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Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation



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Environmental
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 Salford Archaeology has been commissioned by Church Inn (Ardwick) Limited to produce a Project Design (formerly referred to as a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI)) for an archaeological evaluation at Land at Ardwick Green North, Ardwick, Manchester (Centred NGR 385207 397295; Figure 1), herein referred to as 'the site'.
- 1.1.2 Desk-based research by Salford Archaeology presented within an Archaeological Assessment (*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Church Inn, Ardwick, Manchester* 2022) concluded that the site has potential to contain remains of relict soils, 18th-century terraced houses, and a mixture of 19th-century residential, commercial and industrial buildings.
- 1.1.3 If significant archaeological remains do survive within the site, then a strategy to ensure their preservation by record would be required to support the future planning application. This strategy will entail the implementation of a further phase of archaeological fieldwork (beyond the scope of an evaluation) as outlined below (Paragraph 1.1.8).
- 1.1.4 The requirement for the programme of archaeological investigation is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 211 which states that 'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'
- 1.1.5 In response, a programme of archaeological evaluation is proposed in order to inform the Client and the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) of the location, extent and significance of any potential surviving archaeological deposits or structures within the site.
- 1.1.6 This Project Design (PD), produced in consultation with GMAAS, proposes an initial programme of archaeological evaluation trenching, followed by the production of an evaluation report and archive. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of three trenches (numbered 1-3), measuring 12m x 8m, 14 x 1.8m, and, 10m x 8m, respectively (Figures 2 and 3). The results of the evaluation will be used to inform any potential requirement for further mitigation.

- 1.1.7 This Project Design (PD) for the recommended programme of archaeological evaluation has been prepared by Katie Fletcher and Oliver Cook of Salford Archaeology, in consultation with GMAAS, on behalf of Church Inn (Ardwick) Limited. Any change to the proposed PD will be agreed between the Client, GMAAS and Salford Archaeology.
- 1.1.8 In the event of significant remains being discovered during the evaluation, further archaeological investigation may be required in advance of, or during, development works; this may take the form of an open-area excavation, or a targeted watching brief during slab lifting/foundational remediation, deep drainage or earth-moving works necessitated by the construction programme. Any such additional works would be the decision of GMAAS, would be beyond the scope of the evaluation and would be subject to an updated Project Design and a variation in costs.

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The proposed development area (centred on NGR 385207, 397295; herein referred to as 'the site') comprises a vacant plot of land bounded by Niven Street to the north, Cotter Street to the east, Ardwick Green North to the south, and the St Thomas Centre to the west (Fig. 1; Plate 1).

1.2 Geology and Soils

- 1.2.1 The site is located on a band of solid geology that comprises sandstone of the Chester Formation, formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic Period. The solid geology is overlain by superficial deposits of Devesnsian Till, which formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Society, 2024).



Plate 1: Recent aerial view showing the site boundary

1.3 Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development comprises Full Planning Permission for the development of 16 townhouses (Class C3) with new vehicular access from Cotter Street and associated works.

1.4 Recommended Activity

- 1.4.1 The proposed scheme being prepared for planning submission encompasses considerable landscaping and earthmoving activity, which has the potential to cause loss or damage to any below-ground remains present within the site. It has therefore been decided that a scheme of archaeological investigation will take place in advance of these works. This will take the form of an archaeological evaluation, which shall be conducted across the site (Figs 2-3).
- 1.4.2 This approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets and potential heritage assets of archaeological interest follows the guidance of NPPF (Paragraph 200; see 3.2 below). The archaeological evaluation shall be fully implemented in accordance with the approved Project Design.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A detailed historical background has already been presented in a recent Heritage Assessment by Salford Archaeology (*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Church Inn, Ardwick, Manchester 2022*. Report reference: SA/2022/120) and should be referred to for further information on the historical development of the site. The full text is not replicated here but relevant extracts are included below to outline the general development of the site.

1.2 Contextual Background

- 1.2.1 During the late medieval period, Ardwick was a small hamlet bounded by the River Medlock to the north and the Cornbrook to the south. In 1282, Ardwick consisted of a farm of ten oxgangs, nine acres of land in bondage amounting to 43s., and a plot of land called Twantirford, rendering 6s. 8d. The tenants had turbarry on 100 acres of moor in Openshaw and were obliged to grind at Irk Mills. In 1320–2 Richard Akke, held two messuages and two oxgangs of land in villeinage at a rent of 8s. The hamlet was given by Roger La Warre, in 1357, to Thomas de Booth of Barton. The family held the land until the end of the 16th century when it descended to Dorothy, the youngest daughter of John Booth (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911, pp. 279-81).
- 1.2.2 Ardwick was recognised as a township by 1622. The ‘manors of Over and Lower Ardwick’ which included messuages, lands and common rights, were sold in 1636 by Thomas Charnock and others to Samuel Birch. Ardwick then appears to have been acquired by the Birch family. Samuel Birch lived in the largest house within the area and paid more tax than his neighbours due to having seven hearths on his property. A considerable portion of Ardwick was then sold by Thomas Charnock to the Mosleys. The other families which formerly had estates in the township included Byrom, Booth, Entwisle and Strangeways. The land tax return of 1787 shows that the main contributors to the township were Birch, Hyde, Ackers and Tipping, all of whom owned land adjacent to the Site in the late 18th century. The established Church of St Thomas's, Ardwick Green (which lies directly adjacent to the Site) was built in 1741 (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911, pp. 279-8).
- 1.2.3 The expansion of Ardwick as a suburb of Manchester in the late 18th and early 19th century resulted in the development of middle-class villa-style housing along the A57

