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LAND AT ESKDALESIDE, SLEIGHTS,
NORTH YORKSHIRE.

METHOD STATEMENT FOR A PROGRAMME
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BY STRIP & RECORD

October 2012



OSA

ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY LTD

25A Milton Street • York • North Yorkshire • YO10 3EP

OSA Method Statement.

SITE LOCATION: Land at Eskdaleside, Sleights

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: NZ 8616 0656

LANDUSE: pasture

ENQUIRIES TO: Nick Pearson
On Site Archaeology
25A Milton Street
York
YO10 3EP

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1.0 Summary.

1.1 Development is proposed for an area of land at Eskdaleside, Sleights, North Yorkshire. The development will comprise the construction of affordable housing. The site is in an area where there is the potential for early settlement evidence (see below section 3). Thus there remains the potential for the survival of below ground deposits relating to early settlement and land use; however, little is known of the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains in the proposed study area.

1.2 As the archaeological implications of the proposals cannot be adequately assessed on the basis of currently available information, in accordance with the recommendations of section 12 of the NPPF: *National Planning Policy Framework* (issued by the Department for Communities & Local Government, March 2012), a scheme of archaeological field evaluation is proposed.

1.3 The evaluation will take to form of a supervised topsoil strip, followed (if appropriate) by targeted excavation, in order to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.

1.4 The results of the evaluation will enable the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be assessed. Should the evaluation show that the site contains significant archaeological features, mitigation measures should be explored to achieve physical or *in situ* preservation of the remains. If destruction is unavoidable, detailed excavation should take place in order to achieve preservation 'by record'.

2.0 Site Location & Description.

2.1 The site comprises an area of grazing land to the south of Eskdaleside, to the west of the village of Sleights, North Yorkshire. The site is centred at National Grid Reference NZ 8616 0656.

2.2 The site is bounded by Eskdaleside to the north, by Hermitage Way to the east and by undeveloped land to the south and west. (See Figure 1, red line for site boundary).

2.3 The site lies above bedrock geology comprising Cleveland Ironstone Formation - Mudstone, Sandstone and Ironstone. This is overlain by Devensian till deposits (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain).



3.0 Archaeological Interest.

3.1 The site lies in an area of potential archaeological activity in a landscape that has been exploited since pre-historic times. The following section has been compiled from information available on the English Heritage PastScape website (<http://pastscape.org.uk>) and following consultations with the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP) Senior Archaeology Conservation Officer.

3.2 Several isolated finds of prehistoric date have been found in the Sleights and Eskdaleside area, which are now either in the Yorkshire Museum or the Hildyard Collection at Middleton Hall. These include a Bronze Age palstave, four stone axes and Bronze Age pottery.

3.3 Although not mentioned by name in the Domesday survey Eskdaleside was probably in the possession of the first William de Percy in the late 11th century. Documentary sources refer to the manor of Eskdaleside through the medieval period, when it was held by Whitby Abbey, although it was probably merged with that of Ugglebarnby under the Cholmley family who had acquired it after the Dissolution. A chapel, dedicated to St John, was recorded at Eskdaleside from the early 13th century, although it was in ruins by the second half of the 18th century when a new church was constructed in Sleights (Victoria County History. A History of the County of York. North Riding Volume 2. Page, W. (ed). 1923). The chapel ruins lie approximately 600m to the north of the site.

3.4 Immediately to the north of the site is a Grade II listed building, Eskdale Gate Farmhouse. This is predominantly mid 18th century, incorporating parts of a 17th century house, but extended and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. The 19th century garden wall associated with this farmhouse is also listed.

3.5 During the early modern period two of the major industries in the vicinity of the site were the mining and quarrying of ironstone and alum. A brief review of the later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps of the area illustrates these extractive industries. Extensive alum works are shown lying to the south and southwest of the site, on the 1853 First Edition of the OS, which by the 1895 Edition are indicated as disused. Several smaller 'Old Quarries' at a variety of locations, to the south of the site, are shown on the early to mid 20th century maps. The mine explorer website database (www.mine-explorer.co.uk) records the presence of a trial ironstone mine approximately 300m to the south of the site, although the majority of the major works are further to the west, centred around Grosmont.

