

Mayfield Phase A, Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



Project Name:	Mayfield Phase A, Manchester
Project Code:	Not yet confirmed
Site Location:	The proposed development lies to the southeast of Manchester Piccadilly Station with Baring Street to the west, the Mancunian Way to the south and Fairfield Street to the north
NGR:	385084 397573
Document Title:	Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation
Document Type:	Written Scheme of Investigation
Version:	Version 1.0
Prepared for:	The Mayfield Partnership

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1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 The Mayfield Partnership are progressing a scheme of development at Mayfield, Manchester (centred on NGR 385084 397573; Figure 1). The scheme will comprise a mixed-use community including a 6.5-acre public park, outstanding office space, and unique shopping and leisure experiences. The proposed scheme lies to the southeast of Manchester Piccadilly Station with Baring Street to the west, the Mancunian Way to the south, Hoyle Street to the east and Fairfield Street to the north. The first part of this scheme to be commenced is Phase A, comprising the area shown in Figures 1 and 2 and in Plate 1.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view across the site, showing the site highlighted in red

- 1.1.2 A desk-based assessment carried out by Salford Archaeology in June 2019 (*Mayfield, Manchester, Phase 1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*) demonstrated that the site has the potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest. These potential remains include the former Mayfield Printworks as well as a diverse range of remains dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, including the former Chapelfield dye works, the Ardwick dye works, the Ardwick Tannery, the Britannia Brewery and the Mayfield Ice Factory. Remains of the dense network of 19th century worker's housing that occupied other parts of the site are also likely to survive, as well as the remains of a number of public buildings such as the Mayfield Baths and the Corporation Inn public house. The assessment recommended that further archaeological investigation should be carried out in advance of development.
- 1.1.3 Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as Archaeological Advisors to Manchester City Council, it was recommended that the site be evaluated through archaeological trenching.

- 1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the recommended programme of archaeological evaluation has been prepared by Graham Mottershead of Salford Archaeology on behalf of The Mayfield Partnership. The document has been prepared in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). Any change to the proposed WSI will be agreed between the Client, the GMAAS and Salford Archaeology.
- 1.1.5 In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered during the evaluation, further archaeological investigation may be required in advance of or during development works; this may take the form of an open-area excavation, or a targeted watching brief during the earth-moving works necessitated by the construction programme. Any such additional works would be beyond the scope of the evaluation and would be subject to an updated WSI and 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 2018). 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 184-202), and local planning authorities should consider:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 1.3.2 Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary'.
- 1.3.3 Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.
- 1.3.4 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.'

- 1.3.5 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 19 targeted evaluation trenches (Figures 2 to 4; also see 3.1.1 below), placed across the footprint of areas of potential archaeological interest.
- 2.1.2 The location of the trenches has been informed by the desk-based assessment, in consultation with GMAAS, and target the areas of potential highlighted in that report. 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.
- 2.2.2 It is anticipated that the archaeological investigation will address several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). In particular:
- *Initiative 7.6:* 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139);
 - *Initiative 7.7:* 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households...';
 - *Initiative 7.25* Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums (Newman and McNeil 2007, 147);
 - *Initiative 7.41:* 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (*op cit*, 156).

3. Method Statement

3.1 Evaluation Trenches

- 3.1.1 The development site will be investigated initially via the excavation of 19 targeted evaluation trenches (Figures 2 to 4), each measuring 1.7m in width. In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered in the trenches, it is likely that further archaeological investigation will be required. Any such additional works will be carried out in accordance with an Updated Written Scheme of Investigation, which will be devised in consultation with the Client and GMAAS, and would require additional funds.
- 3.1.2 **General Methodology:** all archaeological work shall be conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the trenches will be laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid, although on site ground conditions may necessitate slight alteration to positioning, orientation or length of the trenches. If such alteration is necessary it will be ensured that this is kept to a minimum and that trenches will be re-positioned so as to still evaluate the originally designated buildings/features. The position of the areas will then be scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations will be regularly scanned as work progresses.
- 3.1.3 **Archaeological Excavation:** machine excavation will be used to define carefully 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 a suitably experienced subcontract plant hire firm and all relevant Licences and Permits checked prior to commencement of working. The plant hire firm will have experience of undertaking archaeological works previously. All plant will be fully cleaned prior to exiting the site and no archaeological staff will operate machinery. This will be undertaken by the appointed plant hire employees only.
- 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*, ClfA 2014) 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 will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any onsite archaeological works. Once approved by GMAAS this WSI will be used for the purposes of a method statement. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the excavation will be given a copy of the WSI and the risk assessment 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 nitrile 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 gap will be left in trench to avoid that service and the trench will be continued beyond the gap. 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 the