(HER 9165.13). Ardwick, overall, became a very fashionable area to live in during the early 19th century. Ardwick Green (c 16m south of the Site), was a park of some five acres that was established in front of St Thomas's Church in 1867 (HER 9165.2.0). The private park was originally built for the local wealthy residents, it was complete with a fountain and ornamental pond that is labelled on Green's map (Plate 3) as a canal. Historically, the park was associated with the Manor of Ardwick, which was in possession of the Birch family. By 1867 it was taken over by Manchester Corporation. In the Lancashire parish records, surgeons, solicitors and many gentlemen were recorded within the area.

- 1.2.4 The area eventually became heavily industrialised with chemical works, builder's yards, factories, and the railway. Examples of industrialisation within the area include the Mayfield (goods) railway (HER 9670.1.0) which was a Goods Station for the Crewe and Manchester line of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (380m north of the Site). Close to the River Medlock (380m north-east of the Site), was the Ardwick Mill (HER 13822.1.0) that was constructed c1831 – 1845. Some of the Victorian Villas were retained, however, these were surrounded by vast plots of terraced houses, examples of which survive along Harkness Street (HER 8419.1.0). These are located c 240m west of the Site. By the mid-20th century, when industry declined, Ardwick became one of Manchester's most deprived areas.

Development of the site

- 1.2.5 The development of the site can be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. Several cartographers began to map Manchester and its suburbs during the second half of the 18th century. Green's map of 1787-94 (Plate 2) provides a detailed survey of the area, showing that the site had been developed. The Site lay to the north of Ardwick Green, to the west of Chapel Street and to the south of an unnamed lane that provided access to Ardwick Chapel. A building of unknown function occupied the north-east corner of the site, with a large garden enveloping it. Green's map shows that a row of domestic buildings bordered the gardens to the south. The dwellings were aligned broadly east to west, across the middle of the site. A small passageway lay to the south of these buildings and opened onto Chapel Street in the east and Ardwick Chapel grounds to the west. Several other buildings occupied the southern half of the site, although Green's does not show the individual footprints in detail.

