

University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Excavation Report**

Land off Stanley Street,
Central Salford: Plots
B5/6 (New Bailey
Prison)

Client: English Cities
Fund

Technical Report:
Rachael Reader

Report No:
2015/07

The Centre for
Applied
Archaeology



Site Location: Former NCP Car Park, north of Stanley Street and west of Irwell Street
NGR: SJ 83109 98334
Internal Ref: CfAA/2015/07
Proposal: Archaeological Excavation
Planning Ref: 09/57950/EIAHYB (Outline permission for Central Salford Regeneration)
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Summary

In January 2015, The Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford (CfAA) was commissioned by Phil Mayall (Muse Developments, acting on behalf of English Cities Fund) to undertake an archaeological excavation on land located off Stanley Street, Central Salford (centred on SJ 83109 98334), as part of a scheme known as Central Salford Regeneration. A programme of archaeological works has already been carried out within the area by the Centre including an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Nash 2013), watching briefs, evaluations and excavation (Reader 2013a; 2014a; b; c).

This revealed the well preserved and substantial remains of New Bailey prison, which was in operation between 1790 and 1868. This was at one stage one of the largest prisons in the country and excavations so far have revealed the remains of the Male Felon area, Female wings, treadwheels and Cook House. After the prison closed, a railway goods yard was constructed on site which has also been documented archaeologically.

The main programme of archaeological investigations took place between 2nd February – 2nd April 2015, with community excavation taking place 9th – 20th March inclusive. A total of 38 individual volunteers participated on the excavation. Guided tours were undertaken on the 13th, 20th and 27th March, with an open day taking place on 21st March, which attracted 350 people altogether. The well preserved remains of the Male Felon Workshops, Cells and Yard areas were found, which dated to around 1816 onwards. In addition to this, remains relating to the railway goods yard were also found to be in a good state of preservation and had little impact on the remains of the prison.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by English Cities Fund (ECF) to undertake an archaeological excavation on plots B5/6 of the Central Salford Regeneration programme. The plot covers an area once occupied by New Bailey Prison, Salford, Greater Manchester (centred on SJ 83109 98334) which was initially constructed in 1787 and stood on the bank of the river Irwell until 1872.

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 2009; Donnelly 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 have been carried out on plots B1 and B4 which revealed the remains of New Bailey Prison and the railway goods yard. Preservation was more favourable on plot B1 as B4 was partly the site of a failed building project from the 1970s and three office blocks constructed during the 1980s.

In advance of landscaping work for plots B5/6, a Written Scheme of Investigation (RAMS) was produced by CfAA (Roberts 2015) and approved by Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service (GMAAS), which outlined an appropriate mitigation strategy. An open-area excavation was proposed with a community element to allow volunteers to excavate on the site as well as three afternoons of tours and an open day (see below and Appendix 4).

1.2 Location, Topography and Landuse

The study area lies within the Blackfriars area of the metropolitan borough of the City of Salford. The study area is centred on NGR: SJ 83109 98334 and is bounded by Stanley Street to the south and Irwell Street to the west. An unnamed road bounds the site to the north with the plot B4 site bounding the site to the east. The excavation area lies at approximately 28m AOD with the river Irwell lying less than 100m to the south-east. The site was until recently a car park.

The underlying solid geology is part of the Sherwood sandstone formation (Bunter sandstone) (www.bgs.ac.uk), which is found at a depth of c.5.00m below the current ground surface. This is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (Integra Consulting 2014).

1.3 Personnel

The project was conducted by professional archaeologists from CfAA and volunteers. On-site excavations were conducted by Sarah-Jayne Murphy, Andrew McGuire, Vicky Nash, Peter Noble, Rachael Reader, John Roberts and Mandy Stanton. This report was compiled and written by Rachael Reader. The project was managed by John Roberts.

1.4 Monitoring

Norman Redhead, the county archaeologist for Greater Manchester (GMAAS) monitored the archaeological works.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 Introduction

The land set aside for Plots B5/6, off Stanley Street was up until recently the site of a public car park; however Zone B once housed the New Bailey Prison from 1790 to 1868. The land was then subsequently used as a railway goods yard before becoming a car park in the 1960s. An archaeological Desk-Based assessment was carried out prior to the excavations within Zone B and the full historical background can be found within. In accordance with these findings, a programme of archaeological works has been carried out on plots B1 and B4 (see Fig. 1).

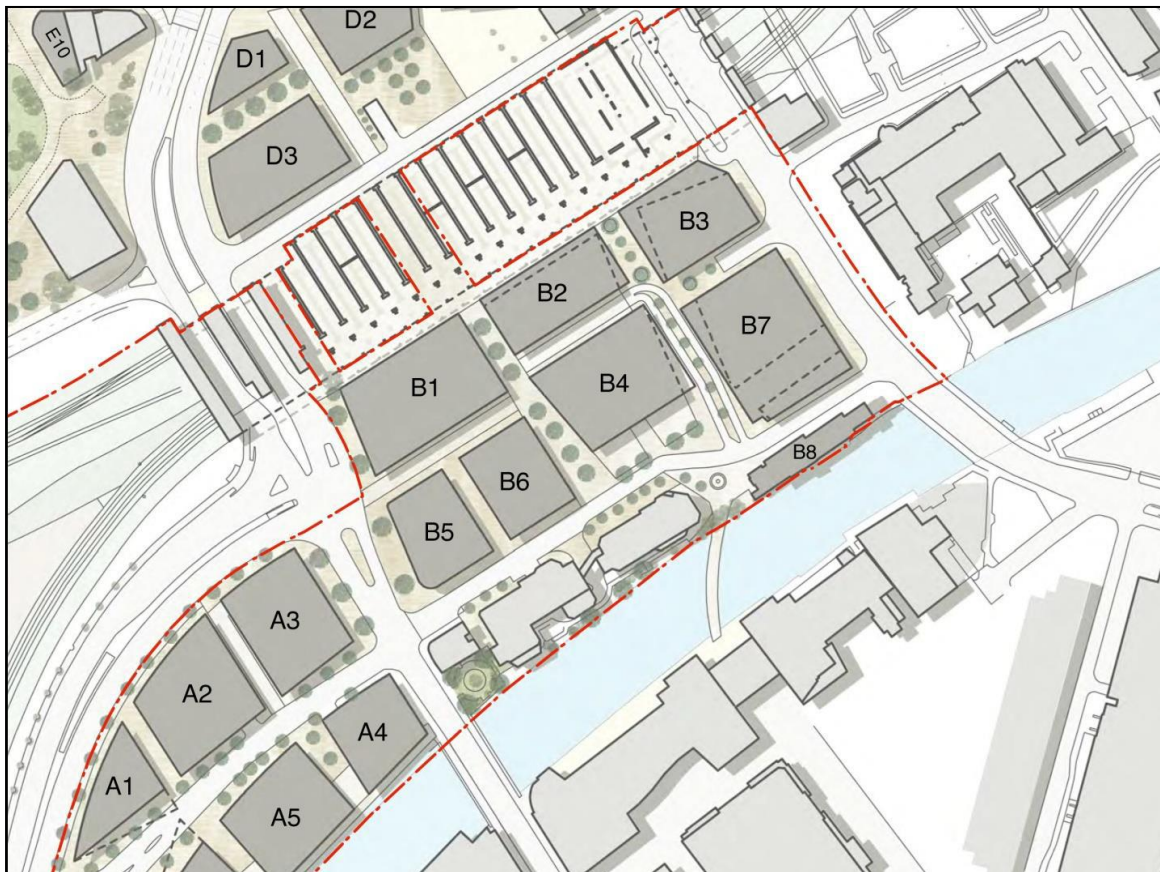


Fig. 1 Development plots on the site of New Bailey Prison

2.2 Historical Background

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was conducted during May 2013 by CfAA, the summary of which is reproduced below:

2.2.1 Early 18th Century

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 were a series of rectangular garden plots (**Site 1**), possibly allotments utilised and managed by local tenants (see Fig. 30 and Fig. 31).

2.2.2 Late 18th Century

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, 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 6**).

2.2.3 Early 19th Century

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**).

2.2.4 Late 19th Century/Early 20th Century

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 were preliminary assessments of the potential archaeological resource and highlighted the potential need for mitigation strategies. Following the granting of outline planning permission (09/57950/EIAHYB) in 2010, condition 36 stated that archaeological management plans needed to be drawn up for each phase/plot. To meet this condition, CfAA was commissioned by DPP (on behalf of ECF) to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment of the plot B area. This report detailed that the plot was once the site of New Bailey Prison, the remains of which had potential national significance. Following on from the desk-based assessment, CfAA was then commissioned to carry out a series of archaeological evaluations and excavations within the development area to assess the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource, to inform the future treatment of 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 and the trenches revealed the substantial remains of the New Bailey Prison extension, which was built in 1816. The prison walls still survived, up to 2.00m in depth in some places. The remains

of the prison chapel, turnkey's office, cells and workshops were positively identified, with the unexpected discovery of barrel vaulted arches within the workshops. The demolition of the prison left the walls relatively intact, however very little positive evidence for internal and external surfaces could be found.

The positive identification of these well preserved remains led to a full scale excavation at the end of 2013, targeting the areas to be impacted upon by the development of a new car park. The footprints of the Workshop and Cell buildings were revealed, as well as the chapel, schoolroom, hospital and turnkey office. The main buildings were constructed around 1815 and were curved in shape, an unusual design for this time as only three other examples of curved prison structures are known in England, of which New Bailey appears to be the earliest. These were in a good state of preservation, with foundations surviving to 3.00m deep and well preserved arches in the workshops may have been constructed to encourage airflow to prevent diseases such as cholera. The cells were broadly 2.00 x 2.00m and accommodated one prisoner, with a repetitive structure of three cells either side of a corridor and a dayroom, where prisoners took their meals.

By 1820, two more buildings were constructed: the prison chapel and the male hospital wing. The Male Hospital wing appears to have been added to the eastern side of the Workshops at a slightly later date as the construction style was different. This building was badly constructed with poor foundations utilising a mix of stone and brick. The prison chapel sat to the east of the main buildings, south of the hospital and was circular in shape. Some of the dividing walls in the yards also appear to have been slightly later additions, possibly related to further sub division of prisoners over time. The felon turnkey's office was added around the 1830s and was located to the NW of the chapel.

The changing legislation and penal systems meant that the design of New Bailey could not sustain these changes. A new prison was constructed at Strangeways (opened in 1868) and New Bailey was sold to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. After the prison was demolished, the area became a railway goods yard and a series of features were discovered relating to this use. A potential building was uncovered at the south-east corner of the excavated area, which could have functioned as a storage area or an inspection pit. Early timber crane bases possibly related to the movement of goods were located, as well as their potential replacements in the form of concrete bases. The railway remains had relatively little impact on the prison remains, even using them to support heavy machinery and hydraulics. Stone blocks supported regularly spaced, probably metal pillars which supported a roof structure for the goods shed. Railway lines for the sidings and cobbled surfaces were very well preserved also. However due to increasing road traffic and damage after World War II bombings, the Goods Yard shut in the early 1960s and became a car park.

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 for an archaeological evaluation (Thompson 2014). Following approval from Norman Redhead (Heritage Management Director, GMAAS), the evaluation was carried out in January 2014 and consisted of two trenches along the outskirts of the Ralli Court buildings. A further watching brief was also carried out in January. The trenches within the study area revealed that the remains of New Bailey Prison survived in varying states of preservation, up to 2.00m 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, with potential basements in a fair state of preservation with a possible stone floor identified. Walls and possible floors associated with the Cook House were identified, as well as the Chapel. Remains relating to the railway goods yard were also identified although no cobbles or tracks were encountered, suggesting that they had been removed prior to redevelopment in the 1980s.

Further Watching Briefs in June 2014 identified the external prison wall, as well as further remains relating to the Cook House. A watching brief conducted alongside the removal of a concrete slab relating to the Ralli Court buildings did not encounter any archaeological remains.

The archaeological excavation was carried out July-September 2014 and revealed the well preserved remains of the original 1790 building as well as the foundations of the original external wall. This had been levelled to facilitate the western extension of the prison, with the well preserved remains of the Cook House also revealed. Several phases of activity relating to the use and modification of the Cook House were identified. Although the remains of the Treadwheel building were uncovered, these were less well preserved due to later truncation. Three structures relating to the use of the railway goods yard were uncovered and although these had truncated prison remains, they were still preserved below and alongside the goods yard structures. Evidence for the World War II bombing was found in ashy, fire affected deposits two of the railway structures, suggesting that these went out of use at this time. It eventually closed in the 1960s and was demolished to make way for a car park. The foundations appear to have been laid for a building, shortly after Washington House was completed in 1974, however this project appears to have been abandoned as records suggest that time and money ran short. Unfortunately this project accounted for much of the truncation of the prison remains and in particular had destroyed the SW wing of the radial building and much of the treadwheels. Three offices were constructed during the 1980s, although the truncation derived from this activity appears to have had less impact on the archaeology.

2.3.5 Plots B5/6 Archaeological Excavation

In line with the conditions already outlined with regards to the planning permissions, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was compiled and submitted in January 2015 (Thompson 2015) which detailed the focus of archaeological investigation on the plot B5/6 site. This programme of excavation focused on the Male Felon Cell and Workshop buildings, as well as accompanying yards. The overall aim was to preserve by record however there were specific objectives which have arisen from the excavations of Plot B1:

- To further investigate the surviving depths of the building foundations
- To trace further arches built into the Workshop building and external yard walls
- To evaluate any internal or external surfaces
- To assess the extent of railway yard related features

As part of the archaeological condition, GMAAS requested that an element of community archaeology was incorporated within this excavation. ECF agreed to facilitate this to allow members of the public to work on the site as considerable interest had been generated by the previous work. As well as this, a total of three hours was set aside over three Friday afternoons to conduct pre-booked, guided tours of the site. An additional Saturday was also set aside for pre-booked tours, lasting between 20-30 minutes. The programme of archaeological works took place over a nine week period, between 2nd February – 2nd April 2015. The community excavations were conducted between 9th – 20th March, after the machine excavations were completed in line with the WSI. Public tours were conducted on Fridays 13th, 20th and 27th March, with the Saturday Open Day taking place on the 21st March (see Appendix 4).

2.3.6 Monograph Publication

In April 2015, ECF agreed to fund a publication on the results of the excavation so far and the historic research carried out. It is hoped that this can be published towards the end of 2015.

3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

Prior to archaeological excavations, another contractor was commissioned to remove the tarmac, cobbles, railway lines and sleepers, in agreement with GMAAS. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during this programme of works to ensure that archaeological remains below these deposits were not disturbed.

The area was then excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator, with excavated material stockpiled in a designated area using a Hitachi Zx130-3 (13 tonne) with a 1.60m wide ditching bucket. On occasions, a 0.60m wide bucket was used to excavate narrower features. Deposits were removed until archaeological features or natural geology were encountered. Due to depth issues, the vast majority of natural deposits encountered were recorded by photograph only and subsequently backfilled. With the volunteers on site also, areas were either backfilled or left deliberately high to ensure easy access across the site. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The location of the excavation is shown on the location plan (Fig. 32).

Excavated spoil was stockpiled several metres away from the excavation area and then moved using an 8 wheel tipper truck over two days to a temporary stockpile on plot A5 (see Fig. 1). A wheeled mechanical excavator was used to manage the spoil on the temporary site. Further excavation then proceeded by hand. The site was handed over to the next contractor, who was responsible for spoil reinstatement prior to further landscaping works.

3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on CfAA pro-forma context sheets (Appendix 1 – Context List) with plans and sections recorded on drawing sheets at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 and 1:50), depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings were individually identified and cross referenced, contexts enumerated and principle 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 or general area if they were unstratified, with significant small finds located within three dimensions to the nearest 100mm, 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 CfAA are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

4. Archaeological Descriptions

4.1 Introduction

The excavation of plots B5/6 focused on the remains of the prison and railway goods yard. Four main areas of the prison (according to the 1848 Ordnance Survey map) were targeted during this excavation: Male Felon Wards (Cells and Dayrooms), Male Felon Workshops, Workshop Yards and Exercise Yards (see Fig. 2). The activity can be split into four broad phases:

Phase 1a/1b: Construction of Male Felon Cells and Workshops, with later modifications and construction of yard walls. The time difference does not appear to be great between these different periods of construction and have therefore been grouped into the earliest phase (1815 onwards).

Phase 2: Demolition of prison and construction of railway yard structures and laying of cobbles surfaces and tracks (1872 onwards).

Phase 3: Demolition of railway goods yard, conversion into car park (1960s).

