Early Works,

Manchester Town Hall,

Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Name:	Early Works, Manchester Town Hall, Manchester
Project Code:	TBC
Planning Ref:	
Site Location:	Manchester Town Hall lies in Albert Square in Manchester City Centre, and is bounded by Princes Street to the north, Albert Square to the west, Lloyd Street to the south and Cooper Street to the east
NGR:	Centred on NGR SJ 83867 98089
Document Title:	Early Works, Manchester Town Hall, Manchester: Archaeological Watching Brief
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1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 In April 2018, Manchester City Council received planning and listed building consent to deliver a programme of internal and external intrusive surveys to the Grade I Listed Town Hall in Albert Square, Manchester (Planning Ref: 119106/LO/2018). The scheme of works included intrusive survey within Albert Square adjacent to the Grade II Listed Frasers Statue, the Grade II Listed Jubilee Fountain, the Grade II Listed Brights Statue, the Grade I Listed Albert Memorial, the Grade II Listed Heywoods Statue, and the Grade II Listed Gladstones statue. A condition attached to planning consent required the intrusive works to be monitored archaeologically to ensure that any archaeological remains exposed were recorded appropriately (Condition 9). This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Purcell in January 2018. A separate WSI prepared at the same time allowed for a detailed historic building investigation of the Town Hall in advance of, and during, the proposed works. In May 2018, Salford Archaeology, within the University of Salford, was commissioned to carry out the required programme of historic building investigation and watching brief.

1.1.2 Following on from the initial application, Manchester City Council is preparing another application for the next stage of works. Referred to as the Early Works Application, the proposals allow for the completion of the permanent drainage works within the courtyard, which will necessitate the careful removal of the setts / slabs from the courtyard and the installation of an attenuation tank, the delivery of which has potential to damage or remove any below-ground archaeological remains that exist beneath the central courtyard. In addition, it is proposed that a 'soft strip' of the building is carried out, which has potential to expose historic fabric that was not visible during the initial historic building investigation.

1.1.3 Following consultation with Manchester City Council and the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), it has been recommended that the intrusive works in the courtyard and the 'soft strip' is subject to an archaeological watching brief.

1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the recommended archaeological work has been prepared by Ian Miller of Salford Archaeology on behalf of Manchester City Council. It allows for a watching brief to be maintained during the ground-breaking works in the central courtyard of the Town Hall.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

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

'Where development will lead to the loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 [of PPS5, now paragraph 199 of the revised 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

1.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2019) sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. Of the core planning principles underpinning plan and 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 this and future generations' is one.

1.3.2 Section 16 specifically deals with the historic environment (paragraphs 184-202) and paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets. This should be sufficient so as to understand the potential impact on their significance and this should be done using the appropriate expertise where necessary. Paragraph 197 indicates that the effect of the proposal on non-designated assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account. Paragraph 199 requires developers to record and advance understanding of heritage assets to be lost, in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact.

1.3.3 The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester City Council 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.

1.3.4 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.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 A watching brief was implemented in August 2018 as part of the initial works on the 'Our Town Hall' Project, which involved the excavation of a series of trial pits that were required for geo-technical purposes. The results obtained from this work can be summarised:

1.4.2 ***IS ES CTY 001 (5.005)***

This trial pit, measuring 2m x 1.53m, was located within the courtyard against the Princess Street range, under the suspended kitchen. Beneath the cobbles setts and flagstones the brick step foundations of the building were observed within a 0.9m wide sondage, 100mm below the surface. The foundations stepped out half a course for 11 consecutive courses, 0.5m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.95m.

1.4.3 ***IS ES CTY 003 (5.005)***

This trial pit measured 2.2m x 1.2m and was located against the northern wall of the central block of the courtyard. After the removal of the flagstones and the cobbled sett road the stepped brick foundations of the building had been uncovered 1.18m below the ground surface. The test tip was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.54m, where after five half-brick courses the bottom of the foundation was reached.

