

CUBE Building, University of Salford

113-115 Portland Street

Manchester

M1 6DW

Tel: 0161 295 3818

Email: m.d.nevelle@salford.ac.uk

Web: www.cfaa.co.uk

Centre for
Construction Innovation
North West

The Centre for

**Applied
Archaeology**



Newbold Hall, Rochdale. An Archaeological Excavation

A Report by Vicky Nash, Dr Michael Nevell & Adam Thompson

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Centre for Applied Archaeology
CUBE
University of Salford
113-115 Portland Street
Manchester
M1 6DW
Tel: 0161 295 3818
Email: m.d.nevelle@salford.ac.uk
Web: www.cfaa.co.uk



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Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA), were commissioned by Mr Patrick Bride to undertake an archaeological excavation at the site of Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Greater Manchester centred on NGR SD913 134.

The works exposed and recorded all surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development area and a number of selective intrusive test trenches were excavated across the site identifying that a substantial part of the hall's external and internal footprint had survived below the present ground surface.

As a result the CfAA can conclude that there were substantial surviving remains of Newbold Hall's northern and central wings and front, cobbled, courtyard that can be classed as significant. The remains revealed a multi-period site, the earliest element of which appeared to be an early 17th century, stone-built, freehold hall which fitted the pattern of manorial and freehold hall development within the region during the 17th century.

This report recommends that the project of archaeological works completed to date are sufficient to comply with all archaeological requirements as discussed with Dr Andrew Myers, Assistant County Archaeologist for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU).



1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) were commissioned by Mr Patrick Bride to undertake an archaeological excavation of the land adjacent to 39 Newbold Street, Rochdale, OL16 5AH, which is proposed for redevelopment (**NBH10 – Fig 1**). This work conformed to directions provided by Dr Andrew Myers, Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) and was informed by an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in October 2009 (Amat, ARS Ltd 2009) and an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in November 2009 (Sheppy, ARS Ltd 2009).

1.2 Location & Topography

Newbold Hall was centred at SD 913 134 and lay 2.7 kilometres west of the M6, and 12 kilometres north-east of Manchester. The site sits at a height of *c.*141m AOD, which rises to approximately *c.*148m AOD to the north and south. Prior to excavation the site was generally flat with a slight incline dropping towards the east. The site was bounded to the north by No. 39 Newbold Street, to the east by Newbold Street, to the south by a footpath and allotment gardens, and to the west by Newbold Hall Drive housing development. The site consisted of a flat area of scrub which had a slight incline towards the east. The overburden had been removed by the client prior to commencement of the archaeological works and patches of rubble and stonework were visible through the scrub indicating the location of the surviving walls of Newbold Hall.

1.3 Geology

The solid geology of the site comprised shales, mudstones and thin coals of the Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures that overlie the Upper Carboniferous sandstones and shales of the Millstone Grit (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

1.4 Personnel

The project was conducted by professional archaeologists from the Centre of Applied Archaeology (CfAA). On-site excavations were conducted by Adam Thompson, Brian Grimsditch, Sarah Cattell and Vicky Nash. This report was written and compiled by Vicky Nash with contributions from Dr Michael Nevell and illustrated and managed by Adam Thompson.

1.5 Monitoring

The archaeological requirement for the scheme of works was produced by Dr Andrew Myers, Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester (Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit, GMAU), who also monitored the programme of archaeological works.



2. *Historical Background*

2.1 *Medieval and Post Medieval*

Very little information with regard to the origins and development of Newbold Hall and its surrounding area were gathered by the Desk-Based Assessment of the site (Amat, ARS Ltd 2009). The earliest mention of Newbold in Rochdale appears in the form of a grant, recorded in the Coucher Book of Whalley (1199-1216). This record states that Margerie, the daughter of William de Newbold, granted lands in Wardleworth to the Church of 'Rachdale' (Amat 2009; Fishwick 1889, 40).

On the 2nd July 1620 it is recorded that an Edward Newbold died in Newbold, Rochdale, and at this time the Newbold estate was held by Sir John Byron in 'free socage' by fealty and the yearly rent was 4d (Amat 2009). In 1627 Newbold Hall itself is first attested and is reportedly owned by a Richard Schofield, who later sold the hall to Thomas Hindley in 1707 (Amat 2009). Although no documentary evidence relating to Newbold Hall could be found prior to 1627, it is possible that a building was present on the site, prior to this date. In 1777 the Newbold estate was passed by Thomas Stead of Rochdale to James Holland, who then sold the hall in the early 1800's to Joseph Newbold. It is then reported that the hall passed to Joseph's son, also named Joseph, but no records could be found to suggest who owned the Hall thereafter (Amat 2009; Fishwick 1889).

On the 1844 tithe map (**NBH10 – Fig 4**), Newbold Hall is shown as a stone building of two storeys. It was a courtyard plan house, built around three sides of a quadrangle, set on high ground with its front facing towards the north-east (Amat 2009; Walker & Tindall 1985). In Fishwick's 'History of Rochdale', he states that 'Newbold Hall had undergone many alterations and that it is clearly the remains of a many Gabled House with small-paned mullioned windows' (Amat 2009; Fishwick 1889, 41). Fishwick also states that the hall had a gateway leading into the courtyard, which had buildings on all three sides. The buildings to the left (south) of the gateway originally formed part of the all which had been later converted into cottages and the 'front part' of the hall had been reduced in size due to the erection of modern houses, 'which had taken the place of those which anciently formed the other side of the square' (Amat 2009; Fishwick 1889, 41).

Farrer & Brownbill noted that 'the south wing of the Hall is almost detached from the central wing' and this is highlighted in the 1st edition OS map of 1854 (**NBH10 – Fig 5**). This may be the result either of the southern wing being converted into cottages, or this wing being a later addition to the hall (Amat 2009; Farrer and Brownbill 1911). In the late 19th century, the 1st revision OS map of 1893 (**NBH10 – Fig 6**) shows the hall as a multi-roofed building which again relates to Fishwick's description. The separate buildings shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 are now joined to form a whole structure.

During the Edwardian period the northern wing of the Hall was used as a public house, and whilst some of the hall's original features were retained most of this wing was completely rebuilt, (Amat 2009; Walker & Tindall 1985). The central and southern wings of the hall were reported to be in a poor state of repair at this time, with the hall being divided into

separate tenements (Amat 2009; Walker & Tindall 1985). By the 2nd edition OS map of 1906 (Fig) the hall had been demolished. The structure was considered to be a fine example of the smaller type of hall, built in stone, in the area and a good contrast to the timber buildings of the county (Amat 2009; Walker & Tindall 1985).

Archaeological Evaluation

The archaeological evaluation of Newbold Hall in November 2009 was conducted by a series of three evaluation trenches evenly spaced across the development area. The trenches targeted all three wings of the hall and identified a number of features indicating that the proposed development area covered approximately 65% of the hall's original footprint (Sheppy 2009).

The evaluation confirmed the findings of the Desk-Based Assessment and revealed that ground floor remains relating to Newbold Hall still existed from which an understanding of its layout and construction could be obtained (Sheppy 2009). It had been suggested by documentary evidence that the hall had a typical courtyard plan enclosed on three sides and that all three wings of the building had undergone some level of rebuild during the late 18th century. The results of this evaluation confirmed that these documentary sources were correct (Sheppy 2009).



3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

The requirements outlined by Dr Andrew Myers of GMAU for the archaeological excavation of Newbold Hall suggested that the proposed development area (16m x 12m) should be machine stripped and the archaeology fully exposed and recorded, and selective intrusive excavations conducted.

The six trenches were proposed to expose the archaeological remains surviving within the development area (**NBH10 – Fig 10**). Trench 1 was located within the exposed cobbled courtyard at the eastern end of the site. Trenches 2, 3 and 6 were positioned at the northern end, southern end and centre of the hall's central wing and were all aligned north-east/south-west. Trenches 4 and 5 were located along the northern and western edges of the site. Due to the large amount of exposed stonework on the site all the trenches had the potential for the survival of features or deposits associated with Newbold Hall.

The site was stripped of its topsoil and subsoil by a mechanical excavator using a two-foot wide ditching bucket and all trenches were excavated by hand. Excavated spoil was placed at least 1.0m from the edge of the trenches and spoiled on the northern, southern and western edges of the site. Herras fencing was supplied by the land owner and was located along the southern, eastern and western extents of the area containing the trenches and abutted the surrounding garden wall of No. 39 Newbold Street to the north. Any archaeological features identified on site were hand excavated to their complete depth and recorded using the following methodology.

3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on (CfAA) pro-forma context sheets (Appendix 1 – Context List). Plans and sections were recorded on CfAA pro-forma drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings were individually identified and cross referenced, contexts enumerated and principal layers and features annotated with OD level information.

Photography of all relevant phases and features was undertaken with digital formats. General working photographs were taken during the excavation to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken (Appendix 3 – Photographic Archive).

All finds were recorded by context and significant “small finds” located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm and were bagged and labelled separately.

As no finds of archaeological significance were identified, all identified finds were deposited within the backfill as agreed in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist. All

fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts was carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.



4. Archaeological Descriptions

4.1 North-East Quadrant

The north-east quadrant of the site was bounded to the north by No. 39 Newbold Street and to the east by the current road which runs on an east-west alignment through Newbold Street. Prior to excavation the site had been machine stripped by the client which revealed a topsoil layer (**001**) of varying depth. This layer consisted of a dark blackish brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of brick fragments, sub-angular and rounded stones <0.10m. Located beneath (**001**) was a subsoil layer of varying depths (**002**), which consisted of a dark greyish brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones <0.07m. All identified archaeological deposits and structures were stratigraphically located below (**002**).

Located in the north-west corner of the quadrant was an area of stone flag flooring (**011**) measuring 3.8m x 3.6m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 25**). The flags were rectangular in shape with an average size of 0.9m x 0.5m. The flags were laid relatively evenly with only a few being broken or missing. In the area where the flags were missing was a layer of brick rubble (**012**), which appeared to continue beneath the flags of (**011**). Running adjacent to the western edge of (**011**), aligned north-west/south-east was a stone wall (**030**) constructed from a single course of rectangular stones with an average size of 0.3m x 0.2m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 26**). The wall had an excavated length of 2.2m and had been truncated at its southern end by modern disturbance. To its north the wall continued through the baulk, beyond the northern edge of the site and its full length could not be determined. Abutting the northern end of (**030**) within the area of missing flags from (**011**) was a rectangular brick footing (**031**). The footing was constructed from six handmade bricks, each measuring 0.25m x 0.12m and survived to a height of one course. Brick fragments abutting the southern end of (**030**) suggested that (**031**) may have been one of a pair of footings which formed a doorway (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 26**).

To the east of (**030**), running adjacent to the eastern edge of (**011**) was a brick wall (**010**) aligned north-west/south-east (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 25**). The wall was constructed from a single course of handmade bricks measuring 0.25m x 0.12m. The wall varied from one to three courses in height and had an excavated length of 3.0m. The southern end of the wall abutted a substantial sandstone wall (**007**) and as with (**030**) its northern end continued through the baulk beyond the northern edge of the site. To the east of (**010**) lay another area of stone flag flooring (**009**) which measured 2.0m x 1.3m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 25 & 32**). As in (**011**), the flags were rectangular in shape with an average size of 0.9m x 0.5m and all were laid relatively evenly with only a few being broken or missing. Exposed by the missing flags at the eastern end of (**009**) was a levelling layer of re-deposited orange sandy silt (**045**) above which (**009**) appeared to have been constructed.

Abutting the southern end of (**009**), (**010**) and (**011**) was a substantial sandstone wall (**007**), aligned north-east/south-west (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 23**). The wall had a width of 0.5m and was constructed from roughly hewn, irregular shaped sandstone blocks, with two outer courses and an inner rubble core. The wall survived to four courses in height and was

excavated to a length of 7.3m, Both ends of (007) had been truncated by modern disturbance so its full length could not be determined.

To the south of (007) abutting its outer face was a large rectangular shaped cobbled courtyard (003), which measured 7.0m x 4.0m and which covered the entire southern half of the quadrant (NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 14 & 31). The courtyard was bounded to its northern, southern and western edges by sandstone exterior walls (007), (020) and (015) belonging to the Hall, and its eastern end had been truncated by the pavement and road running north-west/south-east through Newbold Street. The courtyard (003) was constructed from sub-rounded cobbles varying in size between 0.07m x 0.04m at the northern end of (003) rising to 0.20m x 0.12m at the southern end of (003). The cobbles were overlain by a dark brown silty deposit (004), which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m and contained infrequent inclusions of broken glass and 19th century pottery sherds. Set into the northern end of (003), abutting the eastern end of (007) was a rectangular cut [006] aligned north-west/south east (NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 31). The cut measured 1.1m x 0.7m and was filled by a large broken rectangular stone flag (008) measuring 0.8m x 0.7m. To the south of [006], running east to west across the entire quadrant was a linear cut [037] for a 19th century drain pipe, which was exposed in Trench 6 (NBH10 – Fig 12 & 14, Plate 24). The cut had been re-filled with (004) and the original cobbles from (003), but was still clearly visible on the surface of the quadrant as a band of missing or unevenly laid cobbles.

