

Bridge Farm  
Main Street  
Hayton  
East Yorkshire  
SE 8245 4543

Archaeological Watching Brief

Authorised by ..... *K. Holt* .....

Date:..... *5/10/2010* .....

**Bridge Farm  
Main Street  
Hayton  
East Yorkshire  
SE 8245 4543**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

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**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

*Non-technical Summary*

*An Archaeological Watching Brief was conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. at Bridge Farm, Main Street, Hayton, East Yorkshire (SE 8245 4543) on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2010. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the installation of a wind turbine. Three archaeological features were identified, all of Romano-British date, which produced a variety of finds including pottery, animal bone, human bone, coins and part of a glass bangle or bracelet.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was conducted on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2010 by MAP Archaeological, Consultancy Ltd. at Bridge Farm, Main Street Hayton, East Yorkshire (SE 8245 4543). The archaeological work was undertaken in order to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the Planning Application Consent for the installation of a single 11kw Gaia wind turbine (Planning Ref. DC/(10/02442/PLF/; SMR Casework No. PA/CONS/16417).
- 1.2 The Archaeological Watching Brief was designed to provide an appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the development.
- 1.3 The site code for the project was MAP 12-08-10.
- 1.4 All work was funded by Mr. D Smith.

1.5 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

2.1 The site is located in a field of flat arable land, at c. 23m AOD, to the south-east of Bridge Farm, on the eastern side of the village of Hayton. This location is immediately to the north of the A1079 York to Hull Road (Figs.1 & 2) and east of Hayton Beck.

2.2 The site lies on soils of the Everingham association, deep stoneless permeable fine sandy soils some with bleached sub-surface horizon (Mackney 1984).

## **3. Archaeological Background**

3.1 The site lies on the edge of the medieval village of Hayton, to the north of the A1079, which follows the line of the Roman road from Brough to York. Excavations to the north-west of the site revealed not only Romano-British buildings and enclosures, but also groups of late Roman burials running approximately North-west to South East across the site: not only were these shown to lie close to the eastern boundary of the land belonging to the Plough Inn, but exposed sections along the boundary between these two properties showed that burials continue into land occupied by the Plough Inn (MAP 2004). Across the road from the proposed turbine location crop-marks have been identified on aerial photographs, it is likely that these also date to the Romano-British period, a theory that is backed up by the discovery of pottery dating from that time found within the complex.

3.2 These Romano-British remains can be seen in a wider context of Romano-British activity in Hayton, and presumably relate to an extra-mural vicus (settlement adjacent to a Roman fort) which grew up outside of the Roman fort, which was occupied from the later 1<sup>st</sup> century or the earlier part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. A major programme of field walking, geophysical survey and research excavation has revealed substantial remains of Iron Age and Romano-British date scattered in and around the village –

including structural remains, burials, pottery and other artefacts (Halkon, Millett and Taylor, 1997; Halkon and Millett 1999).

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording Brief were to record and recover archaeological remains and finds that were affected by the development, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The monitored groundworks comprised of the excavation of the footprint of the wind turbine base, plus a cable trench linking the turbine to nearby agricultural buildings (Pl. 1). The groundworks were carried out by an 8 tonne 360° machine fitted with toothless buckets.
- 5.2 All work was carried out in line with the Institute for Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 2010).
- 5.3 All deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.
- 5.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the recording brief on a digital camera.

#### **6. Results**

- 6.1 The monitored groundworks involved the excavation of a 5m square at the turbine base and the excavation of a 103m long cable trench linking the wind turbine to existing agricultural buildings to the north-west (Pl. 1). No archaeological features were identified at the turbine base but three ditches and a possible clay pit, all of Romano-British date, were identified within the cable trench. The 5m square footprint of the turbine base was excavated to a depth of 0.5m and the only deposits present at this location were the natural flint and gravel (Pl. 2), which was sealed by 0.2m of subsoil (context 2) and 0.3m of topsoil (context 1).

6.2 The cable trench measured 0.4m wide and a maximum of 1m deep. Three of the four features identified within the trench were north to south aligned ditches (contexts 4, 6 and 8) the other large feature may have been a clay pit (context 10). The features were only excavated to the base of the cable trench so full profiles were not recorded; they were sealed by 0.2m of subsoil that was covered by 0.3m of topsoil. Access to the trench was restricted due to the narrow width but the features were fairly easily identified and artefacts were collected during machine excavation. It was difficult to inspect the sections following excavation so it was not easy to distinguish if the features contained single or multiple deposits so consequently the environmental samples may not be from a individual secure deposit. A small quantity of human bone was also recorded towards the south-eastern end of the cable trench that appeared to have come from the subsoil. No grave cuts could be seen in the sections of the trench where the bone was recovered.

### **6.3 Ditches 4, 6 and 8 (Figs. 3-5; Pls. 3, 4 and 5)**

6.3.1 Three ditches were recorded within the cable trench, two of which had similar widths of 3.4 and 3.6m (Ditches 4 and 6); the third, Ditch 8, measured 2.4m wide. As the ditches were not fully excavated, only the top 0.45m, was recorded in the sections of the trench (Fig...). The single fills or the three ditches (contexts 3, 5 and 7) were similar grey brown silty sandy deposits with small natural flint inclusions. A variety of Romano-British finds were recovered including pottery, animal bone, coins, iron nails and part of a glass bracelet or bangle (Appendix 2).

