



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Evaluation:**

Land off Stanley
Street, Central
Salford: Plot B4
(New Bailey
Prison)

Client: English
Cities Fund

**Technical
Report:**
Rachael Reader

Report No:
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Contents

<i>Summary</i>	3
<i>1. Introduction</i>	4
<i>2. Historical Background</i>	5
<i>3. Methodology</i>	10
<i>4. Archaeological Descriptions</i>	12
<i>5. Archaeological Results</i>	28
<i>6. Conclusion</i>	31
<i>7. Archive</i>	33
<i>8. Acknowledgments</i>	34
<i>9. Sources</i>	35
<i>Appendix 1: Context List</i>	37
<i>Appendix 2: Figures</i>	42
<i>Appendix 3: Photographic Register</i>	49



Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by English Cities Fund (ECF) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land located off Stanley Street, Central Salford (centred on SJ 8317 9838) as part of scheme known as Central Salford Regeneration. This report consists of the results from Phase 1 Evaluation (pre-demolition of Ralli Court buildings) and comprised of two evaluation trenches and three Watching Brief trenches, located around the outskirts of the Ralli Court buildings, within the plot B4 area. This work was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to enable future recommendations and future mitigation for surviving remains.

The archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has shown that the study area was once the site of New Bailey Prison from 1790 to 1868 and subsequently became the Bailey Railway Goods Yard. The Goods Yard was demolished during the 1960s and became a car park, before the area was developed in the late 1980s and a series of Office Blocks were built (known as Ralli Court) (Nash 2013). Subsequent evaluation and excavation of plot B1 revealed the substantial remains of the 1815 extension to the prison, with walls surviving to 3m deep in places. A substantial building belonging to an early phase of the railway was also identified, containing bases for machinery and hydraulic chambers. Despite this, the foundations of the turnkey's office and the chapel were partially preserved beneath these foundations (Reader 2013; in prep). Partially sealing this building and stretching across the eastern part of the site was a substantial cobbled yard, as well as railway lines, set on sleepers, which was very well preserved.

The trenches within the current study area revealed that substantial remains of the New Bailey Prison survived in varying states of preservation. Archaeological remains were found up to c.2m below the current ground surface, which included potential below ground floor levels. Remains of the oldest part of the prison, built in 1790, were found to be in a good state of preservation in Trench F with potential dungeons in a fair state of preservation identified with well-preserved stone floors. Trench B and Watching Brief Trench 1 identified walls and possible floors associated with the Cook House, which was part of the later prison extension. Trench 3 identified the remains of the Prison Chapel. Trenches B, 2 and 3 also identified the well preserved remains of Railway Yard buildings. No railway lines or cobbled surfaces were encountered during this evaluation, suggesting that these may have been removed during the construction of Ralli Court.



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by English Cities Fund (ECF) to undertake an archaeological evaluation, as part of the scheme known as Central Salford Regeneration, on plot B4, Stanley Street, Central Salford (centred on Grid Reference SJ 8317 9838). The work was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource, enabling informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The evaluation was undertaken over a two week period, between 18th and 31st January 2014 inclusive.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, compiled by Adam Thompson and Rachael Reader of CfAA and submitted January 2014, as well as a Desk-Based Assessment of the site, undertaken by Vicky Nash in May 2013.

1.2 Location, Topography and Current Land Use

The excavation area is located within the metropolitan borough of the City of Salford, within Salford itself just off Stanley Street to the north (centre on SJ8317 9838) and is bounded by New Bailey street to the east, Salford Central train station to the north, Irwell Street to the west and river Irwell to the south. The land is currently being used as a car park, owned by NCP. The study area is located at approximately 28m AOD.

The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the British Geological Society (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 Centre for Applied Archaeology. On-site excavations were conducted by Rachael Reader, John Roberts and Vicky Nash. This report was compiled and written by Rachael Reader. 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 1970s. An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was carried out prior to the excavation and the full historical background can be found within there (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 and subsequently excavated November 2013 – January 2014.

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 figs 17-18 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 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 1871 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**), (**Fig 12**). 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 response to the brief supplied by DPP and in consultation with GMAAS, an archaeological Desk Based Assessment was prepared (Nash 2013), covering plots B1-B6 which identified that this whole area once housed New Bailey Prison (1790–1868) and a Railway Goods Yard (c1870–1960). An evaluation of plot B1 (NW corner of the site) was undertaken by CfAA in May-June 2013 (Thompson and Reader CfAA 018/2013). The findings from the resultant six evaluation trenches are summarised below:

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 2m high 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 consultation with the archaeological planning advisory body for the City (the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service) it was recommended that any development of the site would require further archaeological investigation, through a programme of excavation of areas of archaeological interest that are likely to be affected by development on the site of the New Bailey Prison (**Sites 4 to 16**). The first phase of this was completed at Plot B1, with excavation carried out within the footprint of a multi-storey car park November 2013 – January 2014. The excavation confirmed the findings of the evaluation trenches, with the prison remains in good – excellent state of preservation, as well as the discovery of a building relating to an early phase of the railway yard. The report is currently in preparation.

2.3.3 Plot B4 Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief (Current Work)

The programme of archaeological works for plot B4 is split into two phases: Phase 1 (pre-demolition: Trenches A, B, F and G) and Phase 2 (post-demolition of Ralli Court: trenches C, D, E, H and I) (see fig. 1). Trench A was relocated and incorporated into the excavation of plot B1 (see Reader in prep.).

As well as the archaeological evaluation, a watching brief was scheduled for 22nd February to monitor the excavation of three trenches by an external contractor to locate a sewer thought to run through the area. These were located to the west of the westerly Ralli Court building (see fig. 1)

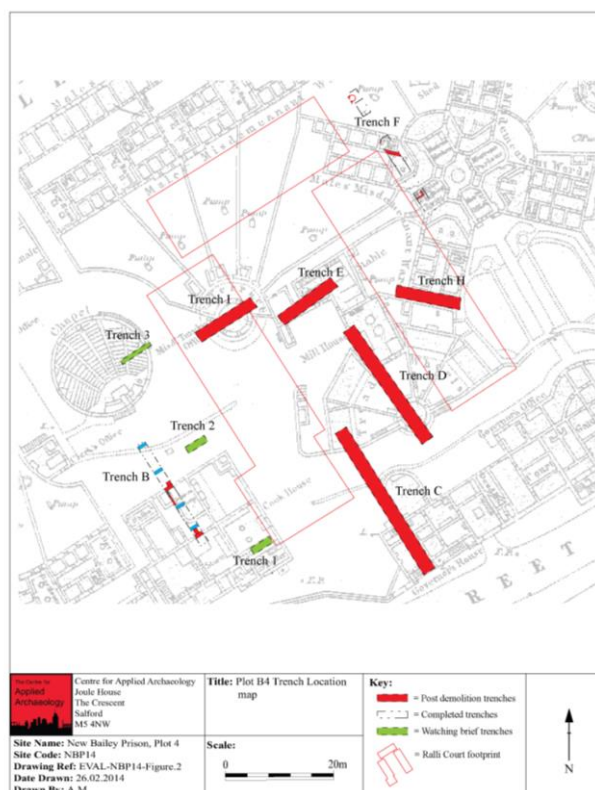


Fig. 1 Plan showing trenches excavated as part of the evaluation, the location of the Watching Brief trenches and the trenches planned for the post- Ralli Court demolition phase

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Archaeological Evaluation 7

Phase 1: Pre Ralli Court Demolition Trenches (See Figs. 17 and 18 for Maps of DBA Listings)

Trench A: Length 15m (NB: this was incorporated into the excavation of plot B1)
DBA Listing/Building No. 12

Trench A is designed to target the Chapel, which first appears on Pigot's Map of 1821 and was circular in shape. It appears on subsequent mapping and was located immediately east of the Male Felon Workshops and Wards (**Sites 8 & 9**). The walls were revealed within Trench 1 during the evaluation of plot B1, and the building was found to be defined by two walls (Reader 2013).

Trench B: Length 20m
DBA Listing/Building No's 10a and 10c

Trench B is designed to target the 'Cook House' and shows it contains the prison Kitchen along with a Boiler Room, Stores and a Warehouse. This building first appears on Pigot's Map of 1821. In addition the 1848 OS map also shows that some small scale development had taken place within the buildings yards, the most westerly of which now contained a small rectangular structure labelled 'Bath House', the central yard contained a slightly larger structure.

Trench F: Length 20m
DBA Listing/Building no's: 4

By Green's map of Manchester dated 1794 the eastern half of the study area had been redeveloped through the construction of the 'New Bayley Prison'. Greens map shows that the prison comprised of a boundary wall which enclosed extensive gardens and out building, the Gate Keepers building, and at the centre of the enclosure was a large octagonal structure with four radiating arms. Trench F is designed to target the original radial prison structure.

Trench G: Length 5m (NB: this trench was not excavated due to the findings from trenches B and F)

DBA Listing/Building No's: 6a

Green's map of 1794 depicts a rectangular structure with a semi-circular projection along its northern elevation, to the south of the New Bailey Prison Octagonal building. The structure fronted Stanley Street and was abutted to the east and west by the prison's enclosure wall, the main entrance into the prison enclosure lay to the immediate west of this structure.

Phase 2: Post Ralli Court Demolition Trenches

Trench C: Length 20m
DBA Listing/Building No's: 7 and 13a

Trench C is designed to target the 'Governors House'. Documentary research has uncovered a description of the Governors House from 1836, which describes the building as being comprised of a basement with cellage and two kitchens, three rooms at first floor level and five chambers at second floor level. Trench C is designed to target this building and also partially reveal the remains of the Tread Wheels (**Site 13a**) to the north.

Trench D: Length 20m

DBA Listing/Building No's: 13a and 13b

Trench D is designed to target the site of the Tread Wheels (**Site 13a**) and the Mill House (**Site 13b**). The Tread Wheels (**Site 13a**) were semi-circular in shape with a central enclosed yard divided into five smaller yards and to the north it was abutted by a smaller rectangular structure, the Mill House (**Site 13b**).

Trench E: Length 10m

DBA Listing/Building No's: 13c

As part of the Tread Wheel (**Site 13a**) and Mill House (**Site 13b**) complex, there was also a Joiners' Shop (**Site 13c**), which Trench E is designed to target.

Trench H: Length 10m

DBA Listing/Building No's: 4a

See above (Trench F). This part of the building is shown as the Male Misdemeanour Wards (**Site 4a**), with individual cells and is also part of the oldest part of the prison. Trench H is designed to target the remains of the south-western radiating arm.

Trench I: Length 10m

DBA Listing/Building No's: 15c

Swire's map of 1824 depicts a rectangular structure, aligned east/west to the immediate south of the Male Misdemeanant Workshops (**Site 14**), and to the west of the Gaolers Building (**Site 4**). The structures contained four enclosed yards to the south, which appeared triangular in shape. By Pigot's map of 1836 the Gaolers Building had been partially demolished and the rectangular structure had been substantially extended eastwards. Trench I is designed to target a small circular building which first appears on the 1848 map and is labelled as the Misdemeanour's Turnkey Office (**Site 15c**). The four enclosed yards 'radiate' northwards from this building.



3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

Before excavation, the client provided CfAA with service plans for the area and all trenches and surrounding areas were scanned with a CAT3 scanner to ensure that no live cables would be disturbed during the programme of works. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket down to archaeological features of natural geology. On occasions, a 0.60m wide and 0.30m wide bucket was used to excavate out narrower areas. 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. 1)

The evaluation trenches were placed across the study area in order to determine the presence, extent, depth and state of preservation of the remains identified by the archaeological DBA. As stated above, Trench A was incorporated into the excavation of plot B1 and Trench G was left unexcavated due to the positive findings from Trenches B and F

After machine excavation, all further excavations proceeded by hand. In Trench F, certain sections were machine excavated but due to health and safety implications, these were recorded by photograph only and backfilled to a safe working level. Due to potential services running across the proposed trench location, Trench F was split into two separate trenches

To minimise disruption to the current car parking arrangements, Trench F was excavated 20th – 25th January 2014 inclusive and Trench B was excavated 25th January – 1st February 2014 inclusive. The Watching Brief was carried out on 22nd February 2014.

