

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



## Neilson Park, Haddington Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report Project 4064

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**Neilson Park, Haddington  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** East Lothian Council

**NGR:** NT 520 736

**Project Number:** 4064

**Report by:** Alan Hunter Blair

**Illustrations:** Alan Hunter Blair

**Project Manager:** Bob Will

**Approved by:**



**Date:**

05/03/2015

*This document has been prepared in accordance  
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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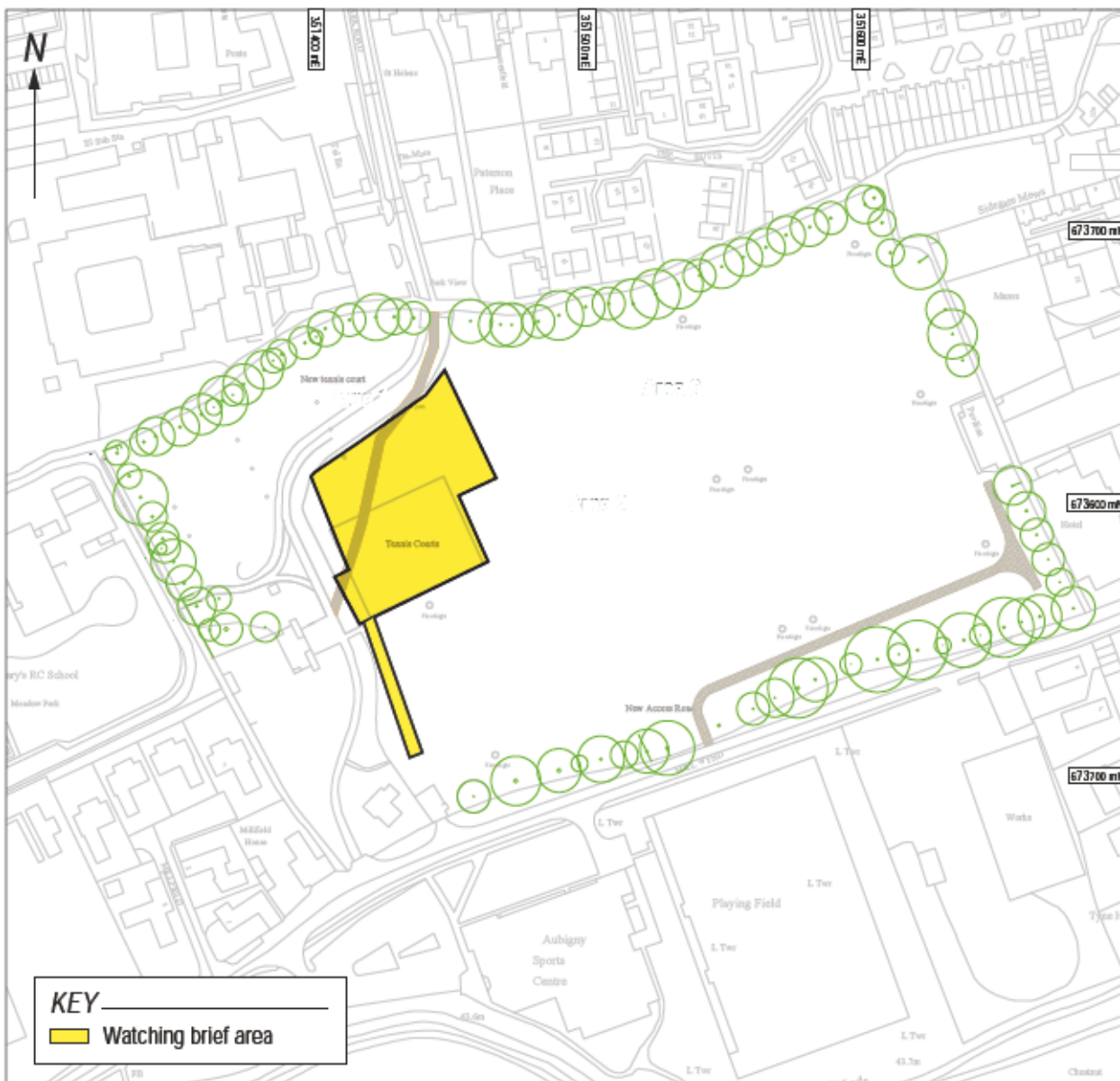
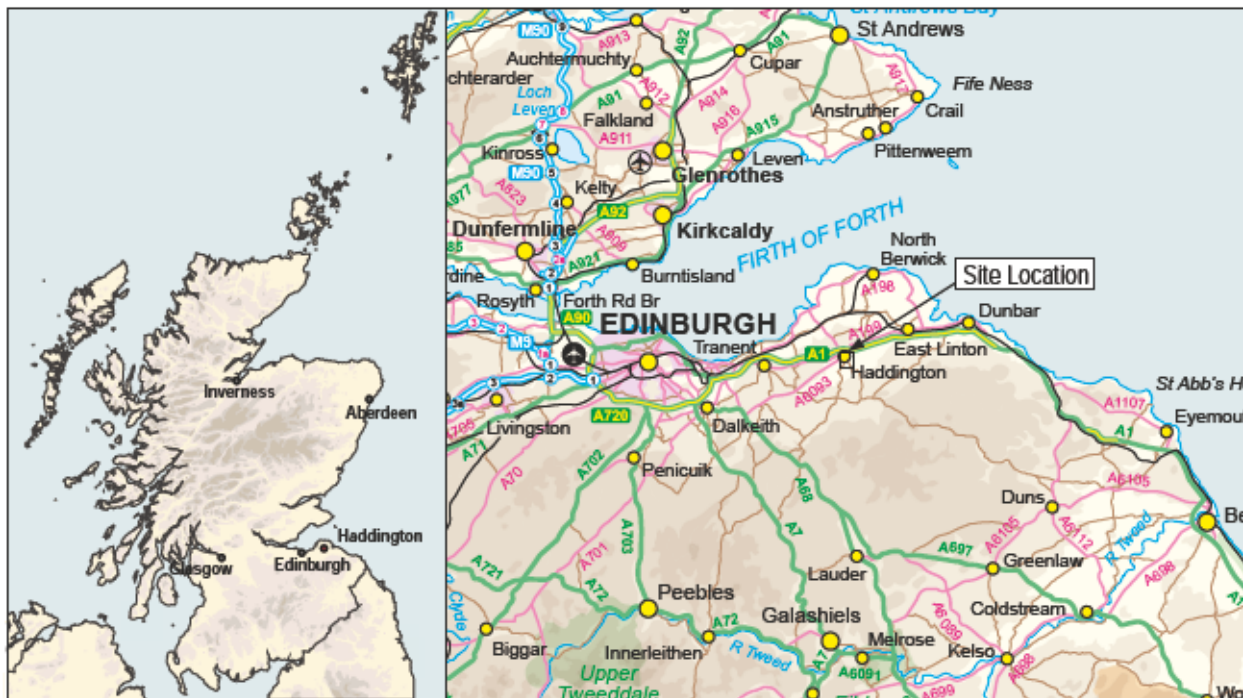
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**KEY**  
 Watching brief area

