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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Whitworth Street West
Openshaw
Greater Manchester

Archaeological Trial Trenching and Monitoring

Planning Ref. 141773/FO/2024

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

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Openshaw
Greater Manchester

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Written Scheme of Investigation

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1 Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CFA Archaeology Ltd on behalf Glenbrook WWS Limited. It outlines the details of a trial trenching evaluation and Archaeological Monitoring to be undertaken on land at Whitworth Street West, Openshaw, Greater Manchester (NGR SJ 83517 97521, Fig. 1; hereafter 'proposed development site' or 'Site').

1.2 A planning application has been submitted to Manchester City Council (Application No. 141773/FO/2024) for the demolition of buildings 2 and 4 Whitworth Street West and the construction of a residential building (Class C3) with associated servicing arrangements, landscaping, and associated works.

1.3 The proposed development lies within an area which has potential for Roman and industrial archaeological remains.

1.4 Condition 10 of the draft approved planning consent states:

No development works (except demolition) shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority.

The removal of the slab as part of the demolition works shall be carried out only in accordance with an archaeological watching brief monitored by a qualified archaeologist to ensure that there is no damage to any underlying archaeological remains.

The WSI shall cover the following:

a. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording that includes: - archaeological evaluation trenching; - pending the results of the above, a targeted open-area excavation.
b. A programme for post-investigation assessment to include production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.
c. Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.
d. Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance.
e. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

Reason - To investigate the archaeological interest of the site and record and preserve any remains of archaeological interest, pursuant to saved policy DC20.1 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester, policy EN3 of the Core Strategy and guidance in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Reason: To record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. In accordance with Policy R1 of the Trafford Core Strategy, Policy JP-P2 of Places for Everyone and the National Planning Policy Framework. This information is required prior to development taking place in order to ensure any archaeological heritage assets are not disturbed by construction activities.

1.5 As part of satisfying Condition 10 of the above-mentioned planning consent, this WSI is submitted for approval. The results of the trial trenching would then be used to inform any further mitigation, such as targeted open-area excavation, deemed necessary by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). Any further work would be outlined in additional WSI(s).

2 Site Background

2.1 The proposed development site lies within the Castlefield Vicus, Area of Roman Manchester. The proposed development area is bounded by Whitworth Street to the north, Cameron Street to the east, the Manchester and Ordsall Lane Junction Branch and Hewitt Street to the south, and Bugle Street to the west.

2.2 The Site is currently occupied by two former warehouse buildings, Whitworth House and Wrendal House, dating to the early 20th century.

2.3 The Site is located on a band of solid geology comprising the sandstone of the Chester Formation, formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic Period. The solid geology of the Site is overlain by Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits of Devensian sands and gravels, which formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Society 2026).

3 Historic and Archaeological Background

3.1 A historical background of the Site has previously been undertaken as part of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Salford Archaeology 2024). The following is a summary of this report.

Prehistoric

3.2 Evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site comes from several chance finds and an excavation off Liverpool Road. The excavation identified two Mesolithic flints, a Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/Iron

Age pottery, though all the finds from this excavation did not come from securely stratified deposits.

3.3 A late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint side scraper was recovered during excavations at Barton Street 250m north-west of the Site. The scraper was recovered from a Roman deposit. Further findspots of prehistoric date include a late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age barbed arrowhead found at Tonman Street, 260m north-west of the Site.

3.4 An open area excavation undertaken in 2020 at the Viadux scheme found two prehistoric pits, located c. 115m north of the Site.

Romano-British

3.5 In Manchester, Romano-British activity was generally centred around the fort at *Mamucium*. The fort was comprised of a turf rampart and timber gates in the first century, and was rebuilt in stone in the third century. A substantial *vicus* grew around the fort in the second century. The vicus and fort declined in the mid-third century and were eventually abandoned.

3.6 The Site is mostly within the Castlefield Roman Vicus and Area of Roman Manchester. Excavations at Great Bridgewater Street, 125m north-west of the Site, revealed a Roman pit or linear feature, overlain by post-Roman plough soils, alongside other features. Further excavations at Great Bridgewater Street, as part of the Viadux Scheme, recorded the remains of Roman occupations layers as well as features identified as part of the defensive ditch around the boundary of the *vicus*.

