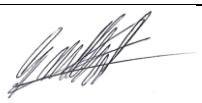
Plot F Great Jackson Street, Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Project Name:	Plot F Great Jackson Street, Manchester
Project Code:	Not yet confirmed
Site Location:	The site is bounded by Great Jackson Street and River Place in Manchester city centre
NGR:	NGR 383404 397231
Document Title:	Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation
Document Type:	Written Scheme of Investigation
Version:	Revision 1.0
Prepared for:	Renaker Build Ltd

Contact:	Graham Mottershead, Salford Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford, Peel Building, Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 4WT
	0161 295 4862 / 07973 341 297
	g.d.mottershead@salford.ac.uk

Author:	Graham Mottershead	
Position:	Excavations Manager	
Date:	5th November 2021	

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1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Renaker Build Ltd are progressing a major new development at Great Jackson Street, within the Hulme area of Manchester. The proposed development lies at NGR 383404 397231 and is bounded by Great Jackson Street to the south, River Place to the east and Owen Street to the north (Figure 1).

1.1.2 In order to support the planning application for the proposed development, Salford Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment in April 2021 to establish the significance of the below-ground archaeological resource. This study concluded that

'*The proposed development site lies adjacent to an area of known Roman activity associated with the road linking the Roman fort at Castlefield with the Roman fort at Chester. The proposed development site lies a short distance to the east of the projected course of this NE/SW aligned road. The precise fording point of the Roman road across the River Medlock is uncertain, however recent archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the proposed development site indicates that temples and mausolea probably lined this road as it dropped down to the ford. Pending the extent of disturbance caused by intensive development during the nineteenth century, the proposed development site has considerable potential to contain buried archaeological remains deriving from the Roman period.*

The character of Hulme was transformed from an agricultural landscape after the late eighteenth century by the rapid expansion of Manchester. Late eighteenth-century maps indicate that the proposed development site was bounded by Mr Jackson's farm to the west and Knott Mill Dye Works to the north during this period. During the nineteenth century, rows of workers' houses were constructed within the proposed development site, map evidence suggesting that these dwelling ranged in size from back-to-backs to large terraced houses. Evidence from all of these post-medieval and Industrial period activities within the proposed development site may survive in the form of buried archaeological remains, with any Roman remains potentially surviving at a greater depth.

Ground-breaking and earth-moving works associated with the proposed development are likely to remove any buried archaeological remains that do survive within the site. Therefore, it may be anticipated that archaeological investigation via a programme of archaeological trenching and an archaeological strip, map and record evaluation may be required to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains and, if present, their extent and significance.'

1.1.3 Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council, it has been recommended that it would be appropriate to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess whether any remains of archaeological significance survive below ground (Figure 2). This will inform GMAAS as to whether any further excavation works are required in order to discharge the associated planning condition.

1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an appropriate programme of archaeological works document has been prepared by Graham Mottershead, Excavations

Manager for Salford Archaeology at the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) on behalf of Renaker Build Ltd. The document has been prepared in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council.

1.1.5 In the event of extensive archaeological remains being discovered during the evaluation, further archaeological investigation of the most significant remains is likely to be required. Any such additional works would be beyond the scope of the evaluation and be carried out in accordance with an Updated Written Scheme of Investigation, which will be formulated in consultation with GMAAS, and will require further costs.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

1.2.1 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is a comprehensive document detailing the requirements and methodological approaches of a programme of archaeological works. It is defined by Historic England as:

'Where development will lead to the loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers take advantage of the opportunity to advance our understanding of the past before the asset or the relevant part is irretrievably lost. As this is the only opportunity to do this it is important that:

1: Any investigation is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportionate to the assets likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise;

2. The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and, where necessary, conserved;

3: The understanding gained is made publicly available;

4: An archive is created, and deposited for future research.'

1.3 National and Local Planning Policies

1.3.1 The revised *National Planning Policy Framework* sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, July 2021). Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one. Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 189-208). In accordance with Paragraph 190, local planning authorities should consider in their strategy for conservation and the enjoyment of the historic environment

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

1.3.2 Paragraph 194 states that local planning authorities when determining applications, should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary'.

