

Collyhurst Village Collyhurst, Manchester

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Investigation
(for full planning application)**





Project Name:	Collyhurst Village, Collyhurst, Manchester
Project Code:	SECL0139
Site Location:	The proposed development site is bounded by Rochdale Road to the west, Marston Street to the north, Anslow Close and Thornton Street North to the east, and Shellard Road to the south.
Planning Ref:	TBC
NGR:	SD 85560 00287
Document Title:	Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Investigation
Document Type:	Written Scheme of Investigation
Version:	Version 2.0
Prepared for:	Far East Consortium International Limited

Contact:	Ian Miller, Salford Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford, Peel Building, Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 4DW
	0161 295 4467 / 07533 252 442
	i.f.miller@salford.ac.uk

Author:	Anthony Lee	
Position:	Senior Project Manager	
Date:	3 rd November 2020	

Copyright for this document remains with the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford.

This document has been prepared by Salford Archaeology, part of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford, for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be used or relied upon for any other project without an independent check being undertaken to assess its suitability and the prior written consent and authority obtained from the Salford Archaeology. The University of Salford accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than those for which it was commissioned. Other persons/parties using or relying on this document for other such purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify the University of Salford for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. The University of Salford accepts no liability or responsibility for this document to any other party/persons than by whom it was commissioned.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 Far East Consortium International Limited ('FEC') is devising proposals for the development of land located within Collyhurst, Manchester. Full planning permission for development is being sought for an area known as Collyhurst Village (centred on SD 85560 00287, referred to herein as 'the Site'). The implementation of the scheme will necessitate earth-moving works that are likely to adversely impact on any surviving buried remains of archaeological interest.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological interest within the Site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment prepared by Salford Archaeology (Salford Archaeology 2020). The desk-based assessment highlighted that there are two areas of archaeological interest within the Site (Plate 1, below), which have the potential to contain the remains of 19th century workers' houses. There were a large number of 19th century workers' houses within the Site, however those 19th century house locations that have been identified as having archaeological potential are those which contemporary maps suggest were constructed on a non-standard plan form, a number of which also had cellars. The potential for buried remains associated with these houses was identified within the desk-based assessment as likely to require further archaeological investigation, in order to enable a recording of the remains to be completed prior to their ultimate loss. It is possible that a small number of the buildings identified on historic maps may not represent the sites of workers' houses, but some other type of associated building, however the archaeological investigation will likely establish this.
- 1.1.3 In consideration of the archaeological interest within the Site, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as Archaeological Advisors to Manchester City Council, has recommended that an appropriate scheme of archaeological field investigation should be undertaken as part of the enabling works, in order to mitigate the impact of the development, and that this requirement can be secured by a planning condition..
- 1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced in consultation with GMAAS, proposes a programme of archaeological 'strip, map and record' investigation. This allows for the exposure and recording of all the archaeological remains within the areas targeted for investigation, in order to determine the extent, condition and significance of the remains, which in turn will enable a decision to be reached as to the requirement and scope for a final phase of detailed archaeological investigation prior to their ultimate loss during the course of the ground-works for the scheme.
- 1.1.5 This WSI has been prepared by Anthony Lee, Senior Project Manager, Salford Archaeology, on behalf of FEC. This WSI has been formerly approved by GMAAS.



Plate 1: Areas of archaeological interest within the Site earmarked for archaeological investigation (areas highlighted in green)

1.2 Purpose of the Document

1.2.1 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is a comprehensive document detailing the requirements and methodological approaches of a programme of archaeological works. It is defined by Historic England as:

‘Where development will lead to the loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 [of PPS5, now paragraph 199 of the NPPF] requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers take advantage of the opportunity to

advance our understanding of the past before the asset or the relevant part is irretrievably lost. As this is the only opportunity to do this it is important that:

- 1: Any investigation is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportionate to the assets likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise;
- 2: The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and, where necessary, conserved;
- 3: The understanding gained is made publicly available;
- 4: An archive is created, and deposited for future research.'

1.3 National and Local Planning Policies

1.3.1 The revised *National Planning Policy Framework* sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, February 2019). Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one. Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

1.3.2 Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary'.

1.3.3 Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in

determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

- 1.3.4 The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester adopted a Core Strategy in 2012, which is scheduled until 2027. The heritage strategy is outlined in Objective 6: Environment and summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment.

