

North View, Dantzic Street, Irktown, Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation



Project Name:	North View, Dantzic Street, Irktown, Manchester
Project Code:	Not yet assigned
Site Location:	The study area lies at the rear of the former Farlam Reclamation yard, between Dantzic Street and the railway viaduct within the Irktown area of Manchester
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1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

The Client are undertaking a major residential re-development on land at the south of Dantzic Street, Manchester (Fig 1). In order to secure archaeological interests, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in his capacity of archaeological advisor to the Greater Manchester Planning Authorities, has recommended that the redevelopment of the site should be preceded by an archaeological investigation as agreed within this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). This advice is in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, see 1.2 below).

In the light of this advice, Greater Manchester Planning Authority originally determined that an initial stage of investigation of below-ground archaeological remains be carried out, in the form of evaluation trenching. This evaluation trenching was carried out by Salford Archaeology during 2017 and an interim statement was produced detailing the results and recommendations. Based on the results of the evaluation GMAAS recommended that further investigation was required in the form of an open area excavation on the remains of an early glassworks.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an appropriate programme of intrusive investigation has been prepared by Graham Mottershead, Salford Archaeology on behalf of the client. The document has been prepared in consultation Dr Andrew Myers, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service in his capacity of archaeological advisor to Greater Manchester Planning Authorities. Any change to the proposed WSI will be agreed between the Client, the GMAAS and Salford Archaeology.

The WSI allows for the excavation of an open area trench as outlined in section 3 and the subsequent production of a post-excavation assessment report. The purpose of the post-excavation assessment report is to assess the data and material recovered during the excavation and ascertain what measures are required to produce a final report on these findings, as the level of material that may be recovered cannot be predicted in advance. The assessment will inform an updated WSI for the analysis of material and production of a final report and archive, in consultation with GMAAS, and will be subject to further costings.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

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 141 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 publically available;
- 4: An archive is created, and deposited for future research.'

1.3 National and Local Planning Policies

The NPPF 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. 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.

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. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

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.