6.3.2 The ditches were all fairly substantial features probably forming boundaries surrounding the Roman settlement to the north-west that have been identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs. It was uncertain if the features were contemporary with one another, although the finds were of a similar late 3<sup>rd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **6.4 Feature 10 (Figs.3-5; Pl. 6)**

6.4.1 Feature 10 was located towards the north-western end of the cable trench and was a substantial feature measuring 8.2m wide. As with the ditches, only 0.4m of this feature was excavated to the base of the cable trench and a variety of Romano-British pottery sherds and animal bone was recovered from the single fill (context 9). It was

difficult to interpret such a large feature within a 0.4m wide trench but it may have represented a clay pit, as natural clay was present at the north-western end of the trench.

## **6.5 Human Bone**

- 6.5.1 A small quantity of human bone was recorded 13m to the north-west of the turbine trench but appeared to come from the subsoil (context 2) as no grave cut was identified in the cable trench sections. The bone fragments consisted of part of a lower leg and foot-bones.

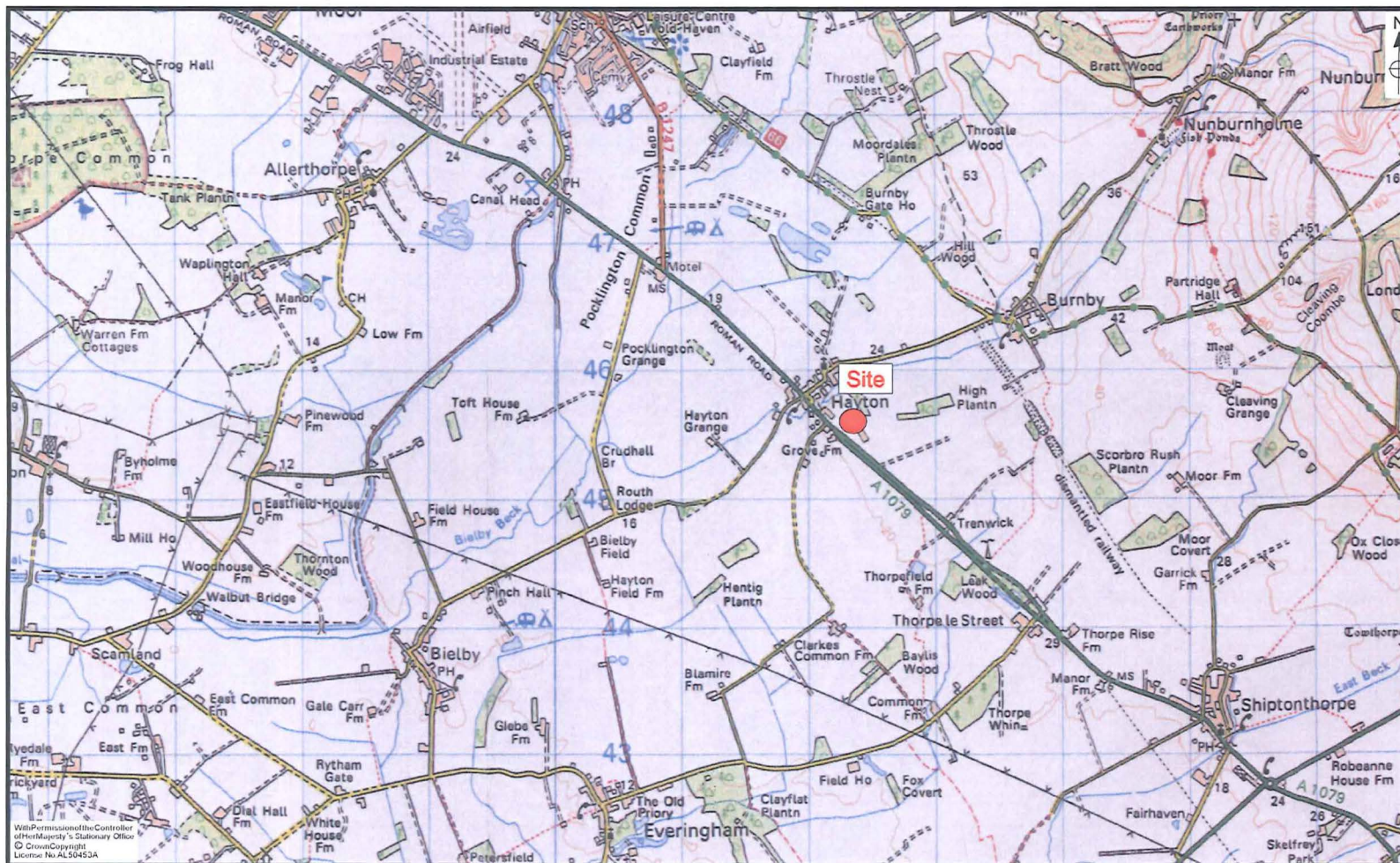
## **7. Conclusions**

- 7.1 The watching brief located a number of archaeological features and finds of Romano-British date within the cable trench leading from the wind turbine to the agricultural building. As the area affected by the groundworks lies in close proximity to a major Romano-British settlement including buildings, a main road and a cemetery, plus cropmarks, the presence of contemporary features and finds was not unexpected. The finds included a variety of pottery, coins, iron objects and a glass bangle reflecting the proximity of significant occupation.



