MCFC Project Taverna, Gibbon Street, Manchester

Project Design: Archaeological Watching Brief

June 2026

PREPARED FOR

MCFC



Project Design

Prepared By	Graham Mottershead
Reviewed By	Ollie Cook
Report Reference	61440-CIV-XX-XX-R-O-0000
Location	SJ 86978 98663
Client	MCFC
Issuing Company	Civic Heritage Limited
Issued	04/06/2026

Revisions

Date	Rev	Reason	Name
04/06/2026	00	Initial Issue	G Mottershead

This report is the copyright of the issuing Civic group company and is intended solely for the use of the individual or organisation to whom it is addressed. It may not be disclosed, reproduced, or referred to in whole or in part by any other party without the prior written consent of the relevant Civic group company. No liability is accepted by any Civic group company for any loss or damage arising from any unauthorised use of this report.

“Civic” is a trading name used by companies within the Civic Plus Limited group (registered number: 14208271), including Civic Engineers Limited (registered number 06824088), Civic Plus Limited (registered number: 752376), Civic Earth Limited (registered number 14897633), Civic Heritage Limited (registered number 15913145), Civic MEP Limited (registered number 09245443), Civic Rail Limited (registered number 15913179) and New Practice Limited (registered number SC623648). All are private limited companies registered in England at Carvers Warehouse, 77 Dale Street, Manchester M1 2HB. Except for Civic Plus Limited (registered number: 752376), which is registered in the Republic of Ireland at 36 Lad Lane, Baggot Street Lower, Dublin D02 T208 and New Practice Limited, which is registered in Scotland at 35 Virginia Street, Glasgow, G1 1TN

© Civic Heritage 2026

CONTENTS

CONTENTS .....
1. Introduction 1
1.1. Background 1
1.2. Setting 2
1.3. Recommended Activity and Scope 3
2. Historical Background 4
2.1. Introduction 4
2.2. Previous Archaeological Investigation 6
3. Aims and Objectives 7
3.1. Aims 7
3.2. Regional Research Framework 7
4. Method Statement 8
4.1. Archaeological Works 8
4.2. Report and Archive 10
4.3. Outreach and Public Engagement 12
5. Programme 13
5.1. Timetable 13
6. Staff Proposals 14
6.1. Team Structure 14
Bibliography 15

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

1.1.1. Overview of the Site

This Project Design has been produced by Civic Heritage, on behalf of MCFC. The document has been prepared in support of an application for works to be carried out as part of Project Taverna at Gibbon Street and Orange Car Park North, Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 86978 98663; Plate 1). This document has been commissioned by MCFC.

