

**RHYDYFFERM, CASTLEMORRIS,  
PEMBROKESHIRE  
PLANNING APPLICATION NO:  
NP/20/0436/FUL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



*View north; development site prior to groundworks*



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Jan Gowin



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**DYFED**  
archaeological trust



# DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2021-63  
EVENT RECORD NO. 126537

June 2021

## RHYDYFFERM, CASTLEMORRIS, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

By

**Hubert Wilson**

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# RHYDYFFERM, CASTLEMORRIS, PEMBROKESHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**Client**

Jan Gowin

**Event Record No**

126537

**Report No**

2021-63

**Project Code**

FS21-001

**Report Prepared By**

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**Fieldwork Undertaken By**

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**Illustrated By**

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**Report Approved By**

Fran Murphy

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**RHYDYFFERM, CASTLEMORRIS, PEMBROKESHIRE  
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 the construction of a double garage and summerhouse at Rhydyfferm, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 89493467). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.*

## **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

*Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal briff gwyllo ym mis Mehefin 2021 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig ag adeiladu garej ddwbl a thy haf yn Rhydyfferm, Casmorys, Sir Benfro (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SM 89493467). Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol nac arteffactau arwyddocaol.*

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Jan Gowin to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a proposed extension, double-garage and summerhouse at the property known as Rhydyfferm, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 8949 3467, Figures 1-4). Following consultations with Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM) it was agreed that the archaeological work associated with the development should comprise an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking activity associated with double garage and summerhouse and that groundworks for the small extension beside the house did not require monitoring due to modern ground disturbance and services being present (Photo 1).
- 1.1.2 The development area lies 10m west of a possible flint working site (PRN 434730) comprising over 50 flints, some showing deliberate retouching but no diagnostic tools.
- 1.1.3 As a result, there was a possibility that the ground works for the proposed development would reveal and destroy archaeological artefacts and features associated with the possible flint working site.
- 1.1.4 Consequently, an archaeological condition (Condition No 9) has been attached to the planning permission for the development (NP/20/0436/FUL) 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, Policy: Local Development Plan – Policies 8 (Special Qualities), 15 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park)*
- 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 which was approved by the planning authority prior to the works commencing. 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 during groundworks associated with a proposed double-garage and summerhouse construction at the property known as Rhydyfferm Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 8949/3467).***

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.

