



# **New Wakefield Street, Manchester Greater Manchester**

## **Archaeological Evaluation**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

July 2010

**Allied Developments Ltd**

**Planning Application  
091920/FO/2009/C1**

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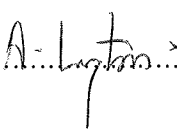
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**Prepared by:** Graham Mottershead  
**Position:** Project Supervisor  
**Date:** July 2010

**Checked by:** Ian Miller  
**Position:** Senior Project Manager  
**Date:** July 2010

Signed.....

**Approved by:** Alan Lupton  
**Position:** Operations Manager  
**Date:** July 2010

Signed.....

**Oxford Archaeology North**  
Mill 3  
Moor Lane Mills  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1GF  
t: (0044) 01524 541000  
f: (0044) 01524 848606

**Oxford Archaeology Ltd (2010)**  
Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0EA  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

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## SUMMARY

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Allied Developments Ltd has submitted a planning application (Planning Application 091920/FO/2009/C1) to erect a multi-storey student accommodation block on New Wakefield Street in Manchester (centred on SJ 84053 97437). In August 2009, as an initial stage in the development process, Hodder & Partners Ltd, acting on behalf of Allied Developments Ltd, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. This study concluded that there was a low risk for significant archaeological remains to survive on the site, although the potential for remains to survive within deeply buried alluvium associated with the river Medlock, could not be discounted entirely (OA North 2009).

In considering the application for the development of the site, the Local Planning Authority attached a condition to planning consent for the proposed scheme. This required a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation to be carried out prior to development. In July 2010, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Allied Developments Ltd to devise a Written Scheme of Investigation in order to carry out an appropriate programme of intrusive archaeological investigation. The work comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches, and was undertaken in July 2010.

The evaluation trenching revealed that no remains of archaeological interest survive *in-situ* on the site. It is concluded that the proposed development will have a negligible archaeological impact, and it is recommended that further archaeological investigation in advance of development is not merited.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Jon Davies of Hodder & Partners Ltd, acting on behalf of Allied Developments Ltd, for commissioning and supporting the project. Thanks are also due to Norman Redhead, the County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, for his support and advice.

The evaluation was carried out by Graham Mottershead, assisted by Lewis Stitt. The report was compiled by Graham Mottershead, and the illustrations were produced by Marie Rowland. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Allied Developments Ltd has submitted a planning application (Planning Application 091920/FO/2009/C1) to erect a multi-storey student accommodation block on New Wakefield Street, to the south-east of Oxford Road Station in Manchester. In August 2009, as an initial stage in the development process, Hodder & Partners Ltd, acting on behalf of Allied Developments Ltd, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. This study concluded that there was a low risk for significant archaeological remains to survive on the site, although the potential for remains to survive within deeply buried alluvium associated with the river Medlock, could not be discounted entirely. The design proposals for the new development will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, which are likely to have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains, should they be present.
- 1.1.2 In the light of the conclusions drawn by the desk-based assessment, the Local Planning Authority attached a condition to planning consent for the proposed scheme, which required a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation of the site to be carried out prior to development.
- 1.1.3 In July 2010, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Allied Developments Ltd to devise a Written Scheme of Investigation in order to carry out an appropriate programme of intrusive archaeological investigation (*Appendix 1*), in accordance with a condition to the planning consent for development. Following the formal approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by the Greater Manchester County Archaeologist, OA North was commissioned to carry out the specified programme of works. This comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches, and was undertaken in July 2010.

### 1.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The study area (centred on SJ 84053 97437) lies within the northern part of the Chorlton-on-Medlock district of Manchester, which is situated immediately to the south-east of Oxford Road Station (Fig 1). The Scheme Area comprises a 0.08 hectare plot located on the corner of New Wakefield Street with Great Marlborough Street (Plate 1). The northern two-thirds of the plot are used currently as a car park, and the southern part is occupied by a rectangular brick-built building, with a small area of waste ground on its eastern side.
- 1.2.2 Topographically, the Manchester Conurbation as a region is within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey river valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses

in Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The Scheme Area lies approximately 50m from the north side of the river Medlock.

- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the area consists of Bunter Sandstone of the Permo-Triassic. The overlying drift comprises glacial sands and gravels and late glacial flood gravels (Countryside Commission 1998).



*Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the study area*

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The fieldwork undertaken followed the method statement detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*), and was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures provided by the Institute for Archaeologists, and their code of conduct.

### 2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.2.1 The uppermost levels were excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The same machine was then used to define carefully the extent of any surviving walls, foundations and other remains, after which all excavations were undertaken manually.

2.2.2 All information was recorded stratigraphically with accompanying documentation (plans, sections and photographs, both of individual contexts and overall site shots from standard view points). Photographic records were also maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

### 2.3 FINDS

2.3.1 ***Artefactual procedures:*** all finds recovered during the excavations were lifted, cleaned, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds* (1998). Recovery and sampling programmes were in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines) and subject to expert advice.