## 8. References

- Halkon, P., 1997 The Landscape Archaeology of Hayton. *CBA Forum*.  
Millett, M. & Taylor, J.
- Halkon, P. & 1999 Excavation and Fieldwork at Hayton in 1999. *CBA  
Millett, M. Forum*.
- Mackney, D. 1984 Soils of England and Wales-Sheet 1, Northern England.
- MAP 2004 Land South of Glen Garth, Town Street, Hayton, East  
Riding of Yorkshire (SE 820 458) – Archaeological  
Excavations. Assessment Report.



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# MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

**SITE:** Bridge Farm, Main Street, Hayton  
East Yorkshire, Yo42 1RJ

**CLIENT:** Darren Smith

**TITLE:** Site Location.

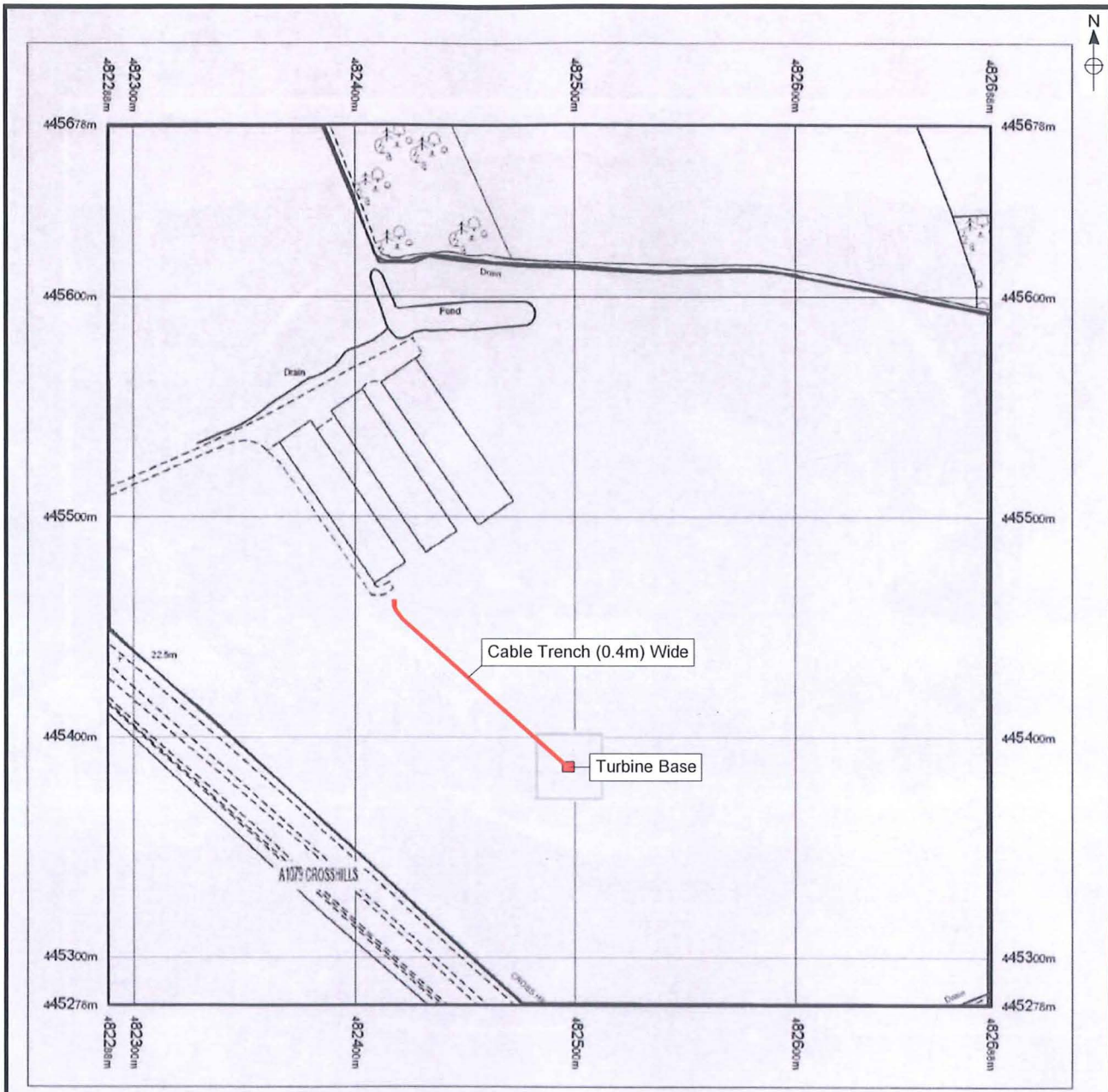
**Figure 1.**

Scale: 1:50,000

**DRAWING REF.:**

**DRAWN BY:** TWS

**REVISIONS:**



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Bridge Farm, Main Street, Hayton  
East Yorkshire, Yo42 1RJ

CLIENT: Darren Smith

TITLE: Location Of Trench.