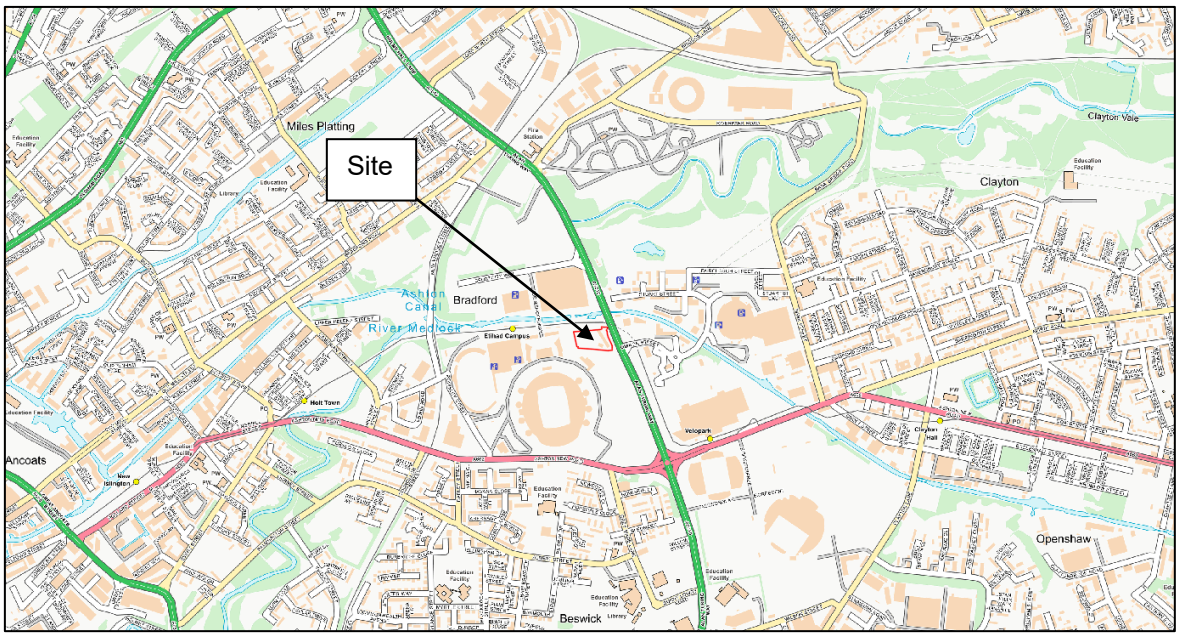


Plate 1: Site location

The proposed works aim to provide a new Immersive Events Space and associated external works.

1.1.2. Planning Background

The following wording for a planning condition has been recommended by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority:

'GMAAS will require a pre-commencement condition for programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Project Design.

It will need to cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include: - archaeological monitoring and recording during development ground works.

2. A programme for post-investigation assessment to include: - production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.

3. Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.'

Following consultation with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at GMAAS, it was recommended that any ground-breaking works required to deliver the scheme are subject to archaeological monitoring and recording via maintenance of an archaeological watching brief. The purpose of the fieldwork is to record any archaeological remains which may be impacted by the development in a manner appropriate to their significance.

This Project Design for an archaeological watching brief has been prepared by Graham Mottershead of Civic Heritage on behalf of MCFC. Any change to the Project Design must be agreed between MCFC, GMAAS and Civic Heritage.

1.2. Setting

1.2.1. Location

The proposed works are to be carried out at Gibbon Street and Orange Car Park North, Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 86978 98663; Plates 1 and 2).

The site is bounded by Alan Turing Way to the east, Gibbon Street to the south, Loverose Street to the west and the Metrolink to the north. The Etihad Stadium lies to the southwest and the Coop Live Arena to the north.



Plate 2: Recent aerial view of the site (taken from Google Earth; site demarcated in red)

1.2.2. Topography and Geology

The site comprises the northern part of the Etihad Stadium Orange Car Park and consists of a tarmac and concrete hardstanding parking surface. The site is secured on the east with metal mesh fencing, and at the north is segregated from the Metrolink by concrete walls. Until recently the site was partly used as a welfare, office and storage area for the construction of the Coop Live Arena.

The British Geological Survey records the solid geology as Pennine Upper Coal Measures

Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, palustrine and shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital, forming deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and deltas of a river in a coastal setting (with periodic inundation from the sea). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian-Diamicton Till. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, and form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary.

1.3. Recommended Activity and Scope

1.3.1. Recommended Activity

The scheme for development works will involve landscaping and earthmoving activity, which have the potential to cause loss or damage to any below-ground remains surviving within the site. To mitigate against the impact caused by the development, it is proposed that any ground-breaking works required to deliver the scheme are subject to archaeological monitoring and recording via maintenance of an archaeological watching brief within any areas not previously examined archaeologically (see section 2 below). The purpose of the fieldwork is to record any archaeological remains which may be impacted by the development in a manner appropriate to their significance. Should remains of unexpected significance be encountered these may be deemed beyond the scope of a watching brief and may require consultation between Civic Heritage, GMAAS and MCFC to determine an appropriate course of action.

This approach to mitigating against the loss or damage to heritage assets and potential heritage assets of archaeological interest follows the guidance of NPPF (revised December 2024; Paragraphs 207-8 and 218).

1.3.2. Scope

The scope of the works has been determined based on the known archaeological potential and has been specifically designed to target areas of potential industrial period remains that were not examined during the 2010 excavations.

The watching brief will be maintained during all intrusive groundworks (excavation, surface stripping, drainage, utility works, etc) within the designated area (Plate 4 below in section 4). The monitoring archaeologist will be present during all intrusive groundworks and will afforded access to all groundworks to allow recording.

The archaeological watching brief shall be fully implemented in accordance with the approved Project Design as stated in planning documentation (CIfA 2023).