2.3.2 ***Environmental procedures:*** a targeted programme of palaeo-environmental sampling was implemented in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology's *Environmental Guidelines and Manual* (OAU 2000), and in line with the English Heritage guidance paper on *Environmental Archaeology* (2001).

### 2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, and in accordance with current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record on completion of the project.



### 3. BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 An understanding of the historical background of a site provides the local context within which buried remains can be assessed archaeologically. The following section presents a summary historical and archaeological background of the general area, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider context.

#### 3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHEME AREA

3.2.1 The development of the study area may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. Detailed maps published during the first half of the nineteenth century, including those by Swire (1824) and Banks and Co (1831), show the surrounding area to have been intensively developed with textile mills and workers' housing, although the Scheme Area remained vacant land.

3.2.2 The Ordnance Survey first edition 60":1 mile map, surveyed in 1848 and published in 1850 (Plate 2), shows a rope walk to have been established on the site. However, this may have been short lived as it is not depicted on Adshead's *Plan of the Townships of Manchester*, published in 1851 this map, which shows the Scheme Area and entirely undeveloped.

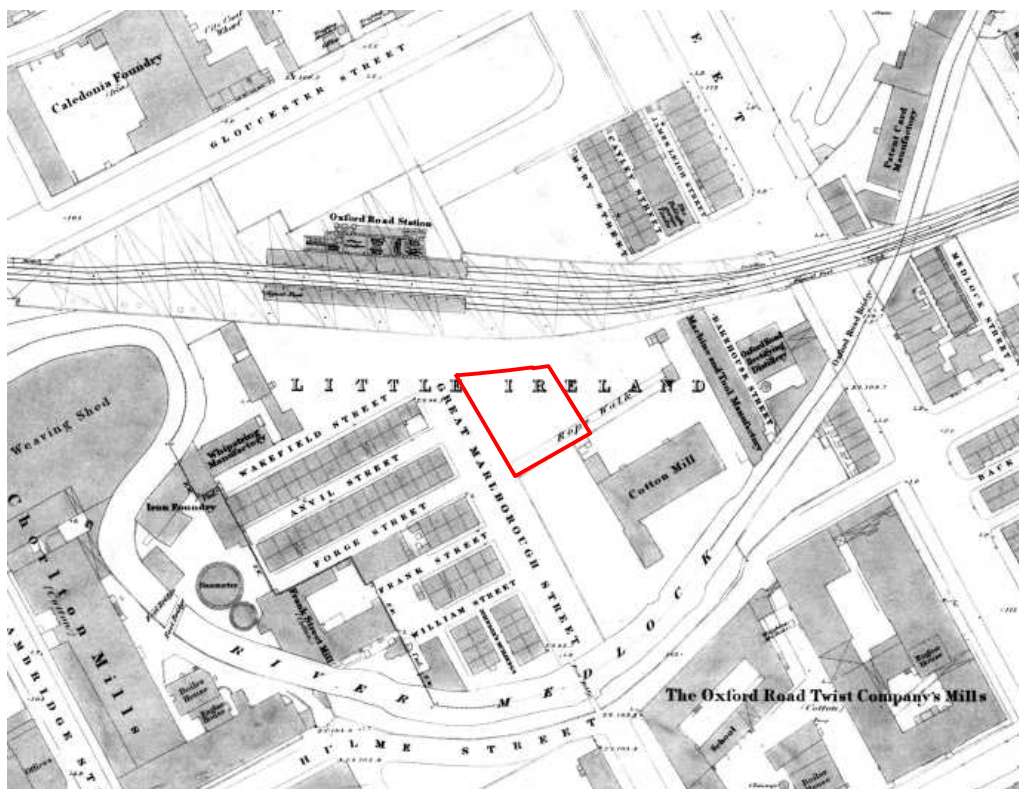


Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

- 3.2.3 Slater's commercial trade directory for 1879 lists several businesses for New Wakefield Street including coal merchants, an elastic cord manufacturer, merchants, finishers, glass stainers, packing case makers, joiners, a wheelwright, a cab owner, and stores. Whilst it is not possible to identify the exact location of individual premises, a trimming manufacturer is listed as occupying the nearest business premises to the Great Marlborough end of the street, which therefore may have been within the Scheme Area.
- 3.2.4 In 1893, the Ordnance Survey first edition 25": 1 mile map was published, which was surveyed in 1888-9 (Plate 3). This map shows a several small buildings and yards within the Scheme Area. An L-shaped building occupies the southern part of the site, which has a yard to its north-west and a covered entrance from Great Marlborough Street. To the north of this, on the western side of the plot, is a long rectangular building, extending as far as New Wakefield Street. To the east are a group of four small square buildings, clustered towards the southern half of this area, leaving a yard space to the north which opened on to New Wakefield Street.