Located to the south of [037], within the south-west corner of the quadrant was a stone flag footpath (038) which abutted the western edge of the (003) (NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 11). The path ran for approximately 2.2m south-west of (003) into the south-east quadrant and was abutted along its southern edge by a substantial sandstone wall (015) and its return wall (016), identified in the south-east quadrant of the site (NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 9). Abutting the eastern end of (038), within the cobbled courtyard (003) was a rectangular cut [005] aligned north-east/south-west (NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 12). The cut, measured 1.2m x 0.7m and as with [008] it was made for a large stone flag, which was missing. It is probable that [005] and (038) marked an entrance way from the courtyard (003) into the hall.

Cut through the western end of [005], lying against (038) was Trench 1 which measured 0.5m x 0.5m and had a depth of 0.18m (NBH10 – Fig 12 & 13, Plate 12). The east facing section (D – D1) of Trench 1 exposed two fills. Lying on top of the natural orange gravel (044) was a thin layer of dark orange brown silty loam (049) which contained frequent inclusions of small rounded stones <0.04m. Above (049) was a layer of dark blackish brown silty loam (004), on top of which (038) had been constructed. No features of archaeological interest were identified within Trench 1.

4.2 South-East Quadrant

The south-east quadrant of the site was bounded to the south and east by the footpath which ran north-east/south-west between Newbold Street and Newbold Hall Drive housing development. As in the north-east quadrant the site had been machine stripped by the owner prior to excavation, which had removed the topsoil (001) and most of the sub soil (002).

The east side of the quadrant contained the south-west corner of the cobbled courtyard (003), identified within the north-east quadrant. The southern edge of the courtyard butted up to the

outer face of a substantial sandstone wall (020), which had a width of 0.7m and was aligned north-east/south-west (**NBH10 – Fig**

12, Plate 5). The wall survived to one course in height and was constructed from roughly hewn, irregular shaped sandstone blocks, with two outer courses and an inner rubble core. The wall had a length of 3.6m, and was butted at its western end by another substantial stone wall (015). At its eastern end the wall had been truncated by modern disturbance. Abutting the western end of (020) was an exterior drain (021), which had been recessed into the courtyard (003) (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 15**). The drain was square in shape, approximately 0.25m x 0.25m and was constructed from glazed ceramic tiles.

Abutting the western end of (020), aligned north-west/south-east was another substantial stone wall (015) which ran north through the centre of the quadrant (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 9 & 15**). The wall was constructed from roughly hewn, irregular shaped sandstone blocks with two outer courses, an inner rubble core and had a width of 0.7m. The wall measured 6.0m in length and was abutted at its northern end by a stone flag path (038) identified in the north-east quadrant (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 6 & 11**). To the south (015) had been truncated by the modern footpath, which ran between Newbold Street and Newbold Hall housing development.

The outer face of (015) abutted the western edge of the cobbled courtyard (003). Recessed into the northern end of (015) abutting (038) to the north and (003) to the east was a hollow sandstone box (017) measuring 0.5m x 0.4m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 11, 16 & 17**). To the west of (017) set into (003) was an exterior drain (018), which measured approximately 0.25m x 0.25m and was constructed from four, machine made, red glazed bricks positioned header to header (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 16**).

The inner face of (015) was abutted at its northern end by a return wall (016) of the same construction, which ran for 2.4m in a south-westerly direction. Abutting the western end of (016), was a stone wall (024), which ran south westerly across the south-east and south-west quadrants and into the baulk at the western end of the site (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 21**). The wall survived to one course in height and was constructed from a single line of rectangular stones with an average size of 0.5m x 0.4m. The wall had an excavated length of 5.0m, which had a break along its centre for a possible doorway, which measured 0.6m.

To the south of (016) and (024) was an area of stone flag flooring (019) which measured 2.0m x 1.3m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 8 & 9**). The surface lay against the inner face of (015) and was truncated at its western end by modern disturbance. The flags within (019) were all evenly, square and rectangular in shape and varied in size between 0.2m x 0.2m to 0.8m x 0.7m. Most of the flags were broken but the surface remained intact except at its western end where modern disturbance had truncated the surface. Abutting the southern edge of (019) was a stone wall (039) aligned north-east/south-west (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 8 & 9**). The wall survived to one course in height and was constructed from rectangular stones with an average size of 0.4m x 0.25m. The wall abutted (015) at its eastern end and had a length of 2.6m. The western end had been truncated by the same modern disturbance which had damaged (019) and so its full length could not be determined.

To the south of (039) abutting the inner face of (015) was a second stone flag surface (022) measuring 2.5m x 2.5m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 7 & 10**). The surface was constructed from evenly laid, square and rectangular flags which varied in size between 0.2m x 0.2m to 0.8m x 0.7m. The flags were all broken and the southern half of the surface had been almost

completely destroyed, exposing a re-deposited levelling layer (**040**), which comprised of orange clay with small inclusions of broken brick and stone measuring <0.07m. It appears that (022) was built on top of this layer.

To the west of (022) at the southern end of the quadrant was a brick wall (**028**) aligned north-west/south-east (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 36**). The wall was constructed from a single course of handmade bricks laid header to header, each brick measuring 0.22m x 0.11m. The wall survived to one course in height and was excavated to a length of 1.3m and had been truncated at its northern end by the same modern disturbance which had damaged (019), (039) and (022). To the west of (028) lay another area of stone flag flooring (**029**) which measured 2.1m x 1.6m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 36**). The majority of the stone flags were missing from this area, with only the southern half of the surface remaining intact. In the areas where the flags were missing there was a re-deposited layer of blackish brown silty loam (**036**).

The flags that remained were evenly laid, rectangular in shape with an average size of 0.5m x 0.4m and most were broken. Running parallel to (028) along the western edge of (029) was another brick wall (**023**) (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 36**). The wall survived to one course in height and was constructed from single course of handmade bricks running stretcher to stretcher, each brick measuring 0.2m x 0.1m. The wall had an excavated length of 2.0m but as with (028) and (029) had been truncated at its northern end by modern disturbance. To the west of (029) lay another area of stone flag flooring (027), which measured 4.3m x 2.1m (**NBH10 –**

Fig 12, Plate 36). The surface was evenly laid, with rectangular shaped flags that had an average size of 0.6m x 0.5m. Many of the flags which made up (027) remained unbroken but as with (029) the northern end of the surface had been destroyed and replaced by a re-deposited layer of blackish brown silty loam (**036**), which contained intermediate inclusions of rounded and sub angular stones <0.1m, brick fragments and pieces of sandstone <0.20m.

Also located within this quadrant were two test trenches (**NBH10 – Fig 10**). The first, Trench 2, was located in the north-west corner of the quadrant adjacent to (038). The trench was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 2.0m by 0.1m (**NBH10 – Fig 10 & 13, Plate 18**). The south facing section (**B – B1**) of Trench 2 exposed a shallow ‘U’ shaped cut [**013**] at its western end, which was also identified in Trenches 3 and 6 (**NBH10 – Fig 13, Plate 22**). The cut [**013**] measured 1.1m in width and 0.17m in depth and was filled by a dark pinkish brown deposit (**014**), which contained intermediate inclusions of small rounded and sub-angular stones measuring <0.05m. To the east of [013] was a larger ‘U’ shaped cut, possibly a pit [**048**], which was also identified in Trench 6 (**NBH10 – Fig 13, Plate 22**). The cut had an exposed width 0.9m and a depth of 0.29m and was filled by a dark blackish brown silty loam (036). Both cuts [013] and [048] were cut through a layer of dark orange brown silty loam (**049**) which lay on top of the natural (044).

The second test trench, Trench 3, was located to the south of Trench 2 and lay against the southern face of (024) (**NBH10 – Fig 10 & 13, Plate 20**). The trench measured 2.0m x 1.0m and was aligned north-east/south-west. The south facing section (**A – A1**) of Trench 3 exposed one course of (024) which had a depth of approximately 0.05m. Below (024) to the western end of the trench was a steep sided ‘U’ shaped cut [**054**], which contained four fills and measured 0.6m in width and 0.19m in depth. At the bottom of the cut, lying on top of the natural (044) was a layer of orange brown silty loam (**053**), which had infrequent inclusions of small rounded stones <0.02. Above (053) was a layer of black silty loam (**052**) with

occasional charcoal inclusions which sat below a layer of re-deposited natural **(051)**. The uppermost fill of [054] was a dark blackish brown silty loam **(050)** with frequent inclusions of rounded stones measuring <0.03m. Fill **(050)** sat below **(024)** and appeared to be a levelling layer contemporary with the wall. At the western end of the section lying below **(024)** and **(050)** was a shallow 'U' shaped cut [013] also identified by Trench 2. The cut measured 1.1m in width and had a depth of approximately 0.17m. As in Trench 2 the cut was filled by a dark pinkish brown silty loam **(014)**.

4.3 South-West Quadrant

The south west quadrant of the site was bounded to the west by Newbold Hall housing development and to the south by the footpath which ran north-east/south-west from Newbold Street to Newbold Hall Drive. As with the other quadrants the area had been machine stripped prior to excavation which had removed the top soil **(001)** and most of the sub soil **(002)**.

Located below **(002)** in the south-east corner of the quadrant was the western half of the stone flag floor **(027)** identified in the south-east quadrant. The flags ran west across the quadrant and into the baulk at the western edge of the site (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 37**). To the north of **(027)** was a re-deposited layer of dark blackish brown silty loam **(036)** which lay on top of the natural **(044)** and covered most of the quadrant. Running below **(036)**, across the quadrant was a stone wall **(024)**, aligned north-east/south-west which was also identified within the south-east quadrant (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 21**).

Abutting the northern face of **(024)** was a substantial sandstone wall **(025)**. The wall was aligned north-west/south-east and constructed from roughly hewn, irregular shaped sandstone blocks, with two outer courses and an inner rubble core (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plates 21, 28, 29 and 30**). The wall had a width of 0.7m and had an excavated length of 6.1m, which had a break measuring 1.0m along its centre. At its northern end the wall continued into the baulk at the northern edge of the site and its outer face was abutted by a return wall **(041)**, which was of the same construction as **(025)** and was aligned north-east/south-west.

Abutting the outer face of **(025)** and running beyond the western edge of the site was a rear courtyard **(033)**, constructed from sub-angular cobbles varying in size between 0.05m x 0.07m to 0.2m x 0.15m (**NBH10 – Fig 12, Plate 29**). Set into the cobbles were a series of rectangular stone flags **(034)** which had an average size of 0.4m x 0.3m except for one **(035)**, which measured 0.9m x 0.7m. This larger flag **(035)** lay adjacent to the break in stone along **(025)** and marked a possible entrance way into the Hall. Also set into the rear cobbled courtyard **(033)**, to the south of **(035)**, was an exterior drain **(032)** approximately 0.3m x 0.3m, constructed from machine made, red glazed brick laid head to head.

Abutting the inner face of **(025)** was Trench 4, which ran parallel to the **(025)** and measured 4.0m x 1.0m (**NBH10 – Fig 10 & 13, Plates 28, 29 and 30**). The east facing section (**F – F1**) of Trench 4 exposed two courses of sandstone wall **(025)** which were cut into the natural **(044)** and had a depth of approximately 0.1m. Lying directly below **(025)**, lying on top of the natural was a levelling layer **(047)** consisting of dark blackish brown silty loam which varied in depth and appeared to be contemporary with the walls construction.

4.4 North-West Quadrant

The north-west quadrant of the site was bounded to its north by 39 Newbold Street and to its west by Newbold Hall Drive housing development. As with the other quadrants the area had been machine stripped prior to excavation which had removed the top soil (001) and most of the sub soil (002).

Located below (002) in the north-west corner of the quadrant was Trench 5, which measured 5.5m x 1.0m and was aligned north-east/south-west (**NBH10 – Fig 10, Plate 27**). The south facing section (**G – G1**) of the trench partially exposed a possible wall (026) consisting of three large rectangular sandstones which had an average length of 0.65m and which varied in depth from 0.1m to

0.15m. As with (025), (026) was cut into the natural (044) and sat on top of a dark blackish brown levelling layer (047), which appeared contemporary to the construction of (026). Below (026) and (047) was a 'U' shaped cut, possibly a pit [042] which had a depth of 0.4m. The pit was filled by a light brown, loose gravel (043) which had frequent inclusions of degraded sandstone <0.05m. At the eastern end of the section, below (026) was a shallow U shaped cut [013], possibly a robbed out foundation trench which was identified in Trenches 2 and 3 (**NBH10 – Fig 12 & 13, Plate 22**). The cut measured 1.1m in width and had a depth of approximately 0.17m. The cut was filled by a dark pinkish brown silty loam (014). The cut [013] continued south beyond Trench 5 and was clearly visible on the surface of the site as a linear band of dark brown soil. Cut [013] was visible on the surface of the site up to Trench 3, where it was shown to run below (024).

To the south of Trench 5 was Trench 6 which measured 4.0m x 1.0m and was aligned north-east/south-west (**NBH10 – Fig 10 & 13, Plates 23 & 24**). At its eastern end the trench abutted the western end of (007). The west facing section (**H – H1**) of Trench 6 identified that (007) survived to seven courses in height, three of which were cut into the natural (044). Also identified by the west facing section was a 'U' shaped ditch cut [037], which lay to the south of (007) and was also identified in the north-east quadrant. The ditch [037] was cut through a layer of dark orange brown silty loam (049) and was filled by a late 19th early/20th century ceramic drain pipe and a dark brown silty deposit (004). The western end of Trench 6 cut through [013], which was visible as a shallow 'U' shaped cut at the western end of the north facing section (**C – C1**), measuring 1.1m x 0.19m. At the eastern end of the section was a larger 'U' shaped cut, possibly a pit [048], which measured 1.8m in width and had a depth of 0.6m. The cut [048] appears to truncate the western end of (007) and the drain pipe cut [037] and was filled by a dark blackish brown silty loam (**036**) which contained intermediate inclusions of rounded and sub angular stones <0.1m, brick fragments and pieces of sandstone <0.20m, possible belonging to (007). As with [037], both cuts [013] and [048], were cut through a layer of dark orangey brown silty loam (049), which sat above the natural.