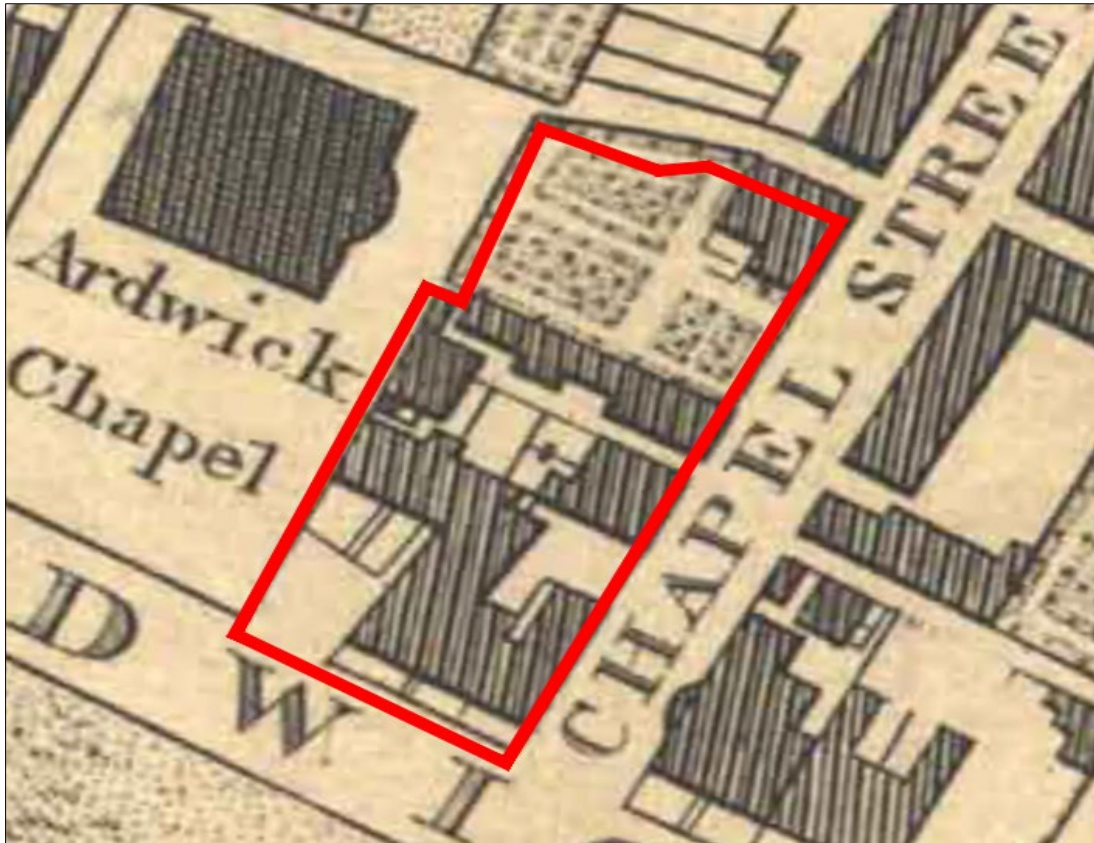


Plate 2 Extract from the Green's Map of 1787-94, showing the Site boundary

- 1.2.6 Bancks and Co's *Plan of Manchester and Salford*, published in 1831, provides a slightly more detailed plan of the site, showing the individual buildings (Plate 3). Particularly along the east side of Chapel Street, where several rows of terraced houses had been built. The buildings in the southern half of the site, fronting and set back from Ardwick Green appear similar to those captured on Green's map. These buildings are of varying size and are slightly irregular in plan. Bancks's plan also shows the same row of buildings that bordered the southern side of the former gardens on Green's map. These buildings consisted of four probable dwellings. The same building occupied the north-east corner of the site, at the junction of Chapel Street and the narrow lane to the north of the Site.
- 1.2.7 In total, three domestic looking buildings, faced onto Chapel Street, with an additional property to the rear of the northmost dwelling. At least two of these buildings correspond to the square block of buildings shown on Green's map.
- 1.2.8 The gardens in the north of the Site had been reduced in size and a long rectangular building had been developed in the north-west of the site and was annotated on the plan as a 'Sunday School'.



Plate 3 Extract from the Bancks & Co's Map of Manchester & Salford 1831, showing the Site boundary

- 1.2.9 The next available map that captures the site is the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Plate 4), which is the first accurate plan that details the site. The map shows that the building within the north-east of the site had been converted into a brewery labelled as 'Chapel Street Brewery'. The passageway between the brewery and St Thomas' Church Sunday school is labelled on the 1851 OS map as 'School Place', whilst the passageway south of the brewery that cuts through the middle of the site is labelled 'School Entry'. School Entry led into a courtyard in the middle of the site, allowing access to the back of several domestic buildings within the site. The same configuration of buildings occupied the remainder of the site, though the row of four buildings on the southern side of School Entry seem to have been remodelled.



Plate 4 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, showing the Site boundary

1.2.10 The Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (Plate 5) demonstrates that little change had occurred within the site. However, the footprint of the buildings associated with the brewery had been altered and are shown on the map to have consisted of three buildings fronting Chapel Street, with outbuildings and an open-fronted stable in the courtyard to the rear. The courtyard was accessed via a covered entrance off Chapel Street.

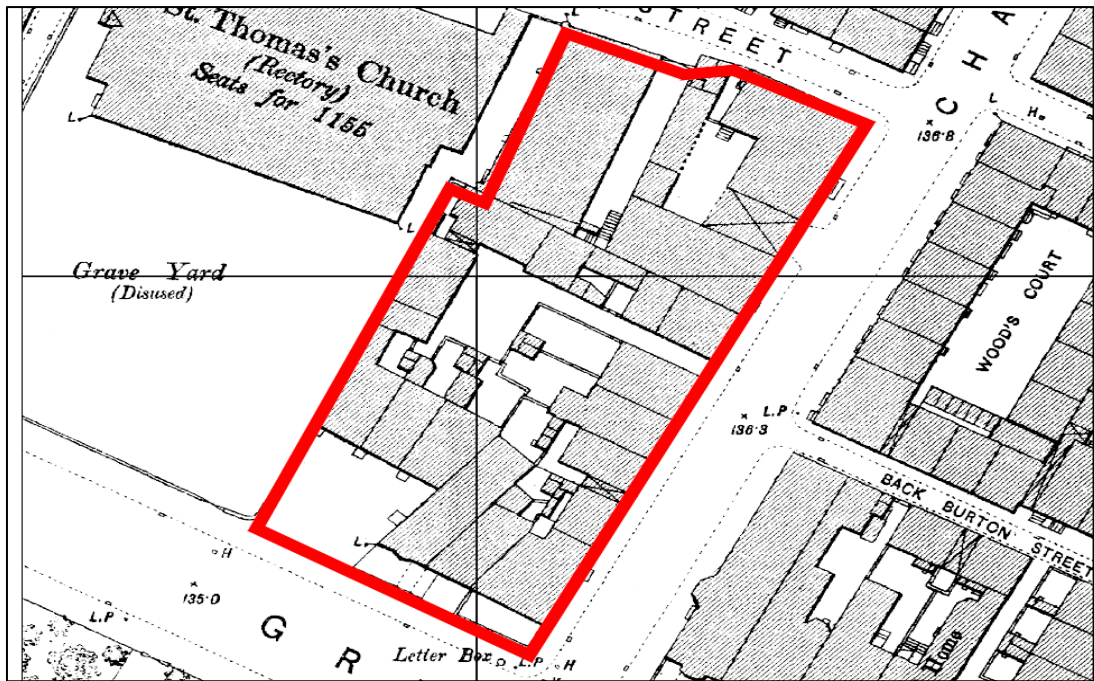


Plate 5 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, showing the Site boundary

1.2.11 At the beginning of the 20th century, the northern part of the site was altered, buildings associated with the brewery had been partially demolished, though it continued to function as a brewhouse, later known as Park Inn. In addition, the row of 18th-century buildings aligned broadly east to west across the middle of the Site had also been demolished, allowing the two passageways to connect. In total, three double-depth domestic buildings had been built facing Chapel Street, partly across the footprint of the brewery. This is evident on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1908 (Plate 6).

