

TECHNICAL REPORT

PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY AREA 2016 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

PAHSMA Archaeological Project PA2016-05

PORT ARTHUR HISTORIC SITE, TASMANIA



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1 SUMMARY

During November– December 2016 archaeological investigations were carried out by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) of the penitentiary laundry area. Situated to the rear of the penitentiary structure, the laundry area had, during the penitentiary's occupation (1856-77) formed a focus of activity associated with servicing the requirements of the penitentiary convict population. Little evidence of the area's former use remained in today's landscape, the area having been levelled and grassed for much of the previous century.

The 270m² archaeological excavation was part of a suite of works within the penitentiary precinct, as part of which the building and its surrounding spaces have been stabilised and reinterpreted. It followed on from an excavation of the penitentiary ablutions area in January – May 2016, during which an area 560m² was investigated. A high research value was appended to these excavations, providing an opportunity to engage with key thematic questions centring upon the use and evolution of the historic waterfront, as well as the lifeways of the convicts and supervisors.

The results of the excavation substantiated the historical research, which suggested that the area had been the locus of activity during the convict period (1830-1877) from its earliest years. The footings associated with the ca.1856 laundry structure were the most identifiable features, closely matching the internal layout of the structure indicated in the historic plans. Documented alterations to this layout were also reflected in the physical records. Each of the spaces delineated by the footings contained features and deposits associated with post-1856 period, including patterns of post-abandonment activity. Excavation beyond the penitentiary period of occupation found indications of the earlier activities suggested by the historical evidence, including insights into early methods of foreshore consolidation.

The uncovering of these multi-phase deposits and features has allowed formerly little understood spaces to be reconstructed. A complex and dense series of spatial and artefactual data was recovered by the excavation, which this technical report outlines and briefly analyses. A full analysis and interpretation, in keeping with the investigation's research goals, is beyond the scope of this report. As such, it is designed to provide a base upon which future analysis and interpretation is intended to be built.



2 INTRODUCTION

2.1. General

Since 2011 the Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Authority (PAHSMA) has been undertaking a conservation works programme of the penitentiary precinct. The penitentiary, arguably Port Arthur's most recognisable standing ruin, was subject to stabilisation works during 2013-14 after extreme weather events began to threaten its integrity. As part of this work, a programme of archaeological investigations and monitoring was implemented, tied to a series of significant research and interpretive goals.

In 2016 a major archaeological investigation was carried out of the penitentiary ablutions and laundry areas in pursuance of these goals. The excavations, carried out in accordance with the guiding document, *Research Design for Archaeological Excavations within the Penitentiary Precinct, Port Arthur Historic Site* (PAHSMA 2015), were designed to test a series of research objectives outlined in this document. It also facilitated conservation works in and around the area, furthering the larger penitentiary stabilisation project. In addition, the results of the excavations were designed to dovetail with a planned programme of reinterpretation.

The excavation of the ablutions area, comprising an area of 560m², was carried out by a team of seven archaeologists over the period January – May 2016. The results of this investigation are detailed in *Technical report for 2016 archaeological investigations of the Penitentiary Ablutions area, Port Arthur, Tasmania* (Tuffin et al 2016). Excavation of the penitentiary laundry area was undertaken by a team of eight archaeologists between November – December 2017, uncovering an area 270m².

The following report provides a description and analysis of the results of the laundry excavation. It is designed to provide a technical acquittal of the reporting requirements and as such cannot provide an exhaustive analysis and interpretation of the results. Instead, the report will provide the foundation for further and much more in-depth research into the area and people who resided within it.



2.2. Site Location

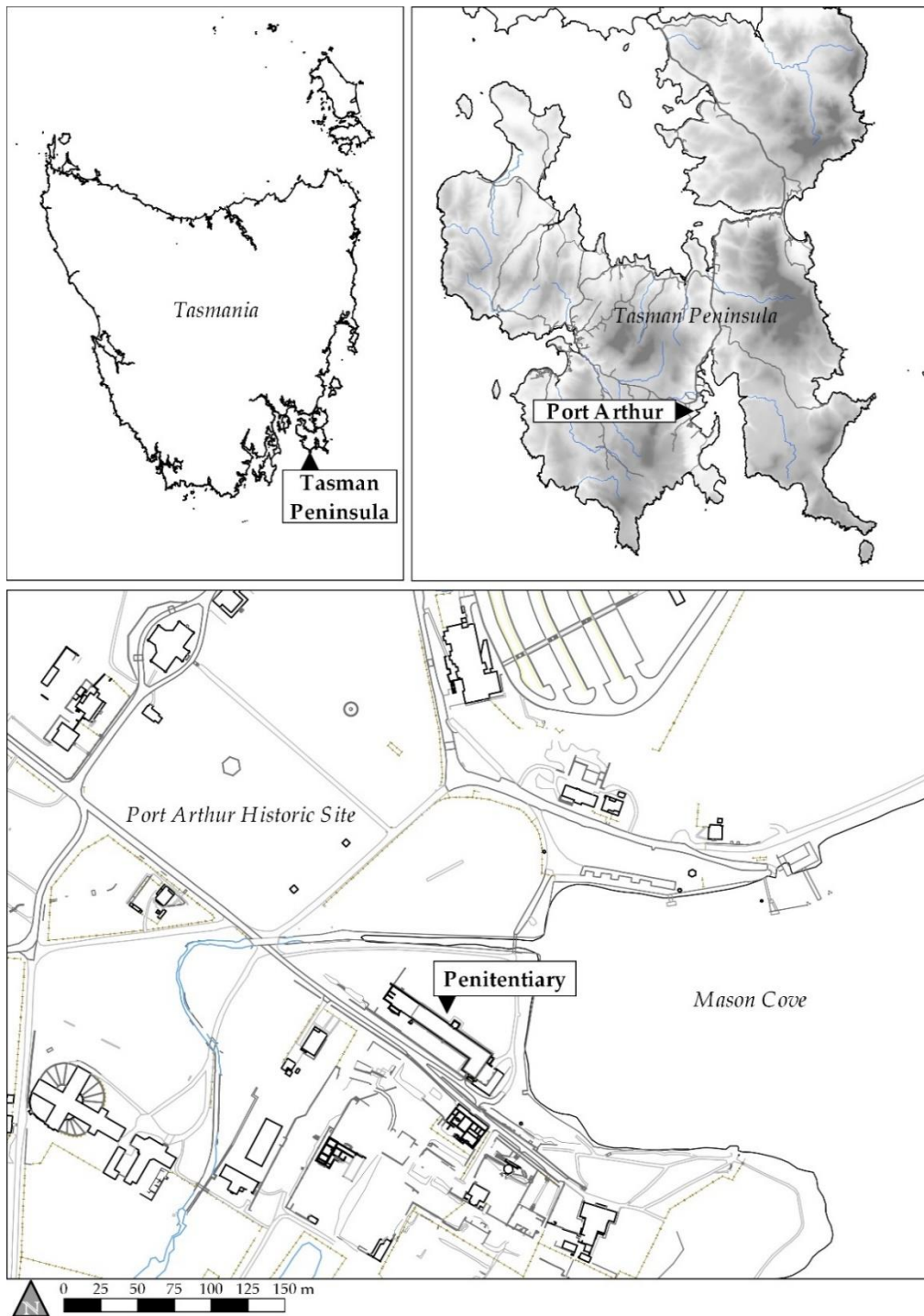


Figure 1: Map showing location of penitentiary, Port Arthur

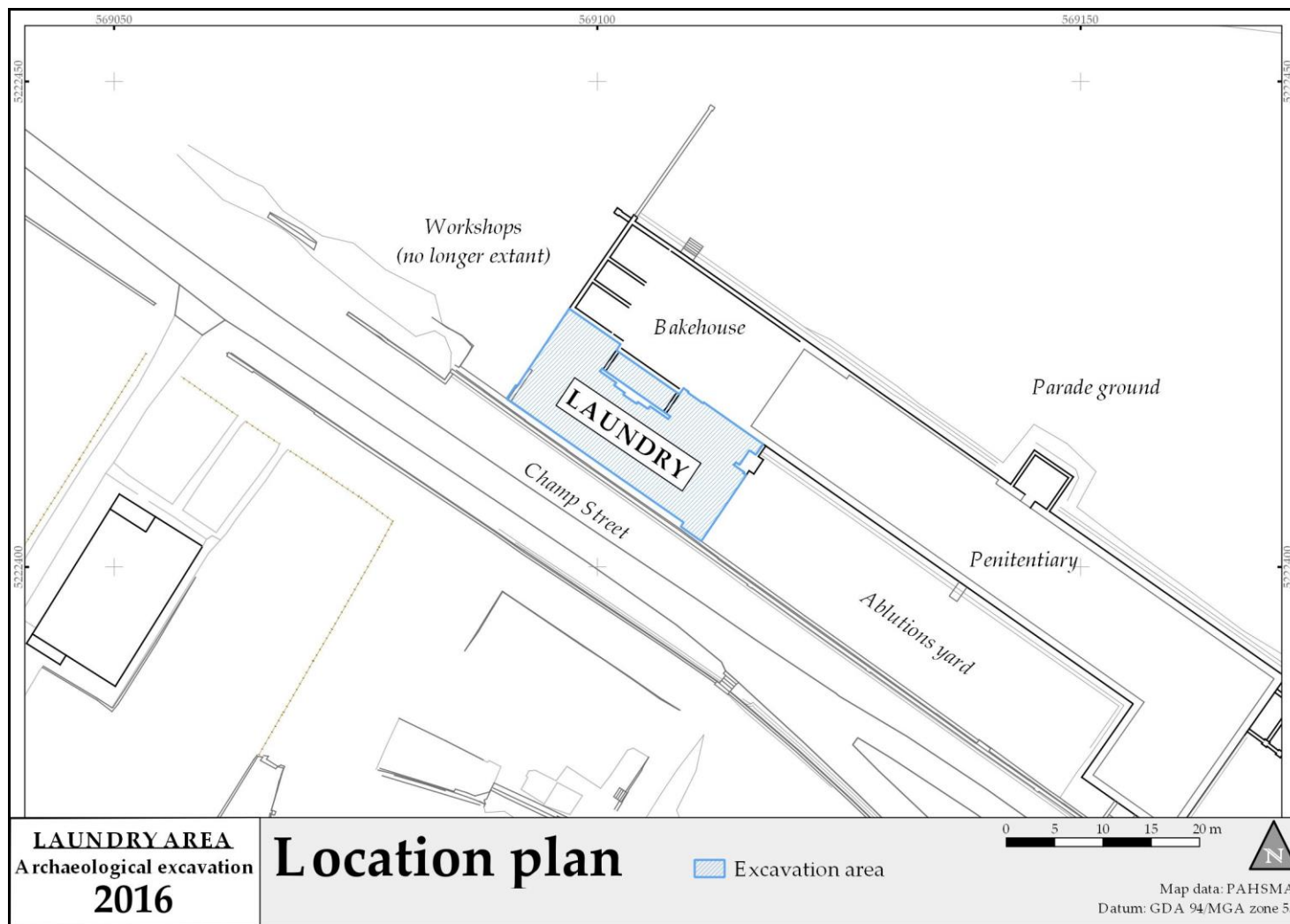


Figure 2: Detail plan of penitentiary showing location of excavation area



2.3. Approvals

The granary/penitentiary precinct is part of the Port Arthur Historic Site managed by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA). The Historic Site is on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, the National Heritage List and is one of eleven properties comprising the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage listing. The archaeological excavations have been approved by the Tasmanian Heritage Council under the provisions of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* and with reference to the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Practice Note No. 2 *Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Application Process and Guidelines for Historical Archaeological Research Projects on Registered Places*. The works were undertaken in accordance with the research plan and methodology outlined in the document *Research Design for Archaeological Excavations within the Penitentiary Precinct, Port Arthur Historic Site* (PAHSMA 2015).

2.4. Acknowledgements

Excavation team: Laura Bates, Emma Church, Lauren Davison, Josh Gaunt, Adam Pietrzak, Michelle Richards, Sam Thomas

PAHSMA staff: John Hack, Gareath Plummer, Ted Plummer, Michael Smith, Jody Steele, Sylvana Szydzik, Caitlin Vertigan

The members of the Green Army



3 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The following section is adapted from three earlier reports: the original penitentiary ablutions area test-trenching report, *Penitentiary ablutions Block: Archaeological Report* (Tuffin 2004); the *Penitentiary Workshops: Archaeological Report* (Tuffin 2004) and the *Technical Report for 2016 Archaeological Investigations of the Penitentiary ablutions Area, Port Arthur* (Tuffin et al 2016). These histories have been edited and restructured, with minimal additional research undertaken. Mapping and historic illustrations have been updated, with a full map regression included in Appendix 2.

3.1. Historical Phasing

The waterfront area, extending from the mouth of Settlement (Radcliffe) Creek to the front of the Commandants garden, was subject to numerous periods of development. As the penal settlement underwent its various pulses of development, its evolution from timber camp, to penal settlement and industrial prison was reflected in the evolving form and function of the waterfront. From the earliest days, the southern shore of Mason Cove was the site of the settlement workshops, the focus of successive attempts to make the settlement an economic and self-sufficient prison. The construction of the flour mill and granary between 1843-1845 was the ultimate expression of this drive toward sufficiency, in the process creating one of contemporary Port Arthur's most visually striking edifices.

Whilst the eventual conversion of the mill to a penitentiary in between 1854-1856 was in part about reusing a ready-built structure that had gone out of use, it was also symptomatic of Port Arthur's penultimate phase of occupation. During this phase, prisoner numbers at the station peaked, the settlement's industrial capabilities boosted by investment in new and improved infrastructure and a refocussing on classificatory regimes of punishment. A large proportion of the settlement's prisoner population were to undergo incarceration in the remodelled penitentiary.

Housing the necessary spaces of incarceration – banks of separate cells and partitioned dormitory berths – the penitentiary by necessity also had work and service areas. The ovens of the kitchen and bakehouse fuelled the day-to-day work of the convict, whilst the library and chapel provided fuel of a different ilk. With the addition of the ablutions yard, which contained the exercise yards, shelters, toilet and ablutions facilities, the penitentiary was both the place where convicts underwent the rigours of Port Arthur's punishment regime, at the same time as witnessing the mundane, everyday aspects of their lived experience. The laundry building, nestled between the bulk of the bakehouse and the Champ Street retaining wall, contained the laundry proper, as well as stores, bathhouse, washroom and, later, a boilerhouse. As such, it formed a liminal space between the penitentiary's service spaces – devoted to the upkeep of the prisoner population – and those spaces designed to cater to the welfare of the prisoners. Both ablutions and laundry areas were further remodelled in ca.1862, reflecting the changing requirements of the station as it entered its final years of operation.



3.1.1. *Pre-Penitentiary phase*

During the initial phase of settlement, the southern portion of Mason Cove witnessed a concerted building program as the infrastructure of industry and goods transport was constructed. The first survey plan of Port Arthur, drawn in 1833, shows a wharf already in place to collect the incoming and outgoing goods (Figure 5 and Figure 7). Also on the southern foreshore, to the west of the wharf area and just below the barracks complex, was a range of workshops, constructed in 1831 and housing Port Arthur's blacksmiths and shoemakers.¹ An overlay of the 1833 plan indicates that a portion of the original workshops structure may have been located within the excavation area, although the low accuracy of this plan does mean that such mapping is indicative only (Figure 6).

As the settlement rapidly grew during the mid-1830s, the original range of workshops was remodelled and extended. An 1836 plan shows a large range of shops, containing carpenters, coopers, woodturners, tailors, shoemakers, nailers and blacksmiths shops (Figure 8). The workshops had been extended south east along the waterfront, with the building's northern footing incorporated into the stone sea defences beginning to formalise the original shoreline.

The plan indicates that Champ Street had been demarcated by the addition of some form of walling by this time. What appears to be a ramp led down from the street to the level of the waterfront, along the base of which had been built one small structure (with another one proposed) at the rear of the main workshops. The overlay of the 1836 plan indicates that the ramp was situated within the excavation area, as well as the location of the proposed structure (Figure 9 and Figure 14).

The flour mill and granary was constructed over the period 1843-1845, with a settlement plan from 1846 showing the final form of the structure (Figure 13). This plan shows that, by this time structures associated with the workshops had been definitely built within the excavation area. A later plan, from just before the conversion of the flour mill and granary in 1854, shows that this structure was divided between a constables' quarters (west) and a lumber store (east) (Figure 15). Both these structures were weatherboard.

By the 1840s, the Champ Street retaining wall had been formalised, with the sandstone section visible behind the penitentiary today constructed at the same time as the mill. Both the 1846 and 1854 plans indicate that the ramp running from behind the workshops to the back of the mill was retained. An overlay of the more accurate 1846 map shows that the ramp had likely been located further north of the present line of the retaining wall (Figure 14). The wall had kinked slightly south at this point. The later penitentiary works resulted in the removal of the ramp and the rebuilding of a section of the retaining wall.

¹ First mention of 'shoemakers' and 'blacksmiths' shops in: 'Commandant's Regulations', 23 August 1831, CSO 1/551/12027 (PAHSMA Collection, Brand Transcripts, vol. 5).



3.1.2. Phase 1: 1856 - ca.1862

Remodelling of the mill and granary commenced in 1854 and was completed in 1857. This renovation saw the internals of the old structure gutted to make way for the housing of 481 convicts. The size of the building enabled some form of classification, with a twin-tiered row of back-to-back separate cells accommodating 136 of the settlement's most recalcitrant inmates "deemed desirable to exclude from the general dormitory."² Two floors above was a dormitory sleeping a further 348 better-behaved convicts.³

With the conversion of the penitentiary well underway in 1855, the erection of a range of buildings comprising "...laundry, receiving room, hot air drying room, clothing and other stores..." was mentioned in returns as still yet to occur.⁴ Evidently this work was completed before 1857, as in this year reference was made to exercise yards, privies and lavatories, kitchen and bakery, clothing store, laundry and drying room.⁵ The laundry building was situated to the south of the bakehouse and kitchen, with the ablutions yard to the east. The construction of the laundry appeared to necessitate the rebuilding of a section of the Champ Street retaining wall. Where before the wall had been constructed of sandstone, the rebuilt section comprised a brick superstructure set on sandstone foundations. The new wall also had a greater angle of batter when compared to the original section.

Historical evidence suggests that both the laundry and ablutions areas were to pass through two distinct phases of occupation, with documentary sources vague as to the specifics. These phases can be roughly divided into 1856 – ca.1862 and ca.1862–1877. An undated plan (called in this report the ca.1856 plan) depicts the laundry building during the first phase (Figure 17).⁶ It shows seven separate spaces to the south of the bakehouse, delineated by masonry walls. A later 1858 plan indicates that only four of these were roofed: the clean and foul linen stores, laundry and bathhouse.⁷ The ca.1863 plan, which also includes a roof plan, indicates that the roof was hipped and shingled, with gables situated at the western and eastern ends (Figure 20). The roofed section measured 24.50m x 6.50m.

An unroofed passageway was situated between the rear of the bakehouse and the laundry, providing access from the bakehouse and laundry area to the workshops to the west. A wood store was located at the eastern end of the passage. Similarly, an unroofed space was situated between the southern rear of the laundry and the Champ Street retaining wall. This space was accessed via the bathhouse, with an entrance also through to the ablutions yard.

² Commandant to Comptroller General, 10 August 1857, British Parliamentary Papers (B.P.P.), 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1859, p. 181.

³ Commandant to Comptroller General, 10 August 1857, B.P.P., 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1859, p. 181.

⁴ Commandant to Comptroller General, 4 January 1855, B.P.P., Transportation, 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1854-5.

⁵ Commandant to Comptroller General, 10 August 1857, B.P.P., 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1859, p. 181.

⁶ Untitled and undated plan, HB PXD 52(a), PAHSMA Collection.

⁷ Lander, 'Port Arthur Penal Station, Tasmania', 5 August 1858, HM 133, PAHSMA Collection.



The ca.1856 plan provides some indication of how the spaces were internally laid out. A bank of at least 24 lavatory basins were located in the unroofed space at the rear. These appear to have been set on an elevated platform. Within the bathhouse, the baths were situated in the northern half of the space. Six divisions in the space might reflect six separate bathing tubs (each 0.70m x 2.30m). From the bathhouse another doorway led into the laundry proper. In this space two large coppers sat against the northern wall, either side of the centrally-located chimney. Two square objects, potentially drying tables, were situated in the south eastern and south western corners of the room, between which may a drying rack may have been depicted. A linear feature shown in the centre of the space is ambiguous. Two small stores for dirty and clean linen were located in the western extent of the building, accessed from the laundry.

3.1.3. *Phase 2: c.1862 - Settlement Close*

During the changes in ca.1862, the eastern wall of the laundry was pushed into the ablutions yard, expanding the laundry area by ca.2.80m. Much of the building's configuration remained the same, particularly in the west, though the extension of the building's footprint did mean that alterations were required in the east.

The space at the laundry's rear remained, with the entrance to the western yard of the ablutions yard was retained. The passage into the laundry was blocked at this time, meaning that the space could only be accessed from the ablutions yard. Though the plan does not indicate what the space was used for, that the western yard was used for bathing purposes, suggests the likelihood that the space had been retained for washing. This was supported by a later 1870s plan, which marked the space as a 'Bath Room' (Figure 22). Earlier records mention the construction of a "...new bath room..." in 1864, which had been completed in 1865 and "...supplied with hot and cold water."⁸ A reference in 1871 recorded the presence of ten separate baths.⁹

In the building's west, the linen stores were retained in exactly the same configuration, with the laundry also remaining in its original layout. The plan does not provide any internal detailing. In the east, the old wood store was extended and converted into a house for a boiler and its attendant chimney. Providing hot water, the boiler also allowed the prisoners' provisions to be cooked by steam.¹⁰ Similarly, the historical use of the extended bathhouse, east of the laundry, was not recorded. Accessible only from the laundry building, it is unlikely to have been retained as a bathhouse, perhaps being converted to a clothing store or drying room attached to the laundry.

The 1870 settlement plan indicates that, the boiler and bath spaces had been roofed toward the end of the settlement's life (Figure 22). This may have been associated with the works on the bathhouse noted above.

⁸ Interrogatories of Port Arthur, 1865. CO280/369/1966 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts); Commandant to Comptroller-General, 14 August 1865, CO280/367/1964 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts); Commandant to Comptroller-General, 10 August 1864, CO280/363/2979 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

⁹ Commandant to Governor's Secretary for Penal Establishment, 8 April 1871, CSD7/22/93 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

¹⁰ Commandant to Comptroller-General, 10 August 1864, CO280/363/2979 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).



3.1.4. *Post-Convict*

By the mid-1870s the penitentiary was suffering from neglect, a fact borne out by the comments of a visitor in 1876, who noted that "...the wood-work and especially the flooring [of the day room and lavatory] was going to rack and ruin."¹¹ The degradation was complete by 1889 (twelve years after closure), when a correspondent for the *Tasmanian Mail*, recorded how the 'weatherboard erections' adjacent to the penitentiary had completely collapsed and were overgrown with weeds.¹² An 1889 survey plan shows the that, despite this degradation, the laundry and day room were evidently still standing in some form or another.¹³

The penitentiary was not sold in the 1889 land sales, the asking price of 800 pounds obviously being considered too high.¹⁴ The matter was taken out of everybody's hands when, on December 31, 1897, the penitentiary was gutted by fires. The timber ablutions block and what remained of the laundry would have stood no chance.

In the 1930s William Radcliffe, storekeeper and landowner at Port Arthur built a large wooden shed just west of the laundry ruin – where the workshops had once stood – to house his museum pieces.¹⁵ His museum, along with G.R. Eldridge's museum, the Hotel Arthur (in the old Junior Medical Officer's residence), the Commandant's House hotel and a group of guides served the swarms of tourists visiting the site during the early 20th century.¹⁶ Radcliffe filled his museum with curiosities dug up from around his property – including the penitentiary space. With Radcliffe's death in 1943, management passed to his widow, who, with the S.P.B's backing, moved the museum outside of the historic site.¹⁷ The old museum was then levelled in 1959 and left to grass over.¹⁸

From that point on, the main issue was with the safety of tourists clambering around the slowly degrading penitentiary. No construction took place in the former laundry and ablutions block area, the space being left open until the late 1960s when, during 1967-71, a concerted works program was undertaken to stabilise the penitentiary ruin.¹⁹ This saw the space being used for the parking of heavy machinery and storage of building materials.²⁰ The area remained fenced off and closed to the public until June 1998, when access from the penitentiary and workshops range was reinstated. The lawn covering was improved and a single interpretative sign installed.²¹

¹¹ 'Port Arthur in its Last Days', pt. 2. Royal Society/R.S.24/1(2), c.1876 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

¹² *Tasmanian Mail*, March 16, 1889 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

¹³ 'Town of Carnarvon, Port Arthur', 12 March 1889, HT 290/1461, PAHSMA Collection.

¹⁴ 13 March 1889, *The Mercury* (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

¹⁵ D Young, *Making Crime Pay*, (Hobart, 1996), p. 121.

¹⁶ D Young, *Making Crime Pay*, (Hobart, 1996), pp. 121-23.

¹⁷ D Young, *Making Crime Pay*, (Hobart, 1996), p. 135.

¹⁸ D Young, *Making Crime Pay*, (Hobart, 1996), p. 135.

¹⁹ NPWS/Tasman Peninsula Board minutes, 7 September 1967 – 24 June 1971; D Young, *Making Crime Pay*, (Hobart, 1996), p. 138.

²⁰ Dennis Rodgers, pers comm., January 2003.

²¹ Greg Jackman, pers comm., 28 October 2004.



3.2. Historical Usage

The 1854-57 conversion of the flourmill was part of a wider trend in the 1850s which saw an unparalleled growth in infrastructure at Port Arthur. The timber industry increased at an immense rate as men and material from the closed Cascades timber station were funnelled back to Mason Cove. This resulted in the 1856 erection of a sawmill in the penitentiary workshops. Agriculture too took an upturn with the 1852 completion of the settlement farm. Manufacturing, centralised through the creation of the new penitentiary workshops, enjoyed a similar reinvigoration. The penitentiary housed all the prisoners engaged in these vital tasks. Constructed by 1857, the laundry and ablutions areas were where the everyday necessities of the prisoner population were taken care of: the washing of clothes and their own bodies, and the treatment of their own waste – all under the watchful gaze of the authorities.

Yet, by the early 1860s, the wind was starting to spill from the station's sails. The 1854 cessation of transportation began to be felt during this decade, as colonial offenders were redirected through different punishment channels. Port Arthur was left with a population slowly ageing, becoming less and less effective. Though housing the maximum number right up until the late 1860s, by 1871 the penitentiary was described as half-empty, as the effective prisoner population lost its effectiveness through age, infirmity or removal to Hobart.²²

3.2.1. *Behind the walls of the Penitentiary*

The Port Arthur penal settlement was firmly established upon the principals of separation and segregation. Throughout its operational life authorities strove to divide the convict population by batten, bar or ration. Around the time of the penitentiary's completion, convicts were divided into four main classes:²³

4. Separate Prison – 'The worst class of criminals, on arriving at the settlement, are placed under strict treatment in the separate prison for periods varying from four to twelve months...'

3. Quarry Gang – '...the convicts wear heavy irons, and are employed in the severest description of labour...The usual period to be passed in this gang is six months'

2. Wharf Gang – '...light chains...in which the labour is somewhat less severe than in the quarry gang...The usual period passed in this stage is also six months'

1. Ordinary Labour – '...from which the convicts emerge to the depot [in Hobart] eligible for private service on wages'

²² Commandant to Governor's Secretary for Penal Establishment, 8 April 1871, CSD 7/22/93 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

²³ Commandant to Comptroller General, 19 January 1854, B.P.P., 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1855.



For the quarry gang, constituting “idle and restless individuals”, the work was extremely demanding.²⁴ Two quarry gangs recorded in 1856, with a total of 100 labourers, were engaged in quarrying, excavating, blasting and stone-breaking.²⁵ In the wharf gang, “somewhat less severe than in the quarry gang”, men were put to work burning lime and charcoal, carting and procuring saw logs.²⁶ Those at ordinary labour filled the myriad of other positions, blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, sawyers, splitters, brickmakers.²⁷ Invalids, never a large percentage of the convict population prior to 1857, fulfilled the lighter positions of tailors, shoemakers, cooks, servants, wood cutters, scavengers and watchmen. These “special employments” were also filled by the better-behaved from the main prisoner body, provided that they had completed one-sixth of their period of detention.²⁸

When this system of classification was recorded in 1856, it was specified that those in the quarry gang were confined to the separate cells in the Prisoners’ Barracks at night, their interaction with prisoners of a higher classification heavily restricted.²⁹ To rise to the Wharf Gang was to be allowed to sleep in the main dormitories.³⁰ With the move to the penitentiary, this system of classification continued, with convicts on heavy labour (quarry gang classification) kept in the 136 separate cells on the ground and mezzanine floors, those on light labour in the 348 dormitory berths upstairs.³¹ Kept separate from the main population, the invalids occupied the recently-vacated Prisoners’ Barracks from 1857 and, later, the purpose-built Paupers Depot (1863) and Asylum (1868).

Within the walls of the penitentiary, silence was enforced at all times, helping to minimise inter and intra-class communication between prisoners.³² Convicts were clothed according to classification, with first-convicted men and those serving less than three years dressed in grey. All others, consisting of the mid-rank and recalcitrant, wore the parti-colour uniform.³³ A mix of uniform would have existed in the dormitory, but in the separate cells, the dominant uniform was the parti.

²⁴ Commandant to Comptroller General, 28 July 1862, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1863.

²⁵ Commandant to Comptroller General, 15 July 1856, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1856.

²⁶ Commandant to Comptroller General, 15 July 1856, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1856.

²⁷ Commandant to Comptroller General, 15 July 1856, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1856.

²⁸ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman’s Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, pp.10, 40.

²⁹ Commandant to Comptroller General, 19 January 1854, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1855.

³⁰ Commandant to Comptroller General, 19 January 1854, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1855.

³¹ Comptroller General to Governor, 14 August 1857, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1859.

³² PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman’s Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 27.

³³ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman’s Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 39.



One of the most important and difficult tasks for the authorities was to ensure that any new prisoner intake was kept separate and processed away from the ‘corrupting influences’ of the old hands. New intakes of prisoners to the settlement were shaved, bathed and had their hair cut short, as well as dressed in uniform according to classification.³⁴ Settlement Regulations for this period state that:

‘166.- All prisoners on arrival must be at once placed in the reception-cells, until they can be searched, bathed, have their hair cut short, and clothed according to the instructions furnished from the Commandant’s office. The new arrivals are to be kept apart from the other convicts until classified by the Commandant and the Surgeon.’³⁵

The penitentiary, as the focal point of the establishment, was most likely where this induction was carried out. Supporting this premise is the 1855 reference to the ablutions block as a ‘receiving room’.³⁶ Fitted out with a laundry for the issue of clothing and yards for the further segregation and classification of the prisoners, the penitentiary was also adjacent to the Law Courts, where the convicts were read the Rules and Regulations upon arrival. With the intake presumably arriving at the settlement during the day, when the majority of prisoners were at labour, an effort was likely undertaken to keep them from associating with the ‘old hands’ until processed.³⁷

SEASONS AND HOURS OF LABOUR³⁸

Summer	November	From 5:30am to 5:30 pm, ¾ hour for Breakfast, and 1 hour for Dinner.
	December	10 ¼ hours daily
	January	
	February	
Spring/Autumn	March	From 6am to 5:15pm, ¾ of an hour for Breakfast and 1 hour for Dinner.
	April	9 ½ hours daily.
	September	
	October	
Winter	May	<i>Breakfast before going out.</i> From 7:30am to 4:45pm. 1 hour for Dinner.

³⁴ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman’s Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 39.

³⁵ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman’s Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 26.

³⁶ Civil Commandant to Comptroller General, 4 January 1855, B.P.P., ‘Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation’, 1855.

³⁷ The unloading of prisoners and goods at a nighttime would have entailed a greater risk of absconding or theft. The usage of boats was strictly controlled at the maritime settlement, with all boats required to be stowed for the night and constabulary placed on visiting ships. See: PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman’s Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, pp. 28-29.

³⁸ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman’s Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 46.



August	8 ¼ hours daily
June	<i>Breakfast before going out.</i> From 7:45am to 4:30pm. 1 hour for Dinner.
July	7 ¾ hours daily

Table 1: Hours of convict labour, ca.1868

The routine for convicts incarcerated within the penitentiary was the same for both classes. The length of the day varied according to the time of year (see Table 1), with a work day varying from over 10 hours during the summer, to 7 ¾ during the depths of winter. Convicts in the penitentiary dormitory would began the day by getting their sleeping places in order and then attending to their morning ablutions. On Saturdays all convicts were required to have a more thorough bathe, but it is highly unlikely they went without a cursory morning bath for the whole week.³⁹ In the penitentiary prisons of England, where prisoners found themselves dragging out their time in the isolation of a stone-walled cell, these ablutions were carried out in the cells.⁴⁰ In the Port Arthur dormitory, 350 convicts individually washing themselves next to their bed places would have been a spatial impossibility, with the ablutions yard serving this function.

For those in separate confinement, the morning ablutions may have been carried out in the cells, though this is unsupported by the historical or illustrative sources. If they were allowed access to the ablutions yard of a morning, a system would have been required to limit interaction between the two classes. It is possible that the separately confined prisoners were allowed to use the area whilst the dormitory class was at breakfast, or even before.

Breakfast, consisting of gruel (oatmeal and molasses) and bread, was had by the dormitory class in the dining hall.⁴¹ Though again not specified, it is likely that the prisoners undergoing separate confinement ate dinner in their cells. After breakfast, all convicts were mustered out the front of the penitentiary to be split into their respective gangs. From here they were marched to the place of work, the strictest silence being observed at all times.⁴²

Having laboured throughout the day, the convicts were returned to the penitentiary, where another general muster was held and dinner commenced.⁴³ Again, it is presumed that those in separate confinement ate dinner in their cells.⁴⁴ Accompanying both the morning and evening meals in the main mess hall was an edifying reading from the

³⁹ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 47.