1.4.4 ***IS ES CTY 009 (5.012)***

This trial pit was located on the eastern side of the "Prayer Room" at the north-western corner of the Albert Square side of the courtyard. This test pit measured 2m by 2.14m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.61m. After the removal of the cobble sett road the remains of two brick walls had been found 0.42m below the ground surface. Each wall was 0.22m wide and comprised of hand-made bricks measuring 8 ¼" x 4 ½" x 3" (210mm x 115mm x 75mm). The full depth of these walls was not determined due to the trial pit reaching the maximum depth required.

1.4.5 ***IS ES CTY 006 (5.005)***

This trial pit was located in a doorway on the southern side of the central block within the courtyard. It was targeted on the foundations of southern side of the block. The trial pit measured 3m north-south by 2m east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. after the removal of the 70mm stone flags and rubble fill of the trial pit the set foundations of the building had been encountered 0.67m down from the ground surface. Six courses of brick stepped out 2" (50mm) to a maximum width of 1' (305mm).

1.4.6 ***IS ES ALB 036 (5.011)***

This trial pit was targeting the foundation of the fountain at the northern end of Albert Square and was situated to the southern side of the fountain. It measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The 70mm deep cobble setts were laid upon a bedding of 270mm thick sand and stone deposit. The base of the fountain was situated in the northern section of the trial pit 400m down from the modern ground surface. This comprised machine-made brick measuring 8 ¾" x 4 ½" x 3" (225mm x 115mm x 75mm) and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

1.4.7 ***IS ES ALB 037 (5.011)***

This trial pit was located on the northern side of Bright's Statue at the northern end of Albert Square. This test pit was to target the foundation formation of the statue plinth and measured 1x by 1m and had a maximum depth of 1m. The hand-made brick wall that formed the foundation was situated 70mm below the ground surface. This wall was laid in a Flemish bond arrangement of 10 courses deep, where the required maximum depth was reached.

1.4.8 ***IS ES ALB 008 (5.011)***

This trial pit was located on the western side of the moat wall at the northern end of Albert Square, and to targeted the location of the moat wall and measured 1.85m by 1.85m with a maximum depth of 3m. After the removal of the modern flags and the concrete bedding a brick wall was encountered. This wall measured 600mm wide and comprised hand-made brick measuring 8 ¼" x 4 ½" x 3" (210mm x 115mm x 75mm). At a depth of 1.12m the wall stepped out 2 ¼" (57mm) and continued down a further six courses. The base of the wall was not reached at 3m due to a 6" diameter ceramic drain pipe which was located against the western side of the wall.

1.4.9 ***IS ES ALB 038 (5.011)***

This trial pit was located on the northern side of the Albert Memorial within the centre of Alberts Sqaure. This measured 1m by 1m, excavated to a maximum depth of 1m and was targeting the foundation of the monument. After the removal of the modern ground surface along with 200mm of bedding and backfill the monument brick plinth was observed. This comprised of four courses of hand-made brick measuring 8 ¼" x 4 ½" x 3" (210mm x 115mm x 75mm).

1.4.10 ***IS ES ALB 039 (5.011)***

IS ES ALB 039 (5.011) targeted the foundation of the Heywood Statue at the southern end of Albert Square and was located on the southern edge of the statue. The trial pit measured 1m by 1m, with a depth of 1m. After the removal of the modern ground surface along with 200mm of bedding and backfill the statue brick plinth was observed. This comprised of eight courses of hand-made brick measuring 8 ¼" x 4 ½" x 3" (210mm x 115mm x 75mm).

1.4.11 ***IS ES ALB 040 (5.011)***

This trial pit was located on the northern side of the Gladstone Statue at the southern end of Albert Square. As with the previous trial pits, this was targeting the foundation plinth of the statue. The trial pit measured 1m x 1m and was excavated to a depth of 500mm. The stone plinth of was located 20mm below the modern ground surface and had a maximum depth of 330mm.

1.4.12 ***IS ES ALB 035 (5.011)***

This trial pit was targeting the foundation plinth of the Fraser Statue at the northern end of Albert Square. It was located on the western side of the statue, measuring 850mm x 350mm with a depth of 900mm. The brick plinth was situated directly below the modern stone flag surface. This had comprised of nine courses of hand-made brick measuring 8 ¼" x 4 ½" x 3" (210mm x 115mm x 75mm).