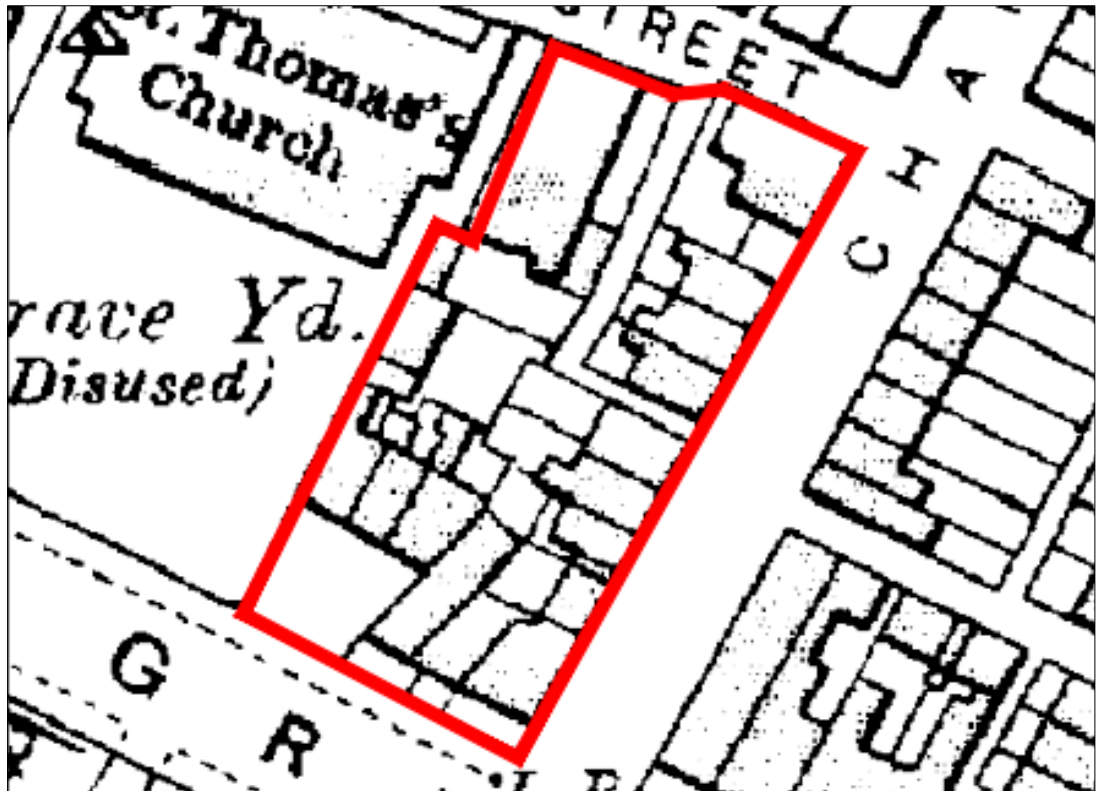


Plate 6 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908, showing the Site boundary

1.2.12 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1948 (Plate 7) shows that demolition was underway within the site, which included the domestic buildings along Chapel Street between the Church Inn and School Entry, and No. 39-43 Ardwick Green North. No. 45 & 47 (Church Inn) appear to have been converted into a single building.

