

**CARTREF, BRYNBERLLAN ROAD,
LLANFYNYDD, CARMARTHENSHIRE
PLANNING APPLICATION NO: E/40217
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



St Egwad's Church, Llanfynydd (PRN 678)



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Mr and Mrs Taylor



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2021-55
EVENT RECORD NO. 126362

June 2021
Mehefin 2021

**CARTREF, BRYNBERLLAN ROAD, LLANFYNYDD,
CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

By

Fran Murphy

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CARTREF, BRYNBERLLAN ROAD, LLANFYNYDD,

CARMARTHENSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Client

Mr and Mrs Taylor

Event Record No

126362

Report No

2021-55

Project Code

FS20-019

Report Prepared By

Hubert Wilson & Fran Murphy

Fieldwork Undertaken By

Fran Murphy

Illustrated By

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Report Approved By

Fran Murphy

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
_V1	Final Draft	FM	PP	28/03/22

CARTREF, BRYNBERLLAN ROAD, LLANFYNYDD, CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a watching brief in June 2021 during ground works associated with proposed development works at Cartref, Brynberllan Road, Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR SN 55855 27597). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan â briff gwylio ym mis Mehefin 2021 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith datblygu arfaethedig yn Cartref, Heol Brynberllan, Llanfynydd, Sir Gaerfyrddin (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SN 55855 27597). Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol nac arteffactau arwyddocaol.

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Taylor to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with proposed development works at Cartref, Brynberllan, Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire, Planning Application Ref. E/40217, (centred on NGR SN 55855 27597, Figures 1-3).
- 1.1.2 The 15th century St Egwad's Church (PRN 678) lies 20m to the west of the site whilst mapping evidence suggests that the site also lies within an early medieval circular churchyard (PRN 49274).
- 1.1.3 As a result, there was considered to be a possibility that the ground works for the proposed development would reveal and destroy buried archaeological deposits, particularly human remains that could have extended into the area.
- 1.1.4 Consequently, an archaeological condition (Condition No 3) has been attached to the planning permission for the development (E/40217) following advice from the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- 1.1.5 The condition placed on the planning permission states:
- No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.*
- Reason: To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.*
- 1.1.6 No archaeological deposits were detected during groundworks.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works and was approved by the planning authority prior to the works commencing (Appendix I). The WSI outlined methodologies for:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the watching brief which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake (this document);
 - To establish the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits identified;

- Production of a report and an archive of the results.

1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as:

Archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks associated with the development of a side extension and ancillary garden store at Cartref. Brynberllan Road, Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire..

1.2.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

1.4 Illustrations

1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. On maps, north is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