Excavated spoil was placed in specified areas, at least 1m away from trench edges.

3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) pro-forma context sheets (Appendix 1 – Context List), plans and sections were 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

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).

4.2 Trench B

Trench B was located to the south-west of the Ralli Court buildings and was orientated NW-SE. This was located to target the Cook House building which was constructed as part of the c1815 westwards extension to the prison. This trench measured 20.00 x 1.80m.

The general composition of this trench consisted of a layer of tarmac **(001)**, which measured up to 0.05m in thickness. This lay stratigraphically above **(056)**, which was a very loose light whitish grey silty sand with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones. This had been stained dark grey in several places where the tarmac appeared to have leaked through the deposit in several places and it only measured up to 0.10m in depth. **(056)** lay stratigraphically above **(055)**, which was a loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones. This measured up to 0.30m in depth and lay stratigraphically above **(080)**. This was a fairly compact mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones. There were also occasional small fragments of brick and mortar and measured c0.05m in thickness. **(080)** lay stratigraphically above **(081)**, which was a loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with abundant small – medium (>0.10m) sub-angular stones. This and **(080)** were visible in two discrete places and measured up to 0.35m in depth.

(081) lay stratigraphically above a series of deposits which were not physically related to each other but appeared to be broadly contemporary including **(058)**, which was a fairly loose dark brownish grey sandy silt rare small-medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded pebbles and stones. This deposit also contained lenses of compact yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted. This 0.10m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.40m. This appeared to be broadly contemporary with **(057)**, which was a fairly loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones. There were also rare small fragments of brick and mortar within this deposit also. This deposit was visible to a maximum depth of 0.22m. This also appeared to be contemporary with **(087)**, which was a fairly compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones. This was visible to a depth of 0.15m.

These deposits were the infills for walls **(045)**, **(046)** and **(047)**, respectively. These walls were visible across the width of the trench and are described from south to north. **(045)** was a handmade brick wall, 4 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and had an alternating stretcher/header bond. The mortar was fairly compact and dark blackish grey in colour. The wall was revealed to stand to a height of c1m. **(046)** ran parallel to **(045)** and was located 4.80m to the NW. This was four courses wide, orientated NE-SW and also appeared to be alternating stretcher/header bond although this was not fully excavated. The mortar was fairly compact and dark blackish grey in colour. Running between **(045)**

and (046) was **(086)**, which was a handmade brick floor which was stretcher laid and on bed. This was located *c*1.50m below the current ground surface however due to the instability of the section edge, had to be recorded by photograph only and backfilled (see fig. 2).

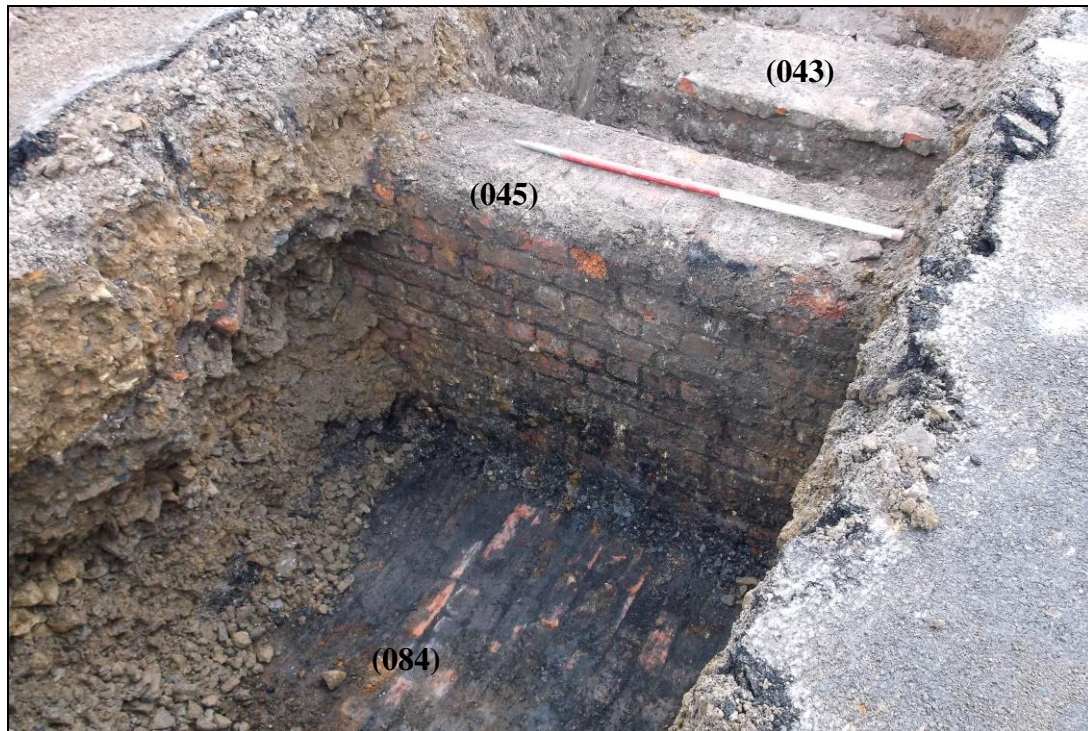


Fig. 2 Brick flooring (084) associated with wall (045). Note the earlier wall (043) to the rear

(047) was stratigraphically below (087) and was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NW-SE. This wall only survived to maximum height of 0.35m but appeared to be the same alternating bond as (045) and (046). The foundations were revealed for this wall and it appeared to consist of two individual header courses, each stepped out. Again, due to the depth and section instability, this was only recorded by photograph and backfilled. **(048)** was located *c*4.30m to the NW and was also a handmade brick wall, four courses wide, and orientated NE-SW. This also had a compact dark blackish grey mortar however (048) was in poor condition and only survived to two courses high. Again, due to the depth and section instability, it was recorded by photograph only. (048) was also located at the NW extreme edge of the trench, therefore no infill was visible associated with this wall. Running between (047) and (048) was **(054)**, which was a handmade brick floor, stretcher laid and on bed. Again due to instability issues, this was recorded by photograph only (see fig. 3)

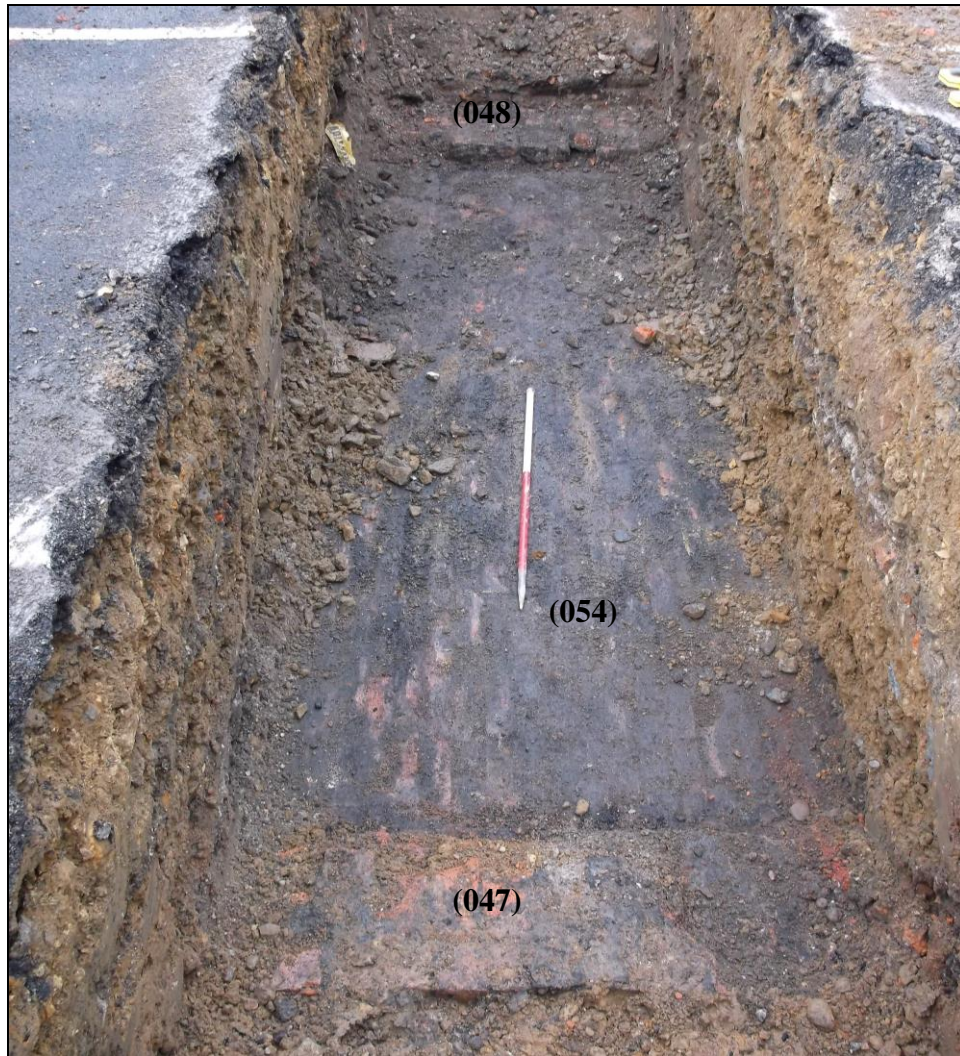


Fig. 3 Walls (047) and (048), with associated flooring (054)

Three of these four broadly contemporaneous walls also had cuts associated with them. (045) was sat within [060], which was visible across the width of the trench and measured 0.10m wide. It was linear in shape, vertical sided and only visible on the SE side. (046) was sat within [061], which also appeared to be linear, however this had also truncated an earlier wall and was not fully excavated so its full dimensions could not be ascertained (see fig. 4) (047) was sat within [083], which was a linear, vertical sided cut visible for up to 0.15m in depth. (082) appeared to truncate (047), which was a badly truncated handmade brick drain. It was only visible partially within the NE facing section and appeared to be associated with a loose light brownish grey sandy silt, which appeared ashy in texture.

[083] appeared to truncate a series of deposits located to the SE, however the relationship with the upper deposits within this area is not ascertained due to later truncation, possibly when (047) was demolished. (066) was the uppermost of these deposits, which was a fairly compact dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small – medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. There were also varying sizes of rare brick fragments also and measured up to 0.10m in depth. (066) lay stratigraphically above (065), which was a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small-

medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. There were also varying sizes of rare brick fragments and measured c0.30m in thickness. (065) lay stratigraphically above (059), which was a layer of crushed brick and containing abundant small (>0.05m) fragments of brick and measuring c0.05m in depth. This in turn lay stratigraphically above (064), which was a fairly loose light yellowish brown silty sand with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones. This in turn lay stratigraphically above (062), which was a fairly compact dark bluish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted, measuring up to 0.20m in depth.



Fig. 4 Wall (046), within [061], which had truncated wall (049)

(065) appeared to be truncated by (053) which was a handmade brick drain, which was broadly square in shape and measured 0.35 x 0.35 x 0.75m (excavated dimensions). A stone flag capped this drain and was bonded with a compact light whitish grey mortar. (053) abutted (052), which was a handmade brick wall, three courses wide, running NE-SW and was visible for 0.90m in length. It was excavated to a depth of 0.45m however the bonding was obscured as (053) abutted (052) on its NW side. The mortar was also compact and light whitish grey in colour. Immediately SW of (052) was (051), which also appeared to be a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NE-SW. The bonding was mostly header.

Immediately SE of (051) was (050), which was a stone capped drain, covering an area measuring 0.80 x 0.35m although it was not fully excavated. (050) appears to truncate (049), which was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and running NW-SE. It is truncated also on its SE side by [061]. Only the top of this wall was revealed during the

excavation. Sealing (049) was **(085)**, which was a fairly loose light brownish grey sandy silt with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones and occasional small brick fragments. This was visible to a depth of 0.05m and also lay stratigraphically below (055). Abutting (049) was **(068)**, which was a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted. This appears to be later than (049) although no relationship could be ascertained as it was not fully excavated. (052) appears to truncate **(067)**, which lay to the NE of (068). This was a fairly compact light bluish grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of light whitish grey mortar, slate and glass.