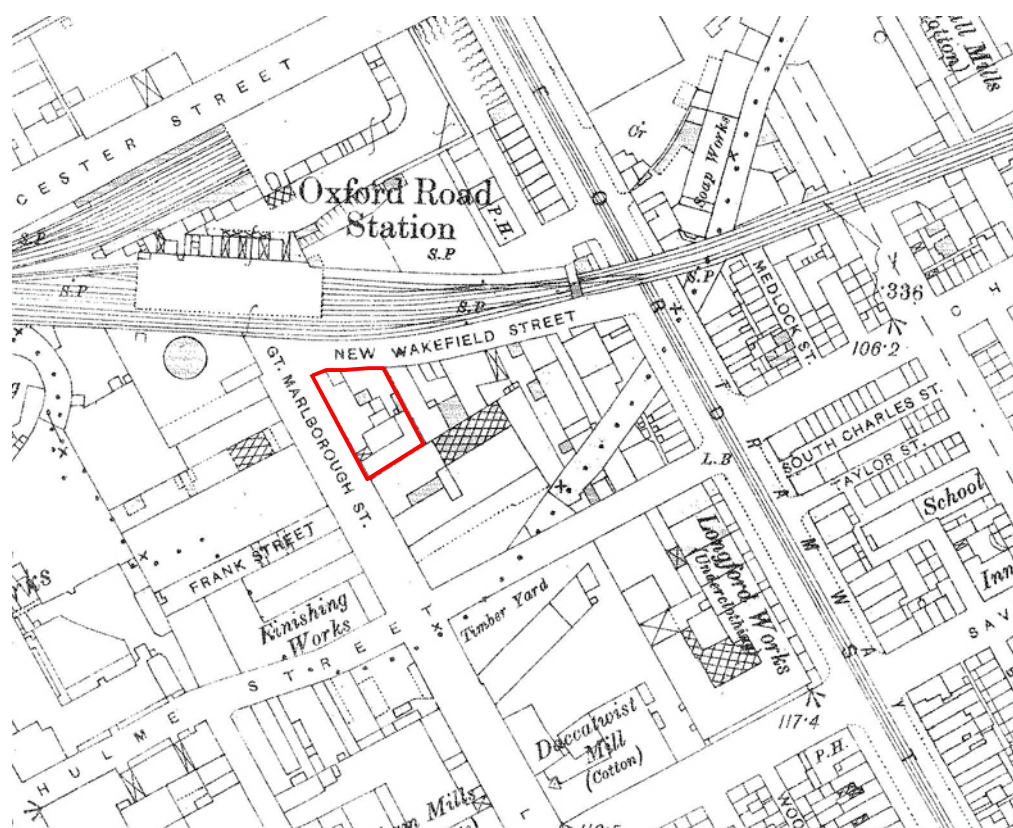


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893

- 3.2.5 The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1905, shows a very similar layout of the buildings within the Scheme Area, although two small buildings have been added to the site. These comprise a small rectangular building in the north-east corner of the New Wakefield Street yard, and a rectangular building in the northern area of the yard. Entries in commercial trade directories for 1909 indicate that the site was occupied by James Brittain and Son, packing-case manufacturers (Slater 1909).

- 3.2.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1915-16 shows some modifications to the buildings within the northern two-thirds of the Scheme Area. This is now occupied by an L-shaped building, indicating either that the whole area was rebuilt, or, perhaps more likely, that the rectangular building on the west side of the plot was retained and the buildings to its east were either replaced or modified to create one large building adjoining that to its west. The yard, located to the north-east of this building, has a small square building in its south-west corner.
- 3.2.7 The Goad's insurance plan for 1928 shows the L-shaped building occupying the northern part of the study area as being predominantly four-storeys, with a two-storey building at its eastern end. The building is labelled as a packing case factory. Cellars are not noted beneath this building.
- 3.2.8 The Ordnance Survey map of 1948 shows that the buildings in the southern third of the Scheme Area had been demolished, and the area is empty. The L-shaped building in the occupying the northern two-thirds is extant, however, and labelled 'Timber Works'. The Ordnance Survey map of 1970 shows a new building occupying the southern third of the Scheme Area, which is labelled as a warehouse.

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## 4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches (Fig 2), in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The trenches were intended to establish whether any buried remains of archaeological significance survived within the Scheme Area.

### 4.2 TRENCH 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned broadly north/south across the eastern part of the Scheme Area (Plate 4). It was targeted across the east/west-aligned arm of the L-shaped building shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1905 onward, and the open yard area to the north. The trench measured 13 x 2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.84m (27.64m above Ordnance Datum). No remains of archaeological interest were identified.

4.2.2 Short sections of two brick walls (**103** and **104**), aligned north/south, were exposed in the east-facing section of the trench (Plate 5). Both walls comprised machine-pressed bricks, bonded with a very dark grey, ash mortar, indicative of a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century construction date. Both walls survived to a height of 11 courses, seemingly representing elements of internal partitions within the basement of the L-shaped building depicted on twentieth-century mapping. The walls were not keyed into each other, suggesting that one wall may have been a later addition or modification to the original build. There was no surviving evidence for any internal fixtures or fittings, or any evidence for an internal floor. The basement had been excavated into the natural geology, indicating that any archaeological remains that may have been present had been destroyed entirely.