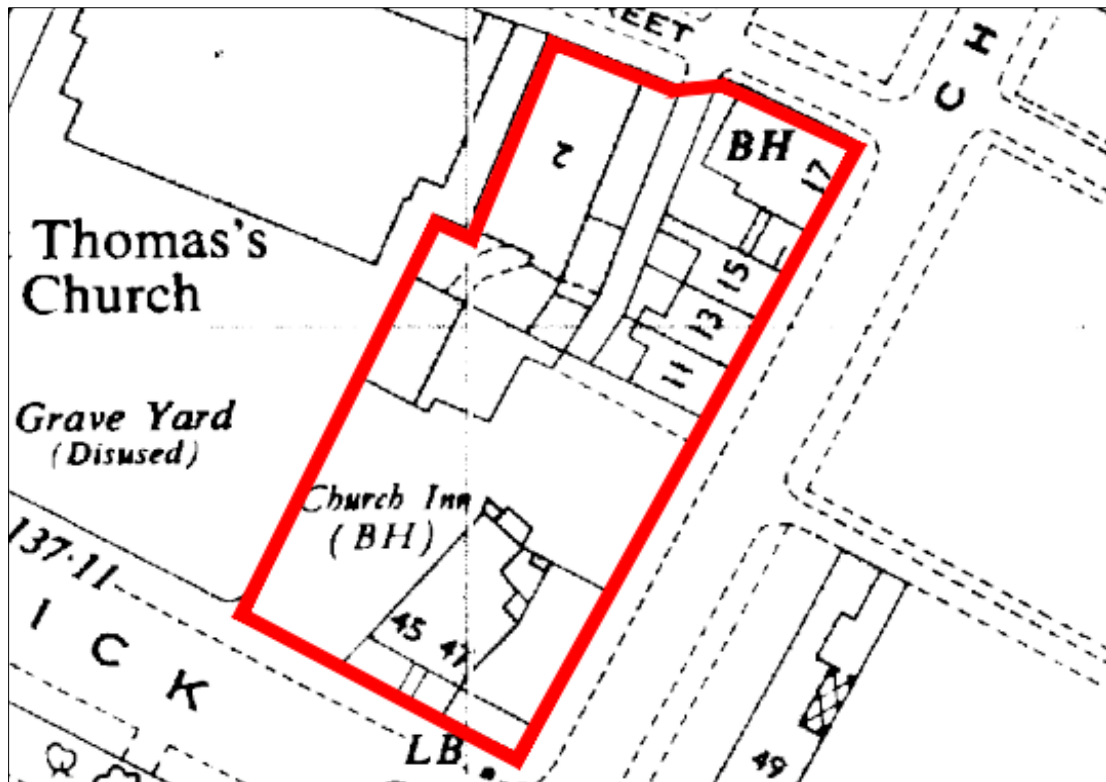


Plate 1 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1948, showing the Site boundary

- 1.2.13 In the 1970s the Church Inn was extended to the east, up to the junction of Ardwick Green North and Cotter Street (formerly Chapel Street). The Park Inn remained standing throughout the 20th century, until it was closed in 2008. The building was converted into a Martial Arts Centre in 2009 and later into residential use, however, it has recently been demolished. The Church Inn continued to serve food and drink throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries but was eventually closed in 2011 and demolished in 2016. St Thomas Church Sunday School building and the remaining domestic buildings were demolished sometime after 1971.

3. PURPOSE AND DESIGN

3.1 Purpose of this Project Design

- 3.1.1 A Project Design (PD), formerly referred to as a Written Scheme of Investigation, is a comprehensive document detailing the requirements and methodological approaches of a programme of archaeological works.

1.3 National Planning Policies

- 1.3.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (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 (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, updated December 2023). 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.
- 1.3.2 Section 16 deals specifically with this historic environment (paragraphs 195-214), 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.
- 1.3.3 Paragraph 200 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”.

- 1.3.4 Paragraph 209 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 199-202) should be taken into account in determining a planning application.
- 1.3.5 Paragraph 211 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.

1.4 Local Development Framework

- 1.4.1 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 (Manchester City Council, 2012). 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 (Manchester City Council, 2012, p. 164).
- 1.4.2 Policy EN3 states:
- 1.4.3 ‘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.
- 1.4.4 New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains. Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encouraged where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.’
- 1.4.5 Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Academic Aims

4.1.1 The principle aim of the evaluation trenches will be to establish the extent and nature of survival of below ground archaeology. It is anticipated that the results obtained from the below ground archaeological evaluation will inform and enable a decision to be reached as to whether any further archaeological investigation is merited in advance of works. This approach to devising proposals to offset 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.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 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 the presence or absence of buried remains relating to relict soils, the back yards of workers' housing and an open-fronted stabled block;
- / to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation;
- / to make available the results of the work.

4.3 North West Regional Research Framework

4.3.1 This scheme of evaluation has potential to address research aims for several of the periods within the regional framework (North West England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment). The following have been considered:

Industrial Period	
Ind15	How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes and field patterns?
Ind21	How did industrial period towns affect the pre-existing historic landscape?
Ind32	To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?
Ind33	How well studied and understood are the backyards of workers housing and what is their significance?

Ind96	To what extent are important survivals of horse infrastructure well understood, recorded and protected?
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Table 1 Research agendas outlined in the current Archaeological Research Framework for North West England

5. METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Archaeological Works

5.1.1 The evaluation shall be conducted following the *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2023) and *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2023). The evaluation will aim to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the trenches and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, providing a good understanding of their potential.

5.2 Pre-Commencement

5.2.1 Production of this project design will be undertaken by Salford Archaeology and submitted to the Local Planning Authority or their Archaeological Advisor for approval prior to the commencement of any onsite activities. In addition to the project design and prior to onsite commencement of activity the nominated Project Manager will:

- / Liaise with the client to ensure mutual understanding of the project deliverables, timeframes, access, health and safety, aims and resources
- / Liaise with the archaeological curator or their representative and arrange appropriate monitoring arrangements.
- / Obtain background information necessary for the project
- / Oversee the production of relevant documentation such as Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS).
- / Ensure adequate staffing and resources (e.g., plant and welfare) are programmed.

5.2.2 Before commencement, all interested parties will agree an acceptable method of proceeding. Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the evaluation trenches will be laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. 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.

5.3 Archaeological Evaluation

5.3.1 Archaeological evaluation will comprise three trenches (Figs. 2-3), which are intended to investigate remains relict soils, the back yards of workers' housing and an open-fronted stabled block.