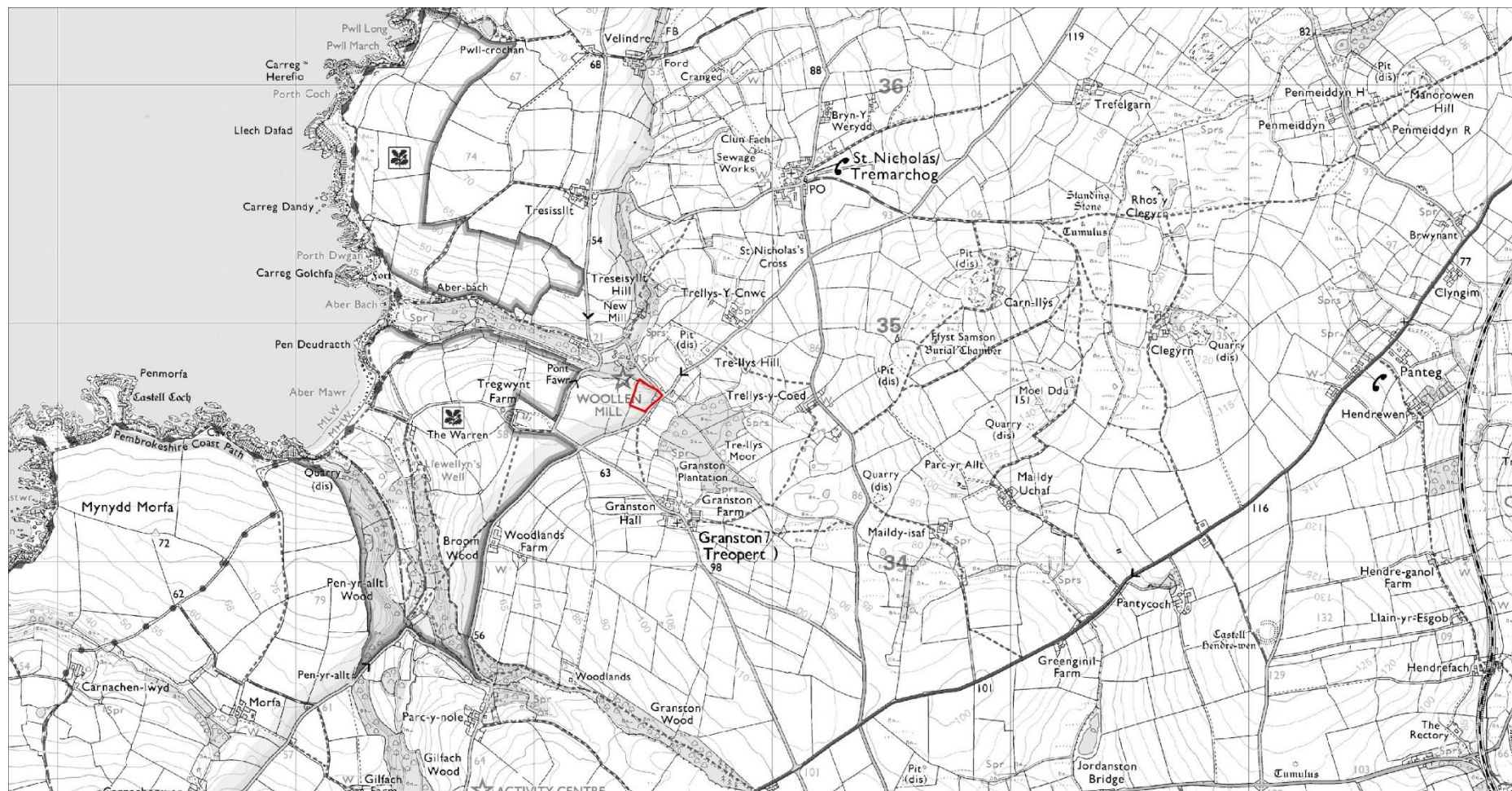
## 1.5 Timeline

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.