3.6 The North Yorkshire Moors National Park Authority Heritage Environment Record contains an aerial photograph of the site (dating from 2001), which shows what appears to be a substantial linear easement, possibly for a pipeline, crossing the site from the northeast corner and continuing to the southwest. The HER does not include any details with regards to this possible pipeline.

3.7 It is possible, therefore, that any groundworks in this area would encounter below ground deposits relating to the prehistoric and later periods.

4.0 Objectives of the Evaluation.

4.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation shall be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits. This will enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made and the impact which development will have upon them. An informed decision can then be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and any mitigative measures appropriate either in advance of and/or during development.

4.2 As identified above, it is suggested that evidence of prehistoric date and later may be present on the site. The proposed development is likely to severely disturb and/or destroy any archaeological remains that may be present on the site. Hence the aim of the monitored topsoil strip and the targeted excavation is to define and investigate the extent of any remains and/or to inform decisions on how best to avoid disturbance of significant features by these development proposals.

4.3 If human remains are encountered during the course of the evaluation, it may be necessary to remove these, under conditions of a Ministry of Justice licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.



5.0 Proposed Methodology.

5.1 This evaluation shall comprise a staged approach. The first stage will be to strip all topsoil from the area of the proposed development. For practical reasons this may be undertaken in a series of phases. The exposed surface will then be thoroughly cleaned, in order to assist the identification of any features. A detailed plan should then be made of all features exposed, at an appropriate scale (e.g. 1:50 or 1:20).

5.2 The topsoil and any recent overburden can be removed using an appropriate mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under direct archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil.

5.3 If archaeological features are shown to be present then a second stage of evaluation will need to take place, to target those remains to establish their nature, significance, date, depth and quality of survival. Before this second stage is undertaken a site meeting will be held between representatives of the client, *On-Site Archaeology* and North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP) Senior Archaeology Conservation Officer to agree the scope of any targeted excavation. Any problems encountered during the evaluation, which may require a variation in the evaluation strategy, shall be discussed as a matter of priority with the Senior Archaeology Conservation Officer.

5.4 It is envisaged that if archaeological features are present then a sufficient sample will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation (see 4.1 above). The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits. The sampling strategy will be agreed during the site meeting depending upon the nature of revealed remains but is likely to conform to the following:

- a, 100% sample of all stakeholes
- b, 50% sample of all postholes and pits with a diameter up to 1.50m
- c, a minimum 25% sample of pits larger than 1.50m, to include a complete section across the full profile
- d, 20% sample of linear features less than 5m in length, 10% sample of longer features

5.5 In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings); or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. ditches); or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin.



5.6 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. Plans should be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate) whilst section drawings should be at a scale of 1:10. A minimum 35mm format for photography is required (in monochrome and colour).

5.7 A detailed sampling strategy will be developed with a recognised palaeo-environmental specialist once the first phase of the evaluation (the monitored topsoil strip) has been undertaken. An opportunity shall be afforded for the environmental specialist to visit the site during the evaluation and to discuss the strategy.

5.8 The following categories of artefacts may be predicted on this site: pottery, ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork, flint and/or worked stone, and ceramic building material. These are most likely to be of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date, although the possibility of finds of other periods should not be excluded.

5.9 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during excavation will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Local Authority. Finds will be collected by context. However, this does not preclude the potential for the adoption of more detailed collection strategies, such as 3D recording, in cases where this would clearly benefit interpretation of the archaeological remains.

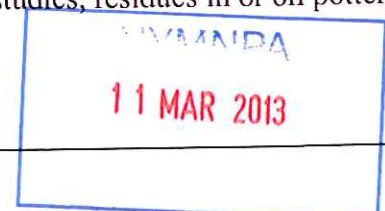
5.10 All recording, marking and storage material will be of archive quality and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

5.11 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MAP2, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.

