

NORTH PENNINES AONB PARTNERSHIP

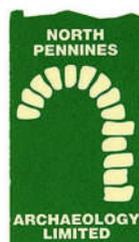


Working together for the North Pennines

**ALTOGETHER ARCHAEOLOGY
FIELDWORK MODULE 4**

**THE MAIDEN WAY ROMAN ROAD
AT WHITLEY CASTLE.
EVALUATION**

**Abridged version of the PROJECT DESIGN
for the AONB website**



Document control grid

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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 Whitley Castle Roman fort from the north-east, clearly showing the line of the Maiden Way running north-south through the field in the bottom left corner of the image and continuing southwards beyond. (Photo copyright English Heritage).

1. General introduction

Altogether Archaeology, with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage and Natural England, is a community archaeology project enabling volunteers to undertake practical archaeological projects with appropriate professional supervision. As well as raising the capacity of local groups to undertake research, it will make a genuine contribution to our understanding of the generally little-studied North Pennines historic environment, thus contributing to future landscape management. The project is managed by the North Pennines AONB Partnership. Over an initial 18 month period it aims to complete a programme of ten modules covering various aspects of North Pennines archaeology, alongside a wide-ranging programme of public events with archaeological themes.

The Maiden Way Roman Road Evaluation project forms Module 4 of the Altogether Archaeology programme. It will be directed by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. It will consist of the excavation of three evaluation trenches to investigate the nature and current condition of the road adjacent to Whitley Castle (Epiacum) Roman Fort.

Further information about the Altogether Archaeology project is available on the North Pennines AONB website:

www.northpennines.org.uk

2. Summary description

This project has been designed to supplement the impressive English Heritage survey work, including geophysics by Durham University, at Whitley Castle, undertaken as part of the ongoing 'Miner-Farmer' initiative. It will make a genuine contribution to our understanding of the local archaeological landscape, while also helping to satisfy the huge demand amongst local volunteers to participate in archaeological work relating to the Miner-Farmer initiative. It will also contribute to the landowners' desire to better understand and manage the archaeological landscape and present it to the general public. The landowner has recently set up Epiacum Heritage Ltd, a not-for-profit company set up to enable and oversee a range of initiatives focussed on Whitley Castle fort and its environs; this project will contribute to the stated aims of Epiacum Heritage Ltd.

The proposed work set out within this Project Design consists essentially of the excavation of three sections across the line of the Maiden Way Roman road. In some cases these may uncover archaeological deposits to either side of the road but the intention is not to excavate these; any such remains will be recorded in plan and reburied for possible investigation at a later date. The aim is to record the structure of the road, including the investigation of all surviving road surfaces and related features such as drains or kerbs. The trenches are to be targeted at three sectors of the road that appear different to each other, thus hopefully enabling us to reach meaningful conclusions about initial construction methods, subsequent maintenance (through the Roman period and beyond) and current states of survival.

It is hoped that this work will form a basis on which to develop a larger-scale initiative to enable local volunteers to record the nature and condition of the entire length of the Maiden Way. However, this must come later; this Project Design relates only to the trenches proposed in Section 10.

The proposed excavations are located on land subject to a land management agreement under Natural England's Higher Level Stewardship Scheme. The excavations will therefore require consent from Natural England; this has been discussed and provisionally agreed with Natural England's Regional Historic Environment Officer. This stretch of the Maiden Way is not a scheduled ancient monument so there is no need for Scheduled Monument Consent (although this project design will in any case be approved by English Heritage prior to commencement of fieldwork).

Unless a decision is taken to consolidate and interpret any excavated remains, the trenches will be backfilled and the ground re-profiled and turfed immediately upon completion of the works.

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. General Background

3.1 The Maiden Way Roman road (fig 3.1) is thought to have been constructed to facilitate lead and silver exploitation on Alston Moor and elsewhere in the uplands of the North Pennines. It leaves the main York-Carlisle road at Kirkby Thore (Bravoniacum) on the present day A66 north-west of Appleby in Westmorland, passing northwards past the villages of Milburn and Kirkland and rising steeply up the North Pennine escarpment to a height of 670 metres on Melmerby Fell. From here it descends the north-east slopes of Melmerby Fell to cross the Black Burn, then follows the contours along the east side of Benty Hill and Scarberry Hill before dropping down to cross the Gilderdale Burn. North of the Gilderdale Burn it rises steeply to follow a more gentle course past the fort at Whitley Castle, continuing northwards above the west bank of the South Tyne, past the village of Slaggyford, and up over the east side of Lambley Common. North of Lambley, the road passes from moorland to enclosed fields where its line is less certain, though parts of it appear to be overlain by modern roads. It crosses the Hartley Burn then up onto Featherstone Common before descending quite steeply down past Blenkinsopp Castle, across the line of the modern A69 and the Tipalt Burn, to its junction with the Stangate Roman road at the fort of Carvoran (Magnis).

