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WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



25 ROCHDALE ROAD, MANCHESTER

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

JANUARY 2024

wardell armstrong

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DATE ISSUED:	**January 2024**
JOB NUMBER:	**CL12912**
REPORT NUMBER:	**0001**
VERSION:	**V0.1**
STATUS:	**WSI**

25 ROCHDALE ROAD, MANCHESTER

JANUARY 2024

PREPARED BY:

F GIECCO Technical Director



REVIEWED BY:

F GIECCO Technical Director



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Figure 1: Plan of Open Area

1 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong (WA) has been commissioned by Helen Binns, of Walsingham Planning on behalf of Whitbread Plc (the Client) to update a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by MOLA (document Ref# LP4520C-WSI-v1.5) outlining the methodologies to be adhered to during a programme of archaeological fieldwork, on land at 25 Rochdale Road, Manchester, M4 4HT. National Grid Reference NGR 384538,398993.

The site has been granted planning permission (127537/FO/2020) (as amended 138248/NMC/2023) for the erection of an 11 storey 229 bedroom hotel (Use Class C1) with ancillary ground floor bar/restaurant together associated public realm and other associated work.

. As a condition of the planning consent archaeological works are required in advance of development (Ref: 870 SK-102 P01).

This document seeks to satisfy the condition in line with the recommendations from the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). The initial phase of archaeological evaluation has been undertaken and reported upon (Wardell 2023), with this updated WSI dealing with the final phase of archaeological fieldwork on site and all subsequent post excavation works leading to publication and final archiving of all material. The area of the final strip map and sample area has been agreed by GMAAS and is detailed in figure 1. In summary this WSI shall also cover the following, which shall be carried out within 6 months of the completion of all the last archaeological investigation:

- A programme for post investigation assessment to include - production of a final report on the investigation results;
- Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.
- Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance.
- Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

The archaeological element of the project will be directed by Frank Giecco of Wardell Armstrong LLP and all site staff will be suitably qualified and experienced. All site staff

will undergo full site induction upon arriving for any relevant site visit, and all relevant health and safety procedures will be adhered to at all times.

The work will be carried out in accordance with CIfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation (CIFA 2020B), and the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIFA 2020C).

2 GEOLOGY AND BACKGROUND

The underlying bedrock geology is of Chester formation sandstone, with superficial deposits of Devensian till, consisting of clay, sands, gravels and silts (British Geological Survey 2017).

The site is located approximately 1.2km northeast of Manchester City Centre, at 25 Rochdale Road, Manchester, M4 4HT (384538,398993). The site area is formed by a rectangular boundary and measures approximately 1,350m^2 (see figure 1). The site is located to the north of Rochdale Road, and south of Dyche Street. Ludgate Street forms the western boundary. The site lies at approximately 50mOD.

A detailed heritage statement (Stenton 2020) has been submitted as supporting evidence for this planning application. GMAAS has made a formal comment on the application which states:

> *The application is supported by an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Heritage Statement report prepared by ArchHeritage in April 2017. This identified that the principal archaeological interest relates to former workers' housing and commercial properties from the late 18th and early 19th century. Later land-use suggests that there is good potential for well-preserved below- ground archaeological remains. However, the extent, depth, character and relative significance of these remains is not yet known. In particular, remains relating to back-to-back cellared workers' housing will be of especial archaeological interest, based on our knowledge of similar archaeological remains in the adjacent area. These investigations are poorly referenced in the report but they have successfully shown the significance of archaeological remains to inform our understanding of the condition of the working class in Manchester during this period (as described by, amongst others, Friedrich Engels in the 1840s), and also how later improvements were made by the city to living conditions and house construction. GMAAS anticipate that this site, which is mainly in use as car*

parking, will produce good archaeological evidence on this theme.

