
SITE TO THE SIDE OF 126 FULFORD ROAD,
YORK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BY TRIAL TRENCHING

January 2024

OSA

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Archaeological Evaluation Method Statement.

SITE LOCATION: Site adjacent to 126 Fulford Road, York

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 60800 50805

PLANNING REFERENCE: 23/00798/FUL

LAND USE: Former car park and garden.

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1.0 Summary.

1.1 Development comprising the erection of a single new dwelling is proposed on land adjacent to 126 Fulford Road York. An application has been submitted and recommended for approval for planning consent (CoYC Planning application reference 23/00798/FUL).

1.2 There is the potential for the survival of below ground deposits relating to early settlement and land use, especially in the form of Roman occupation. The site lies close to the line of a major Roman road approaching York, in an area where cemeteries and associated field systems have been encountered. A condition attached to the grant of planning consent requires a programme of post-determination evaluation to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. Further consultation with the City of York Council Archaeologist has confirmed the scale of evaluation trenching that is required.

1.3 The evaluation will consist of the excavation of a sample of the site. The trenching strategy will comprise the excavation of a single trench, approximately spanning the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. The proposed evaluation trench strategy has been agreed with the City of York Council Archaeologist.

1.4 The results of the evaluation trenching will be used to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits. Measures will be explored to achieve physical or *in situ* preservation of any significant remains. Where destruction is unavoidable a scheme of archaeological mitigation will be undertaken in order to achieve preservation 'by record'. The potential for such mitigation was secured through the condition attached to planning consent. Decisions regarding the scale and nature of any mitigation will be made in consultation with the City of York Council Archaeologist.

2.0 Site Location & Description.

2.1 The site is located approximately 500m to the south of the historic core of York, on the west side of Fulford Road, south of its junction with Grange Garth, at NGR SE 60800 50805 (Figure 1).

2.2 The site of the proposed new dwelling (Figure 2) currently comprises a former tarmac car park and garden associated with a former hotel, which has recently been converted to residential use.

2.3 The underlying drift geology consists of sand, silt and gravel of the Naburn Sand Member, overlying Sherwood Sandstone Group sandstone.

