1 APPENDIX 1: FIELDWORK METHOD STATEMENTS

1.1 Preliminaries and General Procedure

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong will monitor the opening of the excavation area which should be undertaken using a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of any archaeological remains should they be present. All mechanical works will be directed by a suitably experienced archaeologist who will control the level excavated to and stop machining at the top of the first potentially significant archaeological horizon. We anticipate that at least two phases of machining will be required to adequately sample and investigate the deposits seen during the trenching phase. There is a provision not to machine deeper than c.1m below present ground level, as the client ensures us that the foundations will not go deeper. Dumper trucks and mechanical excavators will be prevented from travelling across stripped surfaces and routes arranged to remove spoil to heaps placed away excavated areas.

1.1.2 All surfaces will be cleaned by hand, to define archaeological features in order to produce a base plan, to be recorded digitally using a Leica GPS unit (or equivalent) with sub-centimetre accuracy. Plans should be produced at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 or finer where complex archaeology is present or 1:50 or 1:100 in areas of less density). <u>The base plan will be provided for the Client and NCC HES for the first monitoring meeting which will be held after the initial site clean and presentation of the base plan but prior to major excavation work.</u>

1.1.3 Once cleaned surfaces, will be inspected and potential features/deposits excavated to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual material, as well as determine their character, significance and date. All surfaces will be inspected again after sufficient weathering to ensure that no potential features or deposits are missed. Prior to backfilling, all deposits will be again inspected for artefactual material to ensure that finds are recovered from as many contexts as possible regardless of date.

1.1.4 Any discrete archaeological features or areas that extend beyond the area identified for excavation and that are within the development boundary may also need to be investigated. Decisions regarding expansion of the investigation programme will require authorisation by NCCHES following consultation.

1.1.5 The environmental archaeological potential of the site has been assessed as part of the preceding archaeological trial trench evaluation (Lloyd-Smith 2021). This has been summarised below. WA field staff are rehearsed at taking samples from former dry-

land palaeosoils, cut features and waterlogged deposits, but if complex archaeological deposits are encountered sampling and specialist analyses will be co-ordinated by WA environmental archaeological specialists, who will be invited to visit the site to give advice. It is acknowledged that provision must be made for the absolute dating of critical contexts, and similarly the importance of the guidelines cited in the brief is acknowledged. The results of any palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue analyses and scientific analyses will be included in full in the evaluation report and the results sent to the Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

1.1.6 An auger will be available as part of the site toolbox to gain information from very deep deposits/features and inform the approach for the safe excavation of deep features. NCC HES will be consulted regarding the approach needed to excavate deep features.

1.2 **Investigation and Sampling Strategy**

1.2.1 In general, features are to be excavated as follows;

- All early prehistoric features will be 100% excavated;
- All structural features (e.g. postholes and hearths), burials, industrial features (e.g. ovens, kilns and saltern filtration units) etc. will be 100% excavated;
- All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths should be assessed in advance of excavation by an archaeometallurgist for sampling and dating purposes;
- Other discrete features (e.g. pits) of late prehistoric or late date will be excavated to a minimum of 50% based on the potential for the recovery of important material or ecofactual assemblages;
- Features of possible natural origin (e.g. variations in the geology) will be excavated until a full characterisation of the feature type, profile, fill and any other characterisations have been demonstrated adequately;
- Linear features (e.g. ditches and gullies) not directly associated with settlement will be excavated to a minimum of 10% or until a full understanding of the feature is ascertained. All excavation slots must be at least 1m in width. All intersections will be sampled to establish relationships;
- Linear features associated within settlement will be excavated to a minimum of 25% and in the case of structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes) will be excavated to 100%;
- Occupational layers will be excavated to a minimum of 50% with a higher percentage for prehistoric layers as required to gain a full understanding of the

various functions and variations.

1.2.2 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and/or theft.

1.3 **Recording**

1.3.1 Archaeological deposits and features will be recorded according to accepted professional standards including CIfA's *Standard and guidance for field excavation* (2020a) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and sufficient data will be recorded to allow for a full characterisation of the context and its relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.

1.3.2 Archaeological contexts will be recorded and numbered individually on pro-forma context sheets. In addition, a further, more general record of the work comprising descriptions and discussions of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature/deposit.

1.3.3 All features will be recorded using a Leica GPS unit (or equivalent) with sub-centimetre accuracy with each point recorded in relation to the OSGB36 geod model and coded to an internal database to provide a dataset that records feature type, context number, associated drawing numbers and any other feature specific information that may be relevant.