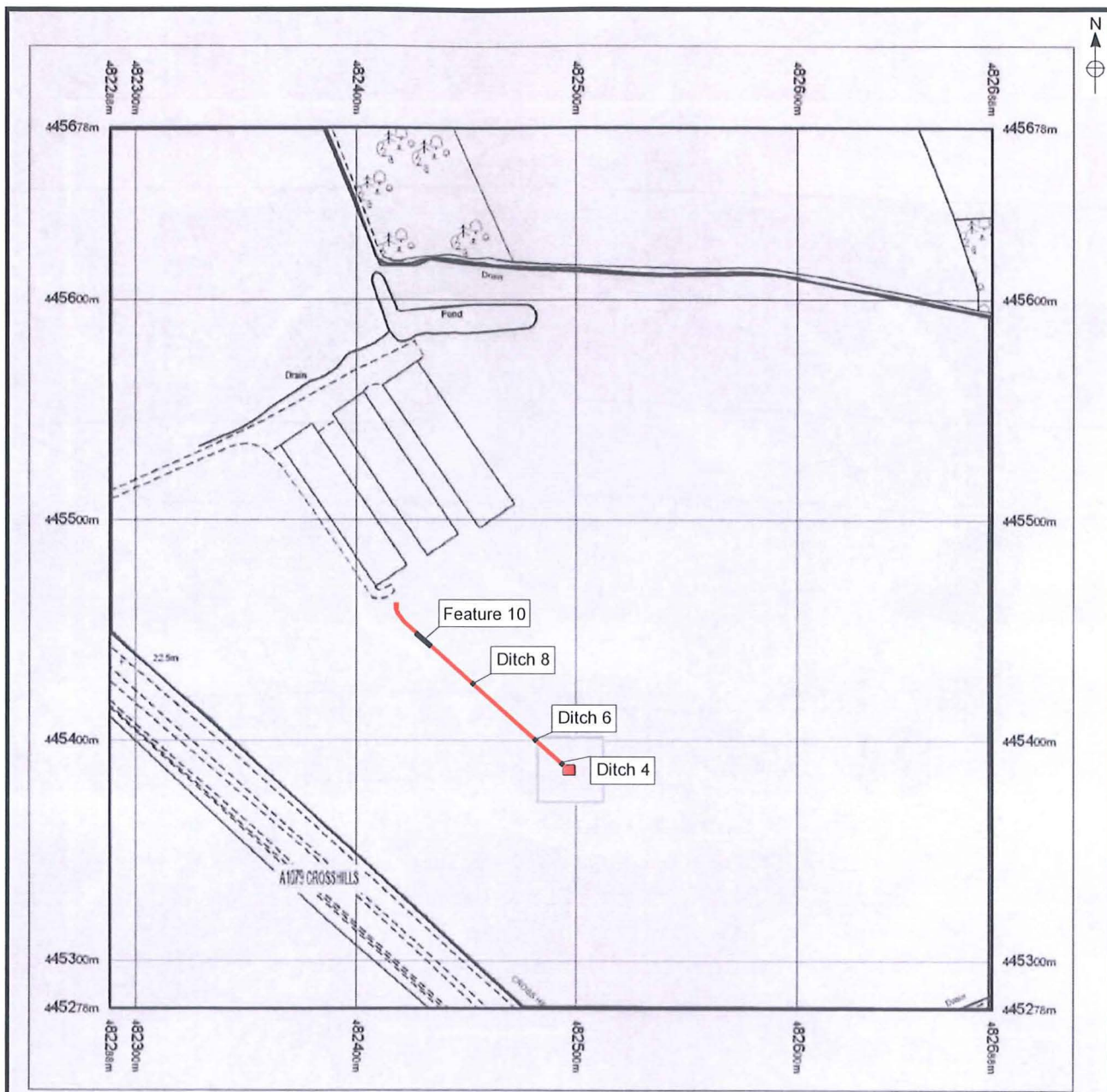
Figure 2.

Scale: 1:2,500

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Bridge Farm, Main Street, Hayton  
East Yorkshire, Yo42 1RJ