2. Historical Background

2.1. Introduction

The site area was formerly occupied by the Bradford Iron Works. The following is summarised from the historical background presented in the report for the 2010 excavations (Miller 2011).

The origins of the firm of Richard Johnson & Nephew can be traced to 1773, when James Howard started in business as a pin-maker and wire-worker on Markersted Lane in Manchester. By 1817, Howard's business had passed into the ownership of John Johnson, and then to his two sons, Richard and William. By 1838, the firm was trading under the name of Richard Johnson & Brother, who had premises on Lees Street in Ancoats, and offices at 27 Dale Street. The firm expanded rapidly during the 1840s, as they diversified from producing just wire; an advertisement of 1848 promoted the firm as 'manufacturers of flour machines, wheat screens, separators, elevator cans and belts, sacks, riddles, sieves, brushes, provers, sack tackle, chain, mill chisels, tacks, and every description of wove wire and wire work'.

In 1851, the firm famously supplied half the iron wire for the first submarine cable that was laid between Dover and Calais in 1851.

In 1853, Richard Johnson & Brother purchased land adjacent to Bradford Colliery with the intention of building an ironworks. This housed puddling furnaces to transform pig iron produced in a blast furnace into wrought iron that could be used for manufacturing wire. In addition to the puddling furnaces, the Bradford Ironworks contained mechanical hammers and rolling mills that were required to process the iron ready for producing, or drawing out, wire. This final stage in the manufacturing process was carried out at the firm's old works on Lees Street in Ancoats. In 1858, Richard Johnson & Brother supplied the sheathing wire for the first trans-Atlantic cable, which was laid during the 1860s.

The earliest method of manufacturing wire was to roll bars of iron, copper or brass into long flat strips, approximately ¼" thick, which were then split lengthwise into strips of square section. These were converted into round wire by drawing through a series of holes in a steel die-plate. The drawing of rod into wire had been carried out from early times on a block, or drum, on which the wire was coiler on a vertical axis, providing the tension necessary to pull the wire through the die.

Whilst this traditional method of wire production persisted to some degree throughout the nineteenth century, more efficient and productive processes were demanded to serve the growth of the mechanical and electrical engineering industries (*ibid*). In particular, the advent of the telegraph, and the successful experiments by Samuel Morse in the 1830s, caused an abrupt increase in the demand for wire. During that period, the rolling of hammered bars in grooved rolls was well established. To cater for the telegraph wire, grooved rolls, known as the Belgian train, were adopted generally; these comprised a series of decreasing apertures of constantly changing section, from square successively to diamond, oval and circular.

The continuous rolling train comprised 16 two-high rolling stands, arranged with their axes alternately horizontal and vertical, driven by a system of fixed gears. Wrought iron bars of 1 1/16 inch square section, weighing up to 100lb and pre-heated in a continuous furnace, were rolled to ¼" rod. The mill was capable of producing 20 tons in ten hours.

The manager of the Bradford Ironworks at this date was George Bedson, who was responsible for the introduction of several important technological advances that revolutionised the wire-making industry. In particular, in 1860, Bedson introduced the first continuous galvanising plant. The success of this new process led the firm to extend their works in 1864, and land on the west side of Forge Lane was developed as a new galvanising plant. At the same time, the firm persuaded the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway to build a new goods yard on adjacent land in return for guaranteeing a minimum traffic of 200 tons per week to and from the ironworks.

Another key technical innovation introduced by Bedson was the first continuous wire rod mill that enabled 100lb pieces of iron rods to be drawn in a single length. This was installed in the Bradford Ironworks in 1862, and offered considerable improvements on the Belgian train. The mill consisted of a long series of rollers placed in pairs, alternately horizontally and vertically, with each pair of rollers incorporating a groove through which the iron rod passed. On passing through the rollers, the rod was reduced in section and extended proportionally in length, before being delivered to the next pair of rollers, where the process was repeated. The gearing of the rollers was arranged so as to give a higher speed to each successive pair of rolls, in order to pass the increased length of rod through as quickly as it was produced. The mill was equipped with a gas furnace to heat the iron immediately prior to being passed to the rolling mechanism.