¹ The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

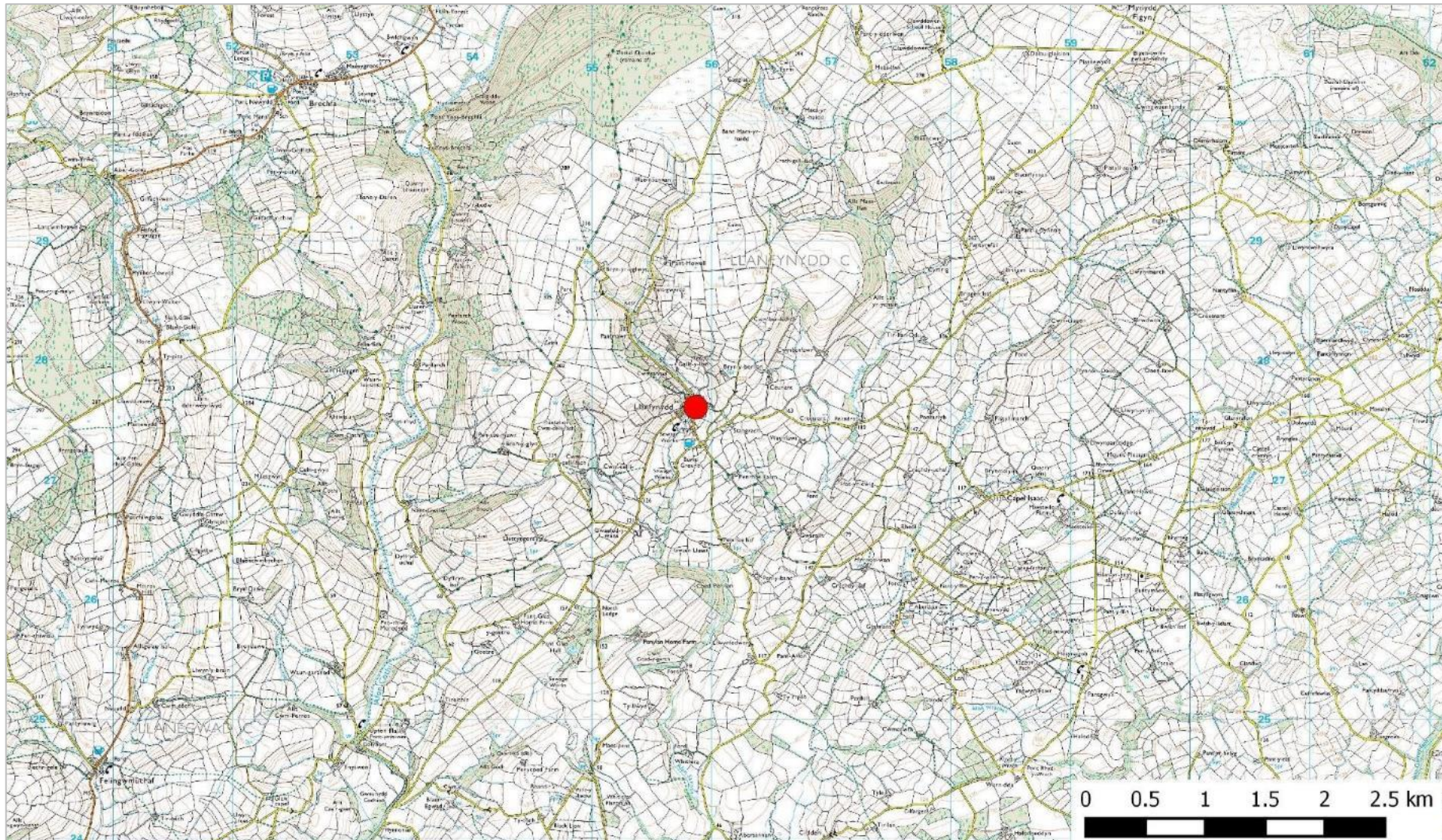


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of the development area (red dot)

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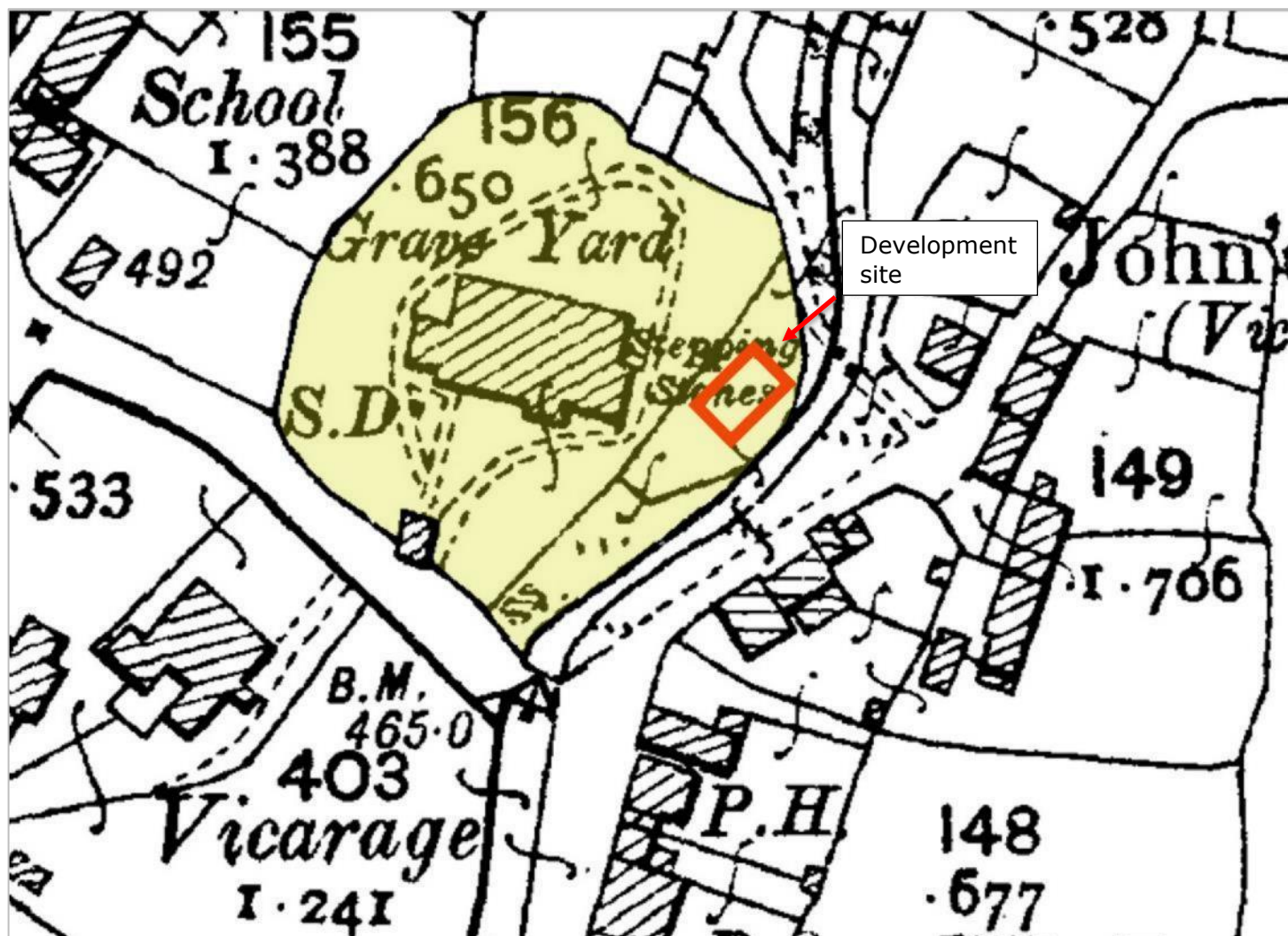


