

**THG– Airport City:
Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

Planning Ref: 121270/00/2018

Faithful+Gould

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December 2018

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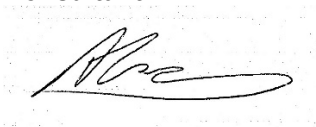
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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Ecus Ltd for Faithful+Gould (hereafter 'the client'), for the archaeological evaluation on the site for the proposed Hut Group development at Airport City, Manchester centred on National Grid Reference 382135, 385725 (hereafter 'the site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological interest. The Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) who act as archaeological advisor to the local planning authority highlighted archaeology as a potential constraint following an Environmental Statement Scoping (August 2018). Their advice was again sought in October 2018 when they recommended post-determination evaluation secured by an appropriate condition.
- 1.1.3 This document relates to the methodology for undertaking such an evaluation. However, it is proposed to undertake these works pre-determination in order to maximise the time available for additional works should significant remains be identified.
- 1.1.4 The scope of any further work will be determined by the evaluation results and be subject to additional agreement and specification.

1.2 Scope

- 1.2.1 This WSI sets out a strategy for the site investigation and presents the methods and standards by which the works will be undertaken. The document has been prepared in accordance with current guidelines published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a-d) and in consultation with Dr Andy Myers (GMAAS) as advisor to Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.3 The Site

Site Location

- 1.3.1 The site is situated to the north of the airfield at Manchester City Airport and is bounded by Ringway Road West to the south; Enterprise Way to the east and north and existing hard standing car parking to the west. The site is roughly triangular in shape and measures approximately 4.75 ha. It is characterised by mature trees and thick scrub with a wide boundary adjacent to Enterprise Way that appears to have been used as a soil storage area.

Geology and Topography

- 1.3.2 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as mudstone of the Bollin Mudstone Member with recorded superficial till deposits comprising diamicton (British Geological Survey 2018). The site is broadly flat with a ground level of approximately 68 m above Ordnance Datum.

Historic and Archaeological Baseline

- 1.3.3 The site was considered within a broader archaeological desk-based assessment of the Airport City scheme (URS 2012). The following summarises the findings of the archaeological desk-based assessment.

- 1.3.4 The earliest evidence for human activity within the environs of the site is the findspot of a Bronze Age spearhead which was recovered from the Wythenshawe Estate, located to the north of the site. Excavations at Oversley Farm in 1997, in advance of the construction of the second runway at Manchester Airport, identified extensive Bronze Age settlement remains. These excavations were undertaken to the south of the site.
- 1.3.5 There are no record of Iron Age, Romano-British, or early medieval activity within the vicinity of the site. The only record of medieval activity is the location of Etrop Green to the west of the site which was a small isolated settlement within the medieval parish of Hale.
- 1.3.6 The site remained as part of the wider agricultural landscape during the post-medieval period, probably associated with Moss House Farm. Moss House Farm was an isolated farmstead situated to the west of the site.
- 1.3.7 Manchester Airport was initially established in the late 1930s as Ringway Airport and was used during the Second World War as a RAF base. During the 1950s the airport reverted to commercial use and expanded rapidly. More recently, additional expansions have included further terminal buildings, an additional runway and reorganisation of road and rail transport links.

1.4 Strategy for Archaeological Works

Archaeological Potential

- 1.4.1 Evidence suggests that there is potential for archaeological remains to exist at the site relating to prehistoric activity. If remains of prehistoric date were present within the site they could be of medium significance and would increase our knowledge and understanding of activity of this period.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 1.4.2 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation is to gain sufficient information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:
- The formation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
 - The formation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource;
 - The formation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.4.3 The archaeologist must be mindful that the purpose of evaluation is to determine the presence, or not, of archaeological deposits and to assess their nature, extent, significance etc., and must not unnecessarily interfere with archaeological remains. The archaeologist must make every effort to ensure that field evaluation is minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains in both the design and execution of work (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.4.4 A trenching plan has been devised to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the significance of the archaeological resource

is understood to a level of detail proportionate to its importance (**Table 1**; **Figure 2**).

- 1.4.5 Trench locations have been identified to provide good coverage of the site given the dense vegetation across the majority of the site. A trenching plan has been devised comprising six trenches placed across the site.

Table 1: Trench Locations

Trench	Size	Objective
1	30m x 2m	To investigate the potential for survival of archaeological remains
2	50m x 2m	To investigate the potential for survival of archaeological remains
3	20m x 2m	To investigate the potential for survival of archaeological remains
4	15m x 2m	To investigate the potential for survival of archaeological remains
5	50m x 2m	To investigate the potential for survival of archaeological remains
6	50m x 2m	To investigate the potential for survival of archaeological remains

2. Methodology for Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Standards

- 2.1.1 The project will confirm to current national guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014a); Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b); and Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.2.1 The principal aim of the evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context.