3 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

2.1.1 During the project, the following documents and guidelines will be adhered to at all times:

- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2023a).*
- *Code of Conduct, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020b).*
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Historic England (2015a).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 The aims of the Phase 1 -Archaeological Evaluation have been addressed and reported on (Wardell 2023). This WSI addresses the aims of the Phase 2 – Archaeological Excavation. The primary aim of the archaeological excavation better understand, characterise and record well persevered below ground remains.

4.1.2 Additional objectives of the Strip Map and Sample Excavation will be to:

- Identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains.
- Adequately expose the surviving elements of the early structures to better understand them.
- Determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence, character and dating of the deposits or features identified.
- Assess the significance of any archaeological remains found.
- Analyse, conserve, and store any artefacts or ecofacts recovered; and
- Disseminate the results by report, considering, the Regional Research Agenda (Brennand (Ed. 2007) updated 2018.

  The results of which are to be integrated into the wider historical and archaeological context and has the potential to address the following questions:

- IND22: How did industrial period towns affect the pre-existing historic landscape?

- IND23: What evidence do we have for the improvement of urban public health during this period?
- IND32: to what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?
- IND33: how well studied and understood are the backyards of workers housing and what is their significance?
- IND39: what do we know about pre by law workers housing and where are significant examples?

5 METHODOLOGY

Prior to the onset of any site works, a unique site code will be issued for the project. In addition, the proposed recipient museum will be contacted prior to the onset of site works and a museum accession number will be applied for where applicable. If this cannot be obtained prior to the start of works, every effort will be made to obtain an accession number prior to post-excavation processing and deposition.

Stakeholders will be contacted and advised of the works to be taking place as set out in this document. All site-specific information will be briefed to the project team and volunteers taking part in the works, and will be fully implemented during the archaeological fieldwork, including the site-specific risk assessment.

Land access will be confirmed with the landowner prior to any on-site archaeological works. Any specific arrangements required by landowners will be confirmed and fully implemented during the open area excavation.

The Client will identify any buried or overhead services and precautions will be taken to avoid damage to any such services prior to the trial trenching works. Relevant service plans will be provided by the Client. Prior to excavation, each trench will be scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). If unrecorded services are identified, excavation will cease, and the Client will be informed. The preferred risk management method in this instance would be to discontinue excavations within the vicinity of the identified service, following full agreement from the Client and archaeological advisor. Should this not be possible, excavation within the vicinity of the identified service will continue by hand using insulated tools.

A condition survey will be undertaken prior to any excavation occurring. The condition survey will include as a minimum:

- Photographs to illustrate the condition of each area before the start of the site
- operations taken with a time and date recording camera.
- Similar photographs taken after completion of the site operations.
- A written record noting the location from which each photograph was taken and the orientation of the exposure.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

The initial groundworks will be undertaken using appropriately sized plant. This will be undertaken by an 8t 360 degree tracked excavator. A breaker attachment and toothed bucket can be used to break out any areas of tarmac and begin excavation of the compacted gravel sub-base. However, a toothless ditching bucket must be used beyond this or wherever requested on site by the archaeological team.

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will monitor all machine excavation activities to ensure that appropriate care is taken during the removal of homogeneous modern and/or disturbed deposits. No machine excavation is to be undertaken on the site without a direct archaeological presence. All machine excavation will be undertaken in spits and closely monitored, and care will be taken to observe all deposits for archaeological significance. Under no circumstances will the site simply be machine excavated to natural without regard for the possible survival of archaeological deposits above the natural.

Where structures or other archaeological features are identified, these will be investigated by hand using suitable tools to identify and clean any features present. All archaeological features will be excavated by hand and fully recorded.

In areas where bulk deposits are encountered, these would be excavated by machine under supervision.

All features are to be recorded stratigraphically. Features will be recorded archaeologically, both in plan and section.

Hand cleaning by context will be undertaken to clearly identify the extent of any features. All features will be hand excavated to meet the research requirements of the project and to adequately record the archaeological deposits and associated features or remains.

Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Basic metal detecting will be carried out in hand cleaned areas to aid in the recovery of finds.

Archaeological features will normally be fully excavated. However, subject to agreement with GMAAS, where appropriate, the following sampling strategy may be adopted:

- 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes);
- 25% of the exposed surface area and all terminals and intersections of linear features;
- 50% structural features (beamslots, ring ditches); and
- 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) – unless large and structural, in which case see above.

During the project, Wardell Armstrong will adhere to the following guidelines:

- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023).
- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2020a).
- Wardell Armstrong: *Excavation Manual, Wardell Armstrong*, internal document, edition 0.3 (WA 2020).

Overall, the scheme requires the excavation of a single open area measuring approximately 20m by 12m within the proposed development site. The size of the excavation area has been defined by the archaeological potential and restriction on site caused by the presence of redundant fuel tanks and areas of asbestos. The excavation area has been approved by Ian Miller (Heritage Management Director of Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service). The depth excavated is determined by encountering archaeology or otherwise by encountering the natural geology.

Following completion of the excavation, the trench will be backfilled with the excavated material in the same order it was excavated and will be compacted with the use of the mechanical excavator.

7 INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists regarding archaeological evaluation (CIfA 2023a, Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation). A Harris matrix will be compiled for stratified deposits to provide a detailed record of the stratigraphic sequence, according to the conventions written in the WA LLP excavation manual (Wardell Armstrong 2020).

All non-modern finds will be collected and retained for processing. Ceramics and animal bone will be collected in bulk and recorded by context. Significant in situ finds will be recorded in three dimensions prior to collection. A metal detector will be utilised to maximise the collection of metal artefacts from the excavated spoil, in accordance with current legislation.

A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the project will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits with palaeo-environmental potential will be in accordance with Historic England's Environmental Archaeology guidelines 'Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation' (Campbell et al. 2011). Wardell Armstrong's Environmental and Geo-Archaeological Officers will undertake the processing and examination of deposits of significance.

Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features. Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically (via a column-of-samples) from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time. Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated.

Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.

7.1.1 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) are identified during the fieldwork, provision will be made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes.

Where deposits/material are encountered that require a more specialised approach, consultation between Wardell Armstrong's Environmental Archaeologist and Historic England's Regional Science Advisor will occur.

All written records will utilise the WA pro-forma record sheets. Plans and sections will be drawn on water resistant permatrace. Plans will be drawn to a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. A full photographic record of all contexts will be maintained in monochrome and digital formats. All photographs will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be maintained. A combination of multi and single context planning will be utilised as appropriate.

Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the WA LLP excavation manual (Wardell Armstrong 2020) will be used as a guide.

Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used.

Any electronic survey work will be undertaken using a Trimble R10 GPS System or equivalent and will be transferred into a CAD environment. The site will be levelled with respect to the Ordnance Datum, and the excavated areas will be tied into the National Grid. A site location plan (at an appropriate scale, usually OS 1:25,000) will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality. This will be supplemented by a detailed plan (at an appropriate scale, usually OS 1:200 or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area.

Detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.

Sufficient notice will be given to GMAAS, prior to the start of works and the opportunity given to inspect the area during and prior to, the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

Upon completion of each significant feature a minimum of one section will bedrawn. The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified. An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains in both plan and section. This will be in the form of digital images using a 12MP digital SLR camera in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2015a). Photographs will illustrate in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation.

8 FINDS

All artefacts recovered during the fieldwork are the property of the landowner unless declared treasure (see section 9). The landowner will be encouraged to deposit any finds to be retained in an appropriate museum or archive, either by gift or long-term loan. Should the landowner wish to retain any significant artefacts, leading to them not being deposited within an appropriate museum or archive, then a fuller record than usual of those artefacts may be required as part of the post-excavation analysis, to ensure their long-term survival by record (CIfA 2020c).

Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the museum Accession Number and Context Number. Storage will be by standard storage boxes that comply with relevant museum requirements and CIfA standards (CIFA 2020E).

Finds analysis will be under the direction of Wardell Armstrong LLP, who will undertake first aid conservation. If further conservation is required following the production of an assessment report, there will be extensive consultation with appropriate specialists, Historic England, and representatives of the Client.

On completion of the project, modern material and objects that have been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention will be discarded after a period of six months, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the receiving museum).

Specialist services to be provided, as required, however only under agreement by the client:

Illustration	Helen Phillips, WA LLP.
Prehistoric Pottery	Rob Young PhD, Archaeological Consultant.
Romano-British Pottery	Louise Hird, Archaeological Consultant.
Medieval Pottery	Sue Thompson WA LLP.
Post Medieval Pottery	Megan Stoakley WA LLP.
Lithics	Andy Peachey WA LLP.
Glass	Gail Drinkall, Archaeological Consultant.
Wood	Steve Allan, YAT.
Leather	Rowan Gillis, AOC Archaeology.
Textiles	Rowan Gillis, AOC Archaeology.
Conservation	Karen Barker, Archaeological Consultant.
Osteoarchaeology	Megan Stoakley WA LLP.
Zooarchaeology	Megan Stoakley WA LLP.

9 TREATMENT OF TREASURE

Finds falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2016) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner/Client and the Planning Archaeologist at Northumberland National Park. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence.

The Treasure Receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Detailed work on environmental samples will take place at the WA LLP's premises at Carlisle. Further specialist services will be utilised at the University of Durham, if required. Environmental samples will be processed under the direction of Wardell Armstrong LLP, in consultation with the regional scientific advisor for Historic England.

Recommendations will also be made regarding the suitability of recovered organic deposits and ecofacts for radiocarbon dating. This will only be undertaken in consultation with the client and the regional scientific advisor for Historic England.

11 HUMAN REMAINS

Should human remains (both inhumations and/or cremations) be exposed during the archaeological fieldwork, the Client and GMAAS will be made aware. Discussions will be held with the local county council archaeologist and the Client on the various options available for their appropriate preservation in-situ, or for their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines. Wardell Armstrong LLP will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site.

In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by Wardell Armstrong.

12 POST INVESTIGATION ASSESSMENT

Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, Wardell Armstrong LLP will produce an appropriate report, a draft of which will be made available to the Client for comment in the first instance, on completion of the fieldwork. The report will comply with the written record outputs outlined in the specific methodologies and in relation to the project's research aims based on the broader context of regional and national archaeological research priorities.

The report will include:

- *A location plan showing the areas of investigation, related to the national grid.*
- *The dates on which the project was undertaken.*
- *A concise, non-technical summary of the results.*

- *A summary of the historical and archaeological background.*
- *A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and results obtained, together with a reconsideration of the methodology employed.*
- *Digital photographs where appropriate.*
- *A description of archaeological features and deposits identified during the investigation.*
- *Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the position of excavated deposits.*
- *A list of, and spot dates for, any finds recovered, and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.*
- *A description of any environmental or any other specialist work undertaken, and the results obtained.*
- *A table summarising the deposits, features, classes, and numbers of artefacts encountered and any spot dating of significant finds.*

The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting for the purposes of the work will be commensurate to the findings of the fieldwork and sufficient to establish the character, scale, date range, artefactual and palaeo-environmental potential, and overall significance of the remains. The final extent and scope of post-excavation work will be agreed with the Client and GMAAS.

External specialists will only be called upon during compilation of the report if the character of the archaeological resource cannot be adequately determined without their input.

13 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

Wardell Armstrong will make provisional arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with an appropriate museum or suitable repository agreed with GMAAS. Wardell Armstrong will follow any guidelines from the recipient museum regarding deposition of the site archive.

The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced during the archaeological excavation and will be prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2020b).

