



University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological  
Excavation:**

Land off Stanley  
Street, Central  
Salford: Plot B1  
(New Bailey  
Prison)

**Client:** English  
Cities Fund

**Technical  
Report:**  
Rachael Reader

**Report No:**  
09/2014



**Site Location:** Land situated to the north of Stanley Street and east of Irwell Street, Central Salford, Greater Manchester.

**NGR:** SJ 8309 9838

**Internal Ref:** (CfAA/09/2014)

**Proposal :** Salford Central Regeneration.

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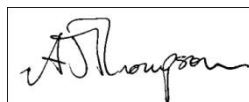
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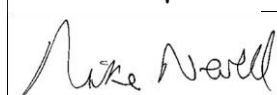
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## Summary

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The Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford (CfAA) was commissioned by English Cities Fund to undertake an archaeological excavation on land located off Stanley Street, Central Salford (centred on SJ8310 9837), as part of a scheme known as Central Salford Regeneration. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on plot B1 in June 2013 (Reader 2013), which revealed the substantial remains of New Bailey Prison. The open area excavations comprised of five joining trenches, with two 'islands' within the excavation area, according to the building footprint plan. This was located within the north-western corner of New Bailey Prison, which consisted of male felon cells, workshops and yard areas which were constructed from 1815 onwards. Seven phases of activity were identified ranging from possible Medieval/Post-Medieval ploughing to modern day.

Possible ploughsoil predating the prison was encountered within the Prison Chapel area, however no other structures were encountered. The first structures encountered belonged to the first major extension to the New Bailey Prison in 1815. The main prison structures identified belonging to this period were the Male Felon Workshops, Male Felon Cells and Schoolroom. These were curved in shape, an unusual design for the time as only two other examples of curved prison structures are known, of which New Bailey appears to be the earliest. These were in a good state of preservation, with foundations surviving to 3.00m deep and archways within the Workshop building probably constructed for airflow to prevent the spread of diseases. The Cells were broadly 2.00 x 2.00m and accommodated one prisoner, with a repetitive structure of three cells either side of a corridor and a dayroom, where the prisoners took their meals.

In c.1820, two more buildings were constructed: the Prison Chapel and the Male Hospital wing. The Male Hospital wing was added to the eastern side of the Workshops but was badly constructed, with poor foundations. The Prison Chapel sat to the east of the Cells and south of the Hospital and was circular in shape. In addition, yard walls between the Male Felon Workshops and Cells were added, as well as further yard walls radiating from a central point westwards towards the cells. These helped to separate the prisoners into classes according to their crime. One further structure only appears on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map, which is the Male Felons' Turnkey Office, just SW of the Chapel.

However, these buildings were only to last c.50 years as changing legislation and penal systems meant the design of New Bailey could not sustain them. A new prison was constructed at Strangeways (opened in 1868) and New Bailey was sold to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway company. After the prison was demolished, the land became a railway goods yard in 1872 and a series of features were constructed, including a potential building within the south-eastern corner of the excavation area. Early timber crane bases possibly related to the movement of goods were located, as well as their potential replacements in the form of concrete bases. The railway remains had relatively little impact on the prison remains, even utilising them to support heavy machinery and hydraulics. Stone blocks supported regularly spaced, probably metal, pillars which supported a fairly temporary shed. Railway lines for the sidings and cobbled surfaces were very well preserved also. However due to increasing road traffic and damage after World War II bombings, the Goods Yard shut in the early 1960s and became a car park.





# ***1. Introduction***

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## ***1.1 Background***

The Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford (CfAA) was commissioned by English Cities Fund to undertake an archaeological excavation on plot B1 of the Central Salford Regeneration programme. This area covers the area once occupied by New Bailey Prison, Salford, Greater Manchester (NGR SJ8310 9837).

## ***1.2 Location, Topography and Current Land Use***

The study area lies within the Blackfriars area of the metropolitan borough of the City of Salford, within the south-east area of the City of Salford. The study area is centred on SJ8310 9837 and the land lies to the south-east of Salford Central station. The area is bounded by Irwell Street to the west, river Irwell to the south, New Bailey Street to the east and Salford Central station and railway line to the north. The excavation area lies at approximately 28m AOD and the area is currently used as a car park.

The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the British Geological Society ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)), consists of Halesowen formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This is overlain by superficial deposits consisting of Diamicton till deposits.

## ***1.3 Personnel***

The project was conducted by professional archaeologists from the CfAA. On-site excavations were conducted by Rachael Reader, John Roberts, Andrew McGuire and Sarah-Jayne Murphy. The report was compiled and written by Rachael Reader and illustrated by Andrew McGuire. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

## ***1.4 Monitoring***

Norman Redhead, the County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester (Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, GMAAS) monitored the archaeological works.

## 2. *Historical Background*

### 2.1 *Introduction*

The land off Stanley Street is currently the site of public and private car parks and office blocks; however the area once housed the New Bailey Prison from 1790 to 1868. The land was then subsequently used as a railway goods yard, before becoming a car park in the 1960s. An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was carried out prior to the excavation and the full historical background can be found within (Nash 2013). In accordance with these findings, an archaeological evaluation was carried out on plot B1 (NW corner of the study area) in June 2013. The results of this evaluation subsequently informed the open area excavation considered here.

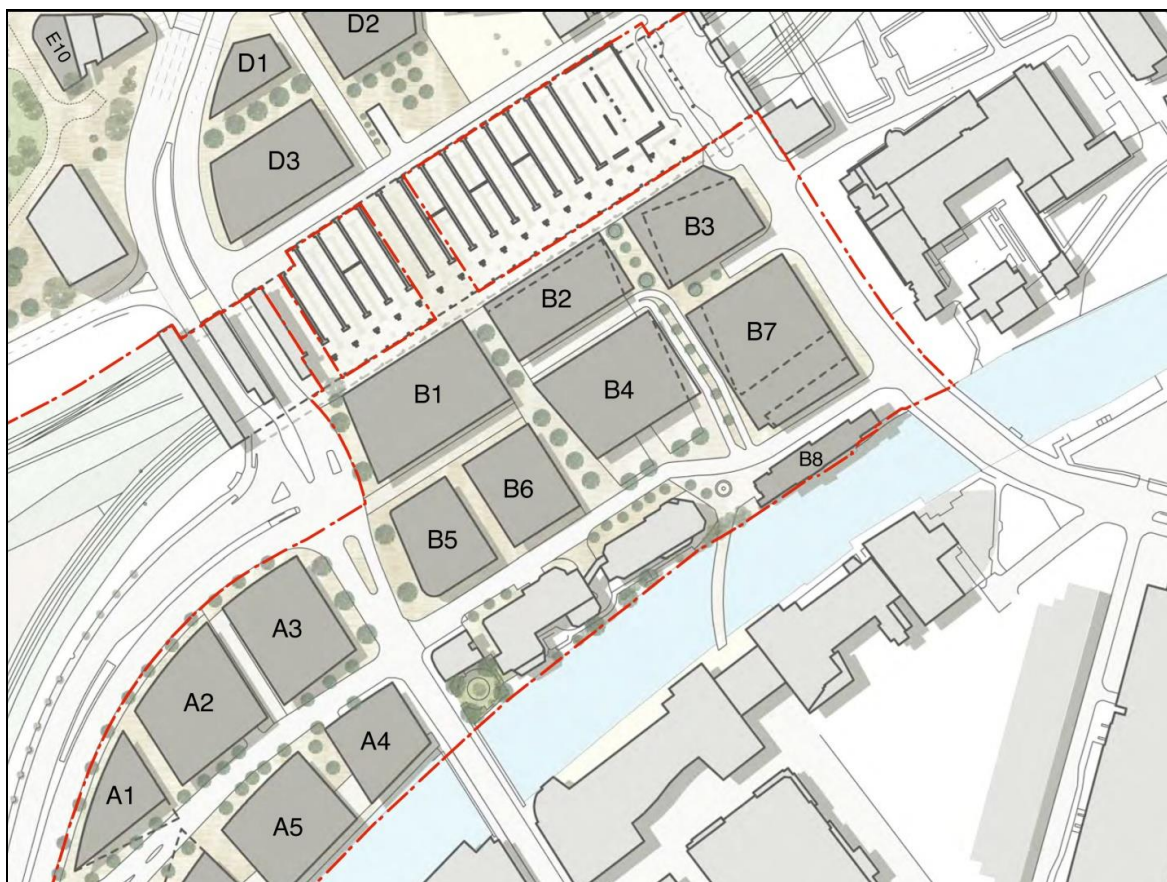


Fig. 1 Plan showing the Central Salford redevelopment, with B1 under consideration in this report

### 2.2 *Historical Background*

An archaeological Desk Based Assessment was conducted during May 2013 by CfAA (Nash CfAA/017/2013), the summary of which is reproduced below:

Historical research has revealed that prior to the 18th century, the study area and much of its surroundings were undeveloped farmland. Casson and Berry's map of Manchester and Salford dated 1741 shows that during the first half of the 18th century the study area was

occupied by several enclosed fields and a central route-way aligned north/south, which ran between Chapel Street and the River Irwell. Within the western half of the study area there was a series of rectangular Garden Plots (**Site 1**), possibly allotments utilised and managed by local tenants. (See Fig. 59 and Fig. 60 for site location illustration).

By Green's map of 1794 the study area had been substantially redeveloped. The garden plots had been cleared and the western half of the study area was occupied by two roads aligned north/south named Bolton Street (**Site 2**) and Falkner Street (**Site 3**). The eastern half of the study had been occupied by the New Bailey Prison, which was constructed between 1787 and 1790 and was one of the first prisons in England to be constructed entirely in accordance with reformist principles. The prison comprised of a rectangular enclosure surrounded by boundary wall (**Site 5a**), within which were the prison gardens (**Site 5b**), a large prison building (**Site 4**) and a Gate Keepers Lodge (**Site 6**).

By Johnson's map of 1819 the study area had undergone another phase of redevelopment ,through the clearance of Bolton and Faulkner Street, to make way for the western extension of the New Bailey Prison which now occupied the entire study area. The map shows that during this phase of development a Governors House (**Site 7**) had been constructed to the immediate west of the Gate Keepers Lodge and within the western extension of the prison four further structures had been erected which housed the Male Felon Workshops and Yards (**Site 8**), Male Felon Wards (**Site 9**), a Cook House (**Site 10**) and a Hospital (**Site 11**).

Between Pigot's map of 1821 and the OS Survey of 1848 the prison had undergone a second phase of substantial redevelopment. Within the western half of the prison enclosure a Turn Keys Office (**Site 9c**) and Clerks Office (**Site 9d**) had been constructed along with a new Chapel (**Site 12**). Within the eastern half of the prison enclosure the original prison building (**Site 4**) had been partially demolished to make way for the construction of a Tread Wheel, Stables and Mill House (**Site 13**), a block of Male Misdemeanant Workshops and Yards (**Site 14**), a block of Male Misdemeanant Wards (**Site 15**) and a block of Female Felon Workshops and Wards (**Site 16**).

In 1872 the New Bailey Prison was demolished owing to the construction of a new prison at Strangeways. Towards the end of the 19th century the study area underwent another phase of redevelopment and is shown on the OS Survey of 1892 as being occupied by the New Bailey Yard (**Site 17**) which served as a Goods Yard for the Bolton Railway which lay just north of the study area.

The New Bailey Yard contained several sections of track, travelling cranes and a Circular Stack Chimney (**Site 17**) in addition to two Goods Sheds (**Site 18**), a Goods Office (**Site 19**) and a Canteen (**Site 20**). The OS survey of 1922 shows that the central Goods Shed (**Site 18a**) had been extended and a second Canteen (**Site 20b**) had been constructed to the west of the Goods Office. By the OS survey of 1948 the central Goods Shed had been partially demolished and the Goods Office had been labelled as a 'ruin'.

During the second half of the 20th century the New Bailey Yard had been cleared and by the OS Survey of 1963 the entire study area was occupied by a car park (**Site 21**). The study area still functions as an NCP car park to this date however there has been some redevelopment within the south-eastern quadrant of the study area through the construction of the Ralli Court office buildings (**Site 22**) and (**Site 23**).



## **2.3 Archaeological Background**

In May 2013, the CfAA was commissioned by DPP (on behalf of ECF) to conduct an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the entire area once occupied by the New Bailey Prison (Plots B1-B6), the remains of which had potential national significance (Nash 2013). Following on from the Desk-Based Assessment, the CfAA was then commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation within plot B1 to assess the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource, to inform the future treatment of the remains, prior to redevelopment of the site.

### **2.3.1 Plot B1 Archaeological Evaluation**

The trenches revealed the substantial remains of the New Bailey Prison extension, which was built in 1815. The prison walls still survived, up to 2.00m in depth in some places. The remains of the prison chapel, turnkey's office, cells and workshops were positively identified, with the unexpected discovery of barrel vaulted arches within the workshop. The demolition of the prison left the walls relatively intact, however very little positive evidence for internal and external surfaces could be found.

The majority of the archaeological remains were found in good or excellent state of preservation; however the preservation of remains in Trench 2 were poorer due to the later construction of the railway yard. The construction overall however of the railway yard had relatively little impact on the prison remains, although the yard appears to have survived more extensively towards the east of the study area, coinciding with the location of the railway goods shed. Trench 2 demonstrated the impact that the railway yard had, with large pieces of machinery obliterating traces of the prison in this area, whereas further west, very little of the former railway yard was encountered and thus the prison remains were better preserved

### **2.3.2 Plot B1 Archaeological Excavation**

Following on from the evaluation results and consultation with Norman Redhead (Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service - GMAAS), it was identified that the construction of the building would have a major impact on the remains of the New Bailey Prison, therefore further mitigation in the form of excavation was required before construction began. This historic environment work was undertaken as part of a planning application, as recommended by the *National Planning Policy Framework – NPPF* – (Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012, paragraphs 188-192). The excavation was targeted directly over the building footprint, which broadly formed five joined trenches, with two areas left unexcavated as the building would not have a significant impact on the remains here (see Fig. 61)

All work was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation provided prior to commencement of the works (Thompson 2013) and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

The work was conducted by professional archaeologists from the CfAA. The excavation was undertaken over a ten week period (excepting 2 weeks at Christmas) between 14<sup>th</sup>

November 2013 and 16<sup>th</sup> January 2014. On site excavations were conducted by Rachael Reader, John Roberts, Andrew McGuire and Sarah-Jayne Murphy.

This report represents the results of the excavation and was written and compiled by Rachael Reader. The illustrations were compiled by Andrew McGuire. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

## 3. Methodology

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### 3.1 Excavation Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator and a breaker to break out the tarmac. As the remains of the cobbled railway yard were revealed during the evaluation, this area was recorded before being removed to excavate to prison levels. Tarmac and any MoT was removed first to reveal the railway yard cobbles and railway lines, with each material stockpiled separately. The cobbles were photographed and drawn, then removed and also separately stockpiled, as were the cast iron railway lines and the timber sleepers beneath. All excavated material below the cobbles was removed and stockpiled separately also, using a 13 tonne, 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. On occasions, a 1.20m and 0.30m wide bucket were used to excavate narrower areas. Deposits were removed until archaeological features were encountered or the natural geology. Due to depth issues, the vast majority of this was recorded by photograph only and subsequently backfilled. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the trenches are shown on the trench location plan (see Fig. 61)

Excavated spoil, cobbles, MoT, tarmac, railway lines and wooden railway sleepers were stockpiled several metres away from the excavation area in separate piles. After machine excavation, further excavation proceeded by hand. The site was handed over to the building contractor, who was responsible for the reinstatement of the site before construction.

### 3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on CfAA pro-forma context sheets (Appendix 1 – Context List) with plans and sections recorded on CfAA pro-forma drawing sheets at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 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 were undertaken with digital formats. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken (Appendix 3 – Photographic Archive).

All finds were recorded by context, with significant ‘small finds’ located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm, bagged and labelled separately.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All archaeological works carried out by the CfAA are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.



## 4. Archaeological Descriptions

### 4.1 Introduction

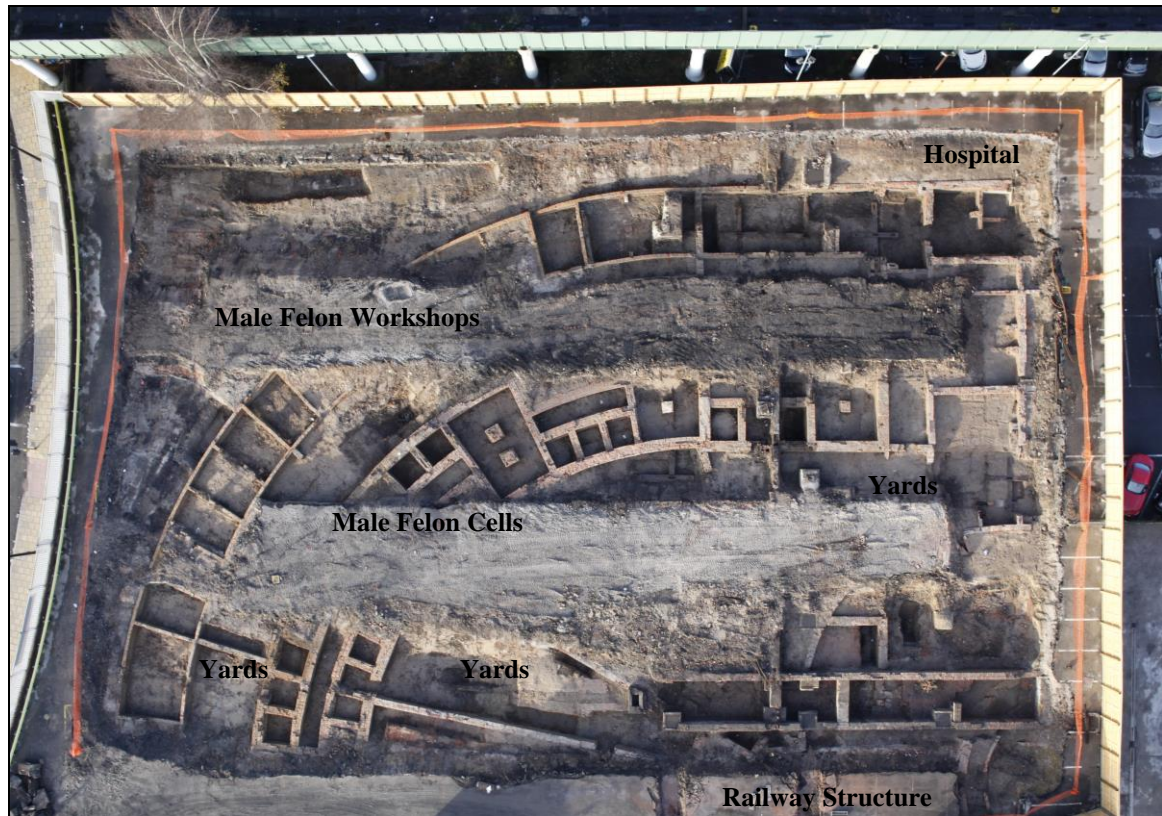


Fig. 2 Vertical aerial shot of the excavated area, with the main buildings and areas labelled (copyright Suave Aerial Photography 2014. Reproduced by permission)..

The excavation at New Bailey Prison focused on three main areas: Male Felon Workshop (and associated buildings), Male Felon Cell Complex and Yard areas (see Fig. 2). In addition to this, structural remains relating to the later railway yard were also encountered. In this report, all fills, layers and structural features are in rounded brackets (\*\*\*) and cuts are in square brackets [\*\*\*]. Features will be named and denoted by their principal cut number (see appendix 1 for a list of contexts). All handmade bricks measured 230 x 110 x 70mm, unless otherwise stated.

Excavations reached a maximum depth of 4.73m (23.07mAOD), with the natural varying with (222) a very compact light yellowish brown clay, sealing (223) a light bluish grey clay, which in turn sealed (224) a loose dark reddish brown sands with abundant sub-rounded pebbles. This represented a mix of natural geological boulder clay and river borne deposits.

Prior to the excavation, Plot B1 was a car park (phase 7) and the area was covered with a layer of tarmac (001), which varies between 10 – 50mm in thickness and up to three layers were visible in some areas. Stratigraphically below (001) was (002), which was a very loose light whitish grey silty sand with abundant small angular stones (MoT). This was

mostly in the south-east corner of trenches 2 and 5 and within the western extremes of trenches 1, 3, 4 and whole of trench 5.

## **4.2 Phasing**

### *Phase 1 Pre-Prison (Pre-1815)*

No structures were encountered predating the prison, however several deposits were identified which potentially pre-dated the prison. This was mostly confined to the Prison Chapel area and is described alongside this structure, within Phase 3.

### *Phase 2 Western Prison Extension (1815 onwards)*

The main prison structures identified belonging to this period were the Male Felon Workshops, Male Felon Cells and Schoolroom. The defining characteristic of these buildings was handmade brickwork with a loose creamy lime mortar, which tended to dry to a light reddish-brown colour.

### *Phase 3: Western Prison Extension: Additions (c.1819 onwards)*

The main prison structures identified belonging to this period were the Prison Chapel and the Male Hospital wing. In addition, yard walls between the Male Felon Workshops and Cells were added, as well as further yard walls radiating from a central point westwards towards the cells. The defining characteristic of these buildings was handmade brickwork with a compact light whitish grey mortar.

### *Phase 4: Western Prison Extension: Further Additions (c.1836-1848)*

One further structure only appears on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map, which is the Male Felons' Turnkey Office. Again, the defining characteristic of this building was handmade brickwork with a compact light whitish grey mortar.

### *Phase 5: Prison Demolition and Railway Yard Construction (c.1870)*

After the prison was demolished, a series of railway yard related features were constructed, including a potential building within the south-eastern corner of the excavation area. Some of the features discovered can only be related by inference to similar features. The defining characteristic of these structures is handmade brickwork with a fairly compact dark blackish grey mortar.

### *Phase 6: Later Railway Feature (c.20<sup>th</sup> Century)*

Some, probably later, concrete features were encountered of which at least one had machine made bricks incorporated into them. There were also minor modifications, including later cobbling, visible.

### *Phase 7: Railway Yard Demolition and Car Park construction (c.1960)*

Very little can be attributed to the 'demolition' of the Railway Yard as the vast majority of the cobbled surface was left *in situ* and MoT and tarmac was placed directly over to create the car park. Minor modifications, such as the creation of plant beds in the SE corner, truncated the railway lines and cobbled surface. The western part of the excavation area was also devoid of railway lines and cobbles.

For ease of description, the excavation area will be described according to the main areas described above, with reference to their locations according to the trench numbers. The phases are dated according to their appearance on different maps (see Bibliography).

### ***4.3 Phase 2: c.1815 Prison Extension***

The two main structures dating to this phase of construction are the Male Felon Workshops (revealed in Trenches 1, 4 and 5) and the Male Felon Cells (revealed in Trenches 3 and 4). These are characterised by handmade brick walls (bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 70mm) with a greyish white lime mortar which occasionally dried to reddish brown in colour.

#### ***4.3.1 Male Felon Cells (Trench 3)***

The Male Felon Cell remains were encountered <0.50m below the current ground surface and were sealed by **(227)**, a very loose, light whitish grey silty sand with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and abundant inclusions of mortar fragments. This was visible in several areas across the study area and measured up to 0.50m in depth. This physically sealed **(228)**, a fairly compact mid-reddish brown silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles and was the uppermost deposit within the walls of the Male Felon Cells. Sondages to reveal the make-up of lower deposits are described in conjunction with the walls and areas they were placed in.

The eastern extent of the Male Felon Cells was marked by **(042)**, a handmade brick wall, running NW-SE and measuring six courses wide (0.74m). It was excavated to a length of 6.00m and a depth of 0.80m. It was bonded with a light reddish brown mortar with a broadly English pattern although this was not maintained throughout the wall. It is truncated at the NW end by **(043)**, a cast iron water pipe, measuring 0.10m in diameter, and was visible in places along the NW trench edge running NE-SW. **(042)** was also abutted by **(040)** to the NE and **(047)** to the NE, which appear to be later constructions, with a compact light whitish grey mortar (see above). Running NE-SW from **(042)** and also keyed into it was **(044)**, a handmade brick wall with light reddish brown mortar, orientated NE-SW and measuring six courses wide. This ran for 12.00m in length and was excavated to a depth of 2.90m. The bonding was fairly regular, broadly laid in rows of two stretcher to one header, although again this was not maintained throughout. Drain **(050)** partially truncates this wall and **(053)** is constructed onto this wall. Running parallel to **(042)** and also keyed into **(044)** was **(048)**, a handmade brick wall running NW-SE and measuring 4 courses wide. This was visible for a length of 3.80m and was excavated to a depth of 2.90m. The bonding was broadly two stretcher to one header row. Lying between **(042)** and **(048)** and thus not physically related to these walls was **(045)**, which were handmade brick square pillars, stretcher laid. These measured 0.73 x 0.73m and were excavated to a depth of 0.60m. These were topped with a light yellowish brown sandstone block, measuring 0.38m in depth, which appeared to have been mortared to the brick pillar with a light whitish grey mortar with frequent small (<0.05m) slate fragments.

A sondage was placed along the NE face of **(048)**, to the SW of **(045)** and revealed that **(284)** lay below **(228)**, a fairly compact light bluish grey clay with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) brick fragments. This measured 0.60m in depth and sealed **(232)**, which was either the infill of **[290]** or **[290]** truncated this deposit. This was a linear, almost vertical cut and either truncated, or was the infill **(291)**, a fairly loose dark blackish brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. This measured 0.25m in depth and sealed **(292)**, a loose mid-brownish red silty sand with no inclusions and measured c0.30m in depth. **(293)**, lay below **(292)** and was a fairly



compact dark brownish silty clay, with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. This measured up to 0.40m in depth and sealed **(294)**, a light bluish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions and measured up to 1.00m deep. This lay directly above (224).

Running NE-SW from (048) and keyed into it was **(049)**, a handmade brick wall measuring five courses wide with bonding of two stretcher to one header coursing. This wall was visible for a total length of 4.45m, however it was obscured by (053) and truncated by drainage access chamber (055). (049) was also partially truncated by (051), however this wall was still relatively well preserved, visible to a minimum depth of 2.10m. (053) was constructed directly onto **(229)**. This was a handmade brick wall, again with a broadly two stretcher to one header bonding pattern. The full width was obscured however the width of (053) suggests that it was no more than four courses wide. It was excavated to a depth of 3.60m and was visible for a length of 2.00m.

A sondage was placed against the NW face of (048) and below (228) was (284), which measured 0.60m in depth and sealed **(285)**, a fairly compact light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. This measured 0.80m in depth and **(286)** lay below (285), a fairly compact light bluish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones and brick fragments. This measured 0.60m deep and sealed **(287)**, a dark brownish grey silty clay, with no inclusions observed. This measured 0.40m in depth and sealed (294), which measured up to 1.00m in depth at this location and lay above (224). Due to the depth reached, it could not be determined if there were any cuts for the walls and (223) may have been redeposited material.

Running parallel to the SW and keyed into (044) and (049) was **(056)**, a handmade brick wall measuring four courses wide and running NW-SE. Again, the bonding was broadly two stretcher to one header although there were occasional half bricks within this wall also. This was 2.30m in length and excavated to a depth of 3.00m (see Fig. 3). Running parallel with (056) to the SW was **(057)**, a handmade brick wall running NW-SE. This was six courses wide and was visible for a length of 3.65m and excavated to a depth of 1.00m. The bonding of this wall was fairly irregular with half bricks alongside full-sized bricks. (057) was keyed into (044) and abutted (049). (058) abutted (057) also however this appeared to be a later wall (see below).

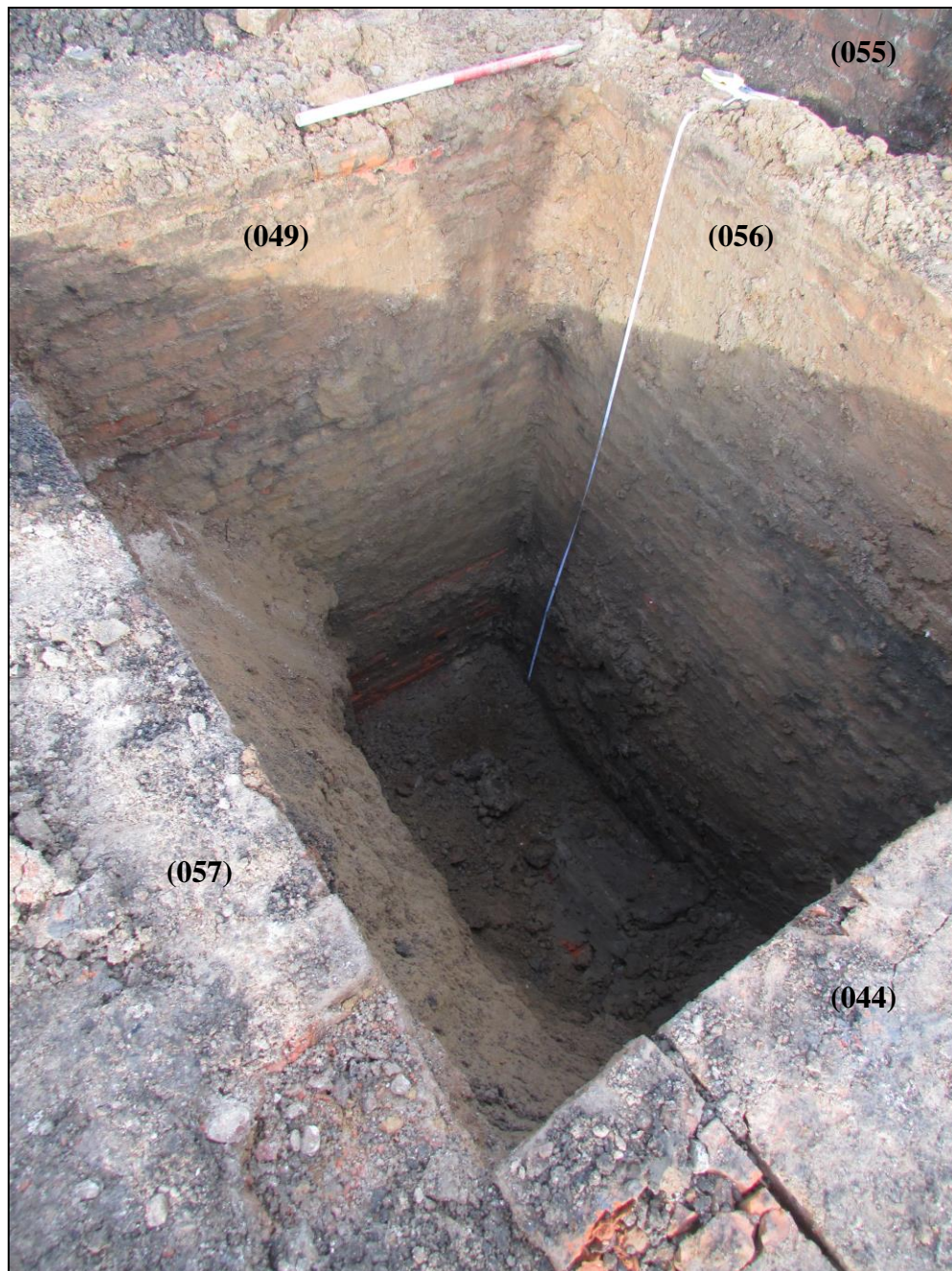


Fig. 3 Sondage within Male Felon Cells showing the depth of the walls reaching c.3.00m deep.

Running broadly NE-SW from (057) was **(059)**. This was a handmade brick wall, six courses wide, visible for a length of 14.50m and excavated to a depth of 1.50m. This wall has a curve to it and curves southwards as it progresses west. The bonding is mostly stretcher, however occasional rows of headers are also found but not conforming to a particular pattern. The wall also steps out at a depth of 1.05m, by 0.05m and immediately SW of (058), the SE face of the wall was heavily stained black. Timber structure (065) also lay immediately SE of (059) however there was no physical relationship between the two. Running NW-SE and keyed into (059) was **(061)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide with a loose light reddish brown mortar. The wall was mostly stretcher laid with one header row visible and was visible for 4.20m in length and excavated to a depth of 1.00m. Standing in isolation between (057) and (061) was **(060)**, a handmade brick



pillar measuring 0.72 x 0.70 x 1.80m (excavated depth). A sondage was placed between (060) and (057) (see Fig. 4) and revealed that (228) sealed (284), which measured up to 1.00m in depth and physically sealed **(230)**, a fairly compact dark greyish brown silty clay with lenses of light greyish yellow clay and rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. There were also rare small fragments of brick within this deposit also. This deposit measured up to 0.50m in depth and sealed **(233)**, a very compact dark brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted. (233) was the infill of **[231]**, which appeared to be a linear cut measuring 0.50m in width and orientated NW-SE. This truncated **(232)**, a fairly compact light yellowish grey silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. This was the lowest observed deposit in this area and had to be backfilled due to health and safety concerns. It is also possible that [231] may be the foundation cuts of (057) and [060] into (233), with (232) infilling the cuts however the former was considered more likely due to the nature of construction observed elsewhere in the Male Felon Cells.

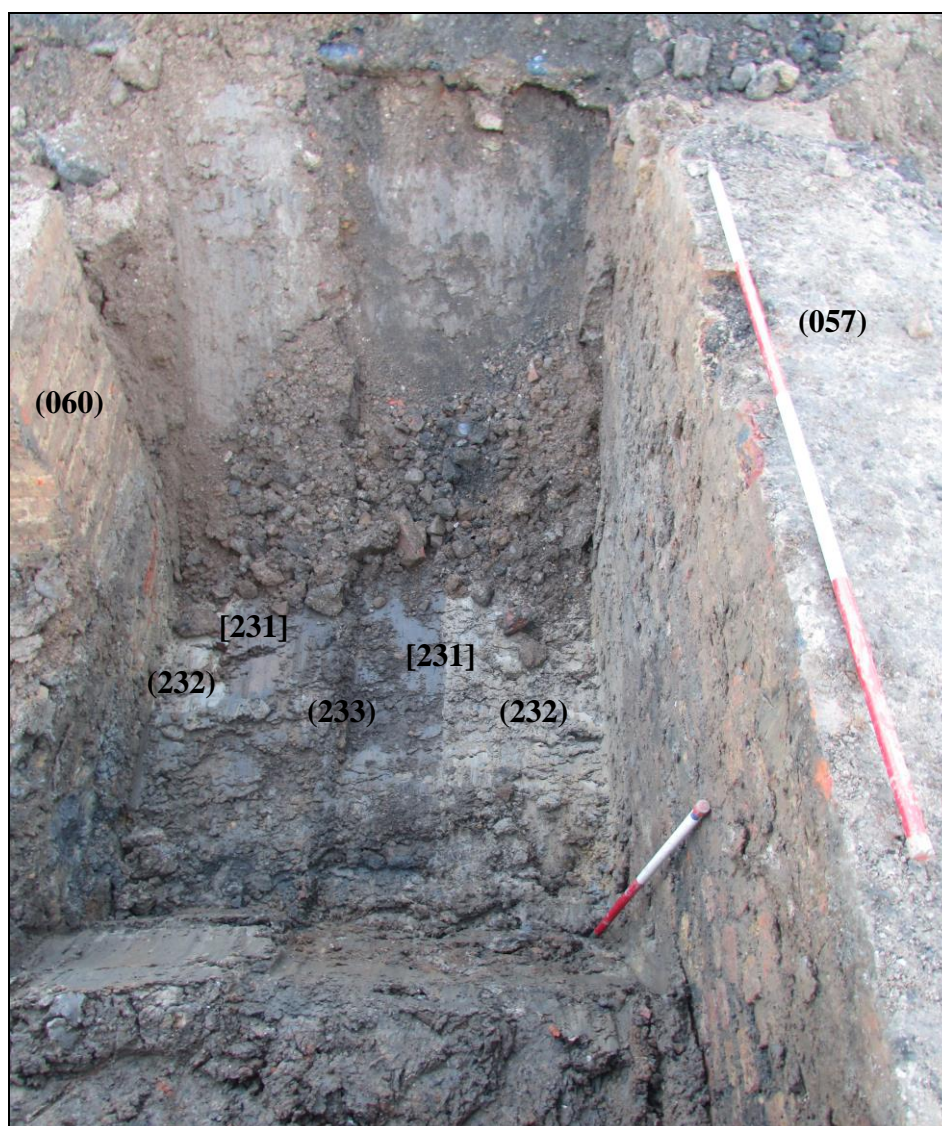


Fig. 4 Sondage between wall (057) and pillar (060) revealed a possible later cut or the foundation cuts for the respective wall and pillar.