⁴⁰ P Priestley, *Victorian Prison Lives*, Methuen & Co., London, 1985, p. 82.

⁴¹ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 57.

⁴² PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, pp. 42.

⁴³ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 57.

⁴⁴ The 25 tables, postulated to seat up to 10 prisoners, could only accommodate 250 of over 480 convicts. See also: K Pearce, *The Features, Function and Significance of the Port Arthur Penitentiary*, report prepared for PAHSMA, 1990, p. 29.



Bible.⁴⁵ For those deemed receptive enough, schooling was available after dinner.⁴⁶ Divine Service was carried out twice every Sunday, accompanied by a general muster, with the Civil Commandant and Medical Officer in attendance, in the morning.⁴⁷

Though governed by the written rule and the watch clock, a certain fluidity could exist in the administration of both the settlement regulations and the overarching classification system, especially towards the close of settlement as the population in the penitentiary thinned markedly. Prisoners deemed well behaved immediately upon arrival, could find themselves having bypassed the stage of solitary confinement and working in a skilled occupation.⁴⁸ There is also evidence to suggest that those in the penitentiary's separate cells were able to mix with the prisoners in the dormitories. In 1865, in a response to a series of questions, the Civil Commandant J.H. Boyd remarked on the "partial" classification available in the penitentiary, admitting that inter-mixture did occur at "labour, exercise and chapel".⁴⁹

It has been suggested that the c.1862 conversion of the day room was a response to Port Arthur's increasingly aged and infirm population. Indeed, to study the convict population of Port Arthur in the 1860s is to study a population ageing. With no transportees arriving after 1853 and the colonially-convicted being increasingly funnelled into other institutions, the 'old lags' slowly began to account for a growing percentage of the population. A population becoming increasingly infirm and/or insane was not one capable of the hard labour it had once carried out.

During the probation period (1841-53) an effort had been made to "reduce the Port Arthur establishment to 350 convicts" by reserving it for only the hardest criminals.⁵⁰ Stations such as Cascades, Impression Bay and Salt Water River in comparison were to peak at over 397, 591 and 424 respectively.⁵¹ This resulted in a smaller, but harder, population of recidivists gravitating to Port Arthur. However, with the closing of the probation stations, their populations of time-servers were funnelled back into Port Arthur. The closure of the Cascades timber station in 1856 saw those convicts still serving their sentences brought back to Port Arthur, re-invigorating the dormant timber industry there. When Impression Bay closed in June 1857, having been an invalid station since

⁴⁵ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 13.

⁴⁶ K Pearce, *The Features, Function and Significance of the Port Arthur Penitentiary*, report prepared for PAHSMA, 1990, p. 29.

⁴⁷ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, pp. 5, 14.

⁴⁸ K Pearce, *The Features, Function and Significance of the Port Arthur Penitentiary*, report prepared for PAHSMA, 1990, p. 24.

⁴⁹ 'Interrogatories of Port Arthur', no. 10, 1865, CO 280/369/1966 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

⁵⁰ Comptroller General to Lieutenant Governor, 12 July 1844, B.P.P., 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1845.

⁵¹ Comptroller General to Lieutenant Governor, 12 July 1844, 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1845; Comptroller General to Lieutenant Governor, 30 May 1848, 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1849; 'Return showing the State of Schools at Stations and Establishments for Male and Female Convicts in Van Diemen's Land', 31 December 1850, 'Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation', 1851.



1848, its population of some 238 invalids and 74 lunatics were transferred to Port Arthur.⁵²

This influx of invalids were housed in the old Prisoners' Barracks north west of the hospital. In 1860, the Prisoner's Barracks was described as:

A long weatherboarded house fitted up with iron stretchers...[the] beds, consisting of a mattress, abundance of blankets, and a rug. Several fireplaces were in the building, and a blazing fire in each, imparted a feeling of warmth and comfort throughout. The invalids themselves are allowed a full ration of meat and bread besides tea and sugar and extras.⁵³

Prior to the purpose-built 1863 Paupers' Dormitory and the 1868 Asylum, these old barracks were the only facilities for the housing and care of the weakest of the prison population. No evidence can be found that suggests invalids were housed within the penitentiary. Until the late 1860s, the penitentiary was still housing the class of convict known as 'effective' – those capable of labour and therefore the riskiest segment of the population. As discussed, the penitentiary housed mainly those convicts in the 'quarry gang', 'wharf gang' and 'ordinary labour' classifications, with invalids taking up mainly special occupations. With classification a paramount concern, the paupers and invalids in the Prisoners Barracks and, later, the Paupers Depot and Asylum, would have been kept separate from those in the penitentiary.

Without a high invalid population in the penitentiary, the c.1862 conversion that took place in the ablutions and laundry areas was not due to any overarching benevolent concerns about the welfare of the more vulnerable prisoners. The overall character of the prison population was changing, getting older and increasingly infirm, which may have factored in the conversion. Yet, the conversion occurred at a time when both the dormitory and separate cells of the penitentiary were fully occupied and the rigid system of classification still in force. Instead, the conversion was likely a localised response to accommodation and spatial use pressures, rather than a reaction to population dynamics or wider penal philosophies.

3.2.2. *Operation of the laundry*

Little is known about the operation of the penitentiary laundry during the life of the penal settlement, with the documentary record not appearing to shed much light on this detail. Settlement Regulations for 1868 do indicate that the penitentiary laundry played an important role in the cleanliness of the prisoner population:

'272.- The prisoners are not permitted to wash their persons or clothes on the works, - this must be done at the Penitentiary.'⁵⁴

⁵² The Impression Bay station was first used as an Invalid station from late 1846 through to mid-1847, when it was occupied by convicts transferred from Norfolk Island. R Lord, *Impression Bay: Convict Probation Station to Civilian Quarantine Station*, Richard Lord and Partners, Hobart, 1992, pp. 27-9.

⁵³ *Hobart Town Advertiser* 22.8.1860, in: M Morris, *Invalids, Paupers & Lunatics – Port Arthur, New Norfolk and other Peninsula Stations*, report prepared for PAHSMA, 2002, p. 58.

⁵⁴ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 40.



However, we must turn to other contemporary sources to understand how the laundry might have operated.

Settlement regulations from the 1860s specified that the prisoners were 'to be provided with clean shirts, twice-a-week in summer, and once weekly in winter months'.⁵⁵ Clean socks/stockings were to be issued weekly. A further regulation specified that no prisoner was to wash their clothes or their persons on the works, but rather in the penitentiary. Combined, these sources appear to indicate that, whilst shirts and socks were taken care of by the laundrymen, the cleanliness of the uniform itself was a matter for the convict. It is not known how access to the laundry was handled, though it is possibly something that was carried out during the Saturday afternoon bath.

Henry Mayhew and John Binny's *Criminal Prisons of London* - a survey conducted between 1856-62 - contains pertinent descriptions of prison laundries at work.⁵⁶ Though the laundries in question were in the female prisons, it can be assumed that the materials and processes would have been largely similar to that of the male-only penitentiary of Port Arthur.

A typical description of a prison laundry ran as follows:

On entering the laundry...we observed two large coppers built into brickwork and supplied with steam by means of pipes...Adjoining are two new wooden rinsing troughs, with two pipes, to supply them with hot water, and a wringing machine with two crank handles...There are six washing-boxes, each of them provided with two washing-troughs...The larger of the troughs is supplied with hot and cold water, and the smaller one with cold water...They [the prisoners] wash the clothes in the larger one, and use the other for rinsing...We passed into the ironing-room, which is supplied with six wooden horses, where the clothes are hung up to dry and exposed to the action of steam...It is also furnished with a large table for folding and ironing the clothes, a mangling machine, and a stove for heating the irons.

A cursory survey of Mayhew and Binny indicates that this type of setup was common to the prisons of the era, the size of the operation depending upon the number of prisoners to be catered for. Commonly, coppers, heated by either furnace or pipe-fed steam, enabled the clothing to be initially boiled. From there the clothes were wrung before being soaked and scrubbed in washing troughs, after which they were moved into rinsing troughs. The washing and rinsing troughs could be supplied with piped hot water. The clothes were then put through the mangle, after which they were dried on racks and ironed. The irons were presumably *flat* irons, due to the fact that they had to be heated upon a stove.⁵⁷

As mentioned, the size of the operation depended heavily upon the number of prisoners to be catered for and whether or not the prison took washing from outside to bolster its commercial profitability. A prison laundry, as recorded by Mayhew and Binny, could have as little as 4 and as many as 23 prisoners working at any one time. However, the ratio of those employed in the laundry to the total number of prisoners was found to be

⁵⁵ PAHSMA, 1991, reprint of: Convict Department 1868, *Rules and Regulations for the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula*, Convict Department, Tasmania, p. 40.

⁵⁶ H Mayhew, J Binny, *The Criminal Prisons of London*, London, 1868.

⁵⁷ P Sambrook, *Laundry Bygones*, Shire Publications, 107, UK, 1983.



basically the same in each surveyed prison. On average, the ratio worked out at 1:46 – varying from 1:35 to 1:58. Therefore, in a prison such as Wandsworth, 23 prisoners washed for a total of 830 male and female prisoners.

However, at Port Arthur, it appears that the numbers employed in the laundry were far below the expected figure. H.P. Fry, writing in 1846 - before the construction of the penitentiary laundry - recorded that there were five men washing for the whole station, the washhouse being a large building measuring 40' x 30'.⁵⁸ With a prisoner population of close to 1,200 during this period, if Fry's figures are to be believed, then the men were washing at a ratio of 1:240 – far less than that recorded by Mayhew and Binny.

During the period in which the penitentiary laundry operated, there is one known record which lists the number of men employed in the laundry. In 1862, with a prisoner population of close to 900, five 'laundrymen' were listed in the employment records.⁵⁹ Such a ratio appears to indicate that the prisoners working in the laundry were washing solely items belonging to the prisoners housed in the penitentiary. Indeed, the pauper depot, built in 1863, was fitted with its own laundry, as was the hospital, which had a laundry constructed in 1858.⁶⁰

From the snippets of information we do have about the penitentiary laundry, some idea of how it operated can be derived. Prior to the introduction of the boiler in 1864, water would have had to have been boiled separately. It is likely that kettles were suspended above the fireplace situated between the two coppers, supplying a slow, but constant supply of hot water. If the ca.1856 survey plan is reliable, it also appears likely that the laundry was fitted with a number of tables, which would have been utilised for drying, folding and ironing. In keeping with Mayhew and Binny's survey, it would be expected that the laundry was also outfitted with a wringer and a mangle to aid the drying process. Returns also list site mechanics making the requisite tools for the laundry.⁶¹

⁵⁸ HP Fry, *A System of Penal Discipline*, 1846 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts).

⁵⁹ 'Labour Returns, 21 June 1862, House of Assembly Journals, 1863, v. X, paper 82, pp. 28-30.

⁶⁰ Commandant to Governor's Secretary for Penal Establishment, 8 April 187, House of Assembly Journals, 22/1871/127, CSD7/22/93 (PAHSMA, Brand Transcripts); Civil Commandant to Comptroller General, 7 August 1858, B.P.P., 'Transportation', 1859.

⁶¹ In returns for 1862, 'washing dollies' – long poles with an upturned funnel on one end used during the soaping and soaking stage - are listed among the many items built by the site carpenters. 'Labour Returns, 21 June 1862, House of Assembly Journals, 1863, v. X, paper 82, p. 33.



4 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The archaeological excavation of the laundry area was undertaken as part of the wider Penitentiary Precinct Conservation Project. Running since 2011, this project has involved large-scale stabilisation work upon the main penitentiary building, work to improve the existing drainage infrastructure, as well as a wholesale reinterpretation of the precinct. As part of this, archaeological monitoring work was undertaken throughout the area, the scope of which was linked to the conservation goals of the project. Though tied to the scope of works, the archaeological programme was also primarily designed to forward a research agenda. The archaeological potential of the area had been proven by previous excavations in 2003/04, proving that any investigation of the area would yield a material culture record of sufficient quantity and quality to further both the research and interpretive goals of the programme. The excavation of the laundry area was conducted as an open-area investigation in order to maximise the research potential.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with the research plan and methodology outlined in the document *Research Design for Archaeological Excavations within the Penitentiary Precinct, Port Arthur Historic Site* (PAHSMA 2015). A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) was prepared in adherence to PAHSMA policy, with all excavation staff required to act in accordance with its provisions.

4.1. Research Design

The research issues and questions associated with the excavation of the laundry area were outlined in the *Research Design* (PAHSMA 2015). A number of key questions were identified, centring upon six key themes: the modification of the pre-1830 environment and landforms, the presence and condition of pre-1842 subsurface features and deposits, the development of the Mason Cove waterfront during the historic period, the structural evolution of the flour mill and granary/Penitentiary structure and what it suggests about convict labour regimes, and the design and role of space in the imposition of surveillance regimes. A copy of the research questions has been included in Appendix 1.

4.2. Previous work

The *Research Design* (PAHSMA 2015) provides a full accounting of the work previously undertaken in and around the penitentiary. With reference to the laundry area, the 2003 and 2004 test excavations undertaken as part of PAHSMA's annual summer programmes have the most direct relevance (Tuffin 2004). During the course of the 2003 excavation a trench was excavated in the laundry space, abutting the chimney (still extant). The trench was excavated to the first appearance of significant fabric, meaning that only the last phase and post-abandonment deposits of the yards were recorded.

During January – May 2016 the ablutions yard to the east of the laundry area was subject to an open-area investigation (Tuffin *et al.* 2016). The western boundary of this investigative area formed the eastern boundary of the laundry excavation. A small excavation within the laundry area also took place during the ablutions investigation.



This was located in the area of the boiler base and resulted in the removal of a number of bricks associated with the boiler's foundation. The results of this sondage are detailed in the ablutions excavation report.

4.3. Methodology

The area excavated during the course of the investigation was 270m², encompassing the area between the penitentiary bakehouse and the Champ Street retaining wall. To the east and west were the ablutions and workshops precincts respectively. The removal of the topsoil revealed that the physical arrangement of the area reflected that indicated by the historical research, with footings separating it into 11 spaces (Figure 3). This spatial division remained in place for the course of the excavation, with the recording of contexts and artefacts utilising this provenance. The spaces were further subdivided into smaller spatial units (Figure 4), providing coarse location data for artefact recovery, as well as axes for the location of drawing lines (Appendix 8).

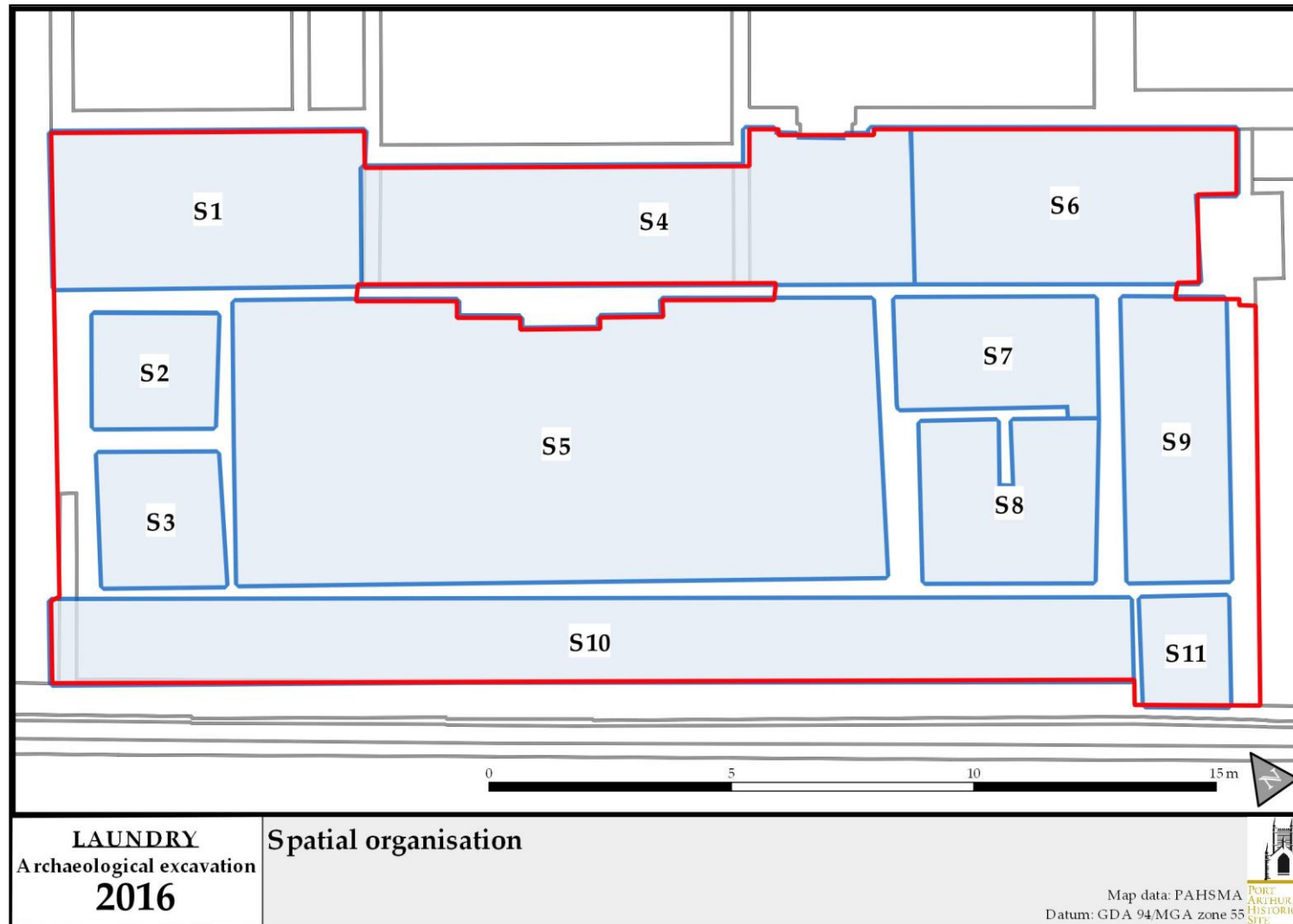


Figure 3: Laundry area showing spatial divisions referred to throughout this report

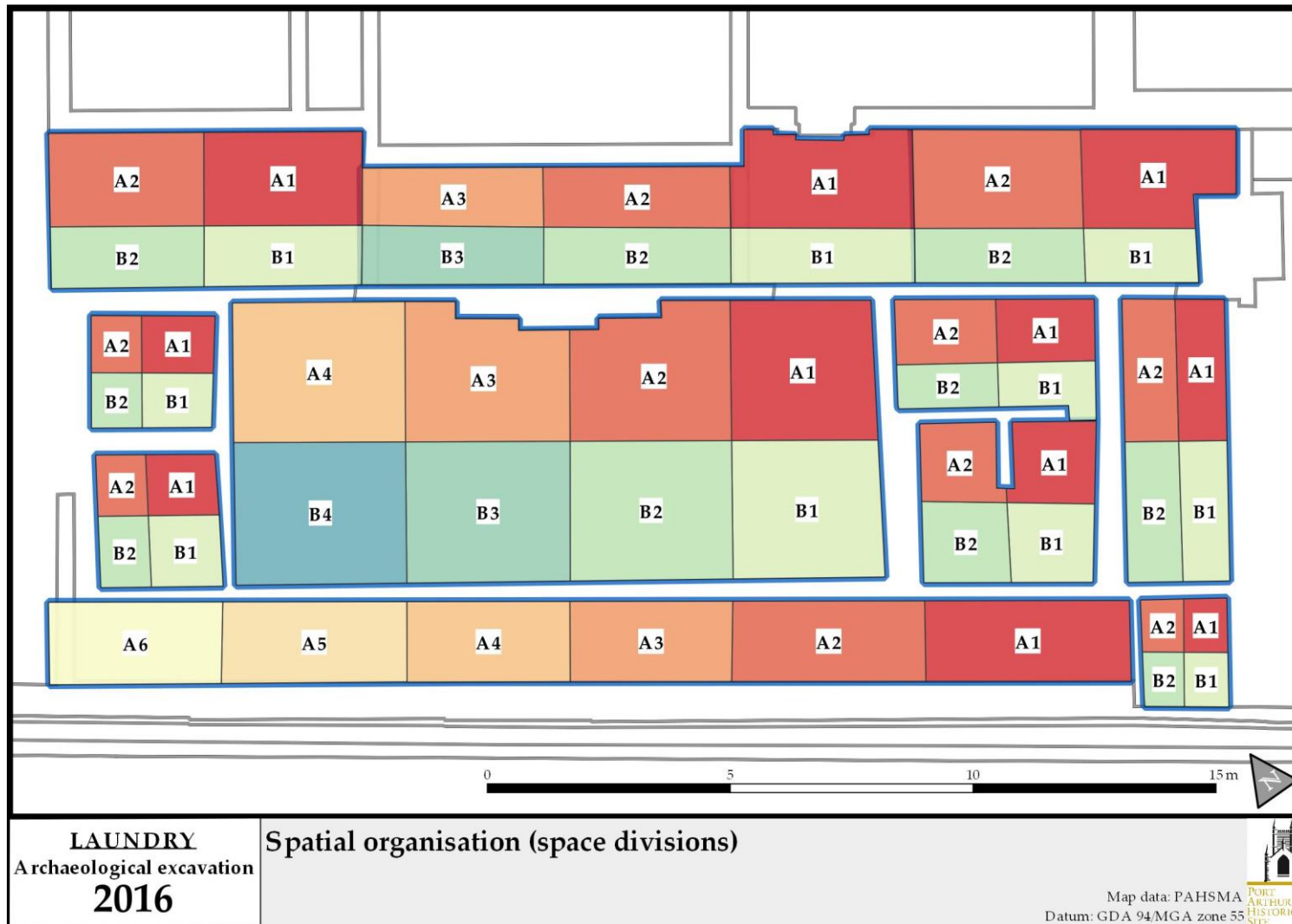


Figure 4: Laundry area showing subdivision of spaces



Prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation, the site was stripped by a 3 tonne tracked excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket. The excavator worked under archaeological supervision, with the strip stopping at the first appearance of sensitive features or deposits. Spoil was removed from the site by tilt-truck. During the excavation spoil was stockpiled within the compound, being removed by excavator and truck when required.

With the area mechanically stripped, manual excavation commenced. Excavation was undertaken using a combination of hand tools: spade, mattock, hoe and hand trowel. Spoil was removed via bucket and wheelbarrow. The single context system of excavation was utilised, with deposits, cuts and features recorded through field notes, context sheets, photographs and measured drawing. Context sheets and registers were inputted directly into a database and excel tables in the field using portable tablets, with each context sheet accompanied by annotated photographs. A Total Station linked to a CAD program was also used, which allowed contexts to be recorded in real-time. In addition, photogrammetry was utilised to record the site or key sectors of the site. This photogrammetric information was processed during post-fieldwork, creating 3D and orthographic visualisations of the site (Appendix 4 and Appendix 9). The high quality and accuracy of the photogrammetric data meant that measured planning was not undertaken during the excavation, being instead generated during post-processing. Sections continued to be recorded by 1:10 and 1:20 scale measured drawing (Appendix 8).

In addition to the penitentiary phase of occupation, the excavation was able to uncover evidence of pre-Penitentiary activity. In comparison to the excavation in the ablutions yard, where the pre-Penitentiary period was investigated through discrete slots, excavation in the laundry area was able to expose evidence of this phase across a wide area. Even though the spatial organisation was not strictly relevant to the recording of these features and deposits, the provenance information was retained. This was made possible as all the major footings of the laundry were retained throughout the course of the excavation.

4.4. Finds recovery

Finds recovered during the excavation from diagnostic contexts were bagged with their provenance information, with the 3D coordinates of particularly diagnostic finds surveyed as spot finds. Finds were provenanced according to the spatial organisation (S1 – S11) and subdivision, as well as their context and, if required, spot find numbers. Finds from non-diagnostic contexts were not retained. Decisions about the diagnostic nature of the deposits was taken in-field, in consultation with the finds specialist where necessary. Deposits were sieved where deemed appropriate, though spoil from bulk rubble, overburden and non-diagnostic contexts was not sieved. Sieved deposits were put through a double-mesh sieve, with 3mm the finest mesh used. Finds were bagged with their provenance information and removed to the finds laboratory for processing, with particularly sensitive finds stabilised in nitrogen.



4.5. Archival and finds disposal

All excavated materials were handled and catalogued in accordance with the PAHSMA *Archaeological Procedures Manual* using PAHSMA's standard cataloguing system. Artefacts were retained, with the more sensitive objects stabilised on site. All artefact processing was overseen by a specialist in historical archaeological artefact collections management, cataloguing and analysis.

Following cataloguing, all artefacts were boxed and housed in PAHSMA's collections store.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1. Note on the structure of the report

The following report has been divided into a results and analysis section, followed by a short discussion. The report's technical nature means that in-depth contextual interpretation of the results, including a full and proper analysis of the material remains, is beyond the report's scope. It is intended to engage in further analysis through future publication.

The following sections have been divided to reflect the spatial arrangement and temporal phasing of the laundry area. Each section has been divided according to the four main phases of occupation identified during the course of the excavation: Pre-Penitentiary, Phase I, Phase II and Post-abandonment. These sections have been further subdivided according to their spatial division (Figure 3). The temporal divisions were derived from the historical research and were borne out by the results of the excavation. The divisions refer to the time periods:

Pre-Penitentiary	<1830 – ca.1854
Phase I	ca.1854 – ca.1862
Phase II	ca.1862 – 1877
Post-abandonment	>1877

Throughout the report the term 'laundry' will be used to refer to the area encompassed by the excavation. Where it refers to the actual laundry space within the area, this will be specified in the text. Reference will also be made to the ablutions yard, situated immediately east of the excavation area, and the workshops, to the west.

In order to retain the flow of the report, all photographs and illustrations have been inserted as plates within the appendices (Appendix 3, 4 and 8). Three dimensional pdfs have also been inserted as Appendix 9 containing the photogrammetric visualisations. Context and drawing registers have been included in Appendix 5 and excavation matrices provided in Appendix 6. These sources should all be consulted in association with the following report.

Reference is made throughout this section to the Australia Height Datum (AHD). Where used, this refers to absolute height data derived from the survey.



5.2. Pre-Penitentiary

5.2.1. S1

Excavation in S1 was undertaken to a maximum depth of 1.15m AHD. Bedrock was not encountered, the excavation terminating at (0351), a clay containing a high level of large rounded dolerite boulders floating within the matrix. The deposit was at least 0.30m thick and was encountered in the north western and south eastern quadrants, where the excavation was deepest. The top of the deposit varied from 1.45m – 1.65m AHD. It had been cut by the foundations of the penitentiary bakehouse (on page 32).

5.2.2. S2

Investigation of this space was carried through to the dolerite bedrock in quadrants A2 and B1. The bedrock was situated at between 1.45m – 1.55m AHD and comprised a very irregular, fractured surface with a general slope trend toward the north east. This was overlain by (0127)/(0051)/(0148)/(0050), a sequence of brown/orange silty clay with rounded dolerite inclusions up to 0.35m thick. The footings defining S2 had been cut into these layers. The footings had also been cut into two further deposits: a mortar and brick rubble deposit (0154) overlain by a gravelly silty clay (0023).

5.2.3. S3

The excavation in S3 exposed dolerite bedrock in quadrant A1 (Figure 45). It was situated at a depth of 1.35m - 1.66m AHD, with a weathered, fissured surface, with regular angular outcrops. It had a general trend of slope towards the north east. It was overlain by up to 0.35m of (0050)/(0127), brown/orange clays with rounded dolerite inclusions (as in S2, above). Above (0050) was up to 0.10m of clay silt (0206) with sandstone and brick inclusions. Both (0206) and the underlying clay deposits had been cut into by the Laundry footings.

5.2.4. S4

Excavation in S4 revealed a thick layer of clay containing boulder-sized angular and rounded dolerite inclusions. The investigation reached a maximum depth of 1.35m AHD in quadrants A1 and B2. In both of these a silty clay with brick, mortar and boulder-sized dolerite inclusions (0313) was exposed and found to be at least 0.25m thick. This layer was overlain by a thinner deposit (<0.05m) of silty clay with high level of broken dolerite, brick and sandstone fragments (0244)/(0355). This deposit was situated at a depth of 1.60 – 1.65m AHD and was found only in quadrant A1 (Figure 32, Figure 46 and Figure 47).



5.2.5. S5

Dolerite bedrock was encountered in the southern extent of the area, situated at a depth of 1.35m – 1.75m AHD. The highest outcrop was located toward the south, deepening noticeably toward the centre of S5. Bedrock was encountered in the slot of A4, though was not present in the remainder of the space's northern half. The majority of the bedrock was smoothly-faced, sloping to the north, with the stone becoming more fissured and angular the further north it was encountered.

Excavation in the northern extent of the space revealed (0367), large angular and sub-rounded dolerite boulders situated within a silty clay. This was overlain by a more compact clay, shell lime mortar, dolerite and sandstone rubble layer (0366). In the western extent the larger dolerite of (0367) was covered by (0369) and (0368), both silty clays with a medium amount of rounded dolerite inclusions. Similar deposits (0379) and (0380) were found in the slot in A4 directly overlying the bedrock (Figure 48).

In the south eastern extent of the space a very compact shell lime mortar (0377) with sandstone inclusions had been deposited directly on top of the dolerite bedrock. This had then been covered by stony silty clays (0374)/(0375)/(0376).

Depression **[0361]** was evident in the doleritic clays, extending from the centre of the area and running in a north east/easterly direction (Figure 50). Up to 6.5m long and at least 0.80m wide, the possible feature was filled with up to 0.20m of a clay sand with brick and dolerite inclusions (0357).

A deposit of silty clay with abundant broken dolerite and occasional brick inclusions (0346) overlay the clay and dolerite deposits across most of the area (Figure 49). With a maximum thickness of 0.08m, the deposit was situated at 1.60 – 1.70m AHD in the west, falling to a minimum of 1.35m AHD at its furthest eastern extent. It directly overlaid (0379) in the western extent, overlapping the outcropping bedrock in the southern half of the space, though was less evident toward the eastern. In the northern, the deposit was evident extending from the west, with patches also clearly overlying (0367) toward the east. It was not clearly evident where depression **[0361]** was present. A small patch of darker silt with broken dolerite (0356) was likely related to (0346).

5.2.6. S6

No bedrock was encountered in this space, the excavation reaching a maximum depth of 1.40m AHD. The basal deposit was (0250), a clay with few inclusions. This was at least 0.15m thick and was identified within quadrant A2, likely being correlated with (0313) doleritic clay identified in S4. This was overlain by (0244), a dark grey silt with abundant broken dolerite inclusions (Figure 51). Up to 0.05m thick, the deposit was similarly identified in S4 and was also correlated with (0355) in this space. It was situated at ca.1.55m AHD.

The north eastern extent of the space was defined by footing [0055], for the flour mill and granary. The construction cut and fill for this footing was obscured by later features (on page 36)



5.2.7. S7

Bedrock was not encountered in this space. The excavation reached a maximum depth of ca.1.40m AHD, at which point a deposit of orange silty clay with sandstone, brick and dolerite inclusions (0384) was encountered. This deposit was exposed in quadrant A2, with two discrete patches of a darker silty clay with an increased amount of broken dolerite (0383) also visible. A thin lens of crushed and cobbled sandstone (0385) was also encountered overlying (0384). These deposits were all overlain by (0371), a light grey silt sand with whole and half brick, sandstone and dolerite inclusions (Figure 52). A similar deposit (0373) was situated to the east of (0371).

5.2.8. S8

Bedrock was encountered in the north western corner of the space, at a height of 1.40 – 1.50m AHD. This appeared to form an extended outcrop, being at the same level as (0318), a sandy clay silt with dolerite, brick and sandstone inclusions (Figure 53). This was overlain by isolated patches of (0364), a dark grey silt with charcoal and broken dolerite inclusions, and a larger deposit of broken sandstone (0317). The latter deposit was situated in the eastern extent of the area, with a corresponding deposit of finer broken sandstone (0363) situated toward the centre of the area. Although the arrangement of the sandstone appeared to be random, there was some suggestion that the stone had, in places, been deliberately laid. This was most evident within (0317), where an alignment of larger sandstone pieces marked out a potential return.

5.2.9. S9

The only deposits associated with the pre-Penitentiary period were exposed in the northern extent of the area, within pit cut [0252]. These deposits were up to 0.40m thick, with the deepest point at 1.15m AHD. The lowest deposit comprised a greenish grey clay with few inclusions (0402). This was overlain by a mottled sandy clay with similarly few inclusions (0401) up to 0.15m thick, which was in turn covered by a thin (<0.05m) greenish brown sandy clay (0400). This was covered by a similarly inclusion-free bluish grey sandy clay (0399).

5.2.10. S10

Dolerite bedrock (0404) was exposed in slots cut into A5 and A4. In the former the bedrock was between 1.70m - 1.75m AHD, whilst in the latter it was around 1.80m AHD (Figure 54). An outcrop of bedrock was also visible in the western extent, below the footing of the Champ Street retaining wall [0195] and exposed by the removal of sandstone basin tile [0049] (on page 48). At this point the bedrock was 1.95m AHD.

In both slots the bedrock was overlain by a thin (<0.02m) layer of orange silty clay with fine sized sandstone and dolerite inclusions (0414). This deposit was quite patchy, being more prevalent in the western slot. Also in this slot was a deposit of fine crushed sandstone (0413), which overlay the orange clay and ran below footing [0067]. A similar



deposit was not identified in S5, with the crushed sandstone in that space being associated with Phase I activity.

5.2.11. S11

Dolerite bedrock (0404) was encountered at approximately 1.65m – 1.75m AHD, in the southern extent of the area. The Champ Street retaining wall [0088] had been constructed on the bedrock. A brownish orange silty clay with sandstone and brick inclusions (0152) had been deposited after the construction of the wall. This deposit was correlated with a similar clay deposit (0235) visible in the south eastern corner of the space and within the construction cuts which had penetrated the pre-Penitentiary layers.

