



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Watching Brief**

Former Site of
Washington House,
Central Salford: Plot
B7 (New Bailey
Prison)

Client: English Cities
Fund

Technical Report:
Rachael Reader

Report No:
2015/14



Site Location: Former Washington House, New Bailey Street, Salford, M3 5ER
NGR: SJ 83237 98406
Internal Ref: CfAA/2015/14
Proposal: Archaeological Watching Brief
Planning Ref: 09/57950/EIAHYB (Outline permission for Central Salford Regeneration)
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Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford (CfAA) was commissioned by Phil Marsden (Muse Developments, acting on behalf of English Cities Fund) to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the former site of Washington House, New Bailey Street, Salford (centred on SJ 83237 98406). This was part of a scheme known as Central Salford Regeneration and a programme of archaeological works has already been carried out by the Centre on this area. The wider area was once home to New Bailey Prison and previous works have already revealed the well preserved remains of this site (e.g. Nash 2013; Reader 2014; Reader 2015).

In light of previous results of archaeological works, a watching brief was required to be maintained as part of the demolition works at Washington House. This included the removal of concrete foundation slabs and stanchions below the current ground surface, as well as observing a series of geological trial pits. The work took place over a four day period between 25th June and 1st July 2015.

The remains of New Bailey Prison were found to be in varying states of preservation across the site, with remains observed exceeding depths of 1.50m below the current ground surface. However due to the limited nature of the current programme of investigations, further archaeological work is recommended to ascertain the full extent of the remains prior to any further redevelopment of the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by English Cities Fund (ECF) to undertake an archaeological watching brief on Plot B7, within Zone B of the Central Salford Regeneration programme. The plot covers an area once occupied by New Bailey Prison, Salford, Greater Manchester (centred on SJ 83237 98406), which was initially constructed in 1787 and stood on the banks of the river Irwell until 1872. This plot (referred to as ‘the site’ in the text) is located within a bigger development zone, known as Zone B (see Fig. 1).

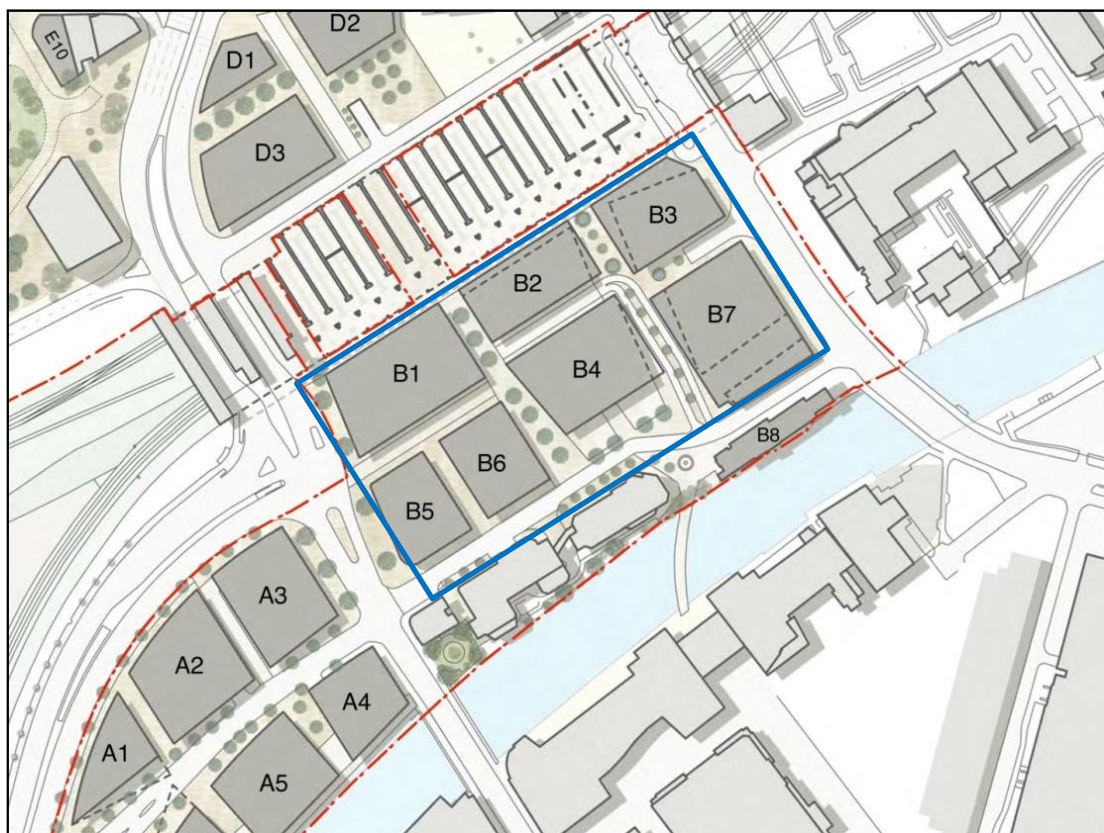


Fig. 1 Proposed development plots within the Central Salford area. Zone B is highlighted in blue

The site is part of the Central Salford Regeneration area, which was granted outline planning permission on 21st January 2010 (Planning ref: 09/57950/EIAHYB). Several conditions were attached to the planning application, with Condition 36 being relevant here:

Prior to any demolition, site clearance or development commencing on any phase or plot within the development site other than the hereby approved highway and associated works to Chapel Street (Zone K) and the laying out of public space at Stanley Street (within Zone

B) an Archaeological Management Strategy for that phase or plot shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The strategy shall include the following matters:

- a) a written scheme of investigation
- b) a framework for undertaking consultation
- c) agreed recording standards and reporting: and
- d) a programme of archaeological work

The agreed programme of archaeological work shall be secured and completed in accordance with the Strategy and written scheme for each phase or plot unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

To make a record of historic fabric and archaeological remains for archive and research purposes, and for public benefit in accordance with policy CH5 of the City of Salford Unitary Development

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As part of the outline planning application, cultural heritage assessments were undertaken (DPP (Doing Planning Properly) 2009; ARUP 2009) which initially identified the potential for archaeological remains within Zone B, including New Bailey Prison and a railway goods yard. To meet the outline planning permission archaeological condition, a more detailed archaeological Desk-Based assessment was carried out by CfAA covering Zone B (Nash 2013).