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 principle cut number (see Appendix 1 for a list of contexts). All handmade bricks measured, on average, 230 x 110 x 70mm unless otherwise stated. For the sake of the narrative, the descriptions are split into the component buildings (see Fig. 2)

4.2 Main Excavation

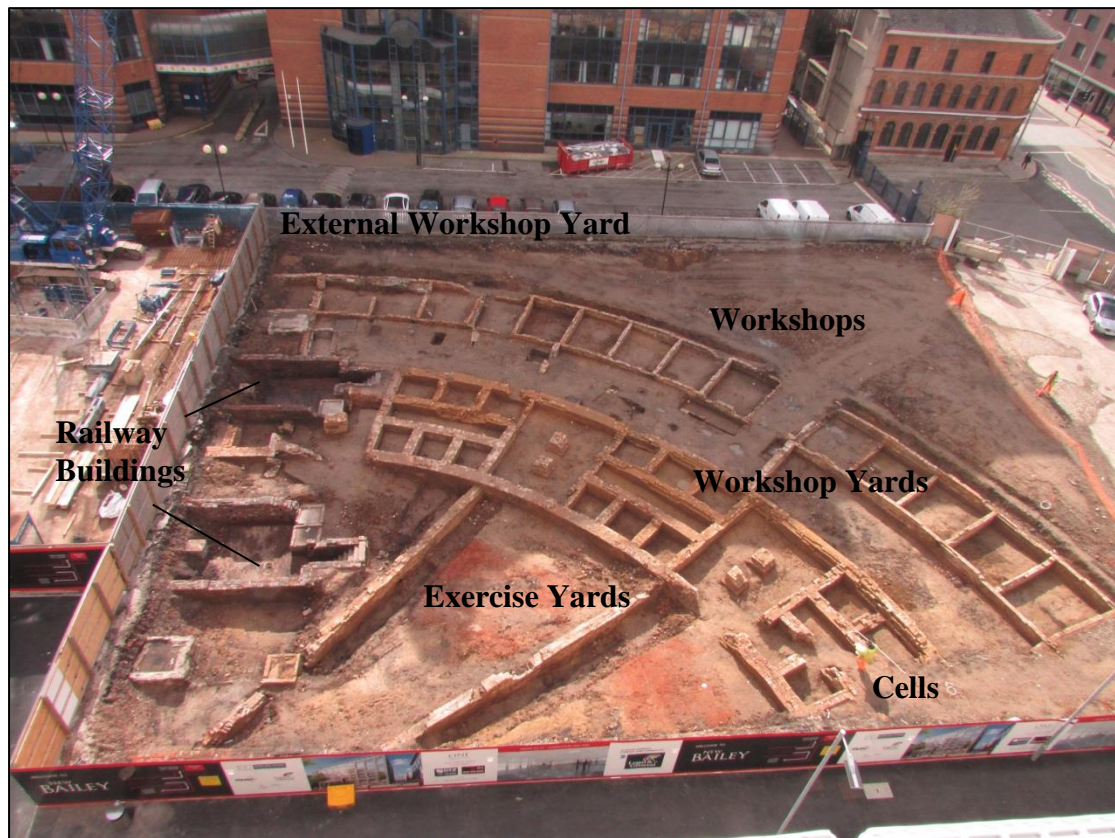


Fig. 2 Excavated area, showing main features referred to in the text

The excavation area was broadly rectangular and measured a maximum of 43.00m in length and 37.00m in width. The remains uncovered were the foundations of the prison buildings but the evidence suggests that they were at or close to the original floor level.

Once the position of the outer wall of the workshop had been established, the southern and western excavation limit was defined by this wall (see Fig. 32). Excavation found that the natural geology was encountered at varying depths, reaching a maximum of 2.70m below the current ground surface. The lowest deposit of geology encountered was (145) a loose mid yellow brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (<0.05m) well rounded pebbles. This was sealed by (146), a weakly cemented light red brown sandy clay with no inclusions, measuring <0.40m in depth. This in turn was sealed by (147), a firm mid blue grey silty clay with no inclusions and measuring <0.10m in depth. This deposit appeared to represent a natural build-up of material and had a distinct organic odour.

4.3 Phase 1a

4.3.1 Male Felon Workshops

The Male Felon Workshops were housed within one building, of which the southern half was exposed. The building was curved in shape and the contexts described below run broadly from E-W. The exteriors of the buildings were defined by walls (008) and (009) (see below), which ran parallel curving from NE-NW, via a southerly direction and located *c*4.25m apart. These were visible over a distance of 49.00 and 56.00m respectively.



Fig. 3 Eastern part of the workshops, after excavation. Walls (008) and (009) define the workshop building (looking NE)

Linear cut [148] was visible truncating deposit (147) and measured 0.25m wide and a maximum of 1.50m deep. This was infilled by (008), a handmade brick wall, two courses wide curving round from NE to NW and bonded with a compact light brown mortar. The bond was broadly English with a step out either side measuring 0.07m. The wall was 0.24m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.00m. The cut and the wall was backfilled by (149), a friable light yellow brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles. This was infilling cut [148] to the same width and depth. (009) ran parallel with (008) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and also curving round from the NE to the NW. The bricks were bonded with a compact light brown mortar and a mixed bond was visible. This wall was 0.24m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m. No cuts were visible along the interior face of these walls (S of (008) and N of (009)) and deposit (150)

sealed these walls. This was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m.

(008) and (009) had a series of walls keyed into them which split this curve into fifteen visible partitions and these are described from NE-NW. **(011)** is the first of these walls and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The wall was bonded with a mid-brown mortar and had a mixed bonding pattern. The wall measured 4.20 x 0.24 x 0.42m (excavated depth) and was keyed into walls (008) and (009) and was also sealed by (150), as were the other cross walls. **(014)** ran parallel with (011) was located 3.00m to the SW. This was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and mortared with a light brown compact material. This measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.70m (excavated depth), keyed into (008) and (009) and was abutted by **(013)**, a handmade brick plinth measuring 0.75 x 1.10 x 0.35m (excavated depth). This also abutted (009) and was mortared with a loose light whitish grey mortar, with a large stone flag (measuring 0.60 x 0.20 x 0.05m) constructed into it also. Immediately NE of (013) was **(012)**, a flagstone floor surface with the stones laid on side, covering an area measuring 1.80 x 0.90 x 0.15m. The stones were regularly laid and on average measured 0.19 x 0.04 x 0.15m and were set into (150) (see Fig. 4).



Fig. 4 Brick plinth (014) and surface (013) in the background

Located 2.80m to the SW of (014) was (015), a handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and bonded with a compact light brown mortar. The bricks were laid in a mixed bonding and the wall measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.75m (excavated depth). (015) was also keyed into (008) and (009).

Running parallel with (015) was (018), a handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and bonded with a compact light brown mortar. The bonding of

the wall was mixed and it was keyed into both (008) and (009) with overall dimensions of 4.25 x 0.24 x 0.90m (excavated depth). **(019)** ran parallel with (018) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bricks were bonded with a compact light brown mortar, in a mixed bond. This was keyed into (008) and (009) with overall dimensions of 4.25 x 0.24 x 1.00m (excavated depth). **(020)** ran parallel with (019) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a light brown compact mortar. The overall dimensions were 4.25 x 0.24 x 0.60m (excavated depth) and it was keyed into (008) and (009).

(021) ran parallel with (020) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding pattern was mixed with the bricks bonded together with a light brown compact mortar. This measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.68m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009). **(022)** ran parallel with (021) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. The wall was bonded to an English Cross pattern, with bricks bonded together with a compact light brown mortar. The wall measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.70m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009). **(025)** ran parallel with (022) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with a compact light brown material. The wall measured 4.20 x 0.24 x 0.60m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009).

(066) ran parallel with (025) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. The bond was not discernible due to the depth excavated however the mortar was a fairly loose light brown material. The wall measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.30m (excavated depth), was keyed into (008) and (009) and was abutted by **(072)** to the east. This was a handmade brick drain with a stone flag base and cap, measuring 4.30m in length and up to 0.50m wide, although this drain was truncated towards the S end. This ran along the face of wall (066) and was sealing (150).

Running parallel with (066) to the W was **(067)**, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The wall consisted of mostly headers and was bonded with a compact light brown mortar. (067) measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 1.07m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009). (067) ran parallel with **(068)**, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The wall was of a mixed bond and mortared with a light brown compact material, which was unmortared. It measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 1.10m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009). **(069)** ran parallel with (068) and was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was mixed and mortared with a compact light brown material. The wall measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.85m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009).

Running parallel to the NW of (069) was **(070)**, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was mixed and mortared with a light brown compact material. The wall measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.60m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009). This in turn ran parallel with **(071)**, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The wall was laid in a mixed pattern and bonded with a compact light brown mortar. This wall measured 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.90m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (008) and (009). This marked the excavated limit of the workshop buildings.

4.3.2 Male Felon Cells

This building was curved, like the Workshop building, and ran parallel with it to the N. The building was defined by walls (057) and (058) and had a repetitive pattern of a dayroom with three cells either side of a corridor. As with the Workshops, the contexts are described broadly from E-W.



Fig. 5 Shot across part of the Male Felon Cell building, with wall (058) in the foreground

It was defined on its S side by (058), a handmade brick wall, six courses wide and curving from NE to NW. The wall was bonded in a mixed pattern with a fairly loose light yellowish brown mortar. This wall measured 37.50 x 0.75m and was visible across the length of the excavated area. The maximum depth excavated was 2.00m. (057) ran parallel with (058) to the N and was a handmade brick wall, six courses wide and curving from NE-SW. The wall was of a mixed bond with a compact light brown grey mortar, measuring 24.00 x 0.75m and excavated to a maximum depth of 2.30m. (057) was truncated to the NE however running along the same line was (054), a handmade brick wall, six courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was mixed with some rows of headers laid on side and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown grey mortar. The overall dimensions were 2.00 x 0.80 x 0.85m (excavated depth) and was abutted by what appeared to be later walls to the NE (see below),



Fig. 6 Wall (054) with irregular bonding and possible later walls running off to the right

Located to the SE of (054) was (055), a handmade brick pillar measuring 1.12 x 0.73 x 1.00m (excavated depth), although part of this was constructed from stone. The bonding was stretcher pattern and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown mortar. It lay 1.00m to the NW of (063), a handmade brick wall, measuring one course wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was unknown and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 1.00 x 0.13 x 0.90m (excavated) but it was badly truncated to the NW and NE, suggesting it may have been originally wider.

The interior of the walls associated with the felon cells were backfilled with (151), a compact mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small (< 0.05m) sub-rounded stones with frequent inclusions of large fragments of brick. This measured up to 1.00m in depth and a sondage through this deposit revealed that (151) sealed (152), a fairly compact dark brown grey silty clay with lenses of crushed mortar and brick and no inclusions observed. This measured <0.40m in depth and sealed (153), a fairly loose mid yellow brown clayey sand with abundant small (<0.05m) rounded pebbles. This measured <0.50m in depth and sealed (145).

Wall (095) consisted of handmade bricks, was four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The wall was of a mixed bond and was bonded with a compact light brown mortar. The wall measured 6.47 x 0.50 x 0.70m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (057) and (058). (096) was keyed into (095) and was a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W although slightly curved. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with compact light brown grey material. It measured 6.15 x 0.63 x 0.68m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (097), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. Bonding was mixed and mortared with a

compact light brown grey and loose light yellow brown material. The wall measured 6.47 x 0.48 x 0.69m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (057) and (058).

(096) and **(100)** were keyed into to (097), with (100) being a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W although slightly curved. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a loose light yellowish brown mortar. This wall measured 6.40 x 0.64 x 0.80m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (095) and (097). **(101)** was keyed into (100), which was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded together with a loose light yellow brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.55m (excavated depth) and it was keyed into (058) and (100). **(102)** ran parallel with (101) and was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated NW-SE. The bricks were mortared with a loose light yellow brown mortar and the bonding was mixed. Its overall dimensions were 1.92 x 0.50 x 0.45m and it was keyed into (058) and (100), although this wall had partially collapsed due to the looseness of the mortar.

Keyed into (096) and (057) was **(098)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown grey mortar. The overall dimensions were 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth) and this wall ran parallel to **(099)**, which lay 1.90m to the NW. (099) was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.60m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (057) and (096).

Located to the W of (097) was **(103)** and was a handmade brick pillar measuring 1.00 x 0.95 x 0.75m (excavated depth). The bricks were stretcher laid and bonded with compact mortar, which varied between a light brown grey and white grey material. There was possible evidence for rebuild or repair along the S side of this pillar but evidence for this was not conclusive. Located 1.00m to the N of (103) was **(104)**, a handmade brick pillar measuring 1.00 x 0.86 x 0.76m (excavated depth) with a one course wide plinth at the excavated depth limit. The bricks were stretcher laid and was bonded with compact mortar which varied between a light brown grey and white grey material (see Fig. 7).



Fig. 7 Brick pillars (103) (on the left) and (104)

Located 1.50m to the W of (103) and (104) was **(105)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a loose light yellow brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 6.45 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth) and it was keyed into (057) and (058). **(107)** was keyed into (105) and was a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and slightly curving E-W. The bonding of the wall was mixed and it was mortared with a compact light grey brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 6.20 x 0.62 x 2.00m and it was keyed into (105) and **(106)**. (106) was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with loose light yellow brown and compact grey brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 6.40 x 0.50 x 0.80m and it was keyed into (057) and (058).

Also keyed into (057) and partially running parallel with (105) was **(108)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light grey brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.82m (excavated depth) and as well as being keyed into (057), it was also keyed into (107). Located 1.90m to the NW and running parallel with (108) was **(109)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and mortared with a compact light grey brown material. Its overall dimensions were 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.72m (excavated depth) and it was keyed into (057) and (107).



Fig. 8 General shot of cells and dividing corridor

Running parallel with (107) to the S was **(110)**, a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a loose light yellow brown mortar. The wall measured 6.45 x 0.60 x 0.82m and it was keyed into (105) and (106). Wall **(111)** was keyed into (110) and was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with a loose light yellow brown material. The wall measured 1.92 x 0.48 x 0.66m (excavated depth) and was also keyed into (058). Running parallel to the W of (111) was **(112)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a loose light yellow brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 1.92 x 0.50 x 0.65m and it was keyed into (058) and (110).

To the W of (106) were **(113)** and **(114)**, both handmade brick pillars spaced apart 0.80m along a N-S alignment. (113) measured 1.03 x 1.00 x 0.60m (excavated depth) and was sat on a plinth. (114) lay to the north of (113) and measured 0.97 x 0.97 x 0.60m (excavated depth). Both pillars were stretcher laid and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown grey mortar.

Lying beyond (113) and (114) and running parallel with (106) was **(115)**, a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The wall was of a mixed bond and the bricks were bonded with a loose light yellow brown and compact light grey brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 6.50 x 0.50 x 0.65m (excavated depth) and this wall was keyed into (057) and (058). **(116)** was one of the walls keyed into (115) and was a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W. The bonding of the wall was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light grey brown

mortar. Its overall dimensions were $6.00 \times 0.62 \times 0.60\text{m}$ (excavated depth) and it was keyed into (115). (116) was also truncated by later activity (see below) but also had wall (118) keyed into it. (118) was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with a compact light grey brown mortar. The wall's overall dimensions were $1.95 \times 0.50 \times 0.65\text{m}$ (excavated depth) and it was keyed into (057) and (116).

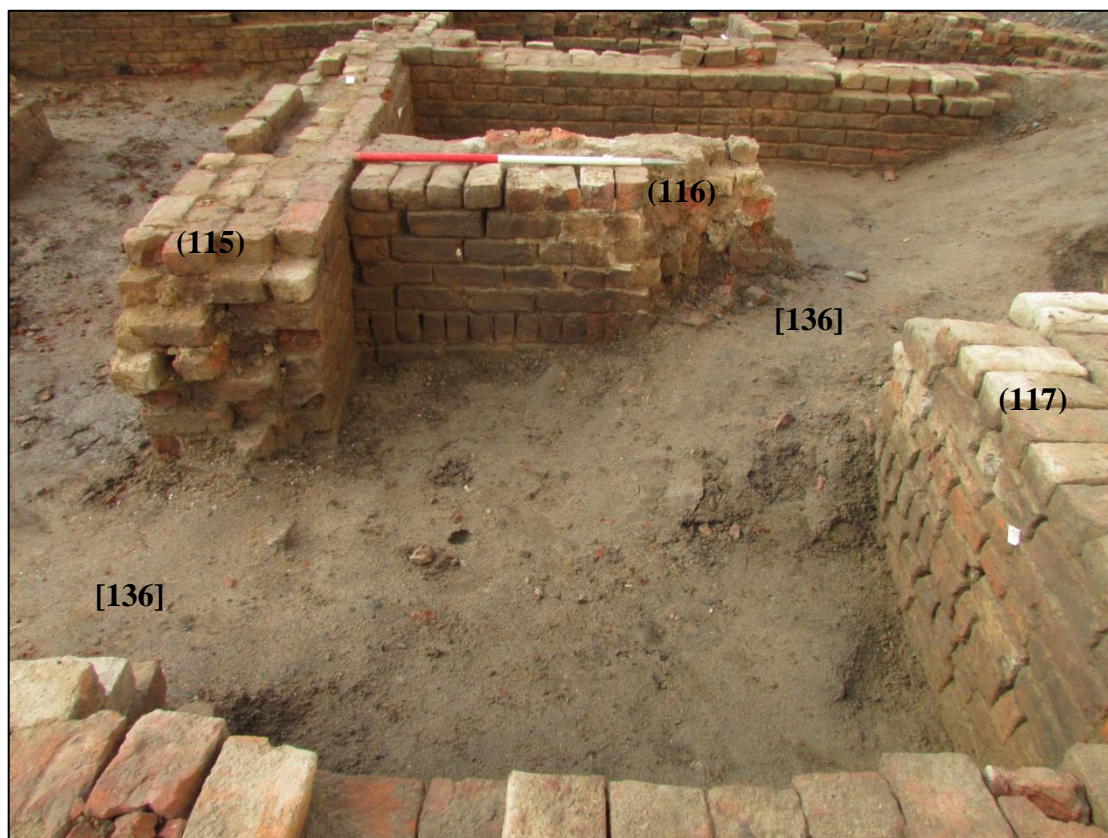


Fig. 9 Western part of Male Felon Cells showing later truncation

(117) was also keyed into (057) and was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light grey brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were $1.50 \times 0.50 \times 0.70\text{m}$ (excavated length and depth) and as well as being keyed into (057); it is likely to have been keyed into (116) although it was truncated at this point. Running parallel to (116) to the S was (119), a handmade brick wall, 5 courses wide and orientated E-W. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light grey brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were $4.30 \times 0.62 \times 0.65\text{m}$ (excavated length and depth) and it was keyed into (115), with (120) keyed into (119).