5. Archaeological Results

5.1 North-East Quadrant

The north-east quadrant identified a number of features of archaeological interest. Firstly the sandstone wall (007) orientated north-east/south-west represented the south facing exterior wall of the Hall's north wing (**NBH10 – Plate 23**). Although (007) was of the same fabric and design as (015), (020) and (025) it was not as substantial in width and appeared to be more neatly constructed suggesting it belonged to a later building phase. Early drawings of Newbold Hall dating to 1800 and 1840 (**NBH10 – Fig 2 & 3**) show the north and south wings of the Hall to be the same size, however the tithe map of 1844 (**NBH10 – Fig 4**) shows that the north wing has increased in size extending south into the courtyard (003). Documentary evidence confirms that the north wing of the Hall was rebuilt during the mid 19th century which would confirm the suggestion that (007) is of a later building phase to the other exterior walls.

Abutting (007) were two stone flag surfaces (009) and (011) which represented the internal floor surface of the hall's north wing (**NBH10 – Plate 25**). The flags within this wing were much more even and regular than in other areas of the Hall, with only a few being broken suggesting they were a later addition to the Hall. Running between the flags were the remains of two walls (010) and (030), which represented the internal partition walls of the Hall's north wing (**NBH10 – Plates 25 & 26**). Abutting (030) was one a possible pair of brick footings (031), which may have marked an internal doorway into the Hall's central wing (**NBH – Plate 26**). Documentary evidence has confirmed that the interior of the Hall's north wing was considerably remodelled during the late 19th century, at which time this wing was used as a public house. Taking into account the area of brick rubble, on top of which (011) was constructed, it is likely that all of the features within the north wing date to this late 19th century period of remodelling.

To the east of (007) was a rectangular area of cobbles (003) which represented the Hall's front cobbled courtyard (**NBH10 – Plate 14**). Early sketches and the tithe map of 1844 show this courtyard confirming it predates 1800 and most likely belongs to the 1st phase of construction of the Hall (**NBH10 – Fig 4**). Early sketches also show that the Hall had an entrance way from the courtyard into its central wing and it is possible that features [005] and (038) represent this entrance way (**NBH10 – Plate 12**). It is therefore likely that the similar cut [006] which abuts (007) represents an entrance way into the north wing of the hall.

The filled in ditch cut [037], which runs through the front cobbled courtyard in an east -west direction was confirmed by Trench 6 to be for a drain pipe (**NBH10 – Plate 24**). Given the extensive remodelling of the north wing during the mid to late 19th century it is likely that this cut dates to this late 19th century phase of remodelling.

5.2 South-East Quadrant

Identified within this quadrant were two further exterior sandstone walls (015) and (020) which abut the front cobbled courtyard (**NBH10 – Plates 5 & 9**). The tithe map of 1844

confirms that (020) represented the north facing exterior wall of the Halls south wing and that (015) represented the east facing wall of the Hall's central wing and also the Halls front elevation. Both walls were more substantial in width than (007) and of a cruder construction suggesting they were of an earlier date and belonged to the first phase of construction of the Hall, possibly early 17th century according to documentary evidence.

Abutting the north end of (015) was a stone flag surface (019), which represented one of the internal floor surfaces of the Hall's central wing. All of the flags within this area were broken and were much less even and regular than those within the north wing, suggesting they were laid earlier. Running adjacent to these flags was an internal stone wall (039) aligned north-east/south-west (**NBH10 – Plate 8**). Although the wall had been truncated at its western end it was identified on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 and the 1st revision OS map of 1893 and was shown to run the entire width of the central wing (**NBH10 – Fig 5 & 6**). The map evidence therefore suggests that this wall predated 1854 and taking into account its relationship to the flags in (019) it is likely that these features related to an early phase of the Hall's construction, possible late 17th century.

Lying adjacent to the southern edge of (039) was a second stone flag surface (022) which had a large area of missing flags (**NBH10 – Plate 10**). On the 1st edition OS map of 1854 the south and central wings appeared as two separate structures, but by the 1st revision OS map of 1893 these two wings had been connected (**NBH10 – Fig 15 & 16**). Documentary evidence suggests that these wings were adjoined when the southern end of the Hall was divided into separate cottages. This suggests that the levelling layer (040) on top of which (022) was constructed can be associated with this phase of rebuild and therefore the flags in (022) although of an earlier date were probably removed and re-laid during this building phase.

To the west of (022) were two further areas of stone flags (027) and (029) which again represented the internal floor surface of the Halls central wing (**NBH10 – Plate 36**). These flags were much more even and regular than those in (019) and (022), with only a few being broken suggesting they were a later addition to the Hall. Running through these flagged areas, aligned north-west/south east were two internal brick walls (023) and (028). Documentary evidence confirms that this area of the Hall was converted into separate cottages during the mid 19th century and it is therefore possible that these walls and the flags within (027) and (029) relate to this period of rebuild.

Also identified within this quadrant was a possible internal stone wall (024) which abuts the return wall of (015) (**NBH10 – Plate 21**). The wall does not appear on any maps, but Trench 3 confirmed that it was constructed above the robbed out foundation trench of an earlier wall [013], identified in the north-west quadrant. Map evidence confirms that [013] was demolished sometime between 1844 and 1854 which would give (024) a construction date of mid to late 19th century.

5.3 South-West Quadrant

Identified within this quadrant was a large area of modern disturbance which had truncated the internal walls and stone flag floors of the Hall's central wing (**NBH10 – Plate 36**). Where the remains had been damaged was a layer of blackish brown silty loam containing frequent inclusions of brick and stone (036). Trenches 2 and 6 identified a large 'U' shaped cut [048]

dating to the early 20th century which was filled by (036) and it is therefore possible to identify this as a demolition layer contemporary to the demolition of the Hall in the early 20th century (**NBH10 – Fig 13, Plates 18 & 24**).

Also identified within this quadrant was a further exterior wall of the Hall's central wing (025) (**NBH10 – Plate 29**). The wall was of the same fabric, form and size as (015) and (020) and was also shown on the tithe map of 1844 (**NBH10 – Fig 4**). Trench 4 revealed that (025) was cut into the natural (044) and rested on top of a levelling layer (047), suggesting that this wall belonged to the first phase of the halls construction, possibly early 17th century (**NBH10 – Plate 28**).

Abutting the outer face of (025) was an area of cobbles (033) and stone flags (034) which represented a rear cobbled courtyard. As in the front cobbled courtyard there was a rectangular cut in the cobbles, filled by a large stone flag (035) which abutted the outer face of (025) (**NBH10 – Plates 28, 29 & 30**). There was a break in (025) where this flag lay, which would suggest that this marked an entrance way from the central wing into the rear courtyard, similar to [005] (**NBH10 – Plate 12**).

5.4 North-West Quadrant

Trench 5 identified two features of significance. The first was a line of three large sandstone blocks (026), similar to those used in the construction of (015), (020) and (025) (**NBH10 – Fig 14 & Plate 27**). As with (025) the stones were cut into the natural and rested above a contemporary levelling layer (047). Although these stones were only partially exposed within the south facing section of Trench 5, the tithe map of 1844 shows that a wall was located in the same position and therefore it is likely that (026) represents this wall and predates 1840 (**NBH10 – Fig 4**).

The second feature to be identified within Trench 5 was a steep sides 'U' shaped cut [042], which was located below (026) and (047), (**NBH10 – Fig 14 & Plate 27**). The cut was visible on the surface and appeared to represent a possible post hole. The cut only had one fill and appeared to have been filled in prior to the construction of (026) suggesting that it predates the construction of the halls exterior walls.

Also identified within this quadrant, as well as Trenches 2, 3 and 6 was a linear cut [013] which ran south across the site and contained one fill (014) (**NBH10 – Fig 13 & Plate 22**). The tithe map of 1844 shows a wall to run along the same axis as [013], however by the 1st edition OS map of 1854 this wall no longer exists, suggesting that [013] could be the foundation trench for this demolished wall (**NBH10 – Fig 4 & 5**).

As well as identifying a section of [013], Trench 6 also identified a large 'U' shaped pit [048] which extended into Trench 2, (**NBH10 – Fig 13**). This pit was filled by the same blackish brown silty demolition layer (036), which appeared to cover the eastern side of the site suggesting that this cut was made during the demolition of the hall in the early 20th century.



6. *Archaeological Conclusions*

6.1 *The Phasing of Newbold Hall*

The excavation identified that a substantial amount of Newbold Hall's external and internal footprint had survived within the proposed development area. In particular a large part of the hall's central and northern wings were identified along with their internal walls and floor surfaces.

Phase 1, Early 17th Century

The remains revealed a multi-period site, the earliest element of which appears to be an early 17th century, stone-built, freehold hall. The plan-form of this structure was L-shaped, with a two-bay south-eastern cross-wing aligned south-west to north-east and a north-western two bay hall range aligned north-west to south-east.

Phase 2, later 17th Century

The second phase of construction came later in the 17th century when the south-eastern cross-wing was extended by the addition of a two-bay, two-storey, stone range which abutted the north-western corner of the original wing, probably at the same time a north-western, two-bay, stone wing was added. This formed a courtyard arrangement which is shown on a drawing of 1840.

Phase 3, c. 1800

The third phase c.1800 comprised the demolition and rebuild of the hall's northern wing. Early sketch drawings show the hall's northern and southern wings to be approximately the same comparable size but the tithe map of 1844 shows that the northern wing was much larger and appears to have been extended into the front cobbled courtyard (Amat 2009: Walker & Tindall 1985).

Phase 4, c. 1844-1900

The fourth and final identifiable phase of building at Newbold Hall was c.1844 – 1900 and comprised the remodelling of the hall's interior including the addition of internal brick partition walls and new stone-flag floors. Documentary evidence confirms that during this period the northern wing of the hall was remodelled and used as a public house, whilst the central and southern wings were divided into separate tenements (Amat 2009: Walker & Tindall 1985).

6.2 *The Archaeological Context of Newbold Hall*

Placing Newbold Hall in its regional context, the earliest phase of Newbold Hall fits into the pattern of manor and freehold hall development in the North West seen during the 16th and 17th centuries (Brennand with Chitty & Nevell 2006, 149-150). There are no absolute figures

for the number of gentry and yeoman halls, the houses of the manorial lords and freeholders, occupied or built during the 16th and 17th centuries in North West England, but it is thought that there were around 1150 halls occupied during this period. Of these 64 are represented by surviving properties from Greater Manchester (Nevell & Walker 2002). This represents a substantial body of evidence against which the importance of the excavated remains at Newbold Hall can be judged.

When the 64 properties studied in depth in Greater Manchester is combined with a further 50 tenant farmhouses the evidence indicates a three-fold division in the size of these buildings which reflects the three-fold social division of the region into tenant, freeholder and lord (Nevell & Walker 1998). The evidence from Greater Manchester shows that at the top of the size range, around 1,000m² and over, were the manor houses of the largest landholders in the region: Ashton Old Hall, Dunham Massey Hall, Ordsall Hall, and Smithills Hall. Below these great halls were a group of sites with areas between 250m² and 800m². The Phase 1 floor area of Newbold Hall was roughly 241m² and the Phase 2 floor was c. 546m² (this includes both floors), placing it within this category. Documentary evidence indicates that these were a mixture of lesser hall sites and freeholds, with a scattering of the largest tenants farms. Below 200m² in area the documentary evidence indicates that these sites were all dwellings on tenanted land.

This evidence can be taken further by assessing whether there is a correlation between plan form, size, and status (Brunskill 1982; Wood 1994). The largest sites all had a central open hall, with extensive ranges of two storey buildings set around one or two courtyards. The second phase at Newbold Hall appears to aspire to this type of plan-form. The middle group had one main plan form; a hall with one or two cross-wings, producing either an H-shaped or L-shaped plan like the first phase at Newbold Hall, and with two storeys throughout the building apart from the open hall which in some buildings still survived. The final group of buildings were a mixture of two plan types. The smallest structures comprised a two or three bay building on one level. Above these in area were two or three bay buildings with two storeys and sometimes an open hall. A survey by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England of the 16th and 17th century traditional buildings of the Colne area in north-east Lancashire revealed a similar pattern (RCHME 1985). In this area during the 17th century there was an increase in stone buildings not laid out in the medieval fashion as well as a growing distinction in plan-form between houses of the different grades of the local society.