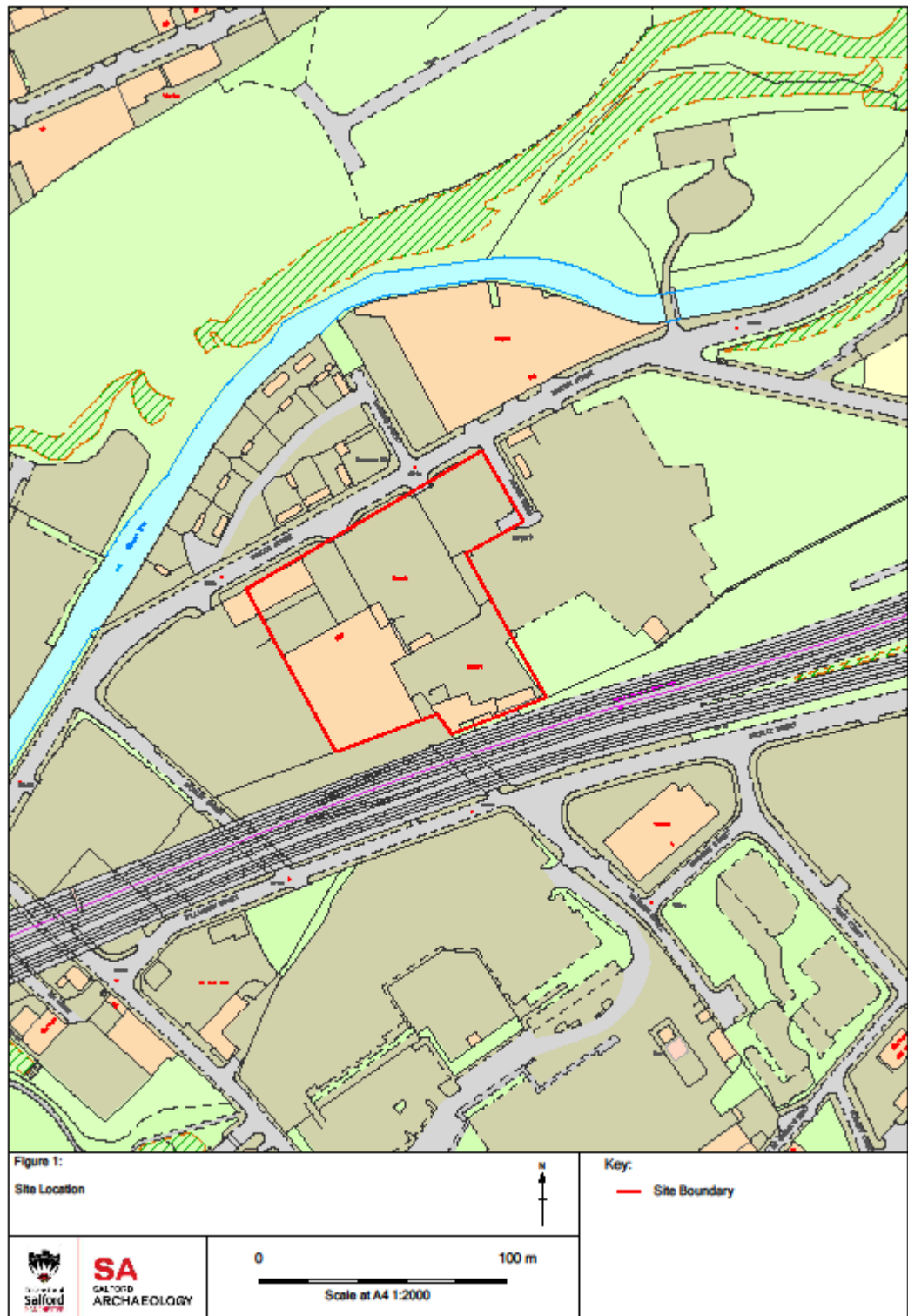
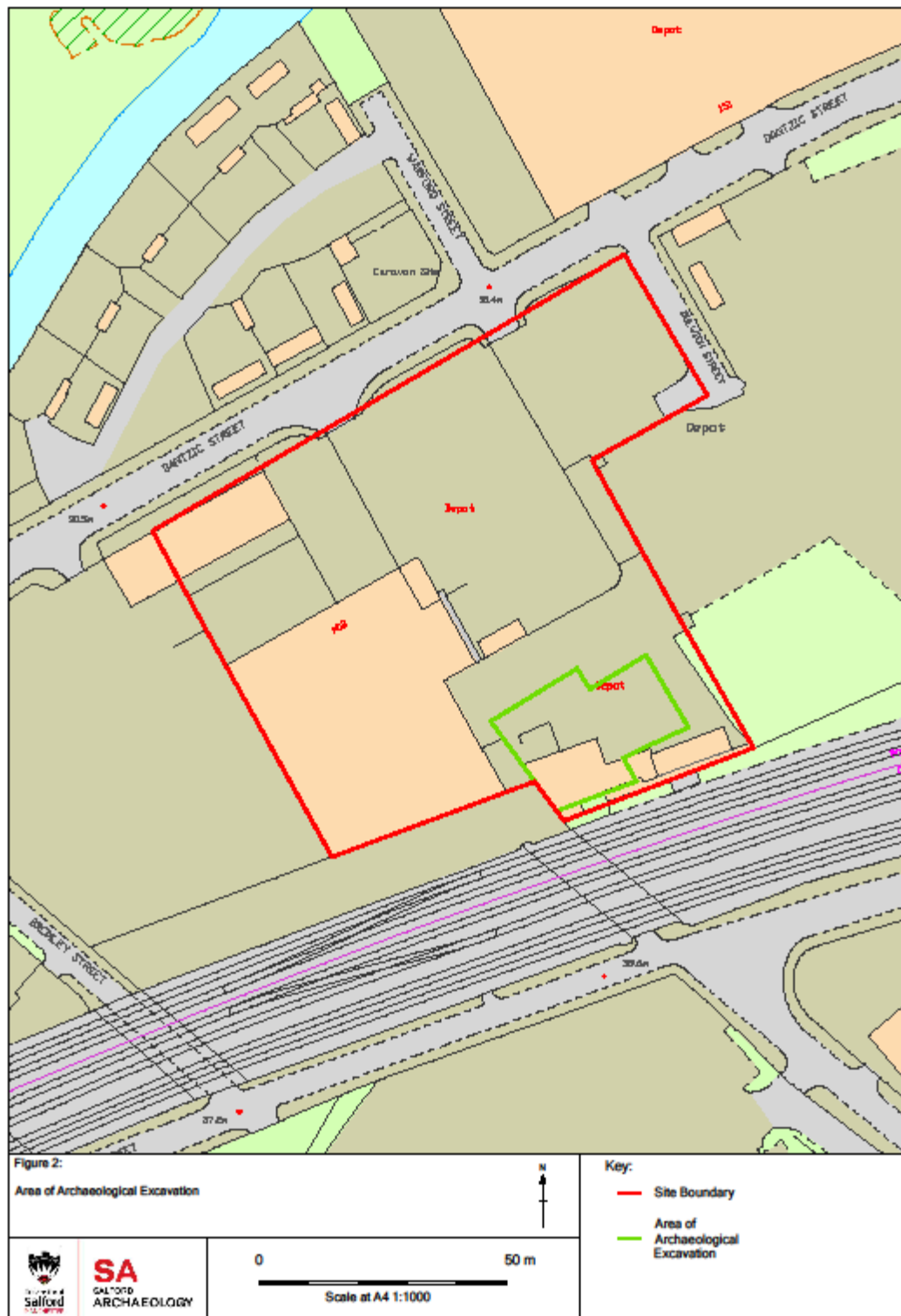


