

Talbot Mill,
Ellesmere Street,
Manchester

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Building Survey and
Archaeological Evaluation**

Planning Ref: 117595/FO/2017



Project Name:	Talbot Mill, Ellesmere Street
Project Code:	TBC
Site Location:	Talbot Mill is bounded by Ellesmere Street, Burton Place, Timber Wharf and a derelict arm of the Bridgewater Canal in the Cornbrook area of Hulme, Manchester
National Grid Reference:	NGR 382685 397348
Planning Refs:	117595/FO/2017
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 Capital and Centric (Adored) Ltd has secured planning consent to repurpose the Talbot Mill complex on Ellesmere Street in Manchester (centred on NGR 382685 397348) for residential use. The consented scheme allows for the conversion of two multi-storey mill buildings to create 114 residential apartments, including rooftop extensions and a rear extension, together with the erection of a new nine-storey building to provide 88 residential apartments, and the demolition of three ancillary buildings (Buildings A, B and C) and a retrospective application for the demolition of Building E (Planning Ref: 117595/FO/2017).

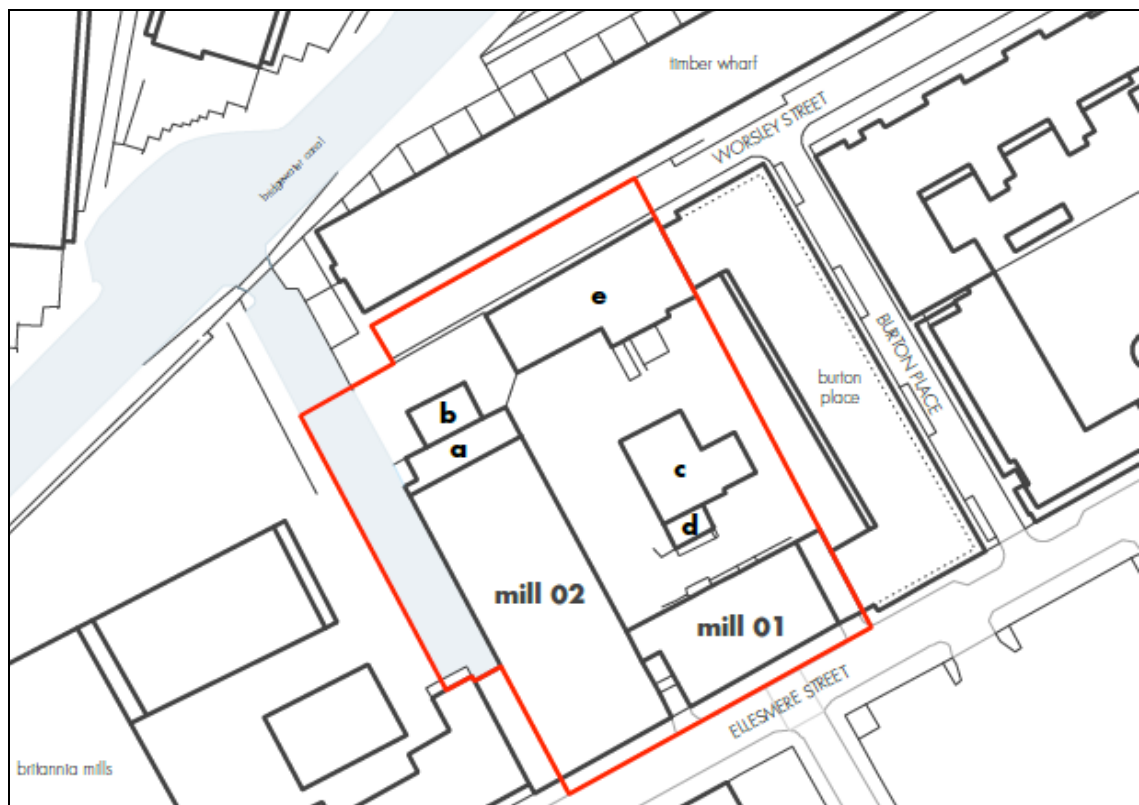


Plate 1: Plan of the component buildings referred to (produced by ShedKM)

- 1.1.2 Talbot Mill was established in c 1855 by J & E Waters & Co for the manufacture of sewing cotton. Historical mapping shows that the original mill comprised two main buildings forming an L-shaped complex, with two detached buildings of differing sizes across the northern edge of the site. A third detached building occupied the south-eastern quadrant of the central courtyard. The main range along the western boundary of the complex (Mill 02), immediately adjacent to a short spur off the Bridgewater Canal, which formed a private basin.

