

Archaeology Wales

Silk Street, Newton Heath, Manchester

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit



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Report No.1765

Archaeology Wales

Land Adjacent to Silk Street, Newton Heath, Manchester

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Non-Technical Summary

In January 2019, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Faithful & Gould Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at Silk Street, Newton Heath, Manchester M40 2JN (NGR SD 88190 00530). The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for residential development.

No World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Park & Gardens or Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be affected by the proposed development. Two Listed Buildings – All Saint’s Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0), and Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) – have direct views toward and from the proposed development site. However, the impact of the proposed development is considered minor as the views of these buildings are already affected by existing dwellings.

The research carried out for the present report highlights that the proposed development area was the site of a cotton mill (SSM-001) during the second half of the 19th century. The structure was subsequently used as a boot manufactory and a furniture manufactory (SSM-002 and SSM-003 respectively). Furthermore, a row of terraced houses appears located to the north of the proposed development site from 1847 as documented in the Tithe Map (SSM-004). This row of houses expanded with the opening of the cotton mill, acting as housing for the workers. Another dwelling and a number of houses are also identified on the Tithe Map of 1847 (SSM-005 and SSM-006). These structures are superseded by another row of terraced houses (SSM-007) documented from as early as 1898. Additionally, it is known that two temporary structures of unknown function (SSM-009 and SSM-010) occupied the northern region of the proposed development area until the market (SSM-008) was built in the 1930s.

The majority of site of historic/archaeological interest were demolished in the 1970s when the area was converted into a car park. The impact of the demolition and surface levelling remains unknown; however, it is considered likely that the foundations of the workers houses and the cotton mill might be revealed during groundworks. In order to obtain a better understanding of the significance and character of the buried archaeological resource, it is recommended that a trenching evaluation is carried out targeting the site of the cotton mill and the terraced houses.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. In January 2019, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Faithful & Gould Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land associated with a proposal for the construction of 75 new homes at Silk Street, Newton Heath, Manchester M40 2JN (NGR SD 88190 00530) (Figure 1).
- 1.2. The purpose of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Faithful & Gould Ltd with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) and the Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (Historic England 2015). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.3. Detailed development plans are not yet available. However, it is understood that planning permission will be sought for the site which is located across an area currently occupied by two car parks and two vacant plots of land, with the intent for the development of 75 new homes (approximately 50% terraced houses and 50% apartments) (Figure 2).

2. Site Description and proposed development plans

- 2.1. The proposed development site is located in Newton Heath, c 5km northeast from Manchester City Centre. The site measures c. 0.73ha, and it is bounded to the east by Droylsden Road, Rochdale canal to the north, Smallwood Street to the west, and Great Newton Street to the south (Figure 1).
- 2.2. The proposed development area is currently used occupied by two car parks and two vacant plots of land.
- 2.3. The site is located immediately south of an area of industrial heritage, including post-medieval mills and outbuildings. Furthermore, the footprint of the proposed development as well as the street name suggest the possibility that industrial remains of post-medieval date may be found during groundworks. The presence of such remains is evidenced in cartographic sources among other (see section 5).
- 2.4. The underlying solid geology of the area defined by the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation, comprised of sedimentary bedrock formed during the Permian Period. The superficial soils are composed of Devensian Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).
- 2.5. Detailed development plans are not yet available. However, proposed development plans define an area occupied by 75 dwellings (approximately 50% terraced houses and 50% apartments) (Figure 2).

3. Methodology

- 3.1. The primary objective of this Archaeological Desk Based Assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

3.2. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks (e.g. archaeology research framework for north west England – Brennand 2007).

3.3. This report provides information of enough detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.

3.4. This assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional Historic Environment Records (HER) within 1km radius of the proposed development site (Figure 3; Appendix III).
- Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within 1km radius (Figure 3).
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of aerial photographic (AP), satellite imagery evidence, and LiDAR imagery (DTM/DSM).
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive.
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and considering the findings of the Desk Based study.

3.5. In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilized. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);

- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained). The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:
 - Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
 - Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
 - Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
 - Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
 - No Change

3.6. This work conforms to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Newton Heath is located c 5km northeast of the City of Manchester, and has nowadays a population of approximately 10,000. Newton Heath old township boundaries were defined by Failsworth to the River Medlock along the river to Hulme Hall Lane to the White Hart Inn in Collyhurst Street (Willow 1993). The earliest evidence of human activity in the area is documented by the Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road (see HER 24.1.0) that united the forts of Castlefield, Manchester and Castleshaw, built by Agricola between 78 and 89 AD (ibid).

There is very little known about Newton Heath during post-Roman times, up to the 16th century. At that time, activity was concentrated within and around four main village greens, though the busiest environment was that of Millhouses (situated close to current Millstream Lane) where a corn mill, butchers, tailors and a smithy were located among other (ibid). The Hearth tax returns of 1666 show that there were 113 hearths liable at the time in Newton Heath (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). Furthermore, a chapel of ease was present in the area from the 16th century (Hartwell et al 2004). The latter was defined by a wattle and daub structure which collapsed in 1808, leading to the construction of All Saint's Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0), consecrated in 1816 (Willow 1993).

During the 16/17th century agriculture was the main mode of subsistence alongside coal mining. However, weaving was soon popularized thanks to the arrival of European refugees that brought forward the skills (ibid). Furthermore, linen weaving skills were imported from Ireland and were combined with bleach works. Water powered fulling mills existed in Lancashire in the 14th century focused on the fulling of wool

after it had been weaved. The use of these mills increased during the 16th and 17th century with the industry continuing well into the 1800's (Ashmore 1969).

The situation changed dramatically with the introduction of cotton in the 18th century original from the Eastern Mediterranean (Ashmore 1986). This led to the rise on the production of mixed clothes – fustian- in various areas of Lancashire (ibid). In 1771 Sir Richard Arkwright established the first water powered cotton and spinning mill along the River Derwent (Williams and Farnie 1992). This sparked an increased importance of water sources in the cotton industry pushing the expansion of canal networks in the area. Further advances in the industry, steam power particularly, saw the continued boom of industry in the Greater Manchester area. The mill activity in Newton Heath continued and was benefited by the opening on the Rochdale Canal in 1804 (Willow 1993). This canal was built in order to connect Bridgewater Canal to Calder and Hebble Navigation at Sowerby Bridge. It took nearly eight years to construct and reached a length of 33 miles with 92 locks (Willow 1993). This canal was crucial to the development of industry in the area as it facilitated the transportation of goods and raw materials such as coal. It also became an important factor once steam power was introduced (ibid). In Newton Heath, these changes translated into the development of cotton spinning and weaving, heavy engineering, glass making and the production of matches (Willow 1993). In 1825 Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) was opened along the canal for the firm Messrs. Taylor, Pearson and Harrop. This was one of the largest silk mills in the area, at one time having nearly 800 workers and 23,000 spindles (Willow 1993).

The breakdown of agricultural systems and boom in industry triggered the arrival of people to Newton Heath, looking for work in mills and factories. As result, numerous rows of terraced houses were built to accommodate workers. These residences were not favorable build to unset specifications causing differences in size and layout, with low light and poor sanitation (Nevell 2008). In the mid-1800's a number of acts and laws were passed in order to help improve living and sanitation conditions for workers working in the various industries now rapidly expanding across Manchester (ibid.). In 1844 an act was passed banning the construction of new back to back dwellings and insisting on all homes being provided with a privy (ibid.). In 1853 a local by law banned cellar habitation, and in 1867 another local law required landlords to renovate these dwellings into bigger residences (ibid.).

By 1913 the British cotton industry had reached a peak, reaching its maximum volume of production and imports. A boom over the war era between 1914 – 18 was followed by a decline in industry (Williams and Farnie 1992). In the 1840s two railways were laid, sparking development in the railway industry in the area as these railways connected Manchester to Yorkshire, passing through Newton Heath (Willow 1993). The expansion in the railway infrastructure most likely influenced the decline of canal use until its closure in 1952 (Willow 1993).

In the 1920's the Newton Heath Market was established in the narrow northern extent of the proposed site. In the early 20th century industry began to decline with most of the coal mining, glass making and textile industry disappearing from the area (Willow 1993). In 1970's large scale demolition of Victorian structures took place resulting in the loss of the old terraced houses and factories (Willow 1993).

Research carried out in advance of the production of this Archaeological Desk Based Assessment helps building up current understandings of the history of Newton Heath during post-medieval and modern chronologies. As it will be demonstrated, the proposed development area had been the location of a cotton mill, which was subsequently converted into a boot manufactory and a furniture factory. The development of the cotton mill came alongside the construction of rows of terraced houses, used as

dwelling by the workers in the adjacent mills. While the potential for buried archaeological remains dating to these chronologies within the proposed development area remains unknown, its presence (and examination) might shed light into a number of research questions posed by current research agendas dealing with the heritage of northwest of England.

The results obtained during the research are presented below, as well as an assessment of the impact of the proposed development and mitigation recommendations.

4.1. Known Archaeological Remains and Historic Development (Figure 7)

- 4.1.1. There are 36 sites listed on the HER within 1km from the proposed development. No entries are recorded within the proposed development area.
- 4.1.2. No records of artefacts or coins are recorded within the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) within the proposed development area.
- 4.1.3. The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1.4. There is very little known about Newton Heath prior to the Roman occupation.
- 4.1.5. The Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (GMAU 2009) notes that presence of early prehistoric activity in Greater Manchester evidenced by a number of finds dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, mostly concentrated in Manchester City Centre, Moss Side and Cheetham Hill.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.1.6. Iron Age activity in the wider Greater Manchester area is confined to a number of finds recovered in Castlefield. The closest known promontory is that is Mellor, near Stockport (Nevell and Readhead 2004).
- 4.1.7. Between 79 and 84 AD the Romans built a series of forts in Castlefield, Manchester and Castleshaw with a road connecting these forts which passed through Newton Heath beneath (HER 24.1.0; 24.1.1) what is currently known as Briscoe Lane and Gaskell Street (Willow 1993). An excavation undertaken in 1856 revealed this road to be a 24ft wide gravel surface with wooden log supports (Willow 1993; Crofton 1904). The projected line of the Roman Road runs along Briscoe Lane immediately south of the proposed development area.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.1.8. Little is known about Manchester (and more particularly Newton Heath) during medieval times. It is known that in 919 AD King Edward ordered the repair and man of a fort. The latter might refer to Castlefield ford, however, it may also be located close to Manchester Cathedral (GMAU 2009).
- 4.1.9. During the Saxon period, Manchester was probably sparsely populated, acting as a frontier region. Nico Ditch appears to have run from Ashton Moss and Hough Moss. At the time of the Domesday in 1086, Manchester lay within the Hundred of Salford (ibid.).

- 4.1.10. Manchester received Market Charter in 1282. Furthermore, written sources note the presence of a castle by 1184. While it has not been proven archaeologically, it is suspected that Cheetham Collegue is located at the site of the old castle (ibid.).
- 4.1.11. By the end of the Medieval period, Manchester had become the center of flax and woolen manufacture and trade. In Newton Heath, a corn mill is known to have existed at Millhouses suggesting in the 14th century the beginnings of a township were developing in the area (now Clayton Bridge) (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.1.12. With the exception of the Roman Road, the HERs obtained within the search area document the expansion of Newton Heath with the development of the textile and engineering industry in post-medieval/modern times.
- 4.1.13. It is known that the All Saints' Church (see LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) was built on the imprint of an earlier chapel constructed during the 16th century before the Reformation. The structure was made of wattle and daub, and prior 1757 it was defined by an oblong nave, chancel, bell turret (Willow 1993). This chapel was superseded by the Church of All Saints (see LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0), a Grade II listed building located 182.94m southeast of site. The Gothic style church originally dated 1816 was enlarged and the in 1844 and a chancel was added in 1880. The structure is comprised of a nave with north and south aisles, west tower flanked by stair-turrets, chancel. The side walls are buttressed and have 2 tiers of 4-centred arched 2-light windows, those in the upper tier taller, all with hoodmoulds.
- 4.1.14. A number of ecclesiastical sites dating to post-medieval times are documented in the HER as noted in cartographic sources among other. The site of Dob Lane Chapel (HER 10466.1.0) is located 366m NE from the centre of the proposed development. This brick chapel dates to 1975, though it replaced a minor Gothic chapel dating to 1878-79. A school existed at the site from 1846 to the late 1990s.
- 4.1.15. An alma house is known to have existed in Octavia Drive, more than 800m south of the proposed development. The site of Sisters of the Poor Nunnery (HER 10501.1.0) was built in 1879 and was closed and demolished in 1972. It is suggested that a building platform of the 13th century Culcheth Hall was buried under the alma house (Crofton 1904).
- 4.1.16. Church of St Wilfrid and St Ann (see LB 1246278; HER 8505.1.0) is a Grade II listed building located 740m west northwest from the proposed site. The church was constructed in 1909 and designed by Austin and Paley in Arts and Crafts Perpendicular style. The structure is comprised of glazed red brick, with sandstone dressings and slate roofs. Four-bay nave on north-south axis with two-bay chancel at north end, east and west aisles with integral porches at south ends and bell-tower rising from south-west corner of nave. The interior is formed of pink sandstone hollow-chamfered arcades on octagonal piers without capitals; open-truss roof; wooden reredos; low stone wall to chancel with built-in wooden pulpit; stone font; neo-Gothic pews.
- 4.1.17. The HER results largely document the high presence of mills within the applied search area, some of which are still standing today.

