



University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## Archaeological Excavation

Rochdale Riverside  
Phase 1, Rochdale,  
Greater Manchester

**Client:**

GenR8 Developments  
LLP

**Planning Ref:**

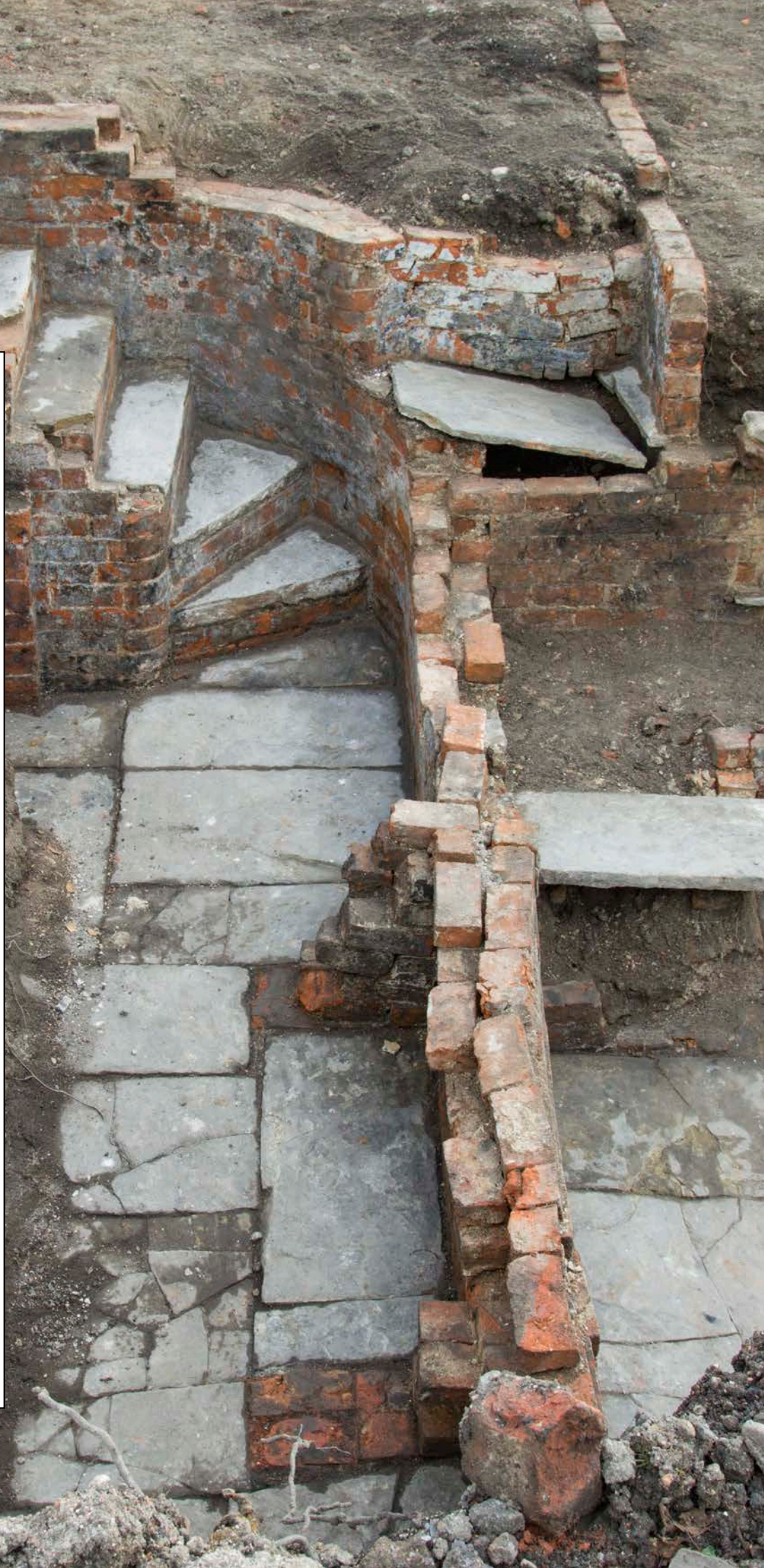
16/01383/HYBR

**Technical Report:**

Graham Mottershead

**Report No:**

SA/2018/27





**Site Location:** The proposed development area is located within Rochdale town centre, between John Street and Milton Street.

**NGR:** Centred at NGR 389900 4135203

**Project:** Rochdale Riverside Phase 1, Rochdale, Greater Manchester

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# *Contents*

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Summary .....	2
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Historical Background .....	9
3. Methodology .....	17
4. Excavation Results.....	118
5. Finds Assessment.....	62
6. Discussion .....	7373
7. Conclusion .....	73
8. Archive.....	79
Acknowledgments.....	80
Sources .....	81
Appendix 1: Census Returns.....	84
Appendix 2: Figures.....	95



## Summary

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In January 2018, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by GenR8 Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation of Rochdale Riverside Phase 1 site in Rochdale Town Centre, around Baillie Street, Rochdale, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR 389900 4135203). The work was required to satisfy a condition attached to the planning consent for a major hybrid development (Planning Reference: 16/01383/HYBR). The archaeological work was intended to enable informed recommendations to be made regarding the future treatment of any surviving remains, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework.

The potential for archaeological remains was highlighted in an archaeological desk-based assessment that was prepared by Salford Archaeology to support the development proposals. This concluded that the site had some potential for below-ground archaeological remains including worker's housing, industrial buildings, churches and schools, all dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries and merited further excavation to establish their presence, extent and significance.

The archaeological evaluation consisted of eight trenches. This trenching showed that much of the area did not merit further investigation but that three areas towards John Street in the east of the study area merited further investigation in the form of archaeological excavation. The excavations recorded the remains of 18<sup>th</sup>-century field systems, early to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century back-to-back and blind back houses and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century church. Many of the houses uncovered during the excavation demonstrated a slightly different tradition than that seen across Manchester and Salford, where the majority of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century housing has been examined. The houses showed many similarities with those excavated at Lower Falinge and Toad Lane. When the excavation were compared to the historical research, particularly that from the Census Returns, it showed an unexpected trend, with many of the people living in the houses having somewhat higher paying and more respectable jobs than would be expected. The traditional view was that early 19<sup>th</sup>-century housing was of poor quality and occupied by the poorer elements of society. The evidence from this site suggests that this may not necessarily be the case, and outside the slum areas of Manchester and Salford, early to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century 'worker's' housing was, in fact, better built and still desirable among the local working populace.

The findings from the excavation led to recommendations for satisfying the dissemination element of the planning condition. In consultation with GMAAS it was recommended that this be achieved by production of a booklet in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series, the inclusion within the final development of both an information panel and those pieces of ornamental structural stonework from the church, retained by Rochdale MBC.



# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Background

Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd has obtained planning consent from Rochdale Borough Council for a hybrid application comprising the comprehensive redevelopment of land bounded by Smith Street, John Street, the rear of Yorkshire Street, Penn Street and Baillie Street, and Constantine Road in Rochdale town centre, Greater Manchester, (centred on NGR 389900 413520; Plate 1, Figure 1). Phase One of the consented scheme allows for the erection of four commercial buildings and decked car park to provide retail, food and drink uses (Use Classes A1, A3 and A4, maximum 22,511), cinema (Use Class D2, maximum 1,797), gym (Use Class D2, maximum 2,018) together with new service road and junction at John Street, ancillary uses, servicing and common areas, landscaping and infrastructure; and for B) Consent was also obtained for an outline application (all matters reserved) for Phase Two, that proposes the erection of four buildings to provide retail, food and drink (Use Classes A1, A3, A4 and A5 maximum 1,000), offices / commercial (Use Classes A2 and B1, maximum 4,000), residential uses (Use Class C3, maximum 100 dwellings), hotel use (Use Class C1, maximum 120 bedrooms), and leisure (Use Class D1) together with associated car parking, ancillary uses, landscaping and infrastructure (Planning Ref 16/01383/HYBR). In the first instance, however, the archaeological works were focused exclusively on the Phase One area; any archaeological requirements for the Phase Two area will be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation, which will be formulated in the light of the results obtained from the investigation of the Phase One area.

The archaeological interest in the site was highlighted by a desk-based assessment that was prepared to support the planning application (Salford Archaeology 2016). This study concluded that the site has considerable potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest that would merit further investigation in advance of development. In particular, the sites of two textile mills that were established during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, together with a sample of associated mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' housing and two chapels, were considered to be of potential archaeological interest.

Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity of Archaeological Advisors to Rochdale Borough Council, it was recommended that intrusive archaeological investigation was required to establish the extent and significance of any buried remains that survive across the site. It was recommended that this initially take the form of a programme of evaluation trenching, as an initial stage of site investigation.

In the light of the advice provided by GMAAS, Rochdale Borough Council attached a condition to planning consent that requires an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation to be carried out in advance of development. Condition 9 states:

‘No development hereby permitted shall take place within Phase 1 until a programme of archaeological works pertaining to Phase 1 has been undertaken in accordance with



a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
  - archaeological evaluation;
  - informed by the above, more detailed targeted excavation (subject of a new WSI if required).
2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
  - analysis of the site investigation records and finds;
  - production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented;
3. Dissemination and publication on the significance of the results commensurate with their significance;
4. A scheme to commemorate the site's heritage;
5. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation;
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the work set out within the approved WSI.

Reason: To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the archaeological heritage interest publicly accessible in accordance with the requirements of Core Strategy Policy P2 and the NPPF.

Reason for pre-commencement condition: To ensure the opportunity for archaeological investigation is undertaken as part of pre-commencement works on site in the public interests of recording and advancing understanding of the archaeological heritage of the site.'

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one.

Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and



- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. ‘The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. 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’.

Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

The initial phase of evaluation trenching was carried out by Salford Archaeology in January 2018 (Figure 2). Following the results of this phase it was concluded that three areas contained remains that merited further excavation (Figure 3). The excavation was carried out by Salford Archaeology between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February 2018.

## 1.2 Aims and Objectives

The results obtained from the evaluation trenching indicated that the study area contains buried remains that have potential to inform several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). These include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

- *Initiative 7.6* A study of the development of workers housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types and to inform conservation agendas (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139)
- *Initiative 7.7:* ‘Study the material culture of industrial workers’ households... (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139);
- *Initiative 7.25* Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums (Newman and McNeil 2007, 147);
- *Initiative 7.28* Study the relationships between chapels and industrialised communities and the possible denominational influence on the character of settlements (Newman and McNeil 2007, 150);
- *Initiative 7.41* The retention of all later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects (Newman and McNeil 2007, 156).

The location of the excavation areas was determined by GMAAS and informed by the results of the desk-based assessment and the evaluation. The programme of archaeological excavation

was designed to preserve by record any archaeological deposits or features that may be present that will be impacted on by the proposed development.

The stated principal aims of the project were:

- to produce a record of the form of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century housing, associated structures and features and the congregational church;
- to assess differences in types of housing;
- to determine any changes to properties over time;
- to further understanding of the changing urban landscape of Rochdale through the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to carry out full open area archaeological excavations on the three designated areas (Figure 3);
- to provide a full detailed record of the former back-to-back housing and associated yards, toilets and wash-houses within the designated area to the north of Baillie Street (Area 1);
- to provide a full detailed record of the former back-to-back housing between Baillie Street and Kelsall Street (Area 2);
- to provide a full detailed record of the former Congregational Church bounded by Kelsall Street, Milton Street and Smith Street (Area 3);
- to produce a full written and illustrated report of the findings of the excavation;
- to produce an ordered archive for the project;
- to make available the results of the work.

It must be noted that the excavations within Area 1 (see Figure 3) have been largely dictated by the presence of a large grassed mound. The geotechnical investigation has shown that this mound is made up of dumped soil containing asbestos fibre. The excavation area has been designed to avoid digging into this mound. It may be that GMAAS will require an archaeological presence on any excavations below this mound after the mound is removed by qualified specialists.

### *1.3 Location and Geology*

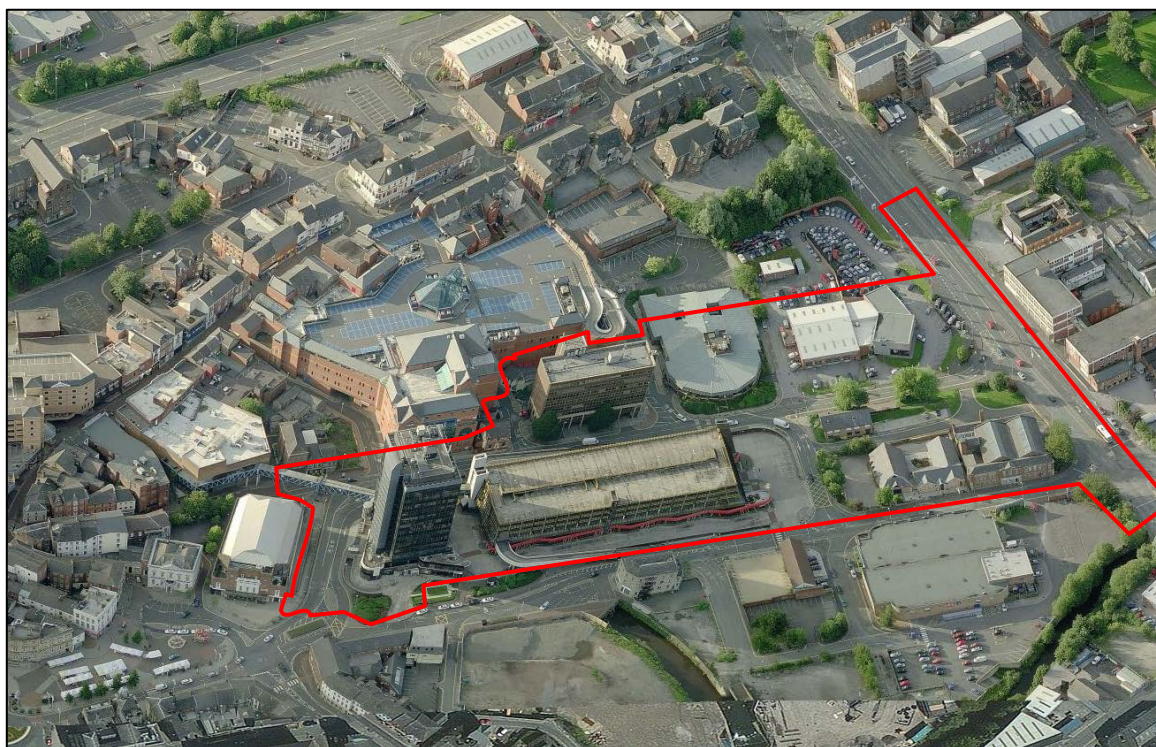
Rochdale lies at the heart of the Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale, in the north-eastern part of the modern county of Greater Manchester. The town is situated on the southern side of the Rossendale uplands and within the River Roch valley, which includes the industrial settlements of Heywood, Littleborough, Middleton, Milnrow and Wardle.

The development of Rochdale was in no small part due to the topography of the area, and the town developed at the junction of several key trade and communication routes. Important trans-Pennine routes via Blackstone Edge led to the north-east, with routes to the north heading off across the Rossendale Fells into central Lancashire, and westwards to Bury and Bolton. The valley of the River Roch narrowed around Rochdale, providing a convenient fording point for



the route southwards to Manchester, which would undoubtedly have been of importance as packhorse ways by the medieval period (Tindall nd, 1).

The study area (centred on NGR 389900 4135203) lies in the centre of the town, on the northern bank of the River Roch (Fig 1). It is bounded to the south by Smith Street, to the east by John Street, to the west by Constantine Road, and to the north by the Wheatsheaf Centre and the rear boundary of properties fronting onto Yorkshire Street. Baillie Street takes a west/east-aligned route across the centre of the site (Plate 1). Beyond the eastern boundary of the site lies the largely residential area of Wardleworth, industry and bulky goods retailers.



*Plate 1: Recent aerial view across Rochdale town centre prior to the development of the new transport interchange and demolition of the redundant bus station, showing the study area boundary*

Immediately to the south-west of the site lies the heart of The Butts and the Town Hall Conservation Area, which encroaches slightly into the western edge of the study area. The Town Head Conservation Area lies to the north, with a small element extending into the north-eastern corner of the Site Area. The Toad Lane Conservation, centred on the Grade I listed Church of St Mary (HER 11592.1.0), lies a short distance beyond the north-western boundary.

Situated to the north and west is Yorkshire Street, a principal retail street that links the two enclosed shopping centres, the Exchange Centre to the west and the Wheatsheaf Centre to the south-east. The majority of the site is currently in use for car-parking purposes, which includes the site of the recently demolished bus station between Smith Street and Baillie Street. A multi-storey office block that lay immediately to the west of the bus station has also been demolished, and its footprint was, until recently, occupied by temporary market stalls. The eastern part of the site is similarly used for car-parking purposes, including the site of the former public baths on Smith Street.

In some cases, the creation of the car-parking areas may have been associated with landscaping works. The former workers' housing on Kelsall Street, for instance, has been demolished and the ground level appears to have been raised by *c* 1.5m as part of a landscaping scheme. Elements of the area on the north side of Baillie Street have also been landscaped, although this appears to have largely involved the raising of ground levels, offering some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ*.

The underlying solid geology consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (Westphalian A) and millstone grit of the Carboniferous period. The predominant drift geology comprises glacial sands and gravels, with some alluvium (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/beta.html>).

## 2. Historical Background

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### 2.1 Introduction

A desk-based assessment was carried out during 2016 by Ian Miller of Salford Archaeology. The following section is drawn from the earlier study, and is intended to provide a contextual background to the results obtained from the archaeological investigation.

### 2.2 Prehistoric Period

Various remains dating to the prehistoric period have been identified across the borough of Rochdale. The earliest of these date to the Mesolithic period (*c* 8000-4000 cal BC) and comprise small scatters of stone tools, dominated by microliths, which are sometimes associated with hearths, areas of burning, and ephemeral structures (*cf* Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 27-8). However, these finds are largely confined to the upland areas of the southern Pennines, well outside of the study area (Pearson *et al* 1985, 105-8).

The region's primeval woodland appears to have been cleared progressively in response to the gradual adoption of farming and associated settlement during the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages. With regard to Neolithic and Bronze Age (*c* 4000-600 cal BC), the direct evidence dating to these periods is sporadic and is generally based on the chance finds of dateable artefacts and, in the case of the Bronze Age, extant burial mounds. Neolithic finds across the borough principally comprise polished stone axes and flint tools, whilst Bronze Age finds include stone axe-hammers, flint tools, and metalwork (Pearson *et al* 1985, 105-11), including a socketed spearhead from Milnrow (Davey and Forster 1975, entry 107).

During the Iron Age (*c* 600 cal BC-AD 43) the Rochdale area may have lay within the tribal territory of the Brigantes, who are described in several proto-historic sources, such as the accounts of the Roman historian Tacitus and the geographer Ptolemy. The Brigantes, however, appear to have occupied a large territory covering much of northern England and parts of south-west Scotland, and it is therefore likely that this group formed a loose confederation of smaller tribal groups (Hartley and Fitts 1988, 1-2). Unfortunately, across the southern Pennines, particularly within Greater Manchester, even though during the later Iron Age the environmental evidence indicates that there was widespread anthropogenic clearance, the evidence for Iron Age activity is sparse (Middleton *et al* 1995, 141-89; Haslegrove *et al* 2001, 25), although it has been argued that several promontory sites in the Irwell and Roch valleys may represent settlement sites (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 53).

Other finds from the borough dating to this period include a bronze torque of Iron Age date (Pearson *et al* 1985, 105-11) and, more tentatively, several Celtic-style carved-stone heads which have been discovered across the Pennine foothills. These include an example found at Castle Farm in Castleton, situated approximately 3km to the south-west of the Site Area. This egg-shaped head was carved in a Celtic style and possessed an open mouth, thick lips and a triangular flat nose with deep nostrils, with a deep hollow under the right eye (*ibid*). A Celtic-style head has also been discovered at St Chad's Church in Rochdale (HER 2376.1.2), and



comprises a gutterspout of local stone with a face carved onto the spout. The face has large lentoid eyes with a block nose, and a simple mouth can be distinguished despite the face being rather worn. Similar stone heads have been discovered across the Pennine foothills and, although they are difficult to date, it has been suggested that a proportion might date to the Iron Age, which at a much later date were incorporated into post-medieval boundaries where they acted as charms to protect livestock (Nevell 1992; Redhead 2003, 76). It has been further suggested that these potential Iron Age carvings may have been originally placed next to springs or pools, which might have formed significant locales for Celtic rituals (Nevell 1992; Webster 1995, 449).

The distribution of these prehistoric finds and sites indicates that prehistoric settlement and activity was concentrated close to the River Roch, and its tributaries, with the known Bronze Age burial mounds being located in the upland areas. It is thus possible that the site lay within a locality that was favourable for prehistoric activity, although any firm evidence is significantly lacking.

### 2.3 *Romano-British Period*

Although across Greater Manchester the general pattern of Iron Age settlement and land use may have changed comparatively little during the Romano-British period (AD 43-450), this period is typified by the appearance of Roman military installations, and a concomitant network of roads (*cf* Philpott 2006, 59). In addition, items of Roman material culture, such as coins, pottery, metalwork, and glass, are introduced into the region and the indigenous communities of the area gradually adopted some of these objects (*ibid*). Unsurprisingly, a small number of Roman artefacts are therefore known from the Rochdale area, though these are not seemingly associated with identifiable settlement sites. These artefacts include several Roman coin hoards that have been unearthed close to the River Roch, Roman stone and ceramic finds from the Milnrow area, and the arm from a small silver statute, possibly dedicated to the VI Legion Victrix, that was discovered at Tunshill to the east of the modern Kingsway Business Park (Fishwick 1889, 12; Pearson *et al* 1985, 111-12). Several objects have been discovered on the northern side of the River Roch, and it has therefore been suggested that a Roman road may have existed, which ran east/west approximately along the line of the modern A58 (Pearson *et al* 1985, 112-13).

However, the nearest known Roman military installations to Rochdale are the forts located at Manchester and Castleshaw, both of which were associated with an extra-mural settlement, or *vicus* (Redhead 2003). That at Manchester formed an auxiliary fort established in *c* AD 79 which may well have been garrisoned until the end of the Roman period (Gregory 2007). Similarly, the fort at Castleshaw began life as an auxiliary fort, which was established in *c* AD 79, though this was abandoned in the mid-AD 90s and was replaced by a smaller fortlet in AD 105, which was then abandoned in the AD 120s.

### 2.4 *Early Medieval/Medieval Period*

Evidence for early medieval activity in the region as a whole is drawn largely from place-names and the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Newman 1996). The site lay within the parish of Rochdale during the medieval period. This parish formed the most extensive of the parishes contained

within the Hundred of Salford, which formed a large Anglo-Saxon territorial unit situated immediately north of the River Mersey and encompassing the Irwell Valley (Fishwick 1889, 1).

Although the origins of the parish of Rochdale are unclear, it is possible that it was created in the middle Anglo-Saxon period, when the wider area was incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria (Pounds 2000, 3; Newman 2006, 91). The parish may eventually have been coextensive with the manor of Rochdale, which according to Domesday was held in 1066 by Gamel the Thane who still held some land here in 1086 (Morgan 1978).

The major Anglo-Saxon settlement within the Rochdale parish was probably located in the area now covered by the modern town. Rochdale is mentioned by name as 'Recedham' in the Domesday Survey, and the 'ham' element of the place-name is Old English in origin referring to a settlement, which was perhaps a product of Anglo-Saxon colonisation dating to the seventh or eighth century (Ekwall 1922, 55). Similarly, although the element 'Reced' might have been the Celtic name for the River Roch, it is also possible that it has an Old English origin meaning 'hall' (*ibid*). The presence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Rochdale also tallies well with the dedication of its parish church to St Chad, the late seventh-century Anglo-Saxon bishop of Lichfield (Fishwick 1889, 127).

By the late 12<sup>th</sup>-century, a motte-and-bailey castle had been established at the northern end of the triangular spur Castle Hill, half a mile to the south-west of the parish church. Whilst this site is now entirely destroyed and built over, 19<sup>th</sup>-century surveys show that it had consisted of an irregular bailey, some 30 x 35m, surrounded by earthen ramparts that were probably originally surmounted by a wooden palisade (GMAU 2010, 30).

The church of St Chad's served an enormous parish, rather than a substantial town. The oldest part of the existing church of St Chad, which occupies high ground on the south side of the town overlooking the river, dates to the 13<sup>th</sup>-century (Hartwell *et al* 2004, 588). However, there is some evidence to suggest that an earlier church occupied the same site, and fragments of Norman masonry are said to have been discovered during renovation in 1815 (Fishwick 1889, 12). It is certainly clear that considerable investment was expended in reconstructing the church during the 13<sup>th</sup>-century, the present nave pillars being of that date and probably in their original position. There is some evidence to suggest, however, that the 13<sup>th</sup>-century chancel was not notably bigger than its predecessor (Farrer and Brownbill 1911), which may thus have been comparatively large, implying that Rochdale was a medieval settlement of regional importance.

By 1212, the whole manor had been assigned to the Lord of Clitheroe, and was held by Roger de Lacy, and several under tenants. By 1251, Rochdale had become important enough to have been granted a charter for a weekly market, which was held on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the feast of St Simon and St Jude in October. It was probably during this period that a borough was also created (Farrer and Brownbill 1911), although the town continued to be governed through the manor court until 1825, when a Police Act was finally obtained (Fishwick 1889).

Following the death of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1311 Rochdale passed to the Earls of Lancaster who held the manor until the end of the 15<sup>th</sup>-century (Fishwick 1889, 21). During

the 15<sup>th</sup>-century the manor was also leased to various stewards, and from 1462 until 1616 these were members of the Byron family, an influential local family with significant land holdings across the Rochdale area.

The focus of medieval activity in the area remains uncertain, and the pattern of settlement may have comprised a spread of innumerable folds, representing little clusters of agricultural and proto-industrial buildings (Hartwell *et al* 2004, 585). Whilst it is tempting to suggest that the centre of the medieval town probably lay on the south side of the River Roch, in proximity to St Chad's church, firm evidence is lacking. Similarly, it seems possible that the ford across the river, accessed on the northern side from The Butts, as depicted in historical engravings of the area, could be of medieval origin.

## 2.5 *Post-medieval Period*

In 1582, Camden described Rochdale as 'a market town well frequented'. The regional importance of the town at this time is implicit from the detail provided by Saxton's map of Lancashire, which was published in 1577, and marks the town in bold letters. Manufacturing and mining industries became of increasing importance to the local economy during this period; the confiscation of the lands that had belonged to Whalley Abbey, and the general suppression of religious houses following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, produced a new race of landlords, whose number was increased by the sale of Byron estates in the early part of the seventeenth century (Fishwick 1913). The town certainly began to expand significantly during the 1600s, indicated to some degree by the Hearth Tax Returns; in 1666, 228 hearths were recorded for Rochdale (*ibid*).

Celia Fiennes, writing in *c* 1700, described Rochdale as 'a pretty neat town, built all of stone', whilst some 25 years later Defoe considered it 'a good market town, and of late much improved in the woollen manufacture, as are also the villages in its neighbourhood' (Furbank *et al* 1991). The market had been held on the north bank of the river from at least the 16<sup>th</sup>-century, and there were also water-powered corn mills and fulling mills in the area; it is possible, although unconfirmed, that both occupied the sites of medieval predecessors (Tindall *nd*, 13).

By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century, Rochdale had developed a formidable reputation as a centre for the production of woollen cloth (Aiken 1795, 248). Rochdale also became an important centre for the cross-Pennine trade in woollen cloth, represented by the numerous merchant's houses, warehouses and inns that were established in the town during the late 1700s to service this trade.

An important group of these buildings survives along Yorkshire Street and connected streets, reflecting the position of the area at the terminus of the Georgian trade route across the Pennines to Yorkshire. The surviving warehouses in the town centre span the 1790s to the 1850s, and will thus incorporate the innovative design features that were adopted during this key period in the evolution of structural engineering.

The layout of the town is captured on *A Plan of the Vicarage* of 1764, which shows settlement on both banks of the river, with ribbon development extending northwards along Whitworth Road and north-eastwards along Yorkshire Street (Plate 2). The plan also shows Church Lane as a principal thoroughfare; this lane had superseded the medieval packhorse road northwards



from the parish church. Church Lane provided a gentler gradient for wheeled traffic, although its broad sweep north-eastwards from the church necessitated a sharp westward dog-leg at the river, in order to connect with Yorkshire Street at Rochdale Bridge (Tindall nd, 12).



Plate 2: Extract from a Plan of the Vicarage, dating to 1764, with arrow marking the approximate centre of the Site Area

## 2.6 Development of the Site During the Industrial period

In 1771, Samuel Curwen visited Rochdale, and noted that it was ‘remarkable for (its) many wool merchants; it has a large woollen market, the merchants from Halifax etc, repairing hither weekly’. He also noted that ‘every considerable house is a manufactory, and is supplied with a rivulet or little stream, without which the business cannot be carried on’ (Fishwick 1889, 57-8). The River Roch was also exploited as a source of power during this period, although it was subject to sudden flooding (Robertson 1875, 265-6).

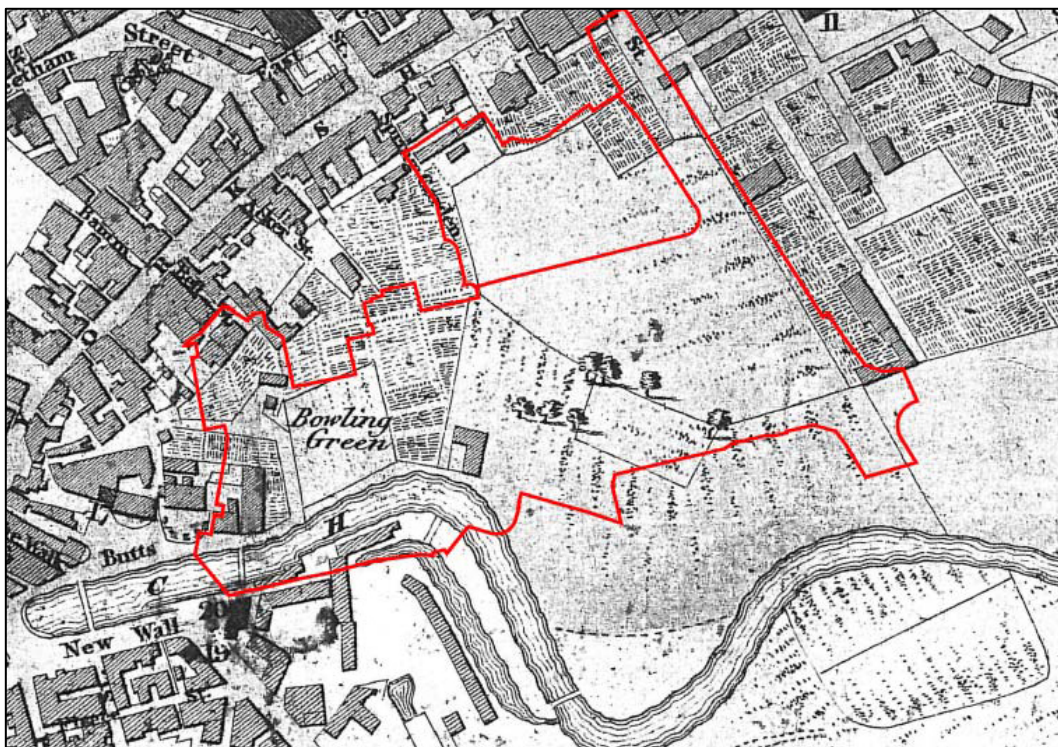
Rochdale rapidly became a boomtown of the Industrial Revolution, and amongst the first-ever industrialised towns. The Rochdale Canal, one of the major navigable broad canals of Great Britain, was a highway of commerce during this time, used for the haulage of cotton, wool, and coal to and from the area. The canal was opened between Rochdale and Manchester by 1799, and was completed as the first trans-Pennine route in 1804 (Hadfield 1994). The growth of the population as Rochdale became a manufacturing centre led to the enlargement of the parish church, and the building of new ones: St Mary’s, Wardleworth, was consecrated in 1744; St

James's, Wardleworth, in 1821; St Clement's, Spotland, in 1835; and Christ Church, Healey, in 1850 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).

Rochdale rose to prominence during the 19<sup>th</sup>-century as an important centre for the production of cotton goods, whilst maintaining a strong woollen industry, focusing in particular on the manufacture of flannel and baize. New cotton mills were established along the River Roch and, with the advent of steam power, throughout the town along the river valleys and canal banks.

A flavour of the character of the settlement on the north bank of the River Roch, known as The Butts, in the late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century, is provided by a painting of c 1780 (reproduced in Taylor 1956) and print of c 1810. These depict an array of building types, including small cottages, large Georgian town houses, warehouses, public buildings and industrial premises. The ford across the River Roch is also featured, with Yorkshire Street and Toad Lane representing the main thoroughfares to Yorkshire and central Lancashire respectively.

The earliest detailed survey of the study area is provided by Murphy's map of 1831 (Plate 3), which shows development to have been concentrated along Yorkshire Street and in The Butts, with some development along streets on the south side of Yorkshire Street. This included Bell Street, Acker Street and Spring Green (later named Penn Street). A bowling green is marked at the eastern end of The Butts, and west of this are the Butts Mills.



*Plate 3: Extract from Murphy's Map of 1831*

This part of Rochdale is shown as densely developed on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (surveyed 1848; Figure 4), with Baillie Street having been east/west across the area, with a Town Hall on its north side. The streets that were evident on the south side of Yorkshire



Street on Murphy's map are now depicted as extending southwards to Baillie Street and some continue further south to Smith Street.

Alterations and additions appear to have taken place within the Butts Mill complex, and further textile mills are shown to the east, in the area of the former bowling green. Some new areas of housing are depicted to the east and north-east and public buildings such as a chapel and school on Baillie Street are shown. There are also undeveloped areas within these streets, however, particularly towards the eastern extent of the site.

The town enjoyed a 'golden age' during the Cotton Famine of the 1860s, when woollens became once more price-competitive with cotton goods; the population of the town increased by over 60% during this period (Williams with Farnie 1992, 43; Pigot 1822). The socio-economic change brought by the success of Rochdale's textile industry in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century led to its rise to borough status and it remained a dominant settlement in its region; a charter granted to the town in 1856 made Rochdale a Municipal Borough.

By the 1890s, development had taken place in most of the open spaces across the site, as shown on Ordnance Survey mapping published in the early 1890s (Figure 5). Much of the new development comprised streets of back-to-back, and other terraced housing. New public buildings include a baths, and a church and Sunday school on the north side of Smith Street, and to the east of the established textile factories (Plate 4).



*Plate 4: The River Roch at Smith Street before 1924, showing Butts Mill, and Bowling Green Warehouse (photo reproduced courtesy of Touchstones Local Studies Centre)*

In the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century work began on covering the River Roch between The Butts and the South Parade. The river was heavily polluted, and its presence in the heart of the town had become a health issue. The river is covered by seven bridges, the earliest being Rochdale Bridge c 1600 and the latest being Bus Station Bridge in 1924. The covering of this entire area also allowed the council to build a tramway centre ([www.link4life.org](http://www.link4life.org)). Most recently,



however, Rochdale Borough Council in partnership with the Environment Agency is undertaking a major project that aims to re-open the River Roch and restore the natural habitat.

The most significant change to the area during the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century was the covering of the River Roch, which is evident on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910 (Figure 6) to the south of The Butts, from Rochdale Bridge eastwards to Wellington Bridge. A tramway centre (with two shelters had been built in this area by 1910, named South Parade. Other developments shown on this map include a fire station on Alfred Street on the site of Bowling Green Mill.

The layout of buildings remains the same throughout the mapping of the 1910s, 20s and 30s. The 1950s and 60s saw sweeping programme of demolition throughout the centre of Rochdale with Duncan Street Woollen Mill and Milton Street Congregational Church gone by 1959. By 1972 all the original housing on Baillie Street, Portland Street, Kelsall Street and Smith Street had been demolished, along with the Baillie Street Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, had gone and the transport terminus had been built between Baillie Street, Milton Street and Smith Street. The 1970s and early 1980s saw a swath of construction on the waste ground created by the demolition of the 1950s and 60s. By 1985 Telegraph House, a substantial tower, had been built on the north side of Baillie Street between Acker Street and Penn Street. A health centre had been erected on the site of the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel between Penn Street and Conway Street, and a garage had been built on the site of the Portland Street/Baillie Street back-to-back housing block on the corner of Baillie Street and John Street. By this time John Street had been widened, removing the eastern end of the Baillie Street housing and the Talbot Inn at the east end of Kelsall Street. A new building had been erected at the west end of Kelsall Street, on the north side, and St Andrews United Reform Church had been built on the site of the Milton Street Congregational Church, across the east side of the former church building. Throughout the late 1990s and early 2000s all the buildings within the study area had been demolished, the sites becoming car parks.

## 3. Methodology

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### 3.1 Archaeological Excavation

The principal aim of the archaeological excavation was to fully record all remains of the workers' housing and churches within the demarcated areas (Figure 3). This was achieved via the excavation of three open area trenches.

*General Methodology:* all archaeological work was conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation (*Standards and Guidelines for an Archaeological Excavation* CIfA 2014). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the areas targeted for archaeological investigation were laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Service plans were inspected and the areas scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed.

*Bulk Excavation:* this entailed mechanical excavation using a tracked machine of appropriate power to excavate the overburden, which was undertaken under close archaeological supervision. All material excavated was stockpiled away from the trench in a designated stockpile area, and made safe. Any large obstructions encountered which were not of archaeological significance were only removed if necessary to access archaeological remains beneath them. These were then stored away from the trench in a separate stockpile and not mixed into the main spoil stockpiles. Any large obstructions that were encountered which did not impede access to archaeologically significant remains were left *in situ*. GMAAS highlighted that significant architectural masonry fragments present within the basement infill may merit re-use as part of the public realm works. A small number of significant architectural fragments were encountered during the excavation. These were separated from the spoil stockpiles and were taken for storage by Rochdale Council. The excavation edges were battered to a safe angle to allow access into and out of the excavated area.

*Archaeological Excavation:* machine excavation were used to define carefully the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. At this point any surviving structural remains were assessed for stability and any considered unsafe were reduced to foundation level and the trench edges battered to make safe. Any surviving cellars were emptied by machine and the contents stockpiled. Remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, key remains were subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features

Machines were operated and provided by both J Cryer Excavations and by Clive Hurt Plant Hire, and all relevant licences and permits were checked prior to commencement of working.

*Spoil:* excavated material (spoil) was removed from the excavations and stockpiled in a designated area. Any surface materials such as concrete and tarmac, and any large obstructions

removed during the excavation, were stored in separate stockpiles and not mixed into the main stockpiles of excavated made ground.

*Context Recording:* a unique text-number site code was created prior to the commencement of the programme of works. Separate contexts were recorded individually and annotated onto drawings and sketches.

*Photographic Archive:* a comprehensive photographic archive was produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera. All frames, excluding general contextual views, incorporate a graduated metric scale. Photograph records were maintained on special photograph *pro-forma* sheets. All photography was carried out following the latest Historic England guidance (*Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* HE 2015).

*Planning:* a 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) was prepared. This is supplemented by a trench plan which shows the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid.

The precise location of all archaeological structures encountered were surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station theodolite linked to a datalogging pen computer. This process generates scaled plans within AutoCAD, which are then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate to the final output scale. All level information is tied in to Ordnance Datum, taken from temporary benchmarks set out using GPS. All plan drawings are geo-referenced based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

*Finds Policy:* all finds were collected and handled following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines (*Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* CIfA 2014). Unstratified material was not kept unless of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy was described and quantified in the field.



## 4. Excavation Results

### 4.1 Introduction

In total, eight evaluation trenches (Figure 2) and three open areas (Figure 3) were excavated across the development area. The location of the evaluation trenches is shown in Figure 2, the open areas in Figure 3. Three of the evaluation trenches led to the excavation of the three open areas. Area 1 was located at the northwest junction of Baillie Street and John Street, and wrapped around the southern base of a grassed landscaped mound which was not excavated due to the presence of asbestos fibre identified during the geotechnical site investigation. Area 2 was located at the east end of the landscaped grassed area between Baillie Street and Kelsall Street, with John Street to the east. This area was excavated partially around the base of a tree which was left *in situ*. Area 3 was located within the western side of the Kelsall Street car park, with Kelsall Street to the north, Smith Street to the south and Milton Street to the west.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (A and B)

Trench 1 was located at the western side of the main Baillie Street car park, immediately east of the former market area. Due to a large number of signals from the CAT scanning of the area it was decided to excavate it in two halves, expanding on two former geotechnical trial trenches. Trench 1a lay to the north and measured 4.8m by 1.9m. Trench 1b lay 4.4m to south of this and measured 5.2m by 1.9m.

Trench 1a was excavated through the concrete car park surface and its stone bedding. Below this was 2m of compact stone levelling/infill with 0.5m of mixed compacted demolition rubble below. This overlay natural mid brown clay at 2.7m below the current ground level (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Depth of levelling material in Trench 1a, natural sand at base, looking north

Trench 1b was excavated to a depth of 0.68m through tarmac and stone bedding and into compact stone levelling material (Plate 6). Within this material, at a depth of 0.68m, was an orange plastic duct running east/west with a live electricity cable within it. This was in line with the car park lighting columns.



*Plate 6: Cable duct in Trench 1b, looking northwest*

### 4.3 Trench 3

This trench was located within the fenced compound bounded by Baillie Street to the south, Acker Street to the west, Penn Street to the east and the Wheatsheaf Shopping Centre to the north. This was the site of a former, now demolished, multi-storey office block. The trench measured 18m by 1.9m and lay at the east side of the compound.

The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 3m through homogenous compacted crushed demolition material. At 3m depth reinforced concrete piles were encountered.

### 4.4 Trench 7

This trench was located in the northeast corner of the main car park at the south side of Baillie Street. At this point the car park is considerably lower than the roads to the north and east, with a substantial retaining wall at its north and east sides. This is likely to be due to the demolition of the former industrial works and housing in the area. A CAT scan of the area revealed a number of strong signals suggesting live electricity cables. As such it was decided to expand upon a former geotechnical trial trench.

Trench 7 measured 4m by 1.9m and was excavated through concrete and stone bedding. Below this was compact crushed demolition material to a depth of 3m below the current ground level. At this point natural mid-brown clay was observed.



#### 4.5 Trench 8

This trench was located within a small car park at the north side of Baillie Street, between Penn Street and the former Conway Street. This was targeted across the former Baillie Street Methodist Chapel, which had later been occupied by a multi-storey health centre. The trench ran east/west and measured 20.5m by 1.9m (Fig 7).

Below the tarmac three concrete piles with concrete ring beams were encountered at a depth of 0.98m to 1.01m. These ran across the trench, radiating from the curved front of the former health centre. Between these piles were rough concrete ducts, all giving strong live electrical signals on the CAT scan. At the east end of the trench a 6.9m long section was clear of services and concrete and could be excavated deeper through mixed loose demolition rubble. The rubble contained fragments of architectural masonry including a fluted column (Plate 7).



*Plate 7: Fluted column from demolition rubble in trench 8*

Below the rubble, at a depth of 2.2m and running below the concrete ring beams, was a wooden herringbone-pattern parquet floor surface, probably from the former chapel (Plate 8).





*Plate 8: Wooden parquet flooring at base of Trench 8, looking southeast*

#### 4.6 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located at the west side of car park at the north side of Baillie Street, between the former Conway Street and John Street. It was targeted across the former Baillie Street School. The trench was aligned north/south and measured 16.3m by 1.9m (Fig 8). It had to be cut slightly short at its north end due to a large grassed mound.

The northern 5.3m of the trench, below the tarmac, had been heavily disturbed and comprised mixed loose demolition rubble to a depth of 2.6m at which point natural clay was observed. At the immediate south side of this was a concrete duct which gave off a strong power signal with the CAT scanner. This concrete duct had cut through part of the floor of the former school which comprised very hard orangey red square tiles at the west side and a concrete floor surface at the east side. Between these was a five-course wide brick wall. The central two courses appeared to be the original wall, of machine-made brick with hard dark cement. The two courses running along the east side of this, also machine made brick with hard cement, appeared to have been roughly added at a later date. The western course was also later and comprised modern frogged and glazed bricks with a narrow concrete channel, presumably for drainage, running alongside it. At the south side of the floor surfaces was a four-course wide east/west wall of machine made brick with hard black cement. At the south end of the trench, beyond the southernmost brick wall, was mixed loose demolition rubble to a depth of 2.1m at which point natural clay was observed (Plate 9).





*Plate 9: Floor surface and walls in Trench 9, looking south*

#### **4.7 Trench 10**

This trench was located at the west side of car park at the north side of Baillie Street, between the former Conway Street and John Street. It was targeted across a former range of back-to-back worker's housing. The trench was aligned east/west and measured 16m by 1.9m. It had to be cut short at its west end due to the presence of a series of interceptors from the garage which formerly occupied the site.

A series of handmade brick walls with lime mortar ran north/south across the trench forming the internal division walls between the cellars of the back-to back housing (Plate 10).





*Plate 10: Walling of back-to-back house cellars in trench 10, looking east*

The dividing wall between the north and south sides of the range was also visible in the northern trench edge. Two sets of brick and stone stairs were uncovered leading down into the cellars. The narrowness of the structures within the trench meant that the cellars could not be emptied by machine without destroying the *in situ* walling but the presence of the intact stairs and of mixed loose demolition rubble filling the cellars strongly suggested that the cellar floors and any internal features survive below.





*Plate 11: Western cellar stairs in trench 10, wall dividing the north and south sides of the range visible at left, looking northeast*

The area to the east of the eastmost building, and the area between the east and west buildings, were filled with ash, sandy clay and dumps of a very humic dark soil suggesting that some of the houses were not cellared, or possibly that the houses were not cellared all the way through. In conjunction with the infilled soil material the corresponding walls had brick buttresses added (Plate 11). This trench led to the excavation of open area 1, see section 4.10 below.

#### 4.8 Trench 11

Trench 11 was located on a grassed mound between Ballie Street and Kelsall Street and was targeted across a former range of back-to-back worker's housing (Figure 9). The trench ran east/west and measured 24m by 1.9m. It was cut short at the west end due to the presence of large trees with dense roots.

The western 17.6m of the trench could not be excavated to any depth due to the presence of a number of strong CAT scan signals and a very thick 6.5m wide tarmac surface of a former roadway. The eastern 6.4m of the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m and revealed three handmade brick walls with white lime mortar running across the trench. Between these walls was loose demolition rubble. These represented the internal dividing walls of the back-to-back houses (Plate 12).





*Plate 12: Walling of back-to-back house cellars in Trench 11, looking northwest*

Although the western 17.6m of the trench could not be accessed due to ground conditions at the time of the evaluation it is unlikely that the tarmac road or the services present would be deep enough to remove the cellars and it is therefore likely that the cellars survive *in situ* below this. This trench led to the excavation of open area 2, see section 4.11 below.

#### 4.9 Trench 12

This trench was located in the southeast part of the study area, within the car park bounded by Baillie Street, Kelsall Street, Smith Street and John Street. It was located at the western side of the car park, across the site of the former Congregational Church, and measured 20m by 1.9m.

At the south end of the trench were a series of 0.4m wide stone walls forming a 2.3m wide room filled with loose demolition rubble. This ran northeast/southwest with the northwest, northeast and southeast walls visible within the trench (Plate 13).

To the north of this were a series of stone structures. The northern and central structure were *c* 1.9m wide and stepped inwards on the east side. The northern structure stepped in at the south side of its edge and the central structure at the north side of its east edge, mirroring each other, with a 0.8m gap, possibly a basement corridor between the two. To the south of the central structure was a 0.84m wide stone structure. The 1.4m gap between the two was bridged by a four-course wide handmade brick arch with lime mortar (Plate 14).





*Plate 13: Southern stone walled room in trench 12, looking north*



*Plate 14: Stone structures and brick arch, looking northwest*



The south structure had a chamfered stone block at the south side of its east edge and the northern structure had a similar block at the north side of its east edge. These suggested that originally brick arches sprang from these chamfered blocks running east, possibly forming a north/south basement corridor (Plate 15).



*Plate 15: Chamfered stone block, looking northwest*

The area to the north of the northern structure appeared to expand into a large basement which was filled loose demolition rubble. This was not bottomed due to the presence of a large live electricity cable at 2.02m below the current ground level, which appeared to run north/south along the basement corridor, possibly having removed the former brick arches (Plate 16).

Within the demolition rubble were large pieces of ornate architectural masonry. Beside the trench a geotechnical trial pit had been excavated and backfilled. Some cast-iron objects had been removed during the excavation of this trench and had been deposited beside the trench. This comprised some piping and an ornate column capital with a florally decorated crush box attached (Plate 17). This trench led to the excavation of open area 3, see section 4.12 below.





*Plate 16: Rubble filled basement, live cable visible at bottom centre, looking northeast*



*Plate 17: Ornamental cast iron column capital and pipes from former trial pit*



#### 4.10 Area 1

Area 1 was roughly L-shaped, aligned north/south to the east, returning west at the southern aligned east/west. The north/south length measured approximately 30m and 5.80m wide furthest north. The southern length aligned east/west measured approximately 40m (Figure 10). Area 1 targeted former back-to-back terraced housing shown on the 1851 map, fronting Portland Street and Portland Place to the north and back-to-back and later terraced housing to the south formerly fronting Baillie Street. A block of wash-houses and toilets in Portland Square were also within the excavation area. Substantial remains had been found during the evaluation stage trenching.

At the far north of the trench was a hand-made, brick wall bonded with lime mortar, two brick-courses wide excavated to a length of 5.80m. The bottom of the foundation for this wall was found at a depth of 2m from the top of the wall in a sondage dug against the southern elevation (Plate 18). The foundation was found sitting on natural clay, above which lay a thick layer of garden soil, which produced 11 fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds and an 18<sup>th</sup>-century clay pipe. This wall represents the southern, front wall of the houses formerly fronting Portland Place, shown on both the OS 1851 and 1892 maps.



*Plate 18: The southern, front wall of the houses fronting Portland Place showing the sondage against the southern elevation and the remains of a pump well behind, looking west*

At the western side of the trench, against the wall, were the remains of a well which had served a pump depicted on the 1851 mapping, comprising a circular brick-built structure, capped with



a large, thick stone slab (Plate 19). The stone slab abutted the wall of the houses and a ceramic down-pipe was found still attached to the wall, which led into the soak-away.

The stone slab measured 1.97m east/west by 1.80m north/south and the hole in the middle measured 0.96m in diameter. It was not clear whether the hole had been deliberately broken through for drainage or had been caused by accidental damage.



*Plate 19: Detail of the pump well*

Approximately 2m south of the wall and soak-away was the remains of the cobbled courtyard known as Portland Place, which contained the remains of the wash-houses and toilets, partially disturbed by the recent occupation of a garage (now demolished).

The majority of the courtyard surface comprised large cobbles with a stone-flagged area to the east. A cobbled path ran between the wash house 1 and a toilet block 2 (Plates 20 to 22). The walls of the wash house block comprised hand-made brick bonded with lime mortar, typical of the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One, later 19<sup>th</sup> century wall 3 was found within the structure identified by black-ash mortar. The block measured approximately 6m (north/south) by 4m (east/west).





*Plate 20: Wash house block 1 to the east and toilet block 2 to the west with cobbled and flagged courtyard surface, looking south*



*Plate 21: Wash house block 1 to the east and toilet block 2 to the west with cobbled and flagged courtyard surface, looking north*

Toilet block 2 measured approximately 1.80m by 2.20m and comprised the partial remains of stone-flagged flooring, a ceramic soil pipe 4 and part of the base of a ceramic toilet 5 (Plate 23). The area south of the toilet block 2 was contaminated with asbestos associated with the garage and so was left unexcavated.





*Plate 22: Wash house block 1 to the east and toilet block 2 to the west with cobbled and flagged courtyard surface, looking northwest*



*Plate 23: Toilet block 2 showing a ceramic soil pipe 4 and base of a toilet 5, looking north*



The southern wall of the wash house appeared to have been constructed on top of a stone wall foundation 6, which itself was cut into garden soil. Prior to the construction of the workers housing area 1 was the location of a terraced garden associated with a building higher up the slope. The stone wall was possibly the remains of a terrace wall constructed during the 18<sup>th</sup>-century.



*Plate 24: The southern part of Portland Place courtyard showing the remains of stone wall 6, 18<sup>th</sup> century pond feature 7 and footpath 8, looking north*

The remains of Portland Place to the south had been truncated, by the former garage, hence deeper excavation to the south of stone wall 6 was merited. This again revealed a thick layer of garden soil, within which was circular feature 7 (Plate 24 and 25). The exposed circumference suggested a large feature more than 2m in diameter with a clump of river pebbles in the centre. This feature may be the remains of post-medieval pond within the fields that predated the construction of the worker's housing. Full excavation of the feature was made impossible due to flooding.

South of the feature 7 was a truncated strip of cobbled footpath 8 with stone edging crossing the entirety of the excavated area. This was a path that ran east/west along the north side of the houses forming the southern range of Portland Place, as indicated on the OS 1892 mapping.





*Plate 25: Detail of the garden feature 7 in the location of the 2m scale bar with the clump of river pebbles to the left of the photo. The difference in colour of the black silty sand 7 can be seen against the richer brown colour of the garden soil, looking north*

The houses excavated to the south of footpath 8 appeared to be the remains of back-to-back houses shown on the OS 1892 map, one of which (9), can be seen in Plate 26. The ground-floor level footprint shows a room to the west with a brick and stone-constructed staircase leading down to the east into a cellar, with a coal chute (0.84m x 0.35m) built into the northern wall of the house. The well-preserved curving staircase, which lay along the southern wall of the coal cellar, was an unusual feature, not seen in similar houses throughout Manchester and Salford. It comprised a stone slab forming the tread resting on two brick-courses, comprising hand-made bricks (0.23x0.11x0.07m) bonded with lime mortar. Along the eastern wall were the brick foundations for the cheeks of the ground floor fireplace above (1.20m apart). The walls survived to a maximum height of 1.42m and the floor comprised stone flagging (Plate 27). A sondage through the main room of house 9 confirmed it was not cellared.

House 10, also visible in plate 27, was the back-to-back house to the rear of house 9, with associated staircase and coal cellar. This could not be fully excavated due to the presence of asbestos. A broken Belfast sink was excavated from the upper fill and a metal hearth-plate can be seen against the western wall of the coal cellar.





*Plate 26: The remains of two cellars, south of the cobbled footpath, looking north*



*Plate 27: The remains of the cellar within house 9, with curving staircase and fireplace foundations, looking south*



To the west of house **9** lay the remains of two more houses and part of a further two (Plate 28). Houses **11** and **12** comprised the same footprint as house **10**, having the main room to the east and a cellar to the west. The dividing walls between adjacent houses and back-to-backs were two brick-courses wide comprising hand-made brick, bonded with lime mortar. The front walls of the houses fronting Baillie Street lay beyond the trench edge.



*Plate 28: The southern part of Area 1 showing house **10** in the foreground, looking west*

To the west of house **12** lay a deeper cellared room, house **13** (Plate 29). The eastern wall had the remains of fireplace pillars and the floor was stone-flagged, but the front wall of the house to the south remained beneath the trench edge. The top of the walls were found at approximately 1m from the modern surface and survived to a height of 1.80m, at the bottom of which was a stone-flagged floor. The room to the west with the staircase also had a stone-flagged floor but this was much shallower than that in house **12**. The staircase led down from east to west. All walls had been constructed using hand-made bricks, bonded with lime mortar.





*Plate 29: House 13 showing a deep cellared room with fireplace foundation pillars and a shallower cellared room with staircase, looking east*

Due to the presence of modern interceptor gullies, an area west of house **13** remained unexcavated (Plate 30). To the west of this was the remains of two small cellared houses shown on the OS 1851 map, houses **14** and **15** (Plates 31 and 32). The remains of the walls of house **14** were first encountered at approximately 1m below the modern surface, the walls survived to a height of 1.66m at the base of which was probably a stone-flagged floor. The staircase led down from west to east in the north-west corner of the dwelling, constructed using the recognised method of a stone flag forming the step supported on two brick courses. Unusually, the void under the stairs of house 15 seems to have been accessible from house **14**, perhaps as a storage area.

House **15** appeared to be the south-western house of the block of six houses visible on the 1851 mapping at the western end of the southern range of Portland Place. The staircase led down from east to west and, as seen in house **15**, had access to the under-stairs void of their neighbour.





*Plate 30: The southern part of area 1 showing the unexcavated baulk between **13** and **14**, due to the presence of interceptors, looking east*





*Plate 31: House 14 in the foreground showing the under-stairs storage area of house 15 appearing to be open from house 14, looking west*



*Plate 32: House 15 in the foreground showing part of the staircase and traces of white paint on the wall, looking east*



#### 4.11 Area 2

Area 2 was located to the south of area 1 on the southern side of Baillie Street, covering a grassy mound measuring 13m north/south by 20m east west. The area targeted part of a block of back-to-back houses fronting Baillie Street to the north and Kelsall Street to the south. The houses are shown on the OS 1851 and 1892, maps where they appear to have remained unchanged during that period. A total of seven houses were uncovered (Plate 33; Figure 11).



*Plate 33: General photo of area 2 fully excavated, looking east*

The houses to the south, formerly fronting Kelsall Street were not cellared. Four of the house foundations were exposed along with part of the footpath that ran along the front of the houses. The footpath comprised a stone-flagged surface, and an area measuring 10.97m in length by 1.30m in width was exposed. Unfortunately this did not reveal the roadside edge of the former path. The foundations for the front wall of the houses were constructed using stone, with the above-ground façade built using brick.

House **1** lay in the south-east corner of area 2. Part of the stone-flagged floor survived in the south-east corner of the room, which had had a later repair in concrete. Along the interior of the front wall ran a stone channel, which drained into a square ceramic drain (Plate 34). This is unusual as the channel and drain would have been exterior features. The mapping suggests that between 1893 and 1910 the two easternmost houses along Kelsall Street, including house **1**, had been incorporated into the public house to their immediate east, outside the excavation area. It may be that these houses had been converted from domestic properties into commercial use and required extra drainage to be inserted. The dividing wall with house **2** comprised a single-course wide, hand-made brick wall, bonded with sandy lime mortar, excavated to a



length of approximately 6m and 4 brick-courses in height, aligned north/south. The return of the wall to the east was found and excavated into the trench edge to a length of 1.56m, this was also only a single brick-course wide. The threshold into the house more than likely beyond the trench edge to the east.



*Plate 34: The footpath, front wall and later drain of House 1, looking west*

House 2 lay to the west of house 1 (Plates 35 and 36). The rear wall of the house to the north lay mostly beneath a tree but most probably was a continuation of the rear wall of house 1. The western party wall with house 3 was a single brick-course wide, hand-made brick bonded with sandy lime mortar, excavated to a length of 3.78m. Two brick pillars suggested a fireplace on this wall. To the south of the fireplace and against the front wall, a later wall had been added comprising 20<sup>th</sup>-century frogged bricks bonded with black ash mortar. Within the small area this wall contained was a ceramic drain, which passed through the front wall of the house. The



exact function of this arrangement, which measured 0.92m by 1.25m, could not be determined. The threshold into this dwelling could not be determined from the remains of the front wall.



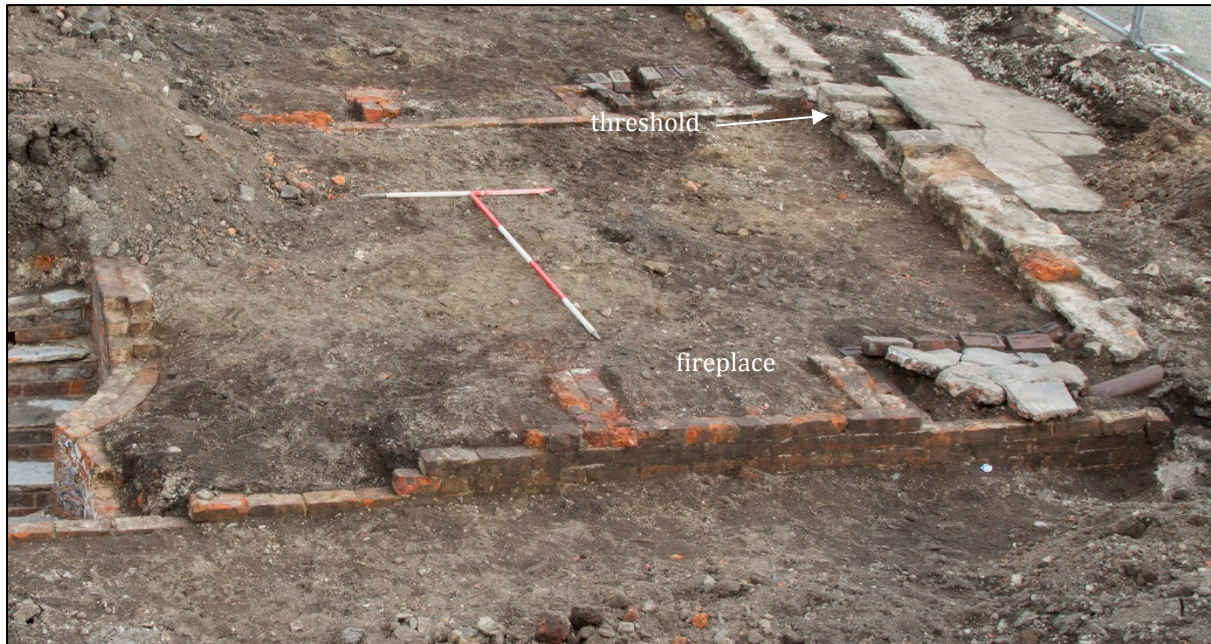
*Plate 35: The remains of house 2, looking west*



*Plate 36: House 2, looking north-west*



House 3 lay to the west of house 2 (Plate 37). The rear wall of the house was unusual in that it curved to form part of the staircase of house 6 back-to-back with it and comprised two brick-courses in width. As with house 2, the pillars of a fireplace were found on the interior of the western wall (3.78m in length) and there was a similar arrangement in the south-west corner of the room, where there were the partial remains of stone-flagged flooring, a frogged-brick wall and ceramic drain passing through the front wall. No flooring survived in the main room. Evidence in the stonework at the eastern end of the front façade suggested this was the location of the threshold, which could, in turn, identify the threshold of the other three houses excavated.



*Plate 37: Remains of house 3, looking east*

House 4 lay to the west of house 3 and could only be partially excavated due to limited space (Plate 38). This appeared to have had a larger main room, measuring 5.65m north/south with 2.53m east/west excavated. The rear wall of the house appeared to be only a single brick-course in width. No flooring survived and the front wall of the house appeared to have been truncated during the installation of the modern kerb.





*Plate 38: The partial remains of house 4 in the south-western corner of the trench, looking east*

House 5 lay in the north-east corner of the trench to the rear of house 1. Very little of this dwelling was exposed due to the presence of a large tree within the excavation area. The front wall of the house to the north was found in the northern section of the trench and was found to have been constructed on a stone foundation as seen in the houses to the rear. The rear wall of the dwelling was of course shared with house 1, previously discussed. The western wall comprised hand-made brick with lime mortar and had a short two brick-course wide wall abutting it (0.60m by 0.26m), which could have been a fireplace pillar. The western wall, shared with house 6 showed evidence at the top for the remains a brick-vaulted roof. This wall was excavated to a length of 1.90m and survived to a height of 1.20m as seen from the western side. The tree covered the access staircase to this room. The basement here was interpreted as the coal cellar, indicated by the coal chute visible in the front wall. The western wall of this coal cellar was brick-built, again with evidence at the top of a springing point for two barrel-vaulted ceilings (Plate 39).



*Plate 39: The row of houses formerly fronting Baillie Street on the southern side, looking west*

House **6** lay to the west of house **5** and to the rear of house **3**. The access staircase appeared to be at the rear of the property, leading down east to west, curving slightly north at the bottom (Plates 41). These led into a room (4.48m in length north/south) with the remains of fireplace pillars (0.48m by 0.26m) on the western wall and probably led into the brick-vaulted room to the east, the remains of which lay beneath the tree. The floor comprised stone flags and there was a coal chute in the front wall of both rooms (Plate 40). The western wall, shared with house **7** comprised two brick-courses in width using hand-made bricks and lime mortar.





*Plate 40: Three coal chutes visible in the front wall of houses fronting the southern side of Baillie Street. The visible brick walls show evidence of springing points of barrel-vaulted ceilings, looking north-east*

House 7 lay in the north-west corner of area 2, west of house 6 and to the rear of house 4. The cellar appeared to contain a number of rooms but the location of the access staircase could not be determined. The access staircase seemed to descend from the south into the cellar but had been heavily truncated (Plate 42). Extensive remains of the stone-flagged floor survived and at the northern/front of the house, set against the wall was a brick and stone structure, which could quite possibly have been the 'cold-slab', if not, almost certainly a storage shelf (Plate 43).

To the west of the cold-slab a doorway comprising bull-nose bricks led into another room with a coal chute in the front wall. The walls comprised hand-made bricks, bonded with lime mortar, two brick-courses in width and survived to a height of 1m. The fill could not be completely cleared due to its proximity to the deep trench edge. To the south of this room was another room measuring 2.55m by 1.70m, again, with double-skin walls. The entrance to the room was not encountered. The walls survived to a height of 1m and the fill could not be safely removed. The front wall survived to a height of 2m (Plate 44).





*Plate 41: Staircase, flagged-floor and fireplace foundations in house 6. Springing point for a barrel vaulted ceiling visible at the left of the scale, looking south*





*Plate 42: Truncated staircase into cellar of house 7, house 6 is visible at the left, looking south*



*Plate 43: The remains of a probable 'cold-slab' at the front of house 7, looking north*





*Plate 44: Rooms within the cellar of house 7, looking north-west.*

#### 4.12 Area 3

Area 3 lay to the south-west of areas 1 and 2 on the southern side of Kelsall Street, measuring approximately 32 m north/south by 20m east/west, and covering the full footprint of Milton Street Congregational Church (Plate 45; Figure 12). The eastern wall could not be excavated however, due to the depth of the excavation. The remains of a 20<sup>th</sup>-century building was encountered on the eastern side of the trench, suggesting that the remains of the church had been truncated. The church was aligned north/south. The entrance was not encountered within the excavation area but historical mapping suggests that it lay to the south. The basement floors had been removed during demolition.

At the far southern end, the church wall had been truncated, possibly by services installed after the demolition of the church in the 1950's (Plate 46). The wall still survived to over 1m in height, measuring 1.70m east/west, with a small buttress extending to the north by 0.24m, 0.48m in width. The wall then returned south by 1.70m at the end of which, on the exterior of the wall, was a stone block/buttress base.





*Plate 45: Area 3, the Congregational Church fully excavated, looking south*



*Plate 46: Truncated wall at the southern tip of the church, looking south*





*Plate 47: Part of the south-western wall, looking south-west*

The southern end of the church was angular-apsidal so the wall then returned to the north-west by 4.83m, 0.44m wide, surviving to a height of 1.80m, with two stone buttresses on the exterior and an interior wall protruding into the church by 2m (Plate 47). This wall formed the southern wall of a triangular bay *I*, with an entrance 1.46m wide (Plate 48). It was not possible to remove the fill from this room. The northern room of bay *I* was shared with bay *2*, measuring 2.20m on the southern side and approximately 3.40m on the southern side or 3.39m in total with a width of 0.55m. A chamfered block on the top of the end of the wall provided evidence of vaulting (Plate 49). A chute (approximately 0.36m wide) passed vertically through this wall and exited into bay *2*. The eastern end of the wall measured 1.20m, stepped back/west by 0.16m then north by 0.72m where it formed the side of a doorway (width 1.07m) into bay *2*. There were small internal buttresses in each corner of the room measuring 0.17m by 0.17m on average. A further chute led into this room through the western wall. The northern wall of bay *2* was shared with bay *3*, surviving to a height of 2m, measuring 3.39m in length, 0.55m in width at the narrowest point, widening out at the eastern end to 1.94m, where it formed the other side of the doorway into bay *2*.





*Plate 48: The south-west corner showing bay 1, looking west*



*Plate 49: The western wall showing the first four bays from south to north. The red arrow shows a chamfered block indicating vaulting, looking west*



Bay 3 lay to the north of bay 2 and did not have a doorway (Plate 50). The bay measured 3.02m north/south and at this point the western wall survived to a height of 2.5m. The two corners had small buttresses measuring 0.15m by 0.48m (southern corner) and 0.22m by 0.48m (northern corner).



*Plate 50: Bay 3 on the interior of the western wall of the church, looking west*

Bay 4 shared its southern wall with bay 3 measuring 2.92m north/south (Plate 51). The northern wall survived to a maximum height of 1.5m, measuring 4.10m in length and 0.50m in width, widening out to 0.75m at the eastern end. There were buttresses in both corners measuring 0.27m by 0.25m.

Bay 5 formed the last of the open bays along the western wall of the church, measuring 3.02m north/south, the northern and western walls surviving to a height of 2.5m (Plate 52). A buttress in the southern corner measured 0.26m by 0.22m. The northern wall measured 3.95m east/west where it stepped north by 0.45m into what appeared to be a separate and narrower wall. There was an aperture in this part of the wall, 0.62m wide, resembling a window (Plate 53). This part of the wall returned north to form bay 6, a room with no obvious access to it, measuring 1.65m north/south by 3.42m east/west. It is possible that this room once had a wooden staircase for access.

Closing off the church at the northern end was a stone wall reaching from bay 6 to the west across the trench to the east, where it had been truncated by a modern man-hole. This wall was excavated to a length of 6.10m east/west, survived to a maximum height of 1.75m, 0.48m wide. The wall was keyed into the eastern wall of bay 6 but was a later addition (Plates 54 and 55).





*Plate 51: Bay 4 on the interior of the western wall of the church, looking west*



*Plate 52: Bay 5 formed the last of the open bays along the western wall of the church, looking west*





*Plate 53: Aperture on the southern wall of bay 6, looking north*



*Plate 54: Bay 6 at the northern end of the church, looking west*





*Plate 55: Bays 3 -6 in the north-west corner of the church, looking north-west*

Beyond the northern wall was an area that appeared to be a later addition, possibly for a boiler. The area was only partially excavated as it was found to contain possible insulation materials, and was backfilled. A second east/west wall, running parallel to the first, started at the corner of bay 6 and was excavated to a length of approximately 6.5m measuring 0.38m in width and an excavated height of 1.50m. Low down in the wall was a collapsed arch comprising three rows of bricks, which had slumped under the weight of the wall above it. The arch measured approximately 2.5m in length constructed using hand-made bricks bonded with lime mortar (Plates 56 and 57). At the eastern end of the brick arch was a stone pillar with the remains of another brick arch similar to the first, which collapsed during excavation, the remains can be seen in Plate 56. Another slumped arch was found in the wall to the north at the far northern end of the trench measuring approximately 2.20m in length (Plates 58 and 59). The wall itself measured 4.50m and stopped at the eastern end of the trench. Voids visible within the fill on the northern side of the wall suggest that this was not the northern extent of the chapel, and that the northern exterior was beyond the trench.





*Plate 56: Wall at the corner of bay 6 comprising a slumped brick arch, looking south-west*



*Plate 57: Slumped brick arch at the northern end of the church, looking north-north-west*





*Plate 58: Wall at the furthest north of the trench comprising brick arches, looking west*



*Plate 59: Slumped brick arch in the wall furthest north of the trench, looking north*



At the western end of the two parallel walls were the remains of brick walls 7, also running parallel, 3.58m apart. These lay at the northern end of the trench and had been built on top of the stone foundation. This was part of a later addition of a more modern form of heating (Plates 60 and 61).



*Plate 60: Southern interior of the apsidal shaped building at the north-west corner of the church, looking south-west*



*Plate 61: Northern part of the apsidal building showing brickwork on top of the stone foundation, looking north-west*



The western wall survived well with two smaller buttresses on the outside to the north followed by two larger ones to the south and two on the angled wall at the southern end.

The central part of the church comprised the remains of a number of column bases 8, running in east/west lines and aligned with the ends of the walls of the bays. This strongly suggests that the chapel had vaulted ceilings. The column bases almost certainly would have been large stone columns supporting the floor and structure above (Plate 62).



*Plate 62: The layout of the eleven column bases found in the centre of the church, looking south*



## 5. Finds Assessment

### 5.1 Overview

The archaeological work undertaken at Rochdale Riverside resulted in the recovery of 171 artefacts, weighing 11.3kg. Artefacts were collected from the three areas of the site, and were catalogued, counted and weighed (see table 1). The material dates from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, none of which comes from sealed contexts. Finds were retrieved from within demolition deposits on the site of 19<sup>th</sup> century back-to-back terraced housing. The majority of finds were glass and ceramic sherds, mainly 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

Area I consists of part of an old garden soil and contains the oldest material from the site, some of which dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, prior to the use of the dwellings. Small fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century ceramics and examples of late 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe bowls were also retrieved from the site. Several complete glass bottles were recovered, mainly 20<sup>th</sup> century in date, though one fragment from area 1 dates to c.AD1800.

Area	Material	Count	Weight (g)
Area 1	Animal bone	1	28.7
	Clay pipe	25	71.8
	Glass	23	4620.9
	Metal	1	174.5
	Ceramic	51	804
Area 2	Glass	6	735.4
Area 3	Building Material	2	2500
	Clay pipe	20	75.2
	Ceramic	26	572.4
	Glass	12	1450.2
	Leather (shoe)	1	246.2
	Oyster shell	3	22.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>11301.6</b>

Table 1: table of materials by area

### 5.2 The pottery

The pottery assemblage is very fragmentary and consists of 77 small sherds from areas 1 and 3. All sherds derive from kitchen or table wares typical of an 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century urban assemblage. The majority of the sherds are very small and little could be derived on the types of vessels and forms represented by the assemblage.

Area I contained the earliest pottery in the assemblage. The garden soil from area 1 contained three sherds of dark-glazed fineware, which date back to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 63). A single small sherd of fine red earthenware, which may have contained a slip trail design, which has now chipped off was also retrieved from the deposit (Plate 63). One much abraded sherd of self-coloured ware was present, dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 64). Area 1 also contained eight stoneware sherds including three base sherds from separate vessels, dating to



the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 65). Eight sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century mottled ware were retrieved including a large handle fragment from a jug or jar (Plate 66). Also in the assemblage were nine sherds of generic dark-glazed/brown coarseware and two rim sherds of red earthenware, dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Plate 67). Four sherds of transfer-printed ware and 15 sherds of various styles of modern china were recovered, dating from the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Plate 68).

Area 3 contained 26 small fragments of pottery; one fragment of dark-glazed coarseware, 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in date, three stoneware body sherds, and various sherds of modern china, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

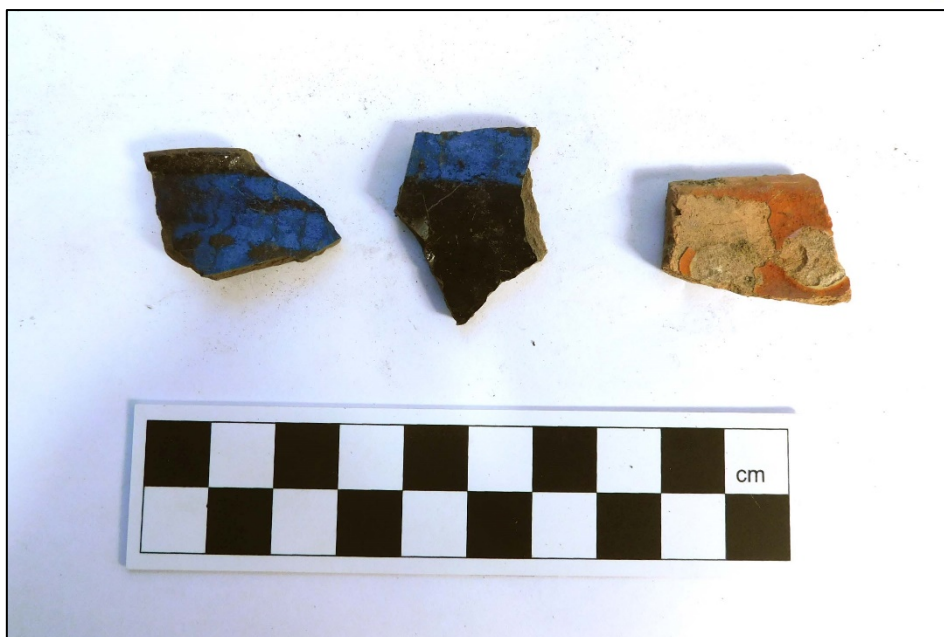
Pottery class	Count	Period
Redware (coarse)	2	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Brown-glazed coarse earthenware	2	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Dark-glazed coarse earthenware	7	17 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
Dark-glazed fineware	3	17 <sup>th</sup> century
Mottled ware	8	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Red earthenware (fine)	1	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Brown and white stoneware	8	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Self-coloured earthenware	1	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Transfer-printed ware	4	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
Modern china	15	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	

*Table 2: all pottery types from Area 1*

Pottery class	Count	Period
Stoneware	3	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
Dark-glazed coarse earthenware	1	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
Modern china	22	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	

*Table 3: all pottery types from Area 3*





*Plate 63: Dark-glazed fineware and red earthenware sherds from area 1*



*Plate 64: Self-coloured earthenware sherd from area 1*





*Plate 65: Various stoneware sherds from area 1 ploughsoil*



*Plate 66: Mottled ware sherds from area 1 ploughsoil*





*Plate 67: Sherds of dark-glazed coarseware and redware from area 1*



*Plate 68: Sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century red and green transfer-printed china from area 1*



### 5.3 *Clay pipes*

In total 45 clay pipe fragments were retrieved from areas 1 and 3. This includes six pipe bowls or bowl fragments. One clay pipe bowl fragment from Area 1 is similar to Merseyside type S9 (Higgins 2008, 149) and dates to AD1670-1700. Three almost complete 19<sup>th</sup> century pipe bowls survive from Area 3; a plain complete bowl, a bowl with a leaf mould motif, and a bowl with a masonic design (Plate 69). The two decorated pipe bowls are very common throughout the North West of England and are found elsewhere in Chester, Liverpool and Rainford. They date to the period AD1830-1860 and similar bowls have been found at Moston Hall in Manchester (Dagnall 1980, Higgins and White 2003, Rutter and Davey 1980).



*Plate 69: 19<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe bowls from Area 3*

### 5.4 *Glass*

A total of 41 glass finds were retrieved from areas 1, 2 and 3, including complete glass bottles. Only the complete/almost complete vessels are described below.

All finds came from the demolition rubble fill of the houses and cellars. With the exception of number 14, all the glass represents late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish left behind by the last occupants of the properties prior to their demolition, indicating general domestic use. Number 14 from area 1 represents a period before the houses were constructed.

#### *Area 1*

1. One brown beer bottle, embossing on base reads, "S 5457", 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 70).
2. Two clear milk bottles reads, "STERILIZED MILK/Cheshire Sterilized Milk Co. Stockport", 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 71).
3. One pale green/aqua coloured soda bottle reads, "T. RAMSDEN & SON Ltd; HALIFAX", 20<sup>th</sup> century.
4. One clear beer/aerated water bottle, reads, "PARKERS BREWERY BURSLEM", 20<sup>th</sup> century.
5. One small clear sauce bottle, (patent William Painter 1892), mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.



6. One small clear cylindrical ink bottle, still contains blue ink and metal screw cap, external screw, dates to 1930-1939, embossing on base read, "SWAN INK; MABIE TODD & Co Ltd", 1930-1939 (Plate 72).
7. One small clear multi-sided bottle, probably a salt or pepper shaker, mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 72).
8. One small clear glass, cylindrical bottle, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century? (Plate 73).
9. One small vial-type clear, cylindrical bottle, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 73).
10. One small clear glass, cylindrical bottle, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 73).
11. One clear cylindrical food jar, 20<sup>th</sup> century.
12. One square bodied clear food jar, reads, "RBB; 50 F", RBB is Redfearn Brothers Bottles, 20<sup>th</sup> century.
13. One clear rectangular bodied bottle, cork stopper closure (present), 20<sup>th</sup> century.
14. One base sherd of a wine bottle found in the ploughsoil below the Victorian remains, hand-made by a glass blower in 'black' glass, dates to around 1800 (Plate 74).

#### *Area 2*

15. One clear glass alcohol bottle with metal screw cap closure (present) reading, "BODDINGTONS BREWERIES MANCHESTER Ltd; W1290", 20<sup>th</sup> century.
16. The neck, lip and partial shoulders of a small, pale blue bottle, late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 75).
17. One clear salt or pepper shaker with 10 sides and embossed on the outside with a herringbone pattern, 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 76).
18. Two brown beer bottles, 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 70).

#### *Area 3*

19. One clear milk bottle, reads, "O.I.C.S.L.", 20<sup>th</sup> century.
20. One clear, sterilized milk bottle, "The Cheshire Sterilized Milk Co. Ltd. Stockport; STERILIZED MILK", 20<sup>th</sup> century.
21. One clear thin glass tube, probably from church boiler system, 20<sup>th</sup> century.
22. One slightly aqua coloured glass bottle neck, probably a sauce bottle, late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
23. One sherd colourless, window glass, incised with lines on one side, 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 77).



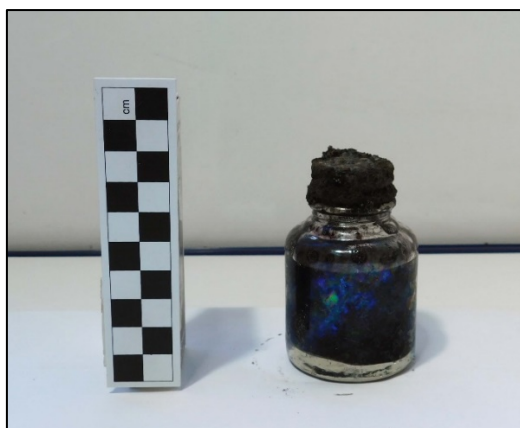


*Plate 70: Brown beer bottles*



*Plate 71: Milk bottle "STERILIZED MILK/Cheshire Sterilized Milk Co. Stockport"*





*Plate 72: Ink bottle*



*Plate 73: Various mid-20<sup>th</sup> century bottles*



*Plate 74: Base of wine bottle c. AD1800*





*Plate 75: Fragmentary pale blue bottle*



*Plate 76: Clear pepper shaker*



*Plate 77: Colourless window glass*

### 5.5 *Provenance*

Area 1 consisted of a garden soil above the foundations of back to back terraced housing. This demolition deposit contained some material dating to the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup>-century including three sherds of dark-glazed fineware, a late 17<sup>th</sup>-century clay pipe bowl fragment, and the base of a wine bottle from c. AD1800. This material dates prior to the construction and use of the houses on the site. This earlier material is mixed in amongst 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century material, the result of redeposited demolition material.

Areas 2 and 3 consisted of demolition rubble from the houses and date to the occupational period of use of the dwellings.

### 5.6 *Potential of assemblage and future work*

The assemblage from Rochdale Riverside is small and is typical of a late post-medieval to modern urban assemblage. None of the material is deemed suitable for illustration. The majority of the assemblage dates from the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, though some material in the garden soil from area 1 dates from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, no stratigraphy is present and all material is from unstratified 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition deposits. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and the lack of stratified contextual information, the research potential for the assemblage is very limited.



## 6. Discussion

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### 6.1 Introduction

At the time of excavation the landscape of the study area had directly resulted from late 20<sup>th</sup>-century demolition and landscaping. Following the demolition of the redundant bus station, Telegraph House, Baillie Street Health Centre, St Andrews United Reform Church and the garage, the area was heavily landscaped with much of it turned over to car parking. Landscaping in the form of grassed mounds was undertaken in the area of the garage and between Baillie and Kelsall Street. The excavations suggest that the landscaping was carried out, in part, to deal with rubble left over from the demolition.

The programme of initial evaluation trenching demonstrated that 20<sup>th</sup>-century development had removed any archaeological remains across much of the site, but also showed that some parts retained potential for archaeological remains of interest to survive *in situ*. Following consultation with GMAAS, three areas were targeted for further investigation.

### 6.2 Telegraph House Area

The construction, and subsequent demolition, of Telegraph House, on the north side of Baillie Street, between Acker Street and Penn Street, had removed all traces of the former workers housing. Telegraph House was a substantial multi-storey building, constructed onto reinforced concrete piles driven through a piling matt of compacted stone and gravel. No remains of archaeological interest survived in this area.

### 6.3 Baillie Street Car Park (former transport terminus)

Construction of the former transport terminus had removed all traces of archaeological remains from the area of the large main car park between Baillie Street and Smith Street. As the land had natural sloped upwards from southwest to northeast the terminus had been partially terraced into the slope. The western end was at street level but the northeast corner was over 2m lower than Baillie Street with a substantial retaining wall between them. Excavations revealed that prior to the construction of the terminus the ground had been reduced by up to 3m and levelled with mixed hardcore. This had removed any potential cellars of the former worker's housing, and no remains of archaeological interest survived in this area.

### 6.4 Baillie Street Methodist Chapel

After demolition of the former Methodist Chapel, on the corner of Baillie Street and Penn Street, a health centre had been built in its place. This was a substantial multi-storey building, constructed on concrete piles and ring beam, part of which were uncovered during the excavation. Below the ring beam, at a depth of 2.2m, a wooden herringbone pattern parquet floor was uncovered. This was thought to be the floor of the original chapel. A number of pieces of ornate masonry recovered from the demolition rubble suggested that it had been an impressive structure. The nature and depth of the floor, combined with the difficulty of excavation through the piles and ring beam, were deemed to not merit further investigation.

## 6.5 *Baillie Street School*

The former school lay on Conway Street, between Baillie Street and Portland Street. Excavations revealed fragmentary remains of the floor and an external wall but most of the building had been removed by the former garage. It was felt that the fragmentary nature of the remains did not merit further investigation.

## 6.6 *Eighteenth-Century Features*

The stone wall and waterlogged circular feature found within area 1 pre-dated the remains of the worker's housing. Associated with these features was a distinct ploughsoil containing eight sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>-century mottled ware, three sherds of 17<sup>th</sup>-century dark glazed fineware and an 18<sup>th</sup>-century clay pipe bowl. Examination of the available mapping shows that the immediate area comprised enclosed fields until the construction of the first worker's housing between 1831 and 1851. Although Town Head House, built in 1819, sits further upslope, and had ornate gardens running south down the hillside, these did not reach as far as the study area. The ploughsoil was certainly derived from the enclosed fields present prior to 1848 and the finds suggest that this was being night-soiled and ploughed throughout at least the two preceding centuries. The circular feature is likely to be a small pond within the field, possibly for watering livestock. The stone wall was only found in one place and its isolated nature suggests that it was not used as a foundation for the brick house walls (see area 2, 6.7 below). It may represent 18<sup>th</sup>-century or earlier terracing of the field system as it ran down the steep slope to the north.

## 6.7 *Worker's Housing*

Housing is first depicted occupying the site on the 1851 OS Town Plan (Figure 13). As there is nothing shown on Murphy's map of 1831 it can be safely assumed that the houses were built during the 1830s or 1840s. There were initially three groups of houses.

In the north, along Portland Street, were a range of houses labelled as Portland Place. These comprised two rows of what appear to be blind-backs, arranged like back-to-backs, with slightly larger houses fronting Portland Street and smaller houses to the rear. Part of the southern exterior wall of this range was uncovered during the excavation and was found to be uncellared.

To the south of this range was a clear open area which contained a small square building interpreted as the privies and wash-house serving the range of houses. Fragmentary remains of this survived within the walls of building 1, area 1, but much of it had been removed when the toilet block and wash-house were rebuilt later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Between the toilet block and Portland Place was a pump, labelled on the 1851 mapping. Excavation showed this to be a brick well with a stone slab covering. Although outside privies serving multiple dwellings are well known during the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century, this privy and wash-house block is depicted on the historical mapping until at least the 1950s, and was probably demolished at the same time as the houses during the 1960s, which is very unusual.

The enlargement and improvement of the privy and wash-house block between 1851 and 1892 may be seen as a response to a series of national acts that were introduced throughout the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the intention of improving housing conditions and



sanitation. The *Local Government Act* of 1858 gave towns the freedom to adopt clauses from the previous, unsuccessful, *Towns Improvement Clauses Act* of 1847 to enforce improvements to housing, such as the requirement for all houses to be built with drains. Alongside this act was the *Form of By-Laws* of 1858 which fused elements of the 1855 *Metropolitan Building Act* with the *Improvement Clauses Act* into a set of regulations that could be nationally enforced. This act required all houses to have a yard, the size of which was determined by the number of building storeys. Although this act was initially somewhat successful, increased housing needs due to the rapidly growing population caused these restrictions to be lifted in 1864 (Harrison 2017). In 1868 *The Torrens Act* (part of the *Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act*) provided for gradual improvement or demolition of sub-standard housing but was largely ineffective. The *Public Health* act of 1875, and the subsequent *River Pollution Prevention Act* of 1876, dealt with sanitation in housing, and led to the adoption of water closets and ash closets, from which the 'night soil' could be removed by 'night soil men' to designated disposal sites or to be used in a variety of industries. This system was particularly popular in Birmingham, Manchester and Rochdale, and it may be that the improvement to the privy block followed this act. In 1851 the 20 houses along Portland Street and the six on Baillie Street were served by at least four privies. This would amount to one privy for each six or seven houses. In comparison, in Manchester at the same period the average was one privy per 12 houses. Similarly, in Manchester, there was one pump for every 32 houses, whereas the pump uncovered during the excavation, and marked on the 1851 map, served 26 houses. As this was the case in 1851 it seems that the housing in Rochdale was building built to a higher standard of hygiene than that in neighbouring Manchester.

Along the north side of Baillie Street the 1851 mapping shows a block of six back-to-back houses in two rows of three each. The centre of this block had been removed by the garage interceptor drains but buildings 13, 14 and 15 in area 1 represented the remains of southwest and southeast houses in this block. These were cellared and each had a fireplace on its northeast wall. A feature within these back-to-backs was that where one cellar had a set of steps leading in to it against the party wall with the neighbouring house, the underside of those stairs was accessed by the neighbour, probably as an efficient use of storage space. While this represented an unusual design feature, a broadly similar arrangement was identified during an archaeological excavation of workers housing on Booth Street West in Manchester (Miller 2013).

Between Baillie Street and Kelsall Street were a range similar to that seen at Portland Place. The slightly larger houses fronted Baillie Street, the main thoroughfare, with the smaller houses fronting Kelsall Street. The larger houses here were fully cellared and had internal dividing walls splitting the cellars into different rooms. These also showed fireplaces against the southwest walls of the cellars. The smaller buildings along Kelsall Street were not cellared and the northeastern excavated house had the remains of a flag floor surviving within it. These also had fireplaces against the northwest walls. The exterior walls of both rows of houses, i.e. those walls along Baillie Street and along Kelsall Street, were built onto stone foundations. To the south of the range a line of stone flagging represented the original pavement at the north side of Kelsall Street. Census Returns for 1851 suggest that the houses on Kelsall Street were occupied originally by skilled tradesmen associated with the local textile industry, including a

machine maker and a foreman in a woollen mill (Appendix 1). Census Returns for later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, suggest that the houses were occupied subsequently by skilled mill operatives.

By the time of the 1892 OS Town Plan the housing north of Baillie Street had been expanded forming 'U'-shape block with a courtyard between (Figure 14). The north side of the 'U' comprised Portland Place. The south side of the 'U' comprised the original six cellared back-to-backs at the southwest with houses similar to Portland Place built next to them, to the northeast. These had three slightly larger dwellings fronting Baillie Street with four smaller houses behind. The northeast end of the south range was completed by a row of six single depth houses fronting Baillie Street with rear extensions and yards, and a larger building on the corner of Baillie Street and John Street. The short east side of the 'U' fronted John Street and comprised three single dwellings with a smaller building at the south between the east and south ranges and steps leading into an alley between the east and north ranges. In the excavation area the blind-back houses were represented by buildings 9 to 12. These were mainly uncellared but each had a small cellar accessed by steps. The Baillie Street row had the cellars against the southwest walls and the courtyard row had them against the northeast wall. A coal chute could be seen within the exterior cellar wall of house 9.

Part of a cobbled pathway ran east to west at the south side of the courtyard. By 1892 the toilet and wash-house block had been expanded (buildings 1 to 5). It is questionable whether the improvements were carried out in response to the improvement acts of the 1870's. The excavated housing appears to have been originally built to a higher quality than that required by the regulations and it seems likely that the expansion of the privy block and addition of a wash-house was in response to the construction of more houses along Baillie Street and John Street, rather than as a response to the acts. It is also likely that the improvements were undertaken before the regulations were put in place. The quality of the houses is borne out by the fact that they were occupied by skilled, and often local, workers into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The privy and wash-house block was depicted on mapping into at least the 1950's, and is likely to have been demolished at the same time as the houses in the 1960s or 1970s. It is not known whether the block was still in use as privies by the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, and may have been repurposed for a different use, such as storage.

It is likely that the buildings appearing on the 1892 mapping had been constructed closer to the 1850's as they were built using hand-made bricks bonded with lime mortar. From the styles of buildings visible on the mapping it seems likely that the single depth buildings with extensions at the northeast end of the southern range fronting the north side of Baillie Street were constructed later, possibly following the along the lines of the 1860s and 1870s building regulations requiring yards and internal toilets. The varying building styles suggest that several different builders were operating independently within a narrow time period in this area. The fact that most of the houses were either uncellared or had small storage cellars would suggest that at the time of building overcrowding was not the problem here that it was in Manchester.

A further factor hinting at the higher quality of housing in Rochdale is the retention of the building layout, suggesting that few alterations had been made. Following the *Public Health* act of 1875, the *River Pollution Prevention Act* of 1876, and the reconsolidation, in 1890, of



the 1875 *Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act*, large scale slum regeneration and improvement was undertaken in Manchester. This does not appear to have happened in Rochdale. Although it may be that these acts were largely ignored outside the main cities, and therefore slum areas, it may be that the quality of housing was much higher and did not require regeneration.

The Census Returns (see Appendix 1) show an interesting change in the demographics of the area. Between 1851 and 1911 most of the occupants were local, from around Rochdale, Oldham, Todmorden and parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. There was a small increase in immigration from other parts of England from 1881 onwards with people moving in from Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire and one man from London. This corresponds initially with a slight increase in boarders within family houses but most of the immigrants were entire families moving into the houses. It is not until 1911 that the records show anyone from outside England, with a small number of people moving to Rochdale from Ireland. The census also shows a change in the economy. Throughout 1851, 1861 and 1871 almost all the working occupants were employed in the wool industry. By 1881 most working people were still employed in the textile industry but then described as both wool and cotton. By 1891 the census shows more non-textile trades which increases throughout 1901. By 1911 a much broader list of trades is recorded. Two notable trades mentioned in the census were a policeman living on Baillie Street, in the northeastern blind-back, in 1881, and an electrical engineer who also lived on Baillie Street, in the northeastern back-to-back house, in 1901. Throughout this period the majority of workers were employed in more skilled and better paid jobs, reflecting the better standard of housing.

### 6.8 *Milton Street Congregational Church*

Milton Street Congregational Church was built in 1855 on land formerly used as gardens by T H Kelsall Esq JP. It was built following a secession at Providence Chapel, High Street, in 1852 due to a difference of opinion about the choice of minister. The building retained the same layout throughout its history until its demolition during the 1950's (Figures 13 and 14). The excavations revealed basement level remains built from sandstone blocks. No floor surfaces were present, suggesting that the former, presumably flagged, floors were removed prior to demolition as materials were in short supply in the post-war years.

At the north end of the church was evidence of internal remodelling. Brick walls had been inserted above the stone basement walls and associated with these, within the demolition backfill, were a number of iron pipes and insulation material. This suggests that a new boiler and heating system may have been installed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The eastern side of the church had been entirely removed by the construction of St Andrews United Reform Church during the 1980's.

## 7. Conclusion

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The excavation has yielded significant results in elucidating a better understanding of the industrial and residential development of Rochdale town centre. The work has shown a much different picture of worker's housing than that seen in Manchester and Salford, where most of the work on industrial period dwellings has been carried out. The housing in Rochdale, although appearing very similar in layout on the mapping, was of a much higher quality and improvements appear to have been made in order to consciously improve the quality of the housing rather than simply to follow imposed regulations. Alongside the quality of the housing a different demographic can be seen with the houses being occupied by mainly local people working in better paid skilled jobs, within the textile industries and other trades. The gradual change from woollen mills to cotton mills is also evident in the Census Returns.

As the larger body of work in 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century housing has been carried out in the slum areas of Manchester and Salford, the different picture seen in the excavation results from Rochdale are very significant giving a different view on the development of smaller towns. The significance of these results merit publication in an appropriate format, notably a booklet in the *greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series.



## 8. *Archive*

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The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current CIfA guidelines updated 2014. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Northwest of England. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being deposited with Touchstones Rochdale.

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## Appendix 1: Census Returns

Kelsall Street	1851 Census Records				
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
2	Joel Travis	Head	42	Rochdale	Woollen Foreman
	Martha Travis	Wife	40	Rochdale	
	Benjamin Travis	Son	20	Rochdale	Wool Drawer
	James Travis	Son	14	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Joseph Travis	Son	13	Rochdale	Woollen Reacher
	Martha Travis	Daughter	10	Rochdale	Scholar
	Harriett Travis	Daughter	8	Rochdale	Scholar
	Fanny Travis	Daughter	6	Rochdale	Scholar
	Henry Travis	Son	1	Rochdale	
4	John Buckworth	Head	55	Rochdale	Machine Maker
	Betty Buckowrth	Wife	53	Rochdale	
	Elizabeth Buckworth	Daughter	29	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Julia Buckworth	Daughter	25	Rochdale	Domestic Servant
	John Buckworth	Son	23	Rochdale	Iron Moulder
	Sarah Buckworth	Daughter	21	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Richard Buckworth	Son	17	Rochdale	Woollen Spinner
	Edmund Buckworth	Son	15	Rochdale	Mechanic
	Reuben Sutcliffe	Grandson	9	Rochdale	Woollen Piecer
	Emma Buckworth	Granddaughter	0	Rochdale	
	Hugh Williamson	Lodger	20	Rochdale	Woollen Warper
					Woollen Loom
	Robert Board	Head	27	Rochdale	Repairer
	Naomi Board	Wife	27	Rochdale	Woollen
	William Board	Son	6	Rochdale	Scholar
	John Board	Son	4	Rochdale	Scholar

Table 4: 1851 Census Returns for Kelsall Street



Kelsall Street	1861 Census Records				
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
2	Edmund Howarth	Head	54	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Ann Howarth	Wife	55	Rochdale	Woollen Winder
	Mary Howarth	Daughter	26	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Sarah Howarth	Daughter	25	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Joseph Howarth	Son	21	Rochdale	Cotton Weaver
4	Esther Taylor	Head	37	Yorkshire	
	Sarah Taylor	Daughter	18	Rochdale	Woollen Winder
	Ellen Taylor	Daughter	10	Rochdale	Woollen Piecer
	John Taylor	Son	8	Rochdale	Woollen Piecer
	Elizabeth Taylor	Daughter	6	Rochdale	Scholar
	Edgar Taylor	Son	4	Rochdale	Scholar
	William Brierley	Head	26	Yorkshire	Iron Turner
	Alice Brierley	Wife	19	Rochdale	Cotton Piecer
	Henry Brierley	Son	?	Rochdale	
6	George Ashworth	Head	40	Rochdale	Woollen Spinner
	Jane Ashowrth	Wife	38	Rochdale	Woollen Warper
	Mary Wild	Head	64	Calderbrook, Yorkshire	Formerly Spinner
	Thomas Wild	Son	26	Rochdale	Warehouse Man Factory

*Table 5: 1861 Census Returns for Kelsall Street*

Baillie Street		1871 Census Records			
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
51	Ann Gibbon	Head	58	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Elizabeth Gibbon	Daughter	30	Todmorden, Yorkshire	Dressmaker
	Joane Gibbon	Granddaughter	8	Rochdale	Scholar
	Julie Ashworth	Boarder	19	London	Dressmaker
53	Allan Bloomley	Head	36	Rochdale	Card Maker
	Jane Bloomley	Wife	25	Rochdale	Formerly Cotton Weaver
	Sarah Bloomley	Daughter	4	Rochdale	
	E Bloomley	Daughter	2	Rochdale	
55	John Broughton	Head	48	?	Stoker?
	Mary Broughton	Wife	48	Yorkshire	
	Sarah Broughton	Daughter	18	Bury	Woollen Weaver
	? Broughton	Son	18	Lincolnshire	Woollen Minder
	Mary Broughton	Daughter	11	Rochdale	
	? Broughton	Daughter	10	Rochdale	
57	Hannah Oldham	Head	42	Heywood	Laundress
	Edwin Oldham	Son	21	Rochdale	Cabinet Maker
	William Bailey	Boarder	23	Yorkshire	Joiner and Carpenter
59	William Bamford	Head	44	Rochdale	?
	Sarah Bamford	Wife	33	Rochdale	Calico Weaver
	? Bamford	Daughter	3	Rochdale	
61	Edmund Ogden	Head	78	Rochdale	
	Henry Ogden	Son	31	Rochdale	Mechanic
	Jane Ogden	Daughter	28	Rochdale	
	Annie Ogden	Granddaughter	9	Rochdale	
66	Robert Buckley	Head	42	Rochdale	Woollen Slubber
	Elizabeth Buckley	Wife	42	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Jas Buckley	Daughter	13	Rochdale	Woollen Mule Piecer
	Jane Buckley	Daughter	11	Rochdale	Woollen Mule Piecer
	Herbert Buckley	Son	4	Rochdale	Scholar
68	Alice Sykes	Head	61	Rochdale	Woollen Bobbin Winder
	Esther Sykes	Daughter	36	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	George Bamford	Boarder	21	Colne, Lancashire	Cotton Twister
	John Bamford	Boarder	16	Colne, Lancashire	Cotton Winder
70	James Taylor	Head	39	Rochdale	? At Woollen Mill
	Eliza Taylor	Wife	34	Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire	Woollen Mill Operative
	John Taylor	Son	9	Rochdale	Scholar
	Jane Taylor	Daughter	7	Rochdale	Scholar
	William Taylor	Son	4	Rochdale	Scholar
	Hannah Standing	Boarder	38	Oldham	Cotton Reeler

Table 6: 1871 Census Returns for Baillie Street



Kelsall Street		1871 Census Records			
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
2	Ann Howarth	Head	66	Rochdale	
	Thomas Midgley	Boarder	31	Rochdale	Sawyer
	Sarah Midgley	Boarder	31	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
4	Esther Taylor	Head	48	Yorkshire	Woollen Feeder
	Sarah Taylor	Daughter	28	Rochdale	Woollen Warper
	Isabella Taylor	Daughter	16	Rochdale	Domestic Servant
	Edgar Taylor	Son	14	Rochdale	Woollen Piecer
6	George Ashworth	Head	50	Rochdale	Woollen Spinner
	Sarah Wild	Adopted Daughter	5	Rochdale	Scholar

*Table 7: 1871 Census Returns for Kelsall Street*

Baillie Street		1881 Census Records			
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
53	Charles W?	Head	42	Middleton	Furniture Broker
	Eliza	Wife	41	Burnley	
	Charles	Son	9	Bolton	Scholar
55	Joshua H?	Head	23	Rochdale	Worsted Worker
	Betsy	Wife	21	Rochdale	Cotton Slubber
	Charlotte	Daughter	2	Rochdale	
	Eliza Whitworth	Boarder	26	Bradford, Yorkshire	Woollen Weaver
	Ellen Holt	Boarder	18	Rochdale	Drawer Cotton
57	Edward McGowan	Head	25	Lancashire	Fault Man?
	Eliza McGowan	Wife	21	Staffordshire	
	Percy McGowan	Son	0	Rochdale	
59	Jane Whitworth	Head	65	Rochdale	
	Geoffrey Whitworth	Son	30	Rochdale	Card Room Jobber Cotton
	Edmund Whitworth	Son	30	Rochdale	Labourer Iron Works
	Jane Whitworth	Granddaughter	14	Yorkshire	Piecer Cotton
	Jane Meadowcroft	Head	50	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Annie Meadowcroft	Daughter	24	Rochdale	Cotton Weaver
	Jane Meadowcroft	Daughter	22	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	John Meadowcroft	Son	19	Rochdale	Office Boy Cabinet Works
	Ellen Meadowcroft	Daughter	13	Rochdale	Reacher Woollen
	Bertha Meadowcroft	Daughter	10	Rochdale	Scholar
61	Ross Wild	Head	34	Rochdale	Policeman
	Mary Wild	Wife	35	Rochdale	
	Albert Wild	Son	10	Rochdale	Scholar
	Frank Wild	Son	8	Rochdale	Scholar
	Sarah Wild	Daughter	2	Rochdale	
	Mary Wild	Daughter	0	Rochdale	
66	Robert Buckley	Head	52	Rochdale	Woollen Shaft Oiler
	Elizabeth Buckley	Wife	52	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Jas Buckley	Daughter	23	Rochdale	Machine Joiner
	Jane Buckley	Daughter	21	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
	Herbert Buckley	Son	14	Rochdale	Silk Finisher
68	John Ludworth	Head	55	Rochdale	Woollen Form Jobber
	Emma Ludworth	Daughter	22	Rochdale	Woollen Weaver
70	James Taylor	Head	49	Rochdale	Fireman? At Machine Shop
	Eliza Taylor	Wife	43	Yorkshire	
	John Taylor	Son	19	Rochdale	Stone Dresser
	Jane Taylor	Daughter	17	Rochdale	Woollen Sorter
	William Taylor	Son	14	Rochdale	Mule Piecer
	Sarah Taylor	Daughter	3	Rochdale	

Table 8: 1881 Census Returns for Baillie Street



Kelsall Street		1881 Census Records			
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
2	Harry Whitehead	Head	26	Saddleworth, Yorkshire	Cotton Spinner
	Eliza Whitehead	Wife	25	Shropshire	Cotton Spinner
	Ernest Whitehead	Son	5	Shropshire	Scholar
	Gertrude Whitehead	Daughter	3	Rochdale	Scholar
	Ellen Whitehead	Daughter	0	Rochdale	
	John Williamson	Boarder	14	Manchester	Butcher
	Mary Baker	Visitor	56	Shropshire	General Servant
	John Whitehead	Boarder	24	Saddleworth, Yorkshire	Butcher
	Margaret Whitehead	Boarder	20	Manchester	Cotton Weaver
4	Mary Ann Holt	Head	52	Saddleworth, Yorkshire	Feeder Woollen
	Ellen Holt	Daughter	21	Saddleworth, Yorkshire	
	Henrietta Holt	Granddaughter	9	Rochdale	Scholar
6	Robert Ashworth	Head	39	Rochdale	Mill Mechanic (Unemployed)
	Betty Ashworth	Wife	39	Rochdale	Cotton Weaver
	George Ashworth	Son	9	Rochdale	Scholar
	Emma Ashworth	Daughter	5	Rochdale	
	Hugh Ashworth	Son	2	Rochdale	

*Table 9: 1881 Census Returns for Kelsall Street*

Baillie Street	1891 Census Records				
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
51	? Brierley	Head	?	Rochdale	Card Room Jobber
	Sarah Ann Barratt	Servant	21	Grimsby	Cotton Domestic Servant
53	John ?	Head	55	Rochdale	Pork Butcher
55	Robert ?	Head	30	Rochdale	Plasterer
	Mary	Wife	24	Heywood	Cotton Weaver
	Christine	Daughter	6	Rochdale	Scholar
	Robert ?	Son	5	Liverpool	Scholar
	Mary	Daughter	2	Liverpool	
57	William ?	Head	46	Rochdale	Joiner
	Elizabeth	Wife	44	Rochdale	
	Hannah	Daughter	20	Rochdale	Cotton Weaver
	Mary	Daughter	18	Rochdale	Piecer
	James ?	Son	9	Rochdale	Scholar
	Elizabeth Richards	Daughter	22	Rochdale	
	Ellen Richards	Granddaughter	1	Rochdale	
59	Harriett ?	Head	54	Rochdale	
	Alice Greaves	Daughter	25	Rochdale	?
	Martha Greaves	Daughter	22	Rochdale	Cotton Weaver
	William Greaves	Son	19	Rochdale	Cotton Weaver
	Lydia Greaves	Daughter	17	Rochdale	Cotton Weaver
61	Joseph Baker	Head	53	Derby, Derbyshire	Fish Salesman
	Rebecca Baker	Wife	51	Derby, Derbyshire	
	George Baker	Son	21	Derby, Derbyshire	Fish Salesman Assistant
	George Baker	Grandson	5	Rochdale	
66	Elizabeth Buckley	Head	62	Rochdale	Woollen ?
68	William Ludworth	Head	34	Shropshire	D? Woollen
	Mary Ludworth	Wife	34	Rochdale	
	Bertha Ludworth	Daughter	12	Rochdale	Mule Piecer Woollen
	John Ludworth	Son	10	Rochdale	Mule Piecer Woollen
	Stanley Ludworth	Son	8	Rochdale	Scholar
	Amy Ludworth	Daughter	5	Rochdale	
	Daniel Ludworth	Son	3	Rochdale	
	Emma Ludworth	Daughter	0	Rochdale	
70	James Shore	Head	37	Rochdale	Cotton Warehouse Man
	Margaret Shore	Wife	43	Rochdale	
	Samuel Butterworth	Head	65	Rochdale	Factory ? Keeper
	Sarah Butterworth	Wife	60	Rochdale	
	Emily Butterworth	Daughter	38	Rochdale	Twister? Woollen
	James Butterworth	Son	17	Rochdale	Grocer's Assistant
	Abraham Holt	Brother in Law	53	Rochdale	Street Sweeper

Table 10: 1891 Census Returns for Baillie Street



Baillie Street		1901 Census Records			
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
51	John Crowther	Head	34	Middleton, Lancashire	Iron Spinning Grinder
	Harriet Crowther	Wife	34	Wellington, Shropshire	
	Hilda Crowther	Daughter	0	Rochdale	
53	John Farrow	Head	23	Heywood	Cotton Spinner
	Clara Farrow	Wife	23	Rochdale	
55	Frank Henderson	Head	25	Rochdale	Electrical Engineer
	Ada Henderson	Wife	23	Rochdale	
	Margaret Henderson	Daughter	0	Rochdale	
57	Martha Ann Drake	Head	37	Rochdale	Confectioner and Baker
59	John Stott	Head	32	Longtown, Cumbria	Grocer and Lorryman
	Mary Jane Stott	Wife	29	Cumbria	
	Annie Stott	Daughter	7	Rochdale	
	Lizzie Stott	Daughter	6	Rochdale	
61	Priscilla Burrows	Head	49	Norfolk	Driver Horse and Cart
	Albert Burrows	Son	23	Norfolk	Errand ? Porter
	Ernest Burrows	Son	19	Aldershot, Hampshire	
	Jas Burrows	Son	15	Norfolk	
66	Herbert Crossley	Head	34	Rochdale	Cotton Warehouse Man
	Elizabeth Crossley	Wife	38	Rochdale	
68	William Ludworth	Head	44	Rochdale	Mason's Labourer
	Mary Ludworth	Wife	44	Shropshire	Woollen Feeder Woollen Spinner Iron Turner Woollen Piecer Woollen Piecer Cotton Warehouse?
	Bertha Ludworth	Daughter	22	Rochdale	
	John Ludworth	Son	20	Rochdale	
	Stanley Ludworth	Son	18	Rochdale	
	Amy Ludworth	Daughter	15	Rochdale	
	Daniel Ludworth	Son	13	Rochdale	
	Emma Ludworth	Daughter	10	Rochdale	
70	Samuel Butterworth	Head	75	Rochdale	Barman
	Sarah Butterworth	Wife	70	Rochdale	
	Emily Butterworth	Daughter	48	Rochdale	
	Abraham Holt	Brother in Law	62	Rochdale	Street Sweeper

Table 11: 1901 Census Returns for Baillie Street

Kelsall Street		1901 Census Records			
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
2	Ann Horsfall	Head	68	Rochdale	House Keeper
4	William Henry Blundell	Head	31	Bootle, Lancashire	Coachman
	Mary Agnes Blundell	Wife	30	Rochdale	
	Harry Blundell	Son	9	Rochdale	
	James Blundell	Son	6	Rochdale	
6	John Healey	Head	41	Stalybridge, Cheshire	Stone Mason
	Emily Healey	Daughter	25	Rochdale	Servant Town Hall
	Annie Healey	Granddaughter	13	Rochdale	

*Table 12: 1901 Census Returns for Kelsall Street*



Baillie Street	1911 Census Records				
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
51	John Riley	Head	36	Mayo, Ireland	Outdoor Labourer
	Ann Riley	Wife	37	Mayo, Ireland	
	Joseph Riley	Son	9	Mayo, Ireland	
	John Riley	Son	3	Rochdale	
53	Peter Simeon	Head	63	Bolton	Fireman
	Elizabeth Simeon	Wife	62	Dumbarton, Scotland	
	Thomas Eastwood	Grandson	6	Rochdale	
	Ethel Eastwood	Granddaughter	3	Rochdale	
55	Harry Marsden Williams	Head	29	Rochdale	Grinder Cotton Waste
	Kate Willimamns	Wife	27	Rochdale	
	WH Williams	Son	7	Rochdale	
57	Patrick McManus	Head	33	Tyrone Parish, Dunmore	Grocer Porter Cotton Operative
	Mary McManus	Wife	36	Rochdale	
	John McManus	Son	9	Rochdale	Carter, Railway Company Carter, Railway Company
	Hilda McManus	Daughter	1	Rochdale	
	John James McManus	Brother	26	Oldham	
	Thomas McKinny	Boarder	28	Rochdale	
59	JT Clegg	Head	38	Rochdale	Pork Butcher
	? Clegg	Wife	31	?	
61	William Holt	Head	47	Rochdale	Gas Duties
	Mary Ellen Holt	Wife	39	Bolton	House Keeper
	Thomas Walsh	Nephew	20	Rochdale	Coremaker
66	Herbert Crossley	Head	44	Rochdale	Hoist Tenter Mill Hand Cotton
	Elizabeth Crossley	Sister	48	Rochdale	Cleaner Mill Hand Cotton
68	William Dudworth	Head	52	Rochdale	Wool Willower
	Mary Dudworth	Wife	52	Rochdale	House Keeper
	Amy Dudworth	Daughter	25	Rochdale	Woollen Beamer
	Emma Dudworth	Daughter	20	Rochdale	Woollen Beamer
	Daniel Dudworth	Son	23	Rochdale	Woollen Spinner
	Haslam Greenwodd	Boarder	18	Rochdale	Bobbin Carrier in Cotton Weaving Shed
70	John Thomas Haggart	Head	32	Rochdale	Woollen Willower
	Bertha Haggart	Wife	32	Rochdale	Wollen Feeder
	Eunice Haggart	Daughter	8	Rochdale	
	William Haggart	Son	7	Rochdale	
	Stanley Haggart	Son	4	Rochdale	

Table 13: 1911 Census Returns for Baillie Street

<b>Kelsall Street</b>	<b>1911 Census Records</b>				
House No	Name	Relationship	Age	Birth Place	Occupation
2	Whittaker Greenwood	Head	52	Todmorden, Yorkshire	Insurance Agent
	Mary E Greenwood	Niece	38	Hebden Birdge, Yorkshire	
4	William Henry Blundell	Head	43	Bootle, Lancashire	Porter
	Mary Agnes Blundell	Wife	41	Rochdale	
	Harry Blundell	Son	19	Rochdale	Piecer
	James Blundell	Son	16	Rochdale	Junior Clerk
6	Charles Edwards Hunt	Head	33	Manchester	Carter Salesman
	Emily Hunt	Wife	35	Rochdale	
	Charlotte Jessie Hunt	Daughter	1	Rochdale	
	Clarence Edward Hunt	Daughter	0	Rochdale	

*Table 14: 1911 Census Returns for Kelsall Street*



## *Appendix 2: Figures*

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- Figure 1: Site Location Plan
- Figure 2: Location of Archaeological Evaluation Trenches
- Figure 3: Location of Archaeological Excavation Areas
- Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan published 1851
- Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan published 1892
- Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series published 1910
- Figure 7: Plan of Evaluation Trench 8
- Figure 8: Plan of Evaluation Trench 9
- Figure 9: Plan of Evaluation Trench 11
- Figure 10: Plan of Excavation Area 1
- Figure 11: Plan of Excavation Area 2
- Figure 12: Plan of Excavation Area 3
- Figure 13: Excavation Areas 1 to 3 Superimposed over Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan published 1851
- Figure 14: Excavation Areas 1 to 3 Superimposed over Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan published 1892

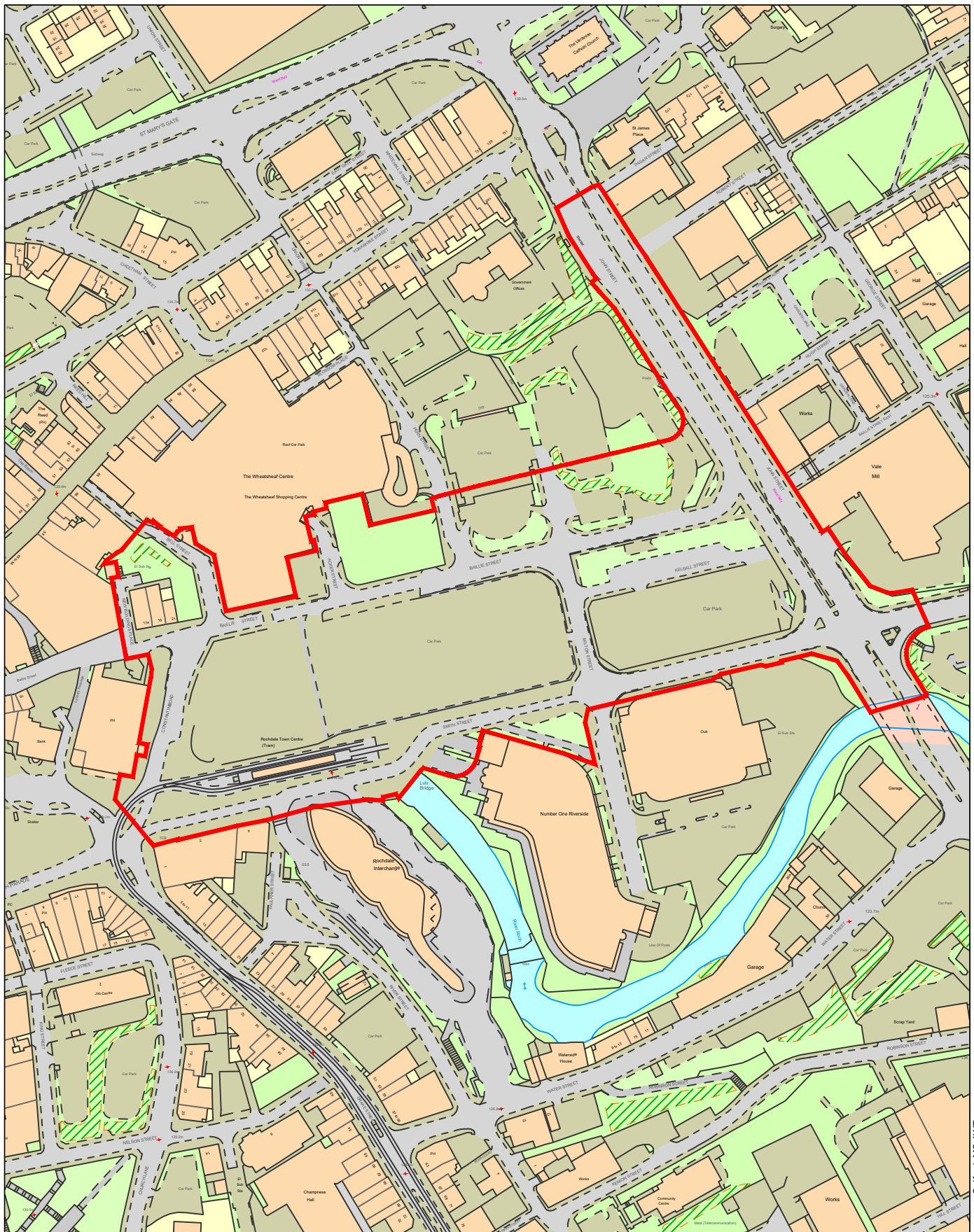


Figure 1:

Site Location Plan

Key:

— Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 100 m  
Scale at A4 1:2500



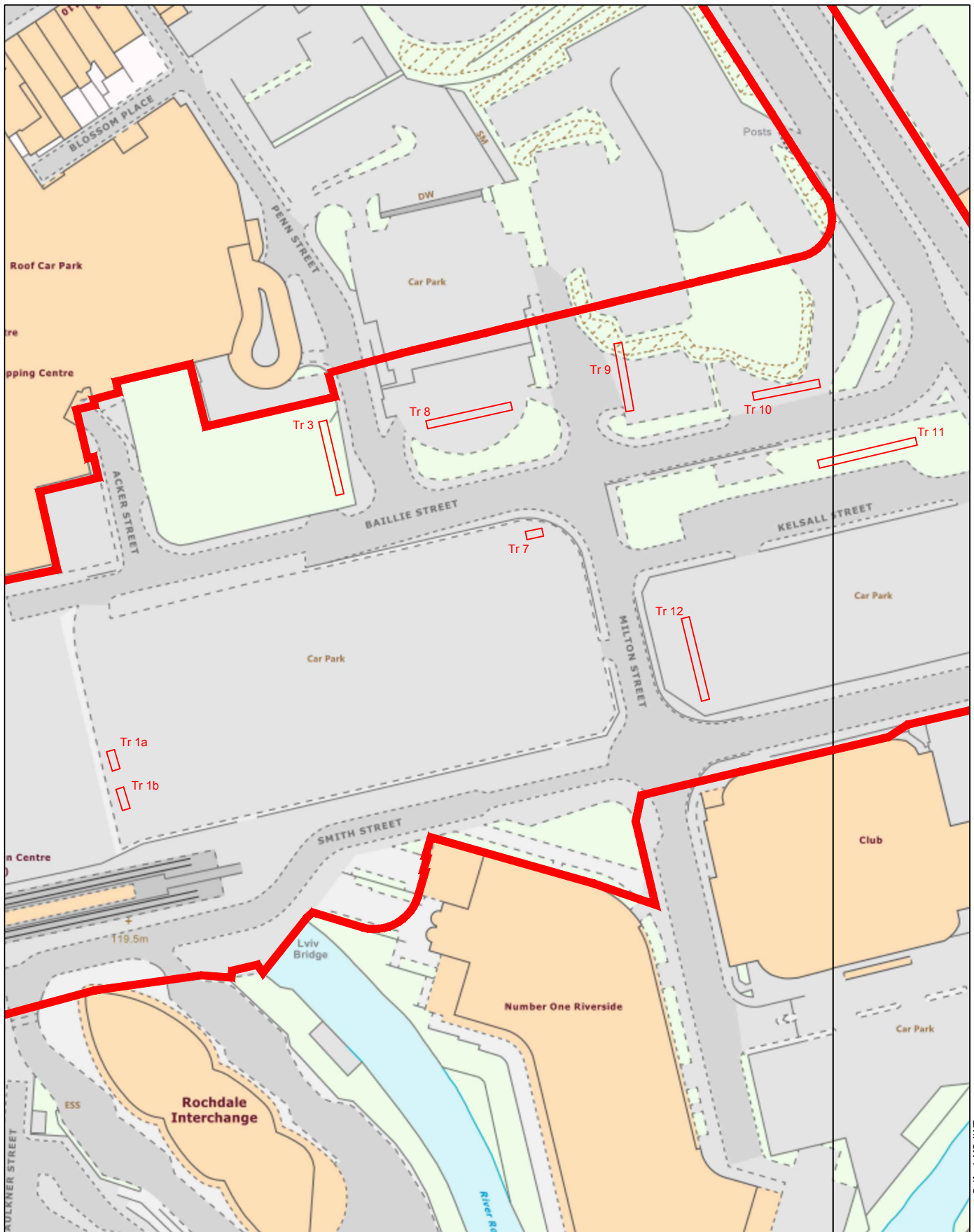


Figure 2:

Location of Evaluation Trenches



Key:

- Trench
- Trench



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250

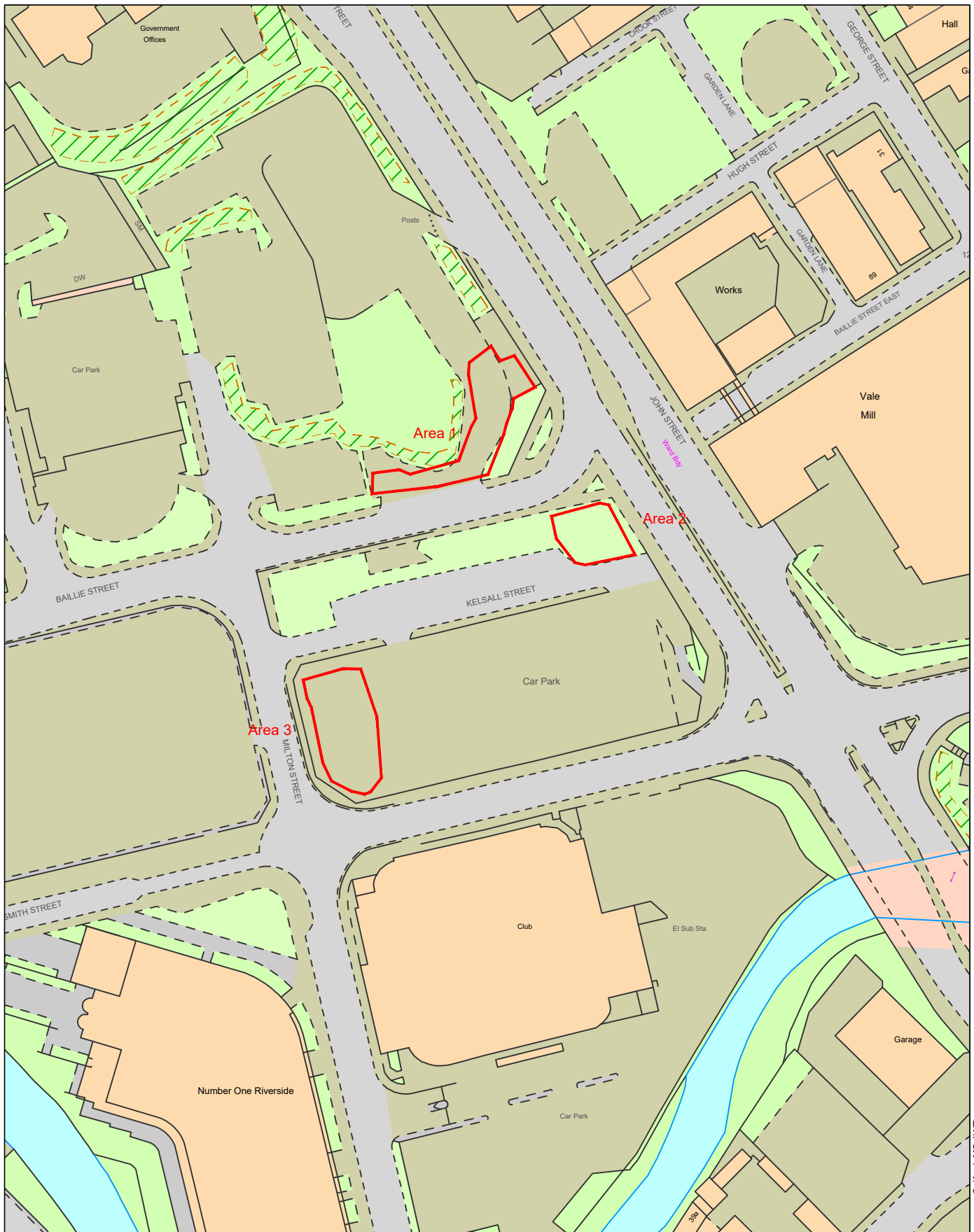


Figure 3:

Location of Excavation Areas



Key:

— Excavation Area



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250



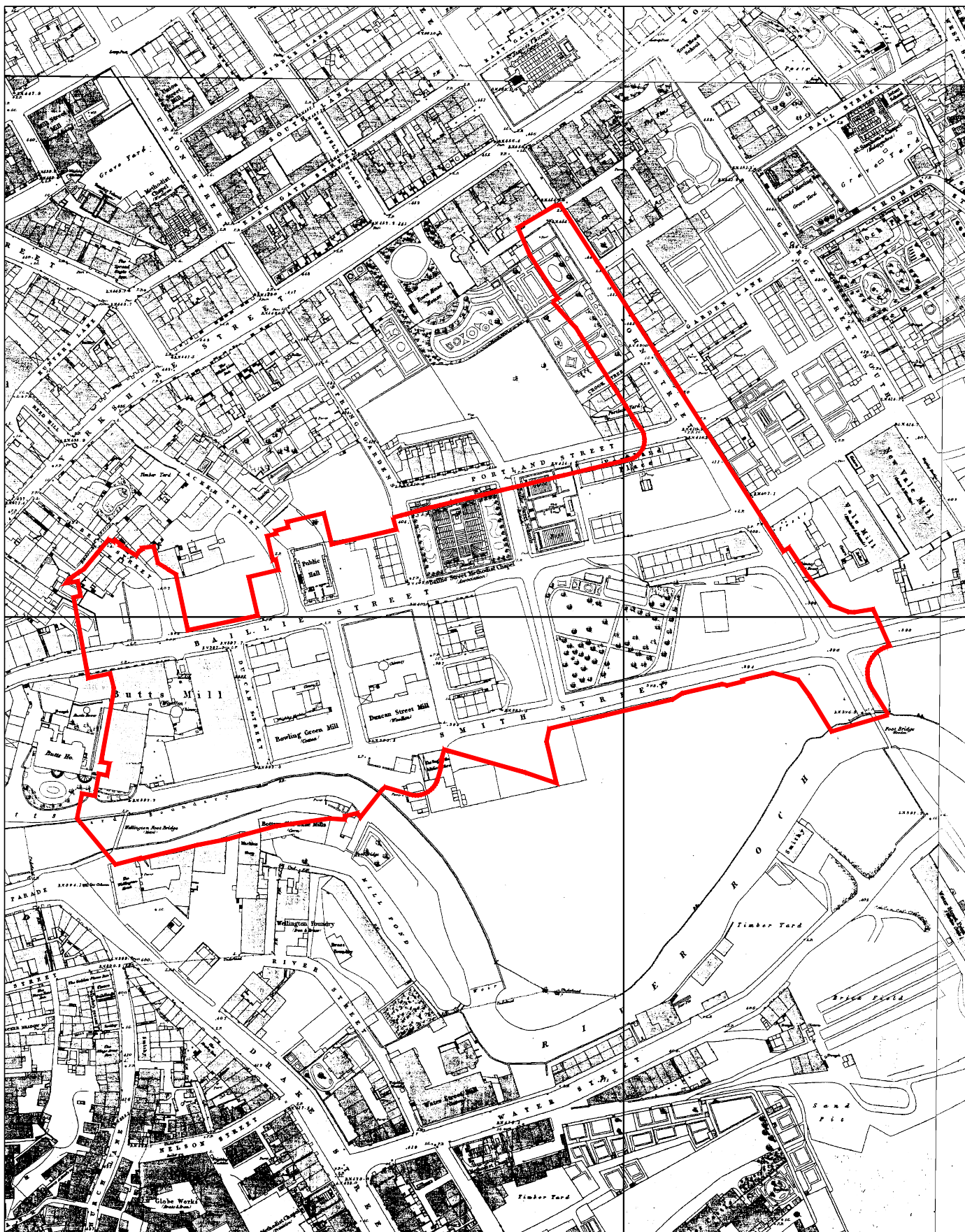


Figure 4:

Site Boundary Superimposed on 1851 OS 1:1056 Town Plan



Key:

— Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2500

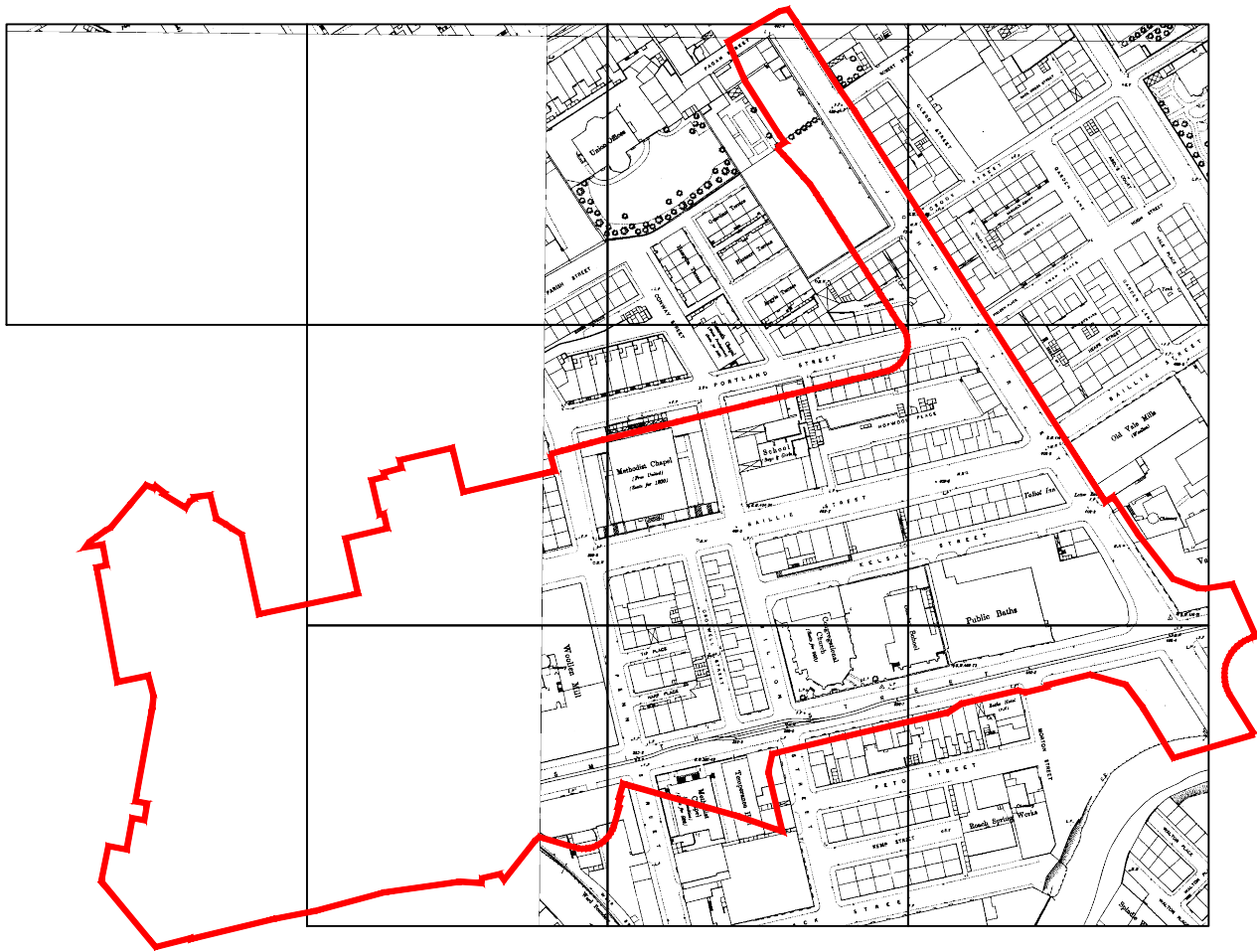


Figure 5:

Site Boundary Superimposed 1892 OS 1:500 Town Plan



Key:

— Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 100 m



Scale at A4 1:2500



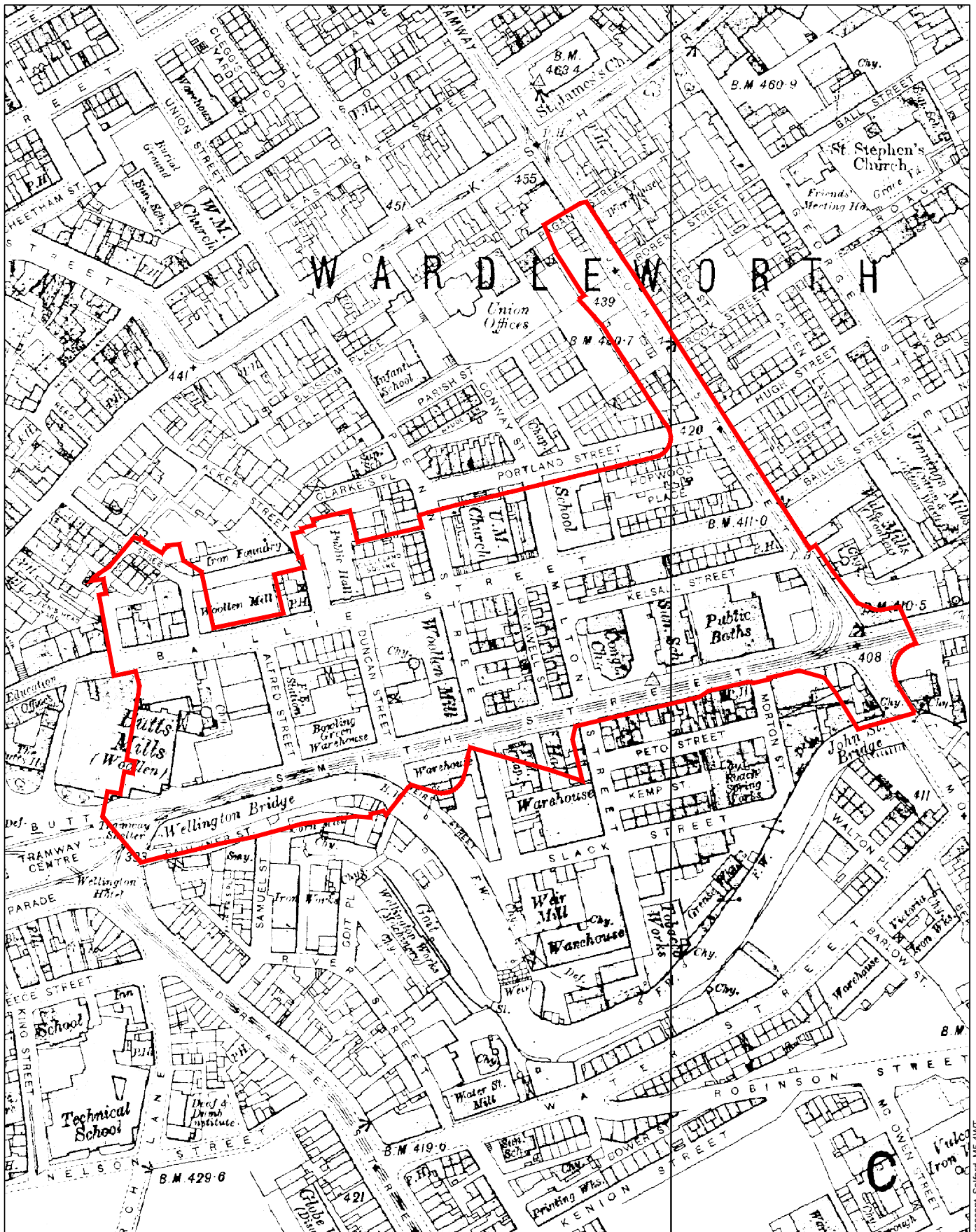


Figure 6:

Site Boundary Superimposed on 1910 OS 1:2500 County Series

Key:

Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2500



### Plan of Evaluation Trench 8

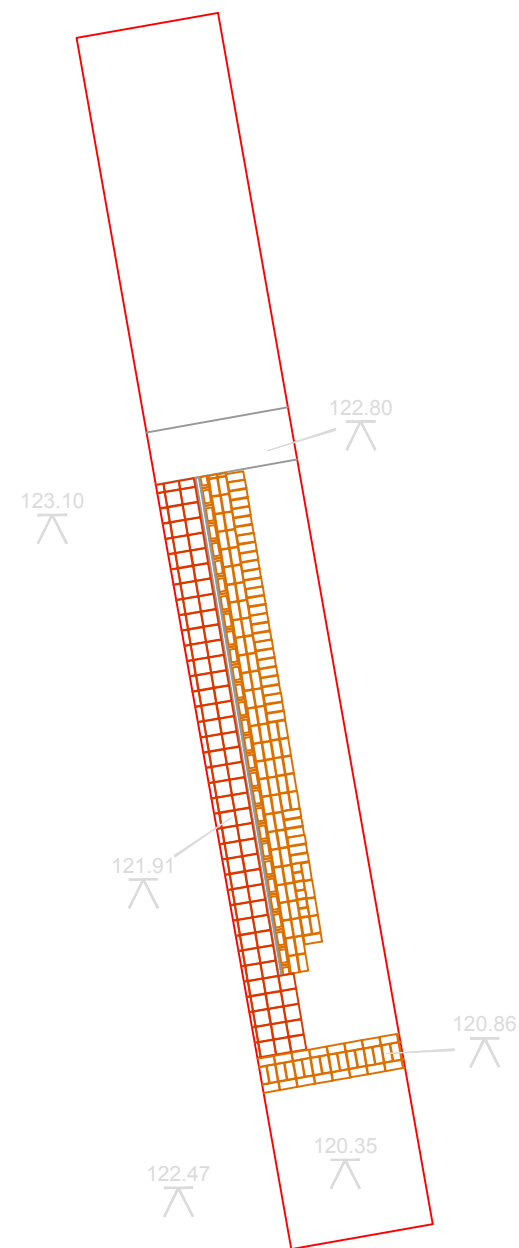


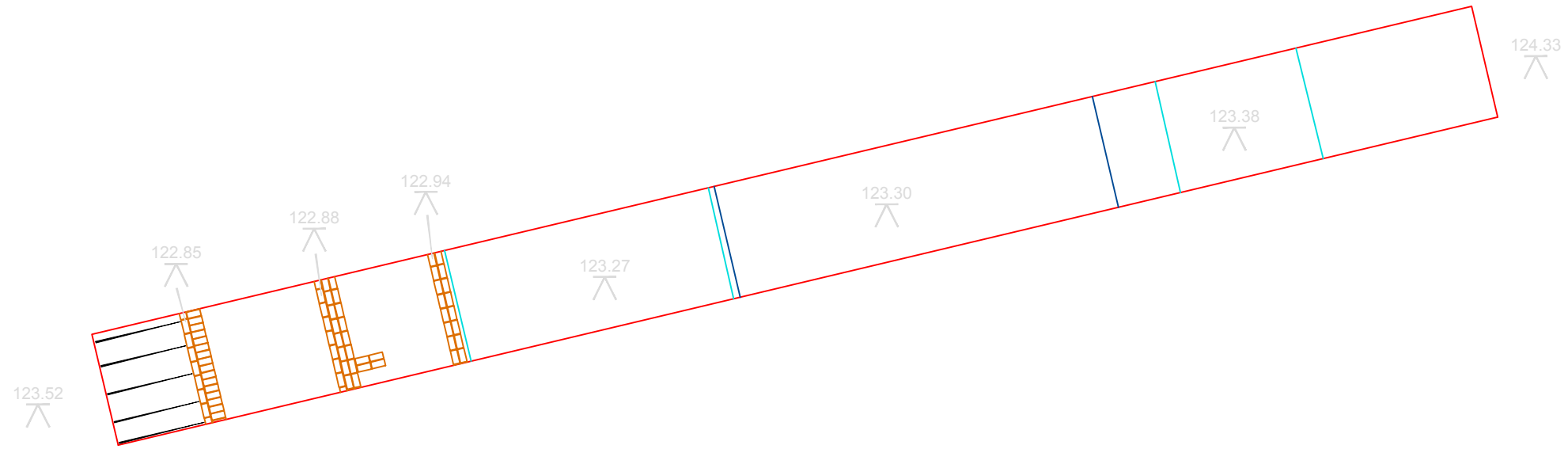
Key:
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- Trench
- Services
- Concrete

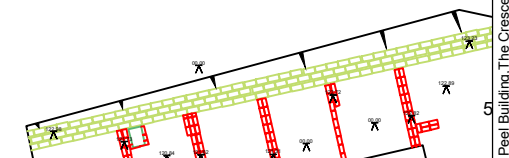
— Wood















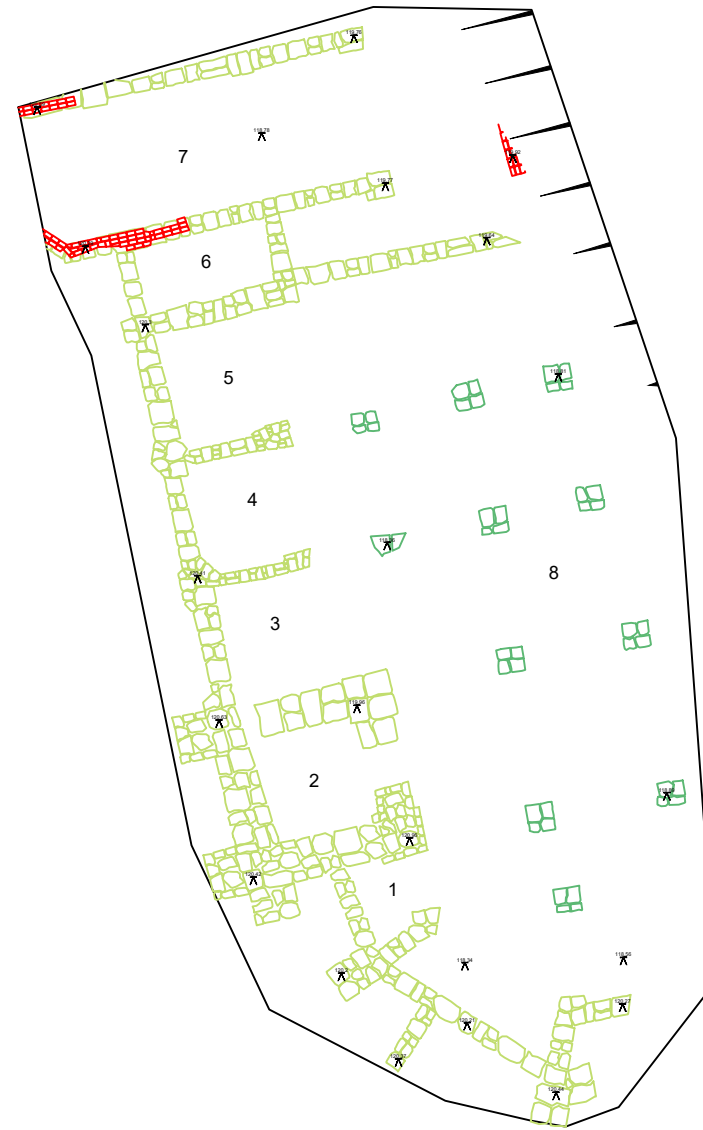





Figure12:  
Area 3 Plan



Key:

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Brick Wall
-  Stone

 Stone Wall



Figure 13:  
Excavation Plans Superimposed onto 1851 OS 1:1056 Town Plan





Figure 14:  
Excavation Plans Superimposed onto 1892 OS 1:1500 Town Plan