1.4.13 ***IS ES ALB 001 (5.001), IS ES ALB 003 (5.001), IS ES ALB 005 (5.001), IS ES ALB 007 (5.001), IS ES ALB 009 (5.001), IS ES ALB 010 (5.001), IS ES ALB 012 (5.001), IS ES ALB 017 (5.001), IS ES ALB 019 (5.001), IS ES ALB 021 (5.001), IS ES ALB 024 (5.001), IS ES ALB 025 (5.001), IS ES ALB 027 (5.001)***

These trial pits were excavated for plate testing located around Albert Square. Each measure 1m by 1m and excavated to a depth of 600mm. No archaeological remains had been exposed after the removal of the modern ground surface and the test pits were excavated to the require depths.

1.4.14 ***IS ES ALB 020 (5.004) and IS ES ALB 023 (5.004)***

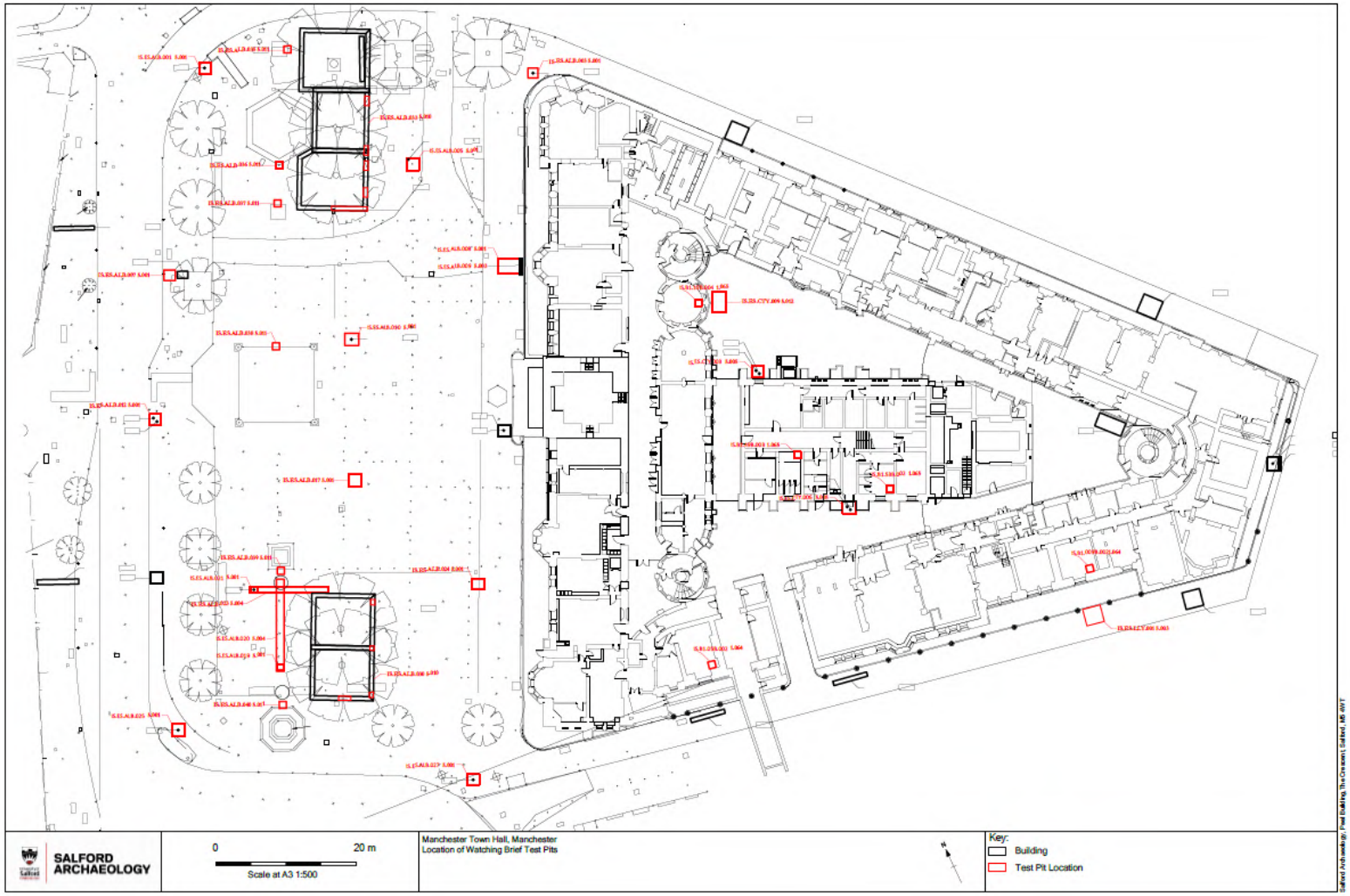
These two trenches were located at the southern end of Albert Square. These were to target the remains of the public toilets that were situated to the southern side of the Haywood Statue. IS ES ALB 020 (5.004) measured 10m x 0.5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m in a north-south alignment. Two brick walls had been uncovered 0.45m down from the modern ground surface at the southern end of the trench. Each wall comprised of white glazed double frogged bricks measuring 9" x 4 ¼" x 3 ¼" (230mm x 110mm x 80mm).