1.3.4 In addition, features that require more detailed illustration will be undertaken by hand in relation to a feature specific geo-referenced baseline and drawn at an appropriate scale on polyester based drafting film and labelled in relation to a site-specific drawing register.

1.3.5 Hand drawn sections will be drawn at an appropriate scale, primarily 1:10. Likewise, plans of archaeological features will be drawn at a suitable scale to record them in detail. If appropriate plans will be produced at a scale between 1:50 and 1:100 to show the location of all features, sections and any other information appropriate. All drawings will be accurately related to the National Grid.

1.3.6 All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to AOD and are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

1.3.7 A full photographic record of all contexts will be maintained in digital, black and white print and colour transparency formats. All Digital images are to be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum megapixel resolution of 10mp (and fitted with an APS-C

or larger sensor). All photographs will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths should be used, ensuring the use of vertical scales against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales. A register of all photographs will be maintained. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive and the digital files will be labelled appropriately and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register. The digital archive should comprise of high quality DNG or TIFF files.

1.3.8 Wardell Armstrong will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and paleoenvironmental samples is to be kept in a secure place throughout the period of fieldwork and post-excavation process.

1.3.9 The event number should be shown on all paperwork (context/photo/enviro sample forms, lists and plans), and on finds bags and sample containers/bags created on site.

1.4 **Recording Human Remains**

1.4.1 In the event that human remains, both inhumations and/or cremations, are exposed during the course of the archaeological evaluation then all works are to cease immediately and NCC HES informed. The area will be screened from view and discussions will be held with the Client and NCC HES on options in accordance with professional standards and guidelines once the antiquity of the remains has been suitably proven.

1.4.2 Any excavation of human remains at this stage would only be carried out following advice from NCC HES. Wardell Armstrong will have an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist (see Appendix 3) available to consult for excavation and sampling strategies and will supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the Site.

1.4.3 In the event that human burials are to be removed, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted in accordance with Historic England guidance (Historic England 2018). The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by Wardell Armstrong.

1.4.4 Wardell Armstrong will adhere to the following guidelines: *Code of Ethics* (BABAO online 2019a), *Code of Practice* (BABAO online 2019b), *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley, M and McKinley, J I (Eds.) (2004), CIfA Paper no.7. BABAO/Institute of Field Archaeologists), *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell, P D & Brickley, M (Eds.) (2017), BABAO/CIfA),

The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (Historic England 2018), *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (APABE 2017) & *Animal Bones and Archaeology: recovery to archive* (Historic England 2019).

1.4.5 All articulated human remains will be excavated, photographed and fully recorded, to include the compilation of Wardell Armstrong pro-forma skeleton sheets and technical drawings (plans and sections preferably at 1:10, although plans can be compiled at 1:20). Levels at specific points on the articulated remains will be taken, including the cranium, thorax, pelvis and feet. Depending on the grave type, levels will also need to be taken at key locations, for example, to record the height of a coffin or the depth of a grave. The backfill surrounding the skeleton will be 100% sampled; burial samples will include the cranium, thorax, pelvis, upper and lower limbs as well as hands and feet; this will ensure the maximum recovery of human bone, including smaller bones such as loose teeth, phalanges, ear ossicles and foetal bones, if present. A base sample will also be taken. The 100% sampling strategy will also ensure that any smaller finds, e.g. beads, shroud pins or coins, will be recovered. All artefacts / grave goods uncovered during the excavation process will be photographed and recorded in-situ and will be included on the plan; the artefacts will be assigned a small find number and surveyed in using a GPS. Once fully recorded, the remains will be lifted and placed in re-sealable zip-lock bags in suitably secure storage boxes which will then be transported to the Wardell Armstrong PX office.

1.4.6 Depending on the condition of the bone, the human remains will either be wet-washed (if stable) or dry-brushed; the remains will be dried in a suitably stable, temperature-controlled, environment. The burial samples will be processed via Siraf flotation. The weight of each tub is recorded in kg and the volume is recorded in litres beforehand; all quantifications and observations are recorded on WA pro-forma Sample Master Record sheets. At the processing stage, a 500 micron residue retent mesh will be used as well as a 300-500 micron flot retention mesh. Once processed through the flotation tanks, the flots and residues will be air-dried. Dry residues will be sorted; all components (to include artefactual and ecofactual) are recorded, measured (grams and ml) and bagged; colour, texture, angularity or stone-shape and percentage of each. The residues will be passed over a 4mm mesh creating two fractions; coarse and fine. These fractions will have their weight and volume taken. Pottery, flint and metal will be quantified; all other material will be recorded as per their abundance. A magnet will be run over the residues to retrieve iron objects and micro-slags. After residues have been sorted, the fine fraction may be re-floated to

ensure maximum recovery of any archaeobotanical material.

1.4.7 The human remains and environmental material are stored in acid-free, brass-stitched archive boxes and suitably labelled. After processing, an assessment of the human remains will be undertaken by the appointed osteoarchaeologist, who will quantify and assess the condition and surface preservation of the bone. A MNI count (minimum number of individuals) may be established if the remains comprise a multiple burial. The remains will be photographed. The biological profile is then constructed and all information is recorded on specialist skeleton sheets, to include:

- age-at-death estimation
- biological sex
- pathologies of dentition and bone (trauma, disease (metabolic, infectious, degenerative), congenital, neoplastic, endocrine)
- cranial and post-cranial metric analysis (for stature and body mass)
- cranial and post-cranial non-metric analysis (genetic variations)
- other observations may include staining on the bone; presence of soft tissue
- grave goods and coffin furniture – personal adornment, shroud pins, coffin nails, plate fittings etc.
- material recovered from environmental samples: finds, hydatid tapeworm cases, kidney or gall stones etc.

1.4.8 The osteoarchaeologist will include a section on the statement of potential and make recommendations for further work / future research; this section will be based on any regional and national archaeological research frameworks. Further work may, for instance, include programmes of scientific research, e.g. isotope analyses, enamel peptides and radiocarbon analysis. It should be noted that radiocarbon analysis may be undertaken at assessment stage at the request of the coroner, police and / or county archaeologist. Recommendations will also be made for the interment of the remains or a suitable repository or museum for deposition.

1.4.9 Disarticulated human remains are frequently recovered alongside deposits / re-deposits of animal bone, which are normally hand-collected. If disarticulated human remains are identified in-situ, the remains will be fully recorded, planned and photographed; the remains may be left in-situ or lifted subject to approval of a burial licence from the Ministry of Justice. A similar PX process will be applied to disarticulated human remains, including the cleaning of the bone, processing any associated environmental samples and reporting. It should be noted that a MNI count will be undertaken to establish the quantity of individuals. All information and

observations are recorded on specialist osteoarchaeological pro-formas and photographed. An assessment report detailing technical information, statement of potential and recommendations for further work will then be compiled.

1.5 **Finds Recovery and Processing**

1.5.1 All artefacts recovered during the course of the archaeological excavation are the property of the landowner/Client. They will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIFA 2014), the *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin et al. 2014) and in accordance to the regulations for finds archiving from the receiving museum.

1.5.2 All artefacts revealed will be recovered regardless of date so that the provisional dating of as many contexts as possible can be ascertained. In circumstances where the quantity of finds present preclude total recovery then a representative sample will be taken and this noted on the context sheet.

1.5.3 On completion of the project, discard of artefacts should only take place following discussion and agreement with NCCHES also in accordance with specialist recommendations.

1.5.4 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

1.5.5 Any artefact assessment will be undertaken with appropriate reference to the regional type series.

1.6 **Metal Detecting**

1.6.1 The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts will be conducted by a named and experienced metal detectorist.

1.6.2 Stripped areas and soil bunds should be scanned with a metal detector.

1.6.3 Exposed features and layers including deep section faces should be scanned by metal detector prior to, and periodically during, their excavation.

1.6.4 Spoil heaps should be kept as low in height and as spread-out as possible to allow for metal detecting.

1.6.5 The detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

1.6.6 Metal detected finds should be plotted on suitable areas plans within the report.

1.7 **Treatment of Treasure**

1.7.1 Finds falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the Finds Liaison Officer, the landowner/client and to NCC HES on behalf of the LPA. Advice and guidance on compliance with the Treasure Act and a treasure receipt are obtainable from the Finds Liaison Office of the Portable Antiquities Scheme at NCC HES. Wardell Armstrong will follow the guidance issued by NCC HES regarding treasure cases. Advice will be sought from NCC HES and the treasure receipt will be completed, and a report submitted to the FLO and the correct Coroner's Office within 14 days of understanding that the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days of discovery is a criminal offence.

1.7.2 The treasure receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (Wardell Armstrong) and the location of the find in relation to Ordnance Survey, signed also by the land-owner.

1.8 **Palaeoenvironmental Sampling**

1.8.1 WA environmental archaeological specialists will consult with the field team during excavation to define/ refine the sampling strategy once the full range of archaeological deposits is more apparent. The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with English Heritage (Now Historic England) Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2011). The strategy will be subject to variation as appears necessary during the excavation, following consultation the project's environmental archaeological and science specialists, with NCC HES and, where necessary, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

1.8.2 Bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will be sampled in isolation. The size of the sample is expected to be 40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features or where context horizons are not fully defined.

1.8.3 Mollusc samples of two litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.

1.8.4 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by floatation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated.

1.8.5 Should Waterlogged deposits be encountered, it may be necessary to recover monolith samples for specialist palaeoenvironmental assessment/ analysis. Monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the Client and NCC HES. Where bulk samples are to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.

1.8.6 In the event that waterlogged wood or other delicate organic deposits are uncovered Historic England's guidance (2008, 2010, 2012) will be adhered to. Where other guidance is relevant the appropriate English Heritage (Now Historic England) papers will be followed (EH 2005; 2006; 2007 & 2011).

1.8.7 Where relevant, detailed attention will be paid to the following during sample recovery and processing:

- Examination of midden deposits, waterlogged fills, grain-rich fills, utilised buried soils, abandonment deposits and dark earths as a requirement;
- Relict soils preserved below plough depths, beneath banks, alluvial or colluvial deposits, or that survive as floors in buildings;
- The presence of blocky charcoal in soil fills, which may be suggestive of the use of charcoal in craft production;
- Presence of hammerscale and other metalworking by-products indicative of on-site manufacture; and
- The retrieval of plant macro and microfossils, insect, faunal remains, molluscs, pollen and other biological remains from deposits and geomorphological features.

1.8.8 Where appropriate the advice of specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be sought in relation to the collection of palaeoenvironmental material, industrial residues or other relevant scientific material. Historic England's guidance on geoarchaeology will also be referred to as necessary (Historic England 2015a) as will their guidance on animal bones and archaeology (Historic England 2014).

1.8.9 Paleoenvironmental sampling at the site will be undertaken in line with the following guidance:

- Historic England, 2012 (reissued 2015), Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation,
- Historic England, 2008 (reissued 2015), Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed

Light on Their Manufacture and Use; and,

- Historic England, 2010 (reissued 2015), Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood.

2 APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING METHOD STATEMENTS

2.1.1 The archaeological condition will not be discharged prior to the completion of the below requirements. Any variation to these timetables or outputs must be agreed in advance with NCC HES.

2.1.2 Reporting will be staged as set out below:

- Site Summary Report – to be submitted after completion of the fieldwork and within **two weeks** of leaving the Site.
- Post Excavation Assessment Report - within **six months of completing the excavation** (a longer time can be agreed for major projects).

2.2 Site Summary Report

2.2.1 On the completion of the excavation and within two weeks of leaving site, a Site Summary Report will be submitted and will include the following:

- *A title page or cover sheet giving key project details including site address and postcode, contractors report number, NGR, Event number (**TBC**), Oasis ID, planning reference number and if necessary, the relevant Museum's Accession Number;*
- *A detailed site plan;*
- *Stratigraphic summary;*
- *Brief specialist assessment reports;*
- *Discussion; and*
- *Full supporting appendices.*

2.3 Post Excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

2.3.1 Within six months of completing the excavation (a longer time can be agreed for major projects), a stage of Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) will take place. This will be presented within an Assessment Report including the specialist assessments of the research potential of all artefact assemblages and environmental samples. The methods for detailed analysis and spatial representation of the evidence should be identified during this stage and an illustrated interim site narrative integrated within the report.

2.3.2 For sites of lesser complexity or significance, it may be acceptable to proceed directly to Full Archive Report. As a PXA is a default stage of the analytical programme, its removal constitutes a departure from the approved WSI and this addendum and would require approval in advance from NCC HES.

2.3.3 The Post Excavation Assessment Report will include the following:

- *A summary of the project's background and results;*
- *Event number (TBC) and OASIS ID;*
- *Circumstances of the project such as planning background, the archaeological background, an outline nature of work, the site description (including size, geology and topography, location), when the project was undertaken and by whom;*
- *Aims and objectives;*
- *Methodology used, including the detail of any variation to the agreed project design and WSI;*
- *Compilation of a site narrative;*
- *An interpretation of the results in an appropriate context;*
- *An assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;*
- *A catalogue and assessment of each category of artefact recovered during the excavation (including a conservation assessment), and a discussion of appropriate discard policy;*
- *A catalogue and assessment of all faunal remains and a discussion of appropriate discard policy;*
- *Processing and sorting of all soil samples, and a catalogue and assessment of ecofacts;*
- *A statement of the significance of the remains encountered and discussion of the evidence in the local/regional/national context;*
- *A summary of the potential for further analysis (post excavation analysis) if appropriate;*
- *An appendix containing a list and summary description of all contexts recorded;*
- *A summary of the contexts of the project archive and its location;*
- *Plans, sections and photographs.*
- *A bibliography; and*
- *A copy of the relevant OASIS data collection form.*

2.3.4 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment of all material and stratigraphic evidence, a review of the post-excavation programming should be held with the relevant specialists. At this review stage, a timetable including a Critical Path

Analysis and the aims of specialist research and spatial analyses will be identified along with any conservation and discard requirements necessary for archive preparation and/or display. The results of this process should be presented for review and approval by NCC HES in an Updated Project Design (UPD) accompanying the PXA.

2.3.5 **For Client information** the UPD would incur an additional fee and would set out the scope and extent of any specific required additional work, providing a document against which a subsequent cost estimate could be acquired.

2.4 **Archive Dissemination/Publication**

2.4.1 The project will be registered with the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS), where a digital copy of the report will be made available.

2.4.2 Wardell Armstrong will make arrangements for the deposition of the final Site archive with the Norwich Castle Museum and all documents, artefacts and any other material associated with the project will be marked with a unique site code, Event number (**TBC**), during fieldwork, obtained from the NCC HES office. Following completion of the fieldwork, preparation of the site archive will be undertaken in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011).

2.4.3 The final Site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the evaluation, and will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (Brown 2011) and A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin *et al* 2014). The receiving archive's guidelines will also be adhered to.

2.4.4 A summary of the work will be submitted to the editor any relevant journals agreed with the LPA should the results of the fieldwork warrant this. **For Client information** this would incur an additional fee and would be set on the completion of the PXA and UPD.

2.4.5 Should the quality and quantity of the archaeology recovered warrant it, the strategy for site presentation as set out in the brief Section 7.2 Outreach & Public Engagement will be considered in consultation with the Client and NCCHES. All public outreach events, if required, will be conducted following consultation with and approval by the Client and NCCHES. In the current climate, the most likely outreach options would include the following with consideration given to other methods of engagement as appropriate:

- The issue of press releases to local media outlets;

- The use of web-based social media platforms utilised by Wardell Armstrong; and
- Pop-up displays in public places.

3 APPENDIX 3: COST ASSUMPTIONS AND VARIABLES

3.1 This fee is based on the following assumptions:

- Spoil can be stored on site, in the vicinity around the excavated area;
- Site visits for specialists (e.g. scientific dating, human remains) are not included and costs would be provided if such contingencies become necessary;
- Costs do not include shoring
- Costs assume no dewatering will be required;
- WA is not responsible for any existing ground contaminants or invasive flora such as Japanese Knotweed;
- Costs assume the Client has provided all reasonable information relevant to services on site and any other site-specific health and safety issues;
- Costs assume that the client will provide any safety equipment, such as goal posts, and a trained and experienced banksman for any work that involves the use of plant in close proximity to the overhead powerlines should they be in place at the time of works. Costs for additional excavation areas assume that powerlines will not be in place when the trenches are cut. If the client is unable to provide this support, Wardell-Armstrong can provide fully GS6 compliant crossing arrangements. These will be provided at cost plus our 10% disbursement charge;
- Costs assume no ground contamination will be encountered that will need remediation in order to complete the excavation, for example, petrochemicals, asbestos;
- Costs assume no exceptional levels of archaeology such as burials/waterlogged material are present on Site;
- Reporting cost assumes no extensive specialist input or levels of artefactual/ecofactual/palaeoenvironmental material present beyond that allowed for in the fixed price for reporting;
- Costs assume that overburden will not be more than half a metre deep and that delays will not arise from the presence of physical constraints such as

reinforced concrete/rebar. Should reinforced concrete/rebar be present this will require additional plant costs;

- Costs based on standard 7.5 hour day, 5 days a week (excluding weekends and bank holidays);
- Costs assume no disruption due to Covid-19 such as time extensions on plant;
- Costs do not include charges associated with site visits, for which NCCES will charge a fee;
- Costs and programme assume no inclement weather conditions which could impede Site works. If additional time and costs are encountered outside of our control Wardell Armstrong reserves the right to claim additional costs.

3.2 Likewise, a series of variables that may impact the below estimated costs include:

- Any request by NCCHES to include further contingencies;
- An increase or reduced size of excavation area as directed by NCCHES;
- Additional accompanied site visits with the Planning Archaeologist from NCCHES.
- Costs of consequences of exceptional archaeology during the fieldwork.
- Costs of post-excavation consequences of exceptional archaeology.