3.7 Significant evidence of Roman activity has been recorded to the west of the Site at 73-83 Liverpool Road, Barton Street, 340 Deansgate, and the site of the Beetham Tower, including the remains of timber-framed buildings and associated occupational features. These represented residential areas of the *vicus* dating from the second into the third centuries. Further, evidence of small-scale industry in the form of hearths, metalworking and potential tanning pits occurred in discrete areas of the *vicus*, though it has been suggested this activity would be found more frequently outside the main settlement as most activity within the *vicus* was of a domestic or commercial nature.

3.8 Roman Manchester was well connected. The nearest section of the projected route of the Roman road from Manchester to Buxton (Levenshulme section, orientated east to west) lies 15m to the northwest of the Site. In addition, the road from Manchester to Ribchester runs in a northerly direction 90m west of the Site. A section of a Roman road has been excavated to the south of the Central Railway Station, 85m northeast of the Site, thought to be part of the Manchester to Buxton road. A further grid system of major and minor roads has been identified to the west of the Site, likely reflecting the construction of new streets to accommodate the growing *vicus*.

3.9 Beyond the extent to the *vicus* lay the agricultural hinterland of *Mamucium*, a network of field systems, interspersed with villas and agricultural buildings. Industrial activities

were also taking place in these hinterlands, such as those indicated by the excavation of a potential kiln at Owen Street, 250m southwest of the Site.

3.10 Several Roman findspots have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the Site, some of which are summarised here. The nearest of these includes pottery, iron nails, charcoal, lead, broken tiles, and fragments of glass that were found along the railway arches of the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway, 30m to the southwest of the Site. A hoard of 200 coins was found 110m northwest of the Site in 1840. In 1852, a hoard of 1,600 coins dating from AD 128 to 378 were discovered 45m southwest of the Site. The neck of large amphora was found at Trafford Street in 1903, 65m northeast of the Site, as were an urn and other pottery 150m east of the Site.

Medieval

3.11 A cathedral was established in Manchester in the 7th century around which a burh, or fortified base, was built in 919 by Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder. This settlement grew and continued into the 11th century.

3.12 A small number of Saxon finds have been recorded close to the Site, including a small hoard of coins 200m to the northwest and a gold finger ring 290m to the southwest.

3.13 Manchester continued to develop throughout the later medieval period. Although the Site is over 1km from the city's medieval core, it is located 95m east of Deansgate, a main thoroughfare.

3.14 Alde-Parc (Aldport Park), a medieval deer park known from the 13th into the 16th century, is sited 165m north of the Site.

Post-Medieval

3.15 From the 16th into the 18th centuries, Manchester emerged as a principal commercial centre for the textile industry. It expanded rapidly, evolving from a small market centre into the largest town in Lancashire. During this period, it is likely the Site lay in a predominantly rural, agricultural area. Soil layers dating to this period have been excavated 125m to the northwest and 250m to the northeast of the Site.

Industrial

3.16 From the second half of the 18th century, industry expanded rapidly in Manchester, aided by the growth of the city and its suburbs, and by the extension of waterborne transport. Many new buildings were constructed in association with canals and rivers, including the Duke's Warehouse (145m to the southwest), the Grocer's Warehouse (200m to the west), limekilns, including the Castle Field kiln (165m to the southwest), and a cornmill (130m to the southwest). A section of the Rochdale Canal, completed in 1804, lies 20m north of the Site.

3.17 Maps from the late 18th and 19th centuries show that the western part of the Site was comprised of houses with small back yards, along with a long, narrow building. Larger gardens were present in the northwestern corner of the Site and the eastern part of the Site contained two or three larger buildings. In the 19th century, new buildings (workers' housing) were constructed in the southeastern portion of the Site.

3.18 The Site was cleared in the early 20th century and two warehouses were constructed, both of which are still extant.

4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.1 No known intrusive archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

5 Project Objectives

5.1 The aims of the archaeological works are:

- To undertake trial trench evaluation in order to confirm the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits;
- To provide a full and detailed record of all identified early remains;
- To establish the potential impacts of the proposed development and associated infrastructure and to allow mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate;
- To recover information relating to the nature and function of past human activity represented by the surviving archaeological remains;
- To interpret the nature of activity at the site and to place the site within its local, regional and national context as appropriate;
- To obtain the maximum quantity of finds and environmental samples from each archaeological deposit or features;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples to interpret their significance;
- To attempt to address research objectives identified in the North West Historic Environment Research Frameworks;
- To report and publish the results of the excavations and post-excavation assessment and analysis, and place them within their local and regional context;
- To disseminate the results of the work to the general public through site interpretation and other methods of outreach depending on the results of the works;
- To compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository and to provide information for the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

5.2 Research questions derived from the *North West Historic Environment Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2026) include:

- R08: What evidence is there for the impact of Roman occupation on the environment?

