



SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY
University of Salford

Client: Caddick Construction

Issue: V1.1

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Chorlton Leisure Centre, Manchester Road, Manchester

Historic Building Investigation Written Scheme of Investigation



Salford
Environmental
Consultancy

Built / Historic / Natural



ISO
14001: 2015
45001: 2018



ISO
9001: 2015

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1. Introduction

Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 Caddick Construction has obtained a planning consent from Manchester City Council to carry out the erection of 2 no. 5 storey residential buildings comprising 50 no. dwellings (Class C3) with ancillary communal facilities; and, associated access, car parking, bin store, amenity space and landscaping, following the demolition of the existing building (Planning Ref: 136791/FO/2023). In September 2023, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Caddick Construction to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation for historical building investigation and watching brief. The Site lies within the Chorlton area of Manchester and is bounded by Thirlmere Aqueduct to the north, Manchester Road to the west, a Metrolink tramline to the east and a grocery store to the south (Plate 1; Fig 1).



Plate 1: Recent aerial image looking north across the Site

- 1.1.1 Chorlton Leisure Centre was first constructed between 1922 and 1929 and was originally called Chorlton Baths. The land which the baths occupy was previously undeveloped located between Manchester Road and the Chester Line Railway.
- 1.1.2 The baths comprised a central two-storey office building with a separate female and male baths, with changing rooms and a plant room to the rear. The baths were constructed due to the increasing popularity and ideology change of the promotion of cleanliness to combat disease.

1.1.3 By the late 20th-century the buildings had undergone several changes with the construction of squash courts to the rear and the male pool having been infilled and used as sports courts. During this time Chorlton Baths was renamed as Chorlton Leisure Centre. The centre remained in use until its closure in 2015 and has been vacant succumbing to squatters, vandalism and a fire in 2023.

1.1.4 Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as Archaeological Advisor to Manchester City Council, it is recommended that a Level 3-type historic building investigation of the former Chorlton Leisure Centre along with the associated documentary research of the buildings is carried out in advance of any development works. It was also recommended that a condition be attached to the planning consent (Condition 9) that advised:

‘No development works shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by Manchester Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
 - Archaeological building recording (Historic England Level 3);
 - Archaeological watching brief and recording of previously hidden historic fabric;
2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
 - production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.
3. Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
4. Dissemination of the results of the site investigations commensurate with their significance.
5. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason: To record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible pursuant to policies EN3 of the Manchester Core Strategy (2012) and saved policy DC20 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester (1995) and the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 1.1.5 A Level 3 historic building investigation, as defined by Historic England, is a descriptive record of the exterior and interior of the building. This will comprise a photographic, drawn and written record that will produce an analysis of the development and use of the building but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made, but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive (Historic England 2016, 26).
- 1.1.6 Salford archaeology is the commercial wing of the Centre for Applied Archaeology within the University of Salford, and is acknowledged as one of the leading archaeological and heritage practice in the north of England. As a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), Salford Archaeology is dedicated to maintaining and promoting the highest professional, academic, commercial and ethical standards and to the provision of access to archaeology for all. It has an established reputation and a philosophical imperative in the pursuit of efficient and cost-effective fieldwork, post-excavation excellence, and high-quality publication and outreach.

1.2 Historical Background

- 1.2.1 Chorlton Leisure Centre was first constructed between 1922 and 1929 and was originally called Chorlton Baths. The land which the baths occupy was previously undeveloped and is located between Manchester Road and the Chester Line Railway. The baths were built as a result of the increasing popularity and ideology change in the promotion of cleanliness to combat disease.
- 1.2.2 The original baths comprised separate female and male pools and changing rooms with a central office building of two-storeys and a plantroom to the south-eastern corner. The baths reflected to Art Deco style of the 1920s and was brick built with Portland stone panels to the principal elevation fronting Manchester Road.
- 1.2.3 During the latter half of the 20th century the complex was expanded to the north-east with the construction of two squash courts. During this period the male pool was infilled and converted into sports courts and the roof to both pool houses being replaced. The complex was also renamed as Chorlton Leisure Centre.
- 1.2.4 The leisure centre remained in use until its closure in 2015 and has been vacant succumbing to squatters, vandalism and a fire in 2023.

2. Purpose and Context

2.1 Purpose of this Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1.1 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 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:

- / Any investigation is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportion to the assets likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise;
- / The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and, where necessary, conserved;
- / The understanding gained is made publically available;
- / An archive is created, and deposited for future research.’

