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Contact

Name	Position	Email	Phone
Adam Thompson (MCIFA)	Director	a.thompson@salford.ac.uk	0161 295 3818 07970471181
Ollie Cook	Project Manager	o.e.cook1@salford.ac.uk	07890 899093
Correspondence Address:	Salford Archaeology, University of Salford, Peel Building, Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 4DW		

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Salford Archaeology has been commissioned by Faithful and Gould to produce a Project Design (PD), previously referred to as a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) at Ancoats Green, Manchester (Planning Reference: 136141/VO/2023; centred on NGR 385204, 398957; Plate 1), herein referred to as the "site". The proposed scheme includes the creation of a public recreation area and park.

1.1.2 A desk-based assessment (DBA) has been produced by Salford Archaeology (Fletcher 2022). This concluded that:

'Any remains associated with Manchester Glass Bottle Works (GE04) are likely to be of regional, if not, national significance.'

1.1.3 The proposed scheme will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, with a potential to remove buried archaeological remains that may exist within the development site. It has therefore been deemed necessary to conduct an archaeological watching brief in order to identify and record any archaeological remains, which are exposed during the course of the park's redevelopment.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The Site is bounded by Portugal Street to the northwest, Wadeford Close to the northeast and a car parking the southeast. Along the southwest edge of the site there is a high-rise apartment building being erected. The site is currently comprised of a recreational ground that was initially created in the late 19th century and was expanded to the south in the 1960s, following the demolition of industrial period buildings. Ancoats Green contains a small amount of shrubbery and trees, most of which line the north and south boundaries of the park.