Figure 1: Site Location.



Site 2: Area of proposed Excavation (Green Line).

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

2.1.1 The results obtained from the evaluation trenching indicate that the study area contains buried remains that have potential to inform 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). These include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

- *Initiative 7.35* Industry specific studies are needed for those industries that have received little archaeological attention (Newman and McNeil 2007, 154)
- *Initiative 7.41* The retention of all later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects (Newman and McNeil 2007, 156)
- *Initiative 7.42* Examination, mapping and evaluation of the occurrence of vernacular materials and objects in 19th century contexts (Newman and McNeil 2007, 156)

2.1.2 The following programme of archaeological investigation has been designed to preserve by record any archaeological deposits or features that may be present that will be impacted on by the proposed development.

2.1.3 The principal aims of the project are:

- to produce a record of the form of 19th century glassworks and associated buildings;
- to retain material associated with glassworking and sample industrial deposits and residues for analysis;
- to determine any changes to processes and economic focus over time;
- to further understanding of the changing urban landscape of Manchester through the late 18th and 19th centuries;
- to compile an archival record of any archaeological remains within the development area;
- to produce a post-excavation assessment report of recovered data and materials to inform the requirements for final analysis, reporting and publication; and
- to make available the results of the work.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to carry out full archaeological excavation of the open area trench (Fig 2);
- to produce a written and illustrated post-excavation analysis report of the findings of the excavation;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the requirements for final analysis, reporting and publication;

- to produce an ordered archive for the project; and
- to make available the results of the work.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Archaeological Excavation

