

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

Proposed Osbourne Yard Development, Oldham Road, Manchester

ARS Report N°: 2022/41
OASIS ID: archaeol5-504203



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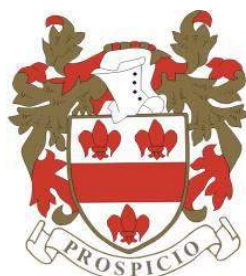
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Archaeological Works at the Proposed Osbourne Yard Development, Oldham Road, Manchester

ARS LTD REPORT 2022/41



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Local Authority: Manchester City Council
Site central NGR: SJ 85578 99570
OASIS ID: archaeol5-504203

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	Proposed Osbourne Yard development, Oldham Road, Manchester
Site Code:	OYWB21; OYM'22
Planning Authority:	Manchester City Council
Location:	Oldham Road, Manchester, M40 7PS
Hard Geology:	Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone
Superficial Geology:	Till, Devensian – Diamicton
Soil Type:	Slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils
NGR:	SJ 85578 99570
Date of Fieldwork:	27/4/21 - 28/4/22, 01/02/22 – 04/02/22
Date of Report:	April 2022

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by MPH Ancoats Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief of site investigation work and subsequent archaeological evaluation trenching on the proposed Osbourne Yard site on land between Hampson Street and Birt Street, Oldham Road, Manchester.

An archaeological desk-based assessment (Jacklin 2020) was produced which, through historic map regression, identified the site of the proposed development used to support 18th, 19th and 20th century residential and commercial buildings, a mid-19th century school, a mid-19th (possibly earlier) public house and a 20th century former Grade II Listed Cinema.

The watching brief was undertaken on 27/4/2021 and 28/4/2021, the evaluation was undertaken between 1/2/2022 and 4/2/2022 in accordance with a written scheme of works agreed with the Greater Manchester Development Control Archaeologist. A sign off phone call was held on site on 4/2/2022.

The watching brief and evaluation trenching revealed structural remains dating to the 18th and 19th century and are likely related to the residential and commercial buildings outlined in the desk-based assessment (Jacklin 2020).



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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 These archaeological works were conducted in advance of submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development with associated services and landscaping.
- 1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 194 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, *where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation* (MHCLG 2021, 56).
- 1.1.3 In accordance with the NPPF, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by MPH Ancoats to undertake a series of archaeological works including a desk-based assessment (DBA) (Jacklin 2020), Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for further fieldwork, archaeological watching brief and archaeological evaluation trenching on the proposed Osbourne Yard site on land between Hampson Street and Birt Street, Oldham Road, Manchester (Figure 1), centred at NGR SJ 85578 99570.
- 1.1.4 The DBA (Jacklin 2020) was produced which, through historic map regression, identified the site of the proposed development used to support 18th, 19th and 20th century residential and commercial buildings, a mid-19th century school, a mid-19th (possibly earlier) public house and a 20th century former Grade II Listed Cinema. The results of the DBA are summarised in Section 1.4 of this document.
- 1.1.5 Works were undertaken in compliance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (See Appendix III) approved by Manchester City Council and took place between 1/2/2022 and 4/2/2022.
- 1.1.6 Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) was kept informed of the progress of the works throughout and a sign off phone call was held on 4th February 2022.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is indicated in red on Figure 1. The site is located within the Miles Platting area of east Manchester. The PDA is bounded to the east and south-east by Oldham Road (A62), south-west by commercial properties, by the retaining wall of the Network Rail Collyhurst Compound to the north-west and by Helga Street to the north-east. The site is roughly centred on NGR SJ 85578 99570 and encompassed a total area of c.0.22 ha.
- 1.2.2 The site sits at c.57m aOD. The PDA is currently occupied in the centre by the Adam Hand Car Wash, with the south-western area comprising hardstanding with moderate vegetation overgrowth. The north-eastern area, which is inaccessible by vehicle, currently supports a clearing of hardstanding material within a heavily overgrown area.

1.3 Geology and Soils

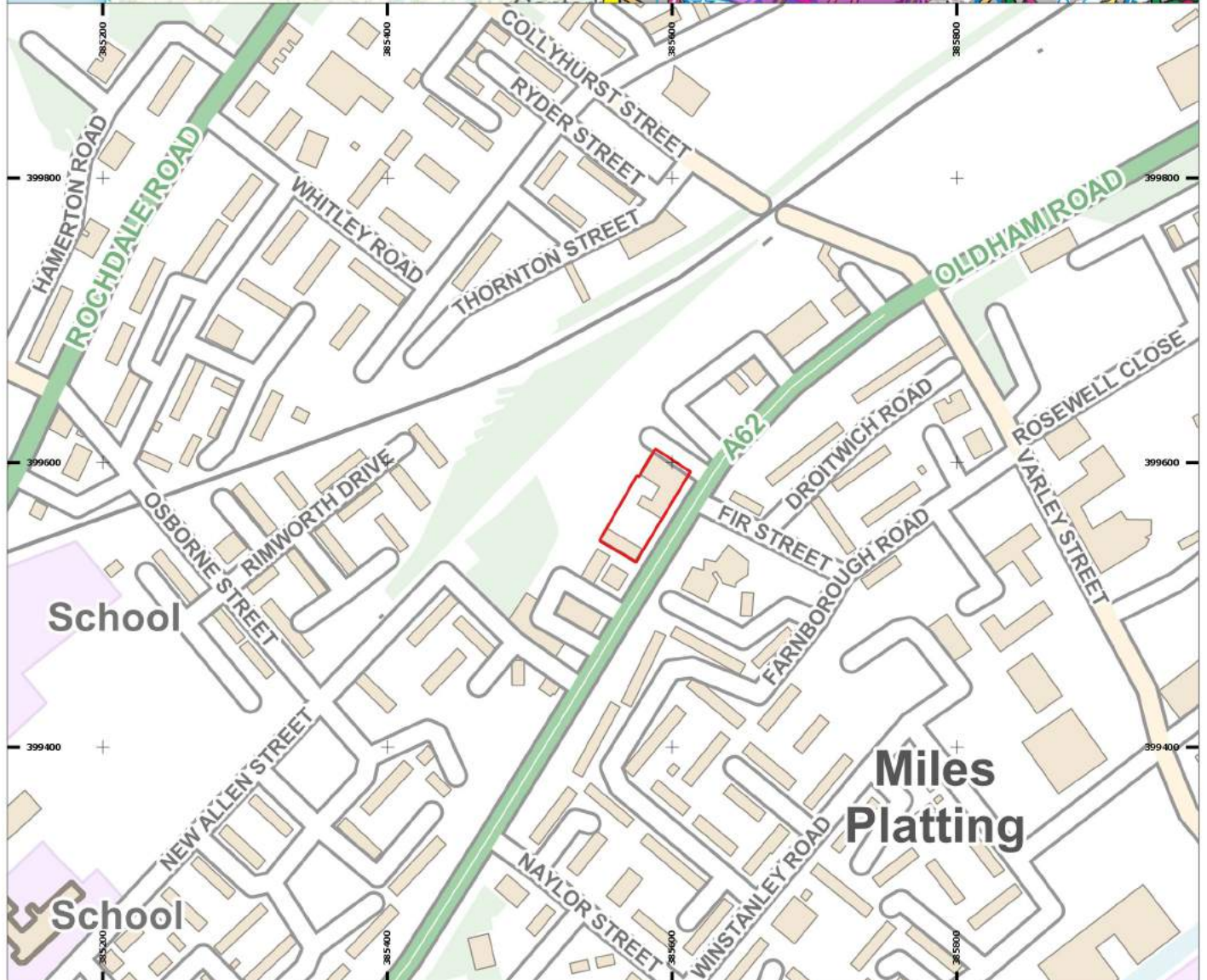
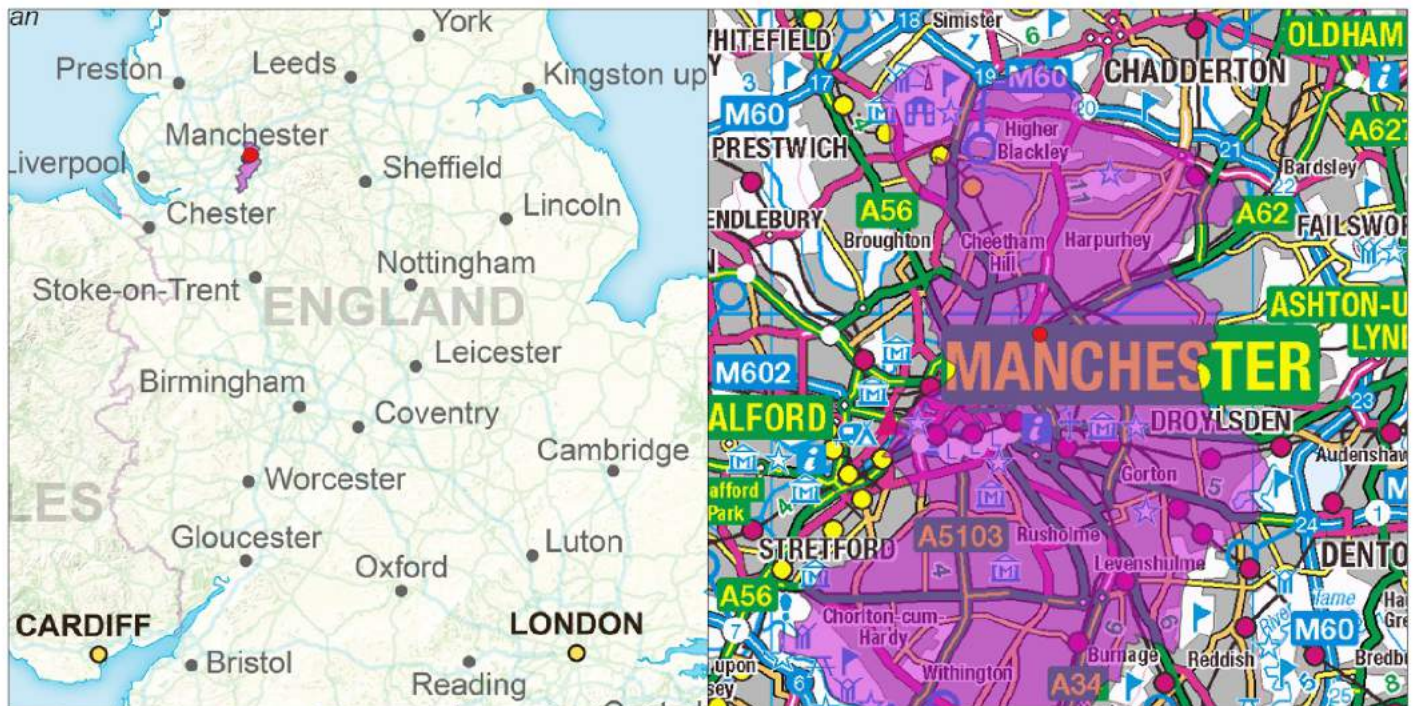
- 1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA consists of Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone – a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2022).
- 1.3.2 This is overlain by a superficial deposit of Devensian Till– Diamicton, sedimentary deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2022).
- 1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are classified as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils (CU 2022).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background is presented in the DBA (Jacklin 2020). What follows below is a summary for the ease of the reader to place the site in its wider historical context. For more detailed historical and archaeological background the reader is directed to the DBA.
- 1.4.2 By the end of the 16th century, Manchester was established as an important centre for the manufacture and trade of textiles with the town still centred around the medieval core of St Mary's Collegiate Church and Cheetham's School (Burpoe 2020, 4). Historically, Miles Platting was situated within the township of Newton and belonged to the parish church of Manchester (Murphy & Price 2017, 16). After the confiscation of church estates in 1548, the land within Miles Platting came under ownership of the Crown (*Ibid*). The name *Miles Platting* originated in the late 18th or early 19th century, a juxtaposition of the nearby bridge name Newton Platting and the first milestone from Manchester that was located close by (Crofton 1904, 7). The Newton Chapelry was a huge parish, encompassing 35,151 acres and populated by over 450,000 people (Crofton 1904, 2). The township of Newton included Newton Heath, Miles Platting and both the left and right side of Oldham Road for two miles until it met Failsworth (Crofton 1904, 4). The place name *Newton* is common and was most likely named as such to distinguish it from the nearby *Oldham* (Crofton 1904, 6). Miles Platting expanded during the 19th century into an area of mills and densely-packed workers' housing between the Rochdale Canal, which opened at the turn of the 19th century, to the south and the Oldham Road to the north.
- 1.4.3 The earliest cartographic evidence that depicts the area of the PDA includes the three county maps, Yates' 1786, Greenwood's 1818 and Hennet's 1829 maps, all of which show buildings lining the western side of Oldham Road. The PDA is first shown in detail on the 1794 *A plan of Manchester and Salford* which depicts buildings within the PDA lining Newton Lane (now Oldham Road) with gardens to the rear. These late 18th century, and possibly earlier, buildings are focused along Oldham Road with the surrounding land being enclosed fields. These structures are depicted in a similar level of detail on the 1824 William Swire's *Map of Manchester and its environs*, as well as on the 1828 Bancks and Co.'s *Plan of Manchester* and the 1832 Pigot & Son *A New Plan of Manchester & Salford with their Vicinities*. The gardens to the rear of the building suggest these structures may have been originally been 'suburban' housing for the wealthier citizens of Manchester built along the Turnpike and main roads leading out of Manchester, notably at The Crescent in Salford and at Ardwick Green (*cf.* Kidd 1996, 144). The area around the PDA in the early 19th century comprised mostly fields to the east and 'Brick Fields and Building Ground' (as labelled on the 1824 map) to the west, just north of Livesey Street. Two coal pits, most likely associated with St Georges Colliery in St George's Ward in the north-west, are

