future projects.

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 or telephone using contact details contained within this database. For ease of communication, any local people wishing to take part in the Dry Burn 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 Paul Frodsham, Peter Carne 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.

9.3 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.

10. Methods statement.

10.1 General

10.1.1 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 Archaeological Services Durham University, assisted by Paul Frodsham.

10.1.2 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.

10.1.3 It is expected that fieldwork will take place over 9 days from 3rd to 11th August. 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.

10.1.4 On site facilities will be very basic. A portacabin will be provided close to the site, to act as project HQ and also to provide shelter in the event of bad weather. A portaloo, with running water for handwashing, will also be provided. Car parking will be at High Rotherhope Farm, a short walk from site. The basic working day will be from 10am through until 4pm, with breaks. Volunteers should report to the parking area at High Rotherhope Farm (see fig 1) at 9.45 each morning.

10.2 Pre-start planning and start-up meeting

10.2.1 An onsite project planning meeting was held by Paul Frodsham, Peter Carne and Alastair Robertson in May 2013. An earlier site meeting was held by Paul Frodsham, Alastair Robertson and Chris Scarre, back in 2012. The results of various discussions held during these meetings are incorporated into this document.

10.2.2 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 3rd 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 attend.

10.3 Fieldwork: excavation strategy and methods.

10.3.1 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 will be possible to amend the plans during fieldwork as necessary, but the initial proposal is for the excavation of three trenches (see fig 10.1). 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.

Trench 1. A linear trench measuring approximately 50 x 2 metres, laid out across the outer bank and ditch and extending to the apparent cross-ridge dyke to the south. Small extensions to this may be set out to the east to examine parts of the apparent entrance causeway.

Trench 2. A linear trench measuring approximately 50 x 2 metres, extending from outside the monument across the inner and outer banks and ditches, including the berm between the circuits and a small area of the central platform.

Trench 3. A square trench measuring approximately 10 x 10 metres, laid out to examine what appears to be a gap in the outer bank, but apparently without a corresponding causeway in the adjacent ditch. This may help us to establish why such gaps appear to exist at various places in the monument's perimeter.

10.3.2 Turf and overburden will be excavated by hand; the turfs 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. The area will be hand-cleaned for the identification of archaeological deposits and recorded in plan. Features will be sampled excavated in order to characterise the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits.

10.3.3. Excavation of archaeological deposits identified will proceed by hand, using standard archaeological procedures in accordance with the Archaeological Services Recording Manual (v.5.3 2011).

10.3.4 All suitable deposits will be subject to an environmental sampling strategy.

10.3.5 Archaeological features will be sectioned, excavated and recorded in plan and section. Plans will 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.

10.3.6 All excavation locations will be surveyed, together with plans, sections and levels, using a Leica Viva GS15 global navigation satellite system (GNSS), with real time kinematic (RTK) correction, typically providing accuracy of approximately 10mm.

Sampling

10.3.7 It is Archaeological Services' policy to collect bulk samples from the fills of all cut features, and from other deposits that have the potential to provide palaeoenvironmental information. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes are also routinely sampled. Sample size will depend on the