Running SW from (061) was **(063)**, a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and running



broadly NE-SW although the wall slight curves southwards. There was no specific pattern to the bonding but it was fairly regular with alternating headers and stretchers. (063) was visible for a length of 5.90m, was keyed into wall (061) and ran parallel to wall (062), which was also keyed into (061). This was also a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and running broadly NE-SW although like (063), the wall slightly curved southwards. Along the SE edge of this wall, the wall widened by 0.14m at a depth of 0.85m from the top of (062). Below (228) and at 1.45m below the top of wall (062), (232) was visible for a width of 0.30m, infilling wall (063) and (067). This was a single course of brick, which widened to two courses at the SW end, which abutted the NW face of wall (062). This wall ran broadly NE-SW and had a mixed coursing, with headers laid on side, as well as alternating header and stretcher rows. This wall also abutted (061). Cut [234] was visible running NE-SW, which measured c0.40m wide and truncated (232). This was infilled by (233). (232) appeared to seal natural clay (222) which was visible at 1.70m below the top (062). Wall (067) reached a depth of c0.60m however it was apparent that wall (062) was deeper, however due to the partial collapse of (067) (see Fig. 5) and the depth reached, this area had to be backfilled.



Fig. 5 Wall (067) partially collapsed, revealing that it was a separate wall to (062).

Running SE from (062) was (064), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NW-SE. This wall measured 1.95 x 0.49m and excavated to a depth of c1.00m. The coursing was fairly regular with mostly stretcher bonding and occasional headers, again not conforming to any particular pattern. The wall widened slightly at a depth of 0.60m below the top of the wall, however this widening only reached 0.03m. (064) was keyed into both (059) and (062). Running parallel with (064) to the SW was (066), a handmade



brick wall, running NW-SE and measuring four courses wide. It measured 2.00 x 0.50m and was excavated to a depth of 0.85m. This wall consisted of mostly stretcher bond, with one row of headers visible. This wall was also keyed into (059) and (062). Both (064) and (066) appeared to have had their upper courses deliberately dismantled, which is not visible elsewhere (see Fig. 6). Approximately 2.00m to the SW of (066) was (068), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide, running NW-SE. This wall measured 6.80 x 0.52m and was excavated to a depth of c.1.00m. (068) was keyed into (059), with (062) and (063) being keyed into (068). Bonding consisted of mostly stretcher although header rows were visible.

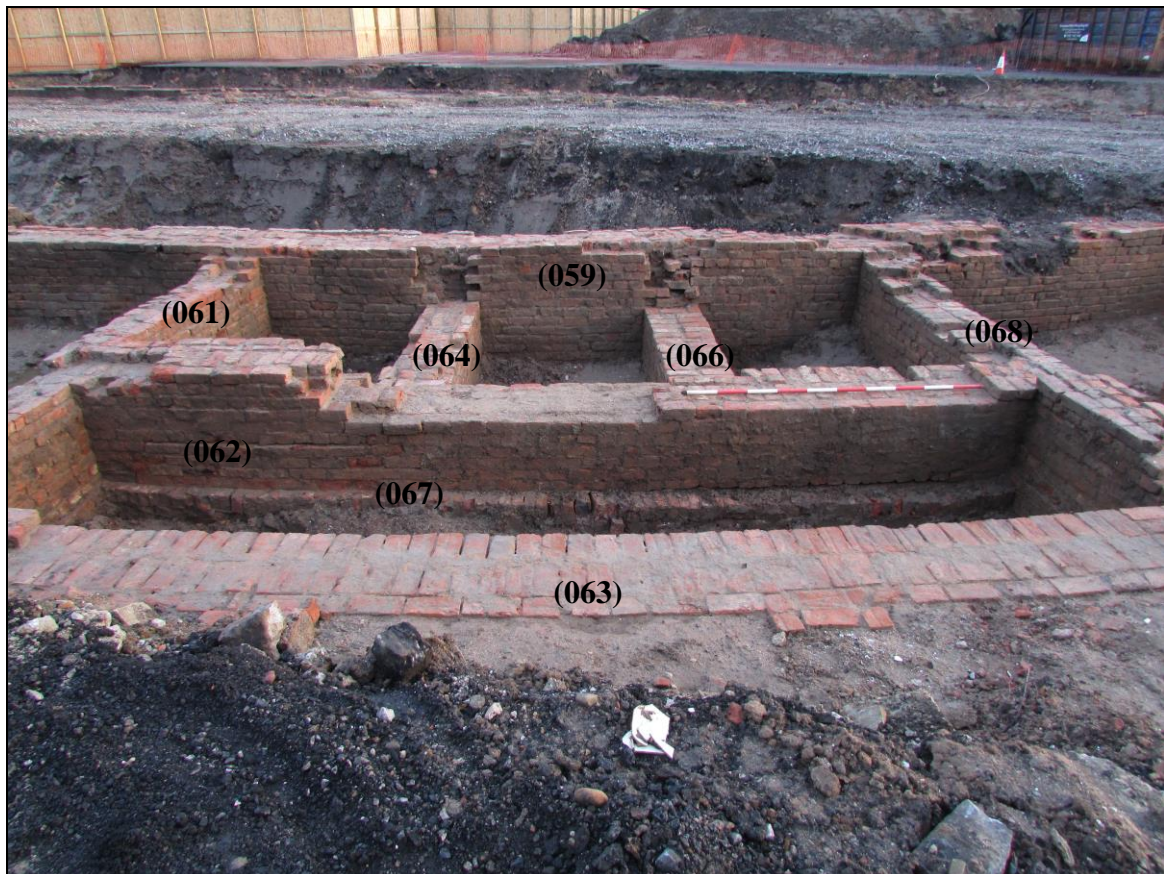


Fig. 6 Example of the cells, flanking a corridor. The lower levels of (064) and (066) suggest that they may have been lowered while the prison was still in use.

(068) was also keyed into (069), a handmade brick wall, excavated to a length of 13.30m and measuring 0.76m (six courses) wide. This wall curved broadly N-S and again, the wall bonding did not conform to a particular pattern and consisted of mostly headers within the visible upper courses and stretchers within the lower courses. This wall was excavated to a depth of 1.00m. Keyed into (069) was (079), a handmade brick wall running NW-SE and measuring four courses wide. This wall measured 6.45 x 0.51m and was excavated to a depth of 2.00m. Once again, the bonding was fairly mixed with no discernible pattern. Sat between (068) and (079) was (071), which were two handmade brick pillars measuring 1.00 x 1.00m and excavated to a depth of 1.07m. They were spaced apart at 0.90m and were both stretcher laid. These were comparable to (045) and (060), except for their larger size and being closely spaced.



A sondage was placed between (071) and (079) to reveal that below (228) was (230), which reached a depth of  $c1.20\text{m}$  and physically sealed (233). This was approximately  $0.30\text{m}$  deep and sealed (235), a dark brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted, which appeared to be infilling [236], which appeared to be the foundation cut for wall (079) (see Fig. 7). This ran NW-SE parallel to (079) and measured  $0.20\text{m}$  in width. [236] was cut into the natural clay (222), which was the lowest observed deposit in this area. The sondage also revealed that wall (079) survived to a height of  $2.20\text{m}$  but again, due to health and safety issues, this sondage had to be photographed only and then backfilled.



Fig. 7 Foundation cut [236] for wall (079) was revealed that the wall survived to a depth of  $2.20\text{m}$ .

Running S from (079) was (081), a handmade brick wall running N-S and measuring 5 courses wide. The wall was excavated to a length of  $3.60\text{m}$  and  $0.70\text{m}$  depth. (081) had a fairly regular bond of alternating headers and stretchers, however again they did not form any particular pattern and a small part of one row had headers laid on the side. (081) was keyed into wall (079) and (082) was keyed into (081). (082) was a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide but was only visible for a length of  $0.40\text{m}$  as it was located at the SE trench edge.

Running parallel to (081) was (080), which was located approximately  $1.10\text{m}$  to the W. (080) was a handmade brick wall, running N-S and measuring five courses wide. This wall was excavated to a length of  $4.20\text{m}$  and a depth of  $1.00\text{m}$ . The bonding was once again one of mixed header and stretcher rows forming no discernible pattern. (080) was also keyed into (079). (083) was keyed into both (080) and (069) and ran NW-SE between the two. This was a handmade brick wall measuring four courses wide and measured  $1.86$

x 0.50 x 1.00m (excavated depth). The bonding was broadly English Garden Wall, however there were occasional half bricks. Running parallel to (083) was **(084)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NW-SE. The bonding was English Garden Wall, as (083) and measured 1.80 x 0.54 x 1.10m (excavated depth). (084) was also keyed into (069) and (080). A sondage was placed along the NW face of wall (069). Below (227) was **(220)**, a very loose dark greyish black sandy silt with abundant small-medium (<0.05m) cinder fragments, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and rare small brick fragments. This measured c0.10m in depth and physically sealed **(237)**, a fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay with rare small – medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones and occasional mixed size brick fragments. This deposit measured up to 1.00m in depth and physically sealed **(238)** a compact dark greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted. This measured 0.30m thick and sealed the natural clay (222), which was observed at 3.04m deep (24.76mAOD). This marked the extent of walls and deposits uncovered, relating to the Male Felon Cells in Trench 3.

#### 4.3.2 Male Felon Cells (Trench 4)

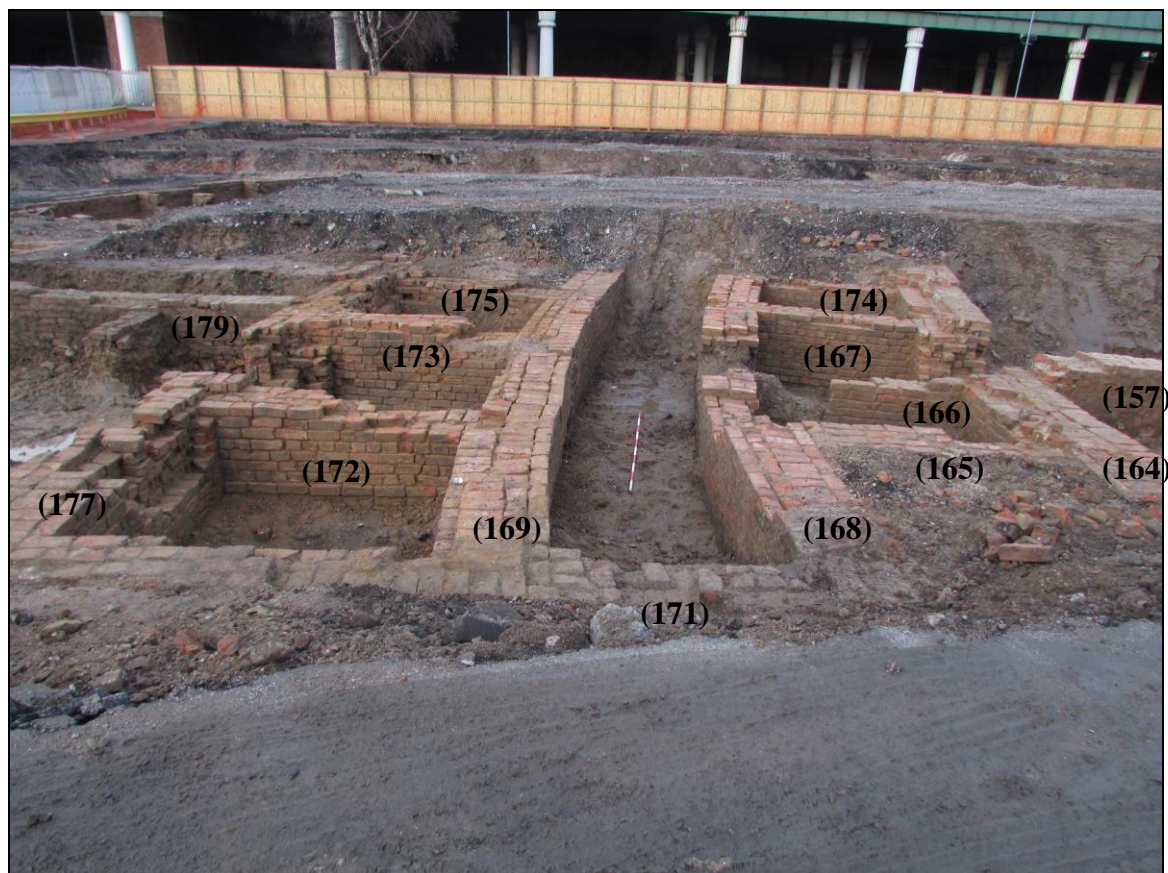


Fig. 8 General shot of the Cells revealed in Trench 4.

The Cells within Trench 4 were located towards the south-western extent of the trench. **(164)** marked the eastern extent and was a handmade brick wall measuring six courses wide and running N-S. This was excavated to a length of 7.70m and a depth of 1.00m and had fairly mixed bonding. **(157)** abuts **(164)** on its E side and is also truncated by **[160]**. Running parallel to **(164)** was **(168)**, a handmade brick wall, broadly running N-S and measuring five courses wide. This wall was visible for 8.50m in length and excavated to a



depth of 0.95m. The bonding was fairly mixed, with occasional half bricks.

Running E-W between (164) and (168) was **(165)**, a handmade brick wall measuring four courses wide and running NE-SW. The bonding was broadly English, however there were areas of mixed bonding and half bricks. This wall measured 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.70m (excavated depth) and was keyed into both (164) and (168). Running parallel with (165) c2.00m to the NW was **(166)**, a handmade brick wall measuring four courses wide and running E-W. The wall had fairly mixed bonding with no discernible pattern. This wall measured 1.30 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth) and was keyed into wall (164). However the relationship with (168) was not determined as cut [160] and pipe (136) had truncated (166) at its SW end. **(167)** ran parallel with (166) and was located c2.00m to the NW. This was a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and running E-W. It measured 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth) and a fairly mixed bond with mostly half bricks and headers. (167) was also keyed into (164) and (168). Running parallel with (167) c2.00m to the NW was **(174)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated E-W. This wall measured 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.80m (excavated depth) and consisted of mostly stretcher rows, with occasional half bricks and one row of headers. (174) was also keyed into (164) and (168).

(168) was keyed into **(171)** at its S end. (171) was a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NE-SW, with English Garden Wall in the upper courses and English bond in the lower courses. This wall was visible for 4.50m in length and 0.82m in depth. (171) was keyed into (168) and **(169)**, as well as (177). (169) was a handmade brick wall, measuring five courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was fairly regular with English Garden Wall at the SE end and English bond towards the NW end. This wall was visible for 8.50m and excavated to a depth of 1.00m. (169) was keyed into (171) and was truncated by [160], although the NE face was partially rebuilt as **(170)** (see Fig. 9). This was a single course of brick, unmortared broadly laid in the English pattern. Running parallel with (169) approximately 2.00m to the SW was **(177)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring six courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was broadly English Garden Wall, with four courses of stretcher to one header row. (177) was visible for 9.30m in length and excavated to a depth of 0.81m and was also keyed into (171). This wall had also been partially truncated by pipe trench [160] and was abutted by (179) to the NW.



Fig. 9 Partial rebuild (170) of wall (169) after being truncated by [160].

Running between (169) and (177) to the NW of (171) was **(172)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated broadly E-W. The wall was mostly stretcher bond with occasional headers not forming a discernible pattern. (172) measured 1.90 x 0.51 x 0.92m (excavated depth) and was keyed into both (169) and (177). Located c2.00m to the NW of (172) was **(173)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated broadly E-W. Again, this wall was mostly stretcher bond with occasional headers and measured 1.90 x 0.51 x 1.01m (excavated depth). (173) was keyed into (169) and (177), although the relationship with (177) was not entirely clear as [160] had partially truncated (177) at its junction with (173). Located approximately 2m to the NW of (173) was **(175)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated broadly E-W. The bonding was the same as (172) and (173) and measured 2.00 x 0.51 x 0.82m (excavated depth). Again, (175) was keyed into both (169) and (177). (177) marked the western extent of the Male Felon Cells.

#### *4.3.3 Male Felon Workshops and Schoolroom (Trench 1)*

The Male Felon Workshop walls were located >0.50m below the current ground surface and were sealed by (227), as with the Cells. This in turn sealed **(031)**, a fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional small – medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones, similar to (228). This in turn sealed a series of handmade brick walls and deposits described below.

Wall **(020)** marked the eastern extent of the Workshops and Schoolroom. This was a

handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. However it was only visible for 3.00m it had been badly truncated by (196) (see Male Hospital Wing). Wall **(008)** marked the north-western extent of the Workshop building and was a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and broadly orientated NE-SW although curves southwards towards the W end of the trench. This wall was visible for up to 28.00m in length and excavated to a depth of 3.00m in places. The wall consisted of mostly stretcher bond with occasional header rows also, not forming a discernible pattern. Where the wall begins to curve, the wall widens out c0.14m either side at a depth of 0.60m below the top of the wall to create 'footings'. (023) and (024) are built directly onto (008), thus truncating the wall. (021) also truncates (008). Running parallel with (008) was **(196)**, which was located approximately 3.60m to the SE. This was also a handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated NE-SW but also curving towards the western end, paralleling (008). This wall also narrows to two courses wide as the wall begins to curve. This wall was visible for a length of 20.00m and excavated to a depth of 2.40m in places. The general bonding of this wall was two stretcher to one header row. (196) is truncated in places, with (024) built directly onto this wall, timber (197) truncating the NW face of the wall and timber (198) truncating the entire width of the wall.

Running NW-SE between (196) and (008) were a series of truncated walls, including **(022)**, a handmade brick wall, running NW-SE and measuring two courses wide. This measured 1.84 x 0.24 x 0.72m (excavated depth) and formed an archway, defined by one row of headers on side (see Fig. 10). This wall was in fairly poor condition and had been truncated at its NW end, although a sloped brick built into (008) indicated where it would once have sat. The archway appears to have been built into wall (196) however due to the fragile nature of the wall and the positioning of timber (019) and (197), this wall could not be excavated further. Running parallel with (022) was **(239)**, which once appears to have been a handmade brick wall, possibly two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The only trace of this wall was a scar within wall (196) which indicated the presence of a wall. It would have been located 2.40m to the SW of (022). Running parallel with (239) was **(240)**, which once appears to have been a handmade brick wall, possibly two courses wide and also orientated NW-SE. Again, the only trace of this wall was a sloping brick within wall (008), visible to the immediate SW of (024), which indicates that it was an arched wall similar to (022) and was truncated by (198). This wall would have been located 2.40m to the SW of wall (239) (see Fig. 11).





Fig. 10 (022) with the only surviving archway within this area.



Fig. 11 The only visible trace of two possible arched walls (239) (left) and (240) (right).

Running parallel with wall (240) and located approximately 3.00m to the SW was **(025)**, a handmade brick wall measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. There was no discernible bonding pattern to the wall, with rows of stretchers and headers on bed and side. This was excavated to a length of 5.60m and survived to a height of 2.20m. (025) was keyed into (008) but abutted (196). The wall continued SE beyond the trench edge and between (196) and the trench edge, there was a trace of an archway in the upper part of the wall. Located 3.70m to the SW of (025) was **(027)**, a badly truncated handmade brick wall, which appeared to have been two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The



fragmented remains suggest that this wall originally had two archways, with a central supporting pillar and measured 3.50m in length (see Fig. 12). The arches appear to have consisted of stretcher laid bricks on side and the wall was keyed into both (008) and (196). Running parallel with (027) to the S was **(030)**, a handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. This wall had two archways built in, defined by two courses of alternating headers and stretchers laid on side and each arch measured 1.40m at their widest point. This wall measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 3.20m, which was revealed during a sondage which had to be backfilled due to the extreme depth. The archway was shown to rest on a pillar which appeared to be built into (008). This only extended out from the arch by one course, c0.11m. Below (031) was **(241)**, a fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones, with occasional lenses of light yellowish brown clay. This measured up to c2.00m deep and lay physically above the natural clay (222). There was no foundation cut visible for this wall. Above (196) to the immediate SE of (030) was **(242)**, which was a large stone measuring 0.75 x 0.25 x 0.20m, which showed patterns of wear and was broken in two places. Flagstones appeared to define either side of this and were partially built into (196).

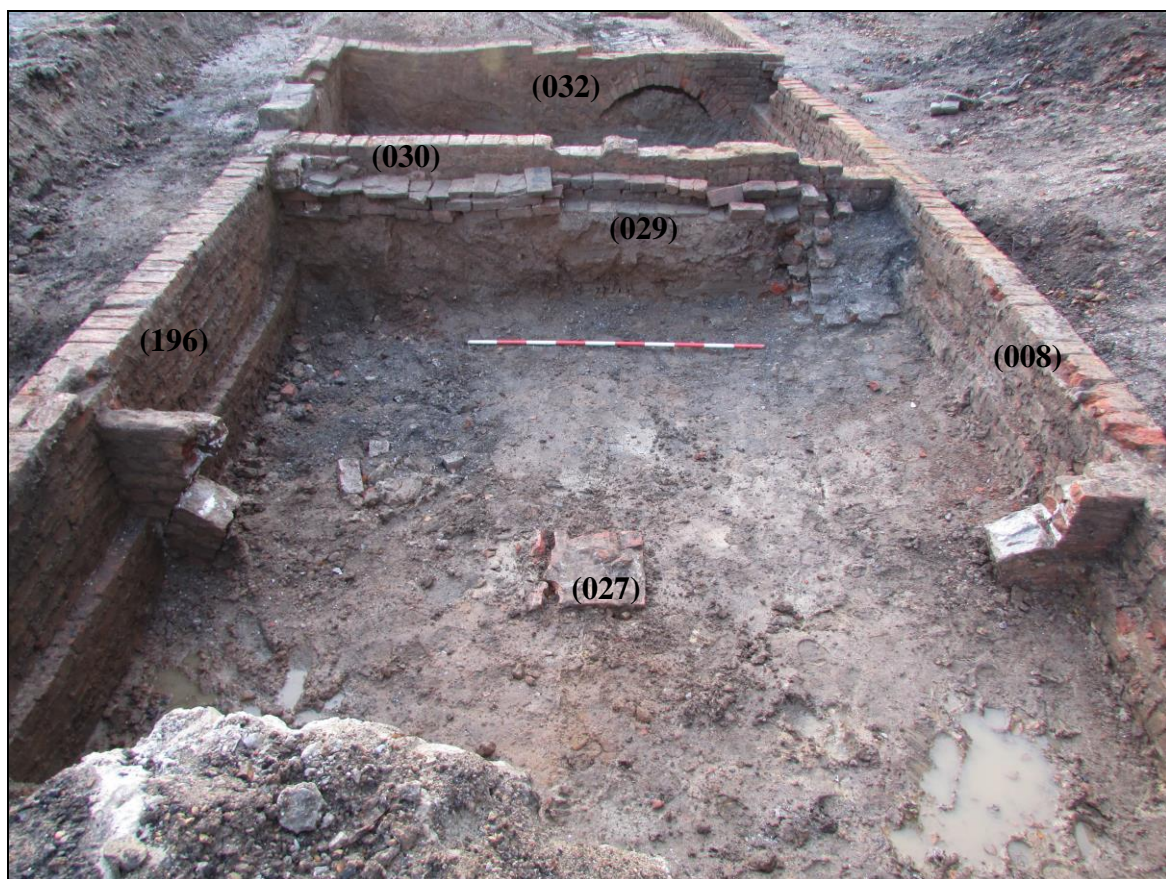


Fig. 12 General shot of the dividing walls in the workshops in Trench 1, which varied in preservation.

Abutting the NE face of (030) and constructed later than it was **(029)**, a handmade brick lined drain running parallel with (030). It was lined with flagstones averaging 0.20 x 0.15 x 0.03m and at the NW corner of (030) and (008) was a truncated two course wide rectangular drain, filled with a very loose light whitish grey silty sand with abundant small (<0.05m) inclusions of brick and slate. Unlike the other features described, this was constructed onto (031). **(032)** ran parallel with (029) and (030) c.2.70m to the S and was a



handmade brick wall, orientated NW-SE and measuring two courses wide. The bonding was mostly stretcher with occasional header rows and measured 4.28 x 0.24 x 3.20m. Again, two archways were constructed within this wall and measured 1.40m at their widest points. The arches consisted of two courses, laid on side and like (030), consisted of alternating headers and stretchers (see Fig. 13).



Fig. 13 Wall (032) showing the alternating header/stretcher construction of the archway.

Running parallel with (032) 2.80m to the S was **(034)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. This was only partially revealed and was visible for a length of 1.35m and a depth of 0.30m. Although this wall was badly truncated, enough was preserved to observe the outline of an archway, partially built into (008). Lying between (032) and (034) was **(033)**, which was also constructed on to (031). This appeared to be a handmade brick surface with bricks laid on bed, measuring 1.34 x 0.68 x 0.07m. The surface appeared to be truncated at the S end and the bricks are differently orientated around the edges, suggesting this was the defined width. (033) does not physically relate to any other features. Running parallel with (034), 2.70m to the S was **(036)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. This was visible for 0.50m and excavated to a depth of 0.20m but again, this wall was very badly preserved and located at the SE trench edge extreme. (036) was keyed into (008) and once again appeared to have had arches in it. This marked the southern extent of the remains of the Male Felon Workshops in Trench 1.

Two sondages were placed within the area to the SW of wall (008) to reveal (219) below

(227). This measured up to 0.10m in depth and sealed (243), a fairly loose light reddish brown silty clay with abundant inclusions of small – medium sub-rounded stones and brick fragments. This was not visible across both sondages and only measured up to 0.20m in depth. This in turn sealed (237), which was observed in Trench 3. This measured up to 1.00m in depth and sealed (244), a light brownish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions. This appeared to be the infill for cut [245], which appears to have been the cut for wall (008) (see Fig. 14). This was located c0.50m to the NW of the wall and ran parallel to it, however due to health and safety concerns, this was recorded by photograph only and backfilled. The wall reached a depth of 2.20m at this point.

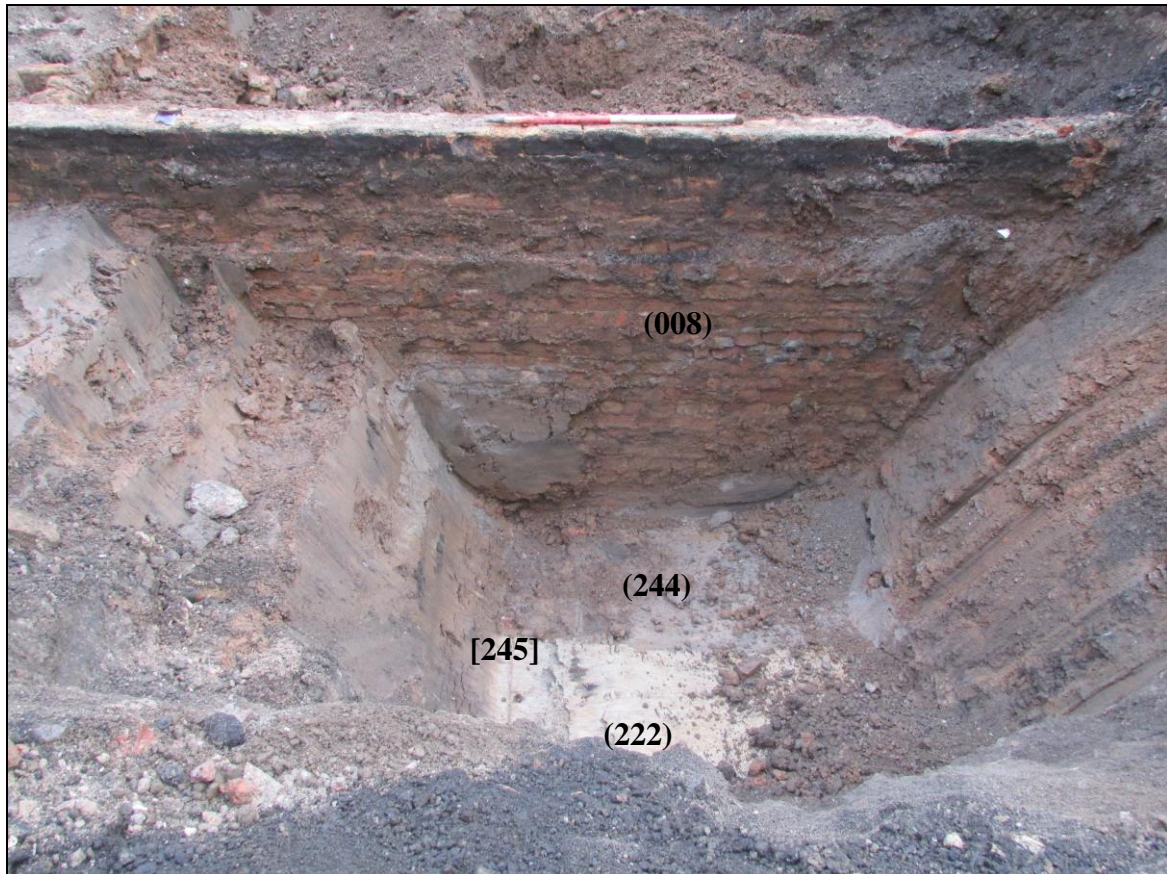


Fig. 14 Possible foundation cut [245] for wall (008).

Within the second sondage in this area, below (237) was (246), a dark brownish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions. This measured c0.40m in depth and sealed the natural clay (222), which was observed at a depth of c2.50m below the current ground surface. However due to health and safety issues, this had to be recorded by photograph only and backfilled.

#### 4.3.4 Male Felon Workshops (Trenches 3/5) (see Fig. 15)

The upper deposits sealing the building foundations were similar to those observed sealing the Male Felon Cells, however below (002) in an area measuring c5.00 x 5.00m was (247), a loose light greyish brown silty sand with abundant large (<0.30m) angular stones and measuring up to 0.30m in depth. This in turn sealed (227), which in turn sealed (031).



This building continued to curve southwards through Trenches 3 and 5 and the western extent of this building was defined by (085), which was a continuation of (196). This was a handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and broadly curving N-S. The wall was broadly bonded as two stretcher with one header row, with 0.07m wide footings along the NW face visible 0.50m below the top of the wall. This wall was visible for a length of 26.60m and excavated to a depth of 3.50m, with (095) abutting (085) on its SE side. Running parallel with (085) was (086), a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and also curving N-S. The bonding was similar to (085) and also had footings visible, with the wall widening to 0.11m along the SE face of the wall. This wall was visible for 25.60m and excavated to a depth of 3.50m. Both (085) and (086) were generally well preserved, however there were signs of a later repair to wall (086) (see Fig. 16). However both walls had been truncated towards their southern extreme by pipe trench [160].



Fig. 15 General shot of the Workshop remains within Trenches 3 and 5.





Fig. 16 Wall (085) with later repair, shown on the right.

Running E-W between (085) and (086) was **(087)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide, orientated E-W and keyed into (085) and (086). This wall measured 4.40 x 0.24 x 1.00m (excavated depth) and consisted of two segmented archways, two courses thick with alternating stretchers and headers on side. (087) was supported by **(089)**, a handmade brick pillar, measuring 0.45 x 0.26m sitting centrally beneath the two arches. A further brick support **(088)**, was visible abutting (085) and (087) also measuring 0.45 x 0.26m. Located 2.80m to the S of (087) and running parallel with it was **(090)**, a handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and orientated N-S. This was 4.40m in length and measured up to 3.50m in depth. Again, two archways were built into this wall (see Fig. 17) with two course thick arches, with alternating stretcher and header bricks laid on side. The archways were above **(091)**, **(092)**, and **(093)**, which were handmade brick pillars onto which the archways of (090) were constructed. These were not separate features per se as along the N face of the wall, the middle pillar sat flush against the wall. (091) and (093) measured 0.24 x 0.24m, whereas (092) measured 0.45 x 0.24m.



Fig. 17 Wall (090) showing the archway construction.

A sondage was placed along the N face of wall (090) and revealed that below (031) was **(248)**, a fairly compact light yellowish grey silty clay, with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. This measured up to 1.50m in depth and contained lenses of light yellowish brown clay. This in turn sealed **(249)** a layer of dark brownish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions, measuring c0.20m in depth. This physically sealed the natural clay (222). This was visible at a depth of 2.10m below the top of the wall, however below this was **(223)**, which measured up to 0.40m in depth. Cut **[250]** was visible at this level and was located approximately 0.30m S of (092) and ran parallel with wall (090). At a depth of 3.50m below the top of the wall, the base of (092) was constructed directly onto **(224)**, which had abundant inclusions of small-medium sub-rounded pebbles. These deposits were recorded by photograph only and backfilled due to the unsafe working depth.

Running parallel with (090) 2.80m to the S was **(094)**, a badly truncated handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated E-W. It would have originally measured 4.40m in length and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m. Again, this appears to have consisted of two segmented archways, defined by two courses laid on side, with alternating stretchers and headers (see Fig. 18). Running parallel with (094) 2.80m to the S was **(186)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and running E-W. This wall had also been truncated, however the eastern part was better preserved and once again, two segmented archways had been constructed within this wall. The same two course structure with alternating header and stretcher courses was visible and (186) would have measured 4.25m in length. A ceramic drainpipe **(251)** had truncated a small part of the eastern arch, and also truncated **(184)**, as well as (094). **(184)** was a handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and orientated E-W. This wall was also badly truncated by drainpipe (251) but would have originally measured 4.25m in length and also had two archways, the eastern one of which was partially visible with the same coursing as noted in the other walls. **(184)** had also been truncated by **(185)**, a handmade brick lined drain, lined with large (0.40 x 0.20m) stone slabs and slate fragments also. There was also the remnants of a broadly square drain structure surviving up to five courses high with a loose



light whitish grey silty sand infill. The bricks were bonded with a loose light whitish grey mortar and the whole drain complex was badly truncated, partially by ceramic drain (251), which appeared to be later in date.



Fig. 18 The badly truncated remains of wall (094) with evidence for segmented archways.

Located 2.60m to the S of (184) and running parallel with it was **(182)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated E-W. This measured 2.38m in length, before being truncated along the western part. Again, this wall originally had two segmented archways, although only the eastern one had survived. The same bonding of two courses with alternating header and stretchers was observed. (182) had been badly truncated at its western end by **(183)**, a modern ceramic drain pipe running NE-SW and located within a very loose deposit of abundant small (<0.05m) rounded stones with no soil matrix noted. Running parallel with (182) 2.60m to the S was **(181)**, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated E-W. This wall measured 4.30m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m. Again, there were two segmented arches built into this wall with the same patterning noted above. Although the archways were in a complete state, the wall was cracked in several places and appeared to have subsided (see Fig. 19). Located 5.00m to the S of (181) was **(180)**, a handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This wall measured 4.40m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.95m, however this wall was revealed during the June 2013 evaluation, where the construction cut for this wall was visible at 2.50m below the current ground surface (Reader 2013, 29). The bonding of this wall was broadly English Garden Wall with occasional areas not conforming to this patterning. This marked the southern extent of the Male Felon Workshop building.

A sondage was placed along the NW exterior face of (086) and revealed that (086) survived to a height of 3.50m. Abutting (086) and below (227) was (220), which measured 0.05m in depth. This sealed **(288)**, a handmade brick lined lead water pipe, which was orientated N-S and ran parallel with (086). This was sat within a fairly loose light reddish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and brick fragments. This in turn truncated (237), which measured up to 1.35m in



depth and in turn sealed (289), a fairly compact light bluish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions and measured up to 2.15m in depth. This in turn sealed the natural river gravels (224).



Fig. 19 Wall (181) was relatively intact but badly cracked in places, suggesting it may have been affected by subsidence.