5.3. The structure

As discussed above, no definitive evidence of Pre-Penitentiary structures were found during the course of the excavation. This section provides an overview of the form of the major structural elements defining the footprint of the Laundry building. Discussions of component features within each of the spaces will be discussed in their relevant sections and phases.

5.3.1. Phase I

During this phase the majority of the foundational elements for the Laundry were laid. The building at this point was separated into seven defined spaces, these springing off two main footings running parallel to Champ Street retaining wall and the penitentiary bakehouse [0053]. Footing [0059] was set approximately 3.00m south of [0053] and separated spaces S1/S4/S6 from S2/S5/S7. The footing was predominantly formed from differently-sized pieces of rough-squared and dressed sandstone bonded by a shell lime mortar. It was formed from two faces and a rubble core, with occasional through stones, the footing having a width of 0.35m. In many places along the footing, remnants of a bitumen damp-proof course were in evidence. A small section of the footing between S1/S5 had been modified by cut [0174] between the sump in S5 and the drain in S1. The foundation had been cut into and was in places set onto pre-Penitentiary deposits (0351) in S1, (0050)/(0051)/(0127) in S2, (0313) in S4 and (0366)-(0369) in S5.

The sandstone element of the footing was at least two courses in depth. Remnants of the brick walling (Flemish bond) placed on top of the sandstone footing were present between S4/S5, including chimney breast [0066]. The stretch of foundation east of cross-footing [0098] was constructed from squared and dressed sandstone, set at a slightly lower level than the remainder of the footing. This footing (0392) formed the section of foundation between S6/S7, terminating at cross-footing [0103]. It had been cut into pre-Penitentiary deposit (0371).

The second main footing [0067] was situated approximately 5.60-5.80m to the south west, parallel to [0059]. The footing had been constructed in a different style to [0059]. The foundation's upper section had been formed from brick and sandstone of varying dimensions and finish, with predominantly stretcher-laid brick running along the



footing's northern edge. The upper section had been built upon a sandstone plinth course formed from sandstone of varying size and finish which projected 0.10-0.15m beyond the upper course. This lower course had in places been shaped to match the undulations of the dolerite bedrock. Where the bedrock was closer to the surface in the western extent of the area, the footing's base course was not present. The western extent of the footing had suffered from post-1877 disturbance, though a small section of it [0175] had been laid slightly differently to the remainder of [0067]. The footing had been mortared onto the pre-Penitentiary deposits, including the bedrock, with a minor construction cut [0068] visible at its eastern extent where the pre-Penitentiary deposits were thicker.

As with [0059], the section of footing east of cross-footing [0098] had been constructed in a slightly different style. The upper row of sandstone was thicker, comprising a shaped and dressed stone of noticeably yellower hue. It comprised three sections – [0084]/[0086]/[0087] – corresponding with the construction of an entrance between S8/S10. The thinner lower course had been formed from rougher, undressed stones and appeared to be a continuation of the lower course of [0067].

The western extent of the Laundry was demarcated by [0230], a rough-rubble sandstone and shell lime mortar footing. This had suffered a degree of disturbance at its southern extent, the same which had affected [0067]/[0175]. The northern end of [0230] was keyed into the western end of [0059]. It had been cut into pre-Penitentiary deposits (0050)/(0127).

Two spaces (S2/S3) were formed in the western extent by the addition of cross-footings [0061] and [0063]. Footing [0061] ran between [0059] and [0067]/[0175], its terminals abutting both these footings. It was formed from differently-sized pieces of rough-squared and dressed sandstone bonded by a shell lime mortar. It comprised two faces and a rubble core, with occasional through stones and also had remnant bitumen overlying. It was at least two courses thick, with the base course formed from rough-rubble in a shell lime mortar. The upper stones had been shaped along their inner edges. A footing of similar construction [0063] ran between [0061] and footing [0230]. Both footings had been cut into pre-Penitentiary deposits (0050)/(0127) in S2/S3 and (0379)/(0380) in S5. Footing [0063] had been keyed into [0230], indicating the likelihood that these footings were built near-contemporaneously.

Toward the eastern extent, S5 and S7/S8 were separated by [0098]. This ran perpendicular to [0059] and [0067] and, like [0061], abutted both these footings with no evident sign of keying. The foundation was formed from a sandstone basecourse topped by a Flemish bond brick 1 ½ bricks wide. Sandstone and brick were bonded by shell lime mortar. The sandstone was at least two courses high, formed from a combination of differently-sized rough-squared and dressed blocks, with a lower projecting plinth course. The footing had been cut [0099] into the pre-Penitentiary deposits (0374) and (0375) in S5, (0371) in S7 and (0365) in S8. Modification to the footing had potentially taken place as the point associated with drain [0137], resulting in gap [0212] and later stone infill [0170].

Running parallel to [0098] and forming the boundary between S7/S8 and S9 was footing [0103]. Formed from brick arranged in a Flemish bond, 1 ½ bricks wide, the footing was at least four courses high. No sandstone footing was exposed, though such a foundation was likely present. It was abutted at its southern and northern ends by [0059] and [0067]



and had been incorporated into the later boiler base [0094]. The footing was divided by outlet [0108]. The cuts for the footings were not exposed, though likely had been made into pre-Penitentiary deposits (0371) in S7, (0365) in S8 and (0399)/(0400) in S9. The footing at its southern end, between S10/S11, had been keyed into the Champ Street retaining wall. An entrance had also been incorporated in this section, providing access between the laundry and ablutions areas.

Running between footings [0098] and [0103] was a single course of squared and dressed sandstone [0100]. Dividing S7/S8, this footing was well-dressed on the S8 face, with a mortar and brick slurry on the S7 face. The western end of the footing abutting [0098], whilst the eastern end had been truncated by later Phase II works. This footing had been added late during the first phase of occupation.

Although the construction of boiler base [0094] had obscured the northern alignment of [0103], excavated north of the boiler revealed sandstone footing [0397] abutting the base of the penitentiary. Formed from rubble and squared sandstone in a shell lime mortar, this had likely been the sandstone footing upon which [0103] bricking had been constructed.

5.3.2. *Phase II*

The second phase of occupation in the Laundry area saw the major footing alignments retained. The majority of changes to the structure occurred in the eastern extent of the area, a result of the extension of the Laundry eastward into the ablutions yard. The Laundry was pushed approximately 2.30m east, creating S9 and S11, as well as space for the boiler base [0094] and chimney [0095].

The new footing between the laundry and ablutions areas comprised three separate sections, reflecting possible different stages of construction. They had all been cut into the original ablutions yard surfacing (0130)-(0132), as well as the pre-Penitentiary clays below, and also overprinted the south western terminus of the yard diagonal wall [0150]. Footings [0059] and [0067] were extended eastward as part of this. Foundation [0394] was an extension of the former, comprising a sandstone footing at least two courses deep supporting the brickwork of the wall and chimney [0095], marking the northern edge of S9. In the south of the space, footing [0115] was formed from squared and dressed sandstone at least three courses high and faced along the inner edge with brick. This footing was an 'L' shape, delineating the southern and south eastern edges of S9. Footing [0113] was similarly formed and ran northward from [0115] to meet [0394]. Both [0113] and [0115] were set on wide sandstone plinths which projected up to 0.30m beyond the line of the wall. A skin of header-laid bricks [0111] at least two courses high ran around the interior edges of [0113] and [0115] on the eastern side of the space. These had been laid over the sandstone plinth courses of [0113] and [0115].

Brick footing [0121] abutted the corner of [0115], extending to Champ Street retaining wall and forming the eastern edge of S11. Up to five courses of brick high, it had at least three recesses for probable flooring joists incorporated into the side facing the ablutions yard. A skin of brickwork [0119] had been added to the interior edge of the space. Footing [0121] had been constructed after [0115] and was in turn post-dated by [0119]



and [0117]. The latter defined the western edge of S11 and comprised header and stretcher-laid bricks on a bed of shell lime mortar and rubble. This likely replaced the original footing [0103], which had been modified by the addition of [0416], closing the entrance, and then later covered by fills in S10 (on page 48). The gap between footings [0087] and [0115] caused by the removal of elements of [0103] was filled with bricking [0116].

In the north eastern extent of the area (S6), chimney [0095] was added, most likely at the same time as footing [0394] and boiler base [0094]. This formed the north eastern boundary between the Laundry and ablutions areas. See below (on page 43) for a description of the boiler base.

In S7 and S8 the eastern footing [0103] (the original limits of the Laundry area) was expanded westward. In S7 a brick footing [0105] at least three courses high had been added. This was accompanied by an arrangement of sandstone flagging [0382] edged by brick [0381] running south from [0392] to drain outlet [0108]. The construction of the footing, flagging and drain edging had resulted in the truncation of the eastern end of footing [0100]. Outlet [0108] was narrowed by the addition of structure [0107]. An arrangement of five squared and dressed sandstone blocks [0109] had been added south of [0108], forming the eastern edge of S8. This was mirrored on the western side of S8 by the construction of a similar alignment of blocks [0110]. A third alignment of squared and dressed sandstone blocks [0102] bisected S8, abutting both [0100] and threshold [0086].

5.4. Laundry – Phase I

5.4.1. S1

The pre-Penitentiary clay (0351) had been cut by construction cut [0054] for the brick and sandstone footings of the penitentiary bakehouse [0053]. The construction cut was only exposed in the north western quadrant, though was assumed to continue across the whole of the space. Opposite [0053], footing [0059] had been constructed. Set within construction cut [0347], the footing formed the northern wall of the Laundry building. Its construction had evidently been contemporaneous with that of [0053], as the cuts for both had been made through clay (0351). The construction cuts for both footings were overlain by a thin deposit (0299) of shell lime mortar debris, up to 0.05m thick.

At some point after the construction of the bakehouse and Laundry footings, drains [0297] and [0348] had been laid across the area (Figure 31 and Figure 55). These were set in cuts [0296] and [0347] respectively, with the cuts filled with a redeposited mix of clay and construction material. The cuts had been made through (0299) and penetrated clay (0351) (Figure 56). The drains were box drains, formed from a combination of sandstone and brick. Both drains had bases formed from shaped and dressed sandstone pieces, the sidewalls from brick and the capping irregularly-sized pieces of undressed sandstone (Figure 57). Together, drains [0297] and [0348] formed a 'Y' shape, with the two arms located in the east and south of the area, with the join and single outlet located toward the west. Drain [0297] ran from the north east corner, where it abutted the footings of the bakehouse directly below the evident location of a downpipe. The drain fell toward the



join with [0348]. This latter drain led from footing [0059] where a section of the wall had been rebuilt [0174], providing access from drainage feature [0136] in S5 (on page 34). It fell toward the join with [0297], from which point the drain continued to fall toward the western extent of the excavation and into the area of the penitentiary workshops. A small amount of silt (0354) had accumulated in both arms of the drain, though the arm leading from the downpipe contained a higher concentration of silt and artefactual material.

After the construction of the drains, two small lenses of a fine silt (0350) had been deposited, concentrated toward the eastern extent of the space (Figure 31). This had been subsequently overlain by mixed clay and rubble deposits (0279) and (0314) up to 0.10m thick, with similar deposits (0294), (0295) and (0321) situated to the west. All these deposits abutted and part-covered the top of the drains, forming a levelled deposit which abutted the bakehouse and Laundry foundations (though later disturbance had largely obscured this relationship). Overlying these layers had been deposited a thicker (up to 0.20m) layer of rubbly sandy clay silt (0266) across the majority of the area. The height of this deposit, 1.80-1.90m AHD, closely corresponded with the thresholds of the two bricked-in entrances visible in the bakehouse wall, which were situated at 1.95m AHD.

In the eastern extent of the area, cut [0268] had been made into (0266)/(0279)/(0314). Its extent was not fully defined, being only exposed in the south eastern quadrant. The southern edge of the cut had been obscured by drain cut [0058]. Cut [0268] had been filled with successive layers of brick and mortar debris (0271)/(0269), compact mortar (0270), and silt (0265). The top of the uppermost deposit (0265) corresponded with the top of (0266), suggesting a contemporaneous period of use.

5.4.2. S2

No deposits or features could be positively associated with this phase of activity within this space. The only identifiable activity was the construction of footings [0059]/[0061]/[0063]/[0230], the construction cuts of which had been made into the existing pre-Penitentiary deposits.

5.4.3. S3

In addition to the construction of footings [0061]/[0063]/[0230], it is likely that sandstone flags [0065] and deposit (0172) were associated with this period of activity. Although heavily damaged, at least three flags (one square and two rectangular) [0065] were still in situ where footings [0063] and [0230] met. One of the flags retained a recess, potentially for a timber upright. Deposit (0172) was a very mixed deposit of fine grey silt with broken sandstone rubble, some of which was evidently broken flagstone. This deposit covered the northern extent of the area and was up to 0.10m thick.



5.4.4. S4

The footings of the penitentiary bakehouse [0053] were cut **[0054]** into the pre-existing clay and dolerite deposits (0313), as well as deposit (0244)/(0355). The cut for the footing extended up to 0.55m from the line of the wall and was up to 0.35m deep. Footing [0059] was also constructed at this time (though its cut was not encountered in S4).

A small (<0.20m) pit **[0352]** had been excavated into deposits (0313) and (0244)/(0355), approximately 2.00m south of footing [0053] and filled with a mix of redeposited clay (0353) (Figure 32 and Figure 58). Capping this pit and overlying the exposed deposits of (0313) and (0244)/(0355) was a thin (<0.05m) layer of clay with brick, mortar and sandstone throughout (0308), running through both quadrants A1 and B2. This deposit had in turn been cut by pit **[0341]**, a ca.0.55m diameter circular cut up to 0.30m deep, in which a mixed clay with dolerite inclusions (0342) and a clay with mixed brick, dolerite and sandstone inclusions (0343) had been deposited (Figure 59).

A very fine silt up to 0.10m thick with occasional sandstone and charcoal fragments (0293) was laid down across the majority of the area, although did not extend westward into quadrants A3/B3. Instead, a silt with a high amount of brick and sandstone rubble (0271) of similar thickness was situated above the pre-Penitentiary deposits. Both (0271) and (0293) were overlain by a very compact layer of shell lime mortar (0270) between 0.05m - 0.12m thick. In the western extent of S4, (0270) was in turn overlain by a 0.05m thick layer of silt and brick rubble (0269). In the eastern, it was overlain by both (0269), as well as a compacted brick rubble layer (0344) up to 0.10m thick. Cut **[0190]** marked the eastern end of deposits (0299)/(0344).

Although mainly encountered in S1 (on page 32), a thin layer of charcoal-flecked fine silt (0265) was located above the rubble of (0269).

5.4.5. S5

Footing [0059], defining the northern edge of the space, had been cut **[0060]** into the clay and dolerite layers (0367)/(0368). The depth of the footing was limited due to the stony nature of the deposits, with boulder-sized pieces of dolerite obstructing the footing. Southern footing [0067] had for the most part been mortared directly onto the protruding dolerite bedrock and deposit (0346). At the south eastern corner the footing had been cut **[0068]** into deposits (0374)/(0375). Similarly, eastern footing [0098] had been cut **[0099]** into these pre-existing deposits, as well as the stony (0367) in the north. Western footing [0061] had been cut **[0062]** into deposits (0346)/(0379)/(0380).

In the southern extent of the space, a compacted deposit of crushed sandstone, brick and dolerite in clay silt (0333) had been deposited directly over the protruding bedrock and (0346). Up to 0.10m thick, the deposit was predominantly concentrated in the eastern extent of the area, thinning toward the centre and west. The deposit abutted the base of footing [0067] and was similar to deposit (0411) located in S10 (on page 39). This was overlain by (0315), a <0.08m thick layer of mixed clay/silty clay with sandstone, brick and dolerite inclusions (Figure 34). Like (0333), it was predominantly located in the eastern extent of the area, thinning toward the centre and west and was similar to deposit (0410)



in S10 (on page 39). Above (0315) was a very compact shell lime mortar (0254) (Figure 34). This was situated along the length of [0067], abutting the base of the footing and extending northward from it up to 1.50m.

In the northern extent of S5 there was no corresponding deposit to (0333), though a thin layer of clay (0312) in quadrants A2/A3 was likely correlated with (0315) to the south. A thick (<0.12m) layer of compact shell lime mortar (0245) covered (0346)/(0367)/(0368). Similar to (0254), it was situated in association with footing [0059], abutting the base of the wall and extending up to 2.00m from it. In quadrant A2/A3 a thin deposit of degraded compact shell lime mortar (0324) above (0312) was likely correlated with (0245).

A linear cut **[0322]** ran in a south east to north westerly direction through the centre of the area, curving toward the north western corner of the space in quadrants A4/B4 (Figure 60). At least 0.10m deep and between 0.60 – 1.00m wide, the cut had been made into (0245)/(0315)/(0333), as well as the pre-Penitentiary deposits (0346)/(0367)/(0368). It was most visible in the western extent of the area, extending west to meet feature [0136].

An alignment of sandstone slabs and bricks [0137] had been laid in the base of cut **[0322]**. The sandstone had been squared and dressed, and varied in length from 0.95m to 0.30m, with widths of 0.40 – 0.55m. The slabs were between 0.06m – 0.08m thick. The sandstone and brick was set on a redeposited mixture of clay and silty clay (0264), which formed the backfill within the construction cut. The structure evidently formed the base of a drain which had suffered post-1877 robbing (on page 51). Two faint parallel lines were visible running the length of the feature, between 0.20 – 0.25m apart. These denoted the position of the bricks (no longer extant) which had once formed the sidewalls of the drain, thereby indicating the width of the drain passage. The drain fell from the east, at 1.56m AHD, to the west, at 1.45m AHD (a fall of 1:119, or 0.8%). In the centre section of the drain, a squared piece of sandstone edged with brick [0323] had been constructed **[0325]**, seemingly after flags [0137] had been placed.

The eastern end of the drain had evidently been modified during a later phase of activity, resulting in the reconstruction of ca.3.30m of the drain's eastern portion (on page 42). As part of this later modification the easternmost sandstone slab of [0137] had likely been replaced. There are some indications that the drain had actually continued through a gap **[0212]** in footing [0098] into S8 (on page 37).

At the western terminus of the drain a hollow iron box [0136] had been recessed **[0180]** into the pre-Penitentiary deposits (Figure 61). Measuring 0.90m long, 0.60m wide and up to 0.45m deep, with walls up to 0.04m thick, the box opened onto doleritic clay at ca.0.90m AHD. An arrangement of brick [0135] had been constructed around the edge of [0136]. The construction of [0135] and [0136] had resulted in a recess being cut into footings [0059] and [0061] (Figure 62). A piece of sandstone capping was mortared over the gap **[0174]** in the footings, providing access into sandstone box drain [0348] (on page 32). Although no covering of [0136] was evident, the presence of degraded timber planking in demolition debris (0126) suggested that the feature had been capped by a timber cover (on page 49 and Figure 63).

In the eastern portion of the area, in quadrants A1/A2 and B1/B2, a deposit of brick rubble (0183) overlaid the pre-Penitentiary deposits and features (0346)/**[0361]**/(0367).



Primarily comprising whole and half bricks with very little mortar attached, the deposit was up to 0.25m thick in quadrant A1, becoming progressively thinner toward the west (Figure 33, Figure 64 and Figure 66). The majority of whole bricks were located within the lower half of the deposit, the voided nature of which suggested that the bricks had been deposited with little surrounding matrix. The upper portion of the deposit comprised smaller brick pieces. Many of the bricks had also signs of over-firing. An arrangement of deliberately-placed bricks [0278] was situated within (0183), in quadrants B1/B2 (Figure 65). Also associated with (0183) was an extended lens of compact crushed brick, situated between (0183) and (0254)/(0315).

Deposit (0183) was covered by a compact layer of crushed brick (0161) (Figure 34 and Figure 68). It was predominantly concentrated in A1-A4 and B1/B2, being almost 0.20m thick in the north eastern extent and thinning to 0.05m in A4. In A4 the deposit was underlain by (0233)/(0236), silty clay deposits with sandstone, dolerite and brick inclusions abutting the base of footing [0059] and overlying the pre-Penitentiary doleritic clays (Figure 69). From B2, deposit (0161) melded with (0185), a similarly compact deposit with an increased composition of sandstone, dolerite and shell lime mortar up to 0.10m thick (Figure 67). Together deposits (0161) and (0185) covered all the areas of S5 not containing the central drainage feature.

5.4.6. S6

Penitentiary bakehouse footing [0053] was constructed along the northern extent of the area, the cut [0054] for which had been made through deposits (0250) and (0244). Footing [0392] defined the southern extent of S6. Commensurate with this was the construction of footing [0397]. This 0.35m thick footing had evidently keyed into the bricks at the south western corner of the flour mill and granary and had been constructed from sandstone rubble in a shell lime mortar (Figure 70). Although the majority of the footing had been overprinted by the later boiler base, it aligned with footing [0103], indicating that it had formed the original wall between the ablutions yard and Laundry building.

Although no footing was present to mark the boundary between S4/S6, it is likely that cut [0190] which ran parallel with brick feature [0089] marked the former location of a footing which had been robbed out during Phase II.

To the east of footing [0397] was a number of large sandstone flags [0219] (Figure 70). Squared and dressed, the flags angled down from the flour mill and granary footing, against which they abutted. They were set at approximately 1.40 - 1.45m AHD. Although obscured by the later boiler base, sandstone spoon drain tiles [0122] were present at the end of the flags. A single iron bracket [0259] was set in the wall of the flour mill and granary, 0.35m above the flags (Figure 72).

Abutting the western side of footing [0397] was a single sandstone drain basin [0043], set at approximately 1.45m AHD (Figure 70). Although not proven during the excavation, this had likely been cut into the pre-Penitentiary doleritic clay. It abutted the base of the bakehouse footings, indicating that it had been placed as part of the penitentiary modifications (as opposed to relating to the flour mill and granary). The southern end of the basin was obscured by the boiler base.



In the eastern extent of the area a series of thin deposits had been laid down over pre-Penitentiary deposit (0244). A <0.05m layer of shell lime mortar (0224)/(0229) was overlain by a <0.05m thick deposit of compact sandy silt with small sized brick and mortar inclusions (0210). This was in turn covered by a ca.0.03m thick deposit of charcoal-rich silt (0198).

5.4.7. S7

Cut **[0393]** was made through the existing pre-Penitentiary deposits (0384)/(0385)/(0371)/(0373) to accommodate sandstone and brick footing [0392]. It was backfilled with a redeposited light grey silt with brick and sandstone rubble (0372) throughout. The eastern [0103] and western [0098] footings were also constructed. A shallow area of disturbance **[0099]** was visible in (0371) along the edge of [0098], though the rough-built stone and shell lime mortar base of the footing appeared to have been set on the rubbly clay (0384). The cut for footing [0103] was obscured by later features (on page 44).

In the north west corner of the space, abutting footings [0098] and [0392]. A deposit of sandy silt with frequent brick and sandstone inclusions (0370) was situated above deposits (0372)/(0383)/(0385). With the northern, eastern and western footings in place, two rubble deposits were made within the space. Deposit (0310) was a mottled silt with an abundant amount of half and whole-sized bricks, with occasional dolerite inclusions (Figure 35). This comprised a semi-circular deposit located in the southern half of the space, extending across the full width of the area and cut by later footing [0100]. It was edged on its northern side by (0311), a deposit of stone to boulder-sized rough-rubble sandstone, dolerite and siltstone stones (Figure 35, Figure 72 and Figure 73). This latter deposit abutted footings [0098] and [0392]. Both (0310) and (0311) were up to 0.20m thick (Figure 74). After these rubble layers had been deposited, a thick (<0.15m) deposit of dark greyish brown silt with an abundant amount of broken dolerite inclusions (0255) had been laid down (Figure 35 and Figure 75). This was primarily concentrated over the larger rubble of (0311), leaving the upper portion of (0310) exposed.

Directly overlying (0255) was deposit (0242), a brownish orange clay with abundant broken dolerite and occasional brick fragments which covered the whole space. After the laying of this deposit footing [0100] was constructed along the southern extent of the space. Constructed from squared and dressed sandstone blocks, the face along S7 was formed from rough brick rubble in a mortar slurry (Figure 74). A cut had been made into the brick of (0310) and the doleritic silt (0242) to accommodate this footing.

5.4.8. S8

The construction of the footing defining the southern edge of S8 resulted in construction cut **[0085]** and the disturbance of pre-Penitentiary deposits (0318) and (0317). This southern footing comprised [0084]/[0087], single courses of squared and dressed sandstone incorporating recessed sockets, flanking a single sandstone threshold [0086]. These were set upon a roughly-built sandstone plinth. As in S7, footings [0103] and [0098]



defined the eastern and western limits of S8, though in both instances their construction cuts had been obscured by later modification.

The construction of cross-footing [0100] between S7 and S8 likely occurred at this time. Whilst the footing was cut into the deposits of S7, it appears no thick deposits were present (or later disturbance had resulted in their removal) within S8 (Figure 76). Instead, the footing was set on the bedrock and clay (0318). It abutted footing [0098] and likely abutted [0103] to the east – though later works during Phase II eradicated this relationship.

The construction of [0100] was likely rapidly followed by the addition of a drain running through the northern extent of S8. This was potentially a continuation of the drain running through the centre of S5, through gap [0212] in footing [0098], across S8 to link with inlet/outlet [0108] within footing [0103]. A sandstone flag edged with brick [0187] was situated in association with the drain inlet/outlet running through eastern footing [0103] (Figure 77). Identical to the flagging [0137] found in S5, this was potentially the only remnant of the drain which passed through S8. Although no other structures were in situ in the space, the presence of a number of broken sandstone flags of a similar form to [0137] and [0187] within deposit (0275) supports the presence of a drain through the north of S8 (Figure 78). One of these broken tiles was a piece of basin tiles, suggesting that the drain may have had a wastewater collection point from activity above. If a drain had been present it would have had a fall of approximately 1:93 (1.1%)

Potentially associated with the construction of the drain was deposit (0316). A fine, very light grey sandy silt up to 0.05m thick, this was located extending up to 0.90m south of footing [0100] and directly overlay the bedrock and clay (0318) (Figure 76). This deposit abutted the base of sandstone footing [0100], extending across the space from [0187] to footing [0110].

5.4.9. S9

At this time the brick footing [0103] defining the western edge of S9 was constructed. A gap [0108] in the footing was situated approximately halfway along its length. Commensurate with the footing's construction was the laying of at least eight sandstone spoon drain tiles [0261], which had been placed abutting the base of the footing. The drain fell from south west to north east: from 1.58m AHD to 1.52m AHD over 5.40m (a fall of 1:90 or 1.1%). Abutting the eastern edge of the drain and extending eastward was a level of fine and small-sized crushed brick (0132) (<0.05m thick) (Figure 80). This deposit sloped down to the drain from the east, with the top of deposit equivalent with the lip of the drain.

The crushed brick was overlain by a layer of broken dolerite (0131). This did not extend as far as the drain, its western edge being much more ragged than (0132). Like the crushed brick, the dolerite sloped down to the drain from the east. The dolerite was in turn overlain by a layer of crushed siltstone/sandstone and broken dolerite set on and within a compact shell lime mortar (0130). This deposit was confined to the eastern extent of the area, being no closer to footing [0103] than 1.00m. Deposit (0130) was also identified in S11 (on page 40).



A degraded timber plank in a rich dark silt (0221) was found covering and filling the northern portion of the drain (Figure 81). Within the base of drain a mixed and mottled deposit of silty clay/silty sand with shell lime mortar, brick and sandstone inclusions (0260) was located (Figure 79).

5.4.10. S10

The southern edge of the area was delineated by the rebuilt section of the Champ Street retaining wall [0195]. It was constructed from squared and dressed sandstone blocks set on a rough sandstone rubble base, which had in turn been directly deposited on the bedrock. A lens of crushed sandstone (0412) was situated in association with the wall's base, situated above clay (0414). In both slots (0412) and (0414) was overlain by a mottled crushed sandstone and brick deposit (0411), up to 0.15m thick. This deposit equated with the base of the retaining wall and was similar to deposit (0333) in S5 (on page 34). Above the rubble deposit was a thin (<0.05m) deposit of mottled orangey brown/dark grey silty clay with charcoal and dolerite inclusions (0410), similar to (0315) in S5 (on page 34). In the slot in A3 a deposit of fine crushed sandstone (0418) was situated between (0410) and (0411), abutting the base of footing [0067].

Commensurate with the construction of the retaining wall was the construction of footings [0067]/[0088] and [0103]. Foundation [0067] had been constructed on the bedrock and crushed sandstone deposit (0413), with [0103] forming a continuation of the footing running through S7/S8/S9. In S10 it was formed from a brick pier 1 ½ bricks square and at least three courses high, and had been keyed into the base of the retaining wall (Figure 82). Abutting the base of this pier, as well as the Champ Street retaining wall and footing [0067] was sandstone flagging [0415] (Figure 37). Squared and dressed, the flagging covered an area 1.35m (north west to south east) by 1.25m, filling the area between [0067]/[0088] and the retaining wall. Abutting the north western corner of the flagging was an alignment of five brick clay spoon drain tiles [0417], which terminated at brick alignment [0080] (on page 48) (Figure 83). A linear depression [0419] had been carved into the surface of [0415] flagging, leading from the brick drain toward [0103] footing. The drain and depression had a fall to the south east, from 1.75m to 1.70m AHD.

Both flagging and brick tiles were abutted by a layer of crushed brick, sandstone and shell lime mortar rubble (0409). This overlay (0410), the clay with charcoal and dolerite inclusions. Deposit (0409) was also encountered in the western and central slot, where it was more compact and similarly covered (0410)/(0411). Toward the western extent (0409) was ca.1.95m AHD, whilst at the east, where it abutted the flagging, it as 1.75m AHD.

At some point footing [0103] was modified. As part of this, a small patch of bricking [0116] infill had been placed at the terminus of footing [0087]. A cut was made into flagging [0415], likely to facilitate the removal of elements of footing [0103]. An additional brick footing [0416] was added between the remnant pier of [0103] and [0116]. With a width of 1 ½ bricks and at least two courses high, the footing had been placed directly over the flagging (Figure 37 and Figure 84). A circular hole [0118] had been cut into the northern end of the footing.



5.4.11. S11

Footing [0150], a sandstone and brick foundation running east – west through the space's southern extent, had been cut [0182] into the pre-existing clay deposit (0235). The footing comprised a sandstone and shell lime mortar foundation up to 0.40m wide, on which had been established at least one course of flat-laid brick bonded by shell lime mortar (Figure 85). The western end of the footing abutted the outcropping bedrock, though the majority of the footing's terminus had been obscured by later additions (on page 49). The footing had been overprinted by later footing [0119]/[0121] and sandstone features [0189]/[0225].

Likely commensurate with the construction of the footing was the addition of sandstone spoon drain [0261]. A continuation of that found in S9 (on page 38), at least two tiles were visible in S11. They had been overprinted by later footing [0115] (Figure 86).

With footing and sandstone drain constructed, a layer of crushed brick gravel (0132) had been laid down across the space, over clay (0235). As with the surface identified in S9, (0132) sloped from east to west. This surface was in turn covered by (0131), a deposit of broken dolerite in a dark grey clay silt. Prior to the deposition of these layers a number of bricks [0151] had been laid between the base of Champ Street retaining wall and footing [0150]. These had been set partly into clay (0152) and had been modified to fit the space.

At some point the diagonal wall was demolished [0257], the truncated remains and crushed brick surface covered by a comprehensive deposit of shell lime mortar and crushed siltstone/sandstone (0130), up to 0.10m thick. It was thickest in the space's eastern extent, thinning where it sloped toward the west. A discrete deposit of charcoal-flecked silty sand (0226) underlay the mortar where it overlay the demolished footing. The compact mortar and siltstone gravel surface was also located in S9. In the western extent of the area, in the lowest part of the space, the mortar was underlain by (0247), an orange rubbly silty clay.

After the mortar had been laid, a sandstone block [0225] was placed on the south western corner of the space (Figure 87). Cutting [0249] through deposits (0130) and (0247), the block was overlain by mortar, sandstone and brick rubble. Two further sandstone blocks [0189] had been placed on this rubble layer. Squared and dressed, these blocks had been shaped to fit the space, though detailing on their upper face suggested they had been reused from elsewhere.

5.5. Laundry – Phase II

5.5.1. S1

Construction cut [0149] was made into (0266), running from the north western extent of the space toward footing [0059]. The cut comprised two distinct sections, with at least 3.40m running north west–south east, at which point it turned south for 1.50m toward [0059]. The longest section contained a rubbly sandy silt (0143), within which the shadow of removed pipe fittings [0332] was still visible (Figure 88). The cut was situated approximately 0.25m above the level of drain [0297] below, the cut having exposed the sandstone capping of the lower drain. At the south eastern terminus of the longest



section, cut [0280] had been made into (0266)/(0279). This had been filled with a sterile deposit of clay (0277) (Figure 89). Within the short section of cut, running to [0059], a section of pipe was still in situ, covered by a roughly-laid arrangement of header bricks over brick sidewalls [0142] (Figure 90 - Figure 92). No bricks had been laid along the base of the drain. Where the drain abutted [0059] footing it had been disturbed by [0282] (see below).

At some point following the installation of the drain, an additional drain was emplaced running along the base of wall footing [0059]. This drain [0057] was a brick box drain situated within construction cut [0058]. It ran eastward from S6, along the southern extent of S4 and into S1. Its eastern end terminated at a join with drain [0348], into which it emptied. This join was covered by brick and sandstone feature [0283], the addition of which resulted in the blocking [0282] of pipe drain [0142] (Figure 93).

The cuts, associated drains and the earlier deposits were covered by 0.05-0.10m of compacted brick and mortar rubble (0140), which extended across the whole area. This deposit was commensurate with (0274), found in S4. At 1.90-2.00m AHD it also covered the base of the bricked-in entrances in the wall of the bakehouse.

5.5.2. S2

As with Phase I, there were no deposits or features evidently associated with the second phase of activity. Deposits (0022)/(0024)/(0153) may have related to this phase – or potentially the earlier phase – though post-abandonment activity had resulted in their disturbance.

5.5.3. S3

No features or deposits could be directly associated with this phase of activity. It is possible that deposit (0172) and flagging [0065] related to this phase, though this could not be positively ascertained.