located close to the site, indicating the emergence of industrial enterprises in the late 18th and early 19th centuries that pre-empted mid-19th century industrial expansion on the outskirts of Manchester.

- 1.4.4 There is little change within the area over the next decade until the Leeds and Manchester Railway was constructed to the north-west of the PDA, along with its Engine Shed, which are illustrated on the 1843 Pigot & Slater *A Plan of Manchester and Salford with Vicinities* and the 1845 *Map of Manchester and Salford with Vicinities*. The nearby Oldham Road station was the Manchester terminus of the Leeds and Manchester Railway until the early 1840s when the line was extended to Manchester Victoria station. The 1850 Ordnance Survey (OS) shows the same buildings lining Oldham Road as still being extant: St George's School is located within the south-western area of the PDA by this date. The 1851 *Map of St Michael's Ward* by Joseph Adshead depicts a public house, 'The Ram Inn', as located within the PDA. The area around the site was developed further in the mid-19th century with cotton mills and chemical works being constructed although, despite these developments, the area of Miles Platting was lightly populated at this time (Fielding 1852, 213).
- 1.4.5 The 1891 OS shows through-terraced houses/shops had been built adjacent to Henrietta Street (now Helga Street) within the north-eastern area of the PDA. The Ram Inn abuts the terraced housing to the south west. The buildings south-west of the Ram Inn appears to be a mix of housing and shops as indicated by census and trade records. St George's School is no longer in use by this time and has been converted to a Mission Hall. The economic and industrial landscape of the area has changed since the mid-19th century, with multiple pubs/hotels opening within the area and a glass works and a cloth manufacturer opening to the east. The Lancashire and Yorkshire (formerly Leeds and Manchester) Railway had expanded dramatically by the late 19th century with the installation of new lines, boxing in the buildings within the PDA.
- 1.4.6 As indicated by the census returns and trade directories, the majority of the buildings within the PDA from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century were in use as either homes for skilled workers or as shops. It is probable that some of these houses were located above the shops, as suggested by 349 and 349a Oldham Road. The presence of servants in a few of the properties suggests these families were of moderate wealth, a situation that did not seem to change throughout the late 19th century, as only one family appears to have occupied each property during this period. This is in stark contrast to the cramped conditions in the terraced houses that were identified during excavations just off James Street, c.200m to the east (Trow 2018).
- 1.4.7 Major changes within the site boundary are witnessed on the 1922 OS with the demolition of the terraced housing adjacent to Henrietta Street which was replaced by the construction of a Cinema (Empress Electric Theatre). By 1931, the PDA and its immediate vicinity has become an entertainment district with the Empress Electric Theatre, Ram Inn and two clubs being present. Today, the cinema and public house are no longer present, the former being demolished after fire damage rendered the building unsafe.



Site name: Osbourne Yard, Manchester
 Date: August 2020
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 Scale: Varies

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**Figure 1:
Site location**

- Site Location
- Manchester City Council
- Site Boundary



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Figure 3: Site plan showing excavated features over 1893 OS map

- Limit of Excavation
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Feature
- Extant carwash structure



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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Research Aims and Objectives

- 2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are outlined in detail in the WSI (see Appendix III) prepared by ARS Ltd. in consultation with Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist at GMAAS prior to the commencement of the works. They are summarised below.
- 2.1.2 Research topics identified in the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework of North West England* (Brennand 2007) for the industrial and modern period includes the following:
- ◆ More information is required regarding school structures (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139).
 - ◆ There is a need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle-class house and further information is required to understand the architectural developments of shop fronts and facias (Newman and McNeil 2007, 146-147).
 - ◆ Archaeological investigations of industrial and modern remains need to extend beyond industrial and military structures and take in the plethora of other evidence (Newman and McNeil 2007, 134).
- 2.1.3 Further research topics identified in the *Updated North West England Regional Research Framework* (Nevell 2021) for the industrial and 20th century include the following:
- ◆ Ind22: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
 - ◆ Ind26: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the middle class, particularly their housing and its location?
 - ◆ Ind31: How have mass housing developments and civic or public buildings such as prisons, schools, and workhouses, influenced settlement growth?
 - ◆ Ind32: To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?
 - ◆ Ind33: How well studied and understood are the backyards of workers housing and what is their significance?

2.2 Project Aims

- 2.2.1 The watching brief and evaluation aimed to
- ◆ Establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains.
 - ◆ Establish the significance of any such archaeological remains.
 - ◆ Delimit and characterise any surviving archaeological remains within the limit of the site.

2.3 Project Objectives

- 2.3.1 The objectives of evaluation were as follows:
- ◆ Monitor site investigation work to record the nature of any archaeological remains that might be present.
 - ◆ Evaluate the PDA via trial trenching for the presence of archaeological remains.
 - ◆ Establish the character extent and function where possible, of any archaeological remains present.

- ◆ Identify, sample and fully record archaeological deposits and features within the evaluation trenches.
- ◆ Establish the condition of preservation of any archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental deposits present.
- ◆ Obtain, dating and phasing of archaeological deposits where possible.
- ◆ Establish the significance, where possible, of any archaeological remains present.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology for the watching brief and evaluation is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (See Appendix [III]) but has been summarised below.

3.2 Coverage

- 3.2.1 The watching brief was designed to monitor site investigation works on the site namely the monitoring of 7no. trial pits, 3no. cable percussion boreholes and 3no. rotary boreholes.
- 3.2.2 The location of the evaluation trenches is depicted in Figure 2.
- ◆ Trench 1 measured 22m by 2m and targeted the 20th century Empress Electric Cinema and the 18th and 19th century housing that preceded it.
 - ◆ Trench 2 measured 18m by 2m and targeted the mid-19th century Ram Inn and any 18th and early 19th century housing that preceded it.
 - ◆ Trench 3 was to have measured 18m by 2m and targeted 18th and 19th century housing within the central area of the PDA, however it was not possible to excavate this trench due to the standing car wash structure and in agreement with GMAAS it was decided not to excavate the trench.
 - ◆ Trench 4 measured 24m by 2m and targeted 18th and 19th century housing within the western area of the PDA.
 - ◆ Trench 5 measured 22m by 2m and targeted the 19th century School and any 18th and early-19th century housing that preceded it.

3.3 Professional Standards

- 3.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA's) *Code of Conduct* (2021), *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020b).

3.4 Health and Safety

- 3.4.1 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.
- 3.4.2 A risk assessment (RA No. 031/21/B) was produced before commencement of the work and was adhered to throughout the course of the fieldwork.

3.5 Fieldwork

- 3.5.1 The trenches were sited in accordance with the WSI (Appendix III) using survey grade equipment that typically give a minimum tolerance of sub-metre accuracy and usually centimetre accuracy, dependent upon satellite visibility. The same equipment was used to record known points on drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights within the trenches and test pits.

- 3.5.2 Overburden was removed in level spits down to the first archaeological horizon using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision.
- 3.5.3 All archaeological features were drawn and recorded at an appropriate scale and were sample excavated in accordance with the WSI. All trenches and features were accurately drawn in accordance with the ARS Ltd Field Recording Manual.
- 3.5.4 All features, test pits and trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid and all spot heights expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 3.5.5 All features were digitally photographed using a Fujifilm Finepix X90 with 16.4 megapixel resolution and a full register of photographs was kept.
- 3.5.6 All written records were kept on *pro forma* recording sheets and a Harris Matrix was compiled for each trench where multiphase archaeological stratigraphy was present.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1.1 An overall plan of trench locations and site investigation works is presented in Figure 2. Individual trench plans and photographs for those trenches where archaeological features were present are included as subsequent figures. Table 1 (below) provides an overview of the presence/absence of archaeology in each trench together with key features identified. The detailed context records are provided in the table in Appendix I. The tables should be viewed in association with the figures, photographs, matrices and text for each trench where archaeological remains were present.
- 4.1.2 The overburden across the area subject to evaluation was machine excavated down to the start of the archaeological horizon, under continuous archaeological supervision.