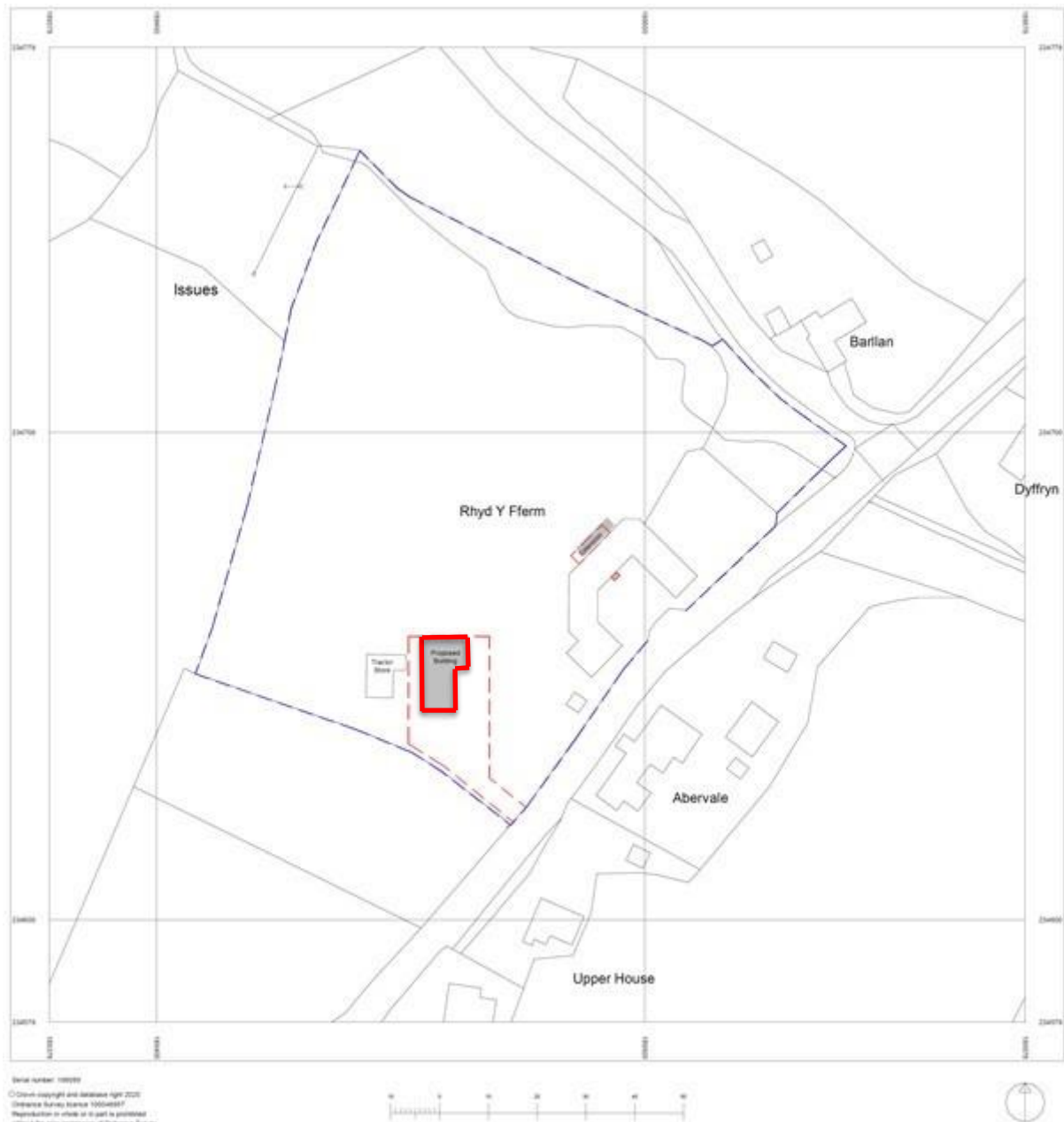
Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	<b>Prehistoric</b>
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	<b>Historic</b>
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period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

<sup>1</sup> 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 development area (within red boundary)

