Angel Meadow Park, Manchester

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

April 2021

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Angel Meadow Park, Manchester

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Written by Helen Evans

With illustrations by Mark Tidmarsh

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Manchester City Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of new street lighting at Angel Meadow Park, Old Mount Street, Manchester (NGR: SJ 84453 99184). The watching brief was a requirement of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), who act as advisors to the local planning authority.

Angel Meadow Park formerly housed St Michael's Church, consecrated in 1789 and demolished in the 1930s. As the town expanded, the site was developed into a cemetery to serve the town's growing workers community. By 1815 (when it was declared full) it was the largest cemetery in Manchester, with many burials, estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, deposited in common graves. Workers' housing was established in the surrounding area in the early nineteenth century. Following the cemetery's closure, the land fell into decline and was used for activities including cockfighting, gambling and as a refuse dump. The area was levelled and covered with flagstones in the 1860s and became known as St Michael's Flags. In the 1890s it was converted into a children's playground, extended in 1894 when two rows of workers' cottages adjacent to the cemetery were demolished. It is depicted in several Lowry paintings, including 'The Playground' of 1945.

The archaeological watching brief was maintained by a single archaeologist during below ground works associated with the installation of the new lighting cable and lamp standards. The watching brief fieldwork was undertaken over nine days between 23rd November and 3rd December 2020, and monitored the excavation of two cable trenches, and a series of tunnelling pits where the cables crossed existing footpaths.

The watching brief illustrated the survival of structural remains relating to footings of St Michael's Church and surfaces associated with terraced houses (demolished before 1922) fronting onto Style Street. However, the structural remains were exposed only at the formation level of the cable trenches, above which were extensive deposits of topsoil and demolition rubble. The presence of demolition rubble and deposits of clinker and ash within the area formerly used as the cemetery is consistent with records of the area being used as a dumping ground in the mid/late nineteenth century.

No archaeological remains were encountered in the excavations within the former cemetery, and there were no disarticulated human remains encountered within the excavated deposits. The cable route in the vicinity of St Michael's Church was realigned to avoid impact to any structural remains. Due to the low level of impact to potential archaeological remains observed during the watching brief, it was decided, in discussion with GMAAS, that the watching brief be curtailed on 3rd December 2020.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North would like to thank Robert Hutchinson of Manchester City Council for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Norman Redhead, former Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), for his help and guidance.

The project was managed for OA North by Paul Dunn. The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Clarke and Robert Howarth. The report was written by Helen Evans, with the illustrations being produced by Mark Tidmarsh.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Manchester City Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of new street lighting at Angel Meadow Park, Old Mount Street, Manchester (NGR: SJ 84453 99184; Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work was a requirement of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), who requested an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the excavation of trenches for new cables routes and lamp standards. Following discussions between the client and the Heritage Management Director, OA North produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix A*) and undertook the fieldwork over nine days, between 23rd November and 3rd December 2020. Minimal archaeological remains were being encountered during this period; as such, an interim report was produced (OA North 2020), and it was decided to curtail the watching brief, in agreement with the Heritage Management Director. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site (centred on NGR SJ 84453 99184) lies in the Shudehill area of Manchester, on the north-eastern fringe of the city centre (Fig 1). It is a public park, bounded to the north-west by Aspin Lane, to the south-east by Style Street and Old Mount Street, to the south-west by Angel Street and to the north-east by Gould Street.

1.2.2 The site comprised an irregularly-shaped park that is orientated south-west to north-east. It is mainly grassed with trees around the perimeter and along a series of footpaths within the park. The park is raised at its Aspin Lane side with a substantial stone wall and steps leading down from a series of entrances. The main entrances lies on Old Mount Street, and the park is bounded by a series of brick walls and iron railings. In the south-west part of the park is an area of flat stone grave ledgers.

1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped as sandstone of the Chester Formation, formed during the Triassic Period (BGS 2020). The superficial deposits are mapped as Devensian Till, formed in the Quaternary Period (*ibid*).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site lies within the area known as Angel Meadow, located in the vicinity of Angel Street and the former Church of St Michael with All Angels. This part of Manchester had been an undeveloped and largely affluent area on the western fringe of the town in the mid-eighteenth century. The land was owned at that time by Humphrey Owen, one of the chaplains of the Collegiate Church, who decided to erect a new church dedicated to St Michael. This was intended originally as a 'carriage church', to which wealthy Mancunians could drive. The church was consecrated in July 1789 (Aston 1816, 84).

1.3.2 With the absorption of Angel Meadow into the rapidly expanding town, the church predominantly served the new working-class population in Angel Meadow (Gregory 2006; Groundwork nd). It had been intended that the church would have its own churchyard, although the plot that Owen had allocated was considerably larger than was necessary for this purpose (Marsden 2014, 60). Prior to the completion of the church, the parish vestry therefore decided to purchase a large part of the land from Humphrey Owen to establish a new parish burial ground, adjacent to the planned churchyard. Discussions commenced in March 1786, when it was proposed to purchase approximately 10,483 square yards of land for the new parish burial ground, although this was reduced subsequently to 8,000 square yards (*op cit*, 27). The ground was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester and opened for burials in July 1789, and became known as 'the New Burial Ground' (Aston 1816, 84).

1.3.3 A small mortuary chapel was also erected in the new cemetery, where burial services were performed by the minister of St Michael's Church. Access to the new cemetery and the mortuary chapel was from Back Style Street. Most of the individuals interred in the cemetery were from poor families, and the new burial ground was given over largely, if not exclusively, to common graves. The parish vestry laid down specific guidelines concerning the times at which the poor were to be buried. They required that the burials of poor persons should take place at 2pm from 29 September to 25 March, and 6pm from 25 March to 22 September (Marsden 2014, 28-9).

1.3.4 Burial in a common grave was the cheapest form of interment, and was the minimum to be provided for any parishioner in Manchester. The parish vestry for the new cemetery required that two open graves were maintained at all times, with one for the interment of adults and the other for children. The vestry also stipulated that these graves should be nine feet deep and, when filled, should be sealed with two feet of earth (*ibid*).

1.3.5 The new burial ground was described by Aston in 1816 as the largest cemetery in Manchester. Aston also provided a description of the 'expeditious and economical method of interring the bodies' in a common grave: 'A very large grave or, more properly, a pit, for the reception of mortality is digged, and covered up (when not used for depositing the remains of the dead) with planks which are locked down in the night, until the whole is packed with coffins piled besides and upon each other. The cavern of death is then closed and covered up with earth, and another pit is prepared and filled in the same manner' (Aston 1816, 84).

1.3.6 Aston almost certainly compiled his observations during the final stage of use of the cemetery, as it was declared full in 1815 and was not used subsequently. It is uncertain how many individuals were interred. Between the consecration and closure of the cemetery, a total in excess of 31,000 burials were recorded in the Collegiate Church registers, although not all of these would have been interred in the new burial ground. It seems likely that the number of people buried in the cemetery was between 30,000 and 40,000 (Marsden 2014, 29).

1.3.7 Following its closure as a cemetery, the mortuary chapel was demolished, and the area fell into decline, becoming notorious for activities such as cockfighting and gambling. In the 1820s and 1830s some parts of the former burial ground were dug up and sold

as fertiliser to local farms (Miller and Wild 2015). The area is annotated as a 'Parochial Burial Ground' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, which also provides a detailed plan of the Church of St Michael's and All Angels, but this fails to illustrate the neglect of the cemetery. This was brought to life in a vivid account published in the Manchester Guardian in 1865, which describes how the boundary wall to the cemetery had been largely dismantled to repair local pigsties and cottages, and how the area facing Back Style Street was used as a dump for domestic refuse. The account also claimed that 'very often are the bones of the dead exposed and carried away and a human skull has been kicked about for a football on the ground' (quoted in Davies 2009).

1.3.8 In 1867, an Order from the Home Office required that the cemetery should be surfaced and fenced to arrest the anti-social behavior and prevent further illegal excavations. The area was levelled and covered with flagstones and became known as St Michael's Flags (Hartwell 2001, 289). Two decades later, a proposal to spend £1,500 to turn St Michael's Flags into a children's playground was first raised. The plans included removing the flags, levelling the ground and providing play equipment. However, the proposals were not implemented until 1890 (Miller and Wild 2015) and were completed by May 1891, when a local newspaper proclaimed that St Michael's Flags 'which is now converted into something more than a bare playground, swings for boys and girls have been erected together with the provision of a large double ball court, and a sand bed for children and a drinking fountain' (*Manchester Courier*, 13 May 1891). The playground is famously depicted in several of Lowry's paintings, including 'The Steps' of 1928 and 'The Playground' of 1945; the access steps have been referred to subsequently as the 'Lowry Steps' on account of this association.

1.3.9 It seems likely that pedestrian access from Ashley Lane (now Aspin Lane) was also provided in the early 1890s, together with a similar set of steps from Ludgate Hill (now Irk Street). Other improvements included the installation of public toilets and the erection of a bandstand and, in 1894, the playground was extended when two rows of workers' cottages adjacent to the cemetery were demolished (Marsden 2014, 31).