1.4.15 ***IS ES ALB 030 (5.010) and IS ES ALB 033 (5.010)***

These two trial pits were originally designed to look for the tree roots of the two tree groupings within Albert Square. The initial plan was to excavate around the trees, however it had been decided to do several small test pits around each tree. IS ES ALB 030 (5.010) was located at the southern end of Albert Square around two of the trees. Three small 500mm by 500mm test pits had been excavated around the tree root line to a maximum depth of 400mm. Each test pit discovered the ends of the tree roots within the modern levelling layer of the square. No archaeological remains had been uncovered. IS ES ALB 033 (5.010) was located at the northern end of Albert Square around a ground off three trees. Six small 500mm by 500mm test pits had been excavated around the tree root line to a maximum depth of 400mm. Each test pit discovered the ends of the tree roots within the modern levelling layer of the square. No archaeological remains had been uncovered.

1.4.16 ***IS ES LLY 001 (5.003)***

This trial pit was located at the eastern end of Lloyd Street against the moat wall. As with IS ES ALB 008 on Albert Square, it was targeting the foundations of the wall. The test pit measured 1.5m by 0.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1m. After the removal of the modern stone flag pavement the stone moat wall had been built upon a hand-made brick plinth which stepped out 470mm. The base of this plinth had not been encountered due to the maximum depth of the test tip reached. A modern electrical service duct was also observed at the southern end of the trial pit.



Location of the trial pits that were subject to an archaeological watching brief during the initial phase of the 'Our Town Hall' Project

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

2.1.1 The main aim of the archaeological investigation will be to record any buried archaeological remains that are exposed during the proposed ground works. This will be achieved via targeted archaeological monitoring. This approach to offsetting 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 record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to establish whether any foundations of 18th- or 19th-century buildings survive;
- to undertake any post-excavation works required and create an appropriate site archive;
- to make available the results of the work on an appropriate format.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) it has been recommended that the implementation of an archaeological watching brief would be an appropriate strategy to offset any harm of development to buried archaeological remains.

3.2.1 ***General Methodology:*** all archaeological work shall be conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014a). All ground-breaking works within the central courtyard of the Town Hall will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist, and any structural remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

3.2.2 All information identified during the site works will be recorded stratigraphically. Results of the watching brief will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and high-resolution digital photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. In the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered during the watching brief, works will be halted temporarily to enable an appropriate level of archaeological recording to be carried out.

3.2.3 *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.

3.2.4 *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 watching brief will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using high-resolution digital cameras, and in accordance with current Historic England guidance embodied in *Digital Image capture and File Storage Guideline for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). All frames will include a graduated metric scale.

3.2.5 *Planning:* the precise location of all archaeological structures encountered will be surveyed using GPS survey instrument. 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.

3.2.6 *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.