1.3.3 Paragraph 195 states that the local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

1.3.4 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'.

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

The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester adopted a Core Strategy in 2012, which is scheduled until 2027. The heritage strategy is outlined in Objective 6: Environment and summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment.

Policy EN3 states:

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

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

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

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

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

2.1.1 The principal aims of the project are: to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. This will be achieved via the excavation of twelve 20m by 1.7m trenches (Figures 2 to 4). The trenches will investigate for the potential of Romano-British remains and the 18th and 19th century structural remains.

2.1.2 The methodology has been developed in consultation with GMAAS. It is anticipated that the results obtained from the evaluation will enable a decision to be reached as to whether any further archaeological investigation is merited in advance of development. This approach to devising proposals to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16 – *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.*

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation; and
- to make available the results of the work.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Evaluation Methodology

3.1.1 The development site will be investigated initially the excavation of twelve 20m by 1.7m trenches (Figures 2 to 4). The trenches will investigate the potential for Romano-British remains and the 18th and 19th century structural remains.

3.1.2 ***General Methodology:*** all archaeological work shall be conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2020). The client will provide all excavation plant and will be responsible for cutting off all services within the site.

3.1.3 ***Archaeological Evaluation:*** machine excavation will be used to carefully define the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. This will be carried out using a mechanical excavator of appropriate size and power under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains has been established they will then be subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation will be undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, utilising *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

3.1.4 Machines will be operated and provided by the client's appointed groundworks contractor, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist, and all relevant Licences and Permits checked prior to commencement of working.

3.1.5 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically. Results of the evaluation 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.

3.1.6 ***Context Recording:*** 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.

3.1.7 ***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 excavation 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).

3.1.8 ***Planning****:* the precise location of all archaeological structures encountered will be surveyed using either GPS or total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This

process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

3.1.9 ***Human remains:*** human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in-situ* covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately.

3.1.10 ***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,* CIfA 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).

3.1.11 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

3.1.12 ***Environmental Sampling:*** environmental samples will be collected from any suitable deposits encountered during the excavation of the evaluation trenches with the aim of identifying any residual palynological evidence or potential dating evidence. The samples should be collected 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 areas.

4 Health and Safety

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project, and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The University of Salford provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. Salford Archaeology is advised on its Health and Safety matters by the University of Salford, who provide ongoing advice on health and safety matters to all departments in the organisation. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Employers and Managers (FAME), and in accordance with current legislation, including:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015);
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
- Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
- The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
- The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).

4.1.2 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) and will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any onsite archaeological works. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the excavation will be given a copy of the WSI and RAMS prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read both documents.

4.1.3 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, and providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents. The University of Salford 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.

4.1.4 At present the profession of Archaeologist is largely covered by the CSCS; other cards are available for site visitors etc. All Salford Archaeology staff likely to undertake fieldwork must pass a CITB Health and Safety Test at least to operative level. Where a member of staff has not yet received their card they will produce a certificate to prove that they have passed the test. As a minimum the site supervisor will be a trained and certified first-aider.

4.1.5 ***Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):*** all staff will wear PPE at appropriate times dictated as by the Senior Archaeologist on site. All Salford Archaeology staff are supplied with the following PPE:

- Safety Helmets (EN397);
- Ear Defenders (EN 352-3);
- Safety spectacles (EN166);
- Goggles (Chemical BSEN 166 Type 3);
- Dust masks plain and valved (EN149 2001);
- Disposable overalls (Type 5/6 disposable EN340);
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471);
- Gloves Nitrile and latex disposable, PVC, EN374;
- Heavy-duty nitron rubber gloves (EN420, 388);
- Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.

4.1.6 Any other PPE required by the client and/or Principal Contractor must be provided or funded by them.

4.1.7 ***Services (Gas, Electricity, Water, Sewers, Telecoms):*** it is the duty of the Client to provide all information reasonably obtainable relating to any contamination or live services present on site prior to the commencement of the programme of archaeological works.