Figure 1:  
Site location.



## Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief at Neilson Park, Haddington comprised the monitoring of ground breaking works associated with the construction of new tennis courts that will be located over part of the northern limits of the existing old courts. The formation of the ground surface for the new courts involved cutting deposits at the southern area of the new courts, part of the northern end of the old courts, and raising the ground level at the north end of the new courts using the cut material as fill. Natural sandy clay was encountered along the cut section, the southern edge of the new tennis courts, underlying a relict agricultural soil no archaeological features were encountered.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological watching brief required for the construction of new tennis court at Neilson Park, Haddington which was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of East Lothian Council. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the local authority archaeologist Liz Jones of East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

## Site Location

- 3.1 Neilson Park lies on the southern side of Haddington in East Lothian (NGR: NT 520 736; Figure 1). It is surrounded by residential housing, schools and leisure facilities. The construction area of the watching brief forms the present tennis courts within the central part of the park.
- 3.2 The bedrock at the site is Strathclyde Group, a sedimentary rock that comprises sandstone, siltstone and mudstone (BGS 1978 *Haddington, Sheet SO33W 1:50,000*). The superficial geological unit is Alluvium (BGS 1983 *Haddington, Sheet SO33W 1:50,000*).

## Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 There are a number of cultural heritage sites recorded around Neilson Park. Within Neilson Park itself is recorded a former canteen building (Site 1; HER: MEL2615). The B listed Park View House (Site 2) on Paterson Place, dating to 1832, lies to the immediate north of the Park (HER: MEL3441; NMRS: NT37SW 16; LB No: 34252), while to the east lies the B listed Maitlandfield Hotel (Site 3) in Sidegate, dating to the middle of the eighteenth century (HER: MEL3459; NMRS: NT57SW 268; LB No: 34380).
- 4.2 Neilson Park lies to the immediate south of the medieval core of Haddington. The northern part of the park is called The Butts, probably in reference to previous use of this area for target practice. Haddington was subjected to a serious and prolonged siege by Scottish and French forces in 1548-49 after English forces had captured it in early 1548. Undertaken during one of the last Anglo-Scottish Wars, the 'Rough Wooing', the siege of Haddington involved various defensive and offensive siegeworks by both sides, including ditches, mines, counter-mines and cannon emplacements. It is the high potential the park holds for archaeological remains relating to the Siege of Haddington and possibly town walls, that was of most relevance to this watching brief.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that important archaeological remains were not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological work were as follows:
- undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits;
  - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ELCAS on completion of the archaeological works



## Fieldwork Methodology *(taken from WSI see appendix D)*

- 6.1 The area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The archaeological works consisted of monitoring of all ground breaking works during topsoil, subsoil and natural clay excavation during formation of the ground for the new tennis courts.
- 6.3 All ground breaking works were carried out using a machine excavator with a flat bladed bucket under supervision of a GUARD archaeologist.
- 6.4 A full record of all excavated deposits was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets and photographs.

## Results

- 7.1 These results should be read in conjunction with the fuller context descriptions found in appendix A.
- 7.2 A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a temporary access road from the existing hard standing at the south-western entrance to the park to the tennis courts and was aligned NNW-SSE. The new road was 55 m long and up to 4.8 m wide, the topsoil (001) which consisted of a dark brown silty sand was removed to a depth of 0.14 m and was found to overlay a more mixed layer possibly a relict agricultural soil (002). This layer again consisted of dark brown silty sand with frequent small stones and coal along with modern material that consisted of brick, concrete and plastic. A fibre optic cable was recorded aligned diagonally across this trench from its start to end point.



*Plate 1: General view of the temporary access road after topsoil stripping, from the NNW. A fibre optic cable traverses the road from the ranging rod to the stockpile of Heras fencing in front of the parked vehicles.*



*Plate 2: General view during removal of tarmac surface 003 from existing tennis courts, slag rich bedding/levelling layer 004 visible below.*

- 7.3 Within the existing tennis courts the tarmac surface (003) was 0.5m thick and overlay a cinder and slag rich make-up layer (004) that was up to 0.15m deep. This was scraped off and stockpiled for re-use as fill material to form part of the make-up or levelling layer at the north end of the new courts. A re-deposited natural grey and yellow mottled clay (008) had been used as levelling layer below the slag rich make-up layer at the north end of the existing tennis court and was up to 0.32m thick. Elsewhere the mixed lower topsoil or relict agricultural soil (002) was found below the slag rich tarmac bedding deposit (004).
- 7.4 To the north of the existing tennis courts a skateboard park consisting of a concrete half-pipe was demolished as part of the groundworks. During demolition a layer of mixed topsoil containing modern debris (005) associated with construction of the half-pipe was revealed to the west of the structure. The majority of the demolition debris deriving from the half-pipe and

a concrete pad forming cricket practise nets, also demolished, was incorporated as ballast at the north-east end of the new courts. The concrete base of the half-pipe remains *in-situ* buried below other fill/make-up material. Ground preparation work also removed the Astroturf surfaces that were part of the practice nets located to east of the concrete cricket practise net bases. Demolition revealed an associated landscaping deposit that consisted of brown silt and sand (006) and was up to 0.25m deep, this also removed during the course of the works to reveal a mixed sand and gravel subsoil with deposits of clay.