4.2 Site Taphonomy and Condition of Preservation

- 4.2.1 The site comprised urban brownfield land form with light industrial activity. The centre of the PDA was occupied by Adam Hand Car Wash, with four trenches being opened with one unopened due to the standing car wash. The PDA was bounded to the east and south-east by Oldham Road and light industrial commercial properties. Both the south-western and north-eastern area – which was inaccessible by vehicle – consisted of hard ground covered with a large overgrowth of vegetation.
- 4.2.2 Continued development within the PDA since the 18th century has made the preservation of the land quite poor. The area has been subject to continual anthropogenic intervention leaving the overlaying deposits truncated by building foundations and demolition deposits.

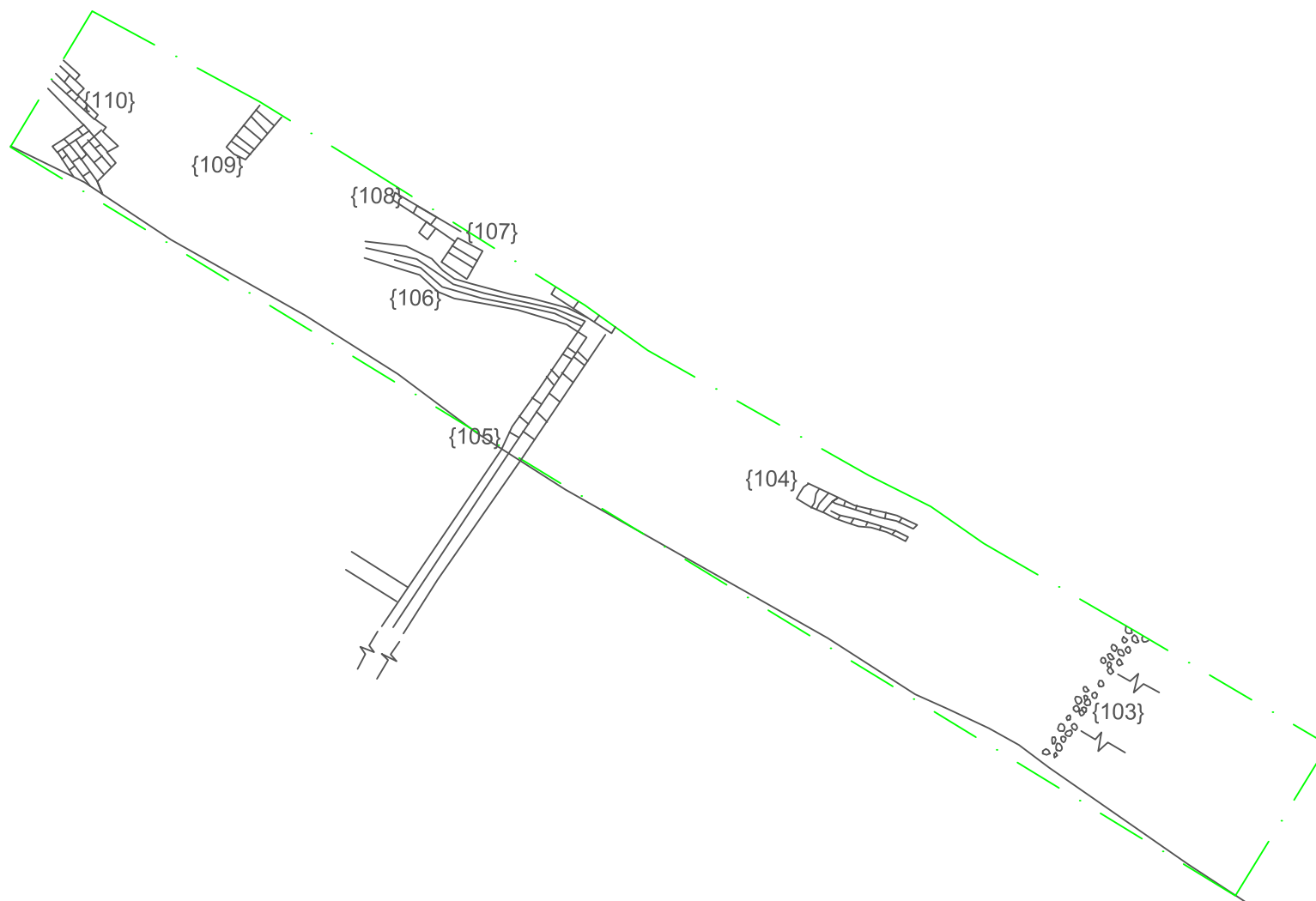
4.3 Watching Brief Results

- 4.3.1 Archaeological material was recorded in all test pit locations, largely in the form of demolition material beneath modern hardstanding. Test pits 4, 5 and 7 also contained redbrick walls associated with the 19th century buildings that had formerly occupied the site. The watching brief confirmed the presence of archaeological remains on the site and informed the location of evaluation trenches to be subsequently excavated.

4.4 Evaluation Trenching Results

- 4.4.1 Of the five trenches planned, a total of four evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench 1 measured 22m by 2m (Figure 4), Trench 2 measured 18m by 2m (Figure 5), Trench 4 measured 24m by 2m (Figure 5) and finally, Trench 5 which measured 22m by 2m (Figure 6), with the array of trenches extending over a one area (Figure 2), and covering a combined excavated area of 2200m². All evaluation trenches were sited to provide appropriate coverage of the proposed development area and were located specifically to target features identified from historic mapping.
- 4.4.2 All of the excavated trenches contained archaeological remains. Trench 3 was unable to be excavated due to the modern car wash still standing and GMAAS agreed that that trench could remain unexcavated as the remaining trenches were deemed to have sufficiently evaluated the archaeological potential of the site. A trench summary table (Table 1) is presented below, summarizing the key archaeological results for the ease of the reader. The following text describes those trenches where archaeological remains are present. This section should be read in conjunction with the accompanying figures and captions and the Trench Summary Table (Table 1) and Context Summary Table (see Appendix I).

Figure 4: Plan of Trench 1



Limit of Excavation



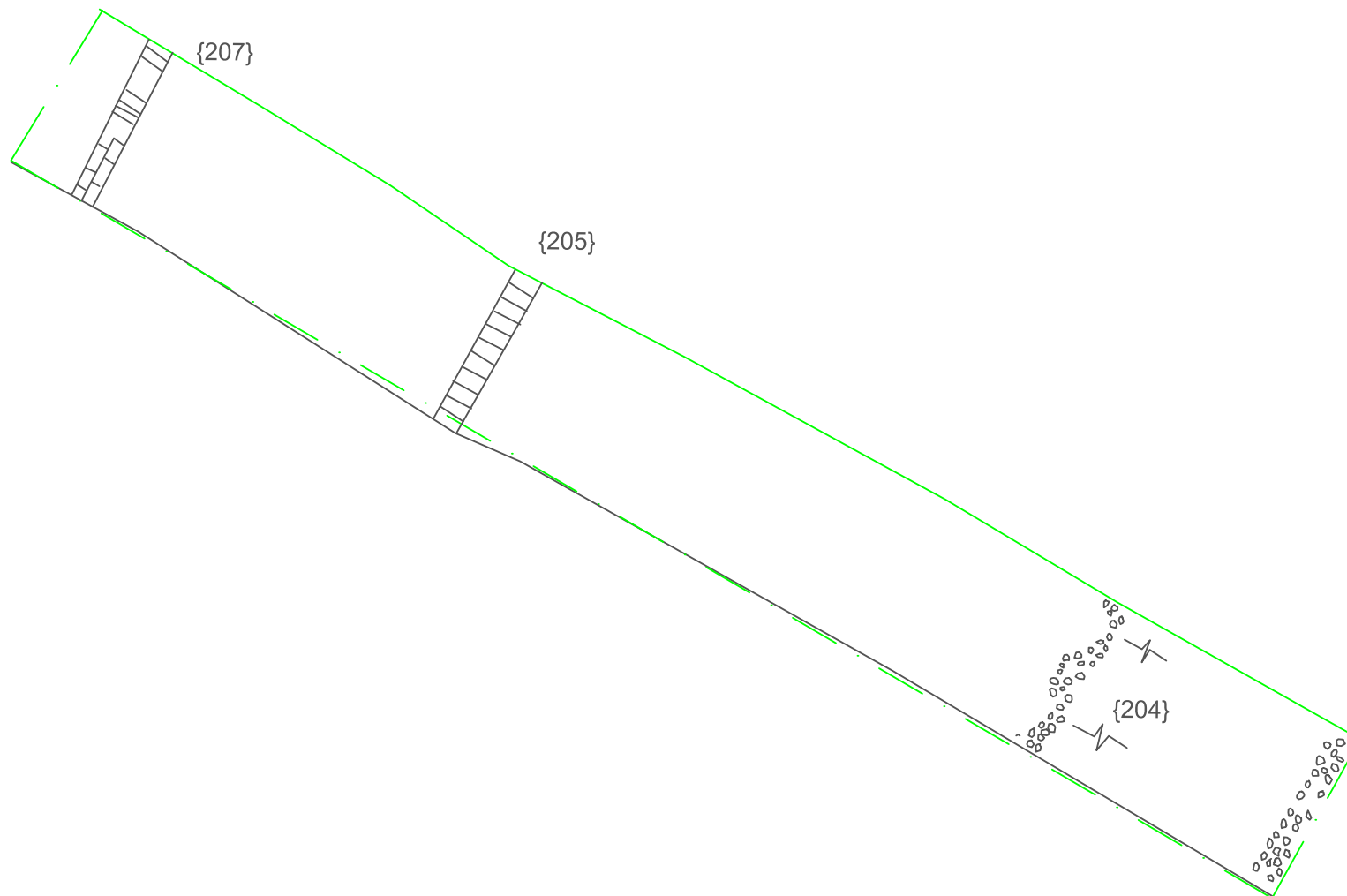
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Figure 5: Plan of Trench 2