Policy EN3 states:

'Throughout the City, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.'

New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains.

Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encouraged where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.'

- 1.3.5 Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the development control archaeologist at GMAAS.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

2.1.1 The main aim of the 'strip, map and record' excavation will be to expose and record all the archaeological remains with the areas targeted for investigation, and determine their extent, condition and significance to enable a decision to be reached as to the requirement and scope for a final phase of detailed archaeological investigation prior to their ultimate loss during the course of the ground-works for the consented enabling works scheme.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to establish the presence, extent, condition and significance of the targeted *in-situ* buried physical remains of the 19th-century workers' houses and any associated buildings;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any further detailed archaeological excavation;
- to carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment, which provides recommendations for further analysis and publication; and
- to make available the results of the work.

2.2.2 The aims and objectives of the project will be achieved via the following stages:

- *Archaeological Excavation:* the 'strip, map and record' excavation (carried out in two stages for logistical reasons), which will be targeted on the entire footprint of the former small 19th century houses. Should this reveal a high density of structural remains of archaeological interest, it is anticipated that further, more detailed excavation of targeted elements will be required;
- *Post-excavation and Report Production:* the Site records, finds and any samples from the excavation programme outlined below will form a checked and ordered Site archive as outlined in the Historic England's guideline document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 2015). Following compilation of the project archive, a post-excavation assessment report will be produced;
- *Archive Deposition:* the results of the excavation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project;

- *Dissemination:* the information obtained from the excavation will be dissemination in a manner appropriate to the significance of the excavated remains.

2.2.3 The project also has some potential to inform some of the research objectives for the industrial period outlined in the current 'North West Regional Research Framework' (Brennand (ed) 2007). The research agenda for the industrial period raises the following research questions, which may be of some relevance to the current project:

Initiative 7.6 *A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and east Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types and to inform conservation agendas*

Initiative 7.24 *Need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle-class house and cellar-dwellings and workshops in working class houses.*

3. Method Statement

3.1 'Strip, Map and Record' Excavation Areas

3.1.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment (October 2020) demonstrated that two discrete areas of the Site contained areas of archaeological potential relating to the early 19th-century remains of workers' housing and associated buildings, which GMAAS has recommended merits further investigation in advance of development. In accordance with this requirement, two areas corresponding to the full footprint of the areas of archaeological interest identified (as located on Plate 1, above) will be stripped of modern overburden to the depth of the archaeological remains, which will then be cleaned and mapped, and subject to sample excavation. GMAAS has recommended that a further stage of more detailed and closely targeted excavation may be required in the event of well-preserved complex remains being found to survive *in-situ*, which would be of higher significance than poorly-preserved, fragmentary remains. Any such additional works will be carried out in accordance with an Updated WSI, which will be devised in consultation with FEC and GMAAS.



Plate 2: Area of archaeological investigations overlaid on the 1891 OS map

- 3.1.2 **General Methodology:** all archaeological work shall be conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological excavation. Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the areas of excavation will be laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid, and scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations will be scanned regularly as work progresses.
- 3.1.3 Excavation of the modern ground surface will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power using a toothed bucket and, where necessary, a breaker. The uppermost levels of overburden/demolition material will then be removed using the same machine, but fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the top of the first significant archaeological level. Machine excavation will then be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving foundations, cellars, floors, and other remains.
- 3.1.4 All machine work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, structural remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, condition, form and, where possible, date. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trenches will be widened to allow the sides to be stepped in.
- 3.1.5 All information identified in the course of the Site works will be recorded stratigraphically. Results of the excavation will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and high-resolution digital photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

- 3.1.6 *Context Recording*: all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 3.1.7 *Photography*: a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall Site at all stages of the excavation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using high-resolution digital cameras. All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.1.8 *Planning*: the precise location of all archaeological structures encountered will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.1.9 *Human remains*: human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately.
- 3.1.10 *Finds policy*: finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any Site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC).
- 3.1.11 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

4 Health and Safety

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project, and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The University of Salford provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. Salford Archaeology is advised on its Health and Safety matters by the University of Salford, who provide ongoing advice on health and safety matters to all departments in the organisation. All Site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Employers and Managers (FAME), and in accordance with current legislation, including:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015);
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
- Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
- The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
- The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).

