



BOWLERS YARD, POLLARD STREET, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER

*Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching
for For-Living*

October 2022

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Ver 1.3

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. CONTEXT

- 1.1.1. This archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological work (i.e. archaeological site investigation, recording and post-investigation works) has been commissioned by For-Living Ltd (hereafter the Client) and prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (part of the RSK Group).
- 1.1.2. The programme of archaeological work has been informed by the results of an archaeological desk based assessment (ARS Ltd 2019) and will comprise:
- A programme of archaeological trial trenching which will determine the presence/absence, extent, phasing and function of the housing shown on 19th century mapping of the site.
 - Targeted open area archaeological excavation (if appropriate in the light of the results of the trial trenching).

1.2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1. The Client has received consent for a residential development on the Proposed Development Area (PDA) which consists of an 11-storey building to form 62 residential apartments (Use Class C3a) units with associated landscaping, servicing, access, and parking (Manchester City Council Planning 126261/FO/2020).
- 1.2.2. Condition 10 attached to the Decision Notice issued 18th February 2020 states:
- No development or development related groundworks shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by City Council, as Local Planning Authority.*
- The WSI shall cover the following:*
1. *A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:*
 - *targeted archaeological trial trenching*
 - *targeted open area archaeological excavation*
 2. *A programme for post fieldwork assessment to include:*
 - *Post fieldwork analysis of excavation records and finds*
 - *Production of a final report including a statement on the significance of the below ground archaeological interest.*
 3. *Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.*
 4. *Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance.*
 5. *Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.*
 6. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.*
- Reason: In accordance with policy EN3 of the Manchester Core Strategy. To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the heritage interest publicly accessible.'*



Illus 1. Site location with trench locations and locations of geotechnical test-pits and borehole discussed below.

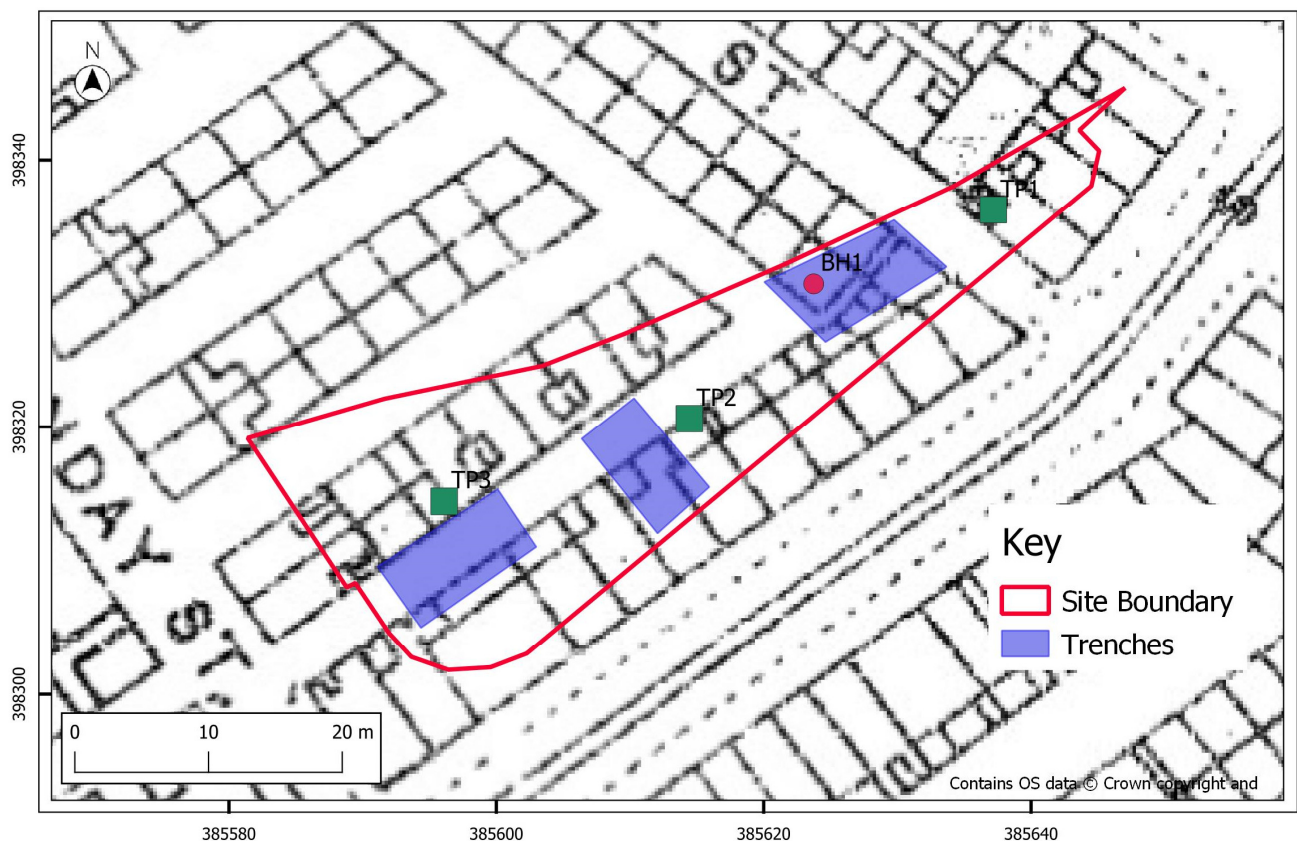
1.3. SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.3.1. The PDA is located in Ancoats, central Manchester (NGR 385615,398324; nearest postcode M4 7AY) approximately 1 km to the east of central Manchester and is approximately 850 m² in area. It broadly triangular in plan and is bounded to the north by tramlines, to the south by Pollard Street and to the west by Munday Street (Illus 1). The PDA is currently partly overgrown wasteland with large areas of tarmac.