3.2 The only comprehensive published survey of the Maiden Way dates from 1855, when Reginald Bainbridge published a description of it along its entire length from north to south, including notes on the condition of its visible remains. A brief consideration of the road was published by Collingwood in 1937; this says little about its condition but argues that it must have been constructed to facilitate lead mining. It is possible that some further detailed survey work was undertaken by the Ordnance Survey during the mid twentieth century (Stewart Ainsworth pers comm.), but no reports of any such work were published; it is possible that records of such work survive somewhere in OS archives and this should be checked at some point, though it will not be done as part of this project. No recorded archaeological excavations have taken place anywhere along the length of the road.

3.3 While the exact line of the Maiden Way is known in many places, it is less certain in others. Details of its condition are sparse, given the lack of past archaeological investigation. In the area of this project, its exact line has recently been recorded on aerial photographs and LiDAR survey, together with topographic and geophysical survey (see figs 3.2 - 3.4).

3.4 It is clear from the surface evidence and geophysics that the road varies considerably in form and condition. The extent to which this relates to post-Roman use is currently unclear, but the line appears to be overlain in places by ridge-and-furrow of presumed medieval date so it may have been no longer in use during medieval times. However, parts of the route apparently remained in use through into the 18th century when it is shown as an

unenclosed road on a map dated 1774. Subsequently, much of the local landscape was enclosed, so that by c1850 the route was no longer passable and much of the road surface may have been dug up re-used in field walls. By opening three trenches on different sections of the road, this project should be able to throw some light on the post-Roman use of the route, as well as hopefully producing some evidence for the form and chronology of the Roman road.