- 1.1.3 The detailed Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891 shows the two main ranges to be two separate units, linked only by a small square block on the courtyard elevation, which presumably represents a stair tower providing access to both main buildings. It also shows the northern end of the main block to incorporate two narrow rooms across the width of the mill, the purpose of which remains unknown, although may relate to the original steam engine. The map also demonstrates the range across the northern part of the site to have been expanded with the addition of a contiguous structure along the southern elevation. The mill chimney is also clearly depicted, demonstrating this to have been associated with the original steam plant. The chimney is seemingly incorporated into the new structures appended to the detached building across the northern boundary. Several ancillary buildings are shown along the eastern boundary of the site, and within the central courtyard.
- 1.1.4 In 1897, J & E Waters & Co were among the first firms to amalgamate with the newly-formed English Sewing Cotton Co Ltd. This combine incorporated 30 different establishments, which agreed to amalgamate 'with a view to secure unity of interest, large economies and harmonious relationship and working between each other...'. A sprinkler top was added to the top of the stair tower shortly after the amalgamation.
- 1.1.5 An insurance plan produced in 1911 provides a detail plan of the mill complex. This marks a narrow building at the northern end of Mill 02 as the engine room, the dimensions of which are consistent with it having housed a vertical steam engine. An unlabelled detached structure to the north is likely to represent the boiler house, seemingly designed to house at least two boilers, although this awaits corroboration. A building within the north-eastern quadrant of the site (Building E) appears to be shown as a multi-storey structure, with a single-storey extension appended to the south elevation. The buildings are not labelled as to their function, although the single-storey structure is fitted with louver vents and skylights along the roof, suggesting that it was used for textile-finishing processes.
- 1.1.6 The mill complex appears to have contracted slightly by the early 1930s, and some of the buildings in the north-western corner of the site, including the presumed boiler house, had been demolished. Further development had been carried out by the mid-20th century, including the demolition of the mill chimney and part of Building E, and the erection of single-storey sheds in the central courtyard.
- 1.1.7 The condition of the ancillary building occupying the north-western corner of the mill complex (Building E) deteriorated during the late 20th century, and was ultimately demolished under Section 81 of the Building Act 1984, which deals with defective and dangerous buildings and Schedule 17 part 6 of the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013. Manchester City Council Building Control issued consent for this demolition on 15 December 2016.
- 1.1.8 The mill complex lies within the Castlefield Conservation Area, but none of the component buildings are listed or otherwise afforded statutory designation.

1.1.9 In the light of the historic and archaeological interest in mill, and its location within the Castlefield Conservation Area, Manchester City Council has attached a condition to planning consent that requires an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in advance of, and during, the consented development works. The wording of Condition 4 (Planning Ref: 117595/FO/2017) states:

‘No soft-strip, demolition (with the exception of Building E shown on the approved demolitions plan) or development 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 Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by Manchester Planning Authority. The WSIs shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
 - archaeological building recording (HE Level 3);
 - archaeological watching brief and recording of previously hidden historic fabric;
 - archaeological evaluation, possibly followed by;
 - archaeological open area excavation.
2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
 - analysis of the site investigation records and finds;
 - production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.
3. Dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance;
4. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation;
5. 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 heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the archaeological heritage interest publicly accessible, in accordance with NPPF Section 12, Paragraph 141.’

1.1.10 The historic building survey will be consistent with an Historic England Level 3-type building investigation, and will provide a detailed record of Talbot Mill prior to any alterations or removal of historic fabric. The evaluation trenches will aim to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered during the evaluation trenching, further archaeological investigation is likely to be required.

1.1.11 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Ian Miller, Assistant Director at Salford Archaeology, on behalf of Capital and Centric (Adored) Ltd. It allows for the requirements specified in the condition, *ie* a programme of historic building investigation commensurate with a Historic England Level 3-type survey, coupled with a watching brief during stripping out, and targeted intrusive investigation of the site.