Plate 3: Skateboard half-pipe during demolition, from the south.



Plate 4: Concrete base of the cricket practise nets prior to removal, from the south.

- 7.5 The total area stripped to form the new tennis courts measured 70 m long by 37 m wide this allowed for landscaping around the southern and western edges of the new courts. The southern part of the old tennis courts will be re-instated with topsoil stripped during the works. The greatest depth of cut to form the new courts was 0.84 m deep along the south-west edge of the trench, here a natural sandy gravely clay (007) was encountered and extended northwards over a distance of 18 m, this material was reduced along the south edge of the trench by up to 0.22 m. Tile drains were visible cutting the natural clay on a north-south alignment, no archaeological features were present, although a continuation of the fibre optic cable found during topsoil stripping to form the temporary access road was visible traversing the northern half of the new courts on a NE-SW alignment cut into agricultural soil horizon (002) at a relatively shallow depth.



Plate 5: General view of stripping towards the south-west corner of the site, tile drain visible cutting natural sandy, gravely clay 007, from the south-east.



Plate 6: General view of area stripped to form new tennis courts, from the south-west.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief did not uncover any archaeological remains. Natural clay was only encountered across the southern part of the site where the ground level was reduced sufficiently to remove completely the topsoil and sub-soil horizons. Finds recovered but not retained appeared, in terms of pottery, to date from the nineteenth and twentieth century's and occasional pan-tile fragments and clear glass bottle fragments were also visible along with plastic and concrete fragments. No medieval pottery or artefacts were recovered during the course of the work.

- 8.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix F. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 8.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-205096) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

### **Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 GUARD would like to thank Richard Pryde of East Lothian Council for his assistance and Liz Jones of East Lothian Council Archaeology Services. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson and Alan Hunter Blair. The project was directed by Alan Hunter Blair and managed for GUARD Archaeology by Bob Will.



**Neilson Park, Haddington  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No.	Project No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	4064	Road	Moist firm dark brown sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones under 60mm (between 0.14m and 0.18m in depth)	Topsoil
002	4064	Road	Moist firm dark brown sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones under 40mm, frequent gravel, moderate inclusions of modern ceramic fragments and small coal fragments. Unexcavated occasional rubber belt fragments, plastic bar fragments and very occasional fragments of brick and concrete.	Agricultural soil with some mixing of the upper surface. Overlies natural clay.
003	4064	Tennis Court	Tarmac (0.05m in depth)	Tennis court surface
004	4064	Tennis Court	Moist loose grey orange sand with frequent slag (0.15m in depth)	Make-up layer below tarmac framing Tennis court surface.
005	4064	Half Pipe	Moist firm dark brown sand with spreads of gravel, building sand, occasional plastic bar fragments and broken concrete tiles. Unexcavated.	Buried soil probably from landscaping after construction of half pipe.
006	4064	Cricket Nets	Moist firm mid brown sand with gravel (0.25m in depth)	Landscaping deposit below AstroTurf. AstroTurf came away in strips off the top of this layer.
007	4064	Cricket Nets	Moist firm orange yellow sandy clay with frequent gravel, miniature sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional boulders the deeper the material was excavated (excavated to a depth of 0.34m at west end of site)	Natural sandy gravelly clay which was only excavated at the south edge. Now the Tennis court extended up to 10m to North before the area is filled.
008	4064	Cricket Nets	Moist firm grey with yellow mottling clay with very small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions (0.32m in depth)	Redeposited clay make-up layer towards South end of Tennis court, below (004) and above (002)