accompanying Risk Assessment (*Mayfield Phase A, Manchester:: An Archaeological Evaluation Risk Assessment* Salford Archaeology 2020). 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 4 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 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 ClfA standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive (published October 2009). 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 ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

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 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 MoSI (subject to their approval), and a final report at the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. In the event of significant remains being encountered, however, a higher level of dissemination may be required, such as publication as a journal article, a dedicated volume in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series, a published monograph and/or the installation of permanent information panels that explain the heritage and archaeology of the site.

7. Timetable

- 7.1 It is anticipated that the excavation of the 19 evaluation trenches, will be completed within a two- to three-week period. Due to access and timing constraints it may be that the trenches are excavated in two phases.
- 7.2 A draft report will be submitted to GMAAS and the Client for comment within four 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.
- 7.3 In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered during the evaluation, a programme of further investigation may be anticipated. The time required for any additional investigation cannot be determined until the results of the evaluation are known.

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 has carried out excavations on workers housing and industrial sites such as Arkwright's Mill, Manchester; Victoria Mill, Ancoats, The Salford Twist Mill, Chapel Wharf, Salford; Daisy Mill, Longsight; MMU Students Union; and MMU Birley Fields Campus.
- 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 The evaluation fieldwork is likely to be directed by **Andrew Radford BA (Hons)** (Supervisor, Salford Archaeology). Andrew is an experienced field archaeologist with over 10 years' experience in field archaeology, who has undertaken many excavations within Greater Manchester and has particular experience in the excavation of industrial remains and housing. In particular Andrew directed the excavations of industrial remains at Crown Street, Manchester; Piercy Street, Ancoats; and Springmount Mill, Stockport. Andrew is a qualified first aider and holds current valid certificates in SSSTS 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.

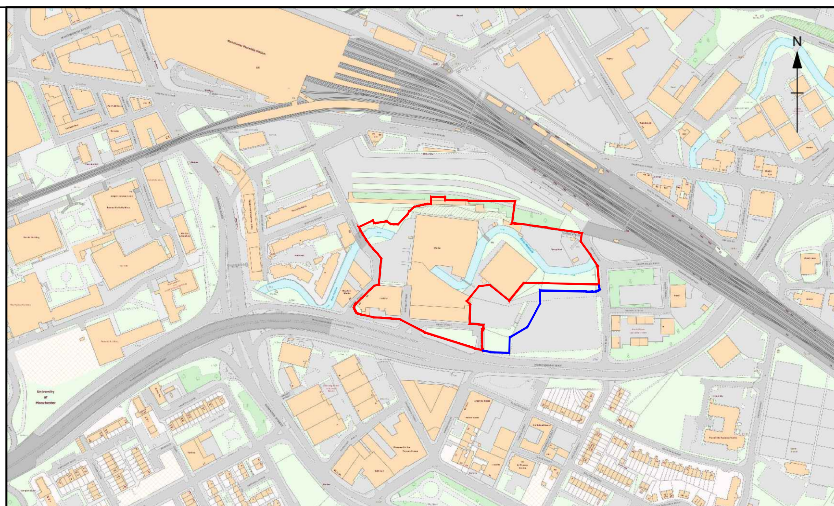


Figure 1:

Location of study area

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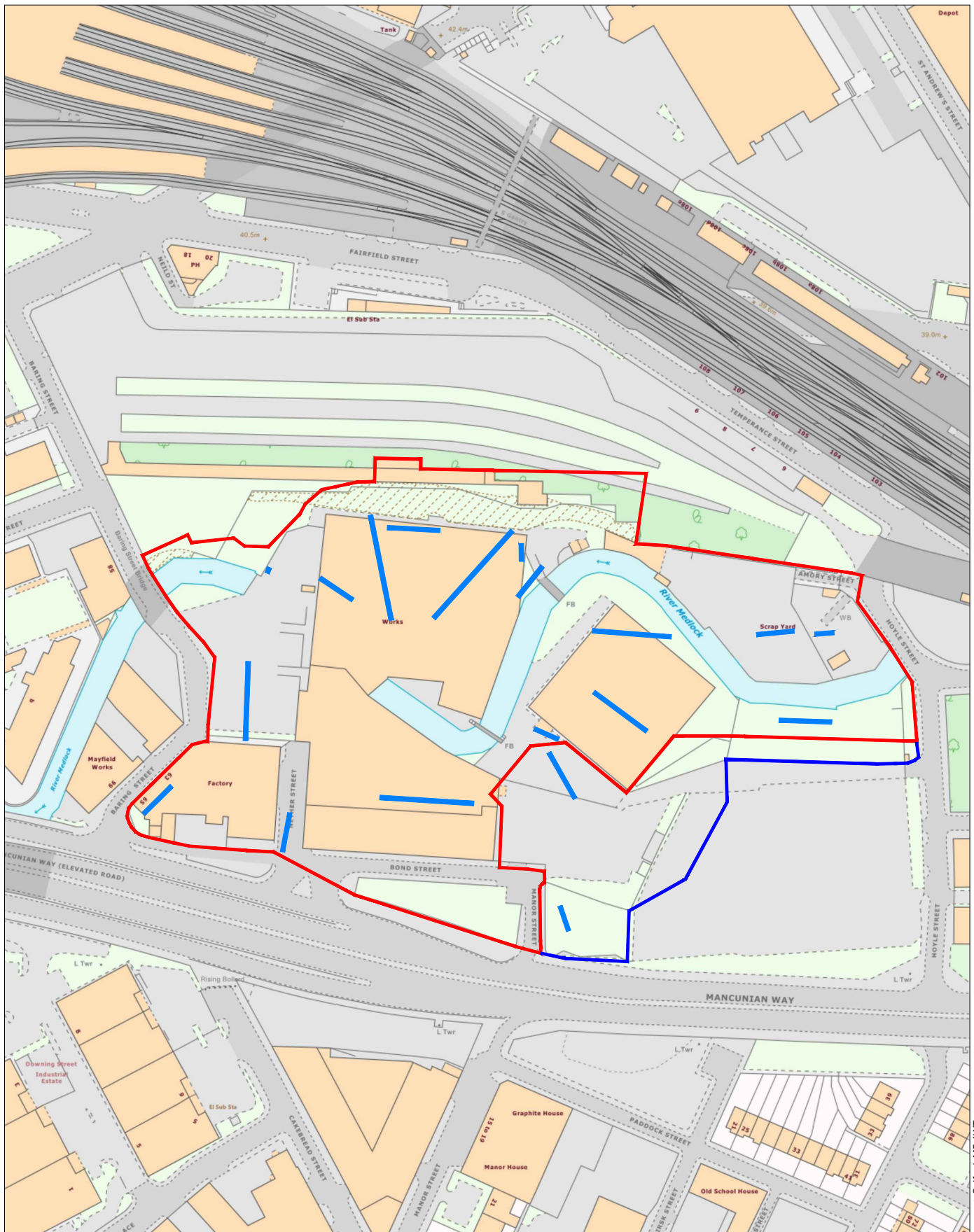


Figure 2:

Proposed locations of phase A archaeological evaluation trenches

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Key:

- Proposed trench location
- Phase A boundary



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0

100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

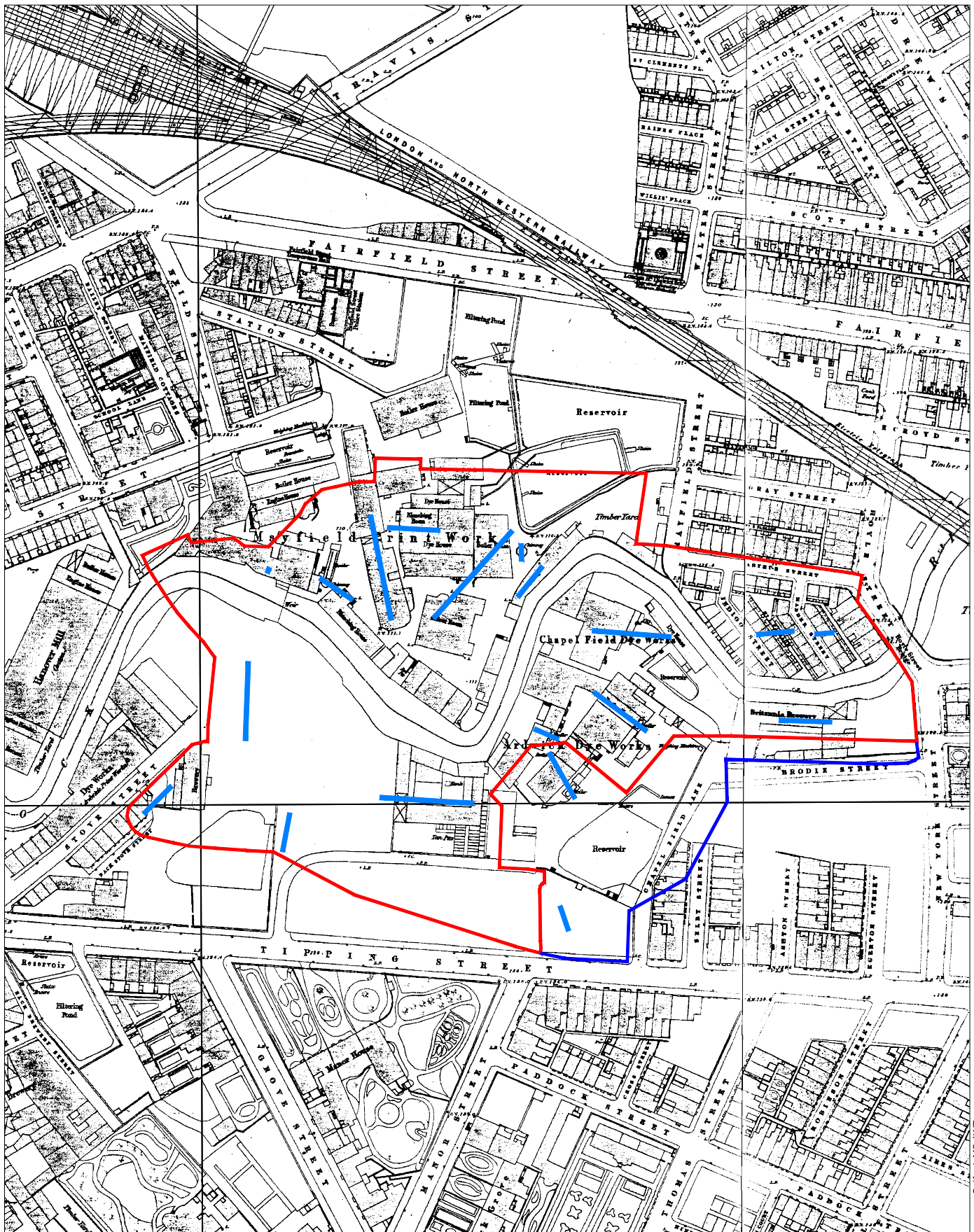


Figure 3:

Proposed locations of phase A archaeological evaluation trenches superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan of 1851



Key:

- Proposed trench location
- Phase A boundary



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0

100 m



Scale at A4 1:2000

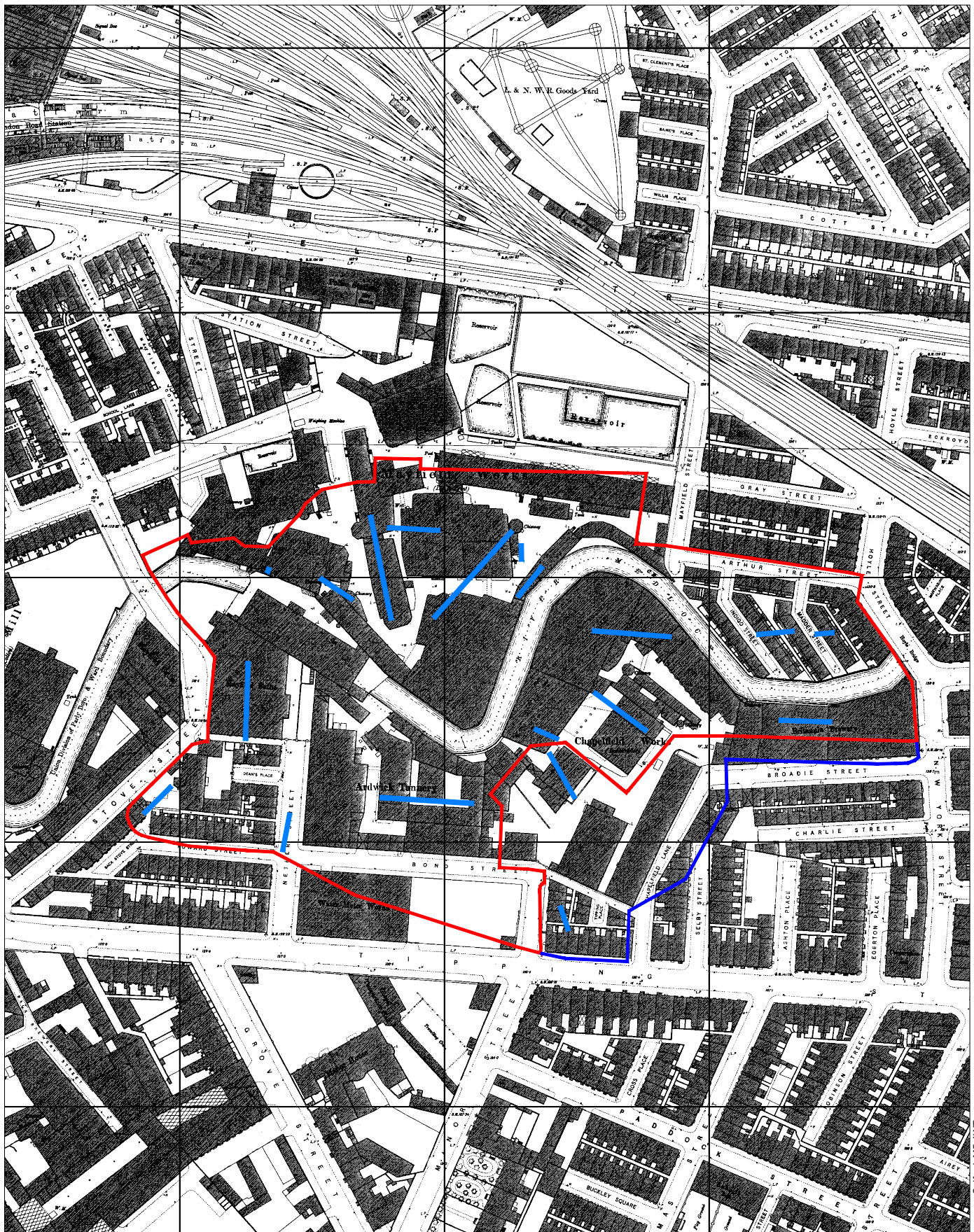


Figure 4:

Proposed locations of phase A archaeological evaluation trenches superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

Key:

- Proposed trench location
- Phase A boundary



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0

100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000