The documentary evidence broadly supports the use of size as a definition of social status. Firstly, in the Hearth Tax returns for 1664 for the manors of Salford Hundred the larger houses, defined as those buildings with the most fireplaces, were the halls of the local manorial lords and the freeholders. Secondly, a number of regional studies of the wills and inventories of the North West from the 16th and 17th centuries also record that the freeholders and manorial lords had larger properties than the tenants (Ashmore 1958; Groves 1990; King 1987; Powell 1976). This remained the case, despite the trend towards greater personal space through the creation of more rooms with specific uses, such as kitchens, parlours, and bedrooms on the upper floors, which affected all levels of society in North West England during the 17th century (Crossley 1990; Platt 1994; Burke & Nevell 1996; Johnson 1997; RCHM 1985). The idea of greater personal space and the renewed emphasis on the self is reflected in the wills and inventories of the tenants as well as the gentry and aristocracy, both in the growing number of personal goods listed and even in an increase in the number of rooms per building (Andrews 1979; Groves 1990; King 1987; Powell 1976).

A review of the surviving North West manorial and freehold houses containing substantial remains from the 16th and 17th centuries shows that rebuilding activity led to a fundamental change in the way the domestic buildings of the region were organised and structured. There was an increasing emphasis in this period on personal space, as shown by the growth of specialised room function and increase in the size of houses, and in social display, expressed through new architectural styles and materials. The expansion of Newbold Hall in Phase 2 may well fall into this pattern of development. These changes were part of a broader national trend first described by the eminent 20th century local historian Prof W G Hoskins in 1953 that he termed 'The Great Rebuilding' (Hoskins 1955). Hoskins' idea of a single concentrated period of house rebuilding covering the aristocracy, gentry, and richer yeoman farmers is no longer tenable since these changes occurred at different rates both within individual regions and between the social groupings of land lord, freeholder and tenant. Yet it is clear that the many changes in house design and size, apparent in the regions of England and Wales in this period, shared these common characteristics (Airs 1995; Gironard 1978; Newman 2001, 58).

The North West was slow to adopt these changes compared to other areas of England. A recent Analysis of 233 surviving gentry houses from the North West (Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside; Nevell & Walker 2002) shows two distinct phases of building activity covering the late 16th and early 17th centuries and the late 17th century. Taking the 233 gentry and yeoman halls in the region with substantial remains from the period, 44 were built or rebuilt in the period 1580-1620 and 40 in the period 1660-1700. Each period was distinguished by different styles and materials, although not floor plans. The period 1580-1620 was dominated by flamboyant external timber-framing, whilst the decades from 1660 to 1700 were characterised by brick and stone structures with plainer exteriors.

The reasons behind the changes to the houses of the manorial lords and freeholders were varied but included influences as diverse as a general move towards more personal space, the expansion of the freeholders as a class and a greater desire by both groups to display their increasing wealth (Hughes 1980; Mingay 1976). The latter two trends were encouraged by the redistribution of land and wealth during the mid-16th century as a result of the Reformation of the monasteries and the consequent Tudor re-organisation of government and the ruling elite (Airs 1995; Johnson 1997; Platt 1994). Thus, during the 16th and early 17th centuries the more militaristic aspects of the inward looking late medieval great house were abandoned in favour of the symmetrical, elaborately decorated facades and outward looking arrangement of the country house. Along with this greater wealth came new tastes in architectural features, materials and household furnishings that the expanding freehold class rapidly adopted.

The biggest change in house design during this period was the abandonment of the medieval ground floor open hall with its axial or longitudinal plan (Hoskins 1955, 54; Johnson 1997; Platt 1994), and along with it the communal activities of the hall. In the North West as a whole the key elements of these changes to existing halls was the creation of more personal space through the flooring of the open hall, the introduction of the inglenook fireplace and the addition of extra chambers in cross-wings. The establishment of a private dining room, usually at the upper end of the hall, became more common and led to the elevation of any private chamber to the upper storey. However, they also allowed the use of two further features; multi-storey structures built with symmetrical facades (Brunskill 1987 & 1994; Burke & Nevell 1996; RCHME 1985). The facade of Newbold Hall in its second phase was symmetrical. Such changes indicate a move towards not only greater room specialization but

also greater social segregation, with the activities of the family being increasingly separated from those of their servants and their estate.

The effect of changes on the houses of the manorial lords and freeholders of the North West was three-fold. Firstly, the evidence from Greater Manchester, where 17 medieval houses were extensively renovated and enlarged by the addition of new wings or extra storeys and/or the flooring over of the open hall and the addition of new fireplaces, shows that many medieval halls were re-designed and expanded in this period, as shown by the excavations at Trafford Old Hall. This led to a final flourish of the timber-framed tradition, especially in Cheshire and southern Lancashire, during the period 1580 to 1620. The second effect was the building of a completely new structure on a new site close to the old medieval hall, and at least in Greater Manchester 38, or 62%, of the halls known to date from the period 1500 to 1700 fall into this category, as at Newbold Hall. The new structure was focussed on a centrally placed single storey hall with an inglenook fireplace (the heart of the new house) and usually having a number of floors. Where the old hall was moated this may have been influenced by the lack of space on the moated platform. Thirdly, and more rarely, a new building was constructed on the same site as the old hall, which was completely demolished. Seven such halls, or 8% of the total sample, are known from Greater Manchester (Nevell & Walker 2002). Such a change is very difficult to identify in standing buildings but is occasionally referred to in the historical documents of the period. However, it can be recovered archaeologically as at Dukinfield Hall.

Thus, the first and second phases at Newbold Hall show that the building complex fitted the pattern of manorial and freehold hall development within the region during the 17th century.



7. Sources

Maps

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Web Sources

Newbold Community Website – <http://www.newboldstreet.org/>

Rochdale Observer - <http://menmedia.co.uk/rochdaleobserver/>



8. *Archive*

The archive comprises annotated field drawings, digital and colour positive photographs and a collection of artefacts. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to Touchstones, Rochdale following the publication of the site report.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.



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Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Quadrant	Trench	Type	Description
(001)	All		Layer	Topsoil – dark blackish brown silty loam containing frequent inclusions of sub-angular angular and rounded <0.07m stones and brick fragments.
(002)	All		Layer	Subsoil – a dark greyish brown silty loam containing frequent inclusions of angular <0.05m stones.
(003)	NE		Structure	Front cobbled courtyard surface, located between the north, south and central wings of hall. Cobbles ranging in size between 0.05 and 0.20m.
(004)	NE	6	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty loam, filling space between cobbles and also the fill of [005] and [008] and [037]. Intermediate inclusions of rounded <0.03m stones and infrequent inclusions of charcoal and 19 th pottery, glass and iron nails
[005]	NE		Cut	Rectangular cut through cobbled courtyard (003) for missing stone flag. Filled by (004)
[006]	NE		Cut	Rectangular cut through cobbled courtyard (003) Cut filled by broken stone flag (008) and (004).
(007)	NE	6	Structure	South facing, exterior sandstone wall of halls north wing. Orientated ne/sw.
(008)	NE		Structure	Broken stone flag which fills [006].
(009)	NE		Structure	Interior stone flag surface, located at eastern end of the halls north wing.
(010)	NE		Structure	Interior brick wall of halls north wing, orientated nw/se.
(011)	NE, NW		Structure	Interior stone flag surface, of the halls north wing.
(012)	NE, NW		Layer	Brick rubble layer, lying beneath (011).
[013]	NW, SW	2, 3, 6	Cut	Cut for robbed out foundation trench, orientated nw/se. Filled by (014).
(014)	NW, SW	2, 3, 6	Fill	Dark pinkish brown silty loam containing intermediate inclusions of rounded and sub angular <0.05m stones. Fill of [013].
(015)	NE		Structure	East facing, exterior sandstone wall of halls central wing. Orientated nw/se.
(016)	NE		Structure	Sandstone return wall of (015). Orientated ne/sw.
(017)	NE		Structure	Sandstone box, recessed into northern end of (015).


(018)	NE		Structure	Exterior brick drain set into (003).
(019)	NE		Structure	Interior stone flag surface of halls central wing.
(020)	NE		Structure	North facing, exterior sandstone wall of halls south wing. Orientated ne/sw.
(021)	NE		Structure	Exterior ceramic drain set into (003).
(022)	NE, SE		Structure	Interior stone flag surface of halls central wing.
(023)	SW		Structure	Interior brick wall of halls central wing, orientated nw/se.
(024)	SW, NW	3	Structure	Interior stone wall of halls central wing, orientated ne/sw.
(025)	SW	4	Structure	West facing, exterior sandstone wall of halls central wing. Orientated nw/se.
(026)	NW	5	Structure	Possible sandstone wall of halls north wing. Runs ne/sw.
(027)	SW		Structure	Interior stone flag surface of halls central wing.
(028)	SE		Structure	Interior brick wall of halls central wing, orientated nw/se.
(029)	SE, SW		Structure	Interior stone flag surface, of halls central wing.
(030)	NW		Structure	Interior stone wall of halls north wing , orientated nw/se.
(031)	NW		Structure	Rectangular brick footing.
(032)	NW		Structure	Exterior brick drain set into (033).
(033)	NW		Structure	Rear cobbled courtyard surface, abutting (025). Cobbles ranging in size between 0.05 and 0.20m
(034)	NW		Structure	Exterior stone flags which form part of rear cobbled courtyard (033).
(035)	NW		Structure	Large exterior stone flag set into (033).
(036)	NW, SW	2, 6	Layer	Dark blackish brown silty loam containing intermediate inclusions of rounded and sub angular stones <0.10m and brick fragments.
[037]	NE, NW	6	Cut	Irregular shaped linear cut through (003), for 19 th century drain.
(038)	NE		Structure	Stone flag path orientated ne/sw
(039)	NE		Structure	Possible interior stone wall of halls central wing, orientated ne/sw.
(040)	NE, SE		Layer	Re deposited levelling layer comprised of orange clay with small inclusions of broken brick and stone <0.07m.
(041)	NW		Structure	Sandstone return wall of (025), orientated ne/sw.
[042]	NW	5	Cut	U Shaped cut for possible pit. Filled by (043).
(043)	NW	5	Fill	Greyish brown, loose gravel with frequent inclusions of pieces of degraded sandstone measuring < 0.15m.

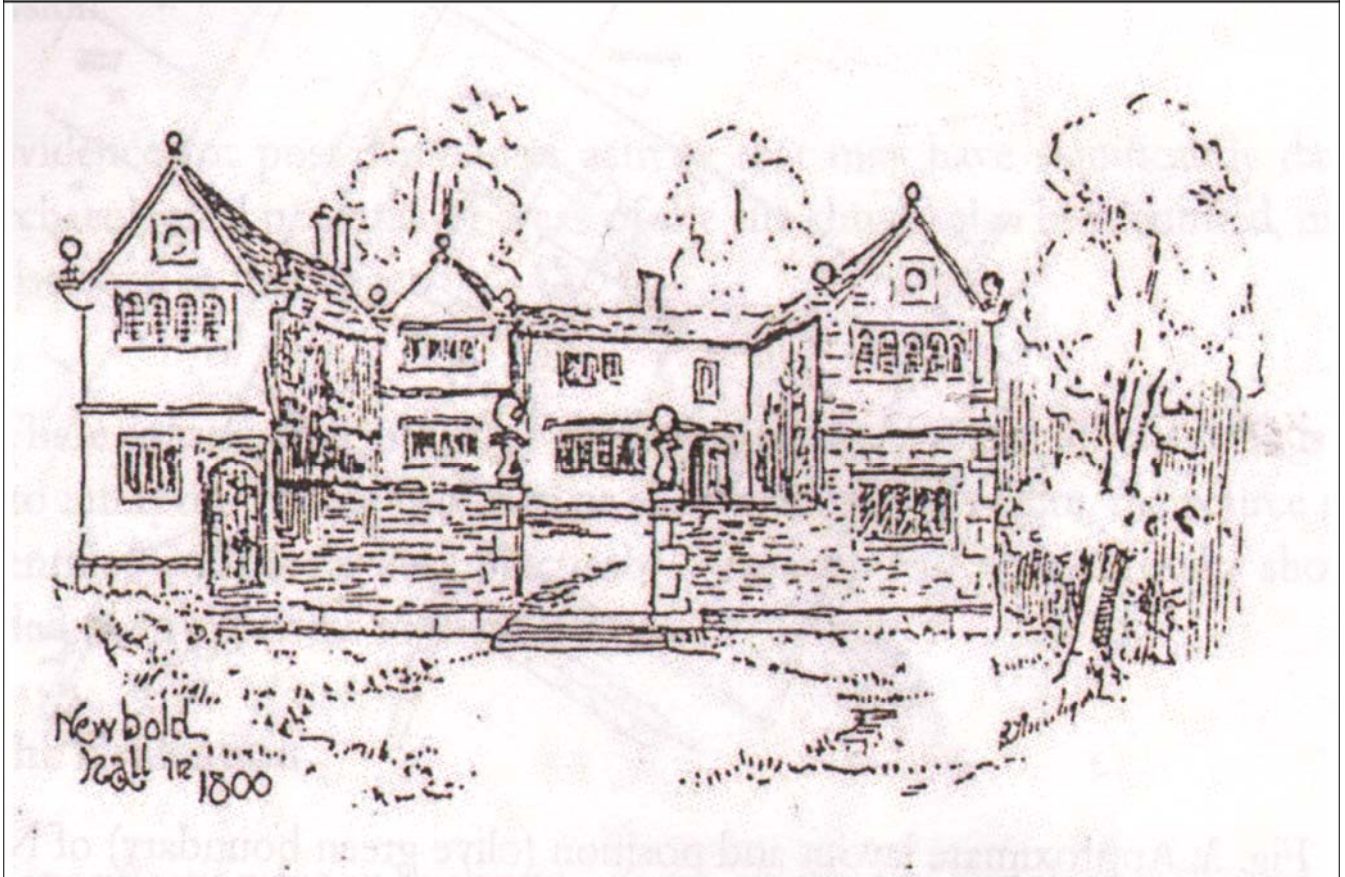
(044)	All	All	Layer	Natural Orange Gravel
(045)	NE		Layer	Re deposited levelling layer comprised of orange sandy silt containing infrequent inclusions of broken stone <0.04m.
(046)	NE		Layer	Dark blackish brown silty loam, filling space between cobbles of rear court yard (033) . Intermediate inclusions of rounded <0.03m stones.
(047)	NW, SW		Layer	Dark blackish brown, levelling layer running below (025) & (026) .
[048]	NW	6	Cut	U shaped cut filled by (036)
(049)	NE		Fill	Orangey brown silty loam containing frequent inclusions of small rounded stones <0.04m. Fill of Trench 1.
(050)	NW	3	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty loam containing frequent inclusions of rounded stones measuring < 0.03m. Fill of [054]
(051)	NW	3	Fill	Re deposited layer of natural. Fill of [054] .
(052)	NW	3	Fill	Black silty loam containing occasional charcoal inclusions. Fill of [042] .
(053)	NW	3	Fill	Orange brown silty loam with infrequent inclusions of rounded stones <0.03.
[054]	NW	3	Cut	U shaped cut, filled by (053), (052), (051) and (050).