- 2.2.2 The specific aims of the evaluation are to:

- to identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
- to recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;

- to recover samples from sealed waterlogged contexts for environmental processing;
- to prepare a comprehensive record and report of archaeological observations during the site work; and
- to identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the site.

2.2.3 The objectives of the project are:

- to preserve through record any archaeological remains impacted by the proposed works; and
- to contribute to the understanding of the pre-industrial landscape surrounding the site with particular focus on its role within the wider context of known prehistoric activity.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 All work is to be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology, a Registered Organisation with the ClfA, and they will employ experienced staff who are corporate members of the ClfA or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.
- 2.3.2 The archaeological contractor should ensure that contracts are in place, and that availability is confirmed, with external specialists to cover all necessary processing, conservation and specialist analysis through assessment and analysis stages of the project.

Excavation and Recording Methodology

- 2.3.3 Trenches are to be opened by mechanical excavator fitted with a plate or toothless ditching bucket in such a manner as to avoid or minimise damage to any archaeological remains. Where concrete, or similar, surfaces are present the upper surface is to be broken out with a hydraulic pecker, with particular regard given to the potential for archaeological remains to survive directly beneath the surface. All machine excavation is to be undertaken under the direct supervision of an archaeologist and stop at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.3.4 All topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.
- 2.3.5 All potential archaeological remains will be cleaned and recorded by hand. The extent of the excavated area and the location of any archaeological features and deposits will be recorded in plan.
- 2.3.6 All archaeological deposits are to be recorded using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma recording system in accordance with the standard set by the *Archaeological Site Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994). The written record is to be hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record will fully describe the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and will be cross-referenced to all other assigned records.

- 2.3.7 All archaeological features will be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. However, the following strategy will be employed as a minimum sample level:
- 50% (by plan area) of each post hole.
 - 50% (by plan area) of each pit.
 - 20% (by plan area) of each linear feature (minimum 1m sample).
 - 100% of ditch terminals.
 - 100% of intersections between linear features will be examined.
- 2.3.8 An overall site plan will be produced at a scale of 1:2,500 or 1:1,250, accurately tied into the National Grid. All trenches will be planned at 1:50, and all excavated features will appear on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and/or one section at 1:20 or 1:10 and co-ordinated on to an overall site plan. Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 2.3.9 The spot height of all principal features and levels shall be established in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations will be annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 2.3.10 A full photographic record will be maintained, with a digital camera of no less than 10 MP. Photographs should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale, and their location and subject recorded. Digital records created as part of the project should comply with specific data standards.
- 2.3.11 Should features of potentially national importance and possibly of schedulable quality be observed, fieldwork will cease until the remains have been inspected by the GMAAS Archaeologist as advisor to the LPA and the appropriate Historic England Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

Finds

- 2.3.12 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), the UK Institute of Conservators *Guidelines Conservation Guideline No 2* and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 2.3.13 All finds will be treated in accordance with English Heritage (2002, 2004, 2006) and ClfA (2014b) guidance, and the requirements of the relevant local museum.
- 2.3.14 The museum will be contacted for a mid-project review following the completion of fieldwork to revise basic information about the Archive, and to agree a policy for retention, at which time a museum accession number may be assigned to the archive.
- 2.3.15 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained and recorded by context, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit. Any earlier residual artefacts of potential archaeological/historical value from modern features will be retained.

- 2.3.16 All finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, processed, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant local museum.
- 2.3.17 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998).

Environmental Sampling

- 2.3.18 The development of an appropriate sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified. If necessary the Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for site-specific guidance at the earliest possible opportunity. In general terms, it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed.
- 2.3.19 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2011).
- 2.3.20 If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10 ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets),
- 2.3.21 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300 nm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1 mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs. A statement on the environmental potential of excavated deposits will be appended to the evaluation report. Samples identified of further analysis will be fully processed.

Human Remains

- 2.3.22 In the unlikely event of discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected until the Client, Coroner and the GMASS Archaeological Officer acting on behalf of the LPA have been informed. Where groundworks will unavoidably disturb them they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence which will be obtained by the archaeological contractor under the Burial Act 1857.
- 2.3.23 Should it be necessary to excavate human remains, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1994). The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

Treasure

- 2.3.24 All finds identified in the Treasure Act (1996) and the Treasure (Designation) Order (2002) as being treasure will be recorded, removed to a safe place and reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer or Coroner according to the

procedures relating to the Act. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

2.4 Report

2.4.1 Within one month of completion of the final fieldwork element, a report setting out the results will be prepared and submitted to the client who will submit the report to the GMASS Archaeologist for approval.

2.4.2 The report will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standards and guidance: archaeological field evaluation* (2014a) except where superseded by statements below.