- R11: How can we identify typologies and the development of military sites and Roman road systems?
- R14: What were the date, extent, function and changes over time of extra-mural settlement(vici) in the region?
- R20: How can we identify regional types and patterns of distribution, despite low levels of material culture across the region?
- R30: What can archaeology tell us about trade and exchange in late Roman and early post-Roman periods?
- R32: How does military resourcing affect civilian sites?

- Ind11: How do planned and new settlements evolve at this time?
- Ind13: How did temporary areas of construction and industry (e.g. tips, utility sites, quarries, canals etc) change, develop and impact upon the landscape?
- Ind21: How did industrial period towns affect the pre-existing historic landscape?
- Ind22: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
- Ind28: How have settlements expanded beyond their historic cores in the 20th century (e.g. suburban growth, peripheral housing estates and industrial parks)?

6 Archaeological Methodology

6.1 *General*

6.1.1 CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work will be conducted with regard to the Institute's standards documents (CIfA 2020a, 2023a-b), relevant Historic England guidance documents (Historic England 2011, 2015a, and 2015b) and this WSI. Recording of all elements will be done following established CFA procedures.

6.1.2 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries that warrant more detailed recording than is described in this WSI, the archaeological contractor, CFA Archaeology Ltd, will contact the monitoring archaeologist for GMAAS with the relevant information so an agreement can be reached on the implementation of any variations.

6.1.3 A visual inspection of the Site will be undertaken before the commencement of works to identify any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and any hazards or constraints in undertaking further archaeological work on site.

6.2 *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*

6.2.1 Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the initial slab removal as part of the demolition works. Slab removal will only take place under direct archaeological supervision to ensure there is no damage to any underlying archaeological remains. If archaeological remains are encountered, then recording and excavation will take place following the methodology set out in section 6.4 below.

6.3 *Archaeological Evaluation*

6.3.1 Three 10m x 1.8m trenches have been located to assess the potential for surviving archaeological remains and depths of overburden of the Site. The trenches are placed within areas defined by the desk-based assessment as having high potential for Roman remains and high potential for 18th-century cellared properties (Fig. 1 and 2). The trenches are listed in a table below by size and target.

Trench No.	Size (m)	Target
1	10 x 1.8	High potential for Roman remains and high potential for 18th-century cellared properties
2	10 x 1.8	
3	10 x 1.8	

Table 1: Summary of Trenches and Potential Archaeology

6.3.2 The trenches will be machine excavated using a wide toothless ditching bucket operated under direct archaeological supervision A toothed bucked may be used to remove concrete or large brick intrusions. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed to the level of the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is reached first, in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness. Machine excavation will be halted if archaeological deposits are encountered and any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation will be carried out by hand, unless otherwise agreed with the monitoring archaeologist (GMAAS). Where trenches exceed 1m in depth they will be stepped every 0.50m at a 1:1 ratio, under agreement of the monitoring archaeologist.

6.3.3 Hand cleaning of trench bases and sections should be carried out where appropriate to allow the definition and recognition of archaeological features. Provision should be made to hand clean and record one long section of each trench, except where the stratigraphy is simple and consistent and can be captured through a sample section.

6.3.4 Samples of all features of archaeological interest will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent, and condition. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to natural geological deposits, will be excavated and all inter-relationships and intersections between features will be investigated. Sampling percentages will be agreed with the LPA archaeologist on site once the number, type and character of features has been established.

6.3.5 Trial trenches will not be backfilled until inspected by the LPA archaeologist, unless otherwise agreed.

6.3.6 The results of the trial trenching will be used to inform any further excavation work deemed necessary which will be outlined in a separate WSI/WSIs and may include targeted open area excavation to be agreed with GMAAS.