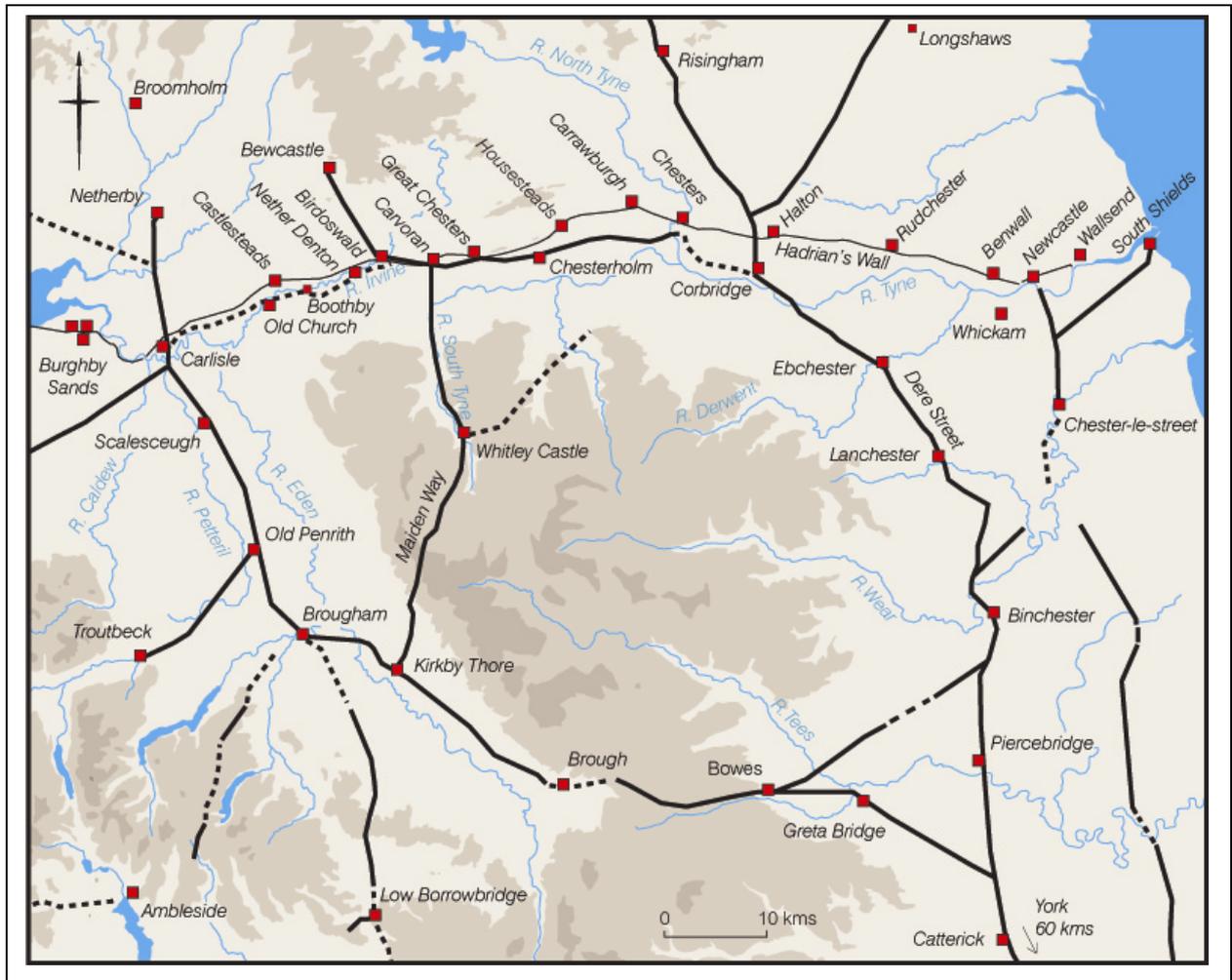


Fig. 3.1. Location of Whitley Castle and the Maiden Way in relation to the Roman road network of northern England. (Copyright English Heritage).