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 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 revised *National Planning Policy Framework* 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 2018). Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets ‘in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations’ is one. Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

- 1.3.2 Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. ‘The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary’.

- 1.3.3 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 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.
- 1.3.5 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*, which summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment.

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 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which has been consulted during the preparation of this Written Scheme of Investigation.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

2.1.1 The main aims of the historic building investigation, watching brief and archaeological evaluation, given the commercial nature of the project, will be to provide a detailed archaeological record of the historic mill buildings prior to any alterations, and provide an understanding of their significance. Particular attention will be focused on recording evidence for power systems, including transmission boxes, rope races, engine beds, boiler housing, together with processing, fixtures and fittings, modifications and phases, and areas of below-ground archaeological interest.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to carry out an archaeological survey commensurate with an Historic England Level 3-type historic building investigation of Talbot Mill when the rooms and buildings are empty but prior to any refurbishment works;
- to maintain a targeted archaeological watching brief during stripping out works where original fabric/features might be exposed;
- to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest, specifically physical remains for the former steam engine, boilers, flues and the mill chimney, together with any features, fixtures or fittings within the putative textile-finishing plant (Building E);
- to present the results of the historic building investigation, watching brief and evaluation trenching in a fully illustrated report;
- to inform a decision as to whether further archaeological investigation will be required in advance of development ground works;
- to produce an archive for the project;
- to make the results of the work publically available.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Historic Building Investigation

3.1.1 The Historic Building Investigation will be conducted following the ClfA Standards and guidance for archaeological building surveys (updated December 2014), and will be commensurate with a Historic England Level 3-type survey (Historic England 2016).

3.1.2 *Photographic Archive*: a comprehensive photographic archive for all of the component structures of Talbot Mill (*ie* the two multi-storey blocks and the engine house) will be produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera. All frames, excluding general contextual views, will incorporate a graduated metric scale. A plan showing the view point directions will be produced, together with a full photographic index. The archive will comprise the following:

- the external appearance and setting of the buildings, 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 buildings, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- any internal detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the buildings.

3.1.3 *Site Drawings*: a comprehensive 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 laser scanning, rectified photography, a reflectorless electronic distance meter (REDM), 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.

3.1.4 *Written Description*: a description of the building will be maintained Historic England Level 3 standard, as appropriate. 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 comprise:

- an account of the buildings' past and present use;
- an account of the key architectural features, fixtures and fittings;
- a discussion of the relative significance of each individual component structure within the complex;
- identify any inaccessible areas where there is a requirement to undertake a second phase survey (via a watching brief) once those areas are opened out.

3.2 The Proposed Evaluation Trenches

3.2.1 *Trenching Rationale:* it is proposed that four evaluation trenches are excavated across the engine house at the northern end of Mill 02, following its demolition, the footprint of the adjacent detached boiler house, the project line of the flue and the mill chimney, and the interior of Building E (Figures 1 and 2). The trenches will be intended to establish the presence or absence of buried remains of the building's proposed power transfer system, as identified in a desk-based assessment of the site. In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered during the initial evaluation, it is likely that further archaeological investigation will be required:

- Trench 1 will measure 15m x 2m, and will be aligned north-west/south-east across the footprint of the former boiler house in the north-west corner of the mill complex;
- Trench 2 will measure 20m x 2m and will be aligned north-west/south-east across the putative finishing plant (Building E) and the projected course of the flue from the boiler house to the mill chimney;
- Trench 3 will measure 25m x 2m and will be aligned north-east/south-west across the putative finishing plant (Building E) and the mill chimney;
- Trench 4 will measure 15m x 5m and will be aligned north-east/south-west across the former engine house (Building A) following its demolition.

3.2.2 *General Methodology:* all archaeological excavation shall be conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the 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.

3.2.3 Excavation of the modern ground surface will be undertaken by a tracked machine of appropriate power using a toothed bucket and, where necessary, a breaker. The uppermost levels of overburden/demolition material will then be removed using the same machine, but fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

3.2.4 Machine excavation will then be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving foundations, floors, and other remains. Thereafter, structural remains will be rapidly cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. If the excavation of individual trenches is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trench will be widened sufficiently to allow the sides to be stepped in.