- 4.1.18. Ten Acres Mill (HER 2030.1.0) is marked in early 20th century OS maps as a cotton mill. The latter was brick built and had four storeys and 15 x 4 bays. A water tower was added to the mill and the latter contained an engine house, and a brick boiler house. It is known that the weaving shed is late 19th century and the warehouse dates to the early 20th century. Another weaving shed was added during the late 20th century. The mill is located 960m SW from the center of the proposed development, and it is currently used as a leisure centre.
- 4.1.19. Daisy Bank Mill (HER 2036.1.0) is marked on cartographic maps dating to the 19th century, though by 1931 it appears to have been disused. The building is brick built, has three storeys, and semicircular flat windows. Interestingly, the mill had a domestic-style hipped roof and it would therefore appear that it had been once domestic in use (Williams 1986).
- 4.1.20. Morton Mill (HER 6086.1.0) is not documented in maps pre-dating 1931. However, it is labelled as a cotton mill by 1931. Defined as a small mill built by 1914, extended in 1921 and used until 1959. The mill is a brick structure with three storeys and 12 x 3 bays. The building was purchased by Selecta Manchester in 1959 (Williams 1986). The mill is located 500m NE from the proposed development area.
- 4.1.21. Dob Lane End Mill (HER 6087.1.0) is marked on maps as a cotton mill built in 1860 by William Crosley who run it until 1890. It was subsequently taken over by Dob Lane Manufacturing Co in 1908. The weaving shed is a 19th century brick-built structure with a slate roof. The warehouse is also late 19th century built with two storeys and 7x2 bays. No power features or other auxiliary buildings have survived (Williams 1986).
- 4.1.22. Ridgefield Mill (HER 6089.1.0) is marked in OS maps dating to the 1910 as a cotton mill. It was built by the Ridgefield Cotton Spinning Co Ltd in 1875 and was extended in subsequent years. Most of the building were demolished prior 1935. A 20th century extension is still standing, though original, the roof had been replaced with an asbestos one (Gurr and Hunt 1986).
- 4.1.23. Marlborough Mills n 1 (HER 6088.1.0) was marked in cartographic sources dating to 1931. It is defined as a prominent Edwardian mill built in 1905 close to the canal. The site was visited in 2016 and it was noted that the boiler and engine house still survive. The building is currently used as a distribution centre (Gurr and Hunt 1989). The mill is located more than 800m NE from the proposed site.
- 4.1.24. Meadow Mill (HER 6090.1.0) was originally marked on cartographic sources as a cotton mill. It was built in 1875 by HJ Spencer and Co Ltd. The structure was demolished by 2012 and it is currently used as a self-storage yard (Gurr and Hunt 1989). The site is located 373m NE from the proposed development area. The mill was located 720m NW from the proposed development.
- 4.1.25. Moston Mill (HER 9627.1.0, 9627.1.1) is documented on Yates map of 1786 and the OS first edition of 1848. The site is recorded in the Tithe Map as 'Moston Mill Dyehouse'. On the OS second edition of 1895, it is depicted as a mill with a mill race to the east. By 1889 the building had expanded and was named as bleach and printworks. It was demolished in 1931 (Crofton 1904). The site is located around 880m NNW from the proposed development area.
- 4.1.26. Corn Mill and Victoria Brewery (HER 9636.1.0) is documented on the Tithe Map as well as the first and second OS map editions. The site was occupied by a cinema until 2008 and subsequently by

a supermarket. Victoria Brewery is located close to the proposed development site, on the northern site of Rochdale canal.

- 4.1.27. Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) is recorded as a Grade II listed building and is located 133.58m northwest of site. The mill is dated to 1832, noted by a large plaque located the between the second and third floor inscribed "1832 / NEWTON SILK MILL". The four-storey structure was comprised of pink brick with sandstone lintels, it was rectangular in plan with a stair tower on the west side. The interior consisted of a with cast-iron columns carrying segmented barrel vaults which ran parallel to the street and a winder staircase in curved chamber within a fireproof construction. By 1908, the mill is marked as Albany Works, and by 1969 as Essence Factory.
- 4.1.28. Site of Victoria Rubber Works (HER 9786.1.0) is documented in several historical maps as two structures and two reservoirs. The area was developed for housing at the end of the 20th century. The site is located 900m SSE from the proposed development site.
- 4.1.29. Dean Brook Dye Works (HER 12559.1.0) is documented in cartographic sources dating from 1819 to 1931, however the area appears vacant in modern mapping.
- 4.1.30. A number of halls and associated features have been located within the search area. The grounds to Failsworth Lodge (see LB 1356453; HER 221.1.0) is comprised by 13 ha of land forming a wooded park north of Oldham Road. It was originally bounded by a stream that fed a number of mills. During the late 19th century the park was transected by the Hollinwood Branch railway line. This area is currently used as a recreation centre (Roberts et al 1994), and it is located c. 850m northeast from the proposed development site.
- 4.1.31. The site of Culcheth Hall (HER 1429.1.0) is evidenced in cartographic sources until 1920. The hall appears to have been the residence of the Culcheth family. It is known to have been sold to John Whitworth of Manchester for £600 (Walker and Tindall 1985). The Culcheth Lane Mill (HER 2035.1.0) is marked in early 20th century maps as a cotton mill. The area no longer contains traces of textile related buildings (Williams 1986). The site of the hall is located 900m SSE.
- 4.1.32. Brookdale Hall and Park (HER 9112.1.0) comprises 18ha of land with a house and park the east of Droylsden Road. The estate was developed by John Taylor JP in the mid-19th century. The area has a Grade II listed bandstand. The hall was demolished by the end of the 20th century (Willow 1993).
- 4.1.33. Site of Scotland Hall (HER 9616.1.0) is documented on a description of Newton Heath of 1772. Defined as a farmhouse with two cottages attached to the farm.
- 4.1.34. Site of Heath Hall (HER 9637.1.0) is documented on the Tithe Map as well as the OS first edition of 1895. The building appears to have been demolished by 1895.

4.2. Historic Landscapes (Figure 6)

- 4.2.1.1. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. Graver Lane Conservation Area lies 768m SE from the proposed development site. The latter is recognized to have architectural and historic significance in the City's Unitary Development Plan. The area located on Graver Lane and Windsor Road is nowadays residential. Several terraced houses date back to the 1860s, and individual large family homes constructed from 1880s to the 1920s. These dwellings represent the remains of the manufacturing significance of the area at the time. They

are located to the east of the city on the boundary with Oldham and Tameside. Approximately 660 people live within the area (Manchester City Council).

- 4.2.2. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within 1km of the proposed development site.
- 4.2.3. GMAAS documents 310 Historic Landscape Characterisation records within the applied search area. A close examination of the records notes two main phases of development. The first one is associated with the growth of the area resulting from the industrial boom evidenced in during the 19th century. The latter is not only identified by the remnants of mills and other factories but also by associated infrastructure such as the rail line, Rochdale Canal and terraced housing. The second period of development evidenced in the area represent a chapter of regeneration which find its peak by mid-20th century.

4.3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 5)

- 4.3.1. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) within the boundary of the proposed development site, or within the applied search area.
- 4.3.2. The closest (SAM) is Clayton Hall moated site (SAM 1009339) 1.96km south southwest of the proposed development area. The moated site of Clayton Hall includes a rectangular island which measures c.66m by 74m upon which stands Clayton Hall a Grade II* Listed Building. Access to the island is by a late medieval twin-arched stone bridge across the moat's south-eastern arm. During the 15th century Clayton Hall was expanded it was thought that at this time the building was quadrangular or of three wings at this time. During the 17th century his hall was largely demolished, and a new house was built. The hall received additions in the 18th century and in 1900 the house was mostly restored. The hall, its external fixtures, the moat and associated building are excluded from the scheduling, however the ground beneath these features are included. (Walker and Tindall 1985).

4.4. Listed Buildings (Figure 4)

- 4.4.1. No listed buildings lie within the boundary of the proposed development area. There are three listed buildings within the 1km search area.
- 4.4.2. The closest listed building to the site is Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) recorded as a Grade II listed building and is located 133.58m northwest of site. The mill is dated to 1832, noted by a large plaque located the between the second and third floor inscribed "1832 / NEWTON SILK MILL". The four-storey structure was comprised of pink brick with sandstone lintels, it was rectangular in plan with a stair tower on the west side. The interior consisted of a with cast-iron columns carrying segmented barrel vaults which ran parallel to the street and a winder staircase in curved chamber within a fireproof construction. By 1908, the mill is marked as Albany Works, and by 1969as Essence Factory.
- 4.4.3. Church of All Saints (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) a Grade II listed building located 182.94m southeast of site. The Gothic style Church originally dated 1816 it was enlarged and the in 1844 and a chancel was added in 1880. The structure is comprised of a nave with north and south aisles, west tower flanked by stair-turrets, chancel. The side walls are buttressed and have 2 tiers of 4-centred arched 2-light windows, those in the upper tier taller, all with hoodmoulds. It is known

that it was originally built during the 16th century before the Reformation. Prior 1757 it was a simple structure with an oblong nave, chancel, bell turret.

- 4.4.4. Railings and gateways to churchyard of Church of All Saints (LB 1271455; HER 8488.2.0) are listed as Grade II. Erected c. 1815 the gothic style simple bar railings with a continuous arcade of trefoiled 2-centred arches design. They enclose the west, north and east sides of the churchyard and gateways located in the on all three sides.
- 4.4.5. Church of St Wilfrid and St Ann (LB 1246278; HER 8505.1.0) Grade II listed building is located 740.11m west northwest site. The Church was constructed in 1909 and designed by Austin and Paley in Arts and Crafts Perpendicular style. The structure is comprised of glazed red brick, with sandstone dressings and slate roofs. Four-bay nave on north-south axis with 2-bay chancel at north end, east and west aisles with integral porches at south ends and bell-tower rising from south-west corner of nave. The interior is formed of pink sandstone hollow-chamfered arcades on octagonal piers without capitals; open-truss roof; wooden reredos; low stone wall to chancel with built-in wooden pulpit; stone font; neo-Gothic pews.
- 4.4.6. Failsworth lodge (the Lancaster sports and social club) (LB 1356453; HER 221.1.0) Grade II listed building located 873.41m north-east from site. The structure is comprised of Flemish bond brick with slate roof with 5 bays and 3 storeys (plus basement) and smaller 2-storey wings set back to either side. The central entrance is approached by opposed flights of stone steps. The window openings have stone sills, cambered brick arches and C20 casements. Gable chimney stacks and hipped roofs to wings which project at rear. Small 2-storey addition to rear which has several blocked windows but others retaining 12-pane sashes. The interior ground floor has been altered. It was formerly a private school said to have been attended by Robert Peel. P. Percival, Failsworth Folk and Failsworth Memories, 1901 (Walker and Tindall 1985).

5. Map Regression (Figures 8.1-8.8)

5.1. *Johnson's Map of Manchester 1820*

- 5.1.1 The map shows the boundaries of Newton Heath. Moston Brook is located to the north and the River Medlock to the south. Several buildings such as Whitworth Hall and Bethel Chapel are labelled in the map as well as Rochdale Canal. This map does not offer any detail of the area proposed for development.

5.2. *Tithe Map of the township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847*

- 5.2.1. The Tithe Map records the proposed development area with clear boundaries encompassed by Great Newton Street to the south, Droylsden Street, to the east, Rochdale Canal to the north and School Street to the west. The site is represented as three plots of land separated by an unidentified road and Silk Street. What appears as a row of terraced houses abutting Silk Street, are described in the apportionments as building grounds and lane owned by William Collinge (SSM-004). The England 1861 census documents that William Collinge was originally from Crompton and married Mary Collinge from Fallowfield. They had three daughters, two of which

were born in Newton Heath. William Collinge is defined as a 'contractor for excavation'. In 1861, the family lived in Cotton Street. His daughters all worked in the textile industry. Ellen became a loom worsted weaver, Jane Emma a doubler in cotton mill, and Clara as a silk minder.

- 5.2.2. A larger building located to the south of site on the corner of School Street and Great Newton Street, described as dwelling houses, outhouses, garden and yards which was owned at the time by Thomas Coup, and occupied by William Coup and others (SSM-005). A smaller unidentified structure is on the most eastern point on the development area located on the corner of Great Newton Street and Droylsden Road (SSM-006). On the plot of land to the north of Silk Street is currently occupied by a vacant field owned by James Taylor. On the 1851 census for Brookdale, James Taylor appears to be 60 years old and a silk manufacturer.
- 5.2.3. No further features of specific interest are shown within the development area.
- 5.2.4. The surrounding area is depicted as a small town divided by the Rochdale canal with a cluster residential and industrial buildings either side bordered by large fields. Within the wider search are a few areas of significance. The Rochdale canal is directly north of site. Positioned to the north of the canal is the Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0), Victoria Brewery and corn mill (HER 9636.1.0) Located a short distance south of site is All Saints' Church (LB 1246272).

5.3. Ordnance Survey County Series 1848 1:10,560

- 5.3.1. As there was only one year between the production of the Tithe Map, there was little changes observed within the proposed development area. However, the boundaries of the three plots aforementioned are more clearly defined. The map identifies Heath Cotton Mill on the other side of Rochdale Canal.

5.4. Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500

- 5.4.1. Significant changes occur in the proposed development area between 1848 and 1893, all associated with the construction of a cotton mill (as labelled in cartographic sources). The latter was trapezoidal in shape and measured c 926 square meters (SSM-001). The mill chimney appears to be located on the southeast facing elevation, and it is suspected that the engine house is located to the northeast end of the structure. Three small sheds of unknown function are located close to this elevation, probably privies.
- 5.4.2. The Kelly's directory documents the presence of 'Standard Finishing Co Dyers and printers of fustians' in 1898. This may be the only documentary evidence that relates to the cotton mill depicted in cartographic sources. However, judging from the square shape of the chimney (see MMC Old Photographs), the cotton mill might predate 1893.
- 5.4.3. The unidentified road that separates the two southern plots in earlier maps is now defined as Cotton Street. Furthermore, workers residencies appear to have developed to house those working in the mill (SSM-006 and SSM-007). Rows of terraced houses are documented abutting Silk Street (SSM-004), Cotton Street (SSM-006) and Great Newton Street (SSM-007). Two sets of back to back houses appear to be abutting Great Newton Street.
- 5.4.4. There is now a total of three cotton mills within 0.5km search area and a total of eight in the wider area. The site of the Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) is now depicted electrical

engineering works. The brewery is now described as a reservoir. Expansion of Newton Heath as a result of the advances in industry resulting in a higher density of residential and industrial area. A visible expansion of the railway infrastructure is noted to the north of the canal.

