

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report

Drake Street Rochdale

For Paul Butler Associates



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Report Number: 25-0010

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Planning Reference:	24/00143/FUL
Document Ref:	25-0010-AER-v1.1
Date:	16 June 2025
NGR:	389811, 413286

Quality Control

Version	Reviewed by	Authorised by	Reason for Issue	Date
1.0	B Poole	R Matthews	Internal draft	13/06/2025
1.1	R Matthews	B Poole	Client copy	16/06/2025

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Abstract

Planning consent has been granted by Rochdale Borough Council for the construction of a six storey building and commercial unit. Archaeological excavation was carried out by Dee Archaeological Services on three evaluation trenches, in line with the archaeological condition (24/00143/FUL) and approved WSI. Works were undertaken on site in April 2025 on behalf of Paul Butler Associates.

Research places the site on the edge of the historic town centre. Drake Street was built in c.1810 during a period of rapid growth in the 19th century development; where it quickly became one of the main shopping streets into Rochdale.

The site is at the junction of Drake and Nelson Street, and in 1850 the Iveson Store was built on the plot, along with two adjoining properties. In 1901 the building was remodelled and established as a homeware and furniture store, expanding into number 44 and becoming one of the most prestigious commercial buildings in the area. In the 1920s the store expanded again and two warehouses were built, one to the rear of the main store and the other across the road. The store expanded into no.42 between the 1930s and late 1950s, a time of great prosperity for Iveson's, with minor changes to the rear yard area. It remained on Drake Street, until 2013, when the structure became unsafe and was subsequently demolished, along with the original warehouse. The site has sat vacant since this time.

18th and 19th century pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass, were recovered from Trench 2 in the historic yard area. Further material was seen within the overburden or demolition deposit, which was spread at varying depths across the entire site, however this was a mix of modern detritus and late 19th-20th century rubbish; nothing from this deposit was retained.

The foundation of a brick wall was identified in Trench 1, correlating with the front dividing wall between buildings 42 and 44 Drake Street.

Trench 2 was located within the rear yard area of number 42 Drake Street. Several features were recorded and interpreted as drainage features, extending north and south of the trench. It is unclear whether they are contemporary with the construction of the building in the 1850s, or of a later 20th century date.

Trench 3 was located to identify the structures fronting Nelson Street, however, the demolition rubble at this point was over 4m in depth; due to safety concerns it was not excavated any deeper. It is likely this trench was over a deep cellar pertaining to the 20th century warehouse.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of Archaeological evaluation trenching carried out at land on the junction of Drake Street and Nelson Street in Rochdale. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out between the 4th and 7th of April 2025 by Dee Archaeological Services Ltd (DAS) on behalf of Paul Butler Associates.
- 1.2 This document has been prepared in-line with condition 8 which required archaeological evaluation trenching, as requested by the Local Planning Authority Rochdale Borough Council and the archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). Full planning permission (24/00143/FUL) has been secured for the construction of a six storey building, comprising of 34 apartments (C3 Use) and a commercial unit (Class E) at ground level.
- 1.3 The site is located on land west of Drake Street in Rochdale, OL16 1NU at NGR (SD) 389811, 413286 (Figure 1 & Figure 2). GMAAS noted that the site lies close to the medieval core of Rochdale and as such had potential for deposits relating to this period. As such evaluation trenching was requested in advance of development to allow for mitigation should significant archaeological features be present.
- 1.4 The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme Investigation (WSI) prepared by Dee Archaeological Services (Matthews, 2025) and approved by GMAAS. Works were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2022). All works were carried out in line with the CIfA standard for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA, 2023a) and universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA, 2023b).

2 Planning Background

2.1 Planning

2.1.1 In December 2024 the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & communities issued the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLUHC, 2024). Chapter 16 of the NPPF sets out policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

2.1.2 The NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

2.1.3 In considering any planning applications the Local Planning Authority is Rochdale Borough Council who take impartial advice from Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), who commented:

“A limited scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching ought to be undertaken across the site to examine the potential for archaeological survival. There may be some survival of the 20th century buildings that were most recently demolished, whilst between any of those footings there might be some structural survival to denote the 19th century arrangement of buildings. Underneath it all, but particularly in the yard area, there may be some vestiges of intact pre-industrial strata, perhaps dating as far back as the medieval period.”

2.1.4 A full application was submitted and approved by GMAAS with the following condition:

Condition 8

No development (other than works of site surface clearance) shall take place until a programme of archaeological works has been undertaken in accordance with an archaeological Project Design (PD) that has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The PD shall cover the following:

a) Informed by the North West Historic Environment Research Framework, a phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:

i) Archaeological evaluation trenching; and

ii) Informed by the above, more detailed excavation (subject of a new PD).

b) A programme for post investigation assessment to include:

i) Analysis of the site investigations records and finds; and

ii) Production of a final report on the investigation results.

c) Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

d) Dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance.

e) Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved PD.

The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation has been completed and any findings disseminated as may be required in accordance with the approved PD.

Reason: To protect the significance of any archaeological remains on the site in accordance with Policy P2 of the adopted Rochdale Core Strategy, Policy JP-P2 of the adopted Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework.