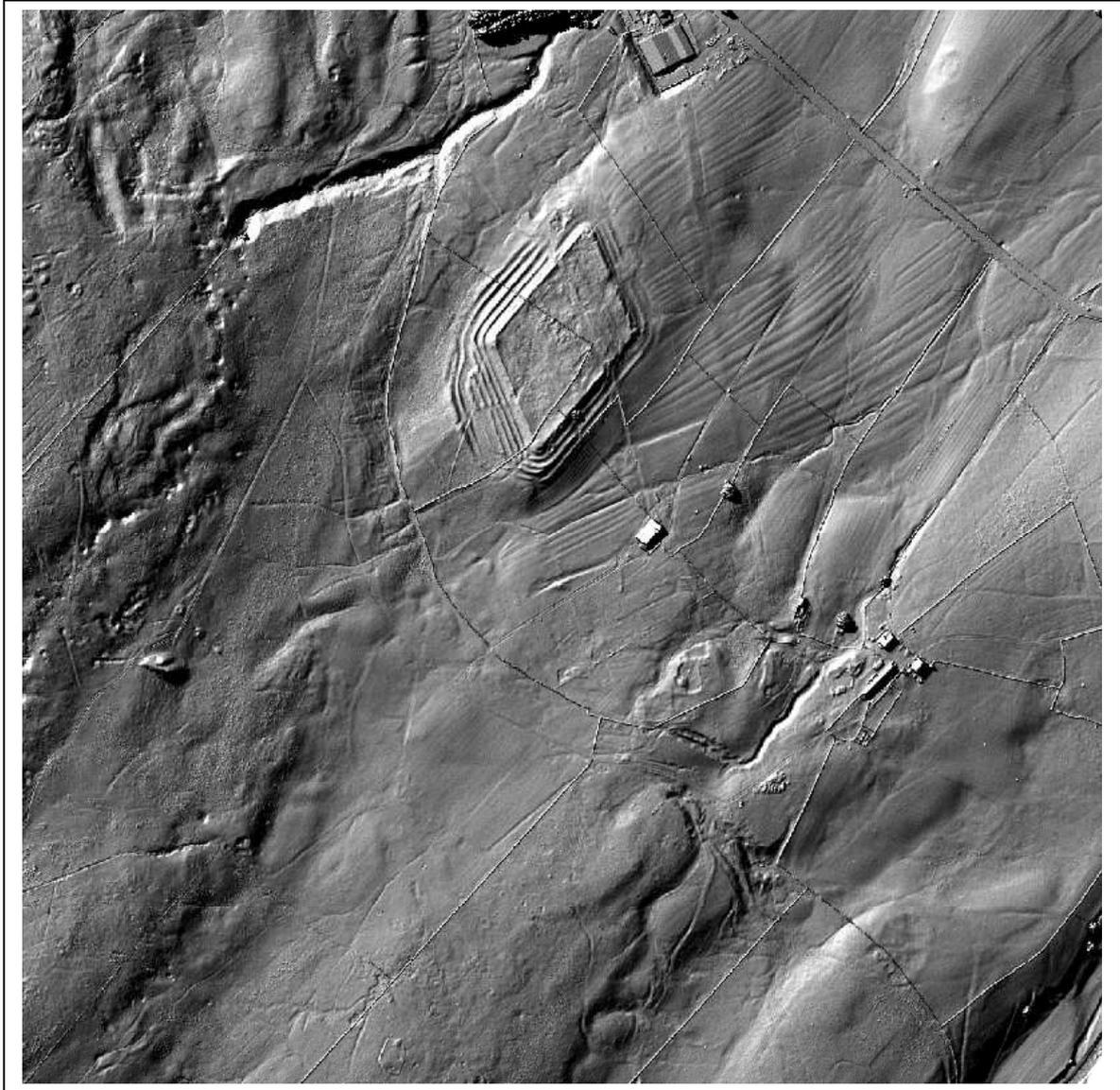


Fig. 3.2. LiDAR image showing the line of Maiden Way extending southwards from Castle Nook Farm, at the top of the image, past the east side of Epiacum (Whitley Castle) Roman Fort, to the farm buildings at Whitlow, where it turns to head south-west and its line is less clear due to natural erosion and agricultural activity. In places the line of the road is clearly cut by ridge-and-furrow field systems, presumably of medieval date. (Copyright English Heritage).