5.5. Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500

- 5.5.1. The 1908 map shows very little change in Newton Heath during the period between 1893 and 1908. The main mill structure as well as the rows of terrace houses are still depicted on this map, though the mill building is now used to produce boots (SSM-002).
- 5.5.2. The Kelly directory of 1915 documents two businesses in the area. The first one 'Kilby William, shoe and boot manufacturer' (already listed in 1903 and 1909) and 'Klein John manufacturer of transfers for marking textiles'.
- 5.5.3. The electrical engineering works that was formerly the Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0), is now occupied by Albany Works. The site of the Victoria brewery is now the location of another new works (Monsall works).

5.6. Ordnance Survey County Series 1934 1:2,500

- 5.6.1. Both the terraced houses abutting Silk Street, Cotton Street and Great Newton Street and the boot manufactory are still depicted on maps dating to the 1930s. It is worth noting that the area adjacent to the canal is at this point occupied by a market (SSM-008).
- 5.6.2. The site of Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) is labelled at this point as a shirt manufactory.
- 5.6.3. The Kelly's directory documents – in 1945 – three businesses within School Street: 'Leach S and co crayon makers', 'K Transfer Manufacturing Co' (this is already listed in 1935), and 'Evans Bellhouse Ltd timber mers'.

5.7. Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500

- 5.7.1. The boot manufactory is now documented as a furniture factory (SSM-003). Otherwise no additional changes of note are depicted within the proposed development area that are not shown on previous mapping.
- 5.7.2. The Kelly's directory does not document any business in the proposed development area from 1963 onward. In 1963, the directory documents 'Barnes Jas Ltd Paper Converters'; in 1961 the directory notes 'Barnes Jar chair mers'; in 1951 the mill building is used by 'Jacobs L and son, chair manufacturers'.

5.8. Ordnance Survey Plan 1981-1989 1:1,250

- 5.8.1. Both the mill structure as well as the terraced houses have been demolished by this time. A police station can be identified to the north of the smaller plot of the development area. The street that separates the two plots of the site has been changed from Cotton Street. to Cowley Street. The street that borders the western area of site, previously referred to as School Street is now noted as Smallwood Street.

6. Aerial Photographs, MCC Local Image Collection and Lidar imagery (Figures 10 and 11)

6.1. Aerial Photographs

- 6.1.1. A range of photographs dating from 1933 to 2000 were consulted, however, not many images documented the proposed development area. Two photographs have been included on this report as they document interesting changes within the proposed area through time.
- 6.1.2. In order to facilitate the description of the image, the proposed development area has been subdivided into three plots: a) Area A is represented by the main section, nowadays occupied by a car park and located to the SW of the proposed development area; b) Area B is defined by the eastern region of the development area, and c) Area C is defined by the elongated region adjacent to the canal which housed the market in during the first half of the 20th century.
- 6.1.3. The first image is an RAF photograph from 1953 (RAF-58-1158-F21-0164 02.07.1953) (Figure 11.1). Area A shows a large trapezoidal building (the mill or factory building) surrounded by rows of terraced housing. Unfortunately, due to the altitude of the flight, it is difficult to discern more details from Area A. Area B is occupied by two rows of terraced houses running NE – SW separated by a narrow alley. Area C shows several square or rectangular buildings running along the street on the southern edge of the plot. Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) can be clearly seen across the canal to the north of the site location. To the southeast the All Saints' Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) is clearly visible. The surrounding plots are heavily populated with what looks like terraced housing.
- 6.1.4. The second photograph dates from 1987 (NMR 4010-13 08.09.1987) Figure 11.2). In this photograph the development area is clearly seen as three plots, the first (Area A) being an empty plot occupied by vehicles. Area B is occupied by a rectangular building taking up the northern half of the area, and a car park in the southern half. This is a temporary police station built in the 1960s. Along the market area (Area C) the rows of rectangular structures have increased now covering the entirety of the area. Much of the surrounding plots of terraced housing had been demolished such as those that were directly north of Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0). A wall has been added around Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) across the canal and buildings seem to have been added to the factory to the N of the development site on the north bank of the canal. No changes to the canal can be observed and All Saints' Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) nor any other listed buildings or HER sites are present in this photograph.

6.2. Lidar

- 6.2.1. LiDAR imagery at 1m DTM has been processed in order to examine possible subsurface features contained within the proposed development area.
- 6.2.2. The results display the imprint of the former market as well as the police station. However, no evidence of the former cotton mill (and subsequent boot manufactory) or the terraced houses are visible on the plot.

6.3. Manchester City Council – Local Image Collection

Newton Heath, Jackson J (1912) (m35860)

- 6.3.1. This photograph documents Silk Street, looking east northeast. Orleans Mill and Canal Mill are portrayed on the background. A large temporary structure (shed?) (SSM-010) is evidence to the north of Silk Street, adjacent to the canal. The latter is defined as a rectangular one-story structure. No further details can be discerned due to the quality of the image. Furthermore, a dilapidated flagstone wall (SSM-011) is documented running alongside Silk Street, defining the boundary of what in subsequent years becomes the market. The southern area of Silk Street is defined by a row of terraced houses (SSM-004).

Newton Heath, Entwistle E (1899) (m35606/08)

- 6.3.2 Both photographs document 5 Great Newton Street after its demolition due to a falling chimney. Furthermore, the photographs evidence the square nature of the mill chimney, which suggests that the mill was constructed early in date.

Newton Heath, Brooks T (1963) (m35849)

- 6.3.3 This image portrays School Street from the corner with Great Newton Street. This image is interesting as it documents the main elevation of the mill as well as the character of the nearby terraces. The mill elevation demonstrated that the mill is a three-story structure made of brick with equally spaced window openings (6 on each floor of each elevation).

7. Site Visit (Figure 12; Plates 1 – 50)

7.1 Site Visit

- 7.1.1 A site visit was carried out on 15th of February 2019. Conditions were mild and very sunny, with good visibility, though the sunlight occasionally hindered the quality of the resulting photographs. The full extent of the proposed development site was investigated, as was the surrounding area including locations of interest as far as it was reasonably accessible.
- 7.1.2 In order to allow a clear understanding of the areas discussed below, the proposed development has been divided into three regions. Area A refers to the south-western larger plot of land including Cowley Street, Area B refers to the south-eastern smaller plot and Area C refers to the northern area bordered by the canal including Silk Street. Silk Street separates Area C from Areas A and B, Cowley Street divides the Areas A and B (see Figure 12).
- 7.1.3 Furthermore, the perimeter of each area has been walked anticlockwise starting from the SW edge and subsequently a panoramic inspection from the center of each area.

7.2. Area A

- 7.2.1 Area A measures approximately 0.2ha, and consists of an unsurfaced (gravel) and unmarked carpark encompassed by a tarmac footpath. To the west lies an indented tarmac carpark strip that

stretches the extent of the western boundary. The area is bounded to the north by Silk Street, to the west by Smallwood Street, to the south by Great Newton Street and to the east by Cowley Street.

- 7.2.2 No traces of the former buildings were observed during the walk-over visit. Furthermore, no other archaeological finds or features were observed during the walk-over survey.
- 7.2.3 The area in which Cowley Street lies the previous cobbled road surface was observed beneath the overlaid tarmac probably associated with resurfacing works in the area.

Area A- view towards and from designated assets

- 7.2.4 Two Listed Buildings located within the applied search area can be clearly observed from Area A. All Saints' Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) to the south is clearly visible from the southern boundary and center of the area, visibility is obstructed from south-eastern and north-eastern edges due to the dense vegetation that surrounds the church boundary. The associated churchyard railings are not visible from Area A this is also due to the dense vegetation between the area and church boundary. North of site the rear of the Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) is visible from the extent of the area. No other Listed buildings highlighted in the 1km search area are visible from the proposed development site.

7.3 Area B

- 7.3.1 Area B measures approximately 0.08ha and it is bounded to the north by Silk Street, to the west by Cowley Street, to the south by Great Newton Street and to the east by Droylsden Road. This area is delimited by a wooden fence and is equally divided in two smaller areas the dividing fence runs east-west. The northern area is composed of a concrete foundation to the east the area slopes up to meet Droylsden Road. These foundations are likely to relate to the police station located- according OS maps dating to 1981-1989 over the extent of this area. The southern area is bounded to the east by low hedges that wrap around to the southern site where the site entrance is located with trees on either side of the entrance. The area is tarmacked with marked car spaces and used as a car park.
- 7.3.2 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the walk-over survey.

Area B- view towards and from designated assets

- 7.3.3 Listed Buildings located within the applied search area can be clearly observed from Area B. All Saints' Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) and associated churchyard railings are not visible from Area B this is also due to the dense vegetation between the area and church boundary. North of site the rear of the Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) is visible from the extent of the area. No other Listed buildings highlighted in the 1km search area are visible from Area B.

7.4 Area C

- 7.4.1 Area C measures approximately 0.28ha and it is bounded to the north by a walk way and adjacent running Rochdale canal, to the west by Smallwood Street, the south by Silk Street and the east by Droylsden Road. The eastern limit of the area is delimited by a roadside advertising board, a line of trees and small shrubbery with a combination of corrugated metal and heras fencing along the external eastern boundary along Droylsden Road. The area is comprised of concrete foundations surrounded by overgrowth encompassed by a wooden fence, the site currently has

no use. These foundations are likely to relate to the Market located- according OS maps dating to 1934 to 2016 over the extent of this area.

7.4.2 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the walk-over survey.

Area C- view towards and from designated assets

7.4.3 Listed Buildings located within the applied search area can be clearly observed from Area C. All Saints' Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) to the south is clearly visible from the southern boundary and center of the area, visibility is obstructed from south-eastern and north-eastern edges due to the dense vegetation that surrounds the church boundary. The associated churchyard railings are not visible from Area C this is also due to the dense vegetation between the area and church boundary. North of site the rear of the Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) is visible from the extent of the area. No other Listed Buildings highlighted in the 1km search area are visible from Area C.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1. Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

8.1.1 The assessment has identified ten archaeological features that may be directly impacted upon by the proposed development. A summary of the finds can be found below:

NEW RECORD	DESCRIPTON	SOURCE	NATIONAL GRID NUMBER	VALUE
SSM-001	Cotton Mill bounded by Smallwood Street, Silk Street and Greater Newton Street	Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500	SD 88177 00524	Medium
SSM-002	Boot manufactory bounded by Smallwood Street, Silk Street and Greater Newton Street	Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1915 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1934 1:2,500	SD 88177 00524	Low
SSM-003	Furniture manufactory bounded by Smallwood Street, Silk Street and Greater Newton Street	Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500	SD 88177 00524	Low
SSM-004	Terraced houses abutting Silk Street first evidenced on Tithe map 1847	Tithe Map of the township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847 Ordnance Survey County Series 1848 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500	SD 88175 00543	Medium/low

		Ordnance Survey County Series 1934 1:2,500		
		Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500		
SSM-005	House and garden area	Tithe Map of the township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847	SD 88194 00507	Medium
		Ordnance Survey County Series 1848 1:10,560		
SSM-006	Houses bounded by Cowley Street, Great Newton Street and Droylsden Road	Tithe Map of the township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847	SD 882235 00536	Medium
SSM-007	Row of terrace houses surrounding cotton mill from east and south	Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500	SD 88235 00536	Medium/low
		Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500		
		Ordnance Survey County Series 1934 1:2,500		
		Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500		
SSM-008	Newton Market located adjacent to Rochdale Canal	All OS map editions from 1934 to 2016	SD 88165 00565	Negligible
SSM-009	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal	Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500	SD 88148 00556	Low
SSM-010	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal	Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500	SD 88172 00565	Low
		Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500		
SSM-011	Flagstone boundary wall	MCC Local Image -Newton Heath, Jackson J (1912) (m35860)	SD 88170 00554	Medium/low

8.1.2 It is possible that the remains of the mill (SSM-001/003) and terraced houses dating to the 19th century (SSM-004/007) may be revealed during groundworks associated with the proposed development. The examination of these remains may be archaeologically significant as they could potentially inform us about the living conditions of the working class during the development of the textile industry in Newton Heath.

8.1.3 The remains of the market north of Silk Street (SSM-008) were identified during the site visit are considered negligible archaeological significance. However, two unknown rectangular structures (SSM-008-010) of unknown function are documented in maps dating from 1893 to 1908. These are considered of low archaeological potential and probably impacted by subsequent development in the area.

8.2. Previous Impacts

- 8.1.4 In the 1970's large scale demolition saw the loss of many Victorian structures in Newton Heath. All structures located within the proposed development site (except SSM-009 and SSM-010) were demolished prior 1981 as demonstrated in the map regression. From then onwards, no further development has taken place in the proposed site, and it is therefore possible that the foundations of SSM-001, SSM-004 to SSM-007 are encountered during groundworks.

8.3. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 8.3.1. No detailed information has yet been supplied regarding the proposed development. It is known that planning permission will be sought for the site which is located across an area currently occupied by two car parks and two vacant plots of land, with the intent for the development of 75 new homes (approximately 50% terraced houses and 50% apartments) (Figure 2).
- 8.3.2. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
- Enabling works, such as the construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, and associated services;
 - Landscaping and terracing works;
 - Surface stripping and levelling;
 - Construction of infrastructure
 - Foundation excavations;
 - Service installation;
 - Any other ground disturbing works
- 8.3.3. The proposed development has the potential to generate indirect effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting of the sites and landscapes.

8.4. Historic Landscapes

- 8.4.3. No Conservation Areas will be directly or indirectly impacted upon by the proposed development. The nearest Conservation Area, Graver Lane shares no visual or other indirect link to the proposed development area.
- 8.4.4. No registered Historic Parks & Gardens will be directly or indirectly impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 8.4.5. The proposed development lies in an area that has been examined as part of the Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. The aim of this work has been to achieve an understanding of the historical and cultural origins and development of the current landscape. No value has been ascribed to these areas, but in describing the cultural and historical aspects of the landscape they form a framework for decision-making, to promote a better understanding, facilitate the management of change and allow for sustainable management. Clearly a large number of individual areas have been identified within the wider study area (see

section 4.2.3), with the proposed development site directly overlying two such areas, therefore having a direct impact upon them. These two areas are HGM16596 and HGM16597.