Reason for pre-commencement condition: There is a risk of disturbance to below ground features of archaeological importance on commencement.

Reason for Pre-Commencement: Site clearance poses a threat to the amenity of nearby residents and to highways and pedestrian safety and a scheme therefore needs to be agreed in advance of any works taking place.

2.2 Previous Work

- 2.2.1 A desk based assessment was carried out by Paul Butler Associates at the early stages of the project (Price, 2024).

2.3 Statutory Designations

- 2.3.1 There are no known scheduled monuments or listed buildings on the site and the site does not lie within a conservation area. There are no registered battlefields or parks and gardens on or around the site.

2.3.2 Regional Research Agenda

- 2.3.3 All archaeological projects aim to feed information into the North West England Regional Research Framework (Research Frameworks, 2024), to help develop areas of research relating to the historic environment that require attention. The evaluation trenches have produced negligible data to the regional research agenda.

2.4 Geology & Topography

- 2.4.1 The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bed rock of Pennine Lower Coal Measure Formation – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone; with superficial glaciofluvial deposits noted as devensian of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey, 2025).
- 2.4.2 The site lies within the centre of Rochdale, within an area of predominantly commercial buildings, with some domestic dwellings fronting Drake Street'; which is a major road running within this part of town.
- 2.4.3 The site is located on the junction of Drake Street to the east and Nelson Street to the south, with terrace housing to the north and back alley and further buildings to the west. The site is currently an undeveloped area of rectangular scrub, 380m² in size.

3 Archaeological & Historic Background

3.1 This section should be seen as a summary of the development of the site and relevant surrounding area, and should not be seen as a complete history of Rochdale.

Period	From	To
Palaeolithic	450,000	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC	43 AD
Roman	43	410 AD
Early Medieval	410	1066 AD
Medieval	1066	1485 AD
Post Medieval	1485	1750 AD
Industrial	1750	1901 AD
Modern	1901	Present

Table 1 - Time periods used in this report

3.2 A desk based assessment (Price, 2024) was written for the site in 2024. This is a summary of those works with additional research.

3.3 No Prehistoric activity or finds have been identified in or immediately surrounding the site.

3.4 A possible Roman road ran from Manchester to Rochdale and Littleborough (Margary 720a and 720aa), though its exact course is unknown. Its corresponding course from Littleborough heading northeast to Halifax, has however been identified (Margary, 1955, p. 135).

3.5 A settlement existed at Rochdale before the 11th century, held by the Saxon thane Gamal. By the time of the Domesday book in 1086 the land had shifted to Roger of Poitou, located within the Hundred of Salford in Cheshire.

3.6 During the 16th century the town grew with its importance in the manufacturing and mining industries, later in the 17th century it was an established market town known for its woollen manufacturing. Rochdale continued to prosper, the early 18th century saw a period of rapid expansion. Industry and trade brought with it bigger houses, warehouses and roads, with new layouts constructed to facilitate its growth. Drake Street built

c.1810 was part of these improvements, named after a local vicar it joined the town centre with Rochdale canal (Smith, 2011, p. 30).

3.7 In the mid 1850s the Trafalgar building was constructed on the corner of Drake and Nelson Street, a large shop associated with the company Iveson, a prolific retailer in Rochdale since 1810. Its early origins were as a saddlers shop and later drapery, but in 1901 James Iveson (son of the original Mr Iveson), moved his own floor covering business into the main store changing the fate of the business forever (Coyle, 2013a).

3.8 During the 1850s this street was known for its regency style shops, which acted as a main shopping street in Rochdale. The properties of numbers 42 and 40 may have belonged to Iveson's, but it is unknown; these were likely commercial shop on the bottom floor, with domestic residency on the top and yards to the rear.

3.9 James Iveson remodelled the building in that same year (1901), as a 3 storey building in a red brick, with a dominating corner facade (Plate 1, Plate 2).



Plate 1- Plate 2- Drake Street with Trafalgar Building on the left c.early 1900s.

3.10 In the 1920s the building at 44-46 Drake street became the main store, known as Trafalgar building and a warehouse was built to the rear along Nelson Street. Built in the Art Deco style, of red built, faience and mouldings, with tall pilasters framing the glass windows. The three storey building was both workshop and ware house for the main store, making carpets, beds and other household furniture (Smith, 2011, p. 33).



Plate 2- Drawing of Ivesons store and warehouse post 1901 Rochdale Observer 06/02/2013