#### ***4.4 Phase 3: 1819-1821 Prison Extension Modifications***

The two main structures dating to this period are the Male Hospital Wing, added to the eastern side of the Male Felon Workshops, and the Prison Chapel, constructed to the south-east of the Workshops and Cells. These appear to have been constructed between 1819 and 1821, as they do not appear on Johnson's map, but do on Pigot's (see. Fig. 56). During this period, the areas between the Workshops and Cells and between the Cells and the Chapel appear to have been split into seven yards. These modifications are characterised by handmade brick walls with a compact light whitish grey mortar.

##### ***4.4.1 Male Hospital Wing (Trench 1/2)***

Wall (020) was truncated to construct the western extent of the Male Hospital Wing, which was defined by (192). This was a handmade brick wall, measuring 3-4 courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Much of this wall was subsequently truncated by (019) therefore no bonding pattern could be discerned, however it appears to have been 2.90m in length and survived to 1.20m deep. (192) appears to have been built directly onto (020). Abutting (008) and (192) was (021), a handmade brick drain, built into the wall and capped with stone flags. This was only visible within the wall as it has been truncated by (019) and does not appear to be keyed into either (008) or (192) (see Fig. 20.). Running NE along the same line as (008) was (221), a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This was visible for 8.25m and was excavated to a depth of 1.50m. The bonding was fairly irregular although it was broadly an English bond. Abutting (192) to the SW was (193), a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding could not be ascertained however the excavated dimensions of this wall was 0.90 x 0.24 x 0.22m and was abutted by (194). This lay to the immediate NW of (193) and appeared to be a badly truncated handmade brick surface covering an area measuring 1.08 x 0.60m. The bricks sloped NW and abutted (008) also, as well as (195) to the SW. (195) appeared to be a handmade brick drain, with excavated dimensions of

0.34 x 0.45m.



Fig. 20 The differing mortar between (008) and (221) shows where the Hospital Wing was added.

(221) partially ran parallel with (189), a handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. There was no discernible bonding pattern, with headers laid on side in places. The wall measured 2.70 x 0.24 x 0.90m and the foundations consisted of a row of header bricks laid on side, constructed onto a series of irregular shaped flagstones. This abutted (192) and lay directly below (188), which were two flagstones averaging 0.40 x 0.31 x 0.04m. Another flagstone lay to the S of (188), which appears to relate to this and measured 0.60 x 0.40 x 0.04m. Abutting the corner of (189) and (192) was (252), a handmade brick drain measuring 0.68 x 0.40 x 0.70m, the centre of which was filled with a loose light whitish grey silty sand. Abutting (189) to the NE was (097), a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding consisted of mostly stretcher rows with occasional header rows but not conforming to a particular pattern. This wall was visible for 2.60m in length and excavated to 1.40m in depth. (097) abuts (189) and appears to be keyed into (096). (097) appears to be a continuation of (016), a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was inconsistent, with areas of Flemish as well as pure stretcher and header rows. (016) measured 2.28 x 0.52 x 1.00m. (097) abuts (221) and also (018), a handmade brick drain, broadly square, measuring 0.60 x 0.50 x 0.75m. This also abutted (221). (016) was built onto (017), which appeared to be the footings for wall (016). This consisted of a series of large sub-angular light greyish brown sandstones, measuring up to 0.40m in size. These were irregularly laid and measured up to 1.00m in depth. (016) appeared to be partially mortared to (017), however the stones themselves were not mortared together



(see Fig. 22). (017) also abutted (221) and was partially visible below (097), suggesting that (016) and (097) were once a continuous wall. However a gap had been punched through, measuring 1.15m wide.

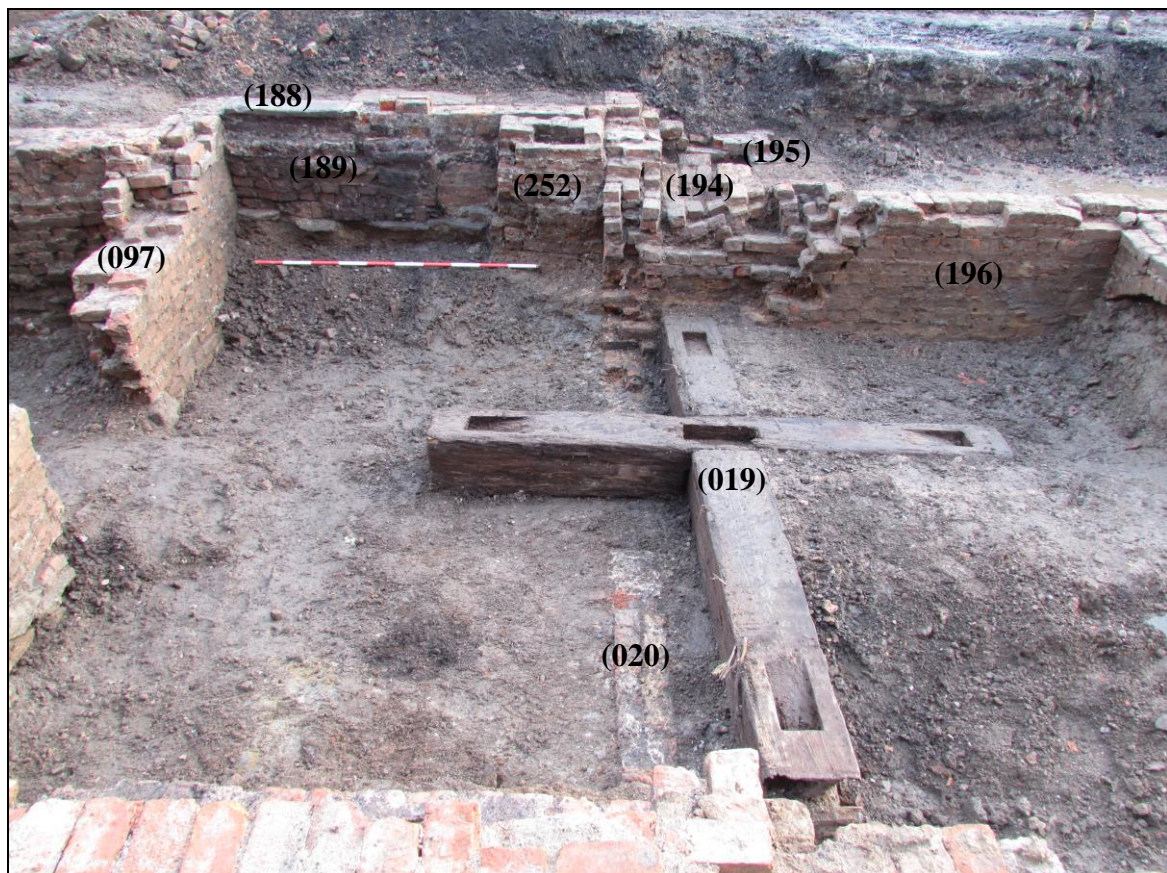


Fig. 21 Besides the differing mortar, the later Hospital Wing is characterised.





Fig. 22 Wall (016) with unmortared stone foundation (017).

A sondage to find the depth of (017) revealed that there was no cut visible for this wall and that below (031) was **(253)**, a fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones and brick fragments and measuring c0.40m deep. This in turn sealed **(254)**, a dark brownish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions and measured up to 0.30m deep. This physically sealed the light yellowish brown natural clay, which was revealed at a depth of c.3.00m below the current ground surface.

Abutting (097) to the NE and running parallel with (221) was **(096)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The upper courses appear to have been fairly well constructed although no particular bond was discernible. However the lower courses are very irregular and poorly constructed, with no discernible pattern and stone used as part of the coursing also (see Fig. 23). This wall was excavated to a length of 6.40m and a depth of 1.40m



Fig. 23 The construction style of (096) is fairly poor, with a mix of brick and stone.

Abutting the SE face of (221) for 2.00m in length was **(009)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. No coursing was visible but it survived to 1.00m high and measured 2.00m long. It appears to abut **(010)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Bonding was fairly regular although no particular pattern was observed. This measured 2.66m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.96m. Keyed into (010) and running NW-SE was **(015)**, a handmade brick wall measuring three courses wide. This wall appeared to consist of mostly stretcher bond, however this wall only measured 0.50m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m. (015) has no physical relationships with other walls. Keyed into (010) towards the SE end was **(011)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. Bonding was alternating header/stretcher rows and was visible for 1.70m and excavated to a depth of 0.50m. (009), (010) and (011) were lined with **(012)**, which was compact and dark brown, measuring 0.01m in thickness. This also lined **(013)**, which was partially visible at the SE end and was a handmade brick floor, laid on bed. The rest had been obscured by (012). Running SE from (221) and parallel to (010) was **(255)**, a handmade brick wall measuring up to five courses wide and running NW-SE. Again this was lined with (012) but reduced down to three courses wide to the SE and appeared to be partially built onto a stone block. These may be truncated steps. This marked the eastern extreme of the Male Hospital Wing (see Fig. 24).





Fig. 24 Possible boiler room within the Male Hospital Wing.

Running SE from (096) was **(098)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Bonding was inconsistent with stretcher and header rows, as well as partial rows of headers on side. (098) measured 12m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. (098) abutted the SE side of (086) and was truncated by cast iron water pipe **(043)**. This was orientated NE-SW, measured 0.10m in diameter and was visible intermittently running along the NW trench edge of Trench 3. Running SW from (098) and parallel with (096) was **(099)**, a handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This wall consisted of mostly headers with occasional half bricks and stretcher ones too, however there were also gaps and mortar measuring up to 0.03m thick in places. (099) abutted (098) and was excavated to a length of 3.00m and a depth of 0.64m. Running along the same line as (099) but to the NE of (098), was **(100)**. This was a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. This was excavated to a length of 0.97m and appeared to continue into the NE trench edge and therefore was only excavated to a depth of 0.16m. The bonding pattern was unknown, however it appeared to abut (098).

Located approximately 2.00m to the SE of (100) was **(102)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This wall was only revealed in plan due to its proximity to the trench edge, therefore the bonding is unknown. It measured 0.50m in length. However (102) appeared to abut (098) and also ran along the same line as **(101)**. This was a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This measured 0.63m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.54m. (101) was stretcher laid and abutted the NW side of (098). It was located 1.05m NW of **(103)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This also



measured 0.63m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.75m. Again, this wall was stretcher laid and abutted (098). Running along the same line as (103), to the NE of (098) was **(104)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This also measured 0.50m in length, however due to the proximity to the trench edge, this could not be excavated in any detail, therefore the bonding was unknown. However it appeared to abut (098).



Fig. 25 General shot of dividing wall between Male and Female Hospital Wing.

Running parallel with (104) and located approximately 0.50m SE of it was **(105)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and was orientated NE-SW. Again, due to the proximity to the trench edge, the bonding could not be determined. This wall was excavated to a length of 0.90m and appeared to abut (098). Running along the same line as (105) and also orientated NE-SW was **(038)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide. This wall had no discernible bond although the wall appeared to consist mostly of headers with stretcher and half bricks mixed in. (038) measured 5.90m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m. Running SE from (038) was **(039)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding consisted of a mix of stretchers, headers and half bricks in no discernible pattern. The wall itself measured 4.02m in length and was excavated to a depth of 1.50m. A sondage was placed along the NE face to reveal a segmented archway constructed into this wall (see Fig. 26). This appeared to consist of a two course high arch, with headers laid on side. The full depth of the wall could not be revealed due to safety concerns, as the NW corner of the wall appeared to be constructed on stone. Below (237) that sealed the wall foundations in this area, was **(256)**, a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small



(<0.05m) sub-angular stones. This was visible to a depth of 0.50m, however excavation ceased at a depth of 1.50m below the top of wall (039). This was recorded by photograph only and backfilled due to health and safety concerns.



Fig. 26 Segmented archway within wall (039).

Abutting (038) to the SE and running NE-SW was (040), a handmade brick wall measuring four courses wide. The bond appeared to be English Garden Wall and appeared to have measured 3.20m originally, however it had been truncated in the middle by a 1.06m gap. However this may not be its full length as it also appears to have been truncated at its NE end. (040) also abutted (044), which was part of the original Male Felon Cell building and also abutted (041), a handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Bond appeared to be broadly in English pattern and the upper coursing of footings was revealed, which consisted of header laid bricks which were a minimum of three courses high. (041) measured 0.95m in length, however it appears to have been truncated, possibly during the construction of timber cross (109). This also only abuts (040). (039) and (040) mark the western extent of the Male Hospital Wing building.

At the SE end of wall (098), it was abutted by (106), a handmade brick drain, running NW-SE. This was badly truncated, however it appeared to have sat on a slate and stone flag bed and there was also a partially preserved lead pipe protruding from it. This was constructed onto (237) and survived to c2.00m in length. The SE end of (098) appears to have been truncated by timber cross (108). Sealed below (108) was (111), which appeared to be a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and measuring 1.20m in length. The

bonding was unknown as it was only revealed in plan. Although it was orientated NW-SE, it appeared to sit at a slight angle to (098) and **(112)** to the south-east although it sits along the same line so is probably the continuation of these walls. (112) was located to the SE of (111) and was a handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. This was visible for a length of 0.70m and was excavated to a depth of 1.18m and appeared to be mostly stretcher, although again, there was no discernible pattern. As stated earlier, this appeared to be the continuation of (098) and is keyed into **(113)** to the south-east. This was a handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated NE-SW although the wall had a slight curve southwards. Bonding was fairly mixed with stretchers, headers and headers on side. This wall had an excavated length of 6.50m and depth of 1.08m. **(114)** abutted (113) to the NW and this was also a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide. This was orientated NW-SE and was stretcher laid, although it only survived to three courses high. Its overall dimensions were 1.10 x 0.25 x 0.26m. (114) was above **(257)**, a fairly loose dark brownish grey clayey silt which had occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones and measured up to 0.40m in depth. This in turn sealed **(258)**, a fairly loose mid reddish brown clayey silt which had occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones and rare brick fragments. This appeared to partially seal drain (110) and measured 0.30m in depth.

Truncating (113) at its SW end was **(115)**, a handmade brick lined drain, with a stone flag capping. This was excavated to a length of 1.50m and a depth of 0.90m. It appeared to be broadly orientated E-W and ran into the trench edge but was not fully excavated to the E so its full course is not known. Also truncating (113) at its NE end was **(116)**, the truncated remains of a handmade brick lined drain. The excavated dimensions of this drain were 0.50 x 0.40 x 0.40m and was also capped with a stone flag. This was sealed by **(259)**, a fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted and measured up to 0.50m deep. Drain (116) was also above **(260)**, a fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions, visible to a depth of at least 0.30m.





Fig. 27 Possible yard exclusively for the Hospital Wing, with later drains and truncation.

#### 4.4.2 Prison Chapel (Trench 4)

The Prison Chapel in places was sealed by (227) and the walls survived at 0.75m below the current ground surface. However to the NW, the walls had been severely truncated by (118) and (121), and were located within Compartment 1 of the railway yard structure (see Fig. 28). However the remains survived below floor (120). These remains were also discovered during the earlier evaluation (Reader 2013).

(125) formed the western extent of the chapel and was a handmade brick wall, which measured six courses wide and broadly ran N-S although this wall was curving. Bonding was fairly mixed with stretchers and headers. This wall was visible over a length of 8.50m although as stated above, it was truncated in places. Located 1.10m to the NE was (124), a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and running parallel with (125). This was also visible over a distance of 8.50m and continued to run northwards beneath (119). Bonding was fairly mixed with both stretchers and headers within the same rows. Both (124) and (125) were truncated by (121) as well as [201] towards the south end, which had also been discovered during the evaluation. [201] was a linear cut, orientated NW-SE and visible over a length of 3.00m and depth of 0.80m. This cut had fairly steep sides at 45° angle to the top of walls (124) and (125), where it truncated these vertically. Physically unrelated to (124) and (125) but probably part of the chapel was (127), a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This was visible to a length of 1.70m and excavated to a depth of 0.80m although it was fairly truncated.



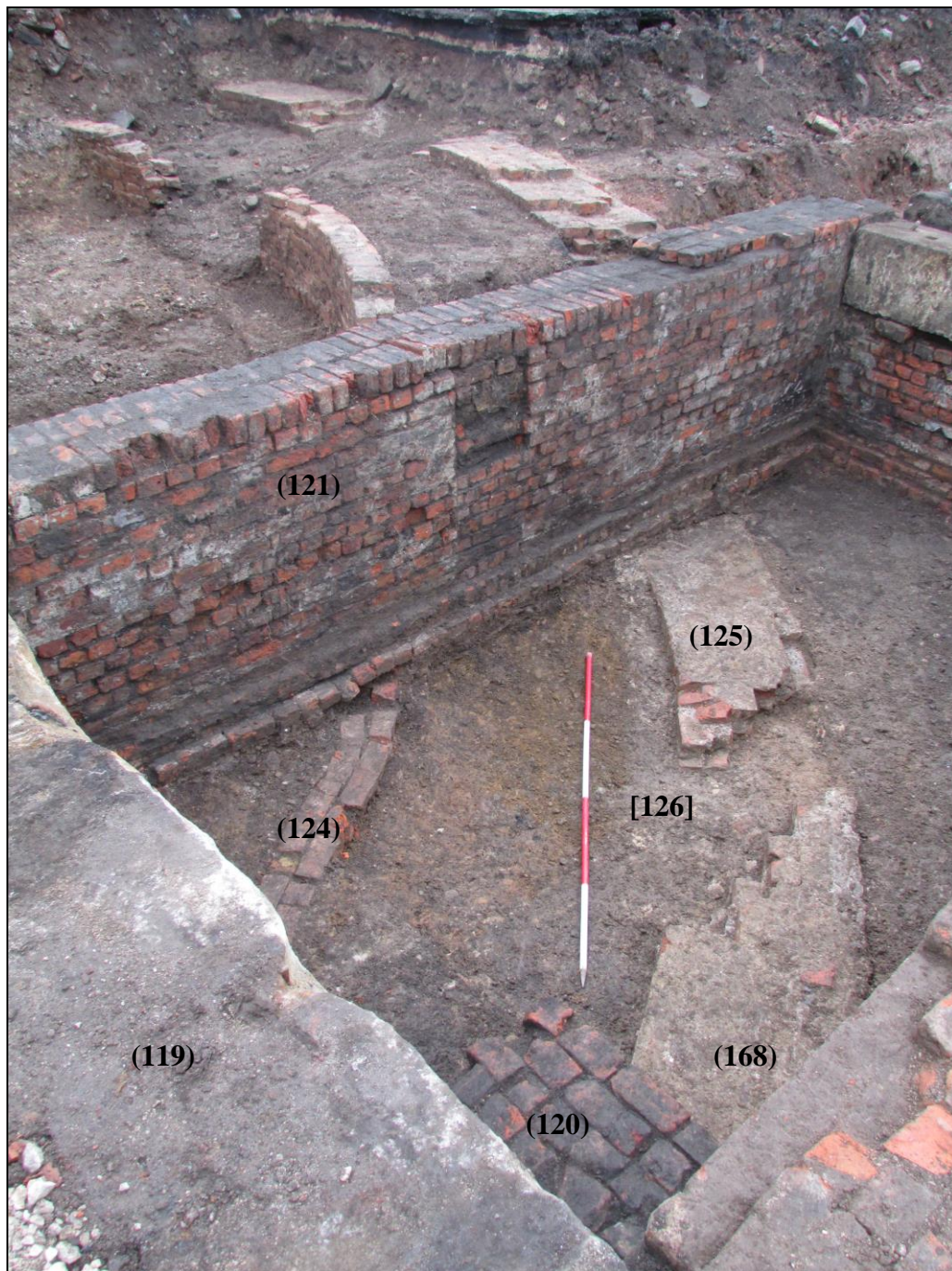


Fig. 28 Prison remains surviving to varying heights, thanks to truncation by later railway remains.

Between walls (124) and (125), a series of deposits were encountered (see Fig. 29), which had also been found during the earlier evaluation. Lying below (227) was **(261)**, a fairly loose mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and rare brick fragments. This was sat within cut **[262]**, which was an almost vertical cut 0.25m SW of (124) and appeared to be the foundation cut for it. This was visible to a depth of 1.00m. This cut truncated **(263)**, a fairly compact light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones and measured 0.30m in depth. This in turn sealed **(264)**, a fairly loose light yellowish grey silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. This was visible to a depth of 0.75m, within cut **[126]**, a



vertical sided cut for wall (125) and visible to a depth of 0.50m. This truncated **(204)**, a fairly loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small (<0.05m) brick fragments. This measured 0.20m deep and was the lowest observed deposit during the evaluation and was sampled for palaeoenvironmental information. **(203)** in turn sealed **(265)**, a fairly loose light reddish brown silty sand with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones, which measured 0.20m in depth. This in turn sealed **(266)**, a fairly loose light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles and brick fragments. This was visible to a depth of 0.30m and sealed **(202)** a fairly loose light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones, measuring 0.20m deep. This in turn sealed the natural clay **(222)**. This was sampled during excavation as it appeared to predate the prison and may relate to the agricultural use of the area.

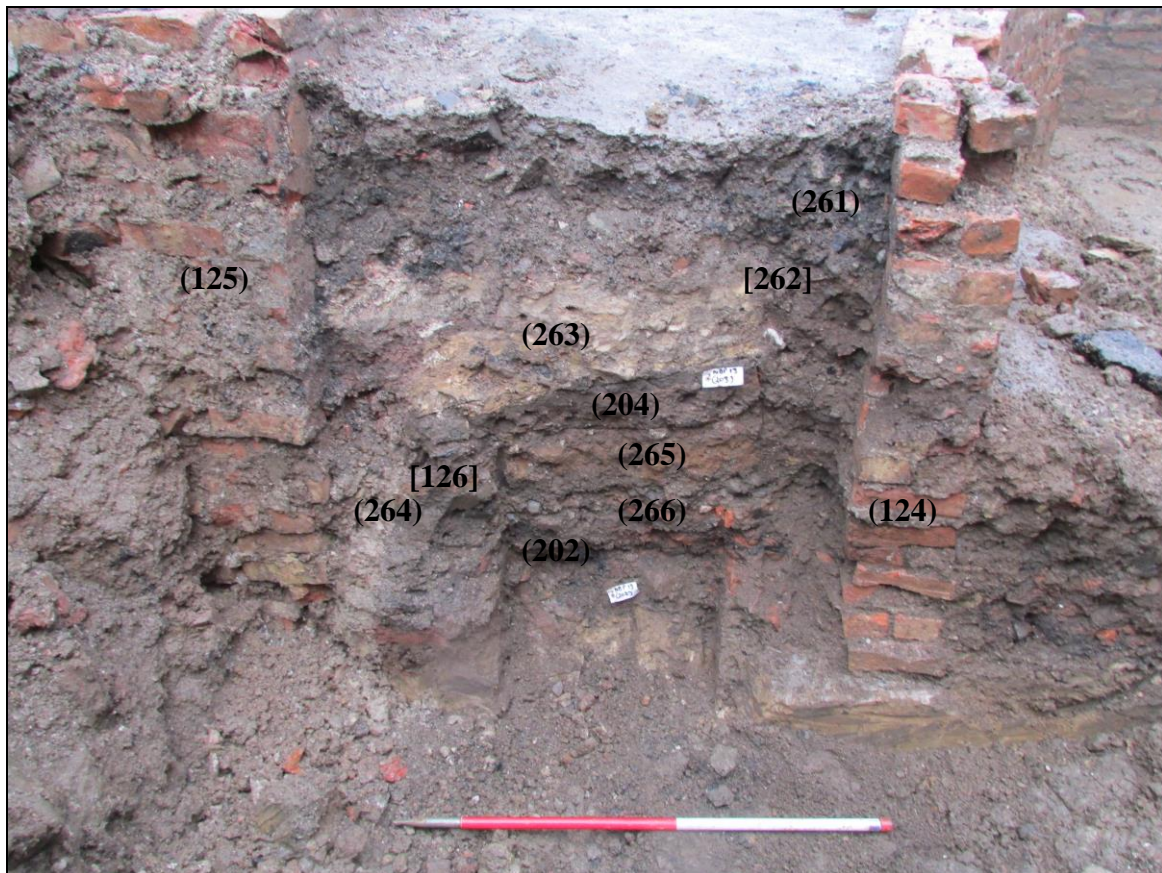


Fig. 29 Deposits between the chapel walls (125) and (124).

A sondage measuring 1.20m wide was placed to the E of (124) and revealed that the natural geology lay at a depth of 2.40m below the current ground surface. It also revealed that **(200)** infilled [201], a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular sandstones and sub-rounded pebbles. There were also lenses of light grey mortar and light yellowish brown silty clay. [201] truncated a series of levelling deposits which included **(205)**, a fairly loose dark brownish grey with no inclusions noted, although there were occasional fragments of glass and clay pipe. This measured 0.14m in depth and sealed **(206)**, a fairly compact light reddish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and measured up to 0.20m in depth. **(207)** lay below (206) and was a fairly compact mid brownish grey clay with no visible inclusions, measuring 0.08m in depth. This in turn sealed **(208)**, a fairly loose mid brownish grey



clayey silt with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and small brick fragments. This measured 0.40m in depth and also physically sealed (202).

(208) appeared to be the lowest deposit truncating a further series of levelling deposits, although it was not particularly clear which way round it was. However (209) was the uppermost deposit of these, a fairly loose light reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded stones, measuring 0.15m in depth. This in turn sealed (210), a fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small (< 0.05m) sub-rounded stones and small brick fragments and measuring 0.25m deep. (210) sealed (211), a very compact light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and lenses of light yellowish brown silty clay. This measured 0.12m in depth and sealed (202), which was visible to a depth of 0.25m in this area. This in turn sealed the natural clay (222), which was visible at a depth of 3.00m in this area.



Fig. 30 Deposits within the chapel area.

#### 4.4.3 Prison Yard Areas

Various walls and yard areas were encountered during excavation, the vast majority of these within Trench 4. Elsewhere, mostly due to the size of the excavation area, only small portions of the walls were revealed. These were characterised by handmade brick



walls with a light whitish grey compact mortar.

#### *4.4.3.1 Prison Yard Areas (Trench 2)*

No archaeological features relating to the prison yards were encountered between the SW extent of the Male Hospital Wing and the Railway Structure. However a sondage, measuring 3.00 x 1.20m was placed within this area to examine the depth of natural. The uppermost of these deposits was **(213)**, a compact dark brownish grey clayey sand, with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded pebbles. This measured 0.40m in depth and physically sealed **(214)**. This was a fairly loose mid greyish pink silty sand with occasional inclusions of small (>0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. This measured up to 0.20m in depth and physically sealed **(215)**, a compact light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flecks of possible charcoal, with no inclusions noted. This measured 0.13m in depth and sealed the natural yellow boulder clay **(222)**, which in turn measured 0.30m in depth and sealed **(223)**. This in turn sealed **(224)**. The river gravels were encountered at a depth of 3.00m below the current ground surface.

#### *4.4.3.2 Prison Yard Areas (Trench 3)*

The yard walls were generally badly preserved within this trench, however at the eastern end, abutting the SE end of (044) was **(047)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide. This was orientated NW-SE and only survived for a length of 0.48m and a depth of 0.45m, therefore the bonding was unknown. Lying 9.00m to the SW of (047) and running parallel was **(058)**, a badly preserved handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding appeared to be stretcher, however only four courses were visible and it was heavily affected by black staining. This wall was only visible for a length of 1.15m as it was truncated at its SE end and appeared to abut **(057)**.

Only one wall was visible between the Male Felon Cells and Male Felon Workshops within Trench 3 and that was **(095)**. This was a handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated E-W. The bonding was a mix of stretchers and headers within the same row however the mortar measured up to 0.025m within this wall. It also abutted the NE face of **(085)**.

#### 4.4.3.3 Prison Yard Areas (Trench 4)



Fig. 31 General shot of the Prison Yard, truncated by railway features.

Most of the remains pertaining to the yards were in Trench 4, however they were in varying states of preservation and some of the relationships can only be inferred due to later truncation by later Railway Yard structures (see Fig. 31).

Curving in from the NW trench edge was **(130)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and curving from N-S. The bonding was fairly mixed and the wall was visible for 6.20m in length and excavated to a depth of 0.58m. The wall was truncated at its S end by **(118)**, although **(143)** at the SE trench edge appears to be a continuation of this. This was a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was fairly mixed and was excavated to a length of 1.45m and depth of 0.80m. This was abutted by **(267)** to the SW, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and forming an 'r' shape, running NE-SW before turning to run NW. It was visible for a length of 1.20m as it was within the narrow strip between the trench edge and **(121)** (see Fig. 32). Consequently, it had been truncated by both **(121)** and **(132)**. To the NE there was also **(072)**, a stone capped drain running E-W. Only the top of this was exposed to a length of 1.20m and it appeared to have been truncated by **(121)**.



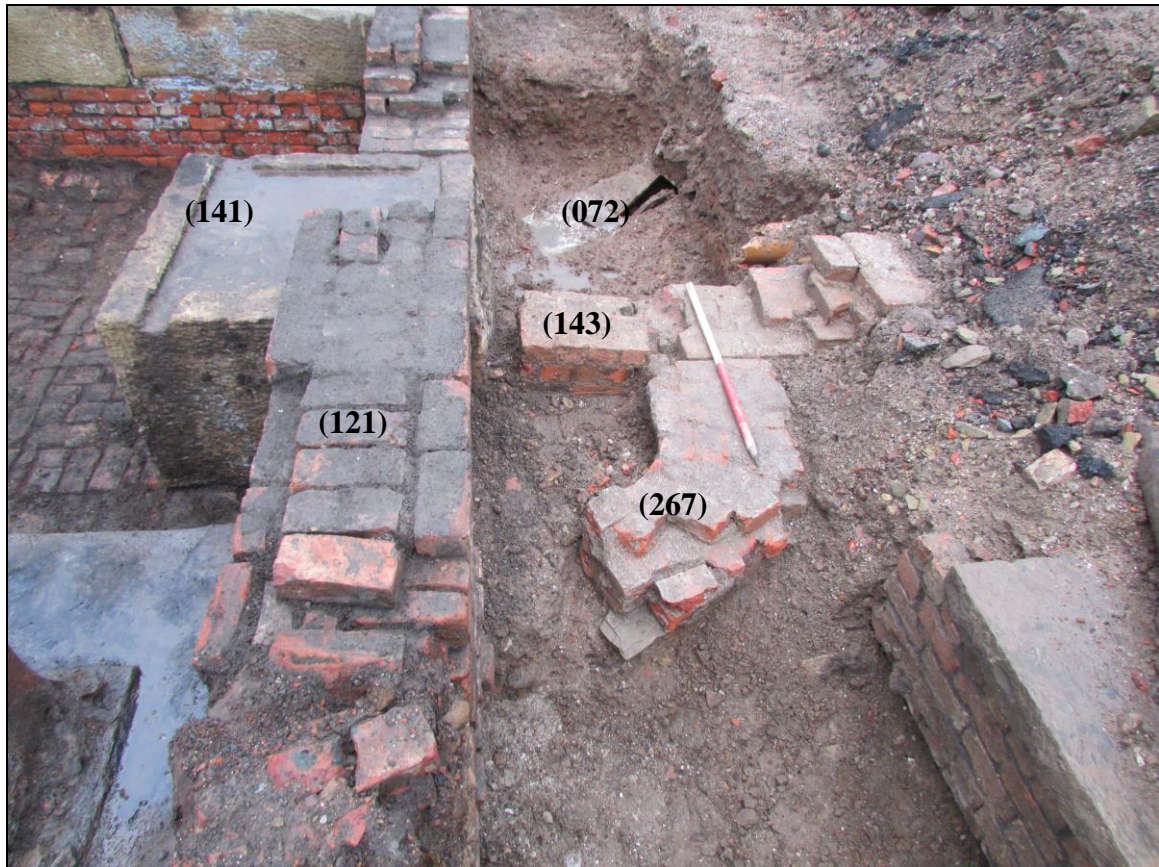


Fig. 32 Detail of yard walls (143) and (267).

To the SW of (267) was **(145)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated N-S, although slightly curving. Bonding was broadly two courses stretcher to one header and the wall was visible over a length of 1.90m and excavated to a depth of 0.76m. At the N extreme of this wall, there appeared to be the truncated remains of another wall, keyed into (145) and possibly running westwards but both (145) and this wall had been truncated by (121). Running W from (145) was **(151)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated E-W. Bonding appears to be fairly mixed and was visible over a length of 2.70m and excavated to a depth of 0.90m. This abutted (145) and also had a segmented archway built in, measuring one course wide with headers laid on side. This had subsequently been blocked up with a mix of stretchers and headers laid on side (see Fig. 33). (151) had also been truncated at its W end by (121).





Fig. 33 Wall (151) with a segmented arch blocked with unmortared bricks.

Immediately SW of (151) was **(153)**, a handmade brick tunnel, measuring two courses wide with an inner chamber measuring 0.60m in diameter. It appeared to run broadly NW-SE and was excavated to a length of 2.10m. Its overall width was 1.00m. To try and gauge the construction style and relationship to other features, part of it was removed and revealed three distinctive fills (see Fig. 34), including **(268)**, a loose light brownish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones, mortar and brick fragments. This measured 0.25m in depth and sealed **(269)**, a fairly loose mid blackish grey clayey silt with inclusions of occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and brick fragments. This measured c0.10m in depth and in turn sealed **(270)**, a fairly compact light brownish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones, also measuring 0.10m deep. Due to the proximity to the trench edge, (152)'s relationship with (157) could not be ascertained for definite, however it appears to have been built into it and also appears to have been keyed into (151) although again, later truncation, this time by (121), makes this difficult to ascertain.



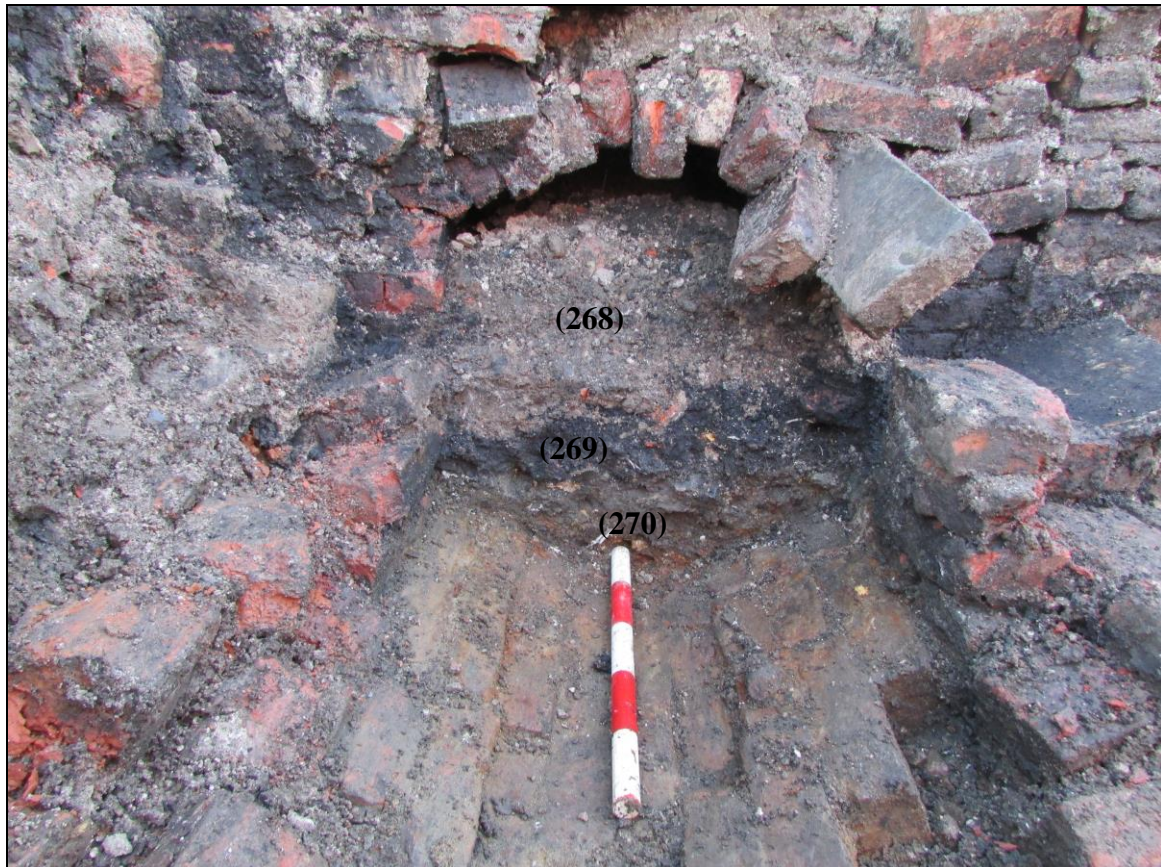


Fig. 34 Detail of deposits within the interior of the possible sewer (153).