1.3.10 Notwithstanding the improvements to St Michael's Flags, Angel Meadow remained one of the worst slums in Manchester. As late as 1897, when slum clearance was underway in other parts of the city, Angel Meadow was described in a report to the Manchester Statistical Society as 'a grievous blot on our municipal policy' (cited in Hartwell 2001, 289). The Church of St Michael and All Angels had similarly been the focus of criticism in a newspaper article published some years earlier: 'Why one of the ugliest churches in Manchester situated in one of the most crowded and notorious parts of the City should have so long enjoyed the pleasant sounding name "St Michael's, Angel Meadow" is beyond understanding' (Manchester Guardian 1888).

1.3.11 The church was eventually demolished in 1935, perhaps as a result of the diminished size of the local community in the wake of continued slum clearance. St Michael's Flags also fell into decline during this period, and again developed a reputation as a focus for nefarious activities. The flags were removed in 2001, although the circumstances for their removal are not well documented.

1.3.12 In 2004, the Friends of Angel Meadow (FOAM) was formed with the principal aim of campaigning for the regeneration of the area. Following the successful procurement

of grants and match-funding, St Michael's Flags (now known as Angel Meadow Park) was subject to improvement and landscaping works, with new public seating, bins and lighting. The restoration of the steps from Aspin Lane, and structural repairs to the associated boundary wall, formed a second phase of the regeneration of the area, and was implemented in 2013. At that date, the steps had fallen into disrepair, and had been closed to public access for a number of years.

1.3.13 There have been two previous archaeological watching briefs maintained by OA North on Angel Meadow Park during park improvements, one in 2014 (OA North 2014) and the second in 2015 (OA North 2016). The 2014 watching brief was focused around the Lowry Steps on Aspin Lane and encountered *in situ* human remains at a depth of 1.45m below ground level (OA North 2014). During the 2015 watching brief no *in situ* archaeological remains were recovered during the fieldwork, with only a stone ledger being encountered, primarily due to the shallow nature of the works (OA North 2016).

2 WATCHING BRIEF AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
ii. to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
iii. to adhere to and fulfill the agreed programme of works associated with the archaeological potential of the site and, consequently, to successfully discharge any condition, in whole, or in part, dependent on results; and
iv. to compile a professional archival record of any archaeological remains within the excavation works.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The project methodology, set out in the WSI (*Appendix A*), was adhered to in full, and was fully compliant with current guidelines and industry best practice (CIfA 2019; 2020a; 2020b; Historic England 2015). The location of the cable trenches and tunnelling pits were located by the client's sub-contractor, who also undertook all service checks prior to the commencement of the excavations. The excavation was undertaken by a 2-tonne mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, to the client's required depth.

2.2.2 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections and digital photographs). Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

2.2.3 Results of all field investigations were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive includes a photographic record, and accurate large-scale plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:50, 1:20, 1:10).

2.2.4 A full professional archive was compiled in accordance with the WSI, and with current professional guidelines (CIfA 2020b); Historic England 2015). The archive will be deposited with Manchester County Records Office.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the watching brief are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the excavations that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all excavations with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in *Appendix B*.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Ground conditions throughout the watching brief were generally good, although conditions were wet. The deposits mainly consisted of topsoil, often over brick rubble. The depth of the topsoil varied across the site from up to 0.7m on the south side to 0.1m in the north.

3.3 Results

3.3.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of two trenches situated alongside footpaths, series of tunnelling pits (crossing points; CP) where the cables crossed existing footpaths, and lamp-post pits (LP/LB). The tunnelling pits monitored were associated with Trench 1, within the former burial ground. Trench 1 followed the south-side of the southern path running from the entrance at the north-east corner up to the main entrance on Style Street (Fig 2). Trench 2 ran along an existing pathway into the former graveyard running north-west from Style Street (from LB5 on Fig 2). No human remains were identified within the area of the former graveyard.

3.3.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were both between 0.3–0.4m wide and were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m; neither revealed any significant deposits other than topsoil, occasionally associated with brick rubble. The 25 small rectangular tunnelling pits were deeper, up to 0.8m, and were 1.2m long by 0.8m wide. Beneath the topsoil, most of which contained inclusions of building rubble, were deposits of made ground consisting of layers of aggregates, ash and redeposited clays, mixed with deposits of brick and lime mortar rubble.

Plate 1: CP9B, tunnelling pit in the area of the former burial ground, showing layers of clinker and ash under topsoil

Plate 2: CP10A a tunnelling pit in the burial ground north-east of St Michael's Church, showing redeposited clay under topsoil

Plate 3: Tunnelling Pit CP6A, south of the terraced housing on Style St, brick rubble below topsoil

3.3.3 Along Trench 1, on the north side of Style Street, tunnelling pit CP3A revealed a stone-flagged surface (Fig 2; Plate 4). A little further to the south-west along Trench 1, tunnelling pit CP5A revealed a brick surface or footings (Fig 2; Plate 5).

Plate 4: Flagged surface in Tunnelling Pit CP3A

Plate 5: Brick and mortar surface/footings in tunnelling pit CP5A

3.3.4 At the west end of the site in the location of the former St Michael's church, tunnelling pit CP7B (Fig 2; Plate 6) revealed footings of the corner of a substantial brick wall. These footings were at least six courses deep and cleaning back around the edges of the pit indicated the walls continued beyond the excavation area.

Plate 6: Wall footings in tunnelling pit CP7B

3.4 Environmental and finds summary

3.4.1 There were no finds of any significance recovered during the watching brief. There were also no environmental samples recovered during the watching brief, as no suitable deposits were encountered.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Interpretation

4.1.1 The excavation works monitored confirm that the ground level has been raised significantly over most of the park except at the western end in the former area of St Michael's church. The brick structure in CP7B is within the footprint of St Michaels Church and the historic mapping indicates that it likely relates to the footings in its north-east corner (Figs 3 and 4).

4.1.2 The features in CP3A and CP5A are on the edge of the terraced housing shown on the historic mapping and likely relate to courtyards fronting onto Style Street (Figs 3 and 4). This row of terraces was extant in 1831 (Fig 3) but appear to have been demolished by the time of the publication of the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1922.

4.1.3 The watching brief has shown that structural remains probably relating to footings of St Michael's Church (demolished in the 1930s) and surfaces associated with terraced houses (demolished before 1922) fronting Style Street survive well. However, for the most part only the topsoil and demolition rubble sealing the upper extents of these features was disturbed by the cable laying trenches, with the structural remains that were encountered being at the formation level of the trenches. The presence of demolition rubble and deposits of clinker and ash is consistent with records of the area being used as a dumping ground in the late nineteenth century (*Section 1.3.7*).

4.1.4 The cable route in the vicinity of St Michael's Church was realigned to avoid impact to any structural remains. No archaeological remains were encountered in the excavations within the former burial ground, and there were no disarticulated human remains encountered within the excavated deposits.