Figure 2: Extract of 1906 2nd edition OS map (Cartref in red; church enclosure in yellow)

Architectural Services
Davies Richards Design Ltd.
Llandeilo - 01558 823351
Mumbles - 01792 347692

JOB TITLE:
Mr & Mrs Taylor.
Extension and alterations to;
Cartref,
Brynberllan road,
Llanfynydd,
Carmarthenshire,
SA32 7TG.

DRAWING TITLE:
Location plan

Original Paper Size - A4

SCALE:

1:1250

DRAWN BY:

LJW

DWG STATUS:

Planning

DATE:

February 2020

PLAN NO.

LW424-05

REVISION:

ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE

DAT Archaeological Services

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Archaeological Potential (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4)

- 2.1.1 Cartref is a single-storey dwelling located in the village of Llanfynydd. The village is approximately 16kms NE of the county town of Carmarthen and the 8km NW of the town of Llandeilo.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development was for an extension at the NE end of the dwelling. This required the excavation of foundation trenches (0.8m wide and 0.7m deep) enclosing an area approximately 3.5m by 7m.
- 2.1.3 The development site is bounded to the south by the river Sannan and to the north by a stone wall which separates it from the churchyard (Photo 1). Although this wall appears on the 1838 parish tithe map it is considered to be a relatively recent addition to the cemetery.
- 2.1.4 The development site is in close proximity to the present St Egwad's Church (PRN 678), which dates to at least the 15th century (Photo 2). However, mapping evidence suggests that Cartref, and the proposed extension, lie within the original circular churchyard of St Egwad's, which is probably of early medieval origin.
- 2.1.5 Therefore it was considered that there was a high potential for archaeological deposits, particularly human remains associated with the early medieval churchyard, to be present within the proposed development area.

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014).
- 3.1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services detailing the proposed archaeological works, and was approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority prior to the works commencing.
- 3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services. A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief. All contexts encountered during this watching brief were recorded.
- 3.1.4 The machining was undertaken using a 9 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket for topsoil stripping.

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place over 1 day on the 2nd of June 2021. The weather was overcast but dry.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A full report of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

² DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

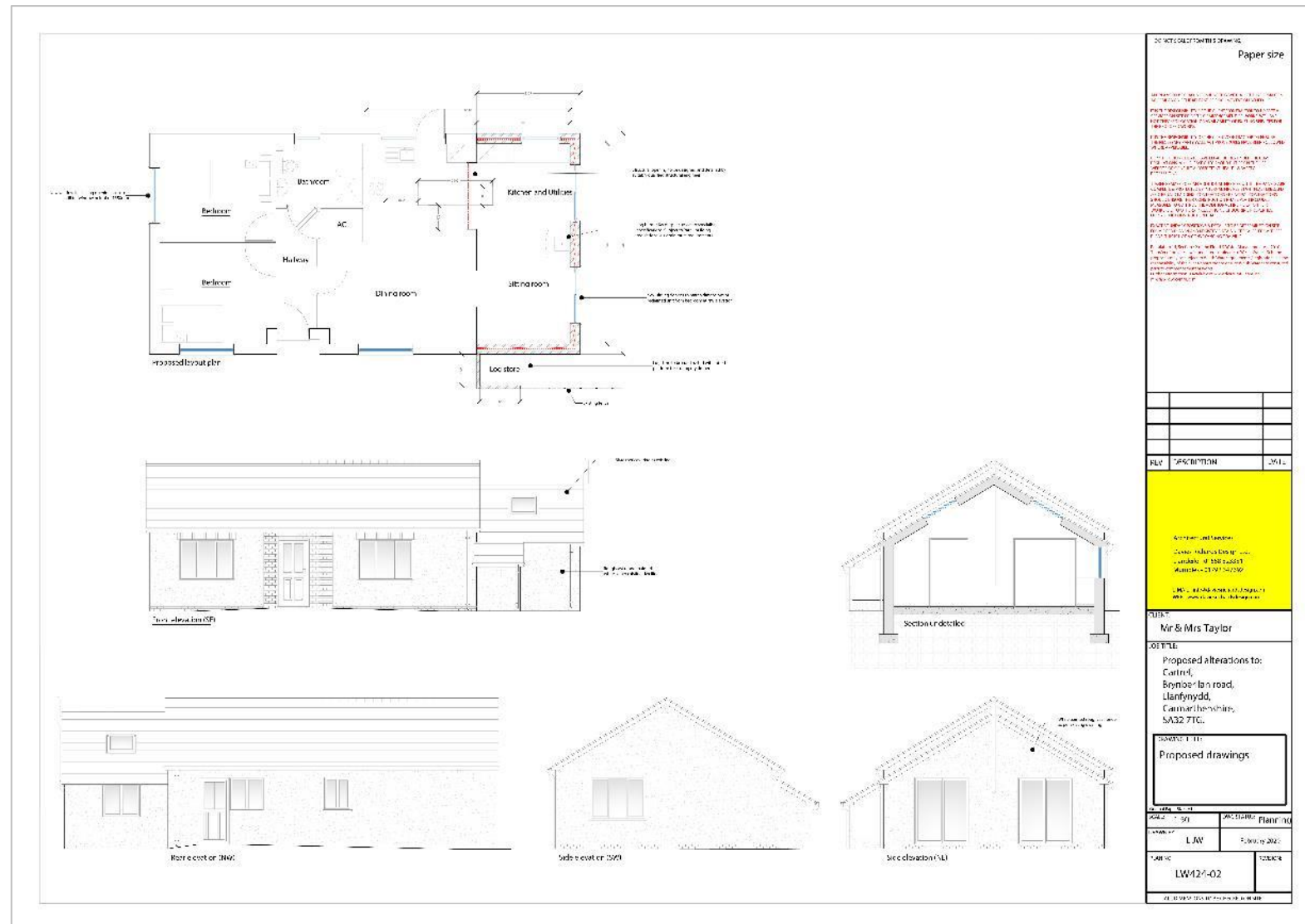


Figure 4: Plan of the proposed extension (supplied by client)

4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 4.1 The watching brief was undertaken by Fran Murphy on the 2nd of June 2021 in dry, sunny conditions.
- 4.2 The development area measured approximately 3.5m by 7m and was roughly rectangular in shape. A 360° mechanical digger fitted with a grading bucket was used to excavate the 0.8m wide and 0.7m deep foundation trenches for the proposed extension (Photos 3 and 4).
- 4.3 A thin layer of topsoil covered the site. The trench sections revealed that the southern side of the site seemed to have been disturbed and levelled in the past (Photo 5) whilst the northern side contained undisturbed river silts and gravels together with pebbles and iron-pan (Photo 6). Two plastic drainage pipes running from the house were also uncovered (Photo 7).
- 4.4 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches within the development area.
- 4.5 Although no archaeological deposits were identified within the development site, it is possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development.