- 1.3.2. The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises sandstone of the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period in a local environment previously dominated by windblown deposits (BGS 2019). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in an environment affected by ice age conditions and created by the actions of ice formation and thawing (BGS 2019).

1.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.4.1. The information below is derived from a desk-based assessment of the proposals submitted with the proposed development planning application (ARS Ltd 2019) and publicly available sources.
- 1.4.2. The PDA is located outside the Roman and medieval core of Manchester and historic map evidence shows that the PDA was in agricultural use until the end of the 18th century, it is therefore unlikely to have any archaeological potential predating c. 1800.
- 1.4.3. Manchester expanded rapidly during the 18th century as a result of the Industrial Revolution and the consequent construction of cotton mills and other factories, canals, and housing for the increased population. This included the Ashton Canal constructed 1792-7 which runs 50 m to the north of the PDA.
- 1.4.4. Manchester's growth continued and accelerated in the 19th century and Ancoats' population grew from c. 11,000 in 1801 to 56,000 in 1861 as people migrated into the city from rural areas to seek employment. Most of the incomers were from Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, though there were many from Ireland and other areas beyond Manchester's immediate hinterland. Space for housing was limited and the area rapidly became overcrowded with families occupying single rooms in houses that were often poorly constructed and unsanitary. Many houses contained cellars which were also occupied.