4.2.3 The basement contained a thick deposit of dumped rubble (**102**), composed largely of brick fragments. Deposit **102** had a depth of approximately 1.5m, and clearly represented the twentieth-century demolition of the building and infilling of the basement. This deposit was sealed beneath a layer of hardcore and pea gravel (**101**), which was 200mm thick, and formed the modern ground surface.



*Plate 4: View looking north along Trench 1*



*Plate 5: Walls 103 and 104 exposed in Trench 1*

### 4.3 TRENCH 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was placed parallel to Trench 1 across the western part of the Scheme Area. It was targeted on the north/south-aligned arm of the L-shaped building depicted on twentieth-century mapping. The trench measured 14.3 x 2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.90m (27.38m above Ordnance Datum). No remains of archaeological interest were identified.
- 4.3.2 The fragmentary remains of two brick walls (**205** and **206**) were exposed towards the northern end of the trench. Both walls comprised machine-pressed bricks, bonded with a very dark grey, ash mortar, indicative of a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century construction date. Wall **205** was exposed in the east-facing section of the trench, and was keyed into wall **206**, which was aligned east/west across the trench. The position of these walls corresponded with internal partitions depicted on Goad's insurance plan of 1928.
- 4.3.3 Another east/west-aligned wall (**203**) was exposed across the central part of the trench. This wall similarly comprised machine-pressed bricks, but was bonded with a cement-based mortar, characteristic of twentieth-century construction. The top of wall **203** was exposed at a height of 30.27m above Ordnance Datum, and survived to a height of eight courses. It seems likely that the wall represented part of a basement, which had been cut into the natural geology. The position of wall **203** corresponded with an internal partition depicted on Goad's insurance plan of 1928.
- 4.3.4 A large item of machinery (**204**), manufactured of steel, was exposed in the area between walls **203** and **206** (Plate 7). The intended function of the machine was not established, although it is likely to have been associated with the use of the building as a timber works. The machine did not appear to be *in-situ*, and had probably been displaced during the demolition of the building.
- 4.3.5 The basement contained a thick deposit of dumped rubble (**202**), composed largely of brick fragments. Deposit **102** had a depth of approximately 1.8m, and clearly represented the twentieth-century demolition of the building and infilling of the basement. This deposit was sealed beneath a layer of hardcore and pea gravel (**201**), which was 200mm thick, and formed the modern ground surface.



*Plate 6: Looking north along Trench 2, showing wall 203*



*Plate 7: Machine 204 exposed in Trench 2*

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## 5. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 IMPACT

- 5.1.1 The programme of evaluation trenching at New Wakefield Street has provided an opportunity to establish whether significant buried remains survive on the site, and thus provide a clear understanding of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. The proposed scheme allows for the erection of a new-build student accommodation block of 33 storeys, with ground floor/mezzanine common room, entrance/reception, ancillary accommodation, bin store, cycle store and plant rooms. The implementation of the development proposals will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, which would have a substantial impact on any buried archaeological remains. However, the evaluation has demonstrated that the site does not contain any such remains, and the archaeological impact of the proposed scheme is this considered to be negligible.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 It is considered unlikely that any additional archaeological investigation associated with the proposed scheme will yield further information. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works are carried out.



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## APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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July 2010

Oxford  
Archaeology  
North

### NEW WAKEFIELD STREET, MANCHESTER



### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

#### *Proposals*

*The following Written Scheme of Investigation is offered in response to a request from Mr J Davies, of Hodder & Partners Ltd, for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development of land on the corner of New Wakefield Street and Great Marlborough Street in central Manchester (centred on SJ 84053 97437)*

## 1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Hodder & Partners Ltd is acting as agents for a new development New Wakefield Street in central Manchester. The proposed development area occupies a rectangular plot located on the corner of New Wakefield Street with Great Marlborough Street (centred on SJ 84053 97437). The northern two-thirds of the plot is currently used as a car park, and the southern part is occupied by a rectangular brick-built building, with a small area of waste ground on its eastern side.

1.1.2 In September 2009, as an initial stage in the development process, Hodder & Partners Ltd, acting on Allied Developments Ltd, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. This study concluded that there was a low risk for significant archaeological remains to survive on the site, although the potential for remains to survive within deeply buried alluvium associated with the river Medlock, could not be discounted entirely. The design proposals for the new development will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, which are likely to have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains, should they be present.

1.1.3 In the light of the conclusions drawn by the desk-based assessment, the Local Planning Authority has attached a condition to planning consent for the proposed scheme which states:

‘No development shall commence until the following have been submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority:

- (a) *A scheme for digging archaeological trial trenches on site (including timetables and particulars of the persons supervising the digging);*
- (b) *A scheme for investigating, evaluating and archiving any finds and for publishing details thereof (including timetables and particulars of the persons who will carry out said tasks).*

1.1.4 The present document provides the required Written Scheme of Investigation, and allows for a targeted archaeological evaluation using machine-assisted trenching to identify and characterise the nature of any buried archaeological remains that may be impacted upon by the proposed development. The results obtained from this phase of works will allow an informed decision to be reached regarding the need for further excavation to record buried remains that may be destroyed during the course of development groundworks.