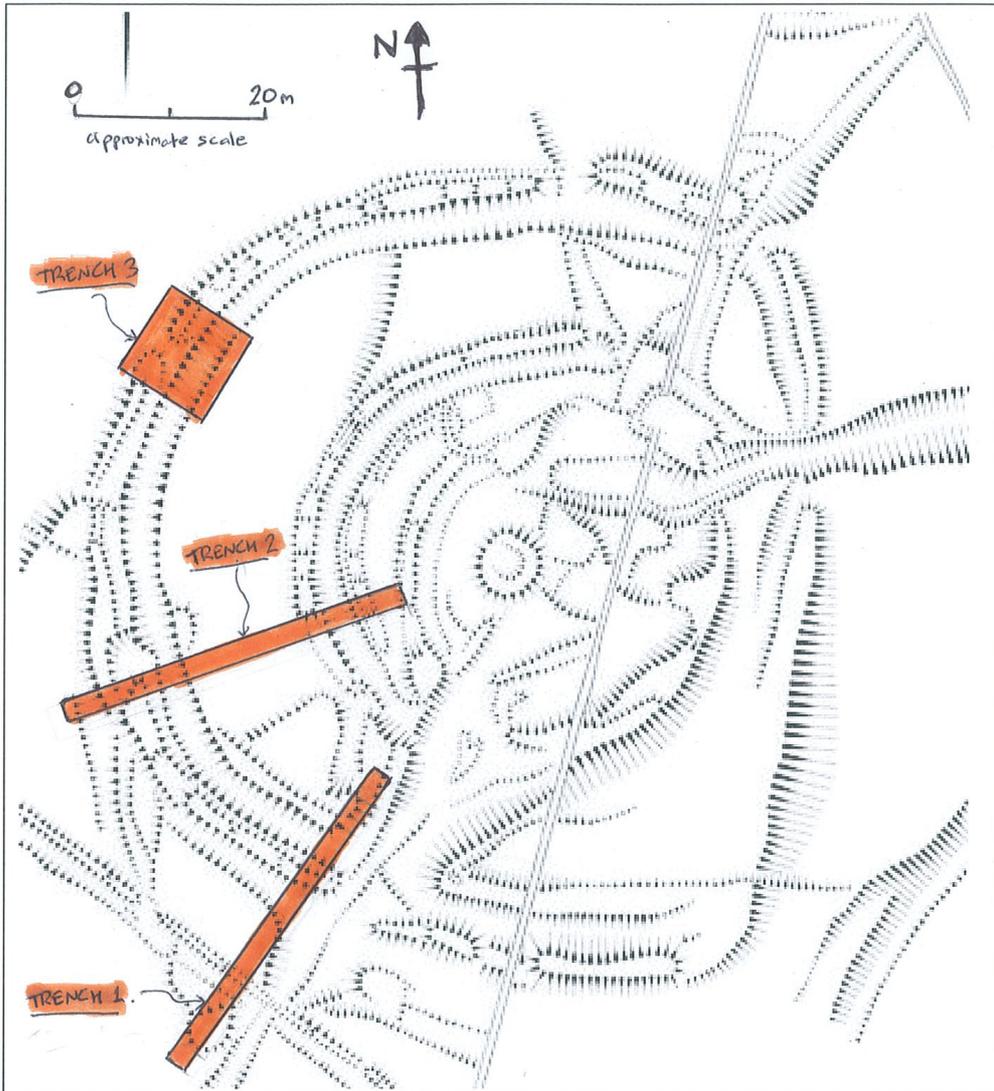


Fig 10.1. Location of proposed evaluation trenches. Note that these are subject to extension or alteration during fieldwork. See text for further details. (Scale is only approximate).

apparent potential value of the deposits, but the minimum volume collected from a context will be 40 litres or 100% of the available material. Unsecure deposits may also be sieved for artefactual retrieval. Assessment of processed material will be conducted by Dr Charlotte O'Brien, the Environmental Archaeology Service Manager. The English Heritage Regional Science Advisor will be consulted in relation to any unusual sampling requirements.

Artefact recovery

10.3.8 Archaeological Services operates a 100% finds collection policy, including post-medieval, 19th century and modern material. Bulk finds such as pottery and animal bone will be collected by context. Where unusually large quantities of finds, or very small types of material are encountered (e.g. fish bones), such that recovery by hand is not practicable, soil samples will be sieved. Finds will be removed from site to a secure location at the end of each working day. All finds that are retained will be washed, marked and bagged in a manner suitable for long-term storage. Where finds fall under the Treasure Act (1996) relevant procedures will be followed.

Conservation

10.3.9 All Archaeological Services field personnel are trained in artefact first aid and procedures for the recovery, packing and transportation of artefacts, following First Aid for Finds (2nd Edition) and UKIC's Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Where delicate artefacts are uncovered, appropriate immediate measures will be taken, and the artefacts transferred to the Conservation Laboratory at Durham for stabilisation. Should particularly complex conservation requirements become apparent, an appropriately qualified and experienced specialist will be called to site to excavate and package the object.

Scientific dating

10.3.10 Samples of material suitable for scientific dating techniques including AMS C14 dating, archaeomagnetism (for example, charcoal or in situ burnt clay from appropriate contexts) or thermoluminescence will be collected where appropriate. The value of these will be assessed during the post-fieldwork assessment phase and a suitable recommendation made.

Human remains

10.3.11 It is not envisaged that human remains will be excavated as part of this project. Should it become necessary for bones to be lifted then appropriate permissions will be sought from the Ministry of Justice before any work is begun.