It was during this period that William Johnson died and, in 1865, Richard Johnson decided to form a partnership with his nephew, leading to the formation of Richard Johnson & Nephew. In that year, building on their reputation for supplying the sheathing wire for the first trans-Atlantic cable, Richard Johnson & Nephew secured the contract to supply all the wire for the Cincinnati Bridge in America. Hundreds of coils of wire, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, were produced, each coil containing between 12,000 and 16,000 feet of wire. Other international commissions at this time included an order from the Indian government for 700 tons of telegraphic wire. In 1870, the firm supplied wire for the laying of the West Indies and the Panama cable, the China and Carpentaria cable, and also supplied 1,200 tons of wire to the Post Office.

At this date, Bradford Ironworks was described in an article printed in the *Manchester Evening N*ews: ‘Now Bradford may be described as a thriving industrial community. Nevertheless, it is, to speak mildly not a nice place. If Bradford were in the United States it would doubtless have a daily newspaper of its own, two large boarding houses and a bank. Being in England, however, it has a public house, a Local Board of Health, a medical hall and several very bad smells…the works at Bradford covers some 10 or 12 acres, and there are employed between 500 and 600 hands. Twenty boilers of an aggregate of 800 horses power supply steam to ten engines of from 20 to 100 horses power each. Thus, Johnsons is a small kingdom of itself…’

A trade directory for 1879 lists Richard Johnson & Nephew as wire drawers and manufacturers, galvanisers, telegraph engineers, and telegraphic and fencing contractors. In his *Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes*, published in 1882, Leo Grindon accredits Messrs Johnson with producing from 280 to 300 tons of telegraph wire every week at their works at Bradford. He also noted that the works covered between ten and twelve acres, provided employment to 600 men, and ‘are not likely to be second to any of their own kind’. It was in 1882, however, the firm ceased producing their own iron, and the wire-drawing processes

were transferred from the old Lees Street works to Bradford, which focused solely on manufacturing iron and steel wire. A short time later, the firm diversified into the production of copper wire, which became an important part of the firm's business. On the introduction of barbed fence wire, the firm also secured the sole rights of manufacture in the United Kingdom, and so laid the foundation of what became an important branch of their business.

The outbreak of the First World War led to a rise in the demand for wire, and particularly barb wire. In order to meet this demand, a new rod mill was built at the Bradford works, occupying land between the canal arm and Mill Street, subsuming housing on Benson Street, Kara Street, Iceland Street.

The company maintained their position at the forefront of the industry into the mid-twentieth century. In 1956, the firm produced the major portion of copper tape and steel armouring that was used in the construction of the first trans- Atlantic telephone cable. However, in the face of increasing competition from overseas, the works eventually closed in the 1980s and their works demolished.

2.2. Previous Archaeological Investigations

Two archaeological investigations have been previously carried out within the immediate vicinity of the site (Plate 3).

In 2001 and evaluation was carried out at the north site of the development site and to its north, during works to construct the Metrolink (Dicken 2002). This followed a desk-based assessment produced in 2000 (Arrowsmith 2000) and comprised the excavation of three trenches. The northernmost trench was subsequently expanded into an excavation which recorded evidence of the moat and stone revetment of the former Bradford Old Hall, a medieval moated hall demolished in the 18th century.

During 2010 Oxford Archaeology North carried out an excavation across area between the Etihad Stadium and Alan Turing Way, consisting of six open area trenches. Of these, trench 4 lay wholly within the east side of the current development boundary, and trench 5 was partially located within the northeast side of the site. The summary page for the report states "The excavation of Bradford Ironworks provided evidence for the remodelling of the original forge area with the installation of a range of boilers. The remains of a Siemens-type regenerative furnace was also revealed."



Plate 3: Location of previous trenches (2002 in blue, 2010 in orange)

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. Aims

The main aim of the archaeological watching brief will be to record any remains of archaeological significance encountered during the planned works. This will be achieved through the maintenance of a watching brief during all intrusive groundworks in the areas not previously examined.

The specific aims of the watching brief will be:

- To monitor all intrusive groundworks carried out during the planned works, within the areas shaded red in plate 4;
- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, all remains of archaeological significance encountered, particularly those remains relating to the former ironworks furnaces and power systems;
- to recover any artefactual and/or ecofactual remains that may have survived below ground;
- to produce a report detailing the results of the investigation and cross referencing the findings with those of previous investigations;
- to make available the results of the work.