(120) was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with a compact light brown grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were $1.90 \times 0.50 \times 0.55\text{m}$ (excavated depth) and was keyed into (058) and (119). (121) ran parallel to (120) to the W and was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. Not enough of the wall was visible to determine the bonding pattern however it was mortared with a compact light brown

grey material. It measured 1.90 x 0.48 x 0.45m (excavated depth) and was keyed into (058) and (119).

4.3.3 Workshop Yards

This is the area which lies between wall (058) of the Male Felon Cells and (008) of the Workshop building. According to the maps, these were sub-divided into three individual yards, with the partial remains of two other revealed at the excavation edges. The sequence of deposits is described, followed by the features identified where stratigraphic relationships could not be ascertained. As with the previous descriptive sections, they are described from E-W.

Natural deposits (145), (146) and (147) were visible within two sondages placed within the yard deposits. (147) was sealed by **(154)**, a very loose light white grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of large fragments of brick and this measured <0.10m in depth. This in turn was sealed by **(155)**, a compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small brick fragments and crushed mortar and measured > 0.30m in depth.

Physically unrelated to (155) but sealing (154) was **(156)**, a fairly compact mid brown grey silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) sub rounded pebbles. This measured < 0.05m in depth and was sealed by **(141)**, a soft dark black grey clayey silt with abundant inclusions of pottery, glass fragments, animal bone and clay pipe. This was concentrated in a small area and only measured 1.20 x 0.70 x 0.13m (maximum dimensions).

(155) was truncated by **[157]**, a linear cut, vertically sided and excavated to 0.35m depth. It was visible over a length of 0.50m and was infilled with **(076)**, a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was unclear but the bricks were bonded with a compact white mortar. This wall was truncated in two places and its overall dimensions were 0.60 x 0.36 x 1.00m (S segment) and 1.10 x 0.36 x 0.80m. It abutted (008) and was sealed by **(158)**, a loose light white grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and small (<0.05m) brick fragments. It was 0.20m deep, infilled cut [157] and was sealed by **(159)**, a compact mid grey brown silty clay with inclusions of mortar and small brick fragments. This deposit also infilled cut [157] and sealed wall (076).

Other walls, likely to be contemporary with (076) was **(082)**, a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact white grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 4.50 x 0.36 x 1.00m (excavated depth); it abutted (023) and was partially truncated along the NE face. Located 14.50m SW of (082) was (076), with **(074)** 14.50 to the west of (076). This was a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated N-S. Its overall dimensions were 4.50 x 0.36 x 1.00m (excavated depth) and it abutted both (008) and (058). **(075)** lay 14.00m to the W of (074) and was a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. Its overall dimensions were 0.70 x 0.36 x 0.75m (excavated depth), abutted (008) and was truncated at its NE end.



Fig. 10 Wall (074) within Workshop Yard

4.3.4.1 External Workshop Yard

To the south of the Workshops a series of deposits were encountered which could not be easily related to those seen elsewhere. (131) was the lowest deposit encountered in this area and was a fairly compact mid brown grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles. This was truncated by [061], a linear cut orientated NE-SW and measuring 1.20m wide. This was the cut for (059), a handmade brick square feature containing a metal pipe running NE-SW. The brick feature measured 0.60 x 0.45m and was sealed by (060) was a fairly loose light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles. This was not fully excavated but was sealed by (130), a fairly loose dark purple grey silty sand with inclusions of clinker and ash, as well as lenses of brown and grey sand. This measured < 0.13m in depth and was sealed by (129), a loose light grey brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and slate fragments. This measured < 0.07m in depth and was sealed by (128), a loose mid brown grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles, measuring 0.12m deep. This was in turn sealed by (127), a loose light red brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles and measured 0.10m in depth.

4.3.4 Exercise Yards

Running NE from wall (057) was (094), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with a compact white-grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 12.90 x 0.48 x 1.50m although the wall was truncated at its SW end and four arches were constructed into this wall (see Fig. 11). These were segmental arches, consisting of two rows of headers laid on side. They appeared to be assymetrical and were cut into (146) and (147). The foundations for the wall consisted of mortar, brick and stone fragments. Physically above (147) and sealing wall (087) was (162), a mixed compact clay deposit with lenses of grey silty clay and loose red silty sand with inclusions of small brick fragments. This measured up to 0.30m in depth and was in turn sealed by

(163), a compact light yellow brown silty clay. There were no visible inclusions and only measured up to 0.10m in depth.



Fig. 11 Examples of the segmented arches within wall (094)

Running parallel with (094) to the NE and abutting wall (057) was (087), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with a compact white grey material. Its overall dimensions were 11.40 x 0.48 x 1.50m but was partially truncated at its N end and truncated (146) and (147). Five segmental arches were also constructed into this wall (see Fig. 12), consisting of two rows of headers laid on side and appeared to be broadly symmetrical. The foundations were partially revealed and were comparable to those observed for (094). Physically above (147) and sealing wall (087) was (162), which measured up to 0.50m in depth here.



Fig. 12 Segmental arches within wall (087)

Sealing (147) in exercise yard area was (164), which was similar in character to (163) and measured up to 0.40m in depth. This in turn was sealed by (165), a very loose light brown red silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed brick and small brick fragments. This measured up to 0.20m in depth.

4.4 Phase 1b

4.4.1 Workshop Building and Yards

There was evidence for a later extension to the E of the workshops, with cut [166] truncating deposit (150). This was broadly linear in shape and measured up to 0.35m in width. The cut was not excavated but was infilled with (167), a friable dark brown grey clayey silt with inclusions of small brick fragments. This deposit was left unexcavated and it was infilling the foundation of (010), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Bonding of the wall was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 4.40 x 0.40 x 0.80m (excavated depth) and it abutted (023) to the SW. (023) was a handmade brick wall, 3 courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was broadly English and the bricks were mortared with a compact light white grey material. Its overall dimensions were 2.60 x 0.36 x 2.00m (excavated length) and the wall continued beyond the NE trench edge. It was built into (082), abutted (010) and ran parallel with (024), which ran to the SE. This was also a handmade brick wall, 3 courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was mostly stretcher and the bricks were bonded with a compact light white grey mortar. The overall dimensions were 2.90 x 0.36 x 0.90m (excavated length and depth) and the wall continued beyond the NE trench edge.



Fig. 13 Cut [166] for wall (010) (to the right)



Fig. 14 Wall (082) (shown on the right) and possible 'tank' structure (082) – pre excavation

Within the workshop yard, wall (082) had been partially truncated along its SW face and (080) had been constructed against it. This feature consisted of three handmade brick walls, maximum two courses wide and built up against the W face of (082) (see Fig. 15). The interior faces were covered with remnants of limewash plaster and a partially preserved barrel vaulted ceiling (see Fig. 15). The overall dimensions were 3.00 x 1.65 x 2.00m and it also appeared to be cut into the uppermost visible yard deposit (155). A sondage was placed to the NW of this structure and there appeared to be remnants of a possible brick floor, or drain at a depth of 2.00m but due to the nature of infill and the extreme depth, this was recorded by photograph only. The infill (081) was a loose white brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and plaster, as well as rare fragments of brick. This measured up to 2.00m deep.



Fig. 15 Possible 'tank' (080) partially built into wall (082), after excavation

Stratigraphically later than walls (074) and (076) was [160], a steeply sided cut, measuring up to 0.50m wide at the top and 0.50m in depth. This also truncated deposit (155) and at the base was (073), a handmade brick drain with a stone flagged base and cap. This was revealed in several sondages across the Workshop yards and was broadly running parallel with wall (008), curving from NE-NW. It was 0.30m wide and survived up to 0.40m in depth. It was sealed by (161), a compact mid yellow brown silty clay with lenses of crushed mortar and small fragments of brick. This deposit measured up to 1.00m in depth, infilled cut [160] and sealed drain (073). Within wall (074) and sealing the later truncation, there was evidence for a partial rebuild of the wall (see Fig. 16).



Fig. 16 Wall (074), showing cut [160] for later drain on the right and possible evidence for rebuild above deposit (161)



Fig. 17 Cut [160] is shown here in section along with drain (073)

Several drains appear to have been inserted which connected to (073), which includes (078), which was a handmade brick drain, capped with stone flags and leading to a handmade brick drop which appears to connect to drain (073). This was visible over a length of 1.00m and 0.30m wide, ran NW from wall (008) and along the same line as (014). (017) was located 3.00m to the SW of (078) and was a handmade brick, stone capped and slate bottomed drain, surviving to dimensions of 3.45 x 0.30 x 0.20m and orientated NW-SE. This drain sealed (150), abutted (015) and truncated wall (008). This also continued beyond the Workshop into the Yard area for another 1.00m.

4.4.2 Male Felon Cells

There was also evidence to suggest that the eastern part of the cells had also been extended in this direction (see Fig. 18). Abutting wall (054) was (049), a handmade brick wall up to six courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 1.85 x 0.73 x 1.00m but it also continued slightly further SE for 0.60m as it had been truncated. It was keyed into (054) and abutted (047), a handmade brick wall, six courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were mortared with a compact light grey brown material. Its overall dimensions were 2.90 x 0.74 x 0.93m (excavated length and depth) and as well as abutting (049), (048) was keyed into this wall. This was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light grey brown mortar. Its overall dimensions were 2.10 x 0.50 x 0.92m (excavated depth) and as well as being keyed into (047) it was also truncated at its SE end (see below).



Fig. 18 Shot showing wall (047) in the foreground, which appears to have been added at a later stage

Further evidence for truncation was found within wall (095). (062) was a handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was unknown and the bricks were mortared with a light brown loose material. Its overall dimensions were 0.50 x 0.60 x 0.85m (excavated depth) and it was keyed into (095). However it was truncated at its NE end and (056) abutted it. This was a handmade brick wall, up to three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was mixed and the bricks were bonded with a compact light grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 1.70 x 0.30 x 0.90m (excavated) and it was also abutting (063).



Fig. 19 Shot showing later truncation of wall (062)

4.5 Phase 2: Railway Yard (1872 – c.1960s)

The railway yard was characterised by two buildings which belonged to this period and small amounts of truncation through some of the prison remains. One of the other major dating characteristics was the darker, compact mortar used on this period of building; however other forms of truncation were visible archaeologically. These were mostly associated with large stone blocks and drainage systems, with the latter truncating the upper, visible courses of the prison foundations. It appears that deposit **(007)** sealed much of the foundations of the prison and was a fairly loose mid grey brown clayey silt with inclusions of small >0.05m rounded pebbles.

This was sealed below **(123)**, a loose dark grey black silty sand measuring 0.10m in depth. This was visible across most of the site and lay below **(005)**, a compact dark grey black MoT with little matrix visible. This measured 0.10m in depth and was sealed by **(006)**, which consisted of timber railway sleepers on average measuring 2.60 x 0.15 x 0.15m. These were spaced out regularly to support **(004)**, which were cast iron railway lines. Three pairs of these were visible and were originally orientated NE-SW, measuring 0.12m deep and maximum 0.06m wide. **(003)** was set around **(004)** and consisted of laid cobble sets which were regularly laid and on average each cobble measured 0.20 x 0.15 x 0.10m. They were mortared together with a compact dark shiny black tar-like substance. These deposits had been removed prior to the excavation.

4.5.1 Railway Building 1



Fig. 20 General shot of Railway Building 1

Railway building 1 was defined by wall (035), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was English pattern and mortared with a compact dark black grey material with traces of plaster on the NW face. Its overall dimensions were 6.00 x 0.49 x 1.40m (excavated length) and its cut [083] was visible at a distance of 0.25m to the SE and was a vertical sided cut running parallel with (035). It truncated wall (082) and the cut was infilled by (084), a compact light yellow brown sandy clay with inclusions of crushed plaster and mortar, as well as small fragments of brick. This also sealed (035). Wall (034) was keyed into (035) and was handmade, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding was English pattern and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar with traces of plaster on the NE face. There was a gap as well to accommodate a possible door (Fig. 21).



Fig. 21 The gaps deliberately built into the wall shown suggests the presence of a gate or door

Wall (034) was keyed into (033), a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 2.63 x 0.36 x 1.20m and (026) was built into this wall. (026) was a series of five stone steps measuring 1.00 x 0.25 x 0.20m each and was partially built into (033) and (027). (027) was a handmade brick wall, measuring 3 courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 2.49 x 0.38 x 1.25m and it was keyed into (028), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar, with traces of plaster evident on the NE face. Its overall dimensions were 1.10 x 0.49 x 1.20m, with evidence for a gap for a door at the SE corner. The foundation cut for this wall was also visible to the SW. [064] was a vertical sided linear cut measuring 0.20m in width. It truncated (063) and was also infilled by (065), a loose dark brown grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of crushed brick.

(028) was abutted by (029), which was a large sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.25 x 0.80m with raised sides measuring 0.12m wide and 0.06m deep. As well as abutting (028), (029) was partially built into (030), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were mortared with a compact dark black grey material and traces of plaster on the SE face. Its overall dimensions were 6.20 x 0.48 x 1.36m (excavated length) and a slot was visible at the NE end for a possible timber. Cut [052] was visible for wall (030) on its NW side and was a vertical sided linear cut, measuring 0.25m in width. This was also

infilled by **(053)**, a fairly compact light brown grey silty clay with inclusions of mortar fragments.

The features described above were abutted by **(032)**, a handmade brick floor with stretcher laid bricks on side. At its maximum it measured 5.00 x 3.80m and **(031)**, was also built into it. This was a handmade brick pillar with stretcher laid bricks bonded with a compact mid brown mortar. All the faces were plastered and the pillar had curved corners, with the remnants of a metal bar attached to the NE face. Its overall dimensions were 0.75 x 0.70 x 0.90m.

4.5.2 Railway Building 2



Fig. 22 General shot of Railway Building 2

Lying 5.15m to the NE was a second structure, defined by **(042)** on its SE side. This was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar. There was plaster preserved on its NW face and its overall dimensions were 5.00 x 0.48 x 1.40m. **(043)** was built into **(042)**, which was a large sandstone block measuring 1.21 x 1.21 x 0.68m. It had three raised side, except on the NW side and it lay adjacent to **(044)** although it did not have a physical relationship with it. This was another large sandstone block measuring 1.24 x 1.24 x 0.70m with raised sides, although gaps had been cut into these.



Fig. 23 Stone blocks (043) and (044) within Railway Building 2, with deliberately inserted slots also shown

(044) was built into (045), which was a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar. There was evidence for plaster on the NE face and its overall dimensions were 0.50 x 0.39 x 1.00m, with evidence for a gap for a doorway. It was keyed into (046), a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were mortared with a compact dark black grey material. Its overall dimensions were 2.58 x 0.36 x 1.18m and as well as being keyed into (045), (036) was built into this wall. (036) was a series of six stone steps, each measuring 1.00 x 0.25 x 0.20m, which was also constructed into (037). This was a handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 2.50 x 0.36 x 1.25m and it was keyed into (038).

(038) was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were bonded with a compact dark black grey mortar. There was evidence for plaster on its NE face and a gap in the corner for a possible doorway. Its overall dimensions were 1.28 x 0.50 x 1.20m and it was keyed into (039). This was a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding pattern was English and the bricks were mortared with a compact dark black grey material. Its overall dimensions were 5.80 x 0.48 x 1.20m (excavated length) and continued beyond the trench edge. The contexts described above were abutted by (041), which was a handmade brick floor with stretcher laid bricks on side. A small metal grate measuring 0.63 x 0.35m was built into this floor, as well as a series of small slots (see Fig. 24). (041) was also constructed around (040),

a handmade brick pillar measuring 0.70 x 0.72 x 1.03m, with evidence for plaster on all faces and bonded with a mid-brown mortar.



Fig. 24 A total of four slots within wall (042) and five within floor (041) were revealed in Railway Building 2, as shown

4.5.3 Other Features

There were also isolated features including (079), which was a large sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.25m and truncated (007). (089) was also a large sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.25 x 0.50m (excavated depth) with a small amount of metal preserved on the surface. This was infilling cut [088], which was a square feature, with almost vertical sides and slightly wider than (089). This truncated wall (087) within the Exercise Yard (see Fig. 25). Also truncating (087) to the NW was (090), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. The bonding was unclear but the bricks were bonded with a compact black grey mortar. Its overall dimensions were 5.75 x 0.48 x 0.40m (excavated depth) and it was abutted by (091) to the SW, which was a large rectangular stone block measuring 1.00 x 0.40 x 0.30m. (091) was in turn abutted by (092) to the SW which was another rectangular stone block, measuring 0.90 x 0.40 x 0.25m. Keyed into (090) was (093), a handmade brick wall, orientated NE-SW. The width was unknown as it was only visible within the NW trench edge however it was observed over a distance of 2.75m, running parallel with (091) and (092).



Fig. 25 Example of one of the stone blocks (in this case (089) related to the railway phase. This one also truncates wall (087)

Running parallel with Railway Building 1 on its NW side was [050], which was a vertical sided cut containing a ceramic drainpipe, broadly running E-W. It was 0.30m wide and at least 0.40m deep. It truncated (053) but also prison walls (048) and (049). It was infilled by (051), a loose dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional fragments of brick and mortar. Within the Workshop Yard and truncating (082) was (085), which was a large concrete pad measuring 1.60 x 1.40m. Its stratigraphic position suggested it was part of the railway yard.

There was further evidence for probable Railway Yard related truncation within the Workshops, including [132], a vertical sided linear cut orientated NE-SW, measuring up to 1.00m in depth and 0.80m wide. It ran from the NE trench edge and truncated walls (010), (011), (014) and (009). It also contained two cast iron pipes which were removed during the excavation. Further truncation within the Workshop building included [135], a vertical sided linear cut traced over a distance of 4.00m and visible between walls (022) and (025). It measured 0.30m wide and was infilled by a ceramic drainpipe and (133). This was a fairly compact mid brown grey silty clay with no inclusions observed. This also sealed (134), a handmade brick drain which truncated wall (009) only although was truncated itself so its full dimensions could not be ascertained.