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the archaeological excavation will be to fully record all remains within the area of excavation. This will be achieved via the excavation of one open area trench (Fig 2).
- 3.1.2 **General Methodology:** all archaeological work shall be conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation (*Standards and Guidelines for an Archaeological Excavation* ClfA 2014). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation will be laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Service plans will be inspected and the areas will then be scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations will be regularly scanned as work progresses. It is assumed that any live services will be disconnected prior to the commencement of the excavation.
- 3.1.3 **Bulk Excavation:** this will entail mechanical excavation using a tracked machine of appropriate power to excavate the overburden, which will be undertaken under close archaeological supervision. All material excavated will be stockpiled away from the trench in a designated stockpile area, and made safe. Any large obstructions encountered which are not of archaeological significance will only be removed if necessary to access archaeological remains beneath them. If removed these will be stored away from the trench in a separate stockpile and not mixed into the main spoil stockpiles. If large obstructions are encountered which do not impede access to archaeologically significant remains then these obstructions will be left in situ. The excavation edges will be battered to a safe angle to allow access into and out of the excavated area. No personnel shall enter any trenches designated as unsafe.
- 3.1.4 **Archaeological Excavation:** machine excavation will then be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. This will be carried out using a tracked machine of appropriate power under the supervision of an experienced member of Salford Archaeology staff. The exact level which will be excavated to by machine cannot be pre-determined as the extent and depth of archaeological deposits is not known prior to excavation. It can be roughly assumed that uncellared areas will be at a maximum of 1.2m in depth, some likely to be significantly shallower, and any cellars to be emptied will be at depths of roughly 1.8m to 2.2m. At this point any surviving structural remains will be assessed for stability and any considered unsafe will be reduced to foundation level and the trench edges battered to make safe. Any surviving basements will be emptied by machine and the contents stockpiled. As the remains mainly date from the 19th century it is unlikely any will be built onto a floor slab. Any such remains would have, where surviving, stone or brick floor surfaces which would be left in situ and recorded. 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, key remains will be subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation will be undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All

information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, utilising *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

- 3.1.5 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 Salford Archaeology staff will operate machinery. This will be undertaken by the appointed plant hire employees only.
- 3.1.6 **Spoil:** excavated material (spoil) will be removed from the excavations and stockpiled in a designated area. It is understood that following completion of the archaeological excavation, the area will not be backfilled in order to allow the main contractor access to remove any structural obstacles that may impede the subsequent piling operations. It is anticipated that there will be two main stockpiles of excavated made ground, although this will be agreed with the Client prior to the commencement of works. Any surface materials such as concrete and tarmac, and any large obstructions removed during the excavation, will be stored in separate stockpiles and not mixed into the main stockpiles of excavated made ground.
- 3.1.7 **Context Recording:** a unique text-number site code will be created prior to the commencement of the programme of works. Separate contexts should be recorded individually on *pro-forma* context sheets and, where necessary, incorporated into a Harris matrix. Any hand-drawn plans and sections will be recorded on drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings will be individually identified and cross-referenced, contexts enumerated and features annotated with OD level information.
- 3.1.8 **Photographic Archive:** a comprehensive photographic archive will be produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera. Where necessary, artificial lighting will be employed to ensure that the images are of high quality. All frames, excluding general contextual views, will incorporate a graduated metric scale. Photograph records will be maintained on special photograph *pro-forma* sheets. All photography will be carried out following the latest Historic England guidance (*Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* HE 2015).
- 3.1.9 **Planning:** a 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This is to be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid. The location of any OS bench marks used and site temporary bench marks will also be indicated.
- 3.1.10 The precise location of all archaeological structures encountered will be surveyed by GPS/EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to either an on-board or external 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 to the final output scale. All information will be tied in to Ordnance

Datum. All plan drawings will be geo-referenced based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

- 3.1.11 **Finds Policy:** all finds will be collected and handled following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines (*Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* CIfA 2014). Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field.
- 3.1.12 Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 3.1.13 **Sampling:** the services of a specialist in historical glassmaking will be retained as a consultant for the project. In consultation with the specialist any appropriate materials, deposits and residues will be sampled and retained for assessment and analysis.
- 3.1.14 **Treasure:** 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.
- 3.1.15 **Backfilling:** the area will be backfilled with the excavated material following completion of the fieldwork. If a different specification of backfilling/reinstatement is required then this would be subject to re-costing.