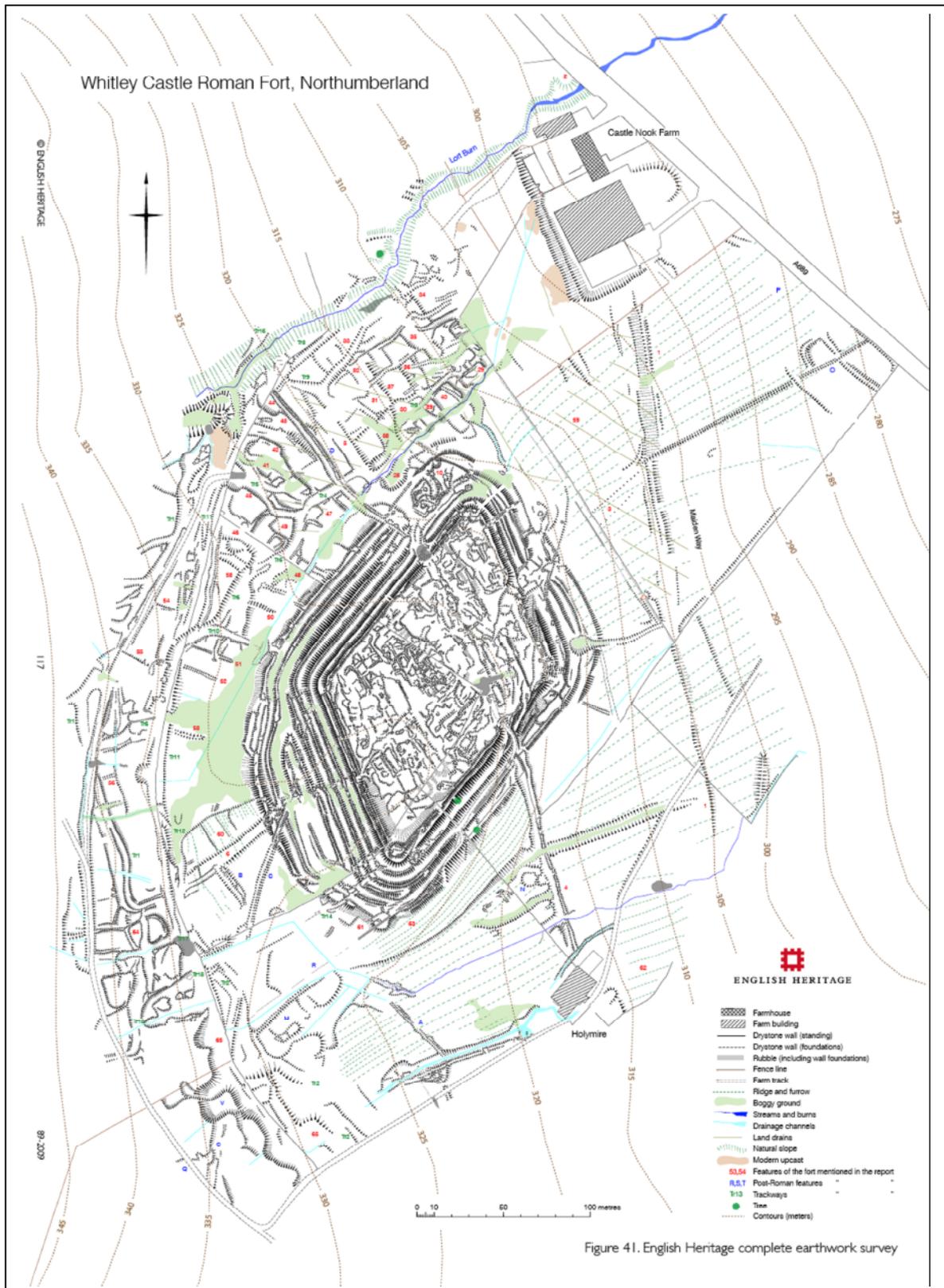


Fig. 3.3. English Heritage earthwork survey of Whitley Castle Roman fort and environs, showing the line of the Maiden Way heading south from Castle Nook farmhouse. (Compare with LiDAR image, opposite). (Copyright English Heritage).



Fig. 3.4. Plot of geophysical survey of Whitley Castle and environs undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University. Note the line of the Maiden Way towards the top-right of the image, with apparent enclosures and/or buildings aligned to either side.

4. Research Aims and Objectives

This project is small in scale and has one basic aim - to characterise the nature and condition of the Maiden Way Roman road at three separate locations adjacent to Whitley Castle.

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

What is the condition of buried portions of the road and how do these buried remains relate to the visible earthworks?

How much survives within the ground, and in what condition?

What was the original structure of the road, and did this change through time?

Is there any evidence for pre-Roman activity along the line of the Maiden Way?

Is there any evidence for continued use of the road in post-Roman times?

Do archaeological deposits survive adjacent to the Maiden Way? If so, in what form?

What potential does the road and its corridor offer for further investigation?

Is there potential for consolidation and public interpretation of one or more sections of the road?

6. Project scope.

6.1 The recent work of the Miner-Farmer project has demonstrated the very high quality of the previously unrecognised archaeological landscape in the vicinity of Whitley Castle. There is huge potential for further research here (not least in assessing the suggested but unproven Roman road from Whitley Castle to Corbridge, shown as a dashed line in fig 3.1), and the results of this project will be of use in the planning of such work. However, this project is necessarily limited in scope to the work discussed in Section 4, above.

6.2 As noted elsewhere in this document, the results of this project may be used to inform the subsequent management of the site, hopefully leading to a comprehensive management plan and management agreement, including a degree of public access and interpretation. The results will also be made available on the Epiacum Heritage Ltd website when this is up and running. All this work necessarily lies outside the scope of this project.

8. Project Team structure

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

The Project 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.
Rob Young, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage.
Elaine Edgar, Landowner, and Chair of Epiacum Heritage Ltd.

Overall project management will be by Paul Frodsham, assisted as required by Martin Railton and Rob Young, 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 Northumberland County Archaeologists and English Heritage Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments. PF will be responsible for co-ordinating volunteer involvement in the project.

Direction of fieldwork on site will be the responsibility of Martin Railton who has many years' experience in this type of work, assisted by two members of NPA staff employed at Project Supervisor level or above. NPA has considerable experience of working at a variety of archaeological sites throughout the North Pennines, including the management of several projects involving volunteers (for further details see www.nparchaeology.co.uk). These NPA 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.

The project is expected to generate little in the way of post-excavation work, but should any specialist expertise be needed, for example in the analysis of finds (see Section 11.4, below), then any necessary additional funding will be made available from a contingency budget.

Fieldwork will be done by *Altogether Archaeology* volunteers. The project has a pool of some 330 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 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.

9. Communications

9.1 PF 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.

9.2 PF and the NPA Fieldwork Director and Supervisors will be in daily contact during the fieldwork phase, and will communicate as necessary by email, telephone and face to face meetings 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 PF for discussion at its October 2011 meeting, after which the report will be finalised.