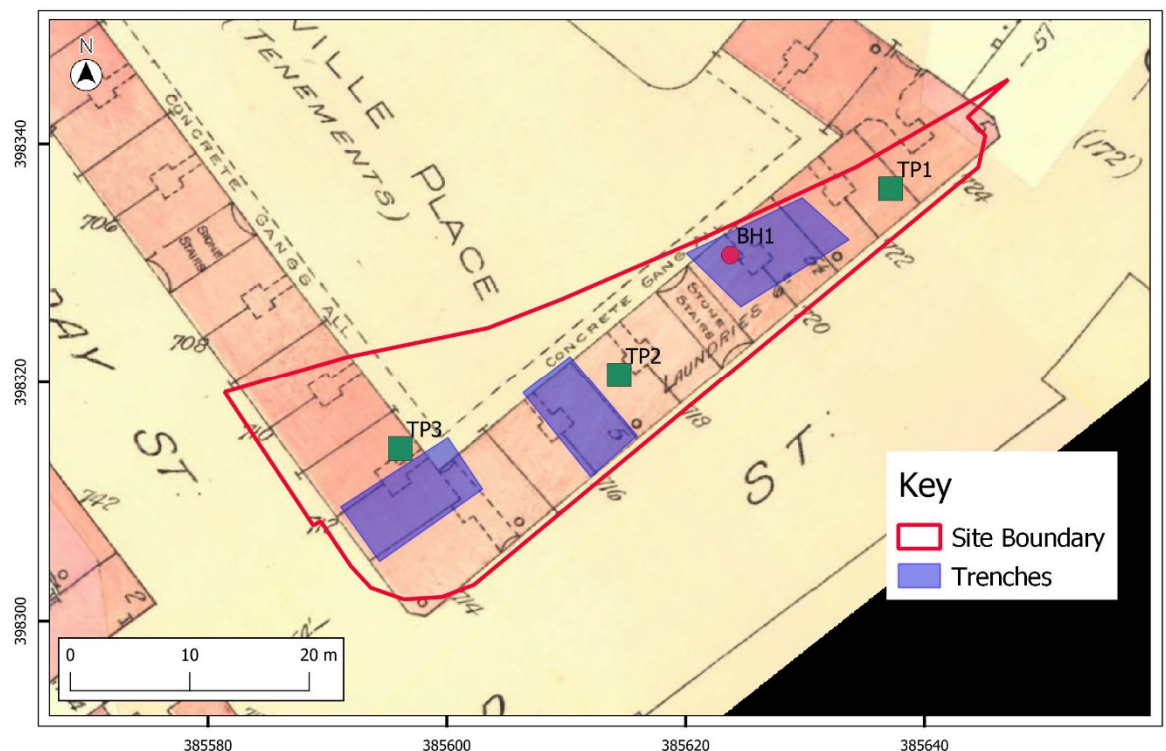


Illus 2. Part of the 1893 OS survey with the site boundary and trench locations superimposed.

- 1.4.5. The earliest houses to be constructed on the PDA fronted Pollard Street and along Burke Street which are first shown on mapping of c. 1819, with the area to the north, extending to the canal being occupied by houses by 1831. Map evidence and census data suggests that the houses fronting Pollard Street were

relatively large terraced dwellings (Illus 2) occupied by families, often the proprietors of commercial premises on the ground floor, with rooms on the upper floors being rented out to lodgers or boarders. In contrast those to the north, for example along Burke Street and Munday Street, were smaller 'back-to-backs'. These were a single room deep, often with cellars, with each room including the cellar, usually inhabited by an entire family. Additional houses, through terraces, were built between Back Munday Street and Pollard Street (i.e. the northern half of the PDA) between 1871 and 1881.

- 1.4.6. Living conditions in these dwellings were notoriously poor, resulting in the transmission of disease and high rates of mortality. The process of reform began in the 1840s when the construction of new back-to-backs was banned, living in cellars was banned in 1853. However, serious reform only began in the late 19th century when houses such as those within the PDA were demolished and social housing constructed in its place which was intended to provide improved living conditions.
- 1.4.7. Within the PDA this new housing consisted of Grenville Place, an L-shaped block of flats or tenements with a courtyard to the rear which was constructed along Pollard Street and Munday Street in the early 1890s. It was a 6-storey block containing 135 apartments over five floors with laundries on the 6th floor. The 1928 Goad map also shows that there were no basements (Illus 3). Pollard Street was realigned and widened slightly during the construction of Grenville Place, so just under 50% of the footprint of the earlier houses lies beyond the southern limit of the PDA.



Illus 3. Part of the Goad Fire Insurance Map for Manchester Sheet 215 published 1928 with the site boundary and trench locations superimposed.

