

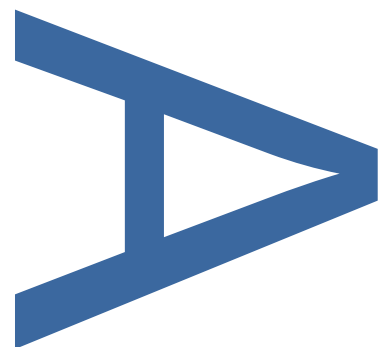
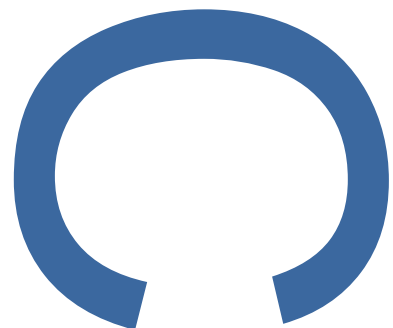
**PLOT 10A FIRST STREET,
MEDLOCK STREET, MANCHESTER**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODE: *TO BE ADVISED*

JANUARY 2023



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

PLOT 10A FIRST STREET, MEDLOCK STREET, MANCHESTER

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

SITE CODE: to be advised

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: Manchester City Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: to be advised

CENTRAL NGR: SJ 8378 9728

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: First Street Developments

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January 2023

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological works is prepared for a proposed investigation at Plot 10a, First Street South, Manchester (Figure 1). The proposed works will see the execution of an archaeological strip, map and record (SMR) investigation targeted at two discreet areas of the site which have been agreed with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).
- 1.2 Planning permission for the development of the site is to be sought from Manchester City Council for the erection of a thirteen storey building with basement comprising office space, landscaping, and public realm works.
- 1.3 In the summer of 2022 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited completed the SMR investigation of an agreed area of Plot 9, the land plot immediately to the west of Plot 10a. The works have revealed an archaeological sequence comprising dwellings dating from the 1840s, where they had escaped later truncation by industrial development and 20th century activity. The archaeological sequence was unremarkable, and in keeping with expectations based upon previous work by PCA including desk-based assessment (Buczac 2016) and evaluation (Banens 2020). The fieldwork at Plot 9 is currently the subject of post-excavation assessment.
- 1.4 Assuming that planning consent for the development of Plot 10a is granted, an archaeological condition identical to that for Plot 9 is expected, requiring archaeological investigation and mitigation.
- 1.5 PCA have discussed the development of Plot 10a with GMAAS, and their case officer has suggested that, based upon the results of work at Plot 9, the evaluation of Plot 10a would be unwarranted. Instead Mr Ben Dyson of GMAAS has stated that an SMR investigation of targeted areas would constitute the most efficient means of mitigation the expected archaeology¹.
- 1.6 Plot 10a will be the subject to 2 separate investigation trenches; a northern linear trench would attempt to investigate a channel shown on Bancks' map of 1831 (Figure 2), and a southern open-area SMR trench is to target the southern area of the site where features from the Bancks' map and OS Maps of 1844-49 show remains of interest (Figure 3).
- 1.7 This WSI designs the proposed archaeological works, and is to be submitted with the planning application for the development at Plot 10a in order to allow the implementation of works assuming that consent is granted by Manchester City Council.
- 1.8 PCA are commissioned for the work by First Street Developments.

¹ Emails dated 30/11/21 and 01/12/21 between B Dyson, GMAAS, and C Mayo, PCA

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The Site

2.1.1 Plot 10a comprises a rectangular parcel of land bordered by River Street to the north, development Plot 10b to the east (itself fronting to River Street as orients from E-W to N-S), by Hulme Street to the south and by Plot 9 to the west.

2.1.2 It is centred at National Grid Reference SJ 8378 9728, and measures approximately 2,400m².

2.2 Planning Background

2.2.1 Development at the site with regards to above and below ground heritage is subject to policies and guidance contained within the following:

- The National Planning Policy Framework (2021), Chapter 16, paragraphs 189-208)
- The Manchester Local Plan comprising the Core Strategy 2012 – 2027, adopted in 2012, (paragraphs 12.16 to 12.20 and Policy EN3).

