

PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN SRV, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Young Bros Ltd



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**PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN SRV,
PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

By

Hubert Wilson & Marion Shiner

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**PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN SRV,
PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Client

Young Bros Ltd

Event Record No

128668

Report No

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FS21-088

Report Prepared By

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Fieldwork Undertaken By

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PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN SRV, PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a watching brief in March 2022 during works to excavate a new water main from the Plumstone Reservoir, Plumstone Mountain, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9183 2333). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol YAD i gynnal brîff gwylio ym mis Mawrth 2022 yn ystod gwaith i gloddio prif bibell ddŵr newydd o Gronfa Plumstone, Mynydd Plumstone, Sir Benfro (yn canolbwyntio ar NGR SM 9183 2333). Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw nodweddion neu arteffactau archeolegol arwyddocaol.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Young Bros Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks to replace a water main at Plumstone Reservoir, Plumstone Mountain, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9183 2333) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The new trench runs close to several prehistoric round barrows and the suggested site of a stone circle (Figures 2 & 3). Two of the barrows are scheduled monuments, designated as a pair (SM No. PE 219; PRNs 2427 & 2428).
- 1.1.3 Therefore, it was considered that the proposed works had the potential to damage or destroy significant archaeological features or deposits associated with prehistoric features or deposits, and that all groundworks should be monitored through an archaeological watching brief.

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 Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management 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);
 - Establishing the state of preservation, character, extent and date range of 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 excavation of a new water main at Plumstone Reservoir, Plumstone Mountain, Pembrokeshire.

- 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	

1.6 Abbreviations

- 1.6.1 HER - the Regional Historic Environment Record; PRN - Primary Reference Number.