2.2 National Planning Policies

2.2.1 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 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, July 2021). 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.

2.2.2 Section 16 deals specifically with this historic environment (paragraphs 189-208), 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.

- 2.2.3 Paragraph 194 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'.
- 2.2.4 Paragraph 203 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..
- 2.2.5 Paragraph 205 states that the 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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted'.

2.3 Local Planning Policies

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

- 2.3.2 Policy EN3 states:

'Throughout the City, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.

New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains.

Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encourage where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.'

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

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 Academic Aims

- 3.1.1 The principle aim of the historic buildings investigation, given the commercial nature of the project, will be to provide a written, drawn and photographic record to the extant buildings at the former Chorlton Leisure Centre.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 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 provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation; and
- / to make available the results of the work.

3.3 North West England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment

- 3.3.1 It is anticipated that the archaeological investigation will address several of the agenda for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *North West Regional Research Framework* (NWRRF 2021). In particular, the work has the potential to contribute to the understanding of the evolving urban landscape in the Manchester through answering the following research questions:

- *Ind01: What evidence is there for the impact of industrialisation on health, diet and natural resources?*
- *Ind23: What evidence do we have for the improvement of urban public health during this period?*
- *Ind85: How do public social buildings evolve, develop and change during this period?*
- *Ind88: How can the changing function of leisure buildings be captured?*

4. Method Statement

4.1 Historic Building Investigation

4.1.1 The Historic Building Investigation will be conducted following the ClfA Standards and guidance for archaeological building surveys (updated 2020) and will be commensurate with a Historic England Level 3-type survey at the former Chorlton Leisure Centre (Historic England 2016).

4.1.2 *Pre-Commencement*

Production of this Written Scheme of Investigation 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 WSI 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.
- / 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 (eg plant and welfare) are programmed.

4.1.3 **Photography:** a comprehensive photographic archive for the building will be produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera with a sensor size of at least 15 megapixels. All frames, excluding general contextual views, will incorporate a graduated metric scale.

A plan showing the viewpoint directions of each photograph will be produced, together with a full photographic index. The archive will comprise the following:

- / The external appearance and setting of the building, including a mixture of general shots and detailed views taken from perpendicular and oblique angles;
- / General shots of the surrounding landscape;
- / The general appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas:
- / Any external or internal detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the building, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- / Any internal detail views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the building.

- 4.1.4 **Site Drawings:** a partial set of measured survey floor plans and elevations of the buildings have been provided by the Client, and will be checked for accuracy as an initial part of the archaeological survey. Any requirement for additional survey will be carried out utilising a combination of rectified photography, a reflectorless electronic distance meter (REDM), 3D laser scanner and manual survey techniques. The resultant data will then be used as the basis of CAD drawings, which will be included within the final report as figures.
- 4.1.5 **Written Description:** a description of the historic structures will be maintained to Historic England Level 3 standard. The records will be essentially descriptive and provide a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the buildings, which will include a description of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence. The written description will include a summary of the building's past and present use, an account of any key architectural features, fixtures and fittings, and a discussion of the relative significance of each individual component structure.
- 4.1.6 **The Watching Brief during the soft strip phase**
- 4.1.7 **Rationale:** pending the results drawn from the historic building survey investigation, it may be anticipated that some archaeological monitoring during aspects of the stripping out and redevelopment of the building may be required, in order to record currently inaccessible or hidden fabric.
- 4.1.8 **Photographic Archive:** a comprehensive digital photographic archive will be produced. 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.
- 4.1.9 **Site Drawings:** any additional data that is obtained during the watching brief will be added to the Level 3 survey drawings. This will be carried out utilising a combination of rectified photography, a reflectorless electronic distance meter (REDM), 3D laser scanner and manual survey techniques.
- 4.1.10 **Written Description:** a description of the historic structures will be maintained to Historic England Level 3 standard. All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded. Results of the watching brief will be recorded on *pro-forma* room description sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and high-resolution digital photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times. Upon completion of the watching brief the results will be collated within the historic building investigation report.

5. Report and Archive

5.1 Report

5.1.1 A draft copy of the building survey and watching brief report will be submitted for comment to the client and the local planning authority within four weeks of the completion of the final phase of the fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the archaeological investigation, and will include:

- / a title page detailing site address, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- / full content's listing;
- / a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
- / a description of the archaeological background;
- / an account of the historical development of the buildings;
- / a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
- / a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
- / detailed plans and elevation drawings of the buildings;
- / a plan showing the view points of each of the photographs taken;
- / a consideration of the importance of the building in local, regional and national terms;
- / A catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs, and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

5.1.2 The client will be provided with a digital copy of the report (pdf format), printed copies will be available upon request and may be subject to an additional fee.

5.2 The Archive

5.2.1 **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.

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.

- 5.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Greater 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: Museum of Science and Industry, subject to their approval.
- 5.2.3 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.
- 5.2.4 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).
- 5.2.5 **Copyright:** the copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from historical building investigation will rest with the University of Salford. Salford Archaeology will deposit the material with the Museum of Science and Industry, subject to their approval on completion of the project, and will transfer title and/or licenses the use of the records at that stage.

5.3 Dissemination

- 5.3.1 The following statement is provided by Salford Archaeology with regards to best practice within historic environment stewardship (*ClfA Standard Guidance for stewardship for the historic environment* 2014).
- 5.3.2 Salford Archaeology have a responsibility to make available results of archaeological work within a reasonable timeframe (*ClfA Code of Conduct*, Principle 4).

5.3.3 *Dissemination approach*

- / The report will be submitted to the relevant 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.
- / A digital copy of the report (pdf format) will be submitted to Museum of Science and Industry for their records.

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.
- 6.1.2 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.
- 6.1.3 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);
 - / 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).

- 6.1.4 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 historic building investigation will be provided a copy of the RAMS prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read the Risk Assessment, Method Statement and WSI.
- 6.1.5 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.
- 6.1.6 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.
- 6.1.7 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 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- 6.2.1 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 nitron rubber gloves (EN420, 388);
- / Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.

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

6.3 Training

- 6.3.1 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.
- 6.3.2 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).
- 6.3.3 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. Programme

7.1 Timetable

- 7.1.1 The project will commence on a date mutually agreed in writing.
- 7.1.2 No date for commencement has been established at this stage, however upon commissioning Salford Archaeology will notify the GMAAS a minimum of 1 week prior to commencement of the onsite activities.
- 7.1.3 The historic building investigation on-site work will take a maximum of three days to complete on site. Post-processing of survey data and CAD will be carried out over a period of three to four days.
- 7.1.4 The duration of the watching brief will be dependent on the main contractors works.
- 7.1.5 A draft report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority 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.

8. Staffing Proposals

8.1 Staffing

8.1.2 The project will be overseen by **Adam Thompson BA, MA, MCIFA (Director, Salford Archaeology)**, who has over 22 years' experience of managing commercial archaeology across the UK.

8.1.3 His role will be to ensure that the Written Scheme of Investigation 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.

8.1.4 The historic building investigation will be undertaken by **Lewis Stitt BA** (Historic Buildings Project Officer, Salford Archaeology). Lewis has more than 14 years' continuous experience as a professional archaeologist working across Great Britain, but for the past seven years has specialised in historic building recording. Lewis has carried out numerous historic building investigations ranging from Level 1 photographic surveys to detailed and comprehensive Level 4 surveys of historic hotels and public houses, workshop dwellings, and industrial buildings across the North West. He recently carried out a Level 3 survey of the Grade II listed Black Friar public house on Chapel Street in Salford, and has just completed a Level 2 survey of the 18th century barn at Bantons Farm in Dolphinholme in Lancashire. Lewis has extensive experience of Total Station survey, Reflectorless Total Station survey using the TheoLT AutoCAD interface, three-dimensional laser survey, and GPS survey, and the manipulation of this data to produce report quality drawings via three-dimensional CAD packages, and in creating three-dimensional models of historic structures using both data recorded during fieldwork and historical sources.

9. Other Matters

9.1 Project Monitoring

9.1.1 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 local planning authority. Reasonable access will be afforded to the GMAAS Planning Archaeologist for the purposes of monitoring on behalf of the local planning authority.

9.1.2 After the initial historic building investigation Salford Archaeology would contact GMAAS to discuss if a site meeting would be required to agree the requirement or scope for the watching brief during the soft strip phase of the works.

9.1.3 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 GMAAS acting on behalf of the local planning authority.

9.1.4 Public Engagement and Participation: As a fully commercial project there is no requirement within the condition for public engagement.

9.2 Working Hours

9.2.1 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, 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.

9.3 Accreditations

9.3.1 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (CifA RO).



9.3.2 Member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME)



9.3.3 ISO 9001 Quality Management System accreditation

9.3.4 ISO 14001 Environmental Management System accreditation

9.3.5 ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety accreditation



9.4 Insurance

9.4.1 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.

10. References

Buttress Architects Ltd, 2023. *Chorlton Baths: Heritage Assessment*

ClfA Regulations, Standards and Guidelines, updated 2020, *Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

ClfA Regulations, Standards and Guidelines, updated 2020 *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*

ClfA Regulations, Standards and Guidelines, updated 2020, *Digital Archives in Archaeology*

ClfA Regulations, Standards and Guidelines, updated 2020, *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

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

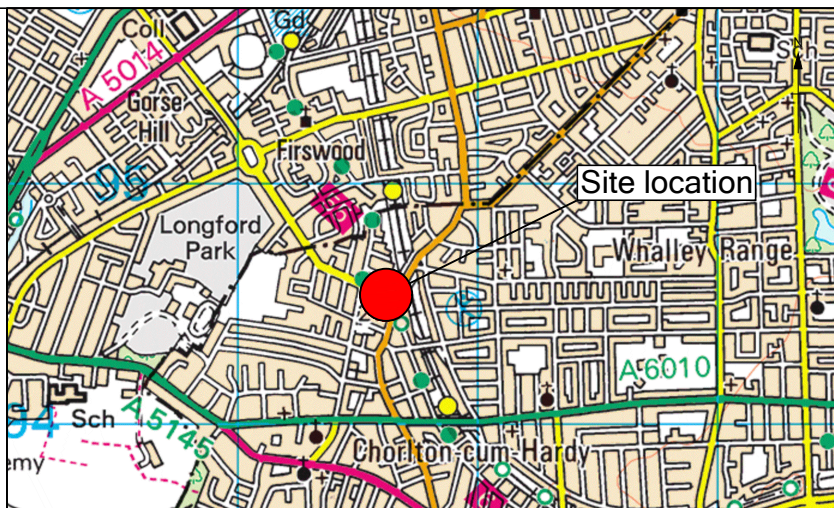
Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, London

North West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF), updated 2021, *Research Agenda – Industrial and 20th Century Period* <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/industrial/>

Poundall J, Salford Archaeology, 2023, *Land at Chorlton Leisure Centre, Manchester Road, Manchester: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Appendix 1: Figures

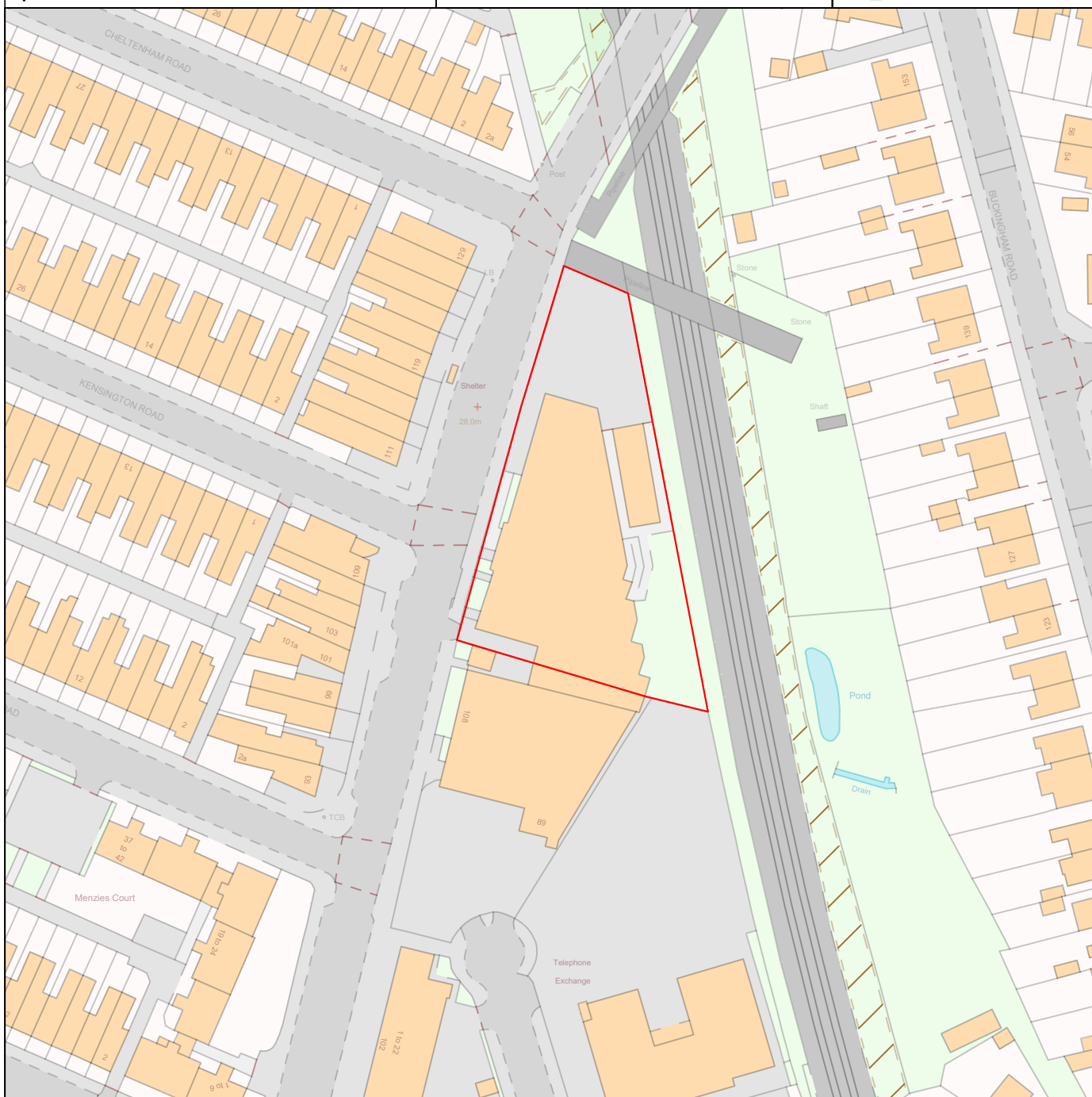
Figure 1: Site location plan



Chorlton Leisure Centre, Manchester Road, Manchester

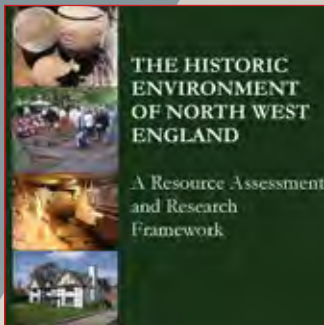
Figure 1: Site Location

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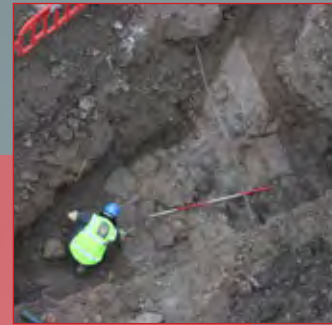
CONSULTANCY



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



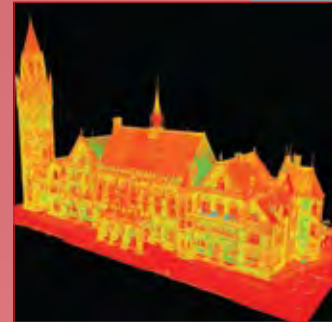
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



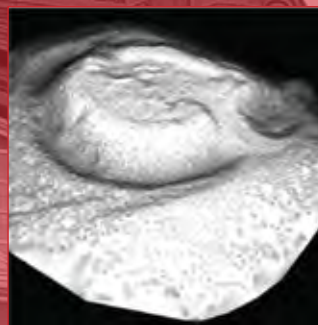
3D LASER SCANNING



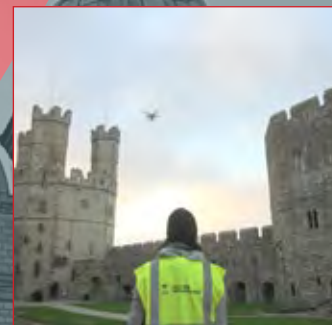
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



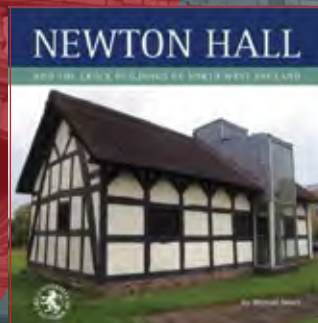
DRONE SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