Photograph 1: Looking west across the site towards the cemetery wall and St Egwad's Church



Photograph 2: Looking at SW elevation of Cartref from bridge which crosses Afon Sannan (the river is to the right of the house but cannot be seen; to the left is the cemetery wall and St Egwad's Church (PRN 678)



Photograph 3: Looking south at completed foundation trenches



Photograph 4: Looking NW at completed foundation trenches



Photograph 5: Disturbed natural deposits on south side of site (1m scale)



Photograph 6: Undisturbed river gravels, silts and pebbles on north side of site



Photo 7: Plastic drainpipes unearthed during the trench excavation

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 A watching brief was conducted during ground works associated with a proposed extension at the property known as Cartref, Brynberllan Road, Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire (Planning Application E/40217).
- 5.2 The development site lies in close proximity to St Egwad's Church (PRN 678) and is likely to be within the original circular churchyard with a potential for archaeological deposits, particularly human remains, to be present. A condition was therefore placed on planning permission requiring an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works.
- 5.3 The supervised groundworks involved the excavation of foundation trenches for the proposed extension utilising a 360° mechanical digger fitted with a grading bucket.
- 5.4 The natural ground (revealed immediately below a thin deposit of topsoil) consisted of natural river gravels and silts, together with pebbles and iron-pan – a consequence of the presence of the River Sannon a few metres south of the site.
- 5.5 The deposits on the south side of the site showed indications of having been disturbed, and probably levelled, in the past, whilst the deposits at the north side of the site appeared undisturbed.

- 5.6 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches; however, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development area.

6 SOURCES

Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA. 2014. *Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*

APPENDIX I: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

CARTREF, BRYNBERLLAN ROAD, LLANFYNYDD, CARMARTHENSHIRE, PLANNING APPLICATION E/40217

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This written scheme of investigation has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Mr & Mrs Taylor to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with proposed development works at Cartref, Brynberllan Road, Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire (Planning Application Ref No. E/40217), centred on SN 55855 27597; Figure 1-3).

1.2 The requirement for a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been placed upon the development proposals to mitigate against the potential impacts of the proposed works upon the historic environment, by the Local Planning Authority, Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM).

1.3 The planning condition (Condition 3) states:

No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority

Reason: To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.

1.4 The proposed development lies in close proximity to St. Egwad's Church (PRN 678), a medieval parish church lying within a circular enclosure that may have early medieval origins. Historic plans of the site suggest the development site may lie within the bounds of the original churchyard enclosure, however the site has clearly been levelled and original ground levels may have been reduced. There remains however the potential for archaeological features, including burial remains, to exist within the development area.

1.5 Initial consultations with DAT-DM have indicated that an archaeological watching brief during development works would represent an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation. The following written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The approval of the written scheme of investigation and its successful implementation will be required in order to satisfy the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

- 1.6 The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 1.7 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust that has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.8 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.

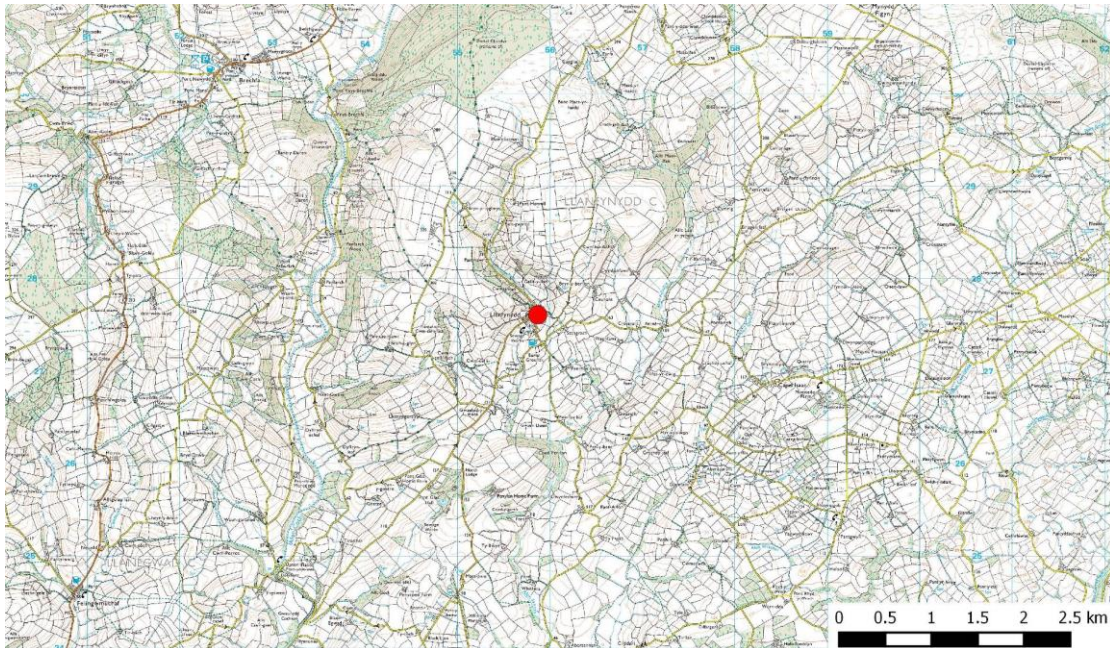


Figure 1: Site location plan showing the proposed development area. Plan not reproduced to original scale.