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

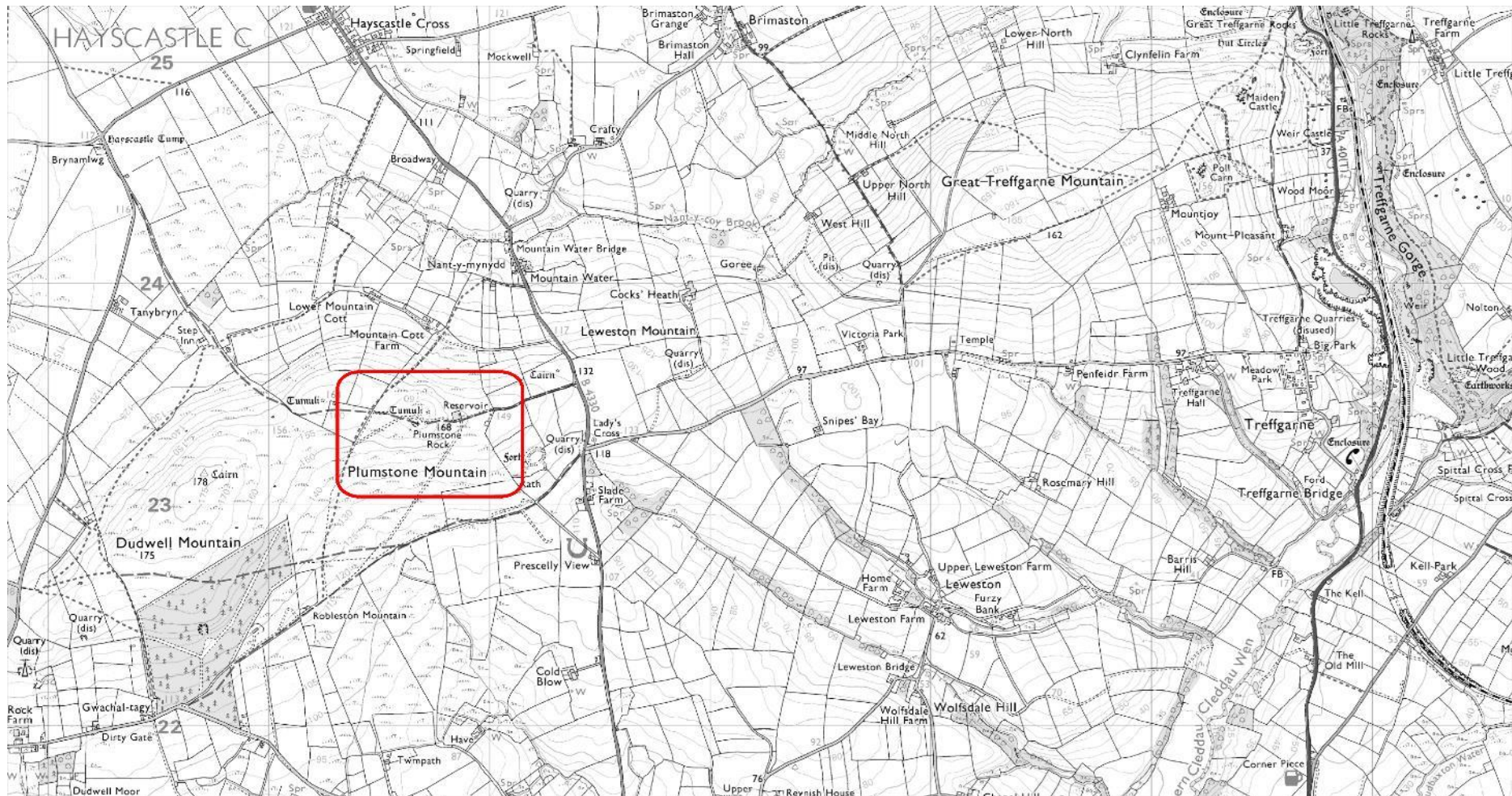


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of Plumstone Mountain within red box. The grid shown is at 1km intervals. Plumstone Rath (PRN 2426) can be seen just to the east of the red box.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