At the SE end of the trench and broadly contemporary with (049), (051) and (052) was **(043)**. This was a handmade brick wall, five courses wide, running NE-SW and visible for 1.70m in length and excavated to c1m deep. The bonding appeared to be fairly regular however it was obscured by what appeared to be remnants of plaster on the NW face. This wall was sealed by **(063)**, which was a loose light whitish grey silty sand with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones. There were abundant mortar fragments, as well as varying sizes of rare brick fragments and large fragments of stone flags were visible lower down within this deposit. A timber sleeper was also present. (063) also sealed **(044)**, which was a handmade brick surface, stretcher laid and on edge. This appeared to have been truncated by (043), although it is possible that they are broadly contemporary (see fig. 5). At the SE extreme of the trench and only surviving in the NE facing section was **(042)**, which was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and appeared to run NE-SW although this was badly truncated. The mortar again was compact and light whitish grey in colour. (042) was stratigraphically above **(079)**, a very loose light yellowish brown silty sand with no inclusions noted. This was the lowest observed deposit within this area.

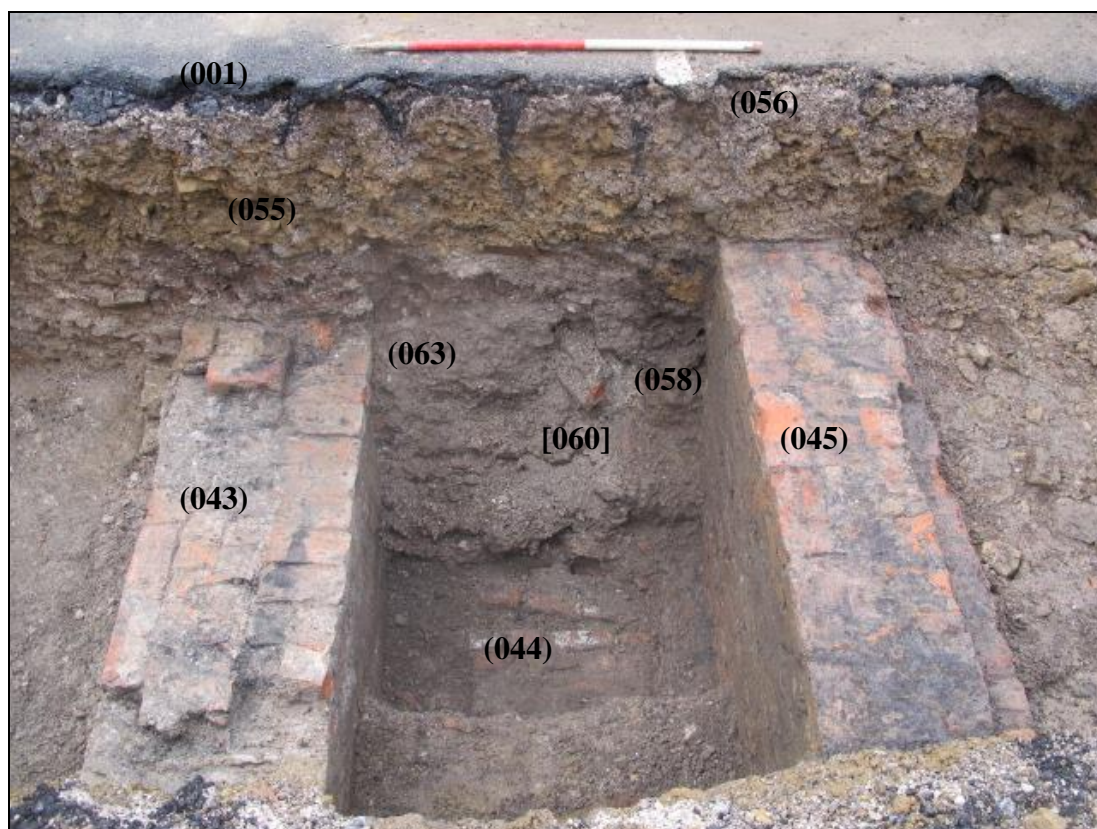


Fig. 5 Wall (043) appears to truncate (044) but they may be contemporary. Wall (045) is a later construction

Below the (062) within the middle part of the trench, to the NW of (051) and (052), was (088) which was a series of light pinkish purple stones. These were only observed in the NE facing section and measured c0.30 x 0.15m. These were stratigraphically above (089), which was a compact dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones. There were also rare fragments of brick. (090) lay stratigraphically below (089) and was a compact light yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions. This was the natural geology, lay c2m below the current ground surface and was the lowest observed deposit within this trench.

4.3 Trench F

Trench F was located to the north-east of the Ralli Court buildings and was orientated NW-SE. This trench was located to target the original part of the prison. This trench had to be split into two separate trenches due to the presence of a service running NE-SW across the path of the trench. Therefore the northern trench measured 6.00 x 1.80 with an extension at the northern end widening the trench to 2.50m. The southern trench was located 4m to the SE of the former and measured 15.00 x 1.80m. For ease of descriptions, each of these trenches are described separately.

Northern Trench F

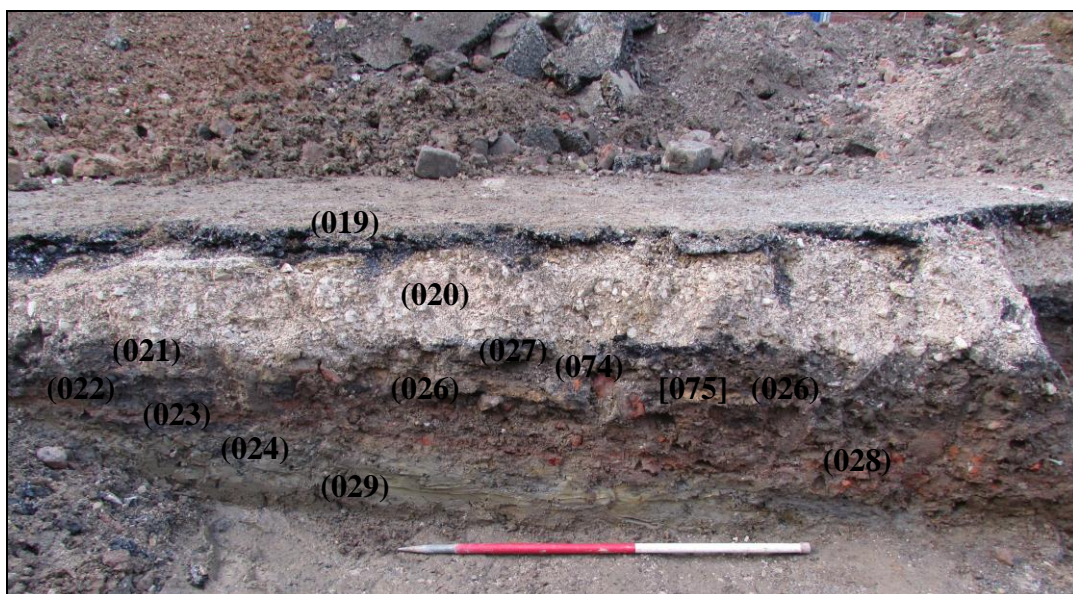


Fig. 6 NE facing section within the SE part of the northern trench

The upper most deposit was (069), which was a layer of newer tarmac measuring c1.20m wide and 0.05m thick. This sealed (070), which was a very loose light brownish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m angular stones). This in turn lay stratigraphically above (071), which was a very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones. This was the lowest observed fill of [036], which was a fairly steep sided linear cut through tarmac (019), which measured up to 0.05m thick. This lay stratigraphically above (020), which was a very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones. These deposits were visible across the length and width of the trench and measured up to 0.30m in thickness.

(020) lay stratigraphically above **(084)**, which was a fairly loose light grey sandy silt with occasional small – medium (>0.10m) angular stones. Rare small brick fragments were also present, as well as small fragments of mortar and building rubble. This measured up to 0.15m thick. (076) lay stratigraphically above **(027)**, which was a very loose dark blackish grey sandy silt with no inclusions. This was a cinder/ash layer which did not stretch across the trench and was only visible in places within the NE facing section and measured up to 0.20m thick. (027) sealed **(033)**, which was only visible within the NE facing section at the northern end of the trench. This was a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub angular stones. There were also occasional small brick fragments and this measured up to 0.30m in depth.

Possibly contemporary with (027) but not physically related to it was **(074)**, which was a loose light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) sub angular stones. Also contained within this deposit were occasional small brick fragments and patches of building rubble, including slate and mortar. (074) was the infill of **[075]** which was a broadly U-shaped cut with almost vertical sides and a rounded, relatively flat base. This measured 0.40m in width and 0.28m in depth but was only visible within the NE facing section so its full length is unknown. It is also physically sealed by (020).

[075] is cut into **(026)**, which also lies stratigraphically below (027). However (026) appears to be physically unrelated to (033) although they may be broadly contemporary. (026) was a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small-medium (>0.10m) sub rounded stones. This deposit also contained lenses of compact light yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted, particularly towards the base of this deposit. Possibly contemporary, or the same deposit as (026) was **(073)**, although this was only visible in the section part at the northern end of the trench. This was a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) sub rounded stones. There were also lenses of a compact light yellowish brown silty clay towards the upper part of this deposit and no inclusions were noted either. This deposit measured 0.40m in depth.

(033) also lay stratigraphically above **(032)**, which was a fairly compact light yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted. This was only visible to a depth of 0.10m. **(072)** lay stratigraphically below (033) however this was physically unrelated to (032) and (073). These were a series of stone flags broadly measuring 0.40 x 0.30 x 0.05m, although they did not form a surface, rather they appeared to be redeposited and capping **(037)**. This was a very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones and measuring up to 0.40m in depth. (037) is stratigraphically above **(038)**, which was a fairly loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) stones. There were also large (>0.50m) architectural stones which showed signs of being worked. This deposit measured up to 0.35m in depth. (038) lay stratigraphically above **(039)**, which was a fairly loose light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small (>0.05m) angular stones and measured up to 0.40m in depth. There were also small to medium white mortar and plaster fragments and occasional small brick fragments. This lay stratigraphically above **(040)**, which was a fairly loose light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small (>0.05m) angular stones and measuring up to 0.25m in depth. This deposit was similar to (039) however there were frequent fragments of brick within this deposit. **(041)** lay stratigraphically below (040), which was a fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions. This was visible to a thickness of 0.08m.

The deposits below (072) described above were the infill of **(035)**, which was a handmade brick circular feature (bricks measuring 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m), one course wide and laid in stretcher bond. This was excavated to a depth of 1.05m however due to depth and space issues, the full depth was not excavated (see fig. 6). (035) lay stratigraphically above **[034]**, which was also infilled by (032) and (033). This was an almost vertical sided cut only visible to the south of (035) and visible for a depth of 0.23m. This appeared to be the cut for (035). This in turn lay stratigraphically above **(028)**, which was a fairly compact dark reddish brown silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones and measuring up to 0.25m in depth. This deposit also contained frequent small brick fragments and whole bricks also. (028) lay stratigraphically above **(031)**, which was a fairly loose mid orangish brown sandy silt with frequent small (>0.05m) sub-rounded stones and measuring up to 0.14m in thickness. This was stratigraphically above **[025]** which was a broadly U-shaped cut with a relatively steep c25° slope before rounding off to a gently sloping and fairly uneven base. (026) was the uppermost deposit within this cut and the depth was up to 0.60m.