- 1.4.8. Granville Place was demolished in c. 1970 since when the PDA has been an open space used as a yard and then a carpark.
- 1.4.9. Two archaeological investigations have taken place close by or partly within the PDA and there has also been a programme of geotechnical test-pitting.
- 1.4.10. Neither of the archaeological investigations included the footprint of Grenville Place, so the nature and extent of its foundations is unclear, though given the six-storey height of the building the foundations are likely to be of a considerable depth. However, if there were no basements associated with the tenements, they may have had only a relatively minor impact on the preservation of any earlier remains.
- 1.4.11. It is unclear from the historic mapping whether any of the early 19th century buildings pre-dating Granville Place, except for the back-to-backs on Beckett/Burke Street, had cellars. However, the

archaeological evaluation which took place in 2006 (Mottershead 2007) encountered the remains of a cellar in its Trench 7 (partially within the PDA) which targeted the through-house terraces on Back Munday Street and the back of the houses fronting Pollard Street. The other investigation was located to the north of the tramline, but is relevant because it also confirmed the presence of well-preserved cellars associated with the Beckett/Burke Street back-to-backs (Strafford & Tong 2014).

- 1.4.12. Geotechnical Ground Investigation work took place within the PDA in 2014 and included three test pits and a borehole (Illus 3) which were each located within the footprint of Grenville Place (ARC Environmental 2019). Test-Pits 1 and 2 were located towards the rear of the houses which fronted Pollard Street prior to the construction of Grenville Place, Test-Pit 3 was located within the through terraces to the north constructed in the 1870s.
- 1.4.13. Test Pits 1 and 3 encountered "old walls" of an unknown nature. Test Pit 1 was excavated to a depth of 2.4m where a "resistant surface" was encountered, potentially a stone floor within an infilled cellar. The borehole indicated a similar depth of made-ground.
- 1.4.14. The test pits and archaeological evaluations indicate that there is a potential for archaeological remains to survive within the site consisting of in-filled cellars likely to date to the early 19th century, but the sample of excavated areas within the geotechnical test pits is too small to determine the nature or date of the remains.

2. POLICY CONTEXT

2.1. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

- 2.1.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021¹) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.
- 2.1.2. Of particular relevance in the present context is paragraph 205 which states:

'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.'

2.2. CORE STRATEGY

- 2.2.1. The Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester (the UDP) was adopted by the Council on 21 July 1995 as the statutory document which set out guidelines for all development in Manchester and provided a framework from which to base decisions about planning applications.
- 2.2.2. However, Manchester 's Core Strategy was adopted on 11 July 2012 and is the key Development Plan Document in the Local Development Framework (LDF). It replaces significant elements of the UDP as the document that sets out the long-term strategic policies for Manchester's future development and will form the framework that planning applications will be assessed against.
- 2.2.3. Policy EN 1 (Design Principles and Strategic Character Areas) includes the following:

'All development in Manchester will be expected to follow the seven principles of urban design, as identified in national planning guidance and listed above and have regard to the strategic character area in which the development is located. Opportunities for good design to enhance the overall image of the City should be fully realised, particularly on major radial and orbital road and rail routes. Design and Access Statements submitted with proposals for new development must clearly detail how the proposed

1

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1004408/NPPF_JULY_2021.pdf

development addresses the design principles, reinforces and enhances the local character of that part of the City and supports the achievement of the Core Strategy Strategic Objectives.

1. City Centre Character Area

The City Centre contains a rich legacy which reflects its urban evolution to the current day and includes listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological remains and an historic street pattern. Its core area presents a particularly dense environment that accommodates a wide and closely integrated range of uses including commercial, civic and residential activities. Relative to the amount of development there is limited open space and this includes a range of civic and less formal green spaces and waterways. Outside the core and associated with the Inner Relief Route there are less active and less densely developed areas with significant elements of cleared land. The City Centre is the focus of the City's transport routes.'

2.2.4. In addition Policy EN 3 (Heritage) states

2.2.5. *'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.'*

3. AIMS / OBJECTIVES

3.1.1. The overarching aim of this work is to comply with the relevant planning condition by recording and advancing understanding of the significance of any heritage assets 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.

3.1.2. This WSI describes an archaeological programme of work designed to meet the aims outlined below, comprising investigation, excavation and recording of archaeological and structural remains potentially impacted by the proposed development.