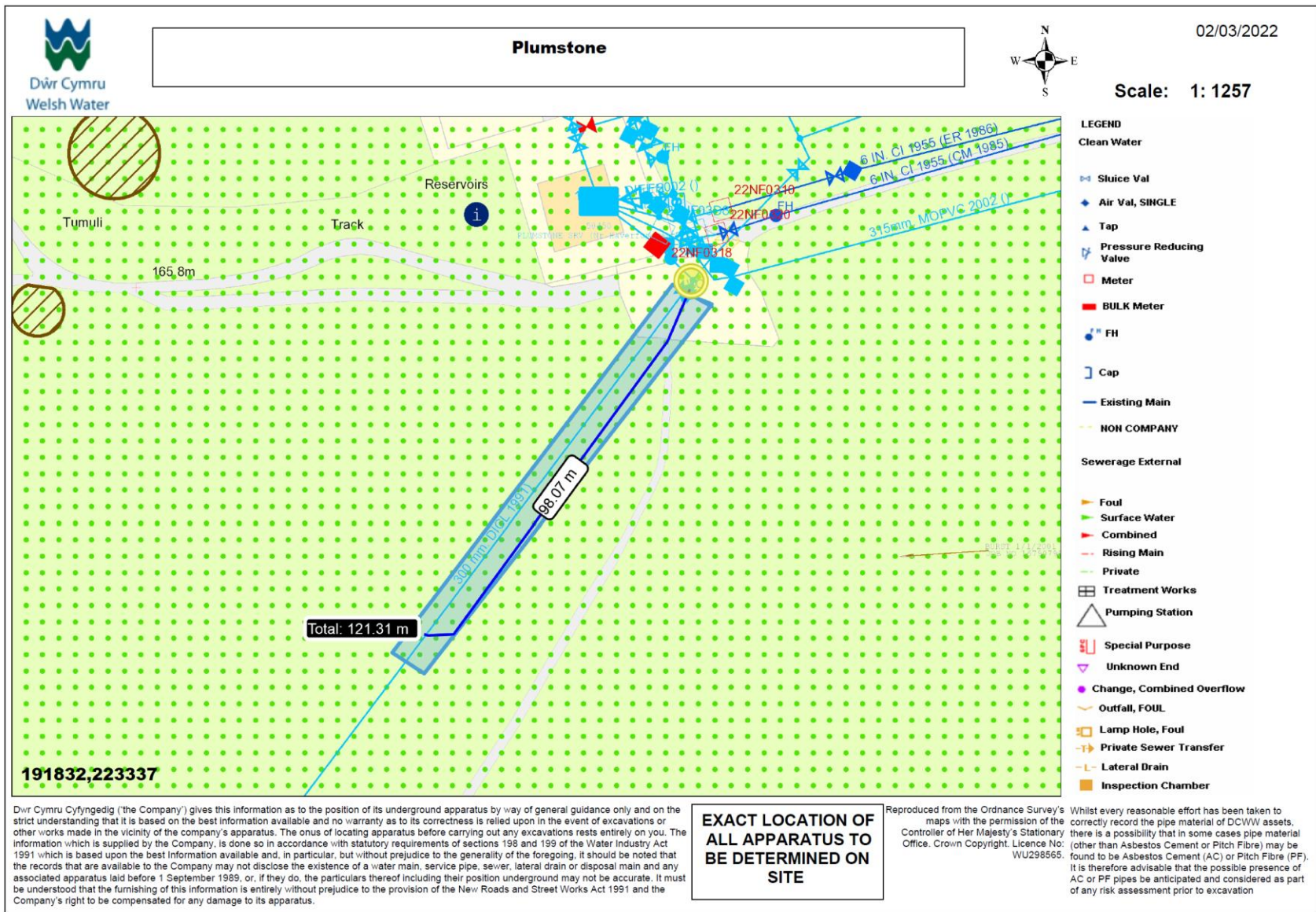


Figure 2: The development site. Plan supplied by client and not reproduced to original scale. The scheduled funerary barrows (PE219) are depicted at the top left.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Archaeological Potential

- 2.1.1 The development was located just below the summit of Plumstone Mountain, Pembrokeshire, at approximately 150m above sea level (Photo 1). To the east, the B4330, which connects Haverfordwest with Croesgoch, skirts the foot of the mountain in a north-south direction. The village of Treffgarne is 4km to the east and the County Town of Haverfordwest is 8.5kms to the south-east.



Photo 1: View south-west along the route of the new water main, pre-excitation

- 2.1.2 The proposed works involved excavating a trench for a new length of water main. The trench was planned to be c.120m long, 500mm wide and approximately 2 – 2.5m deep from ground level (Figure 2). The new water main will replace an existing main located c. 2 – 3m to the east of the proposed trench.
- 2.1.3 The development was located within a landscape containing several prehistoric features. On the summit of the mountain was a pair of Bronze Age funerary barrows, which are scheduled as one monument SM PE219 (HER PRNs 2427 & 2428). A potential stone circle (PRN 4573) has been recorded 250m to the south-west, while another scheduled site, Plumstone Rath Iron Age defended settlement, is located 400m to the south-east (SM PE220; PRN 2426) (Figure 3 & Photos 2 – 4).
- 2.1.4 The Historic Environment Record (HER) contains the following descriptions of these features: -
- PRN 2427, funerary barrow:

One of a pair of round barrows on Plumstone Mountain near Plumstone Rock. This barrow, the most southerly of the pair, stands 1m high and 12m in diameter and has heather and bracken growing patchily on it. There is some noticeable erosion to the site across the centre of the barrow where it would appear that motocross bikes have forged a trackway across the monument. There is also some erosion on the north side of the barrow caused by cars or other vehicles visiting the mountain.

PRN 2428, funerary barrow:

One of a pair of round barrows on Plumstone Mountain near Plumstone Rock. This is the most northerly of the two barrows and is the larger of the two, standing 1.3m high and 17m in diameter. The barrow is covered with heather and some grass and gorse, and is separated from its twin by an electric fence. On the north edge of the mound is a patch c.2m square which has become de-turfed through erosion, exposing the soil and some stone.

PRN 4573, possible stone circle:

The RCAHM noted some three or four stones which may have formed part of a stone circle with an estimated diameter of c.12m. In 1975 the Ordnance Survey suggested that the stone circle was located by the RCAHM in the same area as the Tumuli marked on the modern 6" OS map (PRNs 2427 and 2428), and when visited they found no stones which could be identified as forming part of a stone circle. They therefore suggested that these stones were no more than random stones from the tor (Plumstone Rock) located a few metres to the west. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2003, no stone circle was found in this area.

PRN 2426, defended settlement:

Plumstone Rath is a univallate, oval, earthwork defended enclosure, with a sub-rectangular annexe attached to its south side, occupying a gentle southeast-facing slope at 130m above sea level. The oval enclosure is 85m SW-NE and 55m SE-NW internally, and is surrounded by a bank that rises 1.3m to 1.6m above the interior and 2.6m to 3.3m above the interior. There is no trace of a ditch. An entrance through the bank on the south side leads into the annexe. The annexe is c.70m E-W and 30m N-S and is defended by a bank which rises up to 1m above the interior and 3m above the exterior. There is no trace of a ditch. The western side of the annexe has been damaged by a house (now ruined) and its enclosures. There is no surviving external entrance into the annexe. The defensive banks are scrub-covered and the interior of the main enclosure and annexe are under improved pasture.

- 2.1.5 The route of the new water main passes between the locations of the funerary barrows and the Iron Age settlement. Therefore, there is a high potential for significant archaeological features or deposits associated with prehistoric funerary practices and/or settlement activity to be present within the area where groundworks take place.