Other ceramic drain cuts were visible truncating the Felon Cells foundations although the fills of these had been removed during excavation. [136] was observed running NE-SW and truncated walls (057), (116) and (117). It was vertical sided and 0.80m wide. [137] was observed running NW-SE, truncating walls (120) and (121). This

measured 0.60m wide and deep and was only visible over a distance of 2.00m. A further cut was observed truncating wall (047). Little could be ascertained although [139] appears to have been vertically sided and broadly square in shape, measuring 0.40m². It was filled by (138), a loose dark grey brown sandy silt with no inclusions.

4.5 Phase 3: Modern (1940s onwards)

When the railway buildings went out of use, they appear to have been levelled and then backfilled with (125), a loose mid black grey sandy silt with abundant inclusions of metal, stone and brick. There was very little soil matrix and there was also evidence for inclusions of burnt material and this was more concentrated towards the base of the deposit. This measured up to 1.30m in depth and this in turn was sealed by (124), a compact grey black MoT measuring < 0.10m and only visible over the railway buildings. Elsewhere (002) sealed much of the site, which was a layer of grey MoT. This was < 0.05m in depth and was visible in the trench edges, having being removed prior to excavation by another contractor. This in turn was sealed by (001), tarmac measuring < 0.10m in depth and was the latest deposit visible.

5. Archaeological Results

5.1 Phase 1a: New Bailey Prison

Excavation has revealed that the natural geology was comparable to that viewed on the other plots. The river gravels were overlain by the boulder clay and in turn was sealed by an organically derived blue-grey clay layer. This suggests that the area was absent of any intensive activity prior to the construction of the prison. Foundation cuts were visible on the exterior of the buildings but not on the interior, suggesting that the clay was removed down to the river gravels for the construction within the building areas. The brick foundations were then slowly built up, with redeposited clay then infilling the foundations to provide stability to the foundations. Different coloured and textured mortars were evident in the Male Felon Cell building but not in the Workshop building, suggesting that the former took longer to construct.

The foundations for the Felon Workshop building were constructed directly onto river gravels and reached a maximum depth of 2.00m. These foundations were backfilled with redeposited clay and as observed elsewhere, there was no sign of any basement/floor surfaces. The mortar on most of the walls appeared to be unpointed and were fairly well constructed, although the bonding in the walls varied greatly. There was one potential area of flooring identified with the stone laid on the side, however it was badly truncated. A total of fifteen workshops were revealed, with two partial ones uncovered and lacked interior features, with the exception of the possible stone floor (012) and a few drains. They were fairly uniform in size, measuring on average 4.30m in length and between 2.70 – 3.30m in width due to the curve which made the northern part narrower.

The foundations on this area of excavation were around 1.00m shallower than those observed in the plot B1. This appears to be due to the river gravels being observed at a higher level in this area and rather than expend effort in making the foundations consistent, the builders followed the natural profile. The other significant observation from the Workshops was the lack of arches built into the walls. They also ceased in the B1 excavation area near to the central part of the building. The dividing walls were not as well finished as those observed to the north and also discounts the theory that the arches were for airflow as this would not have been possible through the whole building. There may have been a need to finish the building quicker, therefore the walls were not finished to a high standard.

The foundations of the Felon Cells were also directly constructed onto river gravels and backfilled with redeposited clay. However the mortar was inconsistent across the building suggesting that this building took longer to construct (see Fig. 26). The cells were constructed from the foundation up despite there being no evidence for basement levels. There was no evidence for contemporary floor surfaces. A total of 12 complete cells were revealed with eight partial or truncated ones also excavated. Their size was fairly uniform and on average the sides measured between 1.50 – 2.00m in width and length, again varying due to the curve. The narrowest cells were located further west where the curve also became pronounced. The smallest cell measured 1.45 x 1.97 x 1.65 x 1.97m, whereas the largest measured 1.90 x 1.90 x 2.05 x 1.90m. Two corridors, which defined three cells on either side on average measured 6.40 x 1.25m. The dayrooms, of which two complete and one partial one were

revealed, on average measured 6.45 x 4.50m. These also contained two centrally located pillars whose function remain unknown although documentary evidence may point to them being bases for fires (see chapter 6).



Fig. 26 Wall (097) is of one phase, however two different types of mortar are evident, suggesting that the construction process was carried out in specified stages

The only observed difference between the foundations in this plot and those in B1 is the depth, where they reached 1.00m deeper in the B1 area. Like the Workshop building, the builders appear to have been following the natural contours of the river gravels.

The yard areas also appear to have been levelled up by 0.75 – 1.00m although evidence for a contemporary yard surface was not found. The evidence suggested that the contemporary ground surface was close to where it is presently. The Workshop Yard walls were not keyed into either the Workshop or Cell building, suggesting they may have been a later phase, however contemporary documentary evidence and the mapping suggests that they were part of the same phase (see chapter 6). The exercise yard walls were constructed with arches in them and this excavation offered the opportunity to examine two of them. The arches were cut into the natural deposits and built around them, with no intention of leaving a gap. Therefore they do not appear to be for drainage or access.

5.2 Phase 1b: New Bailey Prison

There was evidence to suggest that both the Felon Cells and the Workshop buildings were extended eastwards. The mapping evidence suggests that this was no more than 2-3 years later, however the bricks seen in the Felon Cell extension were different in character to the first phase of building. The difference was more subtle in the Workshop building but there was evidence for a foundation cut through the workshop backfill for the later phase.

There was evidence for later drainage as well, with internal drains laid onto the redeposited clay in the workshops and also truncating the Workshop Yard dividing walls. There was also evidence for later subdivision of one of the dayrooms, with a later brick wall constructed abutting against one of the pillars. Another curiosity to this is that this wall appeared to replace an earlier, wider wall which had been dismantled (Fig. 27). The maps do not depict this division and the later wall appeared to be hastily constructed, suggesting an immediate need possible for further accommodation. However this was the only place where this hasty subdivision was noted.



Fig. 27 Wall (062) appears to have once extended further but was at some stage dismantled and replaced with a poorly constructed wall

5.3 Phase 2: New Bailey Railway Goods Yard

The prison was taken over by the Railway Goods Company and then demolished. This appears to have been a systematic process, with the buildings levelled to where

the original floor level was. There was little evidence for floor surfaces, which suggests that these were recycled. The same appears to have been the case for the bricks as there was very little brick rubble encountered during the excavations. It is likely they were reused in other construction projects and previous excavations have shown that they were used for the railway yard buildings (Reader 2014b). Generally, the archaeology of the Goods Yard had little impact upon the prison remains and much of the foundations were levelled prior to the railway buildings being constructed. These buildings avoided much of the Felon Cell and Workshop buildings and other features noted had a minimal impact on Yard walls. These buildings were only partially revealed here and had very few internal features, with the exception of the square pillars noted in both buildings and the slots noted in building 2. The function of these buildings is still unknown and conclusions from previous excavations, that they were either inspection pits or storage areas still stand. Unfortunately further excavation has failed to elucidate whether they were one or the other.

The two buildings revealed also appear to have been demolished and backfilled prior to the Railway Yard closing. The black ashy deposit noted in the backfill is attributed to demolition material after the Yard was bombed during World War II. This had been noted in the B4 excavations although what was also interesting is that the buildings themselves did not appear to have suffered fire damage. This further demonstrates that these buildings were below ground level and that the fire damage may only have affected the upper parts of the shed.

5.4 Phase 3: Modern

When the New Bailey Yard closed in the 1960s, whatever remained of the buildings were demolished and backfilled, the probable cast iron columns for the roof would have been dismantled and taken away. Much of the area was just sealed with a layer of MoT and tarmac and functioned as a car park until 2013.

5.5 Finds

The methodology of the excavation did not involve any hand digging of features to any depth. This was due to the community involvement and also health and safety concerns meaning that ground levels were left relatively high. This excavation also involved excavating the same buildings revealed on plot B1 where a limited number of finds was recovered also. There were a few finds recovered, mostly 19th century clay pipe and pottery, were unstratified or disturbed contexts.

5.5.1 New Bailey Ceremonial Tools

However the Centre came into possession of three finds from an unexpected source. In February 2015, the Centre was contacted by Mr James Cale, the secretary of the Masonic Lodge of Unanimity No.89. They had in their possession the ceremonial chisel, trowel and maul used to lay the foundation stone of New Bailey in 1787. The three tools appear to have entered into the Lodge's possession at slightly different times. According to Mr Cale, Thomas Butterworth Bayley was a member of the lodge and the brothers who presented the items: Thomas Potter and John Howarth were prominent local figures. The Lodge kindly agreed to sell the items to the client and it

is hoped to display these as museum exhibits in the future. In accordance with CfAA's finds policy, these items have been catalogued and photographed by the Centre and further details are found in Appendix 5.



Fig. 28 The Ceremonial Tools used to lay the foundation stone of New Bailey Prison in 1787

6. Discussion

6.1 Introduction

This discussion has a chance to reflect on the results not only from this excavation phase but also the previous ones. The wider historical context of the excavated buildings has already been discussed within the B1 excavation report (Reader 2014). Since then, further research has been conducted to piece together contemporary documents on the prison itself and this discussion focuses on the results of this. A forthcoming publication will also incorporate the results of excavations so far and the research carried out in tandem.

6.2 The Buildings

The extension is dated to 1816 (Bell 1972, 37) and it has already been established that this is where the Male Felons were held. Excepting minor variations to the categories within this class of crime, this block always appears to have been for Felons. Further research has had little success in finding contemporary descriptions of the buildings as the vast majority of the sources focus on the administrative side and the prisoner statistics. However the prison was described by Joseph John Gurney, brother of Elizabeth Fry and avid campaigner for prison reform, in 1819. He wrote the following description of the prison extension:

This new building is in the form of a crescent or semi-circle, the area of which is divided into nine yards; every yard being provided with a necessary and a pump for supplying the prisoners with water. The ground floor of the prison contains nine day-rooms corresponding with the yards; and with every day-room are connected a separate staircase and a range of convenient sleeping cells. Behind the main building is placed a corresponding crescent, which contains ninety workshops. The several classes of prisoners pass to and from their respective workshops and sleeping cells, without having the opportunity of any intercourse or intermixture with another. At one end of the semi-circular prison are placed two hospitals for males and females respectively; and at the other are convenient offices for cooking, washing etc. In the centre of the base of the semicircle is a turnkey's lodge, through which are the entrances into the nine divisions of the prison, and near it is a round tower...

Gurney 1819, 77

This description is reflected in the contemporary mapping and that of 1847 showing that the general arrangement of the buildings changes little over time. It was originally thought that further subdivision of the Exercise Yards had taken place between construction and the 1847 mapping, as Pigot's 1821 map only showed seven but this appears to have been a mapping mistake as Gurney clearly describes nine. The description also confirms the presence of the hospital and the Cook House by 1819, although archaeologically it did appear that this addition was less well thought out, especially regarding the hospitals and did not have the same foundation characteristics as the Workshops.

A later description from the Discipline Committee in 1821 stated that the end wards contained 32 sleeping cells, the centre one 29 and the rest 23. Six cells are depicted

within each ward although one of these was a staircase. If there was only one dayroom on the ground floor and one assumes the space on higher floors was then given over to four cells (based on the dimensions archaeologically), then the building would have been three storeys high. However as the end wards contained 32, then these would have been four storeys high. The Male Felon Workshop building however was only two storeys high, as a minimum of 41 are depicted on the mapping. There could have been extra ones extended over the Schoolroom, Hospital or even the Cook House although this will never be known as the OS mapping only depicts the ground level. This also provides further evidence for Thomas Wright of Salford being the architect as his unsuccessful design for Wakefield is reflected in these calculations. As further evidence, he is listed in the Trade Directories around this time as a Land Surveyor at 17 New Bayley Street in Salford with his father in 1819 and on his own in 1821.

The cells were intended for one prisoner although Bell noted that hammocks were used in some cells to fit in more prisoners at times when accommodation pressure was too great (1972, 102). There is the possible dividing wall observed archaeologically which may also have been part of relieving temporary pressure. The cells across the whole prison were not heated or lighted until 1865, although they were described as at their worst in 1850. The dayrooms were warmed by open fires, which may have been sat on the pillars discovered and then later by hot air stoves. However the Third Inspector's Report from 1837 noted scenes of 'abuse' in the dayrooms, which included smoking, gaming and fighting. Clearly the prison administration took notice as these were abolished by 1845 (Bell 1972, 50).

6.3 The Male Felons' Daily Lives

At the time of Gurney's writings, the Felons were classified into six categories, with no separation between adults and juveniles. These were:

1. The untried of unknown character
2. The untried, who have been in the prison before, or who have a notoriously bad character
3. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for six months and less than twelve months
4. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months
5. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and upwards

Gurney 1819, 78-79

Generally, New Bailey only held prisoners for up to six months but it is not clear when this was brought in. Therefore the classifications above may not apply to those actually held as prisoners but may do to those awaiting trial as well. By 1841, thanks to the introduction of regular reporting, the specific use of the different wards in the Felon Cells building can be identified. The Sixth Report of Inspectors outlined the categories of prisoners held:

1. Felons, First Offence
2. Felons, First Offence
3. Felons, Old Offenders

4. Transports
5. Convicts, First Offence
6. Convicts, First Offence
7. Convicts, Old Offenders
8. Convicts, First Offence
9. Convicts, First Offence

The clear division was between those on their first offence and repeat offenders, probably to avoid any ‘corrupting’ influences. The report also states how many beds were in the ward and how many prisoners were actually in them. Wards 4-6 and 8-9 where the convicts and transports were being held, were overcrowded with the Felon wards, those awaiting trial, less than half full.

Bell’s thesis gives a good overview of how day to day life was conducted within these buildings, drawing on the Inspector Reports of the day. Up until 1848, Felons were required to wear parti-coloured suits consisting of a jacket, waistcoat and trousers. After this date, they would wear woollen suits. They had a badge, with their prisoner number and were required to wash daily in cold water, with a bath once every three months. Each cell contained a ‘night bucket’ which had to be emptied daily, possibly into the brick ‘tanks’ found within the yard areas (see Fig. 15). Every day, the bell rang at 6am with Turnkeys unlocking the door. Prisoners had to present for roll call by number, with work beginning at 6:30am. Breakfast was taken in 30 minute shifts between 8 and 9am, daily chapel at 11am, dinner for 1 hour between 11:30 and 1pm and 1 hour supper between 4 and 7pm. Another roll call was conducted at 7pm before prisoners were locked in their cells. All other hours were occupied with work and ‘adequate’ exercise was required although not in inclement weather (Bell 1972, 100-103).

The 1841 report shows that the vast majority of those within the Felon Wards were either employed in cleaning wool or on the treadwheel (see Reader 2014 for further discussion on hard labour). However those otherwise put to work in the workshops would have carried out a variety of tasks. This was mainly related to weaving or the cotton business but also included oakum picking and bobbin winding. In addition, those with a trade are likely to have been put to work on maintenance and service tasks (Bell 1972, 117-122). The archaeology also suggests that they may have been involved in the construction work, with the arches in the Exercise Yard walls providing practice on more complicated techniques.

6.4 Hertford County Prison

Since the previous excavations, another excavation of a broadly contemporary prison has come to light. Hertford County Gaol was located in the centre of Hertford and was excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2012 (Boyer 2012). This gaol was constructed in 1778/9, ten years prior to New Bailey and closed in the 1870s, providing an interesting comparison both archaeologically and historically. Like New Bailey, Hertford appeared to fall foul of changing national legislation although managed to just outlast New Bailey.

Like New Bailey, Hertford Gaol was constructed out of brick and clearly had substantial foundations in places, over 1.00m deep. Some of the foundations at Hertford also had strips of iron/steel inserted horizontally, with clear upper/lower divisions in mortar type as well. More compact mortar was noted in the upper courses of the foundations. This was interpreted as a method of waterproofing, with the metal inserts possibly designed as a security device to prevent tunnelling. The gaol was extended several times although many of these were completed prior to 1800, with post 1800 work consisting of strengthening and supporting existing structures. Although the prison was demolished and subsequently built over with terraced housing, these had little impact upon the archaeology of the prison itself (Boyer 2012, 22-24).

As with New Bailey, there are documents referring to those admitted and accounts from officials both working at the prison and within local government, but little about the actual buildings themselves. On plan, these two prisons could not be more different and despite the ten year gap in construction, different factors appear to have influenced the construction. Hertford Gaol was constructed in 1778, just after John Howard's publication and appears on plan to not have been influenced by his way of thinking. There is a distinct lack of cells at Hertford although there is a separation of male and female and debtors and felons. Separation on the other hand, was not formalised until the early 19th century at New Bailey. Hertford appears similar to Newgate, which was constructed around the same time. With further work planned for the future, the archaeology of these prisons can help fill the gaps of the documentary evidence focusing on the buildings themselves and those who may have built them.

7. Archive

The archive comprises of annotated field drawings, site registers, digital photographs and finds. 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.