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 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA). The work will be undertaken under the overall direction of Martin Railton, BA (Hons), MA, AIFA (NPA Ltd Project Manager). Day to day on-site supervision will be by NPA staff employed at Project Supervisor level or above, with significant experience of working with volunteers at rural sites in northern England. (The site is only some 5 miles from NPA Ltd offices in Nenthead, so Martin will visit regularly throughout the week rather than spending entire days on site.)

The purpose of the evaluation is to establish the nature of all buried features associated with the road, including road surfaces, kerbs and drainage ditches. It is possible that the trenches may encounter remains of buildings or other features lying to either side of the road; should any such features be located then they will be recorded in plan but not excavated.

10.2 Site preparation

The excavation trenches will be marked out on the ground at a pre-start up site meeting in the week prior to commencement of fieldwork. All issues relating to access will be clarified with the landowner at this meeting. Prior to onset of fieldwork, each trench will be surrounded by temporary orange fencing supported on rod-irons, thus keeping stock out of the trenches and away from volunteers.

Fieldwork will commence with an on-site meeting on the morning of Saturday 16th July 2011. This will involve an introduction to the archaeology of the site, a discussion of the project, and a comprehensive health & safety briefing.

10.3 Survey

Topographic and geophysical surveys of this stretch of the Maiden Way, including the sites of the proposed excavation trenches, have been produced recently as part of the Miner-Farmer project. There is therefore no need for further survey as part of this project in advance of excavation. Large-scale plans and sections (drawn to include present-day ground profiles as well as archaeological features) will be produced for each excavation trench as part of this project, and will be accurately transcribed onto the English Heritage topographic plan and geophysical survey plots. By relating the excavated evidence to the surveys in this way, we may glean a better understanding of the condition of buried portions of the Maiden Way throughout the survey area without a need for any further excavation.

10.4 Evaluation trenches

10.4.1 The main objectives of the field evaluation will be:

- to establish the nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological features associated with this stretch of the Maiden Way;
- 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 recover samples suitable for scientific dating if these are present.

10.4.2 Three evaluation trenches will be excavated as shown in Fig 10.1. Depending on the nature of features and finds encountered during fieldwork, these trenches may be expanded or otherwise modified. The trenches as currently proposed are each 20 x 3 metres in plan, with their short axis aligned along the presumed centre of the road at each location.

10.4.3 The trenches have been located at the margins of present-day fields to minimise disturbance to agricultural operations. Trench 1 is located in an area adjacent to Castle Nook farmhouse that has clearly been disturbed by ridge-and-furrow ploughing of presumed medieval date. Trench 2, at the edge of a field further south, is in an area apparently disturbed by ridge-and-furrow and subsequently ploughed and improved in recent times. Trench 3 is located further south at Whitlow, on the edge of a small ravine where the road is currently suffering erosion damage.

10.4.4 Trenches will be excavated by hand under close archaeological supervision, to either the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever is observed first. Trenches will be subsequently cleaned and all features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