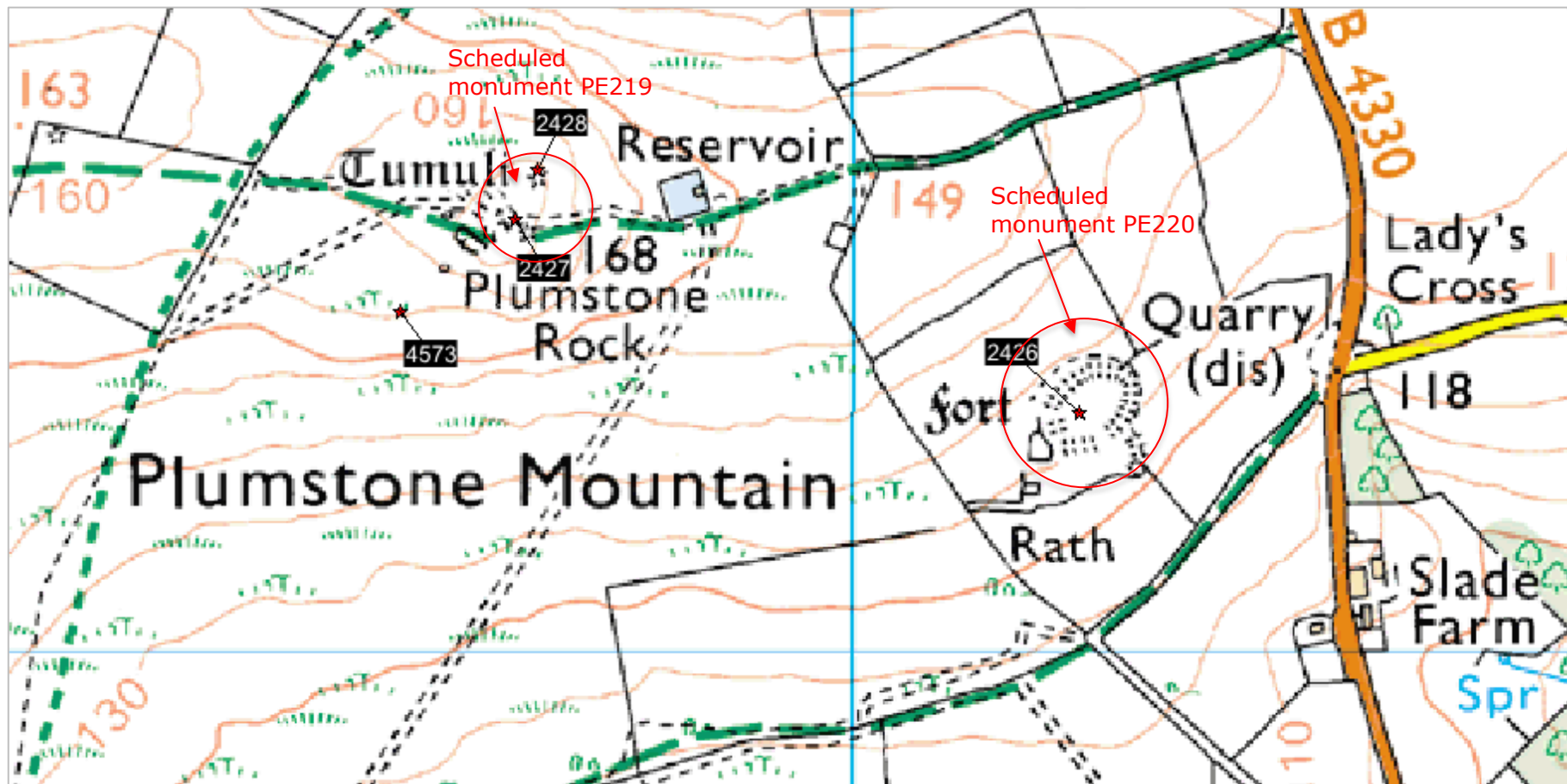


Figure 3: The locations of historic assets mentioned in the text, labelled with HER PRNs.



Photo 2: Looking east at barrow PRN 2427. 1m scale.



Photo 3: Looking north-east at barrow PRN 2427. Barrow PRN 2428 can be seen behind the fence to the left. 1m scale.



Photo 4: 1992 aerial photograph of Plumstone Rath settlement, PRN 2426.
©DAT.

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 archaeological advisors to the utility companies.
- 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.
- 3.1.4 The machining was undertaken using a 360° excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket.