CLIENT: Darren Smith

TITLE: Location Of Ditches

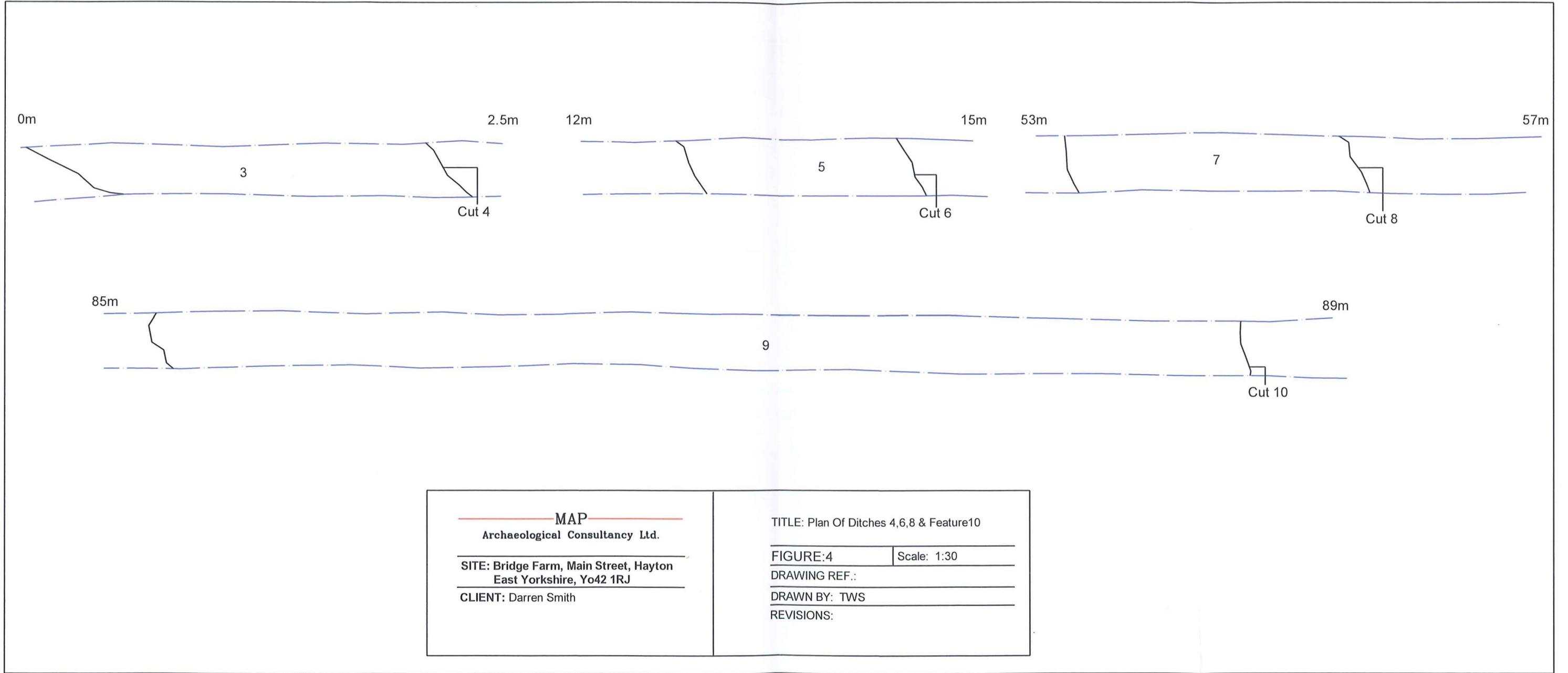
Figure 3.

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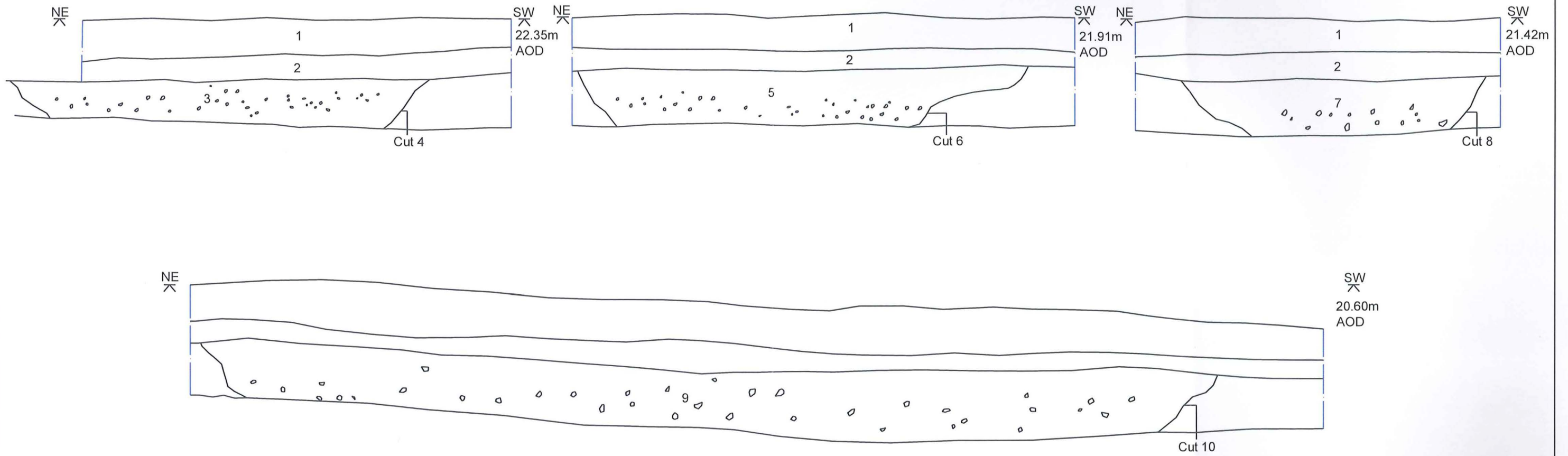
DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:



<b>MAP</b> Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.	
SITE: Bridge Farm, Main Street, Hayton East Yorkshire, Yo42 1RJ	
CLIENT: Darren Smith	
TITLE: Plan Of Ditches 4,6,8 & Feature10	
FIGURE:4	Scale: 1:30
DRAWING REF.:	
DRAWN BY: TWS	
REVISIONS:	



<hr/> <b>MAP</b> <hr/> Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.		TITLE: Sections	
SITE: Bridge Farm, Main Street, Hayton East Yorkshire, Yo42 1RJ		FIGURE: 5	Scale: 1:30
CLIENT: Darren Smith		DRAWING REF.:	
		DRAWN BY: TWS	
		REVISIONS:	



Plate 1. Overall View of Site. Facing North-west.