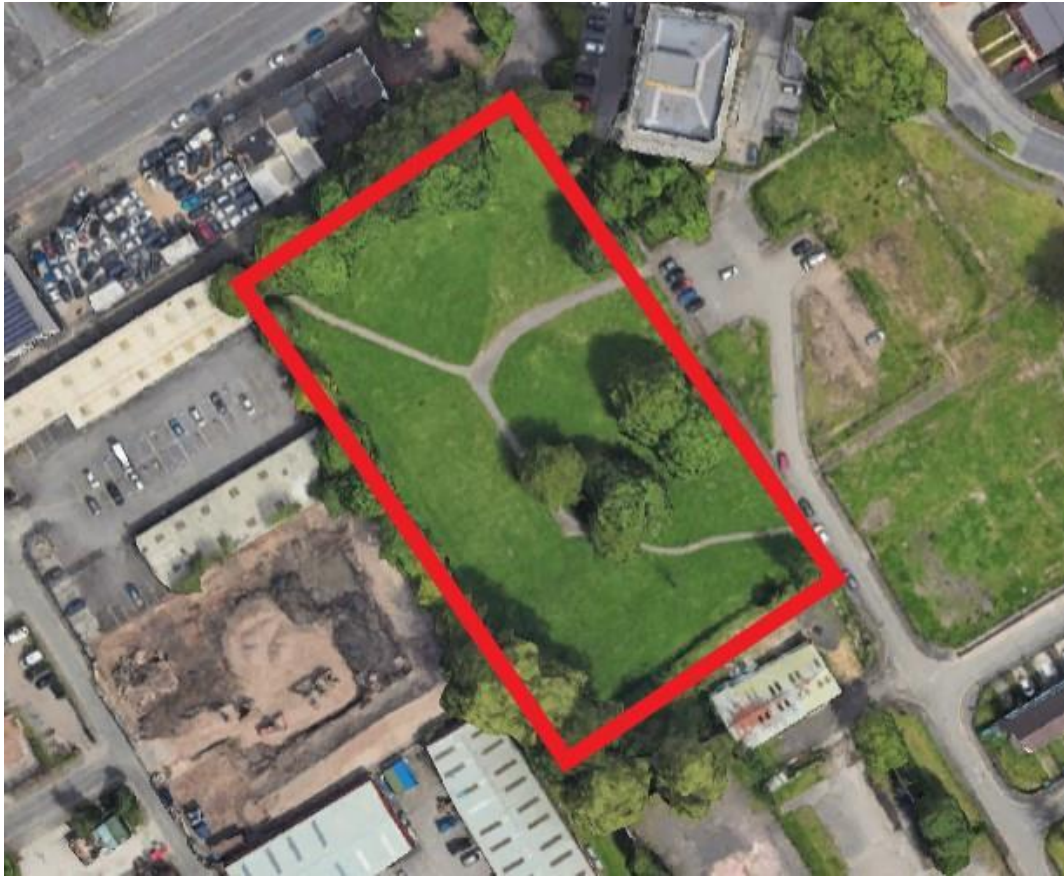


Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the site

1.3 Geology and Soils

- 1.3.1 The site is located on a band of solid geology comprising the mudstone of the Manchester Marls formation, consisting, in an area previously dominated by lakes and lagoons, and which is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till. Just outside the eastern boundary of the Site the solid geology comprises of the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation (British Geology Society).

1.4 Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The proposed works (Planning Reference: 136141/VO/2023) include the creation of a recreational area and playground, which necessitates:
- The installation of a new drainage system across the site, which will require that a trench is dug to a depth of approximately 1.00m with a width of approximately 0.50m wide.
 - In the north-eastern corner of the Site, the turf and some topsoil will be removed (to an estimated depth of 0.20m) in order to establish a compound to support works on the Site.
 - Across the site several foundations/mounts will be installed for park benches and playground equipment, it is anticipated that these will be set approximately 0.20m below contemporary ground level.

- The mounts for a slide will be dug to the depth of approximately 1.00m
- Levelling works will also be conducted across the Site; it is anticipated that this will require the removal of several mounds currently present across the Site.
- A series of test pits will be dug across the site under the direction of an engineer.
- Several trees will be removed across site, this will be done by felling the trees before the stumps are ground.

1.5 Recommended Activity

- 1.5.1 In accordance with the NPPF, and informed by the DBA, GMAAS's recommendations include the following:

No development works shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (PD) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The PD shall cover the following:

1. *A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include: - archaeological watching brief to monitor any ground-breaking works.*
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 archaeological 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 PD.*

1.6 Scope Definition

- 1.6.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording will record and report on the archaeological resource within a specified area, using methods that are described in a project design that is fit for purpose. The programme of work undertaken will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that project design and the ClfA Code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording. All archaeological monitoring and recording will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive. (ClfA, 2023).*

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following is based on information provided in a desk-based assessment. It provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below.

2.2 Post-medieval period (1540 - 1750)

2.2.1 Ancoats likely remained largely rural during the post-medieval period, with the most significant building in the area being Ancoats Hall. The manor of Ancoats was held by the Byrons of Clayton Hall for over four hundred years until they sold it to Oswald Mosely. Oswald Moseley built the timber-framed building at Ancoats Hall in 1596. Ancoats Hall overlooked the River Medlock on the eastern fringe of the area (Miller, Wild and Little, 2007, 25) and was described by Bruton as ‘beautifully situated above the Medlock with lovely views over the green wooded country’. The Mosleys held the manor for the next two centuries until it was bought by mill owner George Murray who altered it into a Victorian brick-built mansion (Rose et al, 2011, 5).

2.3 Industrial period (1750 – 1930)

2.3.1 Ancoats retained a semi-rural aspect until the late 18th century, but by 1800 the area had been transformed into an industrial suburb (Miller and Wild 2007). This transformation began in the 1770s when land owned by the Leigh family was sold to Thomas Bound, a builder, who then sold it on to others for development (Little 2002, 31). William Green’s *Map of Manchester and Salford*, surveyed between 1787 and 1794 (not illustrated), shows that development was initially focused on Great Ancoats Street and Oldham Road. The map also depicts the main elements of the existing street plan laid over the former agricultural fields. The principal driving force of development was the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, and the introduction of steam-powered spinning mills (Williams and Farnie 1992, 3).