6.4 *Method of Recording*

6.4.1 Hand cleaning will take place to include all structures, plus surfaces and sections as appropriate and at the tops of linear features to define recuts and allow planning of sample sections.

6.4.2 Built structures such as walls, floors, and bases for machinery will be investigated sufficiently to establish their form, phasing and construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. In parts of the Site where there is the potential for multiple phases of activity, it will be necessary to remove later structures following a brief structural record, and for the trench to continue to the appropriate depth. Following discussion with GMAAS, it may be necessary to utilize a mechanical excavator to assist with the excavation or removal of features which due to their thickness, size or weight cannot be moved by hand, for example extensive deposits of made ground, modern concrete structures, compacted deposits, or large objects such as worked stones.

6.4.3 Records will be made of the remains including a location plan, photographs, and individual descriptions of any archaeological strata and features on standard CFA pro-forma recording sheets. Written registers will be kept of the numbers allocated to the contexts, drawings, photographs, small finds and samples during the project.

6.4.4 Where appropriate, archaeological remains will be recorded using GPS or hand drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50) and/or section/elevation drawings (scale 1:10 or 1:20) which include heights in metres above Ordnance Datum. The location of all drawings will be shown on the overall trench and site plans. The actual areas of investigation will be accurately located on a site plan which includes levels at the top and base of features. Written descriptions of the trenches will be made on context and masonry record sheets, and photographs will be taken of the excavation areas. The location of the excavated areas will be recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and will be tied to National Grid coordinates.

6.4.5 A digital photographic record will be made showing the layout of the archaeology within the individual trenches, individual features or groups of features where their relationship is important. Photographs will include an appropriate scale and where necessary a north arrow. All photographs will be recorded on a photographic register detailing photo number, subject, location, direction and date of the shot.

6.4.6 The primary photographic record will comprise high quality digital images taken using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images, and these will be archived as described below. Digital photography will follow the guidance given by Historic England in '*Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*, July 2015'. Digital images will be supplied in both JPEG and TIFF versions. The latter as uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). Metadata will be embedded in the TIFF file including the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to

at least six figures, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. The photographic record will be archived with the Archaeological Data Service and will conform to the guidance on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS.

6.4.7 A photogrammetric plan record will be made of the individual trenches of interest when they have been cleared and cleaned, with the aim of creating a site wide record of the archaeologically monitored areas. The photogrammetric survey will utilise an Olympus Tough TG5 camera, mounted on a monopole when additional elevation is required. The photogrammetric record will be produced by taking a series of overlapping photographs which will be combined using Agisoft Metashape Professional software. The photogrammetric survey and images production will adhere to Historic England's guidance 'Photogrammetric Applications for Cultural Heritage: Guidance for Good Practice' (Historic England 2017).

6.5 *Finds*

6.5.1 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th and 21st century material which may be noted and discarded. All finds will be treated in a proper manner during the excavation stage and will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in First Aid for Finds (3rd edition).

6.5.2 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be affected immediately, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the act's amendment of 2003 to include prehistoric objects such as Bronze Age metalworking hoards and other non-precious metal items) after discussion with GMAAS and the Finds Liaison Officer for the North West.

6.6 *Industrial Process Residues*

6.6.1 Where excavation identifies deposits which appear to contain process residues, these will be sampled for assessment by CFA's industrial specialist to identify the origin of the material. Bulk samples of up to 40l (or, if less than 40l the largest volume possible) will be collected and stored in sealed plastic tubs, labelled with the site code, context and sample numbers and the number of samples taken from that material.

6.6.2 In the event that industrial residues are suspected to be present on site, The Historic England Science Advisor for the North West may be consulted for archaeological science advice. The Science Advisor will be afforded the chance to visit the excavation to advise on the approach to fieldwork and sampling strategies.

6.7 *Palaeoenvironmental Sampling*

6.7.1 CFA's palaeoenvironmental specialist will assess the environmental potential of the site, and if required undertake site visits to discuss the sampling strategy and may also assist in any specialist fieldwork relating to the sampling.

6.7.2 Soil samples will be taken from all suitable features or deposits for the purpose of palaeoenvironmental sampling. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble).

6.7.3 Bulk samples will usually comprise representative 40 litre samples, or greater if the archaeological context allows. The samples will be stored in sealed plastic tubs, labelled with the site code, context and sample numbers and the number of samples taken from that material. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts.

