



Swan House, Manchester

Planning Ref: 121380/FO/2018

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Investigation

Version 1





Project Name:	Swan House, Manchester
Project Code:	Not yet assigned
Site Location:	The proposed development lies within Manchester city centre and is bounded by Swan Street, Rochdale Road and Cable Street.
Planning Refs:	121380/FO/2018
NGR:	Centred at NGR 384510 398850
Document Title:	Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Investigation
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1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

RGCM Ltd, on behalf of Savills, are progressing works for the redevelopment of the site of Swan House within Manchester city centre, bounded by Swan Street to the southwest, Rochdale Road to the northwest, Cable Street to the northeast and Mason Street to the southeast (referred to herein as the site; centred at NGR 384510 398850; Figures 1 and 2; Plate 1). The proposals allow for the erection of a part 31, part 13, part 5 storey building to form 373 residential apartments (Use Class C3a) and 12 serviced apartments (Use Class C1) together with a ground floor commercial unit (408 sqm) (Use Class A1, A2 or A3) with associated car parking, public realm and other associated works following demolition of existing buildings (Planning Ref: 121380/FO/2018). The site currently comprises 2 to 3 storey early 20th century industrial buildings. The building at the Rochdale Road end of the block has a deep basement.

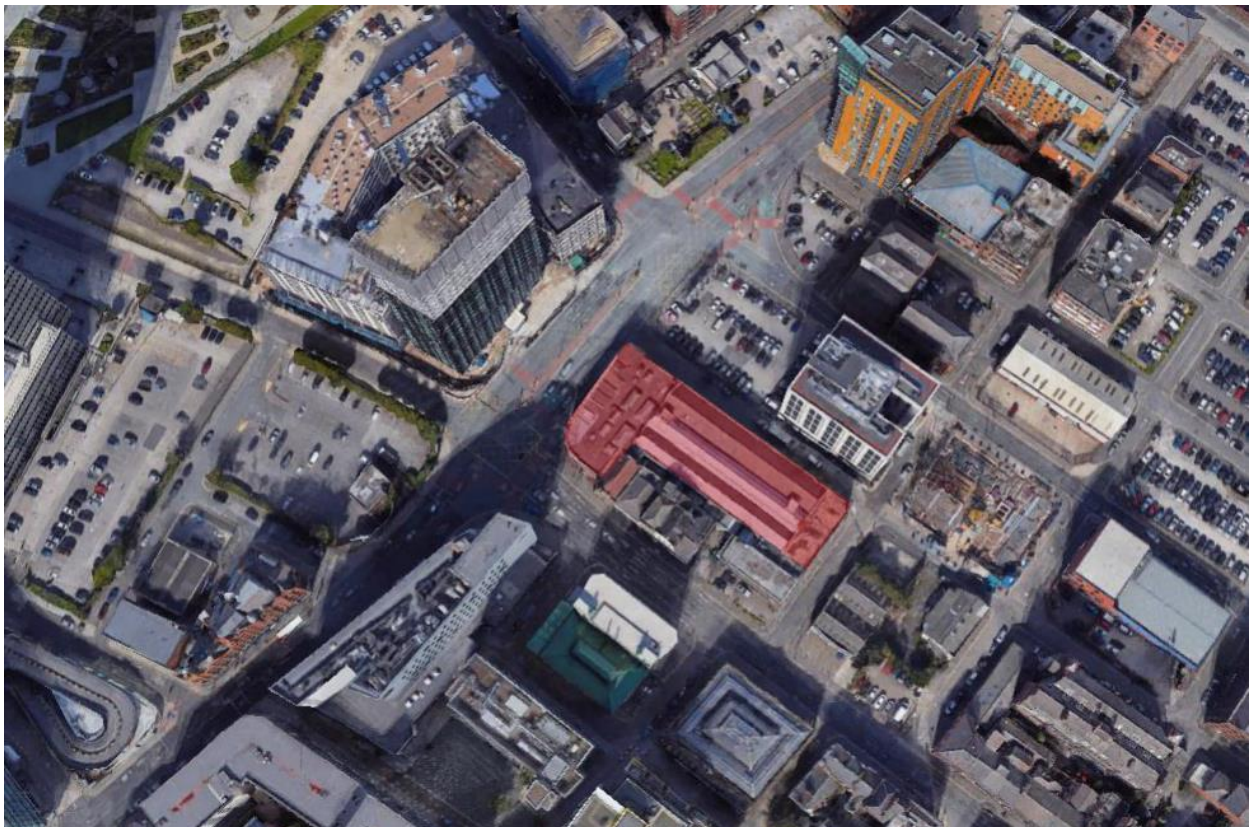


Plate 1: Recent aerial view across the development site (highlighted in red)

Delivery of the development proposals will entail demolition of the standing industrial buildings followed by considerable earth-moving works that may impact on any below-ground archaeological remains that survive *in-situ*.

The site lies within an area of historic interest and a rapid map regression shows that site originally contained a group of industrial buildings and commercial. The basemented 20th century building at the northwest end of the block will have removed any trace of the commercial premises in that area. Historical mapping shows buildings on the site from 1801. By 1824 a large industrial building



ran between Cable Street and the premises fronting Swan Street, down to Mason Street. This is labelled as 'Phoenix Foundry' on Bancks & Co's map of 1831, and by the 1851 OS Town Plan it had become Cable Street Mill. Power systems and features associated with the foundry and mill are usually substantial and deep, often contained within basemented, and have the potential to survive below ground within the unbasemented area between Cable Street and Swan Street.

In light of the potential for archaeologically significant remains, and following consultation with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, Manchester City Council has attached conditions to planning consent and listed building consent (Planning Ref: 121380/FO/2018) that require an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation to be carried out.

Condition 4 attached to planning consent (Planning Ref: 121380/FO/2018) states:

'4) No soft-strip, demolition or development groundworks shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of any development at the site. The WSI shall cover the following:

(a). A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:

- archaeological building survey at HE level 2.

Following demolition of the existing building(s) to slab level

- targeted archaeological evaluation through machine assisted trial trenching

- (where justified by the evaluation results) open area excavation

(b). A programme for post investigation assessment to include: - production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.

(c). Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

(d). Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance.

(e) Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

(f). Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason - To investigate the archaeological interest of the site and record and preserve any remains of archaeological interest, pursuant to saved policy DC20.1 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester and guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework. '



This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced in consultation with GMAAS, proposes a programme of level 2 historic building investigation and an initial scheme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. The results of the evaluation will be used to inform any potential requirement for further investigation. Any further work resulting from the evaluation will be subject to an enhanced WSI and further costings.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is a comprehensive document detailing the requirements and methodology 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 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 with appropriate expertise;
2. The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and, where necessary, conserved;
- 3: The understanding gained is made publicly available.

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 local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level.

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 encourage where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.’

Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the development control archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

The principal aims of the archaeological investigation are: to produce a record of the standing buildings to a Historic England Level 2 standard prior to the alteration or loss of any historic fabric; and to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. This will be achieved by carrying out a Historic England Level 2-type historic building investigation, and the excavation of 5 archaeological evaluation trenches, each measuring 20m by 1.7m (Figures 3 to 5).

This approach to devising proposals to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16 – *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to produce a Historic England level 2-type survey record of the standing buildings prior to demolition;
- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance and quality of any surviving below ground archaeological remains observed;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation; and
- to make available the results of the work.

2.2.2 It is anticipated that the archaeological investigation will address several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). In particular:

- *Initiative 7.41*: 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (*op cit*, 156).