2.3.2 The earliest textile factories consisted of water-powered mills erected along Shooter’s Brook to the south of Union (now Redhill) Street. There is some evidence to suggest, for instance, that New Islington Mill and Salvin’s Factory originated in the late 1780s as water-powered textile mills situated on the bank of Shooter’s Brook (Miller and Wild 2007). New Islington Mill was 85m to the south of the Site. However, Shooter’s Brook was a small watercourse, and in seeking a solution to the inadequate power supplied to their waterwheels from the brook, some manufacturers experimented with steam power. Notably, John Kennedy is reputed to have first applied steam power to one of his spinning mules whilst renting space at Salvin’s Factory in 1793 (Lee 1972, 9).

2.3.3 The invention of steam engines, and the demand for textiles, caused an explosion of factory building in Ancoats (Little 2002, 31). Development was accelerated by the construction of the Rochdale and Ashton under Lyne canals, which offered cheap and reliable transport for goods and materials (Miller and Wild 2007). The Ashton Canal was proposed in 1791 and would link the factories in Manchester to the collieries in

the Ashton and Oldham area. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1792, and construction commenced immediately under the direction of Edward Banks (Hadfield and Biddle 1970). The Ashton Canal opened in 1799. Many of the mills in Ancoats depended on the developing network of short branch canals for transport, coal and water for their steam-power plants.

- 2.3.4 The Rochdale Canal was authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1794 and was linked to the Ashton Canal at Piccadilly in 1800. The canal linked Manchester with the ports of the East Coast via the rivers Aire and Trent and to Liverpool via the Ashton to Bridgewater Canal. These links made Piccadilly Basin a focus for trans-shipment goods and a key location in the canal network (Miller 2007, 16).
- 2.3.5 The first design for the Rochdale Canal Basin was proposed in 1796, and revised in 1804, although neither of these proposed schemes were carried out. The Rochdale Canal Company's first warehouse was eventually constructed in 1806, at the end of one of the canal arms to the east of Dale Street and survives today as Dale Warehouse. Dale Street effectively divided the basin into two with a smaller, western section bounded by Lees Street, London Road (later Piccadilly) and Ducie Street. The eastern section was bounded by Back China Lane, Upper Stanley Street, Leech Street and Ducie Street. A plan drawn up in 1810 closely resembles the final layout, and proposed 23 wharf plots, with two general wharves and the four buildings that had been completed by that stage (Maw *et al* 2009, 22; Plates 2 and 3).
- 2.3.6 After the development of the Dale Warehouse, the company's offices were constructed immediately to the south-east in 1807, with two sheds located between the two arms. This range of buildings formed one of the two general wharfs for the Rochdale Canal Company and was completed by 1810. However, development of the rest of the basin was slow, only being progressed during periods of prosperity. The next major development was not until 1817, when existing warehouses were expanded. Other improvements included new surfacing of the wharfs and installing cranes for loading and unloading goods (*op cit*, 22-3).
- 2.3.7 New warehousing was built in 1822, replacing the western warehouse of 1810, and was one of the first to employ iron in its structure. Over the next few years, the Rochdale Canal Company made several minor improvements, including renovating warehouse space as well as constructing the Lees Street Branch of the basin on the western edge. As part of traffic regulation, the Rochdale Canal Company ordered the construction of a stone gateway between the offices and the 'new' warehouse, which still stands today (*op cit*, 23).
- 2.3.8 Expansion into the north-eastern part of the basin was carried out in 1825, with the cutting of the Upper Stanley Street canal arm, as well as one further west, near Dale Warehouse, towards Back China Street. Growth stagnated in 1826 and, in 1829, the Merchant's Warehouse was destroyed by fire, leading the Rochdale Canal Company to implement new safety regulations. Trade picked up again during the 1830s, and warehousing was added at the south-west corner of Ducie and Dale Street, as well as around Upper Stanley Street. Jackson's Warehouse was completed in 1836,

named after a carrier company that operated between Liverpool and Hull (*op cit*, 23-5).