5.3.2 The rationale for the evaluation trenches is outlined below:

- ✓ **Trench 1** (12m x 8m) located in the northern part of the site in the location of an open-fronted stable, and in an area that has potential for 18th-century relict soils.
- ✓ **Trench 2** (14m x 1.8m) located in the central part of the development site targeted on the back yards of workers' housing, and in an area that has potential for 18th-century relict soils.
- ✓ **Trench 3** (10m x 8m) located in the southern part of the site targeted on the back yards of workers' housing, and in an area that has potential for 18th-century relict soils.

5.3.3 The evaluation trenches will be excavated by machine using toothless ditching bucket. Once the trench reaches a depth of 1.2m or of lesser depth that contains unstable fill, it will be stepped or battered to enable the excavation and recording of deep deposits. If battered the sections should be recorded in advance.

5.3.4 Excavation will continue across the extent of the opened area in appropriate spits until archaeological layers are encountered. The archaeological horizons will be suitably cleaned to sufficiently define any archaeological features and deposits present, followed by sampled excavation of features. Archaeological recording of features and sections will be undertaken throughout the process.

5.3.5 The spoil removed will be stored adjacent to the trenches (within a safe working distance but not less than 1m). It may be necessary, depending upon the exposed remains to excavate a number of sondages across the area in order to appropriately assess potential and depth of resource.

5.4 General Methodology

5.4.1 The following statement is provided by Salford Archaeology with regards to best practice within historic environment stewardship (*CIfA Standard Guidance for stewardship for the historic environment* 2023):

Salford Archaeology are cognisant of the need for discretion to protect the Client's interests when communicating the results of commissioned works. We are also aware of the public interests in archaeological and heritage-based activities, particularly within their local environment. As such Salford Archaeology will undertake the approach as specified unless notified before commencement of the project by the client.

5.5 On-site Methodology

5.5.1 **Context Recording:** where appropriate, 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.

5.5.2 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken 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. The photography will be carried out in accordance with HE guidelines Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice (2015). 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 appearance and setting of the site at the commencement of works;
- / Any archaeological features, including a mixture of general shots and detailed views taken from perpendicular and oblique angles;
- / General shots of the surrounding landscape;
- / The general appearance of site after the completion of Archaeological works.

5.5.3 **Planning:** where appropriate the precise location of all archaeological features and structures encountered will be surveyed using either manual or digital methods. 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 into Ordnance Datum.

- 5.5.4 **Human remains:** human remains are not expected within the site area. If they are found they will be left *in-situ* covered and protected, and the Ministry of Justice, Local Planning Authority and GMAAS will be informed immediately. Removal of human remains is beyond the scope of this investigation and, should any be encountered, all works will cease until a mitigation strategy has been developed and an updated PD produced.
- 5.5.5 **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 (CIfA 2020) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Any finds falling within the definition of 'treasure' 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.
- 5.5.6 **Deposit Sampling:** samples will be collected from any suitable deposits encountered during the excavation with the aim of identifying any residual palaeoenvironmental/palaeoecological evidence, industrial/processing wastes and potential dating material. The samples should be collected, where possible, 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, and sampled in as close to sterile conditions as feasible in external area.
- 5.5.7 **Scientific Dating:** Should features be identified with no immediate dating, additional scientific dating techniques may be required as part of the evaluation. Any additional dating requirements will be by agreement with the client, Salford Archaeology and GMAAS.
- 5.5.8 **Drone flights:** If deemed appropriate, drone flights may be used to undertake photographs of the site and will be undertaken by a trained drone operator, who is registered as an operator and holds an A2 CoC (Certificate of Competency). All equipment is regularly checked and maintained to appropriate standards.

5.6 Report and Archive

5.6.1 A draft copy of the report will be submitted for comment to the client and GMAAS authority within six weeks of the completion of the final phase fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the archaeological investigation, and will include:

- / 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 drawings (plans and relevant sections) at appropriate scales of the excavated trenches, showing the archaeological features exposed;
- / Photographs with a good depth of field, appropriately lit and in clear focus of all archaeological features of potential significance;
- / A catalogue and brief post-excavation analysis of each category of artefact recovered during the excavation and biological samples, including the potential for further analysis;
- / 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;
- / recommendations for further archaeological investigation.

5.6.2 In the event that further investigation is required, most likely in the form of archaeological excavation, Salford Archaeology recommend a meeting with the client and GMAAS to inform an updated WSI and costs in order to rapidly commence the required works, thus minimising any potential delay to the development programme.

5.6.3 **Project 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 2020). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.

- 5.6.4 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. In preparation for this an OASIS number will be obtained and the initial record set up at the beginning of the historic building investigation.
- 5.6.5 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Manchester. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being deposited with the appropriate repository body, subject to their approval.
- 5.6.6 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 digital material;
 - / Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
 - / The final project report;
 - / A list of contents of the archive.
- 5.6.7 It is likely that the entire project archive will be in digital format. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive. The digital archive will be collated and arranged in line with the current ClfA Standards and guidance (*Digital Archives in Archaeology* ClfA 2020). All records and materials will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with the current ClfA Standards and guidance (*Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* ClfA 2020).
- 5.6.8 **Copyright:** the copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the watching will rest with the University of Salford. Salford Archaeology will deposit the material with the appropriate repository body, subject to their approval on completion of the project, and will transfer title and/or licenses the use of the records at that stage.