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees with over 35 years of experience in archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 300 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with

any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. OA is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and Oxford Archaeology South (OA South) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:

- IfA's *Code of Conduct* (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1999);
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991;
- The European Association of Archaeologists *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).

## 2 AIMS

### 2.1 AIMS

- 2.1.1 The main research aim of the investigation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential.
- 2.2.2 In order to achieve these aims, it is proposed that the site is investigated via the excavation of two evaluation trenches, with a total combined area of 60 square metres.

## 3 METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the aims summarised above. The proposed location of the trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1922 is shown on Figure 1.

### 3.2 EVALUATION

- 3.2.1 ***Trench Rationale:*** it is proposed that the site be investigated initially via two evaluation trenches:
- *Trench 1:* will be placed will be placed across the western part of the site, and will measure 15 x 2m. The trench will be targeted on a rectangular building depicted on nineteenth- and twentieth-century Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 1);
  - *Trench 2:* will also measure 15 x 2m, and will be placed across the eastern part of the site, elements of which do not appear to have ever been occupied by buildings.

- 3.2.2 **General Methodology:** excavation of the modern ground surface will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power using a toothed bucket. The uppermost levels of overburden/demolition material will then be removed using the same machine, but fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil from the excavation will be stored adjacent to the trench, and will be backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works.
- 3.2.3 Machine excavation will then be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving foundations, floors, and other remains. Thereafter, structural remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. It should be noted that no archaeological deposits will be entirely removed from the site. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trenches will be widened sufficiently to allow the sides to be stepped in.
- 3.2.4 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage. Results of the evaluation will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.5 **Context Recording:** all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 3.2.6 **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 evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as colour transparency, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Extensive use of digital photography will also be undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork for presentation purposes. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.2.7 **Planning:** the precise location of the evaluation trenches, and the position of all archaeological structures encountered, will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

- 3.2.8 Human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in situ* covered and protected. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Home Office permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.
- 3.2.9 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.
- 3.2.10 ***Finds policy:*** finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute for Archaeologists guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. OA North employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham. Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. OA North employs palaeoecology and soil micromorphology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and analysis of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

### **3.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 3.3.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.
- 3.3.2 OA North undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. This applies in particular to providing and maintaining suitable premises, ensuring the safety of all equipment supplied by the Company, and providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents. OA North will also take all reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of all persons not in their employment, such as volunteers, students, visitors, and members of the public (this includes trespassers). OA North will ensure that no one suffers injury because of dangers arising from the state of the premises, or things done, or omitted to be done, on the premises.
- 3.3.3 OA North is fully familiar with and will comply with all current and relevant legislation, including, but not limited to:
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
  - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
  - Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002);
  - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007);

- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
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- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995),
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).

3.3.2 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

3.3.3 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North 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.

### **3.4 OTHER MATTERS**

3.4.1 Access to the site will be arranged via the Client/main contractor.

3.4.2 The trenches will be backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works.

3.4.3 The Client/main contractor is asked to provide OA North with information relating to the position of live services on the site. OA North will use a cable detecting tool in advance of any machine excavation.

### **3.5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION**

3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). 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 IfA 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.

3.5.2 The paper and finds archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the nearest museum which meets Museums' and

Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on CD (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited with the museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.

3.5.3 **Report:** four copies of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the Client within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Further copies will be sent to the Local Planning Authority, the County Archaeologist, and the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record. The final report will include a copy of this written scheme of investigation, and indications of any agreed departure from that scheme. It will include an historical and archaeological background to the study area, an outline methodology of the investigation, and present, summarise, assess, and interpret the results of the programme of archaeological works detailed above. It will also include an assessment of the finds, which will be accompanied by relevant proposals for detailed finds analysis and conservation with costs. In addition, recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.

3.5.4 **Confidentiality:** the final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## 4 WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 A two-day period should be allowed to excavate, record and backfill the evaluation trenches.

4.2 A report will be submitted within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

## 5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

5.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Ian has over 20 years experience of commercial archaeology, and has a particular interest in the archaeology of the Industrial Period, and particular that of Greater Manchester and Lancashire. He has managed numerous evaluations and excavations of sites in Manchester.

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



programme. He will liaise with the Client and County Archaeologist with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.

- 5.3 The evaluation is likely to be undertaken by **Graham Mottershead** (OA North Supervisor). Graham is an highly experienced field archaeologist, who has a particular interest in the archaeology of Manchester. He recently directed the major programme of archaeological excavations at Sportcity, in the Bradford area of Manchester.
- 5.4 It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to three technicians will be required during the course of the fieldwork.
- 5.5 Assessment of any finds recovered from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of post-medieval artefacts.