- 8.4.6. HGM16596 is a small area (0.33 hectares) characterized as an open market established in the mid-20th century. Historical elements include late 19th century development, a timber yard or builder's yard and a possible canal side yard. The site has however been cleared of all above ground remains, and currently comprises a relatively featureless area of tarmac used for car parking, with little clear indication as to its former use. Proposed development will change the open appearance and historic use of this area, with the area no longer being able to operate as a market site. Development may also potentially impact upon below ground remains. This change of use and redevelopment may be seen as a major impact, however, it is clear that a loss of character elements and a change of function has already occurred at this site, therefore further redevelopment is considered to be a moderate impact.
- 8.4.7. HGM16597 is an area of late 20th century car park (0.57 hectares). The car park is the main element, a small police cabin is also mentioned, although this has since been cleared from the area. Historical elements include 19th century terraced housing and a mill site, as well as a former street pattern which is still preserved. The residential development of this area will change the current appearance and main characteristic of the open car park. However, this will in some sense restore the former residential character of the area (but not the former industrial mill character element) and retain the historic street pattern. As noted above (8.1.4) it is possible that the historic elements of this character area may be relatively well-preserved beneath the car park, which are therefore likely to be directly impacted upon by the proposed development. Due to these direct impacts, but the reinstatement of residential characteristics, proposed development is considered to be a moderate impact.

8.5. Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 8.5.1. No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development. No SAMs be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development.

8.6. Listed Buildings

- 8.6.1. All Saints' Church (LB 1246272; HER 8488.1.0) - Grade II listed building – is located to the SE of site across a car park. Direct views from and towards the designated asset exist. However, the proposed development will not have a major impact on the nature and character of this asset. It is therefore suggested that the value of the indirect impact would be low.
- 8.6.2. Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0) - Grade II listed building - can clearly be seen from the site location, on the other side of the Rochdale canal. Development on this site will have a significant visual impact to Silk mill (LB 1200815; HER 2901.1.0). The view from the outside of the mill to the development area will not be affected that much as the building is tall and has a wall surrounding it. The proposed development will not have a major impact on the nature and character of this asset. It is therefore suggested that the value of the indirect impact would be low.

- 8.6.3. No visual impact exists between the proposed development and all other listed buildings located within the applied search area.

8.7. Non - designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.7.1. As discussed in section 8.1, there are ten specific sites of potential archaeological interest identified within the proposed development area that may be impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 8.7.2. A large proportion of the western side of the proposed development area may contain the foundations of a cotton mill (SSM-001) identified in cartographic sources from 1848 to 1908. The latter is subsequently converted in a boot and furniture manufactory. No significant changes are observed on the external layout of the building until it is demolished in the 1970s. Proposed groundworks may therefore encounter and impact upon this structure. The potential impact is considered medium.
- 8.7.3. A row of terraced houses is identified in cartographic sources from as early as 1847 (SSM-002 and SSM-006/7). These residential dwellings extend with the construction of the cotton mill in 1848, and endure until the 1970s when all the structures within the proposed development area are demolished. The proposed development area has only been levelled to serve as a car park, and it is therefore possible that the remains of these houses are found during groundworks. The potential impact is considered medium.
- 8.7.4. The Tithe Map of 1847 documents a cottage with a garden area (SSM-005) to the south west of the development. The latter might have been impacted by the construction of the cotton mill in 1848, however, it may be possible to encounter the remains its foundations during groundworks. The potential impact is considered medium.
- 8.7.5. A market area (SSM-008) is located adjacent to Rochdale canal from 1934. This structure was active until 2016 when it was dismantled. The market superseded two temporary structures (SSM-009/010). The potential impact of the proposed development on these assets is considered low to negligible.

9. Mitigation

- 9.1. There is the potential that ground work associated with the development may encounter buried remains relating to the mill structure and workers terraced houses. In order to assess the presence/absence, condition and significance of these remains, it is recommended that a targeted trenching evaluation is carried out. The location, position and dimensions of the trenches should take into consideration the terraced houses already depicted on the Tithe Map of 1847, the mill structure, and the terraced houses to the south of the proposed development, area which may contain the remains of back to back dwellings.

Acknowledgements: We would like to thanks GMAAS, Manchester Record Office and the University of Manchester Library for all the help and support received during the production of the present report.

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(accessed on 20.2.19)

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Tithe Map of the Township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847

Ordnance Survey County Series Lancashire 1848, scale 1:2500

Ordnance Survey County Series Lancashire 1893, scale 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey County Series Lancashire 1908, scale 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey County Series Lancashire 1934, scale 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey County Series Lancashire 1951, scale 1:2,500

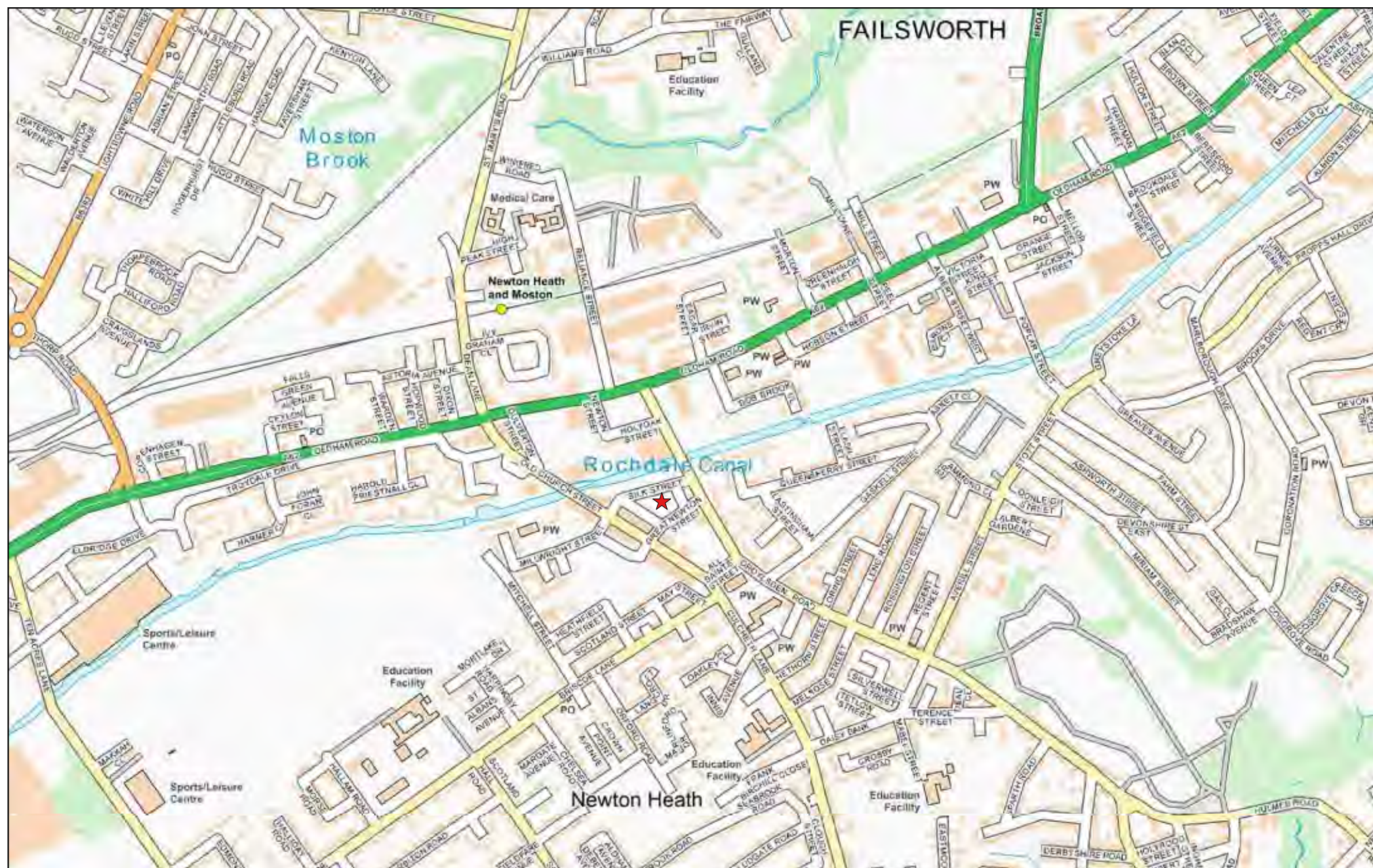
Ordnance Survey Plan 1981-1989, scale 1:1,250

Aerial Photographs

Sortie number	Camera position	Date
RAF/CPE/UK/2471	RP	09 MAR 1948
RAF/CPE/UK/2471	RS	09 MAR 1948
RAF/541/25	RS	16 MAY 1948
RAF/541/25	RS	16 MAY 1948
RAF/58/1158	F21	02 JUL 1953
RAF/82/795	Vp4	09 JUN 1953
OS/92308	V	25 MAY 1992
MAL/59368	V	14 MAY 1959
OS/00298	V	25 AUG 2000
NMR 4010/ 9		08 SEP 1987
NMR 4010/ 10		08 SEP 1987
NMR 4010/ 11		08 SEP 1987
NMR 4010/ 12		08 SEP 1987
NMR 4010/ 13		08 SEP 1987
NMR 4010/ 14		08 SEP 1987
NMR 4010/ 15		08 SEP 1987
NMR 4010/ 16		08 SEP 1987
AFL 60839/ EPW042562		JUL 1933
AFL 60839/ EPW042563		JUL 1933
AFL 60839/ EPW042564		JUL 1933
AFL 60839/ EPW042565		JUL 1933
AFL 60839/ EPW042566		JUL 1933
AFL 60839/ EPW042567		JUL 1933
AFL 60839/ EPW042568		JUL 1933

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Figures



0 100 200 300 400 500 m

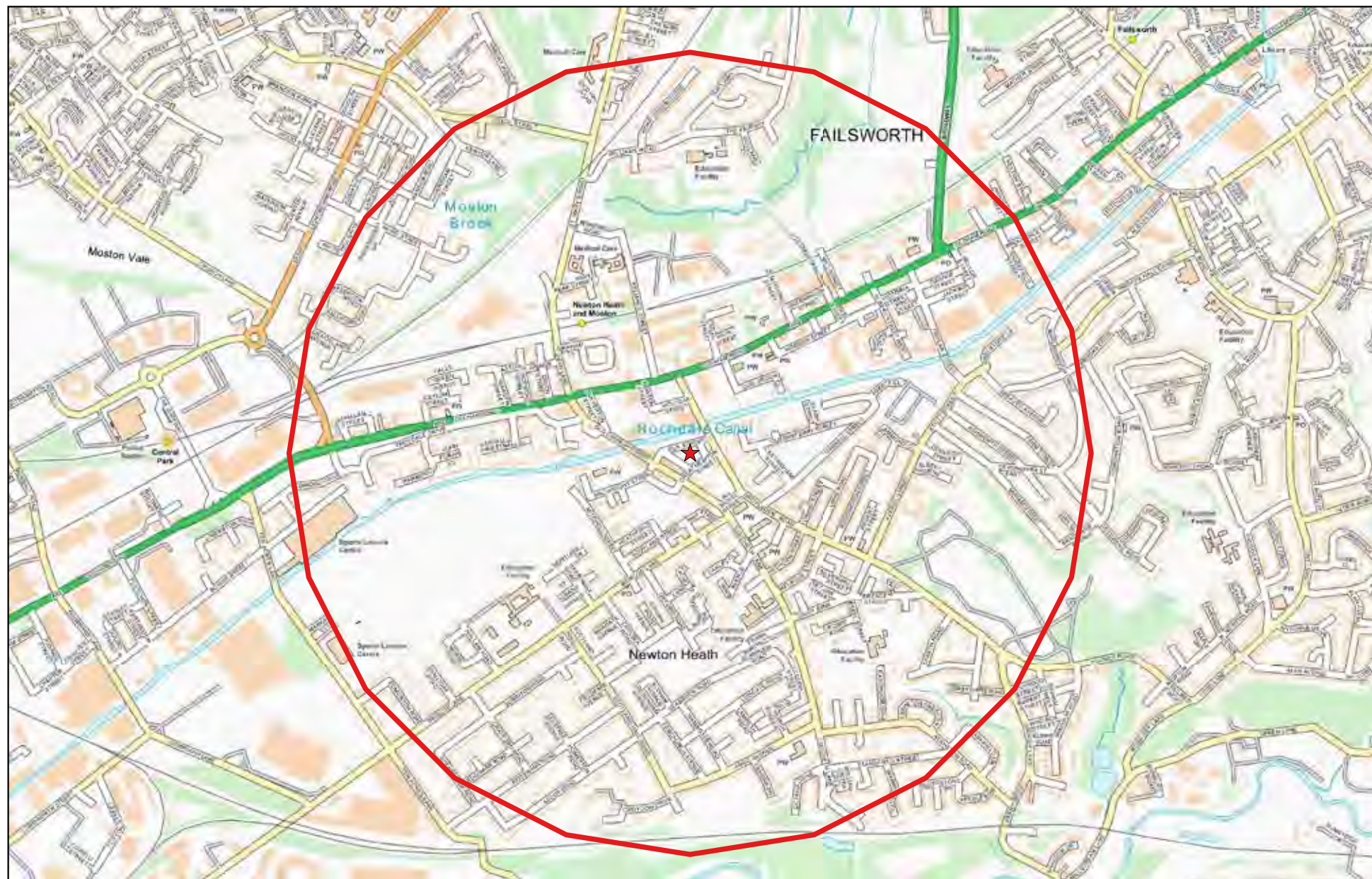
Figure 1. Site Location



0 125 250 m



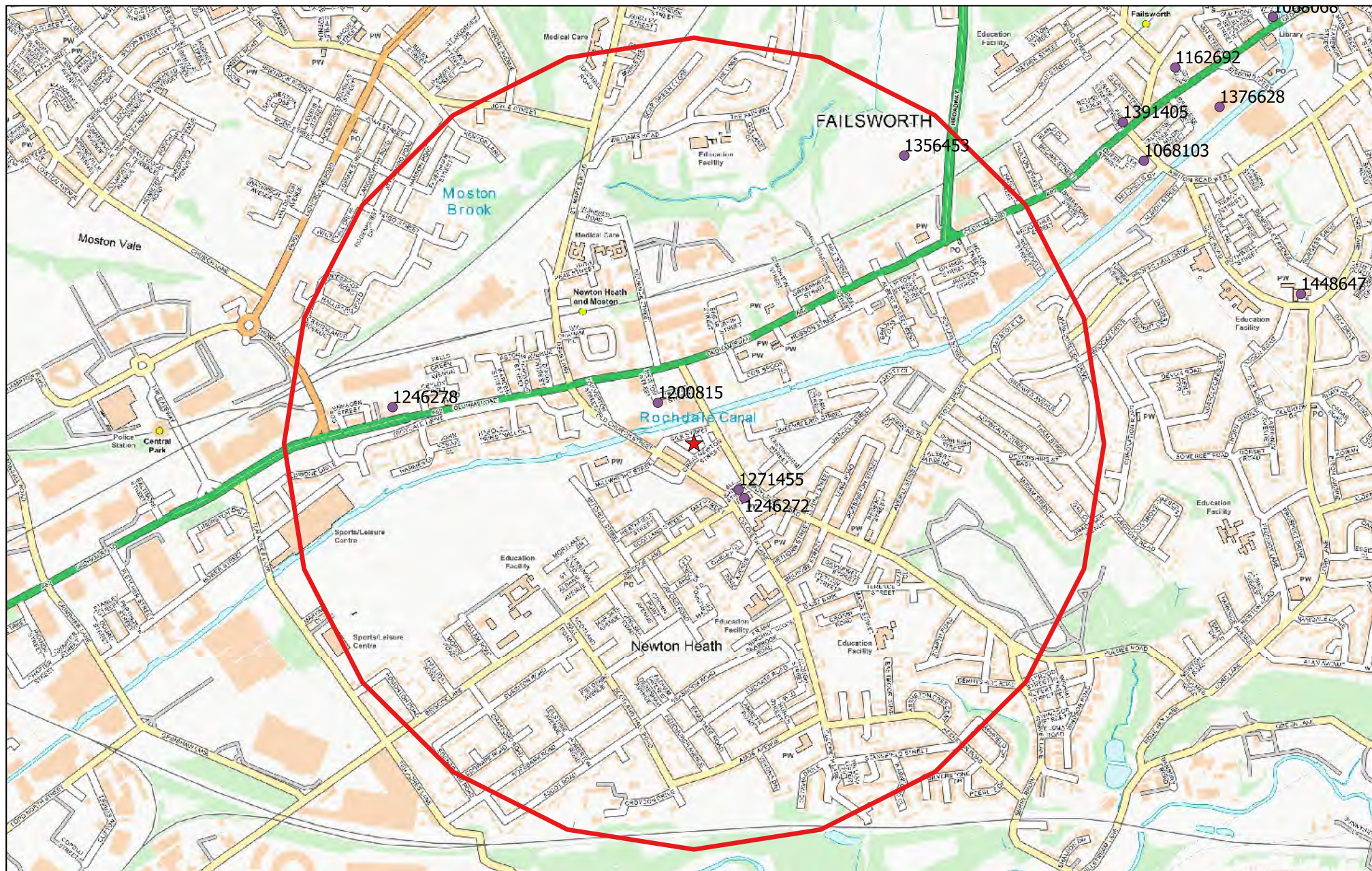
Figure 2. Proposed development plans.



0 500 1000 m

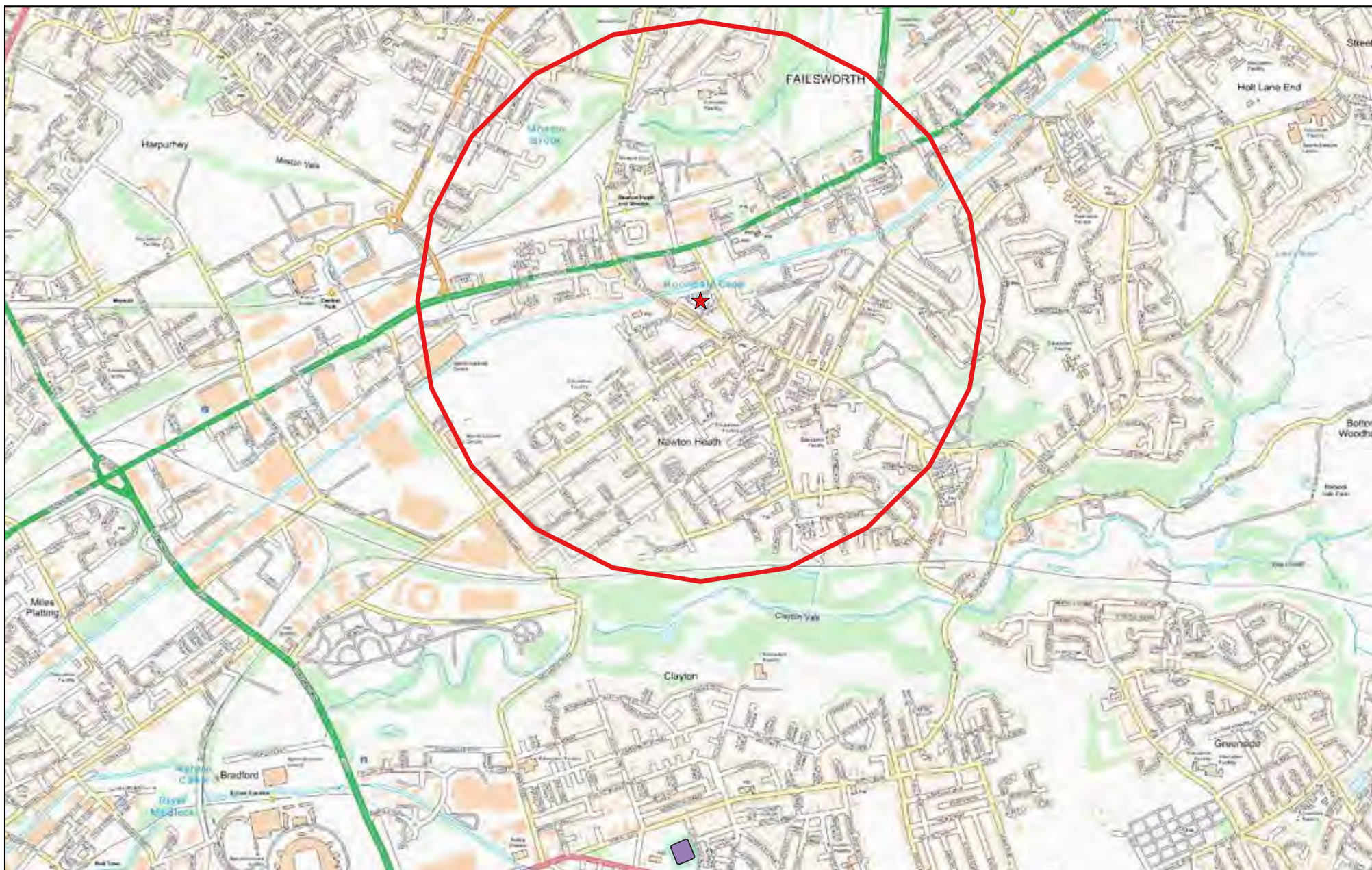


Figure 3. Site location within 1 Km buffer.



0 250 500 m

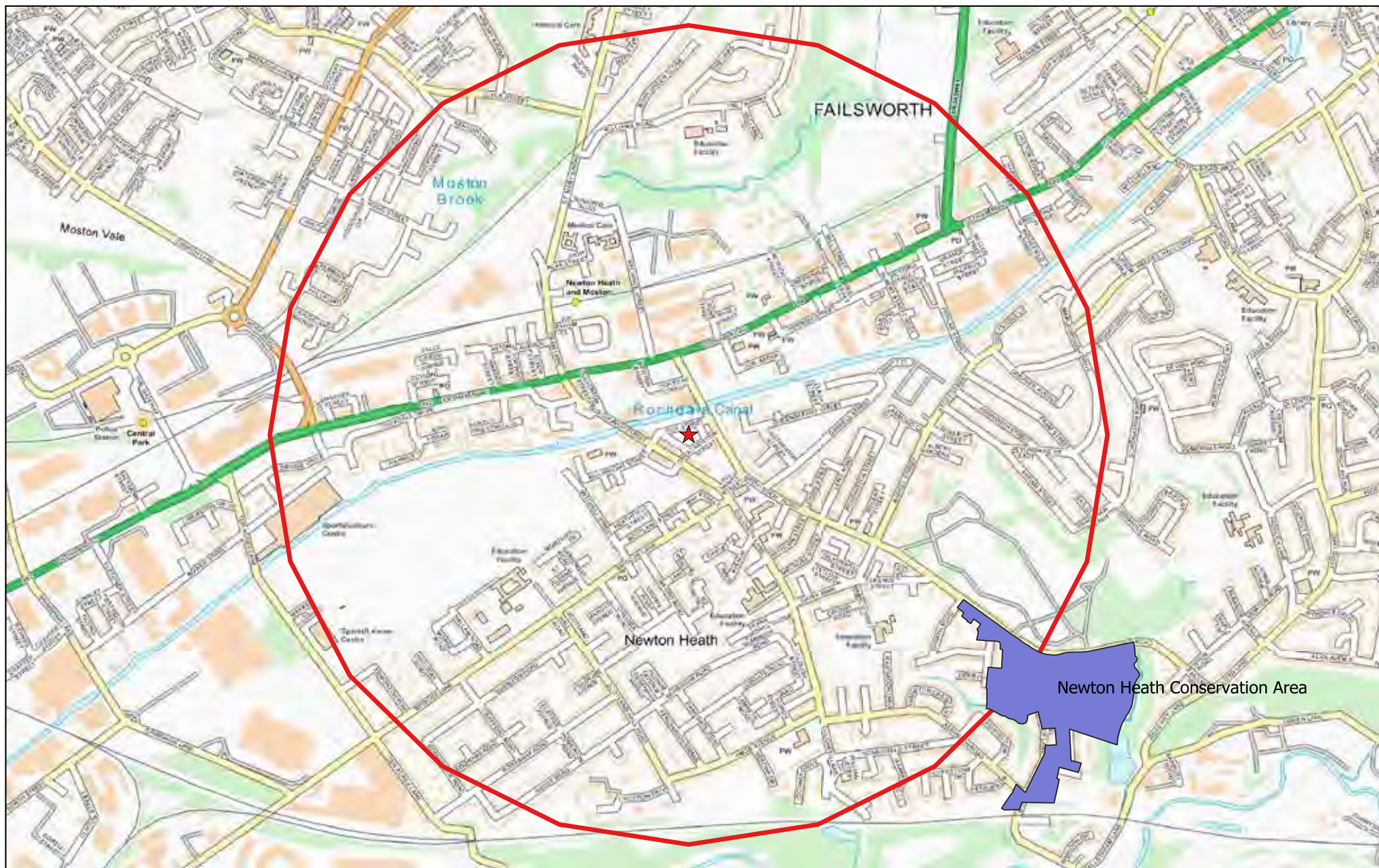
Figure 4. Map showing Listed Buildings surrounding the proposed development area within 1km buffer.



0 500 1000 m



Figure 6. Site Location within 1 Km buffer and nearby Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1009339).



0 250 500 m

Figure 6.1 Site Location within 1 Km buffer and Newton Heath Conservation Area.

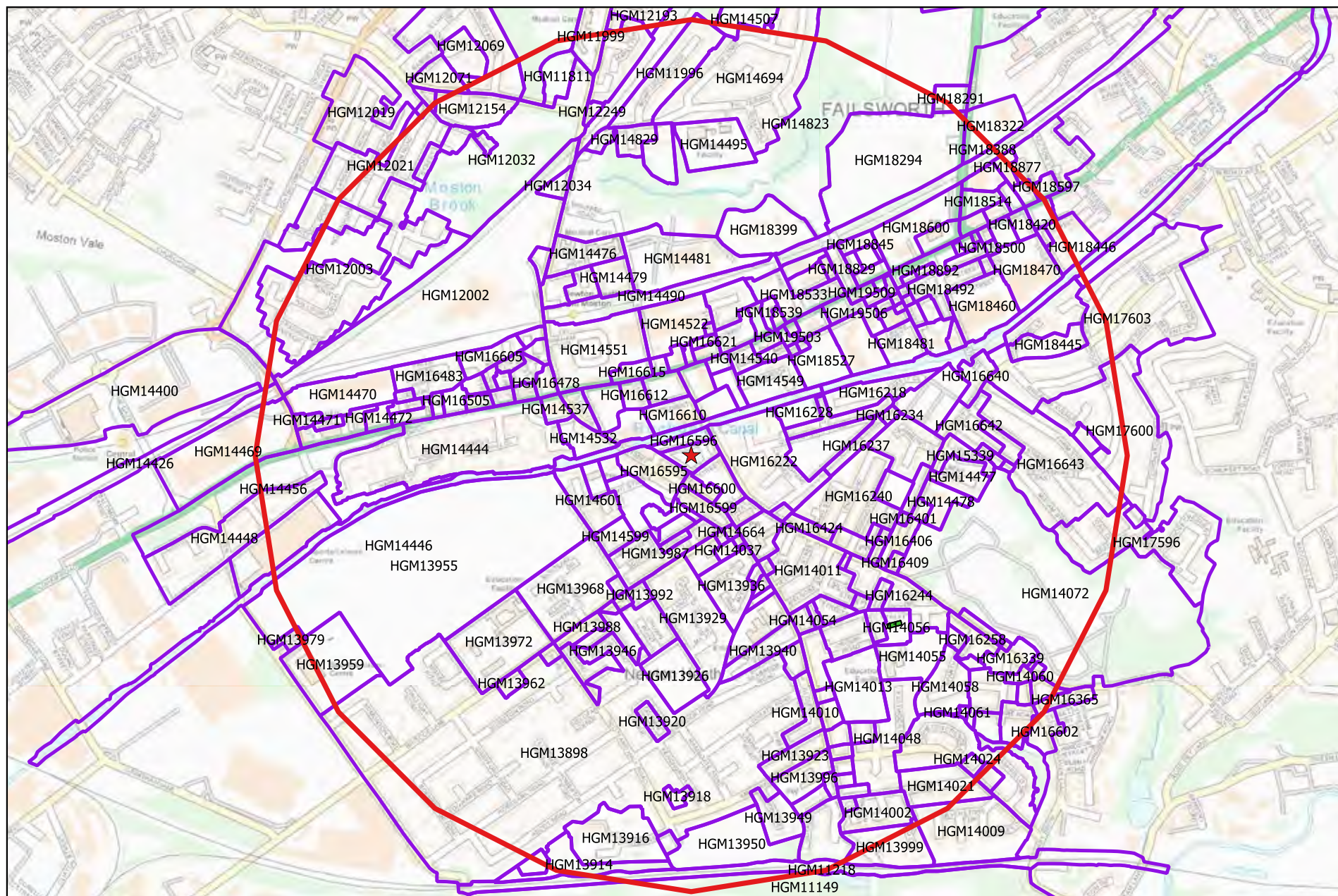
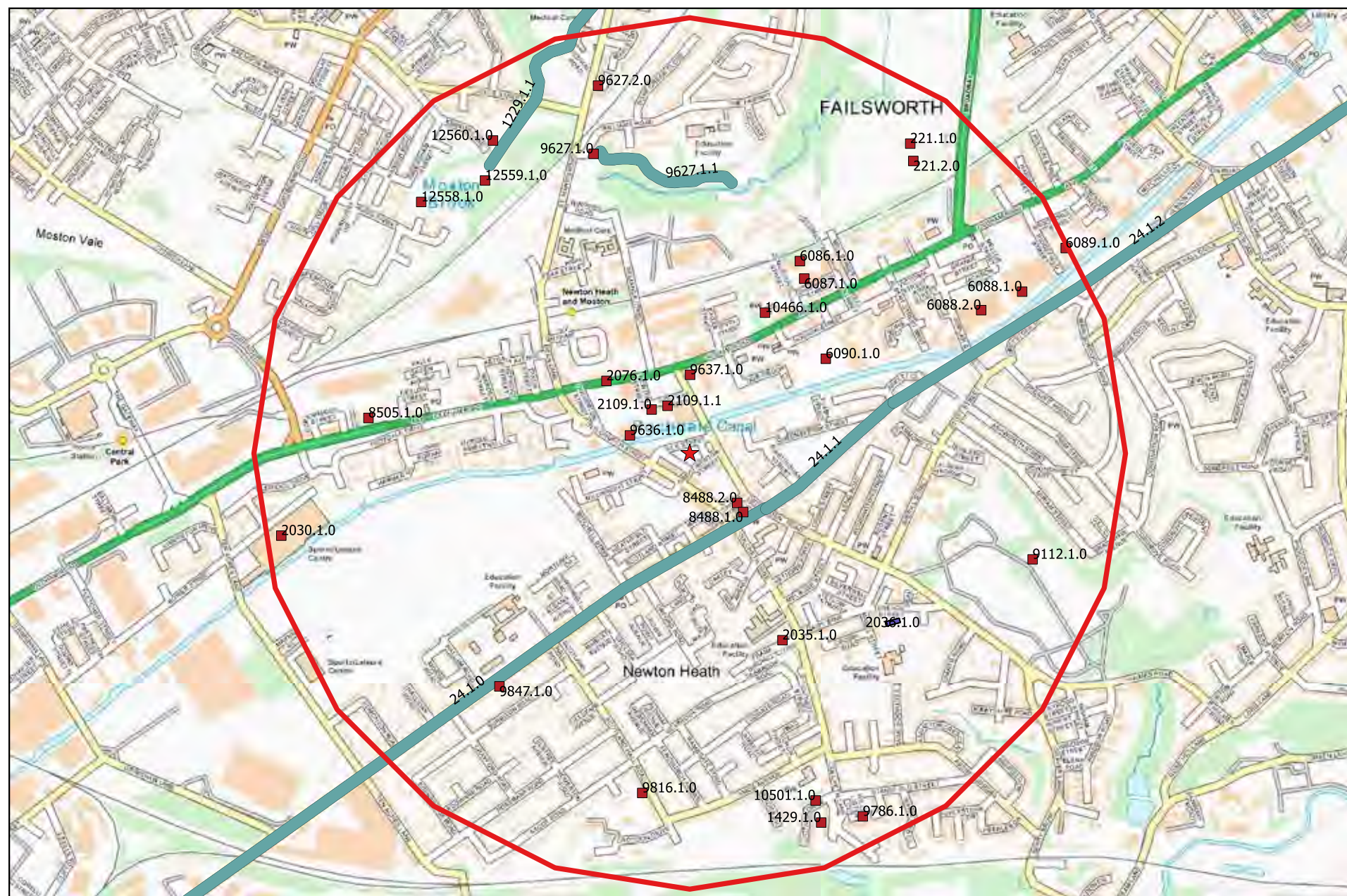


Figure 6.2 HLC within applied search area.



250 0 250 500 750 1000 m

Figure 7. HERs within 1km from proposed development area.



Figure 8.1 Tithe Map, showing site location.



Figure 8.2 1848 OS Map showing site location.

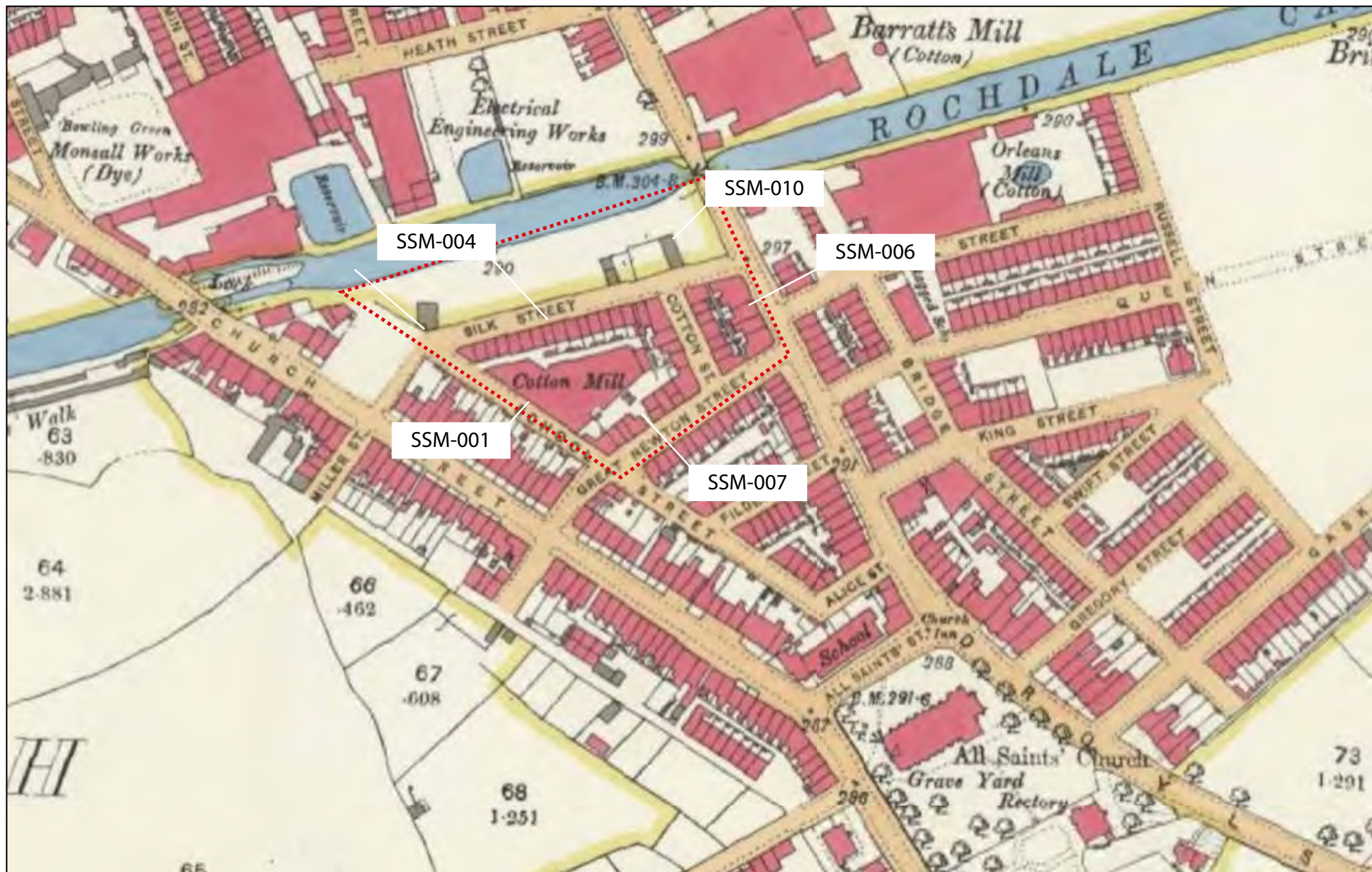
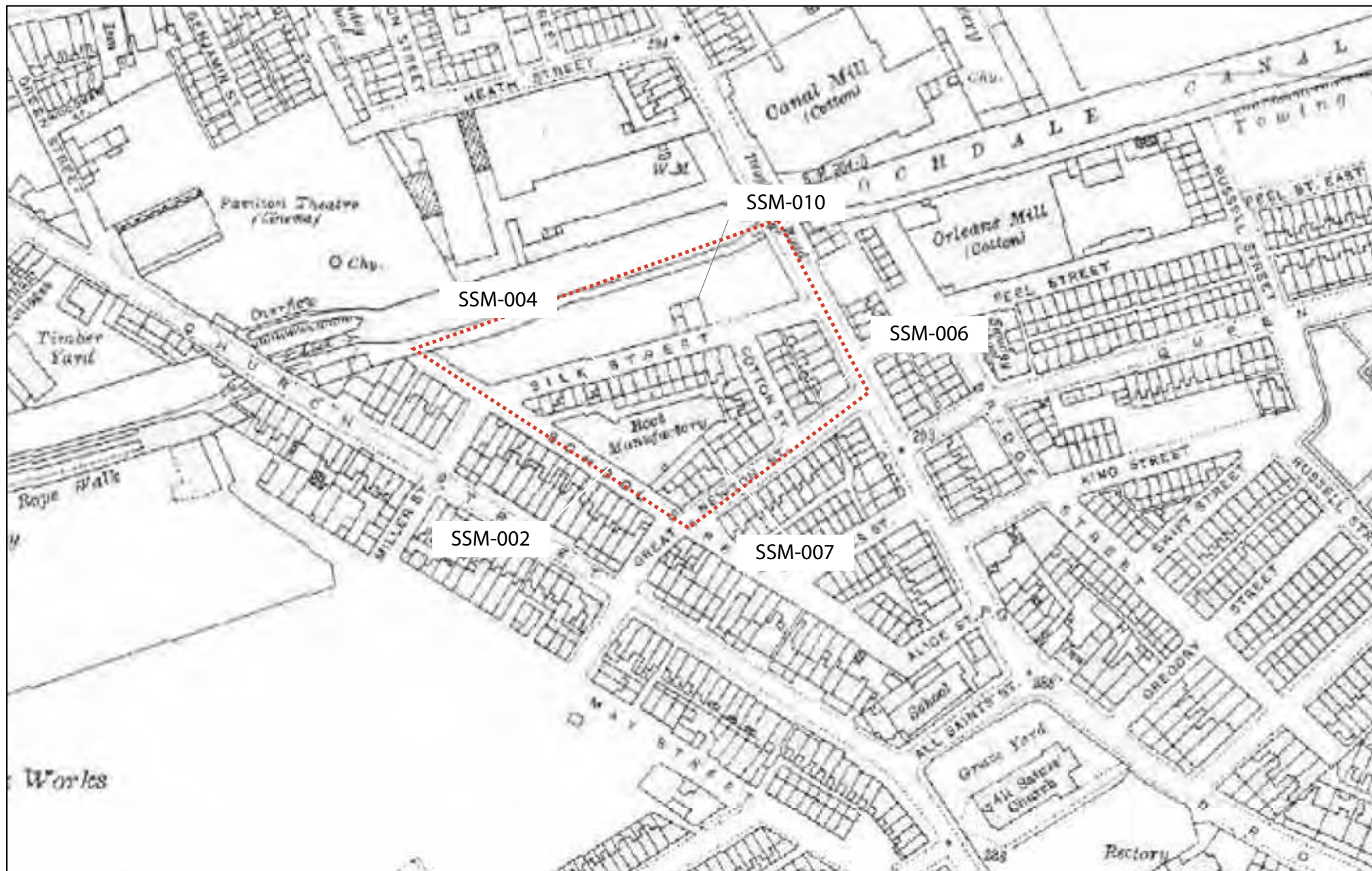


Figure 8.3 1893 OS Map, showing site location.



Figure 8.4 1908 OS Map, showing site location.



0 50 100 m



Figure 8.5 1915 OS Map, showing site location.



Figure 8.6 1934 OS Map, showing site location.

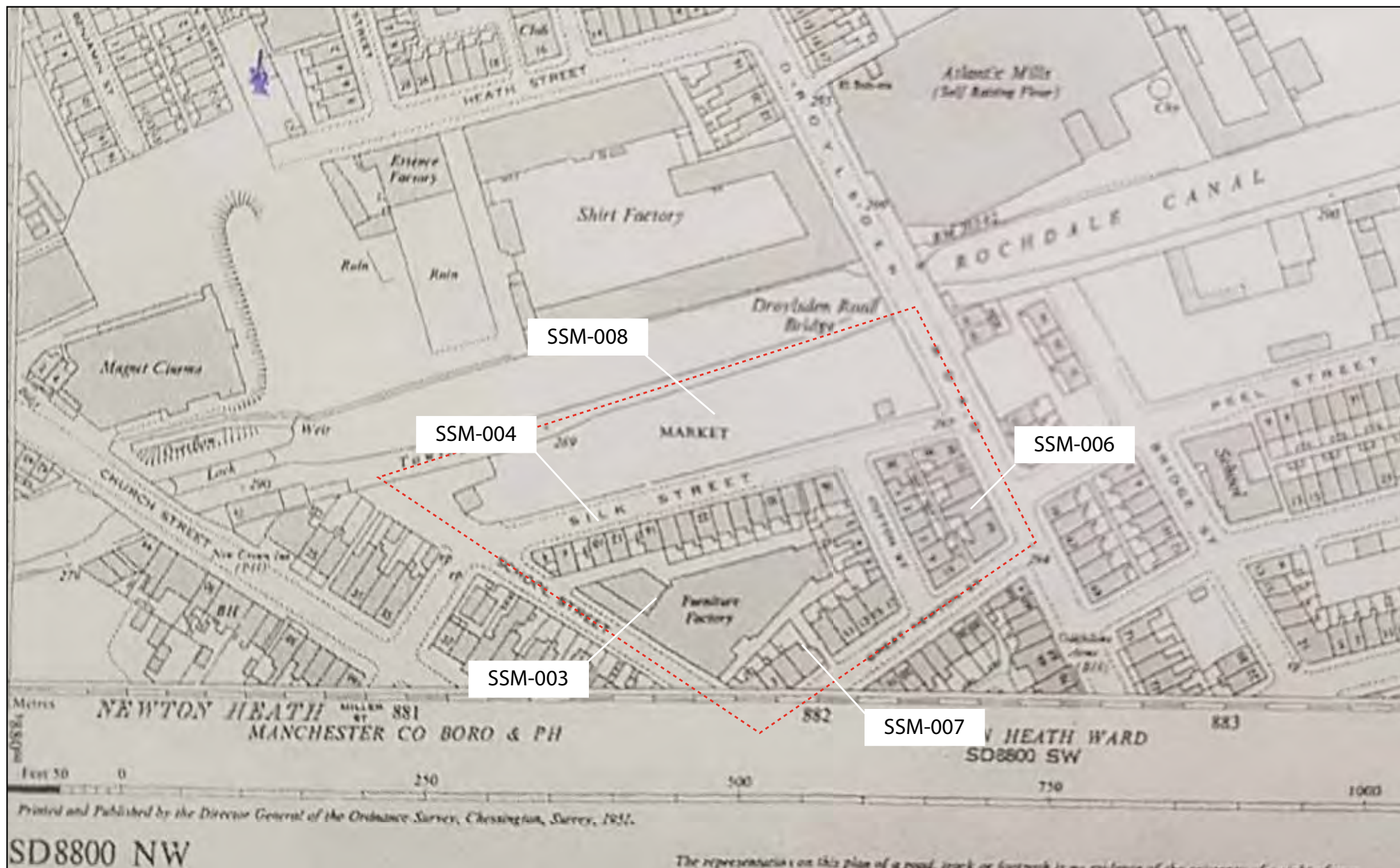
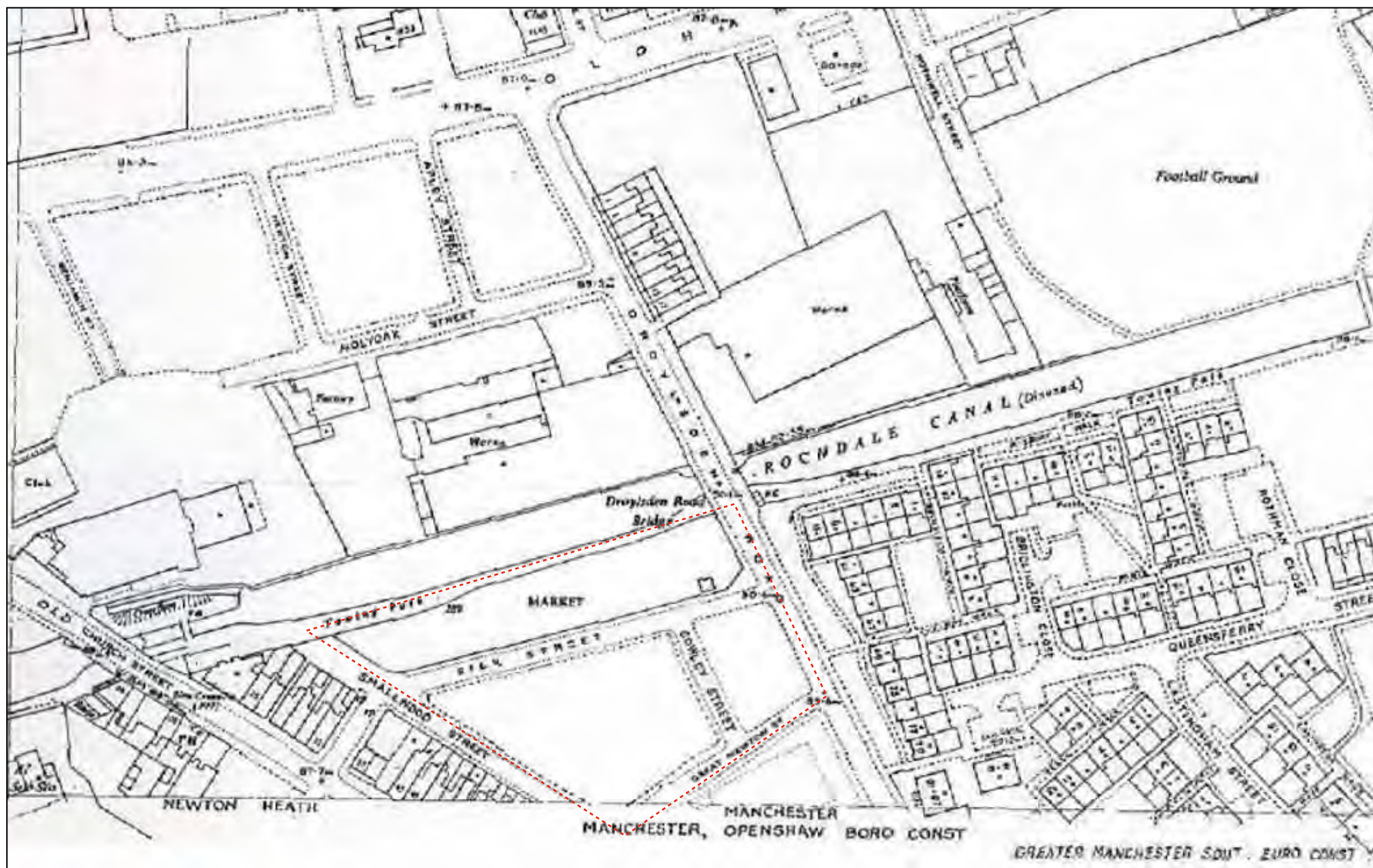


Figure 8.7 1951 OS Map, showing site location.



0 50 100 m

Figure 8.8 1981-1989 OS Map, showing location of site.



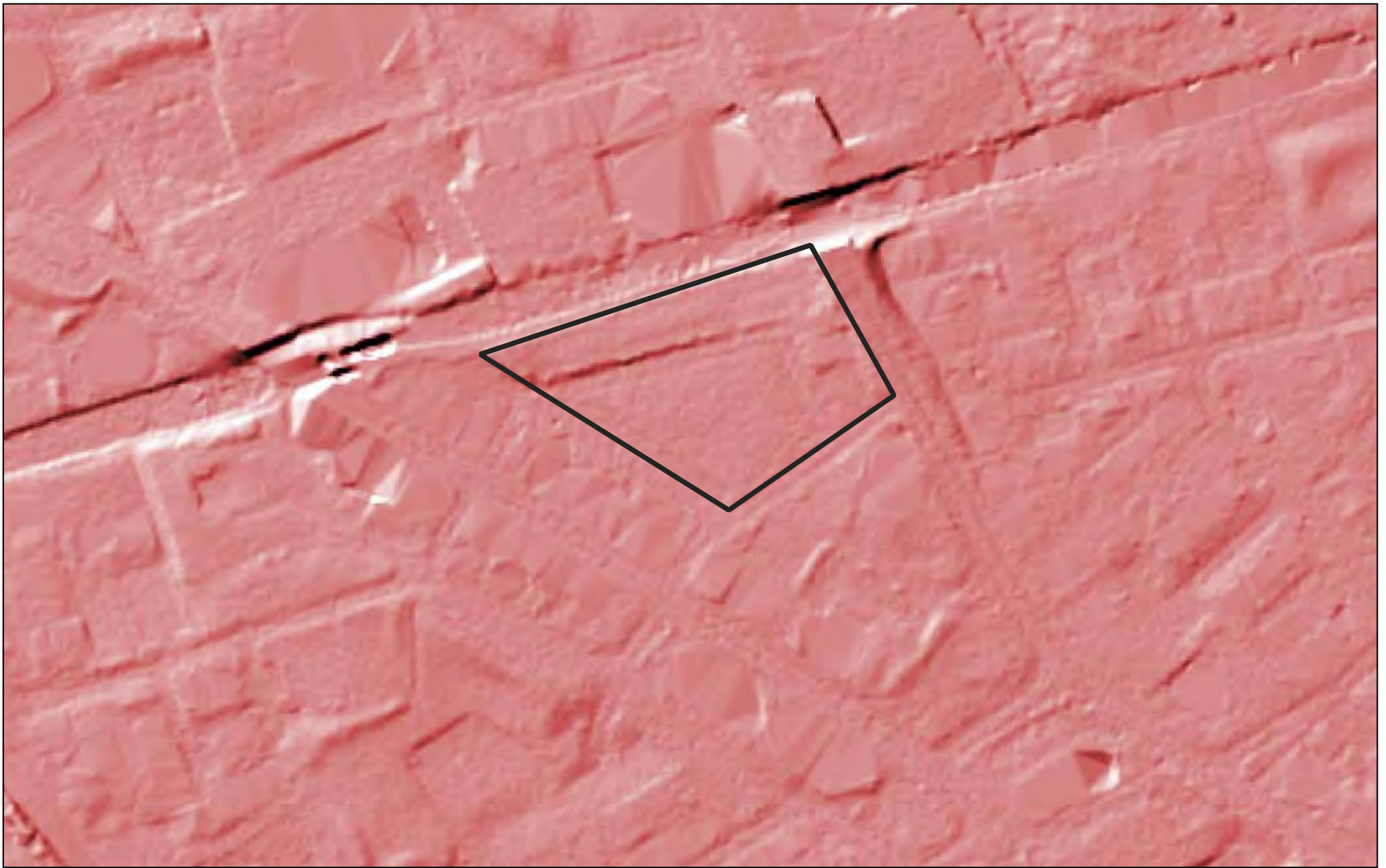
Legend

- Phase 1 (1847)
- Phase 2 (1893)
- Phase 3 (1908)
- Phase 4 (1934)
- Phase 5 (1981-1989)

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 m



Figure 9. Phasing plan.



0 50 100 m

A horizontal scale bar with a black segment on the left and a white segment on the right, representing distances of 0, 50, and 100 meters.

Figure 10. Lidar map of proposed development site along Silk street, and surrounding area.



Figure 11.1 Vertical view of proposed development area (marked in red) and adjacent land.
RAF-58-1158-F21-0164 02.07.1953



Figure 11.2 Oblique view of proposed development area (marked in red) and adjacent land.
NMR 4010-13 08.09.1987 (Courtesy of GMAAS Textile Survey)



Figure 12. Site visit direction of shots

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Plates



Plate 1. SE view from SW corner of Area A



Plate 2. NE view from SW corner of Area A



Plate 3. NE view of Silk St from SE corner of Area C.



Plate 4. SE view of Area A from NW edge .



Plate 5. Eastern view of Area A from NW edge.



Plate 6. View of Area C and Silk Mill (LB 1200815) from NW edge of Area A.



Plate 7. SW view of Area A from NE corner.



Plate 8. SE view of Cowley St from NE corner of Area A.



Plate 9. NE view of Area B from SW edge.



Plate 10. Close-up of cobble surface of Cowley St, facing SE.



Plate 11. NW view of Cowley St and Silk Mill (LB 1200815) from SE edge of Area B.



Plate 12. SE view of All Saint's church (LB 1246272) from SE edge of Area A.



Plate 13. NW view of Area A from SE edge.



Plate 14. NE view of Area A from SW edge.



Plate 15. NE view of Area A from SW corner.



Plate 16. NW view of Area A from SW corner.



Plate 17. E view of Area A from centre.



Plate 18. S view of Area A from centre.



Plate 19. WNW view from centre of Area A.



Plate 20. N view from centre of Area A.



Plate 21. NE view of Area B from SE corner.



Plate 22. N view of Area B from S edge.



Plate 23. SSE view of Area B from centre



Plate 24. SE view of Area B from the centre



Plate 25. NE view of Area B from SW edge



Plate 26. NW view of Area B from centre



Plate 27. NNE view of Area B from centre



Plate 28. SE view of Area B from centre



Plate 29. SW view of Area B from centre



Plate 30. SSW view of Area B from NE corner



Plate 31. WSW view of Area B from eastern edge



Plate 32. NE view of Area C from the western edge



Plate 33. NE view of Area C from western edge



Plate 34. NNE view of Area C from western edge



Plate 35. SW view of Area C from centre



Plate 36. N view of Silk Mill (LB 1200815) and canal



Plate 37. ENE view of Area C from centre



Plate 38. S view from the centre of Area C with All Saints church (LB 1246272).



Plate 39. SW view of Area C from the NE edge



Plate 40. WSW view of Area C from the NE edge



Plate 41. SW view of Area C from NE edge



Plate 42. NW view from Silk Mill (LB 1200815) toward proposed development location



Plate 43. S view of Newton Silk Mill (LB 1200815) plaque

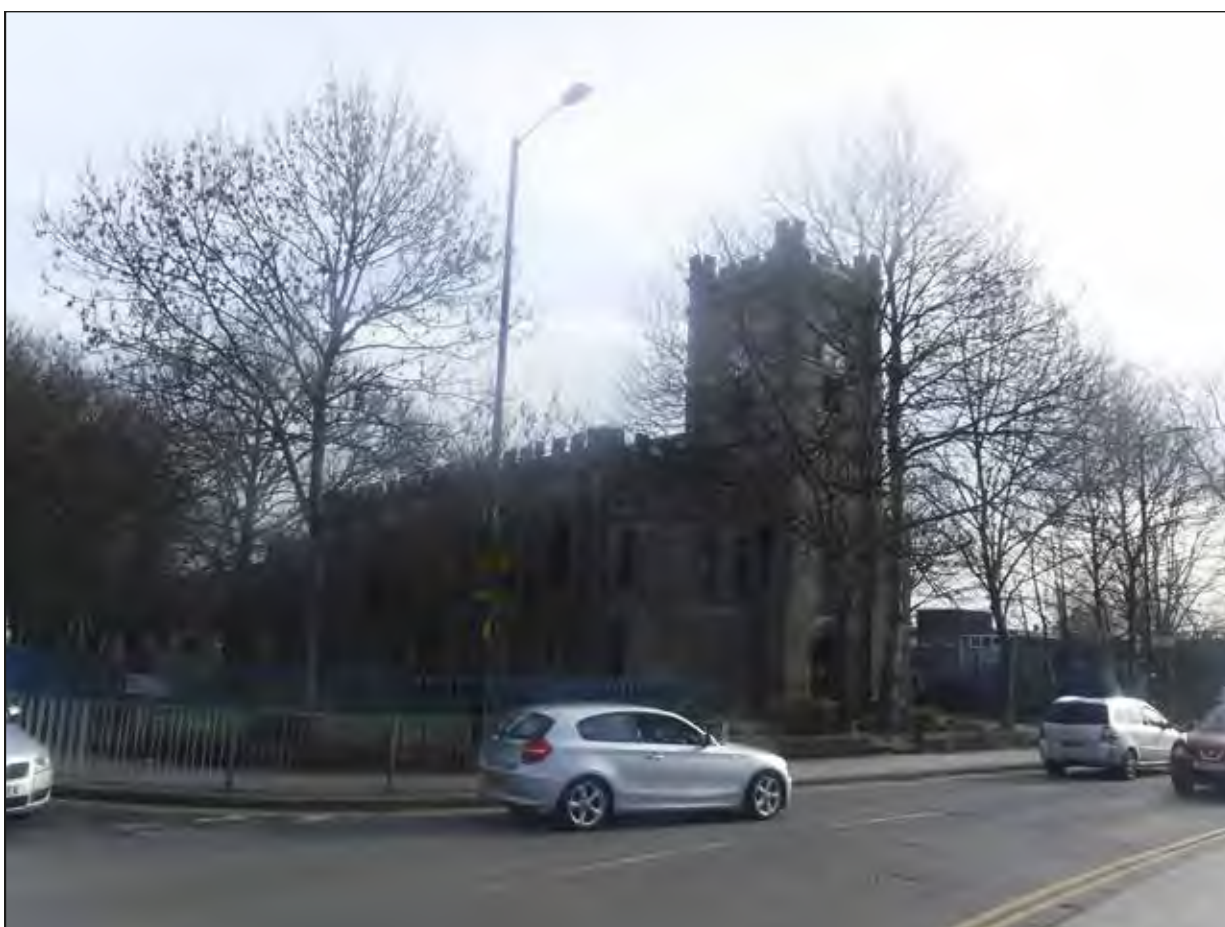


Plate 44. SE view of All Saints church (LB 1200815) and railings



Plate 54. View from All Saint's church (LB 1246272) towards the development area



Plate 46. SE view from St Wilfrid and St Ann (LB 1246278) towards the development area



Plate 47. NW view of the Church of St Wilfrid's and St Ann (LB 1246278)



Plate 48. NE view of All Saints Church (LB 1200815).



Plate 49. N view of Failsworth Lodge (LB 1356453)



Plate 50. SW view from Failsworth Lodge (LB 1356453) towards site

Gazetteer of new sites of archaeological interest

ID	SSM-001
Name	Cotton Mill
Summary	Cotton Mill building identified on the OS maps from 1893
Description	Cotton Mill bounded by Smallwood Street, Silk Street and Greater Newton Street first identified on the OS County Series of 1893
NGR	SD 88177 00524
Eastings	388177
Northings	400524
Type	Industrial Building (Mill)
Period	Post-Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Industrial
Evidence	Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-002
Name	Boot manufactory
Summary	Boot Manufacturing building identified on OS maps from 1908 to 1951
Description	Boot manufactory bounded by Smallwood Street, Silk Street and Greater Newton Street identified of the OS maps from 1908 to 1951.
NGR	SD 88177 00524
Eastings	388177
Northings	400524
Type	Industrial Building
Period	Modern
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Industrial
Evidence	Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.02.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-003
Name	Furniture manufactory
Summary	Furniture manufacturing building identified on the OS maps from 1951
Description	Furniture manufactory bounded by Smallwood Street, Silk Street and Greater Newton Street
NGR	SD 88177 00524
Eastings	388177
Northings	400524
Type	Industrial building
Period	Modern
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Industrial
Evidence	Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500

Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	22.01.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-004
Name	Terraced Houses to the north of development
Summary	Terraced Houses to the north of development area identified on the Tithe map 1847 onwards
Description	Terraced Housing north of development area and along the South edge of Silk Street first seen on the Tithe map 1847 until OS map 1951.
NGR	SD 88175 00543
Eastings	388175
Northings	400543
Type	Buildings
Period	Post-medieval - Modern
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Residential
Evidence	Tithe Map of the township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847 Ordnance Survey County Series 1848 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1934 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-005
Name	House and garden area
Summary	House and garden area occupying proposed development area first seen on the Tithe map 1847
Description	House and garden area on the corner of Greater Newton Street and Smallwood Street identified on the Tithe map of 1847 and OS County Series of 1848
NGR	SD 88194 00507
Eastings	388194
Northings	400507
Type	Buildings
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Residential
Evidence	Tithe Map of the township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847 Ordnance Survey County Series 1848 1:10,560
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-006
Name	Row of terrace houses bounded by Cowley Street and Droylsden Road first identified on Tithe map 1847
Summary	Row of houses identified on the tithe map of 1847

Description	Houses bounded by Cowley Street and Droylsden Road first identified on the Tithe map of 1847 and OS County Series of 1848
NGR	SD 882235 00537
Eastings	388238
Northings	400537
Type	Buildings
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Residential
Evidence	Tithe Map of the township of Newton in the Parish of Manchester, 1847 Ordnance Survey County Series 1848 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1934 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
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ID	SSM-007
Name	Row of terraced houses bounded by Great Newton Street and Cowley Street
Summary	Row of terraced houses bounded by Great Newton Street and Cowley Street first documented in OS County Series of 1893.
Description	Row of terraced houses bounded by Great Newton Street and Cowley Street documented from 1893 to 1951 in cartographic sources.
NGR	SD 88235 00536
Eastings	388235
Northings	400536
Type	Residential
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Buildings
Evidence	Ordnance Survey County Series 1848 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1934 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1951 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Plan 1981-1989 1:1,250
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-008
Name	Newton Market
Summary	Newton Market located adjacent to Rochdale Road first seen on the OS maps from 1934
Description	Newton Market located adjacent to Rochdale Road and along the northern edge of Silk Street first identified on the OS maps from 1934 and demolished in 2016.
NGR	SD 88174 00567
Eastings	388174
Northings	400567
Type	Building

Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Low
Condition Rating	Poor
Broadclass	Commerce structure
Evidence	All OS map editions from 1934 to 2016
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-009
Name	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal
Summary	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal documented on OS County Series 1893
Description	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal documented on OS County Series 1893
NGR	SD 88119 00547
Eastings	388119
Northings	400547
Type	Building
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Temporary structure
Evidence	Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-010
Name	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal
Summary	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal first documented in OS County Series 1893
Description	Temporary structure adjacent to Rochdale Canal documented from 1893 to 1908.
NGR	SD 88195 00567
Eastings	388195
Northings	400567
Type	Building
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Temporary structure
Evidence	Ordnance Survey County Series 1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series 1908 1:2,500
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSM-011
Name	Flagstone boundary wall
Summary	Flagstone boundary wall running parallel to Silk Street
Description	Flagstone boundary wall running parallel to Silk Street identified on MCC Local Image collection

NGR	SD 88170 00554
Eastings	388170
Northings	400554
Type	Boundary wall
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broadclass	Post-medieval boundary
Evidence	MCC Local Image -Newton Heath, Jackson J (1912) (m35860)
Record Compiled By	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record Compiled On	01.03.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales

Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT
AT SILK STREET, NEWTON HEATH
MANCHESTER M40 2JN

Prepared for:
Faithful & Gould Ltd

Project No: 2700

February 2019



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Study Area

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and a Site Visit associated with a proposal for the construction of 75 new homes at Silk Street, Newton Heath, Manchester M40 2JN (NGR SD 88190 00530). It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Faithful & Gould Ltd.

The Desk Based Assessment will be undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Revised 2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with proposed construction of a new 75 new homes at Silk Street, Newton Heath, Manchester M40 2JN (NGR SD 88190 00530) (Figure 1-2). The local planning authority is Manchester City Council (MCC).

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Faithful & Gould Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The proposed development site is located immediately south of an area of industrial heritage, including post-medieval mills and outbuildings. Furthermore, the footprint of the proposed development as well as the street name suggest the possibility that industrial remains of post-medieval date may be found during groundworks.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide MCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) and the Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (Historic England 2015). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

The methodology set out in this WSI will be agreed with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to MCC.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

Detailed development plans are not yet available, but it is understood that planning permission will be sought for the construction 75 new houses and associated storeys.

The proposed development site is located in Newton Heath, c 5km NE from Manchester City Centre. The site measures c. 0.73ha, and it is bounded to the E by Droylsden Road, the Rochdale canal to the north, by Smallwood Street to the west, and by Great Newton Street to the south. The proposed development area is currently used as a car park.

The underlying solid geology of the area defined by the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation, comprised of sedimentary bedrock formed during the Permian Period. The superficial soils are composed of Devensian Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

3. Site Specific Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Detailed desk-based study (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)
- Archiving (Stage 4)

5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Study (Stage 1)

The desk-based study will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development site. This will include both designated and non-designated sites.
2. Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP).
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive.
5. Heritage Gateway sources.
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence.
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the assessment.

c) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

d) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

7. The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Faithful & Gould, GMAAS, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will require a further AW specification to be drawn up.

8. Archiving (Stage 4)

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (Historic England, 2015) Appendix 3.

The project archive will be deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with the ICON and CIfA Guidelines (*Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2007)). A digital copy of the archive will be deposited Shropshire HER and the national OASIS scheme.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the site visit and report undertaken by Irene Garcia Rovira.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002).

11. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

12. Quality Control

12.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of*

Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk based assessments* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

12.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

13. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

14. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*.

Historic England, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (re issue 2015).

Historic England, 2015. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans*

Historic England, 2015. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*

Historic England, 2015. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*



250 0 250 500 750 1000 m

Figure 1. Site Location

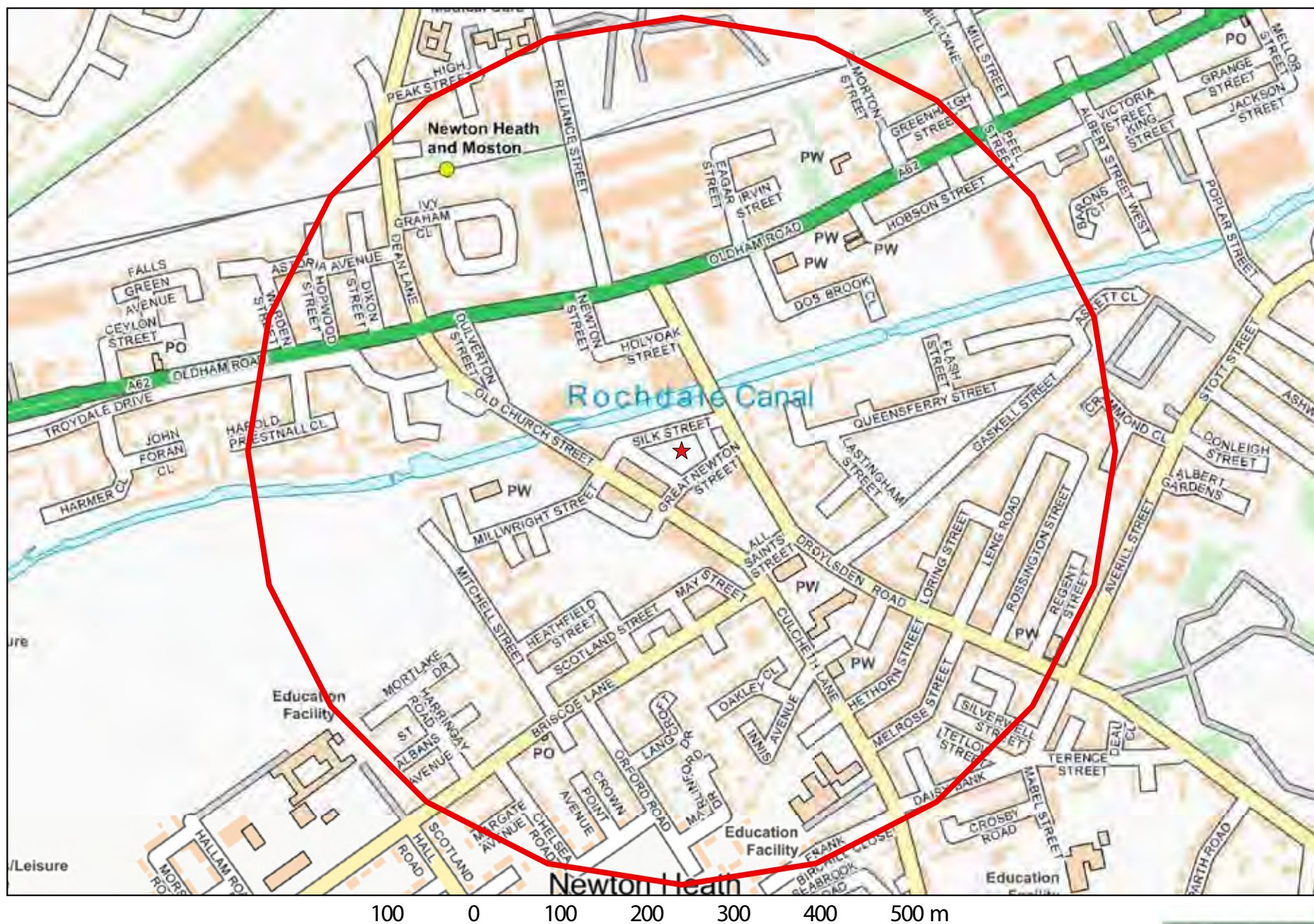


Figure 2. Study Area.

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