2.3 Geology and Topography

2.3.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the eastern part of the site is underlain by drift deposits of Glacial Till, comprised of 'clay and silty clay, pebbly, reddish-brown, stiff and sandy'; the western part of the site is underlain by Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits of 'sand and gravel' (Mayo 2020).

2.3.2 Work by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in 2016 at the adjacent Plot 11 site, immediately to the south, and Plot 9 to the west found that natural deposits on site comprised a sand or sandy gravel. This was encountered between 34.09m OD in the south-eastern corner of the site, sloping down to 33.52m OD in the north, indicating that the natural topography slopes down from the south to the north into the River Medlock valley. There was no evidence of any subsoil horizon, which is likely to have been stripped from much of the area prior to or as part of the extensive building development during the early 19th century (Banens 2017).

2.3.3 Although the ground surface is broadly flat, the site appears to have been partially terraced at some point in time, with the southern part of the site at approximately 33.00m OD, reducing to approximately 30.80m OD in the north.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background, Potential and Significance

2.4.1 The Site has been the subject of an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Buczac 2016)² from which the following is drawn.

Prehistoric

2.4.2 The site lies close to the southern edge of the River Tib and the River Medlock on drift geology

² GMAAS have confirmed that the 2016 may still be considered valid for the Plot 10 sites (email to C Mayo, PCA, from B Dyson, GMAAS, 19/11/21)

of sands and gravels, conditions considered ideal for prehistoric activity. However, the HER search contains no records of evidence for prehistoric activity from within the study area (possibly due to any the impact of industrial development), and even within the wider Manchester region prehistoric evidence is typically sporadic and constituting only isolated find spots.

- 2.4.3 The potential for prehistoric activity on the site is thus considered to be low. If prehistoric remains were found on the site they may be of local significance.

Roman

- 2.4.4 Substantial Roman settlement activity is well documented to the northwest of the site in the form of the 1st to 4th century Roman fort 'Mamucium,' its civilian settlement and associated roads. The HER search also contains a number of records of evidence for Roman activity from within the study area, including a number of roads. Most of these records, however, are concentrated on the edge of the Roman settlement nearly 500m to the north-west of the development site, and those that lie nearer the site all derive from find spots within secondary contexts rather than from in situ archaeological contexts.

- 2.4.5 The potential for Roman activity on the site is thus considered low. If Roman remains were found at the site they may be of local significance.

Anglo-Saxon / Medieval

- 2.4.6 It is likely that the site was removed from areas of settlement and land usage in the Saxon period, only a single piece of evidence from the Saxon period having been recorded within the study area.

- 2.4.7 Later cartographic evidence indicates that the site did not lie within the townships of Manchester or Chorlton on Medlock during the Medieval period, but rather within open land, possibly used for agricultural purposes. This is reflected in the HER, with no evidence from the medieval period being recorded within the study area.

- 2.4.8 The potential for Saxon / Medieval activity on the site is thus considered low. If such remains were found at the site they are likely to be purely agricultural in nature and probably of local significance.

Post Medieval

- 2.4.9 Evidence suggests a substantial amount of activity occurred on the site during the post-medieval period, although the site is likely to have remained within open and potentially agricultural land until the late 18th century when the Industrial Revolution saw Manchester enter a new and dramatic phase of development.

