

WYTHENSHAW PARK, MANCHESTER

*ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION*

AOC Project Number: 53288

NGR: SJ 81124 89692

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On Behalf of: *Portakabin Limited
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Document Review History

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01	16/02/2026	Kevin Claxton/Project Officer	Stephen Potten, Operations Manager	First Draft



1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief is required by Manchester City Council during groundworks associated with a proposed development at land on the southwestern boundary of the Wythenshawe Horticultural Centre in Wythenshawe Park, Manchester (the 'Site'). The Site lies within the local authority administrative area of the Manchester City Council who are advised on archaeology and heritage matters by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).
- 1.1.2 A planning application was submitted to Manchester City Council in May 2025 (reference 142988/VO/2025) for the installation of a modular-built youth hub and community facility, including associated landscaping. A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was completed as part of the planning application (Wessex Archaeology 2025). The planning application was approved with the condition that no development shall take place until an archaeological watching brief has been secured for any groundworks undertaken, including a programme of post-excavation assessment and a final report of the watching brief results.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). It will meet the requirements of nationally recognised archaeological guidance, including the professional standards issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA 2023a) and the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA 2023b).
- 1.1.4 The archaeological works will be managed in accordance with the Historic England publications *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2015). It will also meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Chapter 16: '*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' (MHCLG 2025) and Policy EN3 of the Manchester City Council's *Core Strategy* (Manchester City Council 2012).

2 Site Description

- 2.1.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 732 metres squared (m²) located in the western section of a horticultural centre, which is itself located broadly in the centre of the public open space known as Wythenshawe Park (Figure 1). This is distinct from the Grade II Wythenshawe Park Registered Park and Garden (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) reference 1000857) which forms the eastern section of Wythenshawe Park. The Site lies outside the Registered Park and Garden.
- 2.1.2 Based on the walkover survey completed as part of the DBA by Wessex Archaeology in April 2025, the Site is in use as storage by the horticultural centre with a number of storage containers present. These stand on an area of tarmac that covers the entirety of the Site. It is bordered by woodland to the west, and the horticultural centre in all other directions. Beyond the woodland to the south lies a small water course known as Baguley Brook.

- 2.1.3 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 37m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land remains relatively flat in all directions.
- 2.1.4 The bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as the Tarporley Siltstone Formation, overlain by superficial glaciofluvial sheet deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2026). There are no recorded historic borehole records within the Site or in the immediate vicinity.
- 2.1.5 The underlying soils within the Site form part of Soilscape 15 and are identified as naturally wet very sandy and loamy soils, a result of the underlying geology (LandIS 2026). This landscape has historically been used for arable and horticultural purposes with some areas formed of lowland heath.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1.1 The DBA determined that the Site has potential for buried archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, likely linked to its suspected agricultural use during these times (Wessex Archaeology 2025). A summary of the archaeological and historical background based on the assessment of data within a 500m Study Area for the DBA is provided below.

Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC to AD 43), Roman (AD 43 to 410), and Early Medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

- 3.1.2 No records exist within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) indicating evidence of prehistoric, Roman, or early medieval activity within the 500m Study Area. This absence of evidence aligns with our understanding of past activity during these periods in this part of Greater Manchester, as outlined in the North West Regional Research Framework (2026).
- 3.1.3 Although evidence from these periods is limited, this does not necessarily indicate a complete absence of activity. Instead, it may reflect the lack of archaeological investigation in the area, with only one recorded instance of intrusive archaeological work within the Study Area. The availability of water from Baguley Brook, the presence of soils suitable for various crops, and the area's likely wooded nature suggest ideal conditions for settlement and agricultural use. The potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site cannot be ruled out.

