



Figure 12: Internal wall stub



Figure 13: Detail of roof construction

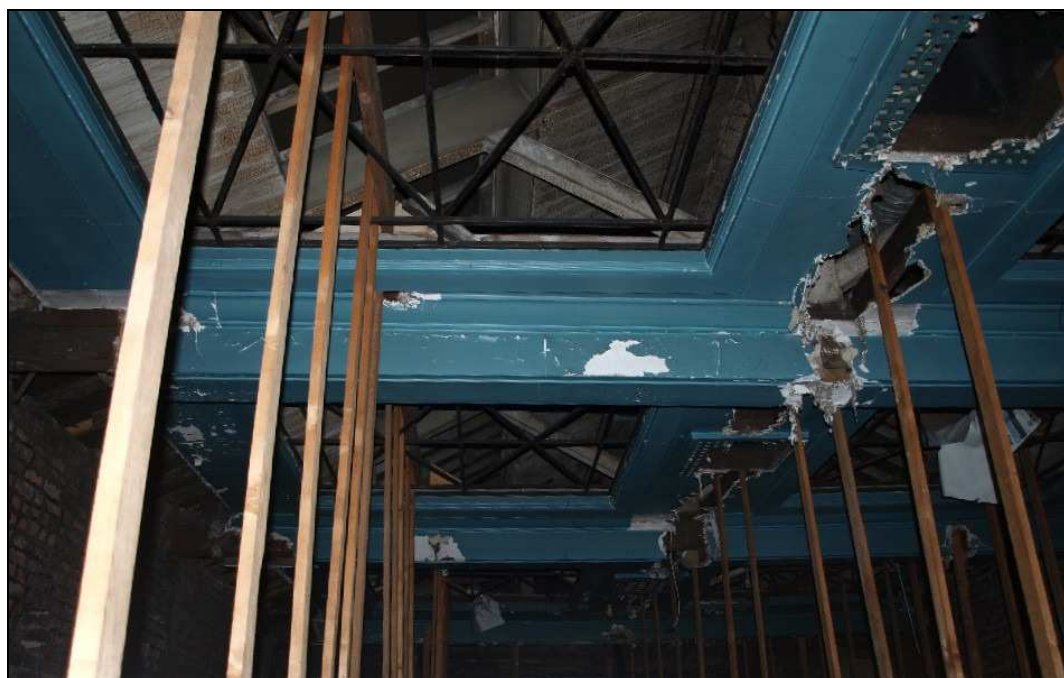


Figure 14: Detail of former ceiling construction



Figure 15: Detail of former ceiling construction

3. CONCLUSIONS

10 Smith Street is a relatively simple building and the only external embellishment is the stone-built façade fronting onto Smith Street – probably as the other three elevations were obscured by other buildings and were never intended to be seen. Photographs in the local studies library indicate that the building has been rendered since at least 1976, probably following demolition of the adjoining buildings to the east and west.

Internally there are the remnants of a decorative ceiling, now badly damaged by the insertion the suspended ceiling and ventilation plant. Any other original or early internal elements appear to have been removed prior to the insertion of the current partition walls.

The original function of the building is unclear, but it is likely that it was associated with the former chapel to the west.

SOURCES

3.1 Published and Documentary Sources

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.
English Heritage

Faber Maunsell, 2005 *River Street Car Park, Rochdale: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished Client Report (Draft)

Rochdale Observer 28.02.76

Thomas' Illustrated Rochdale Almanac for 1890

3.2 Cartography

Plan of Rochdale Surveyed 1824, LRO DP175 No.644
1831 Plan of Rochdale

Ordnance Survey, 1851, 60 inch to 1 mile plan of Rochdale, sheet 8
Ordnance Survey, 1893, 25 inch to 1 mile, Lancashire sheet LXXXIX.5
Ordnance Survey, 1930, 25 inch to 1 mile, Lancashire sheet LXXXIX.5

APPENDICES

Appendix A
Plan of 10 Smith Street

APPENDIX B
Catalogue of Archive Items

Appendix C

The brief

Brief

The survey will take the following form:

1) A set of the architect's measured survey drawings of the plan and external elevations of the existing buildings (at 1:100 or 1:50 scale, depending on size of building to be surveyed) will be provided to the archaeologist. These drawings will form the basis for annotation and phasing.

i) Additional details need to be added by the archaeological survey, such as evidence for blocking, repair, joints, fittings and fixtures, power and processing, and key architectural features.

ii) If an architect's measured survey is not available, then it will be necessary to produce a measured survey plan of each floor at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100 (depending on size of building to be surveyed).

2) Undertake a historic map regression exercise of the site and its surroundings and a maximum of two days historic research (including Rochdale Local Studies Library and consultation with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record) to aid interpretation of the site's evolution.

3) A written description, to include:

i) An analysis of the buildings' plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence and of the evidence supporting this analysis (illustrate with historic map sequence, reduced plans, elevations and photographs). If the study is for development affecting a barn, farm building or industrial building, then there should also be a brief analysis and description of the other buildings that make up any larger complex. For example, in the circumstances of a barn conversion, this should include any associated farmhouse, cottage, other barn, pig-sty, cow shed etc.

ii) An account of the buildings' past and present use and of the uses of their parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.

iii) An account of the fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the buildings, and their purpose.

iv) Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.

v) Identify areas that are currently obscured which might hold key information to inform our understanding of the buildings' origin and development and where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during stripping out/demolition.

vi) Identify any areas that might contain below-ground archaeological remains that could inform our understanding of the site's evolution and where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during development ground works.

4) There should be a detailed annotated photographic record showing:

i) The buildings' external appearance.

ii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.

iii) Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

iv) For the interior, detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, evidence of power systems, blockings or jointing relevant to phasing the building which might be vulnerable to refurbishment and demolition.

v) Photographs should also be taken of other buildings that are linked to the study site, for instance in the case of a barn conversion survey it will be necessary to make a general photographic record of other outbuildings and the farm house.

vi) Photographs to be taken as 35mm colour slide and high resolution digital (or monochrome medium format). Show view point directions on plans.

5) For the whole survey a report should be produced to an agreed timetable. It will include:

i) A summary statement of the survey's findings.

ii) The background to the survey, including locational details, (to include grid reference, reason for survey).

iii) An outline of the methodology of the survey.

iv) An account of the building's past and present use and of the uses of their parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.

v) An account of the fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the buildings, and their purpose.

vi) Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.

vii) A description of the significance of the site in its local and regional context.

viii) The identification of areas that are currently obscured which might hold key information to inform our understanding of the buildings' origin and development and where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during demolition, or where a watching brief might be appropriate for ground works affecting potential buried remains of archaeological interest.

ix) A catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs.

x) A copy of the brief.

6) An ordered site archive will be deposited with Rochdale Local Studies Library.

Other Considerations

1) The Conservation Officer and Planning Archaeologist will be consulted on the report before it is sent out to the client.

2) The archaeological contractor will abide by the Institute of Field Archaeologists Bye-Laws of Approved Practice.

3) Contractors shall comply with the requirements of all relevant Health & Safety legislation and adopt procedures according to guidance set out in the Health & Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

4) Copies of the survey report will be sent to:

The client (x2), Rochdale Planning Dept, GMAU (to enter on to the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record), Rochdale Local Studies Library.