There also appears to be a badly truncated drain sloping into (153) and also partly built into (154). This was a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and although badly truncated, appears to form a hexagonal shape measuring c1.50m wide. This appears to be built into wall (157), however the wall has been truncated here by a later ceramic drain and infill of a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and brick fragments. (150) lies 2.00m to the N of (154) and is also a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and forming a hexagonal shape. The overall dimensions were 1.56 x 1.15 x 0.75m. Wall (121) lay directly above (150) and there was a small portion of (151) revealed beneath (121), however (150) had also been truncated by stone block (153). (150) was infilled with (212), a plastic mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded stones, mortar and brick fragments, >0.40m deep. This in turn lay above the natural sands and gravels (224). Located 2.00m to the N of (150) was (149), a handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and triangular in shape. Its overall dimensions were 1.06 x 0.67 x 0.42m and the walls were stretcher laid. Wall (118) had been built directly onto this as well. Immediately NE of (150) was (271), which appeared to be a handmade brick wall, measuring one course wide and running NE from (150) for 1.24m before turning to run NW for 1.00m. It is not clear if (150) truncates this or abuts it.



Fig. 35 General shot of wall (157), delineating the prison yard.

Running W from the trench edge was **(157)**, a handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated E-W. The bonding was broadly English Garden Wall and (157) was visible for a length of 19.50m and survived up to 1.50m in height. Five segmented arches were also visible within this wall (see Fig. 35), which were characterised by two course wide arches with headers laid on side (see Fig. 36). The ‘pillars’ on which the arches rested were of mixed construction, with some of random stone coursing and others with mixed brick and stone. Cuts were visible for these into the natural yellow clay (222), located no more than 0.20m away from the wall. (157) abutted the NE face of (164), which marked the eastern extent of the Male Felon Cells in Trench 4.





Fig. 36 Detail of segmented archways within wall (157) and the deposits infilling them.

Running parallel with (157) to the N was **(159)**, a handmade brick wall measuring four courses wide and orientated broadly E-W. Bonding was fairly mixed and the wall was excavated to a length of 5.00m and depth of 1.06m. There was one segmented archway visible within this wall, which also was two courses wide with stretchers laid on side and the visible 'pillar' appeared to be constructed of brick. This was truncated at its eastern end by (156). Lying in the area between (157) and (159) was **(158)**, a handmade brick surface with bricks laid on bed. These lay in two discrete areas and measured 2.80m at its longest and 1.10m at its widest. The reason that this surface lay in two discrete areas was that it was truncated by pipe trench [160] (see Fig. 37)



Fig. 37 Possible floor surface (158), truncated by pipe trench [160].

(158) lay on **(162)**, a fairly loose light reddish brown silty sand with abundant small (<0.05m) and occasional medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded pebbles. This broadly covered an area measuring 5.00 x 7.00m and reached a depth of 0.70m. To the immediate SW of (158), (162) was very compacted and gradually became shallower in depth. This in turn sealed **(272)**, a fairly loose light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones. This measured up to 0.30m in depth. This in turn sealed **(273)**, a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones and measured c0.20m deep. This in turn sealed **(274)**, a fairly loose light reddish brown clayey silt with rare small (<0.05m) fragments of mortar, also measuring c0.20m deep. These two deposits just described were visible within a sondage placed along the N face of (157), both within the archway and S facing section.

Several deposits were visible within the archways, which differed to above, including **(275)**, a fairly compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt with no visible inclusions. This measured up to 0.30m in depth and was visible within the north-easternmost archway. Within the archway immediately to the SW were several deposits including **(295)**, a fairly compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small (>0.05m) angular stones. This measured 0.24m in depth and sealed **(296)**, a fairly loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with no observed inclusions. This was up to 0.12m deep and lay above **(297)**, a fairly loose dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of crushed brick fragments. This was up to 0.20m deep and lay above **(276)**, a fairly compact mid bluish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. This measured up to 0.20m in depth and sealed **(298)** which was a fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with



frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks. This measured 0.10m deep and sealed (299), a compact light yellowish brown silty clay, measuring 0.10m deep and sealing the natural clay (222). Within the archway to the SW, the uppermost deposit within this was (300), a fairly compact mid yellowish brown silty clay, with no visible inclusions. This measured up to 0.45m deep within this archway and was also visible within the two arches to the SW. (300) in turn lay above (276), which measured 0.20m deep here, which in turn sealed (299). This measured 0.22m deep here and was the lowest visible deposit sealing the natural clay (222).

One potential yard wall was identified in Trench 4 between the Male Felon Cells and Workshops, which was (179). This was a handmade brick wall which was three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was fairly regular with mostly stretcher rows, with occasional headers mixed in. This measured 4.90m and was excavated to a depth of 0.85m. (179) abutted (177) and (085) and was abutted by (178), which was a one course high set of handmade bricks, header laid and sitting on stone blocks (0.20 x 0.12 x 0.09m).

#### ***4.5 Phase 4: Post 1836 Prison Extension Modifications***

The Felon Turnkey's Office first appears on the first edition OS map, however is absent from Pigot's 1836 map. This was positively identified within Trench 4 and is described below:

Wall (128) marked the eastern extent of the Turnkey's Office and was a handmade brick wall, measuring five courses wide and orientated NW-SE. This wall was visible over a length of 5.20m and survived to a height of 1.56m. The bonding was mixed within this wall with no discernible pattern. It had been truncated by (118) however it survived below floor (120) within the railway yard structure, where it has also been truncated by pipe (136). (128) was also keyed into (129), which ran SW from (128) and was a handmade brick wall, measuring five courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This measured 3.50m in length and also measured 1.56m in depth. The bonding was fairly mixed with no discernible pattern. (129) abutted the NE face of (130).

There were a series of levelling deposits within the Turnkey Office area, with (217) being the uppermost of these. This was a fairly compact light greyish red clayey sand with abundant inclusions of crushed red brick. This measured up to 0.20m in depth and sealed (218), a fairly compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with no visible inclusions. This measured up to 0.80m in depth and sealed the natural yellow clay (222) within the Turnkey Office area, which was visible at a depth of 3.13m below the current ground surface.

#### ***4.6 Phases 5/6: Railway Yard, Structure and Features***

Vast majority of the cobbled area (003) lay directly below tarmac (001), whereas the MoT was placed where cobbles were absent. The cobbles were mostly made of granite with occasional stone ones, and varied in size across site, between 100-250 x 100-200mm. The vast majority were orientated NW-SE however lines of cobbles delineating the railway lines (004) were orientated NE-SW (see Fig. 38). The cobbles (003) and railway lines (004) covered an area measuring 40m in length and broadly the areas of trenches 1, 3 and 4. They were absent from the SE corner of trench 2 and the western extremes of the Trenches 1 and 3. (003) and (004) had been truncated at the SE corner by (002) and an

area of concrete kerbing. A line of cobbles measuring 250 x 150mm and laid NW-SE appear to be later than the cobbles to the SW and broadly coincided with the line of (121). The vast majority of the cobbled surface was laid onto (225), a very loose dark blackish grey silty sand with no inclusions, measuring c0.10m in depth. Lying below (225) was a (226), a very compact light whitish grey concrete with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) brick fragments. This was not visible across the entire area, being exclusive to Trench 3 and was fairly amorphous in shape, measuring c.10.00 x 2.00 x 0.15m. However there was also evidence for it lying directly below the railway lines and sleepers in Trench 3. The cobbles generally sealed the features described below, however the relationships are discussed below.



Fig. 38 An example of the cobbled surface and railway line belonging to the Railway Goods Yard.

#### 4.6.1 Railway Yard Structure (Trench 4)

The following describes a probable structure and associated features encountered within trench 4. For ease, the structure is split into ‘compartments’ (see Fig. 61) and this is how it is described below. Directly below (001) was (278), a very loose dark brownish grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones and measuring c0.30m in depth. This in turn physically sealed walls (118) and (121). The structure itself lay directly below (278) and was infilled with (279), a very loose dark brownish grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of small-medium (<0.10m) sub-angular stones and fragments of brick, measuring 1.20m deep. This lay directly below (001). Abutting (003) within trench 4 was (007), a cobbled surface, consisting of large cobbles measuring 0.30 x 0.20m. These were set at a slightly lower level than (003) and appeared to be



stratigraphically earlier.



Fig. 39 Cobbled surface, with the slight dip indicating the line sealing wall (121).

#### 4.6.2 *Compartment 1* (see Fig. 40)

Located directly south-east of (007), but not physically related to it was **(118)**. This was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide measuring 25.90 x 0.49 x 2.00m, running NE-SW and with dark blackish grey mortar. (118) had fairly regular coursing with alternating header and stretcher rows although this pattern was not strictly adhered to throughout. Light whitish blue plaster was found in various states of preservation along the SE face. The foundations of this wall consisted of two brick courses stepped out on each course. Visible bricks also had traces of a light reddish brown sandy mortar and also a light whitish grey lime mortar. A cut for this wall was visible through (217). Running parallel to (118) was **(121)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide, running NE-SW and measuring 25.00 x 0.49 x 1.50m. Dark blackish grey mortar bonded the wall and had very similar bonding to (118), with alternating headers and stretchers although with variations in this pattern. There were also occasional, partial rows with headers laid on side. (121) was sealed by (003), however the cobbles here lay above **(277)**, a very loose mid pinkish brown silty sand with no visible inclusions and measured >0.05m in depth. This lay above (121).



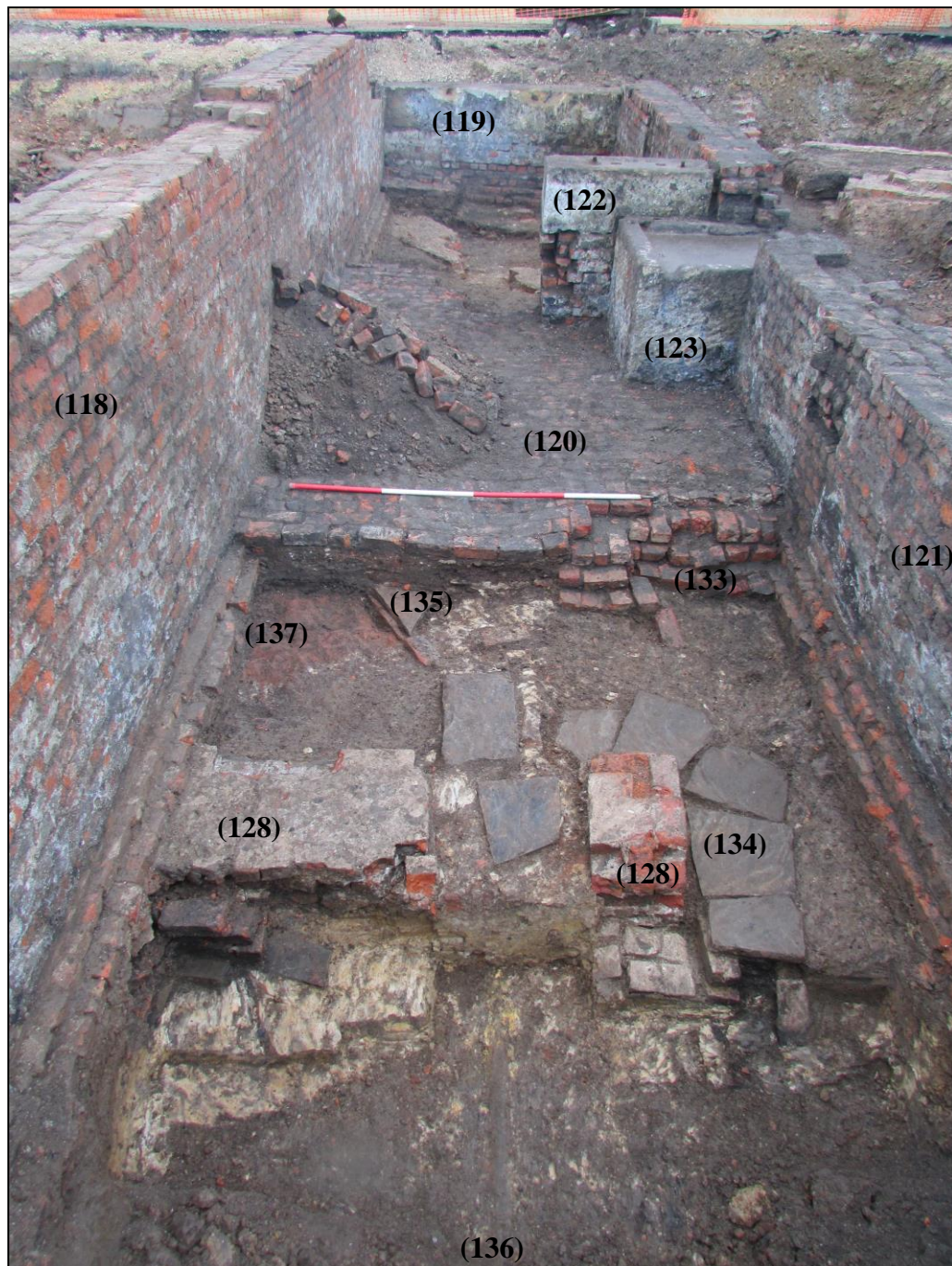


Fig. 40 General shot of Compartment 1.

At the NE extreme of trench 4 and running NW-SE between (118) and (121) was **(119)**, a large rectangular stone block, sitting on a handmade brick wall running in the same direction. It measured 3.40 x 0.74m, with the stone block reaching 0.48m deep. The wall it sat on measured 0.87m deep and had header coursing, with dark blackish grey mortar bonding it. The foundation also consisted of two courses individually stepped, as (118) and (121) and (119) was partially keyed into these walls.

To the south-west of (119) and abutting (121) was **(122)**. This was also a stone block measuring 1.20 x 0.45 x 0.45m and sitting on a handmade brick pillar. The wall measured



1.03m deep and consisted of a regular English bond, bonded with dark blackish grey mortar. A light whitish blue plaster was also partially preserved on the brick and stone. The impressions of a further two structures like (122) can be seen in wall (121) to the south-west and they are equally spaced apart at 2.65m. **(133)** appears to be the base of one of these structures similar to (122) and consists of four courses of brick measuring 0.30m deep and visible for 1.20m in length. Located immediately to the south-west of (122) is **(123)**, which is a large light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.20 x 1.20 x 0.80m. The block has a central depression with raised sides and grooves cut into these (see Fig. 40). This is built into (121) and also has light whitish blue plaster preserved in places. Running NW-SE between ( ) and built into walls (118) and (121) is **(138)**, which consists of two equal sized stone blocks with two cast iron bolts visible within them, sitting on a handmade brick wall. It measures 3.28 x 0.75 x 1.56m, with the stone reaching 0.40m in depth. The wall consists of an English bond and had dark blackish grey mortar bonding it. Partially preserved laid across an area defined by (118), (121), (119) and (138) was **(120)**. This measured 12.70 x 2.90 x 0.07m and was a single course handmade brick floor laid as stretchers on bed. (133) was partially incorporated into the floor and appeared to abut (122) and (123), as well as (118), (121), (119) and (138).

Below (120) was **(280)**, a compact dark reddish brown silty clay with very few inclusions although there were occasional small brick fragments, measuring 0.25m deep. This deposit of redeposited clay sealed **(134)**, which is a handmade brick lined stone flagged drain which broadly ran N-S over a distance of c2.50m. Located to the N of (134) but apparently physically unrelated was **(135)**, the truncated remains of a handmade brick lined drain, sealed below (280). This was truncated by **(136)** also appeared to run partially beneath this and was a cast iron pipe, 0.10m in diameter, sat in a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones, as well as occasional mortar and brick fragments. This was visible throughout trench 4 and ran across the length, broadly NE-SW. (135) appeared to truncate **(137)**, a small area of mid brownish red sandstone, possibly bedrock although it was unclear if it was deposited or an outcrop. This was visible within an area 0.50 x 0.50m.

#### 4.6.3 Compartment 2

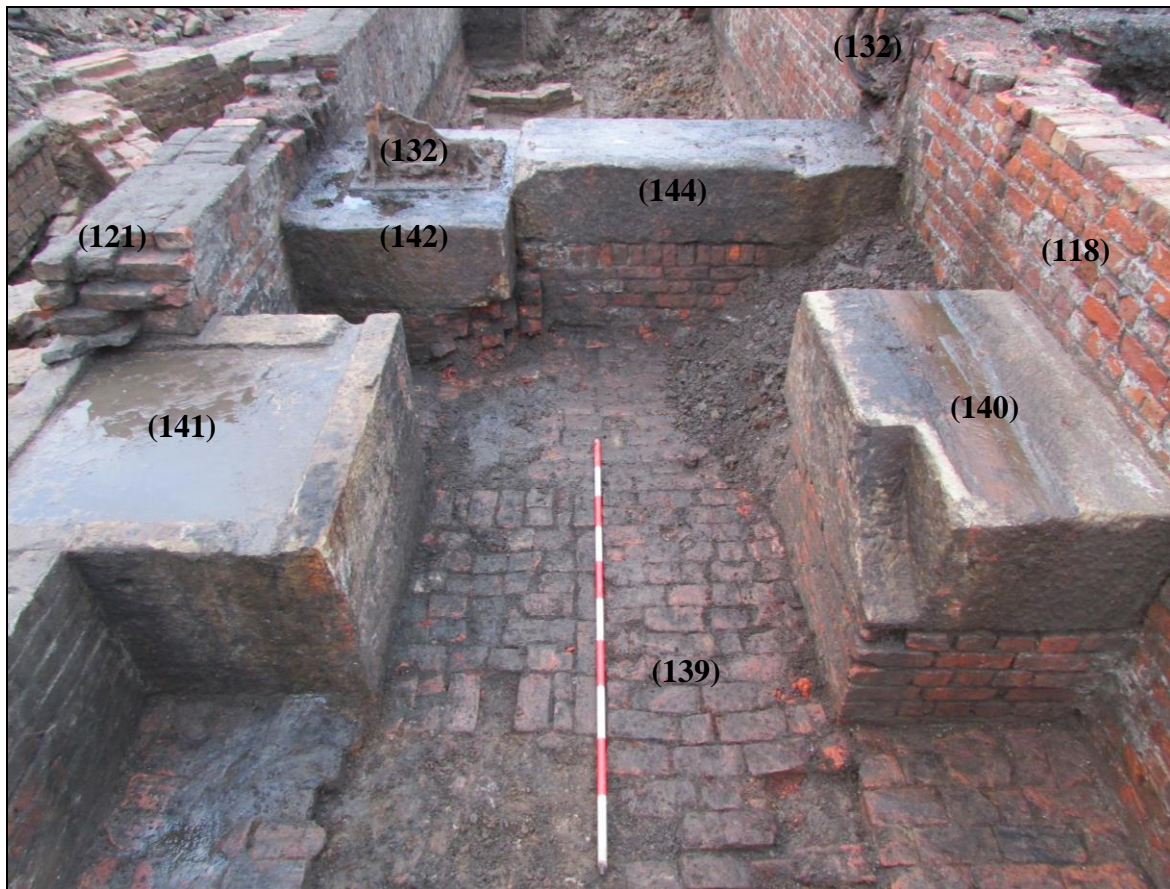


Fig. 41 General shot of Compartment 2.

(138) defined the NE end of this ‘compartment’ and (140) lay to the SW, built into (118). (140) was a large stone block, measuring 1.23 x 0.76 x 0.48m, with a sloping groove on its SE side (see Fig. 41.). This stone block sat on a handmade brick pillar of the same dimensions, except measuring 0.46m in depth. The wall consisted of English bonded bricks with a compact dark blackish grey mortar. (140) lay directly opposite (141), a large light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.25 x 0.80m. This block has a central depression with raised sides and grooves cut into these, similar to (123) in Compartment 1. (141) was built into (121) and also abutted (139). This was a handmade brick floor which consisted mostly of bricks laid on bed however they were not laid in any particular pattern. (139) abutted (118), (121), (140), (141) and (073). This was a light yellowish brown sandstone block, measuring 2.00 x 0.73 x 0.40m which was constructed onto a handmade brick wall with an upper course of headers on side, with lower courses forming an English bonding. This brick wall measured 0.54m in depth. Abutting (144) to the SE was (142), a large light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.50 x 1.04 x 0.40m. This was sat on a handmade brick pillar, stretcher laid and bonded with a compact dark blackish grey mortar. Truncated remains of cast iron machinery was preserved in the stone block and also abutted (121). This cast iron machinery appears to have been part of (132), a cast iron chamber with large electrical copper wiring contained within. This was built onto (142) and (144) and continued to run SE-NW and was visible in Trench 3 (as (053)) and Trench 1 (as (024)). A large driveshaft was also recovered immediately SE and



was also possibly part of this cast iron machinery.

To the SE of (121) and outside of Compartment 2 was **(144)**. This was a handmade brick pillar with a 0.10m thick stone flag sat on top. This was only partially revealed in section and was excavated to a maximum 0.50m wide, 1.00m in length and 0.50m deep. The handmade brick pillar appeared to be English bond, with a compact dark blackish grey mortar. This appeared to provide support for machinery (132).

#### 4.6.4 Compartment 3

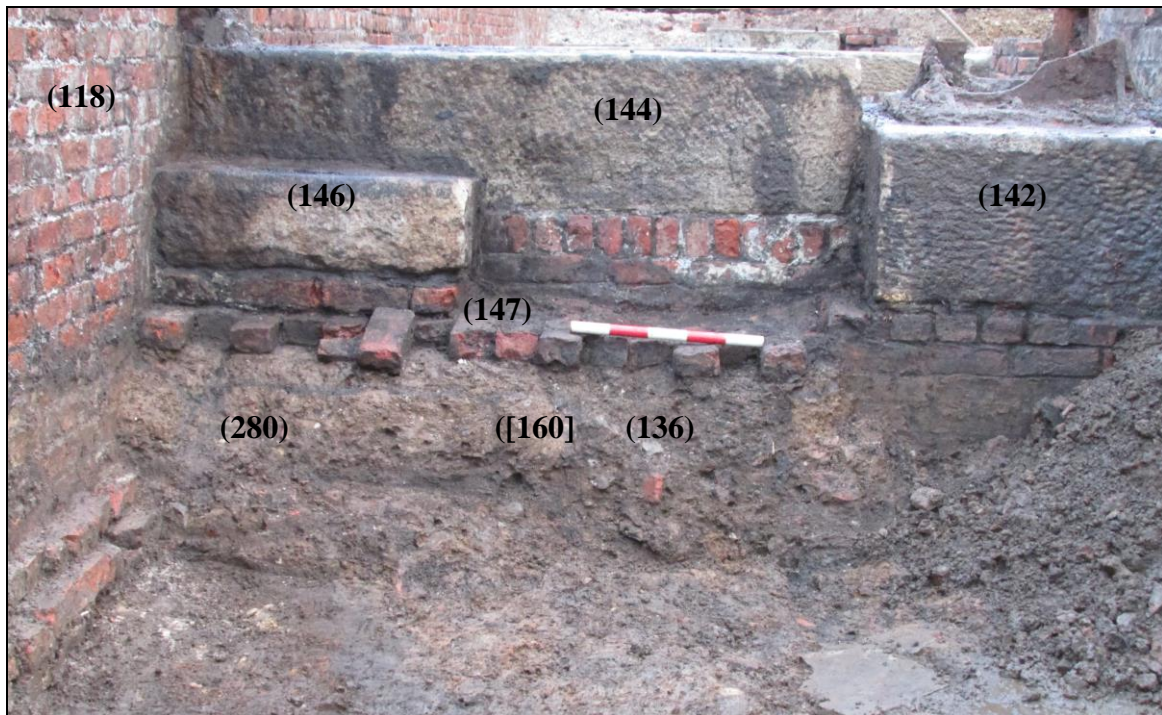


Fig. 42 Detail of Compartment 3.

(142) and (144) define the NE end of this 'compartment'. **(146)** abutted (144) to the SW and was a light yellowish brown sandstone block, sitting on one header laid course of brick. This measured 0.70 x 0.20 x 0.20m and also abutted (118). (146) was constructed onto **(147)**, a handmade brick floor, stretcher laid on bed. (147) also abutted **(153)**, a large light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.20 x 1.10m. This block has a central depression with raised sides and grooves cut into these, similar to (123) in Compartment 1 and (141) in Compartment 2. (153) was also built into (121). This was placed onto a very compact light yellowish brown concrete. (153) marks the endpoint of wall (121) and (118) is also truncated at this point. However **(156)** appears to have once connected (118) and (121). This was a handmade brick wall, 2-3 courses wide defining an area measuring 1.73 x 1.70 x 1.10m (excavated depth). The bond was broadly English and bonded with a compact dark blackish grey mortar. Constructed within (156) was **(155)**, a series of four stone steps measuring 1.10 x 0.26 x 0.20m each. These also abutted (147). Abutting (118) to the SW was **(161)**, a line of seven handmade bricks laid on side and onto a stone block. This was bonded with a dark blackish grey mortar and measured 0.60 x 0.30 x 0.35m. (156) marked the SW extent of this structure.

(147) sealed (136), which was the infill of [160]. This was a linear cut measuring up to 0.60m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m within this compartment. However (136) was visible intermittently throughout Trench 4, as well as cut [160]. [160] truncated (280).

#### *4.6.5 Other Railway Yard Related Features*

There were other isolated features which appear to be broadly contemporary with the structure described above. (117) lay to the NW of (118) and was a light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.20 x 1.20 x 0.80m. This block has a central depression with raised sides and grooves cut into these, similar to (123) in Compartment 1 and (141) in Compartment 2. (117) was sealed by a (278). This was physically sealed by (002) MoT as (117) lay in a small area which was devoid of cobbles. Approximately 6.50m from (117) was (131), which was similar to (117). It was a large light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.20 x 1.20m. This block has a central depression with raised sides and grooves cut into these, similar to (123) in Compartment 1, (141) in Compartment 2 and (117).

Within Trench 3 there were further isolated features but could be attributed to the Railway Goods Yard. Some of these features appeared to be sealed by (226). This was only visible towards the eastern end of the trench and sealed (278). These features included (046), a rectangular block of mid grey concrete with frequent small (<0.05m) rounded pebble inclusions. This had a central indentation and measured 2.20 x 1.00 (excavated) x 0.60m. Located immediately to the SW was (052), a mid grey broadly square concrete stanchion, with traces of a rectangular cast iron base in the top. The excavated dimensions of this were 1.20 x 1.10 x 1.15m. Surface (003) sealed (046) however it abutted (052). Located 1.30m SW of (052) was (053), which was a continuation of (132) identified in Trench 5 (see above). However within Trench 3, this cast iron chamber had granite cobbles (0.25 x 0.20 x 0.10m) set within it and although badly rusted, it appeared to reach 0.50m in depth in places. This was placed on a very compact mid greyish brown concrete-like material, which measured up to 0.30m in places. This was then placed directly onto wall (229).

There were also a series of drainage features within Trench 3 which post-date the prison, however their exact relationship with the railway yard is unknown. (050) is one such feature, which was a handmade brick drain built into the foundations of wall (044). This survived to dimensions 0.60 x 0.60 x 0.40m and was bonded with a dark blackish grey mortar. The interior was stained black and also contained (281), a loose dark purplish black clayey silt infill, with no inclusions noted. Also truncating wall (044) was (051), a ceramic pipe measuring 0.20m diameter and running broadly NW-SE. This also truncated wall (049). Abutting (053) to the SW was (054), a handmade brick drain with a square downspout and a stone lined chamber partially preserved to the west. The overall dimensions of this were 1.40 x 0.90 x 0.60m and again, this truncated wall (044) and was bonded with a fairly compact dark blackish grey mortar. To the NW of (054) was (055), which was an access chamber for a drainage system, constructed of machine made brick with English Garden Wall bonding. This had a concrete top with a metal lid. This truncates wall (049) and was visible with cobbled surface (003) abutting it. The other drainage features (050), (051) and (054) were sealed by (003).

Within Trench 1, there were further isolated features related to the railway yard including



(023), a mid grey concrete block measuring 2.00 x 1.40 x 1.00m. This was above wall (008). Approximately 1.20m to the SW of (023) was (024), which was the continuation of (132) and (053), identified in Trenches 4 and 3 respectively (see above for description). Located 5.20m to the SW of (024) was (026), a large mid grey concrete block, broadly rectangular in shape and measuring 2.50 x 1.80 x 2.40 m (excavated depth), which in turn was sat on header laid machine made bricks, with no mortar visible (see Fig. 43)



Fig. 43 Concrete stanchion (024) sat on machine made bricks.

Running SW-NE along the NW trench edge was (035), a stone wall consisting of large stones, measuring up to 0.60m in length and 0.30m in width. This was bonded with a dark blackish grey mortar and in areas, there were what appeared to be later brick repairs (see Fig. 44). This was above (282), a fairly compact dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) rounded pebbles, 0.40m deep. This in turn sealed (037), a handmade brick lined drain with large stone flags (0.65 x 0.60m) capping the top of it. This was broadly orientated NE-SW however it ran at a slightly different angle to (035). This was only revealed in a sondage, however it appeared to truncated (220).





Fig. 44 Stone wall (035).

A series of cross-shaped timbers were also found, which post-dated the prison remains. These were found to have truncated some of the prison walls and were discovered in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Six were discovered altogether, including (019), (197) and (198) within Trench 1. (019) This consisted of two timbers, with one orientated NE-SW (measuring 3.08 x 0.34 x 0.34m), slotted into a second timber orientated NW-SE (measuring 3.33 x 0.34 x 0.34m). Each of the timbers' four ends had grooves, measuring 0.38 x 0.16 x 0.05m, which sloped downwards towards the outer edges of the timbers. There was also a central groove, which measured 0.38 x 0.11 x 0.10m, and did not slope. The NE-SW timber truncated walls (192) and (020) and was relatively well preserved (see Fig. 10). This was stratigraphically above (014), a very compact light greenish grey crushed stone surface. This did not appear to extend beneath the whole of the timbers and was only visible in places.

(197) lay approximately 2.00m to the SW of (019) and was of slightly different dimensions. The NW-SE orientated timber measured 3.50 x 0.30 x 0.36m, with the NE-SW timber measuring 2.50 (excavated) x 0.30 x 0.30m. No grooves were visible within these timbers however this is also due to them being badly preserved. The NW-SE timber also partially truncated wall (196). Approximately 1.80m to the SW of (197) was (198), with the NW-SE timber measuring 3.17 x 0.26 x 0.33 and the NE-SW timber measuring 2.90 x 0.30 x 0.33m. Again, this was badly preserved however a central groove was preserved measuring 0.38 x 0.11m. Again, this timber structure truncated wall (196) and also appears to have truncated wall (192) (see Fig. 45).



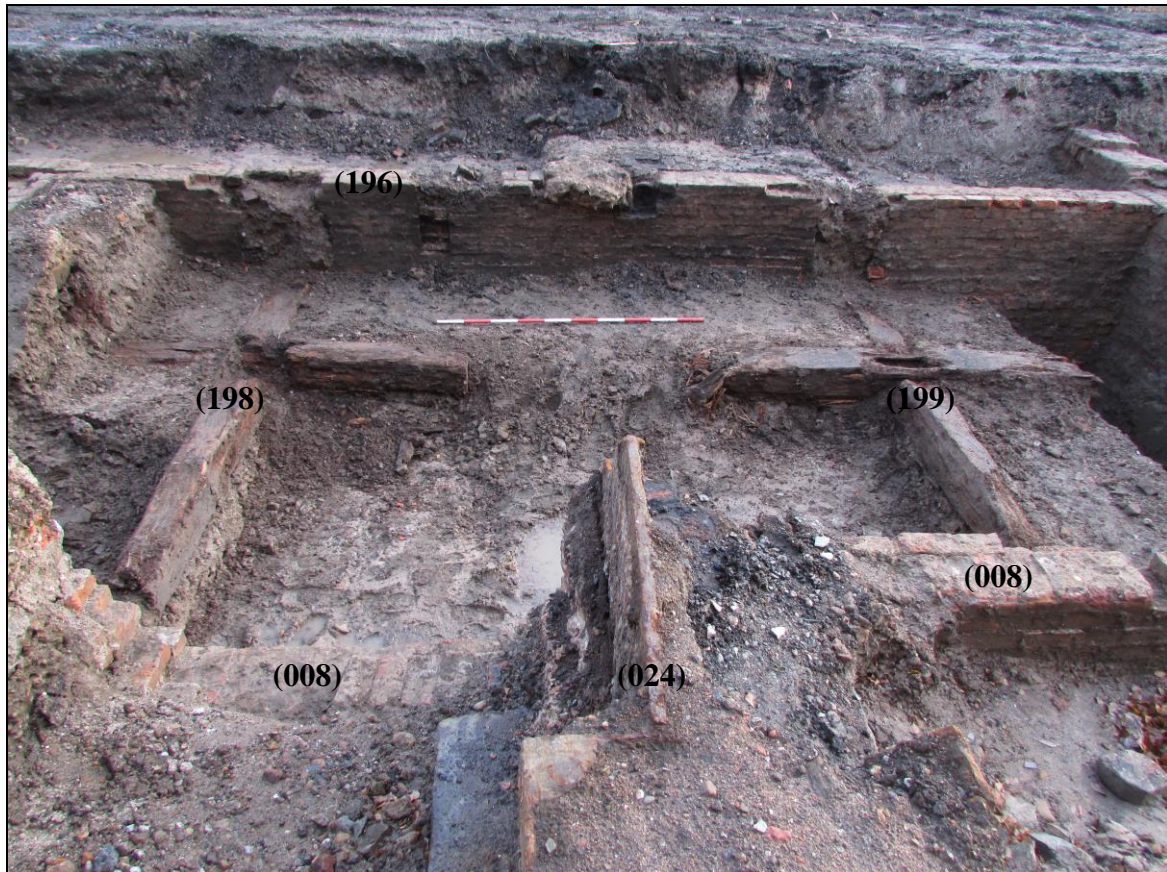


Fig. 45 Timber 'crucifixes' within the Schoolroom area of the prison, post-dating the prison.

Another timber structure survived in Trench 2. **(108)** also consisted of two separate timbers, orientated the same direction as (019), (197) and (198). The NE-SW timber measured 3.17 x 0.35 x 0.35m and the NW-SE timber measured 3.70 x 0.36 x 0.36m. This structure was very well preserved, with the same four outer sloping grooves as (019), measuring 0.38 x 0.16 x 0.05m and a central groove measuring 0.38 x 0.11 x 0.10m. There were also several scratchings and carvings preserved and these were removed for closer inspection and further recording (see Appendix 4). Once again, this structure had truncated several prison walls and was above (014). At the SE end, the timber had also been deliberately cut and was placed over **(110)**, a large ceramic drainpipe, orientated NE-SW capped with a large stone flag measuring 0.60 x 0.30 x 0.05m. This appeared to be set below wall (114), which indicates that it was part of the prison. This area appeared to be sealed by **(283)**, a fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay, with frequent inclusions of small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones and brick fragments. Located 2.30m to the SW of (108) was **(109)**, which appeared to be a similar timber structure to those noted above, however this was very badly preserved and the NE-SW orientated timber disintegrated upon excavation and had to be removed completely. The excavated dimensions of the NW-SE timber were 1.90 x 0.36 x 0.34m. The timber appeared to continue into the SE trench edge.





Fig. 46 Timber crucifix (108) within the Hospital Yard.