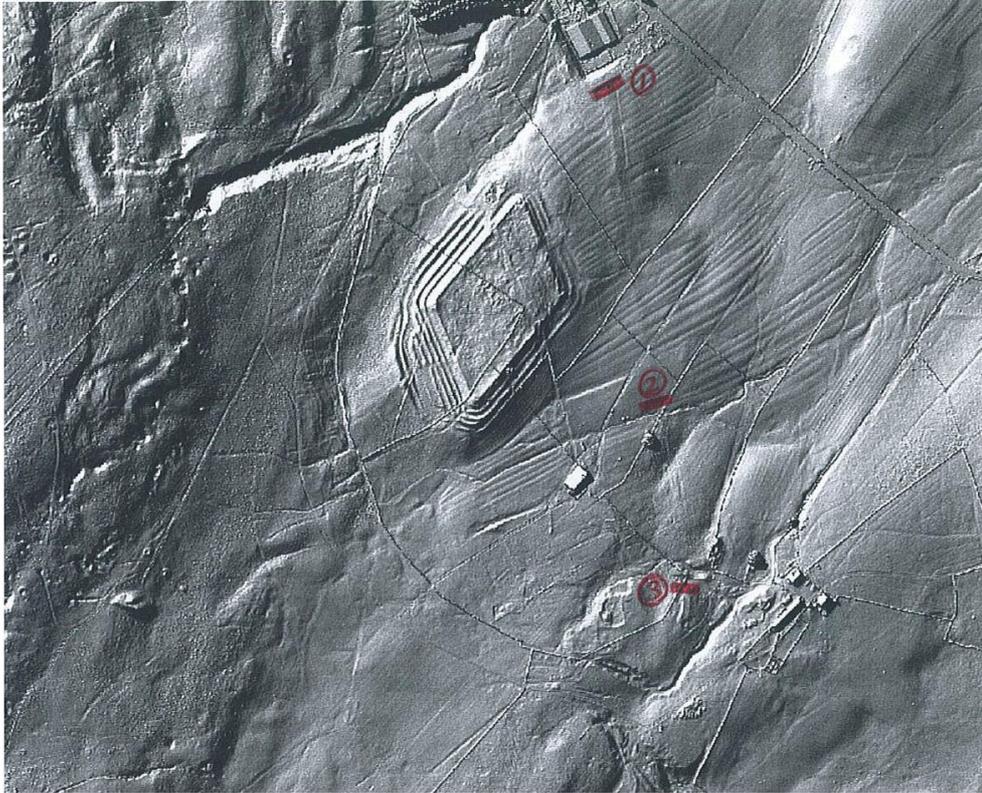


Fig. 10.1. LIDAR image of Whitley Castle and the Maiden Way, showing locations of proposed evaluation trenches.

10.4.5 All excavated contexts will be recorded in plan and section and recorded on stratigraphic matrices. Plans and sections will be drawn at appropriate scales (generally either 1:10 or 1:20). The excavations will be accurately tied into the OS national grid (and recent EH surveys) and accurately levelled, relative to OS datum, using a total station theodolite. A comprehensive photographic record of the excavation will be maintained using 35mm monochrome prints, colour slides, and digital photographs.

10.4.6 Finds will be managed by Frank Giocco (NPA Ltd Principal Archaeologist). All finds will be retained and recorded by context. All excavated soils will be sieved for finds on site. NPA Ltd. will undertake any necessary first aid conservation to finds; if further conservation is required then this will be done according to the recommendations of appropriate specialists (see 10.5.2) Finds will be removed to a secure location at the end of each day, but (other than any extremely fragile finds that will be stored

safely away from site) will be returned to site each day while work is in progress. No finds will be discarded prior to post-excavation assessment.

10.4.7 During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts will be stored in the appropriate conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring of conditions, and immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable materials). All work will be carried out in compliance with IFA Guidelines for Finds Work and those set by UKIC.

10.4.8 Any deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental value found during the work will be sampled according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard environmental sampling procedure. Environmental samples will be processed under the direction of Patricia Shaw (BSc Hons, NPA Environmental Supervisor) who will also assess any human remains recovered during the evaluation.

10.4.9 Any material from secure contexts deemed potentially suitable for scientific dating (eg AMS C14 dating, archaeomagnetism, or thermoluminescence) will be recovered and stored in appropriate conditions. Recommendations regarding dating may be included within the Assessment Report. If required, expert advice regarding scientific dating will be sought from Sue Stallibrass, Northwest Regional Science Advisor for English Heritage.

10.4.10 It is thought most unlikely that any human remains will be encountered at this site. However, should human remains be discovered, the County Historic Environment Service and the Coroner's office will be informed immediately. No such remains will be removed unless such removal is essential to the completion of the fieldwork. The removal of any human remains will be done under strict Home Office licence and environmental health regulations.

10.4.11 During fieldwork, turf, soil and stone will be stored separately in piles adjacent to the trenches but not impinging on the earthworks. Upon completion of fieldwork, trenches will be backfilled and the ground surface reinstated as close as reasonably possible to its current profile.

10.4.12 A comprehensive Project Diary will be maintained throughout the fieldwork phase, to which volunteers will be encouraged to contribute. This will include details of personnel present each day, and the different tasks undertaken each day by each volunteer. The diary will form part of the project archive.

10.4.13 The Northumberland County Archaeologists will be informed of the dates of fieldwork and he or his representative(s) will be welcome to visit and inspect the site for monitoring purposes at any reasonable time while work is in progress.



Fig 10.2. Proposed trench locations (see also fig 10.1). Top left: Position of Trench 1 south of Castle Nook Farm buildings. Top right: Position of Trench 2 looking south towards Whitlow. Bottom left: Trench 3, west of Whitlow. Bottom right: camber of road clearly visible between proposed trenches 2 and 3, a possible fourth trench location depending on numbers of volunteers.

