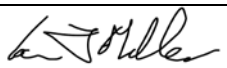
NOMA Marketing Suite,

Miller Street,

Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Name:	NOMA Marketing Suite
Project Code:	TBC
Site Location:	The proposed new marketing suite
National Grid Reference:	NGR SJ 84335 98955
Document Title:	NOMA Marketing Suite, Miller Street, Manchester: Archaeological Watching Brief
Document Type:	Written Scheme of Investigation
Version:	Version 1.0
Prepared for:	Gardiner & Theobald Ltd
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Date:	15th February 2021	

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Gardiner & Theobald Ltd is providing project management services for a proposed development on Miller Street within the NOMA Estate in Manchester city centre (NGR SJ 84335 98955). The development proposals allow for the erection of a temporary marketing suite comprising a single-storey structure on a raft foundation, which will be situated on the north site of Miller Street (Plate 1). The site is currently cleared, but was occupied from *c.* 1786 by one of the earliest steam-powered textile mills in Manchester. This five-storey cotton mill originally formed part of the Arkwright's Mill complex, situated a short distance to the north-east, and contained a centrally placed engine house and a detached boiler house. The eastern half of the building was in use as a warehouse by 1848, while the western half seems to have been rebuilt as other premises. By 1888, the site had been redeveloped for warehousing, although it is not known whether any foundations of the original mill survive *in-situ*. In addition to the mill, the area to the north was occupied in the late 18th century by a large reservoir associated with Arkwright's Mill and a rope walk. Whilst part of this reservoir was subject to archaeological excavation in 2012 and in 2015, elements of the water-management system remain poorly understood and merit further investigation.

1.1.2 In light of the potential archaeological interest in the site, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), it has been recommended that any ground-breaking works necessitated to deliver the scheme is monitored by an archaeological watching brief.

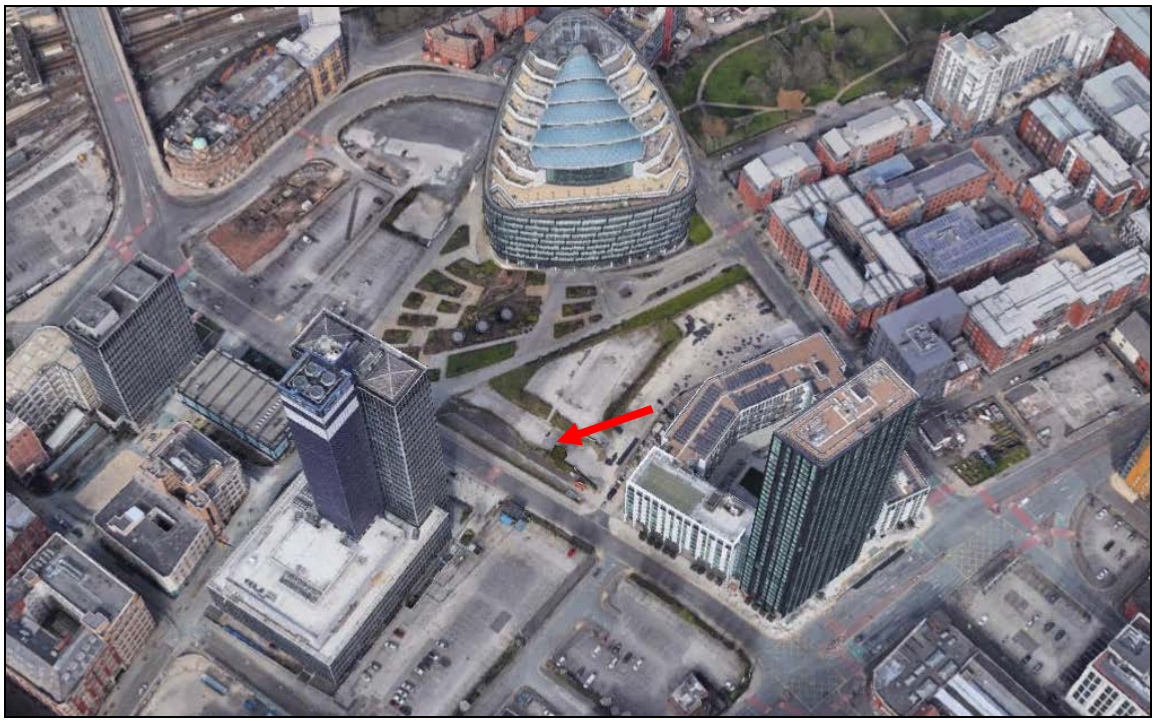


Plate 1: Satellite view across the NOMA Estate, with arrow marking the proposed location of the new marketing suite (Google Earth)

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 publically available;

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

1.2.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief has been prepared on behalf of Gardiner & Theobald Ltd by Ian Miller of Salford Archaeology, in consultation with GMAAS in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council.

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, February 2019). 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 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'.

1.3.4 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.

1.3.5 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.'