- 2.4.10 The earliest cartographic evidence depicts the site still relatively undeveloped in the late 18th century, although it was by this time already crossed by a road and a water channel - a man-made channel fed from the River Medlock - which, across the turn of the century, would see some relatively minor changes and developments. The site had begun to change more rapidly by the 1820s when the first substantial industrial works were constructed in the immediate

- vicinity; with the establishment of the nearby portable gas works, the site becomes covered by smallholdings and orchard plots (Figure 3) which are replaced various times over the early 19th century by other smallholdings and, eventually, dense rows of workers' housing (Figure 4).
- 2.4.11 This housing remained on the site, with only minor changes, until the early 20th century when one begins to witness the (gradual but becoming rapid) clearance of this housing and replacement by industrial/warehouse buildings. By 1932, this process was complete with the housing completely replaced by a complex of yards and structures of an industrial nature. This complex underwent various changes and developments until at least 1965 (Figure 5), at some point after which the entire area was cleared to become the car parking area which exists today.
- 2.4.12 The site clearly has a high potential for post-medieval remains, with a survival bias favouring evidence from the later centuries of this period as activity from this time is both more prolific and likely to have had a substantial impact upon remains from the preceding centuries buried below.
- 2.4.13 Post-medieval remains encountered on site will most likely take the form of foundations and basements belonging to the large industrial/warehouse structures constructed in the 20th century and - in-between these areas of deeper impact - basements, cellars and foundations of the earlier 19th century terraced workers' housing. Thick layers of made ground relating to the 19th and 20th century demolition of these structures should also be expected.
- 2.4.14 If post-medieval remains are found at the site they are likely to be of only local significance.

2.5 Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Site

Plot 11

- 2.5.1 At the Plot 11 site immediately to the south of Plot 9, an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was conducted in 2016 by PCA (Banens 2017). This revealed a series of cellars and other building remains which dated from the early to mid-19th century, as well as a series of air raid shelters and associated entrances from WWII. The 19th-century buildings were primarily residential in nature; commercial/industrial buildings replaced the terraced housing after slum clearance of the early 20th century.
- 2.5.2 The earliest buildings on site consisted of a row of terraced houses fronting Mount Street, which were constructed in the early-mid 19th century. It is possible that these houses belong to a row of buildings shown on the Bancks' Map of 1831. These were altered throughout the course of the 19th century.
- 2.5.3 In the mid-19th century, industrial development along the Medlock resulted in the construction of workers' housing across the site, as well as in neighbouring areas. Streets with rows of terraced back-to-backs and terraced through-houses, two to three storeys tall were built. In addition to the cellars fronting Mount Street, the fragmentary truncated remains of structures fronting onto Mouncey's Court, Cream Court, Parker Street, Jones Street, Galloway Street, and George Street were recorded. The houses fronting Mount Street and Parker Street had cellars, while there was no evidence of the houses on other streets having cellars.
- 2.5.4 At some point, the walls of the cellars of the terrace fronting Mount Street were knocked down to form one large cellar and the staircases providing access to the cellars were blocked up.

- 2.5.5 Between 1922 and 1937, all the housing on site was demolished, and the school building was rebuilt for use as a 'works'. The land between Ebenezer Street and George Street was turned into a coal yard, in which a series of air raid shelters in two rows was built for the Second World War. Eight brick entrances and eight shelters were recorded. Modern commercial/industrial buildings were constructed on the site during the 1930s, however, these were later demolished and the site was primarily used as a car park.

Plot 9

- 2.5.6 The recent work at Plot 9 to the west has shown the survival of dense terrace housing reflecting precisely the layout shown in the OS Map of 1844-49 (Figure 3). Natural sand was observed at the base of the sequence, with strip foundations to the terraces cut directly into the sand. Contemporary yard surfaces were seen comprising bricks laid on bed and flag-stones. Some discreet cellars were seen but not of the scale seen at Plot 11 to the south.
- 2.5.7 The best survival of housing was seen to form the row of terraces fronting to Medlock Street at the southwest of the site, and to George Street to the south. Elsewhere survival was poorer, having suffered truncation not only from the construction of the Dunlop Rubber Works (by 1932) but also from discreet excavations for air-raid shelters, as were seen at Plot 11.
- 2.5.8 Efforts to investigate a former channel of the Medlock River, as seen on early 19th century maps, proved unsuccessful.