Subsequently, a programme of archaeological watching briefs, evaluations and excavations, as well as community involvement, have been carried out on plots B1, B4 and B5/6 which revealed the remains of New Bailey Prison and a railway goods yard which succeeded it. Preservation was more favourable on plots B1 and B5/6 as the prison remains had been greatly affected by the foundations of a failed 1970s building project on plot B4 (Reader 2013; 2014a; b; c; 2015).

Following consultation with Norman Redhead (Heritage Management Director, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service – GMAAS), an archaeological watching brief was proposed for plot B7 as part of the demolition works, which had the potential to disturb below ground remains. A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by the Centre in June 2015 outlining the proposed archaeological works (Roberts 2015).

1.2 Location, Topography and Landuse

The site lies within the Blackfriars area of the metropolitan borough of the City of Salford. It is centred on NGR SJ 83237 98406 and is bounded by Stanley Street to the south, plot B4 to the west, an unnamed road to the north and New Bailey Street to the east. The river Irwell also lies less than 100m to the SE. The watching brief area was

located at approximately 28m AOD, however the land sharply rose to the south and east by up to 2.00m.

The underlying solid geology is part of the Sherwood sandstone formation (Bunter sandstone (www.bgs.ac.uk), which is found at around 23m AOD. This is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (Integra Consulting 2014).

1.3 Personnel

The watching brief was conducted by professional archaeologists from CfAA. On site excavations were carried out by Emilie Hayter, Andrew Radford and Rachael Reader. This report and associated illustrations were compiled by Rachael Reader. The project was managed by John Roberts.

1.4 Monitoring

Norman Redhead (GMAAS) monitored the archaeological works.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 Introduction

The land set aside for plot B7 was up until recently the site of Washington House, an eight storey building with associated car parking, constructed in 1974. It lies within Zone B which once housed the New Bailey Prison from 1790 to 1868, before it was demolished and the land was turned into a railway goods yard which was then closed in the 1960s. An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the programme of archaeological works and the full historical background can be found within.

2.2 Historical Background

This presents a summary of the archaeological desk-based assessment:

2.2.1 Early 18th Century



Fig. 2 Zone B (in red) as mapped by Casson and Berry in the early 18th century. Plot B7 is shown in blue (maps taken from Nash 2013)

Historical research has revealed that prior to the 18th century, the site 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 environs were 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 were a series of rectangular garden plots (**Site 1**), possibly allotments utilised and managed by local tenants (see Fig. 2).

2.2.2 Late 18th Century



Fig. 3 Gazetteer map of features depicted on Green's 1794 map within Zone B

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 area had been occupied by New Bailey Prison (see Fig. 3), 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 a boundary wall (**Site 5a**), within which were the prison gardens (**Site 5b**), a large prison building (**Site 4**) and a Gate Keepers Lodge (**Site 6a**).

2.2.3 Early 19th Century

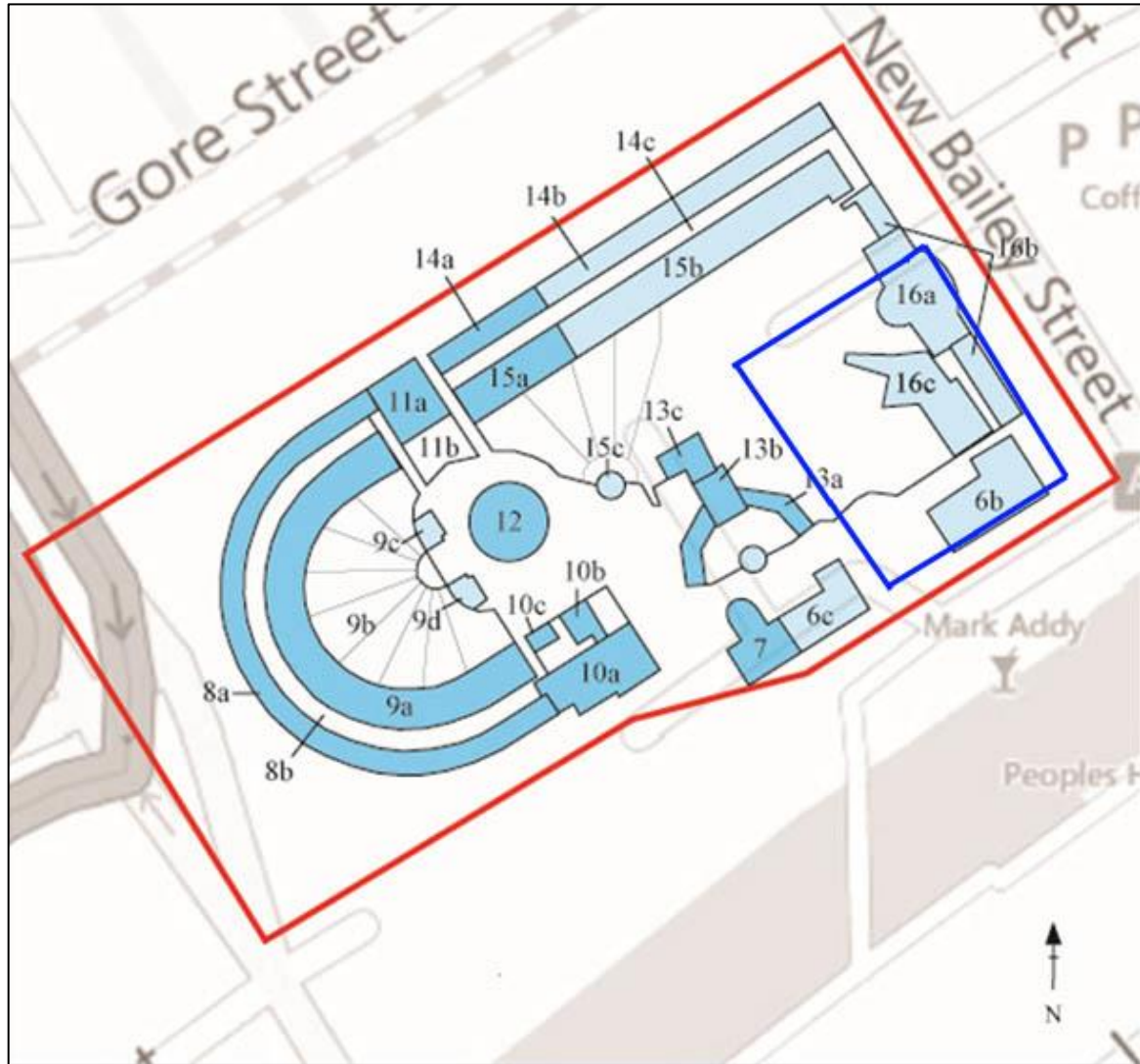


Fig. 4 Gazetteer map showing the buildings depicted on early-mid 19th century mapping

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 Governor's House (**Site 7**) had been constructed to the immediate west of the Gatekeeper's Lodge. 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 Turnkey's office (**Site 9c**) and Clerk's office (**Site 9d**) had been constructed along with a 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 Wards (**Site 15**) and a block of Female Felon Workshops and Wards (**Site 16**) (see Fig. 4).