5.12 A specialist assessment report on the recovered artefacts will be undertaken, with a view to their potential for further study. The conservation report will form an Appendix to the evaluation report. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

5.13 Assessment of artefacts will include inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy.

5.14 A rapid scan of all excavated material will be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material).



5.15 Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with, following the English Heritage documents, *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather*, and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. If preserved organic artefacts are encountered the project conservator will be consulted prior to lifting any such materials.

5.17 *On-Site Archaeology* possesses the necessary levels of professional experience and technical expertise, to undertake urban and rural excavations, and is familiar with the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval artefacts of the region.

5.18 A programme of monitoring visits is to be agreed with the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) Senior Archaeology Conservation Officer.

5.19 *On-Site Archaeology* has made provision within the excavation strategy, where necessary, for the use of shoring, stepping of trench sides or pumps. The strategy also allows for sampling for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate.

5.20 Any finds of human remains will be cleaned and recorded, but left *in situ*, covered and protected. Human remains will only be removed if this is absolutely necessary, and then under conditions approved by issue of a Ministry of Justice licence.

5.21 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures relating to the 1996 Treasure Act and its subsequent amendments. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

5.22 Arrangements for site access and reinstatement are to be agreed with the commissioning body.

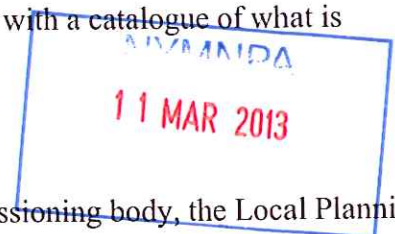
5.23 During the evaluation illustrated notices will be displayed on the site, with the client's agreement, explaining what work is actually in progress and why the work is taking place. Should the evaluation last for longer than two weeks the notices will be regularly updated.

5.24 Appendices 1 and 3 apply.



6.0 Report Preparation, Contents & Distribution.

- 6.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 6.2 A report shall be prepared to include the following:
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - b) An introduction page to include the site code, planning reference number and SMR Casework number, dates when the fieldwork and post-excavation analyses took place, and a National Grid Reference.
 - c) An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence and spot dating of ceramics. This shall be supported by an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench; and photographs.
 - d) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance shall be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.
 - e) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study.
 - f) A specialist assessment of any technological residues or samples taken for dating purposes.
 - g) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
 - h) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.
 - i) Details of archive location and destination, together with a catalogue of what is contained within the archive.
 - j) A copy of the Project Design.
- 6.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, and the North York Moors National Park Sites and Monuments Record, within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality. A copy of the evaluation report will be sent to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the HER on CD as a .pdf file, including photos and illustrations, with plans and sections saved on the CD as GIS (MAPINFO) compatible files. Digital copies of reports from any specialist environmental or scientific analyses (including dating) should also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.



6.4 A brief, interim report can be made available, subject to requirement, shortly after the completion of the fieldwork.

Appendix 2 applies.

7.0 Copyright, Confidentiality & Publicity.

7.1 Unless the organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with *On-Site Archaeology*. Agreements on copyright should be agreed with the commissioning body at the outset of the project.

7.2 The circumstances under which the report or records can be used by other parties should be identified at the commencement of the project, as should the proposals for distribution of the report (see 7 above). *On-Site Archaeology* will respect the commissioning body's requirements over confidentiality, but will endeavour to emphasise their professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time (normally 6 months).

7.3 *On-Site Archaeology* has a duty of confidence to the client commissioning the work. All aspects of publicity must be agreed at the outset of the project between the commissioning body and *On-Site Archaeology*.

7.4 Appendix 3 applies.

8.0 Archive Preparation & Deposition.

8.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition shall be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. The recipient museum will be contacted before commencement of fieldwork

8.2 A site archive shall be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2, English Heritage 1991, 5.4; Appendix 3). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995.