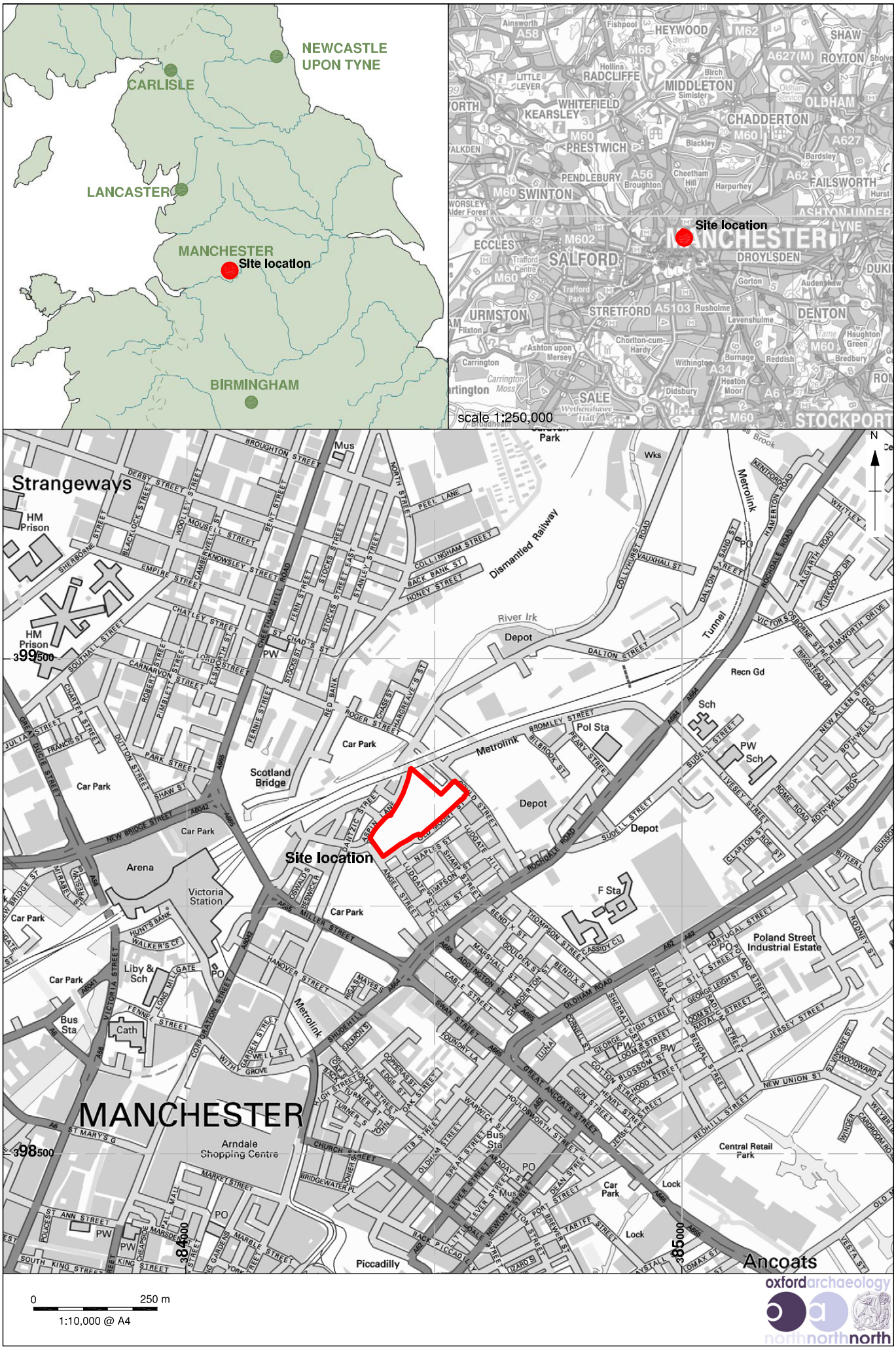

Figure 1: Site location

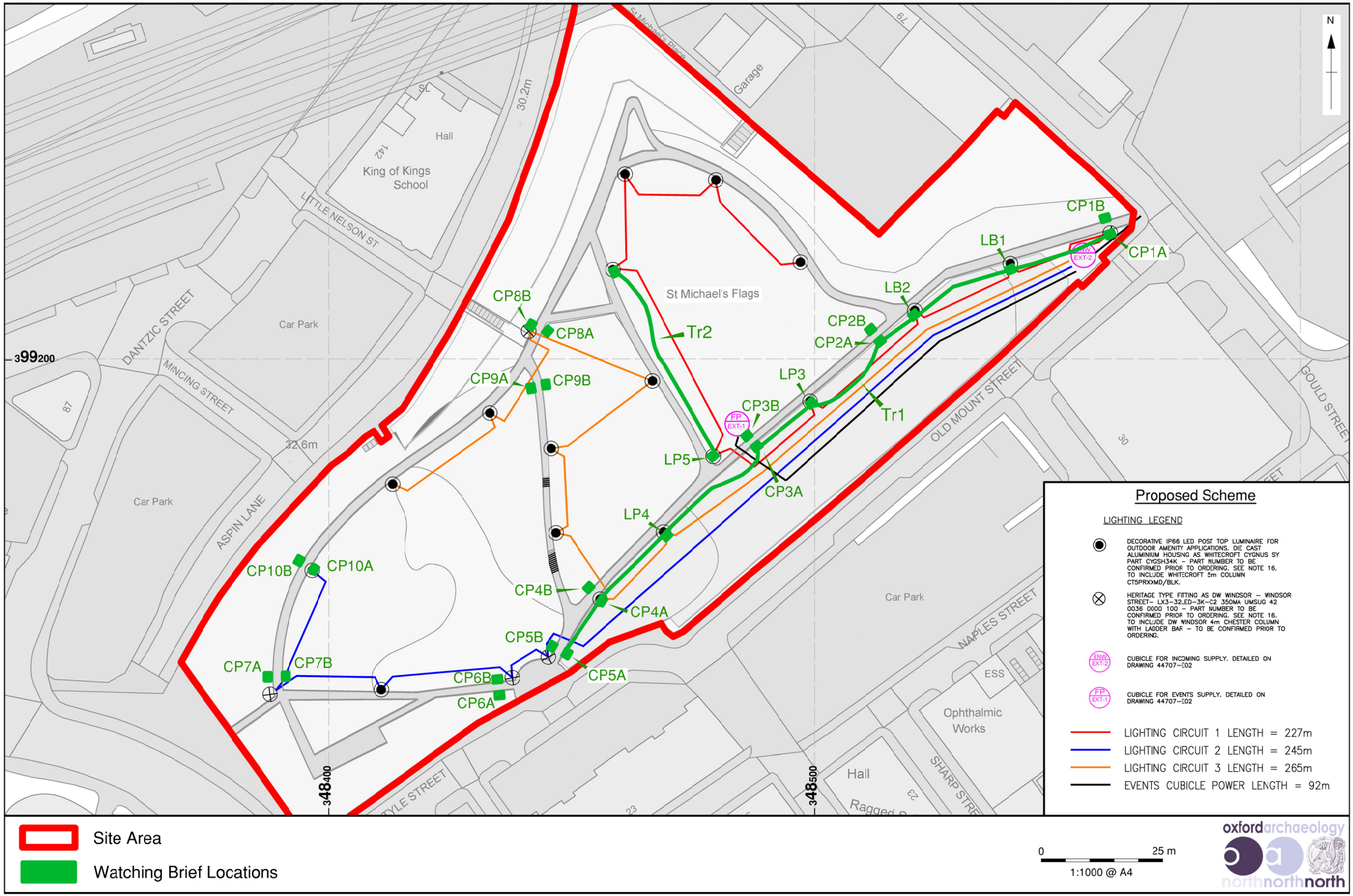

Figure 2: Plan of watching brief locations

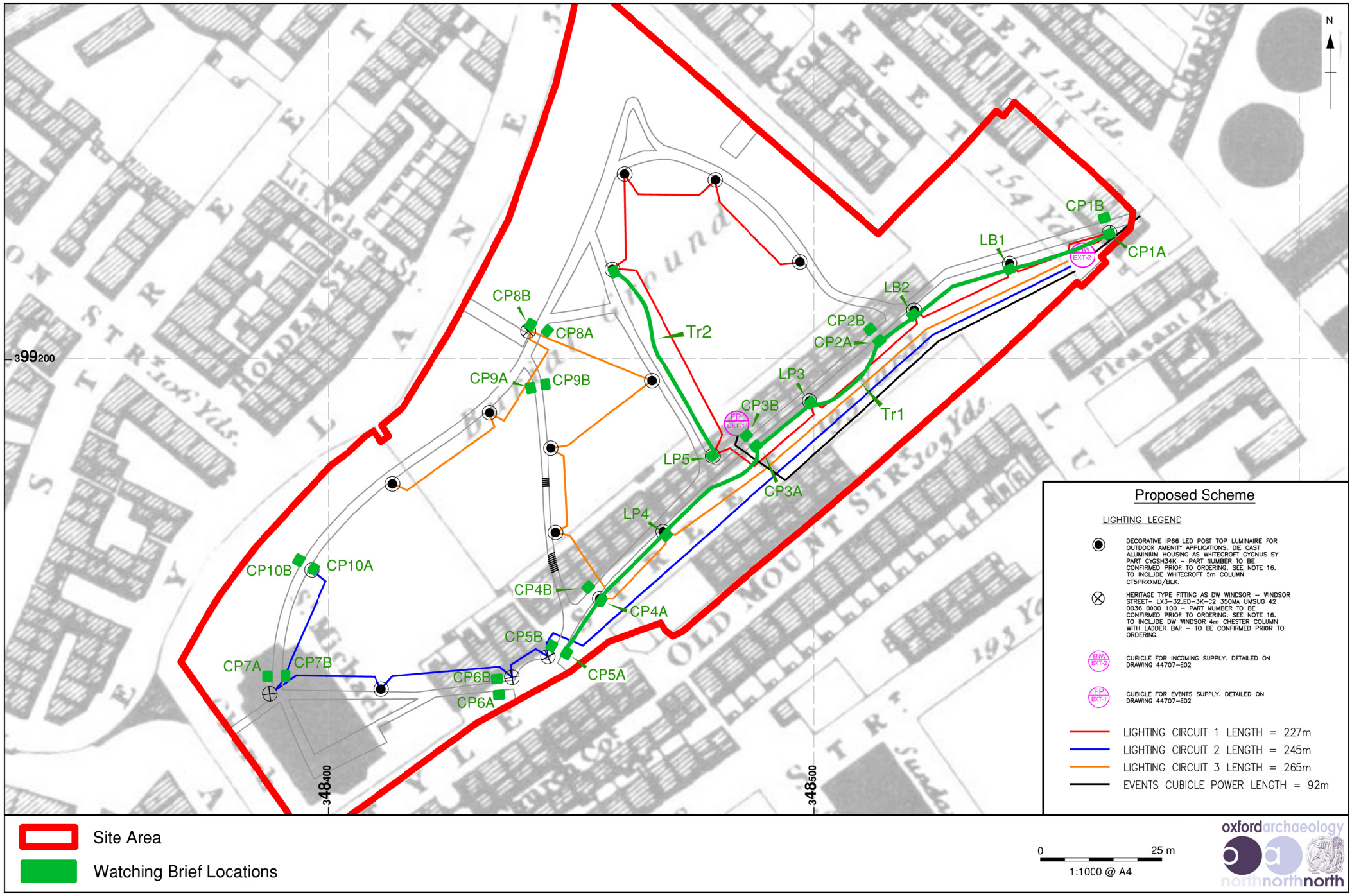

Figure 3: Watching brief locations superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831