5.5.4. S4

At the eastern end of S4, the existing deposits of (0293)/(0308)/(0344) terminated at cut [0190]. Running parallel with the line of feature [0089], this cut was filled with redeposited brick material (0223) and extended as far as the robbed out drain to the north. Deposit (0223) was in turn cut by [0027], which contained brick feature [0089] and was backfilled with a dark silt (0028). The feature comprised a double row of stretcher edge-laid bricks, which had been placed on a base of header flat-laid bricks (Figure 94). The southern end of [0089] had been truncated by the installation of drain [0057], with the northern truncated by likely post-abandonment disturbance (on page 50). The brick feature marked the boundary between S4 and S6. After the brick feature had been constructed, a layer of brick gravel and rubble (0389) up to 0.10m thick had been laid down over the cut and pre-existing surface (0344). This extended 3.20m west of [0089].



Brick box drain [0057] was constructed running parallel with the base of footing [0059]. Set within cut [0058], the drain was based and capped with header flat-laid bricks, with two courses of stretcher brick forming the sidewall. The southern side of the drain abutted the base of footing [0059]. The drain had evidently been shaped to fit certain pre-existing topographic features. In quadrant B2 an attempt had been made to cut out [0330] a large piece of dolerite situated within (0313), though the failure of this exercise meant that the drain was instead built around the stone.

The eastern end of the drain ran up to brick feature [0089], with the terminal brick of [0057]'s northern sidewall shaped to abut [0089]. The original form of the drain's eastern terminus was over-printed by modification [0092], which resulted in the drain [0091] curving toward the north western corner of S7 (Figure 95). A section of brick footing [0392] was cut out to allow the passage of the drain from S4 into S7.

A cut [0340] was situated running parallel with the base of bakehouse footing [0053]. The exact form of the cut was difficult to determine due to disturbance from post-abandonment event [0338] (on page 50).

5.5.5. S5

A fine grey silty deposit (0162) overlay crushed brick (0161). Up to 0.08m thick, the silt was concentrated to the north of the drain and was not present at all south of this feature. A number of broken sandstone flags [0056] were situated directly overlying (0162), in the north western extent of the space. These flags were contained within overlying demolition debris deposit (0016). A few fragments of flagging and thin patches of silt were identified south of the drain.

A brick addition was made to the interior face of [0059]. Overlying (0162) and a levelling deposit of brick and sandstone waste in grey silt, a rectangular brick structure [0066] had been built surrounding the chimney aperture. A sandstone lintel had also been incorporated into the structure.

The westernmost 3.30m of the drain had potentially been rebuilt at this time. Cut [0202] had been made into (0161)/(0183). Within this had been constructed a brick box drain [0165], the sidewalls of which were stretcher-laid, two bricks thick and high (Figure 96 and Figure 97). Remnant broken sandstone [0135] overlying the brick indicated that the drain had been capped by sandstone. The western end of [0165] had potentially been reconstructed [0276], a section of the drain constructed from predominantly header-laid bricks [0272] (Figure 98). This effectively narrowed the drain passage from ca.0.25m, to ca.0.10m.

As discussed (see above), it is likely that the drain had originally passed through footing [0098] into S5. This was indicated by the evident difference between the construction style of the footing (Figure 99). The southern portion comprised square, dressed stone faces with a rubble core, the northern being from more random rubble. The 0.37 – 0.43m wide gap [0212] through which the drain would have passed contained two cut pieces of sandstone either side of a rubble core [0170].



A deposit of coarse sand (0186) was situated at the base of the drain, both within rebuilt section [0165] and on the original drain base [0137]. A corresponding deposit of sandy silt with shell grit inclusions (0345) was located at the base of iron sump [0136] (Figure 100). This sand was identical to the sand (0188) identified within the drain of S7/S8 (on page 37 and 37).

5.5.6. S6

The extension of the Laundry into the ablutions yard during this phase resulted in the removal of the original cross-footing between S4/S6 (on page 41), the movement of the eastern wall at least 2.30m to the west and the resultant overprinting of Phase I features in both the Laundry and ablutions yard by a brick foundation [0094] and its associated fills. The foundation was associated with the extant chimney stack [0095], which marked the eastern edge of the area.

In the western extent of the area, cut [0190] likely represented the location of a footing that was robbed out at this time, with the void refilled by redeposited silts and brick rubble (0362). At the same time the thin charcoal-rich deposit (0198) was covered by a lens of dark silt with dolerite fragments (0204) and a thin deposit of crushed sandstone (0199). A cut [0227] was made through these deposits – as well as underlying (0210)/(0224)/(0244) – to accommodate a linear arrangement of three sandstone blocks [0090] (Figure 94). With a maximum width of 0.35m and at least 0.20m thick, these blocks had been squared and dressed, with the outer two blocks having recesses 0.06m x 0.04m cut into their upper faces. The northernmost block had been truncated by later salvaging activity (on page 51). These blocks abutted brick feature [0089] (on page 34), suggesting that they had been laid concurrently.

After these features had been constructed, three further deposits were laid down, for a combined thickness of up to 0.15m. Deposit (0193), a dark charcoal-rich silt, was overlain by (0191), a silty sand with sandstone and dolerite inclusions, which was in turn overlain by mortar-rich deposit (0177) (Figure 101).

This last deposit formed the bedding of the brick footing [0094] which occupied much of S6. This feature was at least 4.70m (north west to south east) by 2.45m and up to 0.20m thick. It was completely built from mortared brick and comprised two raised wings flanking a lower central section. The raised sections were three courses high and 3 ½ bricks wide. The presence of mortar which retained the outline of bricks on these sections, particularly on the northern one, indicated that at least one more course of brickwork had been present on the foundation. Rectilinear in plan, the southern arm had a tapered end, resulting in a widened opening to the central recessed section. Whilst the northern arm had likely mirrored this arrangement, later disturbance had removed the taper. The central recess was similarly rectilinear, a single brick in height. Many of the bricks of this section were removed, revealing (0177) mortar below, but impressions in the mortar indicated that it had extended as far west as feature [0093]. Also visible was a section of brick footing [0103], which had been incorporated into [0094] when the structure was built.



Whilst the western end of footing [0094] was set on thin horizons of crushed sandstone, silt and mortar, the eastern was set on thick deposits of brick and sandstone rubble. The base itself had been set on large-sized pieces of sandstone rubble and bricks (0106). A series of deposits had been laid between the northern edge of the base and the wall of the flour mill and granary, forming a fill up to 0.50m thick. These had been deposited directly over the levelled wall footing [0397], as well as flagstones [0219] and drain [0122]. A silty sand with dolerite and brick (0214) was overlain by a sand containing crushed sandstone (0209) and had likely been laid at the same time of (0106). This was overlain by crushed sandstone mixed with shell lime mortar (0215) and a sandy silt and brick rubble mixture (0048). Both these two latter deposits abutted the base of the brick foundation, as did (0251), a silty clay with sandstone rubble throughout. Above this was (0178), a mixed deposit of silt, mortar, brick and sandstone rubble, correlated with and situated to the west of (0048).

Two cuts were present running from the location of the first phase basin drain [0043], north west along the base of the bakehouse footing and into S4. These overprinted the construction cut for the bakehouse footing. Cut [0207] was at least 0.25m deep, extending up to 0.45m from the line of [0053 footing]. Though having suffered disturbance from cut [0045] (on page 51), elements of the original fill (0208) were still present within the cut, comprising a greyish brown clay silt with brick throughout. Toward the eastern end of the cut, a rough brick structure [0044] was present. This comprised a brick box 0.55m x 0.30m x 0.20m where one of the sidewalls was formed from footing [0053], the remainder being at least three courses of unmortared brick. The box was situated directly below an opening in the bakehouse wall. To the east of the brick box had been deposited (0046) and (0047), dark sandy silts with mortar and brick rubble throughout. These had been laid over the drain basin [0043].

A small structure was situated at the north west end of the brick foundation [0094]. Constructed from bricks, it was a hollow box formed from edge-laid bricks and capped with flat-laid bricks (Figure 102). The majority of bricks were stamped with 'RAMSAY'. The feature had been cut [0216] into the thin deposits underlying [0094]. The box was filled with a mid brown sandy silt with few inclusions (0217). A second brick structure was also situated to the west of [0094]. Comprising an alignment of bricks and half bricks which incorporated a number of 'RAMSAY' bricks, it overlay a crushed brick deposit (0237) and a thin deposit of charcoal-rich silt (0192).

5.5.7. S7

At some point after the construction of footing [0100] the eastern extent of the space was modified by the addition to existing footing [0103]. Construction cut [0320] was made into (0255) and a portion of rubble (0311) displaced. The eastern end of footing [0100] was also roughly truncated. Brick footing [0105] was then added along the edge of [0103] and a layer of fine grey bedding silt (0319) laid against it, within the base of the cut. A series of eight squared and dressed sandstone flags [0382] was placed on the silt, abutting [0105] (Figure 103). These ran from [0392] in the north to [0187] in the south. At least two courses of brick [0381] had been laid along the western edge of the flagging, creating a



gap between [0105] and the brick of 0.18m. Although much of the brick had been robbed (on page 52), a shadow of its former position was visible on the flagging (Figure 36).

After the construction of the footing, flags and drain, a <0.05m thick deposit of dark brown silt with abundant broken dolerite and occasional sandstone, brick and mortar inclusions (0025) was placed overlying (0242). This abutted all wall footings.

After the addition of this layer, at least three sandstone spoon drain tiles [0096] had been added to the north of the space, running along [0392] (Figure 104). The construction of these necessitated cutting [0281] into (0025) and (0242) deposits, with the tiles having a gentle fall toward the south east. At the western end of the cut [0281] was a concretion of artefacts (0327), deposited directly on the exposed (0255) (Figure 95). This concretion took the form of a discrete spread of material around and within the inlet/outlet cut [0092] through footing [0392]. This concretion was overlain by a heavily degraded terminal section of sandstone spoon drain [0097], edged by a number of whole and half bricks. This arrangement completely blocked inlet/outlet [0092] into drain [0057].

5.5.8. S8

The very disturbed nature of the deposits within this space make it difficult to determine which relate to this phase of use.

At some point footings [0098] and [0103] were widened, resulting in a narrowing of the width of S8. An arrangement of five squared and dressed sandstone blocks were mortared to the eastern side of [0098], this effectively blocking the passage [0212] of the proposed drain from S8 into S5 and likely carried out at the time blocking [0170] was placed within [0098]. Although evidently cut through (0316) sandy silt, the cut was not evident. A similar arrangement of squared and dressed sandstone blocks [0109] had been mortared to the western face of footing [0103]. This had been placed over the sandstone rubble (0317), with the construction of the footing potentially resulting in the displacement of some of the sandstone.

The outlet in footing [0103] was modified at this time. The gap was narrowed from 0.65m to 0.12m by the addition of mortared brick and a sandstone cap [0107] on top of sandstone flagging [0187]. This flagging/brick arrangement through S8 was truncated, leaving only a single flag and its flanking bricks between [0103]. The flagging was left, extending as far as the truncated end of footing [0100] (on page 44). The bricking [0107] built over it mirrored the flag's southern edge. A deposit of coarse mottled sand (0188) was present overlying [0187] and abutting bricking [0107]. Later disturbance had resulted in the sand spreading beyond the limits of the flag.

After these features had been constructed, a deposit of brick rubble in a mixed and mottled sandy clay silt (0289) had been deposited (Figure 105). Overlying (0316), the rubble appeared to abut both [0100] and [0110] footings – although any construction cut for these footings would have been difficult to discern in the very mixed deposit. The rubble extended up to 1.50m south of footing [0100] and was located in quadrants A1/A2 – either side of footing [0102] (which cut through the deposit) and had a maximum thickness of 0.20m. It was covered by a thin lens of grey sandy silt (0290), situated in the north west corner of the area, which was in turn covered by an equally discrete lens of



mottled sandy clay silt with occasional brick and charcoal inclusions (0292). Both deposits were covered by a thick (<0.15m) lens of crushed shell grit (0288), also situated in the north west corner. A thin lens of dark grey silt with charcoal inclusions and whole/half bricks throughout (0285) was situated over these deposits. Like (0289) below, the deposit extended up to 1.40m from the line of footing [0100] and was situated in quadrants A1/A2 and had been cut by footing [0102]. An overlying deposit, (0275), comprising a mottled and mixed light grey/orangey brown/mid brown sandy silt/sandy clay silt, overlay (0285) and was found in quadrants A1/A2 (Figure 106).

All these deposits were concentrated in the northern extent of the space. They were thickest where they abutted footing [0100], thinning toward the space's centre. In quadrant B2 a thick (<0.25m) deposit of mottled and mixed light grey/mid grey sandy silt/clay silt with mortar, brick, dolerite and sandstone inclusions (0124) extended from the centre of the space to abut southern footing [0084]. It also abutted [0110]. It overlay the pre-Penitentiary clay (0318), silt (0364) and sandstone rubble (0317)/(0363) deposits. Deposit (0124) was also present to the east of footing [0102] (which cut through it), though was thinner and more patchy. In this quadrant it had been deposited directly on the sandstone rubble of (0317). In B1 (0124) was overlain by up to 0.10m of a greyish brown clay silt with whole and half brick, mortar, shell grit, dolerite, sandstone and charcoal inclusions (0256) (Figure 107). This rubbly deposit was only located in this quadrant.

Footing [0102] appears to have been constructed at this time. Running centrally north east to south west through the space, the footing had been cut [0213] into the underlying deposits. It comprised a single course alignment of at least six squared and dressed sandstone blocks, the centre of which had been disturbed by later interference. The majority of the stones were bonded by shell lime mortar and bedded on a light grey (0329) and yellow (0328) silty sand (Figure 108).

A small pit [0167] had been excavated in the south western corner of the space, through deposit (0124) (Figure 109). With a maximum width of 0.60m and depth of 0.10m, the pit was filled with a redeposited mix (0166) of (0124)/(0139).

In all quadrants a dark grey clay silt with charcoal and fine brick, sandstone, dolerite and mortar inclusions (0139) had been laid down over the exposed deposits. Though disturbed by later works, the thin deposit (<0.05m) abutted all the wall footings.

5.5.9. S9

During this phase footings [0394]/[0113]/[0115] were constructed, enclosing S9. Footing [0394] was built on the north side, comprising brick over a sandstone plinth. The plinth course projected beyond the line of the wall and was broken where sandstone spoon drain [0261] passed under [0394]. The section of brick footing above where the drain passed was formed from noticeably roughly-laid brick [0220] (Figure 110). The sandstone plinth of the eastern footing [0113] abutted the plinth of [0394], though the brick superstructure had been keyed into the brick of [0394]. Footing [0113] extended along the majority of the eastern side of S9, comprising a sandstone plinth topped by bricking. It was set in construction cut [0112], having been cut through the ablutions yard surfaces.



Abutting the southern edge of [0113] was footing [0115]. Unlike [0394] and [0113], this footing was set on a sandstone plinth and topped with a combination of sandstone lined with brick. Its construction cut [0040] had been similarly made through pre-Penitentiary layers. Where the footing terminated at the join with [0103] a section of brick infill [0116] had been placed over the top of levelling footing [0103]. Footing [0103] was not markedly modified, though outlet [0108] was likely filled with an arrangement of brick and sandstone [0107] at this time. At some point the projecting sandstone plinths of [0113] and [0115] were built over by a two courses of brick [0111] lining the eastern edge of the space.

After the construction of the footings a pit was excavated in the northern extent of the space (Figure 111 and Figure 112). Sub-circular in plan, the pit [0252] cut through the construction cut [0395] for footing [0394], as well as the ablutions yard surfaces. The pit had been backfilled by (0258), a redeposited clay, and a mottled silty clay (0253). A post [0239] of an approximate diameter of <0.20m had been present in the pit, with deposit (0253) packed in around it. The later removal of the post had resulted in the deposition of a dark silty clay with brick, sandstone and charcoal inclusions (0240).

A series of deposits were situated within the space. Within the bowl of drain [0261], deposit (0260) was overlain by a second deposit of darker silty clay with shell lime mortar and dolerite inclusions (0222) (Figure 79 and Figure 81). The latter deposit was present along the length of the drain, though was most concentrated in association with degraded timber (0221). Deposit (0260) was similarly located along most of the drain's length, though was not present where the drain abutted outlet [0108]. Another deposit of mottled silty clay with shell lime mortar, brick and dolerite inclusions (0200) was situated above (0222), south of outlet [0108]. This latter deposit had accumulated over the edges of the drain.

In the north of the space and extending toward the centre was (0238), a <0.10m thick deposit of mixed and mottled clay/silty clay/shell lime mortar, with brick and sandstone inclusions (Figure 113). This covered pit [0252], though the post-pipe [0239] remained exposed. It abutted the base of footing [0394] and the rough brick arrangement [0220] covering the northern end of drain [0261]. The deposit was covered by a second layer of mottled silty clay and mortar with brick and dolerite inclusions (0232), similarly extending from [0394] toward the centre of the space.

South of these deposits was (0181), a brownish grey fine clay silt with shell lime mortar and charcoal flecking, as well as whole and half bricks throughout. The deposit was concentrated along the western extent of the space, covering the deposits situated within drain [0261] and extending up to 0.95m from the base of footing [0103]. North of (0181) was (0173), a similar deposit of fine, dark grey clay silt with fragmentary shell lime mortar and charcoal inclusions, as well as whole and half bricks and pieces of sandstone flagging. Like (0181), (0173) was situated along the western edge, above drain [0261] and extended up to 0.70m from footing [0103]. Both (0173) and (0181) were no thicker than 0.08m and filled the depression where the former ablutions yard surface sloped toward drain [0261] (Figure 113).

A similar deposit of dark grey fine clay silt (0171) was situated in the northern extent of the area, overlying (0232) and (0238). Containing fragmented charcoal and shell lime



mortar, it also included whole and half bricks and was up to 0.07m thick (Figure 114). Situated within (0171) was a mid brown fine silty clay with a single piece of timber, as well as finer timber and charcoal inclusions (0032). This deposit was located within a defined 'shadow' [0031] in (0171), at least 1.00m (NE-SW) long by 0.15m wide (Figure 115).

In the south western corner of the space a deposit of dark grey/orangey brown fine sandy clay silt with shell lime mortar, brick and charcoal inclusions (0138) overlay (0181). Toward the centre of the space was (0158), an orangey brown silty clay with shell lime mortar, dolerite and brick pieces and fragments. This deposit had a diffuse boundary with the similar silts of (0171) and (0181), which it overlay. It was in turn overlain by (0033), a greyish brown clay silt with shell lime mortar and whole and half brick inclusions, similarly located toward the centre of the space. This latter silt had accumulated around a number of large fragments of sandstone flagging, situated just east of outlet [0108] in footing [0103].

5.5.10. S10

The extension of the Laundry building into the ablutions yard resulted in the whole of the space being filled with (0408), a compact brownish grey clay sand with charcoal, shell, dolerite, sandstone and brick inclusions. It abutted footing [0416], where it was <0.25m thick, though progressively became thinner toward the west (Figure 116). In the slot in A5 it was 0.05m thick. This rubbly deposit covered the sandstone flagging [0415] and drain [0417].

At some point after this deposit was laid down bricking was then added along the southern edge of footing [0067], comprising both a single row of header-laid bricks and a double row of stretcher bricks [0080]. These bricks extended as far as threshold [0086] between S8/S10. They had been cut [0406] into (0408), as well as (0409)-(0411) below and were at least three courses deep at their eastern end, though was only one course deep in the west. Potentially simultaneous with this was the laying/reconstruction of the entrance [0086], which resulting in the cutting [0085] of deposit (0408).

A series of 12 brick alignments [0069]-[0079]/[0176] were then placed running perpendicular to footing [0067]. Although effected by later disturbance, the brick alignments had been primarily header-laid and were a single course high, laid on (0408). They extended across the full width of the space and overlay brick [0080]. The alignments were between 1.20m to 2.00m apart, their height varying from 1.98m AHD - 2.04m AHD. The lowest sections were those toward the more disturbed western extent, with the majority of rows 2.02m AHD – 2.04m AHD.

A new footing [0117] had been added between S10/S11, slightly to the east of footing [0103]/[0416]. This footing was formed from a mixed arrangement of flat and edge-laid bricks, header and stretcher-laid, up to two courses high, running between footing [0115] and the Champ Street retaining wall. It had been built on a series of levelling deposits in S11 (see on page 49).

After the new footing had been built, a deposit of mid grey clay silt with an abundant amount of shell grit (0035) had been laid throughout the space, abutting the brick



alignments and footing [0117] and covering brick [0080]. It had also covered footing [0416].

At some point a row of 77 brick clay spoon drain tiles [0081] were laid running parallel with the base of the Champ Street retaining wall, with a single row of flat-laid stretcher bricks [0083] placed between the tiles and the base of the wall. Both brick and tile had been partly excavated [0082] into the pre-existing deposit (0035), resulting in disturbance to the southern ends of the series of brick alignments, as well as to the shell grit deposit. The eastern extent of the drain had been built upon a number of edge-laid bricks, with modified half and quarter bricks placed under the centre section of the drain (Figure 116). Portions of the parallel brick alignments appear to have been rebuilt as a result of the drain's addition. Bricks and tiles ran from footing [0117] in the east, 21m to the western extent of the space, at which point they had been truncated by later disturbance. A large fragment of a sandstone spoon drain [0049] was situated in association with the drain tiles. The drain fell from south east to north west, from 2.10m AHD to 1.98m AHD – a ratio of 1:176.

5.5.11. S11

As in S10, the extension of the laundry building saw S11 being infilled with clay and rubble material. A layer of orange silty clay with brick, sandstone and shell lime mortar inclusions (0129) was deposited across the space (Figure 117). This clay deposit had been used to fill the sunken western extent and abutted sandstone [0189]. After the clay a deposit of compact brick rubble in a shell lime mortar-rich silty clay (0038) was laid across the space. Up to 0.10m thick, this deposit had been at the same height as sandstone feature [0189], meaning that the upper face of this feature had remained exposed.

A cut [0041] had been made into (0038) along the southern extent of the area (Figure 118). Running from [0119] to [0189], the linear cut had gently-sloping sides and was up to 0.08m deep, 0.30m wide and had a slight slope from north west - south east. A continuation of the linear cut found running along the base of the Champ Street retaining wall during the excavation of the ablutions yard, it had been bisected by the construction of brick footing [0121]. Northern footing [0115] was set within a construction cut [0040] made into both the crushed brick and clay layers. Brick footing [0117] had also been constructed after (0038), set on a thin bedding layer of shell lime mortar (Figure 117). An extra alignment of stretcher and header-laid bricks [0119] was added to the inside (western) wedge of [0121]. Mirroring [0117], these bricks had also been set upon a bedding of shell lime mortar placed directly on (0038).

5.6. Laundry – Post-abandonment

5.6.1. S1

During this period disturbance and silt accumulation resulted in the deposition of a rubble and clay silt deposit (0014) across the area. Four pits [0300]/[0302]/[0304]/[0306] were excavated in the eastern extent of the area, cutting into (0140) and the deposits



below. These were backfilled with redeposited material, including the darker silts of (0014).

The demolition event [0386] of the Laundry footings resulted in some deeper disturbance along the line of footings [0053] and [0059]. Cut [0145] had been made along the base of [0053], backfilled with a sequence of rubbly clay (0309) under a topsoil and gravel mixture (0146). Cuts [0123] and [0159] had similarly been made along the base of footing [0053] and filled with redeposited materials (0125) and (0160). A cut [0141] had also been made into the fill of drain cut [149] to facilitate the removal of drain furniture, resulting in the deposition of mixed fill (0144) along the length of the drain.

The whole was covered by accumulated topsoil (0001).

5.6.2. S2

There were thin patches of silt (0022)/(0024)/(0153) overlying the pre-Penitentiary deposits and the cuts for the footings which, whilst potentially related to occupation activity, were evidently highly disturbed by post-abandonment processes. These were in turn situated below a mortar and rubble-rich layer (0017) which covered the majority of the space and was up to 0.15m thick. A lens of mortar (0156) was draped over the footings. The whole was covered by (0001) topsoil.

5.6.3. S3

Although attributed to the occupation phase, deposit (0172) had evidently been heavily disturbed during the post-abandonment phase of activity. This was demonstrated by the high level of rubble, mortar and artefact remnants found throughout the deposit. A high degree of disturbance had also taken place in the south western corner of the area, resulting in the truncation of footings [0067]/[0175] and [0230]. The southern extent of the space was covered by a deposit of brick and mortar rubble in silt (0015), with heavy root penetration. This and the other exposed deposits and features were covered by (0001) topsoil.

5.6.4. S4

In the west of the space a deposit of dark grey silt (0274) had been deposited directly over the compacted brick rubble of (0269). This deposit contained fragmentary rubble and charcoal inclusions, as well as a piece of timber running perpendicular to the line of footing [0053]. Toward the eastern extent, this deposit became progressively less silty and contained a higher amount of brick rubble throughout. The feature [0089] was filled with a dark clay silt similar to that found in its cut's backfill (0028).

A zone of disturbance was situated in the area corresponding with the entrance into the bakehouse. This comprised a cut [0338] which appeared to mirror an earlier cut for a drain feature [0340] (on page 41). It was filled with a dark grey silty clay with brick and dolerite rubble (0339), above which was situated a further brick and sandstone rubble



deposit (0287). The area was then covered by over 0.10m of dark grey silty clay topsoil (0001).

The steel walkway [0335] and concrete footing (0337) had been cut **[0286]** into the topsoil.

5.6.5. S5

During this post-abandonment period salvaging of the central drain took place. This resulted in a wide excavation **[0163]** parallel with the line of the drain, facilitating the removal of most of the drain's brick sidewalls and the displacement of the sandstone capping (0167). The resulting void was filled with (0184), a mottled sandy silt, and (0205) a greyish brown silt with brick and sandstone inclusions. The upper portion of the cut was filled with (0037), a mixed deposit of brick, sandstone, dolerite and mortar (Figure 119). The rebuilt section of drain [0165] was not as markedly affected, though the sandstone capping [0134] was collapsed inward into the drain. The drain's void was completely filled with grey silt (0267), similar to (0205).

Within iron sump [0136] a mottled clay silt with carbonised timber, brick and shell lime mortar inclusions (0334) was situated directly above (0345). This was overlain by a dark silt with brick rubble (0126), which completely filled the void of the sump (Figure 120). As discussed (on page 32), (0126) contained remnant timber planking, suggesting that the sump had once been covered.

A thin deposit of clay silt with frequent brick, dolerite, sandstone and mortar inclusions (0157) was situated overlying (0161), running parallel with and abutting footing [0067]. A <0.10m thick deposit of clay silt with brick, dolerite and sandstone inclusions (0016) was situated overlying (0161)/(0185). Primarily located to the south of the drain, the deposit thinned toward the north east and north west, also abutting the upper fill (0037) within the drain. This was overlain by (0012), a mortar-rich deposit predominantly located running parallel with footing [0067]. A patch of charcoal (0036) covered (0012)/(0016), situated in the centre of the southern extent (Figure 119). A thin lens of (0002), a shell grit-rich deposit in S10 and covering footing [0067], had also accumulated in the south western corner of S5.

A pair of tyre ruts **[0013]** ran centrally through S5, impacting on (0016). The whole was overlain by (0001) topsoil.

5.6.6. S6

The general demolition event in the Laundry saw the removal of the superstructure over [0094] brick foundation, as well as the levelling of the building's footings [0392]/[0394]. This activity removed some bricking from [0094], suggesting that the foundation had been slightly higher than was indicated by the remnant fabric. The possibly drainage feature running along the base of footing [0053] was removed, resulting in robber cut **[0045]** and the deposition of (0179) (Figure 121). This cut was made into the original fill of cut **[0207]** and also cut through overlying (0178). It ran from box structure [0043] to just west of brick feature [0089], truncating both the end of this feature and sandstone



flagging [0090]. Where it truncated these features, the deposit was filled with displaced whole and half bricks.

A deposit of silt with shell lime mortar inclusions (0021) was situated over foundation [0094]. A large deposit of dark silt with brick, dolerite and charcoal inclusions (0026) was deposited around the periphery of [0094], predominantly on its northern and western edges. North of the boiler base (0026) was covered by a mortar-rich deposit (0020) and a darker deposit of silty clay with mortar and brick debris (0010). A more extensive deposit of mortar debris and silt (0009) was primarily located in the sunken section of foundation [0094] (Figure 122). The whole was covered by (0001) topsoil.

5.6.7. S7

As part of the demolition works in the space the majority of brick drain [0381] was removed, resulting in robber cut [0169] and the deposition of a dark silt with abundant brick and sandstone rubble (0168) throughout.

A deposit of silt and mortar rubble (0009) was situated across the northern extent of the space, directly over (0025). South of (0009) was a linear arrangement of sandstone (0007) and brick rubble (0008), running north west to south east through the space (Figure 125 and Figure 126). Like (0009), these had been deposited directly over (0025). The whole was overlain by (0001) topsoil.

5.6.8. S8

The demolition and salvage works resulted in the robbing and displacement of a number of the stones forming footing [0102], particularly in the centre of the footing where apparent robbing disturbed (0139) and (0124) below). The works resulted in the deposition of (0052) across the space, a mottled deposit with whole and half brick, sandstone, dolerite, mortar and shell grit inclusions, up to 0.10m thick (Figure 123). This was overlain by (0034), a greyish brown clay silt with whole and half brick rubble, charcoal and mortar inclusions.

Above (0034) was a mixture of demolition deposits. In the south of S8 a deposit of clay silt with mortar, brick and sandstone fragmentary inclusions (0011) was overlain a deposit of brick rubble in clay silt (0004). Both deposits were overlain by a lens of silt and shell grit (0002) spilling from S10 to the south. In the north a linear alignment of crushed brick (0008) and sandstone (0007) was edged with a number of in situ bricks [0005] (Figure 125 and Figure 126). The whole was overlain by (0001) topsoil.

5.6.9. S9

The demolition and salvage of the space likely resulted in the removal of floorboards and disturbance to the underlying deposits. As part of this activity a layer of silty clay with abundant shell lime mortar and brick debris (0030) was deposited in the centre of the area. This was in turn overlain by (0029), a similar deposit of silt, brick and shell lime



mortar debris that extended from the south western corner of the space to the north eastern (Figure 124).

A deposit of greyish brown clay silt with brick, charcoal, sandstone and shell lime mortar inclusions (0019) had then been deposited across the space. This was overlain in the north of the area by (0009), the shell lime mortar debris also found in S6 and S7, as well as by (0004), a brick, shell lime mortar and sandstone debris mix in clay silt. A linear alignment of crushed brick (0006) and sandstone (0007) rubble edged by in situ bricks [0005] ran south east-north west across the centre of the space (Figure 125). A small lens of shell grit (0002) overlay (0004) in the area's south. The whole was overlain by (0001) topsoil.

5.6.10. S10

Post-1877 activity in this space resulted in the removal of a portion of sandstone foundation [0067] in the west of the area, a section of drain and brick [0081]/[0083] and damage to sandstone basin [0049]. The majority of brick alignments were also truncated.

Post-abandonment deposition was limited to the accumulation of a shell-grit and rubble rich deposit of clay silt (0002) across the space (Figure 127). This draped over footing [0067] into S5/S8/S9/S11.

5.6.11. S11

In this space a deposit of clay sandy silt with brick, shell lime mortar and sandstone debris (0018) throughout had been deposited over (0038). A similar deposit (0042) had accumulated within cut **[0041]**. This filled the entirety of the space. It was in turn covered by a spread of shell grit-rich silt (0002), over which had been deposited a layer of brick, sandstone and shell lime mortar rubble in a clay silt (0003). The latter deposit was similar to the rubble deposit (0004) in S8/S9.



6 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

The following section is divided into an interpretation of the results, followed by a short closing discussion. The interpretive section retains the spatial and temporal breakdown of the results, discussing each of the spaces in relation to the phase of activity. This section will be primarily concerned with the form and function of the various deposits and features within each of the spaces. The discussion section which follows draws together the archaeological interpretation with reference to the historical record. Whilst not a definitive elucidation of the site's research potential, the discussion will highlight the major findings from the excavation and will hopefully serve to pave the way for more in-depth future research.

5.7. Pre-Penitentiary summary

Dolerite bedrock (0404) was encountered in S2, S3, S5, S8, S10 and S11. In addition, a number of dolerite protuberances were located in S1 and S4 which may have represented bedrock outcrops. Where positively identified, the bedrock varied from between 1.15m – 1.95m AHD, the fractured nature of the stone giving it a very variable lie and plane. In general, the bedrock was at its highest point in the western extent, deepening toward the east. A large section of bedrock was exposed in S5, it having an obvious dip toward the north and east.

Deposits of orange silty clay containing a high amount of boulder-sized dolerite stones were present across the site. These were predominantly located in S1 (0351), S4 (0313), S6 (0250) and S9 (0400)-(0402). These dolerite-rich clays were also found overlying the bedrock in S2 (0127)/(0051)/(0148)/(0050), S3 (0050)/(0127), S5 (0366)-(0369)/(0376)/(0379)/(0380), S8 (0318), S10 (0414) and S11 (0152)/(0235). Most of these clay and dolerite deposits also contained brick, shell lime mortar and sandstone inclusions, indicating that they were the result of historical deposition, likely as part of reclamation events. They were predominant in the northern extent of the area (north of [0059]), indicative of the deepening nature of the bedrock the closer it got to the original waterfront, over which the penitentiary had been constructed. Of the deposits identified, (0351) in S1, (0250) in S6 and (0401)/(0402) in S9 contained few-to-no inclusions of this type, suggesting they were of a natural origin. That relatively few inclusion-free clays were identified, suggests the likelihood that much of the area had been excavated to bedrock prior to the commencement of construction activity.

The reclamation activity was followed by the deposition of a layer formed from clay and silty clay, with broken dolerite, sandstone, charcoal and brick inclusions. This was located in S2 (0023), S4 (0244)/(0355), S5 (0346)/(0356), S6 (0244), S7 (0383) and S8 (0364). This deposit varied from 1.35m – 1.75m AHD, being highest in the western/northern extents and lowest toward the centre (in S5). Situated directly overlying the reclamation and natural clay, as well as bedrock (S5/S8), the deposit highly likely represented an occupation surface, potentially associated to the pre-Penitentiary workshops known to have been present in the area during the 1830s-1840s.