8.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s *Guidelines for the preservation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*. Provision shall be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which should be deposited with the English Heritage Archive. An index to the contents of the archive, together with details of its date and place of deposition will be lodged with the SMR.

8.4 Should no further archaeological work be initiated, the archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material. An agreed allowance will be made for a contribution to the recipient museum towards the curation and storage of material.

8.5 Should further archaeological evaluation be initiated and additional archaeological work undertaken, the evaluation archive will be prepared accordingly for incorporation into the final archive.

8.6 Archive deposition shall be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the NYMNPA Senior Archaeology Conservation Officer and will take account of the requirements of the recipient museum and the relevant sections of the Museums and Galleries Commissions Guidelines relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

9.0 Publication & Dissemination.

9.1 The information contained within the assessment report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the site and any material recovered during the evaluation.

9.2 If the result of evaluation is a decision not to initiate a further project, it should be appreciated that assessment may produce results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right.

9.3 Where no further work is envisaged, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local journal of a brief note on the results of the evaluation and a summary of location and material held within the site archive.

9.4 Should further archaeological excavation be undertaken, a synopsis of the results of the assessment will be prepared for publication with the final results of any further fieldwork.



10.0 Monitoring, Health And Safety, Staffing & Insurance.

10.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the NYMNPA Senior Archaeology Conservation Officer who will be consulted before the commencement of site works.

10.2 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork will comply with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.

10.3 Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines.

10.4 *On-Site Archaeology* will ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified to undertake such projects.

10.5 *On-Site Archaeology* will ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

10.6 Appendices 3 and 5 apply.

11.0 Personnel.

All work will be under the overall supervision of Mr. N Pearson MIFA (Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists). Other project staff may include: -

<i>Project Officer</i>	Tim Robinson
<i>Palaeo-environmental advisor</i>	Ellen Simmons Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy University of Sheffield
<i>Human Remains</i>	Professor Andrew Chamberlain/Lauren McIntyre University of Sheffield
<i>Finds Analysis</i>	Dr Chris Cumberpatch John Tibbles Ruth Leary Hillary Cool Blaise Vyner Peter Makey
<i>Conservation</i>	Ian Panter, York Archaeological Trust
<i>Radiocarbon Determinations</i>	Beta Analytic Inc.