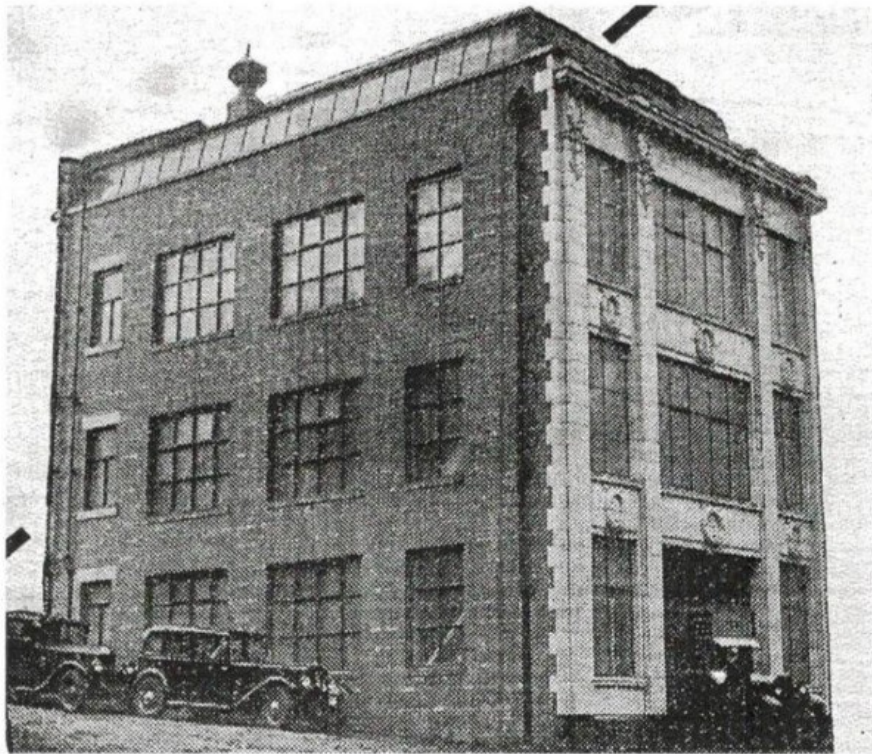


Plate 3- The warehouse on 14 Nelson Street. ©Rochdale Observer 06/02/2013

- 3.11 A further warehouse was built at 14 Nelson street between 1926-32, built in the same design as the former warehouse. It's separating difference is this later warehouse had 4 pilaster windows (Plate 3), rather than the 6 seen on the original. The building

became a hairdressers in 2008 and remains today as a non-designated asset in Rochdale (Smith, 2011, p. 34).

- 3.12 By the 1950s the store functioned as one of the main retail outlets for homewares, claiming to have “customers in nearly half of the town’s 30,000 houses” (Coyle, 2013b). It remained in the Iveson family for 5 generations, until it was bought out in 1984, retaining the Iveson's name (Coyle, 2013a).



Plate 4- Trafalgar Building 2011. ©R Wade (Flickr 539879607)

- 3.13 The store and adjoining ware house were closed in 1992; this left the building unattended (Plate 4, Plate 5) and by 2013 the structure was deemed unsafe, to be demolished that same year after 170 years of service.
- 3.14 The historic mapping shows a structural evolution of the site, appearing on the 1851 Town map as three plots fronting Drake street (Figure 3). It is probable number 42 would have been a separate business with a shop on the bottom floor and domestic areas on top. It may be likely that 44 and 46 on the corner were associated. Structures are seen extending west along Nelson Street, these all appear to share an enclosed outdoor space with the store, however, it is unknown if there are associated to the store at this time.
- 3.15 The 1892 Town plan (Figure 4) and 1893 ordnance survey (OS) 25” show little change to the site, with minor modifications in the rear yard of the properties.
- 3.16 Unfortunately no census data was found for the site; Iveson’s store was noted in the local trade directories, though no additional information was present.



Plate 5- Trafalgar Building 2011. ©R Wade (Flickr 5399391354)

- 3.17 The 1910 OS 25" map (Figure 5) shows that properties 44 and 46 have been amalgamated into a single structure and the rear squared off. This would co-inside with the 1901 renovations on the building.
- 3.18 The 1930 OS map (Figure 6) shows the store and now warehouse as a solid, singular building, number 42 has not changed.
- 3.19 The 1959 OS map tile SD-8913SE (Figure 7) shows the site as predominately, a singular structure for the first time, several small outbuildings remain with an enclosed yard area - It was at this time the store was known to be at the height of its popularity.

4 Aims & Objectives

4.1 The aims and objects of the trial trenching as defined in the approved WSI (Matthews, 2025) were as follows:

4.2 The aims of the works were to:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains within the defined area of interest (Figure 2).
- To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains within the defined area of interest.
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains within the defined area of interest.
- To interpret the form, function and significance of the archaeological features present.
- To disseminate the information in a suitable format, dependant upon the results of the investigations.
- To archive the resultant archive with a suitable repository.

4.3 The objectives of the works were to:

- To make a detailed record of the archaeological and heritage assets revealed.
- To produce a formal report on the results of the work, which is fully illustrated and made accessible.
- To undertake appropriate research and work within the North West England Regional Research Framework.