Medieval (AD 1066 to 1500) and Early Post-Medieval (AD 1500 to 1800)

- 3.1.4 The earliest recorded evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the site consists of two areas of ridge and furrow and suspected earthworks. These features, identified through LiDAR analysis of the park, form part of a larger suite of recorded features, suggesting that much of the modern-day park was historically used for agriculture. The GMHER has tentatively dated these features to the post-medieval period, though they could equally have medieval origins, as no intrusive archaeological investigation has been conducted to confirm their provenance. The system would have been managed by

a local community, possibly centred around a small farmstead, though the exact location of such a settlement remains unknown.

- 3.1.5 While there is no evidence of structures within Wythenshawe Park during the medieval period, by 1540 Robert Tatton had constructed a residence within its bounds. The house, which survives today as part of the Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE 1255034), was designed in the Tudor architectural style. It featured a broadly U-shaped layout with two flanking wings, decorative bargeboards, and wooden mullioned windows. A former moat, which originally encircled the house, has since been filled in.
- 3.1.6 In 1641, Robert Tatton commissioned a survey of his estate by surveyor Richard Martinscroft. Although the plan does not depict the Tudor house built by Richard Tatton, it offers valuable insights into the broader estate lands. At the centre of the map is a feature that appears to represent Wythenshawe Park, identifiable by remnants of road networks that correspond with later historic maps. The plan also marks the former boundaries of the deer park and suggests that large parts of what is the modern extent of Wythenshawe Park (excluding the Registered Park and Garden) were historically used for agricultural purposes. This interpretation is supported by records from the GMHER, which identify suspected areas of ridge and furrow within the modern extent of the park.

Late Post-Medieval (AD 1800 to 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 to present day)

- 3.1.7 The Wythenshawe estate underwent significant changes during the 19th century. One notable development was the expansion of the estate's service buildings. This included the construction of the Grade II listed stables located to the west of the house (NHLE 1255038) and the addition of cottages and glasshouses to the south, which are no longer present. These changes were first documented on an 1830 map (not reproduced here) and appear on subsequent historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (not reproduced here). Although the glasshouses no longer survive, the walled garden associated with them remains intact. The main house itself also underwent substantial expansion by the turn of the 19th century and continued to evolve throughout the period, as detailed in its listing description.
- 3.1.8 Historical OS mapping provides a detailed representation of the wider park during this time too. The land immediately surrounding the main house comprised both formal gardens and informal parkland, traversed by several recorded tracks. The primary track ran east of the house and was controlled by lodges at either end. Beyond these landscaped areas were woodlands and fields, with the Site itself located in the western section of an irregularly shaped field situated between Mere Wood and Baguley Brook. The specific use of this field during this period remains unknown but it was almost certainly used for agriculture.
- 3.1.9 While various changes occurred to the structures within the park during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Site remained part of this irregularly shaped field. The 1936 OS map marks a notable change to the field, which is corroborated by a historical aerial photograph showing the grass stripped and replaced with a sand surface. It is assumed that this transformation created a horse track, as it directly connected to the main

stable block. The origin of this change is uncertain. It may have been one of the last modifications made by the Tatton family prior to their sale of the Wythenshawe estate to Sir Ernest Simon and his wife Shena in 1926, or it could have been introduced by Sir Ernest Simon or the City of Manchester after the estate was donated to the city by Sir Ernest Simon. No associated structures are recorded alongside this feature; however, a small section of the western Site area sits directly within the track.

- 3.1.10 In addition to the development shown within the Site, the aerial photograph may also show as cropmarks the suspected ridge and furrow in the wider estate to the east of the main house and east of the 19th century nursery.
- 3.1.11 Following the donation of the estate by Sir Ernest Simon, two changes occurred over the course of the following twenty years. The first, comprised the construction of the largest housing estate in Britain at the time to the south of the Site, south of Altrincham Road. The second was the construction of the horticultural centre in which the Site resides. The precise date for its construction is not known but it is shown on a 1945 aerial photograph which would place its development between 1936 and 1945. This aerial photograph also shows orchards had been planted in the field, including within the Site, which means any possible archaeological features associated with past use as agricultural land are not identifiable.
- 3.1.12 No further changes are shown to the Site until the expansion of the horticultural centre sometime between 1960 and 2000 (satellite imagery; not reproduced), which saw the laying of the tarmac surface over the Site.