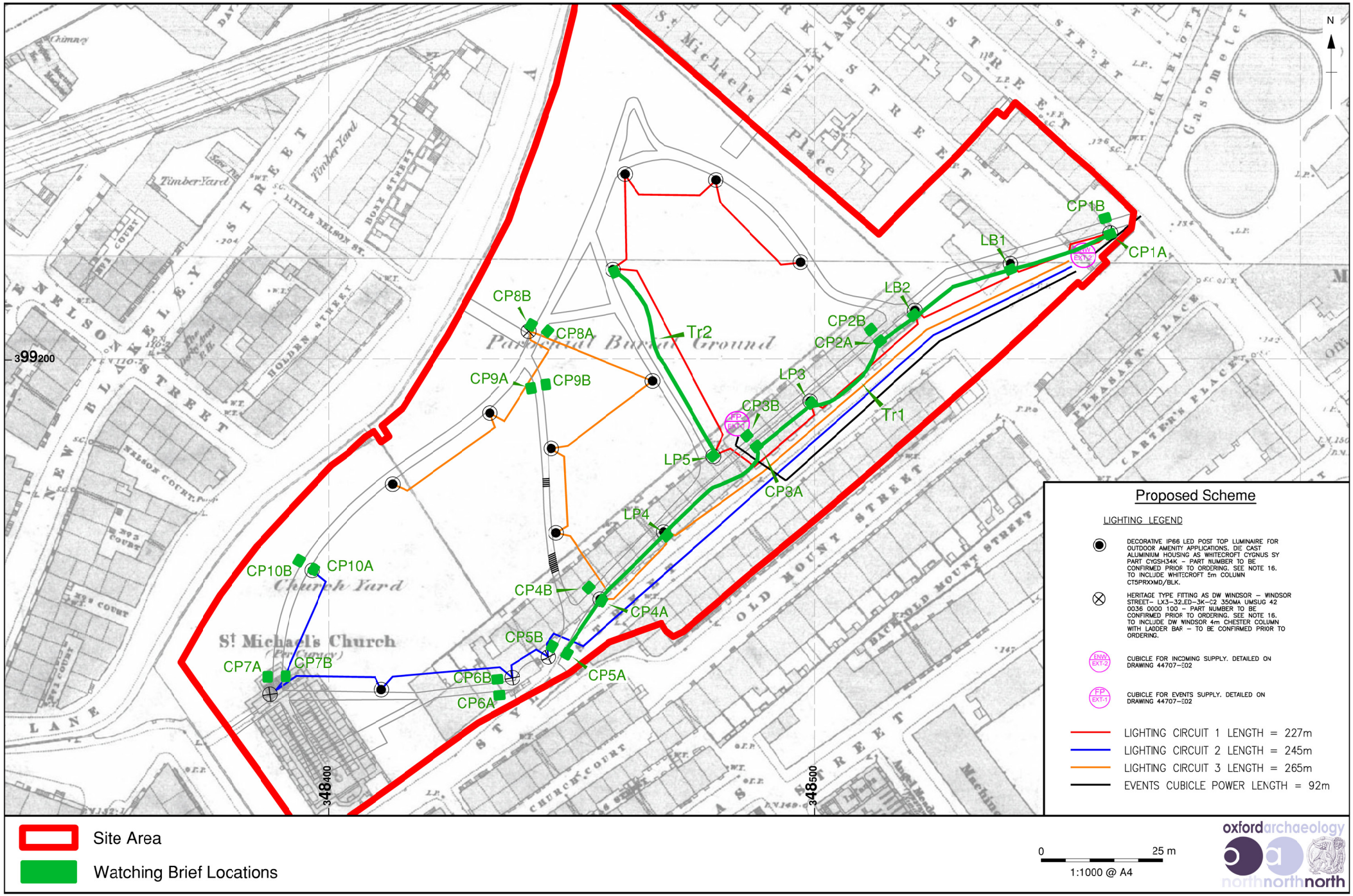

Figure 4: Watching brief locations superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 5'-1 mile map of 1850

APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Angel Meadows Park, Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Watching Brief

October 2020

Client: Manchester City Council

Issue No: V. 2
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Angel Meadows Park, Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief

Centred on SJ 84453 99184

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North has been commissioned by Manchester City Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of new street lighting at Angel Meadows Park, Old Mount Street, Manchester (NGR: SJ 84453 99184).

1.1.2 The work is being undertaken as a requirement of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at Salford University, as advisors to the local planning authority, who requires an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the excavation of trenches for new cable route and lamp standards. OA North were subsequently commissioned to produce this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and undertake the fieldwork required; this document outlines how OA will implement those requirements.

1.1.3 All work will be undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (CIfA 2019; 2020a; 2020b: HE 2015a; 2015b) referenced within this document.

1.2 Oxford Archaeology

1.2.1 OA North, based in Lancaster, is the northern office of Oxford Archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) registered organisation no 17), the leading archaeological and heritage practice in the country, employing in excess of 250 professionals across three regional offices. OA North is itself the largest archaeological contractor in north-west England. As a registered educational charity, OA is dedicated to maintaining and promoting the highest professional, academic, commercial and ethical standards and to the provision of access to archaeology for all. It has both an established reputation and a philosophical imperative in the pursuit of efficient and cost-effective fieldwork, post-excavation excellence, and high-quality publication and outreach. We pride ourselves on our delivery of accessible outreach, including open days, lectures, information panels, leaflets, *etc*.

1.2.2 With over 40 years of experience in commercial archaeology, OA has undertaken tens of thousands of archaeological investigations of all types, scales and periods, from desk-based assessments to major open-area excavations. OA has particular experience of working closely with principal contractors, consultant, and curators to undertake high-quality archaeological works within the tight timetables and high-pressure environments of major projects.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The site (centred on NGR SJ 84453 99184) lies in the Shudehill area of Manchester, on the north-eastern fringe of the city centre (Fig 1). It is bounded to the north-west by Aspin Lane, to the south-east by Style Street and Old Mount Street, to the south-west by Angel Street and to the north-east by Gould Street.

1.3.2 The site comprised an irregularly-shaped park that is orientated south-west to north-east. It is mainly grassed with trees around the perimeter and along a series of footpaths within the park. The park is raised at its Aspin Lane side with a substantial

stone wall and steps leading down from a series of entrances. The main entrances lies on Old Mount Street, and the park is bounded by a series of brick walls and iron fencing. In the south-west part of the park is an area of flat stone grave ledgers.

1.3.3 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped as sandstone of the Chester Formation, formed during the Triassic Period (BGS 2020). The superficial deposits are mapped as Devensian Till, formed in the Quaternary Period (*ibid*).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

2.1.1 The study area lies within the area known as Angel Meadow, located in the vicinity of Angel Street and the Church of St Michael with All Angels. This part of Manchester had been an undeveloped and largely affluent area on the western fringe of the town in the mid-eighteenth century. The land was owned at that time by Humphrey Owen, one of the chaplains of the Collegiate Church, who decided to erect a new church dedicated to St Michael. This was intended originally as a 'carriage church', to which wealthy Mancunians could drive. The church was consecrated in July 1789 (Aston 1816, 84).

2.1.2 With the absorption of Angel Meadow into the rapidly expanding town, the church predominantly served the new working-class population in Angel Meadow (Gregory 2006; Groundwork nd). It had been intended that the church would have its own churchyard, although the plot that Owen had allocated was considerably larger than was necessary for this purpose (Marsden 2014, 60). Prior to the completion of the church, the parish vestry therefore decided to purchase a large part of the land from Humphrey Owen to establish a new parish burial ground, adjacent to the planned churchyard. Discussions commenced in March 1786, when it was proposed to purchase approximately 10,483 square yards of land for the new parish burial ground, although this was reduced subsequently to 8,000 square yards (*op cit*, 27). The ground was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester and opened for burials in July 1789, and became known as 'the New Burial Ground' (Aston 1816, 84).