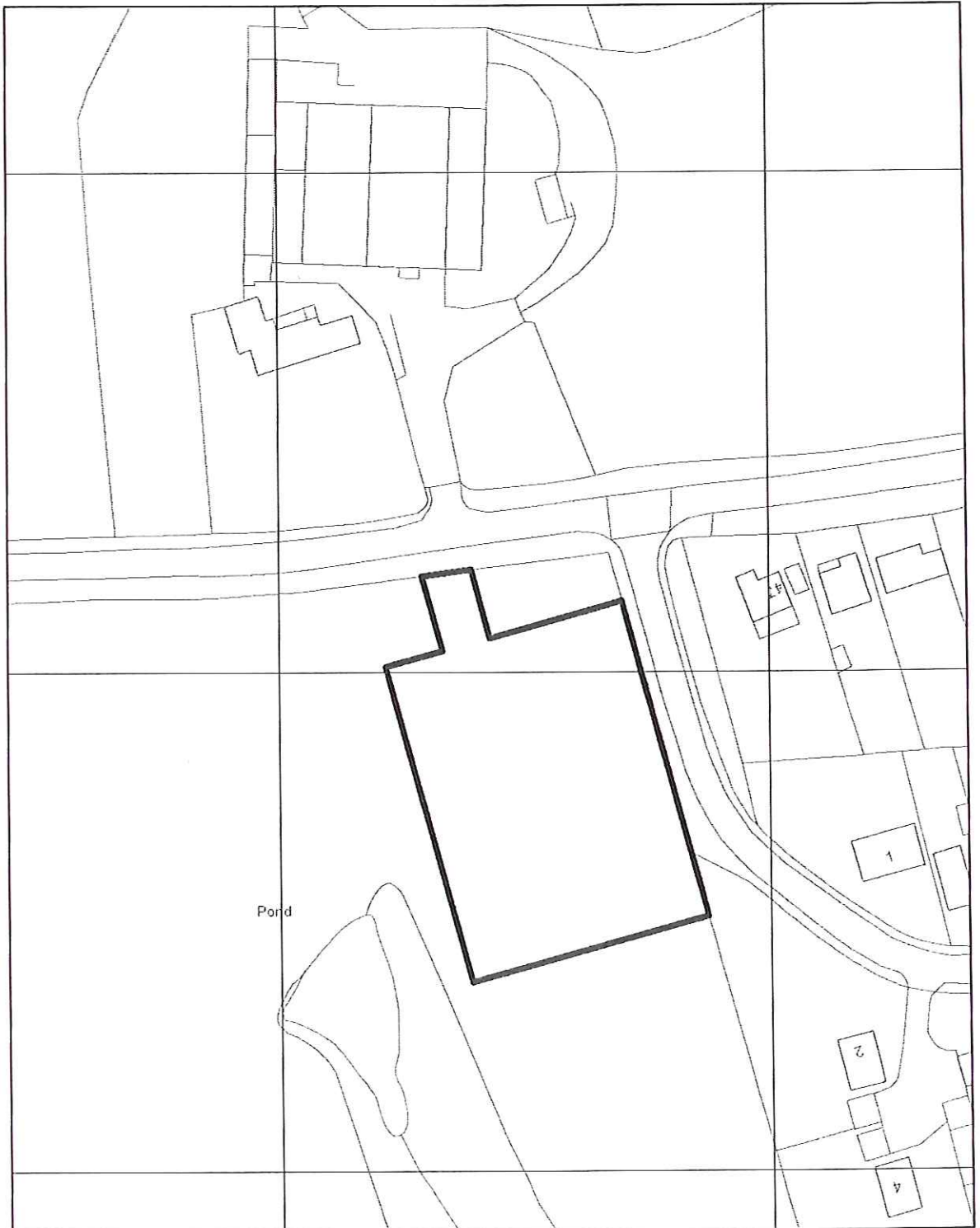


Figure 1. Red Line boundary of the application area

NYM/NPA
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12.0 Appendix 1 ~ Machine & Hand Excavated Trenches.

12.1 Excavation.

12.1 The entire site will be visually inspected before the commencement of any machine excavation. This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut ditches and geotechnical test pits).

12.1.2 Normally trench positions will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid. It may be necessary to survey the positions after excavation in some instances.

12.1.3 All machining will be carried out by appropriate sized plant. This will normally be a JCB 3CX or similar or 360 degree tracked excavator with a 5' or 6' wide toothless bucket. Where access or working space is restricted a mini excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be used.

12.1.4 All machining will be carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.

12.1.5 Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon.

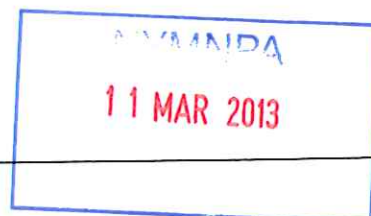
12.1.6 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

12.1.7 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

12.1.8 All investigation of archaeological horizons will be by hand, with cleaning, inspection, and recording both in plan and section.

12.1.9 A minimum number of features, within each significant archaeological horizon, required to meet the aims will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within the confines of narrow trenches will not be sampled. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the intention that all trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded.

12.1.10 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.



12.1.11 For palaeoenvironmental research different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. For carbonised remains, bulk samples of a minimum of 10 litres (but up to 40 litres for early prehistoric features) will be collected. Bulk samples of 10-40 litres will be taken from waterlogged deposits for analysis of macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken where appropriate. Mollusc samples will be gathered when required. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate deposits depending on the aims of the project.