Limit of Excavation



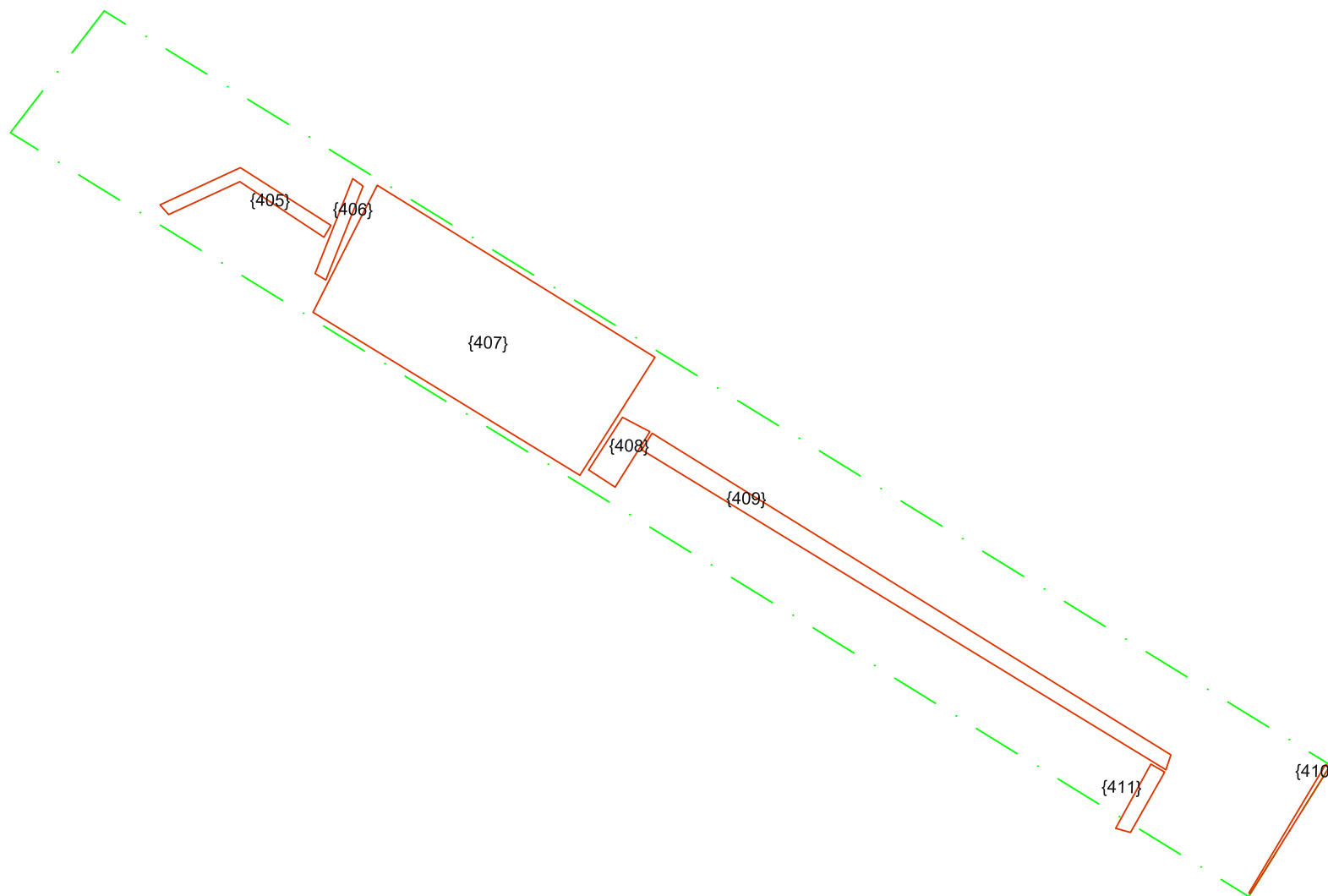
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Figure 6: Plan of Trench 4



Limit of Excavation



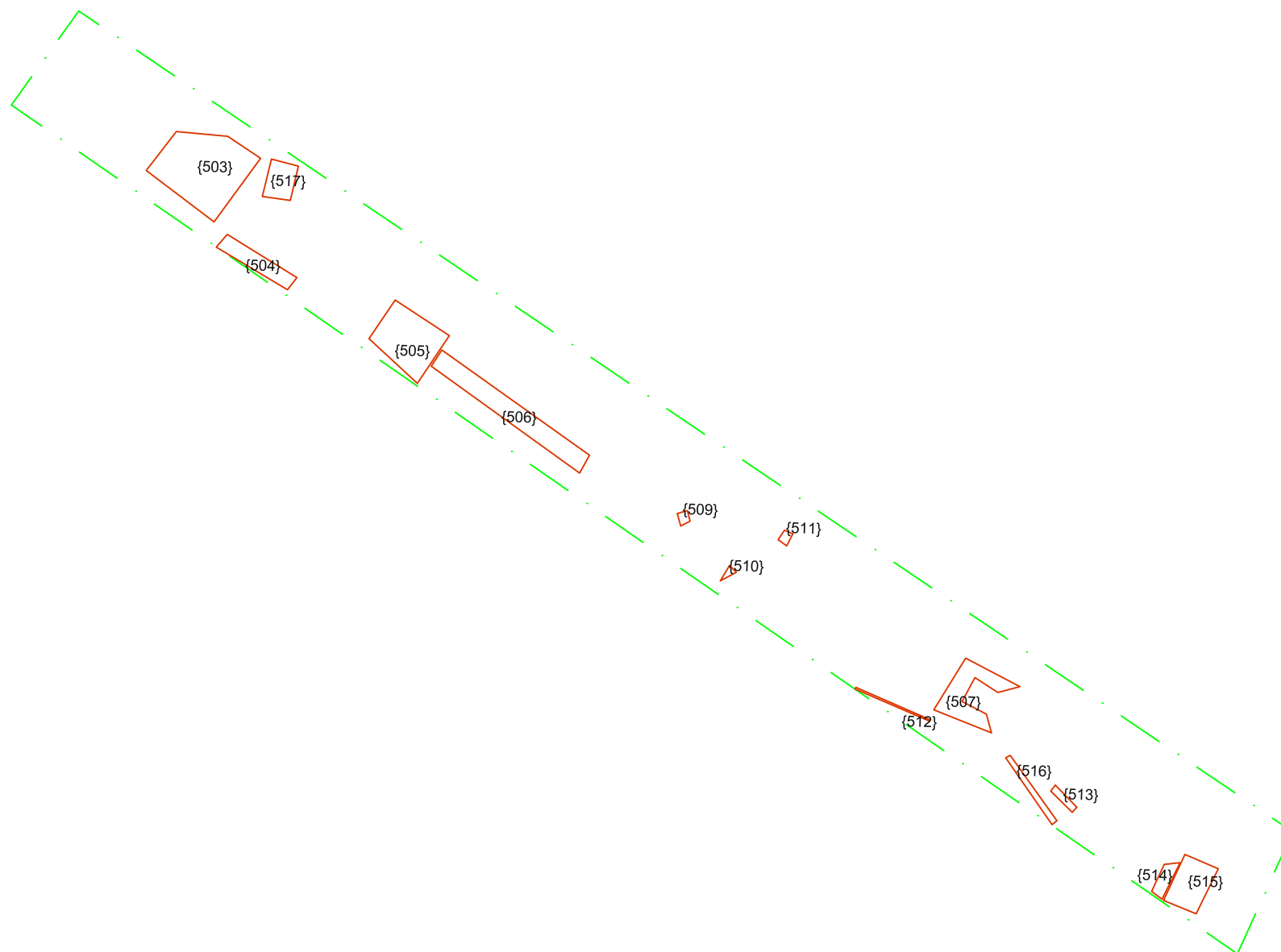
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Figure 7: Plan of Trench 5



Limit of Excavation



0 5m

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Table 1. Trench Summary Table

Trench No.	Trench Dimensions (m)	Overburden Thickness (m)	Archaeology?	Features	Context Numbers	Finds	Dating	Period
1	1.8m x 21m	0.45	Yes	Walls	{105} {107} {108} {109} {111} {112}		C19 th	Post-Medieval
				Cobbled Surface	(103)			
				Culvert	{106}			
				Brick Surface	{110}			
2	1.8m x 17.5m	0.03	Yes	Cobbled Surface	(204)		C19 th	Post-Medieval
				Wall	{205} {207}			
4	1.8m x 22m	0.14 *	Yes	Brick Surface	{406}		C19 th	Post-Medieval
				Flagstone Surface	{408}			
				Wall	{409}			
5	1.8m x 22m	0.35	Yes	Walls	{503} {504} {505} {506} {507}		C19 th	Post-Medieval

Trench 1

4.4.3 Trench 1 contained the foundation courses of five handmade red brick walls {105}, {107}, {108}, {109} and {111} that varied in width and length, with a maximum of two courses surviving (Figure 8). This trench also features a cobbled grey stone surface (103), this surface measures 1.90m in length, 2.40m wide and 0.10 in depth. The cobbled surface was hand laid using unworked river cobbles. Also found within Trench 1 was a small brick built culvert {106} that measured 2.70m in length, 0.80m wide and 0.10m in depth constructed with handmade red bricks set into a narrow meandering construction cut. Finally, Trench 1 contained the remains of a handmade red brick surface (110), this measures 1.00 m in length, 0.98m in width and 0.06 m deep. This surface was potentially within the interior of a building. The walls and surfaces all appear to date from the 19th century and possibly into the 20th century.



Figure 8. Trench 1 looking south. Scale = 1x2m & 1x1m in 0.5 m graduations

Trench 2

- 4.4.4 Trench 2 (Figure 9) contained a grey cobbled surface (204), laid with river cobbles, which is likely a continuation of the cobbled surface in Trench 1. The surface measured 3.40 m in length, 2.0m wide and 0.10 m in depth. The cobbled surface also featured one course of Yorkshire paving stone flagstones at the southern edge. Trench 2 also featured a handmade red brick wall {205} which is likely a continuation of wall {105} from Trench 1.

Finally, there was a collapsed metal pipe likely dating to the 20th century and likely represents a disused modern service associated with the car wash.



Figure 9. Trench 2 looking north-east. Scale = 1x2m & 1x1m in 0.5 m graduations

Trench 3

- 4.4.5 Trench 3 was located under the car wash and was not excavated. This part of the site comprised concrete slabs covered by an open sided flat roofed structure. Given the appearance of this building it is likely that the carwash was formerly a petrol station and as such there were likely buried tanks and other associated structures beneath the current concrete surface. Given the known level of truncation by 20th century structures across the rest of the site it was agreed with GMAAS that the likelihood of archaeological remains surviving in this area was low and thus it was agreed that this trench was no longer required.

Trench 4

- 4.4.6 Trench 4 (figure 10) contained salt-glazed pipes (405) which ran west to east and then turning to north to south, likely representing late 19th century sewers. A brick laid surface (407), comprising roughly coursed handmade red bricks, bonded in places with a loose, friable cementitious mortar, sealed the salt-glazed pipes and was probably a late 19th or early 20th century addition. The bricks were of an earlier date and therefore probably reused. There is a possibility that the surface was pre-existing, had been lifted to insert the sewers, and then relaid. A handmade redbrick wall, {409}, bisected the south-eastern end of the trench, surviving to a maximum height of seven courses. This wall was abutted at the north-western end by two sandstone blocks with a drainage channel carved into the surface, which also abutted the south-eastern edge of surface (407). The features in

Trench 4 were contemporary to those found in Trenches 1 and 2, largely dating to the 19th century.