Summary of Archaeological Potential

- 3.1.13 The DBA has shown that the Site has potential for archaeological remains to be present, derived from its possible use for agricultural purposes during the medieval and post-medieval period. The evidence has shown that large areas of the former Wythenshawe estate were in use as arable land, evidenced by the recorded ridge and furrow and earthworks both within the Study Area and wider landscape. However, due to a lack of archaeological investigation the potential for archaeology of prehistoric, Roman, or early medieval date is not well understood. The archaeological evidence found to date has shown that the Manchester area was settled during these periods, but the full extent of settlement is not known. Given the presence of the Baguley Brook, the Wythenshawe area would have been an ideal location for settlement from the late prehistoric period through to the Roman period. As such, the presence of archaeological features from these periods within the Site cannot be ruled out.

4 Scope of Works

- 4.1.1 All development groundworks at the site will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and any exposed archaeological remains will be recorded.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological works and subsequent post-excavation work will conform to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- ALGAO - Advice Note for Post-excavation Assessment (2015);

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) - Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (2023a);
 - CIfA - Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (2023b);
 - CIfA - Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020a);
 - CIfA - Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2020b);
 - CIfA - Code of Conduct (2025a) and Regulations for Professional Conduct (2025b);
 - Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) - National Planning Policy Framework (2025);
 - Historic England - Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2025);
 - Historic England - Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (2010);
 - Historic England - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (2015);
 - Historic England - The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (2018a);
 - Historic England - Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2018b);
 - Historic England - Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to Archive (2019);
 - Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) - Archaeological Field Manual (1994);
 - RESCUE: The British Archaeological Trust - First Aid for Finds (2025);
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) - Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites (Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (1983); and
 - UKIC - Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (1990).
- 4.1.3 A unique site code will be assigned for the project and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 4.1.4 A copy of the approved WSI will be held on site along with a detailed site Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS). All site staff will be made aware of and will have reviewed all documents.
- 4.1.5 GMAAS will be advised in advance of the proposed start date of the works and will be invited to monitor the works.

Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

- 4.1.6 In the event that unexpectedly significant or complex archaeological remains are discovered during the watching brief, the client and GMAAS will be informed immediately. A strategy for recording these remains will then be agreed between the client, GMAAS, and AOC Archaeology.

5 Aims

- 5.1.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief are to observe and record the stratigraphic sequence exposed during groundworks, and to identify and record any significant archaeological deposits, features or structures that may be encountered, recovering artefactual and ecofactual evidence where appropriate.
- 5.1.2 The specific aims are to:
- Locate, record, characterise, and determine the extent of any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains;
 - Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
 - Report the results of the fieldwork and place them within their local and national context; and
 - Produce a comprehensive site archive and a descriptive and interpretive report.

6 Methodology

- 6.1.1 A suitably trained and experienced archaeologist will monitor the excavation of groundworks as part of the development at the Site.
- 6.1.2 AOC will prepare a RAMS for the archaeological works which will be submitted to the client and Principal Contractor for review prior to the commencement of the site works. Site inductions and toolbox talks will be provided for all staff by the Principal Contractor. The Principal Contractor will be responsible for all due diligence with regard to buried and overhead services, site security and interaction with the public. A qualified First Aider will be present on site at all times.
- 6.1.3 If archaeological features / deposits are encountered at a depth where it is safe to investigate them from ground level, they will be excavated and sampled to an extent sufficient to meet the aims of the watching brief. Sufficient time will need to be allowed for the archaeologist to investigate and record deposits / features.
- 6.1.4 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of any features revealed, including representative sample sections at an appropriate scale. A representative record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the excavations will be produced. Where formal planning and section drawing is practicable, plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 (as appropriate). All recording will be undertaken to meet the

standards and requirements of the Archaeological Field Manual (MOLA 1994). Records will be produced using pro-forma context sheets compatible with those published by the Museum of London (*ibid.*). Written descriptions, comprising both factual and interpretive elements, will be recorded.