3.2. Regional Research Framework

Further, more detailed research aims may be generated and developed from the results of the archaeological investigation, with specific reference to the North West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF 2024). The specific research agendas set out within the NWRRF will be taken into account at all stages of the evaluation.

4. Method Statement

4.1. Archaeological Works

4.1.1. Overview

The watching brief will monitor all intrusive groundworks carried out as part of the planned works, shaded in red in plate 4 below.

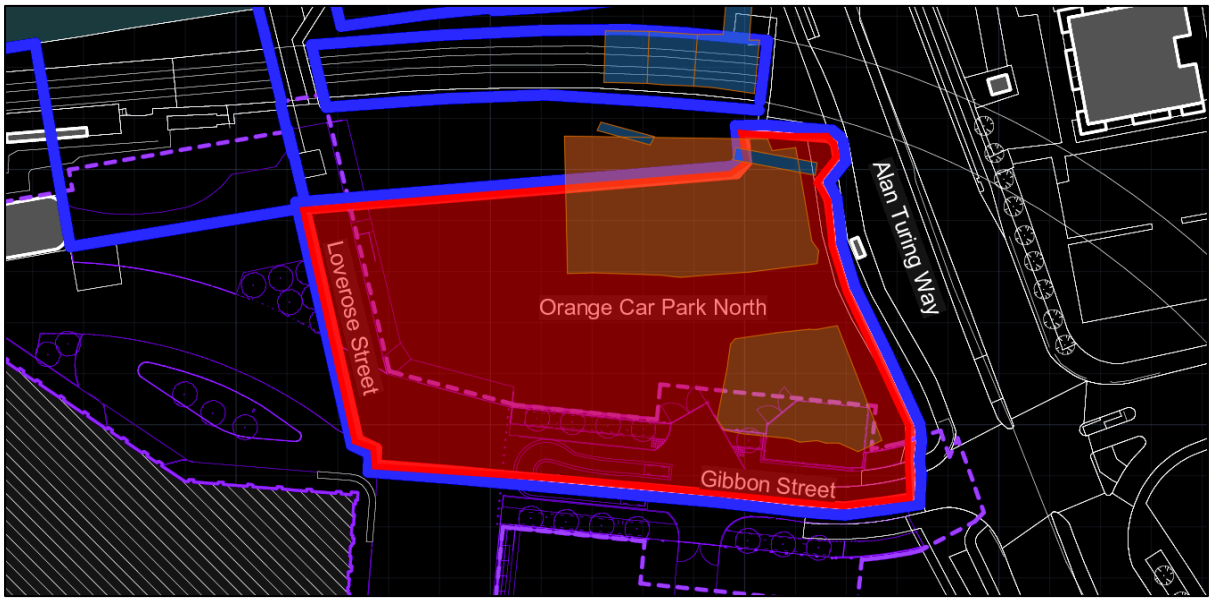


Plate 4: Watching brief area (in red). Previous excavation in blue (2002) and orange (2010)

4.1.2. Pre-commencement

Production of this Project Design has been undertaken by Civic Heritage and submitted to the advisory body (GMAAS) for approval prior to the commencement of any onsite activities. In addition to the completion and approval of the Project Design prior to on-site commencement of activity, the nominated Project Manager will:

- Liaise with the client to ensure mutual understanding of the project deliverables, timeframes, access, health and safety, aims and resources.
- Liaise with the archaeological curator or their representative.
- Obtain background information necessary for the project.
- Oversee the production of relevant documentation such as Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS).
- Ensure adequate staffing and resources (e.g. plant and welfare) are programmed.

4.1.3. Watching Brief Methodology

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation will be to monitor all intrusive groundwork in the designated area and record any remains of archaeological significance encountered during the planned works.

All archaeological work shall be conducted following the Standards for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (CIfA 2023b) and Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and

Recording (CIfA 2023c) and in line with the methodology set out in this PD. Prior to the commencement of any works, the location of all intrusive groundworks will be determined.

The monitoring archaeologist will be afforded full access to all groundworks and to all excavations. If remains are encountered within excavation the monitoring archaeologist will be afforded time to stop the groundworks and rapidly clean, assess and record the encountered remains.

All staff and plant operators will be briefed on the purpose and methodology of the watching brief, and on the type of remains expected to be present, IE structural remains, negative features, soil deposits, etc.