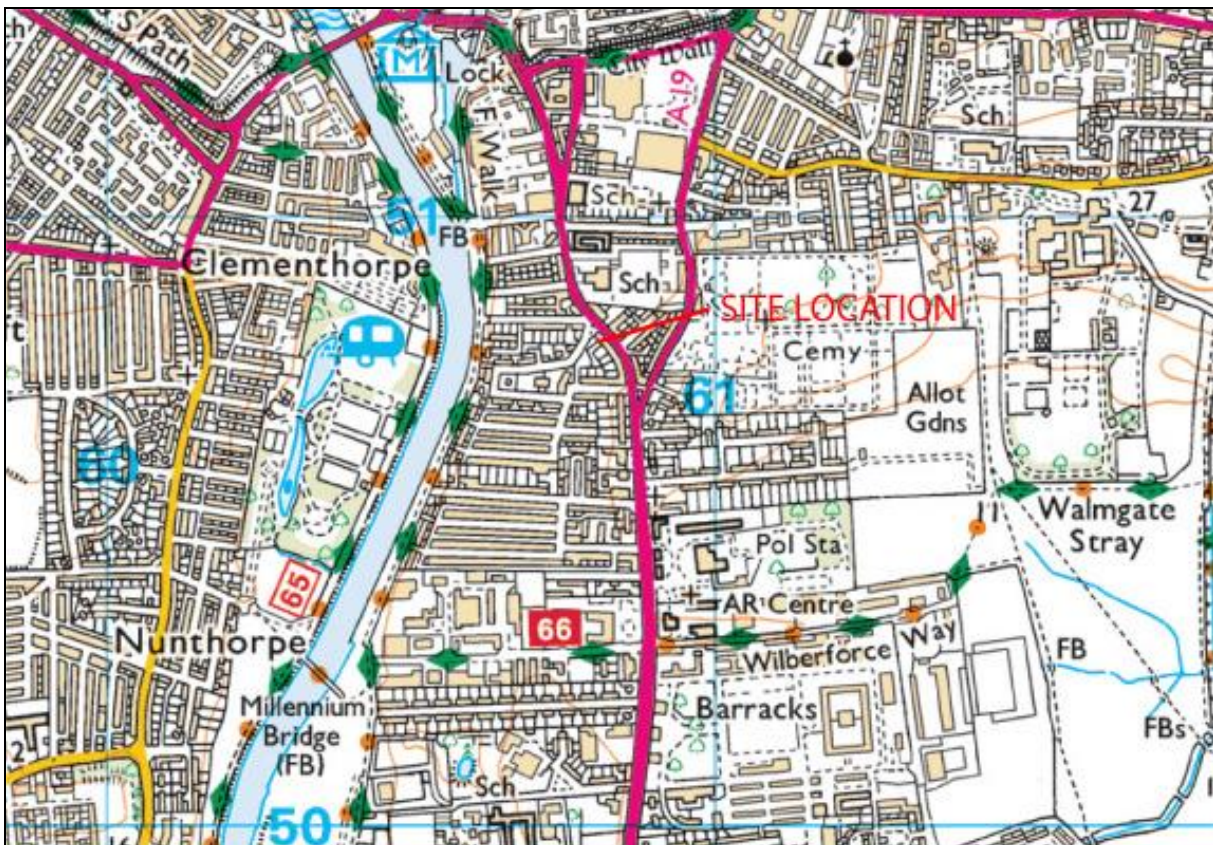


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 60800 50805).

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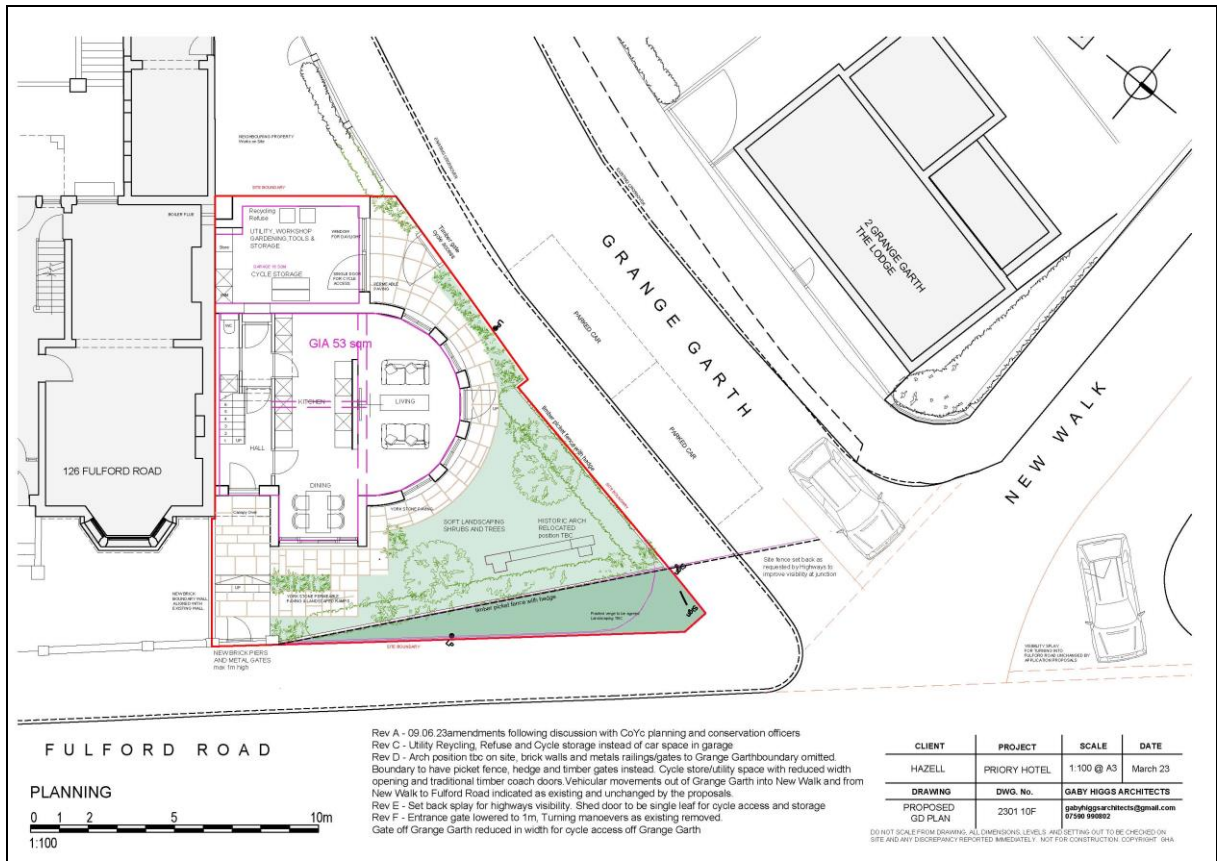


Figure 2. Detailed location of the proposed new dwelling.

