

Land at Red Bank and Dantzic Street, Manchester
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation
December 2023

Land at Red Bank and Dantzic Street, Manchester
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation
December 2023

© Orion Heritage Ltd

No part of this report is to be copied in any way
without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate
information, however, Orion Heritage Ltd cannot be held
responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the
sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office.

Licence No: 100056706

Report

Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

Site

Land at Red Bank and Dantzic Street, Manchester

Date

December 2023

Planning Authority

Manchester City Council

Approximate Site Centre

NRG SJ 84578 99578

Prepared and Approved By

Dr Rob Smith MCIfA

Report Status

Final

Issue Date

December 2023

Orion Reference

PN4026

Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Aims and Objectives
- 3.0 General Instructions
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Excavation Archives Deposition
- 6.0 Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting
- 7.0 Report Submission and Deposition with the HER
- 8.0 General Considerations

Figures

- Fig 1 Site and Plot Location
- Fig 2 Proposed Trench Location Plan (1850 OS Town Plan)
- Fig 3 Proposed Trench Location Plan (1891 OS Town Plan)

Appendix

- Appx 1 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment: Red Bank and Dantzic Street: Masterplan (WSP February 2023)

1.0 Introduction

Background and Scope of Document

- 1.1 This Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the development of land at Red Bank and Dantzic Street, Manchester has been researched and prepared by Dr Rob Smith (Director, Orion Heritage Limited) on behalf of the Far Eastern Consortium.
- 1.2 This Archaeological WSI specifically deals with Plots NT-03 and NT-04 (shown on Figures 1-3).
- 1.3 An application for a multi-use development comprising a combination of residential, retail and commercial uses on land at Red Bank and Dantzic Street has recently been consented by Manchester City Council.
- 1.4 The application contains a planning requirement relating to archaeological assessment and investigation and involves a WSI being submitted to the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), advisors to Manchester City Council's Planning Department, prior to any development works taking place. This document therefore presents the written scheme for archaeological assessment for Plots NT-03 and NT-04 on land at Red Bank and Dantzic Street, Manchester.
- 1.5 The condition (12) is as follows:

12) No Enabling Phase (save for the site set up vegetation clearance above ground demolition, and disconnection of services) shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works for that Enabling Phase in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:

- archaeological evaluation trenching of Plots NT03 and NT04;
- pending the results of the above, targeted open-area excavation.

2. A programme for post-investigation assessment and analysis to include:

- production of a final report on the results of the investigations of NT03 and NT04 and their significance;
- analysis of the material excavated from NT-02 in 2019 in accordance with the methodology set out in the post-excavation report prepared by Salford Archaeology (North View, Dantzic Street: Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment, dated January 2020).

3. Deposition of the final reports 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 WSI.

Reason: To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the heritage interest 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).

- 1.6 The following technical report was prepared to accompany the application:

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment: Red Bank and Dantzic Street, Manchester (WSP February 2023, Appendix 1)

- 1.7 The Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment confirmed that there is a low potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains to survive within the site. Most of the known archaeological sites are from the post-medieval period, and include the sites of Portland

Street Glass Works (MGM13681), Travis Isle Mill (MGM11058), Collyhurst Dye Works (MGM10846), terraced housing on Flag Row (MGM17178) and Iron and Red Liquor Works (MGM17185). Remains from this period would be of low to medium value based on their local archaeological and historical interest. The impacts are no worse than minor adverse and can be mitigated through preservation by record.

- 1.8 The only archaeological site recorded within Plots NT-02 to NT-04 is that of the Portland Street Glass Works (MGM13681) (shown on Figures 2 and 3, and B4-B-6 in Appendix 1).
- 1.9 The area of NT-02 was subject to archaeological excavation in 2017, where substantial remains of the former 19th century glassworks (Portland Street Glass Works [MGM13681]) were uncovered. With this in mind it is likely that further archaeological remains could be within adjacent areas NT-03 and NT-04.
- 1.10 The Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment stated that further archaeological work would be required on the site. Due to the presence of extant structures and ground level changes across Plots NT-03 and NT-04, it was considered that any additional archaeological works could be undertaken as a condition of consent of the development.
- 1.11 This WSI specifically deals with scope of the trial trenching/strip, map and record exercise for Plots NT-03 and NT-04.
- 1.12 It is acknowledged that if archaeological remains are discovered during the trial trenching/strip, map and record exercise, further targeted open-area excavations may be required by GMAAS. Any such work will be subject to a separate WSI.