4.1.8 Service plans will be inspected closely prior to the commencement of any works. The excavation area will be scanned using a cable avoidance tool before any excavation commences, and will be scanned regularly throughout the mechanical excavation process.

4.1.9 Where a possible service is suspected a baulk will be left in trench to avoid that service and the trench will be continued beyond the baulk. No member of Salford Archaeology staff will touch or otherwise interfere with a live service even if declared ‘safe’. In the event of the accidental disruption of a live service by archaeologists, the Salford Archaeology Senior Archaeologist will inform both their project manager and the Client and, when appropriate, call the relevant emergency number. Any underground service not previously identified which is encountered during excavation will be assumed to be live and will need to be made safe by the Client before further excavation. Any visible overhead cables, pipes, ducts, etc, will be assumed to be live if there is no written substantiation that they are dead, and will immediately need to be made safe and/or isolated from further excavation. Where for whatever reason making safe of under- or over-ground services does not happen, Salford Archaeology may need to remove its staff from the site or an area.

4.1.10 ***Access:*** during the COVID-19 outbreak curatorial visits will be carried out only where absolutely necessary. Any necessary visits to the excavation area will be pre-arranged with the Site Director, in consultation with the client. Visitors will be met and issued with PPE as required, and accompanied on site at all times; visitors will be signed in and out, and will be explicitly told not to wander off on their own.

4.1.11 ***COVID-19:*** all precautions necessary for the safe continuation of fieldwork during the COVID-19 outbreak will be adhered to. These procedures are set out within an accompanying Risk Assessment (*Forthcoming on commission*). Any not adhering to these procedures will be asked to leave site. If any situation arises which makes it not possible to adhere to these procedures then all staff must leave the site immediately and inform their line manager.

5 Other Matters

5.1.1 ***Project Monitoring:*** during the COVID-19 outbreak curatorial visits will be carried out only where absolutely necessary. Any necessary visits to the excavation area will be pre-arranged with the Site Director, in consultation with the client. Visitors will be met and issued with PPE as required, and accompanied on site at all times; visitors will be signed in and out, and will be explicitly told not to wander off on their own.

5.1.2 GMAAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site. Salford Archaeology will provide GMAAS with sufficient information during the fieldwork that the general phasing of the site and results of the fieldwork can be assessed and will discuss the requirement of reporting or any further phases of archaeological work.

5.1.3 Salford Archaeology will notify GMAAS of any discoveries of archaeological significance. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the Client and GMAAS.

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

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

6 Report and Archive

6.1.1 ***Report:*** a draft copy of an archaeological evaluation report will be submitted for comment to GMAAS within 6 working weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

6.1.2 The report will present the results obtained from the archaeological investigation, and will include:

- a title page detailing site address, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- full content's listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
- a description of the archaeological background;
- an account of the historical development of the site;
- a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
- a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
- detailed plans of the excavated trenches, showing the archaeological features exposed;
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- a summary, assessment, and interpretation of the results of the archaeological evaluation trenching;
- a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms;
- recommendations for further archaeological investigation.

If significant remains are encountered during the evaluation that are considered to merit further investigation Salford Archaeology can provide an interim statement within one week of the discoveries, if so requested by the client, in order to ensure that any further investigation required can be carried out with the minimum of delay to the client.

6.1.3 ***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 CIfA standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA 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.

6.1.4 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Greater Manchester area. 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 either Manchester Museum or the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry (MoSI), subject to their approval.

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

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

6.1.7 ***Dissemination:*** as a minimum, the information will be finally disseminated through the deposition of the archive at Manchester Museum/MoSI (subject to their approval), and a final report at the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. If significant remains are revealed a higher level of dissemination may be required. Any higher level of dissemination would be subject to agreement between the client, GMAAS and Salford Archaeology and would require further costs.