3.0 Archaeological Interest.

3.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with specific reference to the Romano-British period.

3.2 The line of Fulford Road, Fishergate and Fawcett Street follows the route of a Roman road approaching the city from the south (HER MYO4378). It was possibly a prehistoric route which became formalised by the late 1st century as a main Roman road. A smaller road was also identified during the 2004 excavation at Blue Bridge Lane running SW towards the river.

3.3 Alongside the road there is evidence for Roman funerary activity. Described by RCHME in Eburacum p69 as "A cremation cemetery of 1st to 2nd-century date, to east of line of Road I. It lay on east side of Fishergate, with cremations discovered on the site of the [former] Northern Command Headquarters building, between Winterscale and Melbourne Streets, and northwards to the junction of Fawcett Street and Fishergate." Subsequent excavations in 2008 (On-Site Archaeology) on the corner site between Kent Street and Fawcett Street has produced inhumations of Roman date. Further evaluations and excavations at Fishergate House and at Blue Bridge Lane Mecca Bingo site have produced Romano-British cremations and inhumations which demonstrate that the cremations reported in RCHME vol I form part of much larger mixed cemetery in this area, which also extends to the west side of the road. (HER MYO2021). A disturbed inhumation of probable Romano-British date has been recorded at Grange Garth in 1994. The remains were discovered by workmen who reported the find to the police. No report was produced (HER EYO5556).

3.4 The Anglian settlement of *Eoforwic* was also located to the south of the later medieval city, close to the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss. Excavations at the site of the former Redferns glass factory (now Fewster Way) and to either side of Blue Bridge Lane have recorded extensive evidence for this settlement. However, to date there has been no indication that this settlement extended as far south as 126-128 Fulford Road.

3.5 During the medieval period the site lay beyond the occupied area of the city within associated fields and several archaeological investigations carried out alongside Fulford Road have recorded agricultural soils of this date (for example at 115 Fulford Road).

3.6 The adjacent Priory Hotel was constructed in c. 1876 in the grounds of The Grange, which was in the ownership of Isaac Poad, seed merchant. It is understood that Poad built The Priory, in the grounds of his own home for his daughter following her marriage (HER MYO4350). The coach house for The Priory lay on the east side of Fulford Road and incorporated several arches from an arcade, formerly located at York Theatre Royal. This arcade was reduced in length in the 1970s with the development of Ellwood Court and elements of the stonework were transferred to the site of The Priory. Further arches and carved stonework located at The Priory are believed to be parts of Poad's collection. The site of the proposed development appears, on historic Ordnance Survey maps, to have remained as undeveloped gardens since at least the mid 19th century.

3.7 In August 2022 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of foundations for two detached garages to the rear of 126-128 Fulford Road (the former Priory Hotel). The earliest deposit encountered was the light to mid yellowish orange sandy clay and mid orangey brown clay geological natural, roughly at 1m BGL (below ground level). Above the natural and across the entire trench was a 0.30-0.50m deep layer of buried garden/agricultural soil. A section of the footings of the old garden wall, dividing the two properties, was record cutting the garden soil. (OSA, August 2022. Priory Hotel, 126-128 Fulford Road, York. Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief.

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 within the site that may be impacted upon by the proposed development. This information 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 this. An informed decision can then be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and what mitigative measures are required.

4.2 All archaeological fieldwork would be followed by appropriate post-excavation analysis and publication of the results, together with deposition of the archive.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 The evaluation shall comprise trial trenching of a sample of the proposed development area.

5.2 There will be a single archaeological evaluation trench. This will be c. 5m x c. 2m x a maximum of 1m deep. The trench will be located within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. The exact trench location may be subject to localised variation in the event that previously unknown obstructions or services are encountered.



Figure 3. Proposed trench location.