Appendix 2: Figures

Figure Number	Location	Description	Source
1	General	Location map	ARS Ltd
2	General	Sketch of Newbold Hall c 1800	www.rochdaleobserver.co.uk
3	General	Sketch of Newbold Hall c 1840	www.newboldstreet.org
4	General	Tithe map of 1844	ARS Ltd
5	General	1 st edition OS map of 1854 at 1:2500	OS 1:2500
6	General	1 st revision map of 1893	OS 1:2500
7	General	2 nd revision map of 1906	OS 1:2500
8	General	Location plan of evaluation trenches 2009	CfAA
9	General	Plan of open area excavation 2010	CfAA
10	General	Trench location plan 2010	CfAA
11	General	Location plan with levels 2010	CfAA
12	General	Location plan with contexts 2010	CfAA
13	General	Sections, sheet 1	CfAA
14	General	Sections, sheet 2	CfAA
15	General	1 st edition OS map of 1854 highlighting the halls south wing.	OS 1:2500
16	General	1 st revision map of 1893 highlighting the halls south wing.	OS 1:2500
17	General	17 th century phase plan of Newbold Hall	CfAA
18	General	Form comparison plan	CfAA



<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW</p>	<p>Title: Site location</p>	<p>Key:</p> <p> Proposed development area.</p>	<p>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: WL1005262</p>
<p>Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. Mer Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-1 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: VN</p>				<p>Image taken from ARS Ltd Report 2009 / 83.</p>



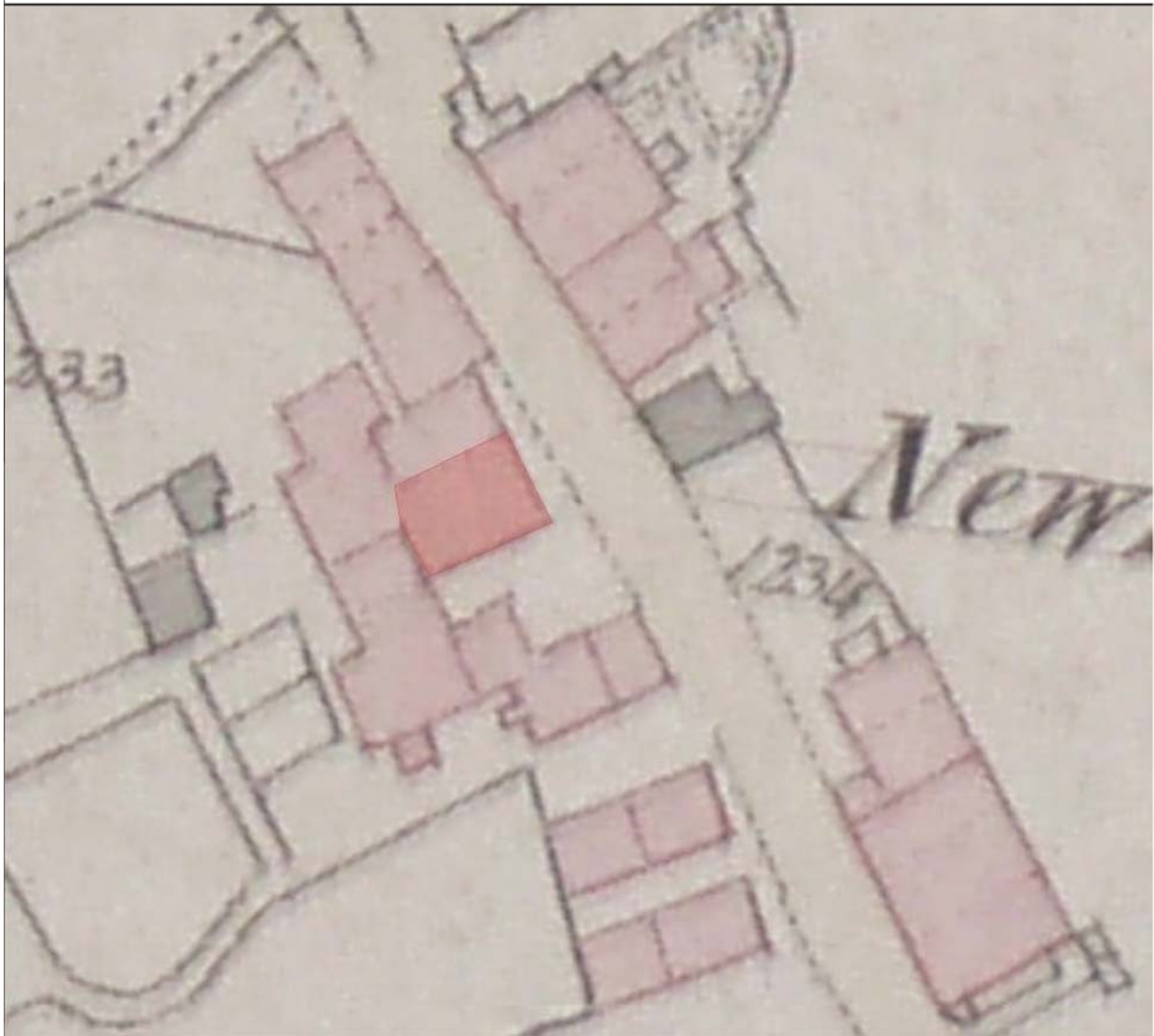
Title: Sketch of Newbold

<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW</p>	<p>Hall</p>	<p>Key: www.rochdaleobserver.co.uk</p>	
<p>Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. M Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-2 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: VN</p>				

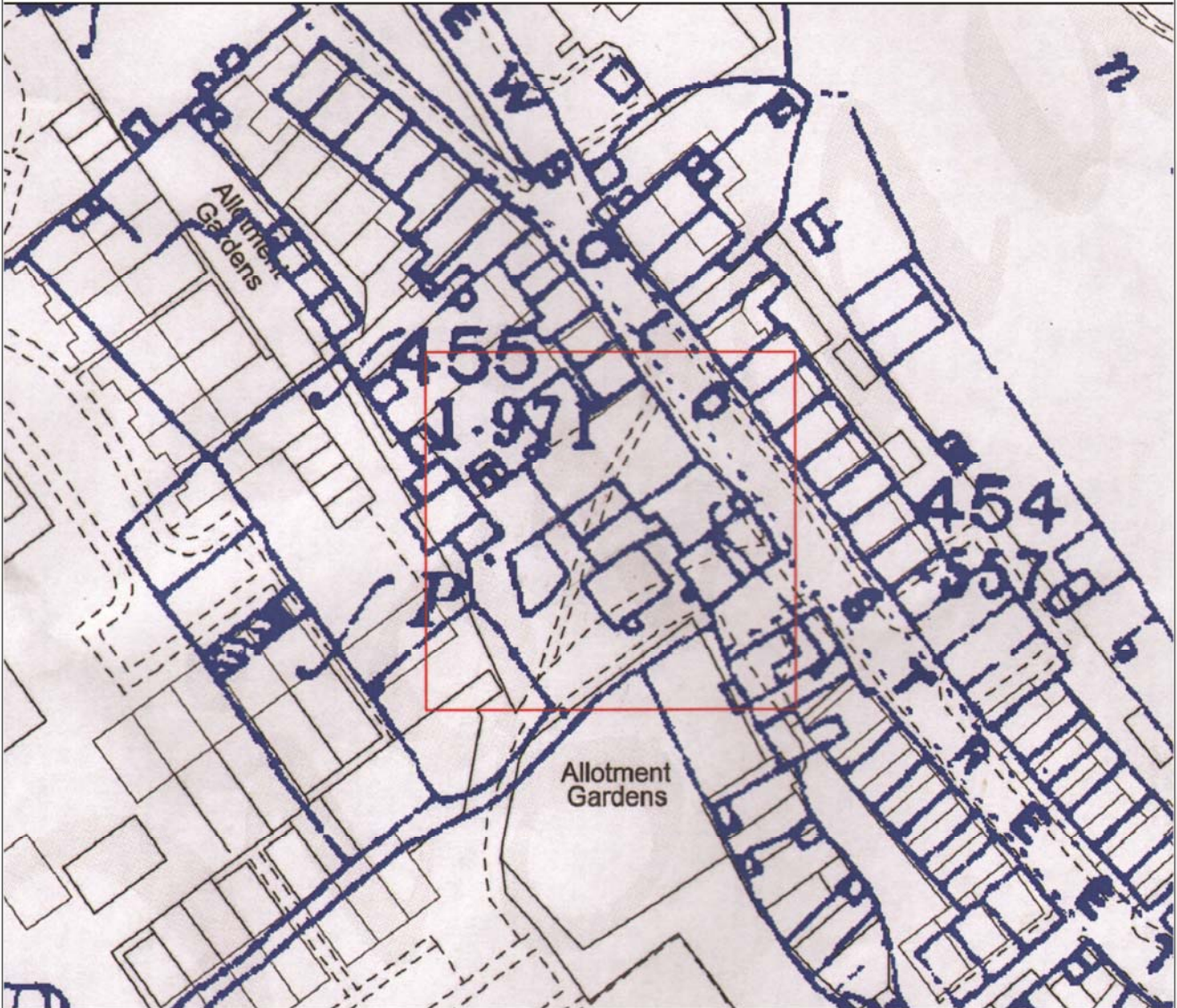


NEWBOLD IN 1840.¹

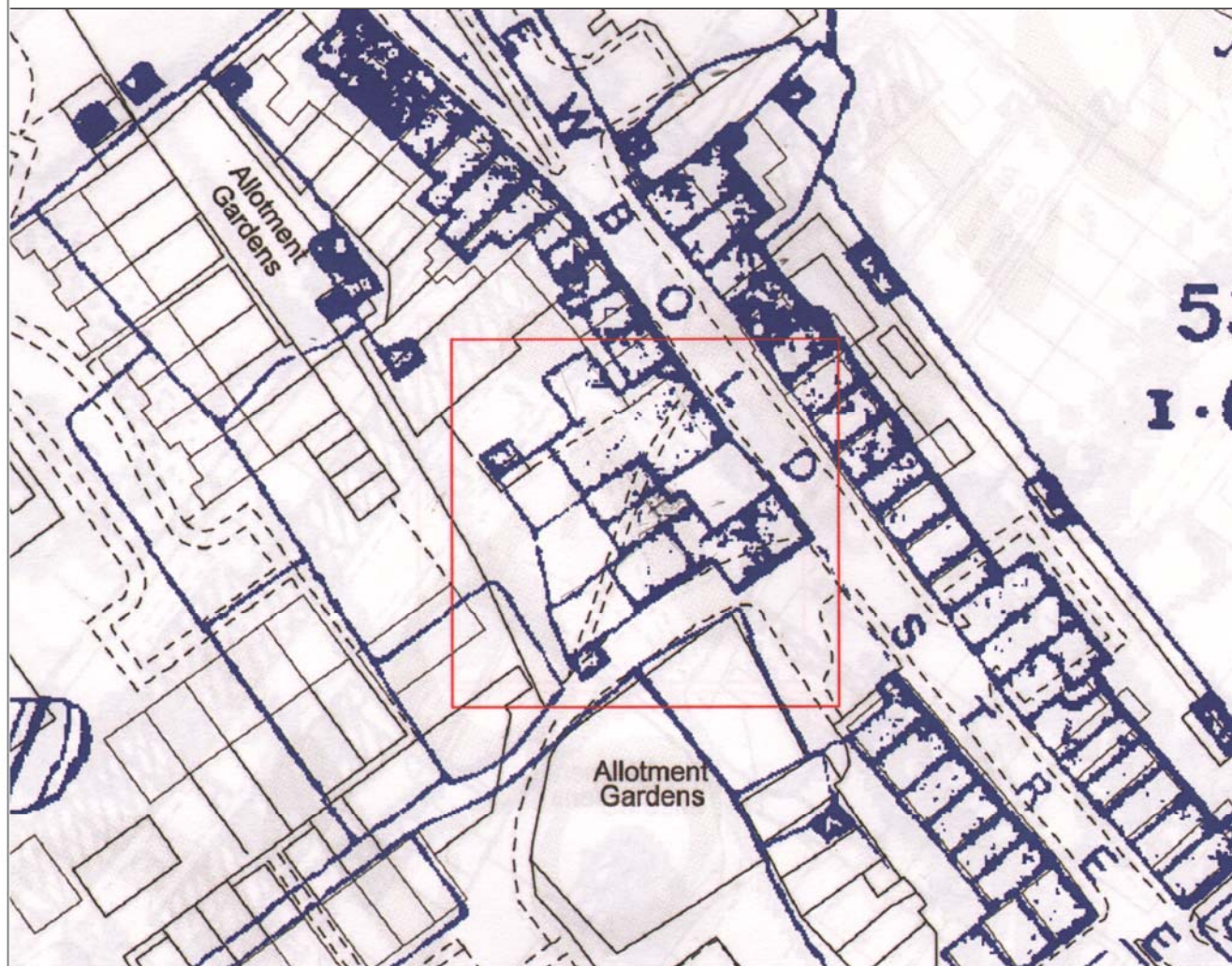
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall Drawing dating to 1840	Note: Both wings visible and are of similar size and shape	Source: www.newboldstreet.org
	Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. M Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-3 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: AJT			