4.4 The specific objective of the evaluation were:

- To determine whether medieval deposits were present on the site

4.5 GMAAS were regularly informed of the findings to allow for appropriate monitoring.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 The detailed methodology can be found in the approved WSI (Matthews, 2025). A summary of the site methodology can be found below.
- 5.2 The evaluation trenching involved the monitoring of removal of overburden and modern fill deposits by machine, until archaeological features, or natural deposits, were exposed. These features were cleaned by hand and located by Leica viva GPS equipment.
- 5.3 Trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision in spits. Where features or significant deposits were identified, these were cleaned using hand tools and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. All features were cleaned and recorded via pro-forma context sheets, drawn records at 1:10 and 1:50 on permatrace, and a full photographic record, with a register maintained on site.
- 5.4 All finds recovered were cleaned and recorded in accordance with Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of Archaeological Materials (ClfA, 2020).
- 5.5 Works were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) Code of Conduct (ClfA, 2022). All works were carried out in line with the ClfA standard for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA, 2023a) and universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA, 2023b). All works were carried out in accordance with the Historic England guidance document MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015).
- 5.6 The site code 25-0010 was allocated by DAS and was used on all documentary archives.
- 5.7 In accordance with current Museum Service standards born-digital data, such as this report, digital photographs, database and GIS data, with appropriate metadata, will be deposited with a CoreTrustSeal Repository, currently the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), making the archive publicly accessible. Each report, once approved, is subsequently made available for inclusion and publication by digital means through the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) via OASIS.

6 Results

6.1 Three trenches, two measuring 5m by 1.8m and one measuring 10m by 1.8m in plan, were excavated across the site (Figure 2). The trenches were all excavated in line with the approved WSI (Matthews, 2025), natural geology was exposed in two of the trenches; the third was stopped due to safety constraints.

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 Was located at the eastern part of the site and was excavated along a north-south alignment 5m by 1.8m in size. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5m below ground level (bgl), over the area of the front of the housing. Ground level was recorded between 125.6m AOD at the north and 126.4m OAD at the south end of the trench.

6.2.2 A mid grey-brown silty sandy overburden (001) was identified across the entire site varying between 0.30-4m in thickness. It contained modern and 20th century debris including building material and general detritus (Plate 6).

6.2.3 In trench 1 (001) was seen a depth of 2.5m and directly overlaid an east to west, red brick wall with slate layer [002]. It was seen crossing the trench at 90 degrees, with a width of c.0.30m (Plate 6, Plate 7). This appeared to be the foundations of the dividing wall between the two houses seen on the 1851 historic mapping (Figure 3).



Plate 6- Trench 1, west facing section (001) and wall [002]. 2m scale.

6.2.4 This feature appeared to be cut into the natural clay (003).

- 6.2.5 The depth of the trench and instability of the sections made the trench unsafe to enter.



Plate 7- Trench 1, facing south overburden (001) and wall [002]. 2m scale

6.3 Trench 2

- 6.3.1 Was located in the north of the site and was aligned east-west 5m by 1.8m in size. The trench was excavated to a depth of between 1m and 2m bgl in the area previously used as the rear yard (Figure 8). Ground level averaged 126.1m AOD at the trench.
- 6.3.2 Below the overburden (001) was a mixed yellow and brown sandy silt deposit (004), which contained charcoal flecks and fragments of building material – not retained; pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from this deposit. The deposit was seen across the entire trench with a varying thickness of c0.30m. Below this was the natural clay-sand (003) (Plate 8).
- 6.3.3 In the middle of the trench a partially exposed L-shaped cut [006] was identified cutting into the natural. It had straight edges, aligned east to west and turning north to south. This was interpreted as the cut for drainage pipe, likely for a late 19th - 20th century outside toilet. It contained a dark brown sandy-silty fill (007), with inclusions of brick, charcoal and pottery at least 1.55m long and c.50m wide; within it was a large ceramic drain 0.24m in diameter. The fill was 0.3m deep (Plate 9).



Plate 8- Trench 2 overview onto natural sands (003), looking west. 2m scale

6.3.4 To the west was a second rectangular cut [008], only partially exposed, cut into the natural (003). East to west it was seen at 1.8m and north to south 0.5m, extending into the southern section. It contained a mottled dark brown sand-silt (009) with inclusions of CBM, charcoal and clay 0.3m thick. Pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from this deposit. Within it was an L-shaped brick foundation, 2 courses high and 1 brick wide, laid in a header course (Plate 9, Plate 10). The bricks were seen at 0.63m east to west, and 0.23m north to south.



Plate 9- Trench 2, north facing section, with drain features [008]. 0.5m scale

6.3.5 The area within cut [008] to the west of the bricks was excavated to an additional depth of 0.38m, filled with the same (009) and appeared to be a drainage pit.

6.3.6 This feature is thought to be contemporary and associated with cut [006] and (007).

6.3.7 A sondage was dug into the east end of the trench to confirm the natural sands and rule out an imported sand layer (Plate 11), which was common in the Rochdale area (per comms GMAAS).



Plate 10- Trench 2 drainage pit [008], north facing section. 0.5m scale



Plate 11- Trench 2 sondage in east side of trench. 2m scale.

6.4 Trench 3

6.4.1 Was located to the south of the trench and was aligned east-west; 10m by 1.8m in size, over historic buildings fronting Nelson Street and the 20th century

warehouse; it was excavated to a depth of 4m (bgl). Ground level averaged 128.2m AOD at the trench.

6.4.2 This part of the site was significantly higher than the rest, sloping from Nelson Street, towards the extant housing to the north. The demolition rubble (001) extended over 4m in depth, at which point it was unsafe to removed further material (Plate 12,Plate 13).