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2. WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 2.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:

to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;

to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.

- 2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for:

Archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks associated with the development of a side extension and ancillary garden store at Cartref, Brynbellan Road, Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 3.2 To monitor groundworks in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 3.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks.
- 3.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks.
- 3.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A watching brief will be maintained during groundworks at Cartref, Brynberllan Road, Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire, where there is the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. These groundworks could include but are not limited to, ground clearance, levelling, foundation and service excavations.
- 4.2 It is anticipated that groundworks will largely comprise clearance works and foundation trenches for the new structures as illustrated in Figure 3, along with any associated service runs (if required). Due to the nature of the ground deposits a toothed bucket may be required to remove hardcore deposits, but wherever possible excavations should be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 4.3 The archaeologist would monitor the groundworks works and aim to identify any archaeological remains that may be present. They will have the authority to halt groundworks in areas where archaeological remains are identified until they have been further investigated and recorded.
- 4.4 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during the watching brief.

- 4.5 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.
- 4.6 All deposits will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits will be numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with a recognised system, such as the DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual. Significant deposits will be recorded by scale drawing (no less than 1:20); drawn plans will be related to Ordnance Datum and, where possible, known boundaries. A digital photographic record will be maintained as a minimum using a high-resolution camera, with photographic information recorded for all photographs taken.
- 4.7 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Sensitive materials will be stored in appropriately stable conditions. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner, but it is assumed that permission will have been given by the landowner for these to be stored as part of the archive in a suitable repository (ownership will still be with the landowner).
- 4.8 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
 - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
 - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
 - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 4.9 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or where unexpected archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, the appointed archaeological contractor will have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the client and DAT-DM, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by all parties, if required, a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features may need to be implemented. This event would need to be covered by contingency financial arrangements within the project budgets.
- 4.10 In the event of the discovery of human remains, all remains will be left in situ. If removal is necessary it will only take place following the granting of all permissions in writing by the relevant authorities (a burial licence granted from the Ministry of Justice).

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 An archive will be prepared if it meets the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then data recovered during the watching brief will be collated into a site archive

structured in accordance with the specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.

- 5.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.3 The results will be used to inform subsequent design considerations of the proposed development so that they can aim to avoid impacts upon any archaeological remains or that further archaeological mitigation can be implemented before such remains are disturbed.
- 5.4 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).
- 5.5 DAT Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.
- 5.6 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 5.7 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 5.8 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as DAT-DM.
- 5.9 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
 - **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
 - **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now Independent pottery specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
 - **Radiocarbon dating** - Beta Analytic
 - **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
 - **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
 - **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

6. STAFF

- 6.1 The project will be managed by Philip Poucher MCIfA, Project Manager at DAT Archaeological Services.
- 6.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced archaeologists, from DAT Archaeological Services.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 7.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 7.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

8. MONITORING

- 8.1 The watching brief may require monitoring by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, DAT-DM, who should be told of the commencement of the works. The fieldwork may also need to be monitored by the Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 8.2 All parties should be provided with free access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 8.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 8.3 All known health and safety risk and the presence of any services etc must be made known to the attending archaeologist at the start of any ground works by the client/site contractor.
- 8.4 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with Welsh Government guidelines on working practices during the current Covid-19 Pandemic, and guidance issued by CIfA.
- 8.5 CIfA advise that Registered Organisations should ensure they are familiar with the latest Site Operating Procedures, published by the Construction Leadership Council (Version 4, updated 18th May 2020) and the latest Covid-19 Working Advice Ver.1.1, published by Prospect (5th May 2020), which addresses potential issues relating to archaeological site work. These procedures will be attached to the project risk assessment. If the site cannot operate in line with this guidance then the project archaeologist will not be allowed to attend.
- 8.6 The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork.

³ *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

- 9.7 All site inductions, H&S procedures and site rules of the site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff prior to them commencing work on-site.
- 9.8 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE⁴ that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 9.9 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

10. ARBITRATION

- 10.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologist's arbitration scheme.

⁴ *Personal Protection Equipment*