2.0 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The principal aim of the archaeological trial trenching/strip, map and record exercise will be to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits, therefore, ensuring their preservation by record.
- 2.2 To address the main aim, the general objectives are to:
- Ensure the recording of any archaeological assets discovered during the archaeological evaluation;
 - Ensure that any below ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified;
 - Ensure the recording of all archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available;
 - Undertake a programme of post-investigation assessment;
 - Produce a report and disseminate the results; and
 - Make provision for archive deposition.
- 2.3 This specification conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *NPPF* 2023). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:
- *Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE* (English Heritage [revised edition] 2015);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA [revised edition] 2022); and
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA [revised edition] 2020);
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA [revised edition] 2020); and
 - *The North-West Updated Regional Framework* (with particular reference to those research question relating to the Industrial and Modern periods within the Research Agenda; and any more general or other period specific research objectives that are appropriate).
- 2.4 All aspects of the evaluation will be placed in the public domain by depositing the results with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.0 General Instructions

Health and Safety

- 3.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations.

Location of Services

- 3.2 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables, etc. which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

Confirmation and Adherence to Specification

- 3.3 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to GMAAS or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of GMAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by GMAAS. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to GMAAS without delay.

Confirmation of Timetable and Contractor's Qualifications

- 3.4 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must provide GMAAS in writing with:
- A projected timetable for the site work;
 - Details of the staff structure and numbers; and
 - Names and CVs of key project members (e.g. the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors, etc.).
- 3.5 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of GMAAS.

Notification

- 3.6 GMAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

Documentary Research

- 3.7 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the HER should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, to gain an overview of the archaeological/ historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project.
- 3.8 It would be expected that the site supervisor or project manager would check for possible updates with the Greater Manchester HER and familiarise themselves with the archaeological and historical background of the site before fieldwork commences.

4.0 Methodology

Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation

Method of Excavation

- 4.1 In consultation with GMAAS, four trial trench/strip, map and record areas will be excavated across Plots NT-03 and NT-04 (Figures 2 and 3).
- 4.2 The trial trench/strip, map and record areas may be opened, and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2 m. thickness, using an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features, and then dug by hand. Appropriate samples (at least three from each trench - both ends and the centre) shall be sieved for microliths and other small artefacts
- 4.3 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if necessary. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The following strategy will be employed:
- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated. If upon excavation of the sample section no datable artefacts are recovered, then the remainder of the feature within the trench should be rapidly excavated up to 100%. A mechanical excavator may be employed to remove the upper fills, but the primary fills should be quickly hand excavated to maximise retrieval of artefacts.
 - Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
 - Built structures: walls, floors, etc. will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.
- 4.4 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although all features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.
- 4.5 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition).

Method of Recording

- 4.6 The trench/areas of strip, map and record are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified. In trenches where no archaeology is revealed, a representative section should be drawn to indicate the soil profile. Sections of all trenches should be included in the report. Levels must be included on trench plans and plans of features.
- 4.7 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights AOD. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include OD spot heights for all principal strata and any

features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

- 4.8 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the OS National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 Ordnance Survey (OS) map base.
- 4.9 Digital photography is to be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (July 2015) and the relevant museum's accession policies. Any digital images are to be supplied on archive quality gold CD and ISO19005-1 compliant PDF/A by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report. They will also be archived on the Archaeological Data Service.

Use of Metal Detectors

- 4.10 Spoil heaps and trenches are to be scanned for non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (-19th century material and earlier should be retained). If an artefact is of unknown date, it should be retained for specialist opinion during the post-excavation analysis.
- 4.11 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [location of site] between the dates of [insert dates], [name of person contributing to project] is working under direction or permission of [name of archaeological organisation] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 4.12 Bulk sampling must be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (2nd edition) guidance.
- 4.13 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology, etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation.