6.4.3 While no in-situ archaeological features were identified, the rubble is likely from the demolished warehouse, located to the rear of the store. The depth of material suggests it had a cellar or basement, which would have been below the ground level of Nelson Street.



Plate 12- Trench 3 facing east, overburden (001). 2m scale



Plate 13- Trench 3 overburden (001) facing south. 2m scale

7 Finds

7.1 Finds

- 7.1.1 The site produced 20 finds, weighing a total of 341g; this included pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass. All the finds are from Trench 2 and date between the 18th to 20th century.
- 7.1.2 Pottery, clay tobacco pipe (CTP) and glass were recovered from deposit (004), a layer of made ground in the yard area: a single rim of a possible cream ware dish or saucer (1760+) weighing 1g. A single CTP stem weighing 2g, no detail was present, likely 18th -19th century in date and a piece of 20th century thick clear window glass (11g).
- 7.1.3 9 sherds of pottery (weighing 292g) were recovered from a probable drain fill (007), dated between the 18th and 20th century. These include black glazed red earthenwares, stoneware, pearl glazed ware and industrial slip ware. Forms appeared to be associated with tablewares and utilitarian kitchen ware.
- 7.1.4 Context (009) the fill of an associated drainage feature produced 5 sherds (weighing 19g) of pottery including decorated blue and white pearl glazed ware and plain porcellanous bodied ware – all were identified as tablewares. A single CTP stem was also identified weighing 3g, no detail was present, likely 18th -19th century in date and 2 pieces of window glass (12g).
- 7.1.5 This is a small assemblage, which has limited potential in contributing further to an understanding of the site, beyond what has already been recorded in terms of the range of types and their chronology.
- 7.1.6 Data has been collected to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis or publication is warranted.
- 7.1.7 It is not recommended that any further study is required and the assemblage should be discarded, in line with DAS Archive Retention Policy.

8 Discussion & Conclusions

- 8.1 Land to the west of Drake street has been granted planning consent by Rochdale Borough Council for the construction of a six storey building, comprising of 34 apartments (C3 Use) and a commercial unit (Class E) at ground level (24/00143/FUL); archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out on the site by DAS in line with an approved WSI (Matthews, 2025).
- 8.2 Three trenches, two measuring 5m by 1.8m, and one 10m by 1.8m in plan were excavated on the site at predefined locations, as agreed within the WSI. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out between the 4th and 7th of April 2025 by Dee Archaeological Services Ltd (DAS) on behalf of Paul Butler Associates.
- 8.3 Historic research showed the site had been developed in the mid 19th century as part of period of growth in Rochdale. Drake Street formed one of the main shopping areas, with the site containing buildings of mixed commercial and residential use. In 1901 Iveson's on the corner plot 46, was remodelled and expanded, this work included a large warehouse to the rear. From the early 20th century to the 1950s, the store extending into number 44 and 42 Drake Street respectively, with modifications to the rear area. The mid 20th century saw the height of the shop's prosperity, which later declined, and by 1992 had shut completely. The building fell into disrepair and in 2013 the store and warehouse were demolished, the plot laying vacant since.
- 8.4 Trenches 1 showed evidence of the foundations of the dividing wall between buildings 42 and 44 Drake Street, which were present in the 1851 Town map.
- 8.5 Trench 2 was located within what had historically been the rear yard to number 42 Drake Street, later the entire plot, and provided evidence of probable 19th/20th drains, associated with an outbuilding or yard drainage.
- 8.6 Trench 3 was dug to a depth of 4m through demolition backfill, the trench was not fully excavated due to health and safety concerns. The rubble is likely from the demolished Iveson's warehouse, with the depth of material suggesting a cellar or basement.
- 8.7 Several finds were collected from Trench 2 in the yard area, these were dated to the late 18th and 19th century, within a likely levelling layer and drainage features.

9 Archives

9.1 Site Archive

9.1.1 The site archive consists of:

- 3 x small bags of finds
- 1 x Photographic Register
- 82 x Digital Photographs
- 1 x Context Register
- 7 x Context Sheets

9.1.2 The archaeological trenching provided minimal results, with limited historic features identified. The finds hold no importance regionally or nationally, and are recommended for discarded, in-line with DAS policy.

