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Former Mondi Site
Holcombe Mill
Bridge Street
Ramsbottom

Report type: Archaeological Evaluation
Report No. 4546

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Commissioned by	Eccleston Homes Ltd.
Date Issued	October 2024
Version	V1
Planning Ref	70222
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-528157
Grid Ref.	SD 79387 16738

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

**Former Mondi Site
Holcombe Mill
Bridge Street
Ramsbottom**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at the Former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom. The trial trenching took place between the 19th and 23rd August 2024 and included the excavation and recording of 3 small, targeted areas across the site of the former paper mill. The evaluation took place in order to establish the extent and preservation of archaeological remains relating to the former Mondi Paper Mill site and to determine if any structures predating the mill were present.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) for Ecclestone Homes Ltd, with work commencing on the 19th and concluding on the 23rd of August 2024. The CFA site code and project number for the works are HOMI and 5290, respectively.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (Appendix 4). The trial trenching specification was requested by Bury Council in response to planning application No. 70222 for a multi-use development comprising a combination of residential, retail and commercial uses of land.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The proposed development area (PDA) encompasses a total area of 3.2ha and is located in Ramsbottom (NGR SD 79387 16738). The site is located at the bottom of Bridge Street, off Peel Bridge, which forms the northern boundary of the PDA. The Site is further bounded to the east by the meander of the River Irwell, to the south by the Ramsbottom Cricket Club grounds and to the west by the cricket club access road and East Lancashire railway line. The Site is currently occupied by three derelict buildings, one of which abuts a 31m tall chimney, whilst the remainder of the Site is largely covered by extensive concrete pads.

The underlying solid geology of the Site consists of mudstone and sandstone of the Marsden Formation with a small area adjacent to the north-western boundary of the site comprising Guiseley Grit sandstone. Both are sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 320 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (British Geological Survey 2023). The superficial geology is described as superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium. The soils are characterised by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute as Soilscape 20, which is Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Cranfield University 2023).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

A historic environment desk-based and historic buildings appraisal (Burpoe and Grange 2019) was produced which noted that the Site was once the location of a series of reservoirs associated with the Grant Brothers Square Works, which was located to the south-west of the PDA. By the mid-late 19th century, the Site was partially infilled, and a paper mill was established within the site boundary by James and Samuel Broadbent Ingham (McMullen 2023). The Site continually expanded throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, with the demolition and construction of a number of buildings within the Site. The Site also changed hands several times, being known throughout its lifespan as Ramsbottom Paper Mill, Holcombe Mill, Trinity Paper Mill and finally Mondi, before the Site and operations were shuttered in 2008 as a result of rising fuel prices against a backdrop of declining demand. The majority of the buildings within the Site were demolished between 2012 and 2015, with only three remaining structures, the twice-shortened mill chimney, and the goit currently present within the Site (Burpoe and Grange 2019, ii).

1.4 Project Aims

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (McMullen 2023), the primary aim of the archaeological excavation was to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological features and deposits, therefore, ensuring their preservation by record (McMullen 2023).

The objectives of the evaluation were to investigate the extent of the proposed development area in order to:

- Ensure the recording of any archaeological assets discovered during the archaeological evaluation.
- Ensure that any below ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified.
- Ensure the recording of all archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.
- Undertake a programme of post-investigation assessment.
- Produce a report and disseminate the results.
- Make provision for archive deposition.

The investigations were conducted with a view to addressing objectives suggested by the published research priorities set out in the North West Historic Environment Research Framework (Research Frameworks 2023).

Relevant research priorities are those that focus upon industrial process and the impact upon trade networks; the adaptation and reuse of industrial buildings, some examples include:

- What can archaeology tell us about the production and use of consumer products and their typologies from the late 18th to early 20th centuries?
- How can the methodologies of textile mill surveys be applied to other monument types?

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Excavation Methodology

Three small areas were excavated to the first archaeological horizon. A 14T 360-degree mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove modern overburden in successive level spits of no more than 0.2m. A breaker was fitted to the machine in order to break through the concrete and tarmac overlying the surviving archaeological deposits. The breaker was particularly useful in the excavation of Area 3. All machine excavation was directed by CFA's on-site supervisor and was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon was exposed by the machine to be then cleaned by hand and inspected for features. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the project was carried out by hand (McMullen 2023).

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of written records, drawings and photographs conforming to ClfA standards (ClfA 2023) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned with an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation. All artefacts were retained for processing and analysis by a relevant and experienced specialist and treated in accordance with guidance (ClfA 2020).

2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). CFA follows all relevant ClfA, West England and Historic England Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2019, 2020, 2023, and Historic England 2015 and 2021).

2.3 Dissemination and Archiving

A summary of the results of archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 3). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-528157. A summary of the contents of the archive is shown in Table 1 below.

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Trench Record Sheets	3
		Drawing Sheets	0
		Context Register	0

		Context Sheets	24
		Digital photographic register sheets	3
		Drawing Sheet Registers	0
		Finds Register	0
		Sample Register	0

Table 1: Contents of the Archive

3. RESULTS

3.1 General

A summary of the investigated features, structures and significant deposits can be found below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-4. Appendix 1 contains a Trench Summary and Appendix 2 contains a Context Summary.

3.2 Topsoil, Subsoil, and Natural Deposits

Due to the high density of industrial buildings upon the site, and the prevalence of tarmac and concrete covering most of the area, there was very little to no topsoil or subsoil present in any of the areas excavated.

In Areas 1 and 2 a backfilled demolition layer (101) (201) was found to overlie what remained of the industrial structures that lay beneath, while Trench 3 was capped by a thick tarmac deposit (301) that had to be removed with a breaker fitted to the excavator. This area had been used as a road through the mill complex in the later years of its use. None of the areas were excavated to a depth that exposed any geological deposits.

3.3 Results

Area 1

Area 1 was located on the far western side of the site (see Fig. 2.1). It lay between the existing goit, and a surviving structure linked to the chimney. The area lay approximately 5m south of the chimney and was 'L' shaped with the most northerly end of the area being 3.75m wide. This then extended southward for 9.35m with the bottom end of the area being approximately 6.5m wide. The excavation was carried out to target a building linked to the chimney which was thought to be the boiler house. This building lay directly west of the main paper mill building.

The area varied in depth between 1m and 1.6m before reaching the floor (104) level of the original boiler house building. To reach this structure the excavator removed the deposit (101) (see Fig. 4.5) which consisted of modern demolition material (broken concrete, brick and tyres) associated with the demolition of the mill buildings in the early 21st century.

The concrete floor (104) covered the majority of the area with it reaching its limit abutting Wall (102). This wall was orientated on an east to west axis. It measured 1.09m wide and had a total excavated depth of 0.65m (see Figs. 4.1 - 4.3). It comprised of a mixture of frogged and unfrogged red bricks bound by mid grey ashy mortar. The bricks on the northern face of the wall were a mix of dark red and pale yellow in colour suggesting they were manufactured to withstand heat. Its external depth on the north side of the wall was 8 courses deep, with the internal depth being only 4 courses as the wall abutted the concrete floor (104) (see Fig. 4.3).

Laying directly to the north of Wall (102) was another brick structure that seemed to be a floor, or a brick lined chamber (see Fig. 4.3). This structure comprised entirely of heat proofed pale yellow bricks bound by a pale grey mortar and were laid in a stretcher formation. The structure was excavated to a width of 3.75m and a length of 1.35m. No bricks were removed to determine the depth of the structure, however, it lay 1.6m below current ground level.

Immediately south of Wall (102) was a break in the concrete floor (104) (see Fig. 4.1). This break revealed two earlier structures that possibly related to or helped form a pre-existing floor level. These were (105 and (106). The structure (105) comprised of a partially revealed and poorly preserved sandstone block that abutted Wall (102) and were exposed to a length of 0.6m before being covered by Floor (104). This floor was at least 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep, however, its true extent was not established due to (104). To the west of (105) was a deposit of pale grey silty material that was framed by (105) to the east and (106) to the south (see Fig. 4.4). This material (107) seems to have filled in a break in the floor surface and may have been associated with the demolition of the building or perhaps represented a bedding/levelling material laid prior to the early floor, which itself was represented by stone surface (105) and row of bricks (106).

The possible floor (106) was only partially exposed during the excavation work as it was almost completely obscured by (104) (see Fig. 4.4). It comprised of at least 3 red, unfrogged bricks bound by a mid-grey mortar. They seemed to abut (105) and continue beneath floor (104). It is likely that both (105) and (106) helped constitute a pre-existing floor surface that was overlaid by concrete in that later stages of the mills use.

Area 2

Area 2 was located in the centre of the Holcombe paper mill site and was targeting the location of the earliest known engine house on the site, as depicted on OS mapping from 1892-1914 (see Fig. 3.1). The area measured 4.6m in width and 8.2m in length and was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which point the floor level of the paper mill was reached. Overlying the floor level was a significant deposit of demolition material (201), very similar to the material found overlying the archaeological remains in Area 1. This deposit consisted mixed clayey silt material with frequent inclusions of concrete, brick and other industrial waste and would have formed through the demolition process.

The excavation exposed a complex area of factory floor with several interlocking concrete slabs and culverts designed to house or support machinery (see Figs. 4.6 & 4.7). The oldest structure found within the area was (209). This structure was a wall on an east to west orientation across the northern end of the area. The wall was built of sandstone blocks which clearly separated it from the concrete floors around it. The outer and inner faces of the wall were dressed, with the centre of the wall comprising of far rough and less formed packing material. The wall measured 0.63m wide and at least 0.18m deep. The feature was truncated in several places but at its greatest extent it stretched for 3.8m with an extra 1.1m surviving in the north-west corner of the area. It is likely that this wall formed part of an interior wall to the old mill buildings on the site. Its truncation by later features suggests it was probably completely demolished to floor level as the mill adapted during the 20th century (see Figs. 4.11 & 4.12).

The majority of the structures within Area 2 related to the paper mills evolution and modernisation during the 20th century. The floor area was divided by two distinct culverts (203) and (210) which were moulded in the concrete floor and lined with cast iron plates (see Figs. 4.8 & 4.13). The culvert (203) was aligned on a north-east to south-west axis and occupied a space at the eastern edge of the area. It was covered by rectangular iron plates and continued past the southern and eastern LOE's. The culvert measured 0.38m wide, 3.46m long and 0.43m deep. In the north-east corner of the area was the culvert (210). This formed a 'T' shaped recess around the edges of (204), (205) and (206) and cut through the preexisting wall (209) (see Figs. 4.8 & 4.13). The culvert (210) emerged from the northern LOE with a width of 0.96m, however when it changed orientation to run on an east to west alignment (occupying the space between (209) and (205)), its width reduced to 0.39m. It was consistently 0.72m deep.

The remaining structures within Area 2 comprised of concrete deposits relating to the structural integrity of the building. Protruding from the northern LOE were 2 concrete architectural supports (207), (208) housing a pair of cast iron stanchions (see Figs. 4.6 – 4.7). These sat atop the truncated wall (209) suggesting the wall was demolished in order to fit the new structures in order to provide more modernised framework for the building. The majority of the floor space within the area was taken up by four separate concrete blocks, the largest of which was (204). This concrete block was framed to the east by culvert (203), to the north by Culvert (210) and to the west by (206). It measured 4.75m long, 2.85m wide and 0.43m deep (see Figs. 4.6 – 4.7). Most notably, there was a small 'U' shaped depression moulded into it measuring approximately 1m in length in addition to some cast iron brackets. These would have housed heavy machinery or an engine on the floor.

Abutting the northern edge of (204) was a smaller concrete pad (205) (see Figs. 4.9 – 4.10). This measured 2.26m long, 1.82m wide and at least 0.41m deep. This was capped by a large iron plate that was drilled into place with 6 bolts. Below the plate was a hollow recess. As this was abutting the culvert (210) it is probable that the machine associated with this structure may have required a constant water supply or needed water to drain away refuse from it.

Bordering the eastern and western edges of the area were the concrete floors (202) and (206). Both these floors sat above (204) and continued under the LOE. Concrete (202) was 2.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep, with its longest axis running north to south. Similarly, (206) was 2.85m long, 1.44m wide and 0.72m deep as it helped frame the edge of culvert (210). Both features represented an upper floor level to the factory compared to (204) which was possibly lower down to house machinery. The floor of (206) had a circular depression on it similar to the one on (204). It is possible that this housed a tank or a similar piece of machinery.

Area 3

The third area opened for excavation, Area 3, was located between Areas 1 and 2. It was specifically targeting a railway turntable located at the heart of paper mill complex. The railway within the paper mill supplied goods and enabled transportation of materials throughout the compound. The turntable was supplied by four tracks coming from the north, south, east and west.

A breaker was used to initially break through a thick deposit of tarmac (301). This had been laid as a road that replaced the railway as a means of transporting goods. Beneath the tarmac was a light reddish yellow layer (302) of made ground that formed a construction layer for the tarmac. This deposit was also cut by several underground services. Unfortunately, these services also heavily truncated the turntable (304) & (305) meaning that what survived of it was very fragmented (see Figs. 4.14 & 4.15).

The turntable was constructed of mid grey dressed stone blocks with an inner diameter of 3.44m and an outer diameter of 4.49m. The top ring of the stone blocks (304) was mostly destroyed by modern activity (see Fig. 4.16). The most complete single block was 1.3m long, 0.52m wide and 0.37 deep. They were linked together by cast iron brackets drilled into the two blocks. Only one of these brackets had survived.

The most complete section of the upper ring of the turntable was on the western side as the centre of the ring was heavily truncated by services and the eastern side was truncated by later concrete structures associated with the expansion of the paper mill. The stone ring (304) was sat atop a mid-grey stone bowl which formed the majority of the surviving structure. The bowl had a very gradual gradient sloping from the edge down to the central flat plain. The flat bottom of the bowl had two features cut into it: the first being a small square drain cut vertically down to a depth of 0.5m, with a width of 0.32m and a length of 0.3m, (see Fig. 4.19) the second being a larger wider square recess in the centre of the structure that was at least 0.71m wide, 1.34m long and 0.19m deep (see Fig. 4.17). This larger recess was probably for housing the mechanism that turned the turntable. Both (304) and (305) were bound to a bedding layer (308) which was a dark gravely silty material. The full extent of this fill couldn't be determined.

The turntable was filled by silty industrial deposits (303) and (307) as well as the fills of the service cuts. The eastern edge of the turntable was heavily truncated by a large

concrete slab (306) measuring 3.1m long, 0.74m wide and 0.57m deep. This concrete structure probably acted as a foundation to an extension of the main paper mill building. This was again covered in another concrete slab that had to be removed to expose the archaeological structures below it.

4. DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION

An archaeological excavation was carried out to determine the extent of the remains of Holcombe Mill and any earlier structures. The original mill was constructed in the mid-19th century by James and Samuel Broadbent Ingham and was in use up until 2008. The areas opened up for archaeological excavation targeted specific buildings or structures. Area 1 targeted a structure located close to the only surviving chimney on site, Area 2 was situated in the centre of the main mill building targeting the location of the earliest known engine house on the site, as depicted on mapping from 1892-1914 and Area 3 sought to determine the extent of preservation for a small railway turntable located between the two buildings previously mentioned.

Area 1

The archaeological remains within Area 1 confirm the existence of a building (known from historic mapping) associated with the surviving chimney. The wall (102) seen in the base of the area running on an east to west alignment directly corresponds with the exterior wall seen on the 1892 ordnance survey map. The building itself is likely to have been the boiler house due to the extensive use of heat proof bricks used in its construction. The sunken floor (103) seen at the north end of Area 1 may have acted as a chamber to store a boiler as it was completely lined with the pale-yellow heat-resistant bricks indicative of such a construction (see Figs. 4.1- 4.3).

The floor surface (104) that covered the majority of the area exposed, probably dated to the 20th century and represented the buildings adaption over time. Beneath the 20th century concrete deposit was evidence of an earlier floor surface consisting of brick (106) and worked sandstone (105).

Area 2

Area 2 was located within the footprint of the main paper mill building targeting the location of the earliest known engine house on the site, as depicted on mapping from 1892-1914. The purpose of excavating this area was to locate any surviving structures within the area and determine if there were any structures still present that predated the 20th century floor level (see Figs. 4.6 – 4.7).

The remains found within this area were predominantly associated with the 20th century use of the building (see Fig. 2.2). The surviving structures consisted of mainly concrete floors designed to house machinery such as (206) and (204). These concrete deposits had faint depressions in them suggesting the presence of heavy machinery that had been placed on the floor shortly after it had been constructed. The structure (205)

continued this trend but instead seemed to be a hollow concrete structure capped by a large iron grill or plate. This too suggested the area was housing machinery linked to the paper manufacturing process. Moulded into the floor surfaces were deep, narrow culverts (203) and (210). These framed the concrete floors within the area and were probably installed to supply machinery with water from the boiler house as part of the manufacturing process or at least water management around this part of the site. They may also have been used to flow wastewater away from the area.

The installation of the culverts was probably contemporary with a complete re-engineering of the mill complex as it seems unfeasible that it would have happened after the concrete floors were installed. This event likely coincided with the demolition of older factory structures such as Wall (209). This wall was the only structure surviving in Area 2 that predated this modernisation. It may have been an internal partition wall within the original mill building as the structure was demolished to the same level as the concrete floors around it. It was truncated by the installation of the culverts and two concrete stanchions (208) and (207) were placed above it. This indicates that the new stanchions replaced Wall (209) as architectural supports for the overall building. After the building was demolished in the early 21st century the floor surfaces were buried beneath a deep layer of rubble and demolition material (201).

Area 3

The third area subjected to the archaeological excavation was specifically targeting a small railway turntable that linked four lines of tracks across the mill complex to the nearby Ramsbottom Station (see Fig. 2.3). Once the area was opened, it was found to contain the surviving remains of the turntable (304) and (305). This feature, however, had been heavily truncated by a 20th century concrete foundation (306) and several modern buried services. The concrete foundation (306) truncated much of the western side of the turntable with the northern and southern sides of the turntable being almost completely destroyed by the services.

The only surviving upper sections (304) of the turntable were the western and south-eastern sides, as the rest of the turntable had been destroyed by modern activity. Where they survived, these upper sections consisted of large sturdy blocks of grey stone that formed the flat ringed perimeter of the construction. This would have supported the rotating track in the centre of the structure that would have manoeuvred and redistributed the locomotive sat in the middle of the turntable.

The best-preserved aspect of the turntable was (305). This was the large stone bowl shaped base to the turntable that sat beneath (304). This contained a small square shaped vertical drain that was cut into the base of the bowl and would have prevented the coalescing and pooling of waste and water in the bottom of the structure. Beside this, in the centre of the base was a larger square recess. This space would have housed the mechanism that enabled rotation of the overlying track-bed, and the locomotives or wagons that were sat above on the tracks.

After the turntable had fallen out of use, the structure had been filled with a series of waste deposits, silts and gravels such as (307) and (303). The feature was later truncated and tarmaced over as the railway was replaced by a conventional road system.

To conclude, the excavations that took place on the site of the former Holcombe Mill in Ramsbottom were successful in meeting the objectives outlined in the WSI. The excavations revealed the floor and internal structures relating to the mill buildings and were able to identify the use of the buildings through the archaeological remains such as the boiler house found in Area 1. The work carried out by CFA archaeology also successfully found remains of structures pre-dating the later concrete floors of the mill in Area 2 with the exposing of Wall (209) which was clearly part of an earlier structure and was thus truncated by later development on the site.

Work carried out in Area 3 confirmed the existence of the original railway turntable (304), (305) which had been masked by thick modern deposits of tarmac and heavily truncated by underground services. The archaeological remains found across the site demonstrated the changing nature of paper production and the use of the paper mill between the 19th and 21st centuries. They showed how the mill site evolved and adapted in order to modernise and stay in business until its closure in the early 21st century.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

After on-site meeting with GMAAS to discuss recommendations for further work for the below-ground archaeology based on the results of the trial trenching outlined above, the following was decided upon:

- Archaeological Watching Brief at the site of the identified boiler beds and flue systems recorded in Area 1 to determine their form and function, and their link to the adjacent buildings and chimney. This would need to be carried out post-demolition of the structures as flues are likely to run up to or close to the existing/any earlier structure/s.
- Archaeological Watching Brief during the lifting or removal of any foundation slabs for the buildings above, so that any archaeological remains lying directly beneath can be photographed or observed for descriptive purposes.

A report on the standing buildings is currently being finalised, which will contain further information on the chimney and associated building. This will be available before the work above is carried out and will provide further relevant information.

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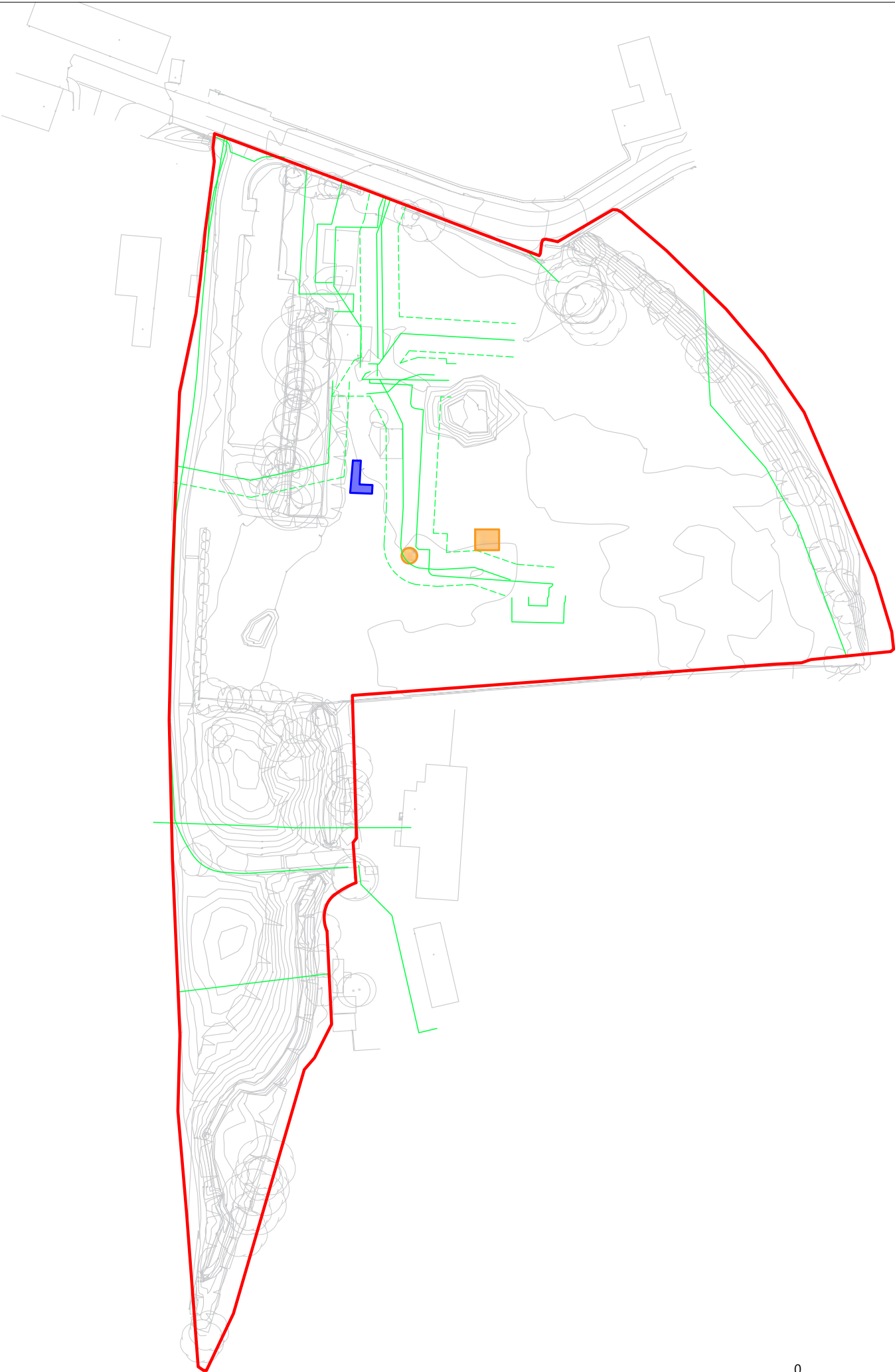
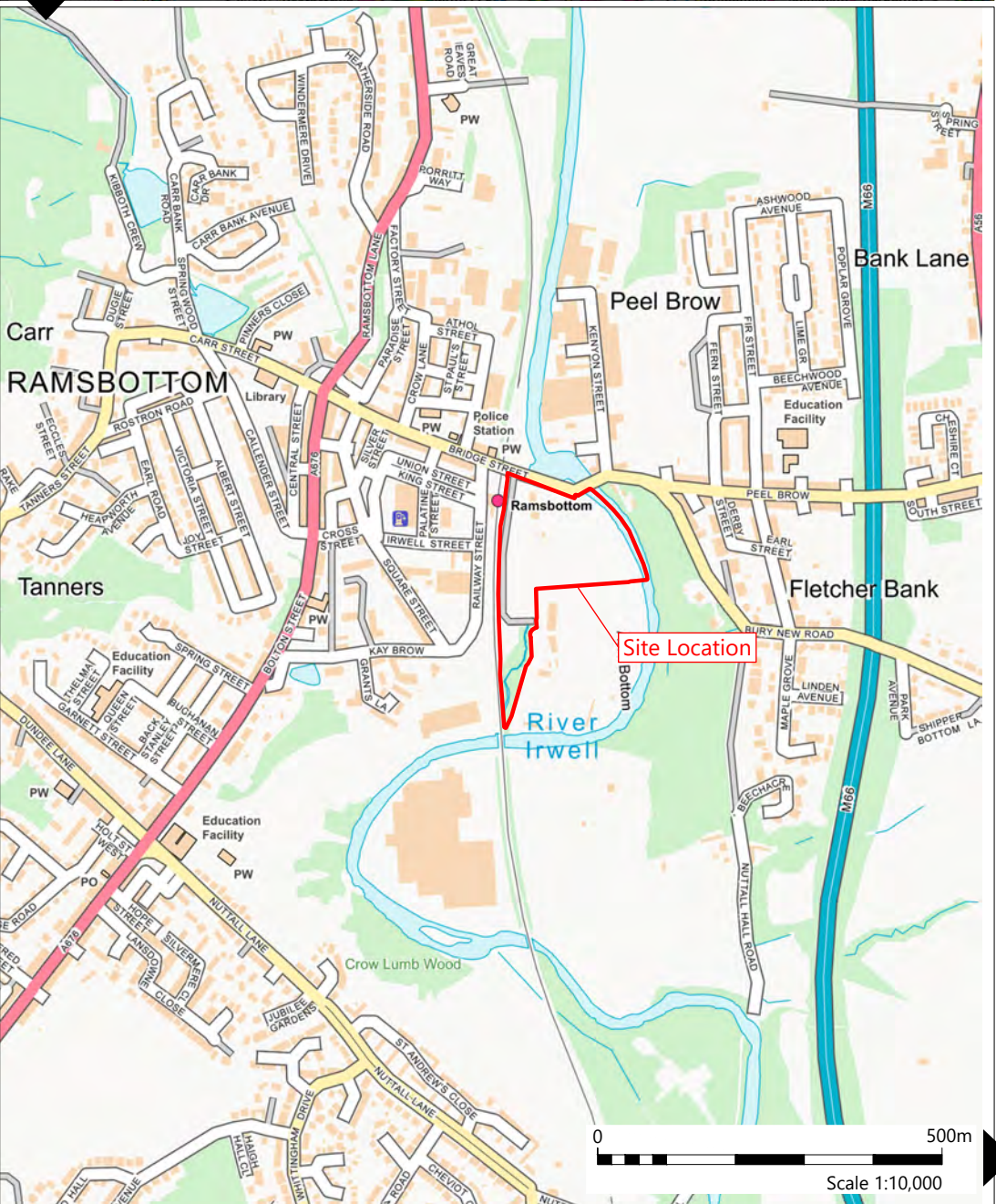
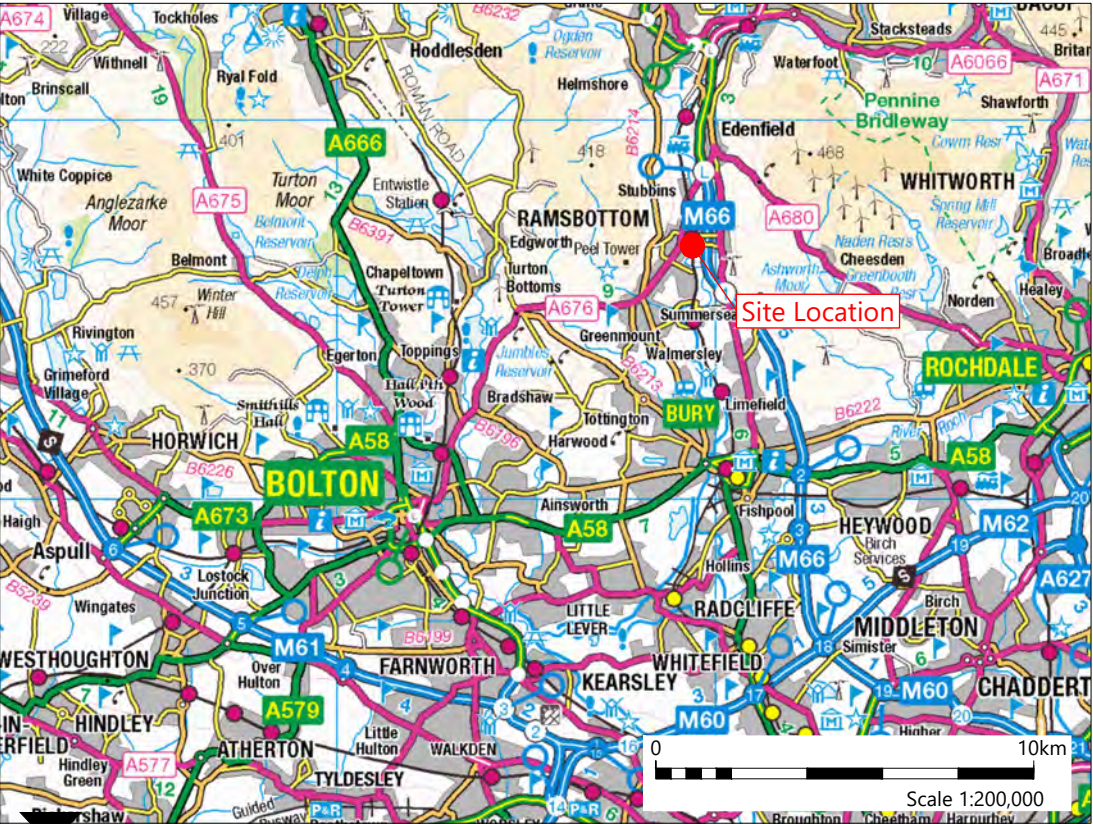
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FIGURES



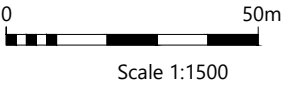
Key:

- Site Boundary
- Service and Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- Trench

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Title: Site and Excavation Area		
Project: Former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom		
Client: Eccleston Homes		
Scale at A3: Varies		
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 19/09/2024
Report No: 4546		Fig. No: 1





Key:

- Trench
- Service and Buffer
- Feature
- Structure
- Modern

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Title:
Overall Survey Plan of
Excavations Areas, overlaid
on 1892 Ordnance Survey
Plan

Project:
Former Mondi Site,
Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street,
Ramsbottom

Client:
Eccleston Homes

Scale at A3:
1:400

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 19/09/2024
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Report No: 4546	Fig. No: 2
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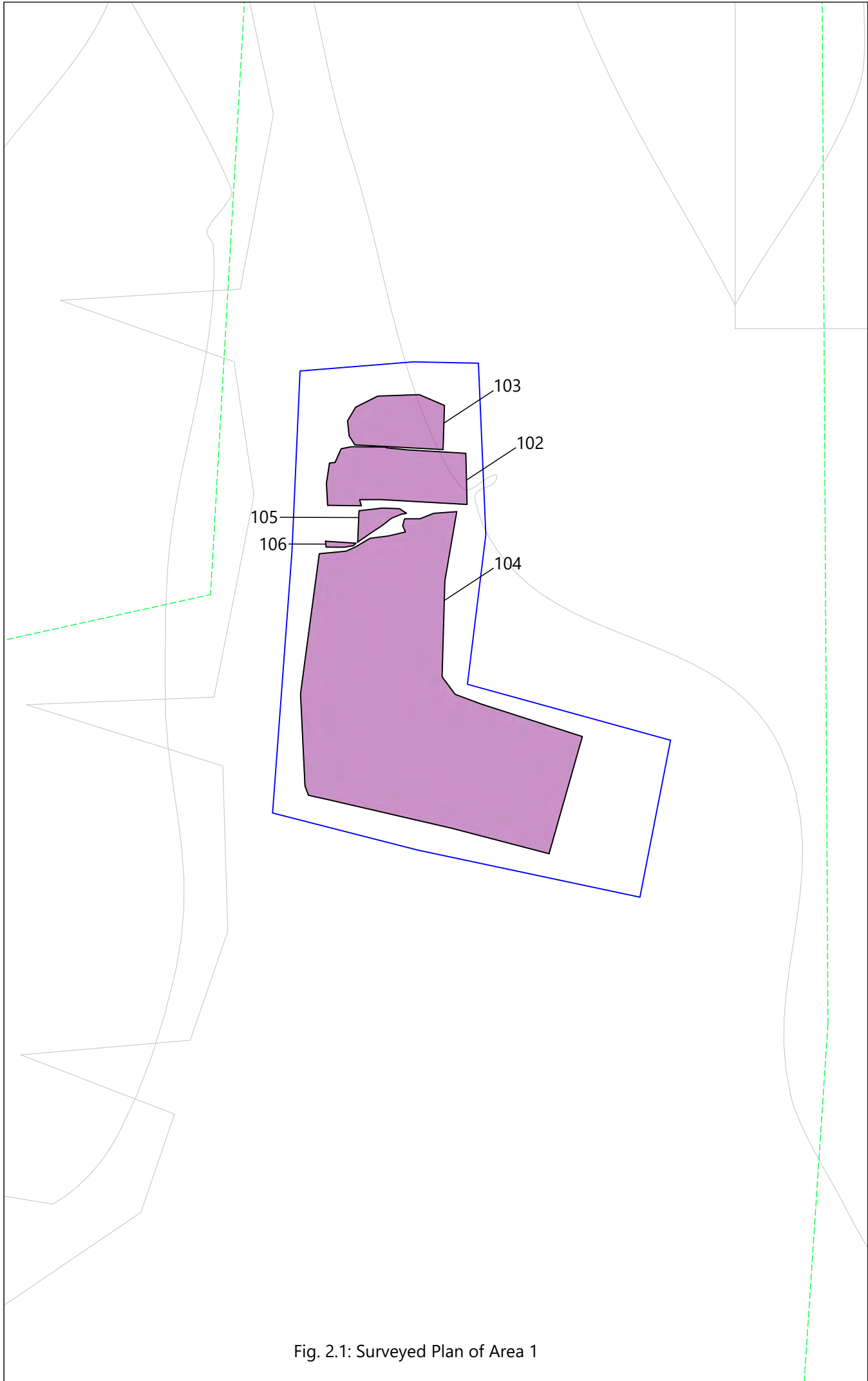


Fig. 2.1: Surveyed Plan of Area 1

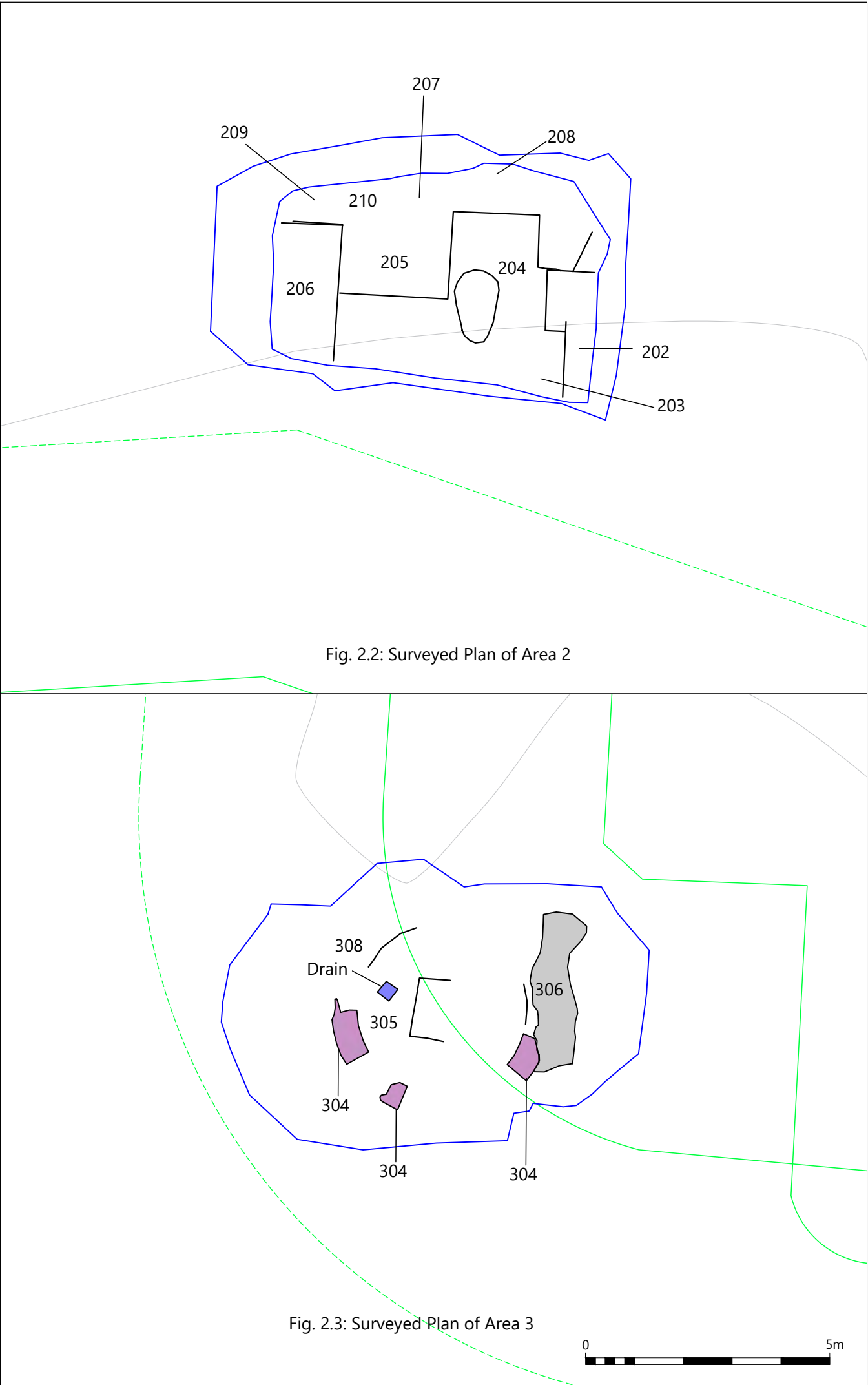


Fig. 2.2: Surveyed Plan of Area 2



Fig. 2.3: Surveyed Plan of Area 3



Key:

- Trench
- Service and Buffer
- Feature
- Structure
- Modern
- Drain

CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Overall Survey Plan of Excavations Areas

Project:
Former Mondi Site,
Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street,
Ramsbottom

Client:
Eccleston Homes

Scale at A3:
1:100

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 19/09/2024
Report No: 4546		Fig. No: 2.1 - 2.3



Fig. 3.1: Area 2 Plan photo

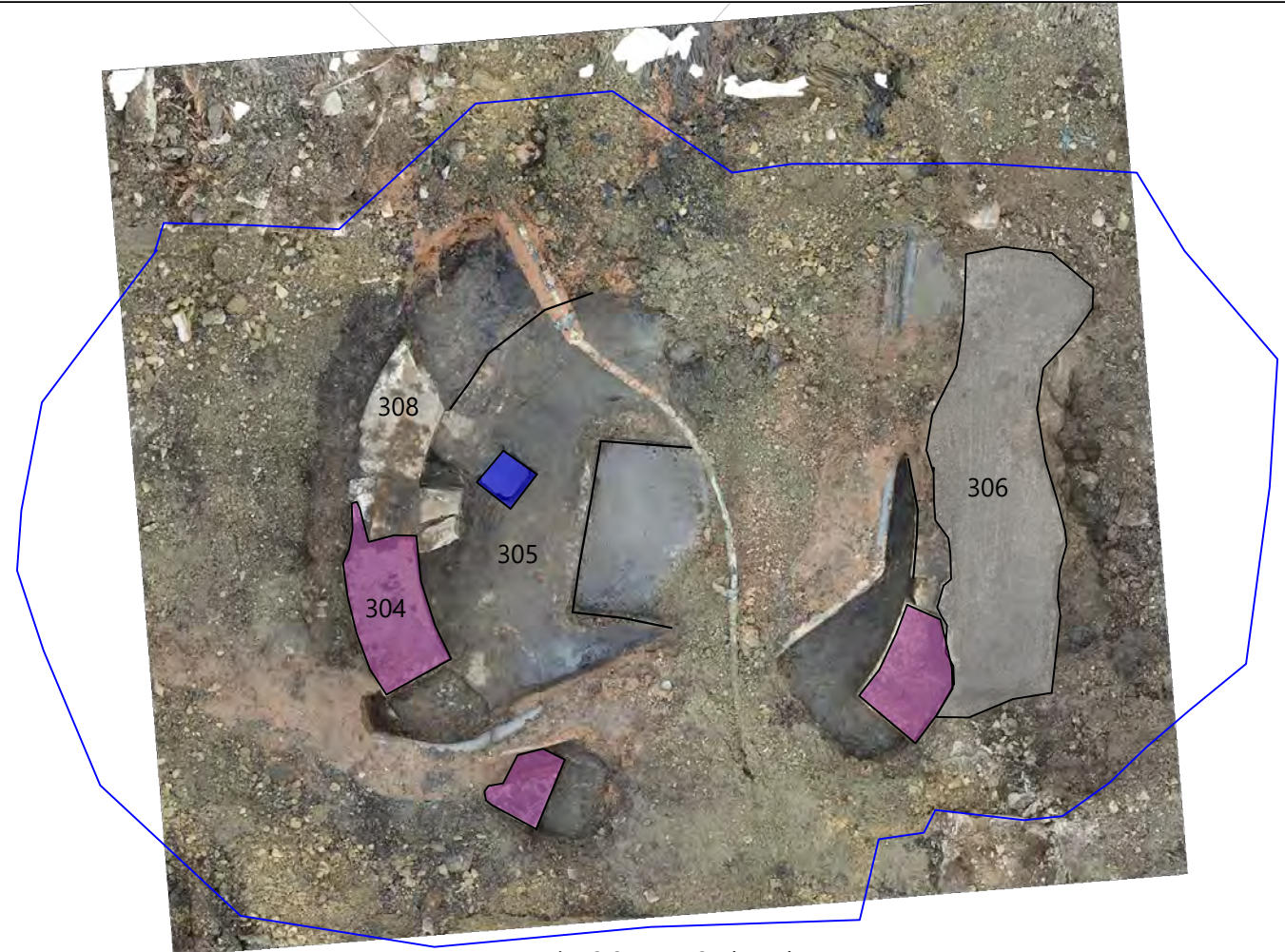


Fig. 3.2: Area 3 Plan Photo



Key:

- Trench
- Feature
- Structure
- Modern
- Drain



Title: Plan Photos		
Project: Former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom		
Client: Eccleston Homes		
Scale at A3: 1:50		
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 19/09/2024
Report No: 4546		Fig. No: 3.1 - 3.2



Fig. 4.1: Plan of Area 1 showing Floor 104 and Wall 102



Fig. 4.2: Plan of Area 1 showing Floor 104 and Wall 102 and 103



Fig. 4.3: Plan of Area 1 showing Floor 104 and Wall 102 and 103



Fig. 4.4: Plan of 106, 105 and wall 102



Fig. 4.5: Backfilled Demolition Deposit 101



Fig. 4.6: Plan of Area 2



Fig. 4.7: Plan of Area 2



Fig. 4.8: Concrete Floor 202 and Culvert 203



Fig. 4.9: Concrete and Iron structure 205



Fig. 4.10: Concrete Platform 206



Fig. 4.11: Wall 209



Fig. 4.12: Wall 209



Fig. 4.13: Culvert 210



Fig. 4.14: Plan of Turntable 304 and 305



Fig. 4.15: Plan of Turntable 304 and 305



Fig. 4.16: Rim of Turntable 304 with Base 305, small, square Drain



Fig. 4.17: Centre of 305

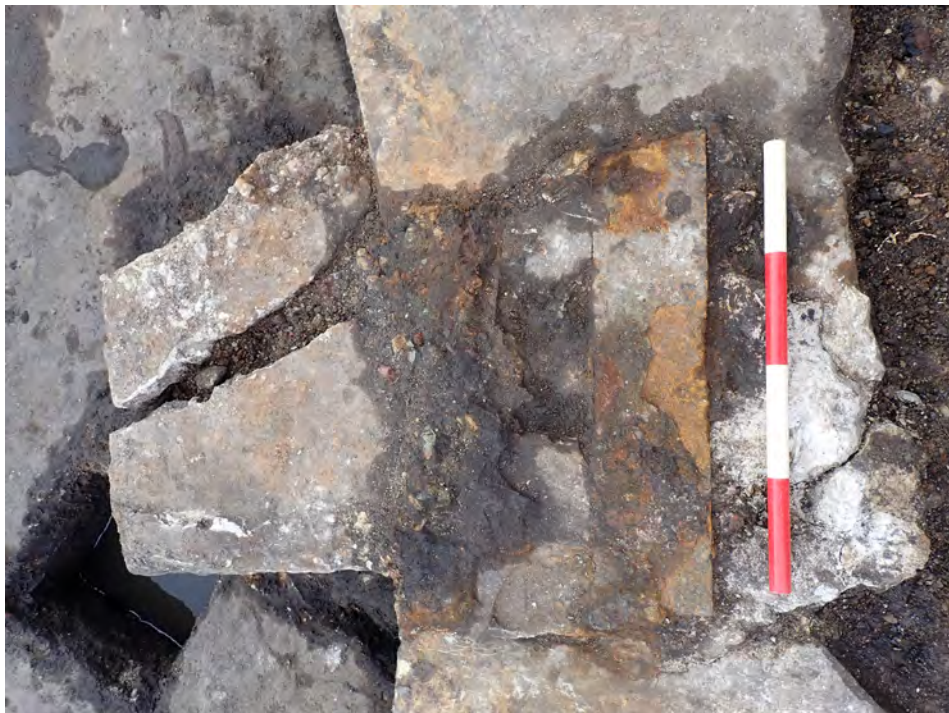


Fig. 4.18: Iron Plate on 304



Fig. 4.19: Drain cut into 305



Fig. 4.20: 304 truncated by modern disturbance



Fig. 4.21: 304 truncated by modern disturbance



Fig. 4.22: Plan of Turntable 304 and 305

Appendix 1: Area Summary Table

Area	Description
1	Situated between the goit and the existing chimney on the site. This area was excavated in an 'L' shape. The northern end of the area was 3.75m wide with the southern end measuring 6m wide. The length of the area was 9.35m from north to south. The area targeted a building believed to be the boiler house.
2	This area was located in the centre of the main mill building targeting the location of the earliest known engine house on the site, as depicted on mapping from 1892-1914. It measured 4.6m wide and 8.2m long and was rectangular in shape. The area was orientated east to west. The area targeted the centre of the mill floor to establish the level of preservation the 20 th century floor and any other deposits below it.
3	Area 3 was located between Area 1 and 2. It was situated to target a small railway turntable that redistributed small locomotives and carts throughout the mill complex. The initial shape of the area was circular however there was a slight misalignment of the original trench lay out meaning it missed most of the targeted feature. The trench was therefor extended westward.

Appendix 2: Context Summary Table

Context	Photo No	Area	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
101	003-006	1	Deposit	+10	+5	-	1.2-1.6	Demolition backfill deposit covering the whole area. Formed through the demolition of the mill site. Mide brownish grey in colour that was very firmly compact. 80% of this deposit was rubble and broken building material.
102	007-016, 028-035	1	Structure	+3.35	1.09	-	0.29-0.65	Red brick wall running east to west across the area. Made with a mix of both frogged and unfrogged brick that were bound by a light to mid grey mortar, the bricks were alternating header and stretchers. The outer bricks of the wall facing north seem to be part red brick and part pale yellow brick suggesting they had a heat resistant property built into them. seems to abut both 103 and 104.
103	007-016, 028-035	1	Structure	+3.35	1.35	-	-	Pale yellow bricks tainted and stained by the dark refuse and waste material deposited above them. Unfrogged and bound by a dark blackish grey mortar (this may also have been stained by the waste material deposited upon the structure. All bricks were laid out as stretches. All the bricks seem to be heat resistant given their yellow colour, meaning this was probably the base a build chamber.
104	007-016, 028-030	1	Structure	+7	3.75	-	0.2	Dark to mid grey concrete floor. Probably 20th century in date forming the mill floor. Very smooth in texture orientated north to south. No bonding needed. Overlies previous floor structures (105) and (106)
105	036-043	1	Structure	1.5	0.6	-	0.43	Dark red and yellow stones, possibly sandstone or iron stone. Seemingly not bound by mortar. Possibly the previous floor surface for the boiler house building.
106	036-043	1	Structure	0.59	0.11	-	0.08	A small row of red bricks, unfrogged stretchers bound by a course mid to dark grey mortar. Seemingly contemporary with (105), with both structures possibly forming an early floor structure to the boiler building. Both structures were covered by (104).
107	036-043	1	Structure	0.63	0.5	-	-	pale grey white fill, friable, ashy silty sand composition with irregular sized sandstone and cbm inclusions. Fills the space between (105) and (106). Possibly acted as the bedding layer beneath (105) and (106).
201	045-048	2	Deposit	+8	+6	-	1.2	Demolition backfill deposit covering the whole area. Formed through the demolition of the mill site. Mide brownish grey in colour that was very firmly compact. 80% of this deposit was rubble and broken building material.
202	055-057	2	Structure	2.28	0.5	-	0.17	This structure is a large concrete footing or floor, possibly for machinery. The feature continues beyond the eastern and southern LOE's of the area. Small square iron footings were present suggesting it used was to help keep machinery in place. This concrete structure sits atop (204). the western edge of (202) forms the eastern edge of culvert (203).

Context	Photo No	Area	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
203	059-062	2	Structure	3.36	0.38	-	0.43	This culvert was linked to the sites industrial process. The feature was moulded between the concrete slabs (202) and (204) with vertical sides and a very flat base. It ran on a northeast- southwest alignment diagonally through the eastern side of the area, it was covered by iron plates roughly 0.8m long and the same width as the culvert. the base of the feature was also lined with an iron plate. a strong oil smell was noted during its excavation.
204	063-066	2	Structure	4.75	2.85	-	0.26-0.43	(204) was a large concrete floor set within the paper mill. It was sandwiched between (202) to the east and (206) to the west. The floor was made of concrete and extended south beyond the LOE. A 'U' shaped impression on the floor seems to have been left by some machinery suggesting it housed large engines or machines linked to the paper production process. There were also several iron brackets left fitted to the floor, again demonstrating the presence of heavy machinery within the area.
205	067-070	2	Structure	2.26	1.82	-	0.41	This was a rectangular structure with a concrete border around a hollow chamber capped with a large iron covering. It is probable that this was the bed or base for a large piece of machinery or possibly a fuel tank for machinery close by. The structure was boarded to the north by culvert (210) which also implied that the machinery stored in this area needed a supply of water either to the machines or carrying wate away from them.
206	0.71-0.74	2	Structure	2.86	1.44	-	0.2-0.74	(206) was very similar to (202) and (204). It was a large dense concrete block mounted to the west of (204) and was slightly higher. Like (204), this feature also had a indented area left by the presence of a machine, in this case it was a small circular ringed depression in the southwest of the area. this possibly was the footprint of a fuel tank. feature extended beyond the southern and western LOE's of area 2. The northern edge of (206) forms the southern edge of culvert (210).
207	075-077	2	Structure	1.8	0.27	-	0.18	Whitish grey concrete deposit located on the northern edge of the area. Possibly a concrete floor similar to (206). This structure also seems to have housed a cast iron stanchion or support for the mills roof. Very similar in nature to (208).
208	078-079	2	Structure	1.31	0.34	-	0.11	Small concrete platform similar to (208) as it also houses a cast iron architectural support for the building roof or upper floors however this is unclear as only 0.34m of the feature has been exposed as it continues under the LOE.
209	080-088	2	Structure	7.3	0.6	-	0.4	linear sandstone wall running east to west across the northern end of the area. Partially truncated by culvert (210). This was a wall that probably related to an earlier phase f the mill building and was demolished to flaw level with the addition of the later concrete floors. the wall was made of sandstone blocks, those on the faces of the wall were dressed and bound with lime mortar in a fairly regular shape of being between 0.25 and 0.35m long. the interior packing of the wall was for less regular. this wall probably operated as an interior wall. The fact that it was replaced by concrete blocks housing iron

Context	Photo No	Area	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Height/Depth (m)	Description
								stanchions suggests this wall wasn't simply a partition by probably added to the structural integrity of the building.
210	89-91	2	Structure	3.13	0.39	-	0.72	The final feature in area 2 was a concrete lined culvert very similar to (203). It had an iron pad lined base and ran on an east to west alignment across site. The culvert was 'T' shaped with it emerging from the northern LOE before it cut through (209) and then changed direction to run parallel to both (209) and (205). similar to (203), its purpose was to supply water to the heavy machinery within the main paper mill building.
301	-	3	Deposit	+5	+5	-	0.13	Tarmac level that covered the whole area and continued way beyond the LOE. Thick deposit forming s sturdy road surface to transport goods on.
302	-	3	Deposit	+5	+5	-	0.31	Light reddish yellow sandy gravel formation layer for the tarmac above
303	105-106	3	Deposit	+5	+5	-	0.2	Dark reddish black sandy gravel and demolition material. This deposit was within and outside of the turntable and probably formed during the industrial processers on the mill site.
304	093-114	3	Structure	-	-	4.49	0.37	Stone ring that made up the top part of the turntable structure. Well faced and well cut sandstone that was a mid to dark grey in colour, possibly stained through industrial use. Heavily damaged due to being truncated to the west by later concrete buildings and through the centre by modern services.
305	093-114	3	Structure	-	-	4.49	-	this formed the internal bowl of the turntable. Made of sandstone like (304), it was a thick and firm stone structure with gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. The base had a small square drain cut into it to the western side of the structure. in the very centre was a larger square recess that probably housed the main turntable mechanism on which the track would rotate.
306	094-095, 106-107	3	Deposit	3.1	0.74	-	0.57	Large concrete block that truncates the turntable. Probably fitted as an extension to the main paper mill building. Located to the eastern side of the area. Possibly acted as a foundation.
307	-	3	Deposit	-	-	-	0.22	The same as (303) however it has been redeposited due to modern disturbance from the underground services.

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary for cfaarcha1-528157

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-528157
Project Name	Archaeological Intervention at Former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom
Sitename	Former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom
Sitecode	HOMI
Project Identifier(s)	5290
Activity type	Archaeological Intervention
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Heritage management
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	19-Aug-2024 - 23-Aug-2024
Location	Former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom NGR : SD 79387 16738 LL : 53.6467372733994, -2.313296477866801 12 Fig : 379387,416738
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Bury Local Authority District : Bury Parish : Bury, unparished area
Project Methodology	CFA Archaeology opened three targeted areas on the former paper mill site to determine the level of preservation of the paper mill and whether any early phases of the sites use were preserved.
Project Results	The areas specifically targeted parts of the mill to prove the level of preservation of earlier mill buildings. The first area proved the survival of the building that housed the mills boilers. The second found a heavily truncated stone wall in the centre of the main mill building surrounded by 20th century concrete structures. The third area found a partially preserved railway turntable that had been heavily damaged by modern services.
Keywords	Archaeological Feature - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Ecclestone Homes
HER	Historic England review - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Phil Mann
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Appendix 6: Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Former Mondí Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street,
Ramsbottom

Evaluation Trenching
Historic Building Recording



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Written Scheme Of Investigation For Archaeological Evaluation Trenches And Historic Building Recording At Former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom

ARS LTD REPORT 23/174



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Issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by	Date approved	Reason for issue
1	Joseph McMullen	Lucie McCarthy	Lucie McCarthy	10/12/2023	Initial draft for consultation

Prepared on behalf of: Ecclestone Homes Ltd
Planning Reference: 70222
Local Authority: Bury Council
Site central NGR: SD 79387 16738
OASIS ID: TBC

WSI for Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording: former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom |



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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for evaluation trenching and historic building recording that has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Ecclestone Homes Ltd.

1.1.2 The WSI sets out a scheme of evaluation trenching work and historic building recording to be undertaken to Historic England's Level 2 Standard in support of a planning application for development at the former Mondi Site, Holcombe Mill, Bridge Street, Ramsbottom. The buildings subject to recording are a derelict brick building and two stone buildings. The development comprises the erection of 57 no. dwellings, the retention of a chimney and goyt and the demolition of 3 existing buildings, together with engineering operations to create a development platform, public car park, substation, public open space, landscaping, drainage, the layout of internal estate roads and footways and other associated works (Planning Ref: 70222).

1.1.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and Heritage Impact assessment was conducted in 2019 in support of a planning application for the proposed development. The assessment identified that the site was the location of a former paper mill, the site went through a period of near continuous expansion throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

1.1.4 An archaeological evaluation is required in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. "...Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation" (MHCLG 2022, para 194).

1.1.5 On the advice of Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, a consultation response was received which states:

- ◆ Historic building recording set at Historic England Level 1-2, to ensure that as much information as is reasonably and safely practicable is recorded prior to the demolition and full loss of the three buildings identified for survey. There is particular interest in the northern side of building C, where the building recording could inform on an area for post demolition evaluation of two square structures (possible earlier chimneys) as depicted on the 1892 OS plan (Figure 3 of the old WSI). All demolition should cease at slab level in case below-ground evaluation or watching brief is needed here to understand the building's development.
- ◆ A low-level photographic survey of the surviving chimney and goyt should be undertaken prior to their refurbishment.
- ◆ The archaeological evaluation trenching plan needs some slight revisions to target the most appropriate parts of the site, including: an L-shaped Trench 1 in the former boiler house (No.7 on the 1983 plan shown in Figure 6 of the DBA), instead of Trench 3 a targeted strip-map-sample area over the footprint of the 'Old Engine House' (No.14A on the 1983 plan shown in Figure 6 of the DBA), Removal of Trench 2 and replacement with a targeted strip-map-sample area over the turntable at the south-east corner of the boiler house/south-west corner of the main mill structure depicted on the 1892 OS plan (Figure 3 of the WSI)

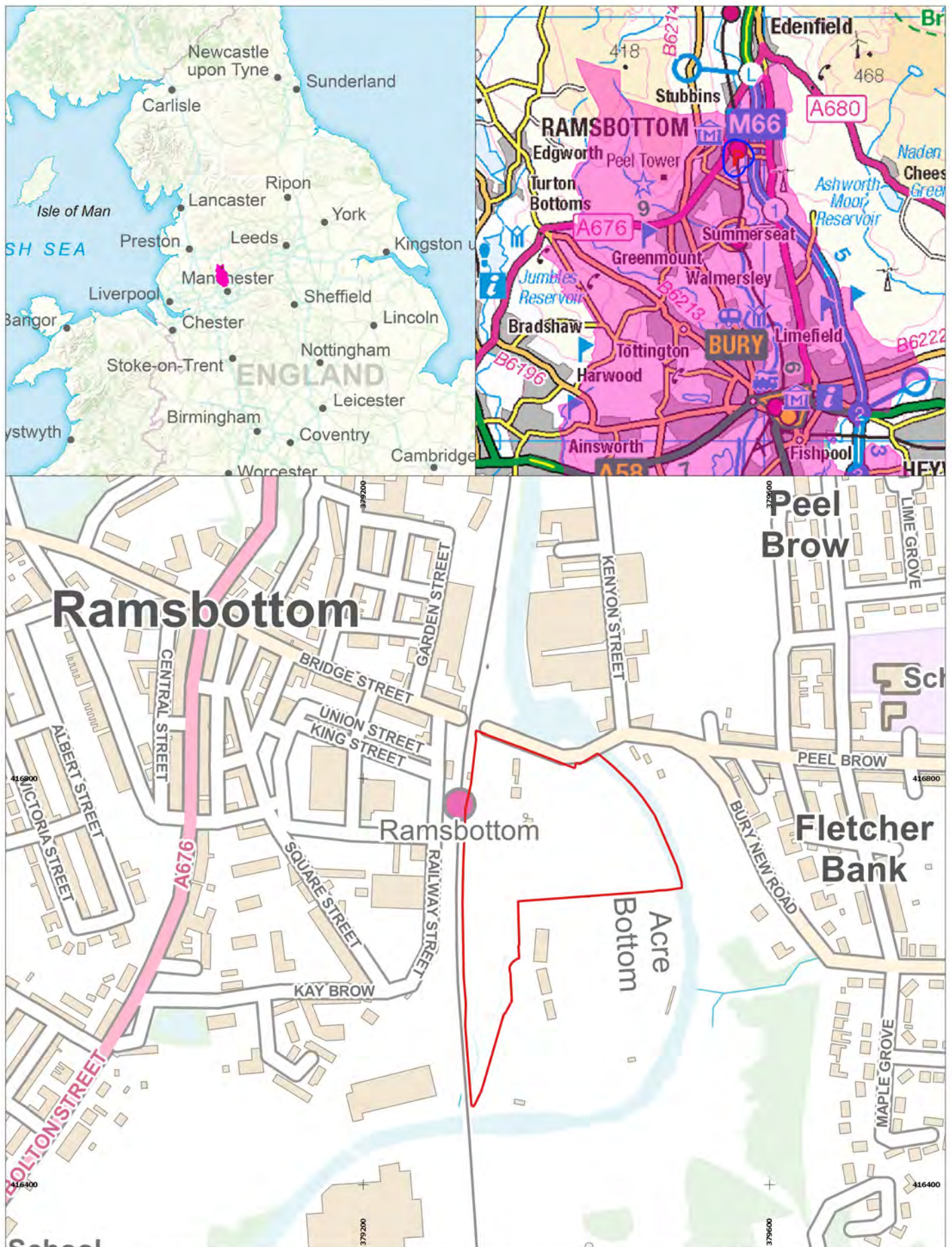


- ◆ Depending upon the results of the building recording and archaeological evaluation/strip, map works there may be a need to undertake targeted archaeological area excavation and/or development watching brief(s) to record any further significant surviving remains.

1.1.6 The scope of this WSI is therefore to evaluate the impact of the development proposal by a historic building recording to be undertaken to Historic England's Level 2 Standard and archaeological evaluation trenching and strip map sample exercise.

1.1.7 Any variations to this scope of works will be by agreement of the Client and the archaeological planning advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Should discoveries be made of local or greater importance, this may lead to further requirements being issued by the LPA for the purpose of mitigation in accordance with the NPPF (MHCLG 2022, para 205). If a further stage of work is necessary it would require a separate WSI and scope of works.





Site name: Holcombe Mill, Ramsbottom
 Date: February 2020
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
Site location**



- Site Boundary
- Bury Council

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1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The proposed development encompasses a total area of 3.2ha and is located Ramsbottom (Figure 1; NGR SD 79387 16738). The site is located at the bottom of Bridge Street, off Peel Bridge which forms the northern boundary of the PDA. The site is further bounded to the east by the meander of the River Irwell, to the south by the Ramsbottom Cricket Club grounds and to the west by the cricket club access road and East Lancashire railway line. The site is currently occupied by three derelict buildings, one of which abuts a 31m tall chimney, whilst the remainder of the site is largely covered by extensive concrete pads.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the site consists of mudstone and sandstone of the Marsden Formation with a small area adjacent the north-western boundary of the site comprising Guiseley Grit sandstone. Both are sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 320 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (British Geological Survey 2023). The superficial geology is described as superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium

1.3.2 The soils are characterised by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute as Soilscape 20, which is Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Cranfield University 2023).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 A historic environment desk-based and historic buildings appraisal (Burpoe and Grange 2019) was produced which noted that the site was once the location of a series of reservoirs associated with the Grant Brothers Square Works, which was located to the south-west of the development site. By the mid-late 19th century, the site was partially infilled, and a paper mill was established within the site boundary by James and Samuel Broadbent Ingham. The site continually expanded throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, with the demolition and construction of a number of buildings within the site. The site also changed hands several times, being known throughout its lifespan as Ramsbottom Paper Mill, Holcombe Mill, Trinity Paper Mill and finally Mondi, before the site and operations were shuttered in 2008 as a result of rising fuel prices against a backdrop of declining demand. The majority of the buildings within the site were demolished between 2012 and 2015, with only three structures, the twice-shortened mill chimney, and the goit currently present within the site (Burpoe and Grange 2019, ii).



2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Historic Building Recording Aim and Objectives

2.1.1 The aim of the building recording is to provide a descriptive and visual record of the historic buildings, prior to development works taking place.

2.1.2 The objectives of the building recording are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a formal description of the standing buildings, including their elevations, floor plan, roof structure, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form and fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- ◆ To produce a full visual photographic record with photographic scales of the exterior and interior of the buildings with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ To produce measured and annotated survey drawings where appropriate showing the location of features of historic interest.
- ◆ To produce an account of the buildings' origins, development and use.
- ◆ The historic building recording will comply with a Level 2 standard as outlined in the Historic England volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).

2.2 Evaluation Aim

2.2.1 The aim of archaeological evaluation is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development, and where possible to establish their significance.

2.3 Evaluation Objectives

2.3.1 The objectives of evaluation are to investigate the extent of the proposed development area in order to:

- ◆ record evidence for the absence/presence, location and extent of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- ◆ identify, where possible, the broad date and sequence of the remains;
- ◆ establish the integrity and condition of preservation of any remains present;
- ◆ assess potential for recovery of artefactual and/or environmental remains;
- ◆ assess any palaeoenvironmental or other ecofactual potential of deposits; and,
- ◆ where possible establish the significance of any archaeological remains.

2.4 Relevant Research Aims and Objectives

2.4.1 The investigations will be conducted with a view to addressing objectives suggested by the published research priorities set out for the North West Research Frameworks (Research Frameworks 2023)



2.4.2 Research priorities that might become relevant are those that focus upon industrial process and the impact upon trade networks; the adaptation and reuse of industrial buildings, some examples that may be relevant include:

- ◆ Ind53: What can archaeology tell us about the production and use of consumer products and their typologies from the late 18th to early 20th centuries?
- ◆ Ind54: How can the methodologies of textile mill surveys be applied to other monument types?



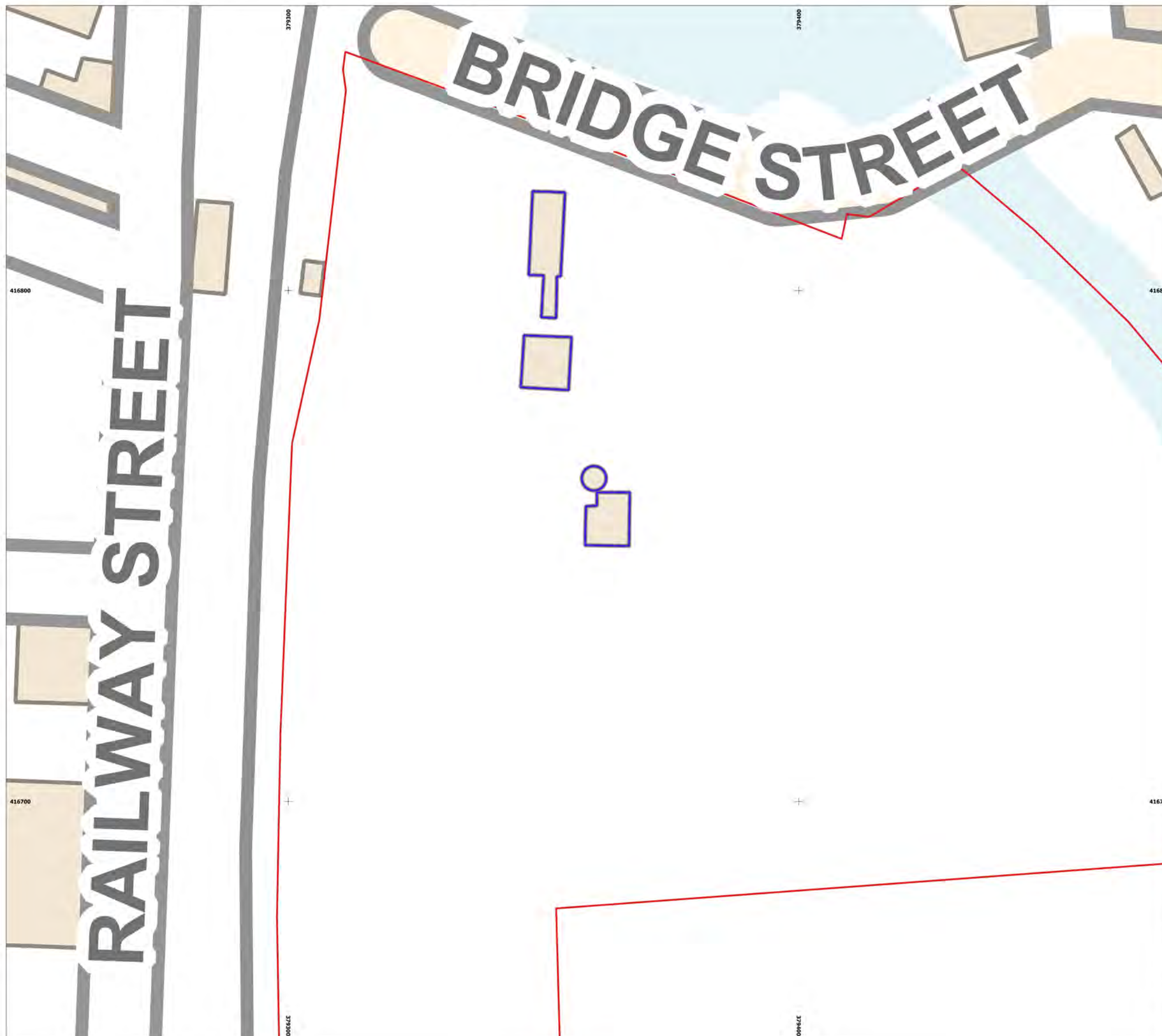
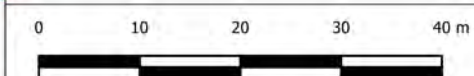


Figure 2: Upstanding Buildings within the Site Boundary

-  Site Boundary
-  Buildings Subject to Historic Building Recording



Site name: Holcombe Mill, Ramsbottom
Date: December 2023
Drawn by: JM
Scale: 1:750 @ A3

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

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3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING STRATEGY

3.1 Coverage

3.1.1 The buildings subject to recording are a derelict brick structure and two stone buildings located within the site.

3.1.2 The buildings will be recorded to the equivalent of Historic England's (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* Level 2 building survey standard, prior to their demolition.

3.1.3 A methodology for the implementation of all elements of the historic building recording is presented below.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The buildings will be placed in their historical context with an overall interpretation and phasing provided.

3.2.2 Any stored materials will be emptied from inside the building, and all vegetation and other obstructions to the exterior elevations will be cleared away prior to the building recording being undertaken. Adequate lighting for internal record photographs will be provided, including the use of portable lighting powered by a battery or generator if required.

3.2.3 The archaeologist on site will, where health and safety constraints allow, carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the photographic and drawn recording, in order to identify all features relevant to original and later use. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on detailing, on building function), sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structures identified. Each external wall or internal space should be examined individually and the results of that examination noted in a systematic fashion. These site records will be adequate to allow a full architectural and archaeological description of the building to be included in the subsequent report, as a walk around and through each building, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up.

3.2.4 The building recording drawn record will include the following:

- ◆ Site location plans at suitable scales (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:50).
- ◆ A plan(s) indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.
- ◆ A set of detailed measured survey drawings including floor plans and, if accessible, one cross section through each identified building and one long section through each range (with a contingency allowance for an additional cross-section and an additional long-section, as required) with annotations and conventions following Historic England standards (2016). These will be based on an architect's drawings of the site provided by the client, but it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the drawings supplied and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections.

3.2.5 High resolution digital photographs (16 megapixels) will be taken using a digital single lens reflex camera (Nikon L810).

3.2.6 Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs will be plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive.



3.2.7 The photographic record will cover as a minimum:

- ◆ Photographs of the setting, exterior and interior of the buildings. A two-metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ The external appearance of each building is to be recorded. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structures and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- ◆ The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas for all rooms and areas that are accessible.
- ◆ Photographs of any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which are relevant to the design, development, or use of the buildings, which does not show adequately on general views.
- ◆ Copies of maps, drawings, views, photographs, dates, inscriptions, or contents present in the buildings and illustrating their development/use, or that of its site.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The report will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ Precise location of buildings, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location
- ◆ A note of any relevant statutory designations
- ◆ A discussion of the buildings' form, function, date, and sequence of development and significance. Together with a discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building
- ◆ An architectural and archaeological description of the buildings will be produced
- ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the buildings and their setting, an account of its history and an analysis of historic map evidence, including an element of additional archival research to supplement the information produced in the original building appraisal
- ◆ Discussion and conclusions
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- ◆ A register of photographs taken
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form

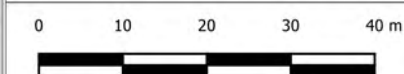
A draft report will be submitted to the archaeological planning advisor for agreement and comment before being issued as a planning document to the client.





Figure 3: Trench Location overlaid on 1892 Ordnance Survey Plan

- Site Boundary
- Trench Plan
- Targeted Strip Map and Sample



Site name: Holcombe Mill, Ramsbottom
 Date: December 2023
 Drawn by: JM
 Scale: 1:900 @ A3

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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4 FIELDWORK STRATEGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 It is recommended by Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist, that demolition should be carried out to slab level. If demolitions need to proceed deeper then an archaeological watching brief will need to be carried out.

4.1.2 The fieldwork will comprise of 1 trial trench and 2 areas subject to targeted strip map and sample. The extent of the site subject to targeted strip map and sample and evaluation is depicted on Figure 3, which comprises Trench 1 (49.554 m²), Old Engine House strip map and sample (93.980 m²) and Turntable strip map and sample (16.856 m²).

4.1.3 The exact location of each trench and excavation area may be subject to minor repositioning to avoid utilities, overhead services, drains, tree preservation orders and/or other constraints (i.e. no more than 1.0m, or allowing for exclusion). Any substantive change will be by agreement of the archaeological planning advisor. The trenches, excavation area and any archaeological features within them will be planned and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid using survey grade equipment operating to an accuracy of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$.

4.1.4 The trenches and excavation areas will target both locations where archaeological remains may be expected, and areas where archaeological remains are less likely in order to evaluate for presence or absence.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The trench and excavation areas will be accurately tied into the National Ordnance Survey Grid and located at a suitable scale. Survey data of features will be collected using survey grade equipment typically providing accuracy of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ (Historic England 2016). Digital data will be surveyed with equipment using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) corrections from a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network. The same equipment will be used to record known points on drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights to supplement other available planning/survey techniques as applicable.

4.3 Machine Excavation

4.3.1 A suitably experienced archaeologist will direct machine excavation. The machine works will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil, subsoil, and non-archaeological modern overburden will be removed to the surface of the first archaeological horizon, or where this is absent the natural substrate. Where excavation requires digging through hard standing or tarmac, a breaker will be used. No trench or excavation will be reduced to below 1.2m without stepping out the sides for safe working.

4.3.2 Each trench and excavation area will be machined cleanly, sufficient to identify and establish the extent of any archaeological features present. Any modern features will be mapped in extent, profile and recorded photographically before removal to reach earlier deposits. Pre-excavation photographs will be taken of each trench and any exposed archaeology within them.

4.3.3 During evaluation, unexpected, complex, or undated archaeological remains may be encountered. Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record without first undertaking a full investigation. Where archaeological remains are encountered that



are of greater significance, complexity or quality and preservation than anticipated (*e.g.* human burial, kiln *etc.*), then the client will be informed, and the archaeological planning advisor will be consulted. Burials are not typically excavated as part of evaluation work.

4.3.4 Any cellars exposed during machine excavation will be emptied checked for potentially hazardous waste or other contaminants and will be cordoned off/excluded if they are considered a risk to health. Where cellars are filled with soil or rubble without contaminants, the cellars will be emptied, cleaned up and a rapid record undertaken. They will then be available during hand excavations for safely disposing of loose spoil.

4.3.5 Machine excavation will seek to avoid disturbing, breaking, or grubbing out large foundations that may damage the surrounding archaeological remains. Where these are found they may be left *in situ* and utilized as a means of providing support or revetments against the baulk and edges of excavation. If removal is necessary, they will be recorded and then broken up in manner to avoid disturbing any other surviving remains.

4.3.6 The site will then be reduced to the top of the archaeological horizon using a mechanical excavator, smooth ditching bucket and as directed by the site archaeologist. A further stage of recording will then take place to examine any earlier surviving remains. Structural remains and soil horizons will be cleaned rapidly for photographic purposes and a hand drawn plan prepared to scale. If more detailed hand excavation is required, or investigation of other ancillary features is required, then this will be undertaken at this level. Where a soil horizon exists test pits will be excavated, 2m by 2m in size, to investigate and record the sequence of soil layers prior to further reduction.

4.3.7 Following the creation of a full context record, plan, drawn records and recovery of artefacts/bulk samples for an archaeological horizon, this may then be removed by mechanical excavation to uncover any earlier horizons, or where these are absent, to expose the natural substrate. The archaeological planning advisor will be given opportunity for an interim inspection prior to reduction. The spoil heaps and excavated areas will be scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. A process of detailed hand excavation will then ensue to investigate the stratigraphic layers and sequence of any structures, their associated spaces, and other features.

4.3.8 Excavation areas will be machined cleanly, sufficient to identify and establish the extent of any archaeological features present. Photographs will be taken during machine preparation to record the process.

4.3.9 Where unexpected, complex, or undated archaeological remains are encountered care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record without first undertaking a full investigation. Where archaeological remains are encountered that are of greater significance, complexity or quality and preservation than anticipated (*e.g.* human burial, kiln *etc.*) the Client will be informed, and the archaeological planning advisor will be consulted.

Investigation and Recording

4.3.10 All archaeological features and deposits will be sample excavated to achieve the evaluation objectives. Archaeologically sensitive horizons will be subject to limited hand excavation and/or auguring in the following ways:

- ◆ Isolated discrete features such as non-structural pits or features representing industrial activities, will be half sectioned in the first instance (50% of each feature).



- ◆ Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature will be sample excavated (minimum 10% by length of each linear). Where possible, interventions will be a minimum 1m in width.
- ◆ Postholes and stakeholes will be half-sectioned (50% of each feature).
- ◆ Where it is desirable to understand the relationship of more than one intersecting feature, and this relationship cannot be viewed in plan following hand cleaning, sections will be strategically located and stratigraphically excavated to elucidate sequence and secure accurate finds provenance.

4.3.11 Where more structured deposition occurs, this may be subject to a variation in sampling strategy and/or quantity subject to the nature of the archaeological remains and in discussion with the archaeological planning advisor (i.e. pottery middens, cereal processing waste, demolition spreads etc.).

4.3.12 Linear cut features (i.e. ditches and gullies) will receive investigation according to their hierarchy of importance within the site:

- ◆ No features will go without investigation; however, well-preserved features will receive greater attention than those of a fragmentary or highly truncated nature.
- ◆ Linear features of a structural nature (*e.g.* beam slots, sill beam gullies *etc.*) and ditches/gullies that are close to areas of domestic habitation or close to industrial/craft activities (*e.g.* drainage gullies, partitions between plots *etc.*) will be subject to the greatest attention.
- ◆ Typically intervention slots will be a minimum 1.0m wide.

4.3.13 Features requiring specialist attention such as burials, kilns, wells, buildings, structures, floor levels and other significant industrial or domestic features or deposits will be cleaned, planned, and photographed but will be left intact pending a more suitable method of investigation. Samples or finds will only be retrieved for assessment purposes, leaving the majority undisturbed unless otherwise agreed with the archaeological planning advisor.

4.3.14 Deep features such as wells or ponds will be investigated by hand as far as Health and Safety measures allow, usually to 1.2m depth. An augur may be employed from this point to establish the anticipated full depth of the well or pond. Further excavation would be by consultation with the archaeological planning advisor and Client (as deep excavations may affect foundation designs). If agreed a machine section will be cut after all other programmed works are completed in order to allow a half-section to be recorded to full depth and finds/samples to be collected. This may require a system of machine stepped edges to reach the full depth.

4.3.15 Area deposits, such as buried soils and former land surfaces, will be sampled excavated in the first instance as deemed suitable in consultation with the archaeological planning advisor. Once the deposit is understood and has been recorded subsequent stripping, usually by spit, by machine will be undertaken to reveal any underlying features/deposits.

4.3.16 All excavated spoil will be visually scanned to retrieve any artefacts. Artefacts will be collected by hand and retained, provided they are uncontaminated, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2020b; Walker 1990; Watkinson & Neal 2001). No contaminated finds or samples will be retained. Unstratified animal bones and modern material will not be collected, but noted on relevant context sheets. Selected examples of material that comprise a large quantity of a standard product, such as brick or tile, will be retained for assessment by a specialist.



4.3.17 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working proves will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate. For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions, and type (handmade/machine made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid-19th century.