Liaison and monitoring

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

11. Report and Archive

Post-excavation assessment and reporting

11.1 A report will be prepared in a form suitable for use by the North Pennines AONB Partnership. A digital copy will be provided in pdf format, suitable for use with the AONB website. Reporting will adhere to the reporting requirements for Cumbria County Council. This will include the deposition of one bound copy with the Historic Environment Record (HER). The report will include relevant plans and sections and will be based on the following format:

1. Executive summary
 - 1.1 The project
 - 1.2 Results
 - 1.3 Recommendations
 2. Project background
 - 2.1 Location
 - 2.2 Development proposal
 - 2.3 Objective
 - 2.4 Specification summary
 - 2.5 Dates
 - 2.6 Personnel
 - 2.7 Acknowledgements
 - 2.8 Archive
 3. Archaeological and historical background
 4. Landuse, topography and geology
 5. The trenching
 - 5.1 Introduction
 - 5.2 Trench 1
 - 5.3 Trench 2
 - 5.4 Trench 3
 6. Discussion
 7. Updated project design
 8. Sources
- Appendix 1: Context data
Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices

Archive

11.2 The project archive will be prepared to the standard specified in Appendix 3 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). The archive will be deposited at Tullie House Museum or Penrith Museum by agreement with the Cumbria County Archaeologist.

OASIS

11.3 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS). An OASIS form will be completed for this project. It is understood that after validation by the HER, and with the agreement of all the parties concerned, the project report may become a publicly accessible document.

Publication

11.4 Recommendations for publication will be made if required following completion of the works (including any further schemes of works): this may include a submission to the *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society*. The nature and extent of the publication will be dependent on the results of the work.

Publicity

11.5 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 landowner. Should such publicity be considered desirable, it will be arranged through the AONB Partnership's Publicity Officer. Depending on results, a public tour of the site may be arranged towards the end of fieldwork, and a public lecture on the results may be given in Garrigill Village Hall or Alston Town Hall later in the year.

12. Stages, Tasks and Timetable

This project is divided into three stages and 16 tasks as shown in the table below.

Fieldwork is planned to extend over nine days from Sat 3rd Aug - Sun 11th Aug 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)
S 1	PREPARATION		
T 1.1	Preliminary site meeting.	PF/PC/AR	May
T 1.2	Finalising of MORPHE compliant project design and EH approval.	PF/RV/AD	July
T 1.3	Arrange provision of on-site facilities and produce risk assessment.	PF	July
T 1.4	Put project live on AA sector of AONB website, inviting volunteers to register.	PF	24 July
T 1.5	Closing date for volunteer registration	PF	29 July
T 1.6	Agree volunteer participation rota - inform volunteers.	PF	1 Aug
T 1.7	Prestart site meeting	Volunteers/PC/PF.	3 Aug
S 2	FIELDWORK		
T 2.1	Site set-up	Volunteers/PC/PF	3 Aug
T 2.2	Fieldwork	All	3-11 Aug
S 3	REPORT, ARCHIVE & PUBLICITY		
T 3.1	Production of assessment report	PC/CS	Sept
T 3.2	Discussion of post-ex requirements and agreement of post-ex programme	PC/CS/PF	Sept
T 3.3	Completion of post-ex and final report	PC/CS	Dec
T 3.4	Presentation of final report to HEWG (subject to completion of post-ex).	PF	Dec
T 3.5	Deposition of archive, dissemination of final report to HER & OASIS	PC	Dec
T 3.6	Link to Project Report placed on AONB website.	PF	June
T 3.7	Contribution to <i>Altogether Archaeology</i> annual public conference.	PF/PC/volunteers	tbc

PC = Peter Carne (Archaeological Services Durham University)

CS = Chris Scarre (Dept of Archaeology, Durham University)

PF = Paul Frodsham (North Pennines AONB Partnership)

RY = Rob Young (English Heritage)

AD = Andrew Davison (English Heritage)

AR = Alastair Robertson

13. Ownership

The Dry Burn enclosure is on land that forms part of Rotherhope Farm, owned by Mr Martin Watson, who has kindly given permission for the project. Mrs Fiona Watson, Martin's mother, lives at Rotherhope Farm and has given permission for volunteers to park in the yard in front of her house. We are most grateful to both Martin and Fiona, without whose help the project would not be possible.

15. Health & Safety and Insurance

15.1 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 Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual (2007). Work will also take place under the terms of the Durham University *Health and Safety Policy* and *Code of Practice for Safety in Fieldwork*.

15.2 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.

15.3 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.

15.4 Welfare facilities on site will be very basic. There will be a portacabin on site, and a portaloo with hand washing facility. Hand washing gel will also be provided. In the event of bad weather, volunteers will be able to shelter in the portacabin, or on their vehicles just a short walk from site.

15.5 All aspects of the Altogether Archaeology project are covered by Durham County Council's comprehensive insurance policy. In addition, Archaeological Services staff are covered by their own insurance provided by Durham University.

18. References

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