All plant activity, spoil stockpiling and service avoidance will be the responsibility of the appointed groundworks contractor.

All Civic staff will be aware of plant movement and the potential for services and/or contaminated ground. Any unsafe, or potentially unsafe, situations or occurrences will be reported to the client and/or their representatives.

If it proves necessary for trenches to be excavated deeper than 1.2m, or if the trench sides appear to be loose or unstable at any depth, then trenches may be stepped or the trench edges battered to allow access or, where possible, remains will be recorded from the top of the excavation.

Context Recording

All contexts will be recorded using pro-forma sheets, allowing details to 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.

Photography

A full and detailed digital photographic record of individual contexts and groups will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken in accordance with HE guidance, Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice (July 2015). All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photograph records will be maintained on photographic pro-forma sheets.

Planning

The precise location of all excavations and any archaeological remains encountered therein will be surveyed using a combination of manual drawing and GNSS survey. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, or 1:10 scale for sections, but can be output at any scale required. All information will be georectified to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

Human Remains

Human remains are not expected, however, should they be found they will be left in-situ covered and protected, and the Ministry of Justice, Local Planning Authority and GMAAS will be informed immediately. Removal of human remains is beyond the scope of this investigation and, should any be encountered, all works will cease until a mitigation strategy has been developed, a Ministry of Justice licence obtained, and an updated Project Design produced.

Finds Policy

Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020a) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC 1990).

Any finds falling within the definition of 'treasure' recovered during the course of the investigation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023.

Deposit Sampling

Samples will be collected from any suitable deposits encountered with the aim of identifying any residual evidence of the past environment or industrial processes and potential dating. The samples should be collected, where possible, in line with the Historic England guidelines (Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation, Second Edition EH 2011), appropriating 30 – 40 litres per sample, and sampled in as close to sterile conditions as feasible in external areas, although these guidelines may have to be adapted to given the small-scale nature of the investigation.

Drone Survey

Aerial drone photogrammetry may be used to record open areas of ground stripping during the watching brief. All drone survey will be carried out by a trained drone operator, who is registered as an operator and holds an A2 CoC (Certificate of Competency). The drone pilot will assess the flight location, identifying potential hazards such as buildings and power lines before flight, and will monitor weather conditions. Necessary permissions will be obtained before flight.

4.2. Report and Archive

4.2.1. Report

A draft copy of the report will be submitted for comment to the client and GMAAS within six weeks of the completion of the watching brief fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the archaeological investigation, and will include as a minimum:

- a title page detailing site address, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- full content's listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
- a description of the archaeological background;
- an account of the historical development of the site;
- a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
- a description of the findings of the fieldwork;

- detailed drawings (plans and relevant sections) at appropriate scales of the monitored excavations, showing the archaeological features exposed;
- Photographs with a good depth of field, appropriately lit and in clear focus of all archaeological features of potential significance;
- A catalogue and assessment of each category of artefact recovered during the investigation and biological samples, including the potential for further analysis;
- a summary, assessment, and interpretation of the results of the archaeological investigation;
- a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms;
- recommendations for further investigation and/or dissemination in consultation with GMAAS.

If appropriate material is recovered (EG industrial residues) this may also require an assessment and/or analysis.

The client will be provided with a digital copy of the report (pdf format), printed copies will be available upon request and may be subject to an additional fee.

4.2.2. Archive

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines, and current CIfA guidance (CIfA 2020). 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. In preparation for this an OASIS number will be obtained and the initial record set up at the beginning of the investigation.

The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the North West of England. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being deposited with Manchester Museum of Science and Industry, should they agree to receive it.

The archaeological archive will consist of the following:

- All original records created throughout the course of the project;
- All original drawings, whether created during fieldwork or post-investigation;
- Indexes to the drawings;
- Indexes to the photographic archive;
- All digital material;

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

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 should this be requested as part of the mitigation strategy. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive. The integrity of the digital and paper archive will be maintained by Civic Heritage until its deposition with an appropriate repository body.

4.2.3. Dissemination

The results of the investigation will ultimately be disseminated through deposit of the findings of the investigation in a technical report, together a short summary of the works in the Journal of Post-Medieval Archaeology. Should the remains merit further publication this will be agreed in discussion with the Planning Archaeologist.