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Ordnance Survey 1:1250 1963, Plan SJ8398 SW

Appendix 1: Context List

Site Code: NBP15		Site Name: New Bailey Prison, Salford (Plots B5/6)
Context No.	Trench/Area	Description
(001)	Site	Tarmac <0.10m deep
(002)	Site	Grey MoT <0.05m deep, sealed by (001)
(003)	Site	Cobble setts, regularly laid, each cobble measured 0.20 x 0.15 x 0.10m avg. Mortared together with a compact dark shiny black tar-like substance.
(004)	Site	Cast iron railway lines
(005)	Site	Compact dark grey black MoT with little matrix visible. 0.10m deep, sealed by (006)
(006)	Site	Timber railway sleepers on average measuring 2.60 x 0.15 x 0.15m.
(007)	Site	Fairly loose mid grey brown clayey silt with inclusions of small >0.05m rounded pebbles.
(008)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide curving round from NE to NW and bonded with a compact light brown mortar. 0.24m wide and 2.00m deep max.
(009)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and also curving round from the NE to the NW. 0.24m wide and 0.80m deep (excavated)
(010)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 4.40 x 0.40 x 0.80m (excavated depth), abutted (023) to the SW
(011)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 4.20 x 0.24 x 0.42m (excavated depth)
(012)	Workshops	Flagstone floor surface, stones laid on side, covering an area measuring 1.80 x 0.90 x 0.15m. Avg 0.19 x 0.04 x 0.15m
(013)	Workshops	Handmade brick plinth measuring 0.75 x 1.10 x 0.35m (excavated depth)
(014)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.70m (excavated depth), keyed into (008) and (009), abutted by (013)
(015)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.75m (excavated depth)
(016)	VOID	VOID
(017)	Workshops	Handmade brick, stone capped and slate bottomed drain, surviving to dimensions of 3.45 x 0.30 x 0.20m and orientated NW-SE. Truncated
(018)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE. 4.25 x 0.24 x 0.90m (excavated depth). Parallel to (015) and (017)

(019)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 4.25 x 0.24 x 1.00m (excavated depth). Parallel to (018)
(020)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. 4.25 x 0.24 x 0.60m (excavated depth). Parallel to (019)
(021)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.68m (excavated depth). Parallel to (020)
(022)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.70m (excavated depth). Parallel to (021)
(023)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, 3 courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.60 x 0.36 x 2.00m (excavated length) continued beyond the NE trench edge. Built into (082), abutted (010) and ran parallel with (024)
(024)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, 3 courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.90 x 0.36 x 0.90m (excavated length and depth), continued beyond the NE trench edge.
(025)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. 4.20 x 0.24 x 0.60m (excavated depth). Parallel to (022)
(026)	Railway Building 1	Five stone steps measuring 1.00 x 0.25 x 0.20m each, partially built into (033) and (027)
(027)	Railway Building 1	Handmade brick wall, measuring 3 courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.49 x 0.38 x 1.25m, keyed into (028)
(028)	Railway Building 1	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 1.10 x 0.49 x 1.20m. Abutted by (029)
(029)	Railway Building 1	Large sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.25 x 0.80m with raised sides measuring 0.12m wide and 0.06m deep. Abuts (028) and partially built into (030)
(030)	Railway Building 1	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 6.20 x 0.48 x 1.36m (excavated length) and a slot was visible at the NE end for a possible timber.
(031)	Railway Building 1	handmade brick pillar with stretcher laid bricks 0.75 x 0.70 x 0.90m.
(032)	Railway Building 1	Handmade brick floor with stretcher laid bricks on side. 5.00 x 3.80m max dimensions
(033)	Railway Building 1	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.63 x 0.36 x 1.20m. (026) is built into it
(034)	Railway Building 1	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Keyed into (033) and (035)
(035)	Railway	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and

	Building 1	orientated NE-SW. 6.00 x 0.49 x 1.40m (excavated length). Infill of cut [083]
(036)	Railway Building 2	Six stone steps, each measuring 1.00 x 0.25 x 0.20m, constructed into (037) and (046)
(037)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.50 x 0.36 x 1.25m and it was keyed into (038)
(038)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 1.28 x 0.50 x 1.20m, keyed into (039)
(039)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 5.80 x 0.48 x 1.20m (excavated length), continued beyond the trench edge.
(040)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick pillar measuring 0.70 x 0.72 x 1.03m
(041)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick floor with stretcher laid bricks on side. A small metal grate measuring 0.63 x 0.35m was built into this floor, as well as a series of small slots
(042)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 5.00 x 0.48 x 1.40m.
(043)	Railway Building 2	Large sandstone block measuring 1.21 x 1.21 x 0.68m. Built into (042), adjacent to (044)
(044)	Railway Building 2	Large sandstone block measuring 1.24 x 1.24 x 0.70m. Adjacent to (043), built into (045)
(045)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 0.50 x 0.39 x 1.00m, keyed into (046)
(046)	Railway Building 2	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW 2.58 x 0.36 x 1.18m, keyed into (045), (036) built into it
(047)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, six courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.90 x 0.74 x 0.93m (excavated length and depth), abutted (049)
(048)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 2.10 x 0.50 x 0.92m (excavated depth), keyed into (047) and truncated at its SE end
(049)	Cells	Handmade brick wall up to six courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 1.85 x 0.73 x 1.00m continued slightly further SE for 0.60m as it had been truncated. Keyed into (054) and abutted (047)
[050]	Cells	Vertical sided cut containing a ceramic drainpipe, broadly running E-W. Truncated prison walls, infilled by (051)
(051)	Cells	Loose dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional fragments of brick and mortar. Fills [050]
[052]	Railway Building 1	Cut for wall (030)

(053)	Railway Building 1	Infill of cut [052], seals wall (030). Fairly compact light brown grey silty clay with inclusions of mortar fragments.
(054)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, six courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 2.00 x 0.80 x 0.85m (excavated depth). Continuation of (057)
(055)	Cells	Handmade brick pillar measuring 1.12 x 0.73 x 1.00m (excavated depth). Partial stone construction
(056)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, up to three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 1.70 x 0.30 x 0.90m (excavated), abutted (063)
(057)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, six courses wide and curving from NE-SW. 0.75 wide and 1.36m deep (excavated depth)
(058)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, six courses wide and curving from NE to NW. 0.75m wide. 2.00m max depth
(059)	External Workshop Yard	Handmade brick square feature containing a metal pipe running NE-SW. 0.60 x 0.45m, sealed by (060)
(060)	External Workshop Yard	Fairly loose light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles. Sealed by (130)
[061]	External Workshop Yard	Linear cut orientated NE-SW and measuring 1.20m wide. Cut for (059)
(062)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 0.50 x 0.60 x 0.85m (excavated depth), keyed into (095). Truncated at its NE end, abutted by (056)
(063)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, measuring one course wide and orientated NW-SE. 1.00 x 0.13 x 0.90m (excavated), badly truncated to the NW and NE
[064]	Railway Building 1	Vertical sided linear cut 0.20m in width. Truncated (063) and infilled by (065)
(065)	Railway Building 1	Loose dark brown grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of crushed brick
(066)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated N-S. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.30m (excavated depth). Parallel to (025), abutted by (072)
(067)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 4.30 x 0.24 x 1.07m (excavated depth). Parallel with (066)
(068)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 4.30 x 0.24 x 1.10m (excavated depth). Parallel with (067)
(069)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.85m (excavated depth). Parallel with (068)
(070)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.60m (excavated depth). Parallel with (069)

(071)	Workshops	Handmade brick wall, two courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 4.30 x 0.24 x 0.90m (excavated depth). Parallel with (070)
(072)	Workshops	Handmade brick drain with a stone flag base and cap, measuring 4.30m in length and up to 0.50m wide. Ran along face of (066)
(073)	Workshop Yard	Handmade brick drain with a stone flagged base and cap. Ran parallel with wall (008), curving from NE-NW. 0.30m wide and survived up to 0.40m in depth. Sealed by (161)
(074)	Workshop Yard	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated N-S. Abutted both (008) and (058).
(075)	Workshop Yard	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NE-SW. 0.70 x 0.36 x 0.75m (excavated depth), abutted (008), truncated at NE end
(076)	Workshop Yard	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Truncated, infills cut [157], sealed by (158)
(077)	VOID	VOID
(078)	Workshop Yard	Handmade brick drain, stone capped
(079)	Workshop Yard	large sandstone block measuring 1.25 x 1.25m and truncated (007)
(080)	Workshop Yard	Three handmade brick walls, maximum two courses wide and built up against the W face of (082). Interior faces covered with remnants of limewash plaster and a partially preserved barrel vaulted ceiling. Infilled by (081)
(081)	Workshop Yard	Loose white brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and plaster, as well as rare fragments of brick. 2.00m deep. Infill of (080)
(082)	Workshop Yard	Handmade brick wall, three courses wide and orientated NW-SE. Abutted (023) and was partially truncated along the NE face.
[083]	Railway Building 1	Vertical sided cut running parallel with (035). Truncated wall (082), infilled by (084)
(084)	Railway Building 1	Compact light yellow brown sandy clay with inclusions of crushed plaster and mortar, as well as small fragments of brick. Sealed (035)
(085)	Workshop Yard	Large concrete pad
(086)	VOID	VOID
(087)	Exercise Yard	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. partially truncated at its N end and truncated (146) and (147). Five segmental arches were also constructed into this wall consisting of two rows of headers laid on side. Sealed by (162).
[088]	Exercise Yard	Square, vertical sided cut for (089). Truncates (087)
(089)	Exercise Yard	Large sandstone block 1.25 x 1.25 x 0.50m (excavated depth). Infilled cut [088]

(090)	Railway Building 3	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NE-SW. Truncates (087), abutted by (091)
(091)	Railway Building 3	Large rectangular stone block abutting (090) and (092)
(092)	Railway Building 3	Large rectangular stone block abutting (091)
(093)	Railway Building 3	Handmade brick wall, NE-SW, only visible within NW trench edge
(094)	Exercise Yard	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. Truncated at its SW end, four segmental arches constructed into this wall consisting of two rows of headers laid on side. Cut through (146) and (147)
(095)	Cells	Handmade brick wall four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 6.47 x 0.50 x 0.70m (excavated depth). Keyed into (057) and (058)
(096)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W although slightly curved. 6.15 x 0.63 x 0.68m (excavated depth). Keyed into (095) and (097)
(097)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 6.47 x 0.48 x 0.69m (excavated depth), keyed into (057) and (058).
(098)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth). Keyed into (057) and (096)
(099)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.60m (excavated depth). Keyed into (057) and (096)
(100)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W although slightly curved. 6.40 x 0.64 x 0.80m (excavated depth). Keyed into (097) and (095)
(101)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated NW-SE. 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.55m (excavated depth) keyed into (058) and (100).
(102)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated NW-SE. 1.92 x 0.50 x 0.45m, keyed into (058) and (100)
(103)	Cells	Handmade brick pillar measuring 1.00 x 0.95 x 0.75m (excavated depth)
(104)	Cells	Handmade brick pillar measuring 1.00 x 0.86 x 0.76m (excavated depth)
(105)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 6.45 x 0.50 x 0.75m (excavated depth), keyed into (057) and (058).
(106)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 6.40 x 0.50 x 0.80m, keyed into

		(057) and (058).
(107)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and slightly curving E-W. 6.20 x 0.62 x 2.00m, keyed into (105) and (106)
(108)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.82m (excavated depth), keyed into (057) and (107).
(109)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.98 x 0.50 x 0.72m (excavated depth), keyed into (057) and (107).
(110)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W. 6.45 x 0.60 x 0.82m, keyed into (105) and (106).
(111)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.92 x 0.48 x 0.66m (excavated depth), keyed into (058) and (110).
(112)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.92 x 0.50 x 0.65m, keyed into (058) and (110).
(113)	Cells	Handmade brick pillar 1.03 x 1.00 x 0.60m (excavated depth)
(114)	Cells	Handmade brick pillar 0.97 x 0.97 x 0.60m (excavated depth). , N of (113)
(115)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 6.50 x 0.50 x 0.65m (excavated depth) keyed into (057) and (058).
(116)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, five courses wide and orientated E-W. <6.00 x 0.62 x 0.60m (excavated depth), keyed into (115). Truncated
(117)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.50 x 0.50 x 0.70m (excavated length and depth), keyed into (057),
(118)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.95 x 0.50 x 0.65m (excavated depth), keyed into (057) and (116).
(119)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, 5 courses wide and orientated E-W. 4.30 x 0.62 x 0.65m (excavated length and depth), keyed into (115)
(120)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.90 x 0.50 x 0.55m (excavated depth), keyed into (058) and (119).
(121)	Cells	Handmade brick wall, four courses wide and orientated N-S. 1.90 x 0.48 x 0.45m (excavated depth), keyed into (058) and (119).
(122)	Exercise Yard	Concrete pad between Railway Buildings 2 and 3
(123)	Site	Loose dark grey black silty sand measuring 0.10m in depth. Sealed by (005)
(124)	Railway Buildings	Compact grey black MoT measuring < 0.10m and only visible over the railway buildings. Seals (125)

(125)	Railway Buildings	Loose mid black grey sandy silt with abundant inclusions of metal, stone and brick. Little soil matrix, inclusions of burnt material concentrated towards the base of the deposit. 1.20m deep, sealed by (002)
(126)	Workshops	Same as (150)
(127)	External Workshop Yard	Loose light red brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles. 0.10m deep
(128)	External Workshop Yard	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles, 0.12m deep. Sealed by (127)
(129)	External Workshop Yard	Loose light grey brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and slate fragments. <0.07m deep and was sealed by (128)
(130)	External Workshop Yard	Fairly loose dark purple grey silty sand with inclusions of clinker and ash, as well as lenses of brown and grey sand. < 0.13m deep, sealed by (129)
(131)	External Workshop Yard	Fairly compact mid brown grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles. Truncated by [061]
[132]	Workshops	Cut for cast iron pipes truncating S end of workshop building
(133)	Workshops	Fairly compact mid brown grey silty clay with no inclusions observed. Sealed (134)
(134)	Workshops	Handmade brick drain which truncated wall (009). Sealed by (133), filled [135]
[135]	Workshops	Vertical sided linear cut traced over a distance of 4.00m, visible between walls (022) and (025). 0.30m wide, infilled by ceramic drain, (133) and (134).
[136]	Cells	Later drainpipe cut
[137]	Cells	Later drainpipe cut
(138)	Exercise Yard	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Infill of [139]
[139]	Exercise Yard	Broadly square cut truncating wall (047). Infilled by (138)
(140)	Exercise Yard	Loose brick infill visible within W facing section of (094)
(141)	Workshop Yard	Soft dark black grey clayey silt with abundant inclusions of pottery, glass fragments, animal bone and clay pipe. Concentrated in area 1.20 x 0.70 x 0.13m (maximum dimensions).
[142]	Workshops	Same as [166]
(143)	Workshops	Same as (167)
(144)	Cells	Cut for wall [058]
(145)	Site	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of small (<0.05m) well rounded pebbles

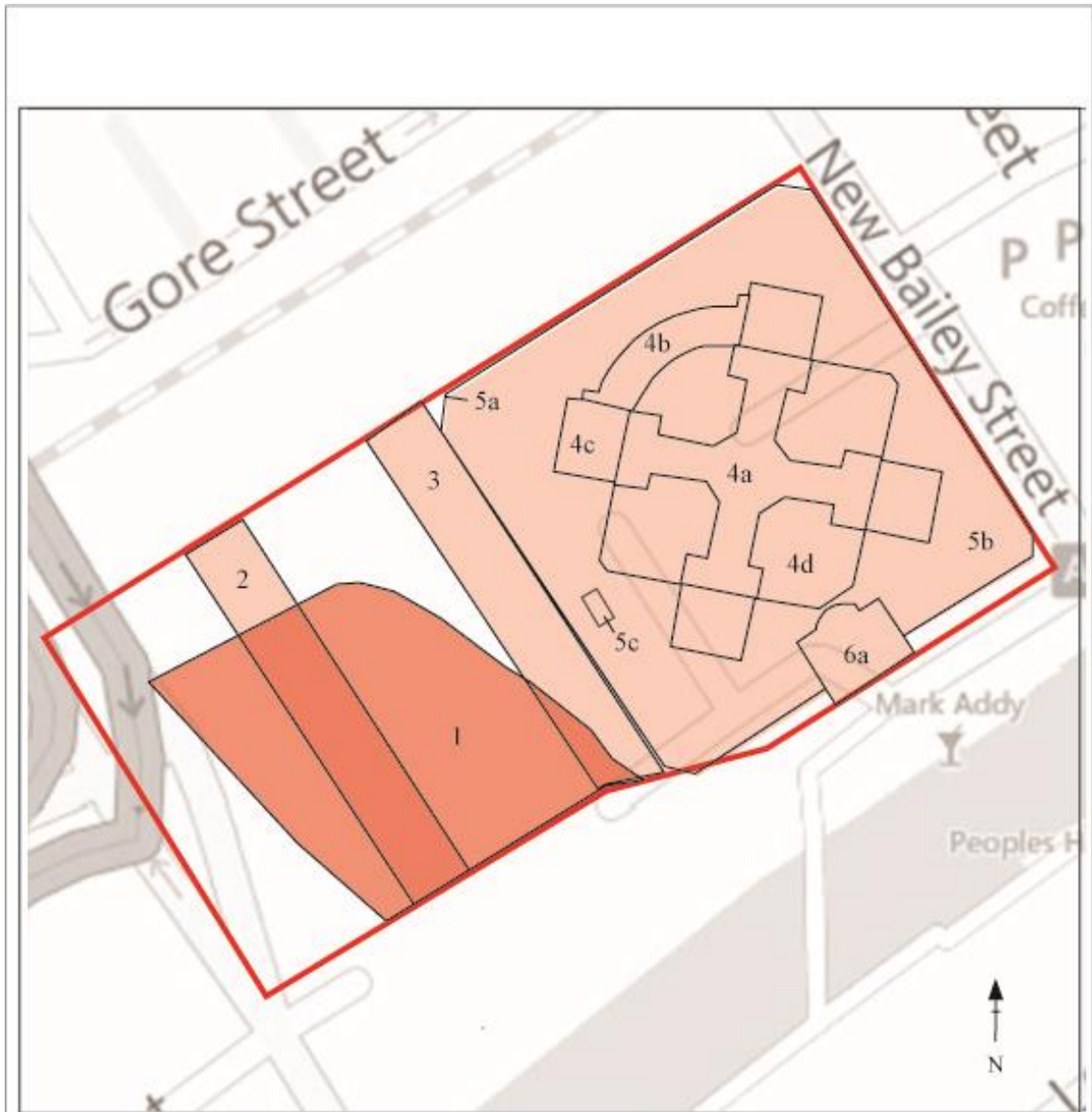
(146)	Site	Weakly cemented light red brown sandy clay with no inclusions, measuring <0.40m in depth
(147)	Site	Firm mid blue grey silty clay with no inclusions and measuring <0.10m in depth
[148]	Workshops	Linear cut truncating (147), cut for (008)
(149)	Workshops	Friable light yellow brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles. Infill of [148], seals (008)
(150)	Workshops	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. 1.00m deep
(151)	Cells	Compact mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small (< 0.05m) sub-rounded stones with frequent inclusions of large fragments of brick. Up to 1.00m in depth. Sealed (152)
(152)	Cells	Fairly compact dark brown grey silty clay with lenses of crushed mortar and brick and no inclusions observed. <0.40m deep. Sealed (153)
(153)	Cells	Fairly loose mid yellow brown clayey sand with abundant small (<0.05m) rounded pebbles. <0.50m deep and sealed (145).
(154)	Workshop Yard	Very loose light white grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of large fragments of brick <0.10m in depth. Sealed by (155)
(155)	Workshop Yard	Compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small brick fragments and crushed mortar, > 0.30m in depth.
(156)	Workshop Yard	Fairly compact mid brown grey silty clay with frequent small (<0.05m) sub rounded pebbles. < 0.05m in depth. Sealed (154)
[157]	Workshop Yard	Linear cut, vertically sided and excavated to 0.35m depth. It was visible over a length of 0.50m, infilled by (076)
(158)	Workshop Yard	Loose light white grey silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed mortar and small (<0.05m) brick fragments. 0.20m deep, infilled cut [157] and was sealed by (159)
(159)	Workshop Yard	Compact mid grey brown silty clay with inclusions of mortar and small brick fragments. This deposit also infilled cut [157] and sealed wall (076).
[160]	Workshop Yard	Steeply sided cut, measuring up to 0.50m wide at the top and 0.50m in depth. Cut for (073)
(161)	Workshop Yard	Compact mid yellow brown silty clay with lenses of crushed mortar and small fragments of brick. Up to 1.00m deep, infilled cut [160] and sealed drain (073).
(162)	Exercise Yard	Mixed compact clay deposit with lenses of grey silty clay and loose red silty sand with inclusions of small brick fragments. Up to 0.30m in depth, sealed by (163)
(163)	Exercise Yard	Compact light yellow brown silty clay. No visible