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2.1.5 The new burial ground was described by Aston in 1816 as the largest cemetery in Manchester. Aston also provided a description of the 'expeditious and economical method of interring the bodies' in a common grave: 'A very large grave or, more properly, a pit, for the reception of mortality is digged, and covered up (when not used for depositing the remains of the dead) with planks which are locked down in the night, until the whole is packed with coffins piled besides and upon each other. The cavern

of death is then closed and covered up with earth, and another pit is prepared and filled in the same manner' (Aston 1816, 84).

2.1.6 Aston's almost certainly compiled his observations during the final stage of use of the cemetery, as it was declared full in 1815 and was not used subsequently for burials. It is uncertain how many individuals were interred in the burial ground, and whilst a figure of 40,000 has been quoted, recent research has suggested that this figure is likely to be slightly high. Between the consecration and closure of the cemetery, a total in excess of 31,000 burials were recorded in the Collegiate Church registers, although not all of these would be been interred in the new burial ground. It seems likely that the actual number of people buried in the cemetery was between 30,000 and 40,000 (Marsden 2014, 29).

2.1.7 Following its closure as a cemetery, the mortuary chapel was demolished, and the area fell into decline, becoming notorious for activities such as cockfighting and gambling. In the 1820s and 1830s some parts of the former burial ground were dug up and sold as fertiliser to local farms (Miller and Wild 2015). The area is annotated as a 'Parochial Burial Ground' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, which also provides a detailed plan of the Church of St Michael's and All Angels, but this fails to illustrate the neglect of the cemetery. This was brought to life in a vivid account published in the Manchester Guardian in 1865, which describes how the boundary wall to the cemetery had been largely dismantled to repair local pigsties and cottages, and how the area facing Back Style Street was used as a dump for domestic refuse. The account also claimed that 'very often are the bones of the dead exposed and carried away and a human skull has been kicked about for a football on the ground' (quoted in Davies 2009).

2.1.8 In 1867, an Order from the Home Office required that the cemetery should be surfaced and fenced in order to arrest the antisocial behaviour and prevent further illegal excavations. The area was levelled subsequently, and covered with flagstones; it became known subsequently as St Michael's Flags (Hartwell 2001, 289). Some two decades later, a proposal to spend £1,500 to turn St Michael's Flags into a children's playground was first raised. The plans included removing the flags, levelling the ground and providing play equipment. However, the proposals were not implemented until 1890, when Manchester Corporation secured an agreement with the vestry to rent St Michael's Flags for a nominal sum and carry out the improvements works (Miller and Wild 2015). This had been completed by May 1891, when a local newspaper proclaimed that St Michael's Flags 'is which is now converted into something more than a bare playground, swings for boys and girls have been erected together with the provision of a large double ball court, and a sand bed for children and a drinking fountain' (*Manchester Courier*, 13 May 1891). The playground is famously depicted in several of Lowry's paintings, including 'The Steps' of 1928 and 'The Playground' of 1945; the access steps have been referred to subsequently as the 'Lowry Steps' on account of this association.

2.1.9 It seems likely that pedestrian access from Ashley Lane (now Aspin Lane) was also provided in the early 1890s, together with a similar set of steps from Ludgate Hill (now Irk Street). Other improvements included the installation of public toilets and the erection of a bandstand and, in 1894, the playground was extended when two rows of workers' cottages adjacent to the cemetery were demolished (Marsden 2014, 31).

2.1.10 Notwithstanding the improvements to St Michael's Flags, Angel Meadow remained one of the worst slums in Manchester. As late as 1897, when slum clearance was underway in other parts of the city, Angel Meadow was described in a report to the Manchester Statistical Society as 'a grievous blot on our municipal policy' (cited in Hartwell 2001, 289). The Church of St Michael and All Angels had similarly been the focus of criticism in a newspaper article published some years earlier: 'Why one of the ugliest churches in Manchester situated in one of the most crowded and notorious parts of the City should have so long enjoyed the pleasant sounding name "St Michael's, Angel Meadow" is beyond understanding' (*Manchester Guardian* 1888).

2.1.11 The church was eventually demolished in 1935, perhaps as a result of the diminished size of the local community in the wake of continued slum clearance. St Michael's Flags also fell into decline during this period, an again developed a reputation as a focus for nefarious activities. The flags were removed in 2001, although the circumstances for their removal are not well documented.

2.1.12 In 2004, the Friends of Angel Meadow (FOAM) was formed with the principal aim of campaigning for the regeneration of the area. Following the successful procurement of grants and match-funding, St Michael's Flags (now known as Angel Meadow Park) was subject to improvement and landscaping works, with new public seating, bins and lighting. The restoration of the steps from Aspin Lane, and structural repairs to the associated to the associated boundary wall, formed a second phase of the regeneration of the area, and was implemented in 2013. At that date, the steps had fallen into disrepair, and had been closed to public access for a number of years.

3 PROJECT AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general project aims can be summarised as follows:

- to adhere to and fulfil the agreed programme of works associated with the archaeological potential of the site, and consequently to successfully discharge any condition, in whole, or in part, dependent on results;
- to inform a decision as to whether further archaeological works will be required in advance of development ground works;
- to compile a professional archival record of any archaeological remains within the excavation works.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the archaeological investigations are:

- to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;

4 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of works

4.1.1 The archaeological watching brief will be maintained by a single archaeologist during any below ground works associated with the installation of the new lighting cable and lamp standards. It is assumed that this will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator, of a suitable size, which will be monitored by a suitably trained and experienced archaeologist. Due to the site being the location of a former burial ground, a Ministry of Justice burials licence will be applied for in advance of the works commencing (*Appendix E*).

4.1.2 The attending archaeologist will be afforded the opportunity and sufficient time to investigate the excavations, and to record any archaeological features identified. If potentially significant remains are identified, the archaeologist will inform the client and the Heritage Management Director, as advisors to the local planning authority, works will not recommence until an appropriate scheme of works are decided upon.

4.2 Programme

4.2.1 It is currently anticipated that the watching brief will commence 16th November 2020 and be undertaken by a team consisting of a single archaeologist, under the management of Paul Dunn, Senior Project Manager. The watching brief will be maintained in the field by a Project Archaeologist as yet to be appointed. Depending on OA North's timetabling of works and weather this may be subject to change through the duration of the archaeological works. All OA North Project Officers, Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out a range of archaeological projects.

4.2.2 All fieldwork undertaken by OA North is overseen by the Operations Manager, Alan Lupton MCIfA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

4.3.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in *Appendix A*. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (*Appendices B*, *C*, *D* and *E* respectively). OA is a registered member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA; RO number 17), as are many of its staff, and all work carried out will meet industry standards and follow relevant guidelines (*i.e.* CIfA 2019a; 2020a; 2020b: HE 2015a; 2015b).

4.4 Watching Brief

4.4.1 An archaeological watching brief is required during any below ground works associated with the installation of new cables and lamp standards.

4.4.2 The project archaeologist will monitor the mechanical or hand-excavation of any below ground disturbance required, this is assumed to be principally during the excavation works for the construction of the footpaths. The archaeologist will

principally monitor the works to record any previously unknown archaeological remains.

4.4.3 As the site is the location of a former burial ground there is the potential for human remains to be encountered. It is anticipated that if human remains are encountered, they will likely be disarticulated, and it is unlikely to find *in situ* burials within the excavations. As such, a Ministry of Justice Burials Licence has been applied for and will be held for the duration of the project. If disarticulated human remains are encountered, they will be recorded through the methodology detailed in *Appendix E* and will be reburied on the site. If *in situ* human remains are encountered works will be stopped and the client and the Heritage Management Director will be informed. Works will not continue until a decision has been made surrounding the remains.

4.4.4 The archaeologist will be afforded the opportunity to clean, investigate, record and sample all archaeological remains to an appropriate degree. The hand excavation and recording methodology which will be implemented can be found in *Appendix A*. If potentially significant archaeological remains are encountered, the archaeologist will stop excavation works. They will then inform the client and will consult the Heritage Management Director, work will only continue with their approval.

4.4.5 A photographic and textual record will be made of the stratigraphy and archaeological features encountered. The spoil arisings from the excavations will be scanned for finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence, which will be collected if deemed significant.

5 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 The final report will be completed within 4 to 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.1.2 A copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will be provided to the client. Once approved a copy will then be provided to the Heritage Management Director for comment prior to final issue. Paper copies can also be provided on request.

5.2 Content

5.2.1 The content of this report will be as defined in *Appendix F*.

5.3 Specialist input

5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in *Appendix G*; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

5.4 Archive

5.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (2015a) and in accordance with 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. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format.

5.4.2 The site archive will be deposited with the Greater Manchester County Record Office following completion of the project. This will follow appropriate industry guidelines (CIfA 2020b). An OASIS summary will be produced once the archive is ready for deposition, with a digital copy of the final report being uploaded.

5.4.3 A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in *Appendix H*.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

6.1.1 The Senior Project Manager, Paul Dunn, has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. Elements of this responsibility will be delegated to the Project Officer or project archaeologist, who implements these on a day to day basis. Paul Dunn and the project archaeologist are supported by OA North's Health and Safety Advisor, Fraser Brown.