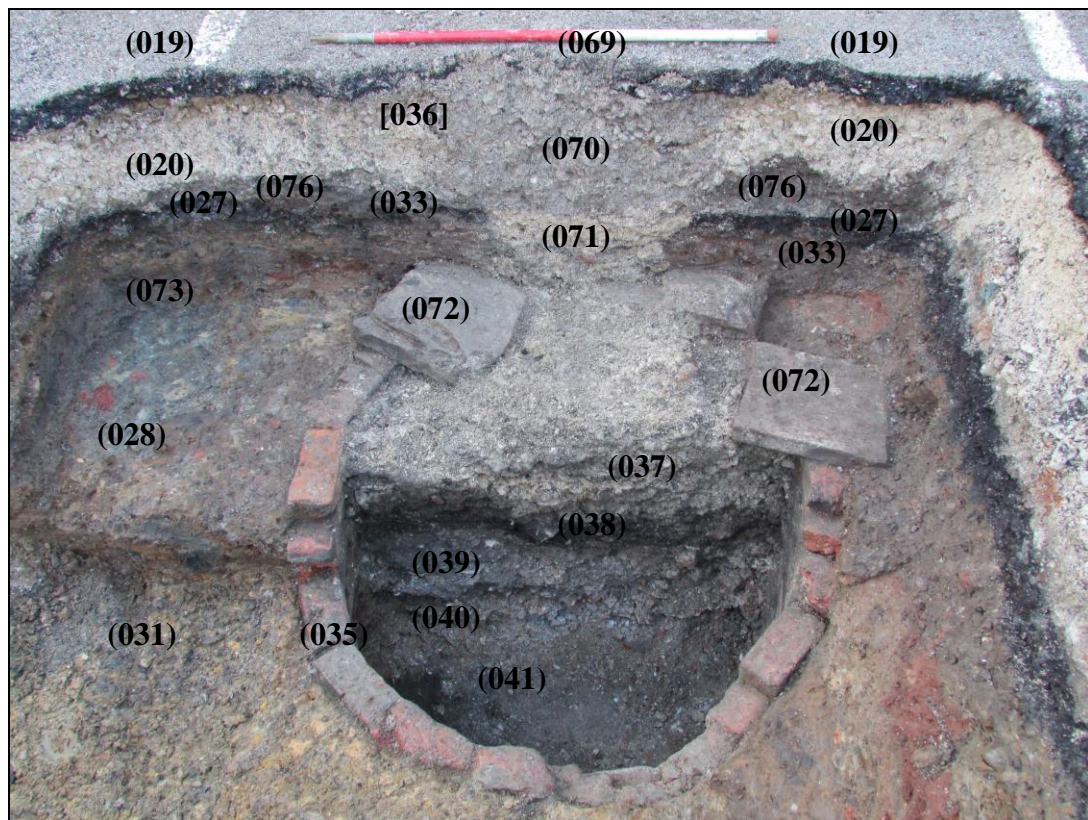


Fig. 7 Structure (035) and NE facing section of the northern part of Trench F

[025] lay stratigraphically above **(021)**, which was a fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small (>0.05m) sub-rounded stones. This in turn lay stratigraphically above **(022)**, which fairly compact mid bluish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted and measuring up to 0.15m in depth. (022) lay stratigraphically above **(023)**, which was a fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions. However the red appears to derive from the frequent inclusions of small brick fragments and degraded brick also. This measures no more than 0.05m thick. (023) lays stratigraphically above **(024)**, which was a fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones and measured 0.03m in thickness. This in

turn lay stratigraphically above **(029)** which was a compact light bluish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded stones.

The following layers were revealed during a sondage and backfilled due to the depth. Stratigraphically below **(029)** was **(076)**, which was a compact dark bluish grey silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles and measuring up to 0.30m thick. **(076)** lay stratigraphically above **(077)**, which was a mid orangish brown clayey sand with frequent small (>0.05m) sub rounded pebbles and measured up to 0.25m in thickness. **(077)** in turn lay above **(078)** which was a fairly loose light bluish grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (>0.05m) rounded pebbles. This was interpreted as natural river gravels and at 1.90m below the current ground surface, was the lowest observed deposit within this trench.

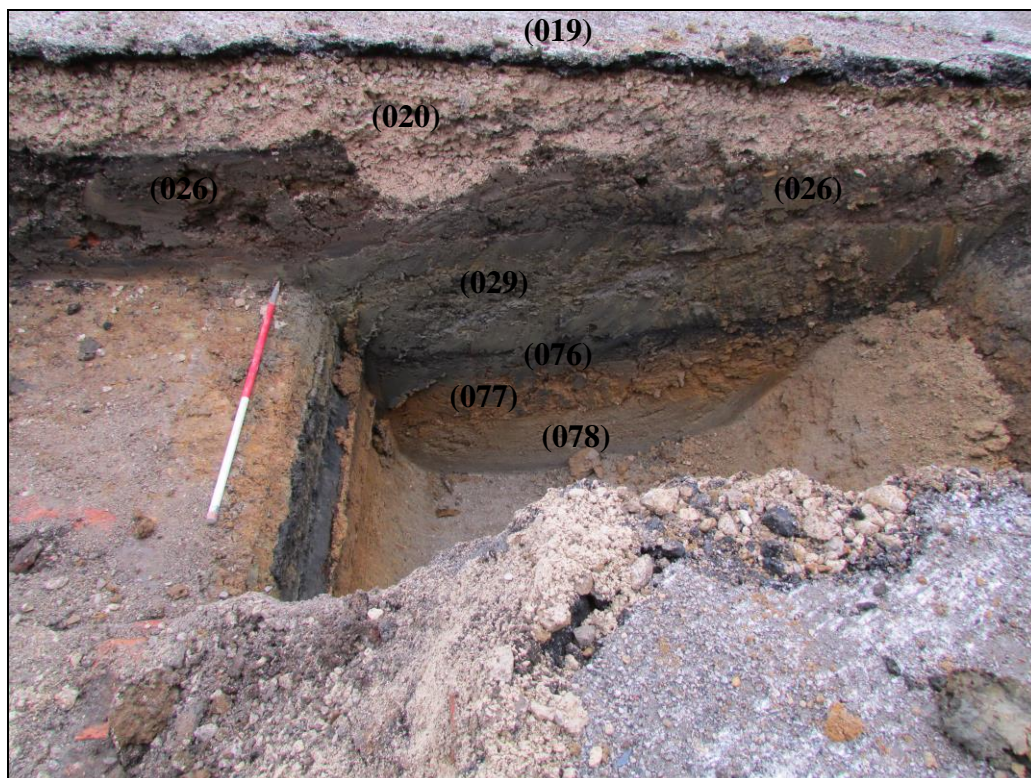


Fig. 8 Sondage through lower deposits of trench to reveal natural geology c2m below the current ground surface

Southern Trench F

The general composition of this trench consisted of a layer of tarmac **(001)**, which measured up to 0.05m thick. This lay stratigraphically above **(002)**, which was a very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones. This varied in shade as well, appearing light yellowish brown in places. This sealed the whole trench and measured up to 0.15m in thickness.

(002) in turn lay stratigraphically above **(003)**, which was a loose dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional medium (>0.10m) angular stones, as well as occasional small brick fragments. A few large timbers were also encountered and this deposit measured 0.25m thick. **(003)** was stratigraphically above **(004)**, which was a very compact light greyish pink reinforced concrete, which measured 0.30m in thickness. This was visible for

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Archaeological Evaluation 20

7.50m in length, at the southern end of the trench. Approximately 3.50m from the southern end of the trench was **(005)**, which appeared to be a handmade brick surface with bricks laid on bed, measuring 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m. It was only visible within an area measuring 1.00 x 0.40m and was laid directly onto **(006)**, which was a very loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of deliberately deposited large architectural fragments of stone, including a possible keystone for an arch. There was abundant handmade brick within this deposit as well. This sealed **(007)**, which was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and running NE-SW. Due to the depth and instability of the section edges, the bonding could not be ascertained, however it survived to a maximum of seven courses high and measured 1.50m in length. **(007)** also appeared to have traces of plaster on the wall (see fig. 2). Running adjacent to **(007)** was **(008)**, which was also a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide and running NW-SE. Again due to the depth, the bonding could not be ascertained. The wall however survived to a maximum of three courses high and was visible for 0.80m. Both **(007)** and **(008)** appeared to be bonded with a loose white coloured mortar but depth issues meant this could not be confirmed for definite. **(007)** and **(008)** defined **(009)**, which appeared to be a stone flag floor with flags measuring up to 0.50m in length and width. **(007)**, **(008)** and **(009)** survived at a depth of c.2m but due to the depth and instability of the upper deposits, this area was recorded by photograph only and backfilled (see fig.9).

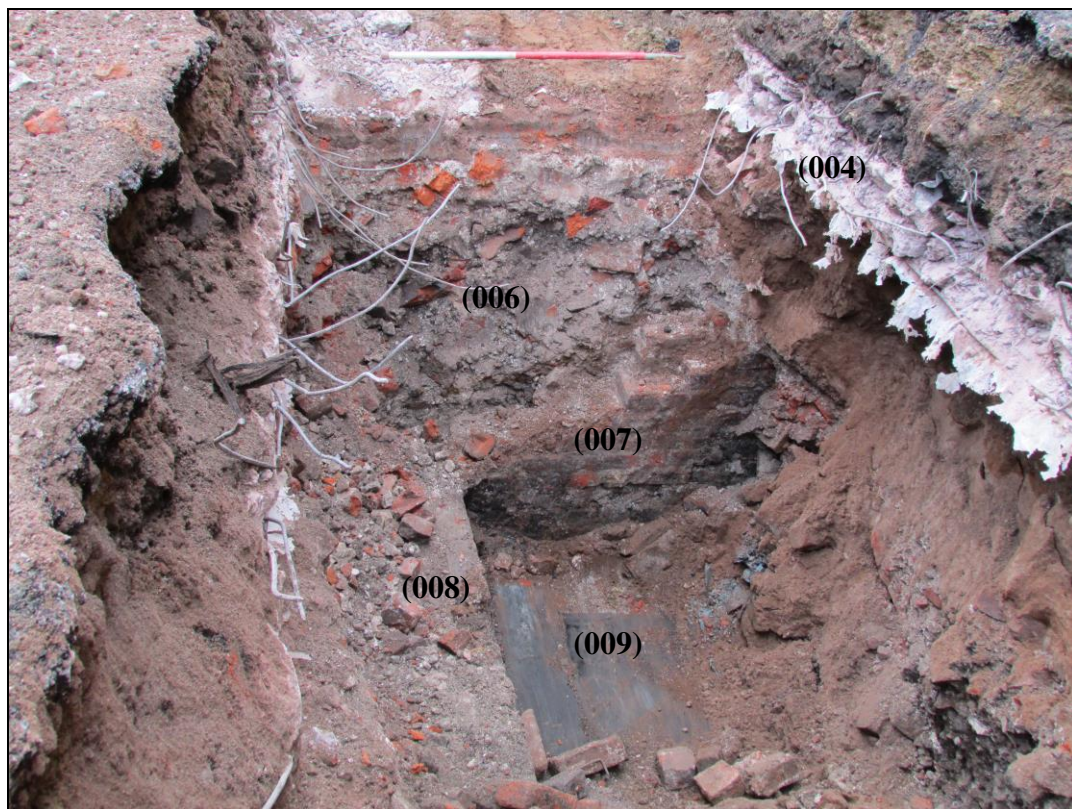


Fig. 9 Walls **(007)**, **(008)** and floor **(009)** c2m below current ground surface

To the NW of **(006)** was **(011)**, which was a fairly loose dark blackish grey silty sand with frequent small angular stones. There were a number of machine made bricks and fragments of timber within this deposit also. This was only visible within the NE facing section and was capped with newer tarmac, measuring c.1m in width and 1.30m in depth. **(011)** was stratigraphically above **(010)**, although due to having to backfill the previous

area, an exact relationship could not be determined with (006). (010) was a fairly loose dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional small (>0.05m) rounded pebbles. This deposit was also physically below (004). This was visible across the width of the trench and across an area measuring c.5m in length. (011) was stratigraphically above (012), which was a fairly compact mid orangish brown silty clay with rare small sub rounded stones. This deposit also contained lenses of a fairly compact dark blackish grey silty clay and was visible for 1m in length and 0.40m in depth. (012) was the fill of [013], which was only visible in the SW facing section. This cut appeared to be vertical sided and had a relatively flat base. This truncated (014), which was a compact mid orangish brown silty clay which had rare small sub-angular stones and a number of bricks at the base of this deposit, although it is not clear if this was anything structural.

(014) lay stratigraphically above (015), which was a handmade brick wall, 5 courses wide, running E-W. The bond was mostly a regular stretcher bond, with one row of headers visible. The foundation consisted of a three courses which stepped out on each course with the upper two courses stretcher. The lower course consisted of headers laid on bed and on side. Partially visible also were two possible curved window bases which were three courses thick and were defined with header laid bricks. (014) also appears to seal (016), although this was not physically related to (015). (016) was a handmade brick wall, which was a minimum of two courses wide and appeared to be a two stretcher/one header bond although only six courses high was excavated. This ran N-S and was only visible in the NE facing section at the NW end of this trench. Its excavated limits were 0.23 x 0.65 x 0.45m. To the SE of (015) was (018), which was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and running E-W. This was only visible in the NE facing section and was badly truncated but was also sealed by (014). These walls were bonded with a fairly loose light whitish grey mortar. (015) and (018) appeared to be built directly onto (017), which was a very compact light yellowish orangish sandy clay with no inclusions noted. This appears to be the natural geology and the lowest observed deposit within this trench, at 1.50m below the current ground surface.



Fig. 10 Wall (015) with possible window bases in the brickwork

4.4 Watching Brief Trenches by Sarah Cattell

All archaeological deposits were encountered below the overlying tarmac (001) and hardcore (002) car park surface.

Trench 1



Fig. 11 Brick floor (094)

Trench 1 was located in the south western corner of the study area measuring 3.48m x 1.03m and orientated northwest-southeast. At a depth of approximately 0.35m a very loose grey brown demolition deposit **(095)** was identified which contained a large amount of brick rubble and mortar. Lying within this layer at a depth of 0.95m was a lead water pipe running north-south across the southern part of the trench, an iron pipe aligned with the western side of the trench and a handmade brick wall **(091)** also parallel with the western side of the trench. This wall was composed of two courses laid in stretcher bond with a white lime mortar and continued to a depth of 2.44m where it abutted a brick floor surface **(094)** (see fig. 11). This surface was made from a single layer of handmade brick with white mortar and appeared to lie between two possible walls **(092)** to the northwest and **(093)** to the east (see fig. 12). Feature (092) was not fully excavated and appeared to be very damaged so the nature of the wall could not be fully ascertained. This in turn abutted wall (093) to the northeast which was identified at a depth of c.1.50m and extended 1.00m to the south. Directly below these brick features a yellowish-brown sandy silt was revealed which contained no inclusions or features.

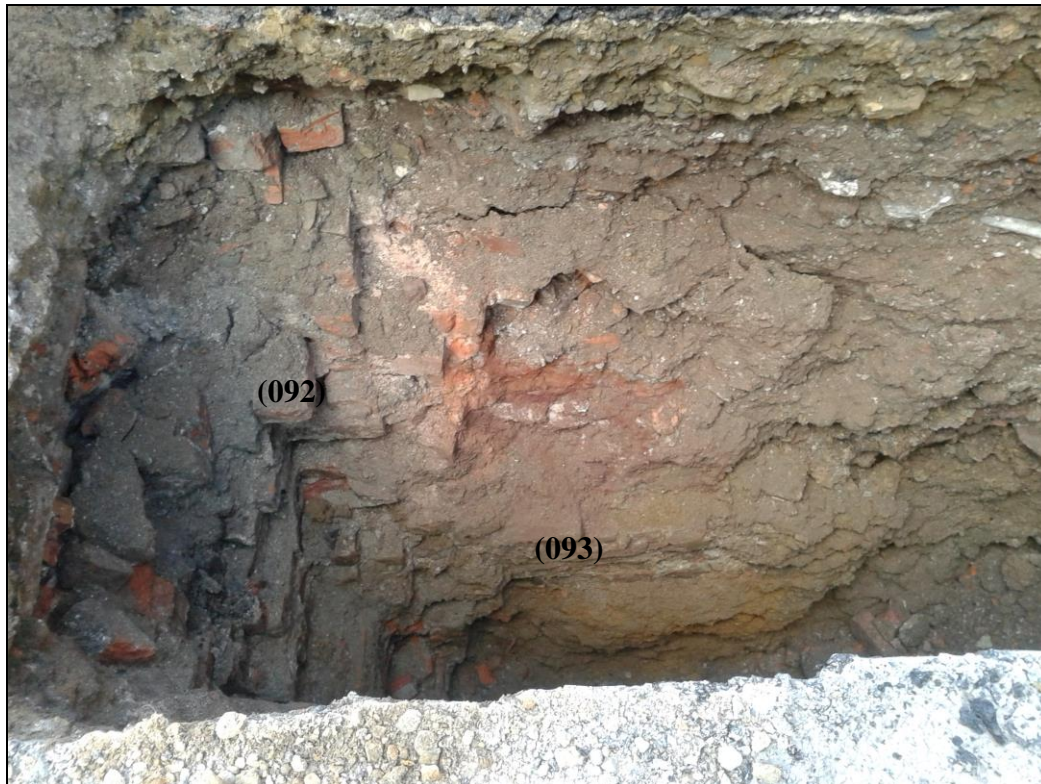


Fig. 12 Truncated walls (092) and (093) revealed in Watching Brief Trench 1

Trench 2



Fig. 13 Handmade brick floor and wall in Trench 2

Trench 2 was located c.14m to the east of Trench 1 measuring 3.30m x 1.20m and orientated northwest-southeast. Wall (102) was identified directly below the hardcore layer (002) lying against demolition layer (095) and was composed of handmade bricks laid in English bond with black mortar. The wall, which formed the western extent of the trench, stood 11 courses high and extended beyond the northwest and southeast limits of excavation. At a depth of 1.50m this wall abutted a handmade brick floor (103) also laid with black mortar and continuing beyond the limit of the trench in all directions. It is believed that these features are a continuation of those identified in the evaluation Trench B. Excavation proceeded through the floor surface to a depth of 2.70m revealing an orange-grey silty sand layer (096) with frequent large (>0.10m) rounded pebble inclusions lying immediately below. This layer contained no inclusions or features.



Fig. 14 Deposit (096) below floor (103)

Trench 3



Fig. 15 Wall (100) truncating (097) and (098)

Trench 3 was located *c.*21m to the northeast of Trench 2 measuring 4.90m x 0.76m orientated northwest-southeast. The western extent of the trench was formed by a handmade brick wall **(099)** identical to (102) which was identified directly below (002). This wall lay against a loose sandy demolition layer **(104)** which filled the straight foundation cut **[101]**. This was found to truncate two handmade brick walls, **(097)** to the southeast and **(098)** to the northwest which lay 1.20m apart. Wall (098) was revealed at a depth of 0.36m, was two courses thick bonded with white mortar and stood to a height of 1.64m. Wall (097) was also bonded with white mortar but was found to be 4/5 courses thick (approx.0.80m) and extended the full depth of the trench, 3.20m. At a depth of 2.50m an orange-grey sandy silt was identified which contained no features or inclusions. A fourth brick wall **(100)** was also identified however this was set back *c.*0.50m from the eastern side of the trench and obscured by demolition layer (095).



5. Archaeological Results

5.1 Introduction

The remains of New Bailey Prison were positively identified in Trenches B and F, and were in a good state of preservation. The remains of buildings relating to the railway goods yard were positively identified in Trench B and were in a fair to very good state of preservation.

5.2 Trench B

The remains of the cook house were positively identified and the foundations of the wall survived to at least 1m high, although due to space restrictions, the full depth of the walls could not be established. There were also substantial remains of two separate buildings, relating to the railway yard. Four phases of broad activity can be identified within Trench B, which broadly cover pre-prison activity (mostly relating to the natural geology), the prison itself (1815 onwards), the railway yard (c1870-1960) and modern activity (1960 – present day)

Phase 1: Pre-prison

The natural geology survived to a depth of 1.90m within this trench onto which the remains of the prison were constructed. No pre-prison archaeological features were identified.

Phase 2: Prison Extension

There is the possibility that floor (044) is an early phase of the prison extension as it appeared to be truncated by wall (043). However only further excavation will elucidate this. Walls (042), (043), (049), (051), (052) and surface (044) appear to belong to the 1815 prison extension. The walls are part of the Cook House complex, in particular the Joiners' Shop.

Phase 3: Railway Yard

Once the prison had been demolished, the area had been levelled using a very loose sandy silty material. Cuts for the walls were visible in this material and two potential buildings were identified, which had similar characteristics to the possible inspection chamber identified during excavations on plot B1 (Reader in prep). Walls (045) and (046) defined the first chamber and was in a very good state of preservation, with the walls surviving to c1m high and the brick floor (086) also well preserved. The second chamber to the north-west, defined by walls (047) and (048), was in a poor state of preservation, with the walls surviving to only two-three courses high. The floor (054) however was well preserved still. No machinery bases were identified on this occasion, nor any railway lines or cobbled surfaces.

Phase 4: Modern

The railway yard buildings were demolished although it is unclear whether these were short-lived as the one identified in the previous excavation appeared to be. There is a possibility that they were due to a possible drain which was inserted once the buildings had been demolished. There were no cobbled surfaces or associated railway lines identified and it appears that the railway yard buildings were backfilled in conjunction with the construction of Ralli Court, as the backfill material was completely different to the loose rubble identified during the previous excavation (Reader in prep.). This suggests that any railway lines and cobbles were systematically removed prior to the construction of Ralli Court. This area was then levelled off with MoT and tarmac for the car park.

5.3 Trench F

The remains of the main prison building were positively identified and potentially date to 1790, when the first phase of the prison was constructed. Again, four phases of broad activity were identified.

Phase 1: Pre-Prison

The natural geology survived to varying depths and also varied in character, with natural river deposits identified c2.00m in depth in the northern trench and clay identified c1.50m deep in the southern trench. No archaeological features pre-dating the prison were identified.

Phase 2: Prison

Walls belonging to the radial building, part of the misdemeanant wards were identified, including (015) which may have had circular windows, as well as (016) and (018). (015) appeared to be constructed directly onto the natural geology, with very little evidence for any cuts. The foundations appeared to have been strengthened with redeposited clay (014). A subterranean level to the prison was also positively identified, with walls (007) and (008) and floor (009) in a fair state of preservation.

Phase 3: Railway Yard (?)

Following the demolition of the prison, the subterranean levels were backfilled with a loose, rubbly deposit (006), and this has been interpreted as part of the levelling for the railway yard construction. However, it may be possible that the subterranean levels were partially demolished and backfilled when the radial building was modified during the later extension. The only activity related to the use of the railway yard was a possible brick surface (005), which appeared badly truncated and laid directly onto (006). However, some of the demolition rubble appeared to derive from railway yard activity

Phase 4: Modern

After the railway yard went out of use, a large part of the trench was concreted over, particularly over the loose rubble infill. A further layer of redeposited clay sealed the reinforced concrete before MoT was placed down, followed by tarmac. The MoT was placed directly onto the prison remains in places. There was also evidence for where later

repair work had taken place to fill in sudden sinkholes, including one over the possible 'well'.

Unphased

The different levelling deposits visible in the northern trench could not be definitely phased due to the lack of structures identified in this trench. No structures relating to the railway yard appear to survive in this area; however there was (035). This circular structure could not be fully excavated due to depth issues but it appeared to truncate several of the levelling layers, which suggests that this area may have been outside the prison buildings. There was also no evidence to determine when this was constructed, or even its function. It is suggested that this may have been a well, due to the presence of the river gravels in this trench. There are no structures marked on any of the maps to readily identify this and further excavation would help elucidate this.

5.4 Watching Brief Trenches

The remains of prison buildings were positively identified and four broad phases again could be identified

Phase 1: Pre-Prison

No archaeological features dating to before the prison were positively identified and the natural geology was identified at up to 2.70m below the current ground surface (Trench 2). The natural geology only appeared within Trenches 1 and 2, however due to the narrowness of the Watching Brief trenches, the depth and character can only be elucidated through further excavation

Phase 2: Prison

The remains of prison buildings were positively identified within Trenches 1 and 3, with the prison chapel visible within Trench 1 and remains of the Cook House complex identified within Trench 3. The walls survived to c1.50m high and a possible brick surface was also identified in Trench 3.

Phase 3: Railway Yard

The remains of the Railway Yard were also positively identified within Trench 2, with wall and flooring relating to a possible inspection chamber, as identified in Trench B. This wall appears to be the same as (047) identified in Trench B however wall was in a better state of preservation further NE. Loose, silty sand deposits, as seen within Trench B, appear to have been deposited as part of the demolition of the prison buildings, with the railway remains truncating these in Trench 3.

Phase 4: Modern

The backfill material was the same as identified within the railway remains in Trench B and appears to have been backfilled in conjunction or shortly before the construction of Ralli Court. The area was then levelled off with MoT and tarmac for the car park.

6. *Conclusions*

The archaeological evaluation at the land off Stanley Street (Plot B4) has revealed that significant remains associated with the original 1790 and c1815 extension of New Bailey Prison have been preserved within the current study area. Portions of the footprint of the Cook House (**Site 10**), the Chapel (**Site 12**) and the Male Misdemeanour Wards (**Site 4**). The majority of the archaeological remains were found in a good state of preservation, with depths of foundations reaching a minimum of 1.50m below the current ground surface. Buildings relating to the railway yard were also found in varying states of preservation. There was evidence for internal surfaces within the prison buildings, with a possible brick surface identified with the Cook House and a stone flag surface within the radial building. The surface within the radial building appears to be associated with a subterranean level and could be the remains of dungeons, which are alluded to in account from 1806 (Jefferies 1806, 515).

The archaeological remains can be broadly split into two broad phases: prison and railway yard. No pre-prison archaeological remains were identified. The earliest prison building was identified in Trench F, with the Cook House in Trench B belonging to the later extension. The railway yard was well preserved in Trench B, with possible inspection chambers identified, however nothing was definitively identified relating to the railway yard in Trench F.

Recommendations

The evaluation works conducted on the site of New Bailey Prison have been able to confirm the presence of buildings related to the prison. The remains were in a varying state of preservation but there were slight issues in correlating the archaeology with the historic mapping. In particular, the subterranean levels within Trench F are not expected to be on what appears to be a map of the ground floor level, therefore only open area excavation will be able to locate and explore the full extent of the dungeons. An article from the Gentlemen's Magazine describes the ground floor level as having fourteen solitary cells, measuring 8 x 6ft, with a small aperture of light over the door for light admission, with ten steps down at each end to a dungeon, which measured 8ft x 6ft 8 in. These are also described as having iron grating over the door and accessed through double doors (Jefferies 1806, 515), however this description does not accurately locate them and it is not made clear where the solitary cells were. Open area excavation would help to confirm the contemporary descriptions of the prison and also determine how extensive the dungeons were. These were recorded c2.00m below the current ground surface and the backfill was found to be unstable, therefore could pose a health and safety risk during excavation. Care would have to be taken excavating against unshored trench baulks as the loose levelling deposit have made sections unstable and liable to collapse. Further risk assessment measures would have to be undertaken; including the battering of trench edges, otherwise a depth of 1.20m must not be exceeded in these areas.

The original radial building of the prison also underwent extensive redevelopment, with Swire's map of 1824 showing the Gaol Building (**site 4**) acquiring a second curved wing (**site 4e**), between the north and eastern radiating arms, whilst the western and southern arms (**site 4b**) had been partially demolished to make way for three smaller buildings (**site**

13) (see Nash 2013). The wall encountered within the radial building also appeared to be a later construction and therefore open area excavation is needed to confirm the extent of the modifications to the original building. It was also difficult to correlate the historic mapping to the archaeological remains within this area, although it was proven during the excavation on plot B1 that there were walls that appeared to post-date the first edition OS map (Reader in prep.). Therefore open area excavation will help to correlate the archaeological remains with the mapping.

As the railway yard buildings were well preserved in Trench B, these may mask further remains of the later prison extension, as they did on the plot B1 site (Reader in prep.). Further excavation would be required to confirm this and also accurately locate the walls revealed during excavation, according to the historic mapping. However this needs to be balanced with the preservation and recording of the railway yard buildings, which are heritage assets in their own right. Also, the relationship of the possible early brick floor surface needs exploring to determine whether it is contemporary with the prison extension or not. There are features, including the series of large stones, which need further exploration to determine their date, function and relationships with other features. The possible well from Trench F also needs exploring further to determine its function, relationship and date. Although no iron or concrete remains relating to the railway yard were encountered during this evaluation, their extensive presence to the NW in the Plot B1 area means that preparations should be made to mitigate their removal should they be encountered during any further excavation works. This also applies to any cobbled surfaces relating to the railway yard.



7. Archive

The archive comprises of annotated field drawings, site registers 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

The Centre for Applied Archaeology would like to thank DPP and English Cities Fund for commissioning the archaeological works. CfAA would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS. The on-site excavations were conducted by Rachael Reader and John Roberts. The archaeological watching brief was monitored by Adam Thompson and Sarah Cattell. This report was written and compiled by Rachael Reader, with the Watching Brief report written and compiled by Sarah Cattell. The report was illustrated by Andrew McGuire and Rachael Reader.

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Ordnance Survey 1:1056 1948, Plan SJ8398 SW

Ordnance Survey 1:1250 1963, Plan SJ8398 SW



Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Trench	Description
(001)	Site	Tarmac: up to 0.05m in depth
(002)	F	Very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones
(003)	F	Loose dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional medium (>0.10m) angular stones, as well as occasional small brick fragments
(004)	F	Very compact light greyish pink reinforced concrete, which measured 0.30m in thickness
(005)	F	Handmade brick surface with bricks laid on bed, measuring 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m
(006)	F	Very loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of deliberately deposited large architectural fragments of stone, including a possible keystone for an arch
(007)	F	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and running NE-SW
(008)	F	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide and running NW-SE
(009)	F	Stone flag floor with flags measuring up to 0.50m in length and width
(010)	F	Fairly loose dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional small (>0.05m) rounded pebbles
(011)	F	Fairly loose dark blackish grey silty sand with frequent small angular stones
(012)	F	Fairly compact mid orangish brown silty clay with rare small sub rounded stones
[013]	F	Vertical sided cut with relatively flat base
(014)	F	Compact mid orangish brown silty clay which had rare small sub-angular stones
(015)	F	Handmade brick wall, 5 courses wide, running E-W
(016)	F	Handmade brick wall, which was a minimum of two courses wide, running N-S
(017)	F	Very compact light yellowish orangish sandy clay with no inclusions noted
(018)	F	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and running E-W
(019)	F	Tarmac: up to 0.05m in depth
(020)	F	Very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones
(021)	F	Fairly compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small (>0.05m) sub-rounded stones
(022)	F	Fairly compact mid bluish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted and measuring up to 0.15m in depth
(023)	F	Fairly compact mid reddish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions

(024)	F	Fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones and measured 0.03m in thickness
[025]	F	Broadly U-shaped cut with a relatively steep c25° slope before rounding off to a gently sloping and fairly uneven base
(026)	F	Fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small-medium (>0.10m) sub rounded stones
(027)	F	Very loose dark blackish grey sandy silt with no inclusions. Cinder/ash layer
(028)	F	Fairly compact dark reddish brown silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones
(029)	F	Compact light bluish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded stones
(030)	VOID	VOID
(031)	F	Fairly loose mid orangish brown sandy silt with frequent small (>0.05m) sub-rounded stones
(032)	F	Fairly compact light yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted
(033)	F	Fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub angular stones
[034]	F	Almost vertical sided cut only visible to the south of (035) and visible for a depth of 0.23m
(035)	F	Handmade brick circular feature (bricks measuring 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m), one course wide and laid in stretcher bond
[036]	F	Fairly steep sided linear cut through tarmac (019)
(037)	F	Very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones and measuring up to 0.40m in depth
(038)	F	Fairly loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) stones
(039)	F	Fairly loose light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small (>0.05m) angular stones and measured up to 0.40m in depth
(040)	F	Fairly loose light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small (>0.05m) angular stones and measuring up to 0.25m in depth
(041)	F	Fairly compact dark brownish grey silty clay with no observed inclusions
(042)	B	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and appeared to run NE-SW although this was badly truncated
(043)	B	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide, running NE-SW
(044)	B	Handmade brick surface, stretcher laid and on edge
(045)	B	Handmade brick wall, 4 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and had an alternating stretcher/header bond
(046)	B	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated NE-SW
(047)	B	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NW-SE

(048)	B	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, and orientated NE-SW
(049)	B	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and running NW-SE
(050)	B	Stone capped drain, covering an area measuring 0.80 x 0.35m
(051)	B	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and running NE-SW
(052)	B	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide, running NE-SW and was visible for 0.90m in length
(053)	B	Handmade brick drain, which was broadly square in shape and measured 0.35 x 0.35 x 0.75m (excavated dimensions)
(054)	B	Handmade brick floor, stretcher laid and on bed
(055)	B	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones. 0.30m in depth
(056)	B	Very loose light whitish grey silty sand with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones. 0.10m in depth
(057)	B	Fairly loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones
(058)	B	Fairly loose dark brownish grey sandy silt rare small-medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded pebbles and stones
(059)	B	Layer of crushed brick
[060]	B	Linear cut, vertical sided and only visible on the SE side. Cut for (045)
[061]	B	Linear cut, vertical sided. Cut for (046)
(062)	B	Fairly compact dark bluish grey silty clay with no inclusions noted
(063)	B	Loose light whitish grey silty sand with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones
(064)	B	Fairly loose light yellowish brown silty sand with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones
(065)	B	Fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones
(066)	B	Fairly compact dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small – medium (>0.10m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones
(067)	B	Fairly compact light bluish grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of light whitish grey mortar, slate and glass
(068)	B	Fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions noted
(069)	F	Newer tarmac measuring c1.20m wide and 0.05m thick
(070)	F	Very loose light brownish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones
(071)	F	Very loose light whitish grey sandy silt with abundant small (>0.05m) angular stones
(072)	F	Series of stone flags broadly measuring 0.40 x 0.30 x 0.05m

(073)	F	Fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) sub rounded stones
(074)	F	Loose light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small-medium (>0.10m) sub angular stones
[075]	F	a broadly U-shaped cut with almost vertical sides and a rounded, relatively flat base
(076)	F	Compact dark bluish grey silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub-rounded pebbles and measuring up to 0.30m thick
(077)	F	Mid orangish brown clayey sand with frequent small (>0.05m) sub rounded pebbles and measured up to 0.25m in thickness
(078)	F	Fairly loose light bluish grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (>0.05m) rounded pebbles
(079)	B	Very loose light yellowish brown silty sand with no inclusions noted
(080)	B	Fairly compact mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones
(081)	B	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with abundant small – medium (>0.10m) sub-angular stones
(082)	B	Truncated drain. Possible truncates (047)
[083]	B	Linear, vertical sided cut visible for up to 0.15m in depth
(084)	F	fairly loose light grey sandy silt with occasional small – medium (>0.10m) angular stones
(085)	B	Fairly loose light brownish grey sandy silt with rare small (>0.05m) angular stones and occasional small brick fragments
(086)	B	Handmade brick floor which was stretcher laid and on bed
(087)	B	Fairly compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones
(088)	B	Series of light pinkish purple stones
(089)	B	Compact dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small (>0.05m) sub-angular stones
(090)	B	Compact light yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions
(091)	WB 1	Handmade brick wall, stretcher bond, lime white mortar
(092)	WB 1	Possible wall but very damaged
(093)	WB 1	Handmade brick wall, abuts (092)
(094)	WB 1	Brick floor surface abutting (092) and (093)
(095)	WB 1	Very loose grey brown demolition deposit. Large amount of brick rubble and mortar
(096)	WB 2	Orangish grey silty sand with frequent large rounded pebbles
(097)	WB 3	Handmade brick wall, 4-5 courses wide, chapel wall
(098)	WB 3	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, chapel wall
(099)	WB 3	Handmade brick wall, part of western trench extent
(100)	WB 3	Brick wall, obscured by (095)
[101]	WB 3	Foundation wall cut for wall (099)
(102)	WB 2	Handmade brick wall

(103)	WB 2	Handmade brick floor, abutting (102)
(104)	WB3	Loose sandy demolition deposit infilling [101]

Appendix 2: Figures



Fig. 16 Location Map of New Bailey (Ordnance Survey Data © OS 2014, reproduced by permission. License No' 100050261)

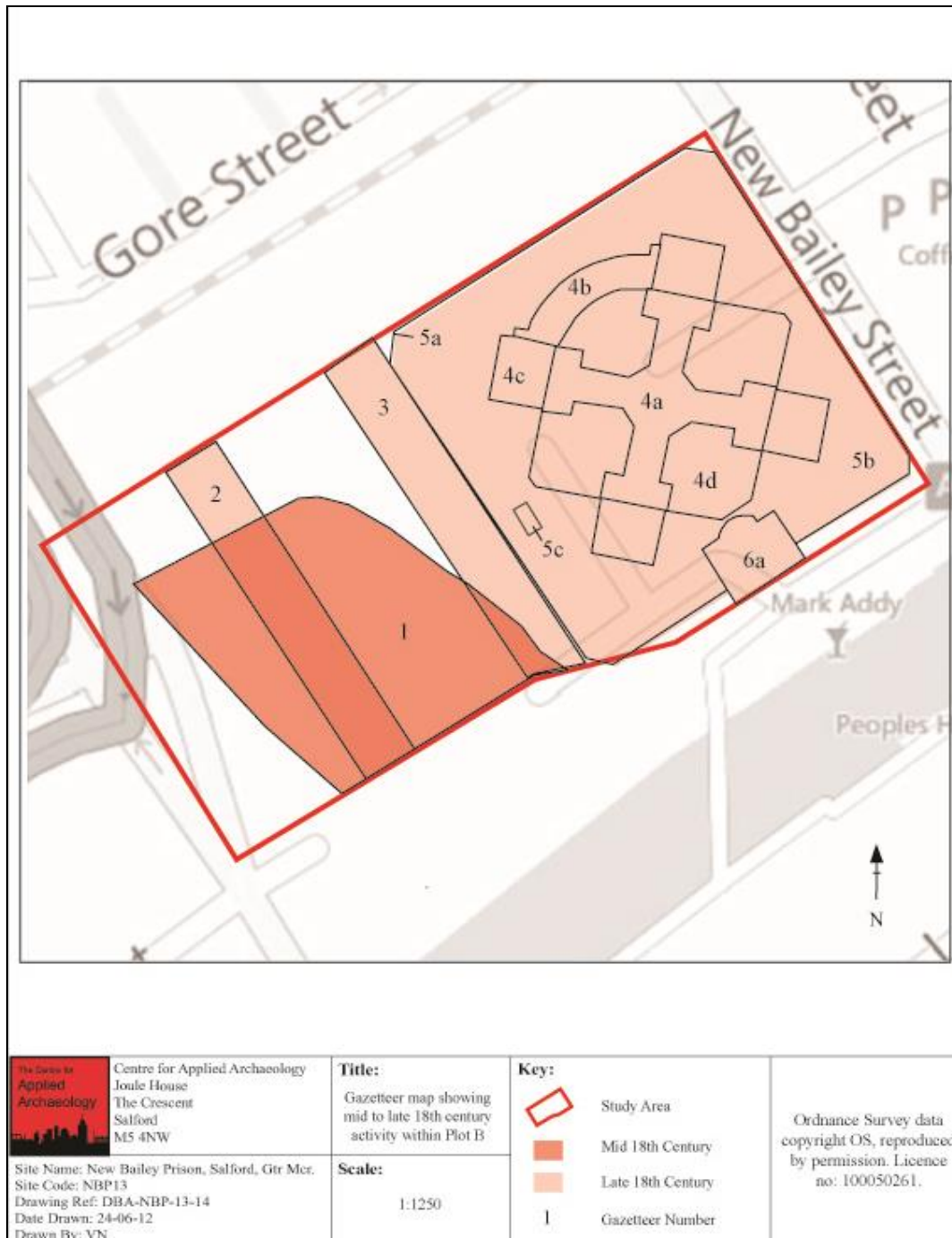


Fig. 17 Gazetteer map of the original New Bailey Prison building (reproduced from Nash 2013)

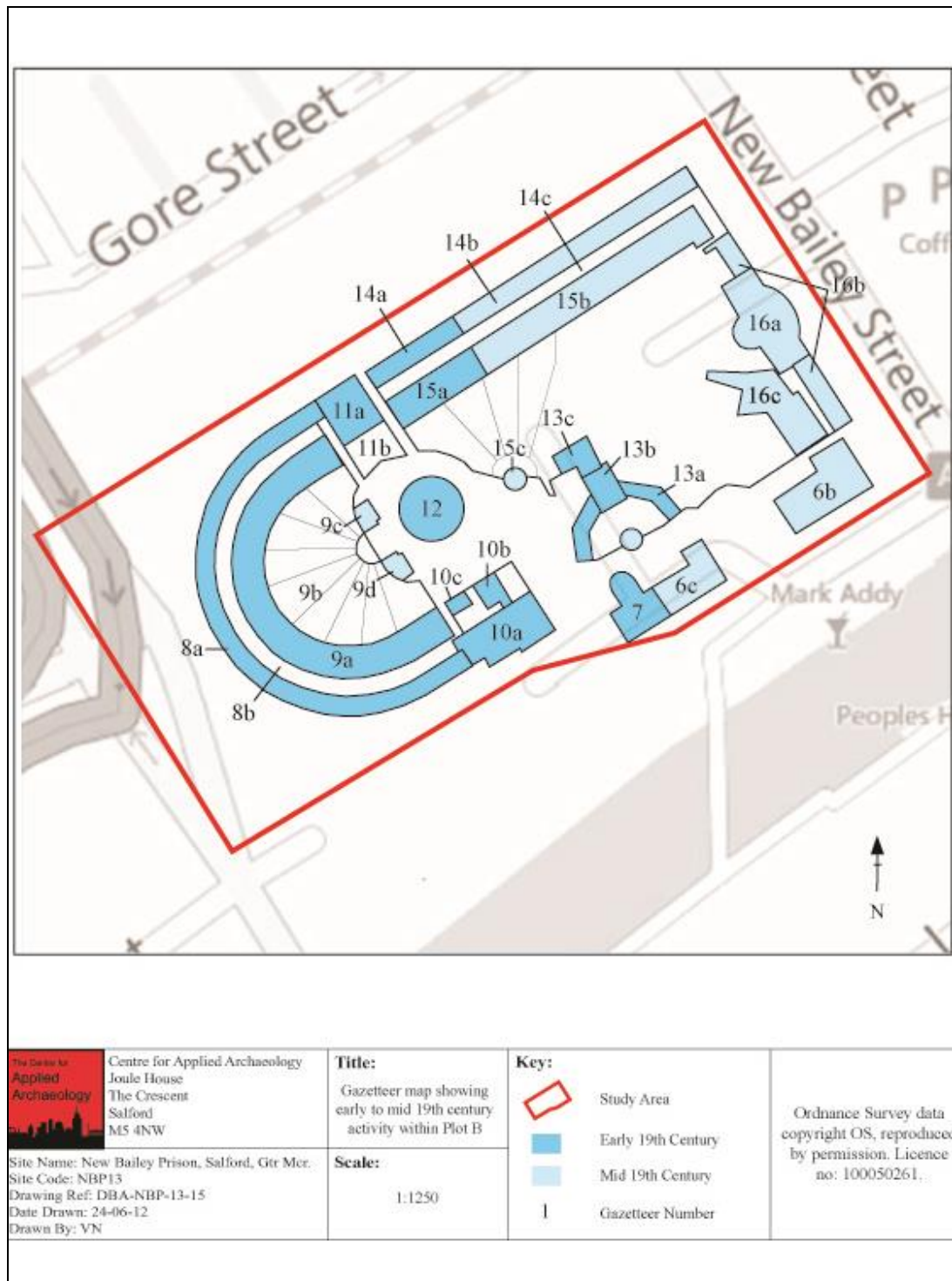


Fig.18 Gazetteer Map of 19th century additions to the New Bailey Prison (reproduced from Nash 2013)

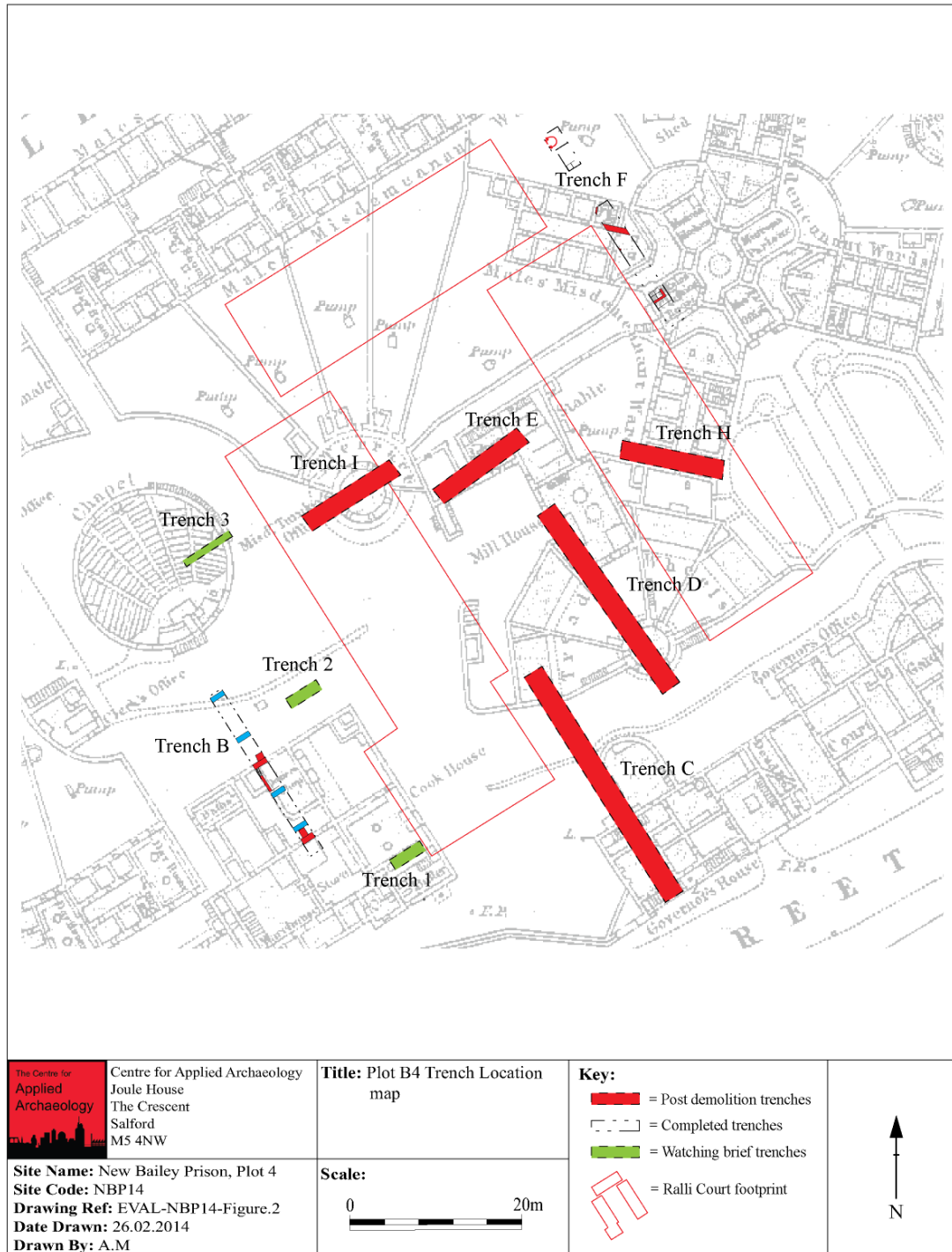
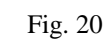
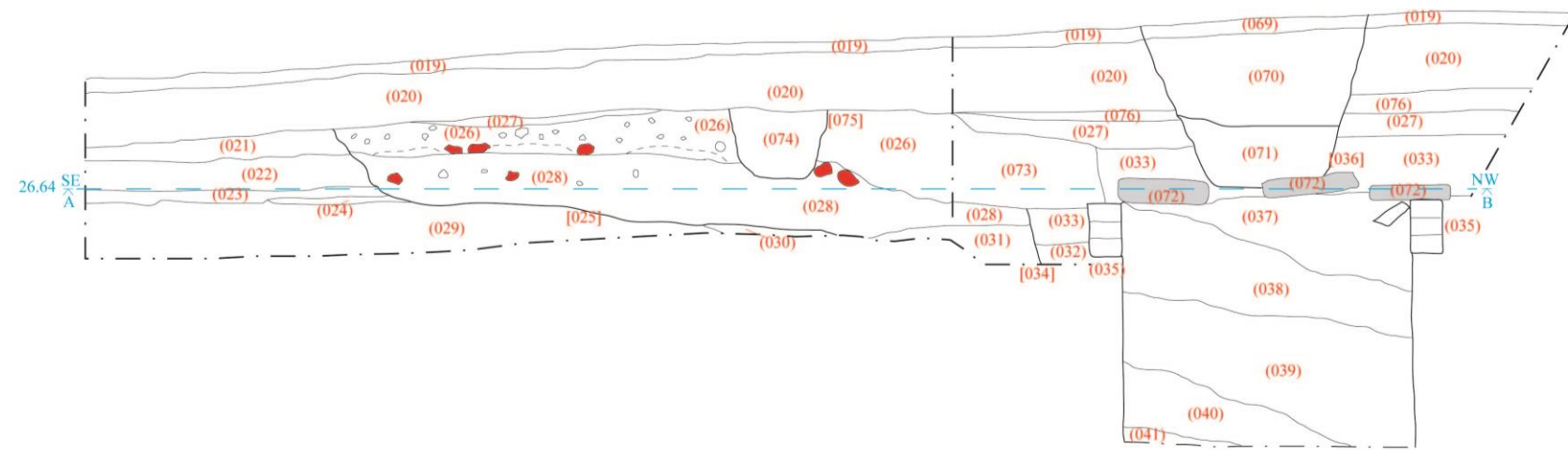


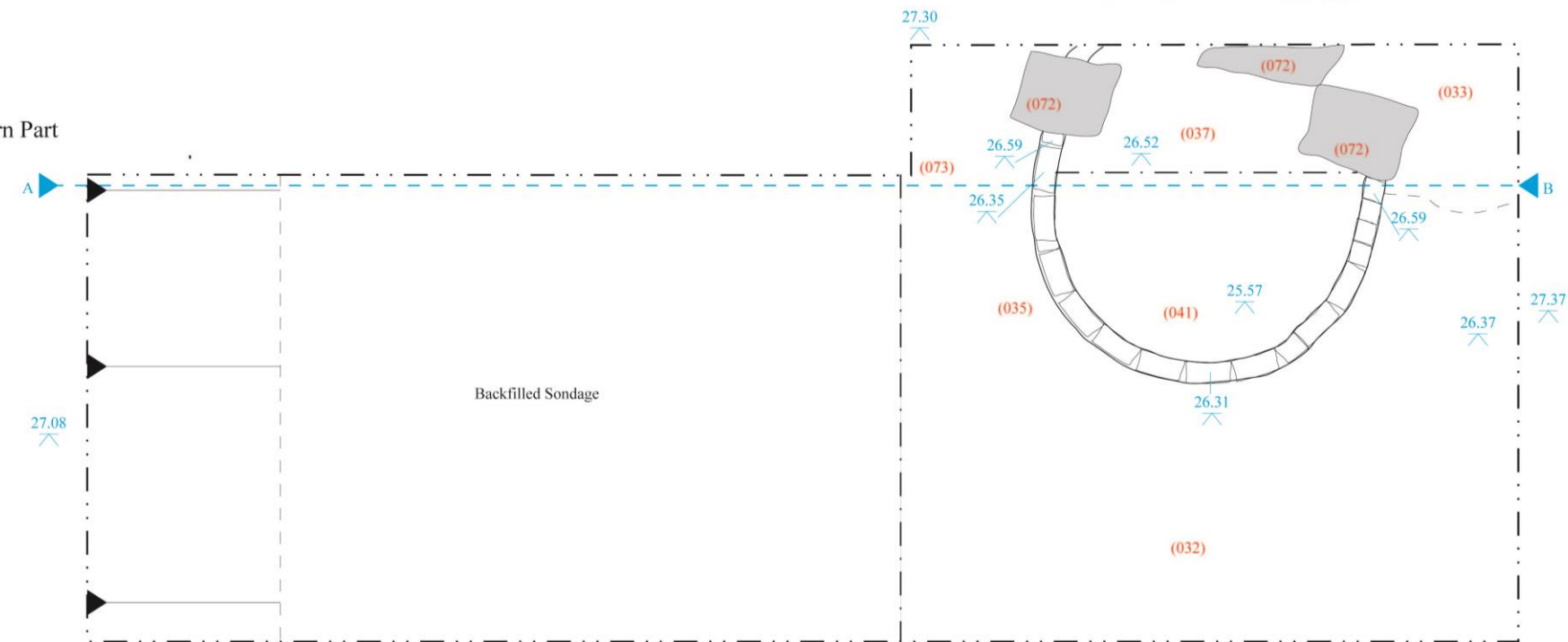
Fig. 19 Plan showing close up of potential prison remains from 1848 OS Map, the trenches excavated and trenches planned for the post-Ralli Court demolition evaluation



Trench F: NE Facing Section



Plan of Trench F: Northern Part








 <p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title:</p> <p>Plan and NE facing section of Trench F North</p>	<p>Key:</p> <p>(039) Fill/Deposit</p> <p>[036] Cut/Feature</p> <p> Brick</p> <p> Stone</p>	 <p>N</p>
<p>Site Name: New Bailey Prison (Plot B4) Site Code: NBP14 Drawing Ref: EVAL-NBP14-Figure.4 Date Drawn: 20.02.2014 Drawn By: JSR/RR</p>		<p>Scale:</p> <p>0 1m</p> 		

Fig. 21




<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Southern part of Trench F</p>	<p>Key: (000) = context numbers 00.00 = Height AOD ┌ ┐ = Edge of excavation</p>	 <p>N</p>
<p>Site Name: New Bailey Prison, Plot B4 Site Code: NBP14 Drawing Ref: EVAL-NBP14-5 Date Drawn: 26.02.2014 Drawn By: A.M</p>	<p>Scale: 0 1m</p>			

Fig. 22



Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Frame	Fig. Number	Trench	Description	Direction Facing
001	Fig. 8	F	Sondage to natural river gravels (1.90m to river gravels, 2.20m bottomed)	NE
002		F	As 001	NE
003		F	Sondage – NE facing section	SW
004		Site	General site shot	N/A
005		Site	As 004	N/A
006		F	Working shot of concrete being broken out	NW
007		F	As 006	NW
008		F	As 006	NW
009		F	Top of wall (007) revealed during excavation	SW
010	Fig. 9	F	As 009	SW
011		F	As 009	SW
012		F	Brick rubble below reinforced concrete	NE
013		F	As 012	NE
014		F	Wall (007)	S
015		F	Stone flag floor (009), 2m below tarmac	NE
016		F	As 015	SE
017		F	As 015	SW
018		F	Walls (007), (008) floor (009) – poss dungeon	SW
019		F	As 018	SE
020		F	As 018	SE
021		F	As 018	SE
022		Site	General shot	SE
023		Site	General shot at end of day	N/A
024		Site	As 023	N/A
025		Site	As 023	N/A
026		Site	As 023	N/A
027		Site	As 023	N/A
028		Site	As 023	N/A
029		Site	As 023	N/A
030		F	Walls (015) and (018) sitting on natural clay	W
031		F	Wall (018) – poss sealed by orangish brown clay (014)	W
032		F	Later cut [013] truncating orangish brown clay and wall	NE
033		F	Wall (015)	W
034		F	As 033	N
035		F	As 033	N

036		F	Concrete reinforcement	NE
037		F	General shot of trench F	NW
038	Fig. 10	F	Wall (015) showing possible window bases	S
039		F	Wall (016) – NW corner of trench F	W
040		F	As 039	W
041		F	Walls (015) and (016)	SW
042	Fig. 7	F	Possible well half sectioned, not bottomed	SW
043		F	As 042	SE
044		F	As 042	SE
045		F	As 042	NE
046		F	As 042	SW
047		F	General shot of trench F	NW
048		F	NE facing section of trench F	SW
049		F	SW facing section of trench F	NE
050		F	Feature [035] with stones removed	W
051		F	Detail of above	W
052	Fig. 6	F	East facing section of trench F	W
053		F	South facing section of trench F	N
054		B	Sondage to brick floor of railway building	NE
055		B	As 054	NE
056	Fig. 2	B	As 054 with possible prison wall in background	E
057		B	Sondage to (054) – also showing instability of section edge	W
058		B	As 057	W
059		B	As 057	NW
060	Fig. 3	B	As 057	NW
061		B	As 057	SW
062		B	Floor (054) and section collapse	SW
063		B	As 062	NE
064		B	Wall at NW end of trench	NW
065		B	Sondage to natural including possible wall at S end	SE
066		B	As 065	SE
067		B	Laid large stones	SW
068		B	As 067	SE
069		B	Railway wall as revealed in 065	SE
070		B	General site shot	NW
071		B	As 070	NW
072		B	As 070	NW
073		B	As 070	NW
074		B	As 070	NW
075		B	Trench after backfilling	NW
076		Site	General shot	N/A
077		Site	As 077	N/A
078		Site	As 077	N/A
079		Site	As 077	N/A
080		B	General shot of S end of Trench B, centred on wall (043)	SW

081	Fig. 5	B	South end of trench 3 walls (043), (045) and surface (044)	SW
082		B	As above (including sleeper)	NE
083		B	Walls (043) and (045)	NW
084		B	Base of wall (045) and surface (044)	NW
085		B	Base of wall (043) and surface (044)	SE
086		B	Surface (044)	SW
087		B	General shot including layer (055)	SW
088	Fig. 4	B	Walls (049), (046) and layer (068)	SW
089		B	Walls (049), stones of drain (050), layer (068) and possible drain fill (067)	SW
090		B	As 089 but includes walls (051) and (052)	SW
091		B	General shot of central part of trench B	NW
092		B	Walls (051) and (052) and drain (053)	SW
093		B	Drain (053) and wall (051)	SE
094		B	Layer (059) and sandstone flag	NE
095		B	General shot of central part of trench B	NW
096		B	NE facing section between walls (051) and (047)	SW
097		B	Wall (047) and brick surface (054)	SW
098		B	General shot	SE
099		B	General shot	NW
100		Site	General shot after backfilling	N/A
101		Site	As 100	N/A
102		Site	As 100	N/A
103		WB1	Floor (094)	N/A
104		WB1	As 103	N/A
105		WB1	As 103	N/A
106		WB1	As 103	N/A
107		WB1	As 103	N/A
108		WB1	Possible wall (092)	SW
109		WB1	As 108	SW
110		WB1	As 108	SW
111	Fig. 12	WB1	Walls (092) and (091)	NW
112		WB1	As 111	W
113		WB1	Wall (092)	SW
114		WB1	As 113	SW
115		WB3	Truncated chapel walls (097) and (098)	N/A
116		WB3	As 115	N/A
117		WB3	Wall (097)	W
118		WB3	Wall (098)	S
119		WB3	Chapel walls truncated by Railway Yard wall (099)	SW
120	Fig. 15	WB3	As 119	NE
121		WB2	Wall (102) and floor (103)	SE
122		WB2	As 121	SE
123	Fig. 14	WB2	As 121	E
124		WB1	(091) and floor (094)	N/A

125		WB1	Wall (091)	NW
126		WB1	As 125	NW
127		WB1	As 125	NW
128	Fig. 11	WB1	Floor (094)	SW
129		WB1	As 128	NW
130	Fig. 13	WB2	Wall (102) and floor (103)	S
131		WB2	Deposits below (103)	NW
132		WB3	Truncated Chapel walls	NW
133		WB3	Chapel walls (097) and (098), plus railway remains	SW
134		WB3	Working shot of Trench	SW
135		WB3	Chapel wall (097)	NW
136		WB3	As 135	NW