## **6 MONITORING**

- 6.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the Client and the archaeological curator at the outset of the project. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Greater Manchester County Archaeologist, or his representative, who will be afforded access to the site at all times.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

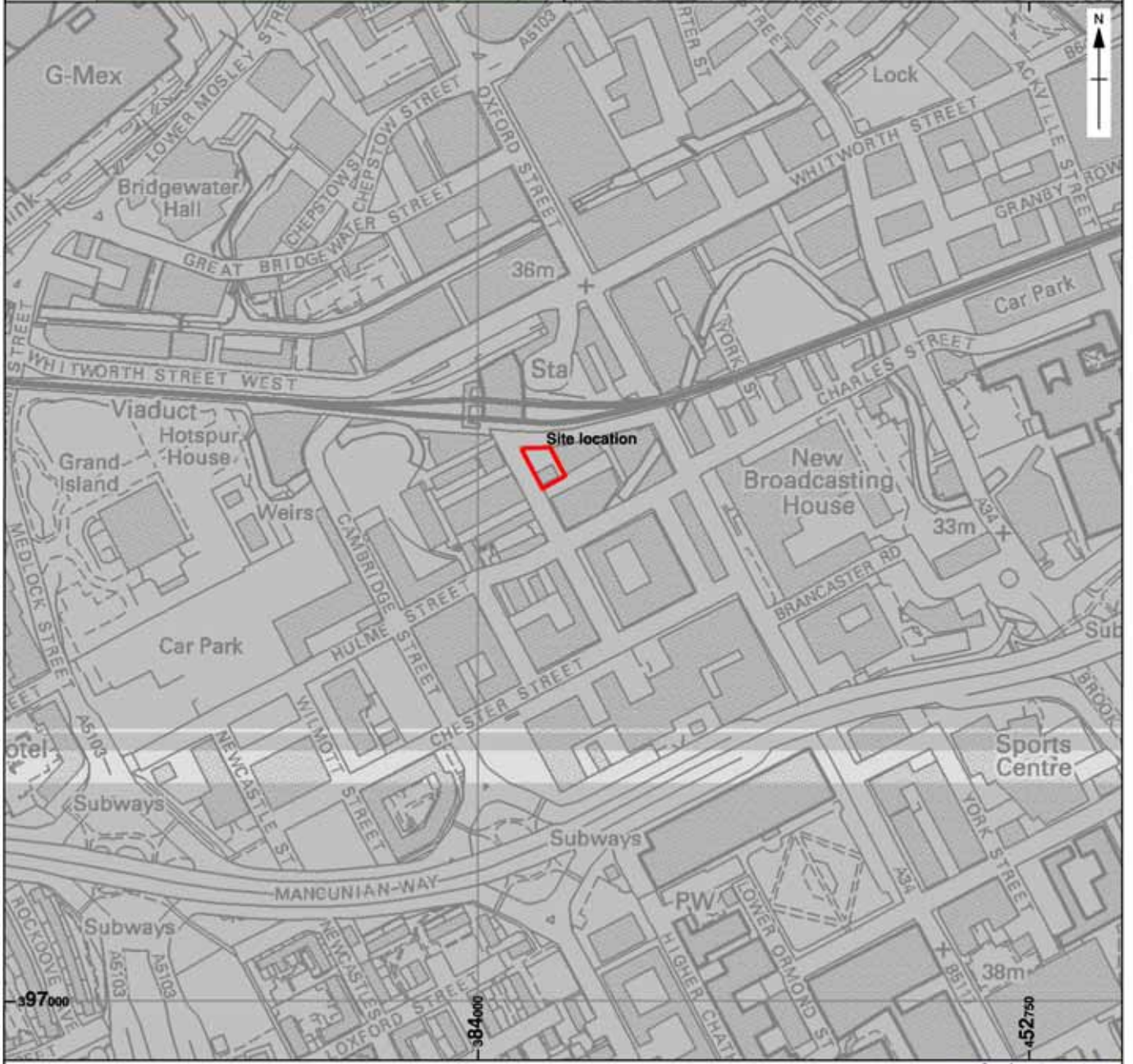
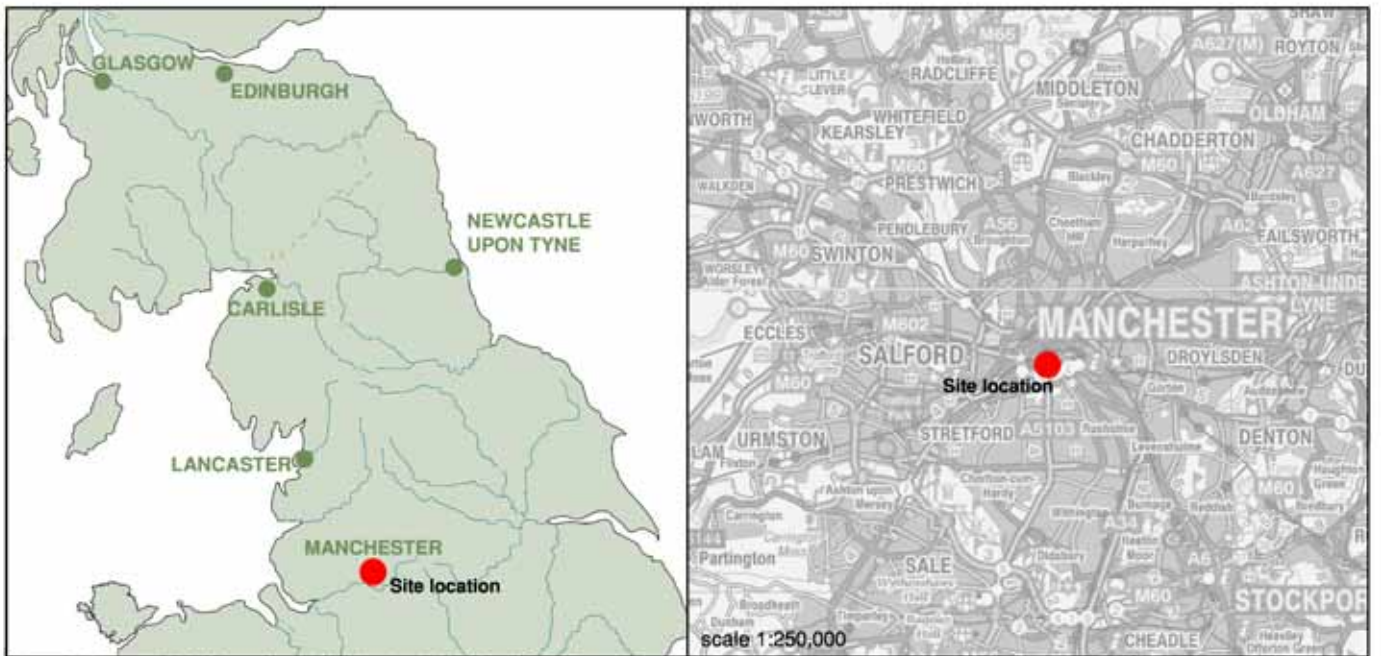
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### FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench location superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1922