Figure 10. Trench 4, looking south. Scale = 1x2m & 1x1m in 0.5 m graduations

Trench 5

- 4.4.7 Trench 5 (figure 11) contained five handmade red brick walls, {503}, {504}, {505}, {506} and {507}, of varying lengths but on average measuring 0.12m in width and with only the foundation courses surviving. Three of the walls featured a lime mortar bonding whereas the remaining two had a cementitious mortar bonding. A salt-glazed ceramic pipe in several fragmentary sections was also present within the trench.



Figure 11. Trench 5 looking south-east, scale 1x2m & 1x1m

Summary

- 4.4.8 The evaluation trenching found evidence of 19th and possibly 20th century structures in all of the trenches that were explored. The trenches produced a large quantity of handmade red brick walls which indicate the presence of structures along with the evidence of an interior surface found with in Trench 1. None of the evaluation trenches produced any finds.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Site Context

- 5.1.1 The site was the proposed Osbourne Yard development on land between Hampson Street and Birt street, Oldham Road, Manchester. The archaeological works were carried out in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development with the associated services and landscaping. The evaluation trenching revealed evidence of activity ranging from the early/mid-19th century to the present day. The archaeological remains represented the use of housing on the site as well as exterior areas related to surrounding buildings. There was no surviving evidence of the cinema or school shown in the ordinance maps. Due to continued anthropogenic intervention the archaeological remains are limited to building foundations, with no finds present.

5.2 Summary of archaeology present by period and area of site

5.3 Trench 1

- 5.3.1 The remains in Trench 1 suggest that that the degree of archaeological preservation within the PDA has been significantly impacted upon by continuous industrial expansion up to the present day.
- 5.3.2 When viewed against the OS map from 1850 the remains in Trench 1 correspond with a number of features on the map. The northern end of Trench 1 contained the remnants of a handmade red brick surface, this dates to the 19th century (figure 12). The red brick surface features a lime mortar bonding. It is very likely that this style of red brick surface would have been on the interior of a building and was probably related to the 19th century residential buildings that occupied this site (see Figure 2).



Figure 12. Handmade red brick surface, looking south-west, scale 1x1m

- 5.3.3 The highest density of archaeological remains found in Trench 1 were handmade red brick walls. Trench 1 featured six red brick walls, three of which contained a lime mortar, two had no clear mortar and one featured a black ash mortar. Wall {105} (figure 13) formed a section of the same wall as {205} in Trench 2 and was truncated by brick-built culvert {106}. The 1850 OS map (Figure 2) shows that this area was occupied by residential buildings and it is likely that these red brick walls would have belonged to those structures with the drainage gulley running beneath them. It is not clear whether the underfloor culvert was a later addition to the building, potentially in line with later 19th century sanitation laws, or was original to the structure. The severe truncation of the walls and removal of any floor surfaces makes the phasing difficult to ascertain.



Figure 13. One of the handmade red brick walls, looking north, scale 1x1m.

- 5.3.4 A grey cobbled stone surface was located in the southern section of Trench 1 (Figure 14). Looking at the 1850 OS map (Figure 2) suggests that this surface may have been located outside the residential buildings and therefore may suggest that this was part of an exterior yard surface related to the buildings in the area.



Figure 13. Grey cobbled stone surface, looking south-west, scale 1x1m and 1x2m

- 5.3.5 A red brick lined culvert was found within Trench 1. Of 19th century origin, the culvert was lined by handmade red bricks and had a slate base, cut into the natural clay. It is likely that {104} and {106} are part of the same drain. The culvert followed a wavy path in a broadly north to south alignment and lay beneath the exterior yard surface, providing drainage.



Figure 14. Detail of culvert {104} and capping stones, looking north-east (scale 1x1m)

5.4 Trench 2

- 5.4.1 The same cobbled surface seen at the southern end of Trench 1 continued into the southern end of Trench 2 and as previously stated above, is the associated exterior surface related to the 19th century buildings in the area.
- 5.4.2 The bottom course of red brick wall {205} was revealed; laid in headers (figure 15). This was a continuation of wall {105} in Trench 1. Further excavation of the area showed this continuation as well as the discovery of a north to south aligned wall {111} separating two buildings (figure 16). These walls are likely associated with the 18th/19th century houses that preceded the Ram Inn.



Figure 15. Red brick wall {205}, looking north-west, scale 1x1m.



Figure 16. Walls {105} and {205} meeting and wall {111} abutting to the north, looking north, scale 1x1m

- 5.4.3 A second red brick wall of late 18th or early 19th century origin was revealed at the northern end of Trench 2; consisting of three visible courses and laid in a formation of both headers and stretchers with a lime mortar bond. There was blue discolouration to the bricks, likely caused by chemical bleaching from the adjacent modern car wash (figure 17). This wall may have been the rear wall of the Ram Inn building, first shown on the 1850 OS map but potentially adapted from an earlier building in this area shown on Green's map of 1794. Due to the level of truncation it is difficult to phase these structural remains and assign them to a period with any certainty but on the basis of the construction materials they are likely to be later 18th or early 19th century in date and thus probably associated with .



Figure 17. Wall with blue chemical bleaching, looking north-west, scale 1x1m

5.5 Trench 4

- 5.5.1 Two sections of pipe of the same material and circumference were found at the north-western end of Trench 2 were likely connected before the excavation. These were likely drainage pipes associated with the 19th century houses and the exterior surfaces within the surrounding area.
- 5.5.2 Looking at the 1850 OS map, Trench 4 targeted 18th and 19th century residential buildings, it is likely that walls {407} {409} and {410} present within Trench 4 are likely associated with the 18th/19th century housing within the western area of the PDA (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Walls {407}, {409} and {410} forming enclosed space of 18th/19th century housing, looking west, scale 2x1m

- 5.5.3 North of walls {407}, {409} and {410} revealed a handmade brick surface (406) (Figure 19). Looking at the 1850 OS map (figure 3) and the lack of evidence of any walls surrounding {406} on the north or south to enclose the surface and it is likely suggests that {406} was part of an exterior surface related to the buildings in the area.



Figure 19. Handmade red brick surface, (406), looking north-west, scale 2x1m

5.6 Trench 5

- 5.6.1 On the 1850 OS map of the area (Figure 2), Trench 5 is positioned across the 19th century School and any 18th and early-19th century housing that preceded it.
- 5.6.2 The quality of preservation within Trench 5 hinders the interpretation. It is likely the walls with the light lime mortar bond precede the walls with the black ash mortar and therefore associated with the 18th and early-19th century houses preceding the school. The culvert also found within Trench 5 (Figure 20) is of a similar brick built structure cut into natural clay to the one found on Trench 1 and is likely a drain associated with the houses.



Figure 20. Culvert {513} Looking south, Scale 1x1m

5.7 Significance

- 5.7.1 The archaeological remains present on the site demonstrate some degree of local and regional significance in that they help in a modest way to inform some of the regional research objectives outlined in section 2.1 (above). Due to the level of truncation on the site it was not possible to do more than record the date and location of structures, the level of preservation has meant that they have little information to offer regarding the use of those structures and most interpretations were only possible through consultation of historic mapping.

6 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 6.1.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 6.1.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 7.1.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8 ARCHIVE

- 8.1.1 A paper and digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be retained by ARS Ltd until such time as a suitable repository museum is identified.
- 8.1.2 The archive will follow the recommendations provided by ClfA's (2020c) '*Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*', and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) '*Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*'.
- 8.1.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.
- 8.1.4 A set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site and watching brief area is contained within the digital archive.
- 8.1.5 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of this report. The site has produced a paper and digital archive which will be deposited, along with this report, in digital form with Archaeological Data Service (ADS) with advice from GMAAS on the scope of material to be deposited. In addition, a copy of this report will be deposited with Greater Manchester's Historic Environment Record (HER).

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank everyone who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular MPH Ancoats Limited for commissioning the work and facilitating site access and the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service for their advice throughout the course of the works.

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APPENDIX I CONTEXT DESCRIPTION TABLE

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (LxWxD)
101	Deposit	Coarse concrete levelling in trench 1	Concrete capping after demolition of features in Trench 1	18m x 2m x 0.45m
102	Deposit	Coarse ashy demolition deposit in Trench 1	Demolition material overlaying remaining features in Trench 1	18m x 2m x 0.35m
103	Deposit	Grey stone surface (10m ³ each), hand lain, running east-west	Cobbled Surface	1.9m x 2.4m x 0.1m
104	Brick Drain	Handmade red-brick gulley, no finish, outlined with bricks, slate centre of gulley	Handmade red-brick drainage Gulley, possible continuation of {106}	0.11m x 0.1m x 0.07m
105	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, lime mortar, no finish, 3 courses (1 row headers then 2 rows stretchers), truncated by gulley {106}, running east-west	19 th c. Handmade red-brick Wall possibly acting as boundary wall of building in Trench 1, same as {205}	1.66m x 0.33m x 0.38m
106	Brick Drain	Handmade red-brick gulley, no finish, no clear mortar, running north-south, curvilinear	Handmade red-brick drainage gulley, possibly same as {104}	2.7m x 0.3m x 0.1m
107	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, no clear mortar, running east-west	19 th c. Handmade red-brick wall segment	0.23m x 0.12m x 0.07m
108	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, no finish, black ash mortar, running north-south	19 th c. Handmade red-brick wall segment	0.82m x 0.38m x 0.1m
109	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, no finish, no clear mortar, heavily truncated	19 th c. Handmade red-brick wall segment	0.74m x 0.23m x 0.06m
110	Surface	Handmade red-brick surface, lime mortar, running east-west	19 th c. internal brick surface, possibly within building	1m x 0.98m x 0.06 m
111	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, lime mortar, no finish	19 th c. wall abutting wall {112}	1.3m x 0.23m x 0.29m
112	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, lime mortar, no finish, running east-west	19 th c. wall possibly part of {111}	0.85m x 0.23m x 0.42m
113	Deposit	Fine, light yellow-grey clay	Natural substrate in Trench 1	18m x 2m x 0.45m
201	Deposit	Fine dark brown littery topsoil overlying concrete (202) and cobbles {204}	Topsoil in Trench 2	16.5m x 2m x 0.03m
202	Deposit	Light grey coarse concrete	Concrete capping in Trench 2	16.5m x 2m x 0.4m
203	Deposit	Coarse dark brown silty demolition material	Demolition layer in Trench 2	16.5m x 2m x 0.42m
204	Surface	Cobbled surface, hand lain, no finish, running north-south 1 course of YPS flagstones at Southern edge	Cobbled surface	3.4m x 2m x 0.1m
205	Deposit	Handmade red-brick wall, no finish, no clear mortar	19 th c. Handmade red-brick Wall possibly acting as boundary wall of building in Trench 2, same as {105}	2m x 0.25m x (?)
206	Pipe	Metal pipe collapsed into trench 2, no finish, running north-south	20 th c. no longer used piping	4.45m (circumference) x 0.07m (diameter)