- 2.3.9 **Railway Competition:** the introduction of a viable railway in the 1820s brought an alternative, and faster, means of transporting bulk goods. The advantages of this new form of transportation were recognised instantly, leading to the rapid expansion of the railway network. The Ashton Canal was purchased by the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway in 1842, and was operated as a single concern together with the Peak Forest and Macclesfield canals. The Rochdale Canal Company resisted take-over bids from various railway companies initially but, in 1855, it leased the canal to a consortium of railway companies. The canal remained profitable into the twentieth century, but was in sharp decline by the end of the First World War. The final boat journey across the Pennines on the Rochdale Canal was made in 1937 and, in 1952, the canal was closed to navigation, apart from the short section between Castlefield and the Ashton Canal junction at Piccadilly (Hadfield and Biddle 1970).

2.4 Overview of Manchester's Textile Industry

- 2.4.1 By the 1780s, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, had begun to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that transformed Manchester into a centre of the factory-based cotton manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines 1835). The ebb and flow of business confidence powerfully influenced development, which was concentrated into short and intense bursts of investment (Williams with Farnie 1992, 19). The high price of land influenced the location of fresh industrial ventures, and thus the new steam-powered mule mills were built on the outskirts of the established nucleus of Manchester. The first of these was established in Ancoats during the 1780s. A commercial boom in 1800-02 saw the number of cotton-spinning firms in the township of Manchester double from 51 in 1799 to 111 in 1802, setting Manchester on its path to becoming the most highly concentrated centre of cotton spinning in the world (Williams with Farnie 1992, 19).
- 2.4.2 In broad terms, fluctuations in the cotton market during the 1820s brought 'boom and bust' conditions for Manchester's manufacturers, although a report in the Manchester Mercury in 1827 claimed that 'the market for manufactured goods was the briskest which there has been for a very long time'. This favourable economic situation persisted until 1836, and led to numerous new textile mills being established around the fringes of the Manchester. However, a serious depression of trade in 1837 resulted in the loss of inefficient firms. Boom conditions reigned between 1848 and 1853, and the number of cotton mills in Manchester reached a peak of 108 at the close of 1853 (Williams with Farnie 1992, 21). It was at this time that Manchester gained its popular designation as 'Cottonopolis' in recognition that the city represented the nucleus of the whole cotton industry, harbouring representatives of all its component branches and ancillary trades.

- 2.4.3 The number of mills in Manchester declined gradually during the second half of the 19th century, and was surpassed by Bolton as the leading centre for cotton spinning in the 1850s. This reflected the continuing inflation of land values in Manchester in the face of increased competition for development plots, which presented significant issues to individual mill owners that needed to expand their factory premises. Some old, established firms in the city centre relocated their business to the suburbs for the same reason, a notable example being Henry Houldsworth, who moved from his large mill complex on Newton Street in Manchester to Reddish, where he established a 'state of the art' spinning mill in 1865.
- 2.4.4 By the early 1880s, the number of cotton spindles operating in the city was in the process of absolute decline, exacerbated by the 'Great Depression' of 1873–96. This had a significant impact on many cotton-spinning firms. Some of Manchester's largest firms, such as McConnel & Kennedy (HER 2042.1.0) and A & G Murray in Ancoats (HER 2043.1.0), specialised in the spinning of ultra-fine yarn, a branch of the industry that sustained less impact from the trade depression, whilst other firms were afforded some protection through diversification into the weaving and finishing branches.
- 2.4.5 Apart from textile mills, numerous other industries became established in the Ancoats area, including copperas works, iron foundries, steel works, sizing works, wire works, hat manufactories, and machine works, as shown on contemporary maps of the area. Manchester also emerged as a major glass-making district, centred largely in the Ancoats area.