Figure 3: Location of excavated walls superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1934



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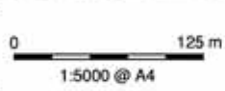


Figure 1: Site location

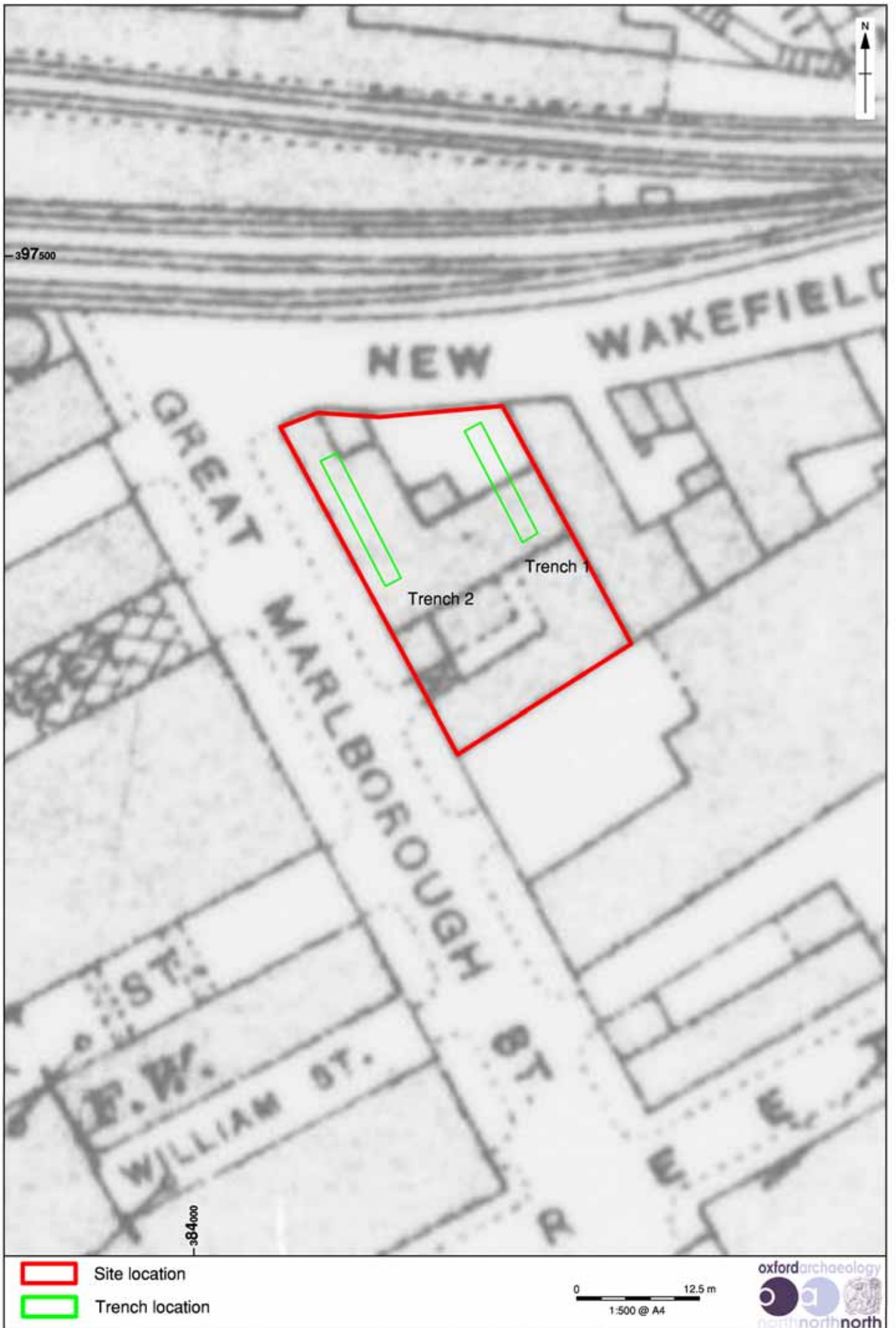