2.6 Mitigation Fieldwork: Agreed Strategy

- 2.6.1 The Plot 10a site would be the subject of 2 discreet investigations. To the north, a machine dug trench will target the alignment of a watercourse indicated on Banck's Map of 1831 (Figure 2). To the south, a rectangular area will be stripped by machine and subject to an SMR investigation to record the expected remains of dwellings dating from the 1840s (Figure 3), and later.
- 2.6.2 The SMR area would be subject to archaeological mitigation wherein the modern ground surface and overburden will be carefully machined to reveal buried cellars, walls and stratigraphy. These would then be cleaned by hand and recorded using digital and drawn methods. Targeted excavation by hand through soft strata will be undertaken to retrieve finds and understand the deposition sequences.
- 2.6.3 The trench targeting the channel shown on Banck's map (Figure 2) would be machine excavated with upper remains of more recent / later date rapidly investigated and recorded, to allow the team to reach and investigate the lower channel feature shown to be present on the historic map (if it survives).

2.7 PCA Background

- 2.7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'. The company has been in operation since 1993.
- 2.7.2 PCA has the following accreditations:
- ISO9001 registration
 - ConstructionLine registration

- SMAS registration

2.7.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited carries the following insurance policies:

Policy	Limit of Indemnity	Insurer	Policy Number
Public Liability	£5,000,000 any one occurrence, with £5,000,000(Excess Layer)	Ecclesiastical Insurance Office plc & Zurich Insurance PLC	000133 & PC007887
Employers Liability	£10,000,000 any one occurrence	Ecclesiastical Insurance Office plc	000133
Hired in Plant & Equipment	£500,000	Aviva Insurance Ltd	tbc
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000	AXA Insurance UK Plc	RG BDX 7059494/TG0103

2.8 Relevant Guidance

2.8.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from GMAAS)
- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work* (EH 2015 on-line)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Codes, Standards and Guidelines Papers (CIfA, various dates)
- MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 The following research objectives are presented to be addressed during the archaeological fieldwork:

- To further determine the natural topography of the site within the areas of investigation.
- To confirm an absence of prehistoric, Roman, early medieval and medieval activity, as suggested by the evaluation.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval deposits / activity. Desk-based research suggests an absence of development at the site until the late 18th century, can this be confirmed?
- To investigate the possible presence of a channel from the Medlock which is suggested to cross the site on Banck's 1831 map (Figure 2).
- To investigate whether early 19th century properties, suggested by Banck's in the SW corner of the SMR trench, survive in the archaeological record. Are they domestic properties?
- To ascertain the presence of workers terraces as shown on the OS Map of 1844-49 (Figure

- 3). Have these survived later developments? Did they incorporate the earlier structures illustrated by Banck's, or replace them entirely?
 - vii. To ascertain the state of preservation of 19th and early 20th century domestic dwellings and associated structures which are known to have stood at the Site.
 - viii. Is it possible to chart the development of these 19th century structures into the 20th century? If so, how have they been altered, for example with the addition / insertion of drainage and water systems?
 - ix. To establish the extent of past impacts on archaeological survival.
- 3.2 The above objectives will be answered, if possible, at the post-excavation reporting stage of the project, and any new objectives or questions arising from the work will be presented for future consideration.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Within the areas shown at Figures 2-5 an archaeological Strip, Map and Record (SMR) will be undertaken.
- 4.2 The PCA archaeological supervisor will monitor ground reduction by machine across the SMR area to reach the level of significant archaeological remains, expected at approximately 0.5m. The machining will be undertaken in a controlled fashion by a 360° tracked excavator which will be fitted with a toothless grading bucket for excavation through overburden, in steady passes up to 100mm thick, until archaeological remains or deposits which warrant hand-investigation are found. The exposed surfaces will be constantly checked for finds and features by the attendant archaeologist.
- 4.3 The trench proposed to target the channel will also be excavated by machine, allowing for rapid investigation and recording of the upper 20th and 19th century layers, to ultimately reach the early 19th / later 18th century horizons (if they survive) and allow the channel illustrated by Banck's to be investigated via a machine dug trench, which ideally will reveal the feature in profile.
- 4.4 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section. The archaeological remains which are expected largely comprise post-medieval walls and surfaces; these will be rapidly cleaned to allow photography and recording in plan (either drawn or digital), section and elevation as appropriate.
- 4.5 Other more significant deposits or structures may require work by 'pick and shovel' or refined cleaning and excavation with a trowel and smaller tools, prior to recording using standard 'single context' recording methods. Photographs will also be taken as appropriate. All finds will be recovered from excavated deposits so as to aid the identification and date of later archaeological horizons and areas of modern truncation.