207	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall featuring blue discolouration, cement mortar	19 th /20 th c. Handmade red-brick wall underwent chemical leaching from adjacent modern car wash	2m x 0.25m x 0.29m
208	Deposit	Fine greyish-yellow clay	Natural substrate in Trench 2	16.5m x 2m x (?)
401	Deposit	Coarse black asphalt	Asphalt layer in trench 4	(?) x (?) x 0.03m
402	Deposit	Coarse light greyish-pink concrete	Concrete capping in trench 4	(?) x (?) x 0.14m
403	Deposit	Coarse greyish-brown silty demolition material	Demolition material	(?) x (?) x 0.62m
404	Pipe	Ceramic piping, brown glazed finish, running from west-south	Ceramic piping connecting to pipe {405}	2.2m (circumference) x 0.18m (diameter)
405	Pipe	Ceramic pipe, glazed brown finish, running east-west	Ceramic pipe connecting to pipe {404}	(?)
406	Surface	Handmade red-brick surface, cement mortar, facing north and south, all headers in North of surface, mix of headers and stretchers in south of surface	Ceramic brick surface	4.56m x 1.64m x 0.13m
407	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall all stretchers running east-west, lime mortar, lies under sandstone {408}	Brick wall	0.9m x 0.46m x 0.16m
408	Surface	Sandstone drainage channel abutting wall {407} running east-west. 2x sandstone blocks with semicircular depression down centre	Stone drainage channel at SE end of floor (406)	0.52m x 0.33m x 0.05m
409	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall with a row of rowlocks on the top course. Running north-southwest, 12 courses, cement mortar	Probable internal dividing wall associated with building fronting Oldham Road	8.9m x 0.26m x 1.07m
410	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, 6 courses, running east-west, no finish, lime mortar	Brick wall	2.2m x (?) x 0.37m
411	Deposit	Fine yellow clay	Natural substrate in Trench 4	(?)
501	Deposit	Coarse light grey concrete	Concrete capping in Trench 5	(?) x (?) x 0.35m
502	Deposit	Coarse dark brown demolition material	Demolition material in trench 5	(?) x (?) x 0.6m
503	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall with 3 courses, lime mortar, 11 skins, SGW bond, running south-north	Brick wall	1.3m x 1.3m x 0.16m
504	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall with 2 courses, 1 skin, lime mortar, running north-south	Brick wall	1.22m x 0.24m x 0.08m
505	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall with 3 courses and 5 skins, mix of headers and stretchers, cement bonding, running north-south	Brick wall	1.05m x 0.43m x 0.25m
506	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, cement mortar, courses, 5 skins, running north-south	Brick wall	2.03m x 0.44m x 0.16m
507	Structure	Brick wall, 8+ courses laid in rows of stretchers (x3) then rows of headers (x1), facing north and south	Brick wall	0.94m x 0.92m x 0.63m
508	Pipe	Ceramic pipe brown glazed finish, forked in 3 directions, grounded into structure {505} running from north-Southeast, southwest, and south	Ceramic pipe	2.1m (circumference) x 0.13m (diameter)

509	Pipe	Ceramic pipe, brown glazed finish, sealed with metal cap, possibly connected to {510} {511} {512}	Ceramic pipe	(?) x 0.24m (diameter)
510	Pipe	Ceramic pipe, brown glazed finish, founded into (515)	Ceramic pipe possibly connected to {509} {511} {512}	(?) x 0.25m (diameter)
511	Pipe	Ceramic pipe, brown glazed finish, founded into (515), runs east-west	Ceramic pipe possibly connected to {509} {510} {512}	0.33m (circumference) x 0.14m (diameter)
512	Pipe	Ceramic pipe, brown glazed finish, founded into (515), runs NE to SW	Ceramic pipe possibly connected to {509} {510} {511}	0.3m (circumference) x 0.17m (diameter)
513	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, 3 courses, lime mortar, casing for drain {518} running north-south, all stretchers	Brick wall	1.26m x 0.46m x 0.2m
514	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, 1 course, all stretchers, black ash mortar, 2 skins, running east-west	Brick wall	0.64m x 0.27m x 0.07m
515	Surface	2x sandstone paving slabs, possible remnant of surface.	Possible yard surface	0.86m x 0.37m x 0.12m
517	Wall	Handmade red-brick wall, 1 course, 5 skins, lime mortar, 5 rows of headers, running Northeast-southwest	Brick wall	0.63m x 0.08m x 0.07m
518	Pipe	Ceramic pipe unclear finish, founded into {513} running north-south	Ceramic drain pipe	1.26m x 0.24m x (?)
519	Deposit	Fine yellow clay	Natural substrate in trench 5	(?)

Table 2. Context summary.

Summary for archaeol5-504203

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-504203
Project Name	Watching Brief and Trial Trench Evaluation at Osbourne Yard, Oldham Road, Manchester
Sitename	
Activity type	Watching Brief, Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project Dates	27-Apr-2021 - 04-Feb-2022
Location	Osbourne Yard, Oldham Road, Manchester NGR : SJ 85578 99570 LL : 53.4926359132431, -2.21884450023171 12 Fig : 385578,399570
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater Manchester District : Manchester Parish : Manchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Watching Brief comprising 7 trial pits, 3 cable percussion boreholes, 3 rotary boreholes. Following, four trial trenches were excavated to help clarify the levels at which archaeological remains survived, and the degree of survival across the whole site. The trial trench evaluation found heavily truncated remains of 19th century brick walls and floors associated with former housing as well as truncated remains of 19th century sewers.
Project Results	Heavily truncated remains of 19th century structures.
Keywords	Terraced House - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Greater Manchester HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	W, Cowap, Joseph, McMullan, Joseph, Robb
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Proposed Osbourne Yard development, Oldham Road, Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation

August 2020 (Updated April 2021)



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Prepared on behalf of: MPH Ancoats Limited

Date of compilation: August 2020 (updated April 2021)

Local Authority: Manchester City Council

Site central NGR: SJ 85578 99570

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of MPH Ancoats Limited (the client). It details a scheme of archaeological works (trial trenching in the first instance, potentially followed by further archaeological excavation and reporting) for the proposed Osbourne Yard site on land between Hampson Street and Birt Street, Oldham Road, Manchester in advance of submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development with associated services and landscaping.

1.1.2 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided by the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) and has been updated in accordance with guidance provided by GMAAS's Senior Planning Archaeologist. Following production of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Jacklin 2020), this WSI confirms the nature of the archaeological works required and describes the objectives and methods to be used in undertaking the archaeological works.

1.1.3 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019), 'to record and enhance 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) publically accessible.

1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and subsequent figures, and is c.0.22ha in area. The site is located within the Miles Platting area of East Manchester and is bounded to the east and south-east by Oldham Road (A62), the south-west by commercial properties, by the retaining wall of the Network Rail Collyhurst Compound to the north-west and by Helga Street to the north-east.

1.2.2 The PDA is currently occupied in the centre by the Adam Hand Car Wash, with the south-western area comprising hardstanding with moderate vegetation overgrowth. The north-eastern area, which is inaccessible by vehicle, currently supports a clearing of hardstanding material within a heavily overgrown area. The site sits at c.57m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone – a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 This is overlain by a superficial deposit of Till, Devensian – Diamicton – a superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).



1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are recorded as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils (CU 2020).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An archaeological assessment (Jacklin 2020) was produced which, through historic map regression, identified the site of the proposed development used to support 18th, 19th and 20th century residential and commercial buildings, a mid-19th century school, a mid-19th (possibly earlier) public house and a 20th century former Grade II Listed Cinema. The results of the assessment are summarised below.

2.2 By the end of the 16th century, Manchester was established as an important centre for the manufacture and trade of textiles with the town still centred around the medieval core of St Mary's Collegiate Church and Cheetham's School (Burpoe 2020, 4). Historically, Miles Platting was situated within the township of Newton and belonged to the parish church of Manchester (Murphy & Price 2017, 16). After the confiscation of church estates in 1548, the land within Miles Platting came under ownership of the Crown (*Ibid*). The name *Miles Platting* originated in the late 18th or early 19th century, a juxtaposition of the nearby bridge name Newton Platting and the first milestone from Manchester that was located close by (Crofton 1904, 7). The Newton Chapelry was a huge parish, encompassing 35,151 acres and populated by over 450,000 people (Crofton 1904, 2). The township of Newton included Newton Heath, Miles Platting and both the left and right side of Oldham Road for two miles until it met Failsworth (Crofton 1904, 4). The place name *Newton* is common and was most likely named as such to distinguish it from the nearby *Oldham* (Crofton 1904, 6). Miles Platting expanded during the 19th century into an area of mills and densely-packed workers' housing between the Rochdale Canal, which opened at the turn of the 19th century, to the south and the Oldham Road to the north.

2.3 The earliest cartographic evidence that depicts the area of the PDA includes the three county maps, Yates' 1786, Greenwood's 1818 and Hennet's 1829 maps, all of which show buildings lining the western side of Oldham Road. The PDA is first shown in detail on the 1794 *A plan of Manchester and Salford* which depicts buildings within the PDA lining Newton Lane (now Oldham Road) with gardens to the rear. These late 18th century, and possibly earlier, buildings are focused along Oldham Road with the surrounding land being enclosed fields. These structures are depicted in a similar level of detail on the 1824 William Swire's *Map of Manchester and its environs*, as well as on the 1828 Bancks and Co.'s *Plan of Manchester* and the 1832 Pigot & Son *A New Plan of Manchester & Salford with their Vicinities*. The gardens to the rear of the building suggest these structures may have been originally been 'suburban' housing for the wealthier citizens of Manchester built along the Turnpike and main roads leading out of Manchester, notably at The Crescent in Salford and at Ardwick Green (*cf.* Kidd 1996, 144). The area around the PDA in the early 19th century comprised mostly fields to the east and 'Brick Fields and Building Ground' (as labelled on the 1824 map) to the west, just north of Livesey Street. Two coal pits, most likely associated with St Georges Colliery in St George's Ward in the north-west, are located close to the site, indicating the emergence of industrial



enterprises in the late 18th and early 19th centuries that pre-empted mid-19th century industrial expansion on the outskirts of Manchester.

2.4 There is little change within the area over the next decade until the Leeds and Manchester Railway was constructed to the north-west of the PDA, along with its Engine Shed, which are illustrated on the 1843 Pigot & Slater *A Plan of Manchester and Salford with Vicinities* and the 1845 *Map of Manchester and Salford with Vicinities*. The nearby Oldham Road station was the Manchester terminus of the Leeds and Manchester Railway until the early 1840s when the line was extended to Manchester Victoria station. The 1850 Ordnance Survey (OS) shows the same buildings lining Oldham Road as still being extant: St George's School is located within the south-western area of the PDA by this date. The 1851 *Map of St Michael's Ward* by Joseph Adshead depicts a public house, 'The Ram Inn', as located within the PDA. The area around the site was developed further in the mid-19th century with cotton mills and chemical works being constructed although, despite these developments, the area of Miles Platting was lightly populated at this time (Fielding 1852, 213).