2.2.4 Late 19th Century/Early 20th Century

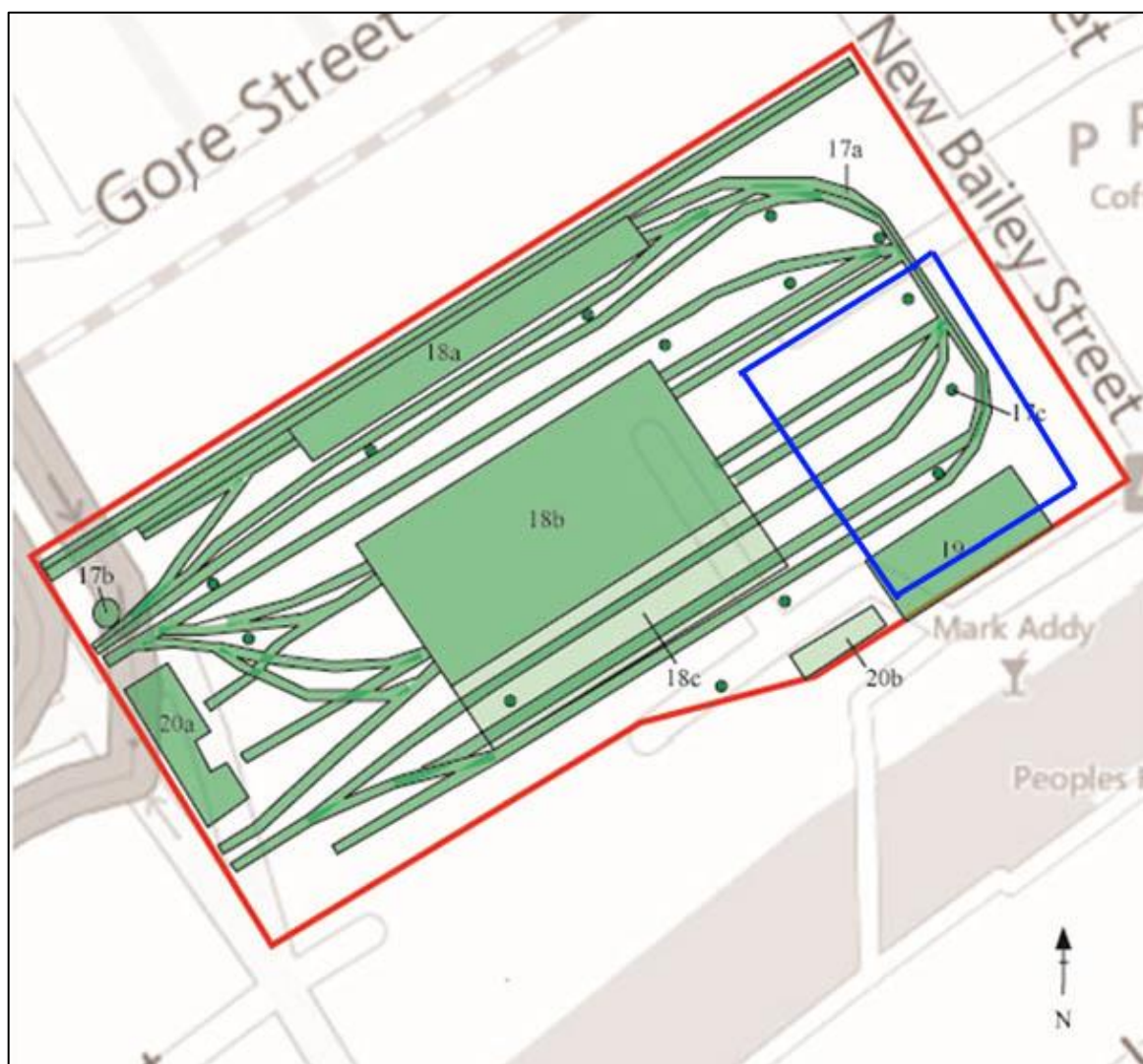


Fig. 5 Gazeteer map of buildings and features depicted on late 19th/early 20th century mapping

In 1872 the New Bailey Prison was demolished owing to the construction of a new prison at Strangeways and the site was acquired by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Goods Company. The site became the New Bailey Railway Goods Yard (**Site 17**), which served as the yard for the Bolton Railway which lay just to the 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'.

2.2.5 Late 20th Century

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 the car park (**Site 21**). There was some redevelopment of the south-east quadrant of the study area through the construction of Washington House in the 1970s and Ralli Court office blocks (**Site 22** and **23**) during the 1980s.

2.3 Archaeological Background

As part of the outline planning application for the Central Salford regeneration scheme, cultural heritage assessments were compiled by DPP and ARUP (2009), which highlighted the potential need for a mitigation strategy in the Zone B area, including plot B7. Following the granting of outline permission (09/57950/EIAHYB) in 2010, condition 36 stated that archaeological management plans needed to be drawn up for each phase of archaeological intervention on each plot. To meet this condition, CfAA was commissioned by DPP (on behalf of ECF) to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Zone B area. Following on from this, CfAA was commissioned to carry out a series of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations within Zone B to assess the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to inform future treatment of the remains, prior to redevelopment of the site.

2.3.1 Plot B1: Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

In May 2013, CfAA carried out an archaeological evaluation on plot B1 which positively identified the remains of the New Bailey western extension, built in 1815. These were found in a very good state of preservation and led to a full scale excavation at the end of 2013. The footprint of the Male Felon Workshop and Cell buildings were revealed as well as the chapel, schoolroom, hospital and turnkey office. The foundations survived to depths of around 3m and had been relatively undisturbed by the later railway goods yard. The yard consisted of cobbles and railway lines which were mostly intact. A probable inspection/storage pit was discovered, as well as possible crane timber crane bases (Reader 2014b).