Conservation Strategy

- 4.14 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

Human Remains

- 4.15 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. GMAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England [APABE] 2017), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

Treasure Act

- 4.16 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996, as amended, must be followed regarding any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

- 4.17 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact GMAAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

Access/Monitoring Arrangements

- 4.18 GMAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. GMAAS will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of GMAAS, by the next agreed site meeting.

5.0 Excavation Archives Deposition

- 5.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant district museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive.
- 5.2 Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to GMAAS.
- 5.3 It is the policy of the relevant museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the district that it serves.
- 5.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the relevant museum.
- 5.5 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the relevant museum's requirements regarding the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

6.0 Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

Finds and Samples

- 6.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.
- 6.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues (such as fuel and fuel waste), shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains, as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils, etc.) should be processed separately as appropriate.
- 6.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon (delta 13C) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.
- 6.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.
- 6.5 Following identification, finds of 20th century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date, should be retained and archived.

Field Archive

- 6.6 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and digital photographs. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum [second edition] 2011), *Digital Archives in Archaeology* (Dig Ventures 2021 [online]) and *The Standard and Guide to Best Practice in Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (EAC 2019). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient.
- 6.7 All digital prints, including those presented in the report, must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to GMAAS with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the GMAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 6.8 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive.

Report Format and Content

- 6.9 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork, a meeting with GMAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at GMAAS's discretion. Following the meeting, the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted) or draft an interim report for decision making purposes and also a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to GMAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.
- 6.10 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report should be prepared and accepted by GMAAS before further fieldwork commences.
- 6.11 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

- 6.12 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification, and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench, all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights OD. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include OD spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered, at least one representative section showing the complete soil profile of the trench should be drawn and included in the report.
- 6.13 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.
- 6.14 Environmental analysis is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value and calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.
- 6.15 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

Summary for Publication

- 6.16 A summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the HER. Depending upon the results of the evaluation (and any possible additional excavation), discussions will be held with GMAAS regarding the potential for the publication of the results in a suitable archaeological journal. This will be agreed by all parties in advance of work commencing on any suitable publication.

Publicity

- 6.17 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications, etc.), then it is expected that GMAAS be given the opportunity to consider whether they wish its collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at his discretion.
- 6.18 GMAAS will take digital photographs which may be published on social media feeds as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

- 6.19 The report should not give a judgement on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate, but should provide an interpretation of results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. However, a client may wish to separately commission the contractor's view as to an appropriate treatment of the resource identified.

7.0 Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

- 7.1 A pdf copy of the report is to be supplied directly to GMAAS in a timely manner to allow further work, if necessary, to be scheduled and the planning application to be determined in an informed manner, and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case, a revised date should be agreed with GMAAS. The final version of the report will also be uploaded onto OASIS. Completion of this project and advice from the GMAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by the Council of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by GMAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with GMAAS.
- 7.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the HER where it will be publicly accessible once deposited, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.
- 7.3 In terms of copyright, please note that by depositing the report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the Council, in perpetuity, although the contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the Council to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 7.4 The HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced because of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact GMAAS to complete the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the HER may place the information on a website. If appropriate, a note or longer article should also be supplied to the Council for British Archaeology's local Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information).

8.0 General Considerations

- 8.1 All works will be in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974), applicable regulations and codes of practice, and recommendations of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1986).

Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

- 8.2 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the HER. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:
- A part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
 - An alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results; and
 - Then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact GMAAS as a matter of urgency.

Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

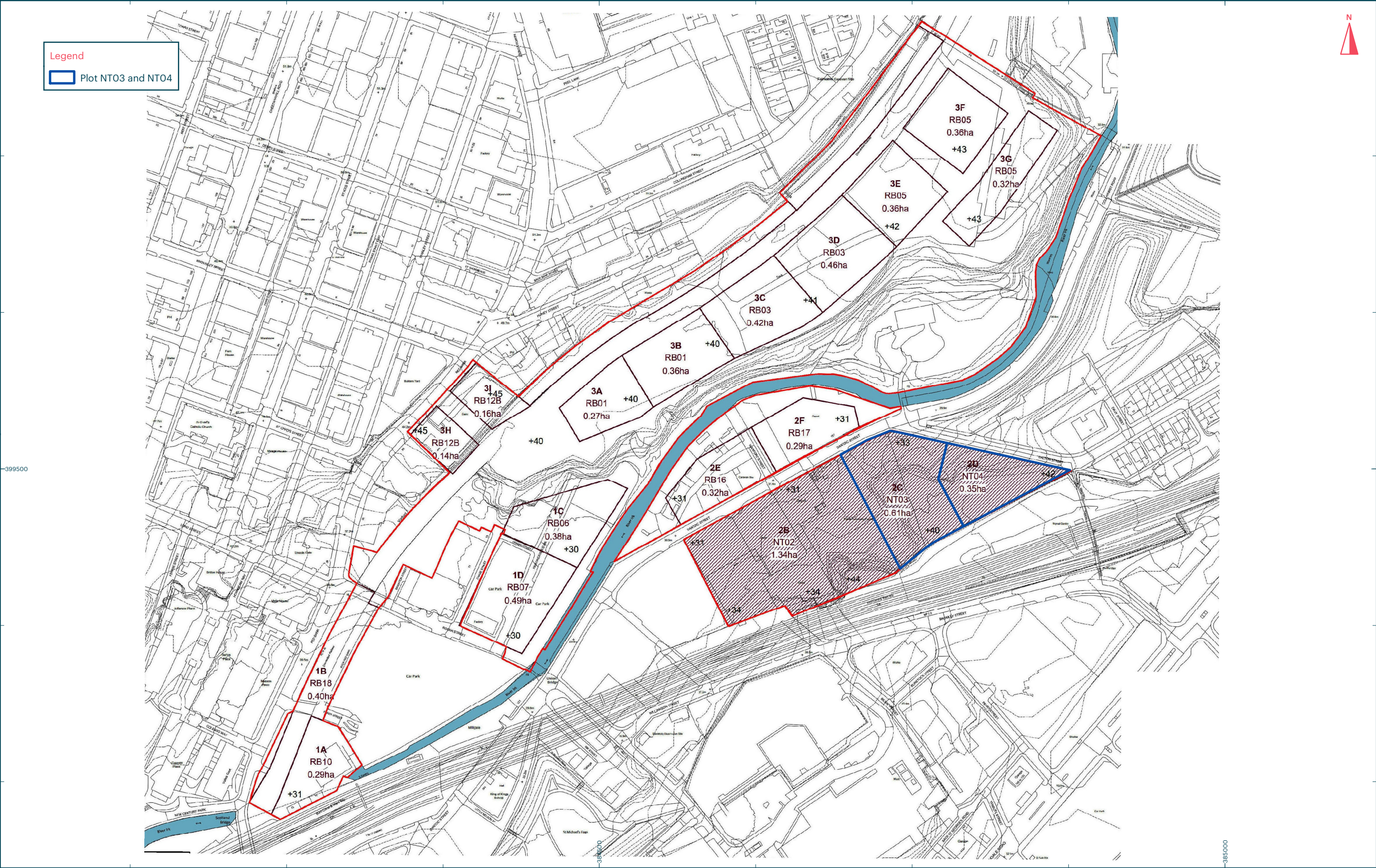
- 8.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained GMAAS's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender, along with Dr Rob Smith (Director – Orion Heritage), acting as the client's representative. Unauthorised variations are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