2.5 The 1891 OS shows through-terraced houses/shops had been built adjacent to Henrietta Street (now Helga Street) within the north-eastern area of the PDA. The Ram Inn abuts the terraced housing to the south west. The buildings south-west of the Ram Inn appears to be a mix of housing and shops as indicated by census and trade records. St George's School is no longer in use by this time and has been converted to a Mission Hall. The economic and industrial landscape of the area has changed since the mid-19th century, with multiple pubs/hotels opening within the area and a glass works and a cloth manufacturer opening to the east. The Lancashire and Yorkshire (formerly Leeds and Manchester) Railway had expanded dramatically by the late 19th century with the installation of new lines, boxing in the buildings within the PDA.

2.6 As indicated by the census returns and trade directories, the majority of the buildings within the PDA from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century were in use as either homes for skilled workers or as shops. It is probable that some of these houses were located above the shops, as suggested by 349 and 349a Oldham Road. The presence of servants in a few of the properties suggests these families were of moderate wealth, a situation that did not seem to change throughout the late 19th century, as only one family appears to have occupied each property during this period. This is in stark contrast to the cramped conditions in the terraced houses that were identified during excavations just off James Street, c.200m to the east (Trow 2018).

2.7 Major changes within the site boundary are witnessed on the 1922 OS with the demolition of the terraced housing adjacent to Henrietta Street which was replaced by the construction of a Cinema (Empress Electric Theatre). By 1931, the PDA and its immediate vicinity has become an entertainment district with the Empress Electric Theatre, Ram Inn and two clubs being present. Today, the cinema and public house are no longer present, the former being demolished after fire damage rendered the building unsafe.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research topics identified in the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007) for the industrial and modern period includes the following:

- ♦ More information is required regarding school structures (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139).
- ♦ There is a need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle-class house and further information is required to understand the architectural developments of shop fronts and facias (Newman and McNeil 2007, 146-147).
- ♦ Archaeological investigations of industrial and modern remains need to extend beyond industrial and military structures and take in the plethora of other evidence (Newman and McNeil 2007, 134).

3.1.2 Further research topics have been identified in the *Updated North West England Regional Research Framework* for the industrial and 20th century (Nevell 2021), including the following.

- ♦ Ind22: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
- ♦ Ind26: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the middle class, particularly their housing and its location?
- ♦ Ind31: How have mass housing developments and civic or public buildings such as prisons, schools, and workhouses, influenced settlement growth?
- ♦ Ind32: To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?
- ♦ Ind33: How well studied and understood are the backyards of workers housing and what is their significance?

3.1.3 These regional research frameworks will help inform the aims and objectives of the programme of archaeological work on land between Hampson Street and Birt Street, Oldham Road, Manchester.

3.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 If survival of archaeological deposits or features is demonstrated in line with that identified within the DBA and covered by the research aims outlined in section 3.1, the aims and objectives of any fieldwork will be as follows.

- ♦ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ♦ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.



- ♦ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ♦ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this WSI.

4 WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Upon consultation with GMAAS's Senior Planning Archaeologist, an archaeological watching brief will be carried out during a series of site investigation works, comprising the following:

- ♦ 7no. trial pits (including 4 shallow 'foundation pits' at base of wall)
- ♦ 3no. cable percussion boreholes
- ♦ 3no. rotary boreholes (Figure 2).

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020a).

4.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

4.2.3 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the watching brief and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

4.2.4 All ground works covered under the watching brief specification will be undertaken either by hand or by a suitable mechanical excavator operating under archaeological supervision.

4.2.5 ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.6 Contractors and plant operators must notify any observations of archaeological remains immediately to the archaeologist on site. The developer will make provision for the necessary archaeological investigation (fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition).

4.2.7 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the change to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of GMAAS's Senior Planning Archaeologist.



4.2.8 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.2.9 The on-site archaeologist will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 Excavation will be undertaken either by hand or by a suitable mechanical excavator. Where a borehole or trial pit is to be excavated through tarmac, a breaker will be used.

4.3.2 Excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

4.3.3 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, the GMAAS's Senior Planning Archaeologist will be notified, and a decision made as how to proceed.

4.3.4 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief. All significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved.

4.3.5 If significant archaeological features are identified during these works, the GMAAS's Senior Planning Archaeologist will be notified, and a decision made as how to proceed.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

5.1.1 Following consultation with GMAAS the scheme of archaeological works initially involves excavating a total of five trial trenches (potentially two before the demolition of the car wash and three after demolition of the building within the PDA to slab level) to help clarify the levels at which archaeological remains could survive, and the degree of survival across the whole site, which would inform requirements for any further archaeological works elsewhere.

5.1.2 The trial trenches are located to target the potential remains of 18th-20th century buildings that once stood on the site (Figures 3-5) as follows.

- ◆ Trench 1 measures 22m by 2m and targets the 20th Empress Electric Cinema and the 18th and 19th century housing that preceded it.
- ◆ Trench 2 measures 18m by 2m and targets the mid-19th century Ram Inn and any 18th and early 19th century housing that preceded it.
- ◆ Trench 3 measures 18m by 2m and targets 18th and 19th century housing within the central area of the PDA
- ◆ Trench 4 measures 24m by 2m and targets 18th and 19th century housing within the western area of the PDA.



- ♦ Trench 5 to target the 19th century School and any 18th and early-19th century housing that preceded it.

5.1.3 Depending upon the results of the trenching, further archaeological works may also be requested by GMAAS's Senior Planning Archaeologist as outlined in section 5.1.1 above, which would be subject to either an Addendum to this WSI or a new WSI.

5.1 General Statement of Practice

5.2.1 All elements of the archaeological trenching and excavation will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019a), *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020b) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2020c).

5.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the circumstances and potential archaeological importance of the work and will be fully briefed on the requirements of this specification.

5.2.3 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of GMAAS's Senior Planning Archaeologist.

5.2.4 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

5.2 Methodology

5.3.1 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket or by hand. Should archaeological deposits or structures be revealed that are more numerous, better preserved, or of higher status than expected or than which could reasonably be expected, consultation will take place with the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy. ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

5.3.2 All trenches will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

5.3.3 All spoil removed during groundworks will be visually scanned to recover small finds. Any finds recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

5.3.4 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned. Dispensation may be sought, in relation to sectioning of features from the GMAAS Senior Planning



Archaeologist, where said features are so large in instances where excavation may be better affected during subsequent mitigation.

5.3.5 Isolated, discrete features such as pit or postholes not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

5.3.6 Linear features, such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity, will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length, with each sample section to be not less than 1m, or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m in length.

5.3.7 The depositions at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established. All termini will be investigated.

5.3.8 Any depositions relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits, will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

5.3.9 Area deposits, such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered.

5.3.10 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.

5.3.11 Upstanding or positive features of an archaeological nature, following recording, will be either partially or wholly excavated by hand where such excavation facilitates access to lower lying archaeological stratification. Where said features do not represent elements of a physically superimposed sequence and are observed to be truncating natural strata partial excavation, as a representative sample (to demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

6 SAMPLING, FAUNAL REMAINS AND TREASURE

6.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised during trenching and if required, any further excavation.

6.2 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, in line with current guidelines (Historic England 2004; APABE/English Heritage 2013; APABE/Historic England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and in discussion with the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist.

6.3 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). GMAAS and the Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified. If necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.



HM Coroner
Mr Simon Nelson
Fourth Floor
Telegraph House
Baillie Street
Rochdale
OL16 1QY
Tel: 01706 649922

Finds Liaison Officer
Heather Beeton
National Museums Liverpool
Department of Archaeology
Pier Head, Liverpool Waterfront
Liverpool
L3 1DG
Tel: 01514 784259

6.4 For deposits that have potential for providing paleoenvironmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller.

6.5 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits, a minimum sample size of 20 litres will be taken.

6.6 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

6.7 Samples will also be taken from a representative range of features and deposits across the site even if their fills have no visible organic content, as environmental potential is not always evident by visual on-site inspection.

6.8 Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages. Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

6.9 Samples will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Campbell et al. 2011).

6.10 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, advice from the Historic England Science Advisor will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised.

7 RECORDING

7.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 OS base map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

7.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. All trenches will be planned at 1:50, with individual features being planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. One representative long section of each trench will be produced, at an appropriate scale. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size



of the feature. All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded to metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

7.3 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

7.4 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.5 Site photography will be high resolution (16 megapixel or greater) colour digital photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

8 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

8.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2020d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

8.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

8.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

8.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

8.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

8.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the repository museum, in this case potentially the Manchester Science and Industry Museum, prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

8.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.



9 STANDARDS, STAFFING AND TIMETABLE

9.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019a).

9.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field.

9.3 ARS Ltd's Head of Field Archaeology, Karl Taylor MCIfA, is responsible for all of ARS Ltd archaeological fieldwork and will appoint a dedicated Project Manager for this project. The fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably experienced Project Officer or Assistant Project Officer allocated from ARS Ltd core staff. Additional Archaeological Officers may be assigned to the site where appropriate.

9.4 The use of appropriate specialists, to provide on-site advice regarding sampling, etc. and for post-excavation works will also be discussed and agreed with the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist. The project team is expected to include the following.

♦ Pottery and CBM specialists:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA/ Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (consultant)/ Dr Chris Cumberpatch (consultant)
♦ Humanly-struck flint:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Metalworking:	Dr Roger Doonan
♦ Clay pipe, glass and metalwork:	Mike Woof MCIfA (consultant)
♦ Industrial remains:	Dr Roger Doonan
♦ Charcoal, botanical macro remains and pollen:	Luke Parker PCIfA
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska ACIfA
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

9.5 The projected timetable for the trial trenching and associated works is as follows.



Task No	Task	Proposed Commencement Date
1	Site Investigation Watching Brief work	April 2021
2	Archaeological Evaluation fieldwork	Summer 2021
3	Post-excavation assessment including any specialist reporting	Immediately following Task 2
4	Report preparation and completion	Immediately following Task 3
5	Archive preparation, completion and deposition	Immediately following Task 3 and to be completed within 6 months of Task 2

9.6 Any additional elements of archaeological work required as requested by GMAAS, for example further trenching or targeted open area excavation, would lead to an amendment/update of the projected timetable.

10 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 The GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological fieldwork. A minimum of two weeks' notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given by ARS Ltd to the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.

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Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
School of Environment & Life Sciences
Room LG20, Peel Building
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Salford
M5 4WX
Tel: 0161 295 6917
Email: b.j.dyson@salford.ac.uk

11 REPORT

11.1 Following completion of the archaeological evaluation, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ♦ Non-technical summary
- ♦ Introductory statement
- ♦ Aims and purpose of the project
- ♦ Methodology
- ♦ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ♦ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections



- ♦ An objective summary statement of results
- ♦ Conclusions
- ♦ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - ♦ Specialist Reports
 - ♦ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ♦ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ♦ References
- ♦ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ♦ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ♦ A copy of copy of this WSI and OASIS form.