6.7.4 Should waterlogged remains be identified, specialist samples will be required, the type of which will depend on specialist advice once the consistency of the remains has been established. Specialist samples may include bulk, core or monolith samples. The samples will be stored in sealed plastic tubs, monolith tins or tubing as appropriate, labelled with the site code, context(s) and sample numbers. The specialist samples would be subsampled during post excavation for a variety of analyses to recover materials such as waterlogged plant remains, insects or macrofossils (including pollen).

6.7.5 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided by English Heritage in Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to The Theory and Practice of Methods, From Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (2011).

6.8 *Human Remains*

6.8.1 The Ministry of Justice and GMAAS will be informed if human remains are found. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains.

6.8.2 If human remains are encountered, they will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, prior to recording and removal, following receipt of the required Ministry of Justice licence. Investigation and excavation of human remains will be undertaken by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with former Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) guidelines Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (McKinley and Roberts 1993) and the Updated Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

6.8.3 Assessment of excavated human remains will be undertaken in line with English Heritage guidelines Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for the production of assessment documents and analytical reports (English Heritage 2004). The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.

6.8.4 If required a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the recording and assist in the removal of any human skeletal remains.

6.9 *Scientific Dating*

6.9.1 Samples for scientific dating should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. Where items appearing to be suitable for radiocarbon or dendrochronological dating are identified, specialist advice will be sought as to the suitability of the material. Provision should also be made for appropriate specialist to visit site to assess the potential of the site, to advise on sampling strategies and to assist in any specialist fieldwork relating to the sampling.

6.10 *Communication and Monitoring*

6.10.1 Any issues that arise on site or during the post-excavation stages should first be addressed in liaison with the client, GMAAS and any other stakeholders in order to resolve the matter.

6.10.2 In the event of issues arising regarding the implementation of this WSI, or the scope or methodology of the excavation, these will be resolved in liaison with the client and GMAAS to determine a solution. Should the issue not be resolved remotely, a meeting will be held between key stakeholders to facilitate discussion of the issues and identification of a suitable strategy for progress to be agreed by all parties.

6.10.3 The information gained from the investigations detailed in this WSI will be passed on to the GMAAS who will be afforded opportunities to visit the Site to monitor the fieldwork. Regular site meetings will be held with GMAAS, the archaeological contractor and the Client's representative so that all parties can be informed of progress on site. Weekly updates on the project will be sent to GMAAS including summary text, photographs of the site, and plans where relevant.

7 Finds Analysis, Reporting, Archiving and Dissemination

7.1 *Finds Analysis*

7.1.1 Finds will be labelled and boxed according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.

7.2 *Reporting*

7.2.1 In the event that significant archaeological remains are encountered, it may be necessary to complete an assessment report, prior to the final report. The scope of the post-excavation work, and whether this leads to a formal post-excavation assessment or not, will be discussed with GMAAS and agreed within a month of the completion of the fieldwork.

7.2.2 In the event that further mitigation is required after the evaluation it is proposed that a full report is produced combining the results of all phases of work. The report will contain:

- A front cover/frontispiece which includes the site name, district and County and the NGR of the site, the name of the archaeological contractor and the planning application number.
- A concise non-technical summary outlining the reasons for the work, the methods used and the results of the investigation.
- An introduction describing the scope and circumstances of the work, and the archaeological background to the site.
- The dates on which the work was undertaken.
- A description of the site location and geology.
- Research aims and objectives.
- An explanation of any agreed variations from the WSI, including justification for any work not undertaken.
- A description of the methodology employed, and the work undertaken.
- Discussion of the results of the project and their significance.
- A discussion of how the work contributed to the aims and objectives set out in the WSI.
- Conclusions.
- A complete context list with a short description.
- Figures as appropriate, including a detailed location map, historic maps of the Site, a site plan showing all trenches, plans and sections (or elevations) of features at an appropriate scale, and photographs of features pertinent to the interpretation of the site.
- A quantified index to the site archive
- A list of, and spot dates for, any finds recovered.
- A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and outline of the results obtained.
- A bibliography.
- OASIS V summary (an online OASIS V form will be completed as part of the archaeological work).