No further features were identified which could be definitively associated with the pre-Penitentiary period of occupation. Indications were that the construction of the penitentiary laundry had resulted in the wholesale demolition and removal of any pre-Penitentiary structures in the area. In S5 (0377), S7 (0385)/(0371)/(0373) and S8 (0317) the presence of deposits with shell lime mortar, brick and sandstone rubble had potentially related to removed pre-Penitentiary structures. Even though deposited during the construction of the Laundry building (on page 65), the comprehensive deposit of whole and half bricks (0183) within S5 had potentially derived from the demolition of structures – although the lack of mortar on these bricks did seem to mitigate this theory. In addition, the deposit of similarly-sized sandstone rubble (0317) in S8 particularly had the potential to relate to an in situ feature, such as a surface or base for a lightweight structure, although the excavation was unable to definitively prove this.

The amorphous curvilinear feature **[0361]** in S5 could not be positively ascribed to any particular function, though it was clear that it pre-dated the Laundry construction. Cut into the reclamation clays and the pre-Penitentiary surface, it was filled with a clay sand containing masonry debris likely related to penitentiary construction activity.

The Champ Street retaining wall was constructed prior to the penitentiary conversion. Although the majority of the wall within the excavation area related to a later 1850s rebuild [0195], a small section of the original 1840s wall [0088] was present in S11. Although the construction cuts were obscured by later work, it was clear that the wall had been set upon the protruding dolerite bedrock – a characteristic shared by other parts of the wall investigated during the ablutions yard excavation.

5.8. Structural summary

The main footing elements of the penitentiary laundry were laid down during the first phase of use (>1854) and were retained through the occupational life of the building. Major changes to the building's configuration took place during the second phase, all of which was concentrated in the eastern extent of the area. This resulted in a reconfiguration of the existing spaces due to changes use, as well as the extension of the building's footprint into the ablutions yard.

The initial construction of the Laundry building resulted in the laying of approximately 75 linear metres of footings, delineating seven spaces. Commensurate with this was the rebuilding of ca.28m of the Champ Street retaining wall, resulting in a battered brick and sandstone wall forming the southern limit of the area. The resulting ca.1.60m unroofed gap between the wall and the southern footing of the penitentiary was occupied by S10. The Laundry's footings had been set into and on the pre-existing topography. Along the southern edge of the area, where the bedrock outcropped close to the surface, footing [0067] appeared to have been set on the natural and had been shaped to follow the undulations of the stone. Footing [0059] and the cross-footings had been cut into the existing clays and pre-Penitentiary metallised surface, reflecting the deepening bedrock where it got closer to the original shoreline. All of the footings were constructed from mortared sandstone of varying sizes and were up to two courses high. The uppermost



course of stone was topped by a thin layer of bitumen damp-proofing, above which had been the brick superstructure of the building proper.

It is evident that footings [0059], [0067] and [0230] were constructed first. Though the eastward extension of [0059] was of a slightly different construction method [0392], it is likely that it was constructed nearly contemporaneous with the main footing. This was also likely the case for elements [0084]/[0086]/[0087], forming the access portal between S8/S10, and [0175], at the western end of [0067]. The construction of these footings was closely followed by the addition of cross-footings [0061]/[0063]/[0098]/[0103]/[0397]. A cross-footing between [0392] and the bakehouse footing had likely once been in place until robbed-out [0190] during the second phase. Late during the first phase S7 and S8 were defined by the addition of cross-footing [0100] between [0098] and [0103].

During the second phase, little alteration took place to the fabric and layout of the structure at its western extent, with all fabric alterations occurring in the east of the building. This resulted in the further subdivision of S8, the extension of a pre-existing space (S6) and the creation of two new ones (S9/S11). As part of this, footing [0113]/[0115]/0394] was likely the first constructed, defining the extended eastern limit of the Laundry. Chimney [0094] and boiler base [0095] was also added, resulting in the removal of the original standing wall and the overprinting of its remnant footing [0397]. In S10/S11, the southern end of footing [0103] was modified by the addition of brick footing [0116]/[0416], which effectively filled the original entranceway between the ablutions and laundry spaces. At some point this footing was superseded by brick footing [0117]. Likely simultaneous with this was the construction of footing [0121], overprinting the footing [0150] of the ablutions yard diagonal wall which had been demolished.

Within the spaces, new standalone brick and sandstone footings were added, or were built along the edges of the pre-existing footings. In both S7 and S8 sandstone [0109] and brick [0105] was added along the western edge of footing [0103], associated with sandstone flagging [0382] and brick feature [0381]. This resulted in the truncation of [0100]. At the western end of [0100] sandstone footing [0110] was added, abutting the eastern edge of footing [0098]. Another cross-footing [0102] was added sub-dividing S8. Brick [0111] and [0119] was added along the eastern interior edges of S9 and S11 respectively.

5.9. Phase I interpretation summary

5.9.1. S1

The construction of the penitentiary bakehouse resulted in the cutting [0054] into the pre-Penitentiary clays. Commensurate with this was the construction of footing [0059], which delineated the southern edge of S1. The thin lens of mortar debris (0299) was likely related to the construction activity associated with these footings. The sandstone and brick box drains [0297]/[0348] which crossed through the area had been installed after this activity. Drain [0297] fed from a downpipe on the wall of the bakehouse, joining [0348] to run north west into the Workshops precinct. Drain [0348] led from footing



[0059], the associated rebuilt section of the footing [0174] indicating that the drainage had not been planned initially. This drain led from the location of the iron sump [0136] and box drain [0137] situated on the other side of [0059, in S5. Flowing toward the Workshops, it may have served to take drainage overflow from the sump.

Once the drains had been constructed, a series of clay and rubble layers (0266)/(0279)/(0294)/(0295)/(0314)/(0321) were deposited across the space. These abutted and covered the tops of the drains, as well as abutted the footings of the Laundry and bakehouse. Deposit (0266) was the uppermost layer, the top of which corresponded with the thresholds of the bricked-in entrances visible in the wall of the bakehouse. This suggested the likelihood that (0266) had formed the exposed surface in the area during this phase, commensurate with the period when the entrances had been in use. The area of disturbance [0268] in the east of the space and the resulting infill of compacted brick, mortar and silt likely dated to this period of activity, with the uppermost deposit (0265) corresponding with the top of (0266).

5.9.2. S2

The lack of evidence of activity during this first phase in S2 – other than the construction of the building itself – suggests that this space had suffered a high degree of post-abandonment disturbance. The dearth of deposits positively associated with occupation or construction activity also suggests the possibility that the space had once been paved. This was supported by the presence of remnant sandstone flagging [0065] in S3. Mitigating this were the recesses cut into footings [0061]/[0063], likely indicative of timber plates for flooring, and the lack of any identifiable layers (such as sand) which would have been required for bedding the flags.

5.9.3. S3

In S3 the remnant sandstone flagging [0065] pointed to the likelihood that this space – and possibly S2 – had been paved. This accounted for the relative dearth of artefacts which could be positively attributed to the period of occupation. It is possible that the very silty deposit (0172) may have been a disturbed bedding layer for the flagging.

5.9.4. S4

Within S4, the laying of the bakehouse [0053] and Laundry [0059] footings had resulted in excavation into the pre-existing clay and dolerite deposit (0313), as well as the likely workshops-period surfacing deposits of (0244) and (0355). Although the base of neither cut was encountered, the brick element of the bakehouse footing was found to extend at least 0.35m into the pre-Penitentiary layers. The small pit [0352] located in quadrant B1 was likely excavated commensurate with the works on the building. Its small size precluded its use as scaffolding support, though may have been for timber bracing of less load-bearing nature.

The deposition of (0308) across most of the area covered the construction cut for the bakehouse footing, though was commensurate with the height of the sandstone plinth



course uncovered in A1. This suggested the likelihood that the mixed clay and rubble layer related to construction and levelling activity across the area during and immediately after the laying of the bakehouse and Laundry's foundations. The second, larger, pit [0341] cut through (0308) and into the pre-Penitentiary layers was likely related to construction activity. It may potentially have served as a posthole for a timber scaffold upright, with the pit later filled with construction waste after the removal of the post.

The sequence of deposits (0265)/(0269)/(0270)/(0271)/(0293) covering the area were related to levelling and surfacing activity. Deposits (0271) and (0293) served as bedding layers for the compact mortar surface (0270) which covered the majority of the space. The mortar layer also extended part way into S1, where it was covered by a compact clay and rubble deposit (0269), overlain by the fine silt (0265), which likely related to occupation of the space. A similar deposit of compact clay and rubble (0344) covered the mortar in the eastern extent of the space. Deposits (0293)/(0344) terminated at cut [0190] at their eastern extent, the cut likely a later robber cut for a removed cross-wall (on page 64).

Whilst it is likely that the mortar was meant to be a surface that was exposed during the area's occupation, its part-coverage by the compacted rubble deposits suggests that the exposed surface may have been an amalgam of materials. The addition of the gravels may have also have related to resurfacing during this initial period of occupation.

5.9.5. S5

Within S5 it was evident that the construction of the footings, particularly [0059], had been affected by the protruding boulders contained within pre-Penitentiary deposit (0367). This had limited their depth, resulting in shallow footings that were set on rough plinths of sandstone and mortar constructed to varying thicknesses. The shallow nature of the bedrock and the existing Workshops surface (0346) had meant that footing [0067] had just been mortared onto the stone/surface, with only a small portion of the eastern extent requiring the excavation of a footing trench.

The deposits of crushed sandstone (0333), rubbly clay (0312)/(0315) and compact shell lime mortar (0245)/(0254)/(0324) were likely to have been deposited during the construction of the Laundry. Deposit (0333) was construction waste, potentially generated during the dressing and placement of the building's sandstone footings. Similarly, the mortar was likely deposited during the erection of the brick superstructure. Its thickness where it abutted footings [0059] and [0067] also suggested that it had been laid down as an additional support for the footings. This would have been particularly necessary considering the shallow nature of the footings. The clay deposits had possibly derived from the modification of existing ground surfaces within the building's footprint.

With the construction completed of the Laundry – or whilst it was still continuing – drain [0137] was laid running through the centre of S5. Based and capped with sandstone slabs and with brick sidewalls, the drain fell from the west to the east. There are clear indications that the drain was a continuation of a drain running from an exterior outlet in S8, which passed through a gap [0212] in footing [0098] and into S5. The drain emptied into sump [0136] in the north western corner of the space. Formed from an iron box edged with brick, the sump emptied into the pre-Penitentiary doleritic clay at a depth of



0.90m AHD. An outlet from the top of the sump had been broken [0180] through footing [0057], joining it to the commencement of sandstone box drain [0348].

The fact that the sump was an enclosed iron box obviously made it non-draining, suggests that it had acted more as a trap for heavy sediments flushed along the drain. Some of these sediments (0186) were located along the length of the drain, with a thicker deposit (0345) situated at the drain's base. The actual mechanism for capturing the sediments is unclear, though the survival of timber planking in the overlying demolition deposit (0126) suggests that a perforated cover may have been in place. The breaking-through of the passage between the sump and exterior drain [0348] through footing [0059] indicates that water runoff was meant to continue out of the building.

The thick deposit of brick rubble (0183) concentrated at the eastern extent of the area had been placed to infill a lower section, where the pre-Penitentiary deposits sloped toward the east. That the bricks were primarily unmortared whole and half bricks suggests that they had not originated from the demolition of any existing structures (such as a Workshops building), but had instead been imported to the site primarily for the purpose. In addition, a number of the bricks had been over-fired, with some displaying a glassing effect, suggesting the possibility that the bricks were kiln-wasters sourced directly from the brickyard. The small arrangement [0278] of bricks within (0183) may have been due to an early attempt to fill the area with stacked bricks (and therefore provide increased stability), which was quickly superseded.

The brick rubble was placed around the upstanding drain, likely very soon after this feature's construction. It was then finished with a layer of crushed brick (0161), which graded into (0185) further to the west. These layers had roughly correlated with the upper slabs of the central drain, covering the entirety of S5.

5.9.6. S6

During this phase, the space had been divided between the interior of the Laundry and the ablutions yard. The wall marking the eastern limits of the Laundry had been keyed into the south western corner of the flour mill and granary building, with the ablutions yard located to the east. Like the other footings, it had been constructed from brick set on a sandstone footing [0397], with elements of the brick superstructure [0103] incorporated into the later boiler base [0094]. A similar footing had run parallel to it, between S4/S6. No definitive evidence of this dividing wall was found during the excavation, though cut [0190] likely marked the former location of the footing. The northern and southern limits of the space were marked by [0053]/[0055]/[0392].

Within the ablutions yard area a series of well-dressed sandstone flags [0219] had abutted the base of the Flour Mill footing [0055] and were in turn abutted by sandstone spoon drain tiles [0122]. These were a continuation of the drainage system which had been found during a previous investigation defining the northern and eastern limits of the ablutions yard and which had been overprinted by the modifications in Phase II. These features were found in association with an iron bracket [0259] set into the wall of the penitentiary. Set approximately 0.35m above the flags, the bracket had once supported the timber benching known to have lined the outer edges of the ablutions yard. Slight



wear patterns on the sandstone flagging below likely signified where continual use of the bench over time had slightly eroded the stone below.

To the west of footing [0397] another sandstone basin and spoon drain [0043] was present. Abutting the bakehouse footing and set at approximately the same height as the flagging and drain to the east, it likely had been laid at the same time as these features. Although the extent of the feature had not been uncovered during the excavation, it is likely to have been cut into the pre-Penitentiary clay deposits. Its relationship to other Phase I features within S6 could also not be proven.

A series of thin deposits were located above the pre-Penitentiary surface (0244). Deposits (0224)/(0229) were likely to be thin horizons of construction-related material, overlain by potential occupation layers (0210) and (0198). The charcoal and organic-rich nature of the latter potentially related to the documented use of the area as a wood shed during this phase. The drain feature [0043] was set approximately 0.15m below (0198), suggesting that it may have been recessed into the flooring of this space.

5.9.7. S7

During this phase S7 was defined by the addition of footings [0392] to the north, [0098] to the west and [0103] to the east. The construction of these resulted in the pre-Penitentiary deposits of (0384)/(0385)/(0371)/(0373) being cut into/built upon and the deposition of likely construction-related debris (0370). With the footings in place, two very different rubble deposits (0310), a deposition of brick rubble, and (0311), a deposit of random-sized sandstone, dolerite and siltstone. The former had been cut by later footing [0100] and formed a semi-circular pattern within the space. The rubble of (0311) encompassed this. Both rubble deposits were covered by a doleritic silt (0255), a possible surface, through which elements of both (0310) and (0311) were visible. These three deposits were covered by a second surfacing event of silt and broken dolerite (0242).

The purpose of the rubble deposits was unknown. The brick rubble of (0310) was potentially construction related, though the even size of the fill's components and the lack of mortar suggested that it had been deliberately imported for the purpose of levelling. The voided nature of the stone within (0311) and the placement of the larger-sized rubble at the base of the deposit suggested that the stones had been deliberately placed to create a relatively level surface commensurate with the height of (0310).

After (0242) had been laid, footing [0100] was constructed, resulting in these previous deposits being cut. The rough slurry-like nature of the footing facing into S7 suggested that the footing had always been designed to be hidden (by the deposits into which it had been cut). The edge facing into S8, however, had been well-dressed, suggesting the opposite was true.

5.9.8. S8

In S8 the space was initially defined by footing [0098] to the west and [0103] and [0067] to the south. Work had evidently taken place on the latter footing, possibly after it had been constructed, to add an access way ([0084]/[0086]/[0087]) between S8/S10. The exact time



when cross-footing [0100] was constructed between S7/S8 is unclear. As discussed above, the footing came *after* the deposition of a number of rubble and surfacing deposits within S7. In S8, however, the footing *pre-dated* a primary deposit of fine silt (0316) which abutted its base. This suggests a very different sequence of deposition in the two spaces, a situation made unlikely by the fact that the dividing footing [0100] was not constructed until after the build-up of deposits in S7. The presence of this footing would have explained the depositional differences. It is instead possible that the rubble deposits in S7 had continued into S8, but were completely removed by the works in this space. The rubble was retained in S7 as a higher floor level was desired. There is the possibility that rubble deposit (0289), situated above (0316) in S8, may have related to the rubble in S7. However, that (0289) did not appear to have been cut by [0100] (and (0316) below definitely had not) suggests that it had been deposited after the construction of [0100].

The other possibility is that footing [0100] was actually built during Phase II, at the same time as similar footings [0109] and [0110]. This suggests that the silty sand (0316) was actually a later deposition, unrelated to any earlier drainage feature, and that all features and deposits associated with the drain and any Phase I deposition were completely removed during later phase works. This is supported by the fact that the bedding sand for the Phase II drain in S7 (0319) was very similar to (0316). It also suggests that the raised edge of the drain may have formed the depositional limit for the rubble deposits in S7 that were later cut by footing [0100].

The construction of the cross-footing and the possible associated removal of any rubble deposits in S8 was followed by the construction of a drain across the space. This joined outlet [0108] in footing [0103] with a similar opening [0212] in footing [0098] opposite. Supporting this was the presence of sandy silt (0316), which would have provided a bedding layer for the sandstone drain base. What form the drain took is not entirely clear. It may have been an enclosed box drain, like [0137] in S5, which would have made it approximately 0.25m above the height of the sand (sandstone base and cap, two brick courses in between). The recovery of a number of sandstone flags in overlying fill (0275) supports this. So does the presence of a sandstone flag flanked by bricking [0187] in association with outlet [0108], which has evidently been affected by modifications in Phase II. The presence of a fragment of basin tile within overlying demolition fills also suggests that there might have been a water collection point from the space above.

No other deposits or features could be positively associated with this phase of activity in S8. However, as discussed below (on page 66), the very mixed nature of the deposits indicates the possibility that later works may have displaced them. There is little evidence for the flooring medium in the space. The lack of any firm evidence that the space was flagged with stone indicates the likelihood that the area had been timber-floored, though there are no joist sockets or obvious bearer plates on the footings.

5.9.9. S9

During the first phase of activity S9 was entirely situated outside the building footprint of the Laundry, instead encompassing the western end of the ablutions yard. Excavation found that the features and surfaces associated with the phase had been retained when



Phase II works had overprinted the area. The form and sequence of the features and deposits was also identical to that recorded during the excavation of the ablutions yard.

The yard had been surfaced by crushed brick (0132), with a surface of broken dolerite (0131) laid down afterward. These had been partly-covered by another surface of compact mortar, siltstone/sandstone and dolerite (0130). As discussed in the ablutions yard archaeological report, this sequence represented a number of surfaces laid down in quick succession, with the mortar surface likely being a hitherto undocumented phase of occupation between Phase I and Phase II.

The westward slope of the yard was designed to direct water from the surfaces toward the sandstone spoon drain [0261] running along the base of footing [0103]. This drain directed water to the north of the yard, likely joining the spoon drain [0122] identified below the base of the boiler, running along the northern side of the yard. At least some – but likely all – of the drain had been covered by a timber plank (0221). Deposit (0260), situated at the base of the drain, had likely accumulated during this phase of use and comprised gravels eroded off the adjacent surfaces.

5.9.10. S10

S10 was created by the construction of footing [0067] and the rebuilding of the Champ Street retaining wall [0195]. The construction of this likely resulted in the site being scoured down to bedrock, leaving patches of clay (0414) across the area. Construction of the wall and footing resulted in the deposition of sandstone waste (0412)/(0411)/(0418) across the area. The thin lens of dolerite and charcoal-infused clay (0410) had likely been the exposed working surface during the construction of both the wall and the laundry building.

The eastern limit of S10 was defined by [0103], which formed the boundary between the laundry and ablutions areas during this phase. The footing here had been configured to admit the entrance that provided passage between the two areas. The brickwork of [0103] had been keyed into the Champ Street retaining wall, with the bricks formed into piers either side of the portal, potentially to support the timberwork of the door surround. After [0103] had been constructed, the apron of sandstone flagging had been added extending west of the portal. Associated with this was the brick clay drain tiles [0417], running parallel with the base of the entrance between S10/S8. This drain fell toward the south east, likely directly water through [0103] and into spoon drain [0261] in S11. The commencement of the drain had been obscured the installation of bricking [0080], though it may have been a discrete drainage system for draining the area around the entrance.

The crushed brick (0409) abutting the flagging extended across the whole of the area investigated. It was particularly compact further toward the western extent, suggesting the high likelihood that it had been laid as a deliberate surface throughout the space. This was lower (ca.0.08m) than the Phase II surface. There was a marked slope from west to east, with there being at least a 0.20m height difference.

At some point the footing [0103] was modified by the addition of bricking [0416] and [0116], altering the height and form of the portal between the laundry and ablutions spaces. Bricking [0416] was placed over the sandstone flagging [0415], effectively raising



the entrance by at least 0.15m. The presence of hole [0406] suggests the possibility that a doorway remained emplaced there, the hole having been cut to admit a timber door jamb.

5.9.11. S11

As in S9, this space had originally been located outside of the footprint of the Laundry. Excavation found the crushed brick yard surface (0132), as well as the sandstone spoon drain [0261] which encompassed the western edge of the yard. The sandstone footings of the diagonal wall [0150] which had divided the yard were also encountered in S11. Although the terminus of the wall had been overprinted by the later construction of sandstone features [0189]/[0225], it was likely that it had abutted the Champ Street retaining wall at the point where it moved from the original 1840s wall to the rebuilt 1850s section. The rebuilt section of the brick at this point likely was a result of the wall's removal. The alignment of bricks [0151] between footing [0150] and the Champ Street wall dated from this period. The function of this feature was unclear, though may have related to the presence of a built raised surface, potentially serving as a support for timber. The dearth of similar alignments did not, however, support this.

The crushed brick surface (0132) sloped down to the west, replicating the slope of the gravel yard found in S9. This slope facilitated the runoff of water into the spoon drain which edged the yard. No such drain was encountered in S11, having been removed and/or overprinted by later Phase II works. The surface (0132) had been overlaid at some point by the broken dolerite of (0131). This had in turn been covered by a thick and compact layer of shell lime mortar and crushed siltstone/sandstone (0130).

This latter surface post-dated the demolition of the diagonal wall and represented an intermediate period of activity between Phases I and II. It was likely contemporaneous with the addition of the sandstone blocks [0189] and [0225] in the south western corner of the space, as well as the construction of footing [0416] in S10.

5.10. Phase II summary

5.10.1. S1

A second drain had been placed in the area at this time, the construction cut for which had been made into (0266). A cut [0149] had been made for a timber pipe, a piece of metal banding for which remained within the cut. This ran north west – south east across the space, its south eastern end plugged by a deposit of sterile clay (0277) with cut [0280]. At the point of this plug, the cut turned south toward footing [0059]. This section of the cut was covered by bricking and retained an in situ piping. Although later disturbance [0282] had obscured the relationship of the pipe to [0059], the pipe's position indicated that it had been associated with the outlet through [0059]. Set higher than Phase I drain [0348], the pipe's fall, though minimal, did appear to flow from the Workshops *toward* the Laundry. This suggests it may have been designed to direct runoff into the sump – rather than away from it. Overflow could have then been directed back in [0348], which remained operational during this phase.



At a later date, the brick box drain [0057] running along the base of footing [0059] had also been directed into [0348], resulting in modification [0282] and the installation of a brick and sandstone feature [0283]. This blocked the existing pipe and likely caused further modification to the passage [0174] through footing [0059]. Drain [0057] had originally run from S4/S6, though a later modification had seen it linked to S7 (although this relationship was later obstructed).

These drainage features were covered by the brick and mortar rubble of (0140), commensurate with (0274) in S4. This had likely served as a levelling deposit, the exposed upper surface of which would have acted as a surface.

5.10.2. S2

As with Phase I, there was no clear evidence of activity in S2, though deposits (0022)/(0024) may have related to occupation-related deposits that had later been disturbed post-abandonment.

5.10.3. S3

This was similarly the case in S3, where the flagging and potential bedding layer was linked to the first phase of occupation, but potentially could have related to the second.

5.10.4. S4

Modifications within S4 resulted in the removal the cross-wall between S4/S6. Although evidence of this wall's footings were not found, cut [0190] through the surfacing deposits of (0293)/(0344) potentially resulted from the removal of the footing. The subsequent void was backfilled by redeposited material (0362). Soon after this, the construction of the boiler base in S6 resulted in the installation of brick feature [0089] along the eastern edge of S4. This cut into the (0362), with a new layer of compact brick gravel (0389) laid down after the feature's addition. This gravel filled a pronounced eastward dip in the surface, potentially caused by the modifications to the area resulting from the removal of the cross-wall and the construction of the brick boiler base. It appears likely that no further surfacing was added to the area after the addition of (0389), with the compact mortar (0270) and compact brick gravel (0269) likely continuing to be used as surfacing during the second phase of activity.

The later addition of brick box drain [0057] along the base of footing [0059] resulted in these surfacing and levelling layers being cut. The drain ran in a north westerly direction, leading from the south eastern corner of S4, tapping into existing sandstone drain [0348]. The commencement of [0057] had been modified by later work [0092], obscuring the original form of the drain. This later addition had seen the drain curved toward the north western corner of S7, where a section of footing [0059] had been broken out to allow the passage of the drain.



5.10.5. S5

In S5 it appears likely that the area may have been resurfaced with sandstone flagging. It is possible that this was a feature of the first phase of activity, though its relationship to chimney addition [0066] suggests that it was a later feature. Evidence of flagging was primarily situated north of the drain and comprised a layer of bedding silt (0162) and a number of remnant sandstone flags [0056] located in the overlying demolition debris (0016). Patches of the silt and a few fragments of flagging were located in the west, south of the sump. Little evidence of silt or flag were present south of the drain. This may have been due to later disturbance, or that flagging had never been present in this area. Some credence to this latter supposition is provided by the presence of a plate along the interior of footing [0067], which suggests the presence of timber flooring. No such plate was present along [0059], indicating the possibility that the northern half of the space was flagged and the southern timber-floored. Mitigating this was the lack of subfloor deposits across the southern area.

At the same time that the flagging was added, addition [0066] was made to the chimney breast present in the northern extent of the space. The purpose of this brick and sandstone addition was not immediately clear, apart from the fact that it doubled the depth of the fireplace aperture and thereby likely increased the size of the fire that could be built within the structure.

A section of the central drain was rebuilt [0202] at this time, resulting in the construction of a brick and sandstone drain [0165] of slightly different style. This had likely been commensurate with the probable infilling [0170] of the drain passage [0212] through [0098], as part of which one of the slabs of [0137] may have been replaced. The western end of [0165] had also been slightly modified, resulting in a halving of the drain aperture at this point.

5.10.6. S6

In S6 the construction of the boiler base [0094] resulted in the overprinting of much of the features and deposits related to Phase I. In the west of the space the footing between S4/S6 was removed, resulting in cut [0190]. As part of this construction waste deposits (0204) and (0199) were laid down across the area. This was followed by the construction of flagging [0090] and linear brick feature [0089], with these features marking the boundary between S4/S6. A series of levelling deposits were then laid down across the area: (0193)/(0191)/(0177).

These deposits raised the height of the Laundry area by 0.10 – 0.15m. In the old ablutions yard, up to 0.50m of levelling deposits had been imported, completely covering the yard. A rough rubble deposit (0106) had been placed under the boiler base, with deposits of brick, dolerite and crushed sandstone (0214)/(0209)/(0215)/(0048)/0251)/(0178) placed around the boiler foundation.

These deposits in the Laundry and ablutions areas formed the bedding for the brick boiler base. The form of this base suggested that a central iron spherical boiler had been situated over the recessed portion of the base, within which the boiler's fire may have



been situated. Mitigating this was the lack of charring on the majority of the bricking – bar at the very western end of the recess, where a number of heat-affected bricks were located. This suggests the possibility that a firebox may have been present below the level of the boiler. Although a number of bricks had evidently been removed from the upper levels of the foundation, the lack of any above-ground evidence of such a structure on the face of the chimney suggests that the foundation was not substantially higher. Two brick-built features were later added to the west and north west of the foundation. Comprising a box [0211] and a brick surface [0093], both of which incorporated ‘RAMSAY’ bricks, these features were evidently late additions to the area – although the purpose of their addition was unclear.

A drain is likely to have run along the base of the bakehouse wall, though evidence of it was limited to cut [0340] due to later robbing event [0338]. The drain may have related to the roughly-built brick box [0044] situated at the eastern end of the cut, in close association with basin drain [0043]. This box had an outlet toward the basin, suggesting it had emptied into this drain. Where the drain went from this point is unknown, the boiler foundation having covered it. It did potentially tap into the spoon drain which ran below the boiler foundation from S9 (on page 67).

5.10.7. S7

In S7, after the deposition of surface (0242) and the construction of cross-footing [0100], an addition to footing [0103] was made. This modification [0320] resulted in the addition of [0105] brick footing and the construction of drain [0381]/[0382] abutting [0105]. This drain had a gradual slope from north east to south west, running from where it abutted footing [0392] to feature [0187] in S8. Although later disturbance had affected the area, it appears likely that the drain tapped into feature [0107], which formed an inlet/outlet between S8/S9 (see below). The coarse sand deposited within the drain (0188) had likely accumulated during the drain’s use, similar to (0186) within the drain in S5.

Another broken dolerite surface (0025) had been laid down after the construction of the footings and the drain. This had in turn been cut [0281] by a second drain [0096]/[0097] running parallel with footing [0392]. This resulted in drain [0057] being cut off, with a basin tile at the drain’s north west end suggesting that the drain had been designed to commence at this point. It had a gentle fall toward the south east, likely tapping into existing drain [0381]/[0382]. The presence of a concretion of artefacts (0327) which had spilled out of drain inlet/outlet [0092] into the base of cut [0281], below drain feature [0096], suggested that water had flowed from drain [0057]/[0092] in S4 into S7, though for how long this occurred is unclear.

5.10.8. S8

It is difficult to differentiate the works which took place in S8 during this phase. As with S7, this space had originally been the easternmost of the rooms in the Laundry. As such, the expansion of the building during the second phase of activity likely affected existing features and deposits in the space, with S8 appearing to have been more impacted than S7.



One of the first activities carried out was the widening of footings [0098] and [0103] and the resultant removal of the drain through the northern extent of the space. An alignment of sandstone blocks [0109]/[0110] was added to both eastern and western footings, effectively blocking the drainage outlets [0108]/[0212] in the footings. These works were carried out at the same time that drain [0381]/[0382] was added to footing [0103] in S7. This new drain directed water into the remodelled outlet [0108] in footing [0103], likely cutting off the path of the drain through S8. This was removed, with only a single flag and its flanking bricks [0187] retained and incorporated into the remodelled drain. Outlet [0212] in footing [0098] was infilled with [0170].

A sequence of mixed sands and silts containing brick and sandstone rubble was deposited across the space. It was clear that deposition had first occurred in the northern extent of the area and had comprised primarily of lighter coloured sandy silts (0275)/(0290)/(0292), shell grit (0288), brick rubble (0289) and darker silts (0285). There was no identifiable sequence of deposition. As suggested, the presence of brick and sandstone rubble in these deposits supported the former existence of a box drain running through the space. Further supporting this were lenses of coarse orange sand within (0275), which was very similar to (0186) in S5 and (0188) in S7, both of which were thought to have been silts and sands which accumulated during the use of the drain. In the southern extent of the area similar silts and rubble had been deposited, with a thick deposit of silty sand (0124) and silt and rubble (0256) overlying the earlier deposits. The brick rubble in these deposits may have originated from the demolition of the drain, or other building modification works.

Sandstone footing [0102] was constructed after all these deposits had been laid down, supporting the suggestion that they had been laid as part of overall building works. This footing was more roughly constructed than footings [0100]/[0109]/[0110], which it otherwise closely resembled. It had been built to a commensurate height with these three other footings, suggesting that it may have been established to provide support for timber flooring. Supporting this supposition was the presence of deposit (0139). Overlying deposits (0124) and (0256) and abutting the footings, this charcoal-rich silty layer was potentially a subfloor deposit that had been disturbed by post-abandonment activity.

The small pit [0167] cut into (0124) and filled with mixed darker and lighter silts had likely been excavated before the accumulation of (0139) – although this relationship could not be definitively proven.

5.10.9. S9

In S9 the expansion of the Laundry into the ablutions yard resulted in the overprinting of former yard surfaces and features, with the former also cut by the construction trenches for the sandstone and brick footings [0394]/[0113]/[0115]. The brick [0111] along the eastern and southern edges of the space had been placed on top of the footings' plinth courses. Although no evidence of sockets were found in any of the footings, it is likely that [0111] provided a bearer plate for timber flooring.



The large pit [0252] had been constructed shortly after these footings had been laid. Containing a timber upright, it is possible that the timber had formed a support for the scaffolding/structural supports which would have been necessary during the construction of brick chimney [0066].

The silt, mortar and rubble deposits (0222)/(0200) located within drain [0261], as well as the deposits located in the north of the area (0232)/(0238), were likely associated with construction activity within and around the space. This was supported by the fact that the edges of pit [0252] were covered by this material, but the post-pipe had remained exposed – indicating that the timber post (and therefore the scaffolding/structural support) had been present at the time these deposits were laid.

The accumulation of material within drain [0261] strongly suggested that its use had discontinued at this time. However, the fact that the passage of the drain had been retained under boiler base [0094] (although partially blocked by rough bricking [0220]), indicated that there was an intention that the drain continue to be used. That outlet [0108] was narrowed at this point by the addition of [0107], likely as part of the construction of drain [0381]/[0382] in S7, also supports the continued use of drain [0261] during this period. Although the dark silt deposit of (0222) was included in the Phase II period of deposition, it was very similar to the silt accumulated around planking (0221). It also did not extend south of outlet [0108]. This raises the possibility that (0222) actually represented the continuation of the planking, the silt being the completely degraded remains of the timber. This suggests that the portion of the drain running between [0108] and the boiler base had been covered by timber, allowing water to drain from S7/S8, despite the presence of the construction debris in S9.