2.3.2 Plot B4: Archaeological Evaluation, Watching Briefs and Excavation

In light of the preservation of the remains within plot B1 and in preparation for reserved matters consent for the demolition of Ralli Courts and erection of One New Bailey, a mitigation strategy was put in place to carry out an evaluation within plot B4. This was carried out in January 2014 and consisted of two trenches along the outskirts of the Ralli Court buildings. A further watching brief was carried out in January during drainage investigation works along the western half of the site. These trenches revealed that the remains of the prison survived in varying states of preservation.

Further watching briefs carried out during drainage investigation works in June 2014 also identified further remains, although one carried out whilst the concrete slab of Ralli Court was removed did not identify any remains.

This work led to a full scale excavation which was carried out between July and September 2014 and revealed the preserved remains of the original radial building and the accompanying external wall. The latter had been levelled to facilitate further expansion and the well preserved remains of the Cook House basement were revealed, which was part of this. Part of the treadwheel complex was uncovered but this was not well preserved, having been truncated by more railway inspection/storage pits and a failed 1970s building project. This had also completely destroyed the southern wing of the radial building (Reader 2014c).

2.3.3 Plots B5/6 Archaeological Excavation

This area contained the other half of the buildings revealed during plot B1 excavations therefore the level of preservation was expected to be good to excellent. CfAA was commissioned in February 2015 to carry out an excavation, which took place between February and April 2015. This work included a two week community excavation as well as guided tours of the site.

The footprint of the Male Felon Workshop and Cell buildings were revealed with foundations up to 2m in depth. As with plot B1, the foundations were well preserved although slightly truncated by later railway inspection/storage pits (Reader 2015).

2.3.4 Plot B7 Archaeological Watching Brief

As part of the redevelopment of the site, the Washington House buildings were demolished. Photographs were obtained by the Centre from Tony Frankland, who was present during initial groundworks when the buildings were constructed in the early 1970s. These suggested that there may be preservation of archaeological remains below the foundations. In line with the conditions already outlined with regards to planning permissions and following discussions with Norman Redhead (Heritage Management Director, GMAAS), a programme of archaeological watching brief was agreed upon.

This was to be maintained during intrusive works below the foundation level of the buildings.

An archaeologist was present on site over a four day period between 25th June and 1st July, during works to removal several concrete stanchions which lay below the foundation slab and a series of geological trial pits.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Watching Brief Methodology

A Risk Assessment was produced prior to the works and the relevant health and safety procedures and equipment required for demolition areas were adopted during site visits.

Prior to the archaeological watching brief, Washington House had been demolished down to the basement car park level, with a surrounding concrete beam left up to the height of around 2.00m on all but the west side.

An archaeological presence was maintained during the removal of concrete slabs and several concrete stanchions across the site. In addition to this, a presence was maintained during the excavation of several geological trial pits in order to record any archaeological deposits/features revealed by these operations. In addition to the mechanical excavator, on site work was undertaken using hand tools in order to clean selected areas for photographs.

All work was carried out in accordance with standards and guidelines for watching briefs, recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) (CifA 2014).

3.2 Recording Methodology

The recording completed during groundworks included a photographic record and written observations. Separate contexts were recorded individually on CfAA pro-forma context sheets with plans recorded on drawing sheets at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 and 1:50), depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered.

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

4. Archaeological Descriptions and Results

4.1 Introduction

Excavations on site covered an area measuring *c.*56.00 x 45.00m. For ease of description, the site is split into three broad areas: west area (site of former basement car park), east area (site of former building) and upper level (see Fig. 13).

4.2 West Area

This area measured *c.*37.00 x 19.00m and contained a number of concrete stanchions, measuring on average 2.00 x 1.50 x 0.90m. A total of thirteen were removed along with a further concrete block filled with sand, measuring 3.00 x 1.50 x 1.00m. This area was sealed by **(001)** a loose mixed demolition layer containing frequent inclusions of crushed mortar and brick fragments. This measured up to 0.40m in depth and sealed **(002)**, a loose light white grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar. This measured up to 0.30m in depth and sealed a number of a handmade brick walls, however due to the truncation from the placement of the stanchions, many were only observed in section and often, their orientation could not be ascertained. For the purposes of the stratigraphic descriptions, context numbers have been assigned to observed walls although the orientation and dimensions could not be observed for many of them due to the limited nature of the investigations.

At least three walls, **(018)** and **(019)** were observed, at their shallowest, 0.20m below the ground surface and consisted of handmade brick, bonded with a creamy white mortar. These walls corresponded with the eastern wing of the Female Misdemeanant Wards although they only reached a maximum of 0.50m deep. At the north-west corner of the site, wall **(017)** were observed reaching a depth of at least 1.50m and appeared to be part of the area marked on the map as the Matron's parlour within the central part of the radial building. **(017)** was sealed by **(003)**, a loose light brown grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and frequent fragments of handmade brick. This was observed to be at least 1.30m in depth.

Towards the southern part of the area and where the larger concrete block with sand was removed was wall **(020)**. This was a handmade brick wall, a minimum of two courses wide and orientated NW-SE and appeared to be the yard wall demarcating the Drying Yard.

The walls were observed constructed directly onto **(004)**, a light yellow brown clay overlying loose light yellow sand with abundant inclusions of rounded pebbles. This was the natural geology, observed at a minimum depth of 0.50m below the ground surface.



Fig. 6 Archaeological remains relating to the Matron's Parlour (wall highlighted) bears a striking resemblance to the Clothing Room remains recorded on plot B4 and appear to survive beyond a depth of 1.50m



Fig. 7 Walls relating to the Female Misdemeanant Wing still survive (as shown above), however they were frequently shallow and the natural geology is visible here at 0.50m below the surface

4.3 East Area

This area measured 30.00 x 15.00m and was initially sealed by a concrete slab. Below this, (001) was observed at varying depths although no deeper than 0.30m. This sealed a number of handmade brick walls, observed at only 0.10m below the concrete slab. This included (005), a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. This was bonded with a creamy white mortar and was observed measuring > 1.00m in depth. Immediately to the NW of (005) was (006), a handmade brick, stone capped 'flue' measuring 0.50m in width. The depth was not established but heat affected bricks were observed *in situ* as well as a black ashy deposit thought to be related to it (Fig. 8). Both (005) and (006) were sealed by (007) which consisted of mixed backfill layers, similar to (003) and measuring 1.00m in depth. Located c.2.50m NE of (005) and (006) was (022), a handmade brick wall, slightly curving from SE to NW and observed over a distance of 1.50m. The depth was not revealed however the remains appear to relate to the Female Felon's Dining Room, with (022) forming the eastern extent of this room.