2.5 Glass Making In Lancashire

- 2.5.1 Entries in the parish registers of Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne for the years 1605–53 are the earliest reference to glassmaking in the Manchester area (Vose 1980, 146). The first coal-fired glasshouse in the region to have been excavated archaeologically was at Haughton Green, near Denton, which was in production between 1636 and 1643 (Vose 1994). Green, blue and black domestic glass, including decorated vessels, bottles and window glass were produced at the glasshouse. References to other 17th-century glassworks appear in a list of glasshouses in England and Wales compiled at the end of the century (Houghton 1696), which refers to two works in Lancashire, one near Warrington, erected in c 1650 (Harris 1968), and one at Sutton that was established c 1698.
- 2.5.2 The region's glass industry expanded during the 18th century, with works opening at Prescott in 1719 (Buckley 1929), two works were established in Liverpool (Ashmore 1982, 14), a bottle works was opened at Thatto Heath, near St Helens, and the products of a Salford glasshouse were advertised in local papers in 1759–60 (Ashmore 1969, 124). In 1785, Imison and King opened a glassworks in Newton Heath for the manufacture of 'all sorts of glass wares', and references to the Manchester firm of Atherton and Whalley, cut and engraved glass manufacturers, date back to 1795 (Dodsworth 1980, 64).

- 2.5.3 The first well-documented large-scale glasshouse in Lancashire was established at Ravenhead, St Helens, in 1773 (Redding 1842, 89). St Helens had become established as the main centre of plate-glass manufacture in the country by the 1860s, reflecting the local availability of raw materials such as coal, alkalis from the chemical works, and good supplies of suitable sand (Krupa and Heawood 2002). Manchester, however, also emerged as a major glass-manufacturing centre; the industry was well enough established by 1821 for glassblowers to take part in the processions which marked the coronation of George IV (Dodsworth 1980, 64), and by 1872 Manchester was the largest employer of glassmakers in England (Yates 1987, 29).
- 2.5.4 An important group of Manchester's 19th-century glassworks were established within the Oldham Road and Ancoats area, although another concentration of works was also established in Hulme. Most of the glassworks in Ancoats were established by Warrington glass workers, who had moved to Ancoats to set up their businesses in the 1820s. The earliest glassworks in Ancoats, established in 1827, was Maginnis Molineaux and Co, which became the Molineaux Webb Ltd Co Manchester Flint Glass Works (HER 12336.1.0). In 1833-4, Jackson, Woolfall and Percival established the Manchester Glass Bottle Works (HER 12428.1.0) at no. 6, Prussia Street, Ancoats. In 1844, however, Thomas Percival, the son of one of the partners in the Manchester Glass Bottle Works (HER 12428.1.0) concern, established his own manufactory on nearby Jersey Street (HER 6477.1.0; 12432.1.0), after spending several years as the manager of the Molineaux Webb works (Children's Employment Commission 1843). The Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (not illustrated) shows that both the Manchester Bottle Works and Thomas Percival's British and Foreign Flint Glass Works (HER 6477.1.0; 12432.1.0) had been established within the Site Area.
- 2.5.5 Between 1855 and 1865, the number of glassworks in Manchester increased four-fold. Significant glass-making firms that were established in Ancoats during this period included Burtles Tate Ltd (1858) at the Poland Street works (HER 12429.1), Thomas Kidd and Co (1868) at the Holt Town Glass Works, Ker Webb and Co (1868) at the Prussia Street Glass Works (HER 12430.1.0), the Ancoats Machine Glass Works on Pollard Street, and the Phoenix Glass Works on Collyhurst Street. The prosperity of the trade during these years reflected a shift from free-blown luxury items to the mass-production market, influenced by a growing demand for pressed glass.
- 2.5.6 Manchester became a major centre for the production of press-moulded glass in the third quarter of the 19th century, second only to Newcastle in terms of the quality and quantity of pressed glass that was manufactured (OAN 2004, 14). The first Manchester firm to produce pressed glass is thought to have been Molineaux Webb, who were manufacturing such wares as early as 1848, although they did not begin to register designs regularly until the 1860s (Dodsworth 1980, 67).
- 2.5.7 During the 1880s and 1890s, many of the Manchester glassworks began to close, possibly as a result of the great depression in trade, but also likely due to cheaper imports and failure to adopt new technology (Yates 1987, 37). The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (not illustrated), however, shows that four glassworks were still in operation within the Site Area. Very few glassworks survived into the 20th century,

especially after the Great War. A detailed survey of Manchester's industries undertaken during the 1920s, makes no reference to glass manufacture in the city (Clay and Brady 1929). The Ordnance Survey map of 1922 (not illustrated) annotated the flint glassworks on Poland Street, indicating that it may have still been in production. Slater's trade directory of 1909 lists Burtles and Tate & Co as glass manufacturers at the address (Slater 1909, 474).