3.2.5 *Context Recording:* a unique text-number site code will be created prior to the commencement of the programme of works. Separate contexts should be recorded individually on *pro-forma* context sheets and, where necessary, incorporated into a Harris matrix. Any hand-drawn plans and sections will be recorded on drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings will be individually identified and cross-referenced, contexts enumerated and features annotated with OD level information.

- 3.2.6 *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.
- 3.2.7 *Planning:* a 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This is to be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid. The location of any OS bench marks used and site temporary bench marks will also be indicated.
- 3.2.8 The precise location of all archaeological structures encountered will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate to the final output scale. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. All plan drawings will be geo-referenced based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 3.2.9 *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. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.
- 3.2.10 Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment. Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance (2005).
- 3.2.11 *Finds Policy:* all finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 3.2.12 *Treasure:* any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

3.3 Watching Brief

- 3.3.1 *Rationale:* pending the results obtained from the historic building investigation, a watching brief during stripping out works may be required. This would be intended to record any historic fabric that was obscured from view behind modern fixtures, fittings and wall finishes. In addition, a watching brief may be required during ground-breaking works required by the construction programme. In particular, any removal of the existing floor surface at the northern end of Mill 02, within the footprint of the putative original internal engine house, should be monitored archaeologically to record any physical evidence for the mid-19th-century steam engine (Figures 1 and 2).
- 3.3.2 *General Methodology:* all archaeological work shall be conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014a). All ground-breaking works within the application boundary will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist, and any archaeological or structural remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.
- 3.3.2 All information identified in the course of 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.
- 3.3.3 In the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered during the watching brief, construction works will be halted temporarily to enable an appropriate level of archaeological recording to be carried out.

3.4 Health and Safety

- 3.4.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project, and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The University of Salford provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. Salford Archaeology is advised on its Health and Safety matters by the University of Salford, who provide ongoing advice on health and safety matters to all departments in the organisation. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Employers and Managers (FAME), and in accordance with current legislation, including:
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
 - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015);
 - The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
 - Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
 - The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
 - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
 - The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
 - The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
 - The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
 - Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).

3.4.2 A risk assessment and will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any on-site works. Once approved 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.

3.4.3 **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** all staff will wear PPE at appropriate times dictated as by the groundworks contractor e. All Salford Archaeology staff are supplied with the following PPE:

- Safety Helmets (EN397);
- Ear Defenders (EN 352-3);
- Safety spectacles (EN166);
- Goggles (Chemical BSEN 166 Type 3);
- Dust masks plain and valved (EN149 2001);
- Disposable overalls (Type 5/6 disposable EN340);
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471);
- Gloves Nitrile and latex disposable, PVC, EN374;
- Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.

4. Other Matters

4.1 **Project Monitoring:** the aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the Written Scheme of Investigation, and to the satisfaction of the local planning authority. Monitoring will be carried out by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) on behalf of Manchester City Council.

4.2 As a minimum requirement, the local planning authority and GMAAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site.

4.3 Salford Archaeology will notify GMAAS of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the Client and the local planning authority.

4.4 **Working Hours:** normal working hours are variable between 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Friday. It is not normal practice for the University of Salford staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays, and should the Client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

4.5 **Insurance:** the University of Salford has professional indemnity to a value of £50,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £50,000,000 and public liability to a value of £50,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

5. Report and Archive

5.1 **Report:** a draft copy of a final report will be submitted for comment to the client and GMAAS within eight working weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the historic building investigation and watching brief, 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 building survey;
- an account of the historical development of the mill complex;
- 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;
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- interpretation of the features, fixtures and fittings identified and their context within the industrial complex;
- a consideration of the importance of the buildings present on the site in local, regional and national terms;
- recommendations for any further archaeological investigation that is considered merited to mitigate the impact of the development works;
- a catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs, and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

5.2 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current ClfA guidelines (updated 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

5.3 The initial results of the survey will be the site archive, which will be organised so as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Greater Manchester area. All drawn records to be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being deposited with the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester (subject to their approval).

5.4 The archaeological archive will consist of the following:

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

5.5 It is likely that a large element of the project archive will be in digital format. It would thus be appropriate to deposit a copy of the archive generated from the archaeological investigation with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), through ADS-Easy. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive.