3.1.3. The primary aim of the programme of archaeological work is to ensure that any impact from the proposed development is appropriately mitigated in a manner that is relevant to the significance of the known and potential remains at the site. This will be achieved through the implementation of two stages of work within the site boundary as follows:

- An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching will investigate and record any archaeological remains present in order to assess any requirements for further mitigation which may be required.
- If required there will be a further, more detailed and/or extensive, programme of archaeological investigation likely to consist of 'open area excavation'. **This stage of work is committed to in this document but will be the subject of a separate WSI, based on the detailed findings of the first stage.**

3.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.2.1. An archaeological evaluation is defined in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* as follows:

'...a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts and their research potential, within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present, field evaluation defines their character,

extent, quality and preservation, reports on them and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.' (ClfA 2020)

3.2.2. The purpose of field evaluation is:

'...to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- a. the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.*
- b. the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.*
- c. the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research (ibid)*

3.2.3. The main objectives for this element of work are therefore:

- Ensure compliance with the relevant planning conditions for the proposed development;
- To understand the presence/absence, level and significance of archaeological remains across the site.
- To define the date, nature, extent and potential significance of archaeological remains across the site of any period.
- Recover any archaeologically significant artefacts disturbed during the works for specialist examination and reporting;
- Recover samples of any material which has potential for the survival of paleoenvironmental or dating evidence from secure archaeological contexts;
- To inform the need for any subsequent mitigation across the site or works to ensure that preservation in situ is achieved across the site.
- Prepare a report on the findings of the archaeological trial trenching, any material recovered, and their significance; and
- Deposit the archive with an appropriate repository and submit the completed report to the online OASIS archaeological report library.

3.2.4. This WSI describes the methodology for evaluation of the site by the excavation of trial trenches.

3.3. MITIGATION

3.3.1. If required, (in the event that significant archaeological remains are identified through preceding stages of evaluation), the objective of archaeological mitigation is to preserve the remains either:

- 'In situ' – if feasible and desirable, through alteration to the development layout; or
- 'By record' – through creation and deposition in a suitable repository of a permanent descriptive and interpretive written and drawn archive, and if warranted publication and public outreach.

3.3.2. The results of the evaluation will inform determination of whether any further archaeological fieldworks or preservation in situ of significant archaeological remains is necessary. If so, this stage of works would be defined in a separate WSI.

3.4. RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

3.4.1. It is a general aim of the archaeological assessment to be guided by and apply with appropriate period-specific research objectives.

- 3.4.2. The North West Regional Research Framework is held online² and outlines specific research objectives for archaeological work in the region.
- 3.4.3. The work specified in this WSI has the potential to meet the following items in the Research Agenda:
- *Ind22: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?*
 - *It may also address Ind23: What evidence do we have for the improvement of urban public health during this period?*

4. METHODOLOGY (GENERAL)

4.1. SCOPE OF WORKS

- 4.1.1. Any variations to the methodology of the programme of works specified in this WSI will be made only following consultation with, and the approval of, both the Client and Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), except where H&S considerations require immediate cessation of work. Variations will be fully recorded and circulated to all parties.
- 4.1.2. The evaluation will comprise three archaeological trial trenches, two measuring 9.0 x 5.0 m and one to the east measuring 6 x 10 m (Illus 1-3) designed to assess the features depicted on historic mapping. In the event of deep and/or unstable deposits trenches may require 'stepping in' towards the base to allow safe access for recording.
- 4.1.3. Based on the findings of the trial trenching, any potential future measures required to mitigate development impact would be described and agreed through a further WSI for archaeological mitigation.

4.2. HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE

- 4.2.1. Headland Archaeology will operate in accordance with the health and safety procedures as set out in The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and related legislation; and
- 4.2.2. Prior to commencing any stage of work on site a stage-specific health and safety risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) will be prepared by Headland Archaeology, to be read and acknowledged by all site staff. Measures will be introduced to mitigate or control all identified hazards. Any permit to dig ahead of intrusive works will be issued in accordance with the issued RAMS.
- 4.2.3. The risk assessment will include for the following (not exhaustive):
- Utilities/Services
 - Utility and service plans to be provided to Headland Archaeology by the Client.
 - All archaeological investigation area locations will be scanned with a cable avoidance tool and any positive responses will require effective mitigation. This may include the relocation of trenches to a safe position.
 - Personal Protective Equipment
 - Necessary personal protective clothing and equipment, including hard hats, reflective jackets, gloves and protective footwear will be used as a minimum.
 - Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure the health and safety of any staff who may come into contact with contaminants; measures may include on-site adaptation of the agreed works.