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place over 1 day on the 21st of March 2022. The weather was dry and mostly sunny.

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.

4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 4.1 A 112m long x 1.25m wide x a maximum of c.0.45m deep trench was mechanically excavated using a flat-bladed bucket (Photos 5 – 7).
- 4.2 The soil profile consisted of a layer of humic, dark brown, silty-clay c. 0.15m deep, beneath which stood a 0.02m band of yellow clay with small stones, this stood above 0.15m of clay-silt with occasional small stones. The natural geology, a yellow silty-clay, was exposed directly beneath the subsoil (Photo 8)
- 4.3 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the groundworks.
- 4.4 Although no archaeological deposits were identified during the groundworks, there is still the high potential for significant prehistoric archaeological remains to survive below ground in the vicinity of the site.



Photo 5: View south-west, from the north-east end of the trench. 1m scale.



Photo 6: View south-west from the middle of the trench. 1m scale.



Photo 7: View north-east, from south-west end of trench. 1m scale.



Photo 8: Showing the soil profile and the natural geology. 1m scale.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 A watching brief was conducted during ground works associated with a new water main at Plumstone Reservoir, Plumstone Mountain, Pembrokeshire.
- 5.2 The route of the water main lies in close proximity to several prehistoric monuments, with a high potential for archaeological deposits to be present. An archaeological watching brief was therefore required during groundworks.
- 5.3 The supervised groundworks involved the excavation of a trench to accommodate the water main utilising a 360° mechanical digger fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 5.4 The natural geology (revealed immediately below deposits of topsoil and subsoil) consisted of a yellow clay.
- 5.5 No archaeological deposits or features were identified during the excavation of the trench; however, it is still possible that significant prehistoric archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the site.

6. SOURCES

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

CIfA, 2014, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

APPENDIX I:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) presents a proposed methodology for an archaeological watching brief at Plumstone Mountain, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9183 2333). Welsh Water plan to excavate a new water main from the Plumstone Reservoir, replacing an existing water main that lies 2-3m east of the proposed new pipe.
- 1.2 The trench for the new length of water main will be 120m long, 500mm wide and approximately 2-2.5m depth from ground level.
- 1.3 The new trench runs close to several prehistoric round barrows and the suggested site of a stone circle:

• **Scheduled Monument PE 219**

The monument comprises the remains of a pair of earthen built round barrows, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and are situated east of Plumstone Rock on Plumstone Mountain with wide views in most directions except the east (Photo 1). The northern barrow (PRN 2428) measures c 17m in diameter and is c 1.3m in height. The southern barrow (PRN 2427) is situated c 35m to the south of this and measures c 12m in diameter and is c 1m in height.

• **PRN 4573**

The RCAHM noted some three or four stones which may have formed part of a stone circle with an estimated diameter of c.12m. In 1975 the Ordnance Survey suggested that the stone circle was located by the RCAHM in the same area as the Tumuli marked on the modern 6" OS map (PRNs 2427 and 2428), and when visited they found no stones which could be identified as forming part of a stone circle. They therefore suggested that these stones were no more than random stones from the tor (Plumstone Rock) located a few metres to the west. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2003, no stone circle was found in this area.

- 1.4 Therefore, it was considered that the proposed works had the potential to damage or destroy significant archaeological features or deposits associated with prehistoric features or deposits, and that all groundworks should be monitored through an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.5 The purpose of the watching brief is to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that may be revealed during ground works associated with the excavation for a new water main.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014).

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation, and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.

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 excavation of a new water main at Plumstone Reservoir, Plumstone Mountain, 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 any groundworks associated with the excavation of a new water main at Plumstone Reservoir, Plumstone Mountain, Pembrokeshire where there is the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed.
- 4.2 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.

- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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).
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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 Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management 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.
- 4.9 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:
 - **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
 - **Conservation** - Phil Parkes (Cardiff University)
 - **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology
 - **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
 - **Geophysics** – Charlie Enright (Dyfed Archaeological Trust)
 - **Human Remains** – Kate Hemer (UCL University)
 - **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
 - **Metallurgical analysis** - Dr Tim Young (Geoarch)
 - **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
 - **Roman Glass** – Ken Murphy (Dyfed Archaeological Trust)

- **Roman Pottery** – Peter Webster (Freelance)

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

- 9.1 All permanent DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 9.3 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.
- 9.4 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.
- 9.5 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.
- 9.6 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 PPE⁴ that may be required and provide them. Archaeological

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

⁴ Personal Protection Equipment

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.