5.6 **Dissemination:** as a minimum, the information will be finally disseminated through the deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record; an Adobe Acrobat pdf copy of the report will also be supplied. In the event of any significant discoveries, a higher level of dissemination may be required, such as the preparation of a short article for inclusion in *Industrial Archaeology Review*.

6. Timetable

- 6.1 It is crucial to the successful delivery of the project that the programme of archaeological works is dovetailed with the timetable for the other aspects of the proposed development, and particularly the demolition of the former engine house (Building A). In the first instance, the historic building investigation will be required, for which a five-day period in the field should be allowed. It is envisaged that this work will be carried out before the start of the refurbishment/demolition works.
- 6.2 Pending the results of the historic building investigation, a watching brief may be required to monitor the refurbishment/demolition works. This would be intended to enable a record to be made of any parts of the building that were previously inaccessible. Similarly, a watching brief may be required during any ground-breaking works required to deliver the development proposals. In particular, any removal of the basement floor at the northern end of Mill 02 will require archaeological monitoring to establish whether there are any physical remains for the original steam engine. The duration of the watching brief will be dependant on the contractor's timetable for the stripping out and any subsequent ground works.
- 6.3 A one-week period should be allowed to complete the evaluation trenching, once the former engine house (Building A) and the adjacent modern structure (Building C) have been demolished. It should be noted that the precise location of the evaluation trenches may be revised in the light of the results obtained from the historic building investigation.
- 6.4 In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered in the evaluation trenches, a programme of further investigation may be anticipated. The time required for any additional investigation cannot be determined until the results of the evaluation are known.
- 6.5 A draft report will be submitted to the Client for comment within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork.
- 6.6 The project archive will be deposited with the receiving museum (where applicable) within six months of completion of the final report.

7. Staffing Proposals

- 7.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (Assistant Director, Salford Archaeology) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Ian has over 28 years' experience of commercial archaeology, and has a particular interest in the archaeology of the Industrial Period. Ian is a member of the CBA North West Industrial Archaeology Panel, the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society Industrial Archaeology Panel, and a Co-opted Member of Council for the Association of Industrial Archaeology. He is also Co-Editor of *Industrial Archaeology Review*, the peer-reviewed journal of the Association of Industrial Archaeology.
- 7.2 The historic building investigation will be undertaken by **Chris Wild BSc** (Historic Buildings Project Manager, Salford Archaeology), who specialises in historic building recording. Chris has more than 24 years' continuous experience as a professional archaeologist working across Great Britain, and with projects undertaken in Turkey, France, and Ireland. His major role has been specialised in the recording and analysis of historic buildings of a wide range of types and periods, including medieval castles, manor houses, and farm complexes, early-post medieval housing, and vernacular, industrial, domestic and military structures from the 18th century to the present date. This role has including a variety of levels of recording and instrument survey work, with 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.