7.2.3 The reports will follow current industry guidelines and will be agreed with the Client's representative and Local Planning Authority (LPA) archaeologist, who will be kept updated with progress of the post-excavation process. If finds and environmental samples are collected during the course of the fieldwork, the LPA will be provided with updates on the processing of that material, and on the progress of the specialist reports. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA, the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, and anyone else the Client wishes.

7.3 *Archiving*

7.3.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the current CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). The selection/retention of material from the archaeological investigation will be agreed by the appropriate finds specialists, GMAAS and receiving repository.

7.4 *Physical Archive*

7.4.1 Arrangements will be made with a suitable repository for the deposition of the physical archive, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation. The landowner will be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to the suitable repository.

The site archive may include:

- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
- any survey or specialist reports
- site notebooks/diaries
- original photographic records and registers
- original drawing records and registers (plans, sections, elevations)
- original context records and registers
- artefacts, ecofacts and any other sample residues
- original finds records
- original sample records
- a summary account of the context record
- a summary of the artefact record
- a summary of the environmental record
- all relevant digital and meta data
- draft reports
- a copy of the final report/ publication

7.5 *Digital Archive*

7.5.1 This will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) having been compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS.

7.6 *Dissemination*

7.6.1 The report will be produced on the understanding that it will be added to the HER where it will be publicly accessible once deposited. In addition, a summary of the results and the final report will be uploaded to OASIS.

7.6.2 If significant remains are encountered, then arrangements will be made for the publication of results within an appropriate journal which will include, as a minimum, the production of a 300 word summary statement of the results being produced for *Post Medieval Archaeology*'s annual roundup. Once the fieldwork is complete and the final site archive known, a decision can be made in liaison with the LPA archaeologist as to the extent of public outreach required for the Site.

8 Resources and Programming

8.1 *Key Personnel*

8.1.1 **Phil Mann** (BA MCIfA) is Senior Project Manager for CFA Archaeology. Phil has project managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the country including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects.

8.1.2 A **project officer** or **supervisor** will be selected from CFA's pool of staff, all of whom have appropriate experience. The CV for the selected staff may be forwarded prior to the start of the project.

8.1.3 **Dr Shelly Werner** (BSc MPhil PhD) is CFA's Graphics Manager, responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy and standing building survey and has worked on a variety of projects in Scotland and England.

8.1.4 Post-excavation and environmental coordination will be managed by CFAs post excavation and archiving manager **Christina Hills**; CVs for CFA's 'in house' specialists or external consultants can be supplied on request.

8.2 *Project Specialists*

Specialism	**Specialist**
Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Ceramic Building Material	Jamie Walker BSc MCIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Clay Pipes	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Conservation Laboratory	Morgan Creed (York Archaeological Trust)
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers
Industrial Residue	David Dungworth
Leather	Quita Mould
Mollusca and Fish Remains	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Neolithic and Bronze Age Pottery	Alex Gibson PhD
Osteoarchaeology	Gina Daly MA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Palynology	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)

Specialism	Specialist
Post-medieval Small Finds	Gail Drinkall
Post-Roman Pottery	Chris Cumberpatch BA PhD
Roman and Pre-Roman Iron Age Pottery	Jamie Walker (CFA Archaeology) & Jane Timby
Roman Glass	Hilary Cool
Soil Micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MCIfA
Worked Bone	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Worked Flint and Stone	John Musgrove (CFA Archaeology) assisted by Ann Clarke
Zooarchaeology	Joshua Toulson BA MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)

Table 2: List of Artefact and Ecofact Specialists

8.2.1 It is expected that the above-named specialists will be used unless otherwise agreed in advance with the LPA archaeologist.

8.2.2 The above list is not exhaustive, should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered; appropriate specialists will be sought on the advice of the regional Historic England scientific advisor and/or the LPA archaeologist.

8.3 *Health and Safety*

8.3.1 CFA has an ISO45001 certified health and safety management system. All CFA staff have been inducted into CFA's Health and Safety Policy and will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. All work for the project will be subject to Risk Assessment procedures and a Risk Assessment will be produced, disseminated, and agreed with all staff on site.

8.4 *Carbon Reduction*

8.4.1 CFA is committed to reducing carbon emissions and minimising environmental impact through improved energy efficiency, reduced waste, increased recycling and responsible logistic planning and procurement. To this end we have developed a carbon management plan and introduced supporting policies and procedures to ensure sustainability, and at the same time maintain the highest standards of service and quality.