6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Dan Poore Tech IOSH (Chief Business Officer).

6.2 Method statement and risk assessment

6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in *Appendix I*. A risk assessment has also been undertaken and approved and will be kept on site, along with OA's standard Health and Safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.

6.2.2 The Health and Safety file will be available to view at any time.

6.3 Monitoring of works

6.3.1 Archaeological investigations will be monitored, where appropriate, by the Heritage Management Director. Any required visits will be carried out under auspices of the Main Contractors Health and Safety Plan and visitors will wear appropriate PPE and be accompanied at all times.

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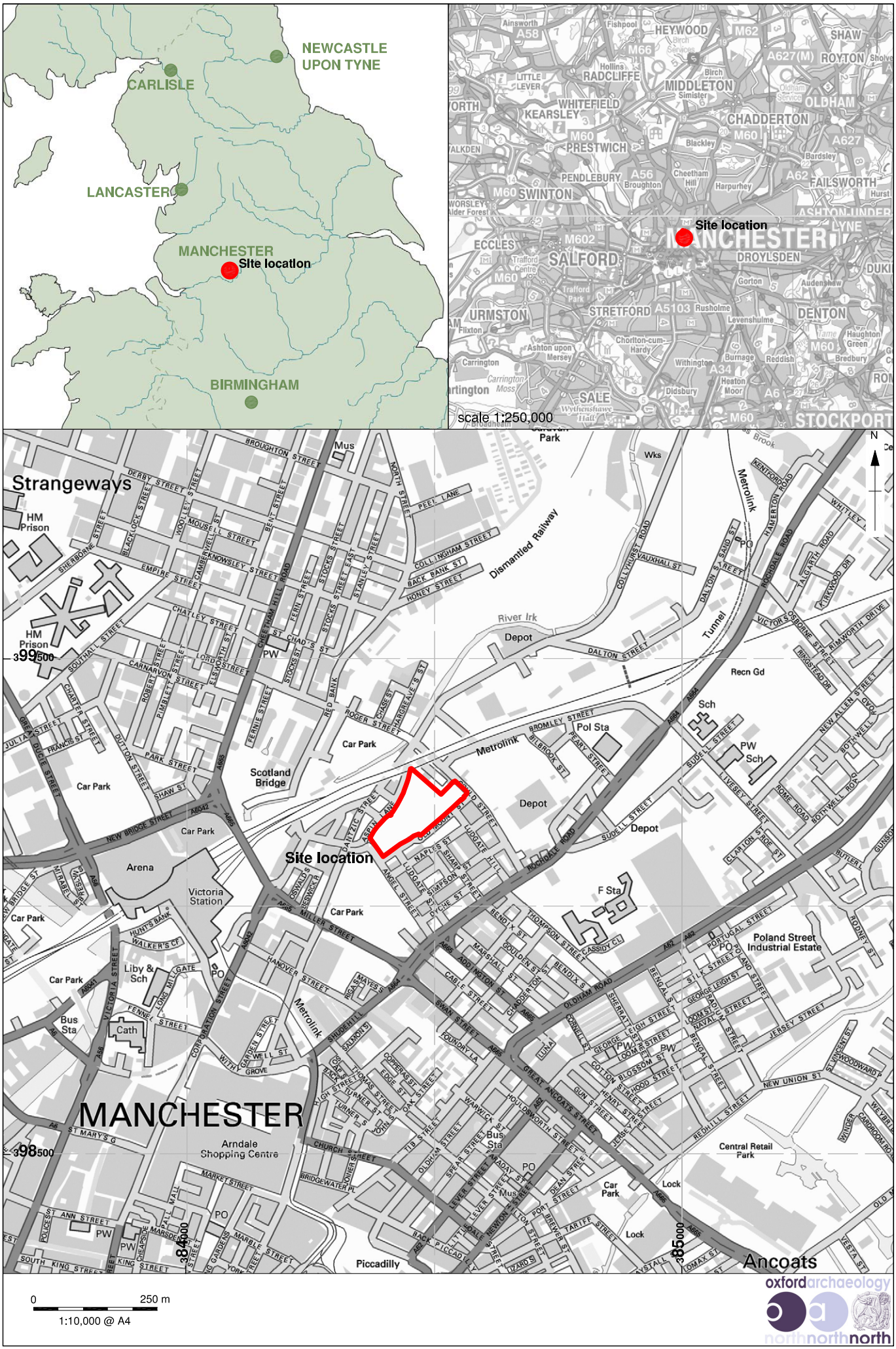

Figure 1: Site location

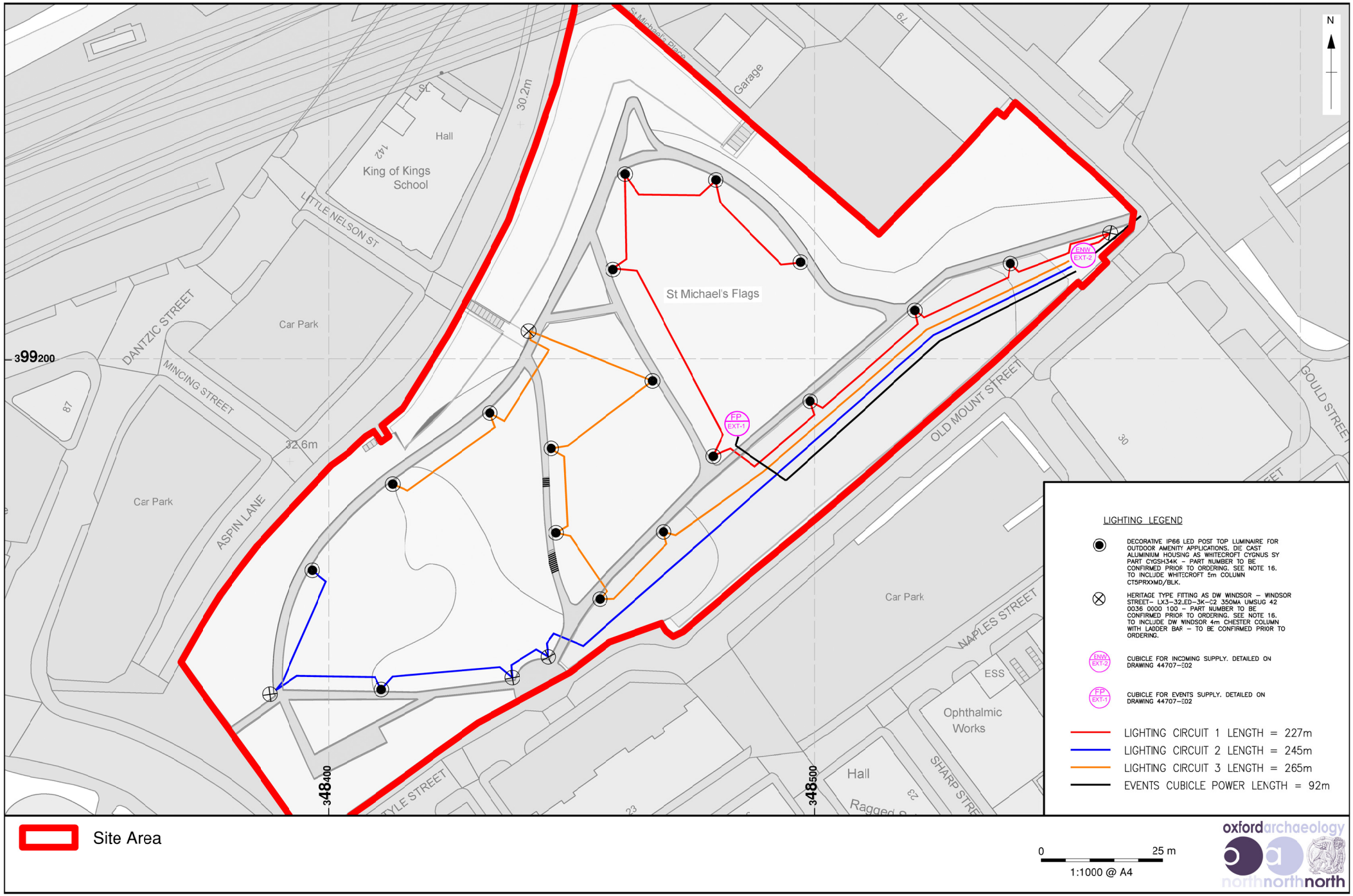

Figure 2: Location of proposed lighting and cable routes

OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.
Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

APPENDIX A GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A.1 Standard methodology – summary

Mechanical excavation

A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavation. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.5 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator may be used.

A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.

A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.

A.1.6 After recording, evaluation trenches and test pits will usually be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, and compacted as far as is practicable with the mechanical excavator. Area excavations will not normally be backfilled.

Hand excavation

A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will usually be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number and proportion of features required to meet the aims of the excavation will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. More complex features such as those associated with funerary activity will usually be subject to 100% hand excavation.