3 PURPOSE AND DESIGN

3.1 Purpose of this Project Design

- 3.1.1 A Project Design (PD) 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 publicly available;
- An archive is created, and deposited for future research

3.2 National Planning Policies

- 3.2.1 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, updated September 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.

- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 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'.
- 3.2.4 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.
- 3.2.5 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'.
- 3.3 **Local Planning Policies**
- 3.3.1 The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the development control archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Academic Aims

- 4.1.1 The main aim of the watching brief will be to investigate and record any remains of the former Manchester Glass Bottle Works (HER 12428.1.0) within the site (Plate 2 and Plate 3). This glassworks was located in the north-eastern corner of the site, extending westward to the canal branch that ran (north-west to south-east) through site.
- 4.1.2 This canal branch is also of archaeological interest, and any works within its footprint will be monitored. As will the any earth-moving works to the west of the canal branch, where there is the potential for surviving archaeological remains associated with the McGregor & Co Iron Work, as well as the Cross and Openshaw's Cotton Mill (Plate 3).

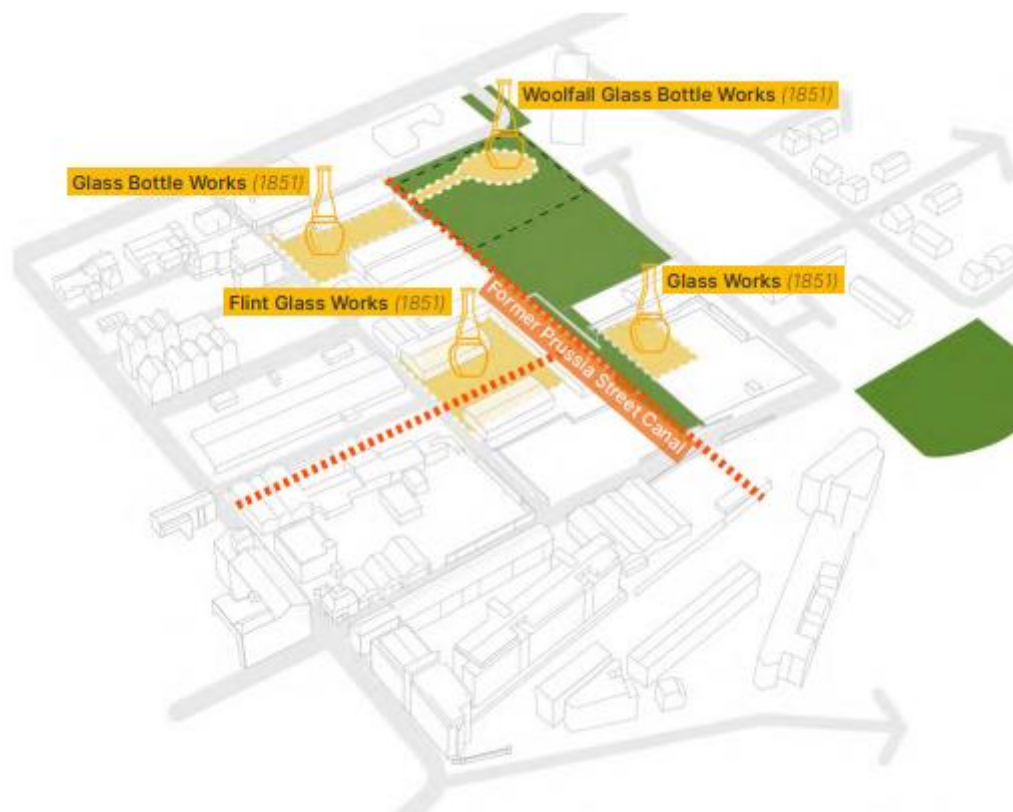
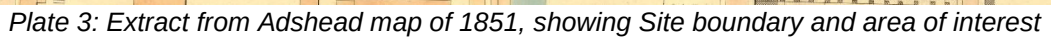