- 6.1.5 All site drawings will be accurately tied into the OS National Grid and OD heights using survey-grade GNSS surveying equipment (survey data to be supplied by the Principal Contractor).
- 6.1.6 A full photographic record will be maintained using a digital Single Lens Reflex (SLR) camera capturing data in RAW and JPEG formats. This will illustrate the stratigraphic sequence within the excavations and any archaeological deposits/features.
- 6.1.7 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. All finds will be bagged according to their context, and significant finds will be allocated a recorded finds number and their positions surveyed individually. Finds requiring further analysis, excavation or conservation will be lifted and packed using suitable archival standard storage materials and will be assessed in a relevant conservation laboratory.
- 6.1.8 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* (UKIC 1983) and the ClfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020a).
- 6.1.9 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (RESCUE 2025). In accordance with the procedures outlined in Historic England's *MoRPHE* (2015), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.
- 6.1.10 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the Act's amendments of 2003 and 2023), after discussion with the client and GMAAS.
- 6.1.11 The client, the coroner, and GMAAS will be informed if human remains are found. Disturbance of human skeletal remains will be kept to a minimum. Any human remains encountered will be accurately recorded in plan and, where appropriate, will be examined in situ by a palaeopathologist, but no further investigation will occur, and the remains will be covered and protected.
- 6.1.12 Removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate government and environmental health regulations, in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and after obtaining a Section 25 exhumation license from the Ministry of Justice.

- 6.1.13 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy will comprise the collection of material from securely sealed and hand-excavated contexts, except those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble). Bulk samples will comprise a representative 40 litre sample. However, where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains, artefacts, industrial residues and buried soils (if appropriate). Environmental material will be stored in controlled environments and environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the work if necessary.
- 6.1.14 Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with in line with Historic England's guidance documents *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2018b) and *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010).
- 6.1.15 The recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological dating will be sought, as appropriate. Sampling of this nature will be agreed in discussion with the client, GMAAS, and the appropriate Environmental Specialists.

6.2 Reporting

- 6.2.1 A report on the results of the watching brief will be produced which will contain the following:
- A concise non-technical summary of the results of the work, and its aims and objectives;
 - A frontispiece including the site code/project number, planning reference number, dates when the fieldwork took place and a full National Grid Reference;
 - A brief introduction, including a site description, and a summary of the archaeological and historical context of the site;
 - An account of the aims of the work and the methodology and equipment used;
 - A description of the deposits and features encountered, supported by illustrations and plates;
 - A brief discussion of the results, supported by the results of specialist assessment where appropriate;
 - A description of the site archive and the name of the institution with which it will be deposited;
 - References and bibliography of all sources used;
 - Archiving arrangements.
- 6.2.2 A draft copy of the final report will be provided to the client and GMAAS within a timescale provisional on the extent and character of the finds and samples recovered.

The final version of the report will be provided to the client and GMAAS within three weeks of receiving any comments

- 6.2.3 Digital copies of the final report will be submitted to OASIS to allow the results of the work to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and the general public. The OASIS form will be appended to the watching brief report.

6.3 Archiving

- 6.3.1 AOC Archaeology will contact the Manchester Museum in advance of commencing the fieldwork to determine the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds, and obtain a museum accession number.
- 6.3.2 The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (ClfA 2020b) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum. The landowner will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to the receiving museum. A Deed of Transfer will be drawn up by the Manchester Museum which the landowner will be asked to sign.
- 6.3.3 The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological watching brief, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent.
- 6.3.4 Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will include the following work:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
 - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
 - all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro-forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix;
 - all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff.
- 6.3.5 The ClfA Archive Selection Toolkit (2022), or similar process, will be used in the compilation of the archive and explicitly documented.
- 6.3.6 The archive will be assembled and prepared in line with the recommendations provided in Historic England's *MoRPHE* (2015) and ALGAO's *Advice Note for Post-excavation Assessment* (2015) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990) and the *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (SMA 2020). Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