Another similar timber structure lay approximately 16.00m SW of (109). **(065)** was fairly well preserved and the NE-SW timber measured 3.70 x 0.37 x 0.38m, with 1.18m excavated of the NW-SE orientated timber. Again, three sloping outer grooves were visible, as well as a central groove, with exactly the same dimensions as noted in (019) and (108). This was also above (014).





## ***5. Archaeological Results***

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### ***5.1 Introduction***

The remains of New Bailey Prison were found in varying states of preservation across the study area, with the earliest remains dating to *c.*1815. Historical mapping shows that the study area underwent fairly major modifications during its period of usage and these are reflected archaeologically.

### ***5.2 Phase 1: Natural Geology; Pre-prison deposits***

Three different strata of geology were identified during the excavations, with the lowest deposit of river gravels, overlaid by an organically derived layer of bluish grey clay, which was then sealed by the glacial boulder clay dominant within the Greater Manchester area. These were encountered at depths varying, with (222) encountered at *c.*3.00m below the current ground surface and (224) at *c.*4.70m.

Possible ploughsoil deposits were encountered within the Prison Chapel area, where the walls had truncated these deposits. This is now called into question, particular as they contained brick inclusions and may actually reflect more recent levelling layers, post-dating the construction of the Cells and Workshops but pre-dating the Chapel. The possible ploughsoil did not differ much from levelling layers found in other places across the site, however processing the samples will help determine their origins.

### ***5.3 Phase 2: Male Felon Cells and Workshops***

The construction of the Cells and Workshops is dated to around 1815 but it is unclear as to whether the ground surface was at the level of the natural identified, or whether this area was cleared out. The Cells and Workshops were two separate buildings, with the Schoolroom apparently within the Workshop building also. Wall cuts for both of these buildings were only visible at *c.*3.00 – 4.00m below the current ground surface and were cut into the yellow clay. The foundation cuts did not appear to be deep however the walls were then subsequently constructed to several metres high. Contemporary accounts suggest that the buildings were between 2-4 storeys high and with so little evidence for contemporary ground surfaces, it appears that the walls are preserved to below ground level. As many of these walls survived up to 3.50m in depth, it is possible that the walls would have been twice, if not more, the height. A contemporary account states that the buildings were level with the railway line, which gives an idea of how tall the buildings once were.

The walls could have been constructed using timber shuttering to support the walls, as has been found at Millbank Prison (Edwards 2006, 11) however no archaeological evidence for this was found at New Bailey. Instead, it appears that the walls were constructed upwards, with silty clay deposits then used to support the foundations as the walls were constructed upwards. Generally these buildings were well constructed although the bonding of the walls was fairly irregular. This may be partially due to the fact that the walls were constructed for a purely functional purpose, rather than aesthetics. However with half bricks used and headers laid on side in places, it may also be down to

inexperienced builders behind the project.

### *5.3.1 Male Felon Cells*

A total of fourteen cells were fully revealed, with others partially uncovered near the trench edges. One dayroom was revealed in full, with the partial remains of two others uncovered. The archaeological results reflected the First Edition OS map, in that each cell complex consisted of (from east to west), a dayroom and three cells either side of a corridor. The cells all broadly measured the same size, being no more than 2.00 x 2.00m in width and length. However the cells identified towards the E end of Trench 3 (i.e. not on the curve) were slightly larger, measuring 2.20 x 2.00m. The accompanying dayrooms measured 5.60 x 3.20m and had centrally located square pillar within them. The two in the easternmost dayroom of Trench 3 had stone blocks located on top of them and there was evidence that they may have been placed within the buildings later. The pillars in dayroom 3 were also closer together and larger than the others. It is not clear how these functioned however they may have been for structural support for the building. The corridors were no wider than 1.20m and suggests that prisoners could only have proceeded along them in single file, as shown at Millbank Prison (Edwards 2006).

### *5.3.2 Male Felon Workshops*

A total of 15 workshops were partially or fully revealed during the excavation programme and generally measured 3.60 x 2.60m, although there were slight variations in size. Each one was divided by a wall containing two segmented archways, which measured 1.40m at their widest points. These were in a varying state of preservation as some had been truncated by later phases of development (see below) and the southernmost wall was not arched, as well as the eastern one, which separated the schoolroom and the Workshops. This wall did potentially mark the area where the space usage slightly differed in the Male Felon Cells building and also where the building begins to curve eastwards. No evidence was found to suggest that these were actively in use as basements as no floor surfaces were encountered. However one suggestion is that they may have been for airflow. As the causes of cholera were still unknown at that time, the general view was that a good airflow would rid the air of any diseases (Casella pers. Comm.). However, as the walls were only two courses thick, and assuming that the building would also have been up to four storeys tall, it would have been structurally unsound to have arches free standing up to 3.00m with such flimsy walls. However to provide sound foundations, this may explain why such a large quantity of redeposited clay was filled into the Workshop building. A gap of c1.00m appears to have been left, to allow the airflow which was then subsequently blocked up with a further deposit (see Fig. 47)

There is tentative evidence for a threshold into the workshops, with a large stone preserved *in situ* towards the western end of the workshops, which may give an indication of contemporary ground levels. However the only possible evidence for a ground surface as the black, clinker spread of material identified outside of the Workshop building.

### *5.3.3 Schoolroom*

The schoolroom was generally in a fair state of preservation and stood within the same building, to the east of the Workshops. However it has been truncated in several places by later drains and railway related features. There was evidence that this room had been



divided by three arched walls, however only part of one survived. The construction style differed to that seen in the Workshops, with segmented arch built directly from the wall (unlike individual brick columns in the Workshops) and was defined by two courses of brick.



Fig. 47 Wall (090) showing possible phasing of blocking the archways, indicating they were never meant to be used as a basement level.

## ***5.4 Phase 3: Western Prison Extension: Additions***

### ***5.4.1 Male Hospital Wing***

Around five years after the Male Felon Cells and Workshops had been constructed, the Male Hospital Wing was added on to the eastern side of the Workshop building. The way this was done is not entirely clear, as the wall which was interpreted as being rebuilt to accommodate the extension, had been completely truncated by later remains. However the walls which were constructed for the Male Hospital Wing were very different in character to the Workshop building. The foundations were not as deep, only reaching 1.50m, the coursing was more irregular and the bricks were unevenly laid and badly constructed. The lowest courses were haphazardly laid, with unmortared stone (for wall (016)), irregular laid flagstones (for wall (189)) or a mix of stone and brick (wall (096)). The aerial photograph also shows that many of these walls were not straight. There is nothing to suggest why this particular extension was badly constructed although pressure for extension may have led to a relatively hurried construction. The inexperience is reflected

in the construction style and it is possible that prisoners were employed to help on these additions.

The area identified as the Surgery was positively identified and this measured 5.00 x 2.60m. Once again, there is little evidence for contemporary ground levels and it appears that what survived was below ground as two drains were found in opposing corners of this room. However there is tentative evidence for a threshold stone at the SE corner of this room. At the very northern corner of the excavation area, a possible boiler room was identified. This measured 2.00 x 2.00m although it does not appear on the map. However it may give an indication for a basement level although there were no further remains, again probably down to later truncation.

There was little from the archaeological remains to indicate how the rooms to the SE would have functioned and these were only partially revealed, due to the nature of excavation. Walls (096) and (099) appeared to have defined a corridor with a staircase, probably leading to upper floors, although this is based on the map evidence. The areas to the SE of this were partially obscured by the excavation limits and the two little stub walls here are not readily explainable. They do not appear to have been continuous are mirrored to the east at the other side of spine wall (098). They could have demarcated a fireplace or some form of structural support. To the south of wall (039), this area appears to have been a separate walled yard for the hospital patients. There was no indication as to where the ground surface would have been and the southern extent of this was truncated by later drains.

#### *5.4.2 Prison Chapel*

The chapel appears to have been built around the same time and the excavation showed that it was delineated by two walls, spaced approximately 1.20m apart, with the inner, narrower wall constructed later than the outer one. Although it was only partially revealed, the overall diameter of 25.00m. Very little internal evidence remains, with the exception of a badly truncated wall running NE-SW. The inside of the chapel consisted of a series of levelling deposits, probably as structure support although these had been truncated.

According to the OS map and contemporary descriptions, this chapel was split into six fan shaped divisions, with a gallery. It was also separate according to male and female prisoners, with separate doors shown on the maps which may have accommodated this separation. The chaplain appears to also have had his own access to the south via a set of stairs to the pulpit, which appears to have been located within this part of the building.

#### *5.4.3 Prison Yards*

Again, the Yard walls appear to be broadly contemporary with the Hospital and Chapel construction and some of these were found in varying states of preservation across the study area. The best preserved example was wall (157) in Trench 4, however this wall, (159) to the N, (151) to the E and the western wall of the Hospital Yard wing all had segmented archways built into them. These do not appear to have remained open, especially as the walls were constructed to enforce separation of different categories of prisoners. Therefore the method of construction appears to be a resource and time-saving exercise. Although greater skill would have been needed to properly construct the arches, the examples excavated were constructed onto a mix of supports, with stone and brick in



them. Redeposited clay was then used to block these up and level the areas off, although the archway within (151) had been blocked with unmortared brick. Contemporary descriptions described them as ‘high walled’ although there is no indication as to how high these walls once were. Placed on c.1.00m of levelling deposits, was what appeared to be a brick surface, abutted by very compact river gravels which may also have been a surface. However relationships between this and other features were difficult to ascertain. The angle the bricks sat at were at odds with the alignment of the walls, which makes it possible that this flooring belonged to the yards prior to division. Further work could help elucidate this.

One wall survived in full running between the Male Felon Cells and Workshops, within Trench 4. There were no sign of any archways, however a coursing of brick sat on stone may represent the heavily truncated remains of stairs, as the map suggests. The other examples of yard walls however had been badly truncated and survived to less than 1.00m long.

## **5.5 Phase 4: Western Prison Extension: Further Additions**

### *5.5.1 Turnkey's Office*

According to the maps, the Turnkey's Office was an even later addition and sat to the west of the chapel. It had been abutted onto the curving yard wall and measured 5.30 x 3.90m although it had been truncated to the south so would have originally been larger. There was no evidence for internal divisions, nor any evidence for cuts into levelling material. The maps suggest that it was added sometime between Pigot's map of 1836 and the first edition OS.

### *5.5.2 Drainage Features*

There were various truncated drains which appeared to be later than Phase 2 but it was not clear which phase of the prison they belonged to. They may have been put in as part of increasing awareness of the cause of waterborne diseases and improved drainage.

## **5.6 Phase 5/6: Railway Yard**

Plans were drawn up for a new County Gaol for the Salford Hundred between 1864 and 1868. The implementation of the separate system became compulsory in 1865 and this appears to have been the death knell for New Bailey. It appeared unsuited to the enforcement of this new regime and the new prison, better known as Strangeways was opened up in 1868. Prisoners were transferred over from New Bailey to Strangeways, however it was another four years before the site was sold and demolished. The Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway Company purchased the site and demolished the prison to make way for a Railway Goods Yard, which was in operation until the 1960s. This appears to have been a systematic process as the foundations were brought down to a similar level could have been related to the Railway Yard. Considering that the prison buildings may have been up to four storeys high, it is curious as to why more bricks were not found as part of the demolition rubble. Instead, there was a loose sandy deposit, with abundant inclusions of mortar. There is strong evidence to suggest that some were used in the construction of the Railway Structure, as some of them had older, lime mortar adhering to them in places. It is possible that a large quantity would have been sent to be used in other

building projects, like housing, particularly as this was during the Industrial period and the population was ever increasing.

The railway company was responsible for its demolition, which may explain why the walls survived to similar heights, why so few artefacts were recovered and how the Goods Yard was designed to take advantage of some of the prison remains. Subsequent structures had relatively little impact on the prison remains themselves as they were confined to where the yard areas had been previously. This may have been a deliberate policy, as the builders appear to have been aware of how substantial the prison foundations had been and therefore avoided them.

### *5.6.1 Railway Yard Structure*

One definite structure was identified belonging to an early phase of the railway yard. It is unclear what its function was as subsequent mapping gives no information as to its use. Its floor survived remarkably well, and there were several stone blocks of differing sizes which appear to have supported metal constructs. It was accessed from the south-west, where a set of stairs descending into this was found. This structure does vaguely resemble an inspection pit although only the south-western most compartment could have really functioned as such as there was no visible access into the other two compartments and there appears to have been no way to traverse across the whole structure. Although inspection pits tended to be just as wide as the railway lines traversing them, there are examples of wider pits, which allowed access to the sides of the underframe equipment (<http://www.railway-technical.com/train-maint.shtml>).

The 1891 Ordnance Survey map suggests that there were weighing machines and cranes within this structure, probably for lifting goods from trains on the railway line running parallel to the NW. The walls do not appear to have been much higher, especially as the stone blocks built into the south-eastern wall (and located beyond to the NW) appear to have been supports for pillars. The Goods Shed would have probably been a fairly temporary structure, and a photograph taken after bombing in 1940 supports this.

### *5.6.2 Other Railway Related features*

The metal chamber which ran across the excavation area, appears to correspond with a line of hydraulic capstans. There were two lines of these within the Goods Shed and were used to shunt carriages along the railway lines. The hydraulics meant that one person could control the shunting, using a rope attached between the carriage and the capstan. No capstan was encountered during excavation, however the chamber itself had the remnants of electrical ducting preserved, as well as part of a driveshaft at the SE end. It clearly needed a good level of support, as it was sat on a stone block within the railway structure (see Fig. 48) but also sat on one of the c3.00m deep prison walls also (see Fig. 49).

The concrete blocks appear to relate to the railway yard, however it is not clear what their function was. At least one of these went in later as it was sat on machine made brick and appear to have been machinery bases. Not enough of them were revealed to suggest a function, however they could relate to the travelling crane which is shown on the 1891 map. The concrete bases, particularly from Trench 3, could have fulfilled that function.





Fig. 48 The hydraulics for the capstans ran along this stone block (with the ranging rod). Note the driveshaft related to it located within the top left of the picture.



Fig. 49 The hydraulics for the capstans also used one of the prison walls for support.

The wall running along the north-west edge of excavation appears to also be part of the railway yard and it is possible that the stone was reused from some of the prison buildings. Although the majority was brick, it appears the Governor's Office and the main entrance to the prison was constructed of stone, as contemporary images suggest. It may have formed a perimeter wall for the Goods Yard as there are no other buildings shown on the maps.

### 5.6.3 'Crane' Bases

Several intriguing timber 'crucifixes' were discovered during excavation, located within what was the prison Schoolroom and to the south of the Male Felon Cells. They had clearly truncated the prison remains and they may have been installed to help dismantle the foundations of the prison. However they could relate to early use of the railway yard as they were sealed by the cobbles in Trench 3. One suggestion for their use is as crane bases, specific a Scotch Derrick type crane. A typical example consisted of an 'A' shaped frame, which supported a central mast, from where the crane was operated by hand (see Fig. 51). They could have been used for moving goods off trains, however the ones in Trench 1 are very close to each other (less than 1.00m separates them). It is also possible that these bases formed the predecessor to the travelling crane. Their position corresponds with travelling crane shown on the 1891 map and may have formed a fixed gantry with traveller. The traveller is normally attached along the top of the gantry and would have moved along the timber frame. The timbers themselves would have been fixed in place, with the uprights supported by strutting. No exact parallel can be found, however the diagram below shows in principle, that the separate crane bases could have been positioned to support a traveller. Two of these bases lay beneath the cobbles and suggests that these went out of use, possibly to be replaced by the more sophisticated travelling crane (see above).



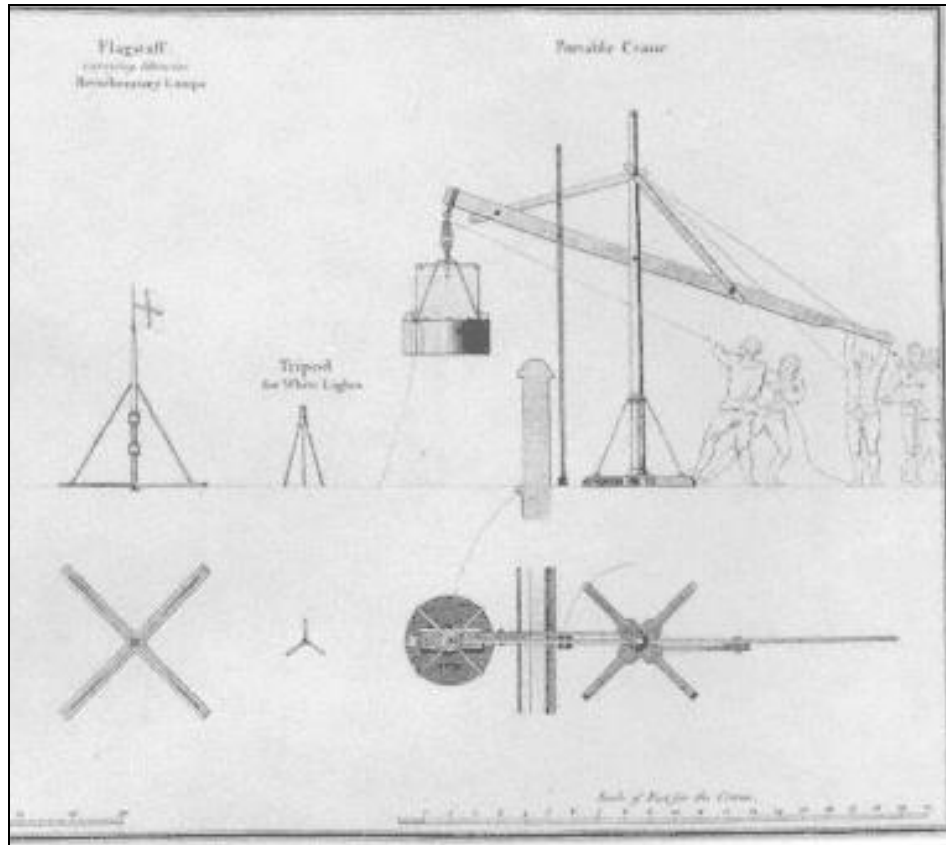


Fig. 50 Timber cranes used during the eighteenth century. These were used by General Roy to compile his Military Map. Note the cross-shaped base (From Roy's Account of Trigonometrical Operation 1790; Frangsmyr et al 1990).

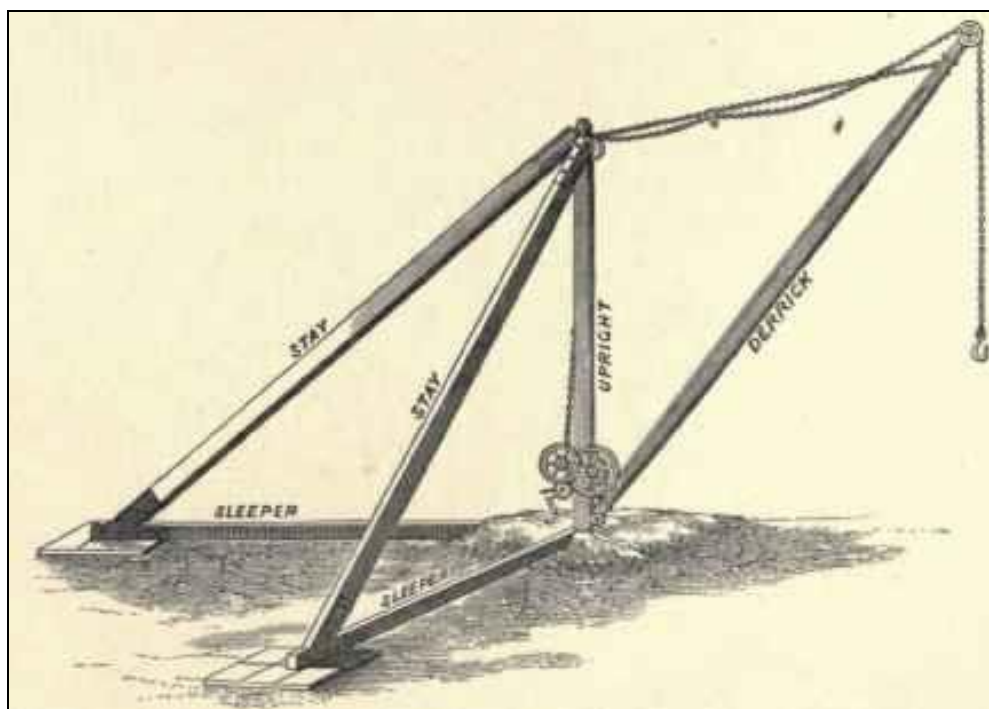


Fig. 51 3D view of a Scotch Derrick crane (<http://chestofbooks.com/architecture/Building-Construction-3-2/Scaffolding.html#.UzAU6IqzTo>).

### **5.7 Phase 7: Car Park**

The railway yard suffered extensive damage during World War II and was never fully rebuilt. Some of the surrounding buildings went out of use and eventually it was demolished and cleared to make way for a car park. The western half of the study area was cleared of railway lines and cobbles for purposes unknown, however they were left *in situ* over in the eastern half of the site. With the exception of a small corner in the south-east, which was landscaped and lowered to create a separate car park, the surfaces were well preserved.

### **5.8 Finds**

A range of finds came from the upper fills of the cells, workshops and yard areas including pottery, bone and clay pipe. The finds came from disturbed contexts however although they ranged in date from 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century. For the detailed quantities, see Appendix 5. The finds and are currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology.

#### *Pottery*

The pottery was all dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with quantities of black glazed earthenware and transfer print blue and white pottery recovered. There were a few sherds also of stoneware and other unidentifiable patterned wares. A total of 2853g of pottery was recovered.

#### *Bone*

A large quantity of animal bone, most likely dog, was recovered from (200) within the prison chapel as 3 fragments from other contexts. A possible bone handle for a piece of cutlery was also recovered.

#### *Clay Pipes*

A total of 29 fragments of clay pipes were recovered, 36 of those were stems. Two complete clay pipe bowls were recovered, one dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and one dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup>. A further two stems had the partial makers mark of "W.GRIFFITHS.SALFORD" and another two stems had partially preserved green glaze on them.

### **5.9 Environmental Soil Samples**

Possible pre-Prison ploughsoil was identified within the Chapel area and two bulk samples were taken from layers, identified as stratigraphically earlier than the Prison Chapel. Sample 1 was taken from the uppermost layer (203), cut by the Chapel walls as this was initially identified during the evaluation, however upon further excavation further deposits were identified below this one. Sample 2 was taken from the lowermost deposit (202) identified above the natural (222).

### **5.10 Conclusion**



The excavations at New Bailey have shown how well preserved the foundations were and the minimal impact that later development, including the Railway Goods Yard, had on these remains. However there are still unanswered questions, in part due to the nature of the excavation strategy. The impact of railway buildings could only be assessed in one small area, for example. How much impact these railway remains had on the prison remains may vary across the whole area. No conclusive evidence was found for access into the prison buildings, save possible threshold stones identified in the Workshop building. The contemporary ground surface was also elusive; with only the brick flooring identified in Trench 4 possibly belonging to the pre-Yard enclosure phase (pre-c.1820). No internal surfaces were identified. It is also not clear how the hexagon shaped structures along the yard walls would have functioned. Due to truncation by the railway structure, it was not made clear how high the foundations may have reached. Although it is postulated that they were tower bases, the narrowness of the inside and lack of access may suggest that they were wider higher up. It is also still not clear whether the crane bases were used to help dismantle the prison buildings, or whether they relate to the use of the Goods Yard. Their line broadly follows the outline of the Travelling Crane, identified on the 1891 map, but with further excavation to the south, their absence would indicate a use in the Goods Yard. It would also help to answer some of these outstanding questions.

## 6. Discussion

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The archaeological remains found within plot B1 at the site of New Bailey Prison have no identifiable parallel nationally as no broadly contemporary prison has been excavated to this extent. Small scale excavations have taken place at Millbank Penitentiary (completed 1821) (Edwards 2006; 2007; 2011) and Perth Prison (built 1810-12) (Hatherley 2006; Bain 2008) however other examples are medieval such as Fleet Prison and Newgate (Winter n.d.). One reason why many prisons have not been archaeologically investigated is that there are many prisons which are still in use today, albeit in a sometimes much altered form.

The concept of a modern, purpose built, fully cellular prison was established by the late eighteenth century, through social reformers such as John Howard. However most schemes were borne out of local initiatives, with only two national schemes in the early nineteenth century: Millbank (completed 1821) and Pentonville (completed 1842). This meant that there was no standardised prison plan and by 1834, 30% of prisons had radial plans – whether all-in-one (like the original New Bailey Prison constructed c1790) or detached, 30% were quadrangular, 10% were polygonal and 30% were old prisons with irregular plans (Brodie *et al* 2002, 84). New Bailey was borne out of a local initiative and the original building, completed in 1790, was designed by William Blackburn who based his plans on John Howard's ideas. Subsequent building programs and modifications at New Bailey were designed to reflect contemporary legislation and reformist principles.

According to Brodie *et al*, curved plans enjoyed a brief vogue in prison designs because of contemporary developments in fashionable town planning (2002, 75). However the crescent plan of the Male Felon Workshops and Cells, arguably had its roots in the Jeremy Bentham Panopticon design. The Panopticon was a rotunda style building, where cells were arranged around a central inspection area. No true panopticon was ever built in the UK, with the closest parallel being the original Female Penitentiary Wing at Lancaster Castle, constructed between 1818-1821 (Brodie *et al* 58-59), a similar timeframe to the New Bailey. Johnson's 1819 Map (see Fig. 55) suggests that the Cells may have had a central inspection area, with a small structure identified at the centre. The Male Felon Cells were split into nine wards (Bell 1972, 37) which is first shown on Pigot's 1821 map (see Fig. 56), with yard walls appearing and the pentagon-like structures shown on the maps and revealed during excavation could have been watchtowers. This arguably would have made the cells easier to manage and maintain the principles of the Panopticon, which was to observe prisoners in a way that was not immediately obvious as to encourage their reform.

Only two other examples are known which are broadly comparable to the Male Felon Workshop and Cell complex: a wing at HMP Stafford (built 1831) and Kirkdale Gaol, Merseyside (built c.1818) (Brodie *et al* 2002, 74-75). The wing constructed at HMP Stafford was originally built in 1831, however it was extensively modified in 1864. Originally, it was three storeys high and contained 114 cells (Brodie *et al* 2002, 75). The closest parallel to New Bailey was Kirkdale Gaol and was designed by Thomas Wright of Salford (Brodie *et al* 2002, 75-75). Kirkdale was constructed in 1818 and was originally the house of correction for the West Derby hundred, however it was removed to the Liverpool Assizes in 1835 and also became the County Jail for the southern division of



Lancashire (Liverpool Mercury, 9<sup>th</sup> November 1857). Although there is no attributed architect for the extension at New Bailey, the similarity in designs between Kirkdale and New Bailey (see Fig. 52) and the fact that Thomas Wright was from Manchester, strongly suggests that he was the architect (Chalkin 1998, 196).

Kirkdale Gaol was opened in 1818 and was said to have had enough cells to hold the entire population of Liverpool. It was built to replace another jail which had been condemned by John Howard (Greaney 2011). The main buildings consisted of two curved complexes facing each other, with cells within the inner arc and workshops within the outer arc. Two observation towers sat within the centre, overlooking radiating yards. There were several ancillary buildings within the centre of the Gaol, to the north and to the south-east (although the map does not give detail on these buildings), with the courthouse at the entrance to the south-east.

The Male Felon Cells and Workshops were apparently four storeys high (Bell 1972), which may explain why the foundations reached up to 4.00m below the current ground surface. This makes the complex at New Bailey Prison the earliest example constructed and with the deep foundations, supporting walls and wildly varying bonding patterns noted in the walls, this may begin to explain why this design was not widely adopted across prisons. The bonding pattern noted in many of the walls was fairly irregular, with no discernible patterning. There particularly appears to have been trouble with constructing the curve, with varying thicknesses of footings and extra courses of brick to strengthen the wall. Despite this, the walls were in a good state of preservation and appear to have taken the weight of the buildings. The walls in the Schoolroom and Hospital area in particular were poorly constructed. There was a variety of headers and stretchers laid in different fashions and a crack within the NW external wall may be due to the construction style. The wall appeared to have been partially rebuilt within the Male Workshops (Trench 5) and could have been the New Bailey prisoners' handiwork. Why this had taken place, is unclear and could have been due to a structural fault. Therefore it is possible that the prisoners were involved in the construction of the Prison. They were certainly employed to carry out routine repairs, which may have involved building work (Bell 1972, 94) and various newspapers from the 1850s reported on the prisoners being used in construction projects at the New Bailey (e.g. Manchester Times 9<sup>th</sup> July 1851).

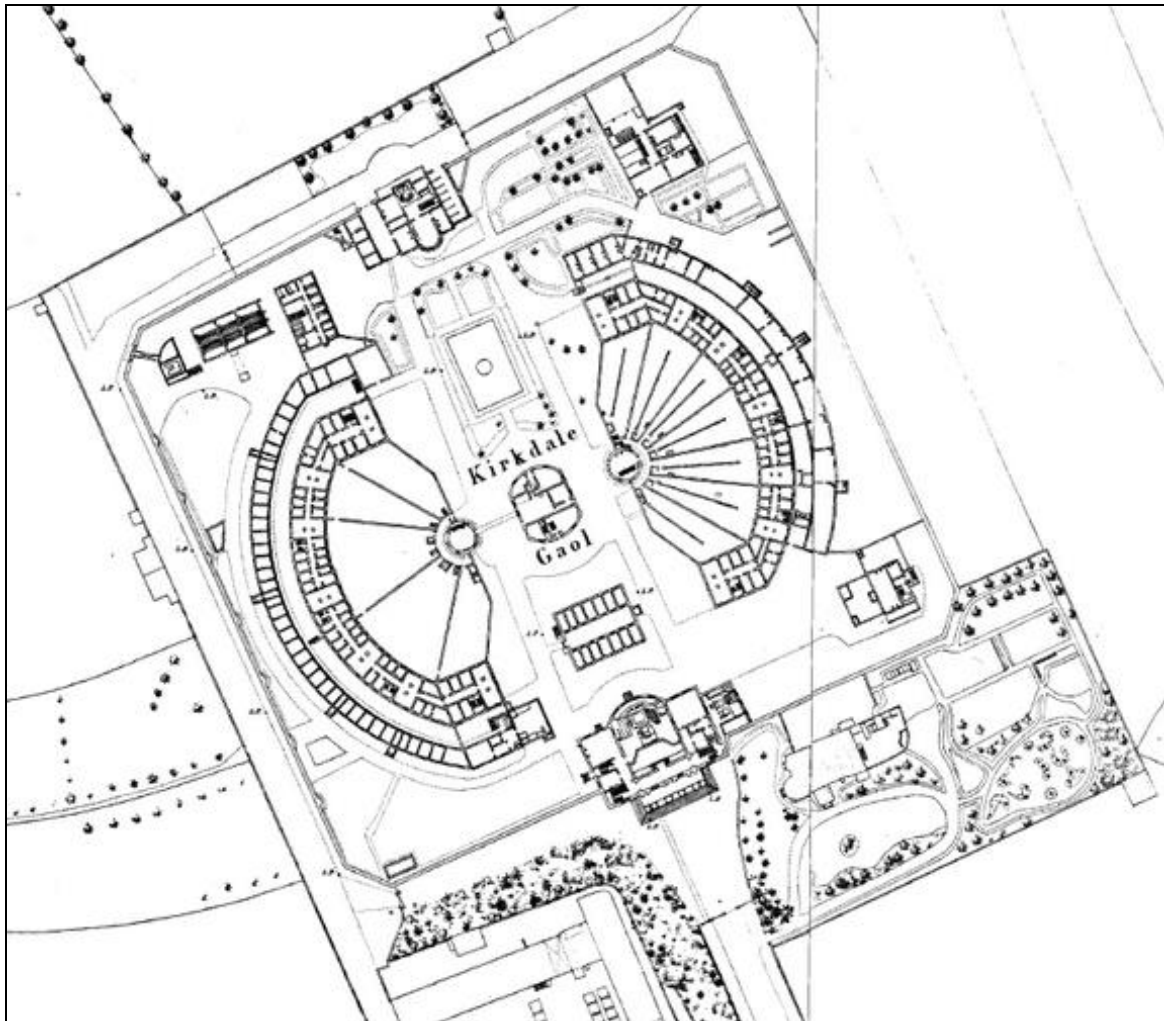


Fig. 52 Although his design was not successful for Wakefield, Thomas Wright was the appointed architect to design Kirkdale Gaol, Merseyside. Again, note the striking similarities between these buildings and the Workshops and Cells at New Bailey (First Edition Ordnance Survey 1849).

The associated system was the main penal regime in the early nineteenth century, which saw prisoners detained with other offenders of the same category. By night, inmates had their own cells but by day, prisoners were permitted to work and exercise with fellow inmates within the same classification (Brodie *et al* 2002, 62). In accordance with John Howard's principles, Male Felons were housed within the area excavated at New Bailey. Prisoner sub-division according to offence was well established by the late 1700s and the addition of yard walls between 1819 and 1821, the prisoners within the excavated building would have been subdivided according to offence more formally. John Howard also proposed that Felons should be separated from Debtors and Juveniles, with females also being housed separately (Brodie *et al* 2002, 62).

The 1836 Inspectors Report (duplicated in Hindle 1978, 4) reported that the Prison was separated according to the 1823 Gaol Act and that Male Felons slept in single cells. The Male Prison single bedded cell dimensions were 7' 3" x 5' 9" x 8' 7.5" with 1' 9" thick walls (2.21 x 1.75 x 2.63 x 0.53m), which correlates with the excavated cell dimensions. Bedding appears to have been very basic, consisting of a "canvass stretcher with wooden frame, straw pallisae, two blankets and rug". The sleeping cells were not heated although



the day rooms were warmed by hot air from stoves beneath. The Report suggests that in 1836 the Male Felons took meals and classes in their respective Day Rooms. During the 1840s however, there was increased pressure on prison accommodation and hammocks were introduced. Up to five prisoners could be sleeping in a single cell also (Bell 1972, 100) although it is not clear whether the Male Felon Cells were affected by this.

The Inspector's Report from 1836 also has a description of the chapel and stated that it was deliberately separated into compartments for males and females. As was the hospital wing (Hindle 1836, 5), with the Males' portion revealed during the current excavations. The Male Felon Workshops were in 1836 for hand-loom weavers and also had divided yards, enforcing separation according to category during the day. The School Room was reserved solely for boys under 16, where the sole instruction was reading from the bible. Writing was not taught.