The series of silty deposits (0181)/(0173)/(0171)/(0138)/(0158)/(0033) across the area were thought to relate to occupation activity, representing the accumulation of silts below the timber flooring. Comprising fine silts and charcoal, the deposits were predominantly located along the western and central extents of the area. They were associated with a large amount of rubble, having accumulated around whole and half bricks, largely situated along the western extent, in the sunken area above the location of drain [0261]. The broken sandstone flags within this rubble may have derived from the removal of the drain running through S8. The sandstone and bricks therefore potentially related to the construction activity associated with the expansion of the Laundry. The presence of the timber (0032) within silt (0171) supports the use of timber flooring in the space, potentially representing a bearer that rested on the exposed plinth courses of footings [0394] and [0115]. This in turn indicates that the joists ran south east-north west across the space, with the floorboards running the rooms length.

5.10.10. S10

In S10 the modifications to the Laundry building the deposition of (0408) across the space, raising the level by at least 0.25m in the east and 0.05m in the west. Covering the flagstones, drainage and crushed brick surface (0409), this infilling marked the adaption of the space for a different purpose. It was likely linked to the deposition of similar material that took place in S11 (see below). Deposit (0408) abutted the footings, including



the additional brickwork of [0416] and had likely been brought in as levelling material to even out the notable eastward slope of the crushed brick and flagged surface from Phase I.

This filling event was likely rapidly followed by the addition of the bricking [0080] along the inside of footing [0067]. The purpose of this feature is unclear, though it may have been intended to support flooring of some kind. Likely simultaneous with this was the reconfiguration of the entrance [0086] between S10 and S8, which resulted in further cutting of (0408).

The work along [0067] was followed by the laying of the 12 brick alignments across the space. Running the full width of the area, these had potentially run from the base of the Champ Street retaining wall to abut [0067]. Relatively evenly-spaced, these bricks had likely formed support for timber flooring – supporting joists for the flooring itself. This was supported by the small variation in height of the majority of the brick alignments.

Potentially commensurate with the laying of the bricks was the addition of brick footing [0017], between S10/S11. The addition of this footing pointed to the discontinuance of [0103]/[0416] as the divider between S10/S11. This was supported by the fact that the silt and shell grit deposit (0035) was laid throughout the whole space soon after the addition of the brick bearers and [0117], covering the top of [0103]/[0416] in the process. Not located anywhere else throughout the site, this shell grit may have been laid down as a sanitary measure, with the space potentially being used for washing. Although, that the space was likely floored with timber, does suggest that the shell had never been intended to be an exposed surface.

At some point the spoon drain [0081] was installed along the base of the Champ Street wall. The addition of this caused the truncation of the brick bearers and disturbance to (0035). This drain fell from south east to north west, with a collection point located at the drain's western extent. No collection point was present in the east or centre. It is likely the drain had run out of the area, into the Workshops space – though later disturbance had obscured this relationship.

5.10.11. S11

As in S10, this phase was marked by the introduction of thick layers of fill. A redeposited clay and rubble layer (0129) was deposited within the lower section in the west of the space. This had effectively levelled the area in preparation for the compact brick rubble layer (0038) which capped (0129) and the deposits from the earlier phase. This infilling event was likely related to the deposition of (0408) which took place in S10.

The cut **[0041]** which had been made along the base of the Champ Street retaining wall likely represented the construction cut of a drain which had been present at the base of the wall. At 0.30m wide and falling to the south east, this drain cut was related to an identical linear cut located running along the base of the wall during the archaeological investigation of the ablutions yard.

It is likely that the footings delineating S11 were constructed soon after the deposition of (0129) and (0038). Sandstone footing [0115] had been cut through both these layers and



was the first of the footings constructed. Brick footing [0121] abutted [0115] and had therefore been constructed later. This foundation cut through drainage cut [0041]. This suggests that, although appearing to be a continuation of the drainage cut in the ablutions yard, [0041] had actually been a separate, unrelated, feature. Alternatively, footing [0121] had been constructed after the drain had gone out of use. Evidence from the excavation of the ablutions yard suggests that the drain had in fact been used right through this period of occupation and that [0121], whilst built later than [0115], had been present from early on in Phase II. This supports the idea that cut [0041] had instead contained a localised section of drainage, or at least a section of drain that was relatively quickly negated by the construction of [0121].

The similarities of brick footing [0117] and [0119], as well as their overprinting of (0038), suggests that they were built contemporaneously. Set at the a similar height to the brick alignments located in S10 (see on page 62), [0117]/[0119] may have related to flooring.

5.11. Post-abandonment

5.11.1. S1

Post-abandonment activity in S1 resulted in the deposition of silt and rubble (0014) across the space, as well as the cutting of at least four pits [0300]/[0302]/[0304]/[0306] through this and into the earlier deposits. A series of linear cuts tracing the line of the footings related to salvaging of the foundation elements, with a similar cut being made for the removal of the pipe.

5.11.2. S2

In S2 a similar sequence of demolition-related rubble and silts (0017)/(0156) was situated below the topsoil.

5.11.3. S3

This was repeated in S3, where the topsoil covered a rubble layer (0015). This was likely associated with the removal of sandstone elements associated with footings [0067]/[0175] and [0230]. The demolition activity had also resulted in the removal of the majority of flagging [0065] and disturbance to potentially related bedding layer (0172).

5.11.4. S4

In S4 the deposition of silt (0274) in the western extent of the space may have related to depositional activity during the convict-period. However, the relationship of this deposit to rubble-rich deposits further east suggests that it more likely related to post-abandonment activity. A collection of brick and sandstone rubble in association with the bakehouse entrance (0287)/(0339) similarly related to disturbance [0338] of a drain [0340].



5.11.5. S5

Post-abandonment activity in S5 saw much of the superstructure of the central drain robbed-out **[0163]** and the cavity filled with silts (0184)/(0205) and demolition debris (0037), as well as broken pieces of the sandstone capping (0167). The rebuilt section [0165] suffered less damage, with silting (0267) and collapsed capping.

The sandstone flagging which covered at least the northern half of the area was lifted, resulting in substantial disturbance to the underlying bedding silt. The accumulation of silt (0016) across the majority of the area indicates that it was exposed for some time after the demolition of the Laundry structure – or at least the removal of substantial portions of it. The presence of heat-affected deposits (0334) and (0036) within the sump (0334) and over (0016) may have resulted from the bushfire event which reduced the penitentiary in 1897. The accumulation of demolition-related debris within the sump (0126) and across the site (0012) and (002) potentially related to post-fire demolition/deterioration events, with the topsoil resulting from the silting process after these events. More recent intrusion was hinted at by the presence of the tyre ruts **[0013]** through the centre of the space.

5.11.6. S6

In S6 the removal of the boiler's superstructure and the levelling of the building's footings resulted in the deposition of brick and mortar debris (0009)/(0010)/(0020)/(0021)/(0026). The potential drainage feature running along the base of the bakehouse footing was also robbed-out **[0045]** at this time, with the robber cut filled with further brick demolition debris.

5.11.7. S7

Deposition within S7 followed that in other spaces, with a mixed silt, rubble and mortar (0009) being deposited across the northern extent of the space. A section of post-1877 pathway had then been built across the space. Comprising mixed sandstone rubble (0007) and brick (0008) it continued into S8 and S9, forming a pathway likely leading from the bakehouse entrance and toward the ablutions yard. The whole had then been overlain with topsoil.

5.11.8. S8

As suggested, it is likely that S8 had timber flooring, which would have been salvaged as part of the demolition activity. Also affecting footing [0102], this activity likely accounted for the very disturbed nature of many of the identified convict-period deposits. Two deposits (0034)/(0052) of silt and rubble had been deposited across the area, with the former likely resulting from the area's exposure after demolition activity had taken place. A sequence of rubble (0004)/(0011) and shell grit (0002) deposits related to further post-1877 disturbance. The path formed from (0007) and (0008) identified in S7 also passed



through the northern extent of S8. A number of in situ bricks [0005] edged the southern side of the path.

5.11.9. S9

The timber-flooring was similarly removed in S9 as part of the demolition and salvage works. Brick and mortar debris was deposited across the space as part of this activity (0030), which was in turn covered by silt and rubble accumulations (0029) and (0019), likely the result of prolonged exposure. Further mortar debris (0009) and rubble (0004) had been deposited in the north and south of the space. A crushed brick (0006) and sandstone rubble (0007) path edged by brick [0005], ran south east-north west across the centre of the space, a continuation of the path found in S7 and S8.

5.11.10. S10

In S10 any timber-flooring was removed, with the exposed shell grit becoming mixed with demolition debris and silts resulting from exposure (0002). The greatest amount of disturbance occurred in the west of the space, where a portion of footing [0067] was removed, in addition to the bricks and drain of [0081]/[0083]. No western footing was definitively found (a continuation of [0230]), suggesting that this had been comprehensively robbed as well.

5.11.11. S11

In S11 the potential drain within cut **[0041]** was salvaged, along with the possible timber flooring and the masonry superstructure of the building. The sandy silt, mortar and sandstone (0018)/(0042) was likely the result of this activity and post-demolition abandonment. The spread of shell grit (0002) over the space was likely a result of disturbance in S10, which caused mobilisation of material from this area into S11. The whole was covered by a further layer of masonry debris and silt (0003), potentially due to further disturbance across the area.



5.13. Discussion

The archaeological investigations of the penitentiary laundry found a sequence of features and deposits associated with Port Arthur's full period of operation: from the clay and stones of the first reclamation and waterfront formalisation, to the 1860s extension of the Laundry building.

The reclamation and formalisation of the Port Arthur waterfront was a process that began in the early 1830s and was ongoing until the mid-1850s. History suggests that this modification took place from the earliest years of Port Arthur's settlement. The non-natural clays encountered as part of the investigation were likely the result of this reclamation and waterfront-consolidation activity. The earliest depictions of the site, from 1833, shows that consolidation of the shore, including the construction of a wharf structure, had taken place by this time (Figure 5 and Figure 7). To the west of the wharf, close by the area of the excavation, the map indicates that the shore remained much as it had prior to settlement, comprising an occupied strip of coastal land terminating at a rocky shore.

Archaeological evidence that could be linked to this waterfront was slight. Excavation found dolerite bedrock across the site, with a prominent slope toward the north east (the direction of the shoreline). Excavation suggested that the ground had been stripped back to bedrock prior to the area being used for building – particularly along the southern extent of the excavation area where the bedrock was higher and prominent structures like the Champ Street retaining wall were situated. It appears that some natural dolerite-containing clays were retained where the bedrock deepened, with these being overlain by the dolerite-rich reclamation fill. That relatively little cultural material was found within these layers was not surprising, considering the early period of occupation at the station would have been characterised by a dearth of materials. With little demolition activity taking place in the early 1830s, the masonry by-products which would have otherwise made their way into such reclamation fill would not have been available. Instead, locally-available dolerite was used to bulk out the reclamation material. The dolerite varied greatly in size, with some sub-rounded and displaying weathering, with others being angular and appearing almost freshly-broken. Although no obvious quarrying sources were found within the area of the excavation, such stone had likely been sourced from levelling activity taking place along the Port Arthur waterfront as Champ Street and Settlement Hill were formalised. This angular stone was predominant in S4 and S5, though in places it was difficult to differentiate it from fractured bedrock.

The reclamation fill was consistently overlain by a thinner deposit of silty clay containing a high amount of broken dolerite, brick and sandstone, as well as fragments of shell lime mortar and charcoal. Although not a gravelled surface *per se*, it did appear to be a deliberate surface created by the deposition of evenly-graded rubble across the area. Deposited directly on to the exposed clays of the natural/reclamation fill, this surface was highly likely to relate to the incorporation of this area within a workshops precinct from the early days of settlement.

The 1833 plan (Figure 5) indicates that the original workshops buildings, built in 1831 and containing a shoemakers' and blacksmiths' shop, had been situated close to the area



of investigation. Mapping suggested that the former building may have intruded in the excavation area, although the low accuracy of this map meant that the overlay needed to be treated with caution. At the least, the excavation footprint covered a trafficked area between the workshops and the wharf. This is further supported by the 1836 plan which indicated that the area had been occupied by working yards, with a 'lumber yard' depicted at the rear of the main workshops (Figure 8). The later 1846 plan (Figure 13) also supported this arrangement, showing a working space behind the main building.

As mentioned, the 1833 plan indicates the possibility that the earliest workshops may have been situated in the area. This 1833 evidence is inconclusive, with the more accurate 1836 plan showing that the main workshops building was likely further north, partly under the footprint of the later penitentiary bakehouse. This plan shows an 'intended' structure extending into the area of the excavation (Figure 128). That this structure was likely constructed is supported by the 1846 plan, which shows a long range of buildings at the rear of the main workshops extending under the laundry footprint (Figure 129). Whilst the 1846 plan does not indicate the material the building was constructed from, the earlier plan shows a timber structure (Figure 8). This is supported by illustrations, which show the main building was built from weatherboard with a shingled, hipped roof, suggesting the likelihood that the smaller shed to the rear would also have been timber (Figure 11).

Archaeological evidence for the presence of a structure within the excavation envelope was slight. No in situ footings or construction cuts were identified, with the only evidence for structures being the brick and sandstone rubble located in the eastern extent of the excavation area. These deposits (0317)/(0371)/(0385) pre-dated the construction of the laundry building, having been cut by the structure's foundations. The 1846 overlay indicated that the brick and sandstone rubble (0371)/(0385) had been located within the footprint of the workshops structure, with (0317) situated on the exterior (Figure 129). The nature of this latter deposit suggested that it had been part of a deliberate deposition, rather than the result of demolition/construction activity. Although unproven during the course of the excavation, it may have served as an exterior surfacing medium in the workshops precinct – although this was mitigated by the lack of similar surfacing elsewhere within the excavation area.

Historical and physical evidence support the presence of a ramp in the area. Mapping suggested that the ramp had been located in the southern extent of the excavation area (Figure 128 and Figure 129). It also indicated that the location of the ramp had correlated with the rebuilt section of the Champ Street retaining wall (on page 8). This was supported by physical inspection of the site, which shows that a linear earthwork extends down from Champ Street, behind the location of the workshops (Figure 130 and Figure 131). This earthwork incorporates a high degree of clay and redeposited dolerite and has been capped at its eastern end by a sandstone retaining wall. At this point it protrudes at least 2.50m beyond the line of the rebuilt Champ Street retaining wall.

The archaeological excavation provided little definitive evidence of the ramp. The suggested extent of the ramp took it through the southern extent of the excavation (Figure 132). This was where the bedrock cropped close to the surface, as well where the major southern footing of the laundry [0067] had been constructed. Any evidence of the



ramp was likely to have been removed during the construction of the laundry building. The patch of very compact mortar and sandstone rubble (0377) in the eastern extent of S5 potentially related to foundational work for the ramp. Deposited directly on the bedrock, the mortar was also under redeposited clay layers likely relating to waterfront consolidation and workshops activity. This mortar had potentially related to further patches of shell lime mortar under the line of footing [0067], interpreted as having been put down as part of the construction of the laundry, but potentially also relating to consolidation for the base of the ramp.

Historical evidence suggests that construction began on the laundry building around 1855, the year after work had begun on the penitentiary, and had finished by ca.1856. The building went through two main phases of configuration, with spatial usage during the first phase (ca.1856-ca.1862) better documented than the second (ca.1862-1877). Archaeological evidence broadly supported two phases of occupation, with the major foundation elements closely aligning with those depicted by the historical record. During both phase, the western extent of the building retained its configuration, with most changes taking place in the east.

A major part of this phase of construction was the rebuilding of the Champ Street wall. Historical and physical evidence strongly suggests that the section of wall behind the bakehouse was rebuilt at the time the laundry was constructed. This overprinted or eradicated evidence of the original wall in this section, with historical evidence indicating that it had actually crooked south at this point to accommodate the ramp (see Figure 13 and Figure 15). Archaeological evidence from S10 and S11 indicates that the ground was stripped to the shallow dolerite bedrock as part of the construction process, with the wall built atop the exposed stone. In addition, the high level of sandstone debris (0411)/(0412) encountered within S10 was likely deposited as part of the wall's construction, with the thin clay horizon of (0410) in the same space potentially relating to the working surface as the wall was being worked on.

Historical and archaeological evidence aligns to suggest that the core part of the laundry structure was located through the centre portion of the site. Comprising S2, S3, S5, S7 and S8, the first phase building was set on the major sandstone footings of [0059] and [0067], with cross-walls running between to provide the spatial divisions. All these footings were either cut into, or, in some cases, set onto the pre-existing deposits. Difficulty was evidently had in the centre area (S5), where the incredibly stony nature of the pre-Penitentiary deposits would have made it difficult to construction foundation trenches of any kind.

To the north ran an elongated space comprising S1 and S4 linking the workshops precinct with the bakehouse and laundry. Surfaced with compacted rubble in the western extent, grading through to a compact mortar and brick gravel in the east, a portion of the space had likely been open to the elements. In addition, the 1856 plan shows an opening from the Overseer's Room in the bakehouse to S1. Although the plan indicates that the opening had been a window, the wall itself indicates that this window had actually been set within an earlier bricked-in entrance, with the sandstone threshold stone still being visible. This was mirrored by another bricked-in doorway and threshold just to the east.



As the later ca.1863 plan shows no doorway or window on the wall, the presence of the bricked-in entrances suggests that they related to the period after the 1856 plan was completed, or were a feature of construction that was quickly amended. That the threshold stones of both entrances matched the height of the suggested Phase I surfaces in S1 and S4, supports that the portals were at least intended to be part of this phase's layout.

The historic plan indicates the presence of a 'wood store' to the east of S4. Incorporated within S6, this area was heavily modified by the later addition of the boiler base in Phase II. Despite this, evidence of the original footing [0397] dividing the laundry and ablutions area was located below the boiler. In addition, the organic-rich horizons encountered within S6 had potentially related to the use of the space as a timber store.

Within the laundry building itself, it is evident that a series of different surfaces had been present across the spaces – potentially reflecting their different function. S1 and S2 had both likely been paved with flagging, which would have well suited their historically-recorded functions of clean and foul linen stores (Figure 17). Although no archaeological evidence was found to support it, the historical plan indicates that these storage spaces had been fitted with shelving on three of their walls, with their entrances situated on their eastern walls.

In the laundry proper (S5), it is not entirely clear what the surfacing medium was during the first phase of occupation. A series of construction deposits were laid down, after which the centrally-placed drain had been established. With this in place, tons of whole and crushed brick rubble was imported to raise the surface level to the same height as the top of the drain. This crushed brick had potentially served as the surface during this phase, although the sandstone flagging (interpreted as belonging to Phase II) may have actually been emplaced during this period. This latter hypothesis would have made the area much more suitable to the wet work that as required in the space. No archaeological evidence of the layout within the area was found, though the historical plan does support the presence of the central drain.

It is highly likely that this drain had commenced in S7/S8, where a similar sandstone and brick arrangement had been incorporated into later Phase II works. Evidence indicates that it had fed from an outlet leading from S9. Much of the evidence of this had been removed, though indications remained that it had passed through footing [0098] and into S5. The actual efficacy of draining water from S9, which was at this time part of the ablutions yard, and directing it under the whole of the laundry building is debatable. Similarly, the use of the large iron sump located in the north western corner of S5 is not entirely clear. Part-filled with silt, it may have served as a form of silt trap, collecting solids rinsed off during the washing process, before the wastewater passed out into the drainage in S1 and onwards into the workshops area.

During Phase I the historic plan indicates that S7 and S8 were actually one space, this being used for baths. Although not irrefutably proven during the excavation, the drain discussed above may have also taken water from this area. The nature of the deposits in S7 and S8 suggest that both spaces suffered markedly different depositional sequences and disturbances during their use. The semi-circular deposits of stone and brick rubble in S7 were situated below the location of the baths and may have served to support the



flooring (presumably timber) when the baths were full and being used. Other reasons for the presence of these deposits is elusive. It is suggested that the rubble deposits had once continued into S8, though had been completely removed when the cross-footing between the two spaces was added at some point during the phase. Although it is highly likely that the S7/S8 space had been covered by floorboards, the presence of at least two metallised deposits in S7 suggest the possibility that no such flooring had been present.

S10, situated between the rear of the upstanding southern wall of the laundry and the rebuilt Champ Street retaining wall, had been surfaced largely with broken and crushed brick during this period of occupation. This does lend further credence to the notion that the laundry space in S5 had actually been surfaced with the same medium at this time. The entrance space into S10, where there was passage between the ablutions yard and laundry building, had been paved with an apron of sandstone, with a drain running along the base of footing [0067] directly water into the ablutions yard. The historic plan indicates that at least 27 basins had been located along the southern wall of S10, abutting the retaining wall. Although the excavation found no evidence of these, detailing on the wall likely indicates the former location of the basins.

At this time, the entrance between S10 and the ablutions yard had likely been framed by brick, set upon footing [0103]. There would have been a step down from S10 into the ablutions yard of approximately 0.15m, over the spoon drain running along the wall's base. Paved with crushed brick, the yard had been divided by a sandstone and brick diagonal wall, the western end of which was located in S11. Forming narrow angles where it met the Champ Street retaining wall, the addition of the brick [0151] in the corner of the yard between the retaining and dividing walls had likely been to support a lightweight timber screen blocking access to the corner.

Further evidence of the ablutions yard was found in S6, where a continuation of the encompassing spoon drain was able to be traced. In addition to this, sandstone flagging between the penitentiary and the spoon drain was also encountered, the flagging directing water away from the base of the penitentiary and into the drain. Situated above the flagging and drainage, an iron bracket fixed to the brick wall of the penitentiary denoted the height and position of bench seating which had been present within the yard area.

This western extent of the ablutions yard, as demonstrated in the 2016 archaeological excavation report, displayed a number of different treatments relating to some undocumented phases of activity. Evidence of these (a broken dolerite surface and a thick, compact layer of shell lime mortar and siltstone gravel) was found in both S9 and S11. Whilst the dolerite likely related to later activity during Phase I, the deposition of the mortar and siltstone occurred after the diagonal wall had been demolished, but before the yard underwent its full Phase II alterations. This increased levels across the yard, though the edging spoon drains are likely to have continued to function. The raising of the yard level potentially accounts for the alteration to footing [0103] that takes place within S10. This involves the addition of a brick alignment [0416] between the existing brick piers, effectively raising the entrance step by two courses of brick. That the entrance continued to function is indicated by the cutting of the hole in [0416] to accommodate a door jamb.



This activity likely took place just prior to the expansion of the laundry into the ablutions yard. As discussed, the effects of this were most prevalent in the east of the structure. There was no archaeological evidence that S2 and S3 underwent any change during Phase II. In the open area of S1 and S4 the area continued to act as a thoroughfare. In the former space a pipe was added flowing into the sump, with the outlet drains running from the sump in S5 still active at this time. Further rough rubble deposits were built around and over the pipe, raising the area's surface. At an undefined later date, the end of the pipe was stoppered by the addition of sandstone rubble.

Within S4, an additional surface of crushed brick was laid down, associated with the addition of the boiler in S6. Otherwise, the original brick gravel and compact mortar surface from Phase I likely remained exposed. An additional brick box drain was emplaced running along the southern edge of S4. This drain had potentially commenced in S6, capturing runoff from the boiler. It was later modified to tap into S7. Although indications are that the drain actually emptied into S7 for a short period of time, the fall of the drain actually meant that it ran through S4 into S1, where it tapped into the Phase I subsurface box drains in this space.

Works within S5 appear to have been restricted to paving of the area with sandstone flagging. Set upon a fine bedding sand, this paving appears to have been restricted to the northern extent of the area, potentially leaving the remainder of the space surfaced with the Phase I medium of crushed brick. It is possible that the southern half was floored with timber, though the lack of subfloor deposition does not support this. At the same time that the flagstones were laid, it appears that an addition was made to the chimney located centrally on the northern wall of the space. At some point, likely commensurate with the discontinuation of the drain running from S7 and S8 and the necessary infilling of the drain's passage through footing [0098], the eastern extent of the central sandstone box drain was rebuilt in brick and sandstone.

The major alteration during Phase II was the construction of the brick boiler base in S6, the addition of which likely triggered the eastward expansion of the laundry in the ablutions yard. This either removed many of the earlier features and deposits in this space, or completely overprinted them. The large brick base was associated with the brick chimney still extant on the site. The brick base had been built upon layers of brick and sandstone rubble, completely covering the sandstone flags, drain and gravel surfacing of the original ablutions yard. Some effort was made to retain and cover the drain, indicating an intention to continue to direct water into it during this phase. A rough brick support had been built under the boiler base, with a timber cover also placed over it within S9.

Associated with the construction of the boiler was the addition of the new sandstone and brick footings delineating the spaces of S9 and S11. In the former, evidence of construction waste remained deposited across the ablutions yard surfaces, including a pit likely associated with support scaffolding for the chimney's construction. The presence of fine silty deposits, as well as the brick plates along the interior of the footings, strongly supports the presence of timber flooring in the space.



In S11 a series of rubble and clay deposits had been laid down prior to the construction of the surrounding footings. The space had been surfaced by a compact brick rubble, with a probable spoon drain situated at the base of the Champ Street retaining wall. This importation of fill was replicated in S10, where a rubble and clay deposit was used to fill and level the whole space. This overprinted the existing sandstone flagging, drainage and crushed brick surface and provided a level deposit upon which to construct a series of brick bearers. Set at a similar height to the brick alignments in S11, it is likely that these had supported timber flooring across both S10 and S11. The addition of a comprehensive deposit of shell grit across S10 likely related to an attempt to keep the washing area sanitary. At a later date a spoon drain was constructed running along the base of the Champ Street retaining wall in S10.

The expansion of the laundry building also triggered alterations in S7 and S8. The eastern footing, which had originally formed the divider between the ablutions and laundry areas, was widened. A box drain was added along the eastern edge of S7, feeding into the existing outlet in [0103] to tap into the still active spoon drain in S9. This reused portions of the drain thought to have run through S5/S7/S8 during Phase I, thereby providing a termination date for this feature. With this drain in place, a broken dolerite surface had been laid across the space. A second drain – an open sandstone spoon drain – was built along the northern edge. The addition of this drain blocked the passage of the drain running from S4 into S7. Again, it is not clear whether this area was surfaced with broken dolerite, which would have been an unusual surface for an interior.

In S8, a complex sequence of rubble, sands and silts indicates that the space had suffered quite a lot of disturbance during this phase of activity, or that construction work had resulted in a high degree of deposition. The addition of the cross-footing [0102] strongly suggests that the space had been floored with timber, with this footing providing support. The presence of silty deposits post-dating the addition of the footing is also a potential indication of subfloor deposition and therefore the presence of timber flooring.

This configuration of the laundry remained until the close of settlement in 1877. Indications are that the salvaging work that took place during the 1880s-1890s was very thorough, resulting in the removal of all timber fittings and aboveground masonry. Very little appears to have been in place by the time the penitentiary was destroyed by fire in 1897, as little evidence of such burning activity could be discerned.

The footings were demolished to the line of the damp proof coursing, leaving very few elements of the original walling in place. This does mean that evidence of timber flooring in the form of joist sockets and wall plates may have been removed from a number of the spaces, making the identification of surfacing mediums difficult. Surprisingly little subsurface disturbance actually took place, bar some isolated robbing of subsurface features in S1. Sandstone flagging thought to have been present in S2, S3 and S5 would have been lifted at this point.

The somewhat careful salvaging exercise meant that a relatively small amount of masonry debris made its way onto the site. Some deposition was unavoidable, with spreads of shell lime mortar, sandstone and brick debris encountered in every space. This was predominantly mixed with a clay silt, indicative of a prolonged exposure and the



accumulation of silts. This would have been furthered by the fact that the site was allowed to re-vegetate for at least three decades (see Figure 25 and Figure 26).

Limited evidence of Carnarvon township-period occupation was found, although the crushed brick and sandstone rubble path leading from the entrance to the bakehouse and over S7, S8 and S9 likely related to this period of activity.



7 APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Research design

From: *Research Design for Archaeological Excavations within the Penitentiary Precinct, Port Arthur Historic Site* (PAHSMA 2015)

The research questions which the archaeological investigations will attempt to address are related to site-specific and systematic enquiries:

1. What can be learnt about the adaption and/or modification of existing landforms to suit the infrastructure requirements of the settlement?
This will include all investigations within the Penitentiary Precinct.
The investigations have the capacity to provide:
 - better understanding of the topography of the original waterfront space, in particular how land filling and cutting was used to accommodate the first structures and transport networks
 - an understanding of how further development of the area modified the topography
 - insight into how today's disparity between the levels of Champ Street and the penitentiary are a reflection of pre-existing landforms.
2. What is the nature, extent and condition of the deposits and evidence for the structural development of the Mason Cove reclamation and wharf structures?
This will include trenching across the muster yard area northwards from the northeast corner of the penitentiary building to recover information about tramway structures, wharf frontages and the timber-cribbed reclamation structures.
These investigations have the capacity to provide:
 - the extent to which the reclamation and early wharf forms and construction methods conform to, or differ from, contemporary structures elsewhere
 - better understandings of the changing configurations of port structures and their relationship to the development of Port Arthur as an industrial complex
 - better understandings of wood-working and timber-dressing techniques employed in large-scale construction
 - estimations of labour inputs into large-scale convict period construction works.
3. What is the nature, extent and condition of the deposits and features relating to the earliest waterfront buildings and infrastructure?
This will include all investigations within the Penitentiary Precinct.
These investigations have the capacity to provide:



- better understandings of the buildings' histories, constructional methods and associated materials associated with pre-granary buildings and/or wharf structures
 - increased insight into how space was organised within nominally industrialised work spaces
 - a material record that can inform about extra-settlement trade networks, the availability and type of raw materials, and the use and adaptation of these materials by convicts.
4. What is the nature, extent and condition of the deposits and evidence for the structural development of the granary/penitentiary building and bakehouse? This will include investigations of the area known to have housed the waterwheel complex (for which no contemporary plans exist), the treadmill ward, storage areas in the later bakehouse building, and the ablutions area. These investigations have the capacity to provide:
- better understandings of the buildings' histories, constructional methods and materials including the waterwheel pit configuration (internal and external to the original granary wall) and water-sealing methods
 - rare organic materials especially cloth, leather and cereal remains (cf Bond Store recoveries in Hobart)
 - better understandings of the below-ground conditions across the building footprint that may inform conservation approaches, especially with regards to flooding, inundation and water table / tidal variations.
5. What does the construction materials and methodology used during the construction and later adaptation of the flour mill/granary complex tell us about the labour regimes and material supply networks that existed at Port Arthur? This will include all excavations within the Penitentiary Precinct. These investigations have the capacity to provide:
- examples of materials used during the construction/adaptation of structures, providing an opportunity to examine sources of supply – including networks of trade
 - information on the labour and oversight regimes that resulted in the structures' construction
 - insight into changing practices of labour and sources of supply as the structures were adapted
6. How do the structural developments of the Penitentiary Precinct contribute to our understandings of changes to the control of space and the imposition of surveillance



regimes throughout the convict era?
This will include excavations within the granary/penitentiary building and the ablutions area.

In particular additional work in the ablutions area has the capacity to provide:

- information on how space was adapted to suit institutional requirements, in particular the design and placement of the ablutions area within the existing envelope between the penitentiary and the Champ Street retaining wall
- supplementary data on convict behaviour in areas subject to less surveillance than the cell areas and the changes to space control systems in this area of the penitentiary complex
- an opportunity to compare the intent of the administrators – as embodied in the historical records – with the actuality of prisoner management – as illustrated in the archaeological record an opportunity to examine the material record associated with the post-1856 convict population
- an opportunity to compare and contrast the control and coercion of Port Arthur's convict population with other sites on a local, regional and global scale.