7 Capability Statement

- 7.1.1 AOC Archaeology was established in 1991 and is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation (RO) offering a full range of archaeological expertise, advice and services, from a network of offices across the UK, including Edinburgh, Inverness, London, Milton Keynes, Leeds and York.
- 7.1.2 We offer an exceptional portfolio of services that makes the most effective use of the company's skills, specialised knowledge and experience and is based on key expert services including archaeological survey and excavation, consultancy and heritage management, buildings recording, geophysical survey and geomatics, laser scanning, post-excavation analysis and conservation, and community archaeological services.
- 7.1.3 Our in-house expertise also includes sedimentology, soil micromorphology, soil chemistry, dendrochronology, palaeobotany, palynology, faunal analysis, osteoarchaeology, artefact conservation and analysis, building materials and lithics.
- 7.1.4 AOC have a strong association with other highly regarded organisations and individuals and we can cover the entire spectrum of artefact and ecofactual analysis. AOC Archaeology has a well-equipped conservation laboratory that offers practical conservation and artefact care for archaeological material.

8 Quality Assurance and Standards

- 8.1.1 AOC Archaeology is an accredited ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 organisation and a CIfA RO, operating to nationally agreed guidelines, processes and procedures. These are set within a framework that endeavours to carry out the required work and submit the final report in a manner that meets the client's specific needs, providing quality assurance throughout the project and for the end product.
- 8.1.2 AOC Archaeology conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2025a), the CIfA *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (2025b), as well as the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group *Code of Practice*.

9 Health and Safety

- 9.1.1 AOC Archaeology maintains the highest standards of health and safety, both on-site and in our premises, and a copy of our Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request. The project outlined in this WSI will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. A site-specific RAMS will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 9.1.2 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.
- 9.1.3 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.

9.1.4 Where AOC Archaeology is not the main contractor on site, the main contractor's Risk Assessment will have primacy over the AOC Archaeology document given that:

- The main contractors' risk assessment takes account of AOC Archaeology's working practices and does not compromise normal and safe archaeological procedure as set out in the WSI and Risk Assessment.
- AOC Archaeology is notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on site.
- There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and AOC Archaeology staff have been through this process.
- There is no significant conflict between AOC Archaeology health and safety procedures and those proposed by the main contractor.
- AOC Archaeology is made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise.

10 Insurance

10.1.1 AOC Archaeology holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the following amounts. Copies of certificates for the following insurance can be provided on request.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • Public Liability | £20,000,000 |
| • Employer's Liability | £20,000,000 |
| • Professional indemnity (for any single claim) | £5,000,000 |

10.1.2 Full details of AOC Archaeology's insurance policies can be provided on request.

11 Copyright and Confidentiality

11.1.1 AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client and to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI.

11.1.2 AOC Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

11.1.3 AOC Archaeology will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not AOC Archaeology's copyright.

11.1.4 AOC Archaeology will respect all requirements for confidentiality regarding the client's proposals, provided that these are clearly stated. In addition, AOC Archaeology undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that the client respects AOC Archaeology's and the ClfA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

12 Archaeological Risk Register

12.1.1 The methodology outlined in this method statement will be met in full where reasonably practicable.

12.1.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed with, and approved by, GMAAS.

12.1.3 The methodology has been designed to meet the aims of the project in a professional and cost-effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site-specific problems and to make allowances for these. However, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances which have the potential to affect the programme. These can include:

- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc.;
- extensions to trenches or revised methodologies requested by the local authority planning archaeologist;
- complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal;
- unforeseen Health and Safety issues.