9.2 Digital Archive

9.2.1 A copy of the report will be digitally deposited with the HER and OASIS only.

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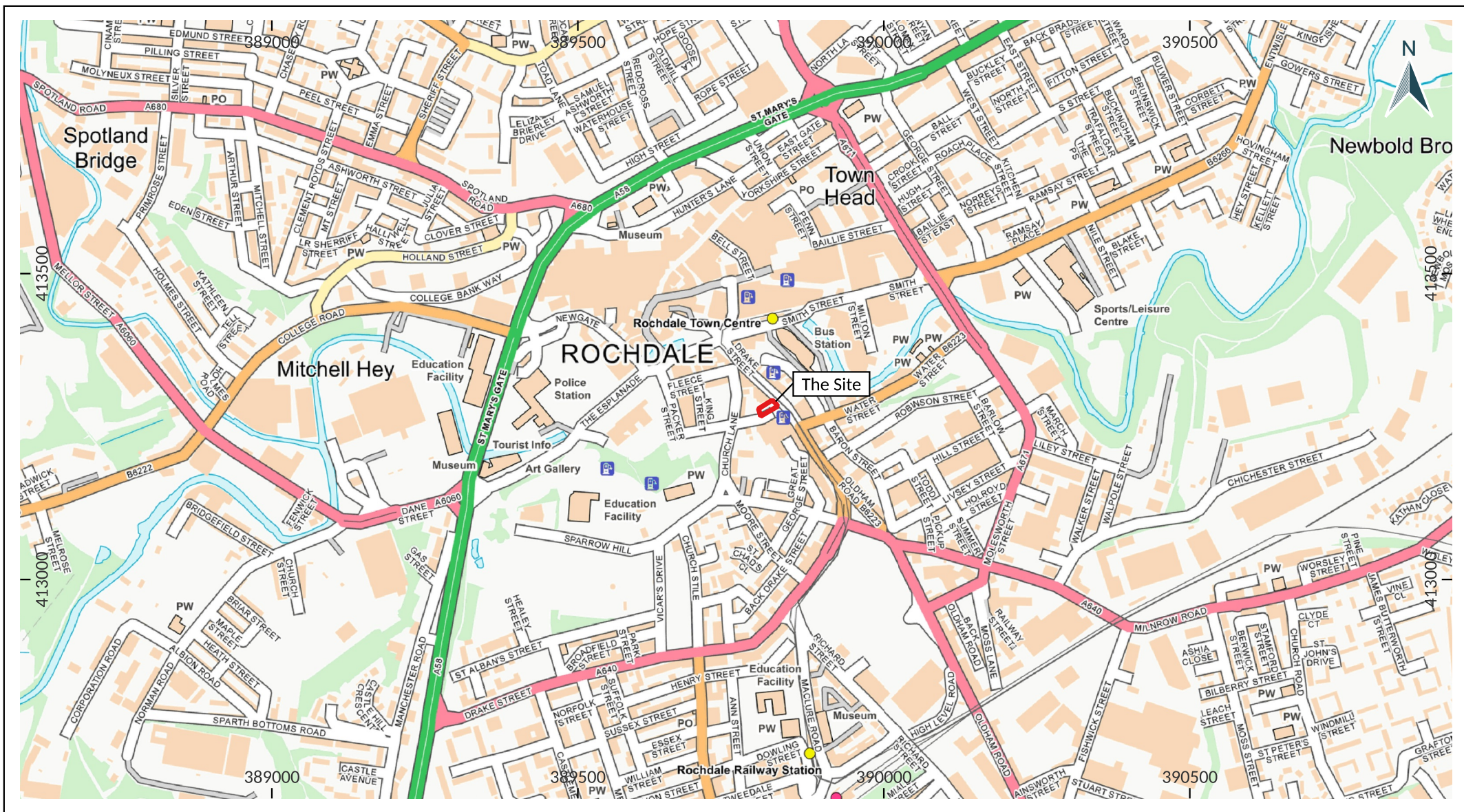
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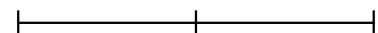
Research Frameworks (2024) *The West Midlands Regional Research Framework*, <https://researchframeworks.org/>. Available at: <https://researchframeworks.org/wmrf/> (Accessed: 20 January 2025).

Smith, K. (2011) *Rochdale Town Centre Conservation Area and Townscape Heritage Initiative consultation strategy and draft appraisal report*. Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council.

Figures



0 200 400 m



Scale 1:8500 @A4



Figure 1: Site Location

Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010

Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1

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0 5 10 m

Scale 1:250 @A4



Figure 2: Trench Location

Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010

Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1

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0 5 10 m

Scale 1:250 @A4

Figure 3: 1851 Town Plan Map

Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010

Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1



0 5 10 m

Scale 1:250 @A4



Figure 4: 1892 Town Plan Map

Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010

Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1



0 5 10 m

Scale 1:250 @A4



Figure 5: 1910 Ordnance Survey Map 25"

Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010

Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1

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0 5 10 m

Scale 1:250 @A4



Figure 6: 1930 Ordnance Survey Map 25"

Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010

Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1

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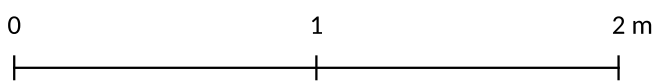
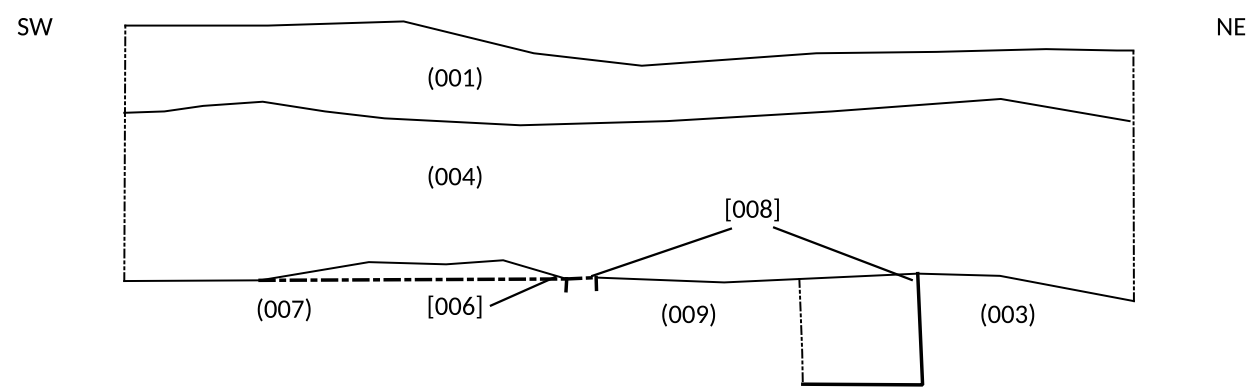
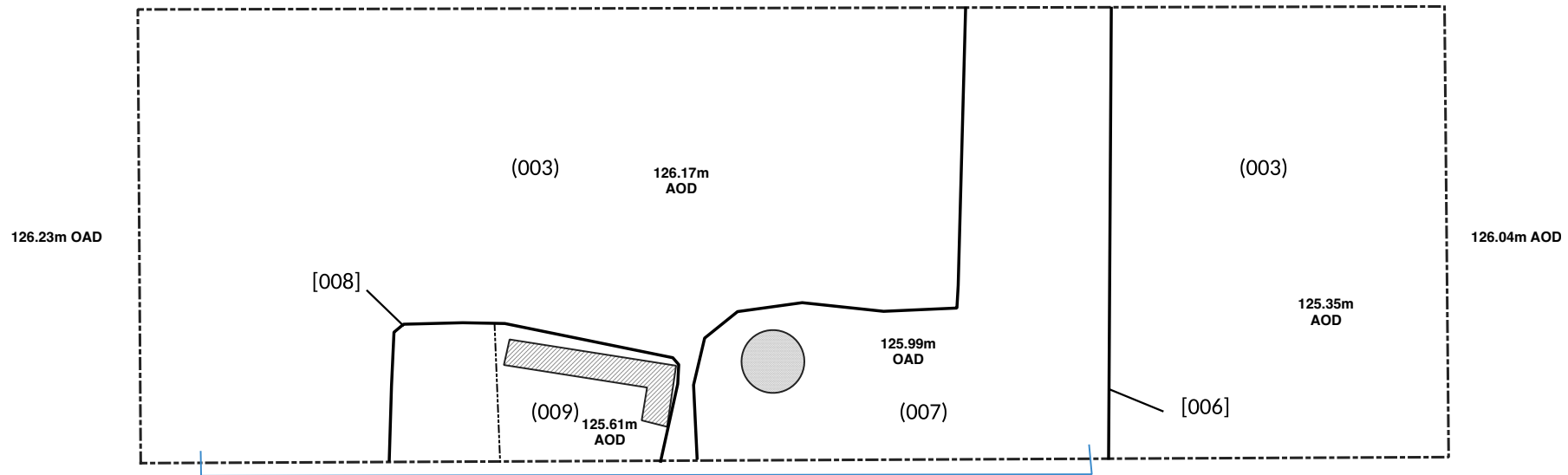
0 5 10 m

Scale 1:250 @A4

Figure 7: 1959 Ordnance Survey Map SD8913SE

Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010

Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1



Scale 1:25 @A4



Figure 8: Trench 2 plan & section
Project: Drake Street Rochdale 25-0010
Report ref: 25-0010-AER-v1

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Data Management Plan

Version	Author	Date	Summary
1.0	R Matthews	16/06/25	Draft

Project Description:	An archaeological evaluation at land off Drake Street Rochdale was undertaken during April 2025.		
Project code:	25-0010	Oasis Id:	deearcha1-534635
Digital Repository	Oasis only	ADS Id:	n/a
Physical Repository	None	Accession Number:	N/A
Project Manger:	B. Poole	Data Manger:	TBC
Archive Manager:	R Matthews		
Related Polices:	• Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives, ClfA (2020) • Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, ClfA (2020) • Selection Toolkit for Archaeological Archives, ClfA (2018) • Guides to Good Practice, ADS (2023) • Guidelines For Depositors v.4.0 , ADS (2020) • ADAPt project 6896, (Historic England) Digital Preservation Policy (2016) • DAS Digital Data and Preservation Policy (pending) • DAS Archival Selection, Retention and Disposal Policy (pending)		

1. Data Collection

1.1. The archaeological work consisted of an archaeological evaluation. The key archaeological techniques undertaken were excavation, recording and reporting.

1.1.1. Given the nature of the work the following data types were created and stored.

◆ Images

Type	Format	Volume
Digital SLR Images	.jpg / .tiff/ .raf	82 files 581.3MB

◆ Written and drawn

Type	Format	Volume
Text/documents - Reports	.pdf	2 files 26MB
Text/documents - site fieldwork sheets and drawings)	.pdf / .jpeg	0 files <51.7MB
Spreadsheets	.xlsx / .pdf	0, avg size 300KB

◆ Survey

Type	Format	Volume
Shapefiles	.shp	9 files including associated layers, 112MB

1.2. The standard method of data collection was applied throughout the project to all born data and digitised records, these adhered to the project Written Scheme of investigation (WSI), Best Practice, Standards and Guidelines, as well as, DAS Archaeology's in-house styles and policies.