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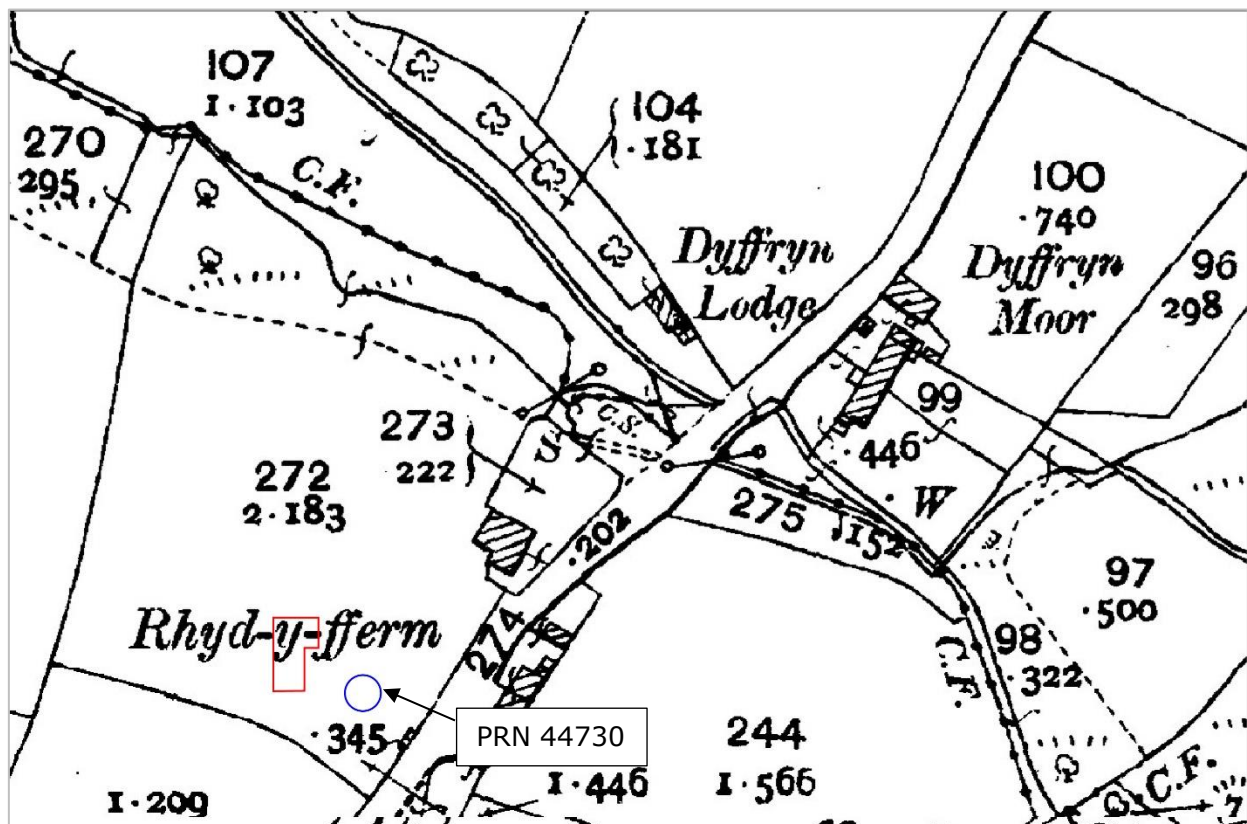


**Figure 2:** Detail of site location (outlined in red)





**Figure 3:** Proposed development plan (not reproduced to original scale).



**Figure 4:** Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" map published in 1907 – development area in red and possible flint working site (PRN 44730) in blue.

## **2. THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location and Archaeological Potential (Figures 1 - 4)**

- 2.1.1 Rhydyfferm is located at the head of a small valley, 6km southwest of Fishguard, 1.1km south of the village of St Nicholas and 1.1km east of Aberbach beach on the Pembrokeshire coast. It lies between the 40m and 50m contours.
- 2.1.2 The development site is situated on an area of grass and cleared shrubbery, bounded by a trackway to the south whilst the rest of the site is open to the garden. The site itself slopes gently from south to north but approximately 40m from the northern edge of the site there is a break of slope and the land drops down to a stream. The location of the possible flint working site (PRN 44730) lies 10m to the east of the site.
- 2.1.3 Therefore, regarding the proximity of the flint working site (PRN 44730) to the development area, the potential for archaeological remains to be revealed during the groundworks was considered to be high.

### **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* (2014).
- 3.1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services detailing the proposed archaeological works, which 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 Manual<sup>2</sup> 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 groundworks were undertaken using a mini 360° excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket.

#### **3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork**

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place over one day on the 2nd of June 2021.

#### **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 the 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 report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

#### **4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS (Photos 2 – 8)**

- 4.1 The watching brief was undertaken on the 2nd of June 2021 - initially in overcast but dry conditions with heavy showers by late morning. A mini JCB 360° excavator fitted with a grading bucket was used to dig the foundation trenches required for the development. The site consisted of grass and an area of cleared shrubbery. It sloped gently from south to north.
- 4.2 The development area measured approximately 14m by 9.5m and was roughly L-shaped in plan. A total of 49m of foundation-trenching was monitored. The trenches had an average depth of 0.65m and were 0.8m wide.
- 4.3 A narrow trench containing a water pipe and electric cable crossed the site diagonally, it lay just above the interface between the topsoil and subsoil. Only two artefacts were recovered during the watching brief: a fragment of green-yellow glazed pottery and a piece of painted, white-glazed pottery. Both pieces were deemed to be 19<sup>th</sup> century and probably associated with the original farm.
- 4.4 The topsoil was a uniform depth of 0.35m across the excavated area and consisted of a mid-brown, sandy loam. Below the topsoil stood a layer of orange-brown, clay-silt subsoil; this deposit became thinner further upslope. Beneath the subsoil stood the natural: a loose, pale yellow, silty sand containing frequent, small to medium, subangular stone.
- 4.5 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches within the development area.