- 4.6 Once archaeological horizons have been recorded the machine may be brought back to the area to continue stripping to lower levels, if it can do so without damaging areas yet to be recorded. Based upon the results of work at Plot 9 it is expected that the removal of the post-medieval sequence will expose natural across the SMR area, at which point the fieldwork can be considered complete. If deeper survival is found it will be rapidly investigated, sampled and recorded.
- 4.7 If localised cellars are present within the site, these will be emptied of their backfill in order to investigate and record their construction and use. Due care will be taken during this work to avoid undermining the boundaries to the site. Once such work is completed the cellars may immediately be backfilled to a safe level.
- 4.8 If encountered, the removal of human remains will and can only take place with the consent of the Ministry of Justice and local environmental health regulations. Prior written notice will also be given to GMAAS.
- 4.9 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.10 The arisings from the excavation work will either (or in combination) be stored adjacent to the trenches for future management by others. The northern trench across the channel will be backfilled (but not reinstated).

5 ACCESS, HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. This requirement constitutes one of the non-archaeological requirements of the project design.
- 5.2 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork PCA will prepare a H&S Method Statement including a site-specific Risk Assessment for the works. PCA's Health and Safety Policy will be followed at all times.
- 5.3 PCA has been supplied with a contamination report (Cundall 2016); this has been reviewed by PCA and its findings will be incorporated into a site-specific RAMS.
- 5.4 PCA has also received the results of a sub-surface GPR service scan for Plot 10a, and these results are illustrated at Figure 5. The SMR trench locations will be surveyed by a suitably qualified person using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. As services be encountered during excavation, it will be the assumption of PCA that they are live and will be avoided at all costs. This may require the local abandonment of excavation so as not to disturb the services. A gas main is known to exist around the perimeter of the site to the immediate south, and the southern trench may need to be repositioned to respect an easement from it.

- 5.5 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to the Client, representatives of the Local Planning Authority, GMAAS and the Client's agents who wish to be satisfied, through site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.
- 5.6 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. This requirement constitutes one of the non-archaeological requirements on the trial investigation layout.
- 5.7 No unsupported trench edges will exceed 1.0m depth; if excavation continues below this depth then trench edges will be stepped. Any excavations >0.5m deep will be locally secured using appropriate fencing (i.e. block and mesh type).
- 5.8 It is currently unknown whether attendances will be provided by PCA or another provider. Such attendances include plant, spoil management, UXO attendance to the excavations, site welfare for the archaeological team.
- 5.9 The site will be secured by the client or their agent for the duration of the works.
- 5.10 PCA have not been informed that there are any listed buildings or areas of ecological importance public rights of way, or trees protected by TPOs in the area of the proposed trenches.

6 RECORDING SYSTEMS

6.1 Site Code

- 6.1.1 A unique-number site code will be devised by PCA and used during the site work to identify all stages of the site archive.

6.2 Site Records

- 6.2.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, and presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor and Brown 2009). No alternative recording system will be adopted without the prior agreement of GMAAS. This system works on the concept of single-context recording.
- 6.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, accession catalogues, and the photography record cards will follow the Museum of London equivalents. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.
- 6.2.3 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 will 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 Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS co-ordinates. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.

6.2.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on site, and the information will be digitised for eventual CAD application.