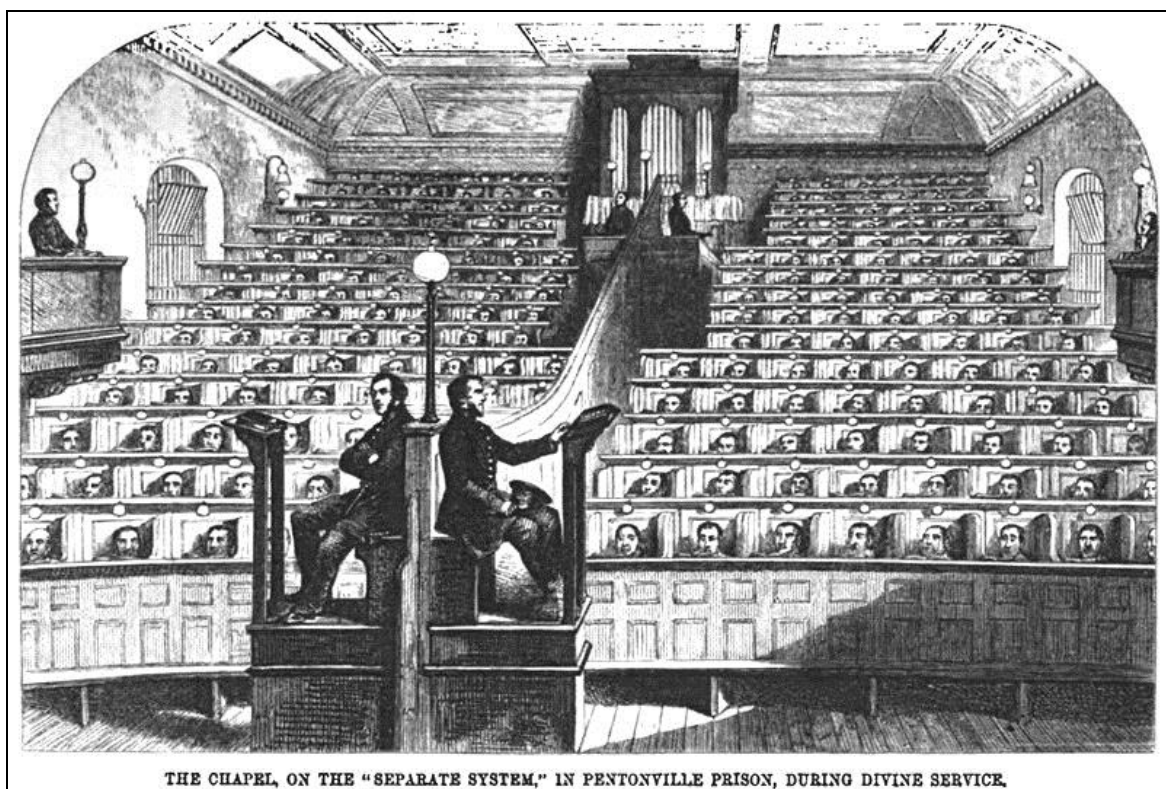


Fig. 53 Pentonville Prison Chapel gives an indication as to how the New Bailey Prison Chapel may have been organised (<http://www.estherlederberg.com>; taken from Mayhew 1862)

The 1836 Report also states that the Silent System had been partially applied within New Bailey. This became the principle penal regime from the 1840s onwards after being introduced from America, although it was first proposed in 1831 (Brodie *et al* 2002, 87). However the problem with the Silent System was that prisons needed to be constructed to specific designs to work and a prison, like New Bailey, which had almost organically grown according to different legislations and social reforms, could never fully implement this system. Indeed the Prison Inspector noted that it was not working well at New Bailey. Prisoners of both sexes were constantly traversing the yards, men were frequently bringing goods from the Women's side and the Female Hospital wing was sandwiched between the Male wing and the Male Misdemeanant area. The Male Felons would still converse

despite being in separate cells and the Male Misdemeanants were 3-4 a cell which made “the enjoinder of silence an absurdity”.

Contemporary newspaper reports from 1846 onwards suggested on upgrading various prisons in the county to enforce the separate system, with the majority undergoing this at a low cost. However the decision to upgrade New Bailey was delayed as it appears the costs would have been excessive. Therefore the idea of a new gaol was mooted, which was subsequently built at Belle Vue by 1848 (Manchester Times and Gazette, January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1847). However it became clear within 18 months that the new prison was not big enough (Manchester Times 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1851) and New Bailey continued to be used to house prisoners for another 20 years. The Separate System became compulsory in 1865 and by then, construction was underway at the new County Gaol (now known as Strangeways), which still stands today. In 1868, construction was complete and the prisoners were moved over to the new prison. The prison itself lay empty for four years, until the site was bought by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for £60,000, demolished and turned into a Railway Goods Yard in 1872.

This was clearly a good location, on the border of Manchester and Salford and also close to Manchester City Centre so the goods could be easily distributed once they left the yard. There is little published information on the Railway Goods Yard at New Bailey however one small extract documents that in 1945, it handled a large part of Manchester’s trade with Liverpool and was linked to the Goods Yard across the road. There was a level crossing on Irwell Street and apparently rail traffic passing between the two Goods Yards was adding to traffic congestion. The Bailey Goods Yard was at a disadvantage being located across the road and away from the railway link (Nicholas 1945, 69). It had been heavily damaged during World War II and large parts of the Goods Yard were not rebuilt also. Therefore its closure in the early 1960s and creation of a car park seemed inevitable.





## *7. Archive*

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The archive comprises of annotated field drawings, site registers, finds and digital photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forward to DPP/ECF 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 Advisory Service (GMAAS).



## *8. Acknowledgments*

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## Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Trench	Description
(001)	Site	Tarmac
(002)	Site	Very loose light whitish grey silty sand with abundant small angular stones (MoT)
(003)	Site	Cobbled railway yard
(004)	Site	Cast iron railway lines
(005)	4	See (118)
(006)	4	See (121)
(007)	4	Cobbled surface, consisting of large cobbles measuring 0.30 x 0.20m
(008)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and NE-SW although curves southwards towards the W end of the trench. 28.00m x 3.00m. Mostly stretcher bond
(009)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.00 x 1.00m
(010)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NW-SE. Bonding fairly regular 2.66m x 0.96m
(011)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NE-SW. Alternating header/stretcher rows, 1.70m x 0.50m
(012)	1	Compact dark brown lining
(013)	1	Handmade brick floor, laid on bed. Partially visible below (012)
(014)	1	Very compact light greenish grey crushed stone surface below timber crosses
(015)	1	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide, NW-SE. Mostly stretcher bond. 0.50 x 0.70m
(016)	1	Handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Inconsistent bonding, 2.28 x 0.52 x 1.00m
(017)	1	Large sub-angular light greyish brown sandstones, measuring up to 0.40m in size. Footings for (016)
(018)	1	Handmade brick drain, broadly square, measuring 0.60 x 0.50 x 0.75m
(019)	1	Timber shaped 'cross' truncating prison remains, possible crane base
(020)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NW-SE. 3.00m long. Only visible in plan, truncated by (196)
(021)	1	Handmade brick drain, between (192) and (008)
(022)	1	Handmade brick wall, NW-SE, two courses wide. 1.84 x 0.24 x 0.72m (excavated depth), formed an archway, defined by one row of headers on side
(023)	1	Mid grey concrete block measuring 2.00 x 1.40 x 1.00m
(024)	1	Continuation of (132) and (053), cast iron chamber
(025)	1	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NW-SE. No discernible bond. 5.60m x 2.20m
(026)	1	Large mid grey concrete block, broadly rectangular in shape



(027)	1	Badly truncated handmade brick wall, poss two courses wide, NW-SE. Probable wall originally with two archways, 3.50m long
(028)	VOID	VOID
(029)	1	Handmade brick lined drain running parallel with (030)
(030)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NW-SE. Two archways built in, defined by two courses of alternating headers and stretchers laid on side. 4.30 x 0.24 x 3.20m
(031)	Site	Fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional small – medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones. Similar to (228)
(032)	1	Handmade brick wall, NW-SE two courses wide. Mostly stretcher bond and measured 4.28 x 0.24 x 3.20m. Two archways constructed into wall
(033)	1	Handmade brick surface with bricks laid on bed, measuring 1.34 x 0.68 x 0.07m
(034)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NW-SE. 1.35m x 0.30m (excavated)
(035)		Stone wall consisting of large stones, avg. 0.60m x 0.30m in width. Regular coursing
(036)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NW-SE. 0.50m x 0.20m
(037)	1	Handmade brick lined drain with large stone flags (0.65 x 0.60m) capping the top of it. Running NE-SW
(038)	2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NE-SW. No discernible bond, mostly header bonding
(039)	2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NW-SE. No discernible pattern. 4.02 x 1.50m. Segmented archway excavated
(040)	3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NE-SW. EGW bond. 3.20m long but truncated by 1.06m gap
(041)	3	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated NW-SE. English Bond. 0.95m long
(042)	3	Handmade brick wall, NW-SE and six courses wide (0.74m). 6.00m x 0.80m. Broadly English pattern
(043)	3	Cast iron water pipe, measuring 0.10m in diameter
(044)	3	Handmade brick wall, NE-SW, six courses wide. 12.00 x 2.90m
(045)	3	Handmade brick square pillars, stretcher laid. 0.73 x 0.73 x 0.60m. Topped with a light yellowish brown sandstone block, measuring 0.38m in depth, mortared to the brick pillar with a light whitish grey mortar with slate fragments
(046)	3	Rectangular block of mid grey concrete with frequent small (<0.05m) rounded pebble inclusions. 2.20 x 1.00 (excavated) x 0.60m
(047)	3	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE. 0.48m x 0.45m. Unknown bond
(048)	3	Handmade brick wall, NW-SE and 4 courses wide. 3.80m x 2.90m. The bonding was broadly two stretcher to one header row.
(049)	3	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide with bonding of two stretcher to one header coursing. 4.45m x 2.10m
(050)	3	Handmade brick drain built into the foundations of wall (044).
(051)	3	Ceramic pipe measuring 0.20m diameter
(052)	3	Mid grey broadly square concrete stanchion

(053)	3	Cast iron chamber – see (024) and (132)
(054)	3	Handmade brick drain with a square downspout and a stone lined chamber partially preserved to the west. 1.40 x 0.90 x 0.60m
(055)	3	Access chamber for a drainage system, machine made brick EGW bond
(056)	3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NW-SE. Broadly two stretcher to one header 2.30m x 3.00m
(057)	3	Handmade brick wall running NW-SE, six courses wide and 3.65m x 1.00m. Fairly irregular bonding with half bricks alongside full-sized bricks.
(058)	3	Badly preserved handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Stretcher bond. 1.15m long
(059)	3	Handmade brick wall, six courses wide, NE-SW. Visible for a length of 14.50m and excavated to a depth of 1.50m. Curving. Bonding mostly stretcher
(060)	3	Handmade brick pillar measuring 0.72 x 0.70 x 1.80m
(061)	3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide with a loose light reddish brown mortar. Mostly stretcher 4.20m in length, depth of 1.00m.
(062)	3	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and running broadly NE-SW
(063)	3	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and running broadly NE-SW. Fairly regular bond. 5.90m long
(064)	3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NW-SE. 1.95 x 0.49m x c1.00m. Fairly regular coursing
(065)	3	Timber shaped ‘cross’ truncating prison remains, possible crane base
(066)	3	Handmade brick wall, running NW-SE and measuring four courses wide. It measured 2.00 x 0.50m x 0.85m. Mostly stretcher bond
(067)	3	Single course of brick, which widened to two courses at the SW end. Abuts (062) NW face. 0.60m deep
(068)	3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, running NW-SE. 6.80 x 0.52m x c 1.00m. Mostly stretcher
(069)	3	Handmade brick wall, 13.30m long and 0.76m (six courses) wide. Curved broadly N-S, no particular bond
(070)	3	Handmade brick pillars measuring 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.07m. 0.90m apart and stretcher laid
(071)	3	Handmade brick pillars measuring 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.07m. 0.90m apart and stretcher laid
(072)	4	Stone capped drain. Visible for length 1.20m
(073)	4	Light yellowish brown sandstone block, 2.00 x 0.73 x 0.40m constructed onto a handmade brick wall mostly English bonding. Brick wall measured 0.54m in depth
(074)	VOID	VOID
(075)	VOID	VOID
(076)	VOID	VOID
(077)	VOID	VOID
(078)	VOID	VOID



<b>(079)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, NW-SE, four courses wide. This wall measured 6.45 x 0.51m x 2.00m
<b>(080)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, running N-S, five courses wide. 4.20m x 1.00m Mixed header and stretcher rows forming no discernible pattern
<b>(081)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall running N-S, 5 courses wide. 3.60m x 0.70m depth. Fairly regular bond
<b>(082)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide. Only visible for a length of 0.40m
<b>(083)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, NW-SE, measuring four courses wide and measured 1.86 x 0.50 x 1.00m (excavated depth). EGW bond
<b>(084)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NW-SE. English Garden Wall, 1.80 x 0.54 x 1.10m
<b>(085)</b>	3/5	Handmade brick two courses wide, broadly curving N-S. 26.60m x 3.50m. Two stretcher to one header row
<b>(086)</b>	3/5	Handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and also curving N-S. 25.60m x 3.50m. Two stretcher to one header row
<b>(087)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, E-W, keyed into (085) and (086). 4.40 x 0.24 x 1.00m (excavated depth) consisted of two segmented archways, two courses thick with alternating stretchers and headers on side
<b>(088)</b>	3	Brick support <b>(089)</b> , 0.45 x 0.26m
<b>(089)</b>	3	Handmade brick pillar, measuring 0.45 x 0.26m sitting centrally beneath the two arches of wall (087)
<b>(090)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, N-S. 4.40m x 3.50m. Two arches
<b>(091)</b>	3	Handmade brick pillar onto which (090) is constructed
<b>(092)</b>	3	Handmade brick pillar onto which (090) is constructed
<b>(093)</b>	3	Handmade brick pillar onto which (090) is constructed
<b>(094)</b>	3	Badly truncated handmade brick wall, two courses wide, E-W. 4.40m x 1.00m, originally, probably had two archways
<b>(095)</b>	3	Handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated E-W. 0.80m long. Mixed bonding
<b>(096)</b>	1	Handmade brick wall, measuring four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 6.40 x 1.40m
<b>(097)</b>	1	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NW-SE. Mostly stretcher rows, 2.60m x 1.40m
<b>(098)</b>	2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated NW-SE. Inconsistent bonding. 12 x 0.60m
<b>(099)</b>	2	Handmade brick wall measuring two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 3.00 x 0.64m. Mostly header
<b>(100)</b>	2	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NW-SE. 0.97m x 0.16m. Unknown bond
<b>(101)</b>	2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NE-SW. 0.63m x 0.54m. Stretcher laid
<b>(102)</b>	2	Handmade brick wall, measuring three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 0.50m long. Unknown bond
<b>(103)</b>	2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NE-SW. 0.63m x 0.75m. Stretcher laid

(104)	2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NE-SW. 0.50m long
(105)	2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NE-SW. 0.90m long, bonding unknown
(106)	2	Handmade brick drain – lead pipe. 2.00m long
(107)	VOID	VOID
(108)	2	Timber shaped ‘cross’ truncating prison remains, possible crane base
(109)	2	Timber shaped ‘cross’ truncating prison remains, possible crane base. Badly preserved
(110)	2	Large ceramic drainpipe
(111)	2	Handmade brick wall, measuring 1.20m in length, four courses wide, orientated NW-SE. Plan only, below (108)
(112)	2	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated NW-SE. 0.70m x 1.18m, mostly stretcher
(113)	2	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated NE-SW. Mixed bond, 6.50 x 1.08m
(114)	2	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NW-SE. Three courses high, 1.10 x 0.25 x 0.26m. Stretcher laid
(115)	2	Handmade brick lined drain, with a stone flag capping. 1.50m long, 0.90m deep
(116)	2	Truncated remains of a handmade brick lined drain. 0.50 x 0.40 x 0.40m
(117)	4	Light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.20 x 1.20 x 0.80m. Similar to (123), (141)
(118)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide measuring 25.90 x 0.49 x 2.00m, running NE-SW and with dark blackish grey mortar. Fairly regular coursing but no discernible pattern. Bits of plaster preserved
(119)	4	Large rectangular stone block, sitting on a handmade brick wall, between (118) and (121). NW-SE, 3.40 x 1.61m
(120)	4	Single course handmade brick floor laid as stretchers on bed 12.70 x 2.90 x 0.07m
(121)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, running NE-SW and measuring 25.00 x 0.49 x 1.50m. Parallel to (118), similar bonding and mortar.
(122)	4	Stone block measuring 1.20 x 0.45 x 0.45m, sitting on a handmade brick pillar, 1.03m deep, English bond
(123)	4	Large light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.20 x 1.20 x 0.80m. The block has a central depression with raised sides and grooves cut into these
(124)	4	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, parallel with (125). 8.50m long. Mixed bonding
(125)	4	Handmade brick wall, six courses wide broadly N-S. Mixed bonding. 8.50m long, survives up to 1.50m in height
[126]	4	Vertical cut for wall (125), 0.50m deep
(127)	4	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NE-SW. 1.70 x 0.80m. Truncated therefore unknown bonding
(128)	4	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide, orientated NW-SE. 5.20 x 1.56m. Mixed bonding



(129)	4	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide, NE-SW. 3.50m x 1.56m in depth. Mixed bonding
(130)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, curving from N-S. Mixed bonding. 6.20m x 0.58m
(131)	4	Large light yellowish brown sandstone block 1.20 x 1.20m
(132)	4	Cast iron chamber with large electrical copper wiring contained within. See (024) and (053)
(133)	4	Base of structure similar to (122) four courses of brick 1.20 x 0.30m
(134)	4	Handmade brick lined stone flagged drain broadly N-S, over distance c2.50m
(135)	4	Truncated handmade brick drain
(136)	4	Cast iron pipe, 0.10m in diameter in compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones, as well as occasional mortar and brick fragments
(137)	4	Red sandstone – poss outcrop of red sandstone
(138)	4	Two equal sized stone blocks with two cast iron bolts visible within them, sitting on a handmade brick wall. 3.28 x 0.75 x 1.56m. English bond
(139)	4	Handmade brick floor which consisted mostly of bricks laid on bed
(140)	4	Large stone block, measuring 1.23 x 0.76 x 0.48m, with a sloping groove on its SE side. on a handmade brick pillar of the same dimensions, except 0.46m in depth. English bond
(141)	4	Large light yellowish brown sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.25 x 0.80m. Similar to (123)
(142)	4	Large light yellowish brown sandstone block 1.50 x 1.04 x 0.40m. Sat on a handmade brick pillar, stretcher laid Truncated remains of cast iron machinery preserved
(143)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated NW-SE. Mixed bonding. 1.45 x 0.80m
(144)	4	Handmade brick pillar with 0.10m thick stone flag sat on top. 0.50m x 1.00m x 0.50m deep. English bond
(145)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated N-S. 2 stretcher to 1 header bond. 1.90 x 0.76m
(146)	4	Light yellowish brown sandstone block, sitting on one header laid course of brick.
(147)	4	Handmade brick floor, stretcher laid on bed
(148)	4	Stone capped drain, below (147)
(149)	4	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and triangular in shape. 1.06 x 0.67 x 0.42m, stretcher laid
(150)	4	Handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide forming hexagon. 1.56 x 1.15 x 0.75m
(151)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated E-W. Bonding fairly mixed 2.70m x 0.90m. Blocked segmented arch visible
(152)	4	Handmade brick tunnel, two courses wide with an inner chamber measuring 0.60m in diameter. NW-SE 2.10m x 1.00m

(153)	4	Large light yellowish brown sandstone block, 1.25 x 1.20 x 1.10m. Similar to (123), (141)
(154)	4	Handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide, badly truncated, forms hexagonal shape. 1.50m wide
(155)	4	Four stone steps measuring 1.10 x 0.26 x 0.20m each
(156)	4	Handmade brick wall, 2-3 courses wide defining an area measuring 1.73 x 1.70 x 1.10m. English bond
(157)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated E-W. EGW bond 19.50m x 1.50m in height. Five segmented arches visible
(158)	4	Handmade brick surface with bricks laid on bed. Lay in two discrete areas and measured 2.80m at its longest and 1.10m at its widest. Truncated by [160]
(159)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. Bonding mixed. 5.00m x 1.06m. archway visible
[160]	4	Vertical trench for pipe (136), runs across length of Trench 4
(161)	4	Seven handmade bricks laid on side and onto a stone block. 0.60 x 0.30 x 0.35m
(162)	4	Fairly loose light reddish brown silty sand with abundant small (<0.05m) and occasional medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded pebbles. 5.00 x 7.00m x 0.70m
(163)	Site	See (222)
(164)	4	Handmade brick wall. six courses wide, N-S. 7.70m x 1.00m. Mixed bonding
(165)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.70m (excavated depth), broadly an English bond
(166)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. Fairly mixed bonding with no discernible pattern. 1.30 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth)
(167)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth) and a fairly mixed bond
(168)	4	Handmade brick wall, N-S and five courses wide. 8.50m x 0.95m. Fairly mixed bonding
(169)	4	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide, NW-SE. Fairly regular bond. 8.50m x 1.00m
(170)	4	Partial rebuild of wall (169)
(171)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, NE-SW, with English Garden Wall in the upper courses and English bond in the lower courses. 4.50m x 0.82m (excavated depth)
(172)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. Mostly stretcher bond. 1.90 x 0.51 x 0.92m (excavated depth)
(173)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. Mostly stretcher bond. 1.90 x 0.51 x 1.01m (excavated depth).
(174)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.80m (excavated depth), mostly stretcher rows
(175)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, E-W. Bonding similar to (172) and (173). 2.00 x 0.51 x 0.82m (excavated depth)
(176)	VOID	VOID
(177)	4	Handmade brick wall, six courses wide, NW-SE. EGW bond. 9.30m x 0.81m



(178)	4	One course high set of handmade bricks, header laid and sitting on stone blocks (0.20 x 0.12 x 0.09m)
(179)	4	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. Mostly stretcher bond. 4.90 x 0.85m
(180)	5	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NE-SW. 4.40m x 0.95m. EGW bond
(181)	5	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide E-W. 4.30m x 0.80m. Two archways
(182)	5	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and E-W. 2.38m long, truncated along western half. Two archways
(183)	5	Modern ceramic drain
(184)	5	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, E-W. 4.25m long, two archways but truncated
(185)	5	Handmade brick lined drain, lined with large (0.40 x 0.20m) stone slabs and slate fragments also
(186)	5	Handmade brick wall, measuring two courses wide and running E-W. 4.25m long, E part better preserved, two archways
(187)	VOID	VOID
(188)	1	Two flagstones averaging 0.40 x 0.31 x 0.04m
(189)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NE-SW. No discernible bonding pattern, 2.70 x 0.24 x 0.90m
(190)	1	Stone flag abutting (196)
(191)		H/M brick drain abutting (189) and (192) – see (252)
(192)	1	Handmade brick wall, 3-4 courses wide, NW-SE. 2.90m x 1.20m deep. Built directly onto (020).
(193)	1	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, NE-SW. 0.90 x 0.24 x 0.22m. Bonding unknown
(194)	1	Badly truncated handmade brick surface covering an area measuring 1.08 x 0.60m
(195)	1	Handmade brick drain, with excavated dimensions of 0.34 x 0.45m
(196)	1	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide, NE-SW paralleling (008). 20.00m x 2.40m in places. 2 stretcher to one header bond
(197)	1	Timber shaped ‘cross’ truncating prison remains, possible crane base
(198)	1	Timber shaped ‘cross’ truncating prison remains, possible crane base
(199)	VOID	VOID
(200)	4	Compact mid greyish brown sandy silt occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular sandstones and sub-rounded pebbles. 3.00 x 0.80m. Infill of [201]
[201]	4	Linear cut, orientated NW-SE and visible over a length of 3.00m and depth of 0.80m
(202)	4	Fairly loose light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones. 0.20m deep. Sampled
(203)	VOID	VOID
(204)	4	Fairly loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small (<0.05m) brick fragments. 0.20m deep. Sampled

(205)	4	Fairly loose dark brownish grey with no inclusions noted, although there were occasional fragments of glass and clay pipe. 0.14m deep
(206)	4	Fairly compact light reddish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones. 0.20m deep
(207)	4	Fairly compact mid brownish grey clay with no visible inclusions, 0.08m deep
(208)	4	Fairly loose mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and small brick fragments. 0.40m deep
(209)	4	Fairly loose light reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded stones, 0.15m deep
(210)	4	Fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small (< 0.05m) sub-rounded stones and small brick fragments. 0.25m deep
(211)	4	Very compact light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and lenses of light yellowish brown silty clay. 0.12m deep
(212)	4	Plastic mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded stones, mortar and brick fragments. 0.40m deep
(213)	2	Compact dark brownish grey clayey sand, with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-rounded pebbles. 0.40m deep
(214)	2	Fairly loose mid greyish pink silty sand with occasional inclusions of small (>0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. 0.20m deep
(215)	2	Compact light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flecks of possible charcoal, with no inclusions noted. 0.13m deep
(216)	Site	See (222)
(217)	4	Fairly compact light greyish red clayey sand with abundant inclusions of crushed red brick. 0.20m deep
(218)	4	Fairly compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with no visible inclusions. 0.80m deep
(219)	Site	Same as (220)
(220)	Site	Very loose dark greyish black sandy silt with abundant small-medium (<0.05m) cinder fragments, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and rare small brick fragments. 100mm deep, poss prison courtyard
(221)	1	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, NE-SW. for 8.25m x 1.50m. Fairly irregular bonding
(222)	Site	Natural geology: very compact light yellowish brown clay
(223)	Site	Natural Geology: light bluish grey clay
(224)	Site	Natural geology: loose dark reddish brown sands with abundant sub-rounded pebbles
(225)	Site	Very loose dark blackish grey silty sand with no inclusions. 0.10m deep
(226)	3	Very compact light whitish grey concrete with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) brick fragments. Amorphous shape 10.00 x 2.00 x 0.15m



(227)	Site	Very loose, light whitish grey silty sand with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and abundant inclusions of mortar fragments
(228)	Site	Fairly compact mid-reddish brown silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles
(229)	3	Handmade brick wall, broadly two stretcher to one header bond. No more than four courses wide
(230)	3	Fairly compact dark greyish brown silty clay with lenses of light greyish yellow clay and rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.50m deep
[231]	3	Linear cut measuring 0.50m in width and orientated NW-SE. Truncates (232)
(232)	3	Fairly compact light yellowish grey silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles
(233)	3	Very compact dark brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted
[234]	3	NE-SW orientated cut, 0.40m wide
(235)	3	Dark brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted
[236]	3	Foundation cut for wall (079), 0.20m wide
(237)	3	Fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay with rare small – medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones and occasional mixed size brick fragments. 1.00m deep
(238)	3	Compact dark greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted. 0.30m deep
(239)	1	Handmade brick wall, possibly two courses wide, NW-SE. The only trace was a scar within wall (196)
(240)	1	Handmade brick wall, possibly two courses wide, NW-SE. Only trace of this wall was a scar within wall (008)
(241)	1	Fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones, with occasional lenses of light yellowish brown clay. c2.00m deep
(242)	1	Large stone measuring 0.75 x 0.25 x 0.20m, which showed patterns of wear and was broken in two places. Built onto (196)
(243)	1	Fairly loose light reddish brown silty clay with abundant inclusions of small – medium sub-rounded stones and brick fragments. 0.20m deep
(244)	1	Light brownish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions. Below (243)
[245]	1	Probable cut for wall (008), running parallel
(246)	1	Dark brownish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions. This measured c0.40m in depth
(247)	3	Loose light greyish brown silty sand with abundant large (<0.30m) angular stones. 0.30m deep
(248)	3	Fairly compact light yellowish grey silty clay, with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. 1.50m deep
(249)	3	Dark brownish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions, c0.20m deep
[250]	3	Cut for wall (090)
(251)	5	Ceramic drainpipe truncating (186) and (184)
(252)	1	Handmade brick drain measuring 0.68 x 0.40 x 0.70m

(253)	1	Fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones and brick fragments. 0.40m deep
(254)	1	Dark brownish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions. 0.30m deep
(255)	1	Handmade brick wall, up to five courses wide and running NW-SE. Lined with (012), partially built onto a stone block. Poss truncated steps
(256)	2	Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.50m deep
(257)	2	Fairly loose dark brownish grey clayey silt which had occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.40m deep
(258)	2	Fairly loose mid reddish brown clayey silt which had occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones and rare brick fragments. 0.30m deep
(259)	2	Fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted. 0.50m deep
(260)	2	Fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions. Min. 0.30m deep
(261)	4	Fairly loose mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and rare brick fragments. 1.00m deep. Infill of [262]
[262]	4	Almost vertical cut 0.25m SW of (124); foundation cut
(263)	4	Fairly compact light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones. 0.30m deep
(264)	4	Fairly loose light yellowish grey silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.75m deep. Infill of [126]
(265)	4	Fairly loose light reddish brown silty sand with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones, 0.20m in depth
(266)	4	Fairly loose light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles and brick fragments. 0.30m deep
(267)	4	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, forming an 'r' shape, running NE-SW before turning to run NW. 1.20m in length
(268)	4	Loose light brownish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones, mortar and brick fragments. 0.25m deep. Infill of (152)
(269)	4	Fairly loose mid blackish grey clayey silt with inclusions of occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded stones and brick fragments. 0.10m deep. Infill of (152)
(270)	4	Fairly compact light brownish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.10m deep
(271)	4	Handmade brick wall, one course wide, NE from (150) for 1.24m before turning to run NW for 1.00m
(272)	4	Fairly loose light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones. 0.30m deep
(273)	4	Fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. c0.20m deep
(274)	4	Fairly loose light reddish brown clayey silt with rare small (<0.05m) fragments of mortar, c0.20m deep



(275)	4	Fairly compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt with no visible inclusions. 0.30m deep
(276)	4	Fairly compact mid bluish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. 0.40m deep
(277)	4	Very loose mid pinkish brown silty sand with no visible inclusions and measured >0.05m in depth. Below cobbles sealing (121)
(278)	4	Very loose dark brownish grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.30m deep
(279)	4	Very loose dark brownish grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of small-medium (<0.10m) sub-angular stones and fragments of brick. 1.20m deep
(280)	4	Compact dark reddish brown silty clay with very few inclusions although there were occasional small brick fragments. 0.25m deep
(281)	3	Loose dark purplish black clayey silt infill, with no inclusions noted
(282)	1	Fairly compact dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) rounded pebbles
(283)	2	Fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay, with frequent inclusions of small-medium (<0.15m) sub-angular stones and brick fragments
(284)	3	Fairly compact light bluish grey clay with occasional small-medium (<0.15m) brick fragments. 0.60m in depth. Sealed (232)
(285)	3	Fairly compact light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small (<0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.80m deep
(286)	3	Fairly compact light bluish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones and brick fragments. 0.60m deep
(287)	3	Dark brownish grey silty clay, with no inclusions observed. 0.40m deep
(288)	5	Handmade brick lined lead water pipe, which was orientated N-S
(289)	5	Fairly compact light bluish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions and measured up to 2.15m in depth
[290]	3	Linear, almost vertical cut
(291)	3	Fairly loose dark blackish brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. 0.25m in depth
(292)	3	Loose mid-brownish red silty sand with no inclusions and c0.30m in depth
(293)	3	Fairly compact dark brownish silty clay, with rare small (<0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles. 0.40m in depth
(294)	3	Light bluish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions, 1.00m deep
(295)	4	Fairly compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small (>0.05m) angular stones. 0.24m deep
(296)	4	Fairly loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with no observed inclusions. 0.12m deep
(297)	4	Fairly loose dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of crushed brick fragments. 0.20m deep
(298)	4	Fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks. 0.10m deep
(299)	4	Compact light yellowish brown silty clay, measuring 0.10m deep

(300)	4	Fairly compact mid yellowish brown silty clay, with no visible inclusions. Up to 0.45m deep
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## Appendix 2: Figures



Fig. 54 Location Map (© Ordnance Survey 2014, reproduced by permission. License no': 100050261)

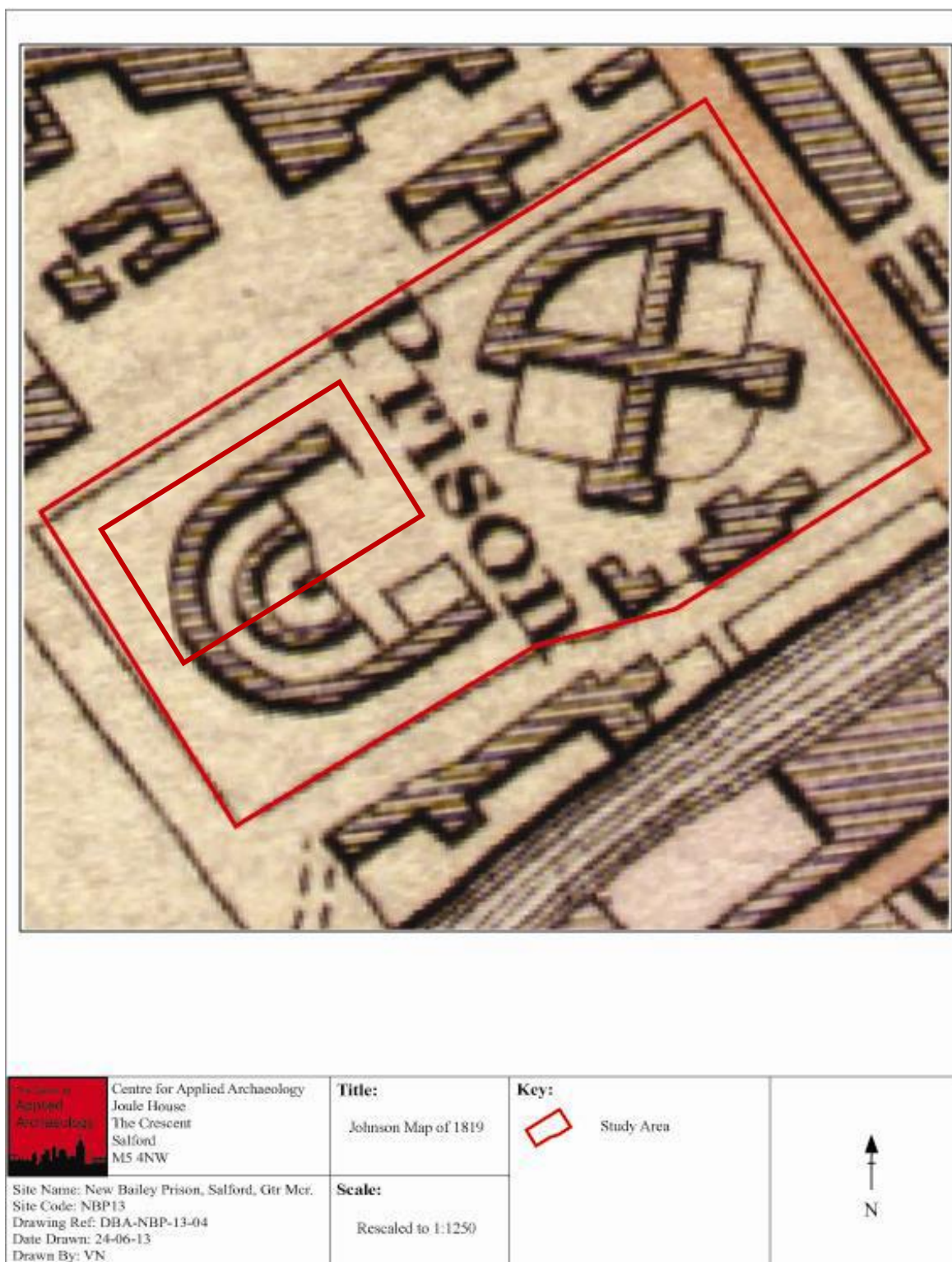


Fig. 55 Johnson's Map of 1819, showing the prison after the development of the western part but prior to the additions of Yard walls and the Chapel. The internal rectangle indicates the area targeted during this programme of excavation