² <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/> consulted 05/10/22.

- Competencies
 - All site staff, including subcontractors, machine operators and visitors, will prove that they have the necessary competencies (e.g. CITB training for machine operators) and any other necessary health and safety qualifications.

4.3. SITE SETUP

WELFARE

- 4.3.1. Welfare facilities will be provided by Headland Archaeology.

PARKING

- 4.3.2. Provision will be made by Headland Archaeology for off-road parking, it is envisaged that this will be on-site.
- 4.3.3. Measures to ensure road safety of site staff and other road users will be addressed in the RAMS, and care will be taken when entering and leaving site.

SECURITY

- 4.3.4. The site is fenced off with a secure, lockable gate and the provision of overnight and weekend security is not an anticipated requirement.

4.4. MONITORING

- 4.4.1. Each stage of work described in this WSI will be monitored by the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS.

5. METHODOLOGY (ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING)

SURVEY

- 5.1.1. The trenches will be set out using survey grade GPS and control points tied to the OS National Grid marked with pegs as required.
- 5.1.2. Levels will be measured relative to Ordnance Datum, with temporary benchmarks surveyed onto site as required.

MACHINE EXCAVATION

- 5.1.3. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a machine, probably a 13t tracked excavator or similar. The plant will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Toothed buckets will not generally be used unless required to break through heavily compacted deposits and/or rubble in-fill. A hydraulic breaker may be used to break through surface deposits of concrete, tarmac or similar materials. Plant movements will be controlled by a banksman. All mechanical excavation will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.1.4. Under instruction from the designated trench supervisor, 'spits' will be removed, 50-200mm at a time, though deeper spits may be used in obvious rubble in-fill. The supervising archaeologist will give the command to stop should archaeological deposits/structures become visible. At each change in deposits, the supervising archaeologist will indicate to the machine driver the stratum should be stored separately. Upon reaching the archaeological horizon or the geological horizon, whichever is encountered first, the machine is moved back one arm's reach and the process is repeated.

- 5.1.5. Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.
- 5.1.6. The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleaned by machine, but subsequent cleaning will be with hand tools. 'Pre-excavation' photos will be taken and drawn plans will be made of the cleaned trench.
- 5.1.7. All trenches will have the spoil placed along either side of the trench to create a visible, physical barrier at a least 0.5m away from the edge. Any subsoil and topsoil will be separated.
- 5.1.8. Should no archaeological features be evident within the trench, a machine-dug sondage may be excavated at either end in order to confirm the authenticity of the horizon presumed 'natural'.
- 5.1.9. Trenches will be backfilled by machine using the original arisings; no special reinstatement will be undertaken unless specifically requested by the Client.
- 5.1.10. Backfilling will only be undertaken with the consent of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.11. Archaeological remains will be excavated and recorded within the PDA according to accepted professional standards, by qualified professional(s), and in accordance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2020) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2020).
- 5.1.12. Where exposed, archaeological features and structures will be recorded and excavated stratigraphically and all relationships will be investigated.
- 5.1.13. Ideally, sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required, however, the minimum requirements are as follows:
- 50% (by volume) of all identified discrete negative features;
 - 15-25% (by volume) of each linear negative feature, all terminals and intersections (if relationship is unclear). This percentage may be reduced dependent on the established importance and date of the type of features identified. Linear sections will be 1m in width;
 - Any cellars or basements will be exposed to their full depth and all walls exposed (subject to safety considerations).
 - 75-100% (by volume) structural remains to be exposed and excavated sufficiently to establish phasing and relationships; and
 - 5-10% of tree-throws, to confirm interpretation, and record any deposition of artefacts. Large (greater than 2 m across and/or 0.5 m deep) tree-throws may be excavated by machine, if necessary.
- 5.1.14. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description.
- 5.1.15. The location of the area of the works shall be identified on a site plan that has been related to the OS National Grid. North shall be clearly indicated. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.
- 5.1.16. All archaeological deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate) and sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate).
- 5.1.17. The Ordnance Datum height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans and sections will be annotated with Ordnance Datum heights.
- 5.1.18. Photographs (digital SLR to a minimum of 10 MP) will be taken as appropriate, to record each feature, the site, and landscape context, including an appropriate scale measure. Images will be saved in RAW and JPEG formats. The use of camera phones to take the primary record is not acceptable.
- 5.1.19. All photographs taken will conform to the GMAAS requirements for photographic records.