5.7 Consideration of outreach and or engagement

5.7.1 In consideration of outreach and engagement activities, Salford Archaeology has concluded that such activities would not be appropriate during the archaeological evaluation due to client confidentiality, resourcing and health and safety implications. However, if the results of the archaeological evaluation require further mitigation this may be considered during the design stage of any further works.

5.8 Dissemination

5.8.1 Salford Archaeology has a responsibility to make available results of archaeological work within a reasonable timeframe (ClfA *Code of Conduct*, Principle 4).

- / The report will be submitted to the Greater Manchester Environment Record (HER) within three months of production of the completed report.
- / A short summary note of the results obtained from the fieldwork may also be sent for inclusion in the annual roundup of archaeological fieldwork published in appropriate regional journals if deemed appropriate.
- / Salford Archaeology will register the report with OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) within 6 months of its production.
- / Salford Archaeology may utilise social media to communicate the discovery of archaeology and artefacts of interest at any time.
- / The project Archive, including artefactual material will be deposited as described above.

6. HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the project, all relevant Health & Safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations & codes of practice will be respected. Salford Archaeology 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 Health, Safety and Wellbeing team, who provide ongoing advice on health and safety matters to all departments in the organization.

6.1.2 All site procedures are in accordance with University of Salford guidance, adhering to industry guidelines, 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);
- / 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).

6.1.3 A risk assessment method statement (RAMS) will be produced by Salford Archaeology and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any onsite archaeological works. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the Archaeological investigation will be provided a copy of the RAMS prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read the RAMS and PD.

6.1.4 Salford Archaeology will cease any activity if that activity is seen as potentially becoming unsafe. If this impacts on the delivery outputs the Client and the LPA will be informed.

6.2 Safeguarding

6.2.1 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, including sites

it works on, and providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents.

- 6.2.2 Salford Archaeology 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.

6.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- 6.3.1 All staff will wear PPE at appropriate times dictated as by the Project Manager and the onsite Lead. All Salford Archaeology staff are supplied with and have access to 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 nitrone rubber gloves (EN420, 388);
- / Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.

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

7. PROGRAMME

7.1 Introduction

The archaeological works will commence at a date to be confirmed by the client in writing, to be agreed upon by Salford Archaeology and GMAAS.

7.1.1 Salford Archaeology will notify the GMAAS a minimum of 1 week prior to commencement of the onsite activities.

7.1.2 The proposed works are expected to be carried out over a 5-day period; any extension of this timeframe will be agreed with the client in writing. Post-processing of survey data and CAD will be carried out over a period of three to four days immediately following completion of onsite works.

7.1.3 A draft report will be submitted to the GMAAS and the Client for comment within four 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.

7.2 Staffing

7.2.1 The project will be overseen by **Adam Thompson BA, MA, MBA, MCIFA (Director, Salford Archaeology)**, who has over 22 years' experience of managing commercial archaeology across the UK. His role will be to ensure that the project design is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives and will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He has SMSTS certification.

7.2.2 The **Project Manager** will be **Oliver Cook** (0161 295 4862 / 07760657006 o.e.cook1@salford.ac.uk), to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Oliver has 10 years' of archaeological experience, and has a particular interest in industrial archaeology and the archaeology of the North West. Oliver has directed excavations of various sites across Greater Manchester. Oliver's management role will be to ensure that the project brief 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.

7.2.3 A Project Lead will be appointed by Salford Archaeology who will carry out the designated role of site Director once a detailed timetable programme has been agreed.

Their role will be to oversee all archaeological works onsite implementing the works as described in this Written Scheme of Investigation alongside being responsible for Health and Safety on the site. This individual will be a qualified first aider, hold valid CSCS and SSSTS accreditation, Cable Avoidance, Asbestos Awareness.

- 7.2.4 It is not possible to provide details of specific archaeologists that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience.

7.3 Training

- 7.3.1 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.
- 7.3.2 Project Managers will hold site Management Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS) and all project officers and supervisors will hold site Supervision Safety Training Scheme accreditation (SSSTS).
- 7.3.3 Additionally, all Salford Archaeology fieldwork staff are required to undertake asbestos awareness and manual handling training. Project specific training for bespoke activities can be provided with prior arrangement and agreement with the client.

7.4 Project Monitoring

- 7.4.1 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 PD will only be made in consultation with the Heritage Management Director acting on behalf of the local planning authority.

7.5 Working Hours

- 7.5.1 Normal working hours are 8-hour shifts, 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, 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.