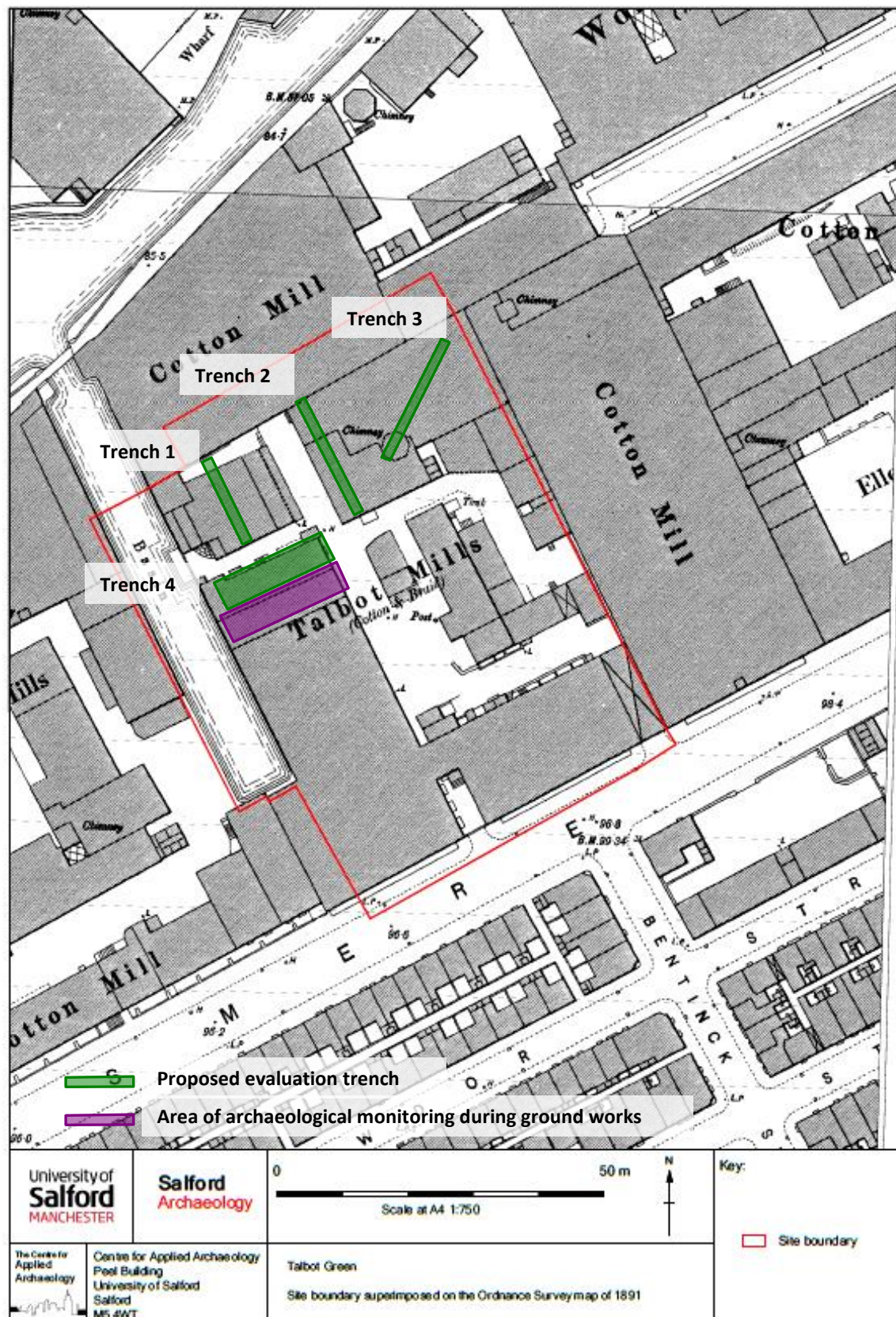


Figure 1: Proposed trench locations superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891