11.2 One digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be updated as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 Archive Selection Strategy

12.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives as set out in this WSI (section 3 above), the *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2019b), the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007) and the Science and Industry Museum in Manchester's Deposition Policy.

12.2 Documentary Archive

12.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive, in line with the Science and Industry Museum in Manchester's Deposition Policy.

12.2.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by ARS Ltd's Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

12.3 Digital Archive

12.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan. The key types of digital data produced will include the following.

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings



Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images
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12.3.2 Only final copies of any born digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

12.3.3 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works.

12.3.4 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. Digital photographs will be assessed during post-excavation works and selected in line with Historic England's *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (2015). The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before reviewed and deleted.

12.4 Material Archive

12.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in this WSI, the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007) and the Science and Industry Museum in Manchester's Deposition Policy.

12.4.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

12.5 Deposition

12.5.1 Should the archaeological works produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with a suitable repository museum, e.g. the Science and Industry Museum in Manchester. This digital, paper and artefactual archive will comprise all the primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

12.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

12.5.3 One digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.



12.5.4 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), ClfA's (2020e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

12.5.5 The GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

12.5.6 The GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

12.5.7 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

12.5.8 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

12.5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

13 CONSTRAINTS

13.1 Work will cease if contamination is encountered during excavations. The site manager, the client and GMAAS will be informed. An updated risk assessment will be provided.

13.2 The site currently supports an active car wash and a telephone mast and service boxes have been identified south of the car wash, next to the retaining wall. All trenches will be scanned with a CAT and Genny before any excavation is to take place. GMAAS will be fully consulted if any alteration to these trenches is needed.

13.3 The eastern side of the car wash currently comprises of heavy vegetation. This will need to be removed prior to the excavation of the trial trenches within this area.

14 GENERAL ITEMS

14.1 Health and Safety

14.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1973. Specific health and safety policies existing for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The



particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

14.2 Insurance Cover

14.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million), public liability (£10 million), professional indemnity (£10 million) and all-risks cover.

14.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

14.3.1 Any opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological investigations and findings, for example through participating in further excavations, a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's and the client's websites and social media.

14.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

14.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of GMAAS.

14.5 Publication

14.5.1 Depending on the requirements of the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist, a summary report of the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

14.5.2 In the event of significant remains being encountered, there may be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. The requirement for, and the final form of, any publication arising from the project will be agreed with the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork. Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. via ARS Ltd's website, social media and local media (at the client's discretion) and talking to local societies.

15 REFERENCES

- Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. 2011. *Guides to Good Practice*.
- APABE/English Heritage 2013. *Science and the dead: A Guide for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis*.
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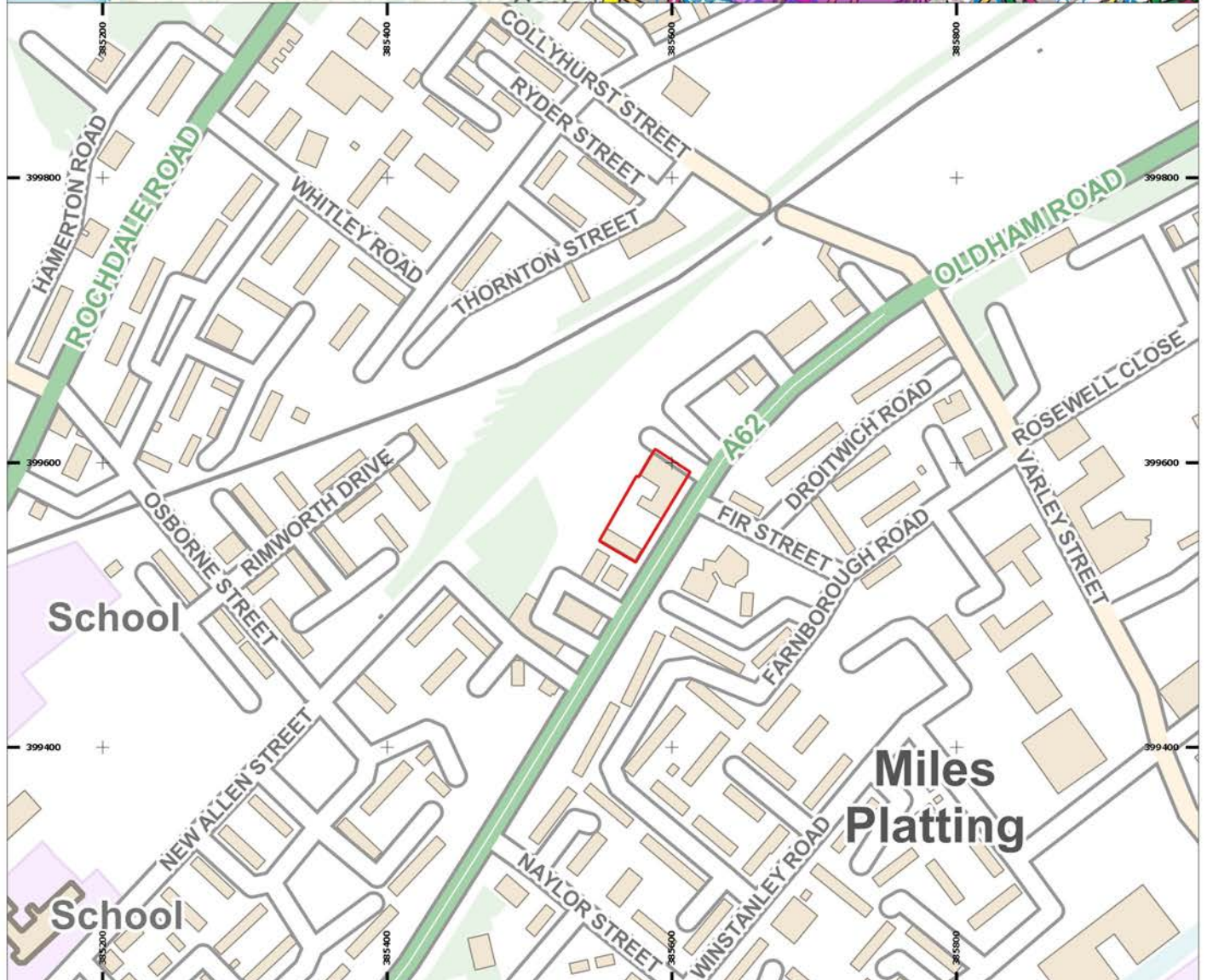
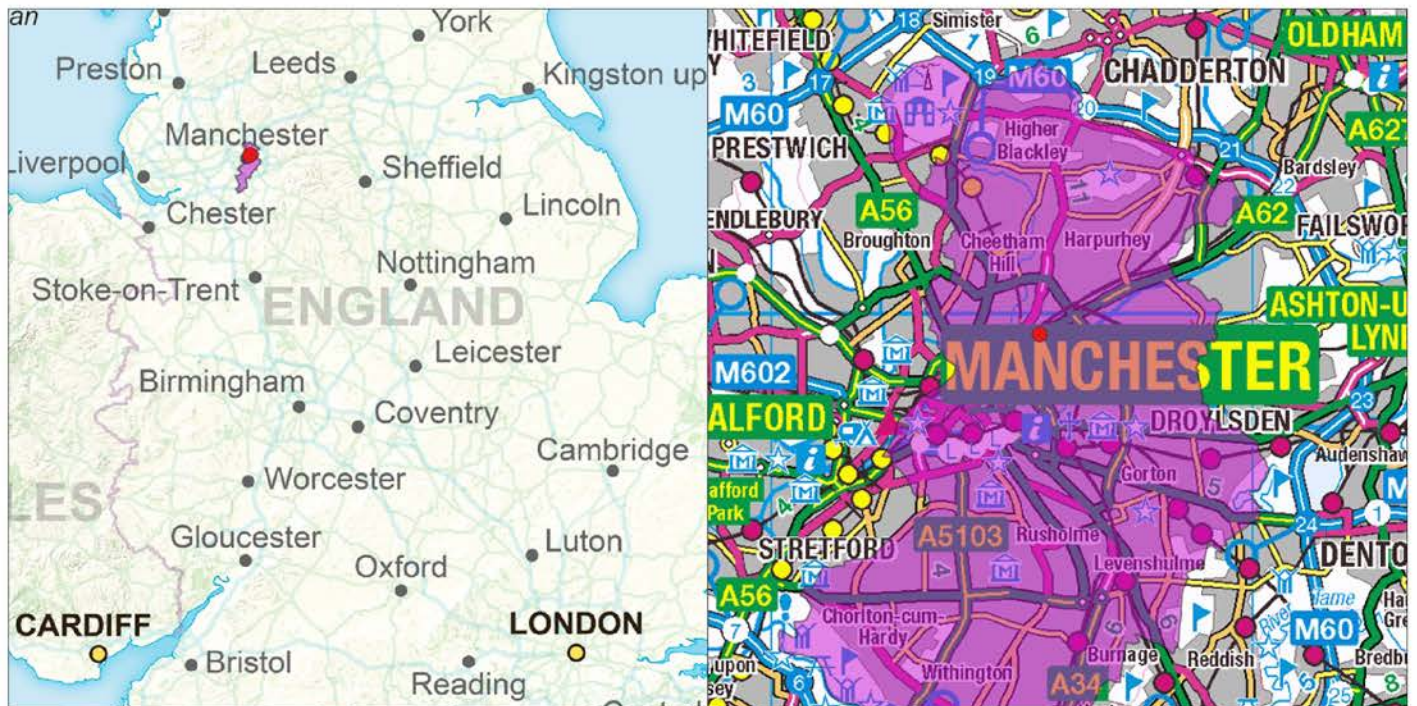


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FIGURES





Site name: Osbourne Yard, Manchester Date: August 2020 Drawn by: ARJ Scale: Varies	Figure 1: Site location		Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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Figure 3: Trench Plan overlaying 1850 Ordnance Survey

Site Boundary

Trial Trenches

18m x 2m

22m x 2m

24m x 2m

The blue line is redundant and does not represent the site boundary.



Site name: Osbourne Yard, Manchester
Date: August 2020
Drawn by: ARJ
Scale: 1:500 @ A4

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Figure 4: Trench Plan overlaying 1893 Ordnance Survey



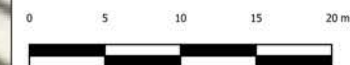
 Site Boundary

Trial Trenches

 18m x 2m

 22m x 2m

 24m x 2m



Site name: Osbourne Yard, Manchester
Date: August 2020
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**Figure 5: Trench Plan overlaying
1922 Ordnance Survey**



 Site Boundary

Trial Trenches

 18m x 2m

 22m x 2m

 24m x 2m

0 5 10 15 20 m



Site name: Osbourne Yard, Manchester
Date: August 2020
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