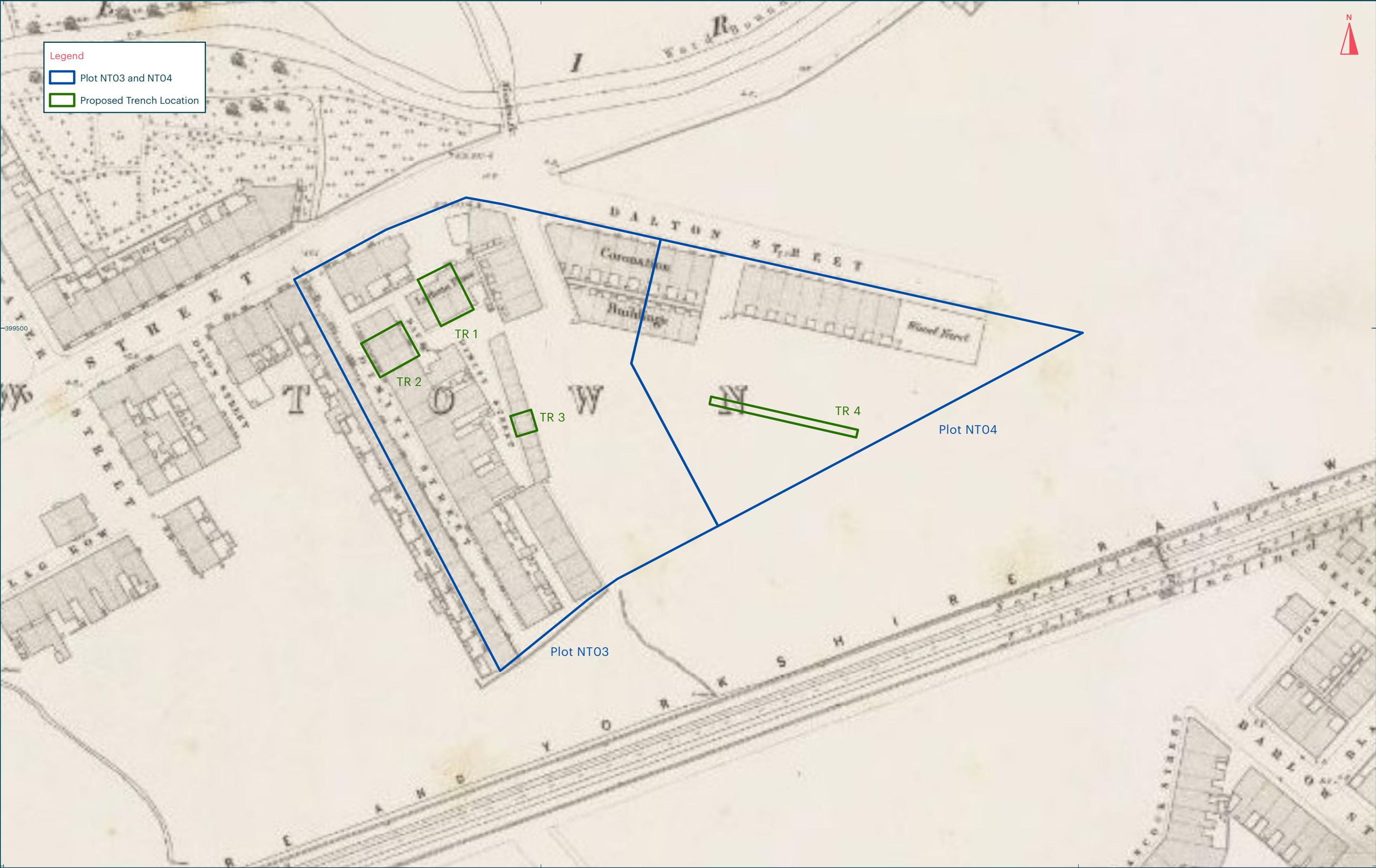
Technical Queries

- 8.4 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to GMAAS and Dr Rob Smith (Director – Orion Heritage), acting as the client's representative, without delay.

Valid Period of Specification

- 8.5 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time, it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.





Title:
Figure 2: Proposed Trench Location Plan (1850 OS Town Plan)

Address:
Land at Redbank and Dantzie Street, Manchester

TR 1	12m x 8.5m
TR 2	10.5m x 9m
TR 3	5m x 5m
TR 4	35m x 1.8m