- The report will be submitted to the relevant HER within three months of production of the completed report.
- As a minimum a short summary note of the results obtained from the fieldwork will be sent for inclusion in the annual roundup of archaeological fieldwork published in a relevant journal.
- Civic Heritage will register the report with OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations).
- Civic Heritage may utilise social media to communicate the discovery of archaeological findings and any artefacts of interest at any time. Discretion will be taken not to disclose such information or make site locations anonymous if specifically asked to do so by the client.
- The Project Archive, including artefactual material will be deposited as outlined above.

4.3 Outreach and Public Engagement

Due to the nature of the site and the work to be carried out it is not felt that public engagement would be appropriate during the watching brief.

5. Programme

5.1. Timetable

5.1.1. Fieldwork

The project will commence on a date mutually agreed between MCFC and Civic Heritage.

Civic Heritage will notify GMAAS one week prior to commencement of the onsite activities, affording reasonable access for them to schedule monitoring visits during the course of the works.

The time required for the watching brief will be determined by the groundworks contractor's programme.

5.1.2. Report

A draft report will be submitted to GMAAS by Civic Heritage for comment within six weeks of completion of the watching brief fieldwork. Civic Heritage will carry out all necessary consultation. The project archive will be deposited with the receiving museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork.

5.1.3. Project Monitoring

Civic Heritage will notify GMAAS and MCFC of any discoveries of archaeological significance. Any changes to this agreed PD will only be made in consultation with MCFC and with the agreement of GMAAS.

6. Staff Proposals

6.1. Team Structure

6.1.1. Responsibilities

The project will be overseen and managed on behalf of Civic Heritage by Graham Mottershead (Associate Director, Civic Heritage). Graham is an experienced field archaeologist with over 36 years' experience and has undertaken many evaluations and excavations across the country. Graham holds current valid SMSTS and PRINCE2 certification.

His role will be to ensure that the Project Design is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives and will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme.

6.1.2. Fieldwork Staff

It is not possible to provide details of specific archaeologists that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. All fieldwork staff will be employed by Civic Heritage and no works will be outsourced.

6.1.3. External Specialists

The following list of internal and external specialists can be called if required:

- *Ceramics* Jeremy Bradley (Civic Heritage)
- *CBM* Jeremy Bradley (Civic Heritage)
- *Pipeclay* Jeremy Bradley (Civic Heritage)
- *Lithics* Dr Andrew Myers (independent specialist)
- *Glass* David Dungworth (independent specialist)
- *Metal* David Dungworth (independent specialist)
- *Industrial residues* David Dungworth (independent specialist)
- *Animal Bone* Hannah Russ (Archaeology.Biz)
- *Leather* Quita Mould (independent specialist)
- *Conservation* Karen Barker (independent specialist)
- *Palaeoenvironmental/geoarchaeological remains* Joseph Foster (Civic Earth)
- *Palaeoenvironmental/geoarchaeological remains* Prof Simon Hutchinson (University of Salford)

Bibliography

CIfA, 2020a. *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials,* Reading: s.n

CIfA, 2020b. *Standards and Guidelines for the Creation, Compilation, Transportation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives,* Reading: s.n.

CIfA, 2023c. *Standards for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, Reading: s.n.

CIfA, 2023d. *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* Reading: s.n.

Dicken, A, 2002, *Bradford Old Hall, Alan Turing Way, Bradford, Manchester: An Arachaeological Excavation*, University of Manchester Archaeological Unit 2002 (77)

Historic England, 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment.*

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2, Online resource: Historic England.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021. *National Planning Policy Framework,* Online resource: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage,* London: s.n.

Wild, C, and Miller, I, 2011, *Sportcity, Alan Turing Way, Bradford, Manchester: Archaeological Excavation*, Oxford Archaeology North 2010-11/1116

Websites

BGS, 2026. *Geology Viewer.* *Welcome to BGS - British Geological Survey*
[Accessed 03/06/2026].

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2025. *National Planning Policy Framework,* Online resource: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. National Planning Policy Framework - Guidance - GOV.UK [Accessed 03/06/2026].

NWRRF, 2023. North *West Regional Research Framework.* *The West Midlands Research Framework - West Midlands Research Framework*
[Accessed 03/06/2026].

CIVIC

team-civic.com

thriving
together