8.5 *Public Benefit*

8.5.1 A programme of public/community engagement may be required. If required, and where possible and appropriate, the full scope of any programme of public/community engagement will be agreed with the developer, client and Local Planning Authority Archaeologist, taking into account issues such as health and safety, confidentiality and vandalism, but could include social media, press releases, open days, deposition of reports in the HER, summary reporting in local journals, and other opportunities to disseminate the results of the project and engage with the local community. This work would follow the guidelines set out in CIfA's 'Toolkit for Public Engagement' (2023c).

9 References

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CIfA, 2023c *Toolkit for Public Engagement Version 1.0*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Historic England, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, Historic England, (2nd edition)

Historic England, 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England

Historic England, 2015b *Geoarchaeology; Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*, Historic England

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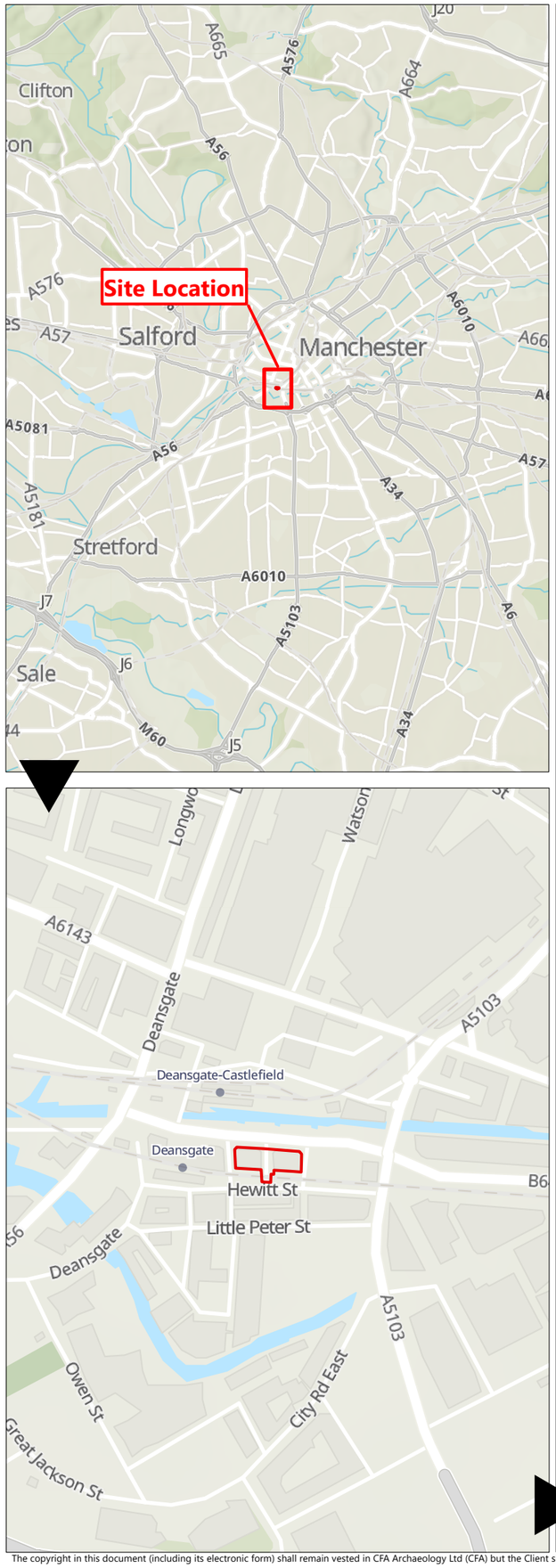
Research Frameworks, 2026 *North West Historic Environment Research Framework*, https://researchframeworks.org/nwherf/ Accessed 09/02/2026

10 QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology's ISO9001 compliant quality management procedures.

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) tools have not been used in the production of this document. It has been prepared and edited only by the individuals acknowledged herein.