10.5 Post excavation, Archive and Report Production

10.5.1 The fieldwork programme will be followed by an assessment of finds and samples as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991). All finds and samples will be assessed regarding potential for further analysis and conservation/storage requirements. Any finds deemed not worthy of retention will be discarded at this point. All retained finds will be cleaned, marked, photographed and/or drawn, and bagged for long-term storage.

10.5.2 Specialists will be called on, as necessary, to examine, process and assess the excavated material. Specialists who may be called upon, depending on the types of material recovered, include:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • prehistoric pottery | Blaise Vyner |
| • Roman pottery | Dr Jerry Evans |
| • med/ post-medieval pottery | Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Jenny Vaughan |
| • animal bone | Louisa Gidney |
| • glass | Jenny Vaughan |
| • plant macrofossils | Dr Charlotte O'Brien |
| • coins and tokens | Richard Brickstock |
| • industrial residues | Jennifer Jones |
| • conservation | Jennifer Jones |

10.5.3 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 Penrith Museum.

10.5.4 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 (eg from Sections 2 and 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 deposits.
- A list of, and spot dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.
- A description of any environmental or any other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained.
- 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.

10.5.5 Two hard copies of the report will be provided to the AONB Partnership, and one hard copy to the Northumberland HER. In addition, high and low resolution pdf versions will be provided for the AONB Partnership, to be used on the AONB website and/or copied to project volunteers and other interested parties as appropriate.

12. Stages, Tasks and Timetable

This is a small-scale project with a relatively simple structure. It is divided into three stages and 12 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 provisionally scheduled to extend over a ten day period from Saturday 16th July until Sunday 24th July 2011. Post excavation work will take up to six weeks to complete following the completion of all the fieldwork.

A draft Project report, will be available within two months of completion of fieldwork.

STAGE or Task No.	STAGE/Task	Performed by	Date of completion
S 1	PREPARATION		
T 1.1	Finalising of MORPHE compliant project design and EH approval.	PF/RV/MR	June 2011
T 1.2	Agree health & safety provision with landowner.	PF/contractor	June 2011
T 1.3	Finalise fieldwork dates and on-site events programme.	PF/MR	Early July 2011
T 1.4	Contact all AA volunteers and create contact database for Module 4 participants.	PF	Early July 2011
T1.5	On site pre-startup meeting	PF/MR/EE	8 July 2011
S 2	EVALUATION		
T2.1	On-site start-up meeting	Volunteers/NPA/PF	16 July 2011
T 2.2	Evaluation fieldwork	Volunteers/NPA/PF	16-24 July 2011
T 2.3	Public events during fieldwork	PF	16-24 July 2011
T 2.4	Post-excavation	NPA	July/Aug 2011
S 3	REPORT, ARCHIVE & PUBLICITY		
T 3.1	Production of project report	NPA	Sept 2011
T 3.2	Presentation of final report to HEWG	PF	Oct 2011
T 3.3	Deposition of archive, dissemination of final report to HER	NPA	Oct 2011
T 3.4	Project Report placed on AONB website.	PF	Oct 2011
T 3.5	Contribution to Altogether Archaeology public conference.	MR/PF	Nov 2011

NPA = North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

HEWG = North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group

MR = Martin Railton

PF = Paul Frodsham

RY = Rob Young

EE = Elaine Edgar

15. Health & Safety and Insurance.

15.1 Full consideration will be given to matters of health and safety throughout this project. 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 within this document as Appendix A, and a specific Risk Assessment for this module forms Appendix B.

15.2 All work will be undertaken in full accordance with the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Health and Safety Statement, which conforms to the provisions of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual.

15.3 NPA Ltd staff are fully trained with regard to health and safety, including first aid, manual handling, cable detection, site safety and risk assessment.

15.4 NPA Ltd 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. All NPA Ltd staff members are 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, NPA staff are covered by North Pennines Heritage Trust insurance.

18. References

Bainbridge, W. 1855. Account of the Roman Road called 'The Maiden Way'. *Archaeologia Aeliana*, IV, 36-53.

Collingwood, R. G.. 1937. 'The Maiden Way' (within an article entitled 'Two Roman Mountain-Roads'). *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society* 2nd Series vol 37, 9-12.

Went, D & Ainsworth, S. 2009.. *Whitley Castle, Tynedale, Northumberland. An Archaeological Investigation of the Roman Fort and its Setting*. English Heritage Research Dept Report Series no. 89-2009.