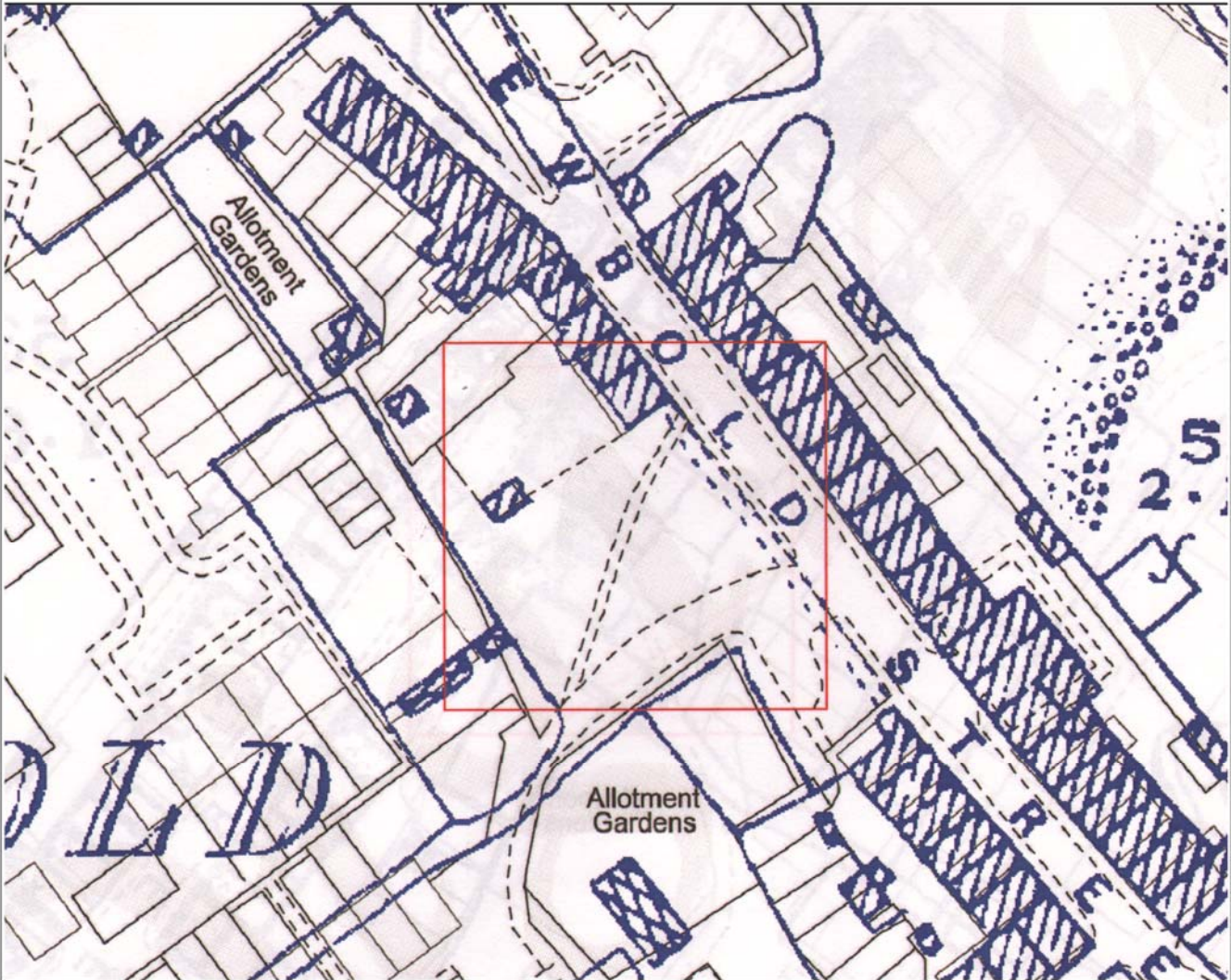
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall Tithe map, 1844.	Note: Red area identifies the northern wing.	Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no: WL1005262
	Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. M Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-4 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: AJT			



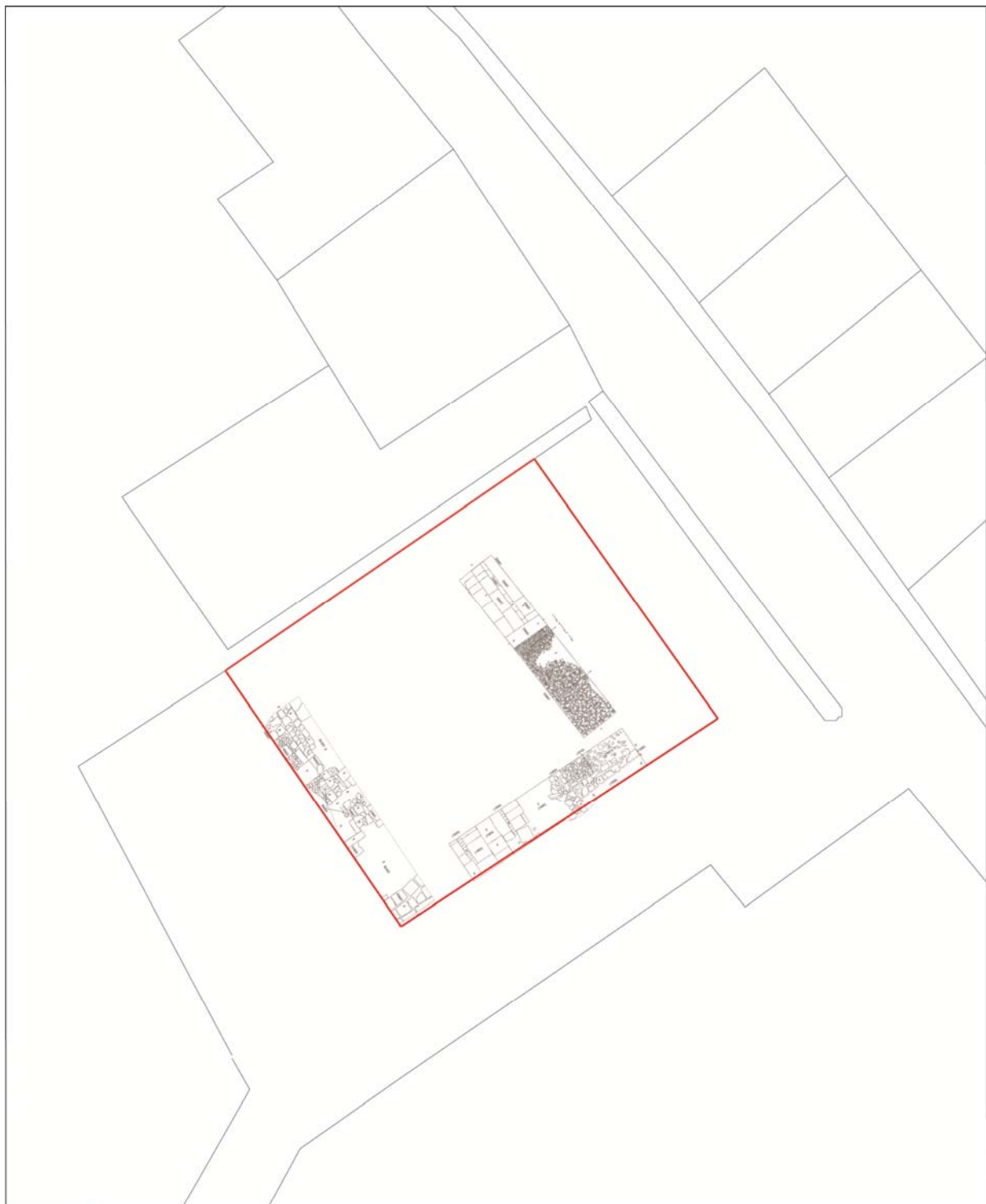
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall 1st edition OS map from 1854	Key: <div data-bbox="842 1738 903 1783" style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid red; width: 38px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> Newbold Hall	Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no: WL1005262
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr Mer Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-5 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: VN				



<div><div>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</div><div></div></div> <div>Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW</div>	<div>Title: Newbold Hall 1st revision map from 1893</div>	<div>Key:</div> <div><div></div><div>Newbold Hall</div></div>	<div>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, licence no: WL1005262.</div>
<div>Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr Mer Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-6 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: VN</div>			




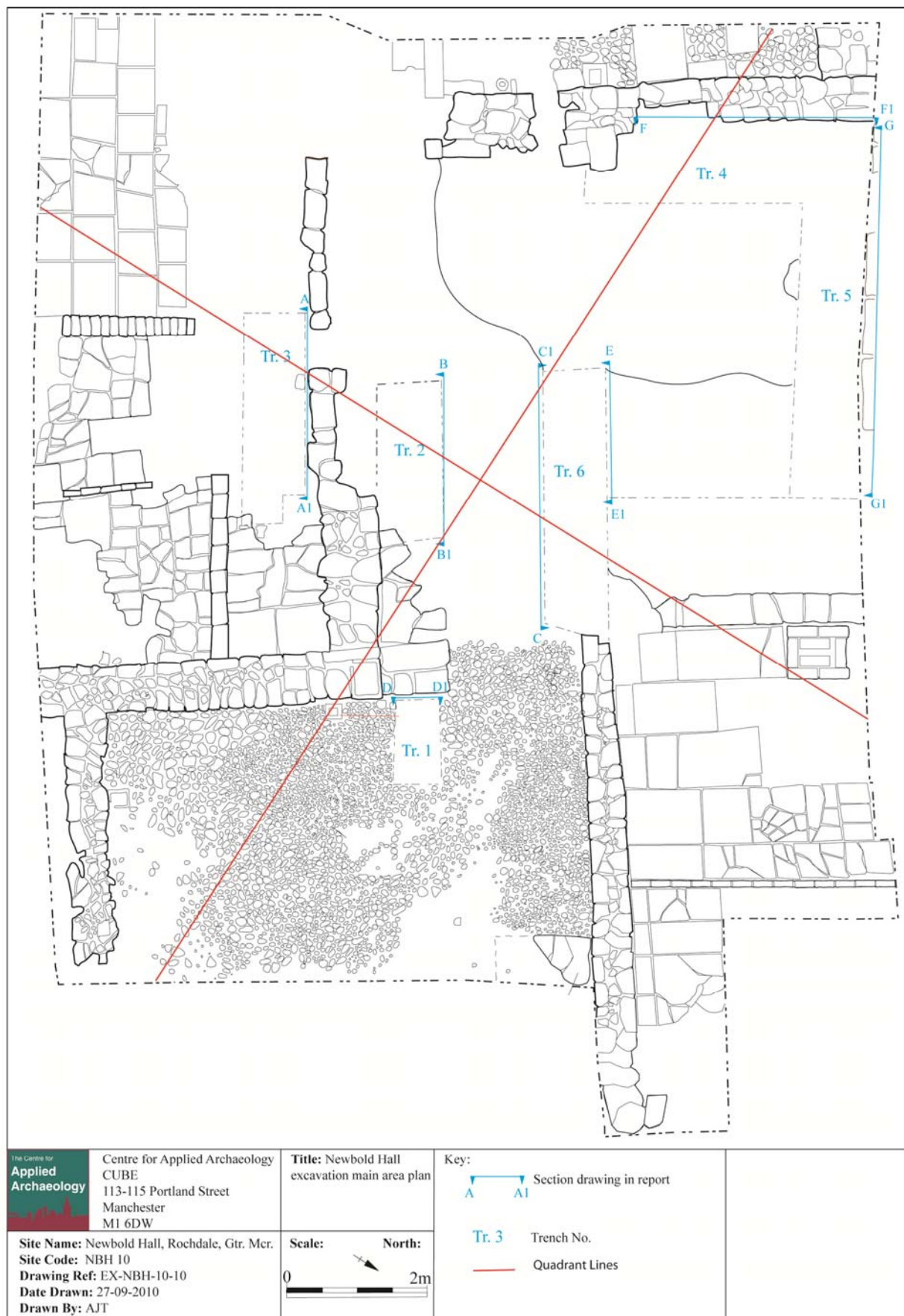
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall 2nd revision OS map from 1906	Key: <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid red; width: 20px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Site of Newbold Hall </div>	Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission licence no: WL1005262
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale Gtr Mcr Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-7 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: VN				