3. Method Statement

3.1 Historic Building Investigation

- 3.1.1 The Historic Building Investigation (Figure 3) will be conducted following the ClfA Standards and guidance for archaeological building surveys (updated 2019), and will be commensurate with a Historic England Level 2-type survey (Historic England 2016).
- 3.1.2 *Measured survey:* The standing building will be surveyed using a BLK laser scanner. This will produce a point cloud from which floor plans, cross sections and internal and external elevations can be produced in CAD. The survey will be tied into the National Grid and the Ordnance Datum.
- 3.1.3 *Photographic Archive:* a comprehensive photographic archive for the buildings will be produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera with a sensor size of at least 15 megapixels. All frames, excluding general contextual views, will incorporate a graduated metric scale.
- 3.1.3 A plan showing the viewpoint directions of each photograph will be produced, together with a full photographic index. The archive will comprise the following:
- the external appearance and setting of the building, including a mixture of general shots and detailed views taken from perpendicular and oblique angles;
 - general shots of the surrounding landscape;
 - any external detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the building, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
 - detailed shots of the internal rooms and circulation areas, and any features, fittings or fixtures of particular historic interest.
- 3.1.4 *Site Drawings:* a plan of the building will be annotated to show the location and direction of the photographs taken.
- 3.1.5 *Written Description:* a written description will be compiled of any features, fixtures or fittings that are revealed during the course of the historic building investigation.

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.2.1 The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation will be to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. This will be achieved by the excavation of five archaeological evaluation trenches, each measuring 20m by 1.7m and one 10m by 1.7m as indicated in Figures 4 and 5. The trenches will be excavated after demolition of the currently standing and the removal of floor slabs.
- 3.2.2 **General Methodology:** all archaeological work shall be conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2019). Prior to the

commencement of any excavation works, the location of each trench will be laid out accurately. The position of the trenches will then be scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations will be regularly scanned as work progresses.

- 3.2.3 **Archaeological Excavation:** machine excavation will be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. This will be carried out using a mechanical excavator of appropriate size and power under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains has been established they will then be subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation will be undertaken by trained professional archaeologists.
- 3.2.4 Machines will be operated and provided by a suitably experienced subcontract plant hire firm and all relevant Licences and Permits checked prior to commencement of working. The plant hire firm will have experience of undertaking archaeological works previously. All plant will be fully cleaned prior to exiting the site and no archaeological staff will operate machinery. This will be undertaken by the appointed plant hire employees only.
- 3.2.5 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically. Results of the evaluation will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.6 **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.
- 3.2.7 **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 evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken in accordance with HE guidance, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice* (July 2015). All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.2.8 **Planning:** the precise location of all archaeological structures encountered will be surveyed using a total station/GPS 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.
- 3.2.9 **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.
- 3.2.10 **Finds policy:** finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines, *Standard and*



guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, ClfA 2019) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC).

- 3.2.11 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.
- 3.2.12 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples will be collected from any suitable deposits encountered during the excavation of the evaluation trenches with the aim of identifying any residual palynological evidence or potential dating evidence. The samples should be collected in line with the Historic England guidelines (*Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation, Second Edition* EH 2011), appropriating 30 – 40 litres per sample where possible, and sampled in as close to sterile conditions as feasible in external areas.



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/method statement (RAMS) will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any onsite archaeological works. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the excavation will be given a copy of the RAMS 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. The University of Salford will also take all reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of all persons not in their employment, such as volunteers, students, and members of the public.

4.1.4 The profession of Archaeologist is largely covered by the CSCS, Project Support Function Related Degree; 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, as a minimum. Where a member of staff has not yet received their card, they will produce a certificate to prove that they have passed the test. Additionally, all Salford Archaeology fieldwork staff are required to undertake asbestos awareness training.



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);
- Disposable overalls (Type 5/6 disposable EN340);
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471);
- Gloves Nitrile and latex disposable, PVC, EN374;
- Heavy-duty nitron rubber gloves (EN420, 388);
- Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.

Any other PPE required by the client and/or Principal Contractor must be provided or funded by them, if not otherwise agreed in advance.