7. Timetable

7.1 The excavation of the trial pits and trenches will be completed within a maximum of seven working days.

7.2 A draft report will be submitted to GMAAS and the Client for comment within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The project archive will be deposited with Manchester Museum of Science and Industry within six months of completion of the fieldwork, subject to their approval.

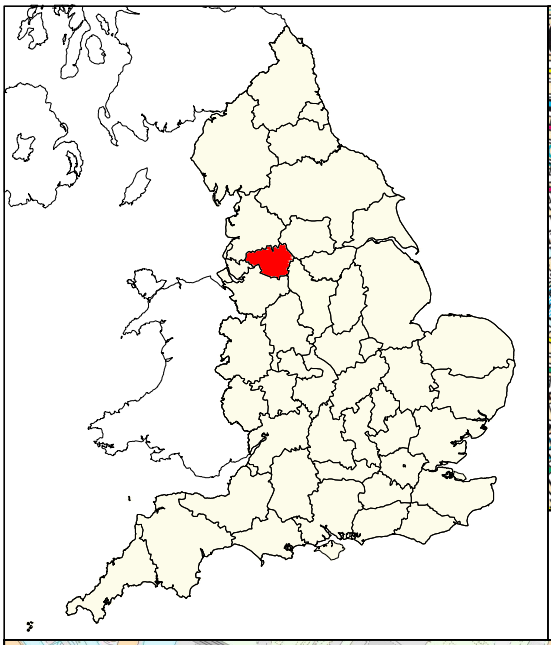
8. Staffing Proposals

8.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Graham Mottershead** (Excavations Manager, Salford Archaeology) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Graham is an experienced field archaeologist with over 30 years' experience in field archaeology who, has undertaken many excavations within the Northwest of England. Graham has a particular interest in the archaeology of the industrial period and has carried out a large numbers of excavations of industrial buildings and housing across Greater Manchester. In particular Graham directed the excavations at Owen Street and currently directing excavations of Roman remains at the Viadux site on Great Bridgewater Street.

8.2 His role will be to ensure that the Written Scheme of Investigation is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. Graham holds current valid SMSTS and PRINCE2 certificates.

8.3 **Oliver Cook BA** (Project Officer, Salford Archaeology) is likely to fulfil the role of Site Director, taking responsibility for the day-to-day running of the archaeological evaluation. Oliver has considerable experience of archaeological evaluations and excavations across Britain, China and the Middle East, and has a particular expertise in the archaeology of Manchester. He is a qualified first aider and holds current valid certificates in SSSTS, Cable Avoidance and Asbestos Awareness.

8.4 It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to two technicians will be required for the initial stage of the fieldwork.



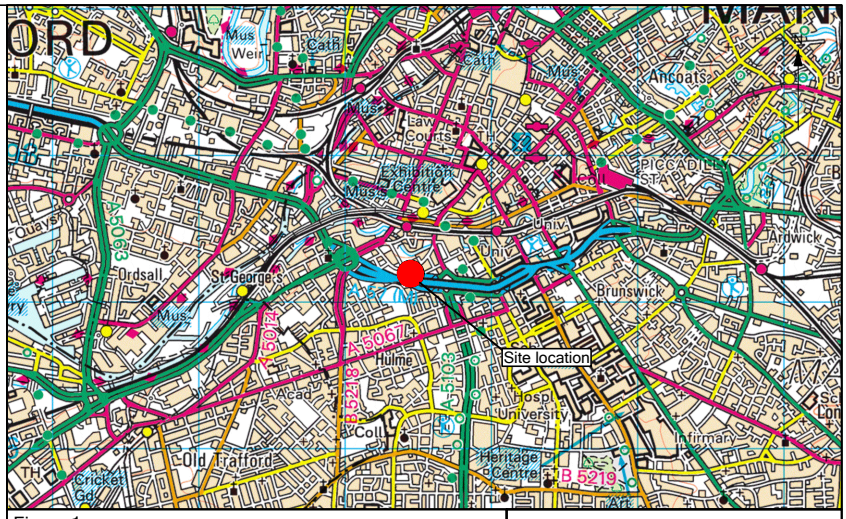


Figure 1:

Site location

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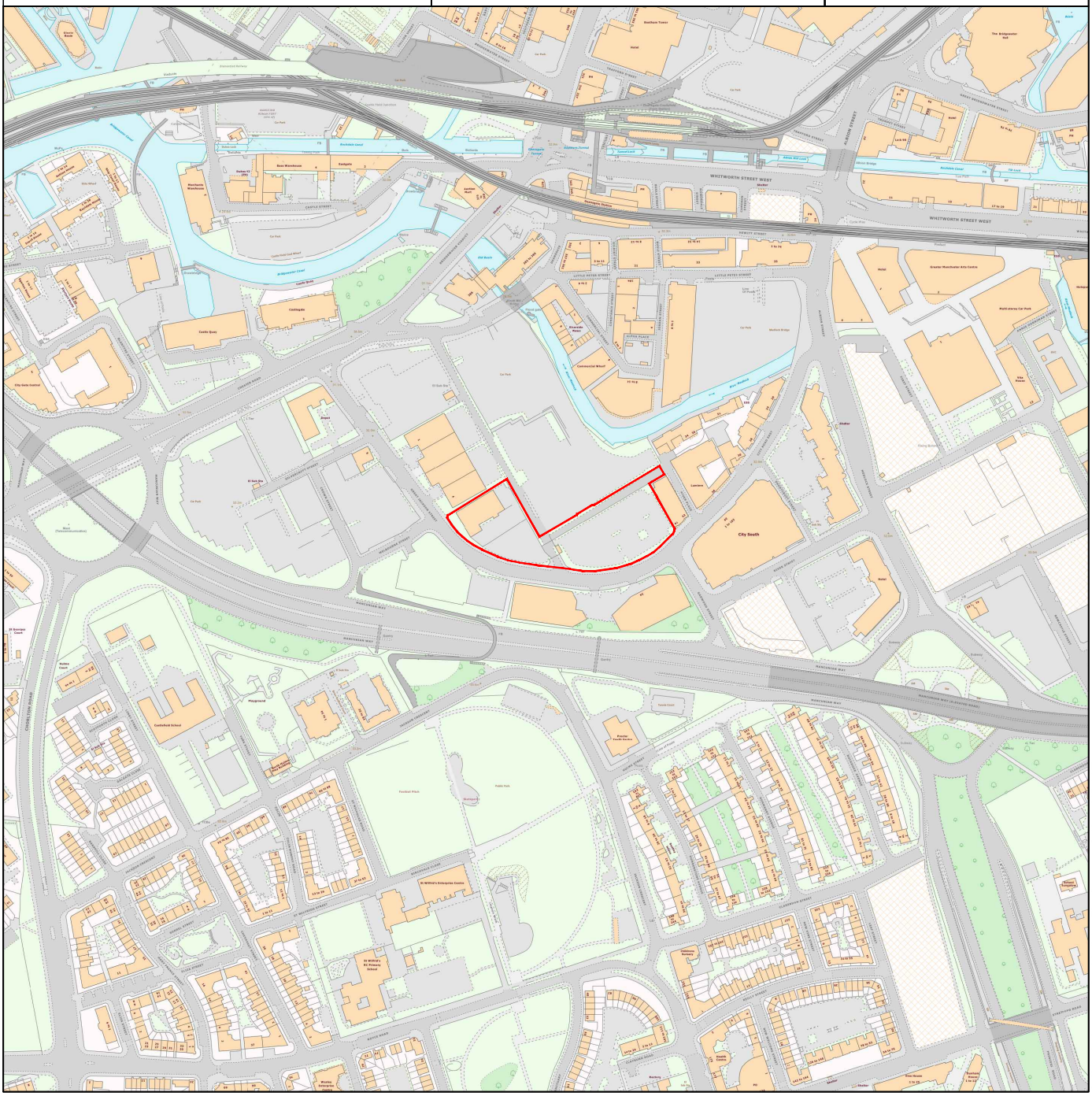
SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY



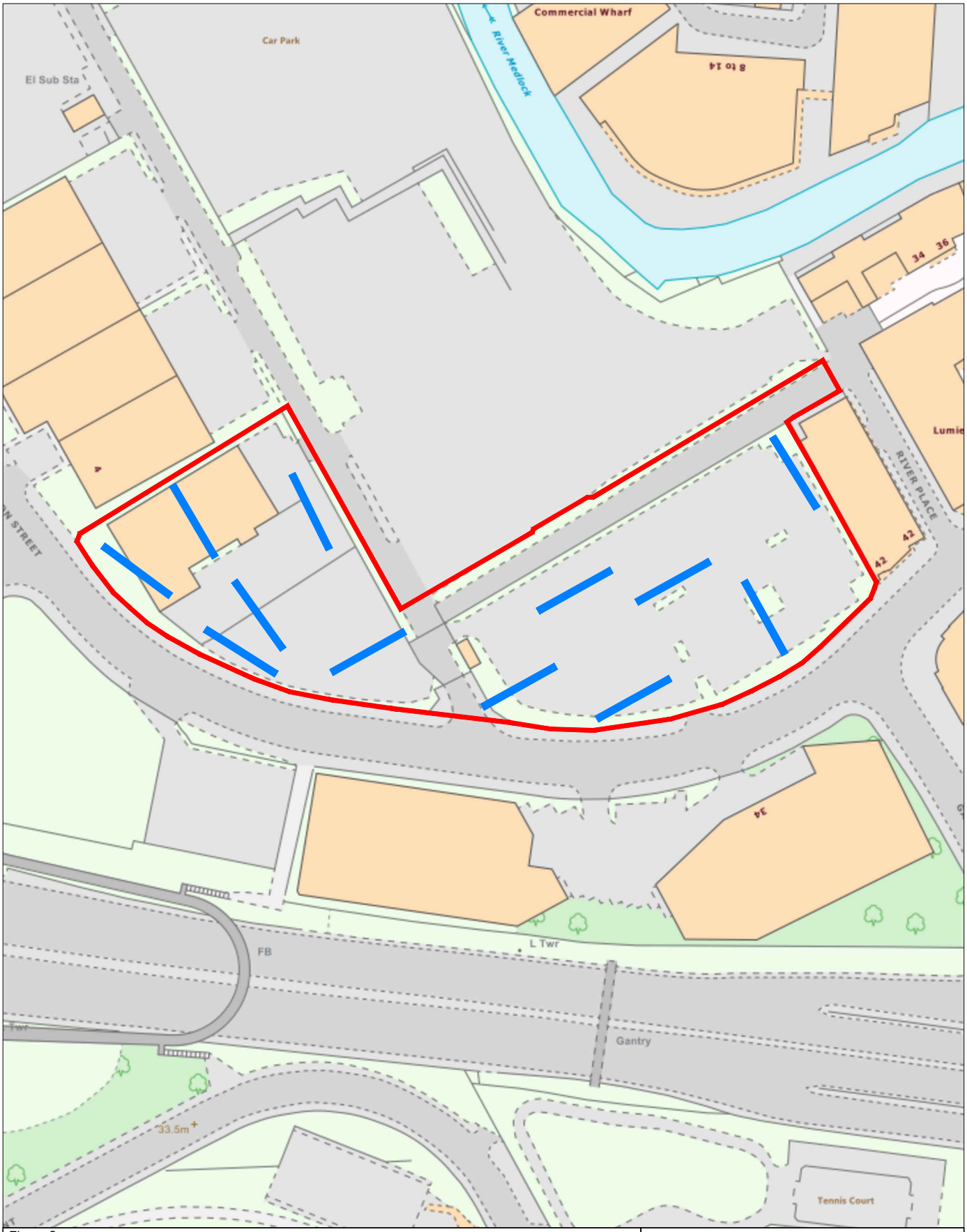


Figure 2:

Location of proposed archaeological evaluation trenches

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N

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Trench

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0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