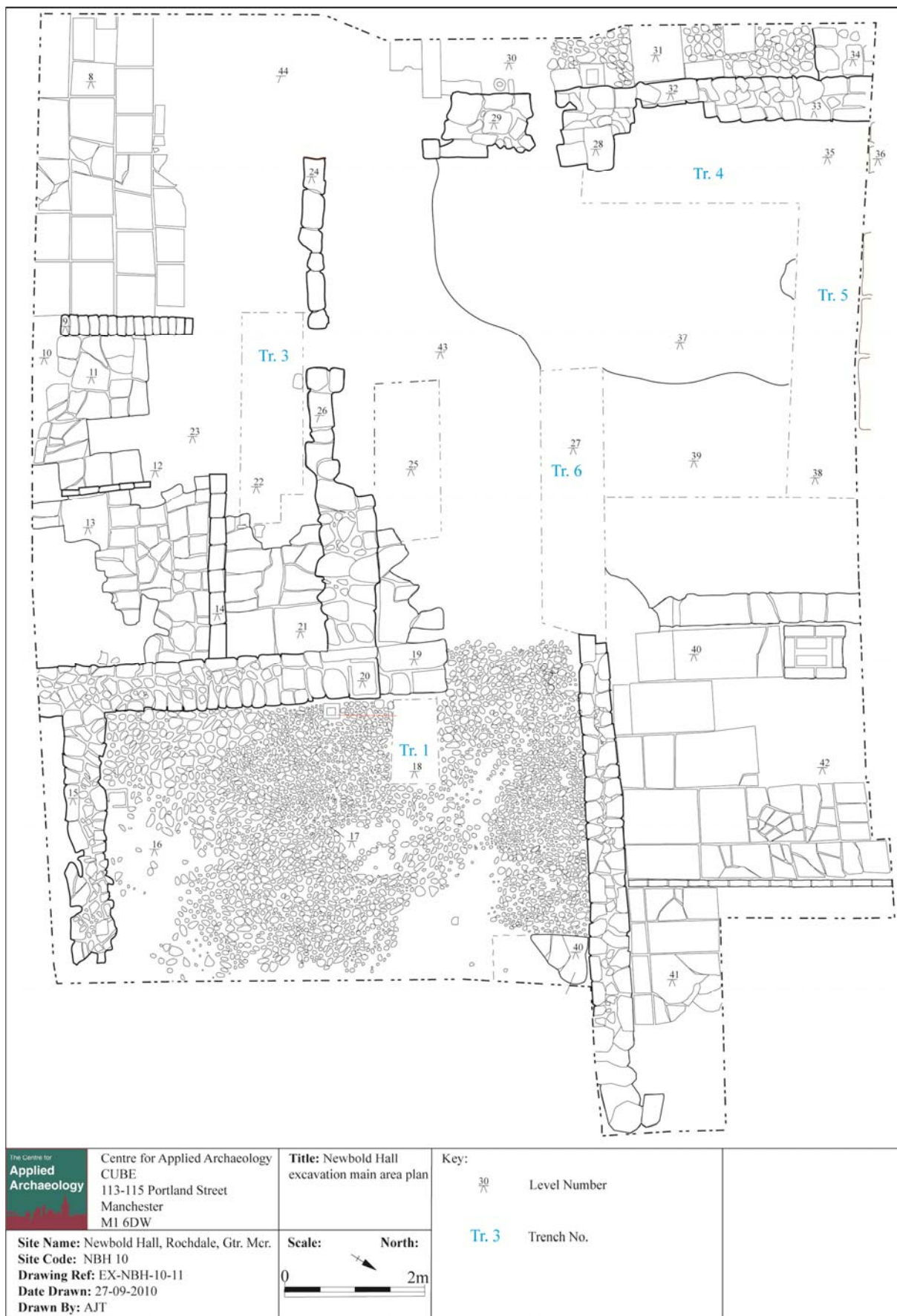


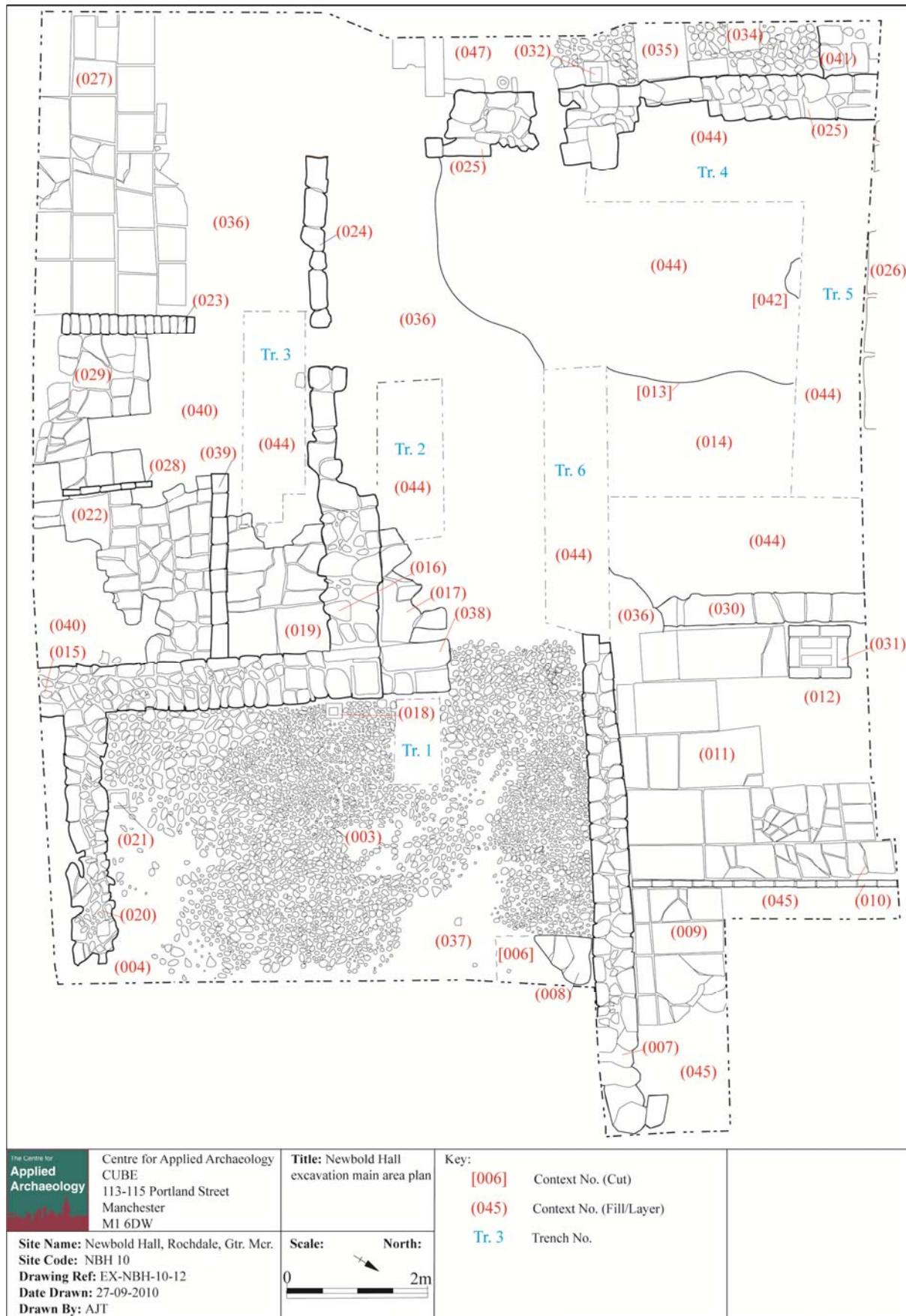
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall Location of Evaluation Trenches	Key: Evaluation conducted by ARS Ltd 2009, 2010 Excavation area (CfAA) outlined in red.	
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. Mcr. Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-8 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: AJT				

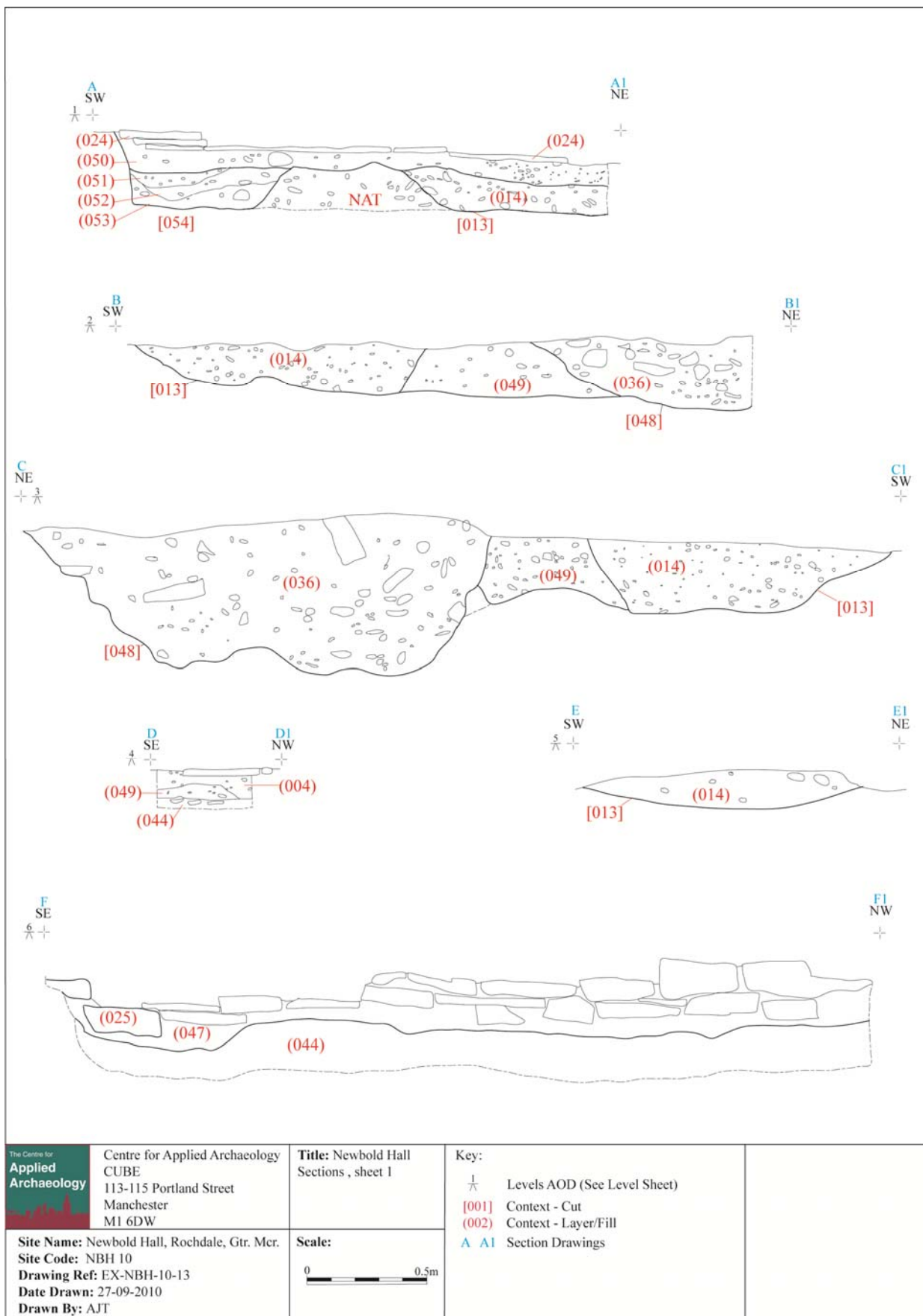


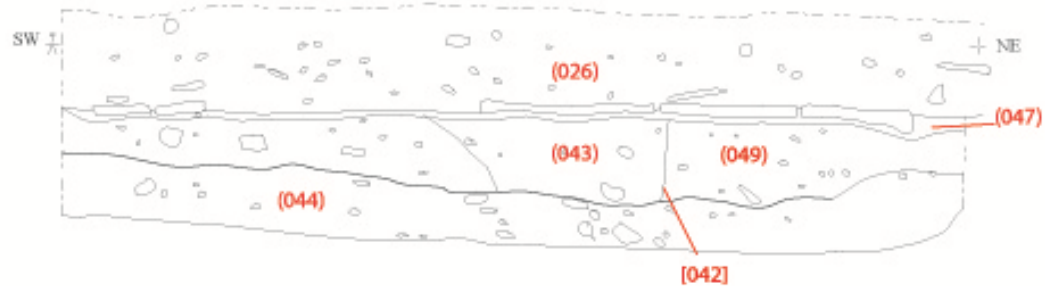
	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall Plan of open area Excavation 2010	Key:
	Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. Mcr. Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-9 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: AJT		