### Appendix B: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Registration	-
2	Access Road	-	Fibreoptic cable beneath access road	South
3	Access Road	-	General view of temporary access road	South
4	Access Road	-	General view of temporary access road – Ranging rods indicate alignment of fibreoptic cable	North
5	Tennis Court	003	General view of removal of tarmac (003)	West
6	Tennis Court	003/004	General view of removal of tarmac (003)	South-West
7	Tennis Court	003	General view of removal of tarmac and perimeter fence	West
8	Tennis Court	-	General view of grubbing out hedge roots along North side of Tennis Court	West
9	Tennis Court	-	General view of grubbing out hedge roots along North side of Tennis Court	East
10	-	-	Breaking out the Half Pipe	South
11	Half Pipe	005	Below topsoil South-West of Half Pipe	North
12	Half Pipe	002	General view of stripping South side of Half Pipe	West
13	Cricket Nets	-	Breaking out concrete base of cricket practice nets	South
14	Cricket Nets	-	General view of stripped area towards the the North-East end of site	East
15	North of T. Court	-	View of stripped area North of the Tennis Court	West
16	North of T. Court	-	General view of the North of Tennis Court	West
17	North of T. Court	-	General view of the North of Tennis Court	West

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
18	Tennis Court	-	North facing section showing soil at North end of Tennis Court	North
19	-	006	Landscaping East of cricket nets	West
20	-	006	General view of stripping	East
21	-	006	General view of stripping	East
22	-	-	Concrete debris to be recycled to form levelling layer North-East corner	South
23	-	-	Tile drain towards East end of site	East
24	-	-	General view at formation level towards East end of Tennis Court	West
25	-	-	General view at formation level towards East end of Tennis Court	East
26	-	-	Cut and fill in progress	West
27	-	008	General view of redeposited clay at S end towards Tennis Court (008)	West
28	-	008	General view showing depth of (008)	South-East
29	-	-	General view along South edge new courts	South-East
30	-	-	General view during stripping	West
31	-	-	General view towards West of site. Tile drain cutting natural.	East-South-East
32	-	-	General view of site	East-North-East
33	-	-	General view of site	East-North-East
34	-	-	General view of site	West-South-West
35	-	-	General view of site	West-South-West
36	-	-	West end of site showing natural across area of new courts	North

### Appendix C: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Neilson Park, Haddington
PROJECT CODE:	4064
PARISH:	Haddington
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 5200 7360
START DATE (this season)	16 <sup>th</sup> February 2015
END DATE (this season)	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief at Neilson Park, Haddington comprised the monitoring of ground breaking works during grubbing up of the existing tarmac tennis courts and formation of the ground surface for the new tennis courts which will occupy part of the northern limits of the old courts. The formation of the ground surface for the new courts involved cutting deposits at the southern area of the new courts, part of the northern end of the old courts, and raising the ground level at the north end of the new courts using the cut material as fill. Natural sandy clay was encountered along the cut section, the southern edge of the new tennis courts, underlying a relict agricultural soil no archaeological features were encountered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	East Lothian District Council, Haddington
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

**Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation****NEILSON PARK, HADDINGTON:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4064





## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the archaeological work associated with the development of new tennis courts at Neilson Park, Haddington in East Lothian. This work will comprise an archaeological watching brief to monitor all ground-breaking works for the construction of the tennis courts and any associated service trenches. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be agreed by the archaeological adviser to the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the tennis court construction work at Neilson Park, Haddington to be undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of East Lothian Council. The scope of work is for an archaeological watching brief to monitor ground breaking works as the development area has potential archaeological sensitivity.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological mitigation works (Stage 1). Following the completion of stage 1 there may be a requirement for Stage 2 Excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication. If required, these will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS), prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