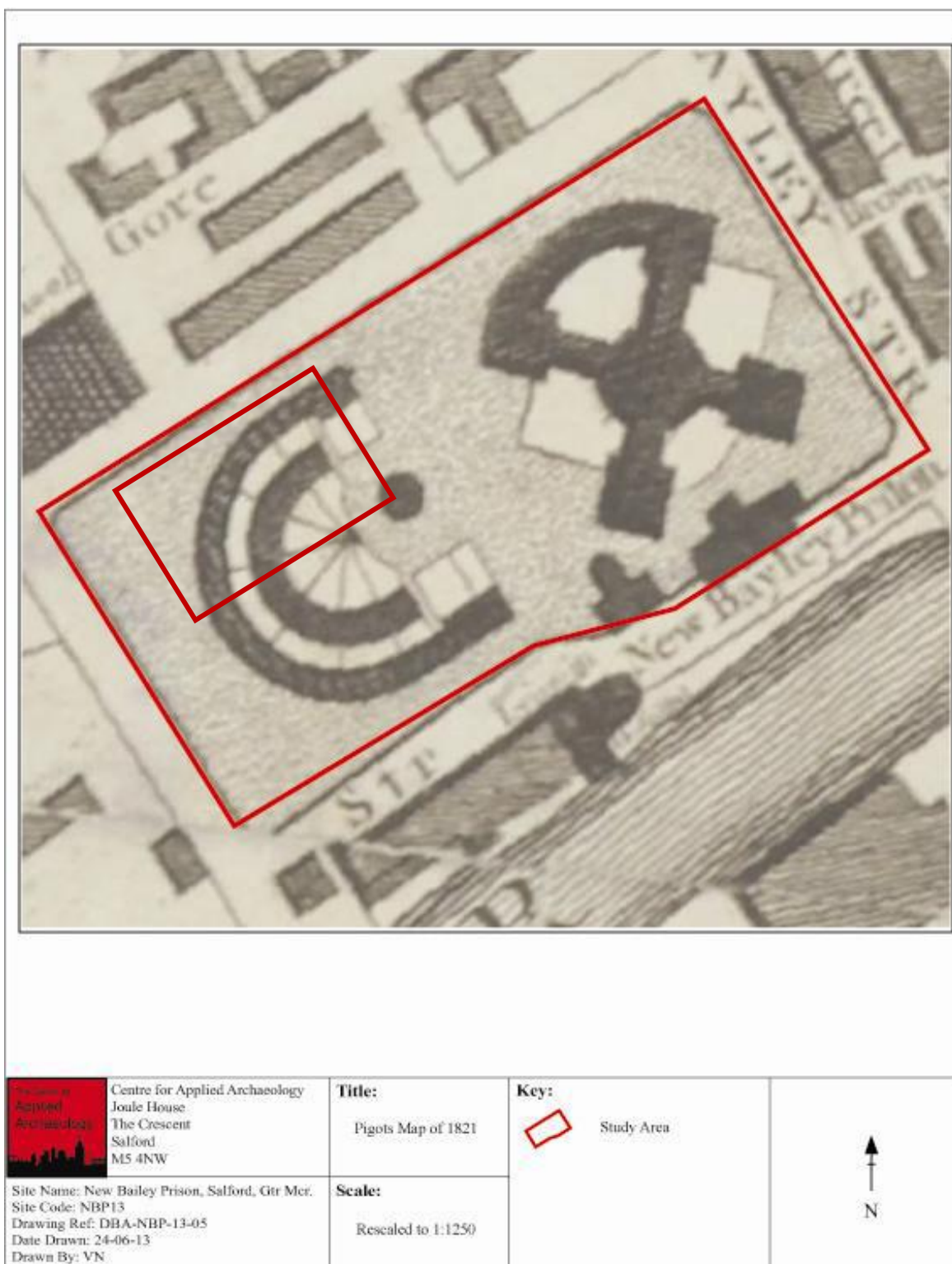


Fig. 56 Pigot's Map of 1821, showing that within two years, the Yard walls and Prison Chapel had been added





Fig. 57 Pigot's Map of 1836 showing modification of the original building and further construction

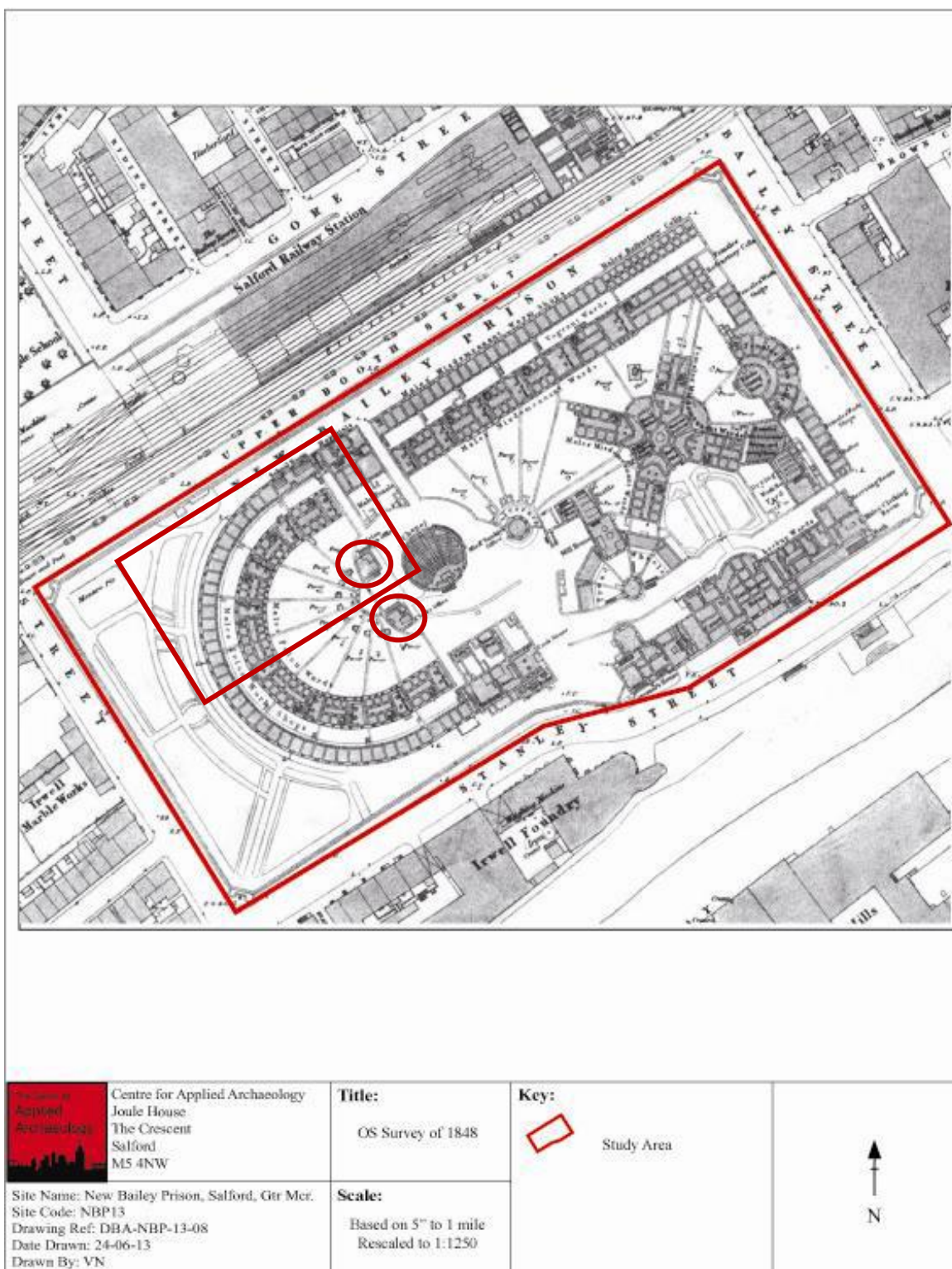


Fig. 58 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1848. The only additions appear to be the Felons' Turnkey and Clerk's Offices (circled)

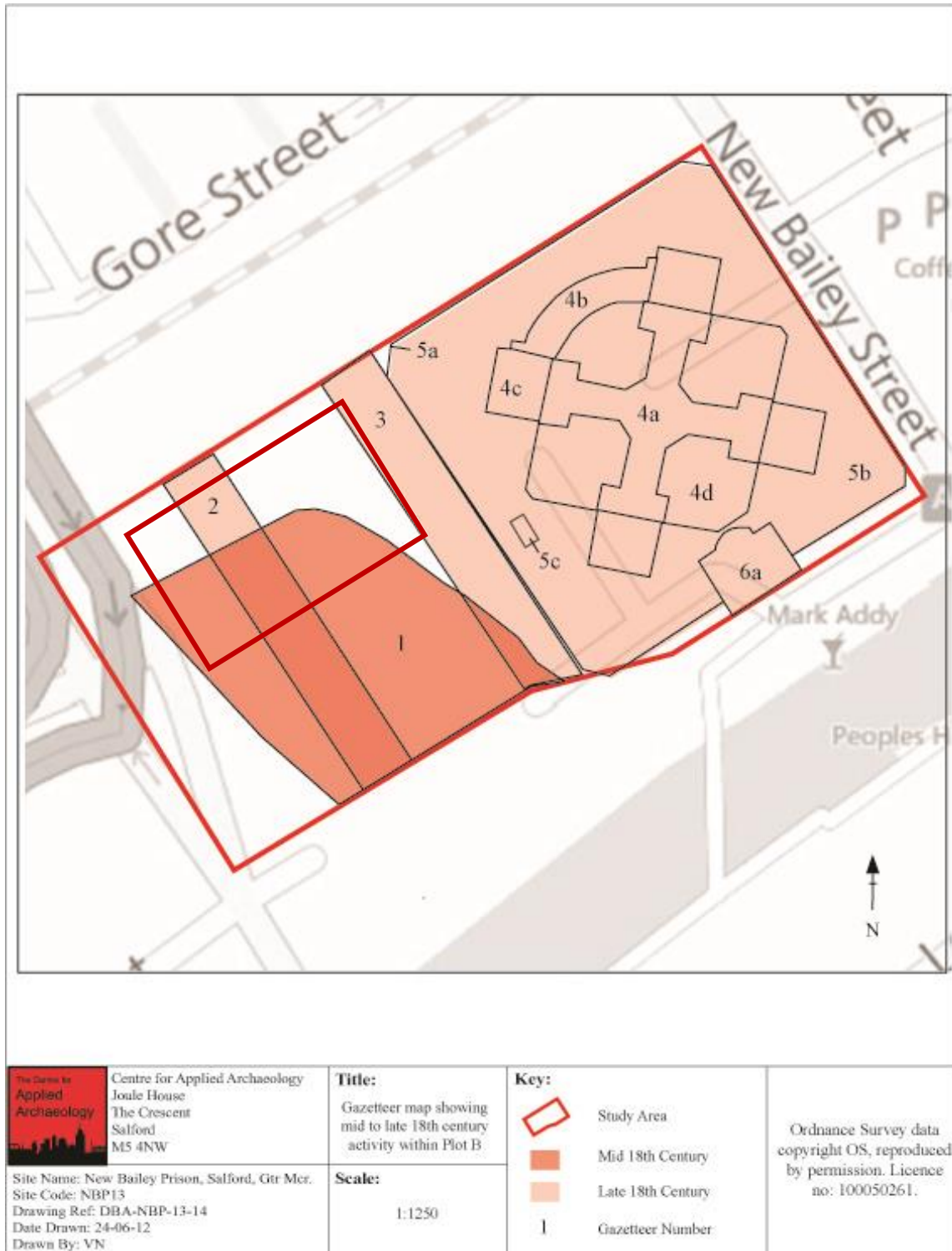


Fig. 59 Gazetteer map showing 18<sup>th</sup> century development within the study area. Plot B1 (NW corner) was relatively undeveloped at this time (see also Nash 2013)



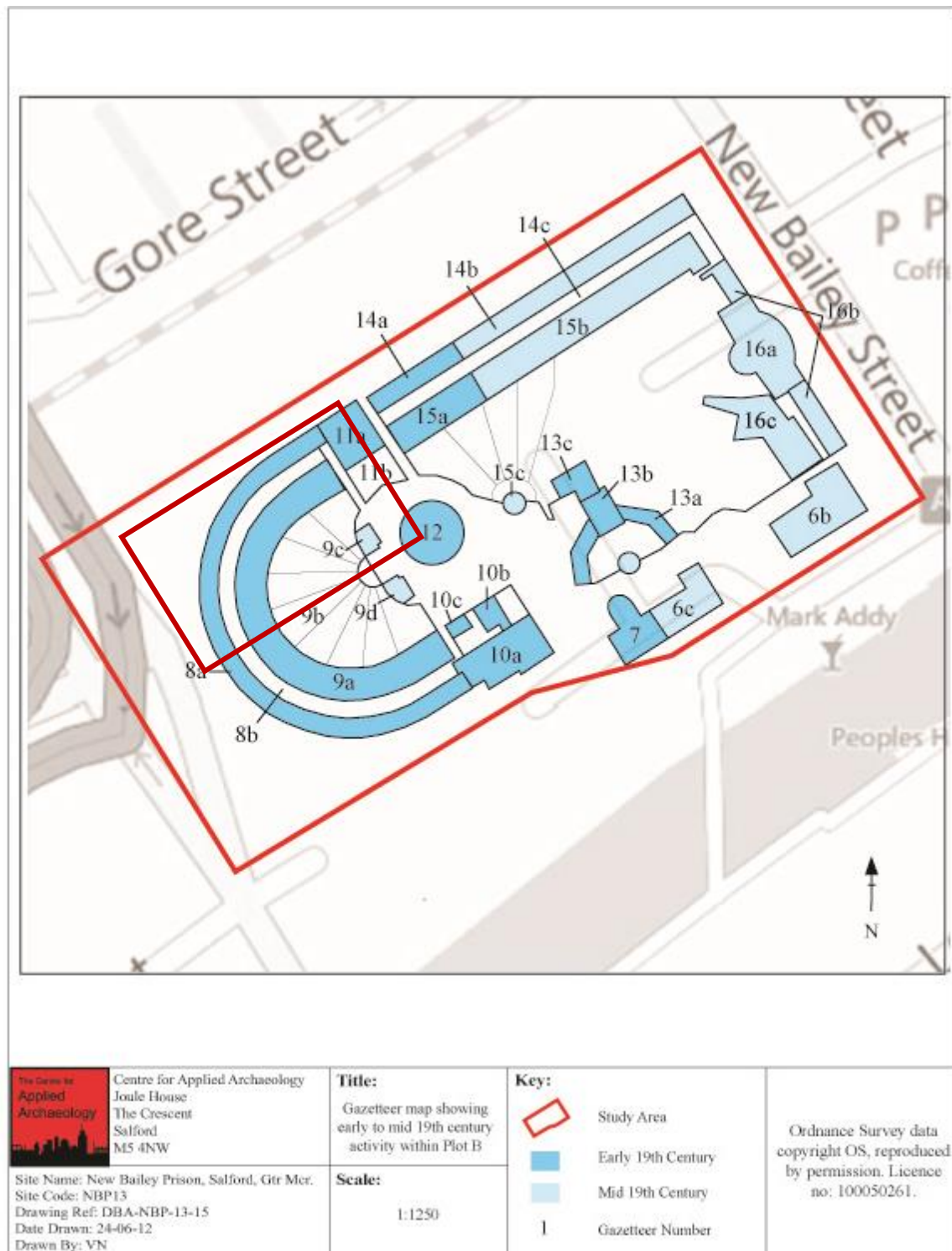


Fig. 60 Gazetteer map showing the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the prison

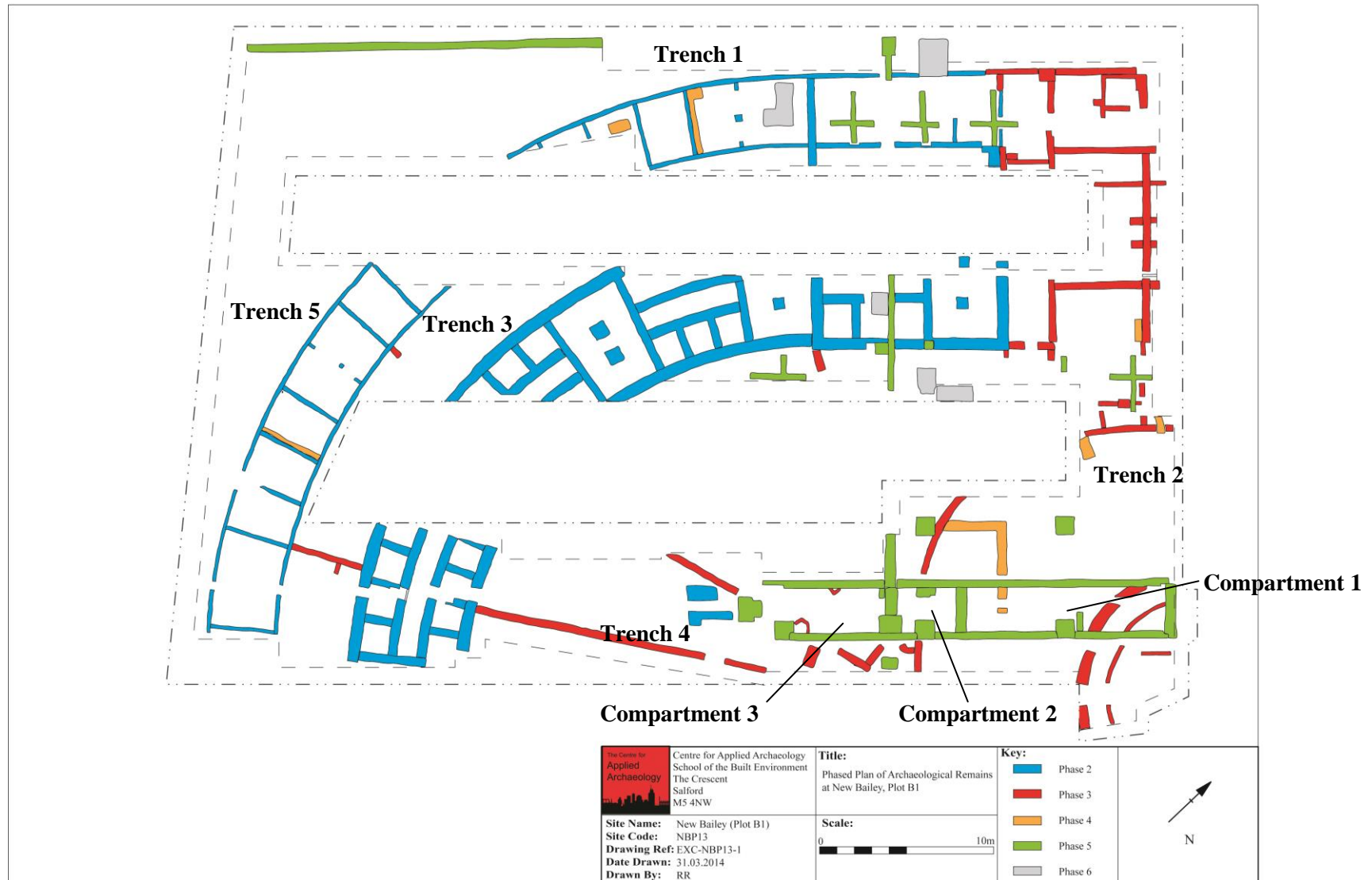


Fig. 61 Phased Plan of the Archaeological Remains within Plot B1

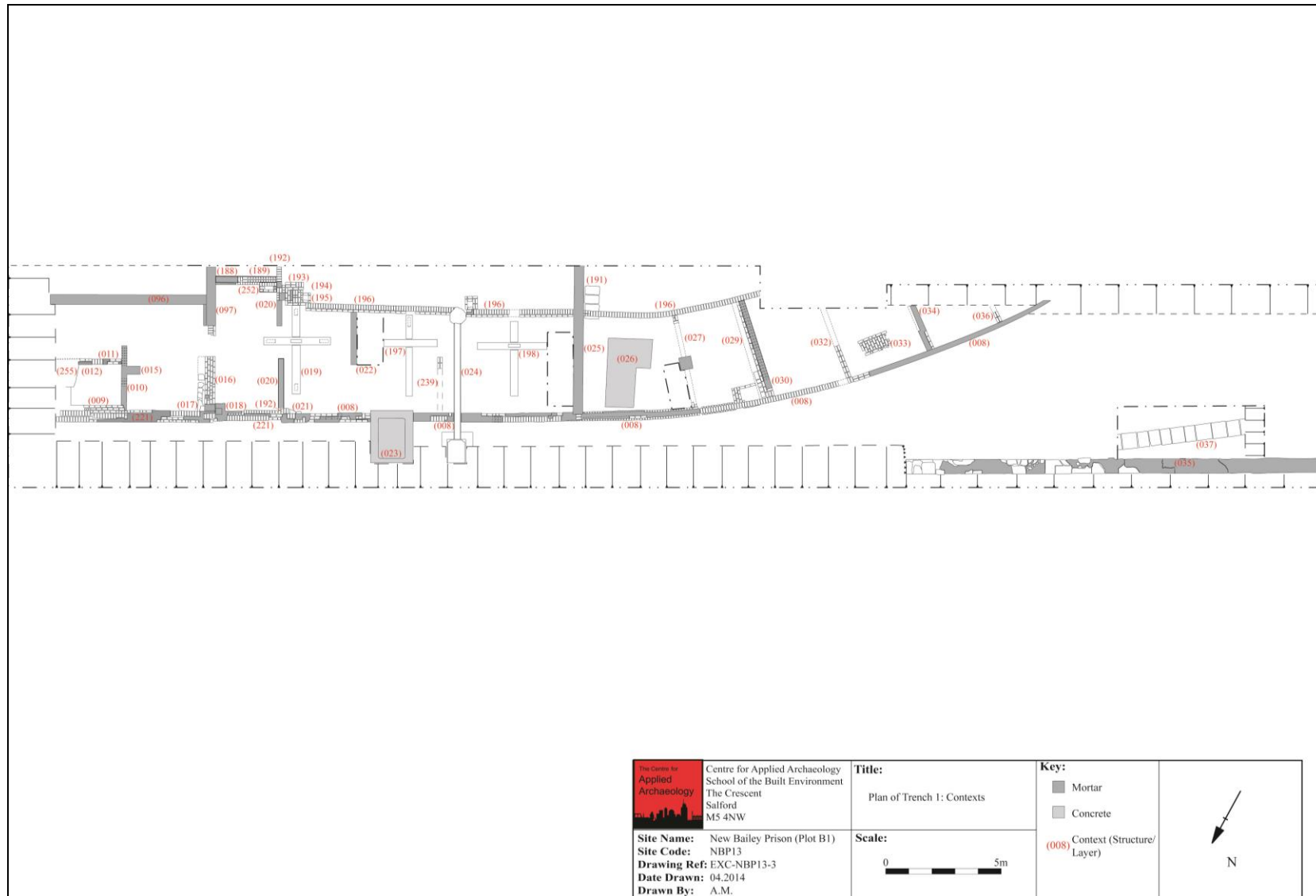


Fig. 62 Plan of Trench 1 showing the features excavated





Fig. 63 Plan of Trench 1 showing the levels (m AOD)

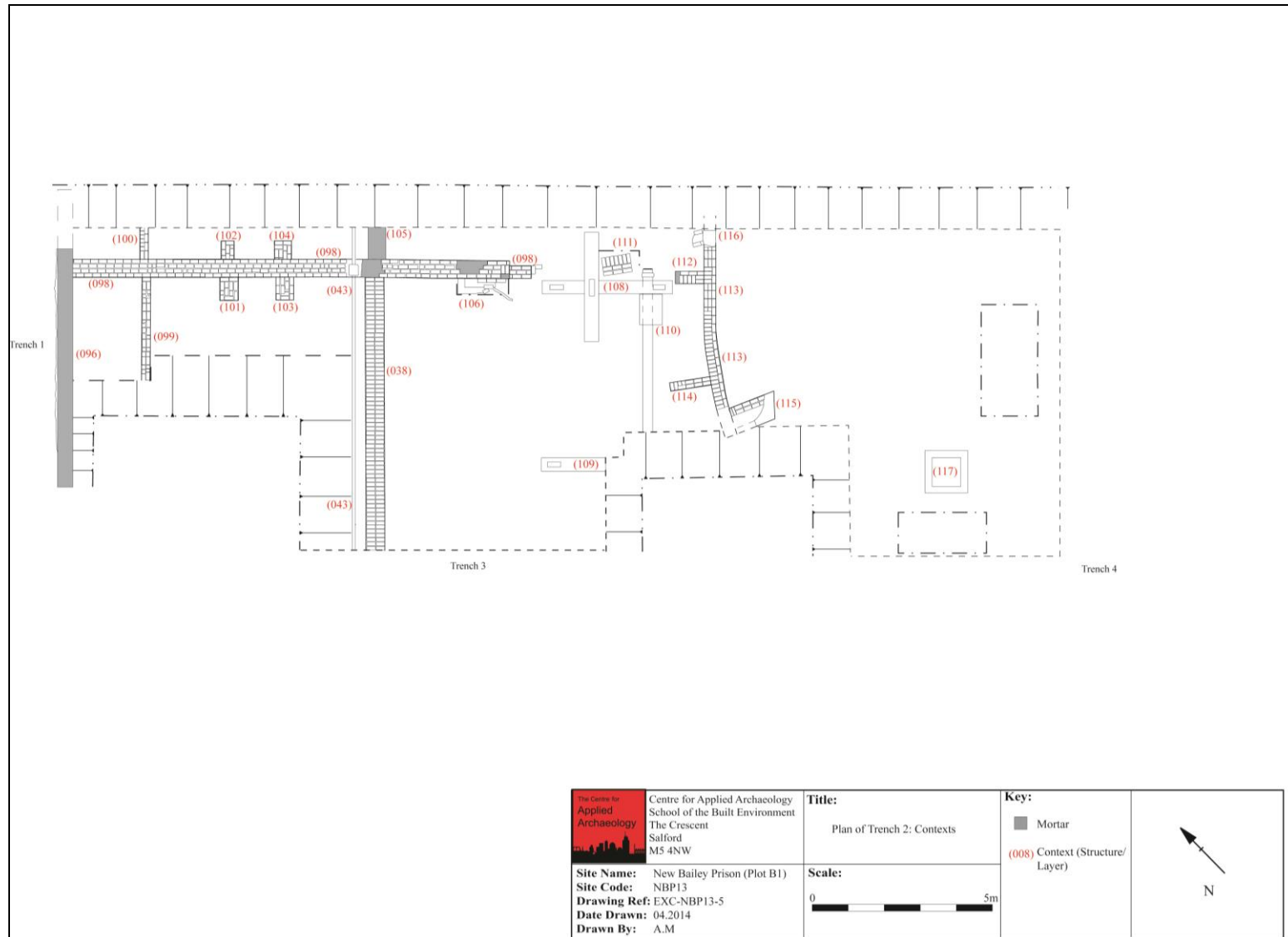


Fig. 64 Plan of Trench 2 showing the features excavated

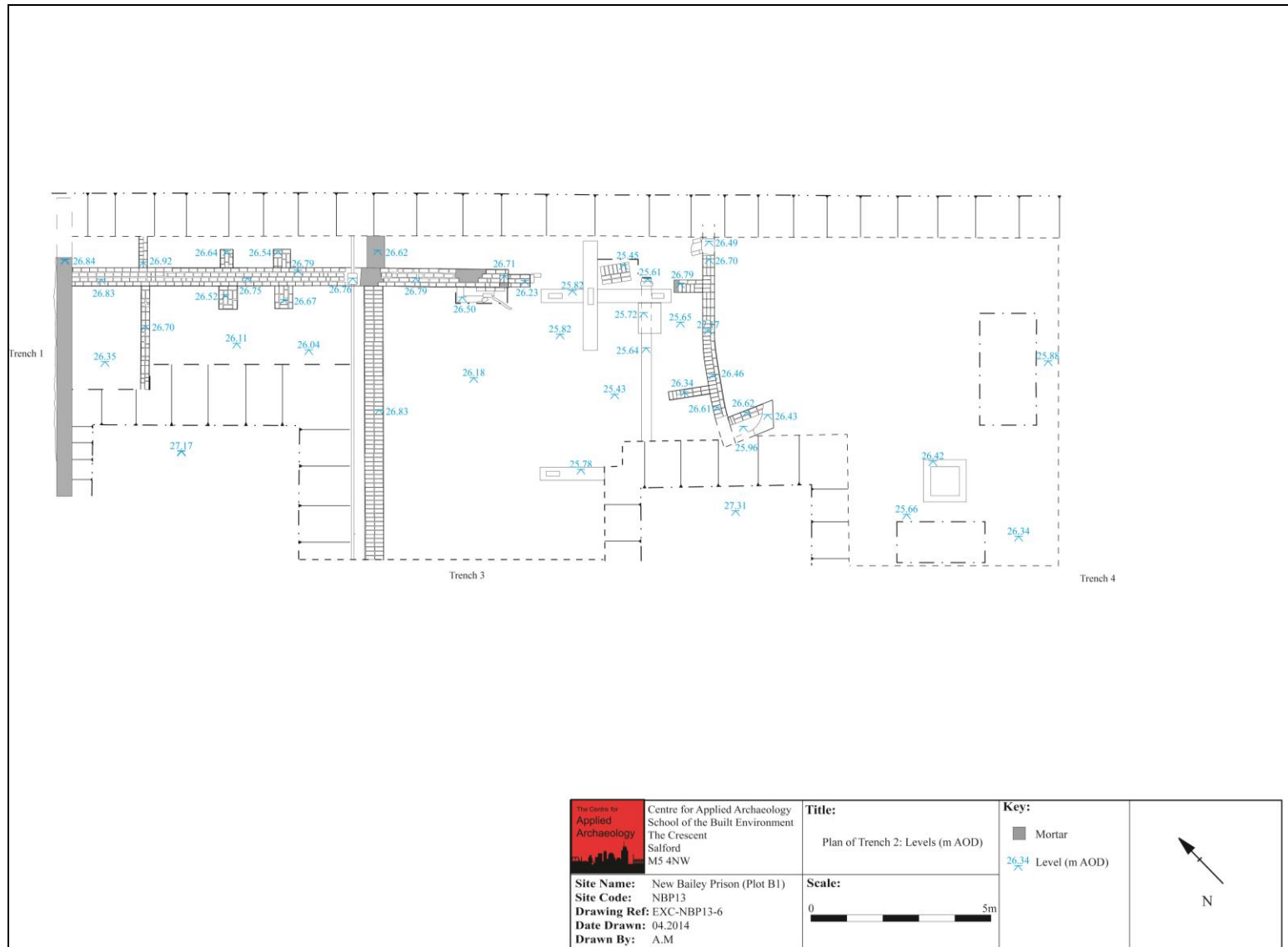


Fig. 65 Plan of Trench 2 showing the levels (m AOD)



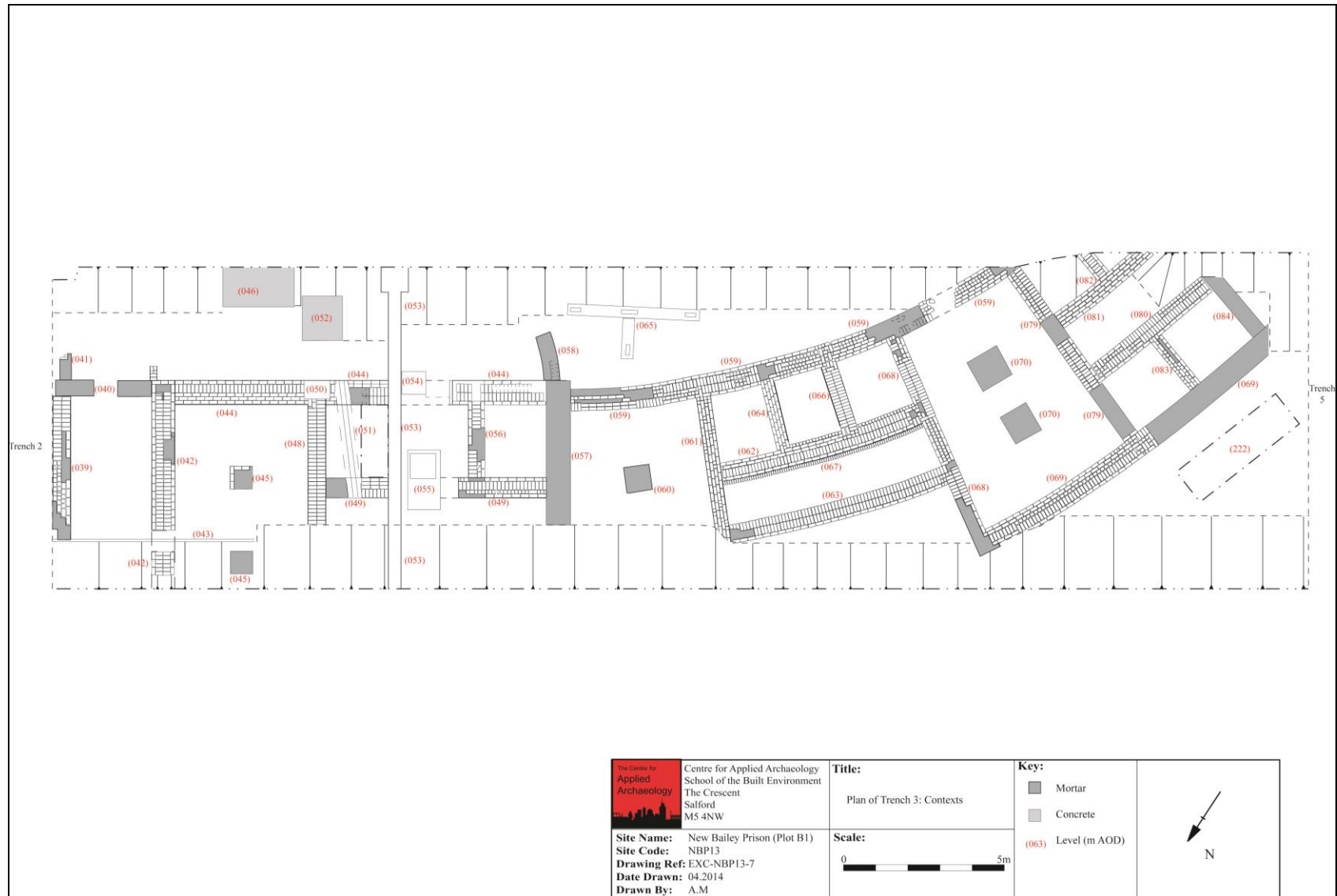


Fig. 66 Plan of Trench 3 showing the features excavated



Fig. 67 Plan of Trench 3 levels (m AOD)