4.1.6 **Services (Gas, Electricity, Water, Sewers, Telecoms):** it is the duty of the Client 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.

Service plans will be inspected closely prior to the commencement of any works. Prior to excavation all trenches will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool.

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 Client 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.

4.1.7 All procedures set out in the accompanying Risk Assessment (*Swan House, Manchester: Archaeological Investigation Risk Assessment and Method Statement* Salford Archaeology 2020) relating to the COVID-19 outbreak will be adhered to by all staff at all times. Any staff that repeatedly fail to adhere to these procedures will be required to leave site.

5 Other Matters

- 5.1 **Project Monitoring:** the aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the Written Scheme of Investigation, and to the satisfaction of GMAAS.

As a minimum requirement, GMAAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site. During the COVID-19 outbreak curatorial visits will be carried out only where absolutely necessary. Any necessary visits to the excavation area will be pre-arranged with the Site Director, in consultation with the client. Visitors will be met and issued with PPE as required, and accompanied on site at all times; visitors will be signed in and out, and will be explicitly told not to wander off on their own..

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 Client and GMAAS.

- 5.2 **Working Hours:** 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 Client 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:** 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:** a draft copy of an evaluation report will be submitted for comment to GMAAS within four weeks of the completion of the final phase of evaluation fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the archaeological investigation, and will include:

- a title page detailing site address, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- full content's listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
- a description of the archaeological background;
- an account of the historical development of the site;
- a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
- a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
- detailed plans, elevations and cross sections, where appropriate;
- appropriate photographs of specific features and general shots;
- a summary, assessment, and interpretation of the results of the archaeological investigation;
- a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms;
- the evaluation report will also contain recommendations for further mitigation, if required, carried out in consultation with GMAAS.

6.2 A separate report will present the results obtained from the historic building investigation. This will be produced within four working weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, and will include:

- a summary statement of the findings;
- the background to the archaeological investigation, including location details;
- an outline of the methodology of the survey and intrusive excavation;
- results obtained from historical research;
- detailed plans, elevations and cross sections, where appropriate;
- a description of the site's setting, including topography and geology;
- an account of the documented historical background to the site;
- a summary, assessment, and interpretation of the results of the archaeological survey and inter-demolition watching brief;
- a description of the significance of the site in its local and regional context;
- a catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs, and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

6.3 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological evaluation and historic building investigation will be integrated to form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines, and current ClfA guidance



(*Standards and Guidelines for the Creation, Compilation, Transportation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* ClfA 2019). 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.

- 6.4 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the north-west of England. 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 (Manchester Museum of Science and Industry(MoSI), subject to their approval).
- 6.5 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;
 - All digital material;
 - Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
 - The final project report;
 - A list of contents of the archive.
- 6.6 It is likely that a large element of the project archive will be in digital format. It would thus be appropriate to deposit a copy of the archive generated from the archaeological investigation with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), through ADS-Easy. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive.
- 6.7 **Dissemination:** as a minimum, the information will be finally disseminated through the deposition of the archive at the appropriate repository body (MoSI, subject to their approval), and a final report deposited with GMAAS. Should significant archaeological remains be uncovered it may be that further investigation will be required in order to discharge the planning condition. Any such further works would require an updated WSI and costs.

7. Timetable

- 7.1 The initial level 2 building will be carried out over a maximum 3 working days.
- 7.2 It is anticipated that the excavation of the evaluation trenches will take a maximum of 5 working days to complete.
- 7.3 A draft copy of a building survey report will be submitted for comment to GMAAS within four weeks of the completion of the survey fieldwork. Once the on-site survey fieldwork has been completed Salford Archaeology will inform GMAAS and obtain a 'comfort' letter, allowing demolition to commence in advance of the submission of the survey report.
- 7.4 A draft copy of an evaluation report will be submitted for comment to GMAAS within four weeks of the completion of the final phase of evaluation fieldwork.
- 7.5 If remains are encountered during the evaluation that are considered to be of a significance to merit further investigation Salford Archaeology can rapidly produce an interim statement, updated WSI and costs for further work, in lieu of a formal evaluation report. This would allow the archaeological condition to be mitigated with a minimum of delay to the construction programme.