2.4.3 The report will contain, at a minimum, the following:

- A non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning background including relevant references;
- Relevant historical and archaeological background;
- Geology and topography of each intervention site;
- Research aims and objectives;
- Methodology of site-based and off-site work;
- Results of archaeological evaluation, including specialist reports where relevant;
- Plans, sections and photographs as appropriate;
- Assessment of the results against the original expectations;
- Statement of potential of the archaeology;
- Conclusions and recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy;
- Publication and dissemination proposals, if relevant at this stage;
- Archive details, including date of deposition and deposition statement;
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- Detailed context index;
- OASIS form.

Dissemination

2.4.4 Once approved the report will be issued as a final document, and a hard copy and PDF (of PDF/A standard) will be submitted to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record within two months of completion.

2.4.5 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database within two months of completion.

- 2.4.6 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (to a relevant journal) and beyond if justified, shall take place in the year following the archaeological fieldwork.
- 2.4.7 Where appropriate, wider dissemination could also be achieved through displaying temporary information and interpretation boards on site, producing press releases on the results of the archaeological work, and/or engaging local community groups and schools in the project through tours or presentations.

2.5 Archive

Physical Archive

- 2.5.1 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant local museum within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation.
- 2.5.2 Before work begins on site the archaeological contractor will contact the landowner to endeavour to reach an agreement in principle regarding the deposition of finds.
- 2.5.3 A notification of fieldwork will be supplied by the archaeological contractor to the relevant local museum at the earliest possible opportunity at which time a museum accession number may be assigned to the archive. This number should be clearly marked on all site files, finds bags and boxes. Where possible the finds themselves should also be labelled or marked with this number.
- 2.5.4 The museum will then be contacted following the completion of fieldwork to revise basic information about the Archive, and to agree a policy for retention.
- 2.5.5 The complete project archive will be prepared and arrangements for the deposition of the archive within three months of completion of the project will be made in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990).
- 2.5.6 The site archive must include all:
- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
 - any survey or specialist reports
 - site notebooks/diaries
 - original photographic records and registers
 - original drawing records and registers (plans, sections, elevations)
 - original context records
 - artefacts, ecofacts and any other sample residues
 - original finds records
 - original sample records
 - a summary account of the context record
 - a summary of the artefact record
 - a summary of the environmental record:

- all relevant digital and meta data
- draft reports
- a copy of the final report/ publication

Digital Archive

- 2.5.7 Digital archive must be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository and made publicly accessible. It is understood that the only suitable repository for digital archaeological archives at the present time (April 2018) is the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 2.5.8 The digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website:
- 2.5.9 In brief, it is envisaged that:
- Digital archives from householder-scale projects (e.g. small-scale building recording, watching brief on domestic works) will be deposited through the upload of images to the OASIS record (up to 50 images)
 - Small- to medium-scale projects (50-300 files) will be deposited through the ADS-easy upload services
 - Larger projects (>300 files) will be deposited through the standard ADS service

3. Management of the Archaeological Works

3.1 Summary

- 3.1.1 Ecus' archaeological consultant will be responsible for monitoring the works, on behalf of the client, to ensure compliance with the agreed WSI. They will act as the principal contact for the archaeological contractor, and provide regular updates on progress to the GMASS Archaeologist, and the Client.
- 3.1.2 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be assessed in the initial stage of trial trenching and/or so that the site can be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion but before any trenches have been backfilled.
- 3.1.3 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than anticipated, work will cease and the GMASS Archaeologist and a representative of the developer will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and any provision for their recording or preservation in situ as appropriate.

4. Health & Safety Arrangements

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 Responsibility for Health and Safety will reside with the contractor. This will extend all activities undertaken by the Contractor's staff, and the safety of staff and the public. The appointed contractor must comply and confirm with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), and all other appropriate health and safety regulations.
- 4.1.2 The appointed archaeological contractor will provide all relevant Risk Assessments and Health and Safety Plans to the Client as required. Sample Health and safety documentation and all appropriate CSCS cards will be provided as required upon request.
- 4.1.3 The appointed archaeological contractor will be expected to carry appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurance.
- 4.1.4 All equipment must be suitable for the purpose and in sound condition and comply with Health and Safety Executive recommendations.
- 4.1.5 Health and safety must always take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork (e.g. a site visit) must do so under a defined Health and Safety policy. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. (CIfA 2014).

5. Copyright

5.1 Paper and Digital Archive

- 5.1.1 The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the archaeological work will rest with the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work). The originating body will deposit the material with the recipient museum or repository on completion of the contracted works, whereupon and to whom they will transfer title and/or licence the use of the records.