Figures





Key:

- Red Line Boundary
- Trench

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Site location and trench plan

Project:
Whitworth Street West, Openshaw, Greater Manchester

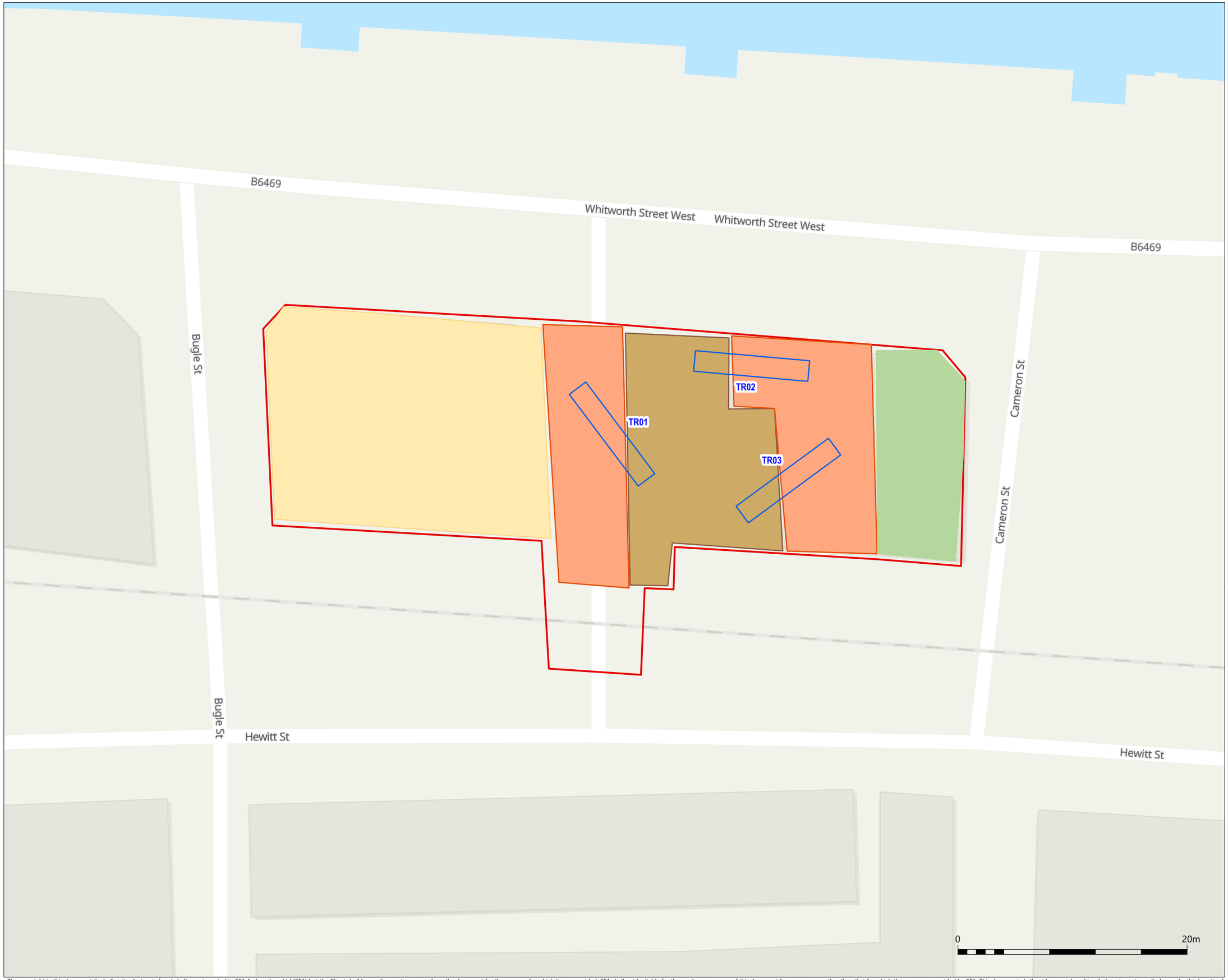
Client:
Glenbrook WWS Limited

Scale at A3:
1:300

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
SB	SW	14/09/2026

Report No:	Fig. No:
WSI	1

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Key:

- Red Line Boundary
- Trench
- High potential for 18th-century cellared properties
- High potential for Roman remains
- Area of low potential (uncellared back-to-backs and 18th-century gardens)
- Area of low potential due to semi-basement in warehouse

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Site location overlayed on areas of archaeological potential

Project:
Whitworth Street West, Openshaw, Greater Manchester

Client:
Glenbrook WWS Limited

Scale at A3:
1:300

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
SB	SW	14/09/2026

Report No:	Fig. No:
WSI	2

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