



Logistics North Employment Site, Cutacre, Little Hulton, Bolton

Archaeological Evaluation



Oxford Archaeology North

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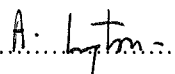
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SUMMARY

Harworth Estates is developing proposals for a mixed-use commercial and public open-space development in Little Hulton, Bolton, Greater Manchester (centred on SD 6994 0452). The proposed development necessitates considerable earth-moving works and, potentially, these will have a negative impact on buried archaeological remains. More specifically, the work might affect those remains associated with a post-medieval farmstead, known as Old Green House (centred on SD 6999 0441), and a post-medieval barn/workers' cottages, named Lea Field (centred on SD 6994 0453).

In February 2014 Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned by Harworth Estates to undertake an archaeological evaluation across both sites in order to determine the character and significance of any below-ground remains. The scheme of works intended was presented in a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was approved by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, and entailed the excavation of two evaluation trenches.

One evaluation trench was positioned across the site of Lea Field. Although this uncovered two possible late eighteenth-/nineteenth-century wall foundations associated with the post-medieval barn/workers' cottages, these were heavily degraded and truncated. Furthermore, no other contemporary remains were identified, and it is probable that the majority of below-ground remains associated with this site have been destroyed by later demolition and truncation. As such, this site is considered to hold low archaeological significance.

The other evaluation trench was placed across the site of Old Green House. In this trench, the only below-ground remains present were a metalled surface forming part of a small trackway/path and it appeared that remains associated with the farmstead had been largely destroyed by later demolition/truncation. Given the absence of any post-medieval structural or artefactual remains relating to the farmstead, this site is also considered to hold little archaeological significance. It is thus concluded that no further archaeological investigation of either of these sites is merited in advance of the groundworks required by the proposed development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Chris Davidson of Harworth Estates for commissioning and supporting the project. Thanks are also expressed to Norman Redhead, the Heritage Management Director with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service for his guidance and advice. OA North is also grateful to Dr Peter Arrowsmith for sharing his knowledge of the historical development of the site.

The evaluation trenching was directed by Aidan Parker. The report was written by Aidan Parker and edited by Richard Gregory, and Mark Tidmarsh prepared the illustrations. The project was managed by Ian Miller.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Harworth Estates is developing proposals for a mixed-use commercial and public open-space development in Little Hulton, Bolton, Greater Manchester (Fig 1). The proposed development necessitates considerable earth-moving works and, potentially, these will have a negative impact on buried archaeological remains. More specifically, a recent archaeological desk-based assessment suggested that two post-medieval sites might be directly affected. These included a farmstead, known as Old Green House, and a barn/workers' cottages, named Lea Field, both of which might be associated with significant archaeological remains (Arrowsmith 2013).
- 1.1.2 In the light of the potential impact on the two post-medieval sites, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, recommended that a scheme of evaluation trenching should be implemented. This was intended to determine the extent, depth, character and relative significance of any buried archaeological remains that survive, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 128.
- 1.1.3 Subsequently, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Harworth Estates to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation (*Appendix 1*). This allowed for the excavation of two trenches that were placed across the footprint of the two post-medieval farmsteads. Following formal approval of the WSI by the GMAAS, the programme of evaluation trenching was implemented in February 2014.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The wider study area (centred on SD 6994 0452), which constitutes the development area, is situated to the south of Salford Road (A6), extending from the line of the former Rosemary Lane on the west to Wharton Lane on the east. It consists of a western and eastern area joined by a central corridor (Fig 1). The ground level within, falls from north to south, from c 120m aOD in the north-west to c 90m in the south-east.
- 1.2.2 Within this study area, the site of Lea Field (Arrowsmith 2013, Site 6; HER 7968.1.0) lies within its western part (SD 6994 0453) and is set within a rectangular enclosure (Fig 1; Plate 1). Similarly, the site of Old Green House (*op cit*, Site 7; HER 7969.1.0) also lies within the western part of the study area (SD 6999 0441; Fig 1; Plate 1). This site is situated some 100m south-east of Lea Field and forms an uneven patch of ground, which lies adjacent to a fish pond.

- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the study area comprises the Pennine Coal Measures Group of the Carboniferous, and a superficial geology of Devensian glacial till. Surface mining has been carried out extensively across the study area, although a central zone remains unaffected, together with smaller areas on the western side of Wharton Lane. Significantly, both Lea Field and Old Green House fall within an unaffected area.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the study area, with arrows marking the position of the Lea Field (right-hand side) and Old Green House (left-hand side)

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 **Introduction:** the following section specifically details the known histories of the two targeted sites. This section draws upon, and summarises, the information contained in the recent desk-based assessment, and for a fuller treatment of the wider historical development of the study area reference should be made to that report (Arrowsmith 2013).
- 1.3.2 Historically, the two sites date to the post-medieval period and lie within the township of Middle Hulton, now in the Metropolitan Borough of Bolton, which originally formed one element of the medieval manor of Hulton (*op cit*, 6). By the early eighteenth century part of this township was owned by the Duke of Bridgewater, whilst the remaining portion was owned by Thomas Arden Bagot (*op cit*, 7).

- 1.3.3 **Old Green House:** in the eighteenth century, this post-medieval farmstead lay within the Bagot estate, though it may have been established in the seventeenth century and, in 1674, was possibly owned by Thomas Marsh (*op cit*, 11). The farmstead is securely documented in the early eighteenth century and is depicted on a c 1772 Bagot estate plan, which shows a main range, with gable chimneys and a central door, with an outbuilding to the rear.
- 1.3.4 In 1734 it was leased to James Marsh and it was known as 'Greenoughs', probably after an earlier tenant. Given this, 'Old Green House' is probably a corruption of this family name (*op cit*, 11-12). Subsequently, in 1795, it was leased to John Fletcher and the property is described as including 'barn stable shipponing' (*op cit*, 8, 11-12).
- 1.3.5 The farmstead is depicted on nineteenth-century mapping, and was occupied by John Partington between 1841 and 1871 (*op cit*, 11-12). The outbuilding had been demolished by 1844 and on the 1888-92 Ordnance Survey map, the main farmhouse is shown as a simple rectangular range, which was situated close to a well (*ibid*; Plate 2). Old Green House was described in 1895 as a 'thatched cottage', and it was demolished in c 1900 (*ibid*).

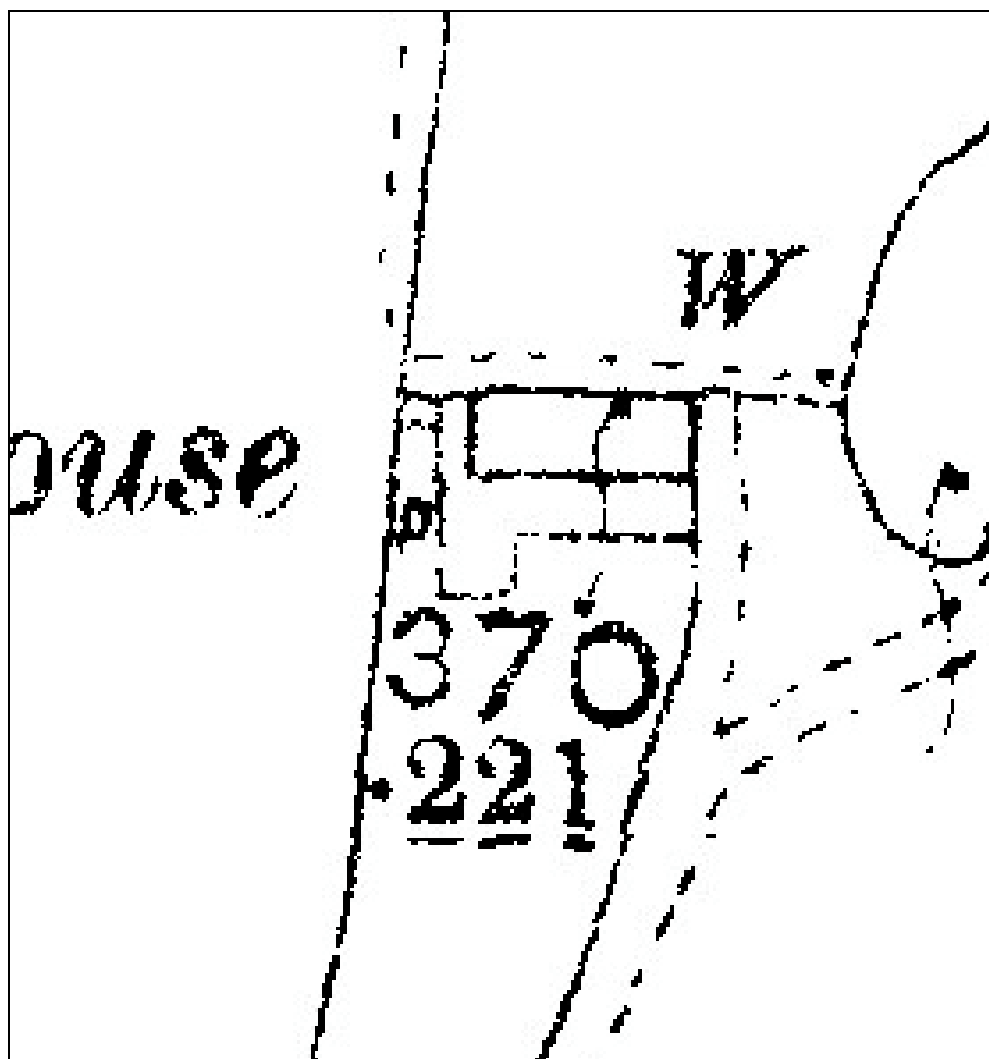


Plate 2: An extract from the 1888-92 Ordnance Survey 25" : 1 mile map (Lancashire sheet XCIV.12), showing Old Green House

- 1.3.6 **Lea Field:** this post-medieval site lay within the Bridgewater estate, and is depicted on an estate plan of *c* 1800 as a single rectangular building (*op cit*, 10). At this date, this building functioned as a barn and was leased by James Horridge, who occupied the nearby Leadbeaters farm that lay to the south-west. However, by 1841 this barn had either been replaced, or converted into, a row of four workers' cottages, which were occupied by farm labourers and colliers throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century (*op cit*, 10-11).
- 1.3.7 The 1888-92 map depicts these four terraced cottages and probable front gardens to the south (Plate 3). This map also indicates that one of the cottages had a projection to the rear, whilst larger enclosures were located to the west and east, along with small outbuildings that possibly functioned as privies (*ibid*).

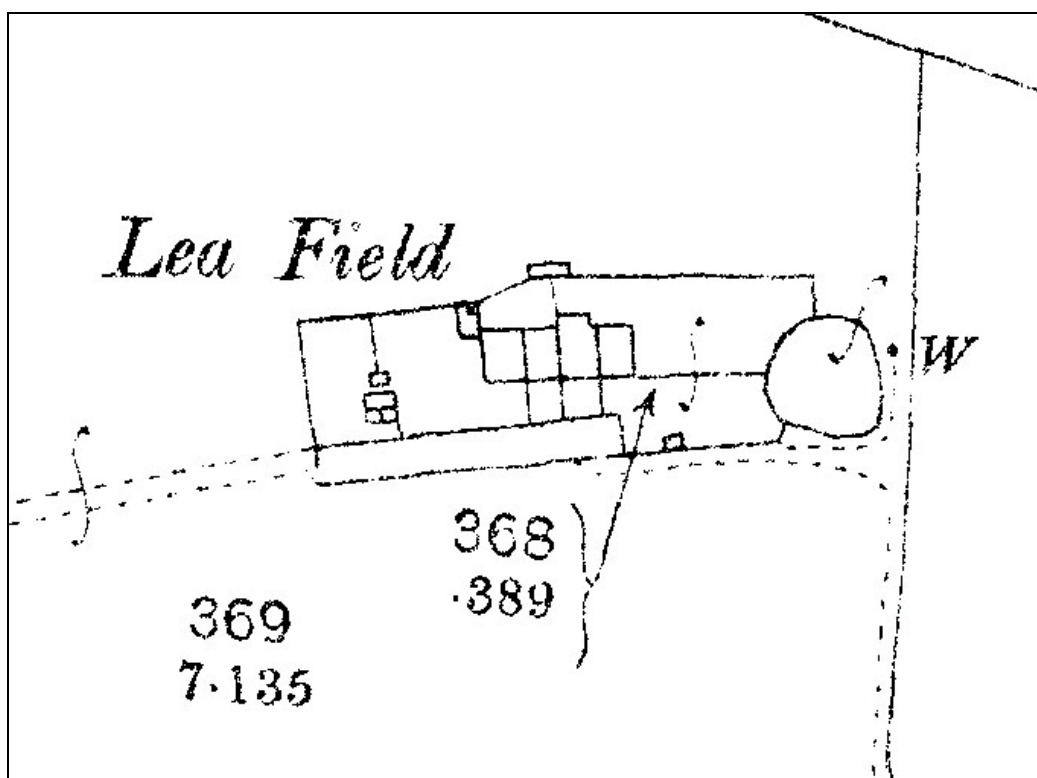


Plate 3: An extract from the 1888-92 Ordnance Survey 25":1mile map (Lancashire sheet XCIV.12) showing Lea Field

- 1.3.8 Later map evidence indicates that these workers' cottages were demolished in the mid-twentieth century. A late twentieth-century house, named Lomax Brow, was then constructed at the site, which overlay the eastern end of the barn/workers' cottages. This building was demolished in the late 1990s or early part of the twenty-first century (*ibid*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 EVALUATION

- 2.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (*Appendix 1*), and was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures provided by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two targeted evaluation trenches. The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator, and all archaeological deposits were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

2.2 ARCHIVE

- 2.2.1 A full archive of the work has been prepared to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (2006) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The archive will be deposited with Bolton Museum on completion of the project. In addition, a copy of the report will be forwarded to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER).

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 Two trenches were excavated across the sites of Lea Field and Old Green House (Figs 2-4). Trench 1 targeted the site of the barn/workers' cottages at Lea Field, whilst Trench 2 was excavated across the main range associated with Old Green House farmstead.

3.2 LEA FIELD: TRENCH 1

- 3.2.1 This formed an L-shaped trench, with a combined length of *c* 50m, which measured *c* 2m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.9m. The trench was positioned to expose any surviving remains associated with the northern and eastern elevations of the barn/workers' cottages, and also to uncover any below-grounds which lay immediately to the south of the building. Although limited archaeological remains were present in the trench's north/south-orientated length, it appears that the majority of the late eighteenth-/nineteenth-century below-ground remains associated with this site had been truncated by later activity/demolition.
- 3.2.2 The earliest remains identified included two small sections of wall foundation, cut into the natural boulder clay, which probably form the partial, and perhaps only surviving, elements of the barn/workers' cottages and its ancillary structures. Both of the walls were heavily truncated, were seemingly composed of hand-made bricks, and were two-bricks wide. One of the walls was right-angled, running east/west and turning to the south, and it perhaps formed elements of the north-eastern corner of the late eighteenth-/nineteenth-century building (Plate 4). The second wall was aligned east/west and ran across the southern end of the trench (Plate 5), and it is possible that it related to the southern elevation of the former building, or a wall forming part of an attached enclosure (Figs 3 and 4).
- 3.2.3 Sealing both walls were later deposits, dating to the twentieth century. These included a concrete raft, set on a 0.1m-thick sand bedding deposit. This raft probably formed elements of the former late twentieth-century house, which occupied the site (*Section 1.3.8*). The raft was covered, in turn, by brick and mortar demolition debris.



Plate 4: Heavily degraded remains of the right-angled wall foundation in Trench 1



Plate 5: Heavily degraded remains of the east/west-aligned wall foundation in Trench 1

3.3 OLD GREEN HOUSE: TRENCH 2

- 3.3.1 This trench measured 20 x 2m, and was orientated in an east/west direction across a raised area suspected to form the building platform associated with the Old Green House farmstead. Generally, the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, though a 1.9m-deep sondage was dug at its eastern end in order to confirm that the basal clay formed a natural deposit.
- 3.3.2 Below-ground remains associated with the farmstead were absent, suggesting that these had been comprehensively destroyed during the demolition of the site in c 1900 (*Section 1.3.5*).
- 3.3.3 The only archaeological remains present were a heavily compacted layer of red sandy gravel and crushed stone, at the eastern end of the trench, which formed elements of a north/south-aligned trackway (Plate 6). In addition to this metallised surface, the partial remains of a red brick border were present on its eastern side.



Plate 6: The metallised surface exposed at the eastern end of Trench 2

4. DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The character of the below-ground remains recorded within the two evaluation trenches suggests that at both Lea Field and Old Green House twentieth-century demolition and other activity has destroyed the majority of the below-ground remains dating to the post-mediaeval period.
- 4.2 At Lea Field, whilst two brick-built wall foundations were present, which perhaps formed elements of the late eighteenth-/nineteenth-century barn/workers' cottages, these were extremely fragmented and degraded. Furthermore, when coupled with the absence of any other contemporary structural, or indeed artefactual, remains in the evaluation trench, particularly that part orientated across the northern elevation of this building, this suggests that the post-medieval remains at this site have been fairly comprehensively destroyed. Part of this process probably relates to the demolition of the building in the mid-twentieth century, and also during the construction of a late twentieth-century house on the site. Moreover, it also appears that further more recent truncation has occurred at this site during the demolition of the late twentieth-century house. Most tellingly it was observed, during the recent desk-based assessment, that comparatively recent mini-digger trenches had been dug on the eastern side of the former late twentieth-century house (Arrowsmith 2013, 10). Given these factors, this site appears to hold low archaeological significance.
- 4.3 Similarly, at Old Green House, the complete absence of structural and artefactual remains relating to the post-medieval building range, indicates that this site holds little archaeological significance.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CARTOGRAPHIC

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APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

November 2013

Oxford
Archaeology
North

**LOGISTICS NORTH EMPLOYMENT SITE,
CUTACRE,
LITTLE HULTON,
GREATER MANCHESTER**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

Proposals

The following Written Scheme of Investigation is offered in response to a request from Mr C Davidson of Harworth Estates for an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development of land at Cutacre in Little Hulton, Greater Manchester.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Harworth Estates is developing proposals for a mixed-use commercial and public open-space development of land in Little Hulton in the Metropolitan Borough of Bolton, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR 369953 404462; Plate 1). The proposed development will necessitate considerable earth-moving works with a potential to have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains. The archaeological resource of the area has been summarised in an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, which was compiled by Dr Peter Arrowsmith in 2013. This study concluded that there is some potential for post-medieval remains relating to the post-medieval landscape to survive as buried structures and deposits, which would be of archaeological interest. In particular, it was concluded that the sites of Lea Field and Old Green House farmsteads could be of interest, and merited further investigations to evaluate the archaeological potential of the sites.



Plate 1: Aerial view across the study area

- 1.1.2 Based on the conclusions drawn by the Desk-based Assessment, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which provides archaeological advice to Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, recommended that a programme of trial trenching was merited in advance of development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 128. In particular, it was recommended that the evaluation should seek to establish the potential for evidence relating to rural activity associated with the post-medieval farmsteads of Lea Field and Old Green House.

- 1.1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been formulated in response to the recommendations provided GMAAS, and allows for the excavation of three trial trenches. In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered in the trenches, further archaeological investigation is likely to be required. Any such additional works will be carried out in accordance with an Updated WSI.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees with over 35 years of experience in archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 300 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. OA is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and Oxford Archaeology South (OA South) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:
- IfA's *Code of Conduct* (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1999);
 - English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991;
 - The European Association of Archaeologists *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).
- 1.2.2 OA North has unrivalled experience in the assessment, evaluation and excavation of post-medieval sites, particularly in the context of Greater Manchester. Of particular relevance, OA North has recently undertaken a series of evaluations and excavations of former rural workers' housing and farmsteads in the county, including those at Bottling Wood near Wigan, Kingsway near Rochdale, and Clayton near Manchester.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

- 2.1.1 The main research aim of the investigation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.2.1 The objectives of the project may be summarised as follows:

- to determine the presence, character, and extent of structures associated with the former post-medieval farmstead known as Lea Field;
- to determine the presence, character, and extent of structures associated with the former post-medieval farmstead known as Old Green House;
- to inform a decision as to whether further archaeological investigation will be required in advance of development ground works;
- to compile an archival record of any archaeological remains within the development area.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 Experience has shown the importance of a close working relationship between the client and their archaeological contractor on complex development projects. Such a relationship will help to ensure the timely and successful completion of the project in an efficient and cost-effective manner, achieving high technical and academic standards, whilst meeting all the requirements of the tender documentation, and fulfilling all the client's archaeological obligations.
- 3.2 The development area will be investigated initially via the excavation of three targeted evaluation trenches (Figures 1-3). In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered in the trenches, it is likely that further archaeological investigation will be required. Any such additional works will be carried out in accordance with an Updated Written Scheme of Investigation, which will be devised in consultation with GMAAS.

3.2 EVALUATION

- 3.2.1 **General Methodology:** it is proposed that the site be investigated initially via three trenches (Figs 1-3). The trenches have been targeted on the footprint of heritage assets identified in the desk-based assessment of the site (Arrowsmith 2013), whilst avoiding those area that are contaminated with Japanese knotweed. In addition, a contingency of 10m of trenching may be implemented to resolve specific questions arising from the initial excavation of the trenches. This trenching will be placed at the Site Director's discretion, but in consultation with the Client and GMAAS.

- *Trench 1:* will be 30m in length, and will be aligned east/west along the footprint of the farmstead annotated 'Lea Field' on the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1849 and 1893 (Figs 2 and 3);
- *Trench 2:* will be 20m in length, and will be aligned north/south across the footprint of the farmstead annotated 'Lea Field' on the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1849 and 1893 (Figs 2 and 3);
- *Trench 3:* will be 20m in length, and will be aligned east/west along the footprint of the farmstead annotated 'Old Green House' on the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1849 and 1893 (Figs 2 and 3).

- 3.2.2 Excavation of the modern ground surface will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power using a toothed bucket and, where necessary, a breaker. The uppermost levels of overburden/demolition material will then be removed using the same machine, but fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the top of the first significant archaeological level.

- 3.2.3 Machine excavation will then be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving foundations, floors, and other remains. All machine work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, structural remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trenches will be widened to allow the sides to be stepped in.
- 3.2.4 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage. Results of the evaluation will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.
- 3.2.5 **Context Recording:** all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 3.2.6 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using high-resolution digital cameras. All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.2.7 **Planning:** the precise location of the evaluation trenches, and the position of all archaeological structures encountered, will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.2.8 Human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in situ* covered and protected. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Home Office permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.
- 3.2.9 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

3.2.10 ***Finds policy:*** finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. OA North employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC).

3.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.3.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

3.3.2 OA North undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. OA North will also take all reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of all persons not in their employment, such as volunteers, students, visitors, and members of the public (this includes trespassers).

3.3.3 OA North is fully familiar with and will comply with all current and relevant legislation, including, but not limited to:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002);
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007);
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
- The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1992);
- Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
- The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
- The Work at Height Regulations (2005);
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
- The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).

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

3.4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 3.4.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the Written Scheme of Investigation, and to the satisfaction of the curatorial archaeologist at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). The curatorial archaeologist will be given at least five days' notice of when work is due to commence, and it is anticipated that there will be at least one formal monitoring meeting during the course of the evaluation.

3.5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.5.1 **Report:** a report will be produced within four working weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, and will include:

- a summary statement of the findings;
- the background to the evaluation, including location details;
- an outline of the methodology of the evaluation;
- a description of the site's setting, including topography and geology;
- an account of the documented historical background to the site;
- a summary, assessment, and interpretation of the results;
- an assessment of any finds and samples recovered from the trenches;
- a description of the significance of the site in its local and regional context;
- recommendations for any further archaeological investigation that is considered merited to mitigate the impact of the development works;
- a catalogue of archive items, and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

- 3.5.2 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

- 3.5.3 The paper and finds archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with Bolton Museum and Archive Service in Bolton. The archive will be deposited with the museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the museum.

4 WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 A one-week period should be allowed to excavate and record the evaluation trenches. On the first day of the fieldwork, OA North will accurately locate through measured survey the exact position of the trenches to be excavated. The trench locations will then be scanned for live services with a CAT prior to any mechanical excavation.
- 4.2 In the event of significant archaeological remains being discovered in the evaluation trenches, a programme of further investigation may be anticipated. The time required for any additional investigation cannot be determined until the results of the evaluation are known.
- 4.3 A report will be submitted within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 5.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Ian has over 20 years experience of commercial archaeology, and has a particular interest in the archaeology of the Industrial Period, and particular that of Greater Manchester and Lancashire. His role will be to ensure that the Written Scheme of Investigation is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liaise with the Client and GMAAS with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.
- 5.2 The fieldwork is likely to be undertaken by **Graham Mottershead BA** (OA North Project Supervisor). Graham is an highly experienced field archaeologist, with over 20 years continuous experience of field archaeology. It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to two technician will be required for the initial stage of the fieldwork.
- 5.3 Assessment of any finds recovered from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of post-medieval artefacts.

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Plate 5: Heavily degraded remains of the east/west orientated wall foundation in Trench 1

Plate 6: The metallised surface exposed at the eastern end of Trench 2

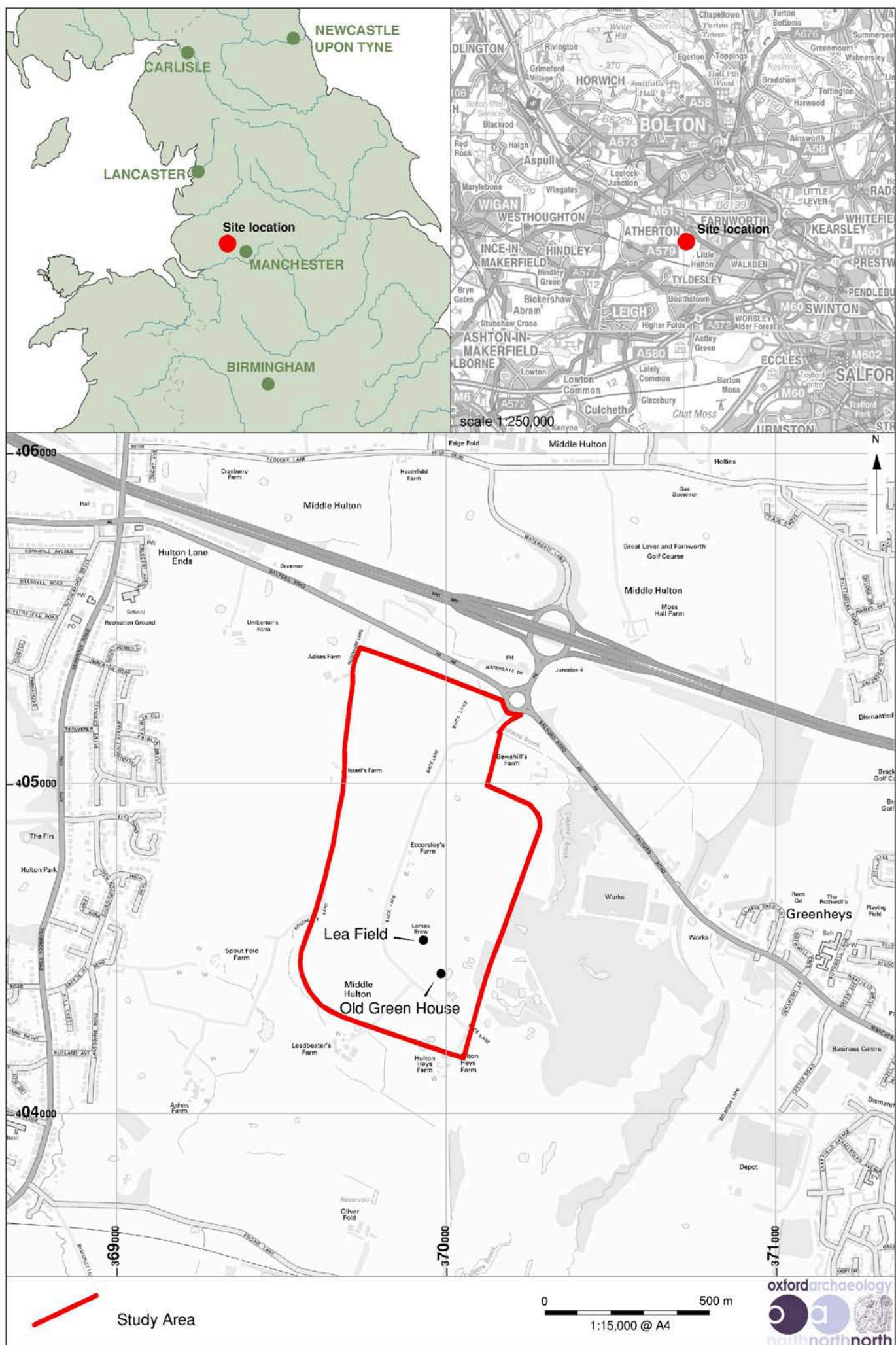


Figure 1: Site location

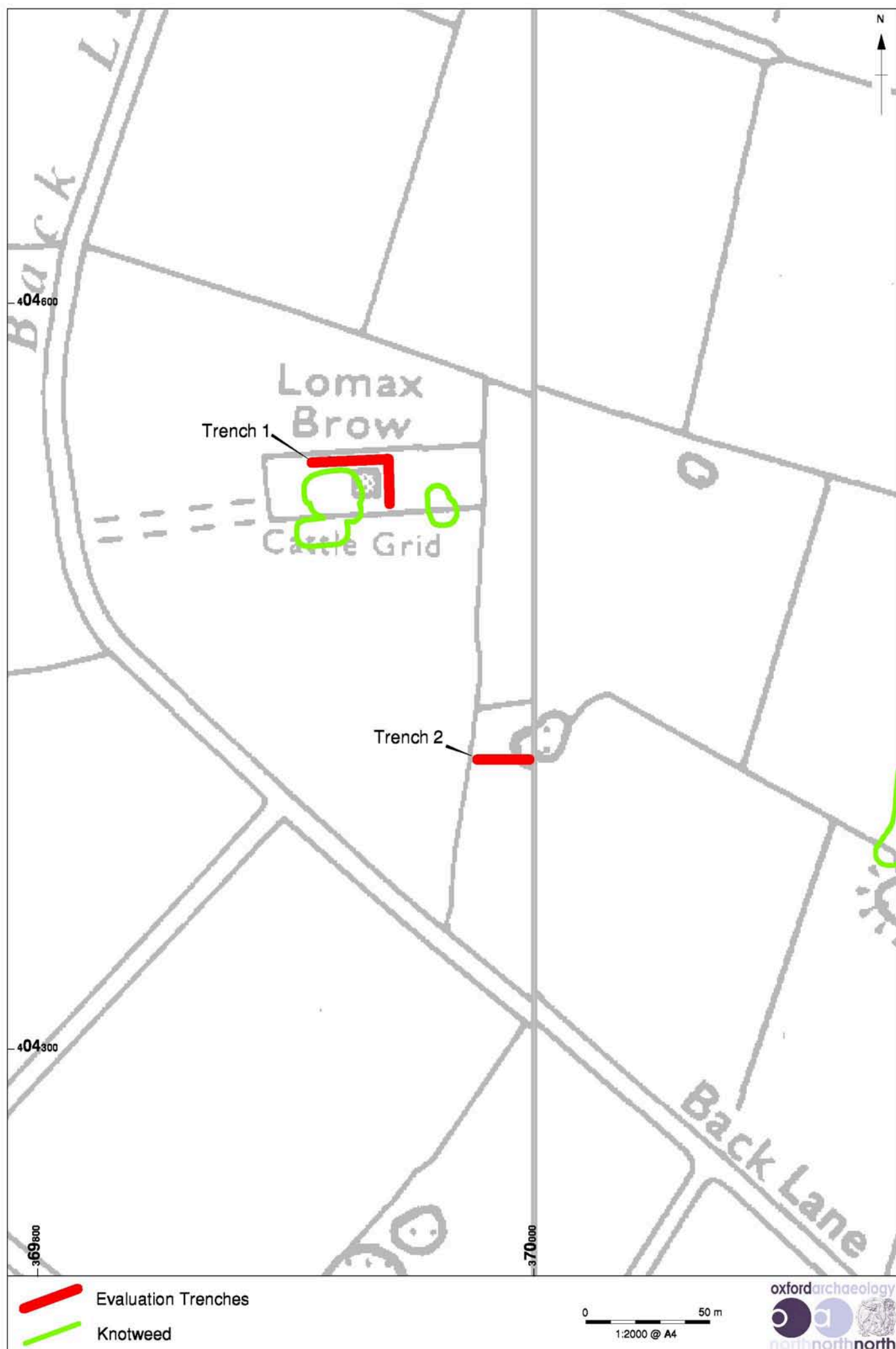


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches

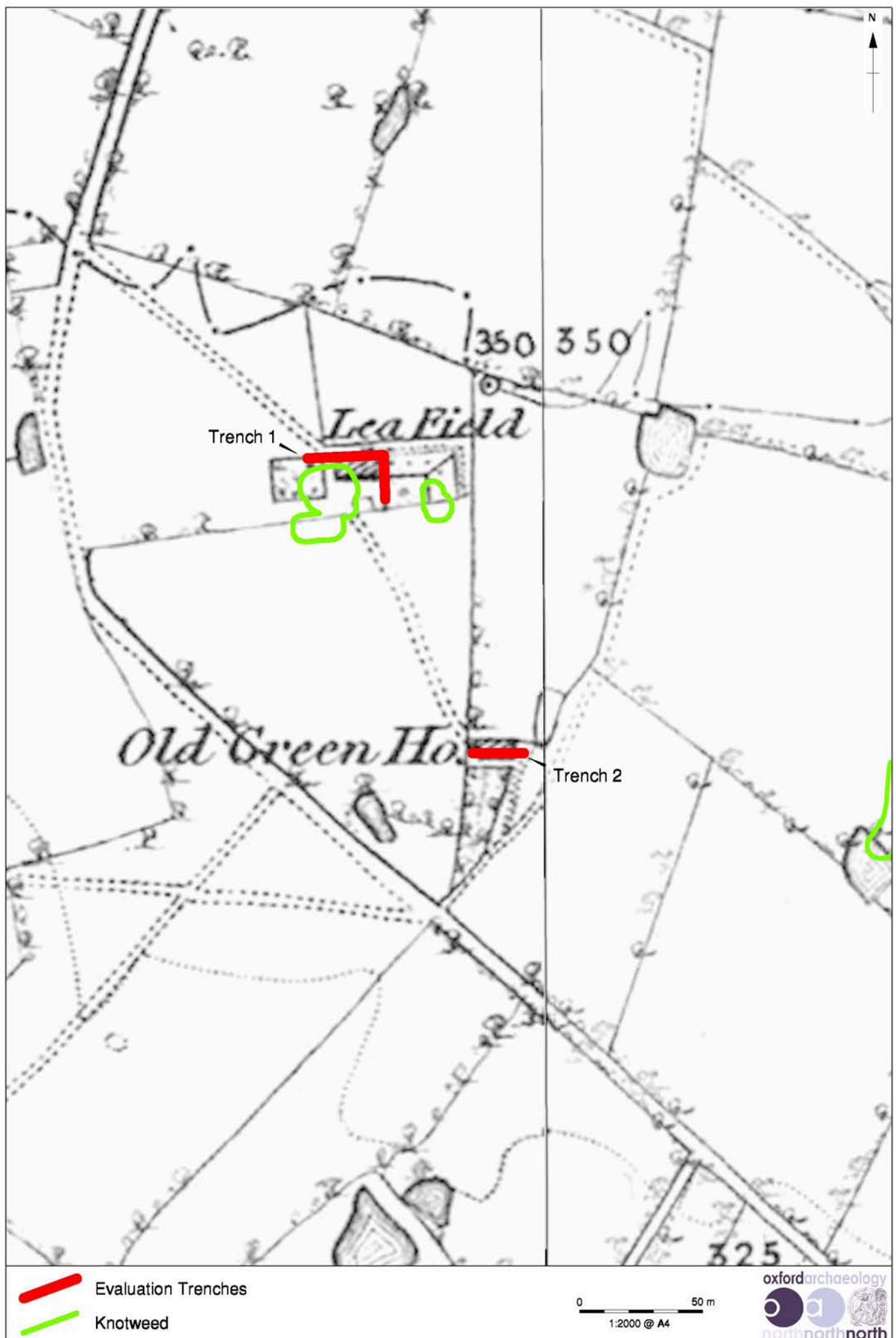


Figure 3: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6":1 mile map of 1844-6

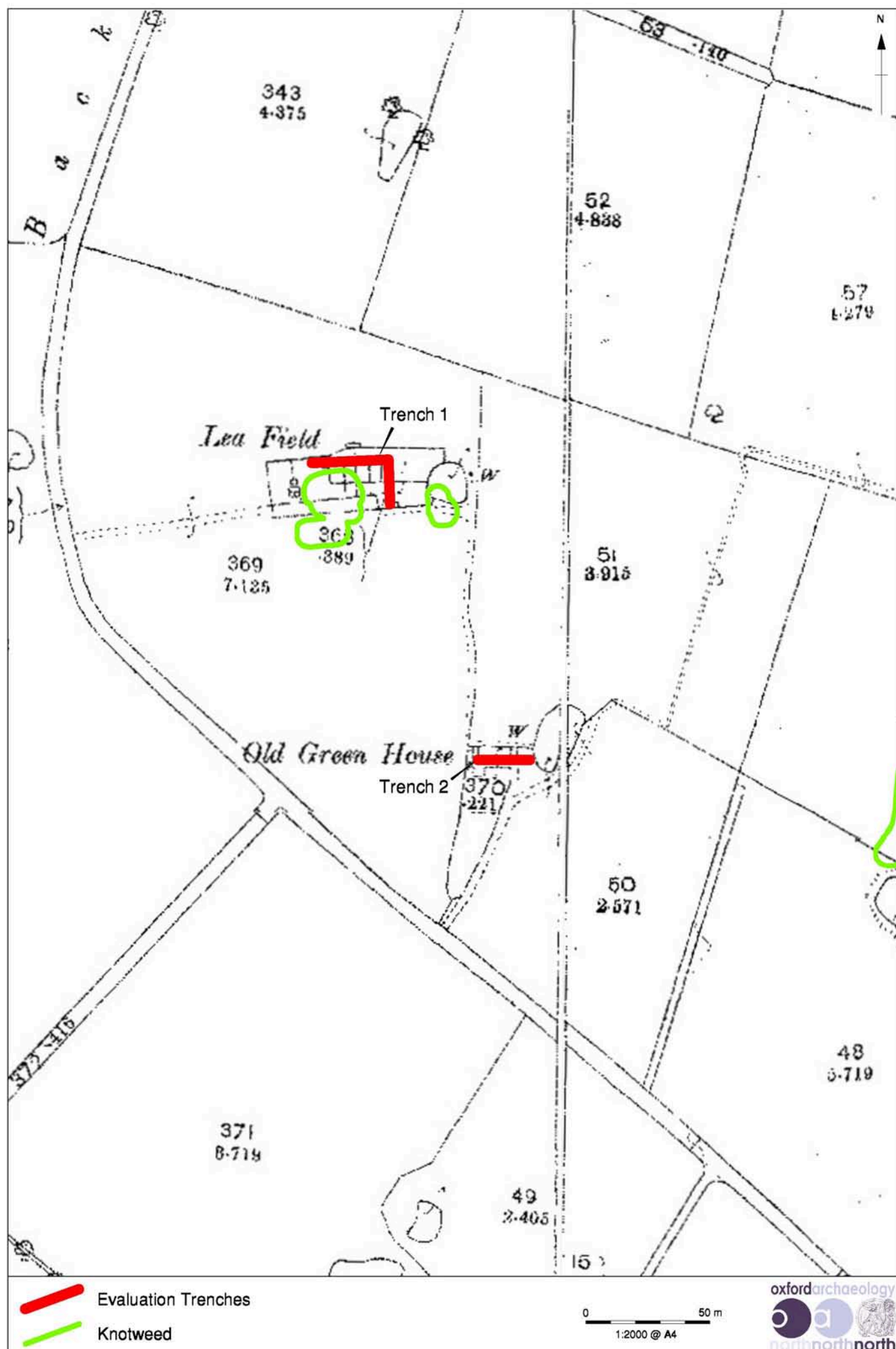


Figure 4: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25":1 mile map of 1888-92

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