4 Health and Safety

4.1 Health and Safety

3.1.1 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).

3.1.2 A risk assessment and will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any onsite archaeological works. Once approved by GMAAS this WSI 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.

3.1.3 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.

3.1.4 At present the profession of Archaeologist is largely covered by the CSCS, Construction Related Organisation CRO White Card for Archaeological Technician; 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.

- 3.1.5 **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.
- 3.1.6 Any other PPE required by the client and/or Principal Contractor must be provided or funded by them.
- 3.1.7 **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.
- 3.1.8 Service plans have been provided by the client and will be inspected closely prior to the commencement of any works. The excavation area will be scanned using a cable avoidance tool before any excavation commences, and will be scanned regularly throughout the mechanical excavation process.
- 3.1.9 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 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.
- 3.1.10 **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.

4 Other Matters

- 4.1.1 **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 the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS, in the capacity of archaeological advisor to the Greater Manchester Planning Authorities.
- 4.1.2 As a minimum requirement, GMAAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on 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.
- 4.1.3 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 Client and GMAAS.
- 4.1.4 **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.
- 4.1.5 **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.

5 Report and Archive

5.1.1 **Post-Excavation Assessment Report:** a draft copy of a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted for comment to GMAAS within 12 weeks of the completion of the final phase of fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the archaeological investigation, 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;
- 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 investigation;
- an assessment of any finds and samples recovered from the investigated area;
- a description of the significance of the site in its local and regional context;
- recommendations for any further archaeological investigation that is considered merited to mitigate the impact of the development works;
- a catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs, and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

5.1.2 Following completion of the fieldwork element of the excavation Salford Archaeology will inform GMAAS of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.1.3 **Archive:** 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 guidance (*Standards and Guidelines for the Creation, Compilation, Transportation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* ClfA 2014). 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.

5.1.4 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 Museum of Science and Industry (MOSI) (subject to their approval).

5.1.5 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.

5.1.6 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.

5.1.7 **Dissemination:** as a minimum, the information will be finally disseminated through the deposition of the archive at the Museum of Science and Industry (MOSI), and a final report at the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

5.1.8 GMAAS have recommended that an information board may be erected as part of the final development dependent upon the results of the archaeological excavation. If required a further cost for Salford Archaeology design the information board and produce a digital 'print ready' PDF. In the event of significant remains being encountered, however, a higher level of dissemination may be required, such as publication as a dedicated volume in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series. It is not possible to determine whether this will be deemed necessary by GMAAS until the fieldwork element of the project is completed. Salford Archaeology recommend that the client sets aside a contingency in case GMAAS require a publication. This will only be accessed after discussion between the client and GMAAS and with the agreement of the client.

7. Timetable

- 7.1 It is anticipated that the excavation of the open area will take four weeks.
- 7.2 A draft post-excavation assessment report will be submitted to GMAAS and the Client for comment within 12 weeks of completion of the final phase of fieldwork. The project archive will be deposited with the receiving museum (where applicable) within six months of completion of the fieldwork.

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 28 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 sites across the country including industrial remains at Chapel Wharf, Salford; Charlestown Riverside, Salford; Arkwright's Mill, Manchester; Owen Street, Manchester and the Percival and Vickers Glassworks, Ancoats, Manchester. Graham directed the evaluation at Dantzic 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 The evaluation fieldwork is likely to be directed by **Mandy Burns** (Supervisor, Salford Archaeology). Mandy is an experienced field archaeologist and has undertaken many excavations within Greater Manchester area and has particular experience in the excavation of industrial remains, specifically the glass industry. Mandy also worked on the original evaluation at Dantzic Street.
- 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 two technicians will be required for the initial stage of the fieldwork.