8. Staffing Proposals

- 8.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Graham Mottershead** (Project Manager, Salford Archaeology) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Graham has over 30 years' experience of commercial archaeology, and has a particular interest in the archaeology of Northwest England, and of the industrial period. Graham has excavated many industrial period sites across the Northwest, and particularly within Manchester city centre including Hanging Ditch, The Cathedral Visitors Centre, Shudehill Bus Station, the Urbis Centre, Exchange Square, Piccadilly Gardens, One Angel Square and Arkwright's Mill, Miller Street..
- 8.2 His role will be to ensure that the Written Scheme of Investigation 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. Graham holds current valid SMSTS and PRINCE2 certificates.
- 8.3 **Andrew Radford** (Project Supervisor, Salford Archaeology) is likely to fulfil the role of Site Director, taking responsibility for the day-to-day running of the archaeological evaluation. Andrew has considerable experience of archaeological evaluations across the Northwest of England, and in particular the excavation of industrial remains in Manchester. He is a qualified first aider and holds current valid certificates in SSSTS and Asbestos Awareness.
- 8.4 The historic building investigation is likely to be undertaken by **Lewis Stitt** (Project Supervisor, Salford Archaeology). Lewis is an experienced surveyor with a proficiency in measured survey using laser scanning, GPS and total station theodolite. Lewis has over 15 years' experience in heritage survey and has particular experience of recording industrial buildings. Lewis is a qualified first aider and holds current valid certificates in SSSTS and Asbestos Awareness
- 8.5 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 two technicians will be required for the initial stage of the fieldwork.