6.2.5 At least one long section will be drawn or a representative part including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features may be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

6.2.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.3 Stratigraphic Matrix

6.3.1 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 A full photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will comprise digital photography; shots will be taken as high- and medium-quality jpegs and tiffs, and will be downloaded at regular intervals to PCA's computer database. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological investigation.

6.5 Site Survey

6.5.1 Trench positions and OS datums will be established on site by PCA using a GPS-system.

7 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES

7.1 General

7.1.1 Finds and environmental processing will take place at one of PCA's offices nationwide, for example in London or Durham, or, if appropriate, those of our environmental consultants.

7.2 Environmental

7.2.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should be take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.

7.2.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can

include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with GMAAS and, if necessary, the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by our own consultants and specialist sub-contractors.

- 7.2.3 A high priority will be given to sampling river and other anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved. Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis.

7.3 Artefactual

- 7.3.1 All finds and artefacts will be retained according to the selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of GMAAS.
- 7.3.2 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's 'Conservation Guidelines No.2'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where GMAAS agrees that this will not be necessary).
- 7.3.3 Relevant ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections will be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.

8 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

8.1 Archive and Deposition

- 8.1.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance is set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* (SMA 1995).
- 8.1.2 The client agrees, by approval of this document, to donate all finds and archives to an appropriate local museum. The museum of Science & Industry in Manchester (SIM) will be offered the archive in the first instance, and will be offered the opportunity to visit the site work as it proceeds to advise on selection / retention procedures, and will be consulted about the suitability of the retained archive for deposition with the museum once the post-excavation assessments are complete. Recommendations for discard / retention of archive material will be made by PCAs specialists during the assessment process.
- 8.1.3 For deposition with SIM, the 'Guidelines for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives 2017 v2' will be followed.
- 8.1.4 Upon completion of the fieldwork project, when GMAAS confirms that no further work is required and when all post-excavation reports have been approved by all relevant parties, the archival process will be begun by PCA.

- 8.1.5 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the Management of Archaeological Projects 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include most materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 8.1.6 Examples of material which may not be retained as part of the site archive are detailed within the aforementioned Guidelines (Manchester Museum et al, undated).
- 8.1.7 The United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed.
- 8.1.8 If finds are not to be transferred to the above museum, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive. If SIM do not wish to take custody of the archive, then PCA may approach the client / landowner to discuss whether it is feasible to store / rebury the archive on site in perpetuity. This option will be explored with the agreement of GMAAS.

8.2 Assessment Report

- 8.2.1 Notwithstanding details included above all fieldwork and results will be fully recorded and an Assessment Report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the commissioning Client and GMAAS.
- 8.2.2 The Assessment Report will include:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Introduction;
 - Planning Background;
 - Previous archaeological work relevant to the project;
 - Topography of the site;
 - Research objectives;
 - Methodology;
 - A factual summary characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data for each component of the site (e.g. stratigraphic/structural, artefactual, environmental);
 - A review of the data in the context of the questions posed in the WSI;
 - New research questions arising from the data collection;
 - The value of the data to local, regional and national research priorities;
 - Details of the archive and its proposed location; and
 - Publication Synopsis.
 - An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the fieldwork strategy;
 - Conclusions;

- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- OASIS form.

8.2.3 The assessment report will include recommendations for the appropriate analysis and publication of the archaeology.

8.3 Dissemination

8.3.1 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the LPA and the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) as soon as possible after the completion of archaeological works.

8.3.2 Minimum requirements for public dissemination is for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible of within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. Such publications will meet the minimum requirements set out in Appendix 7, Management of Archaeological Projects (1991), and derive from a 'phase 2 review' as defined in the same document. There is a need to format reports so that the details of the proposed development impact can be separated from the information and enable all archaeological information to be made available to the GMHER within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork. A copy of the client report will be sent to the Local Studies Library.

8.3.3 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects 1991 will be followed.

8.3.4 The analysis of the site archive will be undertaken following the approval by GMAAS of the assessment report, to allow its dissemination in an appropriate manner³. It is suggested that for Plot 10a, this may be the installation at the site within public realm areas of public display boards which could illustrate the historical / archaeological background of the site and immediate area.