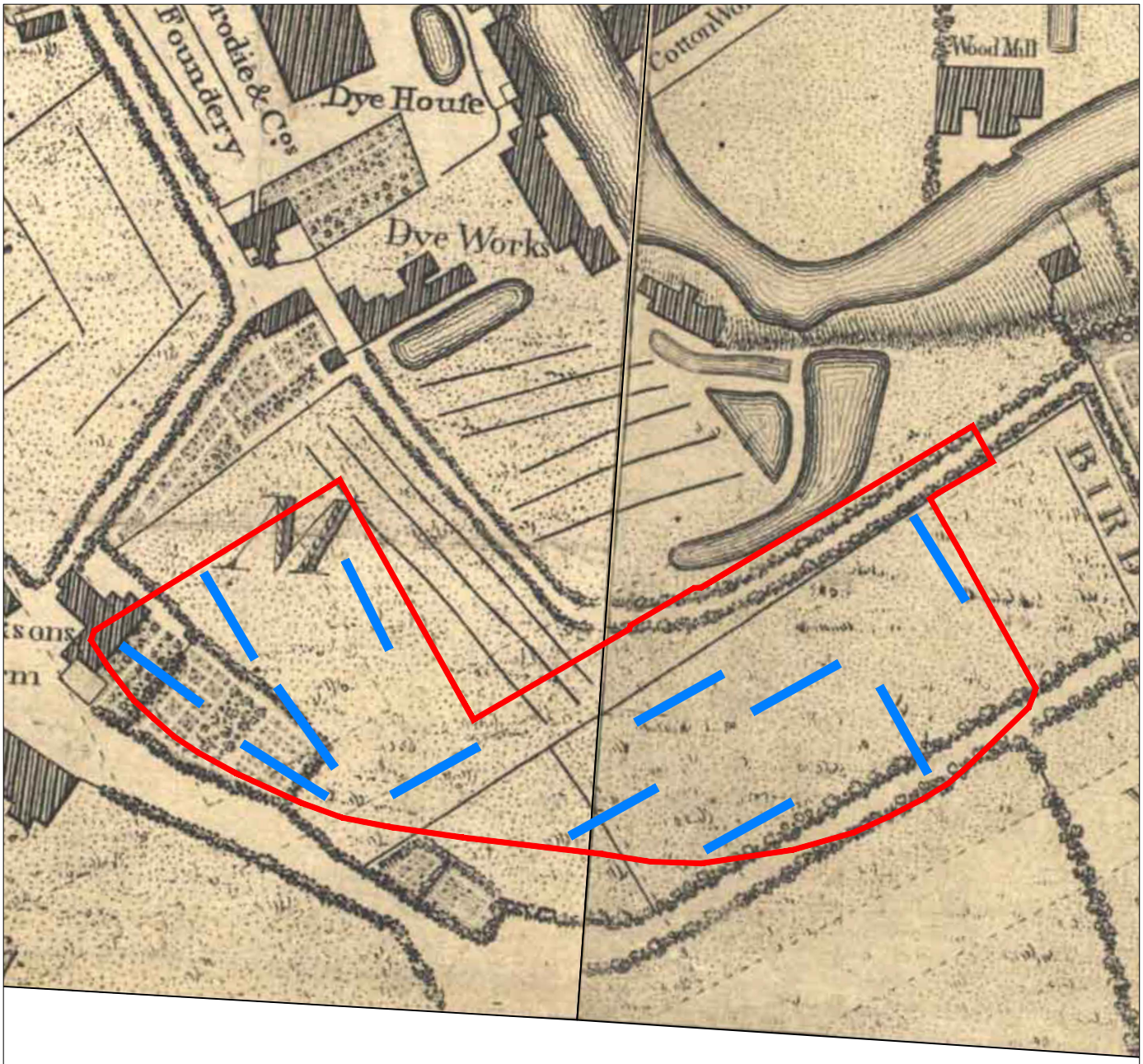

Figure 3:

Location of proposed archaeological evaluation trenches superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94

N

Key:

Site Boundary

Proposed Trench

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

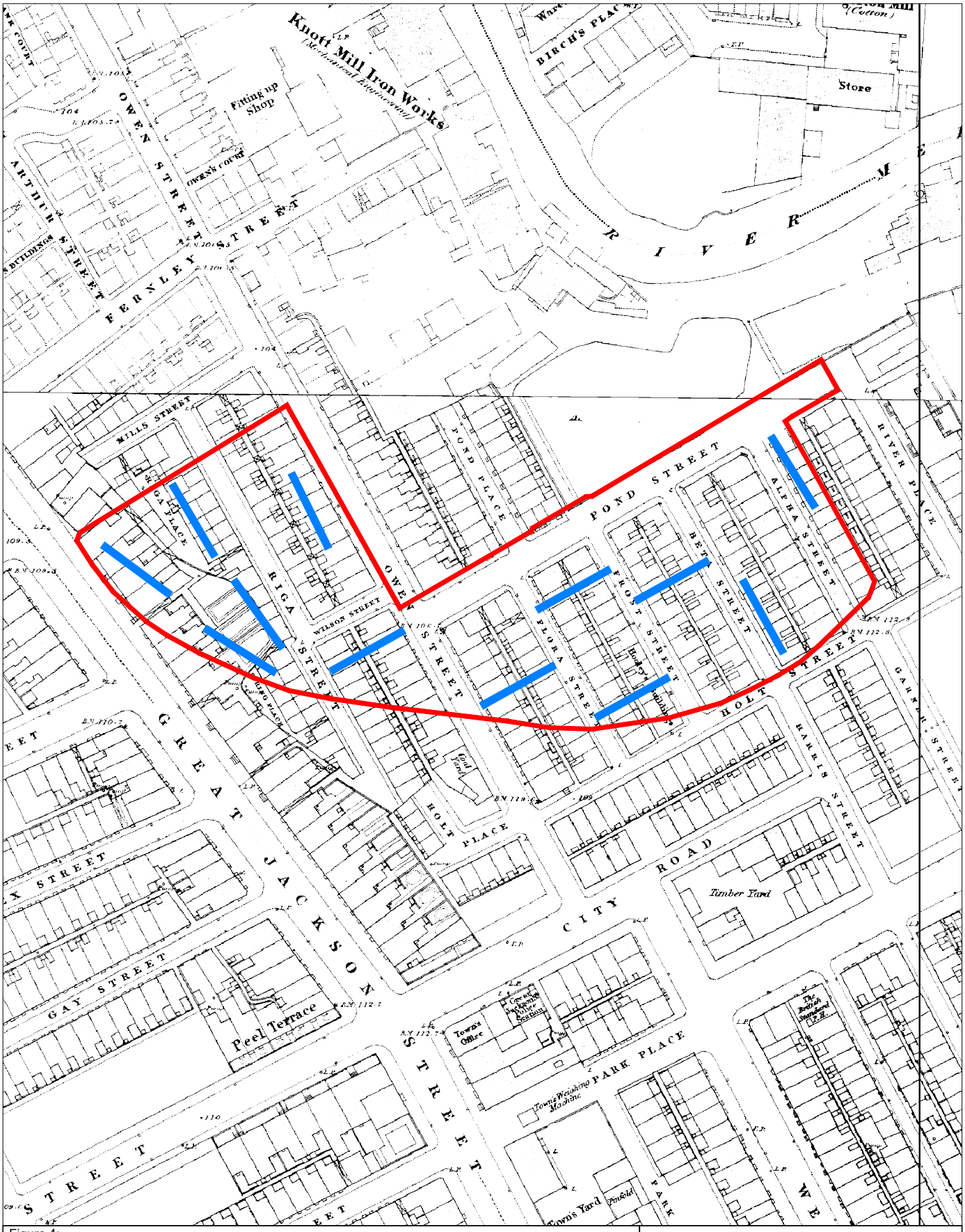

Figure 4:

Location of proposed archaeological evaluation trenches superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan of 1851

N

Key:

Site Boundary

Proposed Trench

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT