



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Excavation

Rochdale Riverside
Phase 2,
Penn Street,
Rochdale,
Greater Manchester

Planning Ref:
19/01160/FUL

Client:
Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd

Technical Report:
Katie Fletcher

Report No:
SA/2020/120



Site Location: The site is bounded by John Street, Penn Street and the rear of Yorkshire Street in Rochdale town centre

NGR: Centred on NGR SD 89940 13595

Project: Rochdale Riverside Phase 2, Penn Street, Rochdale, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Excavation

Internal Ref: SA/2020/120


Prepared for: Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd

Document Title: Rochdale Riverside Phase 2, Rochdale, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Excavation

Document Type: Archaeological Excavation Report

Version: Version 1.1

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Date: November 2020

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Summary

Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd has obtained planning consent from Rochdale Borough Council for a development at Rochdale Riverside in Rochdale Town Centre (centred on NGR SD 89940 13595). The consented scheme allows for 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: 19/01160/FUL). The delivery of these proposals will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, which will impact on buried archaeological remains identified during an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

In August 2020, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd to carry out the programme of archaeological excavation that was required to satisfy the Condition 6 attached to planning consent. This comprised an open-area excavation that targeted three areas. The earliest remains were exposed in Area 3, and included the remains of back-to-back dwellings on Crook Street and Portland Yard, dating to the late 1830s. The excavation of Area 2 comprised four half-cellar rooms excavated beneath back-to-back dwellings on Maude Terrace and Parish Street, built in the 1850s. Area 3 exposed the remains of two cellar rooms situated below double-depth dwellings on Argyle Terrace, constructed in the 1860s. Whilst detailed historical mapping does not show any pavement lights against any the houses off Penn Street, all of the excavated houses contained cellars that seemingly survived largely intact.

Later archaeological remains deriving from late 19th-century activity comprised repair work to existing walls, the installation of a privy block and wash-house to the south-east of Maude Terrace and the conversion of the south-west end of the house on Crook Street and the entire footprint of Portland Yard into a privy block and wash-house. These works were presumably in response to housing improvement acts that were introduced during the mid- and late 19th century.

The approach to recording non-designated heritage assets to compensate for their complete loss during the proposed development would be consistent with the advice provided in Section 16 of the *National Planning Policy Framework*, and would also accord with several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England*. The results obtained from the archaeological investigation will be synthesised with the dataset obtained from the large-scale excavation that was undertaken as part of previous phases of the Rochdale Riverside development, and prepared for publication as a dedicated volume in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series of illustrated booklets.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd has obtained planning consent from Rochdale Borough Council for a hybrid application to redevelop land at Rochdale Riverside, bounded by John Street, Penn Street and the rear of Yorkshire Street in Rochdale town centre (centred on NGR SD 89940 13595; Figure 1). The current application for Phase Two (Planning Ref: 19/01160/FUL) allows for site remediation, site clearance, the diversion and laying of services, required archaeological investigations, temporary means of access and the erection of temporary means of enclosure in order to prepare the site for Phase Two of development. The consented scheme allows for 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. The development has been divided into two phases, with the first phase having already been completed in February 2018 (Salford Archaeology 2018).

The delivery of these proposals will necessitate considerable earthmoving works, which will impact on buried archaeological remains, the potential of which was first highlighted in a desk-based assessment by Salford Archaeology in 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. Initially, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Salford Archaeology in June 2020, and confirmed the presence of below-ground archaeological remains. In particular, the evaluation exposed the well-preserved remains of structural elements of a block of mid-19th-century back-to-back workers' houses arranged around a triangular courtyard, another block of back-to-back workers' houses that were erected in the 1850s, and a terrace of double-depth houses of a broadly similar date. In addition, the fragmentary remains of 19th-century chapel were revealed, although this was of limited 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 a final stage of more detailed excavation was required to ensure that a detailed record of the below-ground archaeological remains was compiled in advance of development works. This advice is in line with the wording of the condition (Condition 6) attached to planning consent:

'Before the start of any excavation, demolition or other breakage of ground (other than for the purposes of archaeological investigation) a programme of archaeological works shall be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that shall beforehand be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local planning Authority. The WSI shall make provision for the following:

- i) A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
 - Archaeological evaluation and;
 - (Informed by the above) more detailed targeted excavation (subject of a new WSI if required).
- ii) A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
 - Analysis of the site investigation records and findings;
 - Production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.
- iii) Dissemination and publication of the results commensurate with their significance.
- iv) A scheme to commemorate the site's heritage.
- v) Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.
- vi) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason: In accordance with NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 199 and Core Strategy policy P2 - 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 particular, before their disturbance by the enabling ground works.'

Salford Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation, which outlined the approach to the Phase 2 excavation, approved by GMAAS. Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd to undertake the Phase 2 excavation, comprising three open-area excavations that targeted the *in-situ* remains of a plot of back-to-back workers' houses (Area 1), a pair of double-depth terrace houses (Area 2), and a second plot of back-to-backs (Area 3). The excavation commenced in August 2020.

1.2 Research Aims

The main research aims of the archaeological excavation, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation, were to excavate and record in detail the surviving archaeological remains, and to obtain a full range of artefactual and environmental materials that would enable the stratigraphic sequence to be characterised, dated and interpreted.

The results obtained from the evaluation trenching indicate 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).

1.3 Objectives

A series of research aims and objectives may be drawn up in the light of the results obtained from the initial evaluation trenching:

Updated Research Aim 1: what are the plan forms of the different workers' houses identified across the site?

- *Objective 1.1:* are there any identifiable differences in the plan form of the excavated houses?
- *Objective 1.2:* how does the plan form of the houses compare with those excavated in the Rochdale Riverside Phase 1 site?
- *Objective 1.3:* how does the plan form of the houses compare with those excavated elsewhere in Rochdale and the wider region?
- *Objective 1.4:* did the back-to-back houses on Maude Terrace contain cellars, as suggested by structure 203 in Trench 2b and the flagstone floor in Trench 3 and, if so, were these half cellars representing small storerooms or did they occupy the full footprint of the houses?
- *Objective 1.5:* were the houses on Portland Yard built as a single block, or in several phases?

Updated Research Aim 2: what were the building materials employed in the construction of the workers' houses?

- *Objective 2.1:* determine the function of substantial stone wall 204 identified in Trench 2b, and establish whether this formed part of the 19th-century houses or an earlier structure;
- *Objective 2.2:* does the use of stone and brick building material represent different phases?

Updated Research Aim 3: is there any evidence for different phases of development?

- *Objective 3.1:* is it possible to refine the phasing of the site further through the identification and dating of stratigraphic sub-phases, and to attribute all contexts to these periods?
- *Objective 3.2:* were the workers' houses adapted or remodelled in the wake of legislation introduced in the late 19th century?

Updated Research Aim 4: can any information be elucidated on the provision of sanitation?

- *Objective 4.1:* did the group of structures immediately to the south-east of Maude Terrace represent a wash-house and privies?
- *Objective 4.2:* how does the layout and character of the wash-house and privies compare with other excavated 19th-century examples in the wider region?
- *Objective 4.3:* was the provision of sanitation for the workers' houses adapted or remodelled in the wake of legislation introduced in the late 19th century?

1.4 Location

The site lies in the centre of Rochdale, on the northern bank of the River Roch, within the county of Greater Manchester (centred on NGR SD 89940 13595). John Street to the east, Penn Street to the west, the rear of Yorkshire Street to the north and New Bailey Street to the south, bound the site. The site comprises an irregular-shaped area aligned broadly north-east/south-west (Figure 1).

The site comprises land that rises in the north to a maximum height of approximately 135.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and falls to the south to a height of approximately 125.3m. The site comprises hard-standing ground currently in use for car-parking purposes, which includes the site of the recently demolished health centre, clinic and garage. The installation of car-parking facilities on the sloping hillside would have required considerable landscaping works that seem to have raised the original ground level, offering some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ*.

Various conservation areas surround the vicinity of the site. Immediately to the south-west of the site lies the heart of The Butts and the Town Hall Conservation Area. The Town Head Conservation Area lies to the north, with a small element extending into the north-eastern part of the site. The Toad Lane Conservation, centred on the Grade I listed Church of St Mary, lies a short distance beyond the north-western boundary of the site.

Historically, Rochdale formed the largest parish contained within the Hundred of Salford, reflecting the settlements early importance. 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 topography of the area played a key role in the establishment and development of Rochdale, which was strategically located at the junction of several key trade routes comprising the trans-Pennine route via Blackstone Edge to the north-east, routes across the Rossendale Fells into central Lancashire to the north, while routes to the west led to Bury and Bolton. In addition, the narrowing of the River Roch valley around Rochdale provided a convenient fording point for the route southwards to Manchester, which would have provided an important packhorse way by the medieval period (Tindall nd, 1).

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

2.1 Prehistoric Period

Evidence for prehistoric activity across north-west England tends to be sporadic and is generally based on chance finds. However, there is a growing body of regional evidence that prehistoric settlement and other activities took place close to the River Roch and its tributaries, however, activity is largely confined to the upland areas of the southern Pennines (Pearson *et al* 1985, 105-8). The earliest activity dates 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).

The gradual adoption of farming and sedentary settlements during the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages led to the clearance of the region's primeval woodland. Evidence of Neolithic activity (c. 4000-200 cal BC) is based on datable finds comprising polished stone axes and flint tools. 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). Although prehistoric evidence is sporadic, several Bronze Age burial mounds survive in the Rochdale vicinity including Wind Hill Cairn in Cheesden.

Rochdale may have been situated within the tribal territory of the Brigantes, who were documented by several Roman proto-historic sources during the Iron Age (c. 600 cal BC-AD 43). The Brigantes 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). However, physical 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 include a bronze torque of Iron Age date (Pearson *et al* 1985, 105-11) and, 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, while another was discovered at St Chad's Church in Rochdale. 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 were later incorporated into post-medieval boundaries, acting as charms to protect livestock (Nevell 1992; Redhead 2003, 76). Originally, the potential Iron Age carvings may have been placed next to springs or pools for Celtic rituals (Nevell 1992; Webster 1995, 449).

2.2 Romano-British Period

During the governorship of Agricola in AD 79, a number of Roman military installations were established across northern England (Gregory 2007). The nearest known Roman settlements to Rochdale are the auxiliary forts located at Manchester and Castleshaw, both of which were associated with an extra-mural settlement, or *vicus* established around AD 79 (Redhead 2003). A network of Roman roads extended from the settlements, leading to various other military centres in Lancashire. The discovery of several Roman finds on the northern side of the River Roch has led to suggestions that a Roman road may have ran east/west approximately along the line of the modern A58 (Pearson *et al* 1985, 112-13).

Roman occupation of Greater Manchester had little impact on the general pattern of Iron Age settlement and land use during the Romano-British period (AD 43-450) (*cf* Philpott 2006, 59). Nonetheless, items of Roman material culture, such as coins, pottery, metalwork, and glass, were introduced into the region and were gradually adopted by the indigenous communities (*ibid*). Unsurprisingly, a small number of Roman artefacts have been discovered in the Rochdale area, although these are not associated with identifiable settlement sites. The finds comprise 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, discovered at Tunshill to the east of the modern Kingsway Business Park (Fishwick 1889, 12; Pearson *et al* 1985, 111-12).

2.3 Medieval and Post-medieval Period

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, many of the established urban centres and forts were abandoned along with large-scale industry production. Greater Manchester is likely to have been a sparsely populated and isolated part of the country demonstrated by a lack of archaeological evidence for this period.

Following centuries of Germanic and Danish immigration, new identities and cultures began to emerge. It is during this period that important early medieval centres acquired place names, many of which are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Newman 1996). Rochdale is mentioned by name as 'Recedham' in the Domesday Survey, 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 7th or 8th century (Ekwall 1922, 55). Although the 'Reced' element may have derived from 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 7th-century Anglo-Saxon bishop of Lichfield (Fishwick 1889, 127).

The parish of Rochdale 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). The place-name Salford also has Saxon connotations and likely derives from the Saxon word *Sealhford* meaning 'ford by the willows' (Mills 1976).

Although the origins of the parish 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 major Anglo-Saxon settlement was probably located in the area now covered by the modern town. 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).

By the late 12th 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, 19th-century surveys show that it had consisted of an irregular bailey, some 30m x 35m, surrounded by earthen ramparts that were probably originally surmounted by a wooden palisade (GMAU 2010, 30).

The enormous parish of Rochdale was served by the church of St Chad's, which occupies high ground on the south side of the town overlooking the river. The oldest part of the existing church dates to the 13th century when the church was majorly reconstructed (Hartwell *et al* 2004, 588). 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 restoration works in 1815 (Fishwick 1889, 12). Evidence also suggests that the 13th century chancel was no bigger than its predecessor (Farrer and Brownbill 1911), implying that Rochdale was a medieval settlement of regional importance from an early date.

By 1212, the whole manor had been assigned to the Lord of Clitheroe, and was held by Roger de Lacy, and several under tenants until the death of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1311, when the manor was passed to the Earls of Lancaster until the end of the 15th century (Fishwick 1889, 21). During the 15th century, the manor was 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.

During the 13th century, Rochdale had become important enough to have been granted a charter for a weekly market in 1251, 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).

2.4 Post-medieval and Industrial Period

The regional importance of the town in the 16th century is embedded in the detail provided by Saxton's map of Lancashire, which was published in 1577, and marks the town in bold letters as 'Rochedale'. The town's importance likely derives from its manufacturing and mining industries, which increasingly played an important role in the local economy. Another factor that encouraged the growth of the town included the confiscation of the lands that had belonged to Whalley Abbey, following the Dissolution of the Monasteries. This produced a new group of landlords, whose number was increased by the sale of Byron estates in the early part of the 17th century (Fishwick 1913). The expansion of the town is reflected in the Hearth Tax Returns; in 1666, 228 hearths were recorded for Rochdale (*ibid*).

A description of the town by Celia Fiennes, writing in c 1700, portrays 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). Close to the market, which had been held on the north bank of the river from at least the 16th century, were a series of water-powered corn mills and fulling mills. It is possible, although unconfirmed, that some of the mills occupied the sites of medieval counterparts (Tindall *nd*, 13).

Since the reign of Henry VIII, the manufacture of woollen cloth, particularly baize, kerseys and flannels, provided an additional source of income for the local economy. At this time, wool production was rooted in the domestic-based system, which was processed through the putting out system. The first stage of processing saw merchants supplying a manufacturing household with wool to spin into yarn. The merchant then took the yarn to the next stage of processing, which involved weaving the yarn into cloth. Domestic-based cloth production was both costly and time consuming, but advances in production techniques were well underway by the mid to late 18th century.

A contemporary account, recorded on a visit to the town by Samuel Curwen in 1771, notes that the town 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 earliest available plan of Rochdale that captures the layout of the town is *A Plan of the Vicarage* of 1764, surveyed on the dawn of the industrial revolution. The plan shows that the settlement occupies both banks of the river, with ribbon development extending northwards along Whitworth Road and north-eastwards along Yorkshire Street (Plate 1). Although the frontage of Yorkshire Street had seen some development, parcels of land to the rear of the dwellings comprised open field systems creating a semi-urban townscape. The main focus of the settlement lies to the north of St Chad's Church, surrounding the crossing of the river around The Butts. This street pattern is likely to reflect the original medieval layout of the town.



Plate 1: Extract from a Plan of the Vicarage, dating to 1764, with arrow marking the approximate centre of the site

2.5 Early Industrial Development

By the end of the 18th century, Rochdale had developed a formidable reputation as a centre for the production of woollen cloth (Aiken 1795, 248). By this time, woollen products were increasingly manufactured in water-powered mills, made possible by great advances in textile producing machinery namely by James Hargreaves' spinning jenny in 1761, Richard Arkwright's water-frame in 1769 and Samuel Crompton's spinning mule in 1774-9. The River Roch was exploited as a source of power, although it was subject to sudden flooding (Robertson 1875, 265-6).

The new factories mass-produced textiles on an unprecedented scale, requiring warehouses to store both raw and finished products. Georgian period warehouses and merchants houses survive along Yorkshire Street, immediately to the north of the site. The evidence available, however, suggests that another important group of warehouses and buildings connected with the pack horse trade occupied the site, focused along Packer Street on the approach to Rochdale Bridge and the southern bank of the River Roch. These buildings reflect Rochdale's importance as a centre for the cross-Pennine trade in woollen cloth.

The next available map that shows that extent of the town is William Yates' map of Lancashire dating to 1786. The map is published at a small scale, but shows a similar layout to the previous plan of 1764 (Plate 2). This map shows that the town has begun to expand along the major thoroughfares extending away from the nucleus of the town.



Plate 2: Extract from Yates' plan of Lancashire showing the town of Rochdale and the approximate location of the site

2.6 Industrial Development of the Site

The success of Rochdale as one of the first-ever industrialised towns went hand in hand with the establishment of the Rochdale Canal, one of the major navigable broad canals of Great Britain at this time. The canal allowed bulk goods to be transported with ease to and from the town; in particular cotton, wool, and coal were traded. The canal was opened between Rochdale and Manchester by 1799, and was completed as the first trans-Pennine route in 1804 (Hadfield 1994).

Whilst maintaining a strong woollen industry, Rochdale rose to prominence during the 19th century as a productive cotton-spinning towns. The advent of steam power led to the establishment of new cotton mills established along the River Roch, throughout the town along the river valleys and canal banks. The socio-economic change brought by the success of Rochdale's textile industry in the 19th century led to its rise to borough status in 1856. Although other industries such as bleachers, dyers, silk manufacturers and iron foundries were established in the town, woollen and cotton industries were dominant in Rochdale. During the cotton famine of the 1860s, the town enjoyed a 'golden age', 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 industrialisation of the town encouraged an influx of workers from the neighbouring villages who were in search of work. The population rapidly grew during the 19th century and is reflected in the expansion of the town captured on the next available historic map by Murphy in 1831 (Plate 3). The map shows that the town has been densely developed to the north of Yorkshire Street and surrounding The Butts, while a new grid of streets is being laid to the south of Yorkshire Street. Garden plots, to the rear of large properties along Yorkshire Street extend in to the northeast part of the site. On the east edge of the site, the northern extent of John Street has been laid although limited development has taken place along its projection. The line of Spring Green, later named Penn Street, which bounds the site to the west has also been laid. To the east of Spring Green, within the site, is a rectangular building aligned northeast/southwest, together with a smaller rectangular building running parallel. The rest of the site remains part of an agricultural field system.

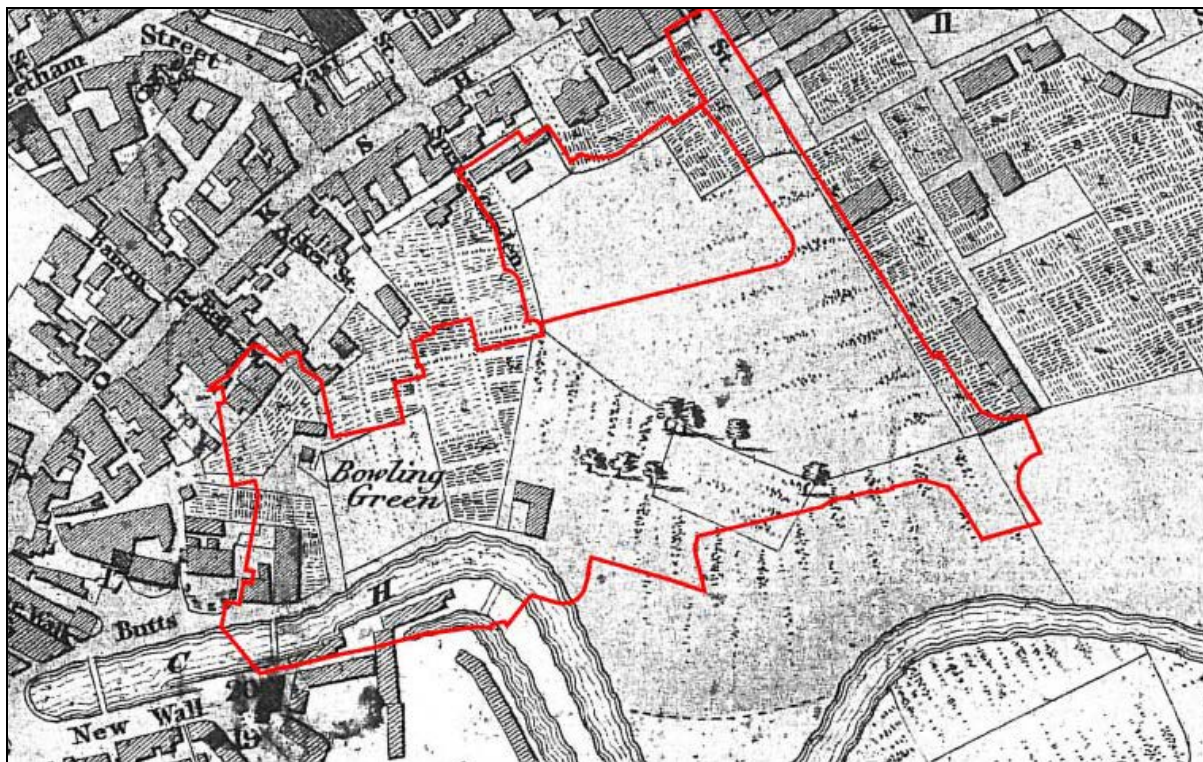


Plate 3: Extract from Murphy's Map of 1831

The first available detailed plan of Rochdale is the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851. The map shows that a block of single-depth dwellings, aligned north-east/south-west to the east of Spring Gardens are situated in the same position as the rectangular block of buildings previously captured on Murphy's plan of 1831 and likely represent the same structure. A plot of ornamental gardens on the west side of John Street encroaches on the east side of the site boundary, while a new street named Portland Street has been established in the south part of the site. Portland Street has been partly developed comprising dwellings in the southeast and the southwest corners of the site. A plot of land in the centre of Portland Street and immediately to the north remains undeveloped. The line of Crook Street, extending west from John Street has also been established. A block of back-to-back dwellings has been built along Crook Street and Portland's Yard, in the southeast corner of the site (Area 3).

The entire area within the site had been developed by the time the next Ordnance Survey plan was surveyed and subsequently published in 1892. The plan shows a grid of streets has been laid over previously undeveloped land. A second plot of back-to-back dwellings has been developed in the north-west part of the site aligned north-east/south-west. Properties along the north side were situated along Parish Street, while those to the south were located on Maude Terrace (Area 1). A plot of small buildings, presumably washrooms or privies is sited to the south of Maude Terrace.

Nazareth Chapel had been built along Conway Street, together with a row of four double depth terrace dwellings named Hampton Terrace, aligned broadly north-west/south-east. In addition, three rows of four double depth terrace properties, aligned north-east/south-west were situated in the east half of the site. The rows of terraces were named Guardian Terrace, Harcourt Terrace and Argyle Terrace (Area 2).

Almost the same footprint is depicted of Crook Street and Portland Yard, with the exception of two buildings at the south-west end of Crook Street and Portland Yard, which seem to have been converted into small washroom facilities or privies.

The majority of the dwellings within the site were built to house local workers' close to their place of work. Workers' housing existed in a variety of forms during the early to mid-19th century, when population growth was at its peak. At the site, two types of housing exist, the double depth terraces and the much smaller back-to-back dwellings. Back-to-back houses often represented the worst kind of housing; properties lacked light, ventilation, adequate space, drainage and often shared a privy with multiple households. Poor levels of health and hygiene led to campaigns for social and housing reforms in the 1840s. A sequence of local acts sought to improve some living conditions, however, it was not until the Public Health Act of 1875 that local governments banned the construction of new back-to-back houses.

The same configuration of buildings is shown on the following Ordnance Survey maps of 1910 and 1933. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1933 shows one additional detail, which labels the street to west of the three blocks of terraces as Hampton Street.

Similarly, the Ordnance Survey plan of 1958 shows the same configuration of buildings. House numbers are labelled on each individual dwelling giving an insight into the later addresses of the properties within the site. The back-to-back properties along Crook Street and Portland's Yard have been converted into through houses, while the back-to-backs along Parish Street and Maude Terrace have not been subject to any improvements. The Chapel along Conway Street is now a Welsh Presbyterian Church.

By 1972, the Ordnance Survey plan shows that almost the entire site has been demolished. The Chapel along Conway Street is still standing, together with a plot of back-to-back dwellings at the east end of Parish Street and Maude Terrace.

During the late 1970s and early 80s brown-field sites were redeveloped. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1985 depicts a health centre and clinic on the site of the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel between Penn Street and Conway Street. In addition, a garage had been built to the west of John Street. It is also clear that line of John Street has been widened.

Throughout the late 1990s and early 2000s, all the buildings within the study area had been demolished and were used as car parks.

2.7 Archaeological Background

The archaeological significance of the site was initially highlighted in a desk-based assessment produced in 2016 (Salford Archaeology 2016). This report concluded that there was high potential for buried remains of archaeological interest to survive within the development area. The development comprises two phases of work, Phase 1 was completed in February 2018 (Salford Archaeology 2018).

Based on the findings of the desk-based assessment GMAAS recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their form, nature, condition and potential. A series of trial trenches, undertaken by Salford Archaeology in June 2020, confirmed the survival of below-ground archaeological remains across the site (Salford Archaeology 2020).

GMAAS recommended that a programme of archaeological excavation within the Phase 2 development would mitigate against the impact of the proposed redevelopment. In accordance with advice provided by GMAAS, Rochdale Council attached a condition (Condition 6) to the planning consent that required a further programme of archaeological investigation. Archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Salford Archaeology for Phase 2 of the development, identifying three areas for archaeological excavation. Genr8 (Rochdale) Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to undertake the archaeological investigation, which commenced in July 2020.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Excavation

The principal aim of the archaeological excavation was to fully record all remains of the workers' housing within the demarcated areas. This was achieved via the excavation of three open-area trenches.

General Methodology: all archaeological work was conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation (*Standards and Guidelines for an Archaeological Excavation* ClfA 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*. A few 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 was 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. Summary of the Fieldwork Results

4.1 Introduction

Based upon the results of the archaeological trenching undertaken by Salford Archaeology in June 2020, GMAAS recommended that further archaeological investigation was merited. This was undertaken during Phase 2 of the development.

Three areas were targeted during the excavation (Figure 2). Area 1 targeted the east end of back-to-back houses along Parish Street and Maude Terrace, aligned north-west/south-east (Figures 6-8), while Area 2 was positioned to target two double-depth properties along Argyle Terrace (Figures 9 and 10). A third area, located in the east part of the site, targeted a second block of back-to-back workers' housing along the former line of Crook Street and Portland Yard (Figures 11-13).

Area 1 exposed the remains of poorly preserved back-to-back dwellings along Maude Terrace and Parish Street. Whilst detailed historical mapping does not show any pavement lights against the back-to-backs, all of the excavated houses contained cellars that seemingly survived largely intact. Physical remains of a detached block of small structures were also uncovered that seem likely to have represented part of a block of privies and a wash-house that served one of the excavated blocks of back-to-back houses. These remains were built into the natural clay (041). The archaeological remains in Area 2 comprised the poorly-preserved remains of two cellars situated beneath two double-depth terrace dwellings along Argyle Terrace. The buildings were not cellared throughout, comprising one room at the front of each property. Structural remains in Area 3 were associated with back-to-back properties along Crook Street and Portland Yard. The end of row properties seem to have been converted into sanitary facilities in the second half of the 19th century.

4.2 Area 1

Area 1 was positioned to target the remains of back-to-back dwellings along Parish Street and Maude Terrace, built in the mid-19th century. The Census returns first record residents living in the dwellings in 1861, implying that they were built before the 1860s. The excavation area targeted a block of six houses situated at the east end of the street. These six dwellings were the last to be demolished on the site and were still standing until at least 1972.

Unless otherwise stated all structures were built using hand-made bricks and lime mortar, each measuring approximately 230mm x 110mm x 70mm. During the 1860s, lime mortar was superseded by stronger black ash mortar implying that the presence of lime mortar may be indicative of an 1850s construction date.

Natural firm yellowish-orange clay (041) was exposed in parts of the excavation area, beneath the poorly-preserved buildings along Parish Street and surrounding the cellars along Maude Street (Plate 4). Natural ground lay at a depth of between c. 0.8m and 1.7m. All of the surviving structural remains had been cut into the natural geology.

The demolition rubble was associated with the destruction of the domestic properties during the second half of the 20th century, overlay the natural geology (041) and covered all of the archaeological remains. The demolition rubble comprised loose dark brownish-black material containing frequent brick rubble that had a maximum thickness of 1.1m. A hard-standing tarmacadam surface overlay demolition rubble measuring a maximum depth of 0.26m.

The excavation exposed the remains of two poorly-preserved dwellings along Parish Street and four houses, surviving as cellars, along Maude Terrace (Figure 3). Due to the natural topography of the site, the plot of back-to-back dwellings were terraced into the hillside. A very substantial stone wall (061) divided the row of back-to-back dwellings, which also presumably retained the natural clay (041) that had not been excavated beneath the dwellings on Parish Street. The wall was aligned north-east/south-west measuring 7m long, 0.50m thick and 1.64m high. Wall 061 and wall 062 were similar in construction and were the only walls in Area 1 that were constructed entirely from stone.

Parish Street was built on the upper terrace to the north-west of the cellars beneath Maude Terrace. The ground floor of possibly two properties was exposed, however, the structural remains survived in poor condition (Plate 4). Natural clay 041 was visible beneath the truncated remains of partially surviving flagstone floor 050. The flagstone surface measured 1.2m long and 0.76m wide, aligned north-east/south-west. Each flagstone varied in size, the largest of which measured 0.98m by 0.76m by 0.09m.



Plate 4: Fragmentary remains of houses on the upper terrace fronting Parish Street, looking north-east. Scale 1m

The remains of wall 047 were exposed in the north-west limit of excavation (Plate 4). It was aligned north-east/south-west, measuring c. 3m long, 0.48m wide and up to three-courses high. The wall was constructed above flagstone foundations 046 that measured 0.09m thick. The north-eastern extent of the wall appears to have been truncated, although an additional two flagstones were exposed to the north-east, which likely formed a continuation of the walls flagstone foundations 046.

Wall 049 followed the same north-east/south-west alignment as wall 047 (Figure 3). The wall was situated in the north-east corner of the excavation, and measured c. 1.05m long, 0.24m high and one-course high (Plate 5). The wall was built above a single course of flagstones (048), which in turn was laid above three courses of hand-made bricks. Each flagstone measured approximately 0.6m by 0.52m by 0.09m. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the available sequence of historic mapping show that walls 047 and 049 probably represented the north-west external wall of the houses fronting Parish Street (Figures 6 and 7).

A ceramic pipe (052) was exposed on the north-west face of wall 049. This was rectangular and was likely installed during the 20th century, when improvements may have been made to the dwellings. Similarly, a second ceramic drain 051 was exposed on the north-west side of wall 047. The remains may have represented the installation of downpipe (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Rectangular, ceramic drainpipe 052, looking south-east. Scale 1m

A substantial wall of hand-made brick and stone (055/054) was exposed in the north-east limit of excavation, demarcating the north-east external wall of the block of back-to-back dwellings. Wall 055/054 was aligned north-west/south-east and was truncated through the centre. The north-west extent of wall 055/054 was keyed into wall 049, consisting of a wall hand-made brick measuring 1.41m long, 0.48m wide (or two bricks wide) and two-courses high (Plate 5). The brick wall was laid above stone foundations 054 that measured 2.6m long and 0.55m wide. The stone foundations comprised a row of square flagstone, each measuring approximately 0.58m by 0.55m by 0.09m, which were set above two courses of roughly hewn stone blocks. Natural clay (041) was visible at the base of the wall. Although the centre of the wall was truncated, the south-east end of wall was exposed.

The south-east section of wall 055/054 measured 3.2m long, 0.55m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.8m (Plate 6). A maximum of four brick courses of 055 survived above the stone slab foundations. The bricks were laid irregularly, using various bonding techniques, comprising header-on-edge, header bond and stretcher bond. The stone slabs 054 used to build the southern section of the wall were comparatively larger than those used in the northern section of the wall. The largest block measured approximately 0.6m wide and 0.35m thick. The southern section of the wall was undulating, reflecting poor building techniques, possible subsidence or the topography of the site.

The continuation of wall 055/054 to the south-east seems to imply that the end of row house along Maude Terrace did not contain a cellar and was demarcated by wall 055/054 to the north-east and wall 062 to the south-west. Wall 055/054 bound No 8 Maude Terrace and No 16 Parish Street to the north-east. The Ordnance Survey Plan of 1952 shows that the two back-to-back dwellings had been knocked though into a single property labelled No 18.



Plate 6: North-east gable-end wall 054/055, looking north-east. Scale 1m

Beneath No 7 Maude Terrace were the remains of two rectangular cellar rooms. The north-eastern room (Room 1; Plate 7) was demarcated by stone wall 062 to the north-east, external wall 066 to the south-east and partition wall 063 to the south-west. Wall 061 formed a partition through the centre of the back-to-back dwellings, between Parish Street and Maude Terrace. The interior of the room measured 3.96m long and 1.86m wide and was paved by flagstone floor 067. Demolition rubble (057) filled the south-west cellar.

Wall 062 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 3.2m long, 0.8m wide, and 1.7m high. The dimensions of the wall may imply that it was built to retain the ground to the north-east. The north-west end was truncated by the installation of a modern, storm-water sewer (053) within an associated cut [043]. Two metal fittings had been built into the wall, situated 0.45m above the surface of the room. The fittings projected 0.25m into the interior of the room. The construction of the wall differed to the other structures used to build the houses. This wall was built entirely of large stone blocks.

Running north-east/south-west, were the remains of the front external wall (066), which measured c. 7m long. This wall continued to the south-west, beyond the limit of excavation. The wall was three brick-courses wide (or 0.36m) and 1.3m high. A recess was built into the upper courses of the wall, roughly in its centre. A stone ledge marked the base of the recess, positioned five courses below the top surviving course of the wall. Presumably, this feature represented the remains of either a small cellar light or, a coal chute (Plate 7). A single skin of machine-made bricks had been used to block the cellar light. On the south-east side of the structure was a peculiar arrangement of stones, presumably used to further block the cellar light (Plate 8). The archaeological evidence contradicts the sequence of available Ordnance Survey maps, which do not depict window lights along Maude Terrace.

Partition wall 063 divided the cellar beneath No 7 into two rooms (Figure 3). Wall 063 was orientated north-west/south-east, and measured 3.96m long, one brick wide (or 0.24m) and 1.2m high. The south-eastern extent of the wall was keyed into wall 066, while the north-east section of wall had been altered to accommodate a 0.67m wide doorway. The doorway provided access between the north-eastern and south-western room, and had presumably been inserted during the 20th century (Plate 9).

Access to the room was granted via a staircase 075 situated in north-west part of the room, although this half of the cellar was not excavated due to loose aggregate surrounding the sewer. The staircase ran parallel to staircase access 076 in the adjacent room (Room 2). Most of the top of the staircase had been removed by cut 043 for the storm-water sewer (053). The underside of the lower part of the staircase was visible but was not excavated due to modern services (Plate 9). The presence of two separate staircases implies that the two cellar rooms had originally belonged to two different properties. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping show that staircase 075 lay within the property boundary of No 14 Parish Street, whilst staircase 076 was located within No 7 Maude Terrace. This seems to imply that while the dwellings along Parish Street were not cellared, the majority of them had access to their own cellar that was situated beneath Maude Terrace, rather than being directly beneath the building on Parish Street.



Plate 7: Room 1, looking south-east. Scale 1m



Plate 8: Blocked-up cellar light/coal chute in Room 1, looking north-west. Scale 0.50m



*Plate 9: Knocked-through doorway between Room 1 and 2, staircase for Room 1, looking south-east.
Scale 1m*

The second room within the cellar (Room 2) was situated on the south-west side of wall 063, and was originally accessed via a separate staircase (076) aligned north-east/south-west. Staircase 076 was well preserved, consisting of seven steps. The width of the staircase measured 0.78m wide at the base, narrowing slightly as they ascended upwards to 0.68m. Staircases 075 and 076 ran parallel to each other and were divided by a single-skin wall. Each of the risers were made up of a thick, stone tread resting on either two rows of stretcher bond bricks or one row of header-on-edge, thus making the tread heights differ slightly. From the bottom step up, these measured 0.13m, 0.25m, 0.22m, 0.23m, 0.22m, 0.23m and 0.24m (Plate 10). Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the available sequence of Ordnance Survey plans indicate that staircase 076 was situated within the footprint of a dwelling at No 7 Maude Terrace (Figures 6-8).

Wall 063 to the north-east, wall 062 to the south-east, and wall 064 to the south-west demarcated the remains of the second cellar (Plate 9). The interior of the room had a slightly larger footprint than the room to the north-east, measuring 4.6m by 2m. A flagstone floor (068) paved the surface of the room. Various sized flagstones had been used to pave the surface, with the largest measuring 0.9m by 0.66m. Demolition rubble (058) filled the interior of the room, and was presumably contemporary with the demolition of the dwellings in the 1970s or 1980s.



Plate 10: Room 2 staircase 076, looking north-east. Scale 1m

Wall 064 was aligned north-west/south-east, and formed a partition between the two cellars situated beneath No 7 and a second set of cellar rooms situated beneath No 6 Maude Terrace. The wall measured 4.6m long, one brick-course wide (or 0.24m) and 0.91m high. A crack, visible in the south-west-facing elevation, ran from the base of the wall to the uppermost surviving course. Typically, limited building materials were used to construct workers' housing, and in back-to-back dwellings single-skin walls were usually used for partitions.

Built within the upper surviving course of wall 066 were the remains of either a flagstone windowsill or the base of a coal chute. This feature is not captured on the available sequence of historic mapping. An early fridge with metal shelves survived *in-situ* against the south-west-facing elevation of wall 063 (Plate 9 and Plate 10).

Beneath the footprint of a dwelling situated at No 6 Maude Terrace were the remains of two cellar rooms (Plate 11). The first room was situated on the south-west side of wall 064. Wall 064 to the north-east, wall 066 to the south-east and wall 065 to the south-west demarcated the third cellar (Room 3). The interior of the room was larger than the previous two cellars, measuring 5.4m by 1.95m (Figure 3). Varying sizes of stone flags 069 paved the entire surface of the room.

Running north-west/south-east were the remains of wall 065, which was keyed into wall 066 to the south. This wall formed a partition between the north-east and south-west cellars, situated below No 6 Maude Terrace. The wall measured 5.4m long, one brick-course wide (or 0.24m) and 0.66m high. A small section of the wall returned north-east into the interior of the room, measuring c. 1.05m long, one brick-course wide (or 0.24m) and survived at floor level (Plate 12). It is likely that the wall had previously formed a small cupboard or coal store below a second staircase that led into the adjoining room.

A staircase (073), aligned north-east/south-west permitted access into the rectangular cellar (Plates 11 and 12). The staircase was built against wall 061 to the north-west and single-skin wall 071 to the south-east. Wall 071 formed a partition between staircase 073 and staircase 072, which led into the adjoining cellar room (Room 4). The remains of the staircase 073 comprised four steps. Each riser consisted of a stone-flag tread, all of which varied in thickness between 0.05m to 0.9m. The stone threads were each laid above two rows of stretcher bond bricks. The varying thicknesses of the stone threads resulted in uneven riser heights, which ranged between 0.22m to 0.27m. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the available sequence of Ordnance Survey maps indicate that staircase 073 was located within the footprint of No 12 Parish Street, suggesting that the property contained its own cellar that was situated beneath No 6 Maude Street (Figures 6 and 7).

The remains of a probable fireplace survived against the south-west elevation of wall 064. The fireplace consisted of two brick-built buttresses that were positioned roughly 1m apart. Each buttress extended south-west from wall 064, measuring 0.48m long and one brick-course wide (or 0.24m). The north-west buttress survived up to 0.91m high, whilst the south-east buttress survived up to 0.69m high (Plate 11).

The remains of either a stone windowsill or the base of a coal chute survived in the upper surviving course of wall 066. The stone base measured c. 0.7m wide and was evenly positioned in the centre of the wall.

Demolition rubble (059) filled the interior of the cellar, which contained a large quantity of metal artefacts, including metal tools, nails, and decorative ironwork. The tools included a range of spanners and a rasp and a homemade battery. In addition, large amounts of glass, ceramic bottles, two ceramic iron-glazed jar were retrieved from rubble 059. Finds retrieved from the fill provide some insight into the occupation and use of the room during its final phase of activity.



Plate 11: Room 3 (left), Room 4 (right), beneath No 6 Maude Terrace, looking south-east. Scale 1m



Plate 12: Staircase 072, return of wall 065 possibly creating a cupboard under the stairs and staircase 073 leading into the third cellar (or Room 3), looking north-west. Scale 0.50m/1m

A second room was revealed beneath No 6 Maude Terrace, situated to the south-west of wall 065 (Plate 13). This room was accessed via staircase 072, which was aligned north-east/south-west and consisted of three steps (Plate 14). Each step comprised two courses of stretcher bond bricks, creating risers heights that measured between 0.23m and 0.25m. The upper brick course was topped by a stone tread that varied in thickness from 0.04m to 0.06m. Single-skin wall 071 bound the staircase to the north-west, while wall 065 abutted the staircases to the south-west. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the available sequence of Ordnance Survey plans show that the staircase was located within the footprint of No 6 Maude Terrace, implying that this household had access into the south-west room only (Figures 6 and 7).

The room was bound by wall 065 to the north-east, wall 066 to the south-east, wall 088 to the south-west and wall 066 to the north-west. The interior footprint of the room measured 4.6m by 1.9m. Flagstones 070 paved the floor surface. Demolition rubble (060) filled the interior of the room, and included various domestic finds including a tin bath.

Wall 088 was exposed in the south-west limit of excavation, aligned north-west/south-east. This wall measured 4.6m long and 0.8m high. The full width of the wall was not exposed.

A later addition included a fridge larder, which was identical to that discovered in the second room, beneath No 7 Maude Terrace (Plates 14 and 15). The fridge was found *in-situ* and was positioned against wall 088, opposite staircase 072. Prior to the completion of the archaeological excavation works, removal of the fridge revealed the trademark of the fridge larder. The fridge was stamped 'THE "FRIDGE" LARDER, Watson's patent, made only by J Duckett and Son Ltd, Burnley'.

A cluster of small buildings and a substantial stone wall (082) were exposed to the south of the cellars excavated at Maude Terrace. The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 is the first map that captures the plot of small outbuildings between Maude Terrace and Portland Street (Figure 7). The outbuildings likely represent wash facilities or privies used by the occupants of the back-to-back dwellings and may have been installed to comply with the Public Health Act of 1875, which sought to improve the sanitary conditions of workers' housing.

Natural river pebbles 045 set into sand paved the surface of a yard on the south-east side of wall 082 (Plates 16 and 17). The cobbles varied in size from 0.10m to 0.25m and were exposed in an area that measured 5.80m by 1.70m. Large, roughly hewn, flagstones 087 lay along the north-west side of the cobbles, covering an area that measured 2.80m by 0.80m.



Plate 13: South-west room below No 7 Maude Terrace (or Room 4), looking south-east. Scale 1m



Plate 14: Staircase 072, wall 071 and fridge larder, looking north-west. Scale 1m



Plate 15: Details of fridge larder

Wall 077 to the west and wall 078 to the east ran parallel to each other and bordered the cobbled area towards the north-east. Both walls measured approximately 1m long, one brick-course wide and one course high. Wall 077 was constructed from hand-made bricks and lime mortar, whilst the fabric of wall 078 consisted of wire cut brick and black ash mortar. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the available sequence of Ordnance Survey plans show that wall 077 did not correspond to any structures depicted on the mapping, while wall 078 matched the south-west wall of a building situated on the south-east side of wall 082. Compacted black gritty material (044) containing fragments of domestic rubbish including pottery, clay pipes, glass and metal overlay cobbled surface 045 and measured 0.08m thick.

Wall 082 was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 2m long and 0.36m wide. The south-west surviving section of the wall ran along the north-west side of cobbles 045. The wall was truncated, but appeared to continue along the same alignment in the north-east part of the excavation where it formed the north-west wall of a small rectangular building. Presumably, the original purpose of the wall was to retain ground on the hillside, to the north-east (Plate 18).



Plate 16: exterior cobbles 045, looking east. Scale 1m



Plate 17: Walls 077 and 078 between cobbles 045, looking west. Scale 1m

A small rectangular structure was exposed to the north-east of the cobbled area. The structure was demarcated by wall 082 to the north-west, wall 083 to the south-east, wall 085 to the south-west and wall 084 to the north-east wall (Plate 18). The north-east surviving part of wall 082 measured 3.8m long, 0.36m wide and 0.84m high. The wall was constructed from various sized stone blocks that were dressed on the south-east face. Wall 083 measured 3.2m long, 0.38m wide and 0.84m high. The fabric of the wall was similar to wall 082 and did not use any brickwork in its construction. Wall 085 followed an unusual north-west/south-east alignment (Figure 3). Wall 085 measured 4m long, 0.34m wide and 0.84m high. Wall 084 measured 2.7m long, 0.35m wide and 0.84m high. The remains of a flagstone floor was briefly exposed, but was immediately obscured by rainwater before it could be recorded. One surviving course of hand-made bricks laid header-on-edge 079 on top of wall 085, suggested the upper part of the building had been brick-built. Brick wall 079 continued to the east before it was truncated. Wall 079 would have previously adjoined the south-east end of wall 078. Part of a brick, dividing wall 080 survived between walls 078 and 084.

Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 show that the footprint of the outbuilding structure roughly corresponds to a small outbuilding situated between Portland Street and Maude Terrace (Figure 7).

An additional brick wall 086 had been laid header-on-edge against wall 082 at the eastern end. This wall measured 0.72m long, 0.24m wide and one brick course high.



Plate 18: Brick and stone foundations, including wall 082, looking northwest. Scale 1m

4.3 Area 2

Area 2 was positioned to target the remains of two double-depth terrace dwellings along Argyle Terrace, first shown on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 (Figure 9). The Census returns first record residents living in the dwellings in 1881 implying that they were built before the 1880s. The excavation area targeted two properties in the north-east part of Argyle Terrace. The row of four terraces, comprising private back yards and privies were demolished by 1972. The excavation exposed the poorly preserved remains of two properties pertaining to the former structures along Argyle Terrace (Plate 19).

The remains of the structure exposed in the north-east part of the excavation area corresponded to the end of terrace property at No 8 Argyle Terrace. Wall 036 to the north-west, wall 089 to the north-east, wall 033 to the south-east and wall 037 to the south-west demarcated the boundary of a cellar room at the front of the dwelling (Plate 20). All four of the walls were keyed into each other implying that they were contemporary. Stone flags 039 paved the surface of the room, covering an area that measured 4.14m by 3.02m. Flagstones in the north-east part of the room had been truncated and revealed that a narrow stone-capped drain 035 with brick-built sides survived below the floor level.



Plate 19: Area 2, looking south-east. Scale 1m

Wall 036 represented the remains of the front external wall of the property. The wall measured 3.02m long, one and a half bricks wide (0.36m) and was one-course high. Hand-made bricks with lime mortar had been used to construct the original phase of the wall that measured one brick wide. An additional string of frogged bricks had been added along the north-west face of the wall, presumably to either repair or reinforce the foundations during the 20th century. The wall did not continue to the north-east, perhaps implying that the remaining footprint of the dwelling was not cellared. Alternatively, the other structural remains might have been removed during demolition works in the 1960s/70s.

Single-skin wall 037 formed a partition between the cellar in No 8 and the cellar to the south-west, situated in No 6 (Figure 4). This wall survived up to two-courses high and had presumably been disturbed by a modern service pipe that ran parallel to the north-east side of the wall. The modern service may have also truncated or concealed a staircase that would have permitted access into the cellar.

Wall 089 measured 4.14m long, one-brick wide (or 0.24m) and one-course high. Similarly, wall 033 was also one-brick wide. The width of both of these walls may indicate that they did not represent partition walls, otherwise they would have likely been of a similar construction to wall 033. This may suggest that no adjacent rooms had previously existed.



Plate 20: House 1, looking south-east. Scale 1m

The structural remains of a second cellar was exposed to the south-west of No 8 Argyle Terrace. The footprint of the cellar was only partially exposed. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 confirm that structural remains represent No 6 Argyle Terrace (Figure 9).

Wall 036 to the north-west, wall 037 to the north-east and wall 033 to the south-east demarcated the boundary of the cellar (Figure 4). Walls 036 and 033 continued beyond the property boundary of No 8 Argyle Terrace. Presumably, both of these walls spanned the length of the four terraces, implying that the row of properties was built simultaneously. The continuation of wall 036 measured 0.36m long, while the continuation of wall 033 measured 2.26m long and continued beyond the limit of excavation.

Extending from the south-west elevation of partition 037 were the possible remains of a fireplace 038 (Plate 21). Two brick-built buttresses situated at a distance of 1.23m apart demarcated the fireplace. The brick buttress to the north-west survived in poor condition, measuring 0.24m by 0.11m. The brick buttress to the south-east measured 0.3m by 0.24m and was five-courses high. Both of the buttresses were built above the flagstone floor surface 040.

Flagstones 040 paved the partially exposed surface of the room, covering an area that measured 4.1m by 2.26m. The flagstones appeared to continue to the south-west, beyond the limit of excavation.



Plate 21: House 2 with fireplace, looking north-west

4.4 Area 3

Area 3 was positioned to target the remains of back-to-back dwellings situated along Crook Street to the north-west and Portland Yard to the south-east, and an adjacent block of small outbuildings shown on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 (Figure 12). The dwellings were first captured on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1851 (Figure 11), although the Census returns first records residents living in the dwellings in 1841 implying that they were built in the early 19th century. All of the back-to-back dwellings at Crook Street and Portland Yard had been demolished by 1972. The excavation exposed the poorly preserved remains of two properties pertaining to the former structures along Argyle Terrace.

The excavation trench measured 12.80m x 10.00m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m (Plate 22). A layer of very compacted demolition debris containing brick, stone, concrete, mortar and fragments of 19th-century ceramics and glass overlay the archaeological structural remains. Beneath the demolition rubble, were the remains of a dark peaty organic layer, which lay against the features in the east of the trench and above substantial concrete foundations in the west. The majority of the surviving structures were cut into the natural geology (031) consisting of greyish-brown sandy silt.



Plate 22: General view of Area 3, looking south-east. Scale 1m

A backfilled modern service trench had a detrimental impact on the survival of archaeological remains in the eastern part of trench, although wall 004 was visible in the west-facing section of the trench (Plate 25). The wall was constructed to correspond with the natural sloping topography of the site. The fabric of the wall comprised a single course of stone foundation blocks, supporting 11 courses of hand-made bricks laid stretcher bond with sandy mortar.

Wall 004 measured 4.50m long, but had been truncated to the south by a recent geotechnical pit. In the centre of the wall, at the base, a rectangular opening was defined by two flagstone caps. This feature likely represented the remains of a culvert running through the wall. The width of the wall was not exposed. At the northern end of wall 004, an east/west return was evident comprising an arrangement of broken bricks that were clearly keyed into wall 004. The service trench truncated the east/west return of wall 004.

A series of structural remains were exposed on the west side of the service trench. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 show that they correspond to one back-to-back dwelling at the south-west end of Crook Street and a series of small outbuildings. The end of terrace property represented No 9 Crook Street, later known as No 4 when the street was extended westwards.

Wall 013 to the north-east, wall 007 to the south-east and wall 017 to the south-west demarcated the footprint of an end of terrace back-to-back property situated at No 4 Crook Street (Plate 23). Presumably, wall 005 demarcated the north-east boundary of the property, although the north-west extent of this wall had been demolished.

Wall 013 was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 4.45m long, one-brick wide (or 0.23m) and 0.72m high. The fabric of the wall was similar to wall 005, consisting of sandy mortar. Later additions included an extra course of brick that had been added to the west of its joint with wall 017 and some repair work in hard white mortar. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 demonstrate that wall 013 represented the remains of the front external wall of the property (Figure 12).

Wall 011 ran south-east from roughly the centre of wall 013. The wall was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 3.7m long, one-brick wide (or 0.23m) and 0.37m high. The fabric of the wall comprised hand-made bricks with sandy mortar, implying that it was contemporary with walls 005 and 013. Wall 011 presumably represented the remains of a partition wall dividing two cellar rooms within No 4 Crook Street.

The south-east end of wall 011 abutted flagstone surface 008, which presumably demarcated a doorway into an adjacent cellar room (Figure 5). Flagstones 008 covered an area that measured 0.70m x 2.25m and comprised three broken flags. In addition, the remains of a heavily truncated brick and stone culvert (012) were identified below the north-east face of wall 011. The culvert was orientated north-east/south-west and was aligned with a culvert built into the south-west elevation of wall 004. The culvert measured 0.70m x 0.60m x 0.10m but had been truncated to the east by a modern service trench.

The room to the east of wall 011 was paved by flagstones 010, which covered an area that measured 1.82m x 0.75m. The majority of the eastern room had been removed by modern activity.

Running north-east/south-west were the remains of wall 017, which demarcated the south-west wall of the property at No 4 (Figure 5). The original phase of wall 017 seemed to have comprised a one and a half brick wide (or 0.36m) wall bonded with sandy mortar. Hard white mortar had been used to repair the upper courses of the wall during the 19th or early 20th century. An additional one and a half brick wide wall 016 had been added to the north-east face of wall 017. Wall 016 seemed to encroach on the interior of the south-west room in No 4 and had been laid between a pair of fireplace buttresses. Presumably, the wall was constructed to reinforce the dwelling, perhaps during the conversion of the building next door into small outbuildings.

Built into wall 017, were the remains of two fireplace buttresses set at a distance of 1.18m apart (Plate 24). Each buttress was one brick wide (or 0.23m). An upright flagstone lined the back of the fireplace. Removal of wall 016 revealed a sandstone hearth.

Broken flagstones 015 paved the room to the south-west of wall 011, covering an area that measured 4.45m by 1.2m.



Plate 23: Footprint of No 4 Crook Street showing floor surfaces (008, 010, 015), wall 011 in the centre, culvert 012 below and wall 017 in the background looking south-west. Scale 1m



Plate 24: Detail of the fireplace in wall 017 following the removal of wall 016, looking south-west. Scale 1m

To the south of No 4 Crook Street were the remains of a small outbuilding demarcated by wall 005 to the north-east, wall 007 to the north-west and wall 017 to the south-west (Plate 25). The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 shows that the building marked by walls 005, 007 and 017 was sub-divided into four irregular-shaped plots, which presumably formed either privies or wash facilities. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey plan of 1851 demonstrate that walls 005, 007 and 017 had previously demarcated a back-to-back property along Portland Street, to the rear of No 4 Crook Street.

Wall 005 lay 1.70m to the west of wall 004 and was aligned north-west/south-east (Figure 5). The wall measured 3m long, one-brick wide (or 0.24m) and up to seven-courses high. The fabric of the wall comprised hand-made bricks bonded with sandy mortar. A modern service trench truncated the north end of wall 005.

Wall 005 was abutted to the south-west by walls 006 and 007, both of which were aligned north-east/south-west. Wall stub 006 measured 0.7m long, three-courses wide (or 0.36m) and eight-courses high (or 0.7m). Overlying the geo-rectified survey with the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 shows that wall 006 does not correspond to any external structures depicted on the mapping (Figure 12).

Wall 007 abutted wall 005 at its north-east extent; wall 007 was also situated 0.85m north of 006. Wall 007 measured 3.7m long, one-course wide (or 0.23m) and was six-courses high (or 0.55m). The wall was laid in English Garden Wall bond with two stone blocks inset at the base of the north-east end of the wall.

A stone-capped culvert 009 ran north-west/south-east across the excavation trench. The culvert was visible on the south-east side of wall 007 and measured 2.25m by 0.6m. The culvert appeared to run beneath the wall, continuing to the north-west of No 4 Crook Street, or wall 013. Yellow sandstone blocks had been used to cap the drain (Plate 25). The north-west section of the culvert 014 curved along a north-west-west/south-east-east alignment measuring 0.6m wide, 0.25m deep and 1.8m long (Plate 26).



*Plate 25: Showing wall 004 to the east, walls 005, 006 and 007 in the foreground, looking north-east.
Scale 1m*

On the south-west side of No 4 Crook Street and wall 017, were the remains of a second plot of small outbuildings. The outbuildings were sub-divided into a plot of four chambers with a drainage system running between walls 017 and 019. The presence of drains and the size and shape of the compartments may imply that the structures represented a block of privies. Comparisons between the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 and the geo-rectified survey shows that the archaeological remains overlie a plot of small outbuildings.

The block of outbuildings was demarcated by external wall 028 to the south-west and external wall 019 to the north-east (Plate 26). Wall 028 was built using a similar construction technique as walls 005, 013 and 017, implying that it was contemporary to the original (early to mid-19th century) phase of construction. The wall was aligned north-west/south-east measuring 6.7m long, one brick wide (or 0.23m) and 0.7m high. The south-east extent of the wall curved eastwards to adjoin wall 017. The curved extent of the wall measured 1.17m long, one and a half bricks wide (or 0.36m) and one-course high.

Wall 019 was situated 0.2m to the south-west of wall 017 (Figure 5) The wall was aligned north-west/south-east, running parallel to 017. The fabric of the wall comprised hand-made bricks bonded with sandy mortar on the lower courses, whilst hard white mortar had been used to repair the upper courses. The wall measured 3.85m long, one-brick wide (or 0.24m) and was 0.50m high. A dark blackish-brown (018), silty deposit, containing fragments of 19th-century clay pipes, glass and ceramics, was situated between walls 019 and 017.

The space between wall 028 and wall 019 was divided into five square compartments by walls 021, 024, 025, 026 and 027, all of which ran north-east/south-west (Figure 5). The four walls were evenly spaced at 0.85m apart.

Wall 024 measured 1.4m long, one-brick wide (or 0.23m) and 0.4m high. Wall 024 abutted wall 019 and continued on the opposite of the wall up to the south-west face of wall 017. The lower courses of the wall were adhered with sandy mortar, whilst hard white mortar was used to secure the upper courses. The wall was laid header bond.

Wall 025 was situated 0.85m to the north-east of wall 024. The fabric and construction of the wall was similar to wall 024. Wall 025 measured 0.8m long, one-brick wide (or 0.24m) and three-courses high. This wall ran between wall 028 and wall 019.

Wall 026 was situated 0.85m to the north-east of wall 025. This wall measured 1.14m long, one-brick wide (or 0.24m) and four-courses high. The wall cut through wall 019, where it abutted the south-west face of wall 019.

Wall 027 was identical in both fabric and construction to wall 026. The wall was situated at the north-east end of the structure, located 0.85m to the north of wall 026.

The lengthening of walls 024, 026 and 027 up to wall 017 presumably added stability to the structure by attaching the small block of outbuildings to the main house wall. Each of the small chambers formed by these walls contained a dark brown, silty demolition deposit and a central ceramic drain, indicating that they likely represented the remains of a block of toilets. The southernmost chamber was slightly different to the other four chambers situated to the north.

Wall 024, to the north-west and wall 021 to the south-east demarcated the chamber that measured 0.75m x 0.85m (Plate 26). Wall 021 used later construction techniques comprising black ash mortar. The wall had a projecting foundation on either side, but was also constructed on top of two sandstone flags 020. The wall measured 0.98m long, one and a half bricks wide (or 0.35m) and 0.45m high. The wall abutted 028 to the west but terminated 0.12m short of the north-east wall 019. The inner face of wall 024 and 017 were lined by upright flagstones, which stood to a height of between 0.40m and 0.55m, each measuring 0.05m thick. This chamber also contained a central ceramic drainpipe, which led to two other pipes, located to the west of wall 028. Presumably, the presence of drains and stone lining may indicate that the fifth compartment had a different function to the other four rooms to the north, perhaps as a sluice or small washhouse. In addition, the presence of flags below wall 021 would suggest that this may have originally been a larger room filling the full extent of the curved return of 028, that was later split into two smaller spaces.



Plate 26: View of structures representing the remains of a probable toilet block, looking north-east

Channel 029 extended along a north-west/south-east alignment from beneath wall 028 (Plate 27). The channel was cut into natural the geology (031) and was investigated by hand excavating section through the feature. The hand dug slot measured 2m long, 1.3m wide and 1m deep, where the base of the channel was exposed. The interior was filled with large broken sandstone blocks with standing water beneath. A later concrete beam prevented any further excavation of channel 029, however, it measured at least 0.50m deep below wall 028.

A concrete structure had removed the majority of archaeological remains in the west part of the excavation trench. Demolition rubble (030) overlay the concrete and the surviving poorly preserved below ground remains.

Stone setts 031 paved an area that measured 2.7m by 0.8m and was aligned north-west/south-east (Plate 27). Each stone sett was roughly rectangular, measuring 0.25m by 0.2m in plan. The stone setts were laid above a dark brownish-black layer of peat (002).

Wall stub 032, aligned north-west/south-east bordered the south-west edge of the paved area 031 (Plate 27). The wall measured 3.5m long, one and a half bricks wide (or 0.36m) and one-course high. The fabric of the wall comprised hand-made bricks and sandy mortar. Although wall 032 and stone setts 031 were largely truncated, comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 show that both of these structures were likely to have represented the remains of a large rectangular covered area. The covered alleyway provided acces to Portland Yard at the south-west end of Crook Street. Wall 032 demarcated the south-west boundary of the covered entrance and also marked the boundary of a back yard to the rear of properties along Portland Street.



Plate 27: Stone setts 031 bordered by wall 032, demolition debris (030) and channel 029 in the centre and toilet block structure to the east, looking north. Scale 1m

5. Finds Assessment

5.1 Introduction

A small artefactual assemblage was recovered from the excavations of Rochdale Riverside. The assemblage comprises finds from various material categories and is dominated by 19th-century ceramics, glass and metalwork. The assemblage has a narrow dating range and all material dates from the mid-19th to mid-20th century. The material is similar to the material recovered from an earlier evaluation of the site carried out in 2018 where a quantity of ceramics and glass bottles were retrieved (Mottershead 2018). An assessment of each class of artefact group is provided in the following sections. The aim of the finds assessment is to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess their research potential and regional significance.

5.2 Methodology

Finds were collected from fills within the excavated rooms of the workers' housing. All material was from backfill deposits. All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds laboratory in sealed and labelled polyethylene bags. All finds were washed, except metal and organic material, which were air dried and brushed, and grouped by material for assessment.

5.3 Overview

The excavation resulted in the recovery of 272 artefacts with a total weight of 24kg. The finds were catalogued by material, counted and weighed. The assemblage ranges in date from the 19th-20th centuries. All the finds were recovered from Area 1, from room fills of mid-19th-century workers' housing (044, 058, 059, 060).

None of the material appears to pre-date the construction of the dwellings, and the majority of the material is extremely fragmentary, especially from deposit 044 where crushed fragments of bottle glass and 19th-century pottery was recovered. The material with the best preservation was recovered from deposit 059, which includes two almost complete large storage vessels that have been reconstructed during the post-excavation process. A quantity of metalwork including tools were also retrieved from this deposit.

Material	Contexts	Count	Weight (g)	Period (century)
Aluminium	1	1	158	20 th
Animal bone	1	6	15	Undated
Clay tobacco pipe	2	9	18	19 th -20 th
Copper	3	4	294	20 th
Glass	4	67	2799	19 th -20 th
Iron	3	37	3971	19 th -20 th
Lead	2	2	43	19 th -20 th
Plastic	1	2	5	20 th
Pottery	3	133	15621	19 th -20 th
Rubber	1	1	455	20 th
Shell	1	1	10	Undated
Stone	1	1	12	Undated
Tile	1	3	326	19 th -20 th
Wood	1	5	370	19 th -20 th
Total		272	24.1kg	

Table 1: All finds recovered from Rochdale Riverside by material, count, weight and period

5.4 The Pottery

The pottery assemblage is fragmentary, and is all 19th century to modern in date. A total of 133 sherds were retrieved from three separate room fills. The majority of crushed fragments were retrieved from deposit 044, including china, industrial slipware, stoneware and earthenware, none of which were able to be reconstructed into forms (Plate 28). Deposit 059 contained more complete ceramics, including a William P Hartley's marmalade jar dating to the late 19th century (Plate 29) and the lid of a tea pot. Deposit 059 also contained two almost complete brown-glazed earthenware storage jars (Plates 30 and 31). These are late 19th century in date, and are contemporary with the dwellings on the site.



Plate 28: Various small fragments of pottery and glass from deposit 044



Plate 29: William P Hartley's marmalade jar (059)



Plate 30: Storage jar with internal brown glaze (059)



Plate 31: Two-handled brown-glazed storage vessel reconstructed during post excavation (059)

5.5 Clay tobacco pipes

A total of nine clay tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved from the excavation. This comprises seven stem fragments and two partial bowl fragments.

One stem consists of green glazing near the tip, whilst another is inscribed on the stem 'FOOT BALL PIPE', though the bowl is missing, dating to the early 20th century (Plate 32).

The clay pipes bear no makers' stamps and are all likely to all date from the mid-19th to mid-20th century.



Plate 32: Stamped clay pipe stem (044)

5.6 Glass

A total of 67 fragments of glass were recovered from the excavation. The vast majority is very fragmentary shards of bottle glass from deposit 044, as well as 11 shards of window glass from deposit 60. Seven almost complete glass bottles were retrieved from deposit 059, consisting of tall and smaller brown plain beer bottles. Deposits 058 and 060 also contained small examples of slightly warped melted glass fragments. No bottles were labelled so could not be identified by manufacturer.

5.7 Metalwork

A variety of modern metalwork was retrieved from the excavation. This includes an aluminium 'Johnson's Beautiflor wax'; a floor wax introduced in 1952 (Plate 33), three copper items consisting of a mount, a tap, and a mesh, 37 iron objects including a lock plate, nails, spanners, hammer heads, a file, hooks, drill bit, tent peg and brackets, and two lead objects including a nail and a waste strip (Plate 34).

The majority of the metalwork including the tools was recovered from deposit 059. Various door fittings with metal hinges intact was also recovered from deposit 060 with fragments of wood still attached (Plate 35). All the metalwork dates to the late 19th to mid-20th century.



Plate 33: Beautiflor wax tin from the 1950s (060)



Plate 34: Variety of metal copper objects from deposit 060



Plate 35: Metal and wooden door fragments (060)

5.8 Organics

A total of six animal bones, five fragments of wood and one oyster shell were retrieved from the excavations. The wood was attached to metal door fittings including hinges. None are deemed to be of significance.

5.9 Modern Materials

A total of three blue-glazed ceramic tiles were recovered from deposit 059, probably from a hallway or bathroom wall. Two plastic hair rollers were also recovered from deposit 060. A ceramic pipe covered with a rubber tubing wrapped with copper wire was recovered from deposit 058 which may be an insulator.

5.10 Potential

All the material from Rochdale Riverside dates to the period when workers' housing stood on the site or later. No material pre-dates the dwellings. All the material is urban or industrial and gives an insight into the objects utilised during the mid- to late 19th century and into the 20th century. Apart from the two almost complete ceramic storage vessels, none of the finds are of note and will be discarded once the project is completed. No further work is required of the assemblage.

6. Discussion

6.1 Summary of the Structural Remains

The archaeological investigation uncovered the mostly well-preserved remains of early to mid-19th-century workers' housing, which consisted of a variety of forms and were targeted in three areas. The remains included two well-preserved cellars situated beneath the footprint of Nos 6 and 7 Maude Terrace, two partially surviving cellar rooms beneath No 6 and No 8 Argyle Terrace, and a cellar beneath No 4 Crook Street, together with a block of small outbuildings. Although a relatively small sample of workers' houses was investigated, and that some of the area had been disturbed by recent activity, it remained possible to attempt to better understand the development of the site through a consideration of the individual structures and their relationship to each other as well as historic and cartographic records. It was also possible to identify four distinct phases in the development of the site:

- *Phase 1* consisted of the initial development of the site at Crook Street and Portland Yard, first shown on the OS map of 1851, although the dwellings are likely to have been built in the mid- to late 1830s, as they are identified in the 1841 Census. Archaeological remains associated with the initial phase of development included the poorly preserved remains of workers' housing in Area 3.
- *Phase 2* comprised the development of Maude Terrace and Parish Street, first shown on the OS Town Plan of 1892, although the dwellings were probably built in the 1850s, as they are occupied by the 1861 Census. Structural remains that correspond to the second phase of development includes the majority of the remains in Area, 1 comprising two well-preserved cellars and poorly preserved structures to the north-west.
- *Phase 3* included archaeological remains of workers' houses in Area 2, first shown on the OS Town Plan of 1892. The properties along Argyle Terrace first appear in the 1881 Census, implying that they were likely built during the 1870s.
- *Phase 4* spanned from the mid- to late 19th to the early to mid-20th century. This phase included later repair work and additions including the installation of sanitary facilities at Crook Street and Portland Yard.
- *Phase 5* is the most recent activity at the site, associated with the demolition of houses during the late 20th century, producing demolition rubble **(101)**, **(244)** and **(256)**, which overlay the archaeological remains.

6.2 Phase 1: Area 3

Area 3 targeted the remains of back-to-back properties on Crook Street and Portland Yard, first shown on the OS map of 1851. Walls 004, 005, 007, 013, 017 and 028 corresponded to this phase of development. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the OS map of 1851 show that the walls listed above overlay the footprint of No 4 (originally No 9) Crook Street and No 4 Portland Yard. The dwelling at No 4 Portland Yard was later converted into small outbuildings that likely represented sanitary facilities. Walls 005, 007 and 017 correspond to the footprint of the end of row back-to-back at Portland Street (No 4).

Wall 013 demarcated the front external wall of dwellings along Crook Street, while wall 028 defined the property boundary to the south-west. The footprint of the end of terrace dwelling at No 4 Crook Street was much larger than the neighbouring back-to-back dwellings in 1850. The dwelling is also shown to have perhaps included the end of terrace back-to-back to the rear, at Portland Yard. Based upon the size and shape of the end of terrace dwelling it is possible that it was originally a commercial building. In addition, a large rectangular covered entrance is captured on the OS map of 1851, situated to the south-west of No 4 Crook Street. The covered entrance was defined by wall 032 to the south-west, wall 028 to the north-east and surface 031. The unusually large entrance to the small court of houses provided adequate access for bulk deliveries to and from the possible commercial property.

The 1841 Census returns do not seem to provide any additional information on the function of the building and unfortunately, the house numbers are not listed (*Appendix 1*). The residents of both Portland Yard and Crook Street worked in the textile industry or are simply listed as factory workers. Occupations listed include numerous slubbers, weavers, spinners and a cotton warper. Only two residents do not work in the textile industry: Jack Travis is listed as freelance, and Thomas Badger is listed as a plumber. Similarly, the following census does not shed light on the use of the building, however, fewer people are employed in the textile industry (two out of six work in textiles). Alternative occupations listed include a joiner, servant, iron filer and fitter, and a journeyman turner.

Walls 004, 007, 017 and 005 defined internal partitions between the dwellings, along Crook Street and Portland Yard which are also shown on OS map of 1851. Wall 011 divided two cellar rooms within No 4 (or 9) Crook Street. The cellar rooms were paved by partially surviving flagstone surfaces 008, 010 and 015. Hand-made bricks and sandy mortar was used to build all of the structures dating to the earliest phases of development.

6.3 Phase 2: Area 1

The next phase of development at the site was likely the construction of back-to-back dwellings along Maude Terrace and Parish Street. Although the dwellings are first captured on the OS Town Plan of 1892 (Figure 7), they were likely to have been built during the 1850s, as both streets are recorded in the 1861 Census. The topography of the site meant that the dwellings were built on a terrace, on the upper slope of the hill.

The archaeological remains comprised the poorly preserved remains of structures associated with No 12 and No 14 Parish Street, the well-preserved remains of four cellar rooms situated below No 6 and No 8 Maude Terrace, and the fragmented remains of sanitary facilities. None of the available historic maps indicate that cellar lights or coal chutes existed, although the excavation revealed that cellars were built below the dwellings along Maude Terrace. The results also showed that the north-east end row houses did not have cellars.

Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the available sequence of historic mapping show that two rectangular cellars survived beneath the footprint of each dwelling along Maude Terrace. The structural remains beneath No 6 represented the original layout of the cellars. Interestingly, the two small rectangular rooms were accessed via two separate staircases, implying that each cellar room belonged to different properties. The geo-rectified survey demonstrates that one of the staircases may have been situated within the house to the north, along Parish Street (No 12), while the other staircase was situated within the opposite property along Maude Terrace (No 6). This may suggest that although cellars were not built below Parish Street, each house benefitted from its own cellar that was situated below Maude Terrace. Although the two cellars rooms beneath No 7 had been knocked-through, it is likely that they would have originally represented the same layout as next door.

Access into each half cellar was granted via a staircase. The staircases in each half cellar room ran adjacent to each other, but led into each room from opposite directions. This layout was also evident at houses excavated in the corner of John Street and Portland Street during Phase 1 (Plate 36; Mottershead 2018).



Plate 36: Staircase exposed during Phase 1, showing a similar layout (taken from Mottershead 2018)

Each of the four cellars appear to have originally contained a coal chute or window light that has not been recorded on any historic maps. This may suggest that the cellars originally functioned as coal stores. The later adaption of the room into a scullery or kitchen is reflected in the survival of fridge-ladders installed in two of the surviving cellars. The fridge-ladders were manufactured in Burnley (Appendix 2).

The housing shortage, which peaked alongside population growth in the mid-19th century, resulted in the use of cellars as individual dwellings to house entire families. Cellar dwellings are sometimes accessed via an external staircase and the census returns often record families inhabiting cellars. Despite a severe lack of housing, the census returns imply that the small cellars excavated at Maude Terrace were not occupied as dwellings, supporting the notion that they functioned as coal stores. In addition, very few of the dwellings within the site were multiple-occupancy, and were mostly inhabited by small-sized, local families.

The construction of cellars below Maude Terrace, but not below Parish Street, likely reflects the adaptation of the buildings to the topography of the site, as Parish Street was situated slightly higher up on the hillside. Typically, the remains of workers' houses reflect the initiatives of private developers who used limited quantities of building materials and poor construction techniques to economise where possible. However, huge stone walls were constructed between Maude Terrace and Parish Street and to the north-east of No 7 Maude Terrace. Rather than walls 062 and 061 reflecting good construction techniques, the stone walls were probably a necessity as they appeared to retain the ground situated on the opposite side of the walls, which occupied slightly higher ground.

Excavations during Phase 1 revealed re-used stone walls within the structure of the houses on the corner of Portland Street and John Street, relating to earlier terracing belonging to the former ornamental gardens associated with rather grand, Town Head House shown on the 1850s map (Plate 37; Mottershead 2018). However, historic maps show that none of the houses excavated during Phase 2 lay within the footprint of the former gardens. This also reinforces the theory that both stone walls 061 and 062 were deliberate retaining walls, not re-used from earlier structures.

Single-skin walls (0.11m) usually divide workers' houses, however, one-brick wide walls (0.24m) were used to divide the structures on Maude Terrace. Similarly, it is likely that the sloping topography of the site meant that extra building materials were necessary to provide stability on the hillside. Undulating wall 054/055 and a large crack in wall 063 may suggest that subsidence was also a problem on the site and structures had to be built substantially.



Plate 37: Re-used stone wall exposed during Phase 1 excavation (taken from Mottershead 2018)

To the south-east of Maude Terrace were the remains of a cluster of small outbuildings. The well-preserved remains of an irregular-shaped structure bound by walls 082, 083, 084 and 085 likely represented the remains of sanitary facilities. Unusual sanitation arrangements were identified during the archaeological excavation of the Rochdale Riverside Phase 1 site, where the enlargement and improvement of a detached privy and wash-house block between 1851 and 1892 was recognised (Mottershead 2018). It was postulated that this may have been a response to a series of national acts that were introduced throughout the second half of the 19th 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. Although this Act was somewhat successful initially, restrictions were to be lifted in 1864 (Harrison 2017).

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 excavated in 2018 followed this Act (Mottershead 2018).

6.4 Phase 3: Area 2

A row of four double-depth terrace houses was built during the next phase of development at the site, first shown on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892 (Figure 9). The buildings are first recorded in the Census returns in 1881, suggesting that they were during the 1870s. Although the properties excavated in Area 2 were built later than those in Areas 1 and 3, they were constructed using the same building material comprising hand-made bricks and sandy mortar.

The excavation exposed the footprint of two cellars, one beneath No 8 and a second beneath No 6. Both cellars were situated beneath the northern part of the house, suggesting that the cellar did not occupy the full length of the building. One-brick wide walls 033, 036 and 089, demarcated the footprint of the cellars, which were divided by single-skin wall 037. A similar half-cellar was discovered during an archaeological excavation of an early 19th-century double-depth house off Toad Lane in the Lower Falinge area of Rochdale in 2017 (Plate 15), which appeared to have been constructed as a cold store (Cattell 2017). This type of cellar has also been identified in post-medieval rural cottages, but rarely in a 19th-century urban context (Radford 2020).

6.5 Phase 4: Later Additions

The latest phase of development at the site included repair work to already existing structures and the conversion of No 4 Portland Yard and part of No 4 Crook Street into sanitary facilities. Later additions in Area 2 comprised an extra skin of frogged bricks with black mortar, added to the northwest side of wall 036.

In Area 1, the two half-cellars beneath No 7 Maude Terrace were connected by a doorway that was installed at the end of wall 063 during the late 19th or early 20th century. Presumably, the fridge-larders were also installed in the cellars during this phase.

In Area 3, wall 016 was added on the north-east side of wall 017, within the interior of the dwelling at No 4 Crook Street. This wall may have been added shortly after part of the property was converted into a privy block and wash-house to the south-west. The wall was probably not added for structural purposes, and may have related to issues arising from the adjoining toilets, such as damp or subsidence. The fabric of wall 016 comprised reused hand-made bricks and hard white mortar consistent with a late 19th-century construction date.

Walls 019, 021, 024, 025, 026, 027 and drains 009, 013 and 014 represented the remains of the south-west privy block and wash-house. As discussed above, the privy block and wash-house was probably installed in response to a series of national acts that were introduced throughout the second half of the 19th century with the intention of improving housing conditions and sanitation. The installation of the privy block changed the original larger footprint of the end of row terrace at No 4 Crook Street to match the rest of dwellings at Crook Street and Portland Yard.

The upper courses of original walls 017 and 028 had also been repaired with hard white mortar.

6.6 Phase 5: Late 20th Century

Demolition rubble 057, 058, 059 and 060 overlay the archaeological remains in three excavation areas. The demolition rubble was associated with the destruction of the dwellings in the 1960s and 70s.

6.7 The Residents

The first detailed plan that captures the development of the site is the Ordnance Survey plan of 1851. The earliest buildings within the site comprise a block of mid-19th-century back-to-back workers' houses arranged around a triangular courtyard, labelled Crook Street to the north and Portland Yard to the south. The majority of the site was undeveloped with the exception of a plot of single-depth dwellings in the north-west part of the site, off Spring Garden, and a block of large terraced houses along the north side of Portland Street in the south-west part of the site. Large ornamental gardens surrounded the north-west and north-east of the site.

Land within the site had been entirely developed by 1892, comprising another block of back-to-back workers' houses that were erected in the 1850s along Maude Terrace and Parish Street and a row of four double-depth houses of built in the 1860s on Argyle Terrace. Whilst detailed historical mapping does not show any pavement lights against the back-to-backs, all of the excavated houses contained cellars that seemingly survived largely intact. The census returns suggest that destitute families did not inhabit the cellars, which seem to have functioned exclusively as coal stores. In addition, very few of the excavated dwellings were ever multiple-occupancy perhaps implying that the housing shortage was less prevalent in Rochdale than the in the nearby towns of Manchester and Salford. In addition, lodgers are rarely taken in. No more than one lodger is recorded in any dwelling at a time and in total only four lodgers appear throughout the entire census.

If the average number of occupants per household, lack of lodgers and multiple-occupancy household reflects sufficient housing stock, then this may account for the relatively late development of the plot of land off Penn Street, which was in a prime position, close to the town centre. Although, the terrain and evidence of subsidence may have put developers off.

The town seems to have drawn migrants from towns situated along the historic trade routes, notably, from Bury, Bolton, Halifax and a number of villages in central Lancashire. In comparison to sites excavated throughout Manchester and Salford, the sample of inhabitants living in houses off Penn Street were either born in the local area or surrounding towns. The census returns seem to imply that the town did not attract as many residents from far-reaching locations in the UK. However, a couple did relocate from Scotland in 1911 to Portland Yard. In addition, another family Cambridgeshire moved to the Argyle Terrace in 1891 as well as the head of no 7 Maude Terrace, Joseph Chequer in 1881. A long term resident, born in Ireland, named Mary Kingsley also lived in Portland Yard from 1871 until 1901.

Crook Street

The first available census that records the inhabitants of Crook Street dates to 1841. The Census returns for 1841 lists five properties along Crook Street, one of which is uninhabited, perhaps reflecting that the dwellings have just been built. The house numbers are not recorded alongside the Census entries. None of the properties were multiple-occupancy and the average number of occupants per household is 4.5. The largest household comprises Jack Travis, his wife Martha and their five children, totalling eight occupants. All of the occupants living at Crook Street were employed in the textile trade. Occupations include a weaver, spinner and factory operative. The entries do not record which textile the inhabitants work with, except for John Taylor, who works as a cotton warper. The youngest employee is the eldest son of Jack Travis, Benjamin aged 10, who works at a factory. All of the inhabitants are recorded as being born in England. Specific regions or counties are not recorded.

The 1851 Census provides more detail than the previous records, and suggests that the houses within the site boundary are Nos 5, 7 and 9. The average number of occupants per household had decreased slightly to four people per household and none of the dwellings were multiple-occupancy. Couples in their late twenties and early thirties, together with their two children occupy each house. Each 'head of the household' is the only member of the family in employment. Occupations listed included an iron filer and fitter, a woollen bobbin worker and a joiner. All of the inhabitants were born in Rochdale.

In 1861, the dwellings along Crook Street had a greater number of inhabitants; the average number of people per household has risen to 6.3. The increase in people per household coincides with households either taking in a lodger, or co-inhabiting with an additional family. The household living at No 5 is largest on the street, comprising Thomas Harding, his wife Mary and their four sons who share the property with a lady named Margaret Beck and her two children, totalling nine inhabitants. The increased number of tenants possibly reflects the town's expanding population, which increased by over 60% during this period.

In total, 14 out of 19 residents were born in Rochdale. At No 5, three inhabitants were born in Caton, Lancashire and at No 7, an inhabitant was born at Castleton, whilst another was born in Manchester.

Only one family appears to have stayed at the same address, No 7, between 1851 and 1861, implying that the working population was transient, perhaps relocating for alternative work opportunities.

The majority of the residents are working in the woollen trade, which supports historical documents recording that the town enjoyed a 'golden age' during the Cotton Famine of the 1860s, when woollens became price-competitive with cotton goods (Williams with Farnie 1992, 43; Pigot 1822). Occupations listed include two woollen mule spinners, a woollen weaver, a woollen warper, a woollen warehouseman and a woollen jobber. The youngest worker was a lodger named Mary Stott aged nine who lived at No 7. Other occupations include a silk carder and a domestic servant.

By 1871, the house numbers along Crook Street had changed to Nos 4, 6 and 8. This change coincides with the expansion of the street towards the north-east, renaming the former line of Garden Lane as Crook Street. The average number of people per household has decreased by almost half to 3.6. None of the dwellings were multiple-occupancy, but the family living at No 6 had taken in one lodger. The largest household lived at No 4 and comprises Richard (surname illegible), his wife Sarah and their three children. The family were born outside the local area; Richard was born in Leicester, while his wife and children were born in Staffordshire. The residents at No 6 and the head of No 8, Joseph Woleston, were born in Rochdale, while Joseph's wife was born in Ripponden. Occupations listed include a joiner, warehouseman, warper, wool warehouseman and wool (illegible).

The 1881 and 1891 censuses show a number of similar trends including fewer people employed in the woollen industry (one out of four), a decrease in the number of tenants (3.3 per household) and an increase in locally born inhabitants. By 1891, none of the inhabitants were employed in the woollen industry; occupations listed include a cotton weaver, cloth dyer, throstle piecer (cotton), labourer and iron foundry worker. The shift towards employment in the cotton industry may reflect Rochdale's rise to prominence during the 19th century as an important centre for the production of cotton goods after the advent of steam power.

Similarly, the final available Census dating to 1911 records an average of 3.6 people per household, the majority of which were born locally. Residents born outside the local area includes the head of No 4 who was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire and Lilian Griffin, a British subject born in India, who lived at No 6. Sometime between the publication of the Ordnance Survey map of 1930 and 1959, the back-to-backs along Crook Street and Portland Yard were converted into through houses.

Portland Yard

The Census returns of 1841 record a street named Back Portland Street, off John Street. This street presumably represents Portland Yard, situated to the rear of Portland Street and John Street. The street numbers are not listed, but three properties are occupied. The average number of residents per household is 5.6. The largest household is multiple-occupancy, comprising Thomas Badger and his wife Jane, together with James Barker, his wife Mary and their three children. The residents of Portland Yard are mostly employed in the textile industry; five out of 11 people worked in a factory, three out of 11 worked as slubbers, one resident is listed as a weaver, while another is listed as a plumber. The youngest person in employment is Mary Shaw, aged ten, who works in a factory.

The 1851 Census lists the house numbers and indicates that Nos 2, 3 and 4 were situated within the site boundary. None of the dwellings were multiple-occupancy, which may coincide with the average number of people per household falling from 5.6 to 3. A similar set of low-skilled occupations are listed including a journeyman, servant, woollen jobber, cotton sapper and a servant. Six out of nine residents were born in Rochdale, while three other tenants were born in Manchester, Chester and Liverpool.

By 1861, No 2 Portland Yard had been converted into small washrooms or privies. Residents continued to occupy Nos 3 and 4 Portland Yard. A similar trend, evident at Crook Street, shows that there was a shift towards employment in the woollen industry during the cotton famine of the 1860s. Occupations include a wool sorter, woollen power weaver and two woollen dressers. None of the dwellings were multiple-occupancy. The same family occupy No 3 in 1861, comprising Richard Greenwood, his wife and four children. Ralph (surname illegible) and a lodger named Edmund Carter, aged 70 live next door at No 4. All of the inhabitants were born in Rochdale.

A new set of residents occupy the two properties in 1871. Mary Kingsley, aged 42 lives on Portland Yard with her three sons. Mary works as a charwoman, while her two eldest sons aged 14 and 11 work as cotton doffers. Richard Hardman and his wife Jane live next door, together with Jane's two younger sisters Emma and Eliza. The majority of the inhabitants were born in Rochdale, with the exception of Mary, born in Ireland and Eliza born in Bacup, Lancashire. Other occupations include a mechanic, cotton weaver and cotton factory operative, reflecting the end of the cotton famine.

Mary Kingsley and her three sons continue to occupy No 4 Portland Yard in 1881. James, an iron tuner and his wife Ellen, a cotton piecer, reside at No 3. Mary's eldest sons continue to work in the cotton industry, whilst the youngest son was employed as an iron turner.

The 1891 and 1901 censuses shows that Mary Kingsley and her youngest son lived at No 4 until 1911. The average number of occupants per household is two in 1891 and 1901. The residents continue to be employed in both the cotton and woollen industry.

The final Census of 1911 lists new inhabitants at No 3 and No 4 Portland Yard. The average number of occupants per household is three. The majority of the inhabitants were born in Rochdale, with the exception of James Gemmell and his wife, Mary who were both born in Scotland. Occupations listed include two herbalists, a carter and ring spinner, showing a shift away from the textile industry.

Parish Street

Parish Street firsts appears in the census returns of 1871 and the houses located within the site boundary likely include Nos 10, 12 and 14. The dwellings formed a block of back-to-backs together with dwellings along the north side of Maude Terrace. The average number of people per household was 3.3. The largest household consists of William Morris, his wife Catherine and their four children. In total, nine out of the ten residents were born in Rochdale, while William was born in Somerset. Occupations listed included a mechanics labourer, a woollen weaver, a woollen feeder, cotton weaver and a coachman. Like elsewhere in the site none of the dwellings are multiple occupancy.

Similar trends are evident in the 1881 Census, which shows that there is an average of four people per household. A similar array of occupations are listed, with employment dominated by the woollen and cotton industries. In total, nine out of 12 residents were born in Rochdale. Other places of birth include Halifax, Rotherham and Bolton.

The following Census shows a similar pattern of locally born residents employed in a similar array of low skilled occupations. The average number of occupants had increased to 4.6, however, the increase is down to a family of eight living at No 10. The youngest worker is Mary, the 13-year old daughter of William Hunter, who worked as a woollen piecer and lived at No 10.

There were fewer occupants per household in 1901, averaging 2.3. Similarly, the residents were all born in Rochdale and continued to work in low-skilled occupations, including the wool, cotton and silk industries.

The final Census shows that there was an average of four people per household. All of the residents were either employed in the cotton or woollen industry. None of the dwellings were multiple-occupancy. In total, eight out of 12 residents were born in Rochdale. Other residents were born in the nearby towns of Shawforth, Whitworth and Ratcliffe.

Maude Terrace

Maude Terrace is first listed in the Census returns of 1871. The dwellings within the site likely represent Nos 5, 6 and 7. The average number of occupants per household was 4.6. None of the dwellings were multiple-occupancy, but No 5 takes in a lodger and the household at No 6 provided accommodation for the 'head of the households' mother-in-law. Occupations included an engine tenter, woollen weaver, railway porter, slater, cotton weaver, domestic servant and iron turner. The residents were born in Rochdale (six out of 14), Oldham (four out of 14), Foulridge, Colne, Bury and London.

The 1881 Census shows that the average number of people per household had decreased to 2.6. A similar array of low-skilled occupations is listed in the Census returns, including cotton weaver, coachman, a carpet beamer and an iron moulder. The majority of the resident were born in Rochdale (five out of eight), while other residents were born in Cambridgeshire, Shropshire and Wigan.

A similar pattern is evident in the Census returns of 1891 and 1901. In comparison to earlier censuses, more of the residents were born in Rochdale, with the exception of one resident. The average number of occupants per household had also risen to 4.3. The household living at No 6 had taken in one lodger.

The final Census return continues to show that the dwellings were not multiple-occupancy. The average number of people had stayed the same at 4.3 per household. Occupations listed included a labourer at a paper mill, a French polisher, an iron labourer, general labourer and cotton spinner. The majority of the residents were born in Rochdale (eight out of 13). Other residents were born in Cambridgeshire (two out of 13), Ramsbottom (two out of 13) and Cheshire (one out of 14).

Argyle Terrace

The residents of Argyle Terrace are first recorded in the Census returns of 1881. The house numbers that likely correspond to the excavated houses are Nos 4 and 6. In comparison to the other houses within the site, the footprint of these dwellings is much larger and seems to have attracted people with semi-skilled and skilled professions. The Census returns show that neither of the dwellings were multiple-occupancy between 1881 and 1911. The average number of occupants per household was 4.5. The family living at No 4 comprised John Stott, his wife and their three children. John worked as a loom jobber, his 19-year old son is recorded as 'out of employ', and his 15-year old daughter, Frances, works as a woollen twiner. All of the residents were born in Rochdale with the exception of John's wife, who was born in Halifax.

In 1891, new residents occupied the houses at Argyle Terrace. The average number of residents had increased to six per household. The family living at No 6 had also taken in an extended family member, the brother of the 'head of the household' (whose name is illegible), aged 45. James, the head, worked as a book binder, while his brother worked as a stone mason. The people living at No 6 worked as a carter, a cotton winder, a telegraph boy and a mule spinner. The family at No 6 were mostly born in Cambridgeshire, however, the youngest son, James, aged 16 was born in Rochdale implying that the family moved to Rochdale between 21 and 16 years ago.

The following Census records an average of three people per household. Although the houses along Argyle Terrace are larger than the other dwellings that were excavated, the residents seem to be employed in a similar array of low-skilled occupations. Occupations include a scavenger, potato salesman and iron labourer. The majority of the residents were born in Rochdale, except for Mary Lerick, the head of No 4, who was born in Hampshire. Mary Lerick lived with her son and a lodger.

The 1911 Census shows that the same family recorded in 1901 still lived at the same address. The family comprised William Fletcher, his wife Annie and their Son Clifford. Between the two censuses, William had changed occupations from a potato salesman to a general carrier. William's son, Charles, aged 13, worked as an errand boy. Other occupations listed included a retired moulder and cotton weaver. The average number of people per household was three, and all of the residents were born in Rochdale.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Summary

The excavation of three trenches across an area of early to mid-19th-century workers' housing off Penn Street in Rochdale town centre provided a useful opportunity to examine different types of workers' housing in an important industrial town within Greater Manchester. The project has helped to increase the archaeological knowledge of archaeological sites across Rochdale, of which a growing record exists and includes other domestic dwellings excavated during Rochdale Riverside Phase 1 and at the Lower Falinge area.

No archaeological evidence pertaining to pre-industrial activity at the site was exposed during the excavation. Peat layer 002 may have represented the remains of the original ground surface, prior to the development of the site. Wall 032 and stone setts 031 were built into this layer.

In summary, the earliest structures within the present site boundary are those associated with the initial construction of Crook Street and Portland Yard in the late 1830s, first shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1851. This included the remains of several walls that demarcated the original footprint of the dwelling at No 4 Crook Street, and the poorly preserved remains of No 4 Portland Street, prior to the installation of a privy block and wash-house.

Phase 2 comprised the development of Maude Terrace and Parish Street in the 1850s, first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890. These structures were built using a mixture of stone, hand-made bricks and sandy mortar, consistent with a mid-19th-century date. The properties situated in Area 1 were similar to dwellings excavated at the junction of John Street and Portland Street during Phase 1 (Mottershead 2018).

Phase 3 was associated with the construction of Argyle Terrace during the 1860s, first shown in the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1892. These properties were built using the same building material as the earlier structures (hand-made bricks and sandy mortar), suggesting that black ash mortar was not in common use when the dwellings were built.

Repair work to existing structures and the installation of sanitary facilities were associated with Phase 4. These addition were constructed in post-1860s building materials comprising frogged bricks, black ash mortar, hard white mortar and reused hand-made bricks. The installation of privy blocks and wash-house facilities to the south of Maude Terrace and at Crook Street were likely constructed in response to a series of housing improvement acts enforced between the mid- to late 19th century.

Data retrieved from the 19th-century censuses has provided an insight into the social development the streets at Penn Street. In particular, they have shed light on the sequence of development at the site and have provided a narrower date range for the construction of the different streets. This has been particularly helpful, given the lack of available historic mapping and the consistent use of building materials from the late 18th century up the 1860s.

8. *Archive and Dissemination*

8.1 *Archive*

The archive is currently held by Salford Archaeology, but will be offered for final deposited with Touchstones Rochdale. The digital archive consists of digital survey drawings, digital photographs, and other electronic data. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed. All archiving will be carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a and 2014b). A copy of this report will be forwarded with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

8.2 *Dissemination*

The archaeological investigations at Penn Street, Rochdale Riverside Phase 2 allowed for an open-area excavation to take place at an important industrial site in Rochdale Town Centre. The site was considered of local/regional significance. The Rochdale Riverside development, including Phases 1 and 2, consists of a significant portion of the archaeological works undertaken in the area of Rochdale, and merit dissemination via publication. An appropriate format for such a publication would be as a dedicated volume in the established *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series. This 'popular publication' would present the archaeology and history of Rochdale as a context to findings from the Rochdale Riverside scheme

Acknowledgements

Salford Archaeology would like to thank Matthew Brennan of GenR8 Developments, and Richard Purser of RPC Planning, for commissioning and supporting the archaeological works. Salford Archaeology would also like to thank Emma Robinson of Rochdale Development Agency, and Scott McPhail and George Whitacre of Arcadis for their support throughout the project. Thanks also go to Dr Andrew Myers of Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service for his advice and support.

The excavation was supervised by Sarah Cattell and Mandy Burns with the assistance of Andy Coutts, Richard Carter, Lorraine McVinnie and Lucy Owens. The excavation survey was carried out by Mandy Burns and Lorraine McVinnie. The report was written by Katie Fletcher and the illustrations were prepared by Sarah Mottershead. The finds assessment was written by Sam Rowe. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

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<https://ia801308.us.archive.org/24/items/sanitaryapplianc00jduc/sanitaryapplianc00jduc.pdf>

Appendix 1: Census Returns

1841 Census

Crook Street - no house numbers

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Jack Travis	Head	30	Freelance	England
	Martha	Wife	30		England
	Benjamin	Son	10	at factory	England
	Mary	Daughter	8		England
	James	Son	7		England
	Joseph	Son	4		England
	Martha	Daughter	1		England
	Uninhabited				England
	John Taylor	Head	25	Cotton Warper	England
	Sarah		25		England
	Joseph		5		England
	William Pickup		33	Slubber?	England
	Ann		3		England
	William		7		England
	Sarah		5		England
	Rhody?		3		England
	Robert Wild		40	Weaver	England
	Elizabeth		16	Spinner	England
	Susan		13	Spinner	England

John Street/ Back Portland Street (possibly within Area 3) - no house numbers

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Thomas Shaw		54	Slubber?	England
	Sarah		57		England
	Samuel		26	Slubber?	England
	Betty		18	Factory	England
	Thomas		15	Factory	England
	Mary		10	Factory	England
	Ann Nelly?		16	Factory	England
	William Halliwell		35	Slubber?	England
	Hannah		35	Factory	England
	Mary		11	Factory	England
	Thomas Badger		26	Plumber	England
	Jane		27		England
	James Barker		52	Weaver	England
	Mary		40		England
	Abigail		13		England
	Alison		9		England
	Joseph		7		England

1851 Census

Crook Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
5	Samuel Prestion	Head	30	Iron Filer & Fitter	Rochdale
	Maria	Wife	31		Rochdale
	Jane	Daughter	3		Rochdale
	Sarah	Daughter	11 mths		Rochdale
7	John Purday	Head	27	.hister of Woollen Bobbins	Rochdale
	Hannah	Wife	27		Rochdale
	Elizabeth	Daughter	7		Rochdale
	Thomas	Son	6		Rochdale
9	Thomas Hill	Head	32	Joiner	Rochdale
	Betty	Wife	33		Rochdale
	Esther	Daughter	7		Rochdale
	Joseph	Son	3		Rochdale

Portland Yard

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
2	Josiah Boardman	Head	55	Journeyman Turner?	Manchester
	Ann	Wife	56		Chester
	Charlotte Griffin	Niece	12	Servant	Liverpool
3	Richard Greenwood	Head	29	Woollen Jobber	Rochdale
	Hannah	Wife	28		Rochdale
	Sarah	Daughter	4		Rochdale
	James	Son	1		Rochdale
?	Jonathan Wool.....	Head	18	Cotton Sapper?	Rochdale
	Susan	Wife	23		Rochdale

1861 Census

Crook Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
5	Thomas Harding	Head	30	Silk Carder	Caton, Lancashire
	Mary	Wife	36		Caton, Lancashire
	William	Son	9		Rochdale
	George	Son	7		Rochdale
	Thomas	Son	4		Rochdale
	James	Son	1		Rochdale
	Margaret Beck	Head	31		Caton, Lancashire
	Ellen	Daughter	5	Servant	Rochdale
	William	Son	1 mth		Rochdale
7	John . Indy	Head	37	Woollen Jobber	Rochdale
	Hannah	Wife	37		Castleton, Lancashire
	Elizabeth	Daughter	17	Woollen Weaver	Rochdale
	Thomas	Son	16	Woollen Warehouseman	Rochdale
	Ann	Daughter	7		Rochdale
	James	Son	2		Rochdale
	Mary Stott	Lodger	9	Woollen Mule Spinner	Manchester
9	John Rishton		26	Woollen Mule Spinner	Rochdale
	Sarah		25	Woollen Warper	Rochdale
	Charles		2		Rochdale

Portland Yard

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
3	Richard Greenwood	Head	39	Wool Sorter	Rochdale
	Hannah	Wife	38		Rochdale
	Sarah	Daughter	14	Woollen Weaver Power	Rochdale
	James	Son	11		Rochdale
	Jeremiah	Son	9		Rochdale
	Edward	Son	5		Rochdale
4	Ralph H...	Head	50	Woollen Dresser	Rochdale
	Edmund Carter	Lodger	70	Woollen Dresser	Rochdale

1871 Census

Crook Street - house numbers change? Street name extended to Garden Lane

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
4	Richard Ell..	Head	31	Joiner	Stretton, Leicestershire
	Sarah	Wife	27		Staffordshire
	?	Daughter	5		Staffordshire
	Richard	Son	4		Staffordshire
	Fannie?	Daughter	1		Staffordshire
6	John Maiden	Head	73	Warehouseman	Rochdale
	Margaret	Wife	74		Rochdale
	Ellen	Daughter	39	Woollen ?	Rochdale
	Jessie Ogden	Lodger	7		Rochdale
8	Joseph Woleston	Head	58	Wool Warehouseman	Ripponden
	Jane	Wife	58	Warper	Rochdale

Portland Yard - no street numbers

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
	Mary Kingsley	Head	42	Charwoman	Waterford, Ireland
	Patrick	Son	13	Doffer - Cotton	Rochdale
	James	Son	11	Doffer - Cotton	Rochdale
	Michael	Son	7		Rochdale
	Robert Hardman	Head	20	Mechanic	Rochdale
	Jane	Wife	19	Cotton Weaver	Rochdale
	Emma Clarke	Sister	14	Factory Operative cotton	Rochdale
	Eliza Clarke	Sister	11		Bacup, Lancashire

Maude Terrace

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
5	Robert Hartley?	Head	24	Railway Porter	Rochdale
	Sarah	Wife	27	Woollen Weaver	Rochdale
	Alfred Turner	Lodger	26	Engine Tenter	Bury
6	William Rushton	Head	37	Slater?	Foulridge
	Alice	Wife	38	Cotton Weaver	Colne
	Robert	Son	9		Rochdale
	William	Son	6		Rochdale
	Susannah	Daughter	4		Rochdale
	Alice	Daughter	1		Rochdale
	Alice C....	Mother law	80	Domestic Servant	London
7	? Holt Hartland	Head	25	Iron Turner	Oldham
	Ellen	Wife	30		Oldham
	Edward	Son	2		Oldham
	Richard	Son	1		Oldham

Parish Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
10	James Greenwood	Head	34	Labourer for Mechanic	Rochdale
	Sarah	Wife	32	Woollen Weaver	Rochdale
12	Eve Bawford?	Head	41	Woollen Feeder	Rochdale
	Ellen	Daughter	17	Cotton Weaver	Rochdale
14	William Morris	Head	31	Coachman	Somerset
	Catherine	Wife	36		Rochdale
	Mary	Daughter	11		Rochdale
	William	Son	9		Rochdale
	Walter	Son	7 mth		Rochdale
	Sarah	Daughter	7 mth		Rochdale

1881 Census

Portland Yard

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
3	James H..d...	Head	23	Turner - Iron	Rochdale
	Ellen	Wife	21	Throstle Piecer Cotton	Norwich, Norfolk
4	Mary Kinsela?	Head	52	Finisher - Cotton Under Looker - Cotton Turner - Iron	Ireland
	Patrick	Son	22		Rochdale
	James	Son	21		Rochdale
	Michael	Son	17		Rochdale

Crook Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
4	Thomas Burley	Head	34	Iron Moulder	Rochdale
	Sarah	Wife	33	Woollen Spinner	Bradford
6	Robert Brooks	Head	30	Iron Turner	Bury
	Betsy	Wife	30		Rochdale
	David	Son	8		Rochdale
	Jane	Daughter	7		Rochdale
	William	Son	2		Rochdale
	Emily	Daughter	5 mth		Rochdale
8	Hannah Greenwood	Head	58	Carpet Weaver	Rochdale
	Edward	Son	25		Rochdale

Argyle Terrace

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
4	John Stott?	Head	59	Loom Jobber	Rochdale
	Susannah	Wife	50	Out of employ Twinner? Woollen	Halifax
	John	Son	19		Rochdale
	Frances	Daughter	15		Rochdale
	Albert	Son	10		Rochdale
6	Thomas Butterworth	Head	30	Book Keeper	Rochdale
	Sarah	Wife	32		Rochdale
	Clara	Daughter	5		Rochdale
	Alice	Daughter	3		Rochdale

Maude Terrace

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
5	James Tattersall	Head	22	Carpet Beamer?	Rochdale
	Mary	Wife	21	Rover - Cotton	Rochdale
6	Peter Winstanley	Head	45	Weaver - Cotton	Wigan
	Annie	Wife	38	Weaver - Cotton	Shrewsbury, Shropshire
7	Joseph Chequer	Head	35	Coachman	Cambridgeshire
	Sarah	Wife	37		Rochdale
	William Marsden	Stepson	16	Iron Moulder	Rochdale
	Eliza	Niece	1		Rochdale

Parish Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
14	Thomas Baseter?	Head	44	Cotton Weaver	Halifax
	Elizabeth	Wife	44	Woollen Weaver	Bolton
	Mary	Daughter	12	Half-time Cotton Weaver	Rochdale
12	James Smith	Head	30	Iron Turner	Rochdale
	Sarah	Wife	32	Drawer- Cotton	Rochdale
	Mary	Daughter	11		Rochdale
	Robert	Son	7		Rochdale
	Sarah	Daughter	3		Rochdale
10	Sarah Burgam?	Head	40	Half-timer Doffer Cotton	Rochdale
	Walter	Son	12		Rotherham, Yorkshire
	William	Son	10		Rochdale
	Annie	Daughter	6		Rochdale

1891 Census

Maude Terrace

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
7	Walter Clegg	Head	75	General Labourer	Rochdale
	Caroline	Wife	78		Rochdale
	Alice	Daughter	35		Rochdale
	Timothy	Son	?		Rochdale
	John	Son	?		Rochdale
6	James Bradford?	Head	36?	Fustian Cutter	Rochdale
	Alice	Wife	24?		Rochdale
	Sarah	Daughter	4		Cheshire
	Abraham	Son	7		Rochdale
	Florence	Daughter	3 mth	Iron Dresser	Rochdale
	James ?	Lodger	71?		Rochdale
5	James Hutton	Head	76	Shoeing Smith	Lancashire
	Elizabeth	Wife	76?		?

Parish Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
10	Willim Hunter	Head	34	Woollen ?	Lancashire
	Harriett	Wife	34		Rochdale
	William	Son	14	Woollen Piecer	Rochdale
	Mary	Daughter	13	Woollen Piecer	Rochdale
	James	Son	10		Rochdale
	?	Son	9		Rochdale

	Harold	Son	8? 3 mth		Rochdale
	Richard	Son			Rochdale
12	William Taylor	Head	50	Labourer out of work	Rochdale
	Rebecca	Wife	48	Charwoman	Rochdale
	John	Son	14	Telegraph Boy	Rochdale
14	James ?	Head	55	Labourer at Waterworks	Rochdale
	Ann	Wife	56		Rochdale
	Robert	Son	18	Packing ? Maker	Rochdale

Argyle Terrace

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
6	James Carter	Head	35	Book Binder	Rochdale
	Jane	Wife	34		Rochdale
	Fred	Son	4		Rochdale
	Leonard	Son	3		Rochdale
	Dora	Daughter	5 mth		Rochdale
	Jane	Daughter	5 mth		Rochdale
	A.....	Brother	45	Stoneworker?	Rochdale
4	James ?	Head	41	Carter	Cambridgeshire
	Mary	Wife	44		Cambridgeshire
	Elizabeth	Daughter	24	Cotton Winder	Cambridgeshire
	Sarah	Daughter	22	Mule ...tter?	Cambridgeshire
	James	Son	16?	Telegraph Boy	Rochdale

Portland Yard

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
3	? Booth	Head	23	Cotton Weaver	Heywood
	Sarah	Wife	22	Cotton Weaver	Rochdale
4	Mary Kinsella	Head	60		Ireland
	Patrick	Son	32	Wool Warehouseman	Rochdale

Crook Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
2	Uninhabited				
4	Hannah Taylor	Head	44	Cotton weaver	Bakewell, Derbyshire
	Herbert	Son	23	Cloth dyer	Rochdale
	Annie	Daughter	11	Throstle piecer cotton - half time	Rochdale
	Nellie	Daughter	9		Rochdale
	Frank	Son	7		Rochdale
	Willie	Son	3		Rochdale
6	William Timpson	Head	?	General Labourer out of work	Rochdale
	Sarah	Wife	?		Manchester
8	Hannah Greenwood	Head	69		Rochdale
	Frank	Grandson	21	Driller in iron foundry	Rochdale

1901 Census

Portland Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
4	Mary Kingsley	Head	70	Cotton Operative	Ireland
	Patrick	Son	42		Rochdale
3	James?	Head	48	Iron Moulder	Rochdale
	Butterworth Hannah	Wife	38		Cheshire

Crook Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
2	Uninhabited				
4	Uninhabited				
6	Robert Hacking	Head	38	Iron Dresser Dressmaker	Rochdale
	Ellen	Wife	37		Rochdale
	Robert	Son	11		Rochdale
	Thomas	Son	2 1/2		Rochdale
8	Edward Liversedge	Head	30	Iron Turner Fitter	Halifax
	Elizabeth	Wife	30		Rochdale
	Hannah	Daughter	11		Rochdale
	Dinah	Daughter	10		Rochdale
	Ethel	Daughter	7		Rochdale
	Elizabeth	Daughter	5		Rochdale

Parish Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
10	Ann Dreary?	Head	43	R.... Piecer	?
	John	Son	15	Cotton	
	Nellie	Daughter	12	Doffer	
	George	Son	8		
12	Betty Ashworth	Head	29	Silk Weaver	Rochdale
14	Thomas Kelly	Head	28	? Beater	Rochdale
	Agnes	Wife	27	R.... Cotton	Rochdale

Maude Terrace

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
7	Patrick ?	Head	25	Moulder - Iron	Rochdale
	Rachel	Wife	28		Rochdale
	Alice	Daughter	5		Rochdale
	James	Son	2		Rochdale
6	Mary Stott?	Head	70	Doffer - Cotton	Rochdale
	Hannah	Daughter	36		Rochdale
	Albert	Grandchild	13		Rochdale
	Mary	Grandchild	2		Rochdale
5	James Ashworth	Head	50	Machine Fiter Iron	Rochdale
	Ellen	Wife	50	Woollen Weaver	Rochdale
	Frank	Son	14	Piecer	Rochdale

Argyle Terrace

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
6	Mary Lerick?	Head	46	Scavenger Iron Labourer	Kingsclere, Hampshire
	William	Son	16		Rochdale
	Harry Kinglsey	Lodger	24		Rochdale
8	William Fletcher	Head	32	Potato Salesman	Heywood
	Annie	Wife	29		Rochdale
	Clifford	Son	3		Rochdale

1911 Census

Argyle Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
4	William Fletcher	Head	40	General Carrier	Heywood
	Annie	Wife	43		Rochdale
	Clifford	Son	13	Errand Boy	Rochdale
6	Edward Taylor	Head	78	Retired Moulder	Rochdale
	Emma	Daughter	38		Rochdale
	Sarah	Daughter	31	Cotton Weaver	Rochdale

Maude Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
5	John Thulborn	Head	60	Labourer	Rochdale
	Percy	Son	12	Cotton Spinner	Cambridge
	Alberet	Son	11		Cambridge
6	Thomas Ditchett	Head	28	Labourer in Iron	Cheshire
	Elizabeth	Wife	25		Ramsbottom
	Robert	Brother	29	Labourer at Paper mill	Ramsbottom
	Frederick	Son	4		Rochdale
	Mary	Daughter	2		Rochdale
	Margaret	Daughter	1.5		Rochdale
7	William Roebuck	Head	27	French Polisher	Rochdale
	Elizabeth	Wife	29		Rochdale
	Annie	Daughter	7		Rochdale
	Elizabeth	Daughter	6		Rochdale
	William	Son	3		Rochdale

Crook Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
8	Elizabeth Mayne	Head	49	House Painter Cotton Worker	Rochdale
	Wilfred	Son	16		Rochdale
	Beatrice	Daughter	18		Rochdale
6	Lilian Griffin	Wife	20	Rin Spinner Cotton Flannelette Raiser?	India, Brit Sub by Parents
	Frederick	Head	21		Rochdale
	Ethel	Daughter	1		Rochdale
	Frederick	Son	3 mth		Rochdale
4	Stephen Bonyng	Head	40	Joiner Cotton Winder	Pontefract, Yorkshire
	Elizabeth	Wife	37		Rochdale
	James	Son	12		Rochdale
	Mary	Daughter	10		Rochdale
	Stephen	Son	9		Rochdale

Portland Yard

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
3	James Gemmell	Head	45	Carter	Scotland
	Mary	Wife	38		Scotland
	Jeanie	Daughter	6		Rochdale
4	John Lee	Head	61	Herbalist	Rochdale
	Jane	Wife	59	Herbalist	Rochdale
	Elizabeth	Daughter	16	Ring Spinner	Rochdale

Parish Street

House No	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
14	Thomas Simpson	Head	44	Woollen Operative	Rochdale
	Mary	Wife	43	Woollen Operative	Rochdale
	Robert	Son	10		Rochdale
	Clifford	Son	8		Rochdale
	Lewis	Son	4		Rochdale
12	Albert	Head	22	Cotton Operative	Southport
	Mary	Wife	23	Cotton Operative	Rochdale
	Mary	Daughter	16 mth		Rochdale
10	James Taylor	Head	27	Mule Piecer - cotton	Radcliffe
	Elizabeth	Wife	24	Ring Piecer - cotton	Shawforth
	Wilton	Brother	16	Mule Piecer - woollen	Whitworth
	Joseph	Son	8 mth		Rochdale

Appendix 2: J Duckett & Son Ltd

J. Duckett & Son Ltd, Sanitary Ware Works, Burnley, Lancashire

The company was founded by James Duckett, born in December 1825. His father John was a cotton spinner in a mill. James joined him in the mill aged around 10 years old. However, he found he did not like working in a mill and so found an apprenticeship as a stonemason, working with his brother. They were involved in the construction of various churches until James decided to become a brickmaker. It is thought that his company was the first in its district to introduce the manufacture of bricks by the modern method, although this source does not elaborate on what that method involved. By 1912, James had turned his attention to the manufacture of sanitary ware. This proved to be a huge success and the company became James Duckett and Sons, Sanitary Pipe Manufacturers. He was joined by his sons Alfred and later his grandson George. The company was to become identified as one of the largest in the world at that time (Nadin nd). In 1961, the company was acquired by The Hepworth Iron Company but production continued into the 1970's (ipernity.com 2017).

The company sales brochure in 1913 does not list 'The "Fridge" Larder'. Therefore, this product must have been in production later in the 20th century. Research suggests the hole in the side of the ceramic unit would have connected to the mechanism, which was clearly missing.

London Office and Showroom:

32 Theobald's Road,

Gray's Inn,

Holborn

Manchester Depot:

3 Blackfriars Road,

Salford,

Manchester

Appendix 3: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Location of the excavation areas
- Figure 3: Plan of the excavated remains in Area 1
- Figure 4: Plan of the excavated remains in Area 2
- Figure 5: Plan of the excavated remains in Area 3
- Figure 6: Area 1 plan superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851
- Figure 7: Area 1 plan superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1892
- Figure 8: Area 1 plan superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series map of 1910
- Figure 9: Area 2 plan superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1892
- Figure 10: Area 2 plan superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series map of 1910
- Figure 11: Area 3 plan superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851
- Figure 12: Area 3 plan superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1892
- Figure 13: Area 3 plan superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series map of 1910

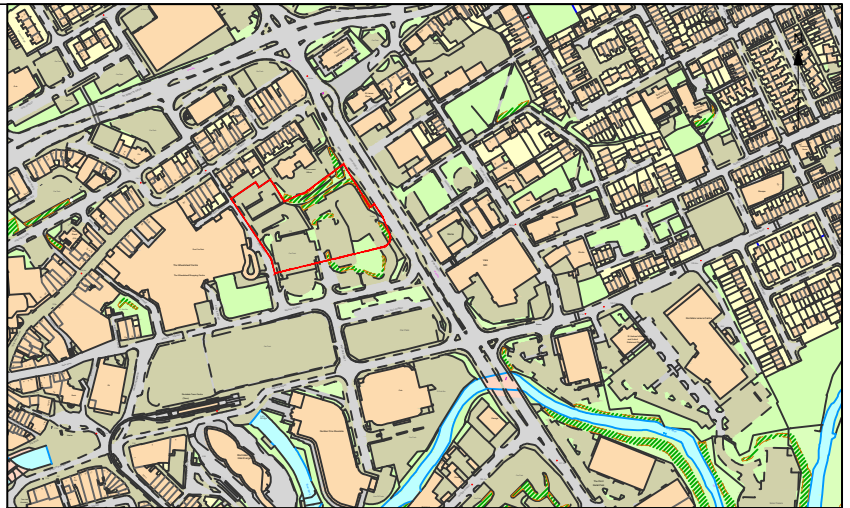
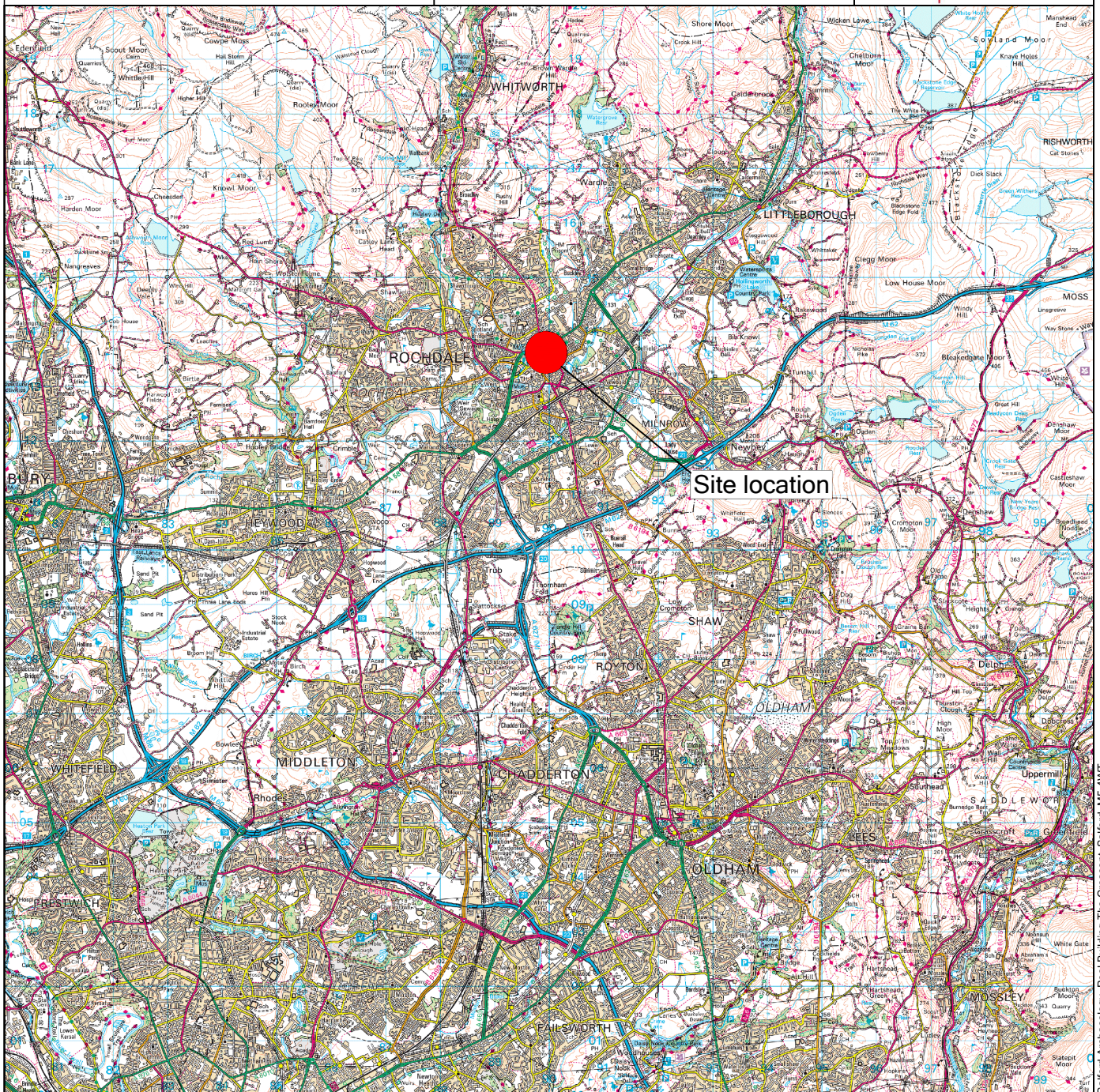