Fig. 8 Close up of possible flue, with *in situ* heat affected bricks and black ashy deposit above. This was located approximately 1.50m below the ground surface

Contexts **(008)**, **(009)**, and **(010)** were three handmade brick walls observed within one of the geological trial pit 8). **(008)** was a minimum of six courses wide and they were all observed reaching a depth of 1.50m. These walls appear to be part of a Female Felon Cell. The area between these walls were infilled by **(011)**, a mid grey brown silty clay with no observed inclusions and measuring up to 2.00m in depth.



Fig. 9 Substantial walls forming one of the Female Felon Cells were found to survive to 2.00m deep

Further south was another handmade brick wall (021), which appeared to be orientated NE-SW and reached a minimum depth of 1.40m. Although not fully investigated, the remains appeared to be partially sealed by a deposit similar to (003) which could suggest the presence of further archaeological remains to the south. This wall appears to be related to the Sewing Room attached to the E end of the Female Misdemeanant Wing

4.4 Upper Level

The upper level was sealed with a mix of paving slabs and a concrete slab, as well as associated stanchions. Within the SW corner of the site, geological test pit 1 revealed a significant amount of overburden and mixed backfill (016). This was a very loose dark brown grey silty sand with frequent brick fragment inclusions. This reached a depth of 2.80m and sealed a layer of concrete which lay on the natural geology (004). Below the paving slabs at the NE corner of the upper level was (011), a loose light brown yellow sand measuring up to 0.50m in depth and appeared to be levelling material for the paving slabs. This was observed sealing (012) in geological trial pit 6, a layer of concrete with inclusions of crushed brick, likely related to the railway yard and measured < 0.10m in depth. This sealed (002) which in turn sealed (013), a compact mid grey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of crushed brick and mortar. This measured up to 1.50m deep and sealed (014), a handmade brick wall, orientated N-S and a minimum of six courses wide. The top of this wall was visible at

1.50m below the ground surface and measured at least 1.30m deep. This was part of the external wall for the curved Female Felon Cell building.



Fig. 10 External wall of Female Felon Cells revealed in section

In geological trial pit 4, below (012) was (015) a handmade brick shaft measuring 0.70 x 0.70 x 2.00m. This dropped down to a sewer which was running N-S. This was observed at a depth of 2.00m and due to this, the width could not be ascertained. However it was sealed by (002) and (013). The natural geology was observed at depths exceeding 2.00m below the surface in places.

5. Archaeological Results

5.1 Introduction

The construction of Washington House during the 1970s has had an impact upon the archaeology within this area, however there are areas where it is still surviving. The upper level was around 2.00m higher than the east and west areas, which has affected the survival of the archaeology. Possible basement levels of the prison have been identified and there are clear indications that parts of the prison building walls still survive. The construction of Washington House involved a certain amount of levelling, resulting in the prison remains now lying close to the contemporary ground surfaces of the car parks. The insertion of the stanchions appears to have involved digging an area only slightly larger than the concrete itself and then being infilled. The preservation of archaeological remains shows that there was no wholesale clearance and backfilling of the deposits below the foundations of the building.

5.2 New Bailey Prison

The remains of New Bailey Prison were found to be in varying states of preservation, with walls relating to the Female Misdemeanant Ward, Female Felon Cells and Wash House positively identified, surviving at depths greater than 1.50m below the basement level of Washington House. The depths of walls observed varied between 0.50m and 2.00m, with the shallowest identified relating to the individual cells within the radial building. Potential basement levels were identified within the Felon's Dining Room, Wash House and Matron's Parlour. Different mortars were also encountered, indicating that different phases of buildings were present. The walls were constructed directly onto natural clay and this was observed at a range of depths, between 0.50m and > 2.50m (see Fig. 14 for the location of archaeology observed).

Remains relating to the prison entrance and administration block (**Site 6** and **7** – see Fig. 4) were not positively identified and may have been truncated during construction of the railway goods yard. Only one trial pit targeted the location of these buildings and was found to have nearly 3.00m of overburden sealing a thin concrete later. However the presence of these buildings cannot be discounted entirely due to the limited nature of the interventions.

5.3 New Bailey Railway Goods Yard

Very little of the archaeology can be positively ascribed to the remains of the goods yard. Although possible railway cobbles were noted in the demolition material, the only archaeological feature positively ascribed to this period was a layer of concrete which may have formed a cap over the prison foundations and a more secure foundation for the cobbled surfaces and railway lines. The truncation noted in geological trial pit 3 may have derived from this period and the concrete observed could relate to **Site 19**, the Goods Office. The cobbled surfaces and railway lines appear to have been removed prior to the construction of Washington House. *In situ* remains of the possible inspection pits or other buildings were not observed during this programme of archaeological watching brief.

5.4 Conclusion

Despite a degree of truncation and levelling, the watching brief confirmed that there are still archaeological remains relating to New Bailey Prison surviving, including possible basement levels, below the foundations of Washington House. The watching brief was relatively limited in nature, therefore there is the potential for more archaeological remains to survive. Consequently further archaeological works are recommended prior to redevelopment of the site. However any future work will have to take into the account that reinstatement of the site after completion of the demolition works has included the deposition of a considerable amount of material to bring levels in line with current street levels.

6. Archive

The archive comprises of annotated field drawings, site registers and digital photographs. These have been digitised and the archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology. A copy of this report will be forwarded to the client and associated parties.

A copy of this report will also be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, held by GMAAS.

7. Acknowledgements

The Centre for Applied Archaeology would like to thank English Cities Fund, in particular Phil Marsden (Muse Developments) and Nick Hague (Burofour) for commissioning the archaeological works. CfAA would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS.

The watching brief was conducted by Emilie Hayter, Andrew Radford and Rachael Reader. The report was written by Rachael Reader and the project was managed by John Roberts.

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Roper's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1807

Pigot's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1813

Johnson's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1819

Pigot's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1821

Swire's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1824

Pigot's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1836

Ordnance Survey 5" to 1 mile, First Edition, 1848 Salford Sheet 28

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition, surveyed 1888-9, published 1892, Lancashire Sheet CIV.6

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Edition 1908 (revised 1905-6), Lancashire Sheet CIV.6

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Edition 1922 (revised 1915), Lancashire Sheet CIV.6

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Edition 1933, Lancashire Sheet CIV.6

Ordnance Survey 1:1056 1948, Plan SJ8398 SW

Ordnance Survey 1:1250 1963, Plan SJ8398 SW

Appendix 1: Context List

Site Code: WHS15		Site Name: New Bailey Prison (B7 Washington House)
Context No.	Trench/Area	Description
(001)	Site	Loose mixed demolition layer containing frequent inclusions of crushed mortar and brick fragments. < 0.40m deep and sealed (002)
(002)	Site	Loose light white grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar. < 0.30m deep and sealed a number of a handmade brick walls
(003)	West Area	Loose light brown grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and frequent fragments of handmade brick. > 1.30m in depth, possible basement backfill
(004)	Site	Light yellow brown clay overlying loose light yellow sand with abundant inclusions of rounded pebbles. Natural geology
(005)	East Area	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. > 1.00m deep
(006)	East Area	Handmade brick, stone capped 'flue' measuring 0.50m in width.
(007)	East Area	Mixed backfill layers, similar to (003) and measuring 1.00m in depth.
(008)	East Area	Handmade brick wall, min. 6 courses wide, c. 2.00m deep
(009)	East Area	Handmade brick wall, c.2.00m deep
(010)	East Area	Handmade brick wall, c.2.00m deep
(011)	Upper Area	Loose light brown yellow sand measuring up to 0.50m in depth
(012)	Upper Area	Layer of concrete with inclusions of crushed brick, < 0.10m in depth
(013)	Upper Area	Compact mid grey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of crushed brick and mortar. <1.50m deep
(014)	Upper Area	Handmade brick wall, orientated N-S and a minimum of six courses wide
(015)	Upper Area	Handmade brick shaft measuring 0.70 x 0.70 x 2.00m. This dropped down to a sewer which was running N-S.
(016)	Upper Area	Very loose dark brown grey silty sand with frequent brick fragment inclusions. 2.80m deep and sealed a layer of concrete
(017)	West Area	Handmade brick wall, min. 1.50m deep – part of matron's parlous. Orientation and dimensions unknown
(018)	West Area	Handmade brick wall, 0.50m deep – poss cell

		dividing wall, min. four course wide
(019)	West Area	As (018) located to the south in where next stanchion removed
(020)	West Area	Handmade brick wall, min. two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Less than 0.50m in depth, wall demarcating west side of Drying Yard
(021)	West Area	Handmade brick wall, orientated NE-SW? poss part of the sewing room, 1.40m min. depth
(022)	East Area	Curved handmade brick wall, broadly orientated NW-SE, min. 4 course wide – part of female felon dining room

Appendix 2: Figures

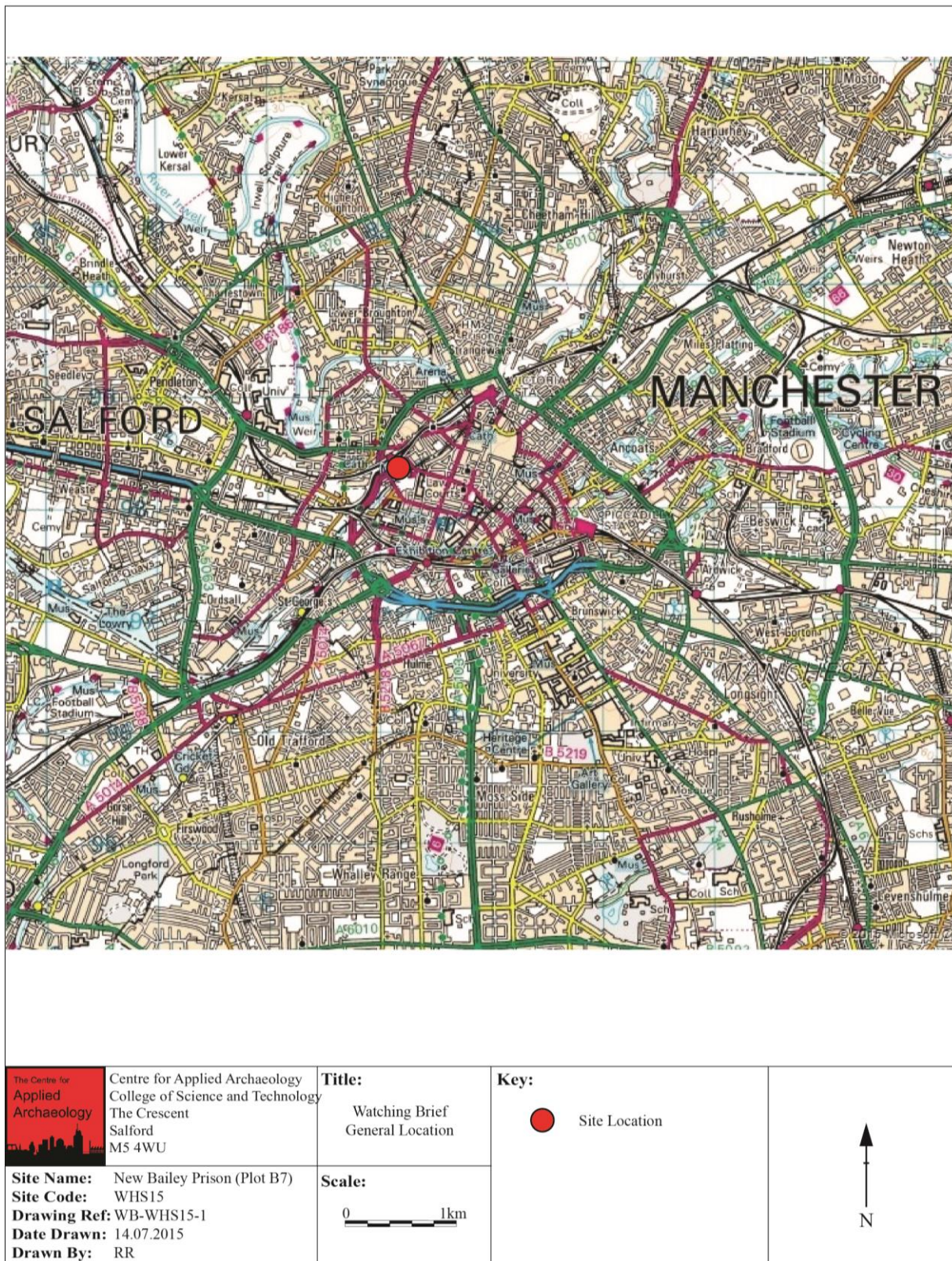


Fig. 11 Ordnance Survey data © OS 2015, reproduced by permission License Number 100050261

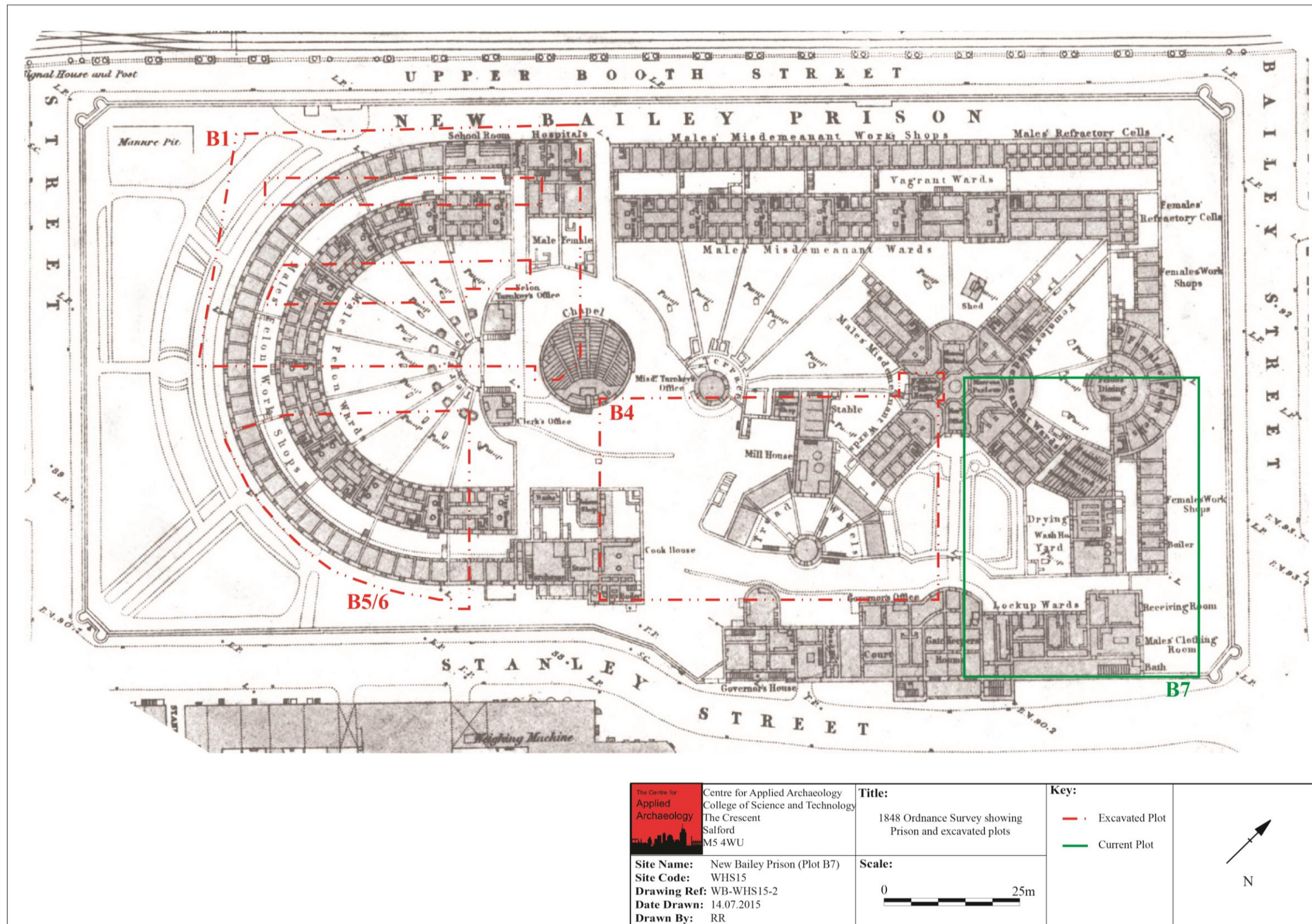
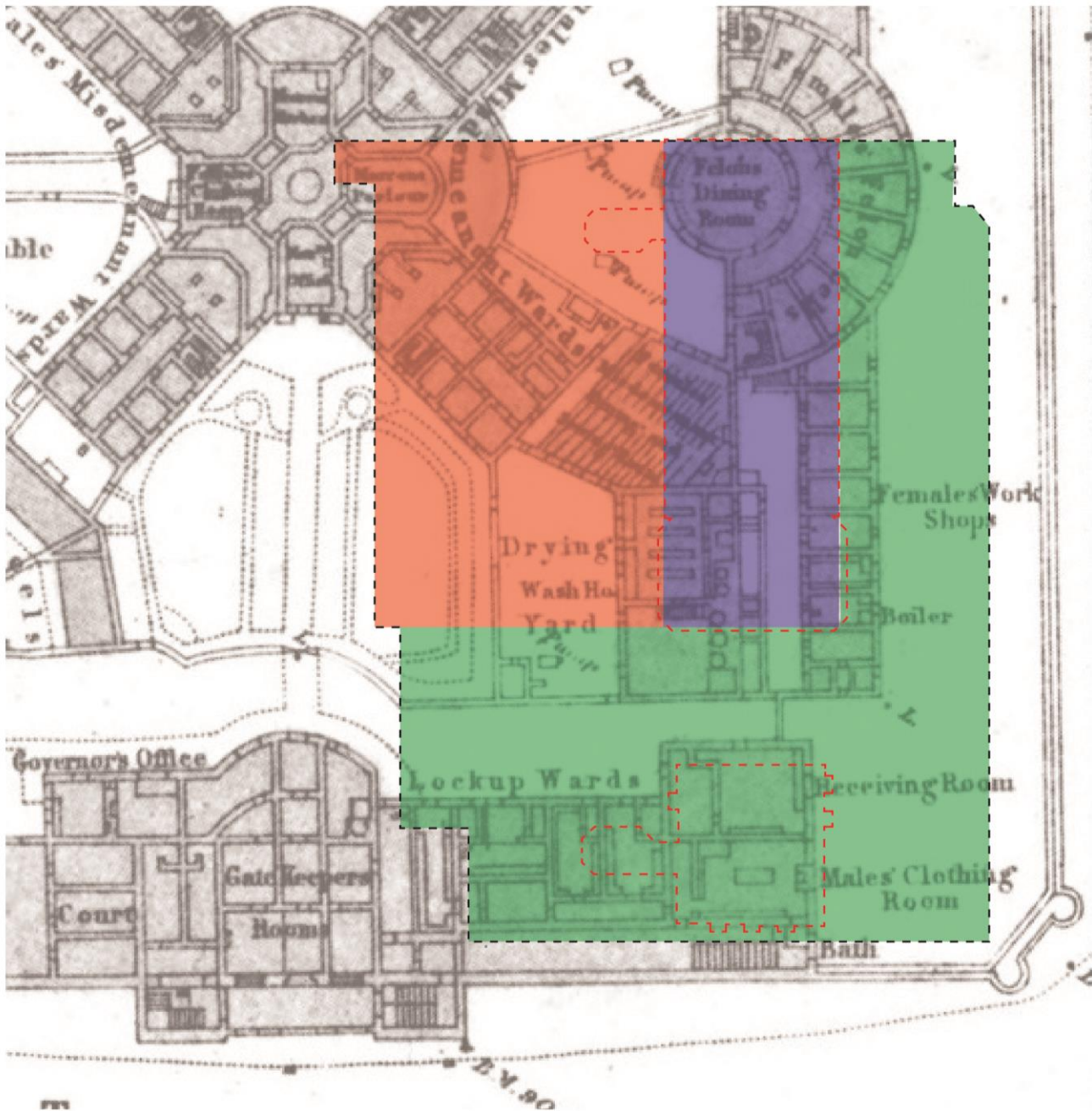