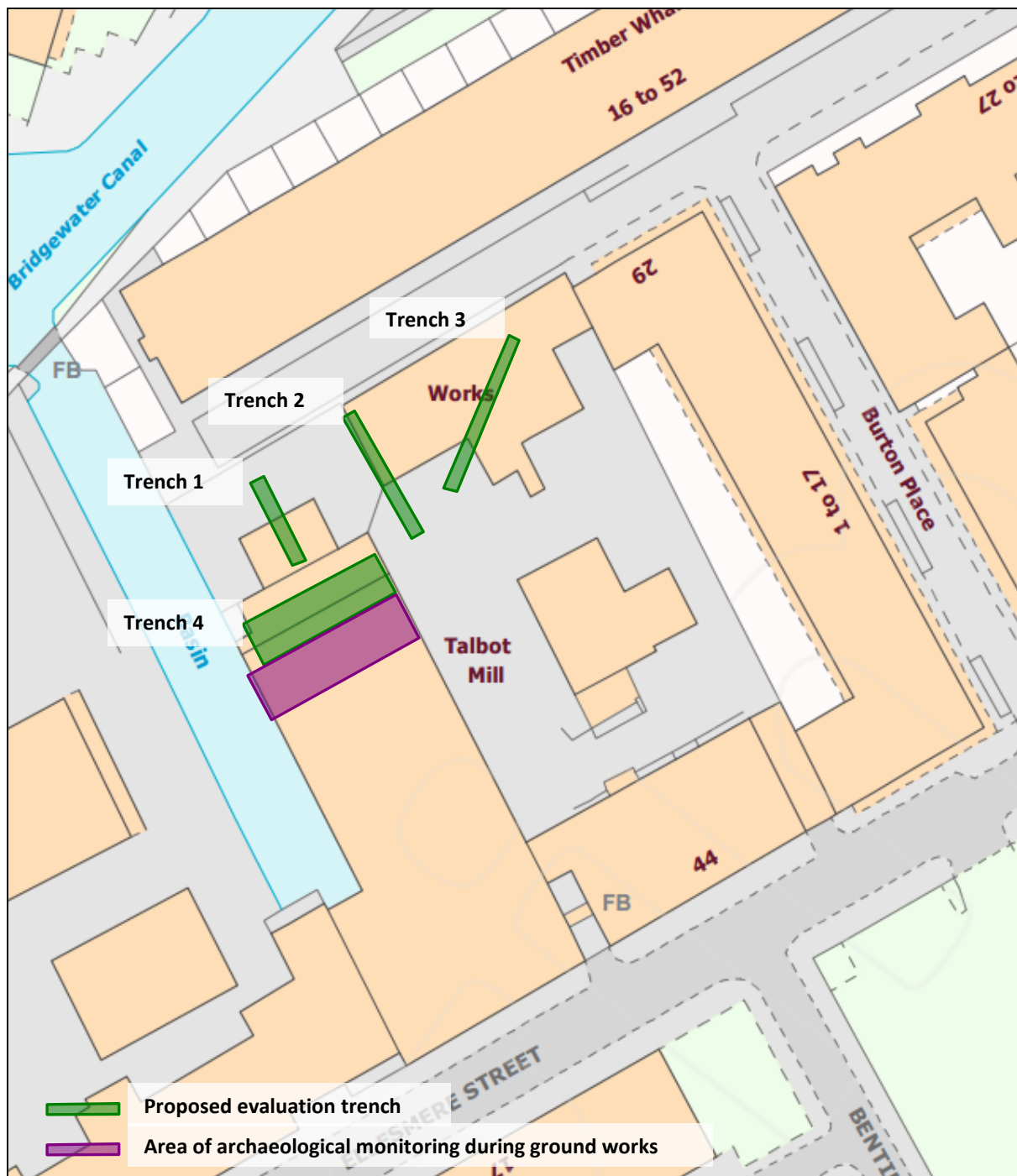


Figure 2: Proposed trench locations superimposed on modern mapping

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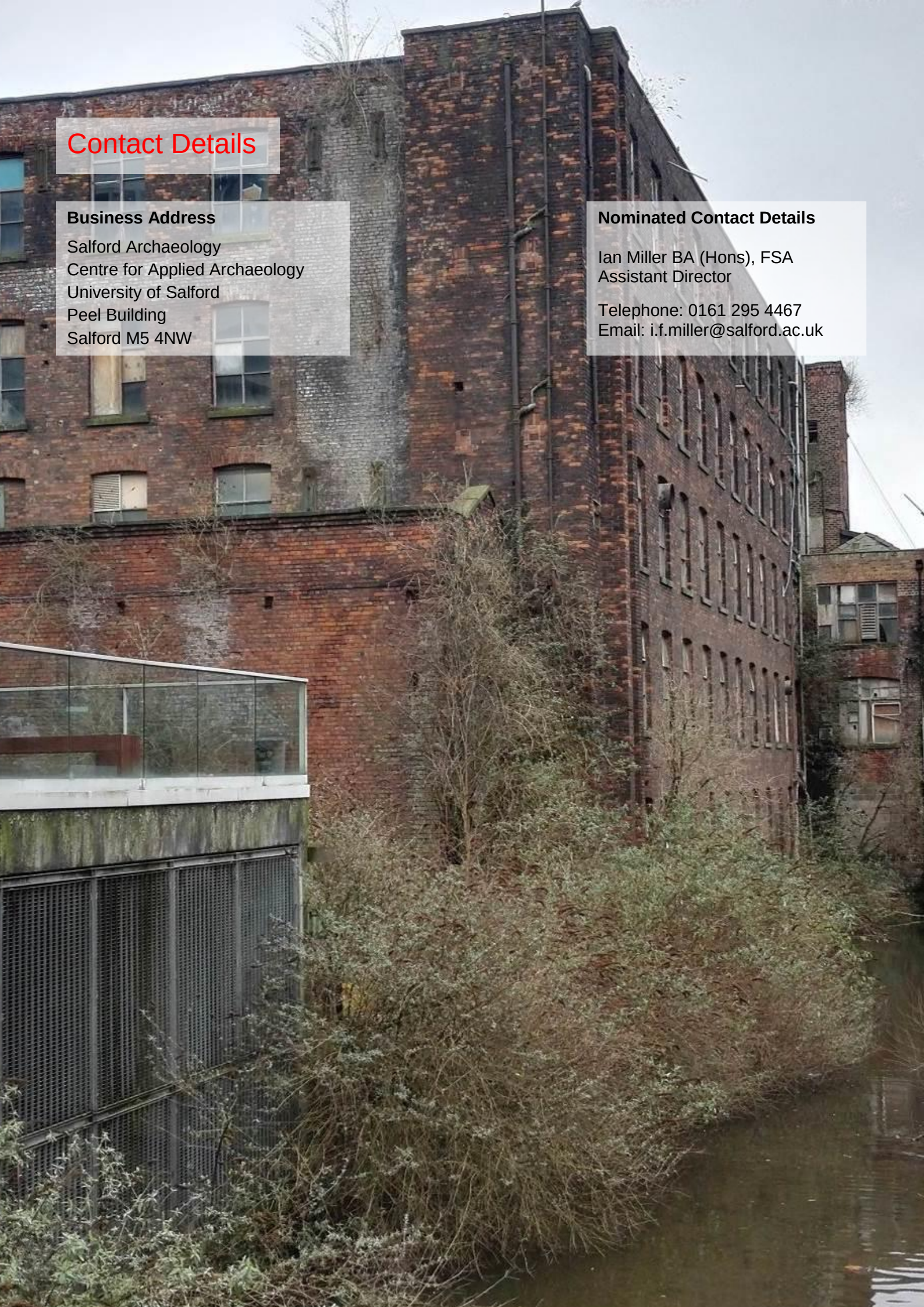
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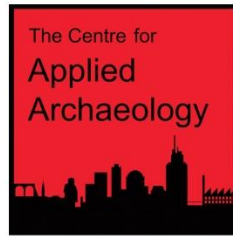
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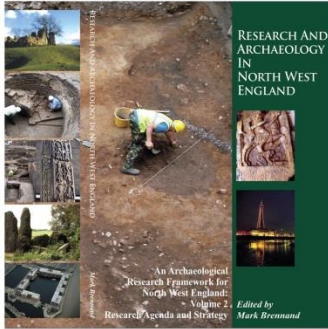