5.2 Report

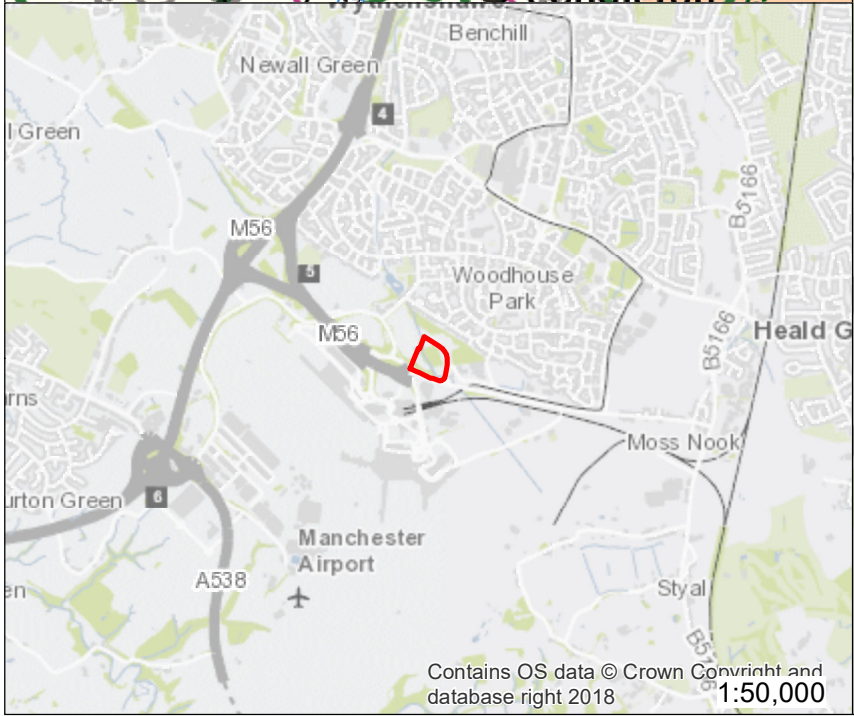
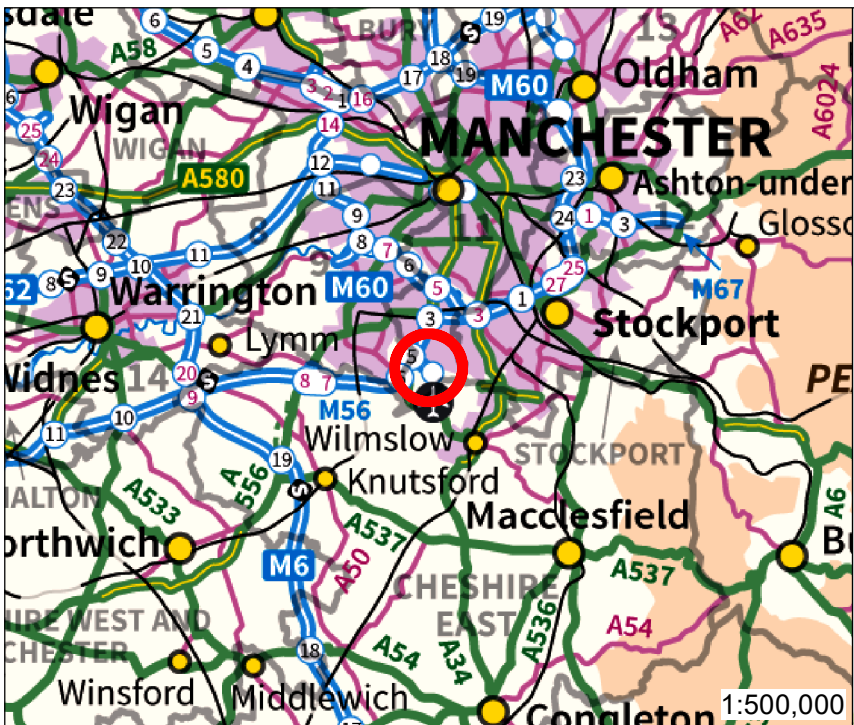
- 5.2.1 Full copyright of each report shall be retained by the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work) under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that the Developer will be licensed: to use each report in all matters directly relating to the scheme; and to make each report available for public dissemination as part of the dissemination measures identified in section 2.4.

6. References

6.1 Bibliography

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Illustrations



Site



Faithful+Gould

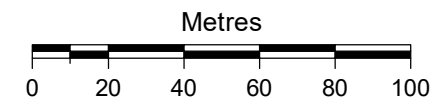
THG- Airport City, Manchester

Figure 1: Site Location

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Legend

- Site
- Trench



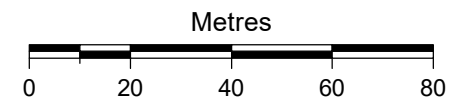
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Figure 2: Trench Locations

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