HUMAN REMAINS

- 5.1.20. Any finds of human remains during the course of the Project will be left in situ, covered and protected and the Coroner will be notified.
- 5.1.21. If removal is agreed it will take place under appropriate regulations (normally a licence is required from the Ministry of Justice) and with due regard for health and safety issues and the requirements of the Burial Act 1857.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 5.1.22. Palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken where possible/appropriate, and according to standard and accepted environmental sampling policies outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance documents, and the Historic England guidance *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)* (2011).
- 5.1.23. Bulk environmental soil samples for charred plant macrofossils, small animal bones, and other artefacts will be collected from appropriate, well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. Samples of 40 litres will be collected, or 100% of smaller contexts.
- 5.1.24. For deposits where anaerobic preservation is identified, 20 litre bulk samples will be collected for the retrieval of uncharred plant macrofossils and insects.
- 5.1.25. Appropriate provision will be ensured within the project budget by Headland Archaeology for the application of scientific dating techniques.
- 5.1.26. Where necessary, the regional Historic England Science Advisor will be consulted.

SMALL FINDS POLICY

- 5.1.27. All artefacts identified during the course of the project will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed and stored appropriately. The treatment of artefacts and environmental samples will be in accordance with the ClfA's *Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2020a).
- 5.1.28. Sufficient artefacts will be retained to determine the date and function of the feature or deposit. If unsure as to the date of the context, all artefacts will be retained for further assessment.
- 5.1.29. Artefacts will be bagged by archaeological context. The location of special (or 'small') finds will be three-dimensionally recorded.
- 5.1.30. Excavated spoil will be examined for artefacts and these will be retained and recorded, except for material of a modern (i.e. obvious post-1900) date which will be noted but not retained.
- 5.1.31. Contingency will be ensured within the project budget by Headland Archaeology for external specialist advice and conservation needs on-site should unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered. X-raying and storing of metalwork and other delicate objects will be undertaken by an appropriate external specialist facility.

TREASURE

- 5.1.32. If any objects are recovered that are deemed to potentially qualify as treasure, Headland Archaeology will consult with the Finds Liaison Officer for Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside (Heather Beeton, 0151 4784259) to determine the object's status. Objects that qualify as treasure will be notified to the local coroner within fourteen days of discovery, in accordance with The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (Revised).

5.2. TRIAL TRENCHING REPORT

- 5.2.1. On completion of the fieldwork, the site records will be checked and cross referenced. Any artefacts and samples recovered will be sent along with contextual information to the relevant specialists for analysis.
- 5.2.2. The report will contain (as a minimum):
- a non-technical summary;
 - a table of contents;
 - an introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location and description of the fieldwork area;
 - a statement of the project aims and objectives;
 - an account of the investigation methodology undertaken, and an assessment of its effectiveness;
 - a description of the archaeological findings;
 - plans and section drawings at appropriate scales;
 - a description of any finds and palaeoenvironmental samples collected including an exposition of the methodologies employed, a statement on the presence or absence of material and an assessment of preservation. An interpretation of the finds including reference to any unusual or important features of the assemblage will also be included. Specialist assessments of all-important groups of finds, materials and samples as necessary, including proposals for any proportionate further analysis;
 - a discussion and assessment of the results with a statement of the heritage significance of any identified archaeological features/sites on a local/regional/national scale;
 - interpretive maps, plans, drawings and photographs as appropriate;
 - a summary of any implication of the findings for the proposed development;
 - a bibliography of sources consulted;
 - a list of contents of the project archive and a statement of its location/proposed repository; and
 - a copy of the OASIS reporting form.
- 5.2.3. The final report on the results of the archaeological trial trenching will be prepared within four weeks of completion of the site works, pending receipt of specialist reports, and any specific requirements of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS.
- 5.2.4. Any comments on the content of the final report made by the Client and the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS will be taken into account before the final version is issued. Digital copies of the report will be issued to the Client and to Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS.
- 5.2.5. A copy of the report will be sent to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER). Spatial data generated will be submitted to the HER in a suitable GIS format (e.g. shapefile).
- 5.2.6. An OASIS record will also be completed for the project, which will include report texts. In the event of archaeological deposits being present a c. 300 word summary of the work will be submitted to the journal *Post Medieval Archaeology* for inclusion in their annual round-up of fieldwork (with a copy supplied to GMAAS). If the evaluation progresses to a second stage of more detailed excavation, an article in a relevant academic journal (e.g. *Industrial Archaeology Review*) may be warranted.