4.1.2 A risk assessment will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Applicant prior to the commencement of any on-Site archaeological works. As this WSI has been approved by GMAAS, it will be used for the purposes of a method statement. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the excavation will be given a copy of the method statement and the risk assessment prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read both documents.

4.1.3 Salford Archaeology undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. This applies in particular to providing and maintaining suitable premises, and providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents.

4.1.4 At present the profession of Archaeologist is largely covered by the CSCS, Construction Related Organisation CRO White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363); other cards are available for Site visitors etc. For this all Salford Archaeology staff likely to undertake fieldwork must pass a CITB Health and Safety Test at least to operative level. Where a member of staff has not yet received their card, they will produce a certificate to prove that they have passed the test.

- 4.1.5 **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** all staff will wear PPE at appropriate times dictated as by the Senior Archaeologist on Site. All Salford Archaeology staff are supplied with the following PPE:
- Safety Helmets (EN397);
 - Ear Defenders (EN 352-3);
 - Safety spectacles (EN166);
 - Goggles (Chemical BSEN 166 Type 3);
 - Dust masks plain and valved (EN149 2001);
 - Hi-visibility vests (EN471);
 - Gloves Nitrile and latex disposable, PVC, EN374;
 - Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.
- 4.1.6 Any other PPE required by the Applicant and/or Principal Contractor must be provided or funded by them.
- 4.1.7 **Services (Gas, Electricity, Water, Sewers, Telecoms):** it is the duty of the Applicant to provide all information reasonably obtainable relating to any contamination or live services present on Site prior to the commencement of the programme of archaeological works.
- 4.1.8 Service plans have been provided by the Applicant and will be inspected closely prior to the commencement of any works. The excavation areas will be scanned using a cable avoidance tool before any excavation commences, and will be scanned regularly throughout the mechanical excavation process.
- 4.1.9 No member of Salford Archaeology staff will touch or otherwise interfere with a live service even if declared 'safe'. In the event of the accidental disruption of a live service by archaeologists, the Salford Archaeology Senior Archaeologist will inform both their project manager and the Principal Contractor and, when appropriate, call the relevant emergency number. Any underground service not previously identified which is encountered during excavation will be assumed to be live and will need to be made safe by the Applicant before further excavation. Any visible overhead cables, pipes, ducts, etc. will be assumed to be live if there is no written substantiation that they are dead, and will immediately need to be made safe and/or isolated from further excavation. Where for whatever reason making safe of under- or over-ground services does not happen, Salford Archaeology may need to remove its staff from the Site or an area.
- 4.1.10 **Access:** reasonable access to the Site will be granted to representatives of the relevant archaeological curatorial body (GMAAS), who may wish to be satisfied, through regular Site inspections, that the scope and practice of the archaeological works are being conducted according to professional standards and in accordance with any agreements made.

5 Other Matters

5.1 Project Monitoring

- 5.1.1 Reasonable access to the Site will be granted to representatives of the relevant archaeological curatorial body (GMAAS), who may wish to be satisfied, through Site inspections, that the scope and practice of the archaeological works are being conducted according to professional standards and in accordance with the WSI. The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the WSI, and to the satisfaction of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS, in the capacity of archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council.
- 5.1.2 As a minimum requirement, GMAAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on the Site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the Site during and prior to completion of the on-Site works so that the general phasing of the Site and results of the fieldwork can be assessed and to discuss the requirement of reporting or any further phases of archaeological work required.
- 5.1.3 Salford Archaeology will notify GMAAS of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that Site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the Applicant and GMAAS.

5.2 Working Hours

- 5.2.1 Normal working hours are variable between 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Friday. It is not normal practice for the University of Salford staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays, and should the Applicant require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

5.3 Insurance

- 5.3.1 The University of Salford has professional indemnity to a value of £50,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £50,000,000 and public liability to a value of £50,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

6 Report and Archive

6.1 Report

- 6.1.1 The level of reporting will depend upon the archaeological significance of the results. If only fragmented, archaeological remains of low-local significance are discovered then only an archive report will be produced. If well-preserved remains of high-local significance are revealed, then a Historic England MoRPHE-style post-excavation assessment report will be compiled, and will define the resource implications of completing the post-excavation programme.
- 6.1.2 **Archive Report for Remains of Low-local Significance:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a digital copy will be submitted to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and present an assessment of the history of the Site. The report will include the following:
- a summary;
 - a description of the methodology;
 - a description of the results;
 - a list of the finds;
 - a description of the collective assemblage;
 - a table summarising deposits, features, artefacts, and spot dating of finds;
 - specialist reports on the finds and environmental samples;
 - a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 6.1.3 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, excavation location maps and plans, drawn sections, survey maps, and pertinent photographs.
- 6.1.4 **Post-Excavation Assessment for Remains of High-local Significance:** if the archaeological results are deemed to be of high-local significance, then an assessment of the archive will be undertaken, and the resource requirements for analysis and publication will be defined in accordance with the guidelines of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). This will involve an assessment of the dataset, followed by a review of the project archive to establish the potential for further analysis. The assessment will take place in close consultation with the Applicant, and the format for the final report will also be agreed at this stage of the work. The Harris Matrix, largely produced during the excavation programme, will be completed and checked as part of the assessment.
- 6.1.5 The assessment will involve the compilation of a brief archive report, outlining the significance of the structural and artefactual evidence, and presenting recommendations for further analysis, as appropriate. The report will also include a short summary of the stratigraphic history of the Site.
- 6.1.6 The project assessment will include an updated project specification, which will comprise a full project design for a programme of full analysis and publication, and will

be in accordance with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). This document will be submitted to the Client within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

6.1.7 **Analysis and Publication:** an appropriate programme of analysis should then be undertaken to prepare a research archive; the precise scope for this element will be defined within the updated project specification. Following the analysis of the excavation results, a report will be written which will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme and will incorporate specialist reports on artefact assemblages and environmental reports. It will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the Site's development. It will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the Site plans and section drawings all reduced to an appropriate scale. The archive report will be submitted within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork.

6.1.8 The results of the programme of works detailed above should be placed in the public domain by a number of routes, firstly by publication and secondly by deposition of the archive in an appropriate museum. A synthesis of the work will also be forwarded to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

6.2 Archive

6.2.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines, and current ClfA standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive (published October 2009). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

6.2.2 The Site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Greater Manchester area. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the Site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being deposited with the appropriate repository body (subject to their approval).

6.2.3 The archaeological archive will consist of the following:

- All original records created throughout the course of the project;
- All original drawings, whether created during fieldwork or post-investigation;
- Indexes to the drawings;
- Indexes to the photographic archive;
- Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
- The final project report;
- A list of contents of the archive.

7. Timetable

- 7.1 It is anticipated that the initial 'strip, map and record' excavation of the areas will be completed within a four-week period. It should be noted that a final phase of more detailed excavation may be required in the event of significant, well-preserved archaeological remains being encountered
- 7.2 The final grey literature report (in the event of remains of only low-local significance being encountered) will be submitted for review within six weeks, or a post-excavation assessment report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

8. Staffing Proposals

- 8.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (Assistant Director, Salford Archaeology) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Ian has over 28 years' experience of commercial archaeology, and has a particular interest in the archaeology of the Industrial Period. Ian is a member of the CBA North West Industrial Archaeology Panel, the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society Industrial Archaeology Panel, and a Co-opted Member of Council for the Association of Industrial Archaeology.
- 8.2 His role will be to ensure that the WSI is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. Ian holds a current SMSTS certificate.
- 8.3 The fieldwork is likely to be managed by **Graham Mottershead** (Project Manager, Salford Archaeology). Graham is an experienced field archaeologist with over 25 years' experience in field archaeology who has undertaken many excavations within Greater Manchester and has particular experience in the excavation of industrial remains. Graham is a qualified first aider and holds current valid certificates in SSSTS, Excavator Banksman, Cable Avoidance and Asbestos Awareness.
- 8.4 It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to three technicians will be required for the investigation.
- 8.5 Assessment of the finds from the excavation will be undertaken under the auspices of Salford Archaeology's in-house finds specialist, **Samantha Rowe BA MA**. Samantha has extensive knowledge of all categories of artefacts, and has been involved with post-excavation assessments of finds assemblages recovered from recent excavations in Greater Manchester.

Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA), 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA), 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, Reading

Historic England, 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, London

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*.

Newman, R. and McNeil, R. 2007 'The Industrial and Modern Period Research Agenda', in M. Brennand (ed) in *North West Regional Research Framework: Research Agenda, Manchester*, 133-58

Salford Archaeology, 2020 *Collyhurst Village, Collyhurst, Manchester: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, unpubl. rep.