Figure 2: Trench location superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1922

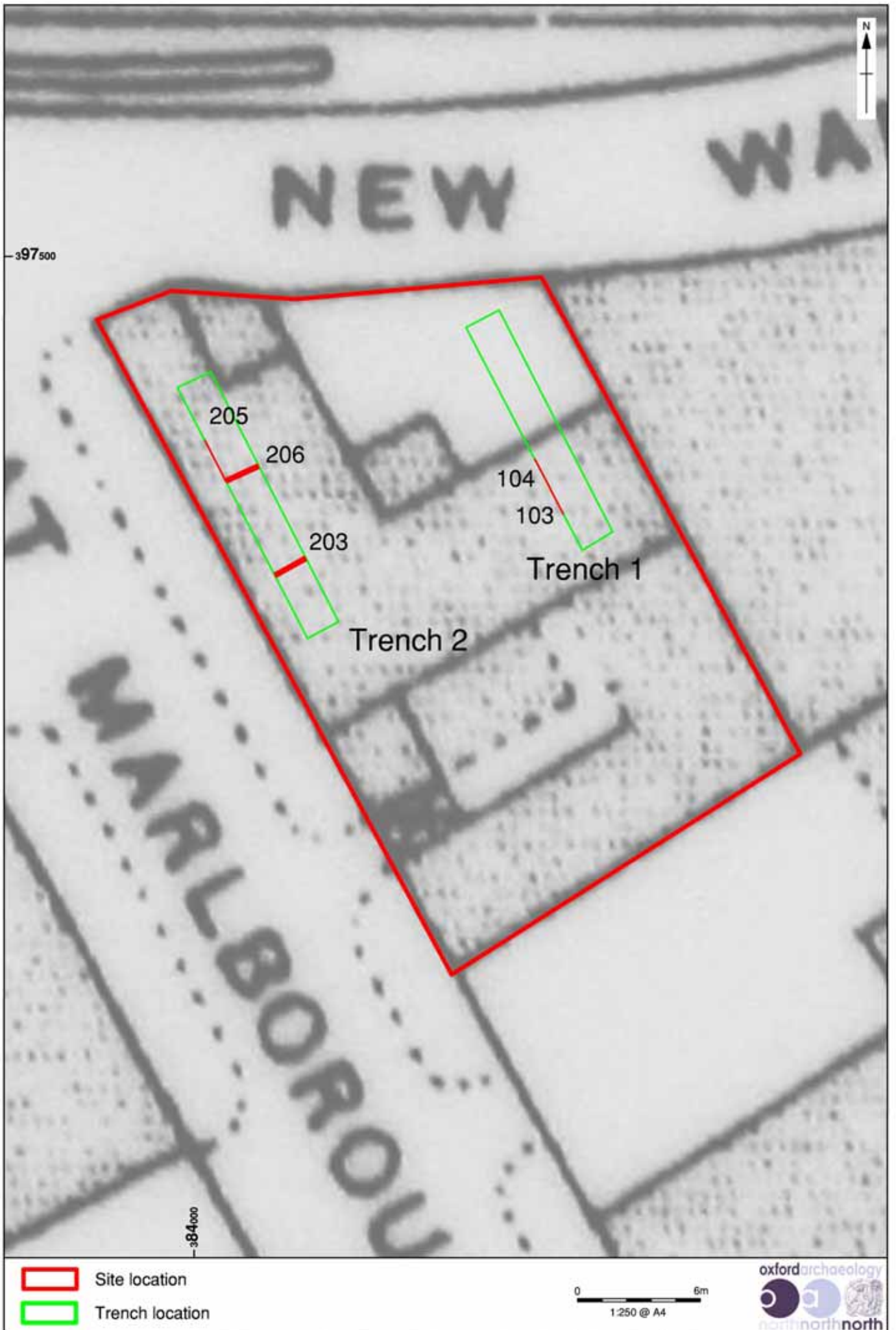


Figure 3: Location of excavated walls, superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1934