Appendix 2: Historical overlays

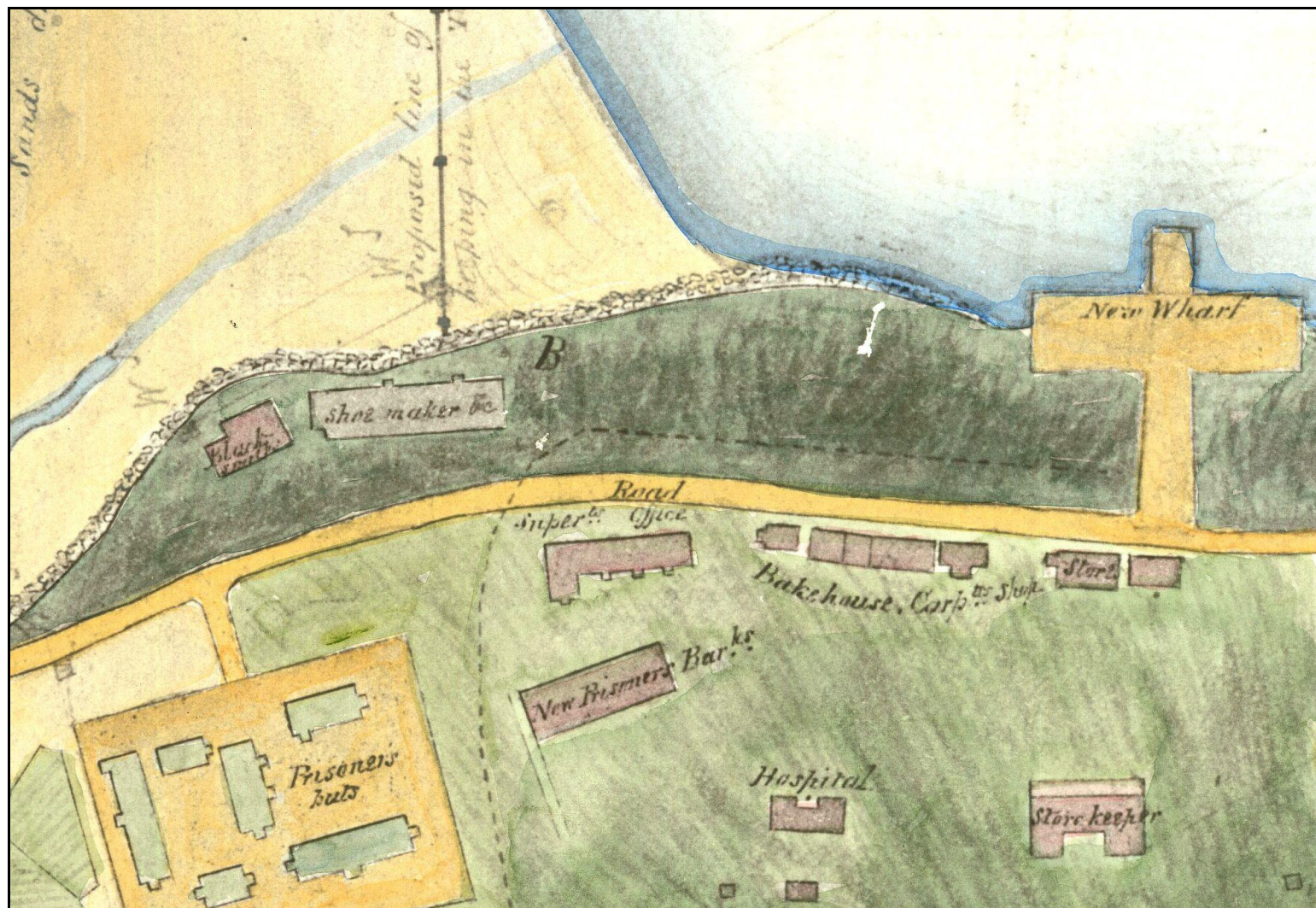


Figure 5: Detail of 1833 plan (J.H. Hughes, 'The settlement at Port Arthur', 1833, PAHSMA Collection)

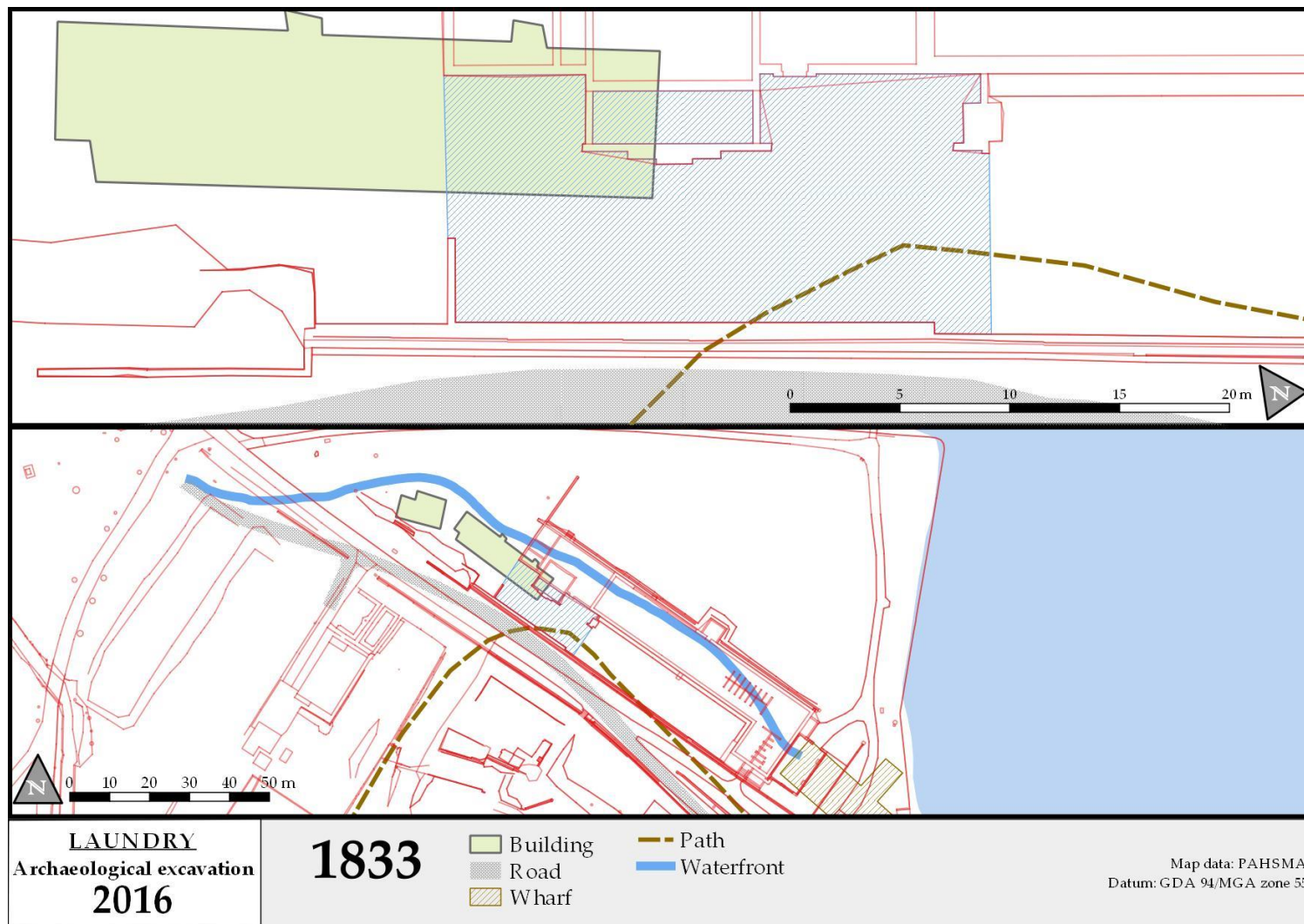


Figure 6: Overlay of 1833 plan

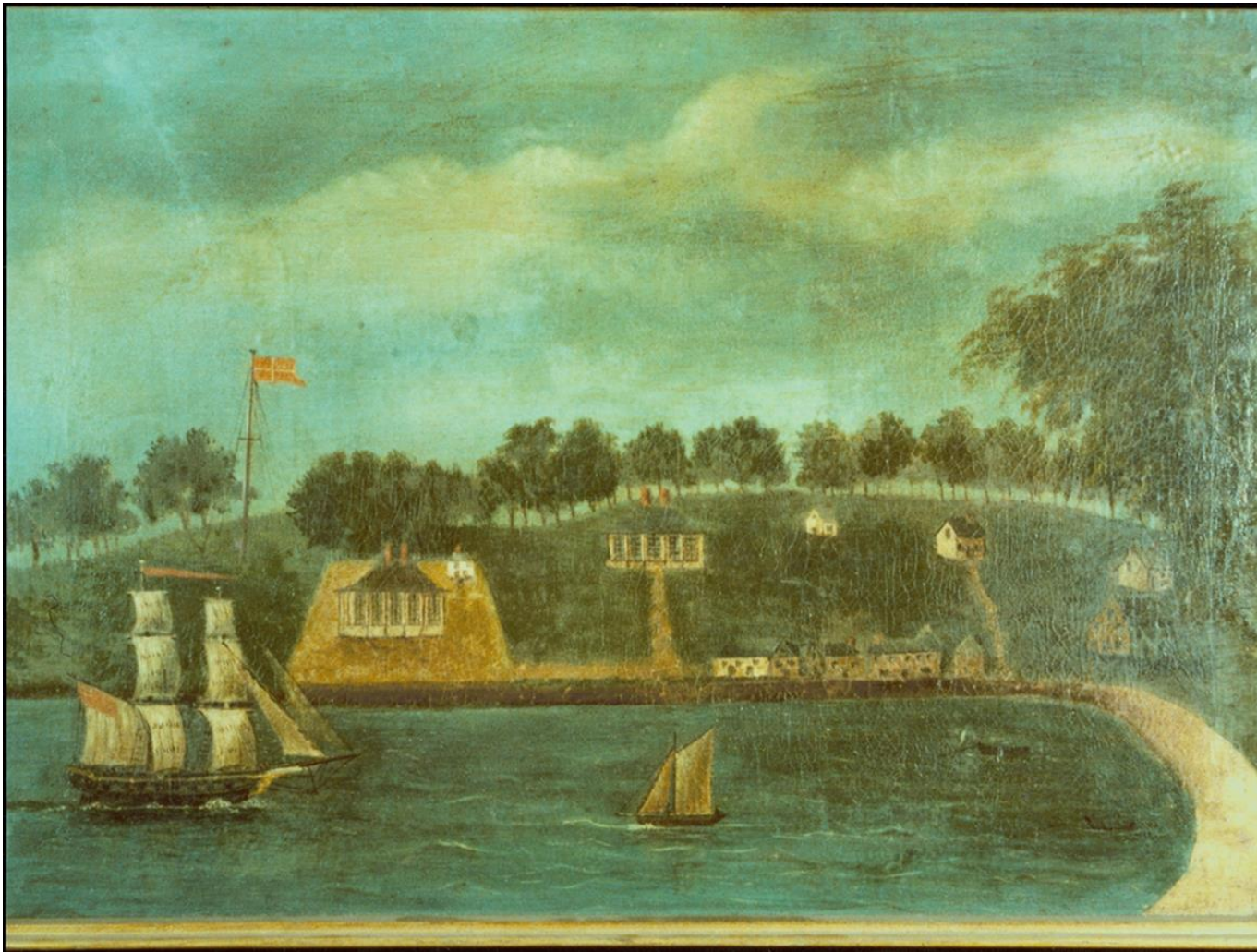


Figure 7: Illustration of Port Arthur looking south over Mason Cove toward the waterfront. The cluster of buildings along the foreshore are the workshops (untitled, n.d. [ca.1833], PAHSMA Collection, 'View from north', #2598)

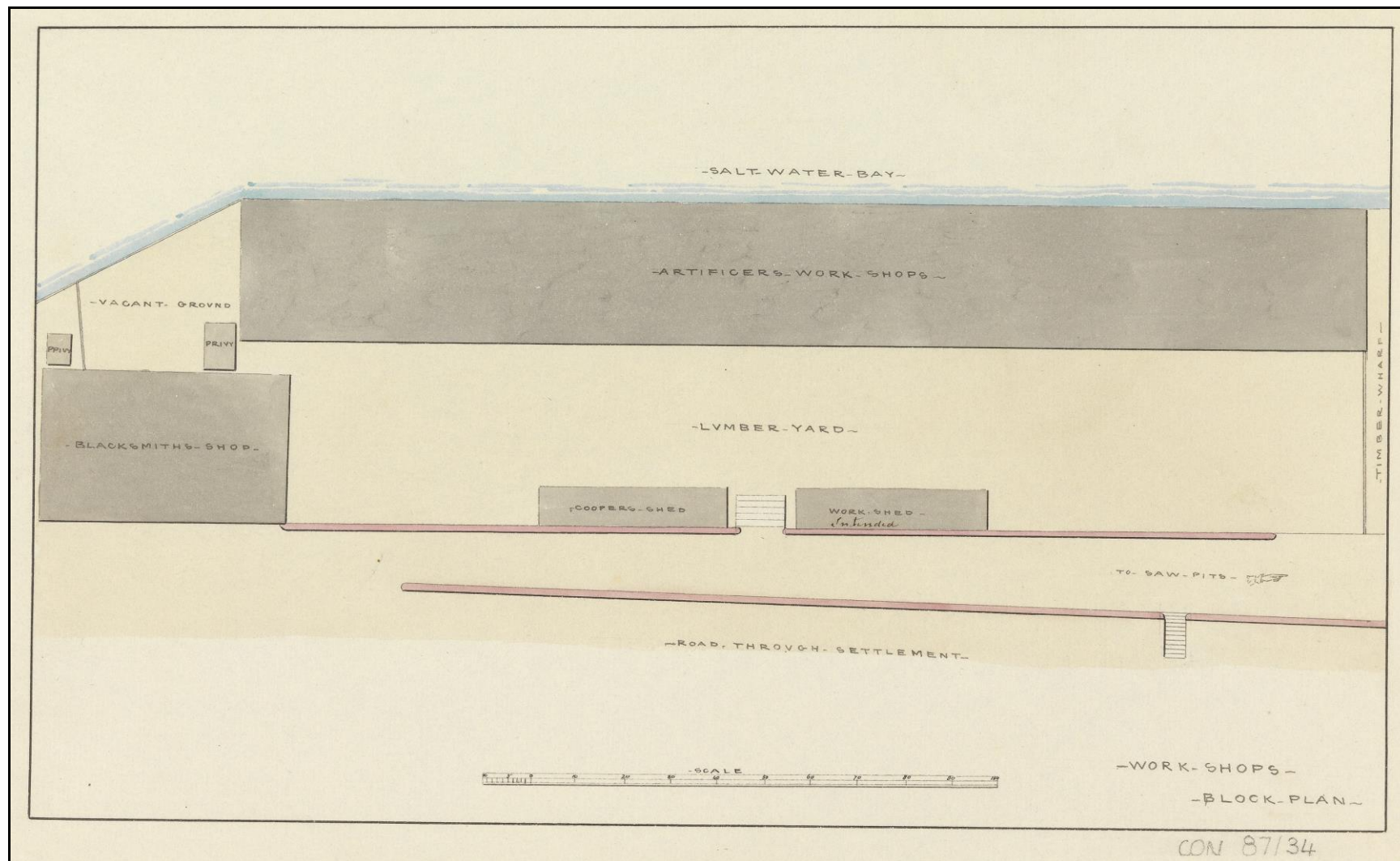


Figure 8: Detail of plan of waterfront workshops (Henry Laing, 'Workshops, block plan', 1836, Con 87/1/34, Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office)

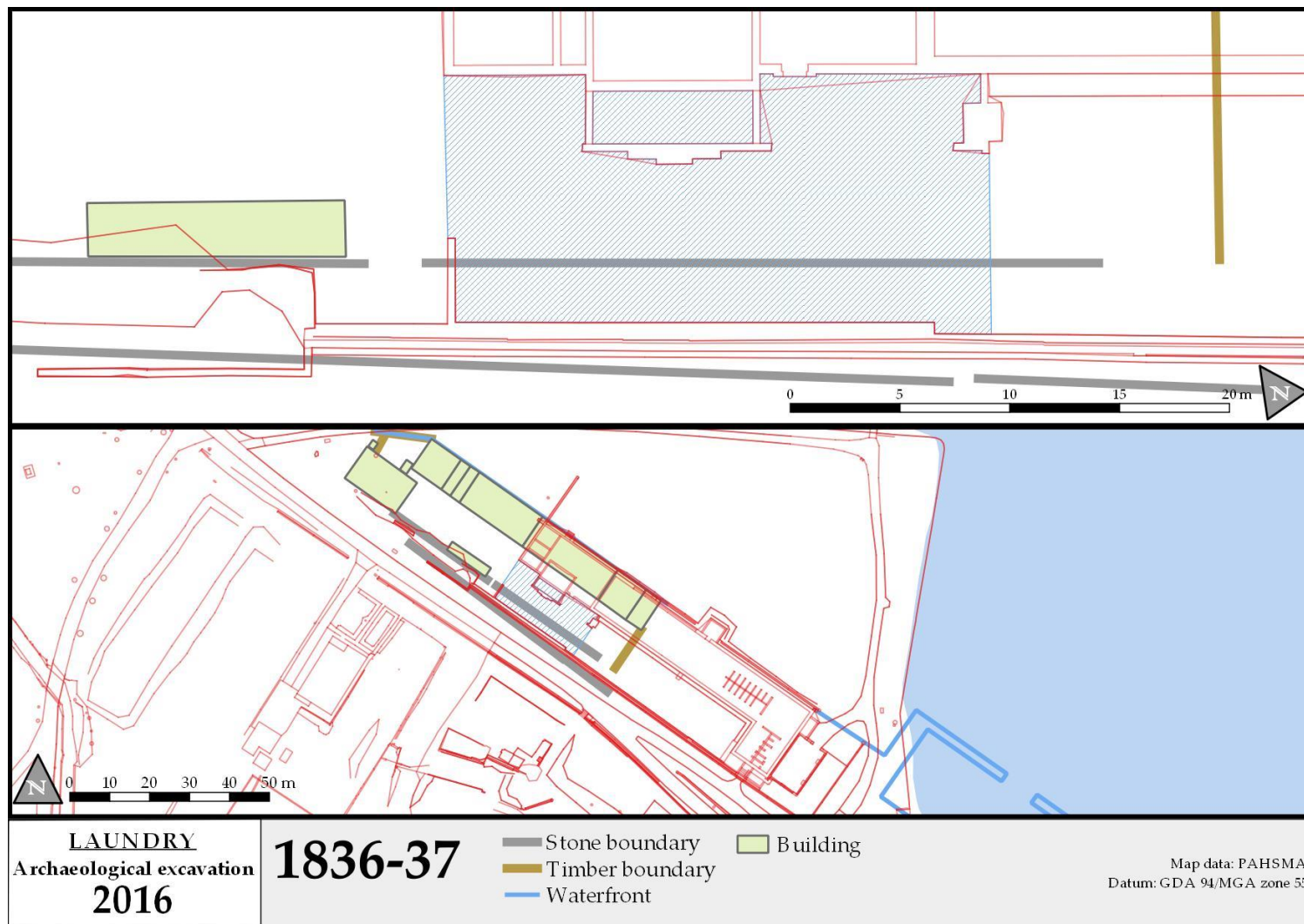


Figure 9: Overlay of 1836 plan



Figure 10: Illustration looking west. The workshops are shown in the foreground, with the Commissariat stores prominent behind (F.E.Paris, untitled, 1839, PAHSMA Collection, 'View from Scorpion Rock', #1366)

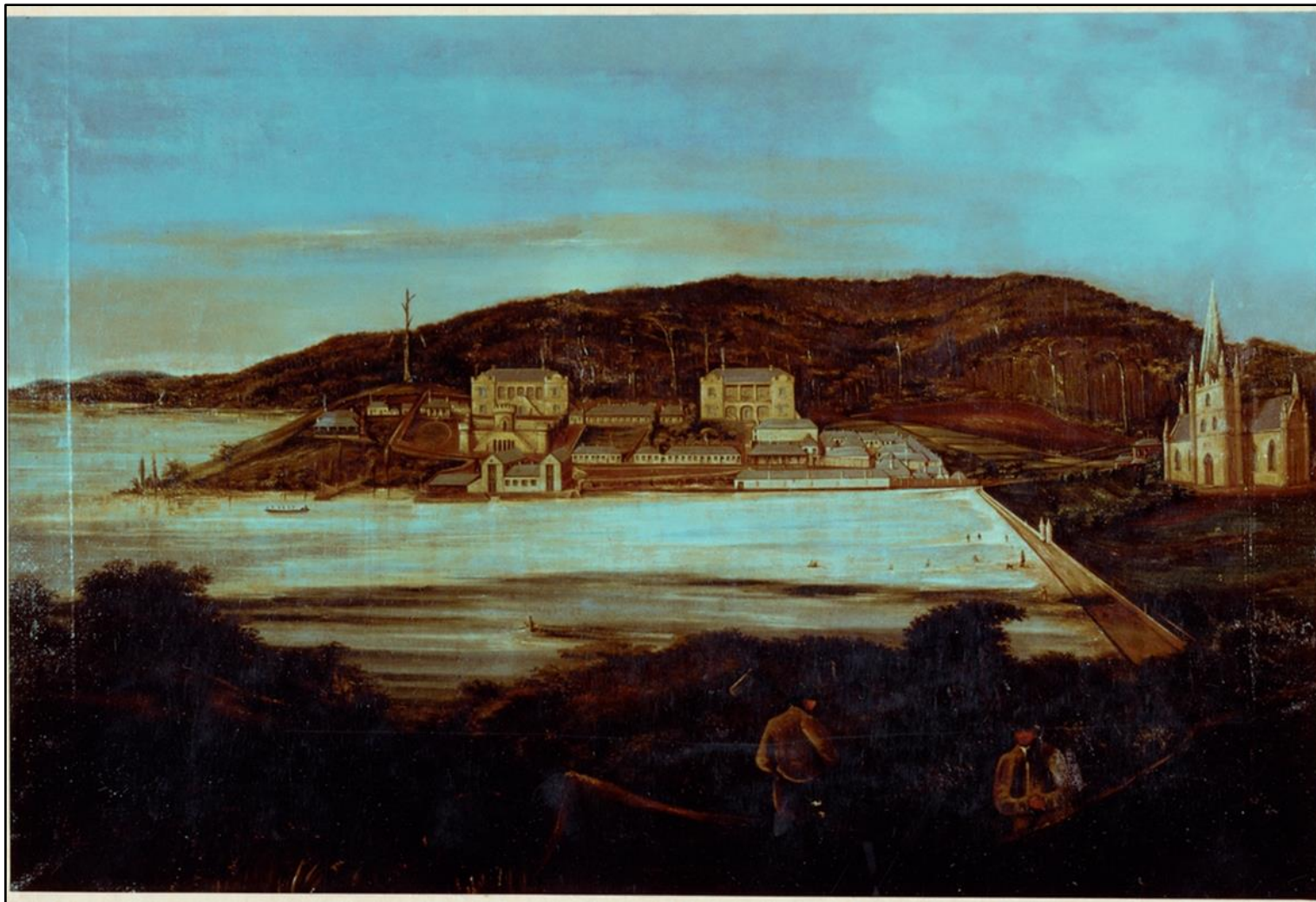


Figure 11: Illustration looking southward over Mason Cove. By this stage (1843) the workshops have been remodeled and extended.



Note the ramp running down from Champ Street toward the rear of the Commissariat Store (Unknown author, untitled, n.d. [ca.1843], PAHSMA Collection, 'View from north', #2692)

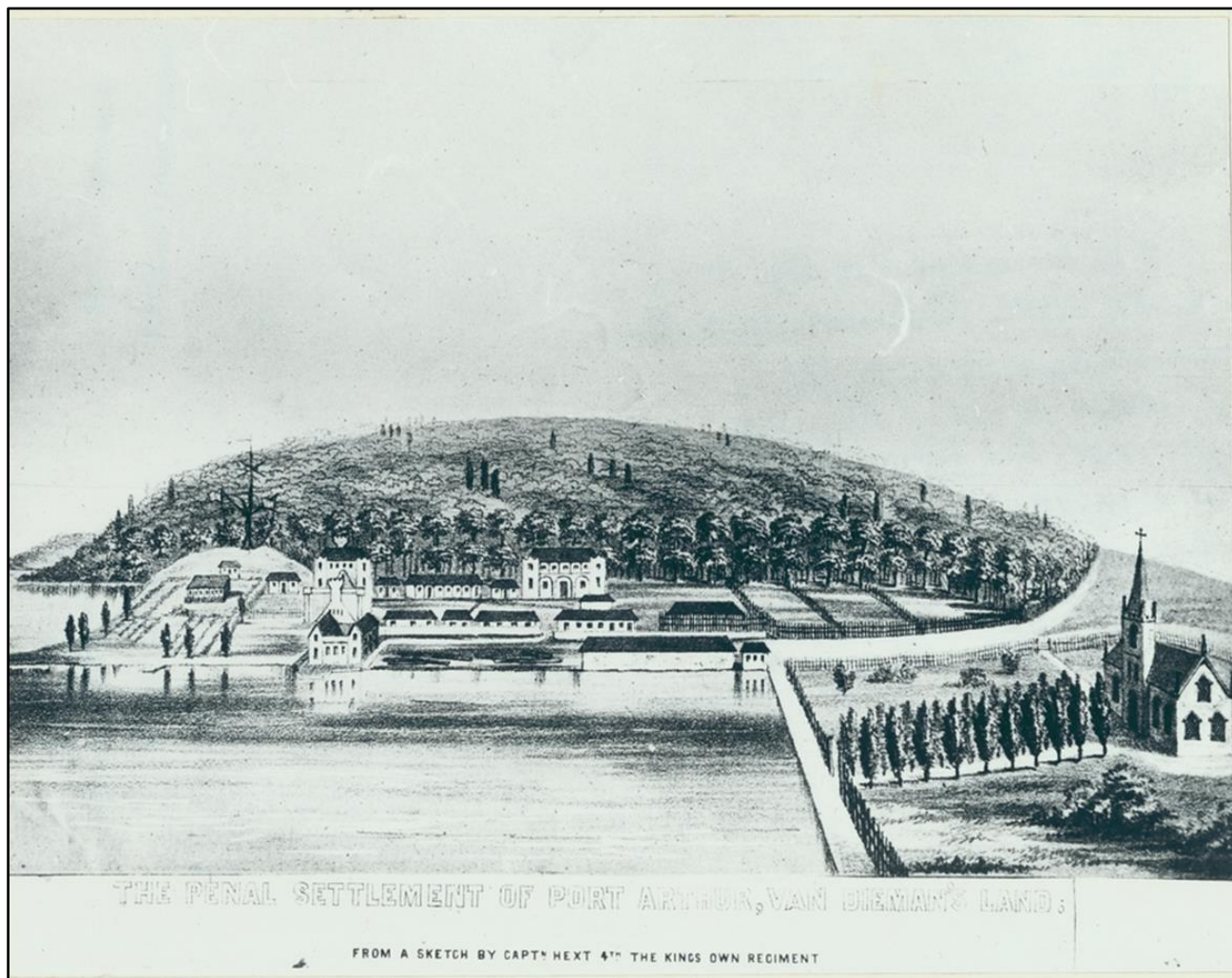


Figure 12: Very similar to the illustration in Figure 11, dating to 1842 – 1843
(Capt. Hext, 'The Penal Settlement of Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land', n.d. [ca.1842 - 1843], PAHSMA Collection, 'View from north', #1359)

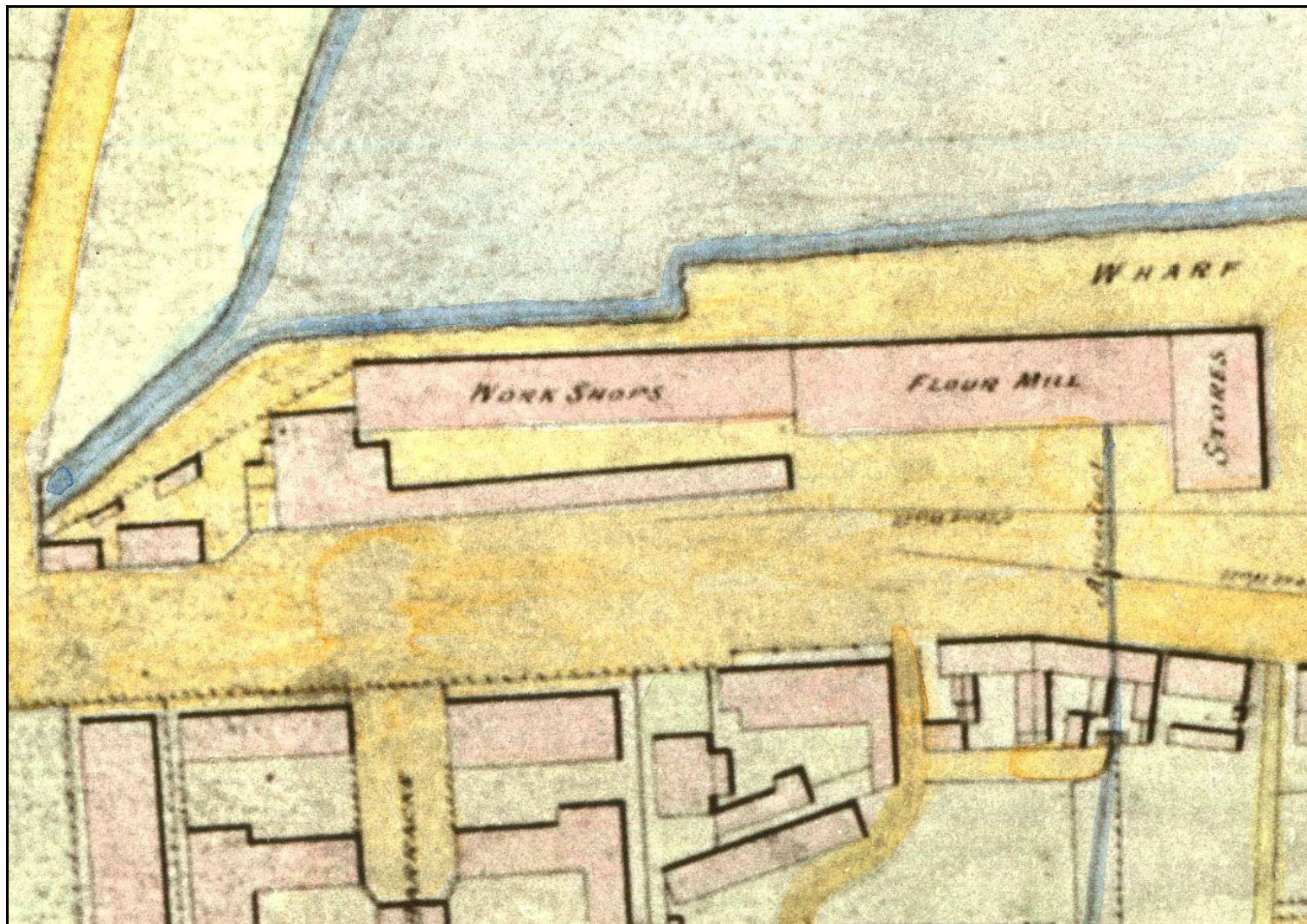




Figure 13: Detail of 1846 site plan (J.R. Hurst, 'Plan of the Penal Settlement at Port Arthur, VDL', 1846, PAHSMA Collection)

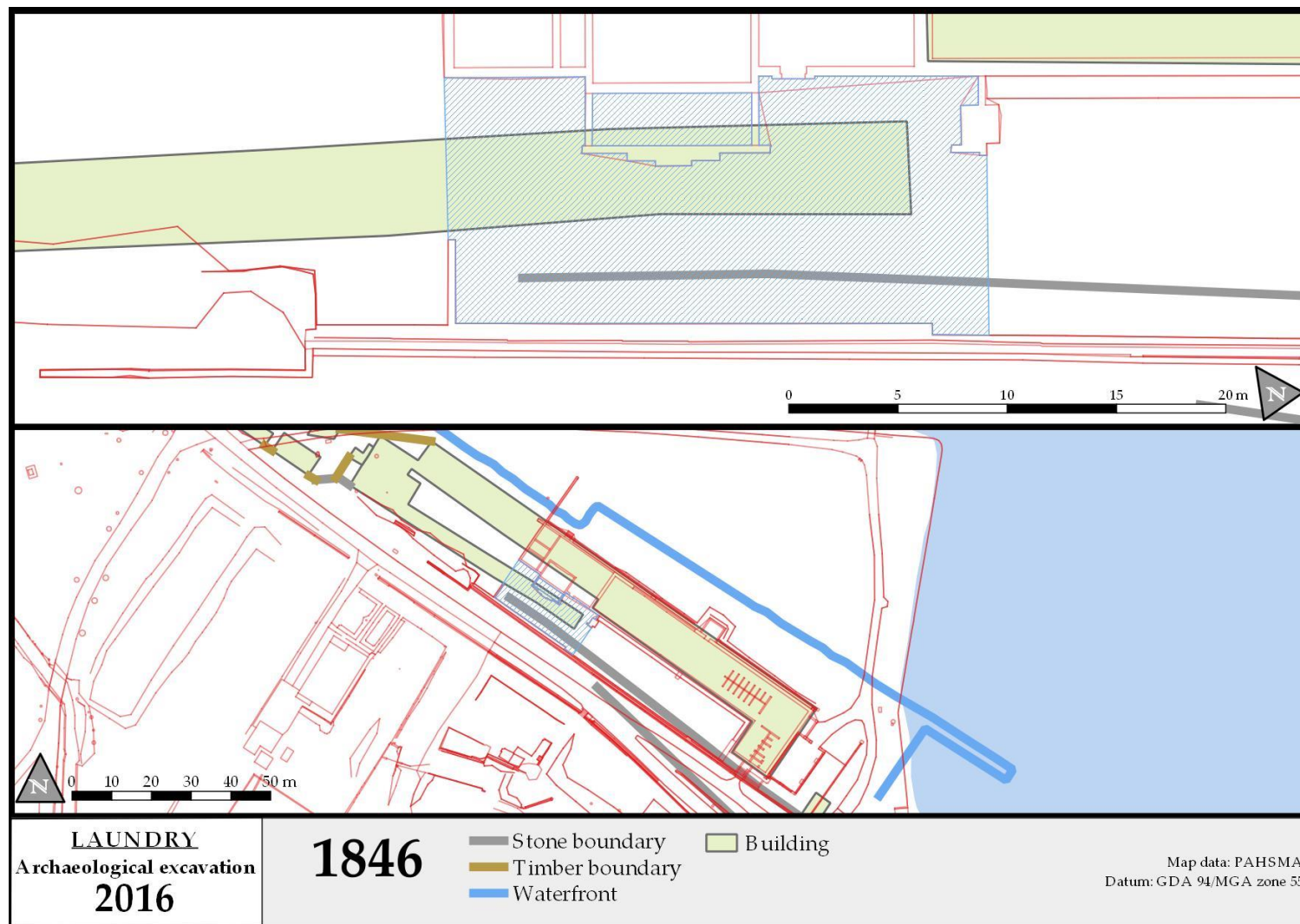




Figure 14: Overlay of 1846 plan

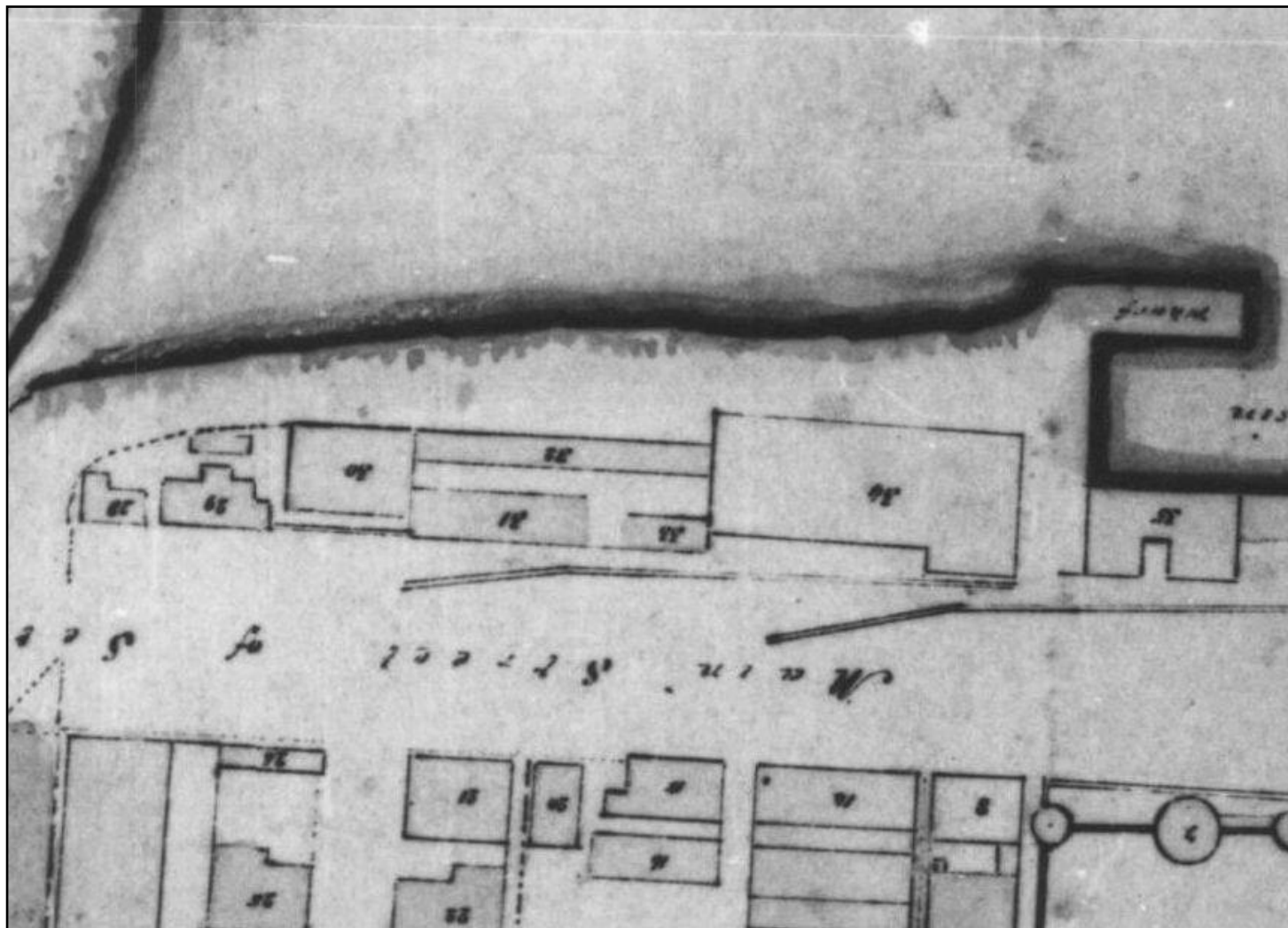


Figure 15: Detail from 1854 plan showing the flour mill and granary (34) before the conversion to the penitentiary.