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 main aims of the watching brief will be to record any below-ground remains that are exposed during earth-moving works required to deliver the scheme.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to maintain an archaeological watching brief during any earth-moving works, including the excavations for new foundations and service trenches;
- to establish whether any elements of the 18th-century cotton mill survive *in-situ*;
- to establish whether any elements of the 18th-century reservoir survive *in-situ*;
- to establish whether any elements of the 19th-century rope walk survive *in-situ*;
- to present the results of the watching brief in a fully illustrated report;
- to produce an archive for the project;
- to make the results of the work publically available.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 ***General Methodology:*** all archaeological work shall be conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014a). All ground-breaking works within the areas of archaeological interest will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist, and any structural remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

3.1.2 The areas subject to ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be located accurately on a site plan, and recorded by photography, scale drawings, and written descriptions.

3.1.3 All information identified during the site works will be recorded stratigraphically. Results of the watching brief 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.

3.1.4 *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.

3.1.5 *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 watching brief will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using high-resolution digital cameras, and in accordance with current Historic England guidance embodied in *Digital Image capture and File Storage Guideline for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). All frames will include a graduated metric scale.

3.1.6 *Planning:* the precise location of all archaeological structures encountered will be surveyed using GPS survey instrument. 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.

3.1.7 *Human remains:* it is not expected that any human remains will be uncovered on the site, but any intact burials or other articulated human remains that are encountered will initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and their discovery notified to the Client. If removal is deemed necessary following consultation, this will comply with the relevant guidelines; 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.

3.2 Health and Safety

3.3.1 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).

3.3.2 A risk assessment and will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any on-site works. Once approved this WSI will be used for the purposes of a method statement. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the project will be given a copy of the method statement and the risk assessment prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read both documents.

3.3.3 ***Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):*** all staff will wear PPE at appropriate times dictated as by the groundworks contractor e. 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;
- Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.

4. Other Matters

4.1 ***Project Monitoring:*** the aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the Written Scheme of Investigation, and to the satisfaction of the local planning authority. Monitoring will be carried out by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) on behalf of Manchester City Council.

4.2 As a minimum requirement, the local planning authority and GMAAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site.

4.3 Salford Archaeology will notify GMAAS of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the Client and the local planning authority.

4.4 ***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.

4.5 ***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.

5. Report and Archive

5.1 ***Report:*** a draft copy of a final report will be submitted for comment to the client and GMAAS within eight working weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the watching brief, 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 watching brief;
- a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
- a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
- appropriate photographs and interpretation of specific archaeological features;
- a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains in local, regional and national terms;
- recommendations for any further archaeological investigation that is considered merited to mitigate the impact of the development works;
- a catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs, and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

5.2 ***Archive:*** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current CIfA guidelines (updated 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

5.3 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 the Manchester Local Studies and Archives (subject to their approval).

5.4 The archaeological archive will consist of the following:

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

5.5 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.

5.6 ***Dissemination:*** as a minimum, the information will be finally disseminated through the deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record; an Adobe Acrobat pdf copy of the report will also be supplied. A hard copy of the report will also be forwarded to the Manchester Local Studies Centre in the Central Library. In the event of any significant discoveries, a higher level of dissemination may be required.

6. Timetable

6.1 The duration of the watching brief will be dependant on the contractor's timetable for the ground works.

6.2 A draft report will be submitted to the Client for comment within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

6.3 The project archive will be deposited with the receiving museum (where applicable) within six months of completion of the final report.

7. Staffing Proposals

7.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (Assistant Director, Salford Archaeology) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Ian has over 28 years' experience of commercial archaeology, and has a particular interest in the archaeology of the Industrial Period. Ian is a member of the CBA North West Industrial Archaeology Panel, the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society Industrial Archaeology Panel, and a Co-opted Member of Council for the Association of Industrial Archaeology. He is also Co-Editor of *Industrial Archaeology Review*, the peer-reviewed journal of the Association of Industrial Archaeology.

Bibliography

Secondary Sources

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CIfA Regulations, Standards and Guidelines, updated 2014 *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

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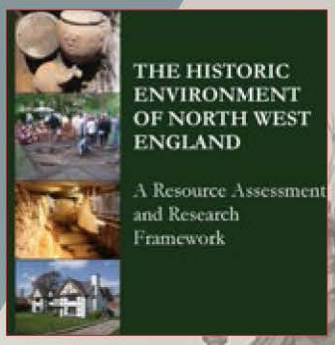
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SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

CONSULTANCY



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



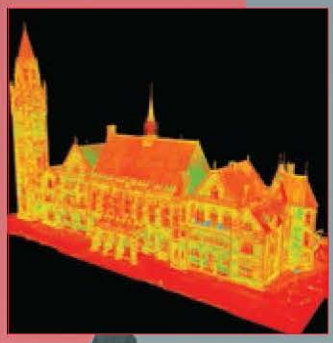
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



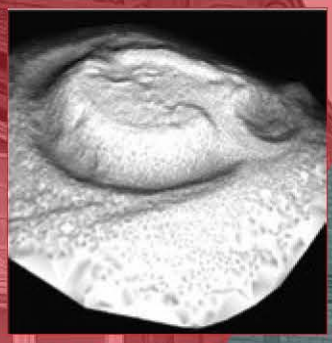
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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



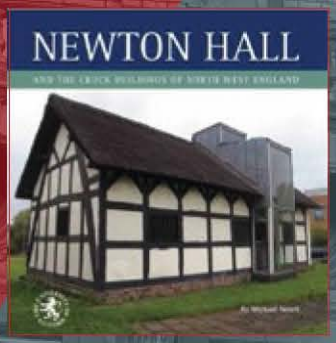
DRONE SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS



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