A.1.9 In the case of evaluations, it is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of a representative sample of the evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

Recording

A.1.10 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

A.1.11 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

A.1.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10 or recorded using geo-referenced digital photography.

A.1.13 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

A.1.14 A register of plans will be kept.

A.1.15 Long sections of showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.

A.1.16 A register of sections will be kept.

A.1.17 Generally, all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

A.1.18 A full photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

A.1.19 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

A.2.1 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:

- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2020)
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014)
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2020)

A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

APPENDIX B GEOMATICS AND SURVEY

B.1 Standard methodology - summary

B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.

B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.

B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) where appropriate, hand-measured elements and GPS (Global Positioning System), or photogrammetry.

B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GPS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.

B.1.5 All control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GPS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. All stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.

B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.

B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be logged onto the field computer and uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. The software in the field computer will be verified and all cabling between the GPS and/or TST and computer will be checked. Prior to conducting the survey, the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept to record daily tasks and conditions.

B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded onto a field computer, and backed up onto CD, or DVD. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.

B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw

format and translated during the download process this shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.

B.1.10 A weekly summary of survey work will be produced to access development and highlight problems. This information also will be recorded on the weekly survey journal. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances, where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly and a copy returned to Oxford on a weekly basis.

B.1.11 A site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GPS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.

B.1.12 Excavated archaeological interventions and areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn. At least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GPS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.

B.1.13 Where appropriate photogrammetry or rectified photography may be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for photogrammetry or rectified photography.

B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.

B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.

B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.

B.1.17 All digital data will be backed up incrementally on CD or DVD. On each Friday the entire data directory will be backed up and returned to Oxford where it will be copied onto the OA projects server. Each CAD drawing will contain an information layout which will include all the relevant details appertaining to that drawing. Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all raw measurements will be made available as hard copy for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

B.2.1 Historic England, 2017 Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording Practice

B.2.2 Historic England, 2015 Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage (3rd edn)

B.2.3 Historic England, 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

B.2.4 Historic England, 2017 Photogrammetric Applications for Cultural Heritage: Guidance for Good Practice

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures

B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols

B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols

B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Standard methodology – summary

C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.

C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) and possibly for metallurgical analysis in consultation with the appropriate specialists.

C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen, other microflora and microfauna, metallurgy and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

C.2.1 Historic England, 2010 Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood.

C.2.2 Historic England, 2011 Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation, (2nd ed)

C.2.3 Historic England, 2004 Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (revision due 2020).

C.2.4 University of Bradford, 2019 Archaeomagnetism: Magnetic Moments in the Past https://www.brad.ac.uk/archaeomagnetism/

C.2.5 Historic England, 2008 Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology (revision due 2020).

C.2.6 Historic England, 2008 Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains (currently being revised).

C.2.7 Historic England, 2015 Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.

C.2.8 Historic England, 2015 Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.

C.2.9 Historic England, 2017 Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology.

C.2.10 Baker, P and Worley, F, 2019 Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to Archive. Historic England

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2017. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 4th ed.

APPENDIX D ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Standard methodology - summary

D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Finds Team Leader. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.

D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Finds Team Leader with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.

D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.

D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the Team Leader before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.

D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure 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) Order 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.

D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Fieldwork Team Leader and the Post-excavation Team Leader. Project managers will keep the Finds Team Leader informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.

D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.

D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).

D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.

D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.

D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Finds Team Leader.

D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Team Leader holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.

D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the team prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the Finds Team Leader to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

D.2.1 CIfA, 2014 Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

D.2.2 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm)

D.2.3 UKIC, 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.4 UKIC, 1988 Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.5 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.

APPENDIX E HUMAN REMAINS

E.1 Standard methodology - summary

E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.

E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.

E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA (Roberts and McKinley 1993), Historic England (2018), the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE, 2015, 2017) and British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice (2019) and Code of Ethics (2019). For crypts and post-medieval burials, the recommendations set out by the CIfA (Cox 2001) and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists and APABE (2010) are also relevant.

E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the Historic England and Church of England (2005) and updated by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (2017), skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.

E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.

E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (those less than 100 years old) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.

E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).

E.1.8 Soil samples will be normally taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (circa. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.

E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.

E.1.10 Where digital imaging is used it will be done in accordance with the British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Recommendations on the Ethical Issues Surrounding 2D and 3D Digital Images of Human Remains (2019).

E.1.11 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).

E.1.12 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.

E.1.13 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.

E.1.14 Unurned cremations will not usually be half sectioned, but excavated in spits and/or quadrants (i.e. large deposits or spreads), or recovered as a bulk sample.

E.1.15 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004, 2017).

E.1.16 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticuled bone / charnel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.

E.1.17 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.

E.1.18 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadranted and will be subject to 100% sampling.

E.1.19 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.

E.1.20 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be recorded by photogrammetry or hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.

E.1.21 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.

E.1.22 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.

E.1.23 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:

- Shape
- Dimensions
- Type of stone used
- Condition, completeness and fragmentation of stones, no longer in original positions
- Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
- Inscription (verbatum record of inscription; font of the lettering)
- Stylistic type

E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

E.2.1 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2013 Science and the Dead. A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis. English Heritage Publishing.

E.2.2 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England

E.2.3 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2015 Large Burial Grounds. Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects

E.2.4 Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists and APABE, 2010 Archaeology and Burial Vaults. A guidance note for churches. Guidance Note 2

E.2.5 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. 2019a Code of Practice (http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards)

E.2.6 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. 2019b Code of Ethics (http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards)

E.2.7 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology, 2019c Recommendations on the Ethical Issues Surrounding 2D and 3D Digital Images of Human Remains (http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards)

E.2.8 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. CIfA Paper No. 3

E.2.9 English Heritage, 2002 Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports

E.2.10 Historic England, 2018 The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. Swindon, Historic England

E.2.11 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, CIfA Technical Paper No. 13

E.2.12 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, CIfA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13

E.2.13 McKinley, J, 2017 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Mitchell P, and Brickley, M (eds) Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, CIfA 14-19

E.2.14 Mitchell P, and Brickley, M (eds) Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, CIfA 2017

E.2.15 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15

E.2.16 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85

E.2.17 The Human Tissue Act 2004

E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document

E.3.2 Oxford Archaeology 2018 *Fieldwork Manual Human Remains* unpublished

APPENDIX F REPORTING

F.1 Standard methodology - summary

F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
- Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.

F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:

- A summary description and background of the project.
- A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
- An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.
- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.

F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:

- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
- A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.

- A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
- A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.

F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (e.g. with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2006 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:

- A summary of the background to the project
- Research aims and objectives
- Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
- An outline of the stages, products and tasks
- Proposed project team
- Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.

F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per Historic England guidelines.

F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; EH 2006). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects

take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in Historic England (SHAPE; EH 2008).

APPENDIX G LIST OF SPECIALISTS REGULARLY USED BY OA

G.1.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of external specialists who are regularly used by OA.

Internal archaeological specialists used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, Clay Pipe and CBM	BA (Hons), MCIfA
Dr Alex Davies	Prehistoric Pottery	BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA
Edward Biddulph	Roman Pottery	BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA
Kate Brady	Roman Pottery	BA, ACIfA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hons), MSc
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hons), PGDip
Anni Byrd	Metalwork, coins and glass	MSx, MCIfA
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD, MCIfA
Julian Munby	Architectural Stone	BA, FSA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish and Bird Bone	BA (Hons), MA, D.Phil, MCIfA, FSA Scot
Dr Lee Broderick	Animal bone	BA (Hons), MA, MSc, FZG, SAC Dip (ecology), PhD
Dr Mairead Rutherford	Pollen	BSc, MSc
Ian Smith	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MSc, PCIfA
Dr Martyn Allen	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MA, PhD
Dr Denise Druce	Charred plant remains, charcoal and pollen	BA (Hons), PhD, MCIfA
Sharon Cook	Charred plant remains	BSc, MSc, ACIfA
Elizabeth Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA (Hons), MSc
Carl Champness	Geoarchaeology	BA (Hons), MSc, ACIfA
Nicola Scott	Archaeological archive deposition	BA (Hons Dunelm)
Mike Donnelly	Flint	BSc, MCIfA
Dr Louise Loe	Human Bone	BA PhD, MCIfA, BABAO
Helen Webb	Human Bone	BSc, MSc, MCIfA, BABAO
Mark Gibson	Human Bone	BA, MSc, ACIfA, BABAO
Dr Lauren McIntyre	Human Bone	BSc, MSc, PhD, MCIfA, BABAO
Ui Choileain	Human Bone	Pg Dip, MA, Msc, BABAO
Natasha Dodwell	Human Bone	BA, MSc, BABAO

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hons)
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers, The Anglo Saxon Laboratory	Identification of Medieval Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn-Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hons), BA, MSc
Steve Allen, York Archaeological Trust	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard Macphail	Soils, especially Micromorphology	BA (Hons), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA, MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith	Insects	BA (Hons), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	BSc (Hons), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Metalworking Slag	BSc (Hons), PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA (Hons)
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	BSc, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-Luc Schwenninger	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD
Dr David Higgins	Clay Pipe	BA, PhD, MCIfA
Dr Hugo Anderson-Wymark	Flint	BSc, PhD, FSA Scot, MCIfA
Dr Damian Goodburn-Brown	Ancient Woodwork	BA, PhD

APPENDIX H DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING

Standard methodology – summary

H.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.