4.3.18 Archaeological features will be recorded on individual trench plans or on an all-features plan at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100, appropriate to their complexity. Buildings and other significant remains (*i.e.* kiln, stone structures *etc.*) will be planned individually in greater detail. Sections or profiles through features and stratigraphic sequences will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:10, or 1:20 for long sections. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.

4.3.19 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the investigation will be fully recorded. Recording will follow the Company's field recording practices appropriate to the archaeology under investigation (ARS Ltd 2020). All archaeological features will be given a separate context number. Deposits will be described on *pro-forma* trench recording logs, and if stratigraphic detail is needed, on context record sheets. The information given will include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds and samples. Stratigraphic matrices will be compiled where archaeological sequences can be discerned.

4.3.20 Digital photographs will form the principal photographic record for report purposes and will follow the standards of Historic England where applicable (Historic England 2015a). Digital photographs will form the principal photographic record for report purposes. A photographic record will be maintained by high resolution digital photography. Overall images of the site will be taken prior to excavation. Detailed images of individual features will be recorded. All photographs, except general site images or specific images for publication, will include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

Soil Samples

4.3.21 Deposits of clear archaeological origin, with the potential to provide paleoenvironmental evidence, industrial residues, small animal/fish bones, datable charred remains and/or micro artefacts significant to the interpretation of the site will be reviewed by the project manager and archaeological planning advisor to agree an appropriate sampling strategy. Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

4.3.22 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic residues will be collected by hand as a sample. Separate samples (*c.* 10ml) will be collected from micro-slugs (*i.e.* smithing hammer scale or glassworking spherical droplets) in accordance with best practice (Historic England 2015b; 2018).

4.3.23 Sampling methods will typically follow guidelines issued by Historic England (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to assess the quality of organic preservation that may be present.

4.3.24 Typically, bulk environmental samples will be collected from contexts that have potential for further analysis. Bulk sample sizes will be 40 litres per context or the entire excavated portion of smaller features if less than 40 litres and collected and stored in sealable buckets.

4.3.25 The application of specialist sampling techniques such as column sampling, geoarchaeological sampling, or samples for scientific dating purposes will be considered where appropriate. If such a variation is required by the LPA, advice from the Historic England Regional



Scientific Advisor (RSA) may be sought. Close attention will be paid to retrieve samples that have the potential to contribute to the proposed mitigation objectives.

Human Remains

4.3.26 If any human remains are encountered, they will be investigated sufficient to confirm identification and then left *in situ*. They will not be exposed, disturbed, cleaned, or recorded in detail. The client, local Coroner and the archaeological planning advisor will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains by the Project Manager.

4.3.27 If removal is deemed necessary and appropriate on the requirement of the LPA it will be completed following the issue of the relevant Ministry of Justice license in accordance with the relevant legislation and according to the conditions set out therein. Any exhumation will be undertaken following current best practice guidelines (APABE/Historic England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

Treasure

4.3.28 Finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer within 48 hours of discovery by the Project Manager and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice (DCMS 2008). This includes both precious metals and base metals where they are of prehistoric date. Suitable measures will be taken to ensure their security where removal cannot take place (*e.g.* they are within a human burial).

4.3.29 The archaeological planning advisor will also be notified and, if necessary, a meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1.1 Notice is given prior to commencement of the archaeological works upon submission of this WSI to the archaeological planning advisor. The proposed start date will be a minimum of 10 working days from submission. Work will not commence until the WSI has been approved.

5.1.2 If the start date is not known, then the archaeological planning advisor will be kept informed of progress and will be notified when a start date has been set within 5 working days, assuming that the WSI has already been approved and there have been no changes to the proposal.

5.1.3 The archaeological planning advisor for the LPA is Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist.

5.1.4 ARS Ltd will consult with the archaeological planning advisor at regular intervals throughout the course of the work. The archaeological planning advisor is invited to attend for monitoring purposes by appointment. It is expected that archaeological monitoring will take place on a regular basis for large projects.

5.1.5 The client will afford reasonable access to the archaeological planning advisor for the LPA or representative officers, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological work.



5.1.6 A visit on completion may be needed to advise on requirement for any mitigation stage. Backfill will not proceed without the agreement or prior arrangement of the archaeological planning advisor.

6 VARIATIONS TO THE SCOPE OF WORKS

6.1.1 If an archaeological discovery is made for which the resources allocated to the project itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard then work in the relevant area will cease until the client and local planning authority's archaeological advisor have been consulted and appropriate resource put in place to meet the necessary disbursements. On occasion this may require a new WSI or an addendum to the approved WSI.

6.1.2 Any variations to the coverage, methodology or scope of works will be made in agreement with the Client and the archaeological planning advisor.

6.1.3 Variations prior to the commencement of works will be agreed in writing by updating and resubmitting the WSI or an addendum. Variations on site will be tracked by the Project Manager as part of the course of monitoring the works.

6.1.4 Additional works that trigger contingency items or extra overs will be notified to the Client and agreed before they are implemented. Where no contingency agreement exists such works will only be implemented where they are reasonably practicable with the resources already available, or unless the Client grants further resource.

7 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

7.1.1 ARS Ltd is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation. Registered Organisations are regularly assessed to ensure that high standards of work, processes and training are embedded in the organisation, in line with the professional *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2021) and the Chartered Institute's Standards and Guidance documents.

7.1.2 The fieldwork will be managed and conducted by a suitably qualified Project Manager and Team Leader, supported by a team of archaeological staff and assistants, as necessary.

7.1.3 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and will be briefed on the archaeological context of the area and the work required by this specification.

7.1.4 The archaeological works are scheduled to commence TBC and should be completed within TBC. Evaluation trenches will be opened in a continuous process and archaeological investigations will commence immediately in each trench once it is safe to do so.

7.1.5 It is expected that archaeological investigation can proceed at a rate that will allow for monitoring and sign off of completed trenches promptly with minimal delay to backfill.

7.1.6 All artefact and sample processing will be undertaken swiftly following the completion of fieldwork, whilst archive consolidation and post-excavation analysis of the plans and records are brought together.

7.1.7 Information will be provided to specialists by context and site location, appropriate to the relevant assemblages.



7.1.8 Specialist analysis will be undertaken by the following individuals where needed, subject to availability [INSERT ALTERNATIVES IF NEEDED], and if not, other specialists will be found as appropriate:

Worked flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate
Iron Age/Roman pottery:	Dr Phil Mills, Ian Rowlandson, or Dr Jane Timby
Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn or Dr Chris Cumberpatch
Ceramic Building Materials:	Dr Phil Mills
Faunal remains:	Milena Grzybowska
Plant macros, charred wood, and pollen:	Maryne Baylet

7.1.9 Sufficient time will be given for adequate specialist assessment of the materials recovered, and the production of the accompanying specialist reports.

Timetable

Task	Duration	Start date	End date
Historic Building Recording	TBC	TBC	TBC
Evaluation Trenching	TBC	Immediately after historic building recording	TBC
Targeted Strip Map and Sample	TBC	Immediately a	
Reporting	TBC	Immediately after completion of field work	TBC

8 FINDS AND SAMPLE PROCESSING

8.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be conducted in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020b) and the *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

8.1.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate to the contextual and stratigraphic circumstances of the material identified, its quality as a resource and the practicality of retention (*e.g.* stone gate posts would be photogrammetrically recorded and not retrieved).

8.1.3 Bulk finds worthy of retention will be washed and marked. Bone will only be marked where required by the receiving repository. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed, and recorded.



8.1.4 All small finds will be recorded and appropriately packaged according to context (*e.g.* lithics in self-sealing plastic bags, ceramic in acid-free tissue paper *etc.*). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. Ceramics will be bagged by context, whereas small finds such as chipped lithics, coins *etc.* will be recorded as individual finds by context.

8.1.5 Bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes will be sieved and scanned during processing by ARS Ltd using the flotation technique to retrieve botanical macrofossils, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues will then be hand sorted to retrieve any other items such as bone, flint, and other finds.

8.1.6 During and after the fieldwork, all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information. ARS Ltd undertake controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring, and immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material as part of the archive process. All storage will have appropriate security provision.

8.1.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Bury Art Museum & Sculpture Centre.

9 REPORTING

9.1.1 Following completion of the fieldwork, ARS Ltd will produce a report that will comprise:

- ◆ Non-technical summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and objectives
- ◆ Method statement
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled plans and sections
- ◆ Specialists' assessments of artefacts and samples, where found
- ◆ Discussion outlining conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - Trial trench data and/or context information
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ Bibliography
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form

9.1.2 A draft report will be submitted to the archaeological planning advisor for agreement and comment before being issued as a planning document to the client.

9.1.3 One bound copy of the final report (if required) and a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record, and a hardcopy will be included in the physical archive.

9.2 Provisions for publication

9.2.1 Any publication requirements contained within the archaeological planning brief will be reviewed between the Project Manager, client, and archaeological planning advisor prior to



preparation of the site report. In general, the publication of an evaluation would appear as a short note in an appropriate journal.

9.2.2 As a minimum publication would be as a c.300-word summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected illustration for inclusion in the annual round-up of fieldwork within the region. More significant sites may warrant a light article in a relevant county or period journal with, if appropriate, selected illustrations and photographs.

10 PROJECT ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive Selection Strategy

10.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project, as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.

10.2 Documentary Archive

10.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected according to the ARS Ltd Retentions and Discard Policy for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive.

10.3 Digital Archive

10.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan.

10.3.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the WSI and final report
Images	Site photographs, scans of site drawings, report illustrations, digital drawings
Finds data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

10.3.3 Only the final copies of any digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

10.3.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works. Digital photographs will be assessed and selected in line with Historic England guidelines (Cole and Backhouse 2015). Any data to be excluded from the archive will be removed in accordance with the ARS Ltd Retention and Discard Policy.

10.4 Material Archive

10.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in line with the ARS Ltd Retention and Discard Policy during the post-excavation phase. This policy draws on guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019). Any items for deselection and disposal will be based on specialist advice and with agreement of the archaeological planning advisor.



10.4.2 In general, all digital and paper records, drawings, photographs and surveys will be retained together with their background supporting documentation. Artefacts and samples collected in the field will be from secure contexts able to inform the archaeological development of the site. No artefact assemblages will be discarded without following specialist assessment and recommendation to do so. Sieved residues will be discarded following acceptance of the report.

10.4.3 The planned deposition of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the works taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

10.4.4 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material may be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded.

10.5 Archive Deposition

10.5.1 The archaeological archive will be deposited with Bury Art Museum & Sculpture Centre. Should the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not deemed necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum. ARS Ltd will contact the museum and the archaeological planning advisor following the quantification and assessment of the archive to confirm and finalise archiving requirements.

10.5.2 Archaeologically significant finds and project archives will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd. The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

10.5.3 High resolution digital photographs will typically be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011; Archaeology Data Service 2022).

10.5.4 The archive will be deposited in line with industry standards and best practice guidelines (SMA 1993; Brown 2011; ClfA 2020b). In addition, the recommendations of the receiving repository will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited at the next available opportunity agreed with the museum after completion of the report.

10.5.5 All projects have an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) registration form within the report. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Historic Environment Record (HER). This will include an uploaded PDF/A version of the entire report. Upon final completion of the project, a final copy of the report will be deposited with the county HER in an agreed format.

II PUBLICITY, ENGAGEMENT AND COPYRIGHT

11.1.1 The Client will manage any publicity. ARS Ltd will not undertake media engagement except where approved and directed by the Client.

11.1.2 Any form of public community engagement, presentations, exhibitions or otherwise lie outside the scope of this WSI. Any such opportunities will be by separate agreement with the Client.

11.1.3 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).



12 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

12.1.1 The project will be managed according to the Historic England guidance for research projects (Historic England 2015c).

12.1.2 As a Registered Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of conduct* (2021). All archaeological works will follow the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (2020a).

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13.1.1 All works will be undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.

13.1.2 A risk assessment will be produced before commencement of the work that will be updated and adhered to throughout the course of the project.



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