		inclusions, up to 0.10m in depth. Seals (162)
(164)	Exercise Yard	Similar to (163), up to 0.40m deep. Sealed by (165)
(165)	Exercise Yard	Very loose light brown red silty sand with abundant inclusions of crushed brick and small brick fragments. Up to 0.20m deep
[166]	Workshops	Linear cut up to 0.35m in width. Infilled with (167) and sealed (010)
(167)	Workshops	Friable dark brown grey clayey silt with inclusions of small brick fragments. Infilled the foundation cut [166] of (010)

Appendix 2: Figures



Fig. 29 General location map



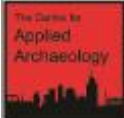




	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Gazetteer map showing mid to late 18th century activity within Plot B</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Study Area  Mid 18th Century  Late 18th Century  Gazetteer Number 	<p>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: 100050261.</p>
<p>Site Name: New Bailey Prison, Salford, Gr Mer. Site Code: NBP13 Drawing Ref: DBA-NBP-13-14 Date Drawn: 24-06-12 Drawn By: VN</p>		<p>Scale: 1:1250</p>		

Fig. 30 Gazetteer map showing 18th century sites referred to in chapter 2

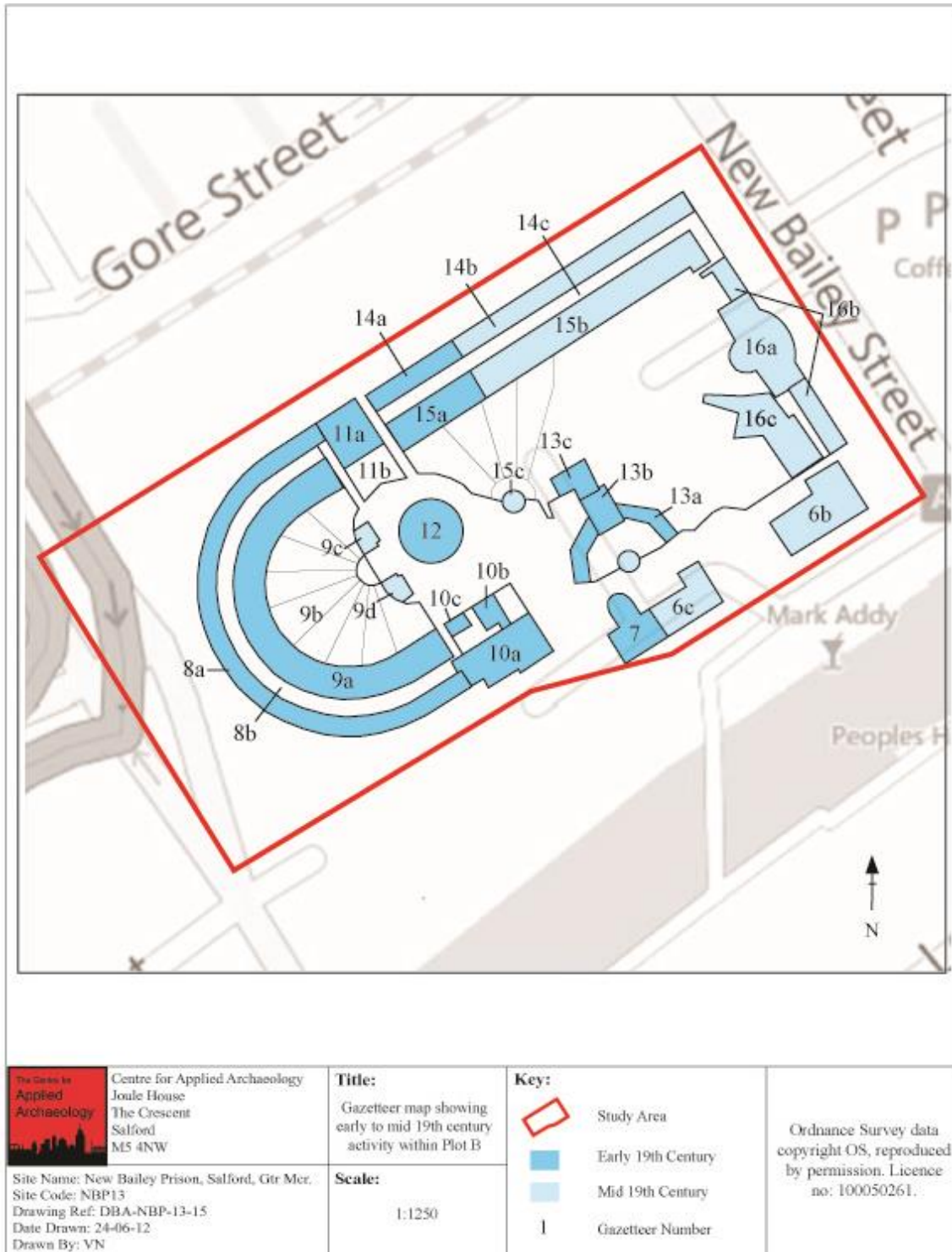


Fig. 31 Gazetteer map of later phase of prison, showing 19th century sites mentioned in chapter 2

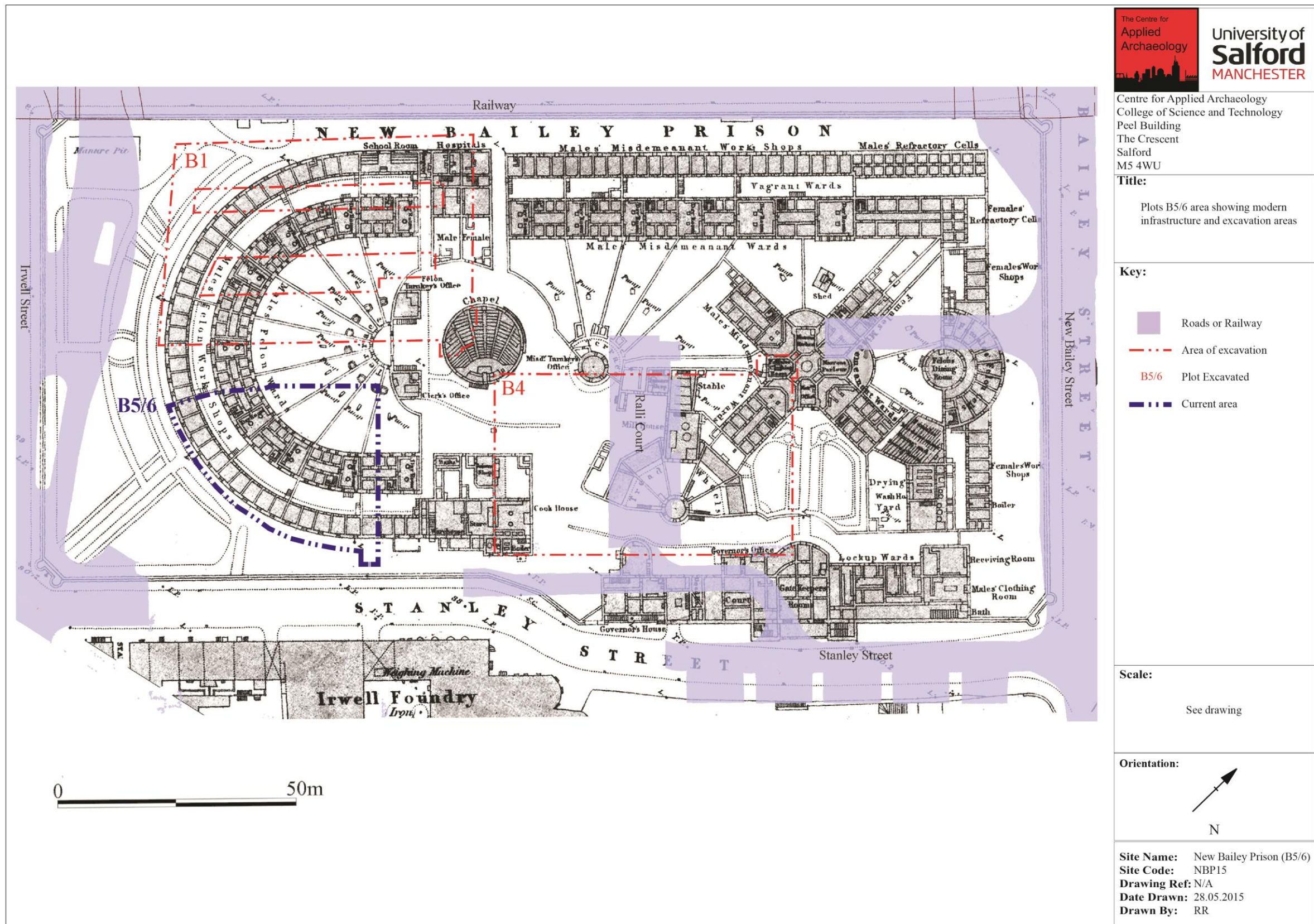
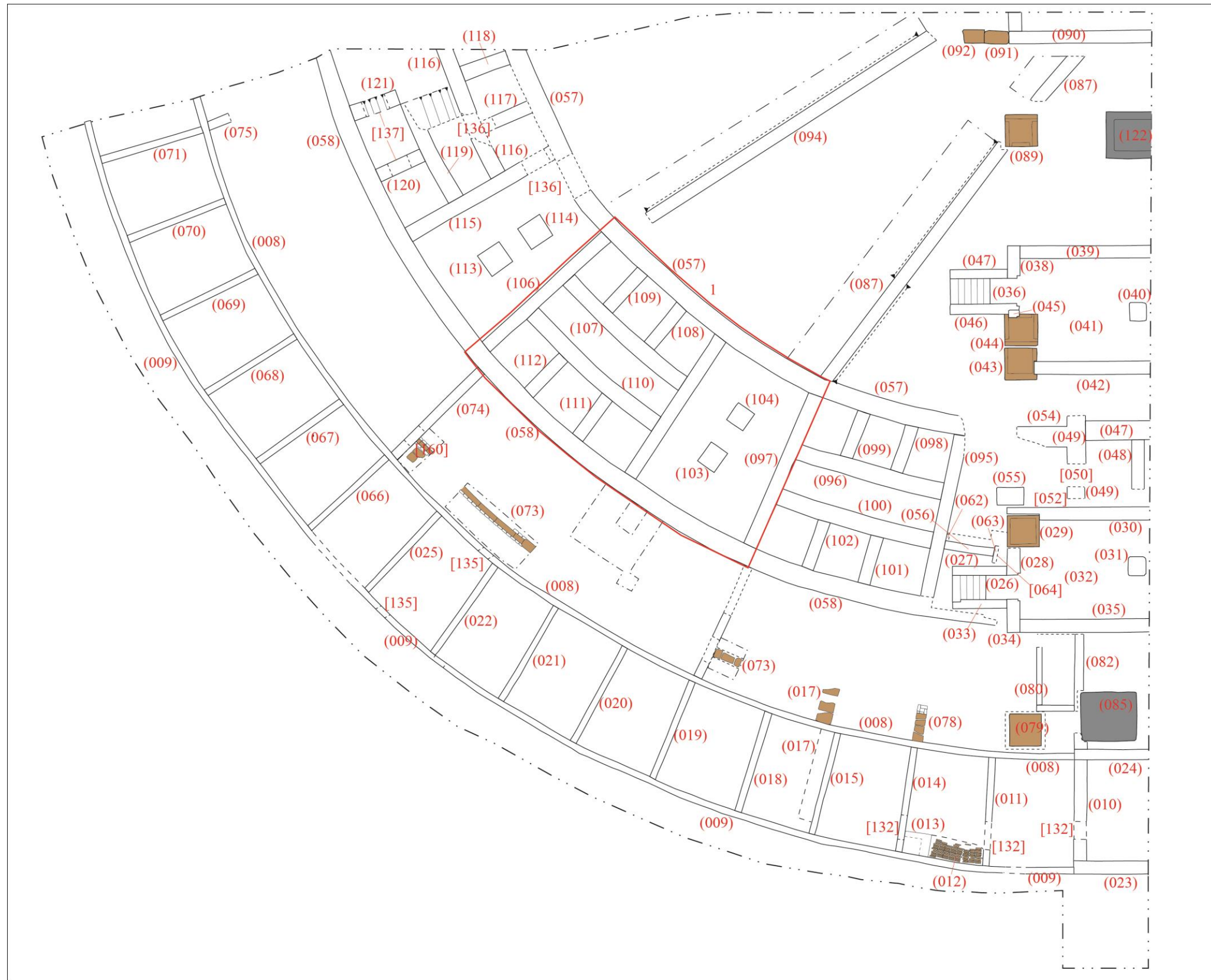




Fig. 32



Centre for Applied Archaeology
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 Salford
 M5 4WU

Title:

Plots B5/6 area showing excavated remains: principal contexts

Key:

- (035) Feature/Deposit Context
- [132] Cut Context
- - - Trench Edge
- Feature Line
- - - Excavation Limit
- ▶ - - - Section Line
- Stone

1
Close up of Cells and Dayroom

Scale:

0 5m



Orientation:

N

Site Name: New Bailey Prison (B5/6)
Site Code: NBP15
Drawing Ref: EXC-NBP15-1
Date Drawn: 28.05.2015
Drawn By: RR

Fig. 33








Centre for Applied Archaeology
 College of Science and Technology
 Peel Building
 The Crescent
 Salford
 M5 4WU

Title:
 Plots B5/6 area showing excavated remains: Phased Plan

Key:

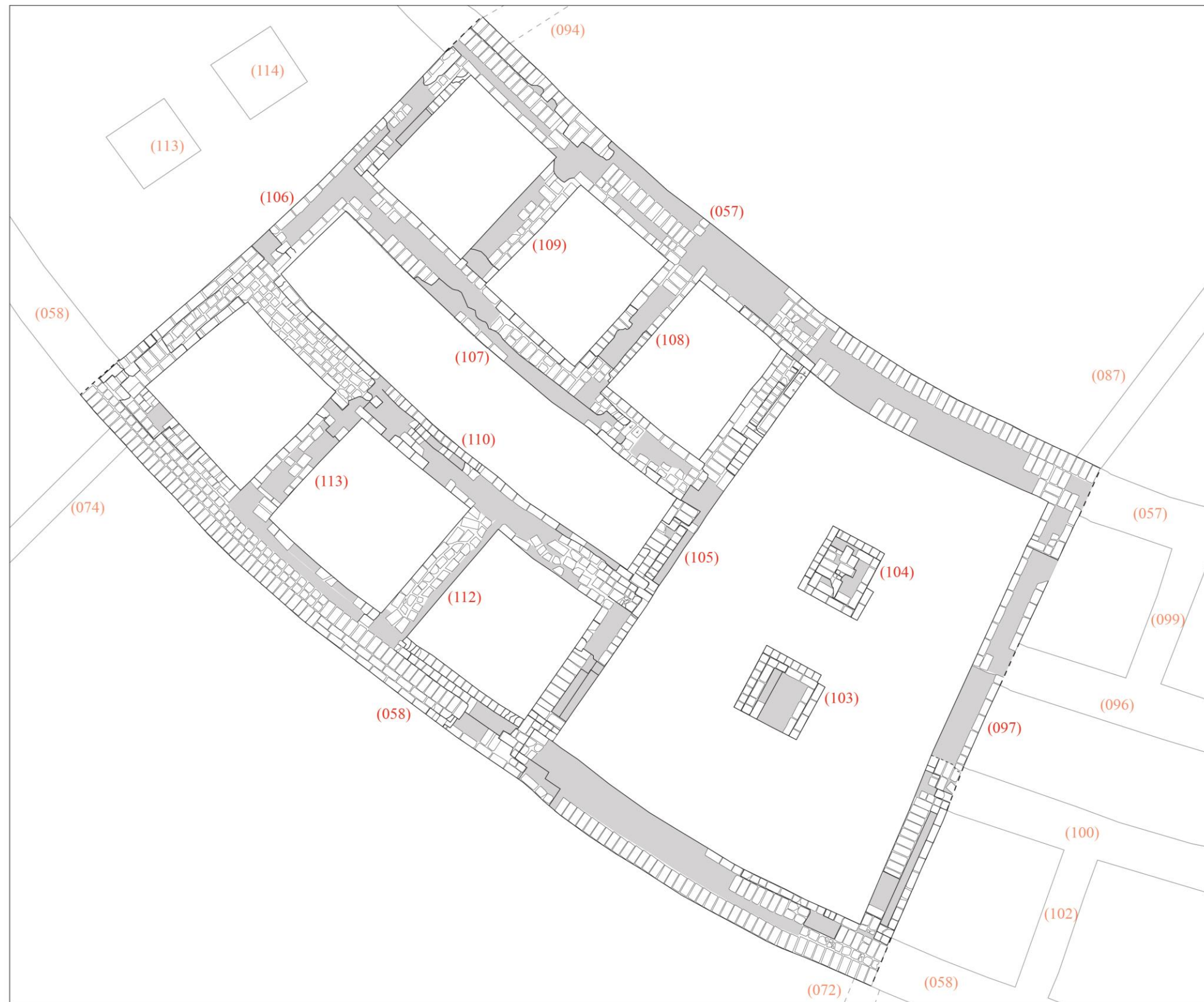
- Phase 1a: Prison Extension (1815 onwards)
- Phase 1b: Extension Modifications
- Phase 2 Railway Yard

Scale:


Orientation:

 N

Site Name: New Bailey Prison (B5/6)
Site Code: NBP15
Drawing Ref: EXC-NBP15-3
Date Drawn: 28.05.2015
Drawn By: RR

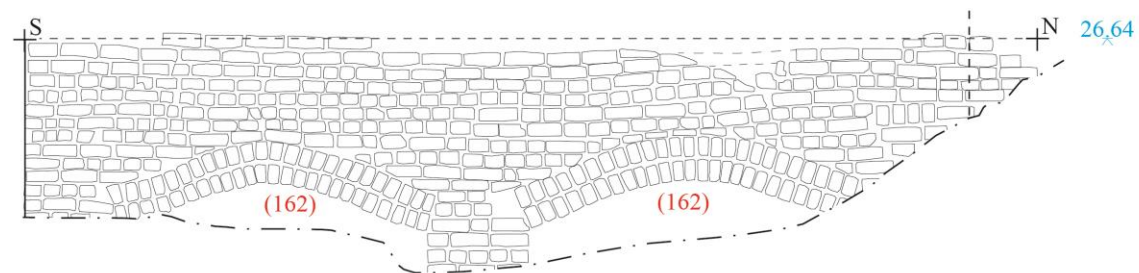
Fig. 35



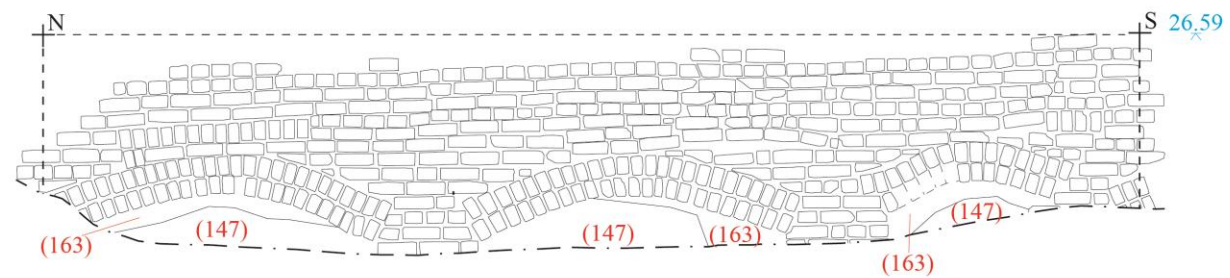
	
Centre for Applied Archaeology College of Science and Technology Peel Building The Crescent Salford M5 4WU	
Title: Drawing Close-Up of part of Male Felon Cell foundations	
Key: <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: grey; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Mortar </div>	
Scale: <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-top: 1px solid black; position: relative;"> 0 2m </div> </div>	
Orientation: <div style="text-align: center;">  N </div>	
Site Name: New Bailey Prison (B5/6) Site Code: NBP15 Drawing Ref: EXC-NBP15-4 Date Drawn: 28.05.2015 Drawn By: RR	

Fig. 36

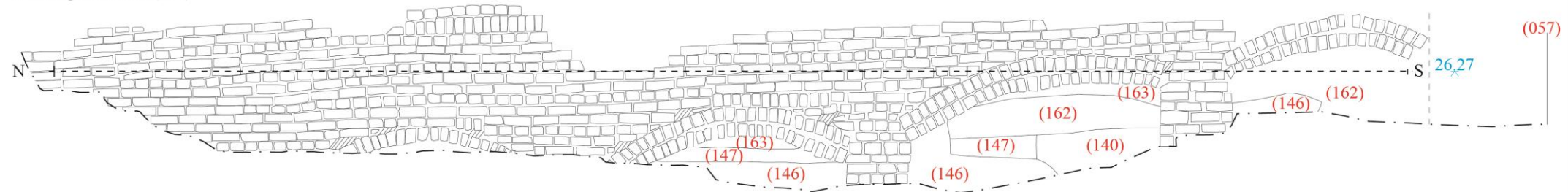
E facing section of (087)



W facing section of (087)



W facing section of (094)





 <p>Centre for Applied Archaeology College of Science and Technology The Crescent Salford M5 4WU</p>	<p>Title: Sections of Exercise Yard radial walls (087) and (094)</p>	<p>Key: (057) Feature/Deposit Context - - - Excavation Limit - - - Base Line 26,27 Level</p>	<p>See individual sections for N</p>
	<p>Site Name: New Bailey Prison (B5/6) Site Code: NBP15 Drawing Ref: EXC-NBP15-5 Date Drawn: 02.06.2015 Drawn By: RR</p>	<p>Scale:</p> 	

Fig. 37

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Site Code: NBP15		Site Name: New Bailey Prison, Salford (Plots B5/6)		
Frame	Fig. Number	Trench/Area	Description	Direction Facing
001		Site	Watching brief – site visit. After removal of cobble etc.	Various
002				
003				
004				
005		Site	Watching brief – site visit. After removal of cobble etc.	Various
006				
007				
008				
009				
010		Site	Pre commencement photos	Various
011				
012				
013				
014				
015				
016		Workshops	Sondage at SE end of excavation	NW SW
017				
018		Workshops	Sondage at SE end of excavation	NW
019		Workshops	Water pipes intruding through workshops	SW
020		Workshops	As 18/19 showing truncation of railway wall	SW W
021				
022		Railway building 1	Timber joist in situ prior to removal	E NE NW
023				
024				
025		Railway building 1	Stones and timber stuff from backfill of RB1	Various
026				
027				
028				
029				
030				
031				
032				
033				
034				
035				
036				
037				
038				
039				
040				
041				
042		Workshop yard	Possible septic tank – wall reached 1.60m deep minimum	NE NW SE
043				
044				
045		Cells	Sondage along outside of cells. 1.95m deep wall.	NW SW
046				

047				SE
048		Site	Working shots	/
049				
050				
051		Site	General site shots	/
052				
053				
054		Site	Aerial shots from New Bailey car park	SE
055				
056				
057		Cells	Sondage along S side of cells	NW
058		Int.yards	Working shots	W
059				
060		Int.yards	Later drain cut through radial wall and yard	SW
061				
062				
063		Int.yards	NW arch within radial wall	E
064				
065				
066		Int.yards	Deposits within prison yard	W
067				
068				
069		Cells	Sondage in corridor of cells (2.00m deep).	NW NE SE
070	Fig. 22			
071	Fig. 24			
072		RB2	General shot	NE NE SW
073				
074	Fig. 23			
075		RB2	RB2 wall (042) and floor (041) showing grooves	SE
076				
077				
078		RB2	Stone blocks (043) and (044).	SE
079				
080				
081		RB2	Stone blocks (043) and (044).	S
082				
083				
084		RB2	Close up of metal grate within (041)	SW
085				
086				
087		RB2	Door jamb slots and steps (036) into RB2. Close up of - .. -	
088				
089				
090		Workshop 9	Sondage along interior of workshop 9	SW
091				
092		Workshops/yard	Sondage along NE external wall of workshops	S
093				
094				
095		Cells/yards	Sondage along ext. cells walls (dayroom 3 in background).	N W S
096				
097				
098		Cells/yards	Sondage through possibly robbed cut remains of yard dividing wall. 2.20m deep.	NE NW
099				
100				
101		Workshops/yard	Sondage to 1.50m along ext. workshop wall	S W N
102				
103				
104		Site	WK2 aerial shots from NB car park	SW
105				

098				
099				
100				
101				
102		RB1	General shot showing truncation of prison cells	NE
103				NE
104				NW
105	Fig. 20	RB1	General shot of RB1 interior	SW
106				
107	Fig. 21	RB1	Door jambs and steps (026)	SW
108				S
109		RB1	Ext.wall (033)	SE
110			Block (029) and surrounding walls	W
111				SW
112				W
113		RB1	Ext.wall (030)	NW
114		RB1	Brick central pillar (031)	NE
115				N
116		RB1	Detail of floor (032)	S
117			Stone steps (026)	SW
118		RB1	Stone block (029), built into (030)	NE
119				
120				
121		RB1	Shot showing truncation of (063) by (028).	E
122		RB1	Walls (027) and (056)	NE
123				
124				
125		Workshop yard	Brick "tank" after first clean	NE
126				NE
127				S
128	Fig. 14			NW
129				SE
130				SW
131				SW
132		Workshop yard	Sondage along NW edge (int) or "tank"	NW
133				SE
134				SE
135				SE
136				NE
137		Ext. workshop yard	Feature (059)	SE
138				NE
139	Fig. 11	Exercise yards	Archways in radial wall – S end	E
140			Archways in radial wall – N end	
141		Exercise yards	Close up of arches, from S-N	E
142				
143				
144				
145		Exercise yards	Close up of lack of foundation between arches 2 and 3	E
146		Site	Working shots	Various
147				
148				

149				
150	Fig. 12	Exercise yards	NE radial wall arches – NW end NE radial wall	E SE
151				
152		Exercise yards	Close up of arches – N - S	E
153				
154				
155				
156				
157				
158		Exercise yards	General shot of arched wall	N
159				
160		Exercise yards	General shot of arched wall, E elevation. Close ups	W W W S W W
161				
162				
163				
164				
165				
166		Dayroom 1	General shots (055) in DR1	SE SE SW NE NE
167				
168				
169				
170				
171	Fig. 6	Dayroom 1	(054) – general shot (049) with cell 1 to rear	NW NE
172				
173		Cell 1	Interior shots of (049)	W SW W
174				
175				
176		Cell 1	General shots of (047) in cell 1	NW
177				
178		Cell 1	General shots of (048) in cell 1	NE N
179				
180		Cell 1	Drain cut [052] and truncation of (048)	NE
181		Cell 1	General shot of cell 1 along (047) (048)	NE SE
182				
183			Juncture at (047) (048) detail shot	N/A
184				
185	Fig. 18	Cell 1	Detail shot (049) and (047) Abutment in cell 1	SW
186				
187				
188		Cell 1	(054) and possible drain structure abutting (049)	E
189			General shot of cell 1	
190				
191		Cell 1/ Dayroom 1	Truncation between (049). Elements by cut [050]	NE
192		Cell 1/ Dayroom 1	Element pf (049) showing cuts [052] and [050]	Various Various Various Various
193				
194				
195				
196			As 191 but looking SW	SW
197		Railway building 3	General shot of area along radial (087)	S

198			N. arm of (087)	SW
199				W
200		Railway building 3	W-> section of N. arm of (087)	E
201	Fig. 25		Stone base (089), truncating (087).	SE
202				SE
203				N
204		Railway building 3	(090) truncating (087)	NW
205				
206				
207			(090), (091) and (092)	W
208			(091) and (092) at terminal end of (090)	SW
209		Railway building 3	(091) and (092) at terminal end of (090)	NW
210			Working shots	N/A
211				
212		Railway building 3	Concrete structure to E of Railway Building 3	SW
213				
214				NW
215		Site	Volunteers at work	Various
216				
217				
218				
219				
220		Male felon cells	General shot of Dayroom 2	
221		Male felon cells	Detail of wall (097) in Dayroom 2	NE
222				
223	Fig. 26	Male felon cells	Close up of mortar and foundation change.	NE
224	Fig. 7	Male felon cells	(103) and (104) pillars in Dayroom 2	W
225		Male felon cells	Pillar (103) including possible repair	W
226			As 224	N
227		Male felon cells	Later drain cut through (105)	W
228				S
229		Male felon cells	General shot of dayroom 2	SE
230	Fig. 40	Site	General shot of dayroom 2	SE
231				
232		Cell 5	Wall (100) SE face	NW
233			Wall (101) NE face	SW
234			Wall (068) SW face	SE
235		Cell 5	Wall (095) SW face	NE
236	Fig. 5	Male felon cells	General shot of east cell block – showing truncation in (058)	W
237		Male felon cells	As above – close lid	W
238			As above – possible drain	
239		Male felon cells	As above	W
240				
241		Corridor 1 and associated cells	General shot of area	NE
242				
243		Corridor 1 and associated cells	SE -> of cell 4 – general	NW
244			SE -> of cell 3 - general	NW

245			SE -> of cell 2 - general	NW
246		Corridor 1 and associated cells	General shot of corridor 1	SW
247				
248		Corridor 1 and associated cells	Shot of NE -> of (097) in corridor 1	SW
249				
250		Corridor 1 and associated cells	Shot of SW -> of (095(NE
251				
252		Corridor 1 and associated cells	Detail shot showing difference in construction between (095) and (100)	E
253				
254		Corridor 1 and associated cells	General shot NW -> of (058) in cell 6	SE
255				
256		Corridor 1 and associated cells	Angle shot of cell 6 showing foundation footings	E
257				
258		Corridor 1 and associated cells	As 254-55 above in cell 7	SE
259				
260		Corridor 1 and associated cells	Detail shot as 252-53 between walls (097) and (100)	SW
261				
262		Site	BBC look NW filming	Various
263				
264				
265				
266				
267		Site	Volunteers at work	Various
268				
269				
270		Workshop 2	General shot	NE SE
271				
272		Workshop 2	Shot showing cut [142] for wall (010)	NE NW NE SE
273	Fig. 13			
274				
275				
276				
277				
278		Workshop 2	Detail of wall (008) in workshop 2 Detail of wall (011) in workshop 2	NW SW
279				
280				
281		W 2/3	Wall (011)	SE
282				
283			Wall (009)	SW
284		Workshop 3	Floor (012) with possible threshold	SW
285		Workshop 3	Detail of (012) and (013)	NW
286		Site	BBC filming	N/A
287	Fig. 43			
288		Workshop 3	General shot	SE
289		Workshop 3	Wall (008)	NW
290		Workshop 3	Detail of (013) and (012)	SE NE E
291	Fig. 4			
292				
293		Workshop 3	Wall (014) truncation	NE NW
294				
295		Workshop 4	General shot of workshop 4	SE
296				

297		Workshop yard 1	“Tank” (080) – post excavation	SE
298	Fig. 15			
299				
300				NE
301	Fig. 19	Dayroom 1	General shot of rebuild	Various
302				
303				
304				
305				
306				
307				
308	Fig. 27			
309				
310				
311		Workshop 3	Floor (012)	SE
312				
313				
314		Workshop 15	Wall (070) and slot	W
315				N
316				W
317				S
318				S
319	Fig. 45	Site	Touring	/
320				
321				
322		Workshop 5	General shot	NW
323		Workshop 5	General shot also showing drain (017)	NE
324		Workshop 5	Northern part of drain (017)	NE
325			Southern part of drain (017)	NE
326		Workshops	General shot of truncation through workshops	NE
327				
328		Workshop 6	General shot	NW
329			Wall (019)	SW
330			Wall (018)	NE
331			General shot	SE
332		Workshop 7	General shot	NW
333			Wall (020)	SW
334			Wall (019)	NE
335			General shot	SE
336		Workshop 8	General shot	NW
337			Wall (021)	SW
338			Wall (10)	NE
339			General Shot	SE
340			Close-up of (009) showing “vitrification”	SE
341		Workshop 9	General shot	NW
342			Wall (022)	SW
343			Wall (021)	NE
344			General shot	SE
345		Workshop 10	General shot	N
346			General shot	S
				W