Plate 2: Extract from Heritage Statement showing Woolfall Glass Bottle Works



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Plate 4: 1890 British National Grid Map, showing Site boundary and area of interest

4.1.4 The above areas are all scheduled for earth-moving works, and these will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If archaeologically significant remains are encountered GMAAS will be notified, which could result in a modified scope of works. Finally, a report and archive and archive will be produced and, if required by GMAAS, a dissemination strategy will be determined.

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 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.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains.
- To determine the sequence and dating of made ground deposits to enable an understanding of the site and its impact on archaeological remains.

5 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Archaeological Works

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief will be conducted following the ClfA Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (Dec 2023) and the Standard set by ClfA (Dec 2023). Aiming to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the groundworks' locations and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and by providing a report which outlines the results of this monitoring.

5.2 Pre-Commencement

- 5.2.1 This Project Design has been prepared by Salford Archaeology and will be 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.

5.3 General Methodology

- 5.3.1 All archaeological work shall be conducted following the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological monitoring and reporting* (ClfA 2023).

5.4 On-site Methodology

- 5.4.1 An archaeologist will be present to monitor all designated groundworks. If archaeologically significant remains are encountered the archaeologist will stop the machine for a brief time in order to clean, photograph and record any such features. If remains are encountered that are beyond the scope of recording via watching brief then all works must cease until a suitable mitigation methodology has been designed and implemented in consultation with GMAAS.

- 5.4.2 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. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 5.4.3 **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.
- 5.4.4 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the watching brief will be generated. Photography will be undertaken 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.
- 5.4.5 **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.
- 5.4.6 **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.
- 5.4.7 **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 (ClfA 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.

- 5.4.8 **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.
- 5.4.9 **Scientific Dating:** Should features be identified with no immediate dating, additional scientific dating techniques may be required as part of the watching brief. Any additional dating requirements will be by agreement with the client, Salford Archaeology and GMAAS.
- 5.4.10 **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.
- 5.4.11 **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.
- 5.4.12 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 watching brief.
- 5.4.13 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.

5.4.14 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.

5.4.15 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).

5.4.16 **Copyright:** the copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the watching brief 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.

5.5 Consideration of outreach and or engagement

5.5.1 In consideration of outreach and engagement activities, Salford Archaeology have concluded that such activities would not be appropriate during the archaeological watching brief due to client confidentiality, resourcing and health and safety implications.

5.6 Dissemination

5.6.1 Salford Archaeology have 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 fieldwork.

- 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 *Post Medieval Archaeology* if deemed appropriate.
- Salford Archaeology will register the report with OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) within 6 months of it's 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 nitron 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 10-day period; and 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. 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.

7.2.2 The watching brief will be led by **Dr Colin Elder (Archaeological Supervisor, Salford Archaeology)**. Dr Elder is a highly experienced field archaeologist with over ten years' experience working in the Heritage Sector. He has previously led archaeological investigations throughout the United Kingdom. His role will be to oversee all archaeological works on-site implementing the works as described in this Project Design. Dr Elder is also a qualified first aider and holds valid CSCS and SSSTS accreditations.

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 Accreditations

7.6.1 Salford Archaeology holds several accreditations highlighting its ability to provide quality archaeological investigations in line with national and local requirements:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (CIfA, RO)
- Member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME)
- ISO 9001 Quality Management System accreditation
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management System accreditation
- 45001 Occupational Health and Safety accreditation



7.7 Insurance

- 7.7.1 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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APPENDIX : FIGURES

- Plate 1: Recent aerial view of site
- Plate 2: Extract from Heritage Statement showing Woolfall Glass Bottle Works
- Plate 3: Extract from Adshead map of 1851, showing Site boundary and area of interest
- Plate 4: 1890 British National Grid Map, showing Site boundary and area of interest