5.3 Following mechanical removal of modern deposits and any overburden all excavation is to be carried out by hand. A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation (see 4 above). The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench to a depth of 2m. It is proposed that the following sampling of features will be undertaken: a) A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes. b) A 50% sample should be taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m. c) A minimum 25% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile. d) A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice.

- 5.4 Any problems encountered during this current evaluation, which may require a variation in the evaluation strategy, shall be discussed as a matter of priority with the City of York Council Archaeologist.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The following categories of artefacts may be predicted on this site: pottery, worked stone, and ceramic building material, ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork, glass and worked bone. These may be of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, although the possibility of finds from all archaeological periods should not be excluded.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), 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.
- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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).
- 5.13 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. On the basis of investigations carried out in the vicinity of the site extensive waterlogged archaeological deposits are not considered likely to be present. However, it is possible that the deepest parts of cut features may contain localised waterlogged deposits.

5.14 A programme of monitoring visits is to be agreed with the City of York Council Principal Archaeologist.

5.15 The archaeological contractor will make provision within the excavation strategy, where necessary, for the use of shoring, stepping of trench sides or pumps. The strategy will also allow for sampling for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate.

5.16 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. The City of York Council Archaeologist will be informed of any human remains as soon as is practicable.

5.17 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.

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

5.20 The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with City of York Council Guidance for archaeological work (<https://www.york.gov.uk/archaeology-1/guidance-documents-archaeological-work>) and CIFA Standard for Archaeological Field evaluation (Published December 2023).

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, 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 investigation, 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 specialist assessment of any human remains if these prove to be present.
- i) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.
- j) Details of archive location and destination, together with a catalogue of what is contained within the archive.
- k) 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 City of York Heritage Environment Record, within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality.

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

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 the archaeological contractor. 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 6.3). The archaeological contractor 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 The archaeological contractor 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 the archaeological contractor.

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: in this instance, the Yorkshire Museum, subject to the agreement regarding their collecting policy. 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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/project-management-forheritage>. 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. The composition of the archive will follow selection criteria detailed in the CIfA Archive Selection Toolkit. Digital archive will follow the ADS Guidelines for Depositors: Preparing Datasets.

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 NMR (RCHME). 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. The Yorkshire Museum will make a charge to cover for the costs of the long-term curation of the archive.

8.5 Should further archaeological investigation 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 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.

10.1 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.

9.5 Within 3 months of the completion of the work (or to an agreed alternative timescale), the archaeological contractor will make the work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

10.0 Monitoring, Health And Safety, Staffing & Insurance.

10.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the City of York Council City Archaeologist who will be given at least one weeks notice of 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 The archaeological contractor will ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified to undertake such projects.

10.5 The archaeological contractor will ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

11.0 Personnel.

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

<i>Project Officer</i>	Kate Langley (provisional)
<i>Palaeo-environmental advisor</i>	Ellen Simmons Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy University of Sheffield
<i>Human Remains</i>	Katie Keefe
<i>Finds Analysis</i>	Dr Chris Cumberpatch Ruth Leary
<i>Conservation</i>	Ian Panter, York Archaeological Trust
<i>Radiocarbon Determinations</i>	Beta Analytic Inc.

12.0 Appendix 1 ~ 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. The width of the available bucket will NOT determine the size of evaluation trenches.

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 Ministry of Justice licence to remove 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 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to illustrate the deposit sequence. 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 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 the archaeological contractor, following the City of York Council guidance for archaeological work. 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 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/project-management-forheritage> 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 15.2).

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. The archaeological contractor will attempt 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 The archaeological contractor will prepare an appropriately detailed risk assessment prior to commencement of the evaluation. This will be reviewed and updated during the course of the evaluation as appropriate.

Insurances.

14.6 The archaeological contractor will hold Employers Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance.

14.7 The archaeological contractor 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 the archaeological contractor) 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 the archaeological contractor unless arrangements have previously been agreed.

Copyright and Confidentiality.

14.9 The archaeological contractor 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 The archaeological contractor 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 The archaeological contractor will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not the archaeological contractor's copyright.

14.12 The archaeological contractor undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition the archaeological contractor further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that

Clients respect the archaeological contractor's and the CIFA general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

Standards.

14.13 The archaeological contractor conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined by CIFA 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 CIFA.

14.15 Where practicable the archaeological contractor 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).