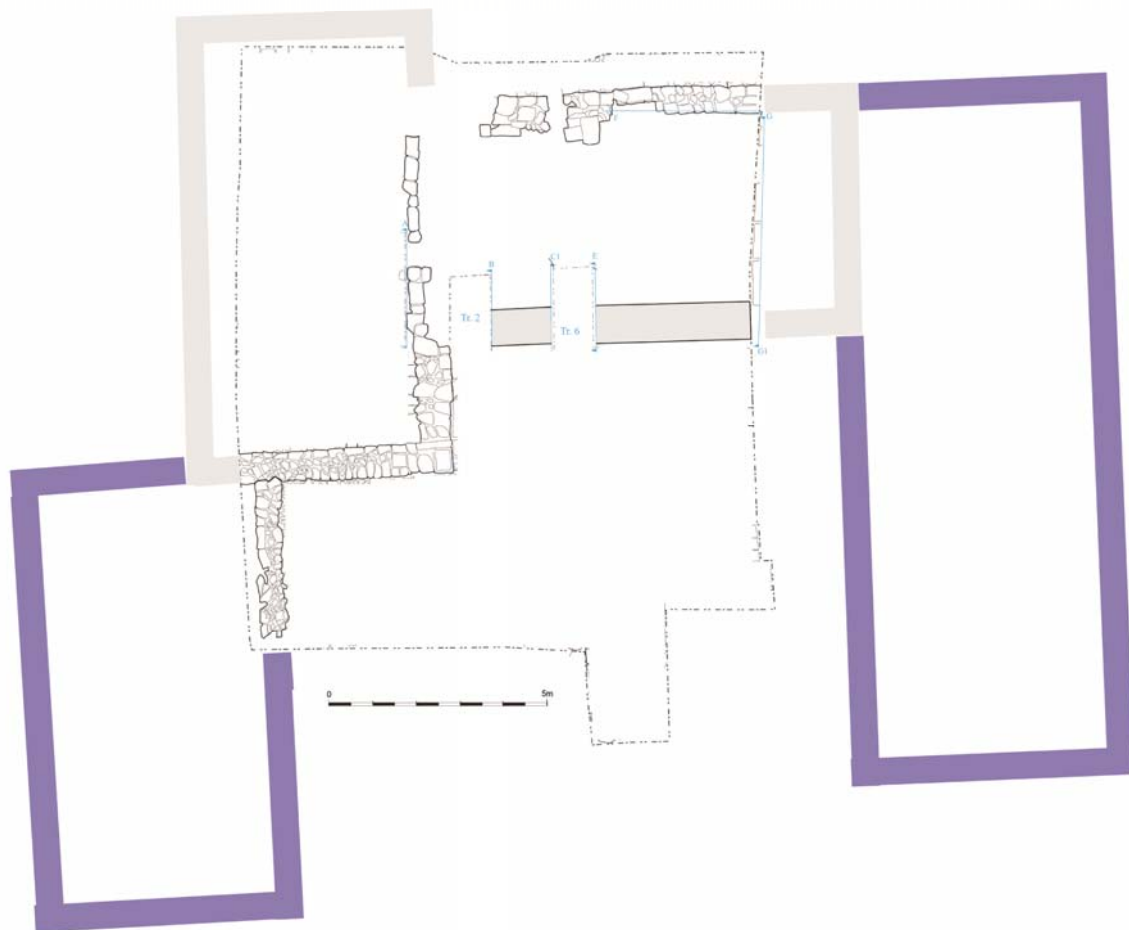
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall Sections , sheet 2	Key:  Levels AOD (See Level Sheet) [001] Context - Cut (002) Context - Layer/Fill	
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. Mer. Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-14 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: AJT		Scale: 		



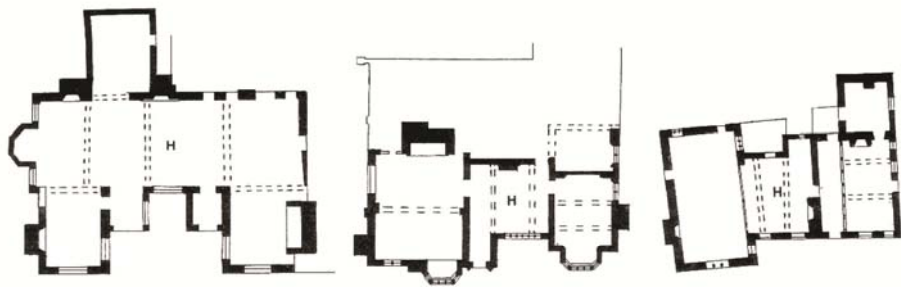
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall 1st Edition OS map from 1854	Key:  Southern wing identified in red.	Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no: WL1005262
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. Mcr. Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-15 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: AJT				



The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall 1st Edition OS map from 1893	Key:  Southern wing identified in red.	Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no: WL1005262
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr. Mcr. Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-16 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: AJT				



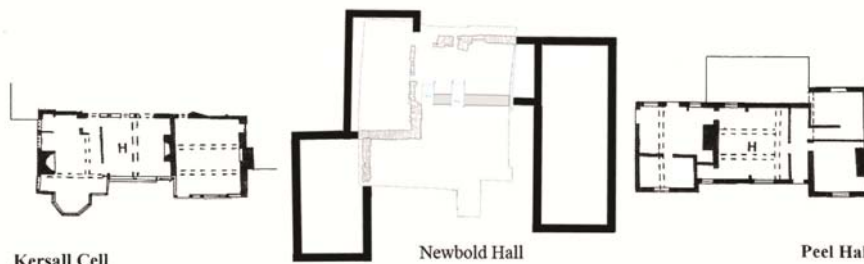
The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall 17th century phase plan	Key: <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgrey; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Early 17th century walls </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Later 17th century walls </div>	
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr Mer Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10-17 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: MN				



Bispham Hall

Dam House

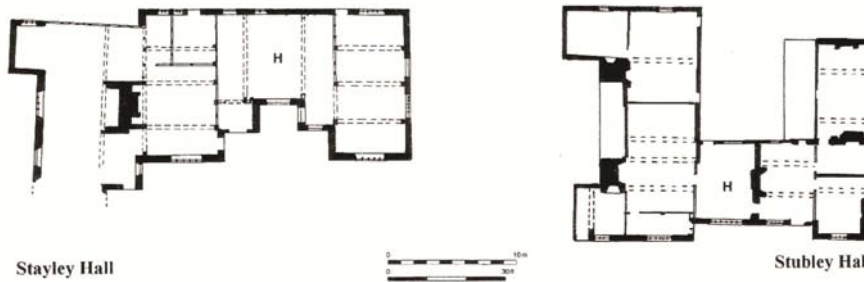
Fairbottom Farm



Kersall Cell

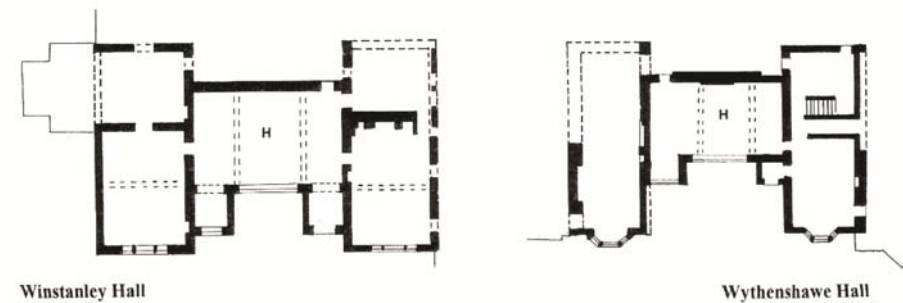
Newbold Hall

Peel Hall



Stayley Hall

Stubley Hall



Winstanley Hall

Wythenshawe Hall

The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: Newbold Hall form comparison plan.	Key:	
Site Name: Newbold Hall, Rochdale, Gtr Mcr Site Code: NBH 10 Drawing Ref: EX-NBH-10 - 18 Date Drawn: 27-09-2010 Drawn By: MN				



Appendix 3: Photographic Archive

Plate Number	Photo Number	Description	Orientation
1	1	View of north-east quadrant prior to excavation.	N
2	2	View of south-west quadrant prior to excavation.	NW
3	3 & 4	View of south-west and north-west quadrants prior to excavation.	NW
4	48 & 49	General shot of site during excavation.	NE
5	8 – 10	View of exterior wall (020) and front cobbled courtyard (003).	N
6	11 – 16	View of exterior wall (015) and stone flag floors (019) and (022).	NW
7	17 – 19	Area of missing flags from (022), showing re-deposited levelling layer (040).	E
8	20 – 22 & 29 – 31	View of stone flag floor (019) and possible internal stone wall (039).	E
9	23 – 25	View of exterior wall (015) and its return wall (016).	NW
10	26 – 28	View of intact flags at northern end of (022).	NW
11	32 – 37	View of stone flag path (038) and return wall (016).	NE
12	38 – 40	View of cobbled courtyard (003), showing rectangular cut [005] and Trench 1.	W
13	41-43	Working shot of south-west quadrant.	SW
14	44-46	Cobbled courtyard (003).	SW
15	5 – 7 & 47	View of exterior wall (020) and drain (021) set into cobbled courtyard (003).	SW
16	50 – 52	View of Trench 1, cut into [005] and drain (018).	SW
17	53 – 58	View of hollow sandstone box (017) recessed into exterior wall (015).	SW
18	59 – 61	View of Trench 2, south facing section showing [013] and [048].	NW
19	62 – 64	East facing section of Trench 2, abutting stone flag path (038).	NE
20	65 – 68	View of Trench 3, south facing section showing [054] and [013].	NW
21	69 – 71	View of north-west quadrant, showing internal stone wall (024) and exterior wall (025).	W
22	72 – 74	View of robbed out foundation trench [013].	NW
23	78	View of exterior wall (007) and stone flag floor (011).	SE
24	75 – 77	View of Trench 6, north facing section showing [048] and [013].	SE
25	79	View of internal brick wall (010), running in between stone flag floors (009) and (011).	SE
26	80 – 82	View of internal stone wall (030) and brick footing (031).	NW
27	83 – 86	View of Trench 5, south facing section.	NW
28	87 – 89	View of Trench 4, east facing section.	W
29	90 – 93	View of exterior wall (025) and rear cobbled courtyard (033).	NW

30	94 – 96	View of possible doorway, cut through exterior wall (025).	W
31	102 – 107	Aerial shot of site, post excavation.	SW
32	97 – 101	As 31	W
33	108 – 112	Aerial view of front cobbled courtyard.	SW
34	113 – 115	Aerial view of south-west quadrant.	SW
35	116	Aerial view of north-west and north-east quadrants.	W
36	117 – 122	Aerial shot of site.	NW
38	123 – 126	Aerial view of south-west quadrant.	NW
39	127 – 128	Aerial view of site.	N



NBH10- Plate 1: View of north-east quadrant prior to excavation, looking north.



NBH10 – Plate 2: View of south-west quadrant prior to excavation, looking north-west.



NBH10- Plate 3: View of south-west and north-west quadrants prior to excavation, looking north- west.



NBH10 - Plate 4: General shot of site during excavation, looking north-east.



NBH10 – Plate 5: View of exterior wall (020) and front cobbled courtyard (003), looking north.



NBH10 – Plate 6: View of exterior wall (015) and stone flag floors (019) and (022), looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 7: Area of missing flags from (022), showing re-deposited levelling layer (040), looking east.



NBH10 – Plate 8: View of stone flag floor (019) and possible internal stone wall (039), looking east.



NBH10 – Plate 9: View of exterior wall (015) and its return wall (016), looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 10: View of intact flags at northern end of (022), looking north-west.



NBH – Plate 11: View of stone flag path (038) and return wall (016), looking north-east.



NBH10 – Plate 12: View of cobbled courtyard (003), showing rectangular cut [005] and Trench 1, looking west.



NBH10 – Plate 13: Working shot of south-west quadrant, looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 14: Cobbled courtyard (003), looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 15: View of exterior wall (020) and drain (021) set into cobbled courtyard (003), looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 16: View of Trench 1, cut into [005] and drain (018), looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 17: View of hollow sandstone box (017) recessed into exterior wall (015), looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 18: View of Trench 2, south facing section showing [013] and [048], looking north-west



NBH10 – Plate 19: East facing section of Trench 2, abutting stone flag path (038), looking north-east



NBH10 – Plate 20: View of Trench 3, south facing section showing [054] and [013], looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 21: View of north-west quadrant, showing internal stone wall (024) and exterior wall (025), looking west.



NBH10 – Plate 22: View of robbed out foundation trench [013], looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 23: View of exterior wall (007) and stone flag floor (011), looking south-east.



NBH10 – Plate 24: View of Trench 6, north facing section showing [048] and [013], looking south-east.



NBH10 – Plate 25: View of internal brick wall (010), running in between stone flag floors (009) and (011), looking south-east.



NBH10 – Plate 26: View of internal stone wall (030) and brick footing (031), looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 27: View of Trench 5, south facing section, looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 28: View of Trench 4, east facing section showing exterior wall (025), looking west.



NBH10 – Plate 29: View of exterior wall (025) and rear cobbled courtyard (033), looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 30: View of possible doorway, cut through exterior wall (025), looking west.



NBH10 – Plate 31: Aerial shot of site, post excavation, looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 32: Aerial shot of site, post excavation, looking west.



NBH10 – Plate 33: Aerial view of front cobbled courtyard, looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 34: Aerial view of south-west quadrant, looking south-west.



NBH10 – Plate 35: Aerial view of north-west and north-east quadrants, looking west.



NBH10 – Plate 36: Aerial shot of site, looking north-west.



NBH10 – Plate 37: Aerial view of south-west quadrant, looking west.



NBH10 - Plate 38: Aerial view of site, looking north.