347			Wall (025)	E
348			Wall (022)	S
349			Later drain (134) inserted into (009)	
350		Workshop yard 2	Sampling of deposit (141) – ½ section	W
351				S
352		Workshop yard 2	Drain (073) post excavation	NE
353				NW
354				SE
355				SE
356		Workshop yard	Infill of drain (073) – smashing through wall (076)	E
357		Workshop yard	Wall (076) and probable foundation cut	SE
358		Workshop yard	Drains (077) and (078) connect to (076)	SE
359		Workshop yard	Drain (077)	SE
360			Drain (078)	SE
361		Workshop yard	Possible drain in yard	SE
362		Workshop yard	As 358	SW
363	Fig. 41	Site	Volunteers at work	Various
364				
365				
366				

367		Workshop yard 1	Pre-excitation including railway block (079)	SE
368				SE
369				NE
370				NE
371				SE
372		Site	As 363	Various
373				
374				
375	Fig. 42			
376		Workshop yard 1	Drain (073) post excavation showing truncating wall	NE
377				NE
378				SE
379				SW
380				SE
381		Site	Volunteers at work	Various
382		Workshop yard 2	(141) removed	SE
383				SW
384				NW
385		Workshop yard 2	Animal bone (scapula) scaled	SE
386			Detail as 385	Various
387				
388				
389				
390	Fig. 3	Site	Volunteers at work	Various

391				
392				
393				
394				
395				
396				
397				
398		Workshop yard 1	Post excavation of drain (073) Slot	SE E S
399				
400				
401		Workshop yard 1	NE -> section of above slot SW -> section	SW NE
402				
403				
404	Fig. 17	Workshop yard 1	Close up	NE
405				
406		Workshop yard 2	Post excavation of slot removing possible surface (which was sealed by (141))	E
407		Workshop yard 2	Wider shot of above	E N N W S
408				
409				
410				
411				
412		Workshop 11	Drain (072) and wall (066)	W N E
413				
414				
415		Workshop 12	General shot	N S
416				
417		Workshop 13	General shot	N
418			General shot	S
419			Wall (067)	E
420			Wall (069)	W
421		Workshop 14	General shot	N
422			General shot	S
423			Wall (069)	E
424			Wall (070)	W
425		Workshop 15	General shot	N
426			General shot	S
427			Wall (069)	E
428			Wall (070)	W
429		Workshop 16	General shot	N
430			General shot	S
431			Wall (070)	E
432			Wall (071)	W
433	Fig. 10; Fig. 16	Workshop yard	Wall (074) – yard dividing wall	E

		3		
434		Workshop yard 3	(058) – external cells wall	N
435				
436				
437		Workshop yard 3	Wall (008) – external workshop wall	S
438				
439				
440		Workshop yard 3	(058) and (073) – showing relationship	NE N
441				
442		Workshop yard 3	(008) and (073) showing relationship	NE S
443				
444				
445		Workshop yard 3	(008) and (074) showing relationship	SW W S
446				
447				
448		Workshop yard 2	As 440	W N
449				
450		Workshop yard 2	Wall (058)	N
451				
452		Workshop yard 2	Wall (008)	S
453		Workshop yard 2	Walls (008) and (076) – showing relationship	NE SE
454				
455		Cell 11	General shot	N S E W
456				
457				
458				
459		Cells	(058) with change in mortar colour	S
460		Cell 12	General shot	N S E W
461				
462				
463				
464				
465		Cell 13	General shot	N S E W
466				
467				
468				
469		Felon cells	Mid cell block (11-13) General shot	N S
470				
471		Cell 17	General shot	N S W E
472				
473				
474				
475		Cell 18	General shot	N S
476				

477				W
478				E
479		Corridor 3	General shot	E
480				N
481				S
482		Cell 15	General shot	N
483				S
484				W
485				E
486		Cell 14	General shot	N
487	Fig. 9			S
488				W
489				E
490		Cell 8	General shot	N
491				S
492				W
493				E
494		Cell 9	General shot	N
495				S
496				W
497				E
498		Cell 10	General shot	N
499				S
500				W
501				E
502		Corridor 2	General shot	E
503				W
504				N
505	Fig. 8			S
506		Dayroom 3	General shot	N
507				E
508				S
509				W
510		Cells	General shot of (058), cells 14/15	S
511		Dayroom 3	Close up of pillars	W
512		Cells	Wall (058)	E
513			Wall (057)	E
514		Yard	Wall (074)	S
515		Site	Overhead shots from car park	Various
516	Fig. 2			
517				
518				
519				
520				

521				
522				
523				
524		Workshop yard 2	Slot against (057) and possible “Road” surface	Various
525				
526				
527				
528				
529				
530				
531				
532				
533				
534				
535				
536				
537		Site	Staff giving tours	N/A
538	Fig. 44	Site	As above	N/A

Appendix 4: Public Participation

Public Tours

Capital Properties Ltd collated the data on the number of people who attended one of the public tours at New Bailey and the data is summarised below. They also worked on the hoarding around the site (see Fig. 38), to further increase publicity about the excavations and the history of the prison.

The tours ran over four dates with 21 individual tours taking place:

- Friday 13th March: 2pm
- Friday 20th March: 2pm
- Saturday 21st March: 10am, 11am, 12pm, 1pm
- Friday 27th March: 2pm

The tours were limited to 15 people per tour and visitors were able to purchase free tickets through a dedicated website set up by Capital Properties Ltd. A dedicated events page was set up between 18th February and 27th March to take booking and the events were advertised via social media.

The press were also invited along and interviews were given to Manchester Confidential, Manchester Evening News, Salford Online, BBC Radio Manchester and BBC Look North West.

The tours were well received and many of them were oversubscribed. In total, 350 people attended the tours and 97% of 99 people surveyed rated the tours as either excellent or good. Hoardings and word of mouth accounted for how most people heard about the tours however the media interviews and social media also featured prominently. 92% of those questioned also said that they wanted to see similar tours take place in the future, demonstrating the value of engaging the public with heritage.

On the basis of the success of the tours, there are plans for future events based around the history of New Bailey. Manchester Histories Festival also expressed interest in running similar events during the festival next year.

Community Excavation

The community excavation was organised by CfAA, who advertised the excavation through their linked Facebook and Twitter pages. An initial advert went on Facebook to advertise the excavation on the 9th February 2015. 65 individuals liked the post, the post itself was shared 71 times and it reached 5106 people. A blog update was written and posted by Dr Mike Nevell, the head of the Centre, on the 17th March which reached 633 people. After the excavation was complete, a selection of images were then published on 26th March from the dig which reached 318 people and a final post about the site reached 346 people.

A total of ten volunteer days were set aside for the community excavation with a maximum of ten places available per day. No previous experience was required and

full training was provided by professional staff at CfAA. A total of 38 individual volunteers were involved in the excavation, with 25 of those being regular volunteers on our sites and 13 who had not been on an archaeological excavation before. Feedback was done on an informal basis but many expressed interest in participating in further excavations and were very interested on hearing more about New Bailey Prison.

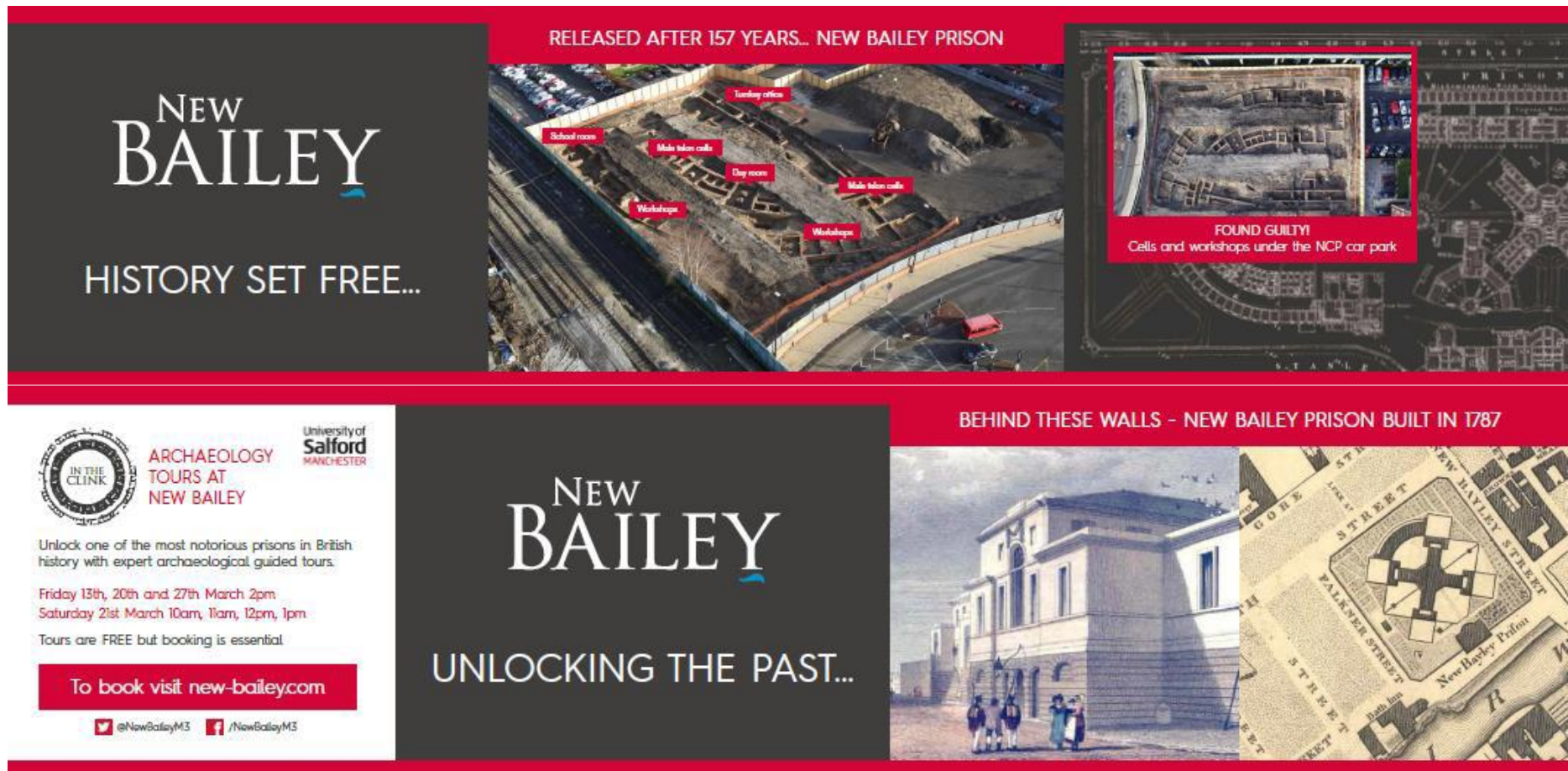


Fig. 38 Examples of the hoarding displayed around the site on Irwell Street

THE SEPARATE SYSTEM

JOHN HOWARD, HIGH SHERIFF OF BEDFORDSHIRE, WROTE *STATE OF PRISONS* (1777) WHICH PROMOTED THE REFORM OF PRISONS FOR THE FIRST TIME.



THE SEPARATE SYSTEM PLACED PRISONERS IN **INDIVIDUAL CELLS** IN WHICH THEY **SLEPT AND WORKED**.



IN **1850**, NEW BAILEY WAS ONE OF **ONLY FOUR PRISONS** IN THE NORTH AND EAST DISTRICT WHICH HAD ADOPTED THE SEPARATE SYSTEM.

THE 1865 PRISONS ACT MADE THE **SEPARATE SYSTEM COMPULSORY**.

BY 1865, ANOTHER MANCHESTER PRISON WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. STRANGEWAYS OPENED IN 1868 AND ALL NEW BAILEY'S PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED.

NEW BAILEY LAY DERELICT UNTIL IT WAS PURCHASED IN 1872 AND BECAME THE NEW BAILEY RAILWAY YARD.

HE ARGUED THAT PRISONERS REQUIRED PROVISIONS FOR HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION AND RELIGION, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON **REFORM THROUGH PUNISHMENT**.

WORKING WITH ARCHITECT, WILLIAM BLACKBURN, HE DESIGNED 17 PRISONS AS PART OF A NATIONAL SCHEME, THE SEPARATE SYSTEM.



LATE 18TH CENTURY PRISONS DESIGNED BY WILLIAM BLACKBURN. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: DORCHESTER (1787); EXETER (1780-4); IPSWICH (1786-90); GLOUCESTER (1789)

NEW BAILEY

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University of Salford MANCHESTER

PRISON DISCIPLINE

THE DREADED TREADWHEEL

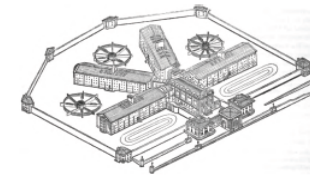
THE TREADWHEEL WAS INTRODUCED AT NEW BAILEY PRISON ON 18TH FEBRUARY 1824.

THE TREADWHEEL CONSISTED OF EIGHT WHEELS HOUSED IN FOUR SEPARATE TWO STOREY BUILDINGS ARRANGED IN A SEMICIRCLE.



PRISONERS WOULD WORK UP TO **10 HOURS A DAY** TURNING THE WHEELS.

NEW BAILEY PRISONERS WALKED **19,700 FEET** PER DAY TURNING THE TREADWHEELS - THIS APPEARS TO BE THE **HIGHEST FIGURE RECORDED** IN THE COUNTRY.



THE WHEELS WERE INITIALLY USED TO GRIND DYEWOOD BUT **AFTER 1840 THEY SIMPLY "DROVE THE AIR"**, MAKING THE TREADWHEEL UNPRODUCTIVE LABOUR.

TREADWHEELS WERE KNOWN TO CAUSE MANY INJURIES, INCLUDING **MISCARRIAGES IN WOMEN**.

TREADWHEELS WERE **OUTLAWED IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY**.

NEW BAILEY

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University of Salford MANCHESTER

Fig. 39 Examples of the boards produced by Capital Properties for the public tours



Fig. 40 Volunteers at work



Fig. 41 Volunteers at work



Fig. 42 CfAA staff working alongside volunteers on the excavation



Fig. 43 One of the volunteers being interviewed for BBC Look North West



Fig. 44 CfAA staff conducting site tours



Fig. 45 CfAA staff conducting site tours

Appendix 5: Ceremonial Tools

Introduction

The following is a catalogue of the items presented to us by Mr James Cale, Lodge of Unanimity No. 89. There are three ceremonial tools with metal plated inscriptions and these are described individually below, with images.

Maul



Fig. 46 Ceremonial maul, including inscription (transcribed below)

Hard wooden mallet, highly polished/varnished, double piece, handle is all the way through. Small Cu alloy or silver plaque reading:

“This Mallet and Two Chisels used at the opening of the first stone of the new Gaol (JAIL) and penitentiary house for the hundred Salford: On the 22nd of May 1787 by Thomas Butterworth Bailey Esq. Awarded formally as alliance fit to the lodge of masonry in Manchester by Brother Tho (Thomas) Potter.”

Length: 235mm

Width: 200mm

Circumference: 550mm

Trowel



Fig. 47 Ceremonial trowel

Not FE, possible Cu alloy or silver, welded handled masonry trowel, larger blade 5”, slight right curvature to tip (use markings) small plaque laid over wooden handle reading:

“On the 22nd of May 1787, this trowel was used by Tho Butterworth Bailey esq. when he laid the first stone of the penitentiary house in Salford and presented to this lodge by Bro_ John Howarth”

Length: 280mm

Width: 100mm



Fig. 48 Close up of inscription on the trowel

Chisel



Fig. 49 Ceremonial chisel

Fe construction, Ag plaque reading:

“September 1788, this chisel was used in laying the first stone of the penitentiary house in Salford and was presented to this lodge by a worthy brother in memory of whom it is inscribed, with that name: Thomas Potter”

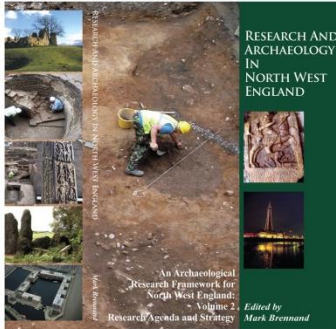
Length: 220mm

Width (at blade) : 40mm

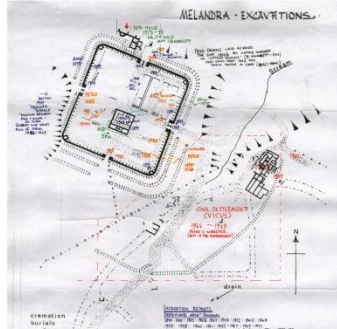


Fig. 50 Ceremonial chisel (side on)

CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



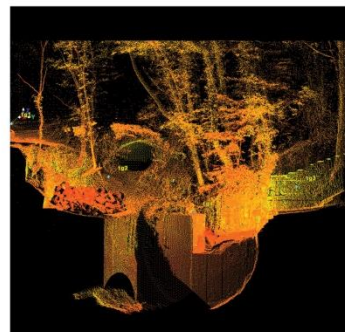
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



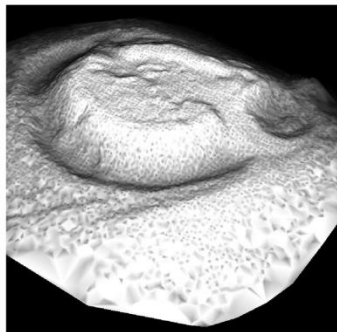
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



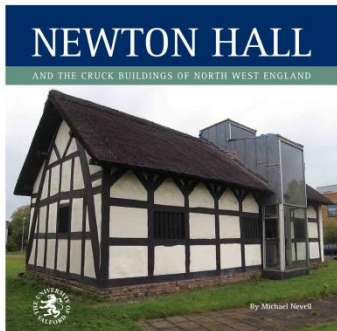
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



**SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS
CPD EVENTS**