## Site Location

- 3.1 Neilson Park lies on the southern side of Haddington in East Lothian (NGR: NT 520 736; Figure 1). It is surrounded by residential housing, schools and leisure facilities. The target area of the watching brief forms the present tennis courts within the central part of the park.
- 3.2 The bedrock at the site is Strathclyde Group, a sedimentary rock that comprises sandstone, siltstone and mudstone (BGS 1978 *Haddington, Sheet SO33W 1:50,000*). The superficial geological unit is Alluvium (BGS 1983 *Haddington, Sheet SO33W 1:50,000*).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are a number of cultural heritage sites recorded around Neilson Park. Within Neilson Park itself is recorded a former canteen building (Site 1; HER: MEL2615). The B listed Park View House (Site 2) on Paterson Place, dating to 1832, lies to the immediate north of the Park (HER: MEL3441; NMRS: NT37SW 16; LB No: 34252), while to the east lies the B listed Maitlandfield Hotel (Site 3) in Sidegate, dating to the middle of the eighteenth century (HER: MEL3459; NMRS: NT57SW 268; LB No: 34380).
- 4.2 Neilson Park lies to the immediate south of the medieval core of Haddington. The northern part of the park is called The Butts, probably in reference to previous use of this area for target practice. Haddington was subjected to a serious and prolonged siege by Scottish and French forces in 1548-49 after English forces had captured it in early 1548. Undertaken during one of the last Anglo-Scottish Wars, the 'Rough Wooing', the siege of Haddington involved various defensive and offensive siegeworks by both sides, including ditches, mines, counter-mines and cannon emplacements. It is the high potential the park holds for archaeological remains relating to the Siege of Haddington and possibly town walls, that is of most relevance to this watching brief.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological work are as follows:

- undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits;
- submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ELCAS on completion of the archaeological works
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with 2.2 above.

## Methodology

- 6.1 The scope of the watching brief will include archaeological monitoring of below ground interventions to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all over-burden stripping operations by machine, as ground-breaking works may reveal remains or deposits that relate to the earlier use of the site.
- 6.2 All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. The number of watching brief archaeologists required during stripping operations will be dependent upon the number of machines employed at any one time (one watching brief archaeologist per machine). All machines used for overburden stripping will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket for removal of any overburden layers (excepting tarmac surface) to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
- 6.3 The overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the required depth of groundworks. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the Watching Brief Archaeologist to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- 6.4 Suitable down time will be provided to the Watching Brief Archaeologist in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered on site. If significant archaeology is encountered, requiring more than one day to excavate and record, an on-site meeting may be arranged as soon as possible between the GUARD Project Manager, the client's agent and ELCAS to agree appropriate mitigation measures (eg full excavation).
- 6.5 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.
- 6.6 All hand-excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address soil development at the site.
- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 In the event that human remains are encountered during the watching brief, the local police, the client and ELCAS will be notified immediately and no further work will take place on site until agreement on how to proceed has been reached with all parties.
- 6.9 If any archaeological deposits encountered are sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to record, and these cannot be preserved in situ, appropriate mitigation works, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication, may be required by ELCAS as necessary follow-up works. ELCAS on behalf of the Planning Authority will be the final judge of significance in any instance and may well require the full excavation of any archaeological remains to be destroyed by the proposals.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A Data Structure Report (DSR) will be produced within 2 - 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Any Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will be produced within 3 months of ELCAS agreement to the DSR. Any final publication will be completed within a year of ELCAS agreement to the PERD (subject to availability of specialists etc). The DSR will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the results of the watching brief. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
- executive summary
  - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
  - Planning reference
  - OASIS reference number; unique site code
  - contractor's details including date work carried out
  - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
  - description of the site history, location and geology
  - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
  - discussion of the results of the watching brief
  - feature descriptions
  - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
  - bibliography
- 7.3 Draft digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to the client and ELCAS for comment and agreement.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state, will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.
- 7.5 Once the report has been finalised, 3 hard copies and a disk containing a pdf and word doc of the report, as well as some unembedded photos, will be submitted to ELCAS.

## Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

## Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

## Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by



submission to or incorporation into the HER, ELCAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

## Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter-Blair
  - Technical Support: Aileen Maule
  - Project Manager: Bob Will
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

## Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works is 16 February 2015. ELCAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. Archaeological watching brief work during ground-breaking works will be undertaken in accordance with the main contractor's schedule.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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