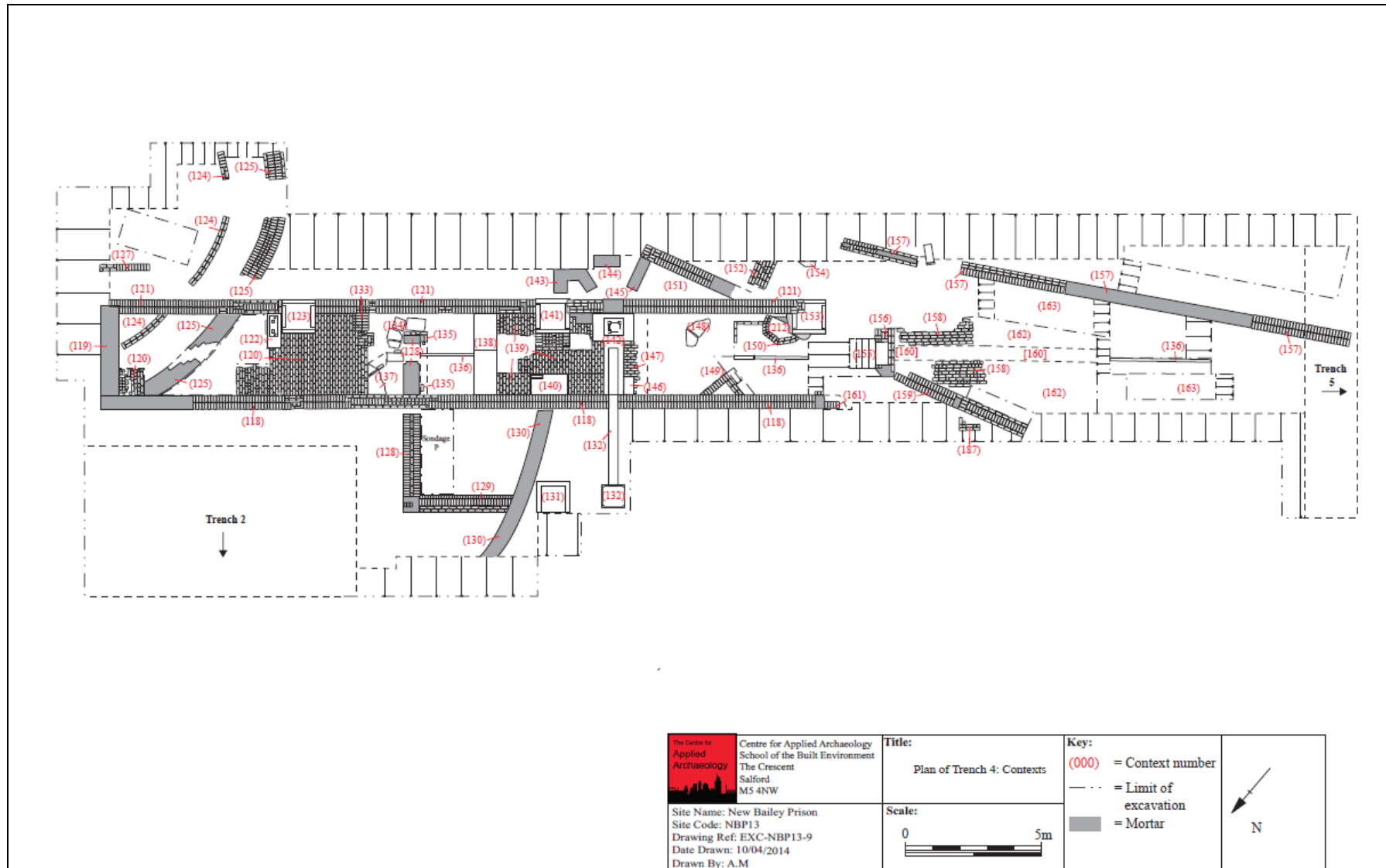


Fig. 68 Plan of Trench 4 showing the features excavated



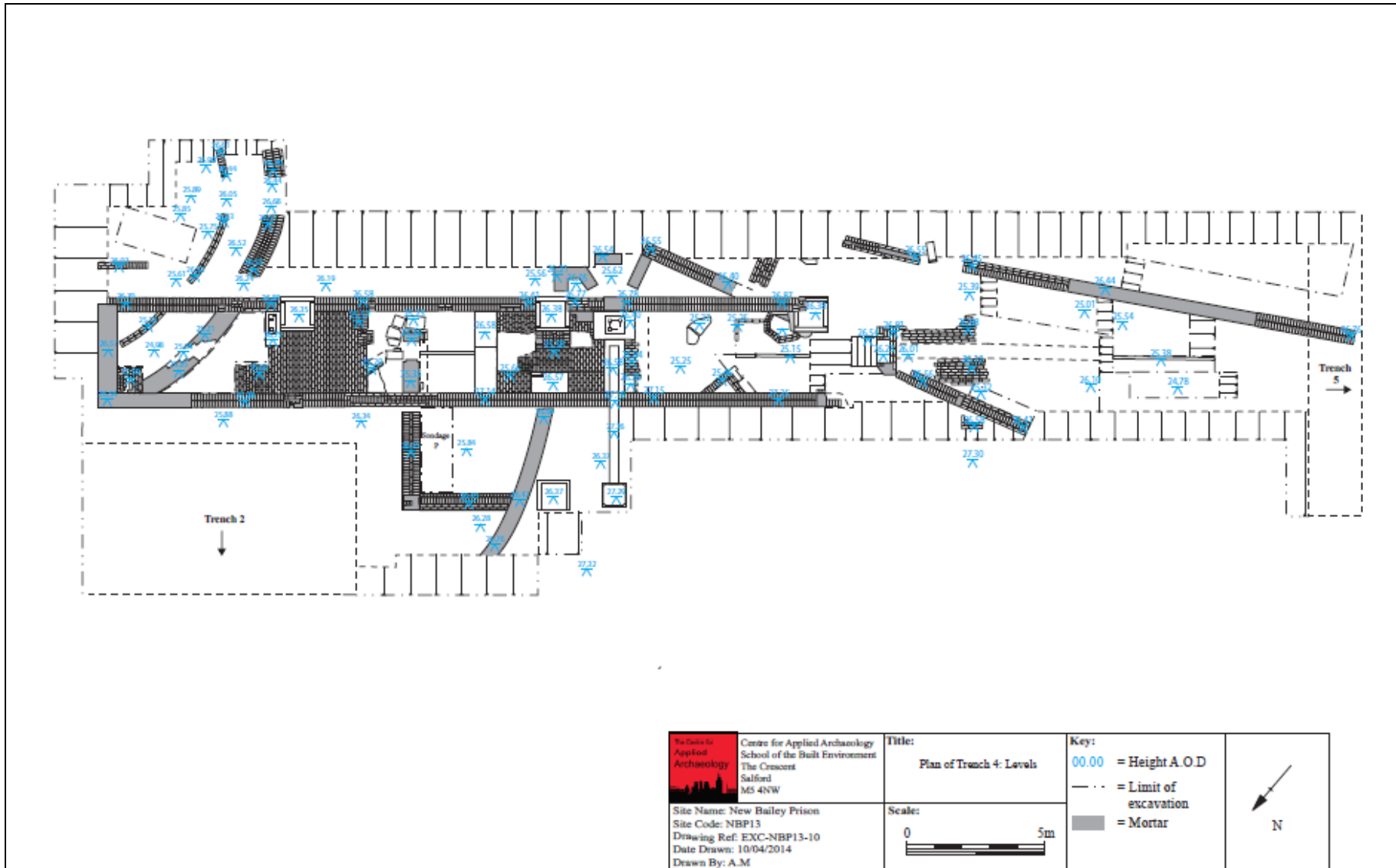


Fig. 69 Plan of Trench 4 levels (m AOD)



Fig. 70 Plan of Trench 5 showing features excavated

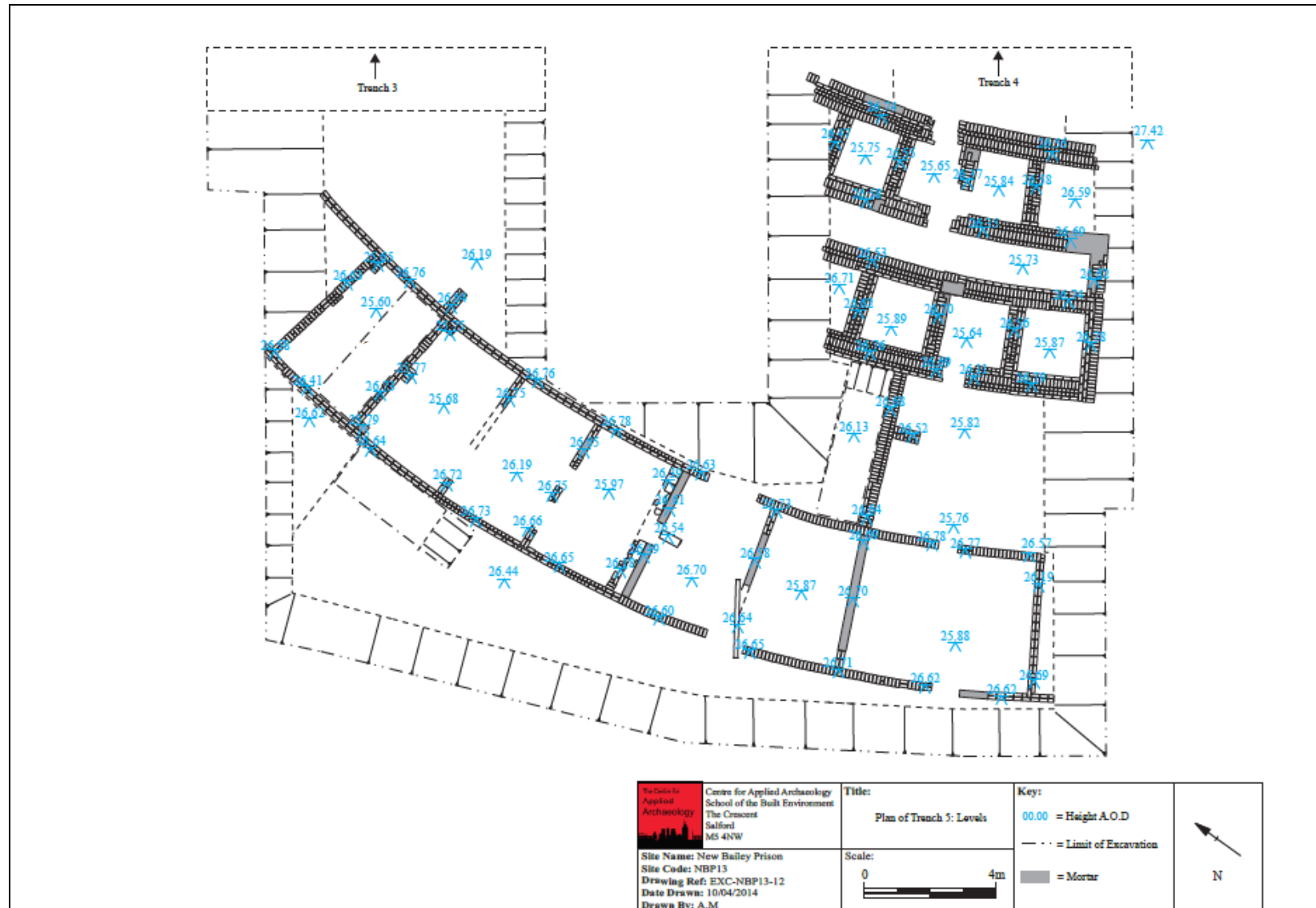


Fig. 71 Plan of Trench 5 levels (m AOD)



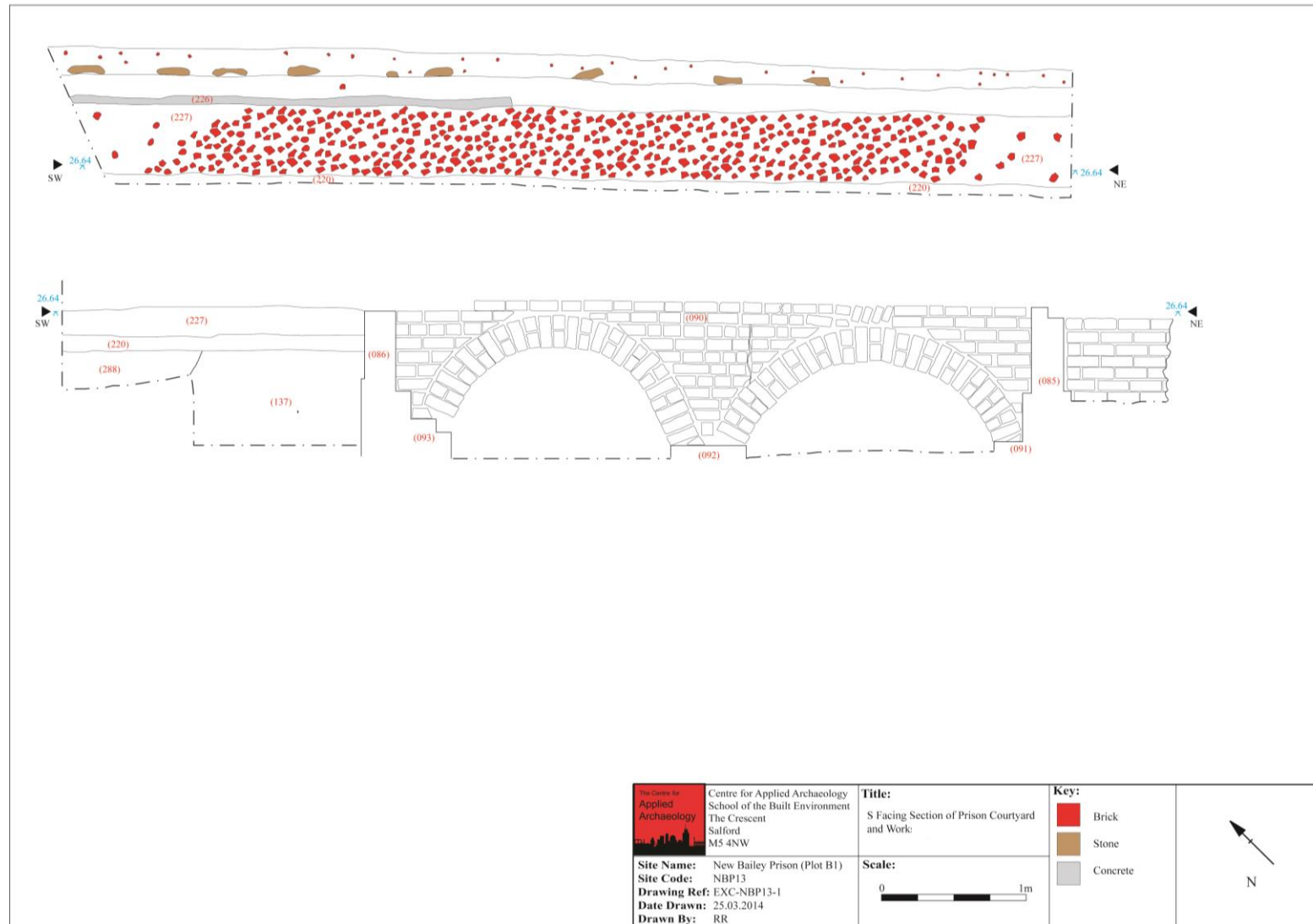


Fig. 72 South facing section of Prison Courtyard area and internal workshop dividing wall (090), Trench 5

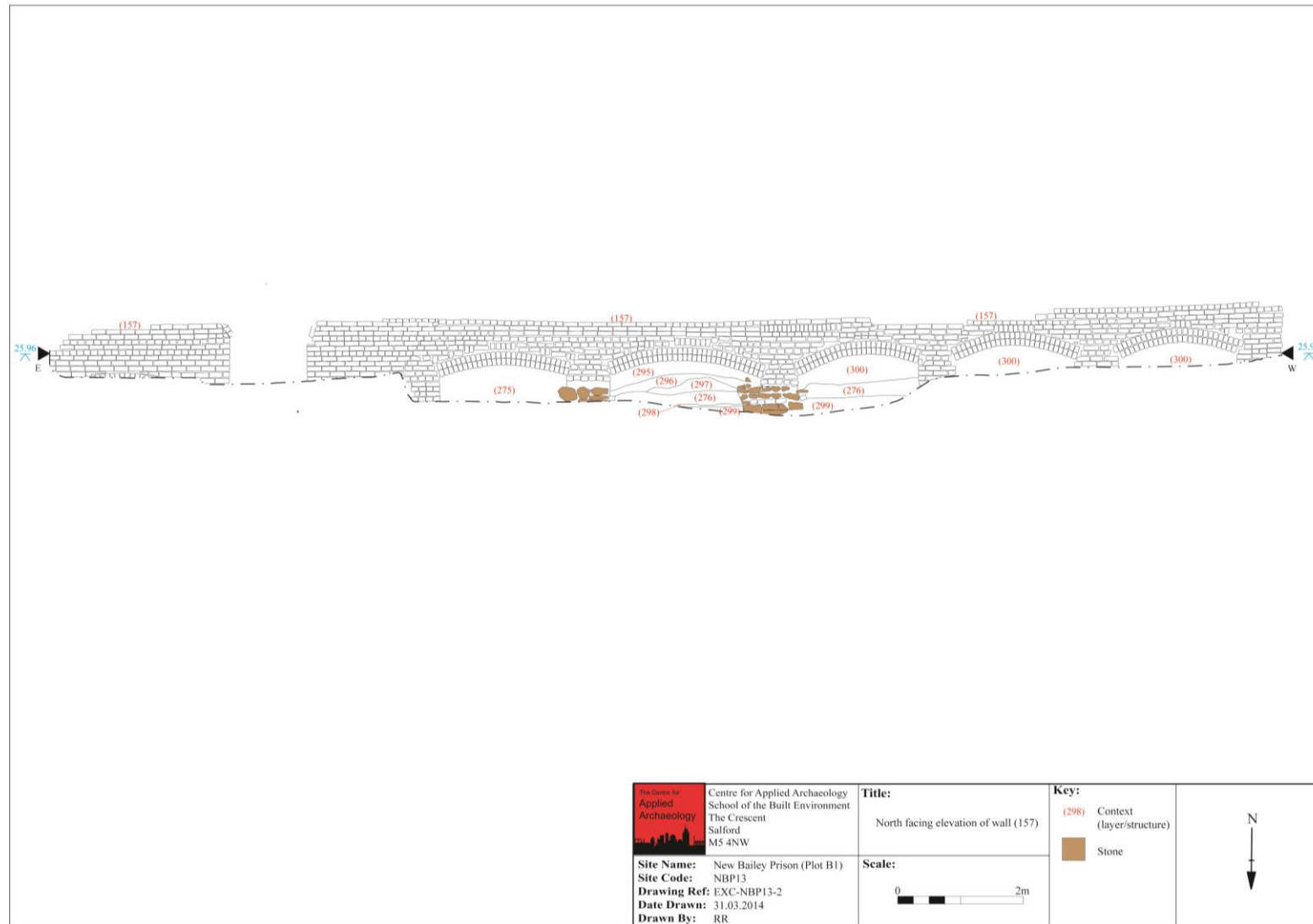


Fig. 73 North facing elevation of radial yard wall (157)

## Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Frame	Fig. Number	Trench	Description	Direction Facing
001		Site	General shot of railway yard	SW
002	Fig. 39	Site	Close up of cobbles along S edge of exc area	SW
003		Site	As 002	NW
004		Site	Cobbles and brick wall	SW
005		Site	Close up of (005)/(118)	NW
006		Site	Railway Yard: S part	SW
007		Site	Railway: N part	SW
008		4	(005)/(118) and (006)/(121)	SW
009		4	Earlier cobbled surface (007)	SW
010		Site	General shot of cobbles in west	SW
011	Fig. 38	Site	Railway lines within western part of site including later drain	SW
012		Site	General shot of cobbles differently orientated	SE
013		Site	General shot	NE
014		Site	General shot of railway yard	NE
015		Site	Railway lines	NE
016		Site	Cobbles to the south of 015	NE
017		Site	Cobbles to the west of 015	NE
018		Site	Cobbled area (007)	SE
019		Site	As 018	NE
020		Site	General shot	NE
021		Site	As 020	NE
022		Site	Railway lines	SE
023		Site	As 022	SW
024		Site	Cobbled are delineated by differently orientated cobbles	SW
025		Site	General shot	SW
026		Site	As 025	SW
027		3	Possible concrete stanchion	NW
028		1	Sondage showing depth of prison wall (008) with drain (021) and timber (019)	NW
029		1	As 028	NW
030		1	As 028	NW
031		1	As 028	NW
032		1	Showing backfill layers in above sondage	SE
033		1	As 032	SE
034		Site	Geology trial holes	SW
035		Site	As 034	SW



<b>036</b>		Site	As 034	SE
<b>037</b>		Site	As 034	SW
<b>038</b>		Site	As 034	SW
<b>039</b>		Site	As 034	SW
<b>040</b>		Site	As 034	SW
<b>041</b>		Site	As 034	SW
<b>042</b>	<b>Fig. 43</b>	1	Concrete stanchion (026)	S
<b>043</b>		1	As 042	S
<b>044</b>		Site	General working shot	Var.
<b>045</b>		Site	As 044	Var.
<b>046</b>		Site	As 044	Var.
<b>047</b>		Site	As 044	Var.
<b>048</b>		Site	As 044	Var.
<b>049</b>		Site	As 044	Var.
<b>050</b>		Site	As 044	Var.
<b>051</b>		1	Sondage to base of workshop arches (032)	NE
<b>052</b>		1	As 051	NE
<b>053</b>		1	As 051	NE
<b>054</b>		1	As 051	NE
<b>055</b>		1	As 051	NE
<b>056</b>		1	As 051	SW
<b>057</b>	<b>Fig. 14</b>	1	Foundation cut, 2m from top of (008)	SE
<b>058</b>		1	As 057	SE
<b>059</b>		1	Sondage at NW end of Trench 1	SE
<b>060</b>		1	As 059	SE
<b>061</b>		1	As 059	SE
<b>062</b>		3	Dayroom 1 sondage showing wall (048), cutting through red sand and darker material	NW
<b>063</b>		3	As 062	NW
<b>064</b>		3	Dayroom 1 sondage to natural gravels (224). Tape measures 3m. Walls (044) and (048)	S
<b>065</b>		3	As 064	S
<b>066</b>		3	Cell 1 sondage to natural gravel (tape at 3m)	N
<b>067</b>	<b>Fig. 3</b>	3	As 066	N
<b>068</b>		3	As 066	N
<b>069</b>		3	Dayroom 2 – foundation cut against wall (057)	NE
<b>070</b>		3	As 069	NE
<b>071</b>	<b>Fig. 4</b>	3	As 069	NE
<b>072</b>		3	Dayroom 2 wall and pillar foundation cut – wall (057)	NW
<b>073</b>		3	Corridor 1 showing stepped wall (067) and foundation cut	S
<b>074</b>		3	As 073	S

075		3	Corridor 1 showing stepped wall (067) as separate to main wall (062)	SE
076		3	As 075	SE
077	Fig. 5	3	AS 075	SE
078	Fig. 7	3	Dayroom 3 foundation cut visible at 2.20m deep against wall (059)	SE
079		3	As 078	SE
080		3	Room 14 possible surface covering backfill of workshops	W
081		3	As 080	W
082		3	Sondage to clay natural in yard between cells and workshops	W
083		3	As 082	S
084		3	Sondage in W half of room 14 against double arch wall (090) to natural. Wall cut visible at 2.10m deep. Into (222), (223) at 3.10m. (224) at 3.50m	Var.
085		3	As 084	Var.
086		3	As 084	Var.
087		3	As 084	Var.
088		3	As 084	Var.
089		3	As 084	Var.
090		3	As 084	Var.
091		3	As 084	Var.
092	Fig. 47	3	As 084	Var.
093		3	NW corner of room 15 next to collapsed arches showing absence of brick pillars	S
094		3	As 093	SW
095		3	Double arches in room 15	E
096		3	As 095	E
097		3	Detail of central column of east wall of room 15	E
098		3	Detail of S end of double columns against east wall of room 15	E
099		3	Detail of N end of east wall, room 15	E
100		3	Room 14 looking at arched wall (090)	W
101		3	As 100	W
102		4	Stone (117)	N
103		2	Sondage at S end of T2, to E of Turnkey Office	S
104		2	As 103	S
105		2	As 104	S
106		2	As 104	S
107		4	Brick floor of goods yard structure at E end of trench 4	S
108		4	As 107	SE
109		4	As 107	S
110		4	Prison chapel walls below goods yard structure	W

111		4	As 110	W
112		4	Large stone blocks relating to goods yard structure	W
113		4	As 112	W
114		4	As 112	W
115	<b>Fig. 28</b>	4	Chapel walls (124) and (125) and general area	SW
116		4	As 115	SW
117		4	As 115	SW
118		4	As 115	NW
119		4	As 115	SE
120		4	As 115	N
121		4	As 115	N
122		4	As 115	N
123		4	As 115	S
124		4	As 115	W
125		Site	Working shots	NW
126		Site	As 125	NW
127	<b>Fig. 27</b>	2	'Yard' walls with brick lined drain to the E, timber crane base (108), ceramic pipe (110)	SE
128		2	Close up of 127	SE
129		2	Ceramic drain (110) and wall (114)	SW
130		2	Drain (110) running below (108)	NE
131		2	Later drain (112) truncating (113)	SE
132		2	Poss wall (111) truncated by (108)	NW
133		4	Possible old sewer (152)	NE
134		4	As 133	NE
135		4	East wall of turnkey office truncated by pipe and drains	E
136	<b>Fig. 40</b>	4	As 135	S
137		4	As 135	N
138		4	As 135	N
139		4	Structure 18	W
140		4	Sondage in yard against wall (157)	W
141		4	As 140	W
142		4	As 140	W
143		2	Crane base at W end of removed wall between structures 17 and 19	N
144		2	As 143	E
145		2	As 143	N
146		4	Sondage to natural clay showing arches in wall (157)	S
147		4	As 146	S
148		4	As 146	N
149	<b>Fig. 46</b>	4	Crane bases and 'removed' wall between structures 17 and 19	W
150		4	As 149	N



151		1	Sondage against wall (016) and foundations (017)	W
152		1	As 151	E
153		1	As 151	S
154		1	Wall (097)	NE
155		1	As 154	NE
156		4	Brick and hardcore prison surfaces within yard area	N
157		4	As 156	N
158		4	As 156	E
159	<b>Fig. 37</b>	4	As 156	W
160		4	As 156	S
161	<b>Fig. 36</b>	4	Arches in radial wall (157)	S
162		4	As 161	S
163		4	Arch in radial wall (159)	NW
164		Site	General site shots	Var.
165		Site	As 164	Var.
166		Site	As 164	Var.
167		Site	As 164	Var.
168		Site	As 164	Var.
169		Site	As 164	Var.
170		Site	As 164	Var.
171		Site	As 164	Var.
172		Site	As 164	Var.
173		Site	As 164	Var.
174		Site	As 164	Var.
175		Site	As 164	Var.
176		Site	As 164	Var.
177		1	Sondage I in structure 23 wall (025)	S
178		1	Crane (198)	S
179		5	Sondage J in courtyard SW of structure 15	N
180		5	As 179	S
181		5	As 179	S
182		Site	General site shot	N/A
183		3	Sondage H in cell structure 22	E
184		3	As 183	W
185		3	As 183	E
186	<b>Fig. 49</b>	3	As 183	W
187		2	Sondage N against turnkey office	NE
188		5	Structures 24-29	N
189	<b>Fig. 15</b>	5	Structures 14 and 15; 24-29	S
190		5	Archway (090)	S
191		5	Archways in N wall of structure 14	N
192	<b>Fig. 17</b>	5	Arches in structures 14/15	N
193	<b>Fig. 16</b>	5	Wall (086) showing rebuild	W
194		5	As 193	W

195	<b>Fig. 18</b>	5	Collapsed archway between structures 15 and 29	S
196		5	Wall (086)	W
197		5	Possible prison yard outside wall (086)	S
198		5	As 197	N
199		5	Damaged arches (186)	S
200		5	As 200	N
201		5	(184) and (185)	S
202		5	(182) truncated by (183)	N
203	<b>Fig. 19</b>	5	Wall (181)	NW
204		5	General shot of truncation by [160]	NE
205		5	Wall (180)	SE
206		5	[160] truncating (086)	SW
207	<b>Fig. 8</b>	4	Cells in Trench 4	NW
208		4	As 207	SE
209	<b>Fig. 9</b>	4	Rebuilt wall within (169)	SW
210		4	Cell 33	NE
211		4	Truncating by [160] through cells in trench 4	NE
212	<b>Fig. 35</b>	4	Radial wall (157)	E
213		4	Radial wall (159)	E
214		4	General shot of turnkey's office	NW
215		2	General shot of yard area between hospital wing and chapel	NW
216	<b>Fig. 25</b>	2	Structure 19 (wall (098)	NE
217		2	As 216	NE
218		1	Structure 20 (boiler room)	NW
219	<b>Fig. 22</b>	1	Walls (016) and (017)	W
220	<b>Fig. 24</b>	1	Boiler room	NW
221		1	Possible 'surgery' area	NW
222	<b>Fig. 23</b>	1	Badly built wall (096)	SE
223	<b>Fig. 21</b>	1	As 221	SE
224	<b>Fig. 10</b>	1	Archway (022)	SW
225	<b>Fig. 20</b>	1	Drain (021) and later modification to (008)	NW
226	<b>Fig. 45</b>	1	Cranes (197) and (198)	SE
227	<b>Fig. 12</b>	1	Western end of workshop area within Trench 1	W
228		1	As 227	W
229	<b>Fig. 13</b>	1	As 227	W
230		1	As 227	W
231		1	Wall (035)	NW
232		1	As 231	SW
233		1	As 231	NW
234	<b>Fig. 44</b>	1	As 231	NW
235		3	Dayroom 3	E
236		3	As 235	E
237		3	As 235	E

238		3	General shot of cells within Trench 3 (Dayroom 3 at W end)	SW
239	<b>Fig. 6</b>	3	Cells between dayrooms 2 and 3	SE
240		3	SW facing wall of cell (structure 47), in conjunction with drawing 40	NE
241		3	Structure 47 wall	NW
242		3	As 241	SW
243		3	As 241	SE
244		3	SW facing wall of corridor (structure 48)	NE
245		3	As 244	NE
246		3	As 244	N
247		3	Sw facing shot of corridor, structure 50	N
248		3	Sw facing shot of cell structure 51	N
249		3	As 241-244	Var.
250		3	As 241-244	Var.
251		3	As 241-244	Var.
252		3	As 241-244	Var.
253		Site	General shot	Var.
254		Site	As 253	Var.
255		Site	As 253	Var.
256		Site	As 253	Var.
257		Site	As 253	Var.
258		Site	As 253	Var.
259		Site	As 253	Var.
260		Site	As 253	Var.
261		Site	As 253	Var.
262		2	Crane base (108) showing markings: from W to E end	NW
263		2	As 262	NW
264		2	As 262	NW
265		2	As 262	NW
266		3	Crane base (065) and wall (059) showing black staining and bonding	NW
267		4	Cut [201] within chapel area	E
268		4	W facing section through [201] (drawing 50)	E
269		4	N facing section of [201]	S
270		4	Tower (149) below (118)	N
271		4	Tower (150)	SW
272		4	(149) and (150) prison remains below railway stuff	SW
273		4	As 272	NW
274		4	As 272	NW
275		4	As 272	SW
276		4	As 272	SE
277		4	As 272	SE
278		4	As 272	SE
279		4	As 272	NW



280		1	Drain (021) with poss wall rebuild and truncation by (019)	NW
281		1	As 280	NW
282		1	Truncation of (196) by crane bases	SE
283	<b>Fig. 11</b>	1	Remnants of possible arched wall	SE
284		1	Truncation of (196) by (024) and (199)	SE
285	<b>Fig. 11</b>	1	Remnants of possible arched wall	NW
286		4	(149) prison remains below railway	NE
287	<b>Fig. 42</b>	4	Cut [160] with cast iron pipe (136)- poss evidence for floor removal then placement higher up	NE
288		4	Floor (139) – railway platform	SW
289	<b>Fig. 41</b>	4	As 288	SW
290		4	Wall (118) and floor (139)	SW
291	<b>Fig. 31</b>	4	General shot of railway remains truncating prison ones	SW
292		4	As 291	SW
293	<b>Fig. 32</b>	4	(121) and (145)	NE
294		4	(151) truncated by (121)	E
295	<b>Fig. 33</b>	4	As 294	S
296		4	Blocked archway within (151)	S
297		4	General shot of railway remains	N
298	<b>Fig. 48</b>	4	As 297	S
299		4	As 297	S
300		4	West facing section of sondage G (in chapel area)	E
301		4	North facing section of sondage G (in chapel area)	S
302		4	As 301	S
303	<b>Fig. 30</b>	4	East facing section of sondage G (in chapel area)	W
304		4	Detail of layer (205) at convergence of S and W facing sections in sondage G	E
305		4	Wall (124) and sondage G	W
306		4	As 305	W
307		4	Chapel wall (124) and N facing section of sondage G, showing [201] in section	S
308		4	As 307	S
309		3	Fingerprints within wall (063)	N/A
310		3	As 309	N/A
311		4	Sondage G	S
312		4	As 311	W
313		4	As 311	W
314		4	As 311	N
315		4	As 311	N
316	<b>Fig. 26</b>	3	Arched wall (038)	SW
317		3	As 316	SW
318		3	As 316	NW
319		3	As 316	NW

320	<b>Fig. 29</b>	4	Possible ploughsoil (202) and (203) in section between (124) and (125)	N
321		4	As 320	N
322	<b>Fig. 74</b>	N/A	Crane base (108) after removal from Trench 2	SE
323	<b>Fig. 77</b>	N/A	As 322	SE
324		N/A	As 322	SE
325		N/A	As 322	SE
326		N/A	As 322	SE
327		N/A	As 322	SE
328		N/A	As 322	SE
329		N/A	As 322	SE
330	<b>Fig. 76</b>	N/A	As 322	SE
331	<b>Fig. 75</b>	N/A	As 322	SE
332		N/A	As 322	NW
333		N/A	As 322	NW
334		4	Possible brick sewer (153)	SE
335		4	As 334	SE
336		4	Poss tower (154)	NE
337		4	Junction of (153) and radial wall	NE
338		4	As 334	SE
339		4	As 334	SE
340	<b>Fig. 34</b>	4	As 334	SE
341		4	As 334	SE
342		4	Tower (150) with fill (212)	E
343		4	As 342	S
344		4	As 342	S
345		4	As 342	N
346		4	Cut for pipe backfill truncating (154)	SE
347		4	Brick sewer (153)	SE
348		4	Poss publicity shots	Var.
349		4	As 348	Var.
350		4	As 348	Var.
351		4	As 348	Var.
352		4	As 348	Var.
353		N/A	Chamfered and shaped stones from railway building backfill – possibly related to the tower structures	Var.
354		N/A	As 353	Var.
355		N/A	As 353	Var.
356		N/A	As 353	Var.
357		N/A	As 353	Var.
358		N/A	As 353	Var.
359		N/A	As 353	Var.
360		N/A	As 353	Var.
361		N/A	As 353	Var.
362		N/A	As 353	Var.
363		N/A	As 353	Var.

<b>364</b>		N/A	As 353	Var.
<b>365</b>		N/A	As 353	Var.
<b>366</b>		N/A	As 353	Var.
<b>367</b>		N/A	As 353	Var.
<b>368</b>		N/A	As 353	Var.



## *Appendix 4: Excavated Timbers*

### *Introduction*

A total of six timber ‘crucifixes’ found during the current excavation programme, with (108), which was located within Trench 2 removed for further photographic recording. This is described below.

### *Timbers*



Fig. 74 (108) after removal. The NE-SW orientated timber is on the left. The NW-SE orientated timber is located on the right

Removing the timbers revealed that there were two timbers, with the NE-SW orientated timber slotted into the NW-SE one. The NE-SW timber measured 3.13 x 0.35 x 0.35m, with a slot located centrally to fit into the other timber, measuring 0.37 x 0.12m. Three grooves were located on the upper face of the timber, with the two outer slots measuring 0.33 x 0.11m. They also had gentle slopes, from the inside to the outside of the timber, measuring 0.05m at their deepest, outermost points. The central groove measured 0.38 x 0.07m and was hollowed out over the central slot. An iron pin/bracket was visible along the right side of the timber, with holes indicating their presence in other places (see Fig. 75). There were also faint scratches on the timber as well as two distinctive cross markings, located on the upper face, by the central groove (see Fig. 76) and by one of the outer slots (see Fig. 75).





Fig. 75 The NE-SW timber showing the iron bracket, as well as markings carved into the timber

The NW-SE orientated timber measured 3.74 x 0.35 x 0.35m, with a central groove cut to receive the NE-SW timber on top, which measured 0.37 x 0.13m. To the NW of the groove, the timber measured 1.25m in length, however to the SE, the timber measured 2.07m in length. There were two grooves located within the upper face of the timber, which were the same as observed in the NE-SW timber. The timber was also cut at its SE end, to accommodate drain (110), which ran below (see Fig. 77). An iron pin/bracket was also visible above the cut for the drain, however no markings were visible on the timber.





Fig. 76 NE-SW timber: central groove with cross marking below



Fig. 77 The NE-SW orientated timber showing the upper grooves and the curved cut to the right for drain (110)





## *Appendix 5: Finds Tables*

### *Pottery*

#### **Introduction**

A ceramic assemblage numbering 66 sherds of pottery was recovered, weighing a total of 2853g from a total of eight contexts. All the pottery dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and black glazed earthenware was the most numerous recovered followed by blue and white transfer print ceramics with a small number of unidentifiable patterned wares and stoneware retrieved. The table below outlines number of sherds recovered and from what context.

Context Number	Fragments	Weight
(031)	1	13g
(203)	3	34g
(205)	11	78g
(212)	2	23g
(218)	6	646g
(228)	8	324g
(237)	27	1533g
Unstratified	8	202g

### *Animal Bone*

#### **Introduction**

41 fragments of animal bone were recovered, as well as a possible bone handle for a piece of cutlery. These came from a total of four contexts with 88% of the assemblage deriving from one context.

Context Number	Fragments	Comments
(031)	1	Large cattle bone
(200)	37	Possibly from one animal, probably dog
(205)	1	Phalange
(237)	2	Cattle rib and worked bone handle for possible cutlery

All skeleton parts appeared to be represented with the exception of the skull.

### *Clay Pipes*

#### **Introduction**

A total of 29 clay pipe fragments were recovered from four contexts: three bowls (one partial) and 26 stems. The majority of the stems appear to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century