13 Bibliography

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Figures

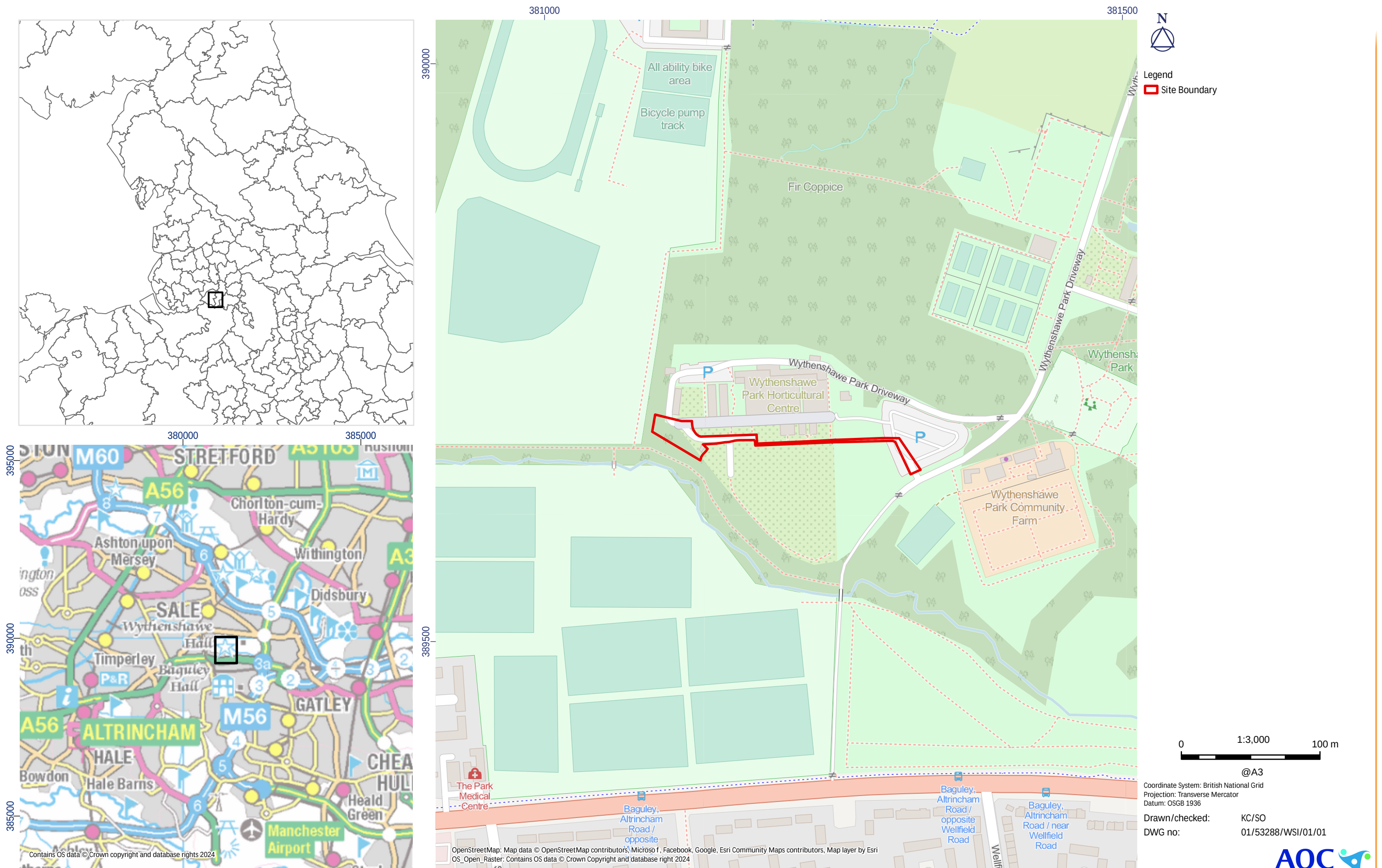


Figure 1: Site Location