9 PROGRAMMING

9.1 Strip, Map and Record

9.1.1 A start date for the work is unknown but is subject to the granting of planning consent, and will be advised to GMAAS at least 2 weeks in advance of start.

9.1.2 The fieldwork is expected to take c4-5 weeks to complete.

9.2 Post-Excavation Reporting

9.2.1 Upon completion of the SMR the post-excavation assessment will commence. This is expected for issue within approximately 6 months of the completion of site work.

9.2.2 Upon approval of the assessment report the dissemination work can commence. The delivery

³ PCA has recently completed a paper further to works at the adjacent Plot 8 (11) site which has been submitted for publication in *Industrial Archaeology Review* (Banens et al, forthcoming)

of this will depend upon the nature of the work, but will be achieved within a timely manner.

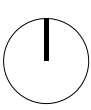
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Figure 1: Site location



Notes:
— Planning Application Boundary



Project Name: Plot 10a First Street		Title: Existing Plan		Scale: 1:1250 @ A1	
Drawn: MH	Checked: JC	Status: Information	Project: 105	Drawing No: MP_00_1200	Rev: B
Details: 13.01.23 Issued for Planning					

Jon Matthews Architects

Union, 2-10 Albert Square, Manchester, M2 6LW

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0161 974 3690

Figures 2-5: Proposed Mitigation Areas For Archaeological Strip, Map and Record (SMR)

Proposed Trench A to north = 20m x 1.8m
Proposed Trench B to south = approx. 15m x 30m



Figure 2: Bancks' Map 1831

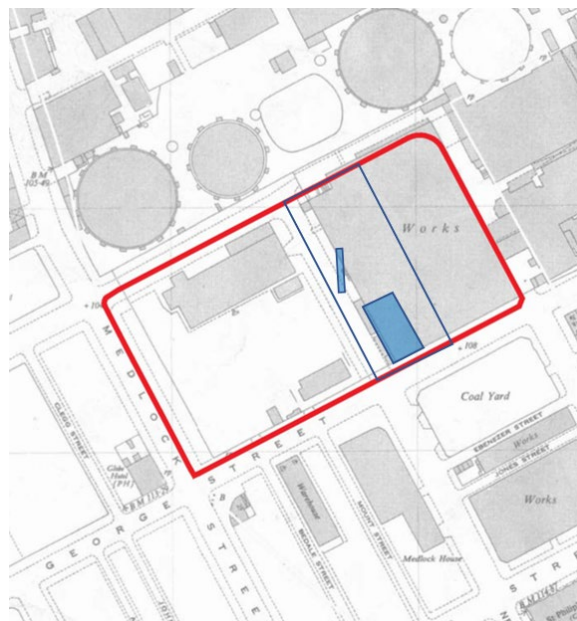


Figure 4: OS 1965



Figure 3: OS 1844-49

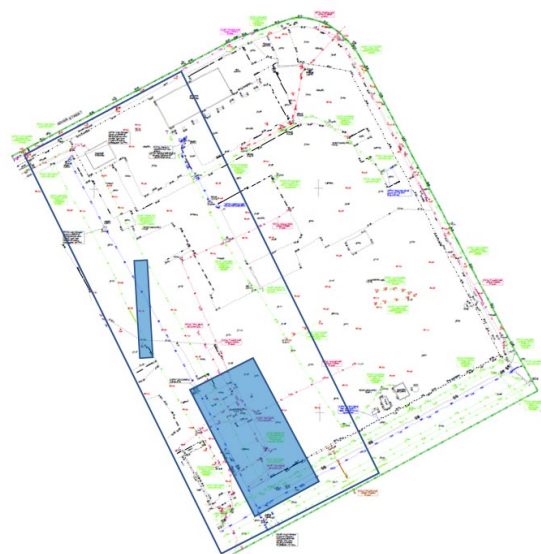


Figure 5: Modern services

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