On completion of the project, Wardell Armstrong will arrange for the archive to be

deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with the appropriate repository at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with Ian Miller (Heritage Management Director of Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service).

14 MONITORING AND LIAISON

Wardell Armstrong will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time during or after the archaeological fieldwork by the Client and persons authorised by the Client and any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.

Wardell Armstrong will liaise closely with the Client and Ian Miller (Heritage Management Director of Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service). throughout the course of the project and will arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

A contingency allowance of both time and funding should be included in all project designs in the form of a maximum number of additional working days. This contingency must be separately accounted for. The contingency will not be expended without the prior express consent of the Planning Archaeologist and the client.

15 DISSEMINATION

The project will be registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS), where a digital copy of the report will be made available.

Depending on the final results of the project, a summary report on the results of the investigation may be produced for consideration within an appropriate journal which will be agreed with the Client and GMAAS. Should the results of the investigation merit a higher level of dissemination a short bookletarticle will be submitted to be published in the Greater Manchester's Past Revealed series.

16 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Wardell Armstrong maintains a Health and Safety Policy and has available appropriate expertise in Health and Safety advice. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely. This will include recent completion of a mental health awareness first aid course ahead of the fieldwork commencing.

Wardell Armstrong will give initial toolbox talks and briefings at the start of the archaeological fieldwork, encompassing both health and safety and key archaeological methodologies to be employed during the works. These will be supported by additional detailed and/or one-on-one training sessions, as required, to train volunteers in the safe undertaking of photography, technical drawing, surveying and the basics of prehistoric archaeology identification, as opportunities and interest arise throughout the duration of the project.

Daily reviews of the RAMS will be undertaken, to ensure that all hazards have been identified and the risks suitably assessed. Any changes will be updated to the team in the form of toolbox talks at the start of each day, as appropriate.

Wardell Armstrong will create an appropriate health and safety methodology and will maintain the site in a safe condition throughout the course of the fieldwork in conjunction with the Client. Hazards will be appropriately identified and managed including identification of buried and above ground services/utilities.

Wardell Armstrong will carry out a risk assessment prior to commencement of fieldwork. Any relevant Government advice on working under the COVID-19 pandemic will also be incorporated within this risk assessment and adhered to during the fieldwork. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all those working on and visiting the site. During the fieldwork, appropriate PPE will be utilised by staff and provided to volunteers as needed, at all times. The Client will be provided with an approved copy of the site-specific Wardell Armstrong Risk Assessment.

Once on site, the relevant health and safety documents will be assessed, and any variations will be highlighted and added to the appropriate assessment. These will be re-evaluated periodically during the course of the fieldwork to make sure that they remain consistent to the site-specific risks. All members of Wardell Armstrong and visitors will be required to be inducted and sign these documents on first arrival to site to show that they have read and understood the contents and any variations will be communicated as required.

17 STAFFING

Wardell Armstrong is a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, which requires a yearly review to check compliancy, proficiency, and professionalism. This means that all staff working for WA work to methodologies approved by the Institute (CIfA 2020a) and defined by their professional code of

conduct (CIfA 2020b). Each archaeologist is suitably qualified and proficient in archaeological field techniques and/or post-excavation assessment with analysis.

The project will be directly managed by a full member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or an archaeologist of equivalent standing. The fieldwork will be undertaken by A team of professionally qualified archaeologists.

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FIGURES



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Site Boundary

Proposed excavation area

2m buffer from wall

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

WALSINGHAM PLANNING

PROJECT

25 ROCHDALE ROAD, MANCHESTER

DRAWING TITLE

PROPOSED EXCAVATION AREA

DRG No.	REV	SUIT.
CL12912-001	A	-

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:750	16/08/23

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
HP	FG	FG

wardell armstrong

N:\CP\CL12912 - ROCHDALE ROAD MANCHESTER\03 - DESIGN\AUTOCAD\CL12912-001 PROPOSED EXCAVATION AREA.DWG

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