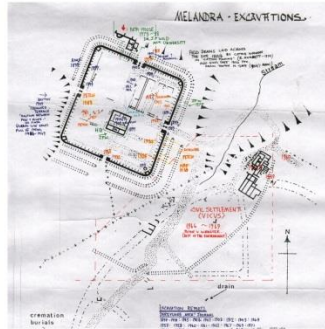
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WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



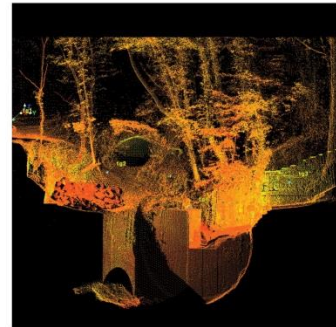
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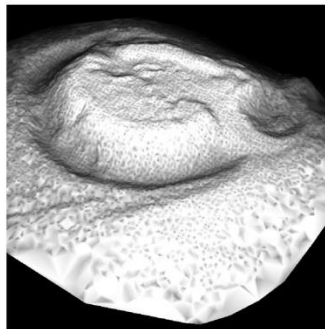
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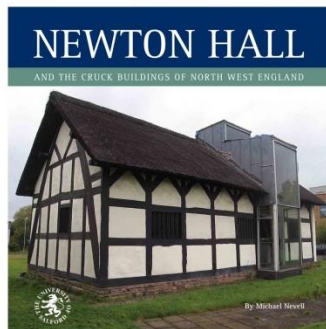
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