5.3. TRIAL TRENCHING EVALUATION RESULTS AND REFINEMENT OF STRATEGY

- 5.3.1. At completion of the evaluation trial trenching, the results will be reported to the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS (as described above). This will form the basis of a discussion between the Client, Headland Archaeology and GMAAS to establish what, if any, archaeological mitigation work might be required ahead of or during the construction phase of the project.
- 5.3.2. Options for mitigation may include (but not be limited to):
- preservation in situ. In the event of the evaluation identifying significant archaeological remains, preservation may be achieved through amending foundation design or protecting remains as appropriate;

- watching brief on initial construction phase ground works- a technique typically applied where there is considered to be a low risk of archaeological survival;
- advance excavation and recording: the excavation and sampling of archaeological remains ahead of or during the construction phase.

5.3.3. The methodology of any required mitigation works will be recorded in a supplementary WSI once the scope is agreed, though it is anticipated that the general approach adopted in this document (i.e. machine excavation of overburden and infill followed by hand cleaning and excavation) will be broadly applicable.

5.4. ARCHIVE

- 5.4.1. The project archive will consist of all original records, artefacts, ecofacts/samples and all documentation that relates to the archaeological works. Copies of the written scheme of investigation, report and any relevant correspondence will be included.
- 5.4.2. In accordance with Section 4 of Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011) a rigorous process of selection and discard will be followed so that only those elements that are considered of significance for potential future study will be retained. Bulk items such as ceramic building materials, stonework, large quantities of undiagnostic pottery, and material that is difficult and costly to conserve such as worked wood, may be selected for discard once appropriate recording and analysis has been undertaken, either on-site or in the laboratory post-excavation.
- 5.4.3. It is proposed to deposit the archive with Manchester Museum. The Deputy Head of Collections, Bryan Sitch, will be contacted in advance of the commencement of fieldwork to make arrangements for the deposition of the archive and to confirm the Museum's requirements.
- 5.4.4. Any artefacts discovered are the property of the landowner. The landowner will be contacted on completion of the site work to agree for the artefacts to be deposited with the Manchester Museum as part of the site archive.
- 5.4.5. The archive will comply with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Archaeology Section) Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists Towards An Accessible Archive (1995), and to the reasonable requirements of the recipient museum.
- 5.4.6. The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the site works.

6. PUBLIC BENEFIT

- 6.1.1. The nature of the works and site security requirements are such that the archaeological works would not be suited to public participation on site while the project is ongoing.
- 6.1.2. The results of the trial trenching will be disseminated to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record and online OASIS library where they will be freely accessible to the public.
- 6.1.3. Should significant archaeological evidence be found the results will be considered for publication in an appropriate academic journal.

7. PROJECT STAFFING AND PROGRAMME

- 7.1.1. Headland Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with ClfA.
- 7.1.2. Project staffing, including identification of specialist staff, will be confirmed to the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS in writing prior to the commencement of the project.

- 7.1.3. The programme for the archaeological works is subject to confirmation but is likely to take one week and is provisionally scheduled for autumn 2022.
- 7.1.4. The Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), GMAAS will be informed of the commencement of each stage of works with one weeks' notice.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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