7.6 Insurance

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

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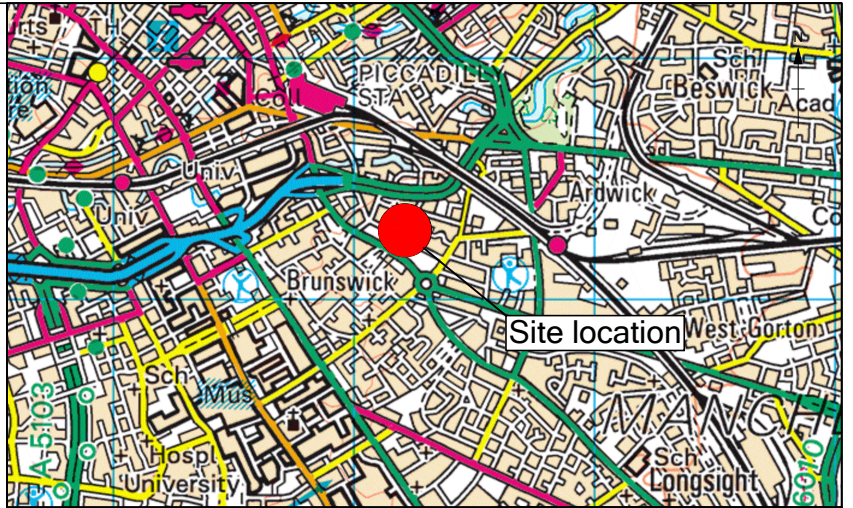


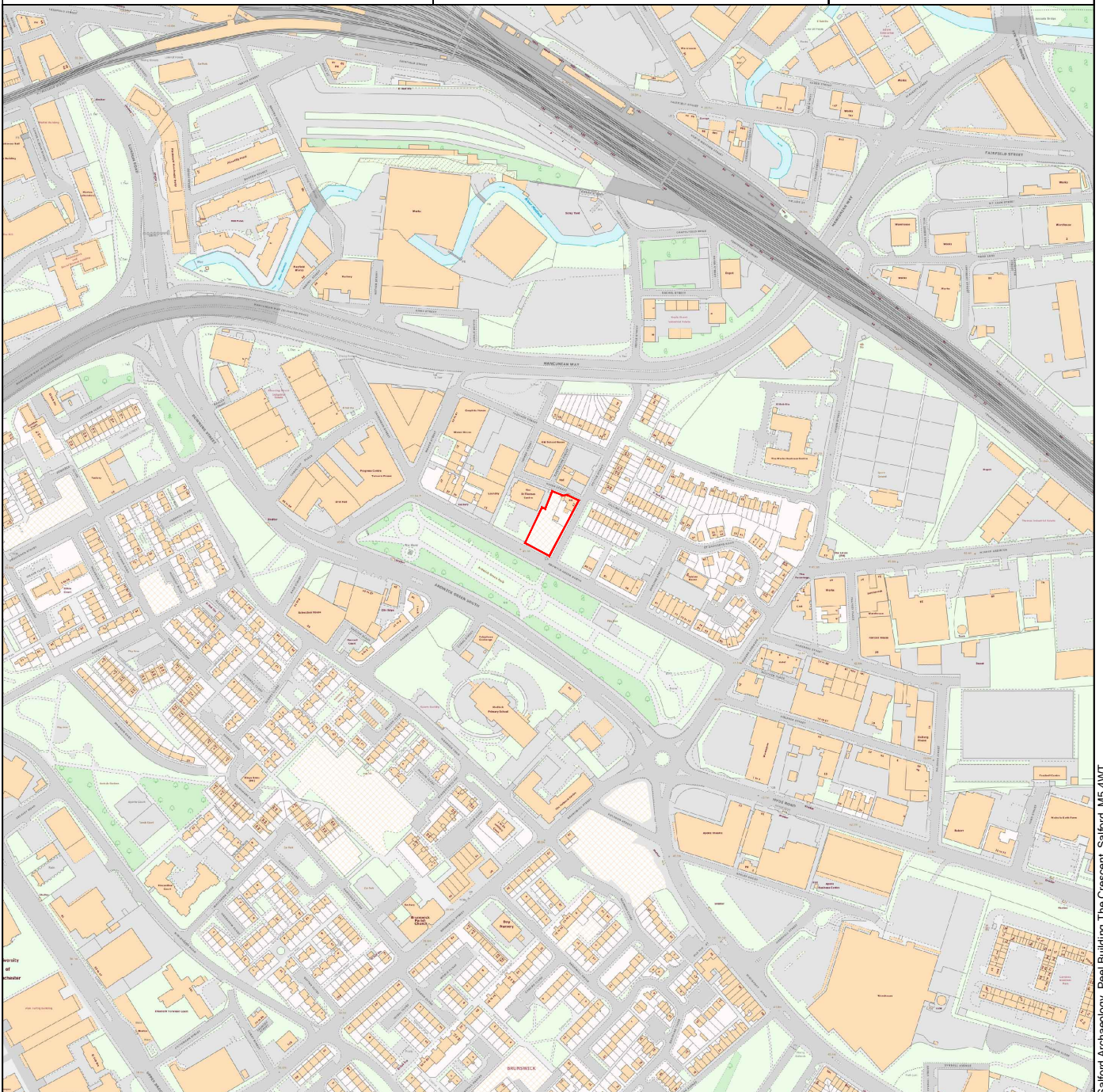
Figure 1:

Site Location

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Figure 2: Trench locations superimposed onto modern mapping

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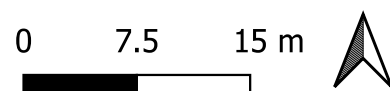
0 7.5 15 m





Figure 3: Trench locations superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

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