Plate 2. Post-excitation view of turbine trench. Facing North-east.



Plate 3. Ditch 4. Facing North-west.



Plate 4. Ditch 6. Facing North-west.



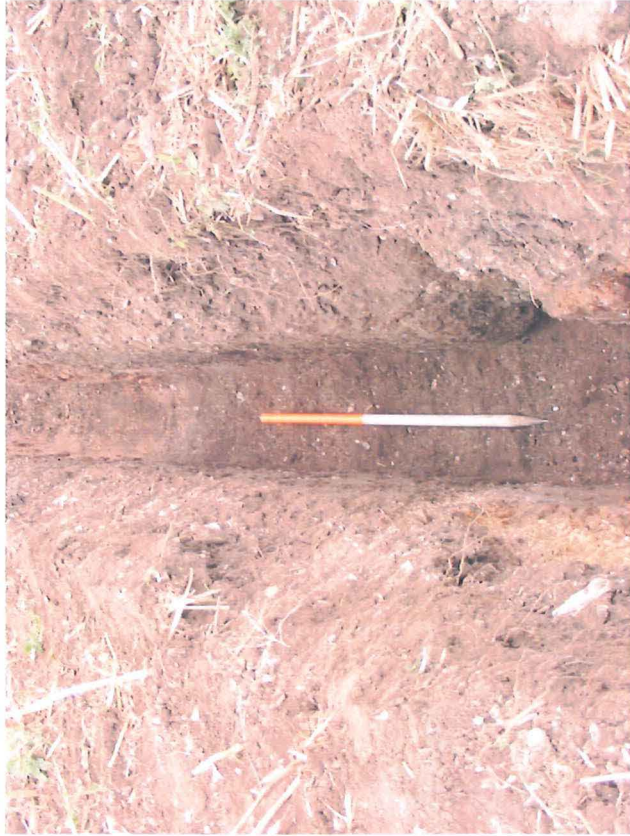


Plate 5. Ditch 8. Facing North-west.



Plate 6. Feature 10. Facing South-east.

## APPENDIX 1

### Context Listing

Bridge Farm Hayton 12-08-10

Context	Type	Description
1	Deposit	Topsoil
2	Deposit	Subsoil
3	Deposit	Silty sandy fill of ditch 4
4	Ditch	Cut of ditch
5	Deposit	Silty sandy fill of ditch 6
6	Ditch	Cut of ditch
7	Deposit	Silty sandy fill of ditch 8
8	Ditch	Cut of ditch
9	Deposit	Silty sandy fill of Feature 10
10	Feature	Cut of possible clay pit

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

#### Bridge Farm, Hayton, East Yorkshire 12-08-10

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot Date
2	Human bone	14	Fragments	566	
3	Pottery	3	Body Sherds	54	
	Bone	1	Tooth	16	
	Cu Alloy	1	SF 1 - Coin (radiate)		Late 3rd Century
5	Pottery	74	12 rim, 4 base, 1 handle, 57 body	1298	
	CBM	6	Fragments	210	
	Bone	43	Fragments	434	
	Fe	4	SF 2 - 1 nail, 3 rivets	12	
	Pb	1	SF 7 - Droplet	4	
	Glass	1	SF 3 - Bangle fragment	6	
7	Pottery	5	1 base, 4 body	66	
	Bone	4	Fragments	6	
	Cu Alloy	1	SF 4 - Coin (barbarous radiate)		Late 3rd Century
9	Pottery	42	11 rim, 3 base, 28 body	1045	
	Bone	17	Fragments	190	
	Shell	6	Fragments	58	
	Cu Alloy	1	Coin - SF 5 <i>Constantius Nob.</i>		306-7 AD
		1	Coin - SF 6 <i>Constantius Aug.</i>		308-9 AD

### APPENDIX 3

#### Drawing List - 12-08-10 Bridge Farm, Hayton

<b>Drawing No</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	1.20	North Facing section Ditch 4
2	1.20	North Facing section Ditch 6
3	1.20	North Facing section Ditch 8
4	1.20	North Facing section Feature 10
5	1.500	North-east facing section Trench 2
6	1.20	Plan of Ditch 4
7	1.20	Plan of Ditch 6
8	1.20	Plan of Ditch 8
9	1.20	Plan of Feature 10

## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listing

<b>Digital No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Scales</b>	<b>Direction</b>
DSCF 2466	Pre-excavation shot	N/A	N
DSCF 2467	Excavation of turbine base	N/A	S
DSCF 2468	Post-exc shot of turbine base	2x1m	NE
DSCF 2469	Post-exc shot of turbine base	2x1m	NE
DSCF 2470	Post-exc shot of turbine base	2x1m	SE
DSCF 2471	Post-exc shot of turbine base	2x1m	SW
DSCF 2472	Post-exc shot of turbine base	2x1m	N
DSCF 2473	Post-exc shot of turbine base	2x1m	S
DSCF 2474	Detail of turbine base section	1x1m	SE
DSCF 2475	Excavation of cable trench	N/A	NW
DSCF 2476	Excavation of cable trench	N/A	NW
DSCF 2477	Excavation of cable trench	N/A	NW
DSCF 2478	Ditch 4	1x1m	NW
DSCF 2479	Detail of Ditch 4	1x1m	NW
DSCF 2480	Ditch 4	2x1m	NW
DSCF 2481	Ditch 6	2x1m	NW
DSCF 2482	Ditch 6	1x1m	NW
DSCF 2483	Ditch 6	1x1m	NW
DSCF 2484	Ditch 8	1x1m	NW
DSCF 2485	Ditch 8	1x1m	NW
DSCF 2486	Feature 10	1x1m	NW
DSCF 2487	NW edge of Feature 10	1x1m	SE
DSCF 2488	Feature 10	1x1m	SE
DSCF 2489	NW end of Feature 10	1x1m	SE
DSCF 2490	SW end of Feature 10	1x1m	SE
DSCF 2491	NW end of cable trench	N/A	SE
DSCF 2492	Ditch 8	1x1m	W
DSCF 2493	Ditch 8	1x1m	W
DSCF 2494	Overall view of turbine and trench	N/A	NW
DSCF 2495	Overall view of turbine and trench	N/A	NW

## APPENDIX 5

### Sample Listing

#### Bridge Farm Hayton 12.08.10

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
1	3	Fill of Ditch 4	GBA	1
2	5	Fill of ditch 6	GBA	1
3	7	Fill of Ditch 8	GBA	1
4	9	Fill of Feature 10	GBA	1

### Project Team Details

#### Fieldwork

Charlie Morris

#### Post-excavation

Charlie Morris report

Mark Stevens editorial

Tom Silversides CAD and illustrations

APPENDIX 6

Pottery Assessment

Context	Total	Coarse wares					Fine wares				Description	Weight	Date
		Reduced ware	Parisian ware ROS FR	LMR FR	HUN CG	Unidentifie	LMV SA	MAH WH	CGC CC2	ARG CC			
3	3	3 body sherds										0.060kg	2nd-3rd century
5	65	7 rim sherds (HSM) 26 body (HSM) 2 bases (HSM)	1 body	3 body	3 base 15 body	1 abraded 1 small sherd	2 body (plain)	1 handle (flagon)	1 body	1 body	Reduced ware - Holme on Spalding Moor - represents 6 vessels HUNCG - at least 3 vessels, handmade LMR FR - 1 sherd with rivet hole ROS FR - with incised stab impressions	2.650kg	2nd century
7	4	2 body sherds			1 base 1 body						0.080kg	2nd-3rd century	
9	41	11 rims 2 base 19 body			2 rims 1 bases 6 body						1.100kg	2nd-3rd century	

The Pottery found during the Watching Brief at Hayton consisted of 113 sherds, of which only one vessel was represented by two sherds of pottery. All the other sherds came from different vessels.

The pottery was generally in good condition, and only three sherds showed evidence of abrasion. The majority of the forms consisted of jars and cooking pots, also included an assemblage of fine wares, which were represented by Parisian ware, Samian ware and a Mancetter-Hartshill flagon.

Only two sherds had evidence of sooting and both sherds were Calcite Gritted wares.

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological works it is difficult to interpret the pottery other than it consist of a broad late 2nd to 3rd century date and is typical of the East Riding area.

Paula Ware

## APPENDIX 7

Bridge Farm, Hayton 12.08.10  
Assessment of Animal Bone

J Woodhams

Context	No.	Weight gms	Taxon	Element	Part of Element	Butchery	Notes
3	1	16	Bos	Tooth	Molar		
5	18	434	Bos	Mandible Mandible	Fragment Fragment		with 2 molars with 1 molar - part of above
	11	43	Ovis	Mandible Mandible Rib Scapula Mandible Mandible Skull Rib ? Ulna Radius Ischium Skull Carpus ?	x 7 fragments 1 molar 1 x shaft fragment x 7 fragments Fragment x 5 fragments x 2 fragments x 4 shaft fragments x 2 fragments x 2 fragments x 2 fragments x 1 fragment x 1 fragment x 1 x 2 fragments	Chopped      Chopped	with incisor      calcined      partially burnt burnt partially burnt
			?		x 2 undiagnostic		too small
7	4	6	Ovis	Mandible	1 x incisor 1 x molar		



				?	x 2 fragments		
9	17	190	Bovis	Mandible	x 1 fragment		with 1 molar
				Mandible	1 molar		
				Mandible	x 2 fragments		
				Skull	x 1 fragment		
			Ovis	Mandible	x 1 fragment		with incisor
				Rib	x 2 shaft fragments	Chopped	
				Scapula	x 1 fragment		
				Metatarsus	x 1 fragment		
				Ulna	x 3 fragments	Split	
				Undiagnostic	x 2 fragments		too small
				Radius	x 1 fragment		
			?	?	x 1 fragment		undiagnostic

#### Discussion

The animal bone recovered from the Watching Brief at Low Farm, Hayton is in a reasonable condition but is in a very fragmentary state. Although some modern breaks were noted this assemblage was deposited in a fragmentary state in antiquity. A small amount of the assemblage shows evidence for butchery and a high proportion of the material recovered comes from the heads of the animals, both sheep and cattle.