1.2.1. External contractors and specialists are required to confirm to these standards and methods.

1.2.2. All born digital data and digitised records are kept within a specific project folder on Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) secure drive. These folders are organised using an in-house style, named with an identifier, descriptor and version.

1.3. To ensure quality assurance, all equipment and site data is regularly checked and reviewed by the appropriate project staff during the life of the project; with project folders maintained and back up by DAS in-house team.

2. Documentation and Metadata

2.1. The data collected includes standard formats, which abide by the project brief Museum Deposition Guidelines or Digital Repository Guidelines, and conform to the FAIR data principles: findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.

2.2. Data will retain, as far as possible, the original metadata ascribed during creation. All metadata that is incorporated in the creation of the file, particularly date of creation, will be retained.

3. Ethics and legal compliance

3.1. DAS has policies regarding the ethical use of its data which comply with National law and Industry Guidelines. All data shared and preserved by DAS adheres to GDPR as specified in DAS GDPR Policy (2023).

3.2. DAS and any external contractors will not use Generative AI to collect or produce data, as per DAS Policies.

- 3.3. Copyright for all data collected or created the project team belongs to DAS.
- 3.4. The copyright from data collected and created from external specialists/contractors, as engaged by DAS, belong to DAS and will be specified in relevant contacts.
- 3.5. Data used under licence from external data providers, such as OS or HER, will only be used in terms of the licence and will not be included in the site archive unless permitted by the terms of the licence.

4. Data Security: Storage and Backup

- 4.1. DAS uses internal file servers and a cloud storage service provider, this is managed by an in-house team, with regular offline physical backups.
- 4.2. The server is accessible by staff on and off site through a secure log-in.
- 4.3. The physical site archive is the responsibility of the project manager, who will on completion of the work, upload the relevant information to the project folder.

5. Selection and Preservation

- 5.1. All data relating to the archaeological understanding of the site is kept within the working project archive.
 - 5.1.1. It is understood that not all data accumulated needs to be retained and deposited with the Archaeological Archives. Prior to deposition a selection strategy and DMP will be reviewed and agreed with the appropriate stakeholders, with all relevant data then deposited.
 - 5.1.2. Any de-selected data which is considered to have intrinsic value, may be kept by DAS within a secure company server. Any material selected for deletion will comply with the standards laid out within DAS in-house standards.
- 5.2. The long term preservation plan for the dataset is for safe storage with DAS until it is securely deposited with Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and OASIS, or another appropriate digital repository.
- 5.3. The relevant Museum will be contacted at the project initiation stage, with confirmation of depositing with a trusted digital repository. ADS will be notified of the intended repository and updated at an appropriate time.
- 5.4. Exacting costs of the deposition of digital data are not possible to produce prior to commencement of works. All archaeological projects have the potential to produce a wide range and size of data sets, depending on the scale of the archaeological resource found, the techniques required to record and other environmental factors during works.

5.5. Taking into consideration our understanding of the site and the type of archaeological works being undertaken, this project is considered unlikely to produce data in excess of what can be submitted through ADS-Easy. These costs have been estimated and included into the project budget..

6. Data Sharing

6.1. Data will be uploaded to OASIS and ADS, a Core Seal Trust approved repository (unless otherwise stated), within 12 months of project completion.

6.2. The ADS will disseminate the digital archive online under a Creative Commons licence and the dataset will be assigned a unique identifier (DOI).

6.3. There are no known restrictions on data sharing.

7. Responsibilities

7.1. Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.

7.2. Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

7.3. Once data is incorporated into the DAS server, it's storage and backup is managed by an in-house team.

7.4. Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Archives manager who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

Appendix 2 – OASIS Form

OASIS Summary for deearcha1-534635

OASIS ID (UID)	deearcha1-534635
Project Name	Evaluation at Drake Street, Rochdale
Sitename	Drake Street, Rochdale
Sitecode	25-0010
Project Identifier(s)	Drake Street, Rochdale
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Dee Archaeological Services
Project Dates	01-Apr-2025 - 27-Jun-2025
Location	Drake Street, Rochdale NGR : SD 89804 13280 LL : 53.615968, -2.155595 12 Fig : 389804,413280
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Rochdale Local Authority District : Rochdale Parish : Rochdale, unparished area
Project Methodology	The excavation of 3 evaluation trenches involved the monitoring of removal of overburden and modern fill deposits by machine, until archaeological features, or natural deposits, were exposed. These features were cleaned by hand and located by Leica viva GPS equipment. Trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision in spits. Where features or significant deposits were identified, these were cleaned using hand tools and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. All features were cleaned and recorded via pro-forma context sheets, drawn records at 1:10 and 1:50 on permatrace, and a full photographic record, with a register maintained on site. A detailed methodology can be found in the approved WSI
Project Results	
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation unknown
HER	Greater Manchester HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Blair Poole
HER Identifiers	
Archives	