3.2.7 *Finds policy:* finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines; CIfA 2014b) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC 1990)

4. Health and Safety

4.1 Health and Safety

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

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

4.1.2 A risk assessment will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any on-site archaeological works. Once approved by the Local Authority, this WSI will be used for the purposes of a method statement. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the project will be given a copy of the method statement and the risk assessment prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read both documents.

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

4.1.4 ***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.

4.1.5 Service plans should be 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.

4.1.6 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 ***Access:*** reasonable access to the site will be granted to representatives of GMAAS, who may wish to be satisfied, through site inspection, that the scope and practice of the archaeological works are being conducted according to professional standards and in accordance with any agreements made.

5. Other Matters

5.2 ***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, in their capacity of archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council.

5.3 As a minimum requirement, GMAAS will be given at least one week's notice of work commencing on site, and their representatives' 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.

5.4 Salford Archaeology will notify the Client and 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.

5.5 ***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.

5.6 ***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

6.2 ***Report:*** it is proposed that the results obtained from the watching brief will be integrated with the report that is being compiled for the initial phase of archaeological investigation and the historic building survey in order to provide a single, comprehensive account of the archaeological works carried out as part of the 'Our Town Hall' Project. 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 of the excavated area, showing the archaeological features exposed;
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- an assessment of any artefacts recovered from the watching brief;
- a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms;
- a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

6.3 An OASIS report will be completed following the publication of the final report.

6.4 ***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 CIfA standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive (revised December 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 CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct (CIfA 2014c).

6.5 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the aim of the archive ultimately being deposited with an appropriate repository.

6.6 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 born digital material;
- Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
- The final project report;
- A list of contents of the archive.

6.7 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.

6.8 ***Dissemination:*** as a minimum, the information will be finally disseminated through the deposition of the archive and a final report at the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. In the event of significant remains being encountered, however, a higher level of dissemination may be required. In addition, a scheme to commemorate the site's heritage will be formulated in consultation with the Client and GMAAS. The precise nature of the scheme of public interpretation will be guided by the results obtained from the watching brief.

7. Timetable

7.1 The duration of the archaeological investigation will be dependent upon the main contractor's programme.

7.2 A draft report will be submitted to the Client and GMAAS for comment within 16 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The project archive will be deposited with the receiving repository (where applicable) within six months of completion of the fieldwork.

8. Staffing Proposals

8.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller FSA** (Assistant Director, Salford Archaeology) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. 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.

8.2 The fieldwork is likely to be directed by **Graham Mottershead** (Project Manager, Salford Archaeology). Graham is an experienced field archaeologist with over 25 years' experience in field archaeology. Graham is a qualified first aider and holds current valid certificates in SSSTS, Excavator Banksman, Cable Avoidance and Asbestos Awareness.

9. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014a *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.* Reading

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives,* Reading

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Historic England, 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice*, London

Salford Archaeology, 2017 *Lincoln Square, Brazenose Street, Manchester: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, London

University of Salford MANCHESTER

The Centre for Applied Archaeology

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



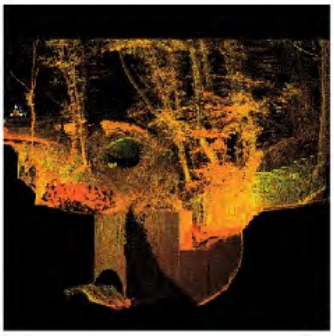
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



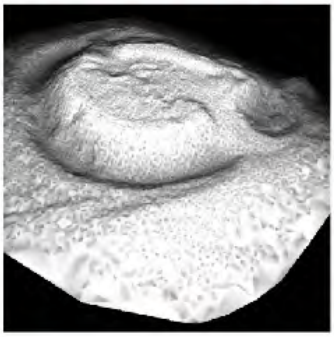
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



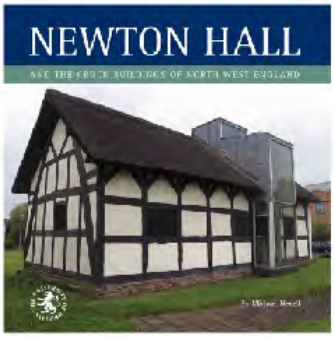
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