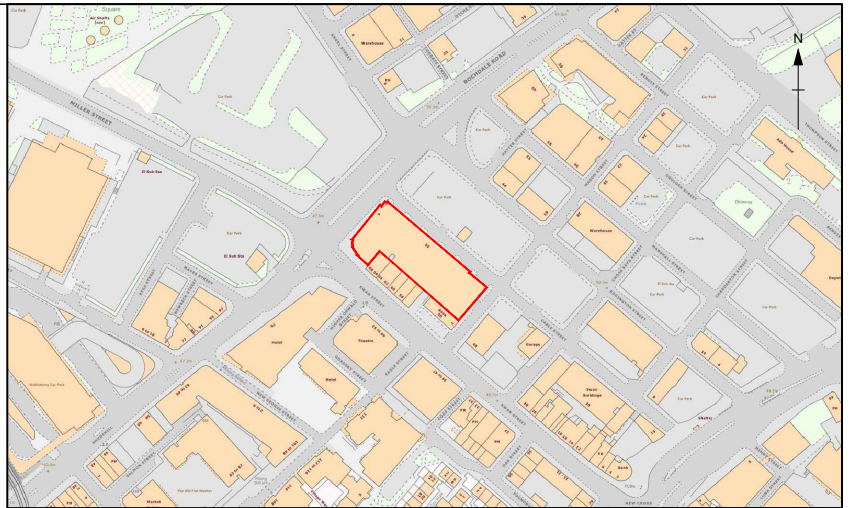


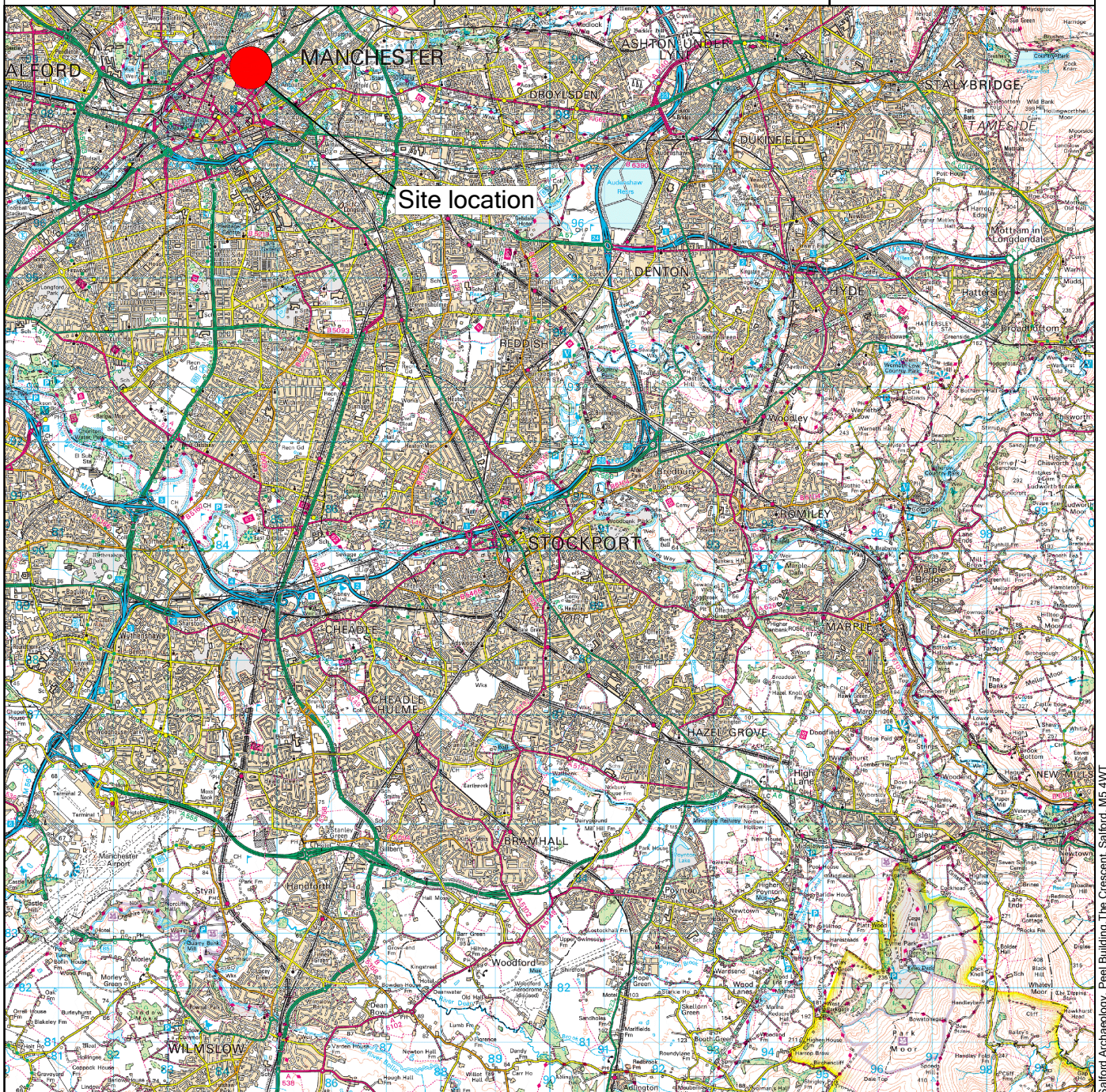
Figure 1:

Site location

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**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**