Figure 1:
Site location



SA
SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY



389880

389920

389960

390000

413640

413600

413640

413600

Government
Offices

Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

Posts

PENN STREET

Car Park



SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

0

20 m

Scale at A3 1:400


Figure 2:

Area Locations Superimposed onto Modern Mapping

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Key:

 Area Locations

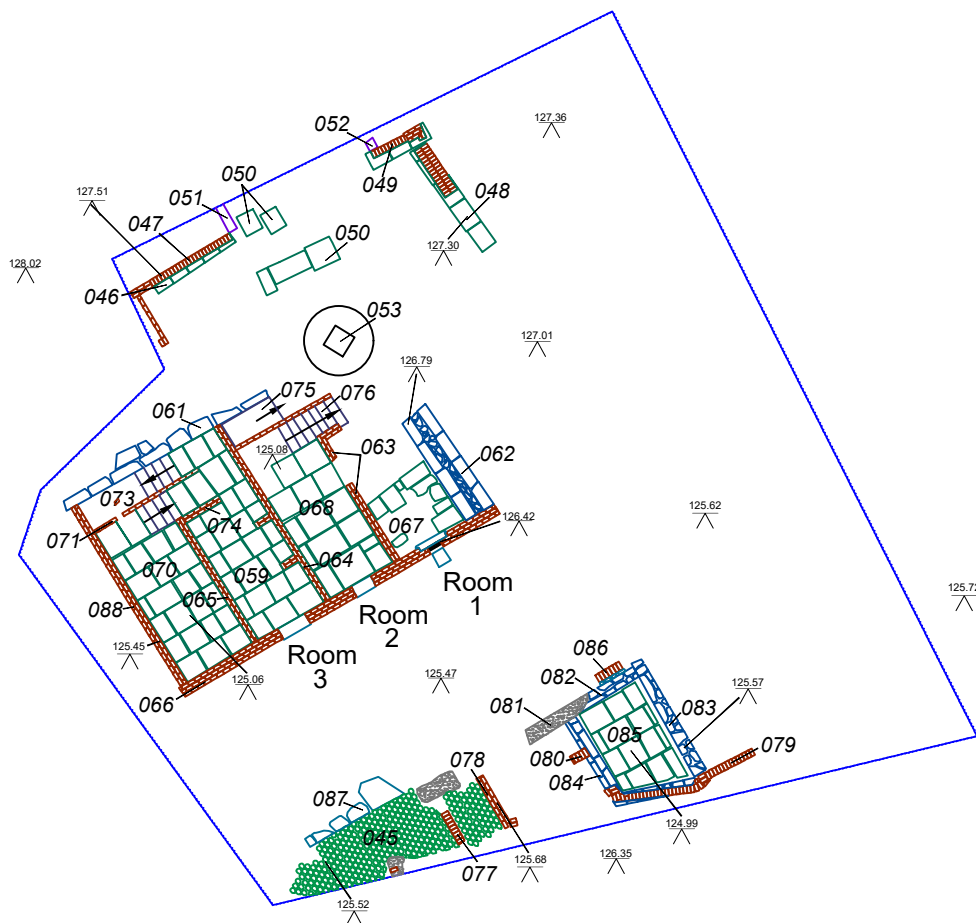


Figure 3:
Area 1 Plan

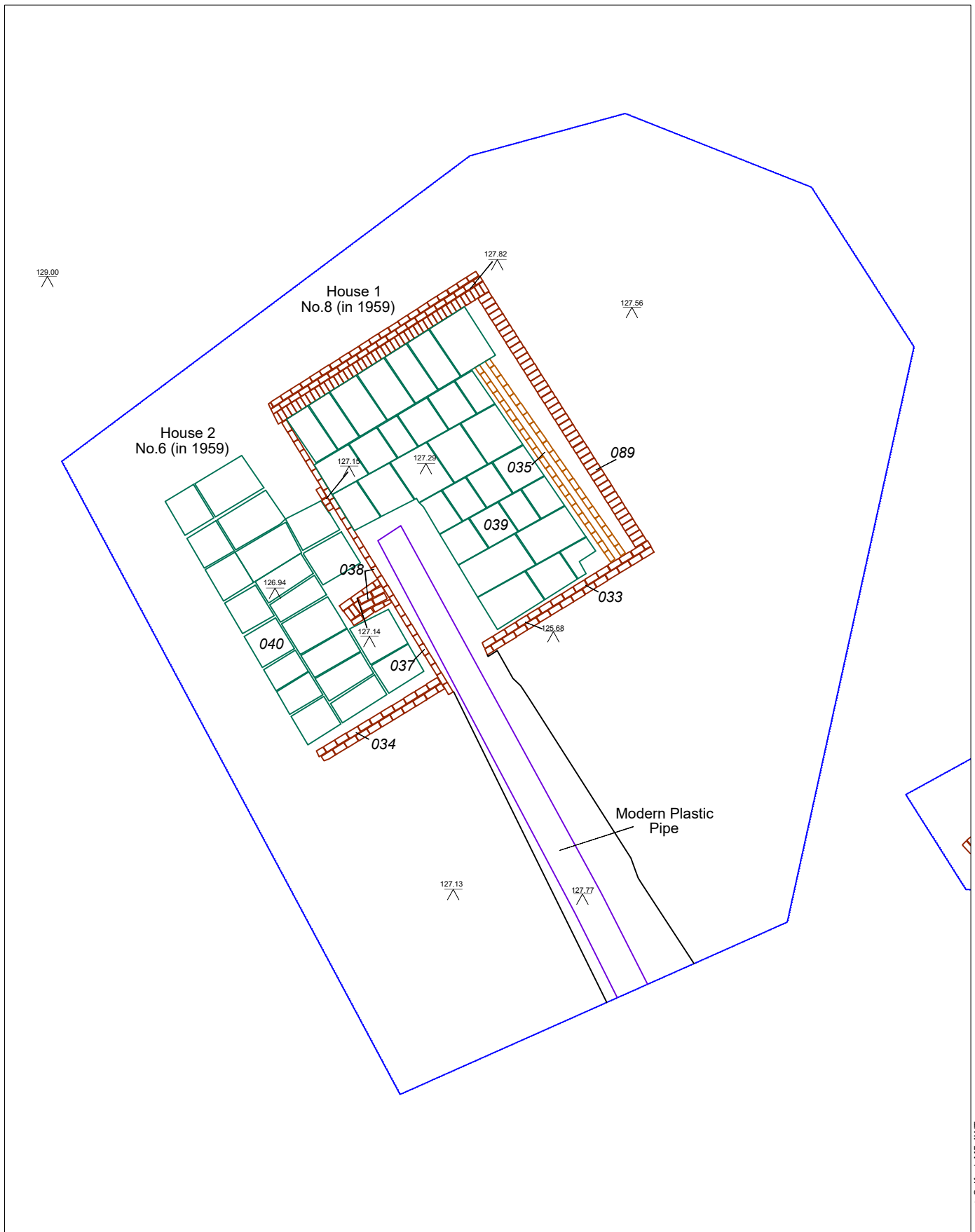


Figure 4:

Area 2 Plan



SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

0



Scale at A4 1:75



Key:

- Brick Wall
- Flags
- Brick
- Drain
- Feature

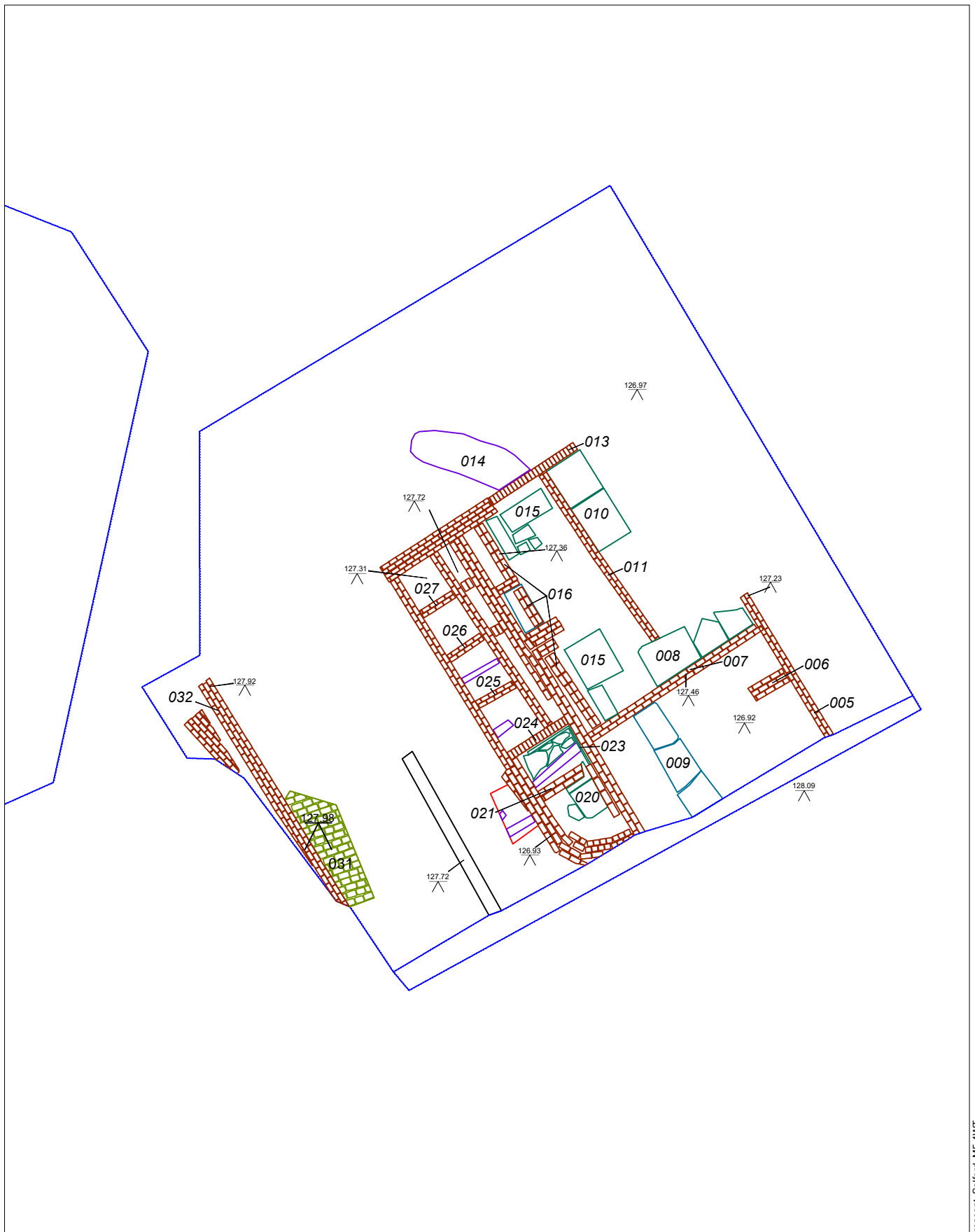


Figure 5:
Area 3 Plan

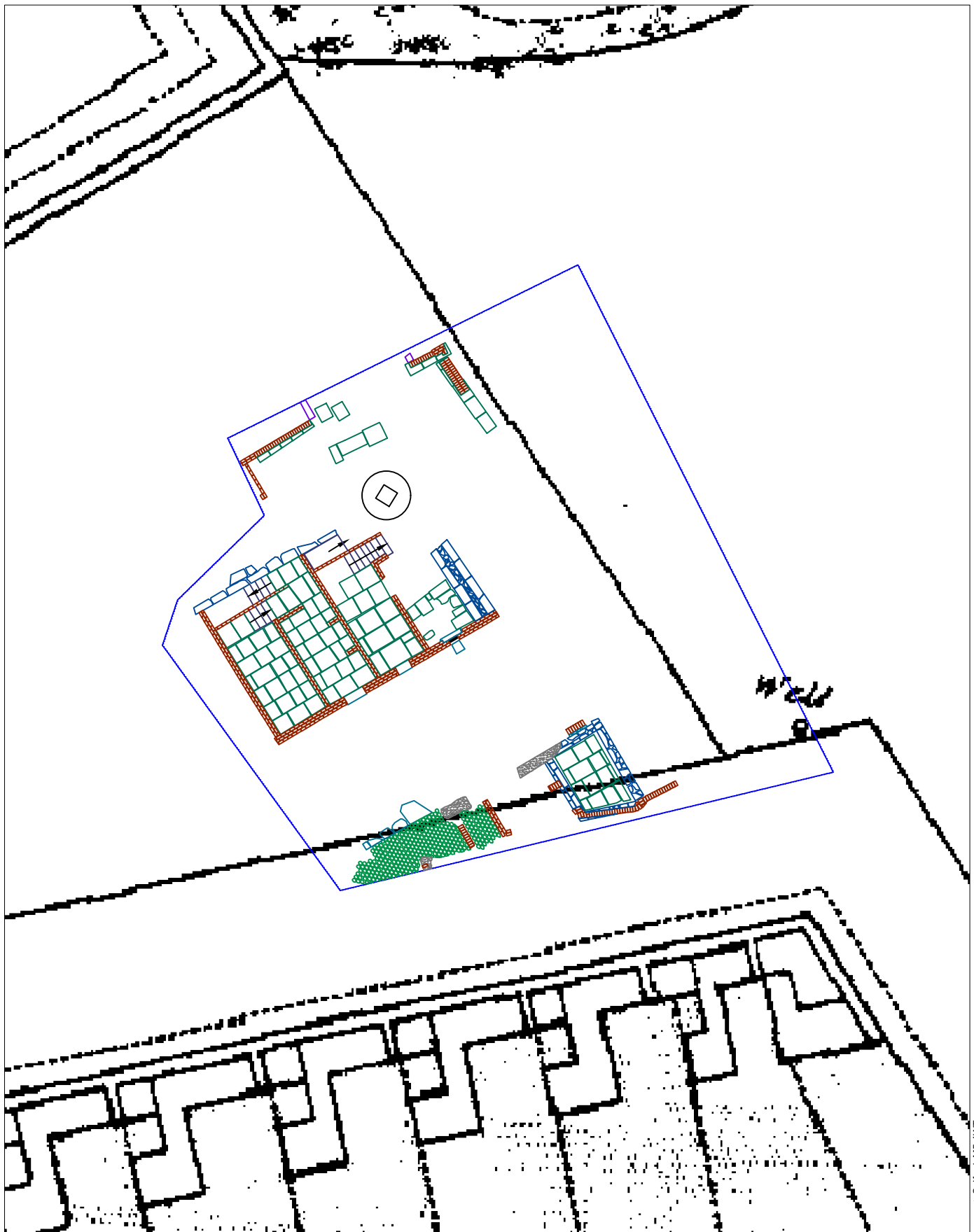










Figure 6:

Area 1 plan superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

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Key:

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Brick Wall |  Concrete |
|  Stone Wall |  Feature |
|  Flags | |
|  Steps | |
|  Stone | |
|  Cobbles | |



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 10 m



Scale at A4 1:200











Figure 7:

Area 1 plan superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1892

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Key:

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Brick Wall |  Concrete |
|  Stone Wall |  Feature |
|  Flags | |
|  Steps | |
|  Stone | |
|  Cobbles | |



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 10 m



Scale at A4 1:200

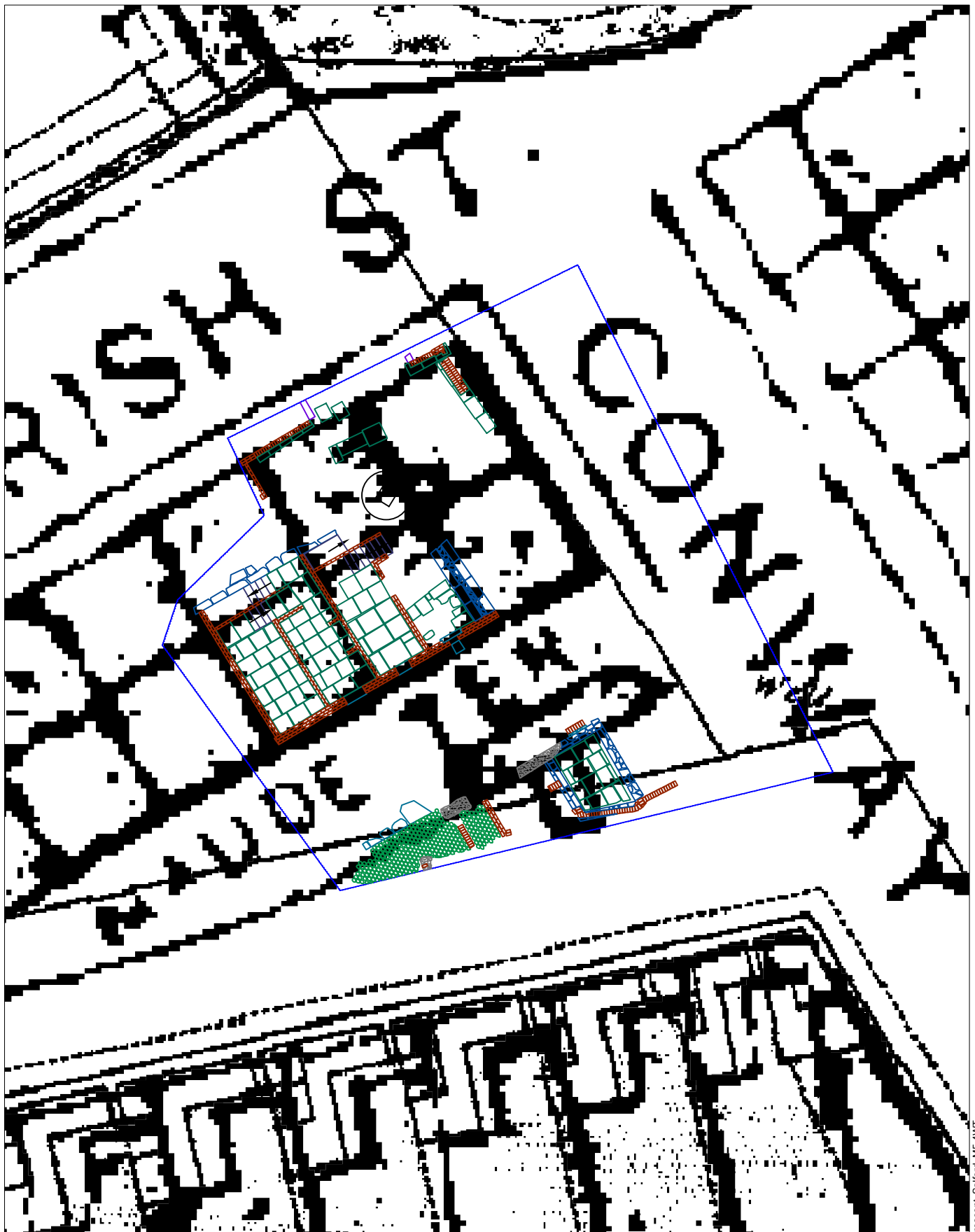










Figure 8:

Area 1 plan superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series map of 1910

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

Key:

	Brick Wall		Concrete
	Stone Wall		Feature
	Flags		
	Steps		
	Stone		
	Cobbles		

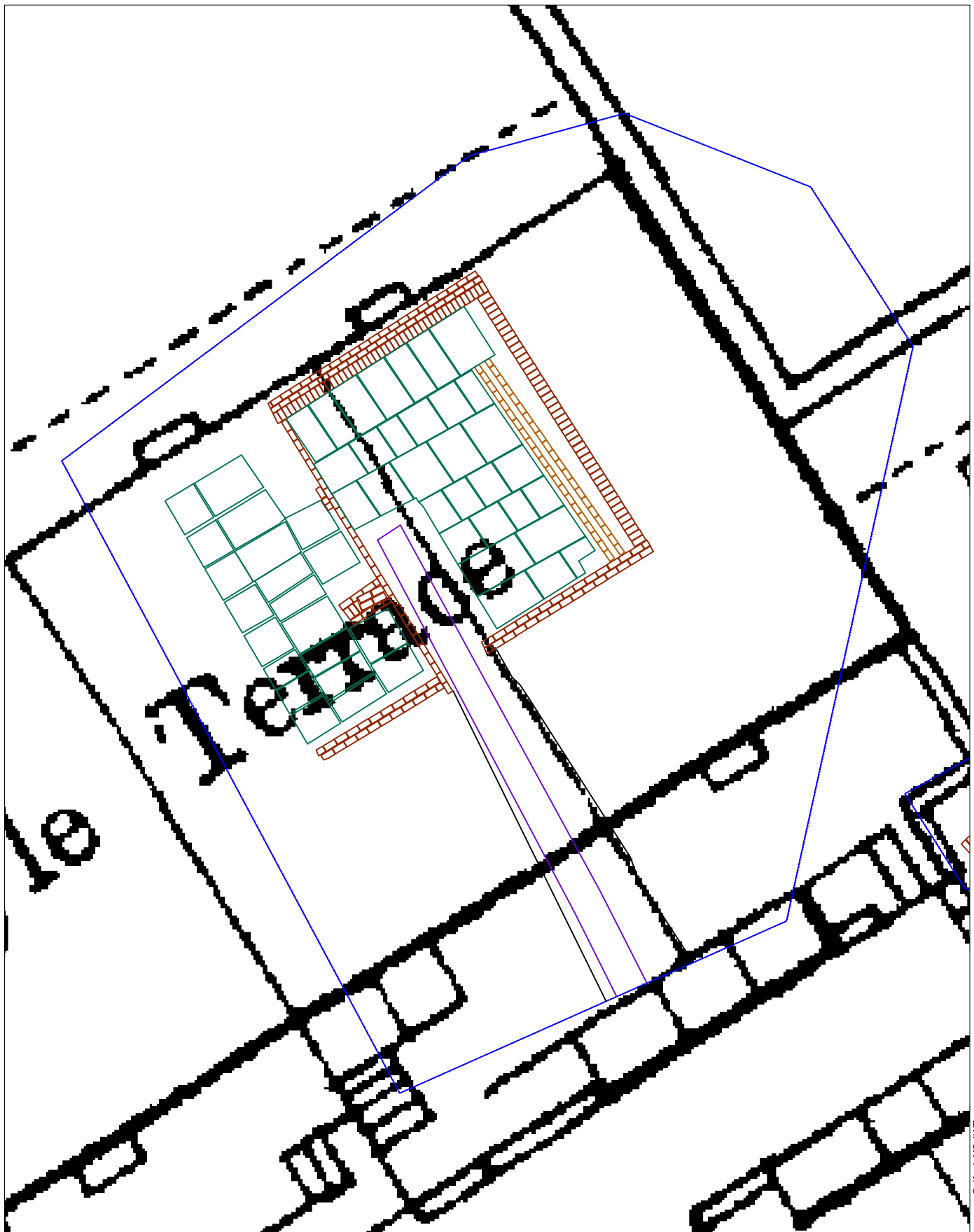


Figure 9:

Area 2 plan superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1892

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

Key:

-  Brick Wall
-  Flags
-  Brick
-  Drain
-  Feature

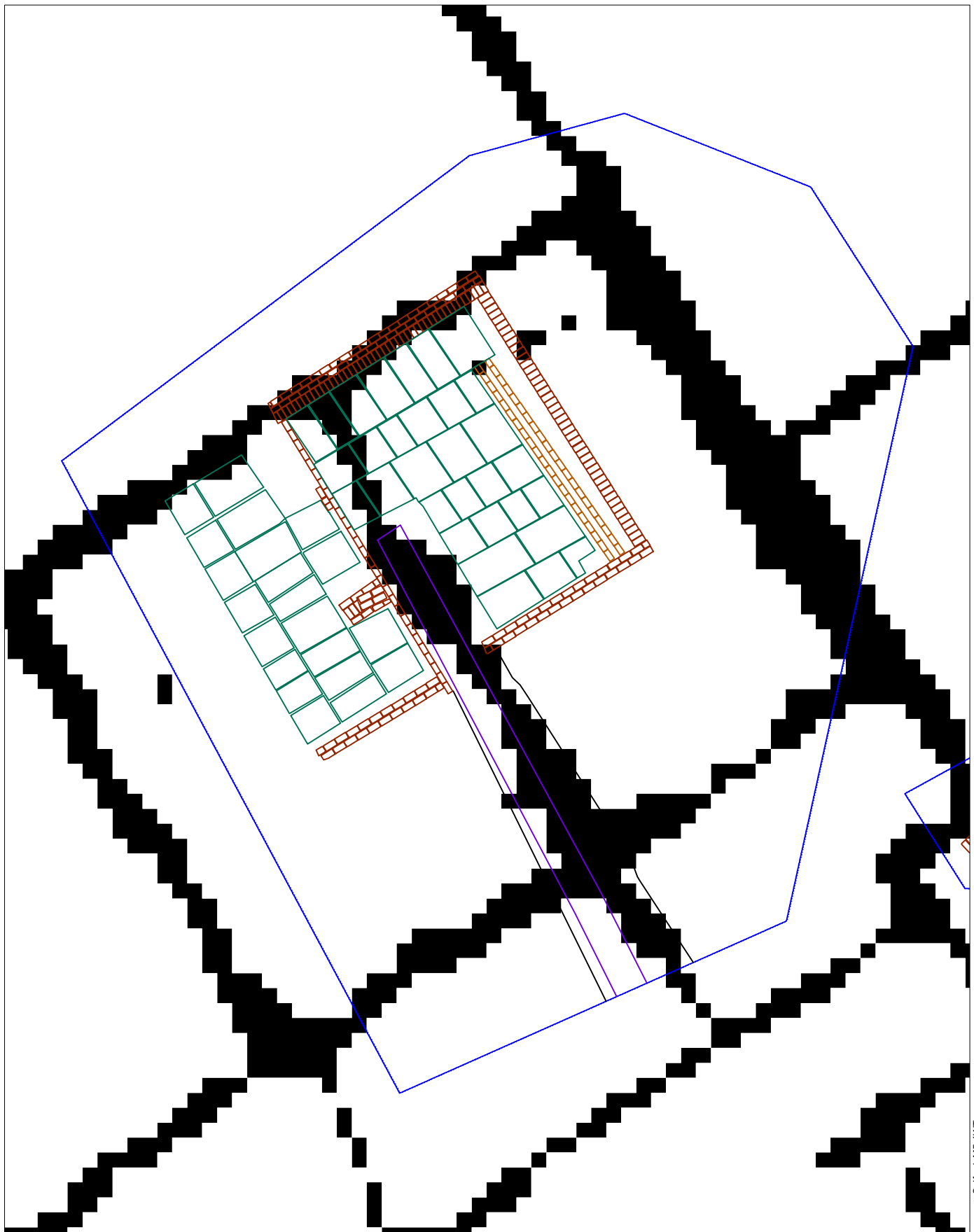


Figure 10:

Area 2 plan superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series map of 1910

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**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0



5 m

Scale at A4 1:75

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Flags
- Brick
- Drain
- Feature

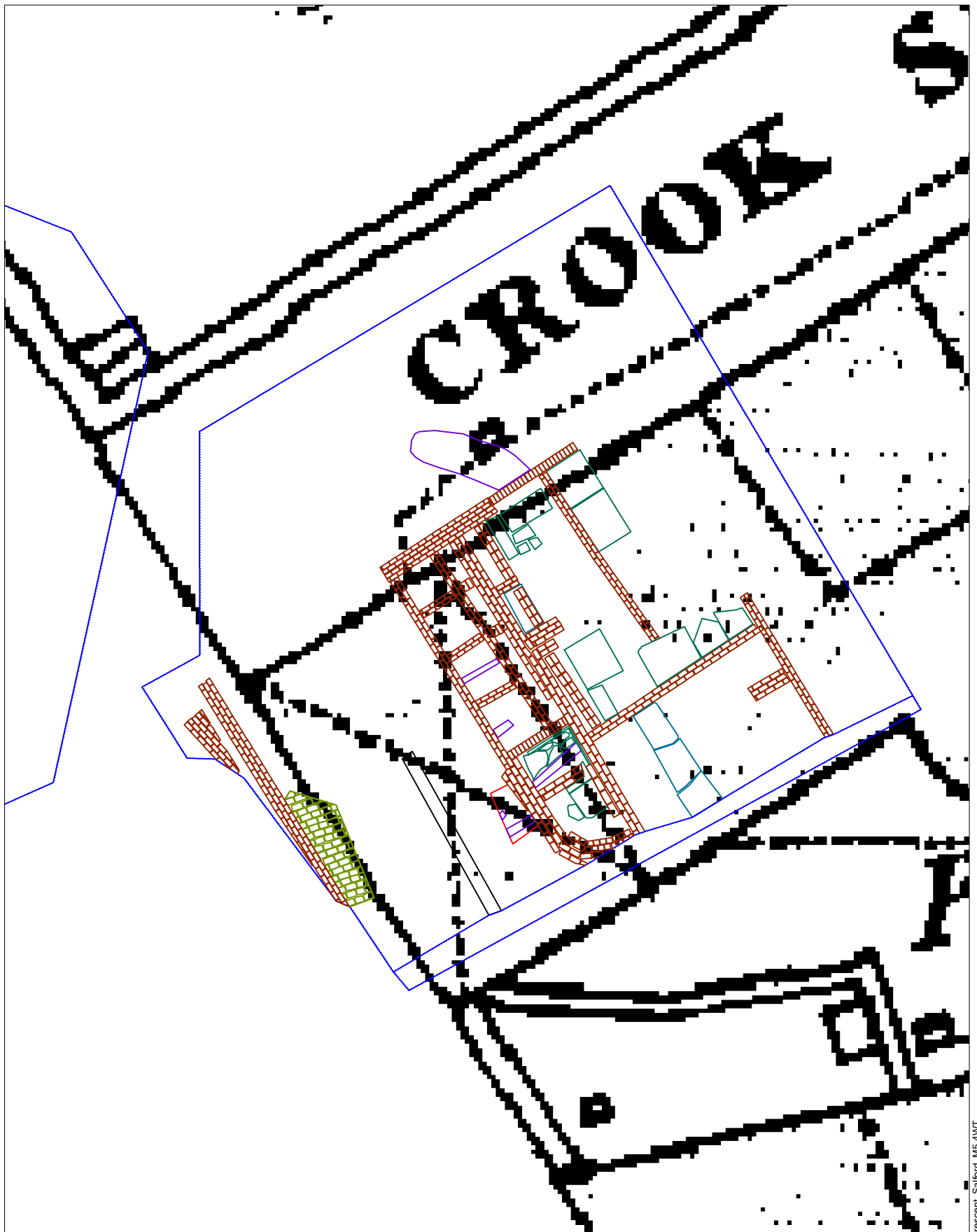


Figure 11:

Area 3 plan superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Flags
- Stone
- Sett
- Drain
- Feature



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 5 m
Scale at A4 1:100



Figure 12:

Area 3 plan superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1892

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**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 5 m
Scale at A4 1:100

Key:

- ▬ Brick Wall
- ▬ Flags
- ▬ Stone
- ▬ Sett
- ▬ Drain
- ▬ Feature

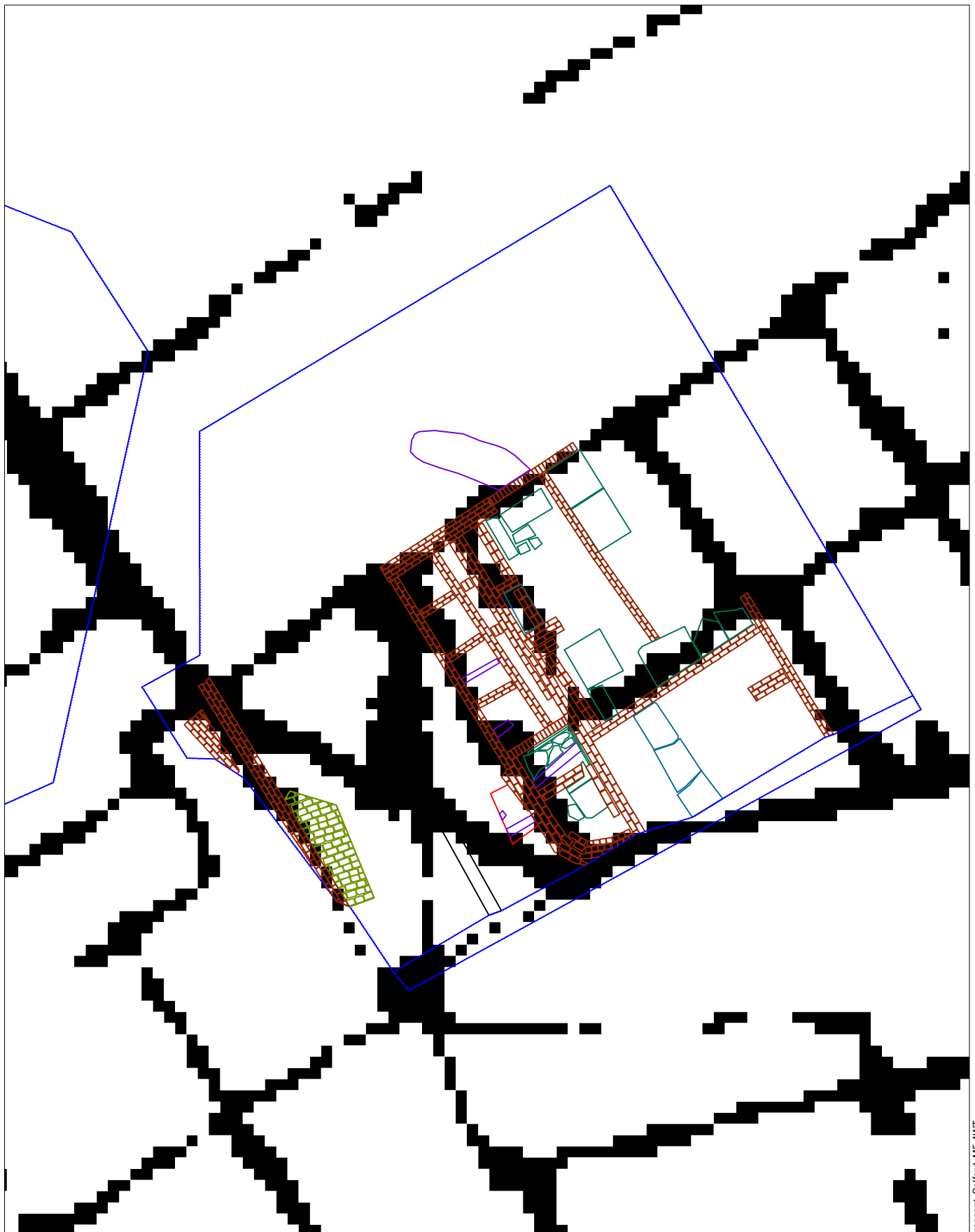


Figure 13:

Area 3 plan superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series map of 1910

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Key:

- Brick Wall
- Flags
- Stone
- Sett
- Drain
- Feature



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0

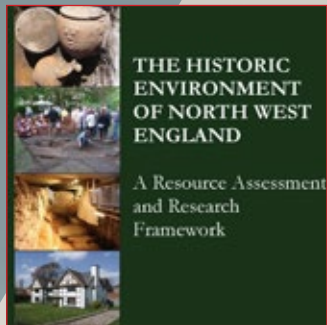
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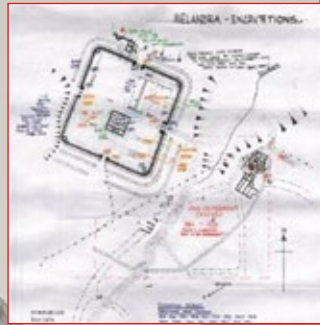
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CONSULTANCY



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



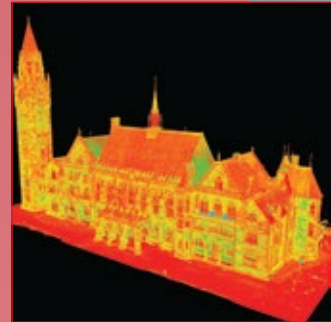
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



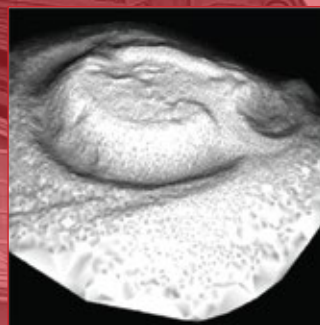
3D LASER SCANNING



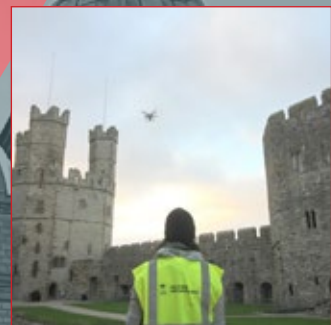
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



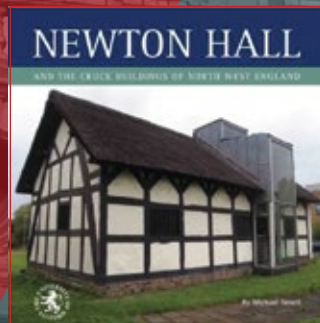
DRONE SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