H.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive manager will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.

H.1.3 Where there is currently no receiving museum for the project archive, although responsibility for the archive ultimately lies with the client, OA will hold the archive on their behalf for a period of up to 3 years after completion of the report, after which time (in the event that a suitable depository has not been secured) provision for further storage of the archive will be made in agreement with Oxford Archaeology, the client and the relevant planning archaeologist.

H.1.4 During the course of the project the Archive team will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.

H.1.5 The hard copy site archive will be security copied by scanning to PdFA and a copy of this will be housed on the OA Archive Server. A full digital copy of the archive, including scanned hard copy and born digital data, will be deposited with and made publicly available on-line through the ADS. A further copy will be maintained on the OA server and if requested a copy on disk will also be sent to the receiving museum with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.

H.1.6 Born digital data will only be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum where practical. Archive elements that need maintaining in digital form will be sent to ADS in accordance with Arches Standard and ADS guidelines. A copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD and back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.

H.1.7 Prior to deposition the Archive team will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993.

H.1.8 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines. Deposition charges will be required from the client as part of the project costs but the level of the fee is set by the receiving body, and may be subject to change during the lifespan of the project. Changes to archiving charges beyond OA's control will be passed across to the client.

H.1.9 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide the receiving repository or museum for the archive with a full licence for use to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation, and in line with the relevant receiving body guidelines.

H.1.10 OA will advise the receiving repository or museum for the archive of 3rd party materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.

H.1.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. Archaeological findings and conclusions can be kept confidential for a limited period but will be made publicly available in line with the above procedure either after a specified time period agreed with the client at the outset of the project, or where no such period is agreed, after a reasonable period of time. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

H.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

H.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:

H.2.2 EAC, 2014 A Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (EAC Guidelines 1)

H.2.3 CIfA, 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives

H.2.4 Brown, D, 2011 Archaeological Archives A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation. AAF

H.2.5 UKIC, 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage

H.2.6 SMA, 2020 Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections

H.2.7 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.

H.2.8 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, Historic England 1991.

H.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

H.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

APPENDIX I HEALTH AND SAFETY

I.1 Standard Methodology - summary

I.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the current OA Health and Safety Policy, the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.

I.1.2 Where a project falls under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan (CPP).

I.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

I.2.1 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively:

I.2.2 The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

I.2.3 Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999).

I.2.4 Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended).

I.2.5 The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (2013).

I.2.6 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015).

I.2.7 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

I.2.8 The OA Health and Safety Policy.

I.2.9 The OA Site Safety Procedures Manual.

I.2.10 The OA Risk Assessment templates.

I.2.11 The OA Method Statement template.

I.2.12 The OA Construction Phase Plan template.

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APPENDIX B DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1					
General description				**Orientation**	NE/SW
Trench 1 followed the south side of the southern path running from the entrance at the north-east corner up to the main entrance on Style Street. The trench was *c* 0.3m wide and max *c* 0.5m deep (see photos 8308-15) and the tunnelling pits along its length were *c* 1.2m x 0.8m, and 0.8m deep.				**Length (m)**	
				Width (m)	0.3-0.8m
				Avg. depth (m)	0.5-0.8m
TP ref	**Size (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Photo no**	**Date**
CP1A	1.4 x 0.8	0.9	0.4m of topsoil below which was a small diameter iron pipe running north/south, sitting on a deposit of black clinker and occasional brick rubble to the base of the pit	8281	26/11/20
CP1B	1.7 x 0.8	0.7	Modern pinkish hardcore/rubble to a depth of 0.4m (intrusive service trench) above former topsoil mixed with demolition rubble	8282	26/11/20
CP2A	1.4x 1.4	1m	0.7m topsoil with brick and lime rubble, sitting on a series of layers comprising clinker/coal, redeposited clay and lime/brick rubble	8279	26/11/20
CP2B	1.6x 0.9	0.8	0.6m topsoil with moderate brick and lime rubble, onto a deposit with frequent brick rubble	8280	26/11/20
CP3A	1.5 x 1.1	0.9	0.6m topsoil with moderate brick rubble, over a single course of unbonded brick, over or adjacent to a fragmentary surface of broken stone slab	8283, 8284	26/11/20
CP3B	1.2 x 0.8	0.7	0.40m topsoil, overlying mixed topsoil with frequent brick rubble and domestic refuse including glass	8285	26/11/20
CP4A	1.5 x 1.3	0.6	0.30m topsoil with moderate brick fragments, overlying mixed brick rubble	8292	30/11/20
CP4B	1.35 x 0.6	0.5	0.1m topsoil overlying a dump of lime rubble c .01-0.2 deep, over mixed topsoil and brick rubble including clinker	8286	26/11/20

CP5A	1.4 x 1.2	0.5	0.4m topsoil, over a brick surface or footings composed of a consolidated mortared surface with embedded bricks and occasional loose bricks above	8293	30/11/20
CP5B	1.5 x 1.0	0.6	0.10m topsoil over a concrete surface *c* 0.05m thick, over brick rubble	8294	30/11/20

Trench 2					
General description				**Orientation**	NW/SE
Trench 2 ran along an existing pathway into the former graveyard running north-west from Style Street. It was 0.3–0.4m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m (see photo 8287). There were no archaeological deposits identified below the topsoil, which contained occasional brick rubble and clinker				**Length (m)**	
				Width (m)	0.3m
				Avg. depth (m)	0.3m
TP ref	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Photo**	**Date**
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26/11/20

Individual Tunnelling Pits					
Pairs of tunnelling pits not associated with the cable trenches were located within the former burial ground to the north-west of Trench 2, to the north of the site of St Michaels Church and at the west extent of Trench 1 off Style Street. The tunnelling pits were *c* 1.5m x 0.8m, and 0.6m deep					
TP ref	**Size (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Photo no**	**Date**
CP6A	1.4 x 0.7	0.65	0.4m topsoil over brick and lime mortar rubble, some in situ brickwork at the base/edge of the pit	8295	30/11/20
CP6B	1.7 x 0.9	0.6	0.4m topsoil over brick and lime rubble, and an intrusive buried cable trench along the side of the path	8296	01/12/20
CP7A	1.2 x 0.8	0.7	0.2m topsoil over mixed redeposited clay and brick rubble	8297	01/12/20
CP7B	1.50 x 0.9	0.55	Demolished brickwork structure, *c* 6 courses deep, expansion of the excavated area revealed it was within the corner of a substantial brick wall	8298-8302	01/12/20

CP8A	1.5 x 0.8	0.5	0.1m topsoil over c 0.2m brick demolition rubble over 0.2m clinker/ash	8303	02/12/20
CP8B	1.2 x 0.8	0.6	Not recorded	Not photographed	
CP9A	1.5 x 0.8	0.5	0.1m topsoil over c 0.2m brick demolition rubble over 0.2m clinker/ash	8304	02/12/20
CP9B	1.6 x 0.8	0.6	0.05m topsoil over 0.3m demolition rubble/hardcore, over 0.2m clinker/ash	8305	02/12/20
CP10A	1.8 x 0.8	0.6	0.1m topsoil over c 0.2m brick demolition rubble mixed with topsoil and gravel over redeposited clay and brick rubble	8306	02/12/20
CP10B	2.6 x 0.8	0.6	0.1m rooty topsoil over topsoil and brick rubble, brick inclusions increasing with depth	8307	02/12/20

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Angel Meadow Park, Manchester
Site code:	AMP20
Grid Reference	SJ 84453 99184
Type:	Watching Brief
Date and duration:	23rd November to 3rd December 2020; 9 days
Area of Site	1.5ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA North, Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster, LA1 1QD, and will be deposited with Manchester County Record Office.
Summary of Results:	OA North was commissioned by Manchester City Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of new street lighting at Angel Meadow Park, Old Mount Street, Manchester (NGR: SJ 84453 99184). The work is being undertaken as a requirement of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), as advisors to the local planning authority. The archaeological watching brief was maintained by a single archaeologist during below ground works associated with the installation of the new lighting cable and lamp standards. The watching brief monitored the excavation of two cable trenches, and a series of tunnelling pits where the cables crossed existing footpaths. The watching brief illustrated the survival of structural remains relating to footings of St Michael's Church and surfaces associated with terraced houses (demolished before 1922) fronting onto Style Street. However, the structural remains were exposed only at the formation level of the cable trenches, above which were extensive deposits of topsoil and demolition rubble. The presence of demolition rubble and deposits of clinker and ash within the area formerly used as the cemetery is consistent with records of the area being used as a dumping ground in the mid/late nineteenth century.

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