**Photo 1:** View northeast; foundation trenches for extension on west side of house.



**Photo 2:** View northeast across development site, prior to groundworks - geodesic greenhouse where collection of flints (PRN 44730) were found in background





**Photo 3:** View west across site during excavation groundworks.



**Photo 4:** View north across site during groundworks (1m scale)





**Photo 5:** Representative section of foundation trench (0.5m scale)



**Photo 6:** View north along east side of development site (1m scale)





**Photo 7:** View from northwest corner of site during groundworks



**Photo 8:** View from southwest corner of site after completion of groundworks

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 A watching brief was conducted during ground works associated with the construction of a new double-garage and summerhouse within the grounds of the property known as Rhydyfferm, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 8949 3467).
- 5.2 The development area lay within 10m of a possible Mesolithic/Neolithic flint-working site (PRN 44730) identified in 2004 during the construction of a greenhouse. Thus, a condition was placed on the planning decision requiring an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works.
- 5.3 The monitored groundworks comprised the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the proposed development. This was undertaken with a JCB mini-excavator fitted with a grading bucket.
- 5.4 The watching brief established that the topsoil consisted of 0.35m of mid-brown sandy-loam, below which lay up to 0.12m of orange-brown, clay-silt beneath which the natural ground was recorded, which comprised loose, pale-yellow, silty-sand containing frequent, small to medium subangular stone.
- 5.5 No significant archaeological deposits or features were recorded during the groundworks.

## APPENDIX I:

### **RHYDYFFERM, CASTLEMORRIS, PEMBROKESHIRE PLANNING APPLICATION NP/20/0436/FUL 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 Jan Gowin to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension, double garage and summer house at the property Rhydyfferm, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire (Planning Application Ref No. NP/20/0436/FUL centred on SM 8949/3467; Figures 1-3).
- 1.2 The requirement for a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been placed upon the development proposals to mitigate against the building works, by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM).
- 1.3 The planning condition, in line with Planning Policy Wales section 6.5.7 and TAN 24 sections 4.13 and 4.14, 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*

- 1.4 The proposed development lies within a garden where it is recorded that in 2004 a possible flint working site (PRN 44730) comprising over 50 flints, some showing deliberate retouching, but no diagnostic tools, was recorded during the digging of a foundation trench for a greenhouse, although some of the material had been recovered from elsewhere. This greenhouse is situated just east of the proposed garage (Figure 3). Following subsequent consultations with DAT-DM it was agreed that the archaeological work associated with the development should comprise an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking activity, focussed on the double garage and summerhouse. Groundworks for the small extension do not require monitoring.
- 1.5 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 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 map showing the proposed development area (outlined in red).

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**Figure 2:** Site location detail, not reproduced to original scale.



**Figure 3:** Proposed development plan. Not reproduced to original scale.



## **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 construction of a double garage and summer house at the property Rhydyfferm, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire.**

## **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 Rhydyfferm, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire. 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 the archaeological watching brief will be carried out within the area of the proposed garage and summerhouse. Due to reduced archaeological potential, it is not intended to monitor groundworks associated with the extension.
- 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 Development Management – Dyfed Archaeological Trust 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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.
- 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 Fran Murphy MCIfA, Head of 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, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, 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 CSCS<sup>3</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> May 2020) and the latest Covid-19 Working Advice Ver.1.1, published by Prospect (5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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<sup>3</sup> *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

- 8.6 The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork.
- 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 PPE<sup>4</sup> 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.

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<sup>4</sup> *Personal Protection Equipment*