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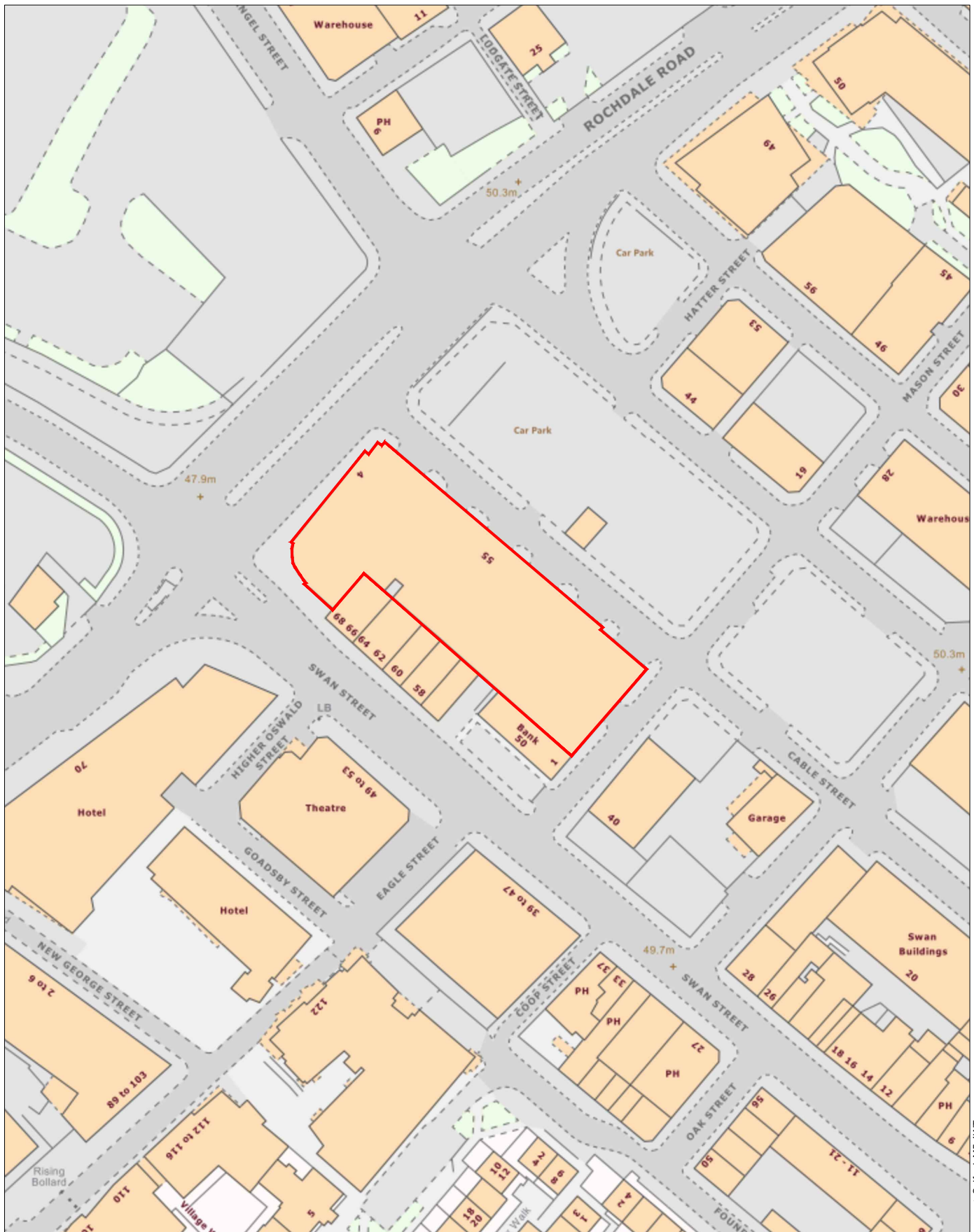


Figure 2:

Location of archaeological investigation area

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Key:

— Site boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250



Figure 3:

Location of historic building survey



Key:

- Site boundary
- Historic building survey



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 20 m



Scale at A4 1:500



Figure 4:

Location of proposed archaeological evaluation trenches and position of known basement

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Key:

- Site boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Basement

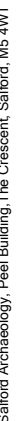


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0 20 m



Scale at A4 1:500



 Site boundary
 Proposed evaluation trench
 Basement