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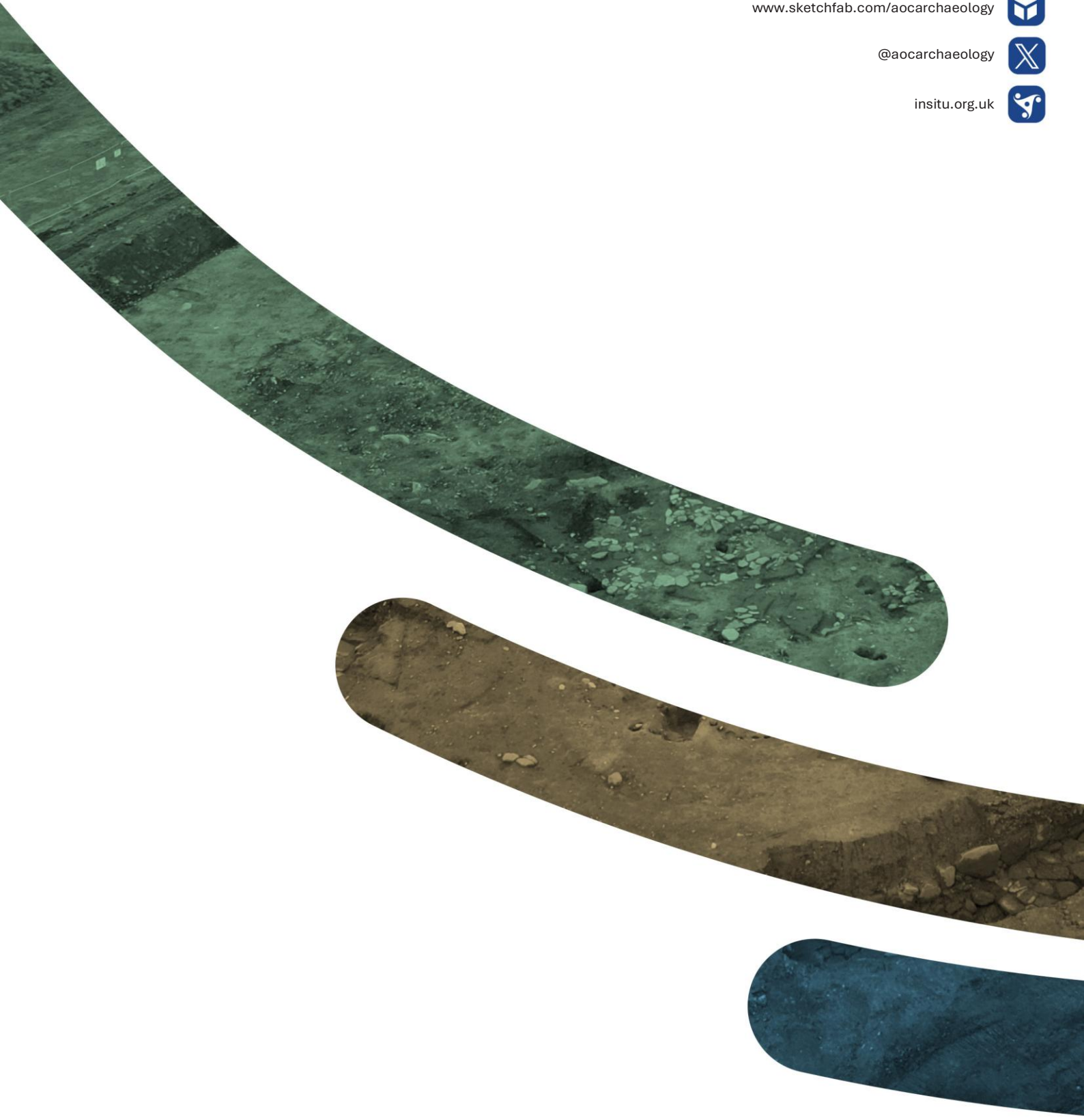
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