12.1.12 Any finds of human remains will, unless the brief specifies otherwise, be left in situ, covered and protected. The coroner's office will be informed. Removal will only take place under the relevant Department of Constitutional Affairs licence and local authority environmental health regulations.

12.1.13 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures relating to the 1996 Treasure Act. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

12.1.14 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material.

12.2 *Recording.*

12.2.1 For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence will be allocated.

12.2.2 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, will be recorded on standardised sheets.

12.2.3 Where stratified deposits are encountered a 'Harris' type matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

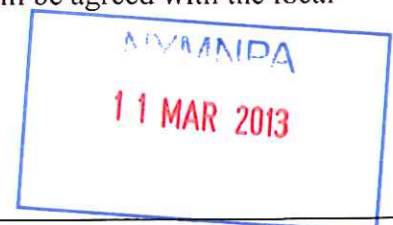
12.2.4 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

12.2.5 Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale.

12.2.6 Long sections of trenches showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10.

12.2.7 Generally all sections will be accurately related to Ordnance Datum. There may on occasions be instances where this is unnecessary when it will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

12.2.8 Registers of sections and plans will be kept.



12.2.9 A full black and white, and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record will be maintained. This will illustrate the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record will also include working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

12.2.10 A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

12.2.11 All recording will be in accordance with the standards and requirements of the project brief and/or the Archaeological Field Manual (Museum of London Archaeology Service 3rd edition 1994).

12.3 *Finds.*

12.3.1 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may on occasion be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological representative of the local authority and the receiving museum.

12.3.2 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.

12.3.3 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

12.3.4 At the beginning of the project (prior to commencement of fieldwork) the landowner and the relevant museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.



13.0 Appendix 2 ~ Evaluation Reports.

13.1 The style and format of the evaluation report will be determined by *On-Site Archaeology*. The report will include as a minimum the following:

13.2 A location plan of the site.

13.3 A location plan of the trenches and/or other type of fieldwork strategy employed.

13.4 Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.

13.5 A summary statement of the results.

13.6 A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.

13.7 Consideration to the methodology will be given along with a confidence rating for the results.

13.8 For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects, especially where they form part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures defined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition 1991 will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. It will then be agreed with the local authority's archaeological advisor, which aspects will need to be taken forward to the report stage.



14.0 Appendix 3 ~ General.

14.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable (see also para 14.2).

14.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance of implementation.

14.3 The scope of fieldwork detailed in the main part of the Method Statement is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. *On-Site Archaeology* attempts to foresee all possible site-specific problems and make allowances for these. However there may on occasions be unusual circumstances that have not been included in the programme and costing. These can include:

- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc;
- trenches requiring shoring or stepping due to poor ground conditions;
- unknown services;
- ground contamination;
- extensions to specified trenches or feature excavation sample sizes requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor;
- complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal;
- deposits, which the local authority's archaeological advisor deems to be of paleoenvironmental, interest and therefore require sampling.

Health and Safety.

14.4 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected.

14.5 With the introduction of the Construction (Design and Management Regulations) 1994 *On-Site Archaeology* works with Clients, Main Contractors, and Planning Supervisors to create a Health and Safety Plan. Each project will have its own unique plan.

Insurances.

14.6 *On-Site Archaeology* holds Employers Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance.



14.7 *On-Site Archaeology* will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

- damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
- the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way light air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents servants or their contractors (not being employed by *On-Site Archaeology*) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

14.8 Where excavation has taken place, backfilling and reinstatement will not be the responsibility of *On-Site Archaeology* unless arrangements have previously been agreed.

Copyright and Confidentiality.

14.9 *On-Site Archaeology* will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

14.10 *On-Site Archaeology* will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

14.11 *On-Site Archaeology* will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not *On-Site Archaeology's* copyright.

14.12 *On-Site Archaeology* undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition *On-Site Archaeology* further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect *On-Site Archaeology's* and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

Standards.

14.13 *On-Site Archaeology* conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and

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Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

14.14 Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

14.15 Where practicable *On-Site Archaeology* will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