Fig. 12





<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology College of Science and Technology The Crescent Salford M5 4WU</p>	<p>Title: Plot B7: Main Areas described in text</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Area East Area Upper Area Washington House: Former Buildings 	
<p>Site Name: New Bailey Prison (Plot B7) Site Code: WHS15 Drawing Ref: WB-WHS15-3 Date Drawn: 16.07.2015 Drawn By: RR</p>	<p>Scale:</p> 			

Fig. 13




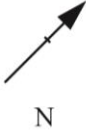

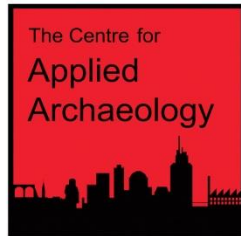
 <p>Centre for Applied Archaeology College of Science and Technology The Crescent Salford M5 4WU</p>	<p>Title: Plot B7: Observed Archaeology</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former Washington House Building Plot B7 Extent Stanchion Stanchion and archaeology identified Geological Trial Pit 	
	<p>Scale:</p> 		
<p>Site Name: New Bailey Prison (Plot B7) Site Code: WHS15 Drawing Ref: WB-WHS15-4 Date Drawn: 16.07.2015 Drawn By: RR</p>			

Fig. 14

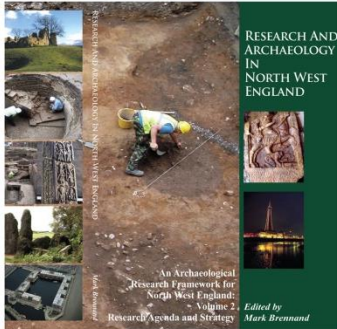
Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Site Name: New Bailey Prison, Salford (Plots B5/6)			
Frame	Trench/Area	Description	Direction Facing
001	West Area	Remnants of large wall and probable basement backfill levels	W
002	West Area	Remnants of shallow wall in section after stanchion removal	E
003	East Area	Close up of possible flue at 1.50m depth	SW
004	East Area	Large wall – part of Female Felon Cell building	W
005	Upper Area	External wall of female felon cell building	SW
006	West Area	Remnants of shallow wall after stanchion removal	N
007	West Area	Geological trial pit – no archaeology observed	SE
008	West Area	Geological trial pit, disturbed wall fragments	S
009	West Area	Geological trial pit – possible disturbed wall fragments	SW
010	West Area	Geological trial pit during excavation – poss drain in section	NE
011	West Area	As 010 – showing natural sands and gravels at 1.00m deep	NE
012	West Area	Geological trial pit under excavation	N
013	West Area	As 012	N
014	West Area	Working shot	NW
015	West Area	Geological trial pit under excavation	NW
016	West Area	As 015	NE
017	West Area	As 015	S
018	West Area	As 015 possible disturbed wall	S
019	West Area	As 015	NW
020	West Area	As 015	NE
021	West Area	Geological trial pit –during excavation	S
022	West Area	As 021	E
023	East Area	Geological trial pit – during excavation	E
024	East Area	Disturbed wall from trial pit	S
025	Upper Area	External wall of female felon cell building	S
026	Upper Area	Loose topsoil back fill within final geological trial pit	NW

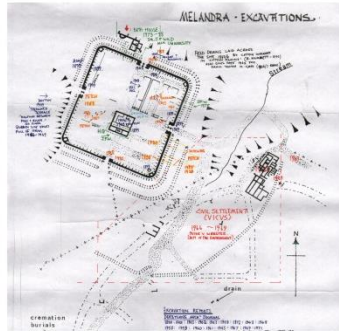
University of
Salford
MANCHESTER



CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



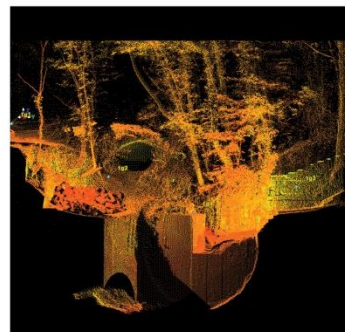
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



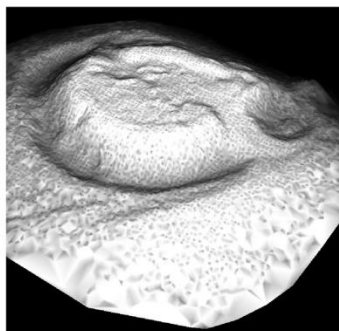
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



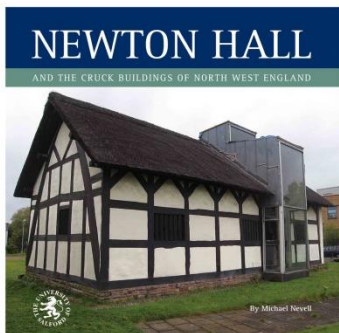
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