The assemblage recovered is relatively small and was dominated by the main meat producers - Ovis (sheep) and Bos (cow), with a higher presence of sheep to cattle. However this ratio may be favoured by recovery and location on the site of deposition as opposed to an actual preference or availability of a particular species. The collection consisted of adult animals but there are no examples of any very mature animals in the collection

This assemblage should be retained if it was recovered from good stratified contexts and further work is envisaged at the site. Material from Contexts 2, 5 and 9 may be suitable for AMS dating if required.

**Bridge Farm  
Main Street  
Hayton  
East Yorkshire**

**Written Scheme of Works:  
Watching Brief**

**1. SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This brief is for a programme of monitored archaeological observation, investigation and recording to be carried out during the installation of a single 11KW Gaia wind turbine (Planning Ref. DC/10/02442/PLF) attached to a planning consent (SMR casework No. PA/CONS/16417).

**2. SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 The proposed site is located Bridge Farm, Main Street, Hayton, East Yorkshire.

**3. PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The Planning Reference (DC/10/02442/PLF), has to have been granted subject to an archaeological condition to secure a programme of archaeological work, which stated that:

- 3.2 *"No development shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Planning Policy Statement 5).*

**4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies on the edge of the medieval village of Hayton on the eastern side of the A1079, which follows the line of the Roman road from Brough to York. Excavations to the north-west of the application site revealed not only Romano-British buildings

and enclosures, but also regular lines of late Roman burials running approximately NW – SE across the site; not only were these shown to lie close to the eastern boundary of the land belonging to the Plough Inn, but exposed sections along the boundary between these two properties showed that burials continue into land occupied by the Plough Inn. Across the road from the proposed turbine location crop-marks have been identified on aerial photographs, it is likely that these also date to the Romano-British period, a theory that is back up by the discovery of pottery dating from that time found within the complex.

- 4.2 These Romano-British remains can be seen in a wider context of Romano-British activity in Hayton, and presumably relate to an extra-mural vicus (settlement adjacent to a Roman fort) which grew up outside of the Roman fort, which was occupied from the later 1<sup>st</sup> century to the earlier part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. A major programme of field walking, geophysical survey and research excavation has revealed substantial remains of Iron Age and Romano-British date scattered in an around the village – including structural remains, burials, pottery and other artefacts.

## **5. METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1 The proposed scheme of works shall comprise the archaeological monitoring of all below ground disturbance, including any preliminary landscaping and/or ground preparation. These works should be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This is to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered. If archaeological deposits are encountered, then they are to be investigated and fully recorded; this may necessitate a temporary halt to construction works in this part of the site, whilst the investigations and recording are completed.
- 5.2 If human remains are encountered, they should be properly investigated, recorded and where appropriate lifted in accordance with

a Ministry of Justice licence for the removal of human remains. Should significant archaeological remains be present, it may be necessary to excavate some areas archaeologically to ensure their proper investigation and recording.

- 5.3 The developers chosen archaeologist must be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority after consultation with the Sites and Monuments Record Office. Access to the site will be afforded to the developers chosen archaeologist at all reasonable times.
- 5.4 Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of development is to be given to the archaeological contractor. A two-week period is suggested, where possible. The Sites and Monuments Record Office will be notified by the archaeological contractor in advance of the programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording.
- 5.5 On completion of the work an ordered archive will be prepared by the archaeologist and deposited with a registered museum. The proposed recipient museum must be contacted at the beginning of the project. A copy of the archive index and the name of recipient museum will be sent to the Sites and Monuments Record. Contractors will make allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museums storage grant.
- 5.6 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act), which will be reported to the coroner, all finds are the property of the landowner. However it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing. This will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the Archaeology

Manager, prior to commencement of site works, if these have not been supplied previously.

- 5.7 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the SMR Office.

The final report will include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary
- Site code/project number
- Planning reference number and SMR casework number
- Dates for fieldwork/visits
- Grid reference
- A location plan, with scale
- A plan of the developer's plan, with scale showing the areas monitored (e.g. the service trenches and any associated landscaping, construction of access routes etc.) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.
- Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales
- General site photographs (a minimum 35mm format) including general as well as photographs of significant archaeological deposits or artefacts if encountered
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary
- The archaeological contractor will also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office,
- Where a significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusive in a local journal

- All work will be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

## **6. MONITORING**

- 7.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Sites and Monuments Record Office, who should be consulted before the commencement of site works.

## **7. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 8.1 Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All undertaking fieldwork will comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. We are adequately insured to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.