The constables' hut (31), workshops (32) and lumber stores (33) are also shown (J. Boyd, 'Plan of Penal Settlement Port Arthur', ca.1854, PAHSMA Collection, HM MPG 1/537 (2))

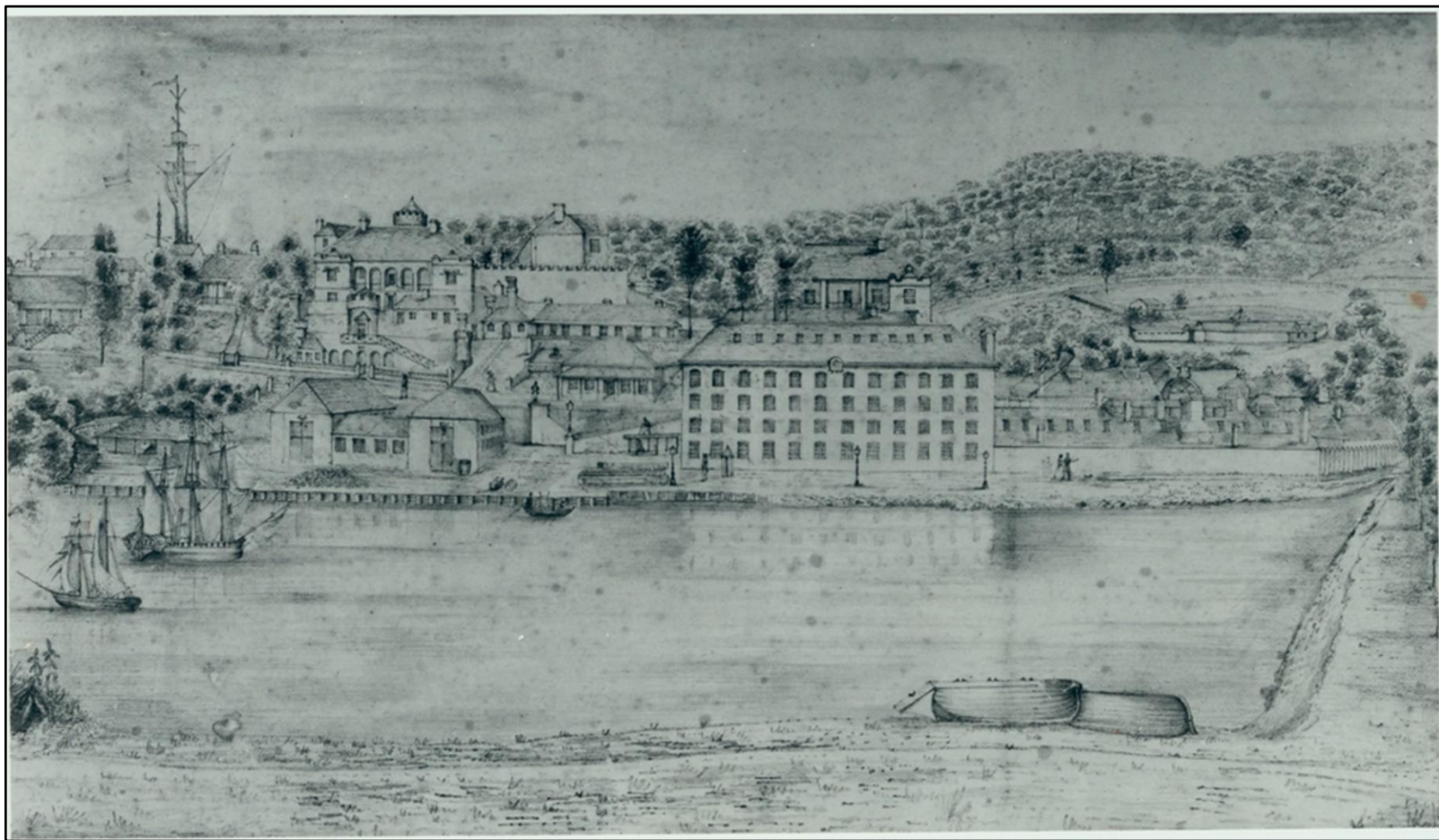


Figure 16: This illustration shows the waterfront during the conversion of the flour mill and granary to the penitentiary
('The Settlement of Port Arthur, n.d. [ca.1854], PAHSMA Collection, 'View from north', #1353)

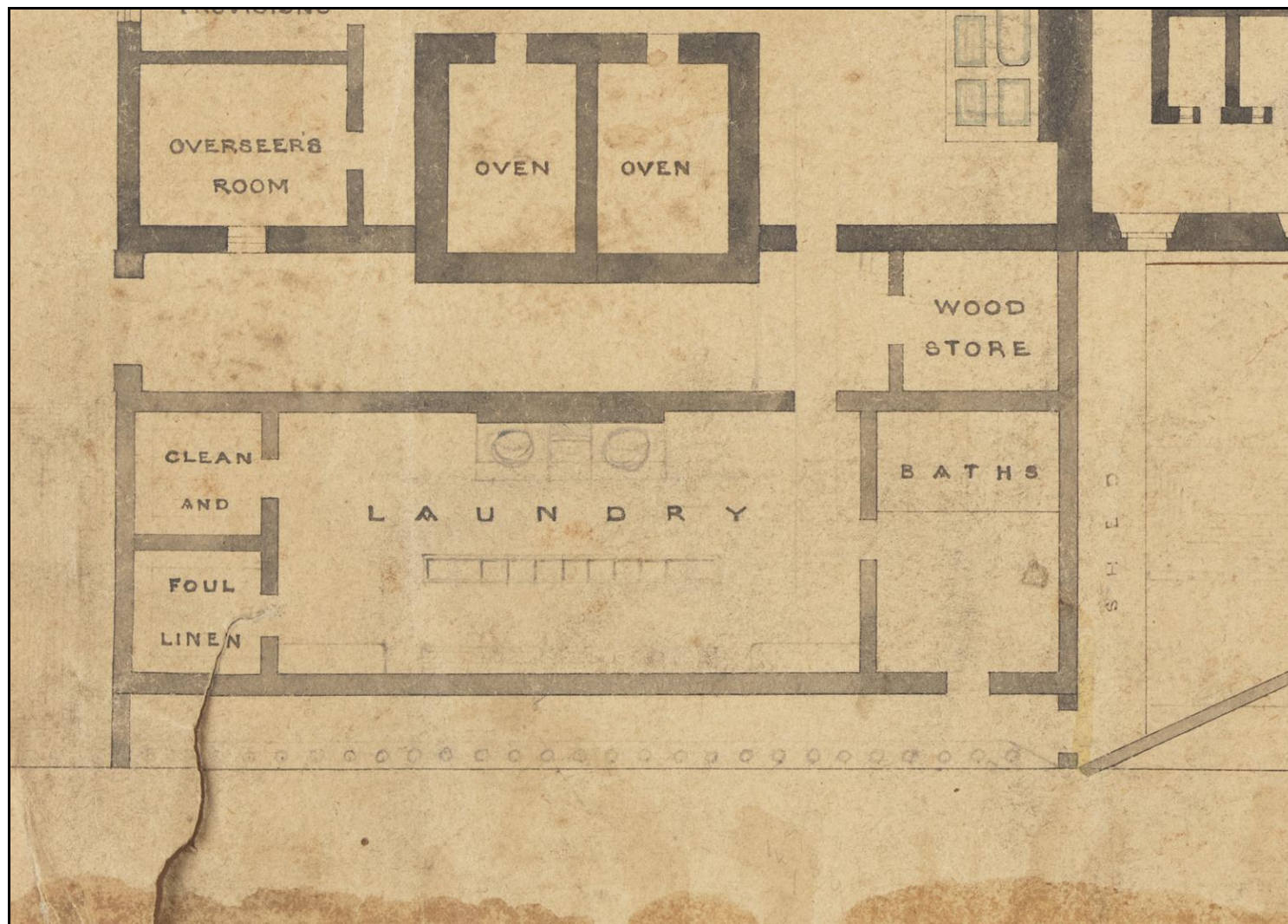




Figure 17: Detail of plan of penitentiary laundry area (Phase I) (unnamed plan, n.d. [ca.1856], HB PXD 52a, PAHSMA Collection)

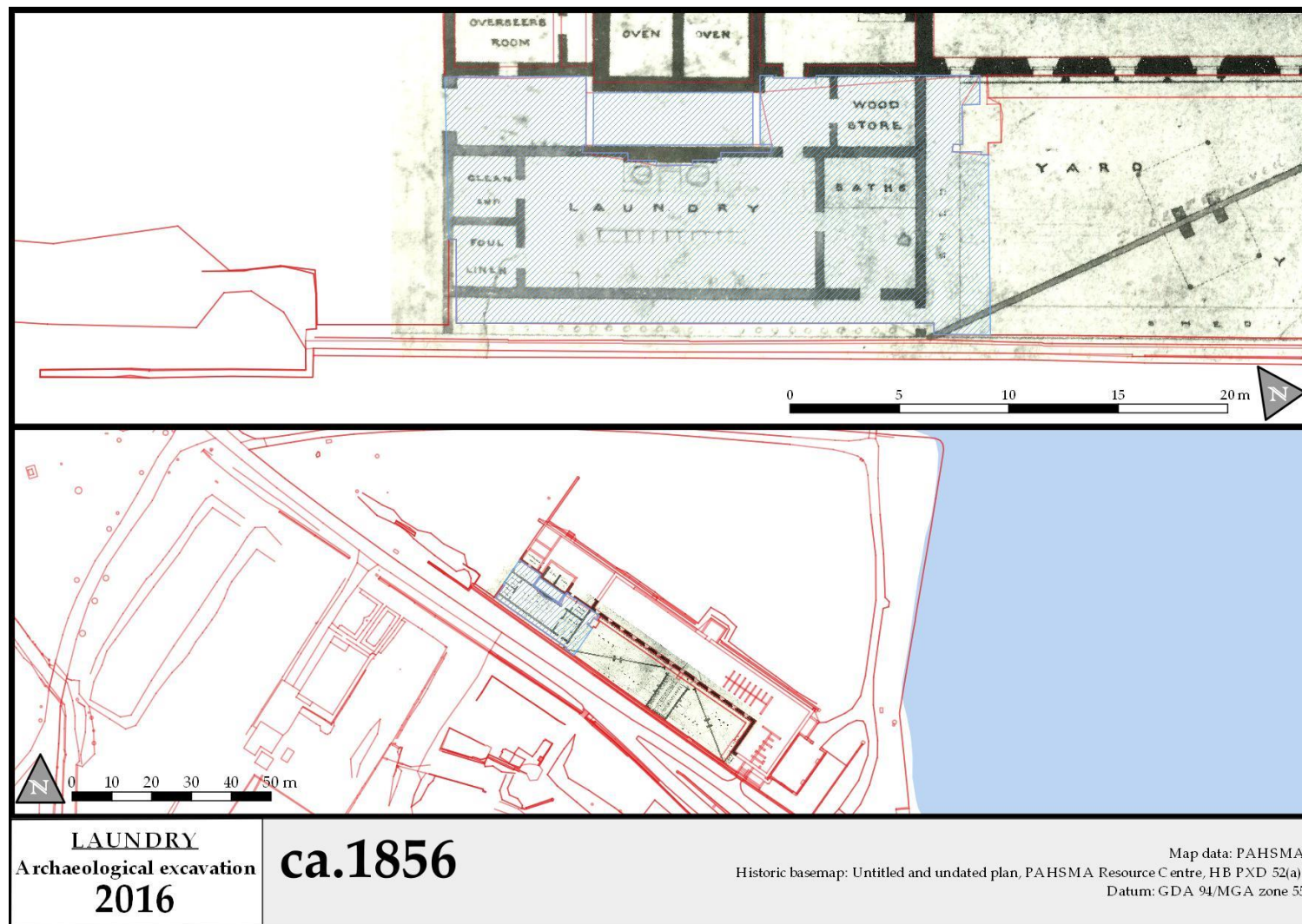




Figure 18: Overlay of ca.1856 plan

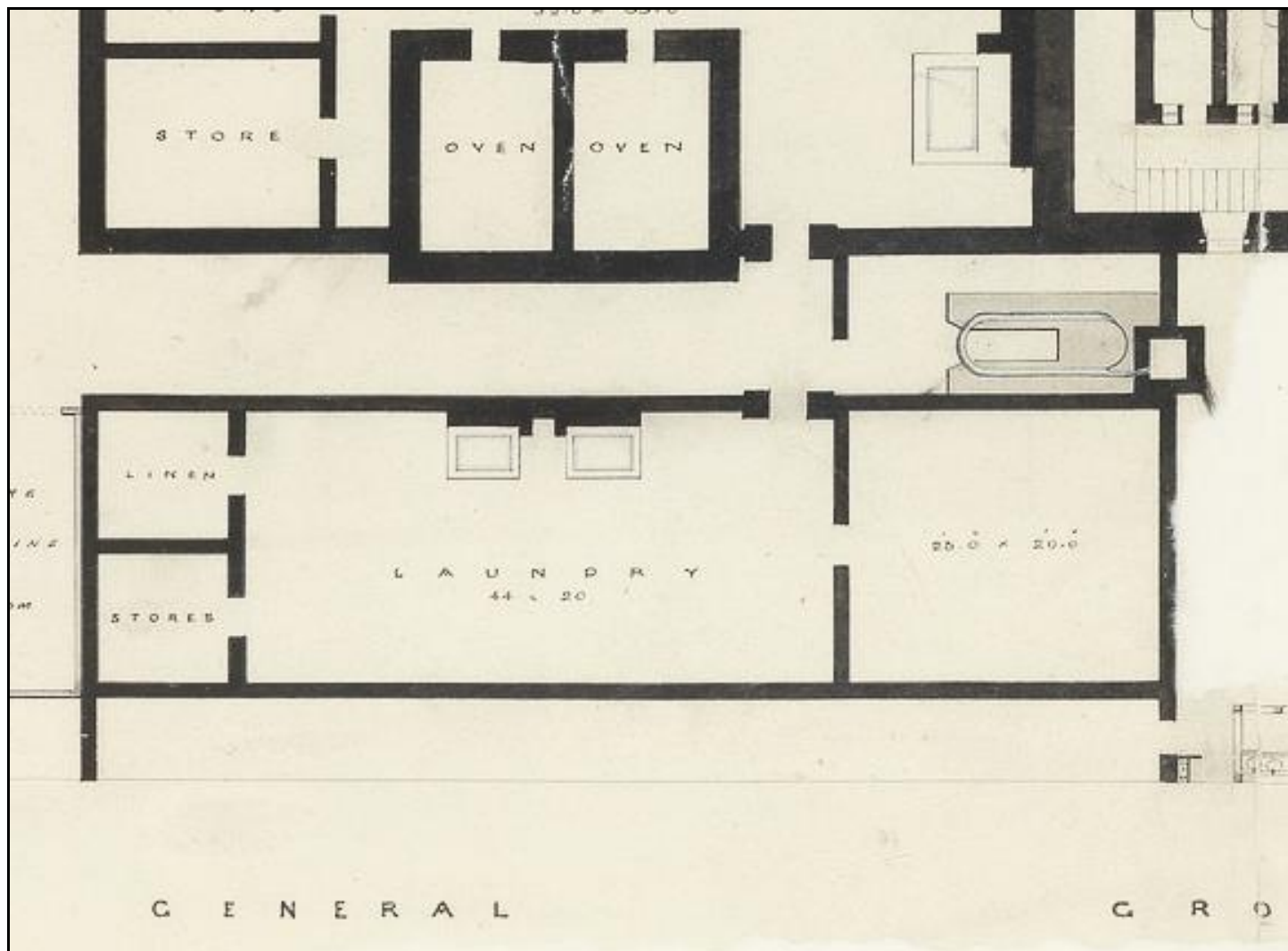




Figure 19: Detail of penitentiary laundry (Phase II) (No author, 'Penitentiary, Port Arthur', n.d. [ca.1863], PWD266/1/1780, Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office)

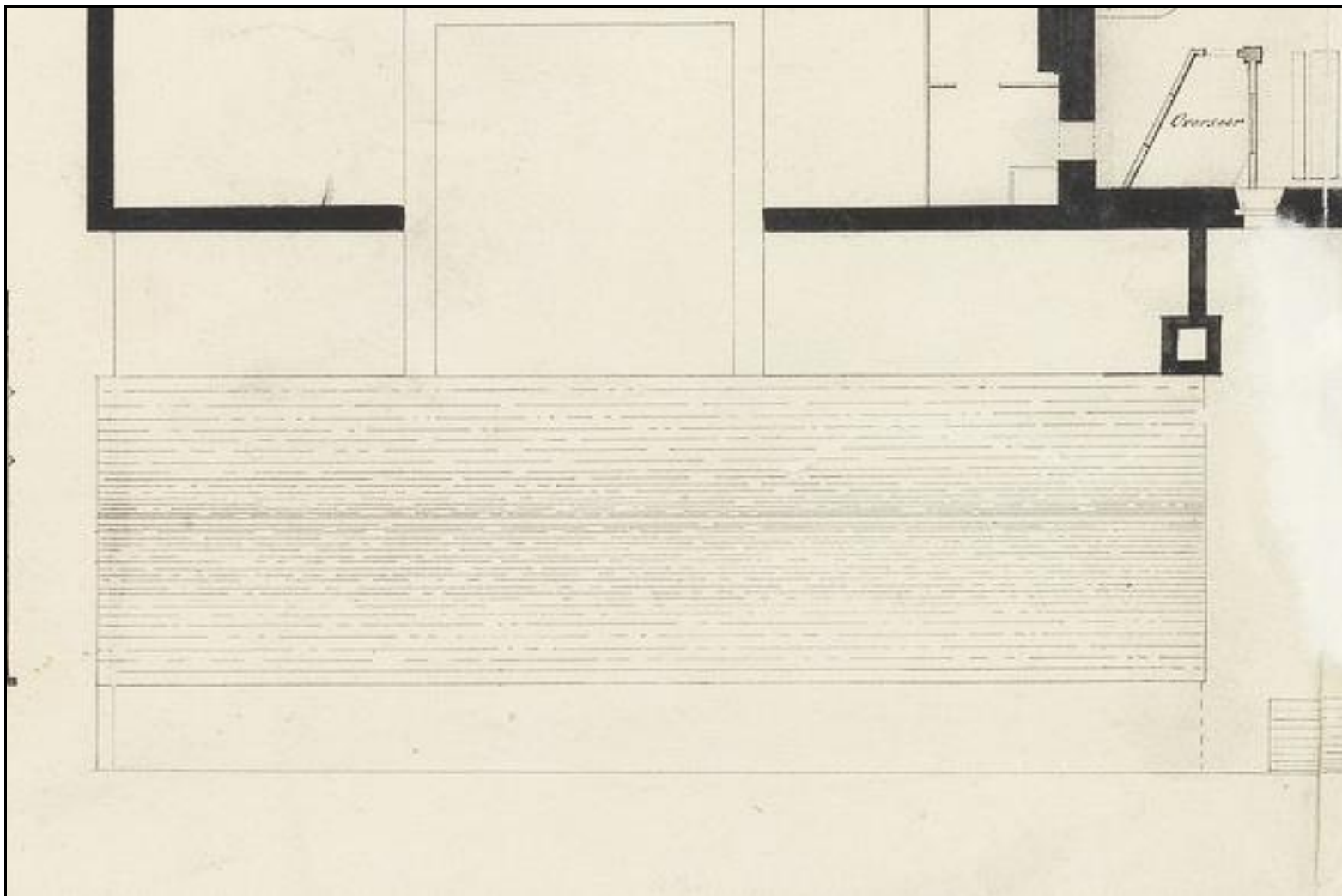


Figure 20: Detail of penitentiary laundry (roof plan) (unknown author, 'Penitentiary, Port Arthur', n.d. [ca.1863], PWD266/1/1780, Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office)

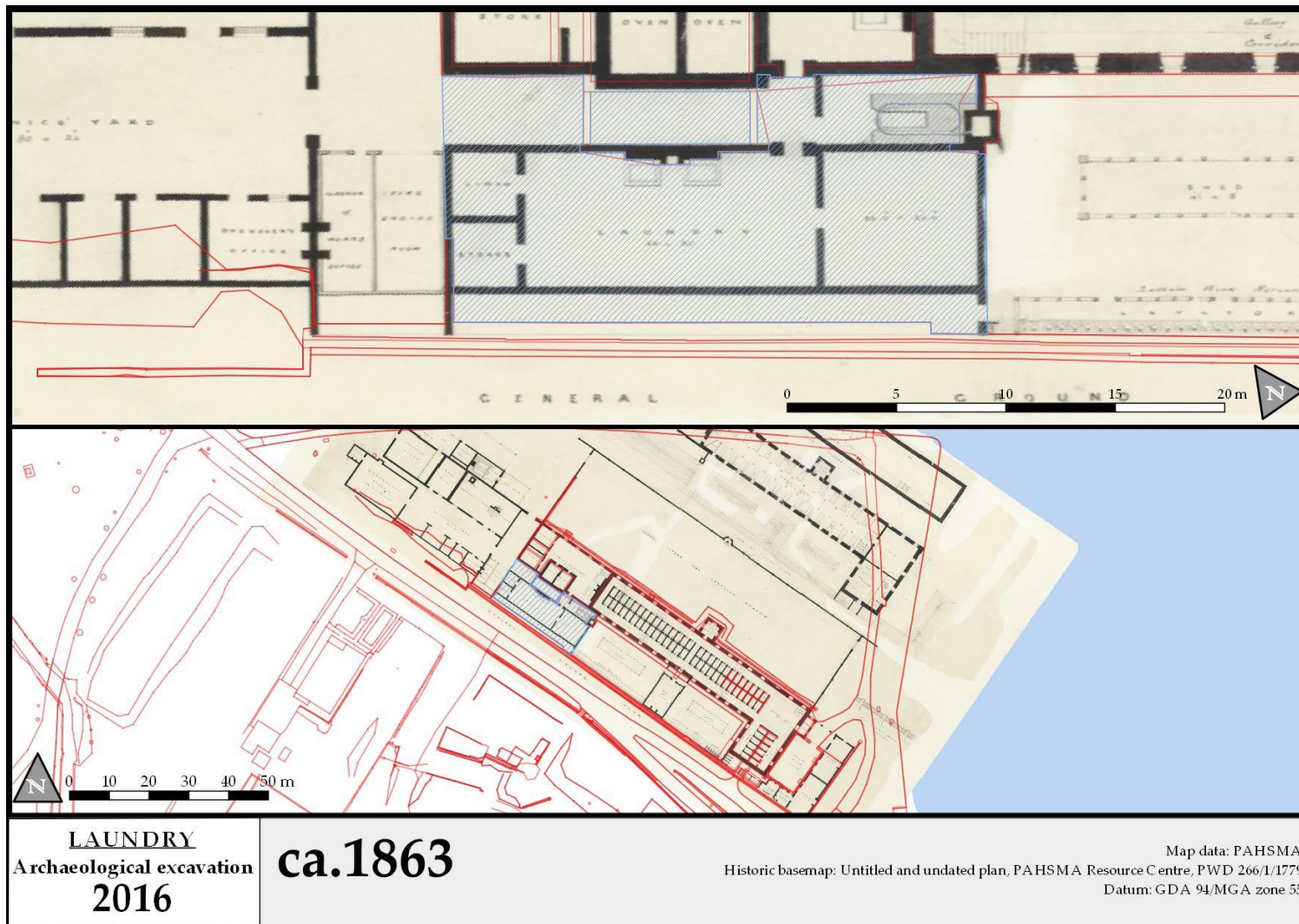




Figure 21: Overlay of ca.1863 plan

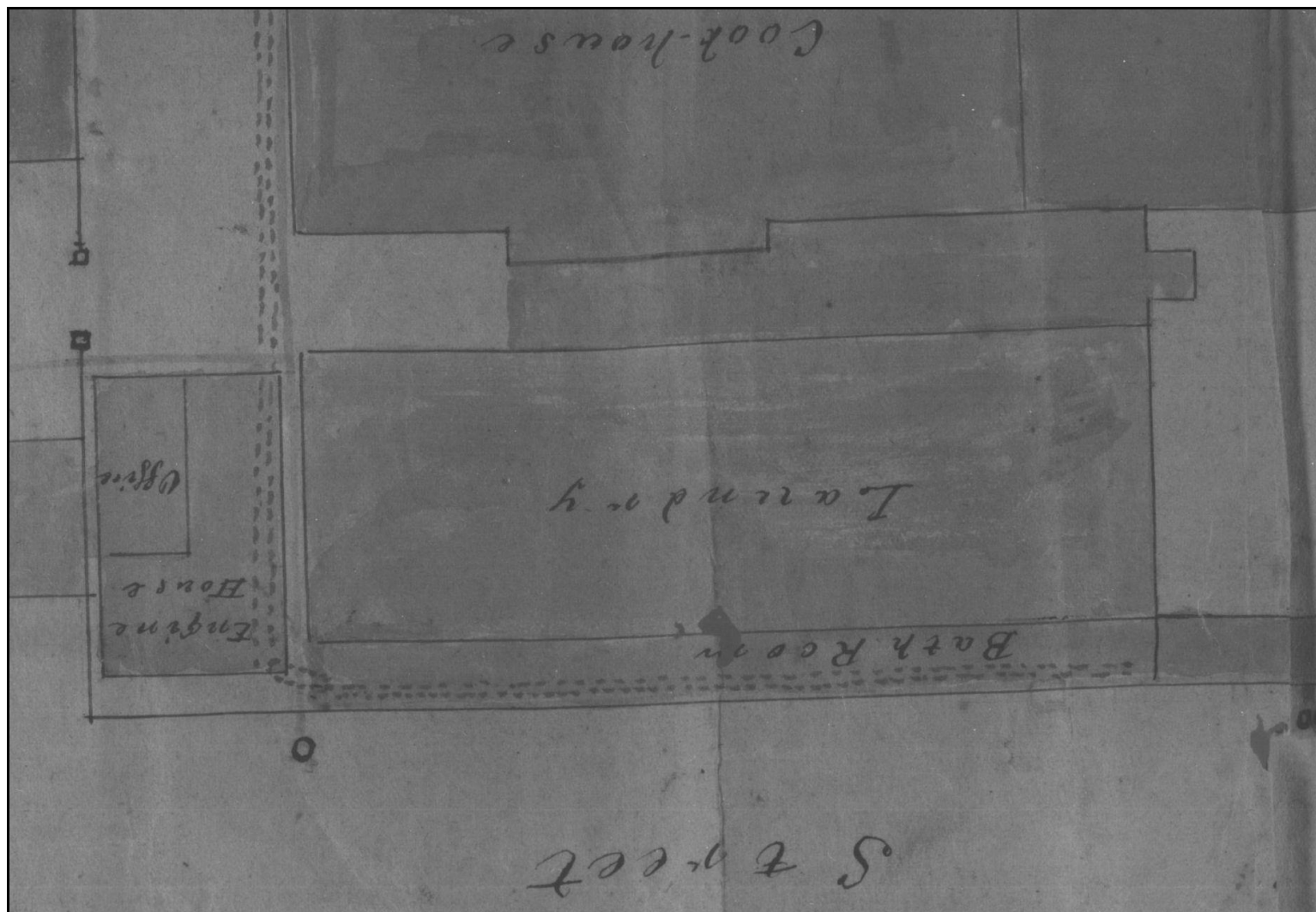


Figure 22: Detail of 1870 settlement plan (unknown author, unnamed plan, 1870, HM 1870/1, PAHSMA Collection)

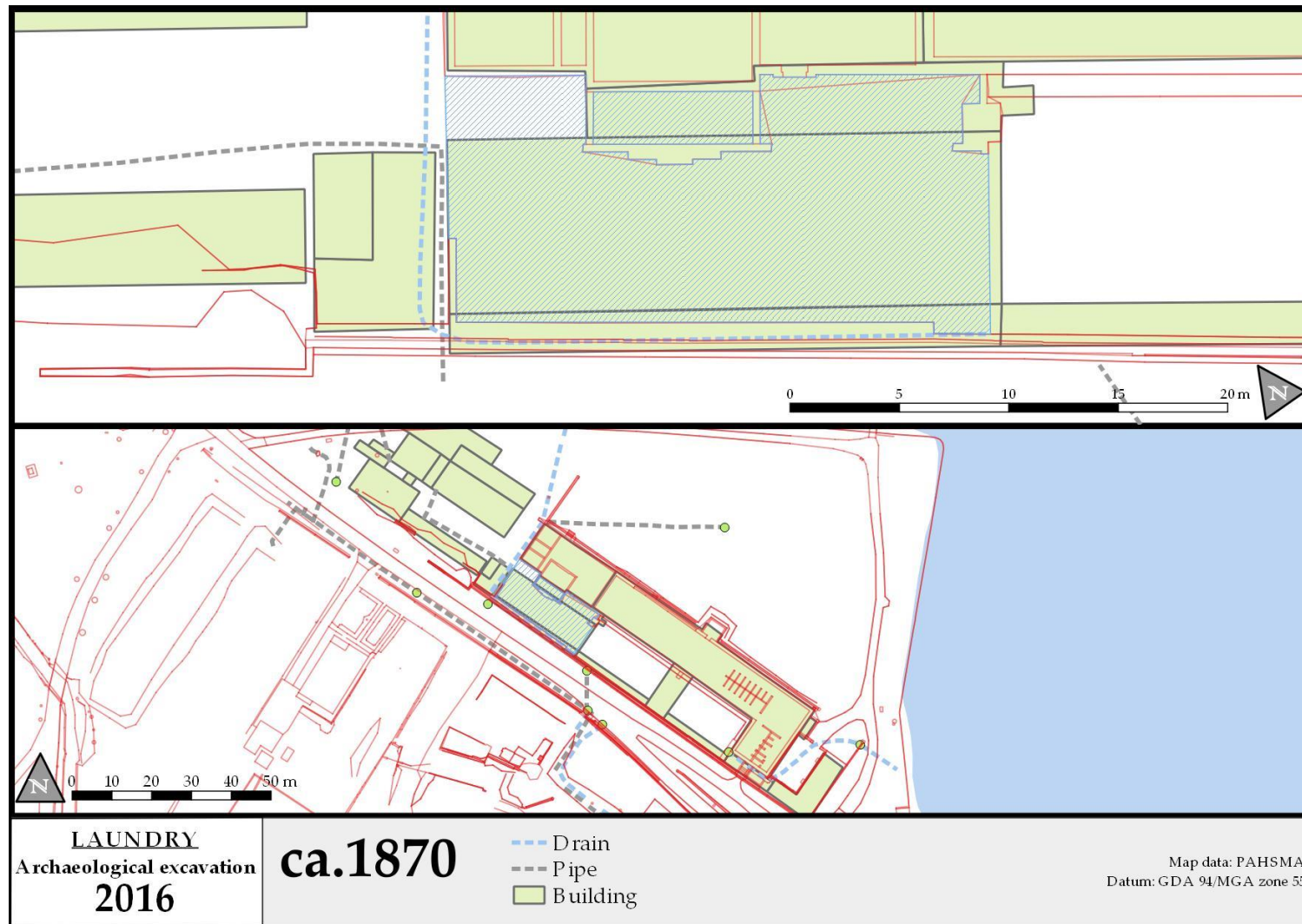




Figure 23: Overlay of 1870 plan

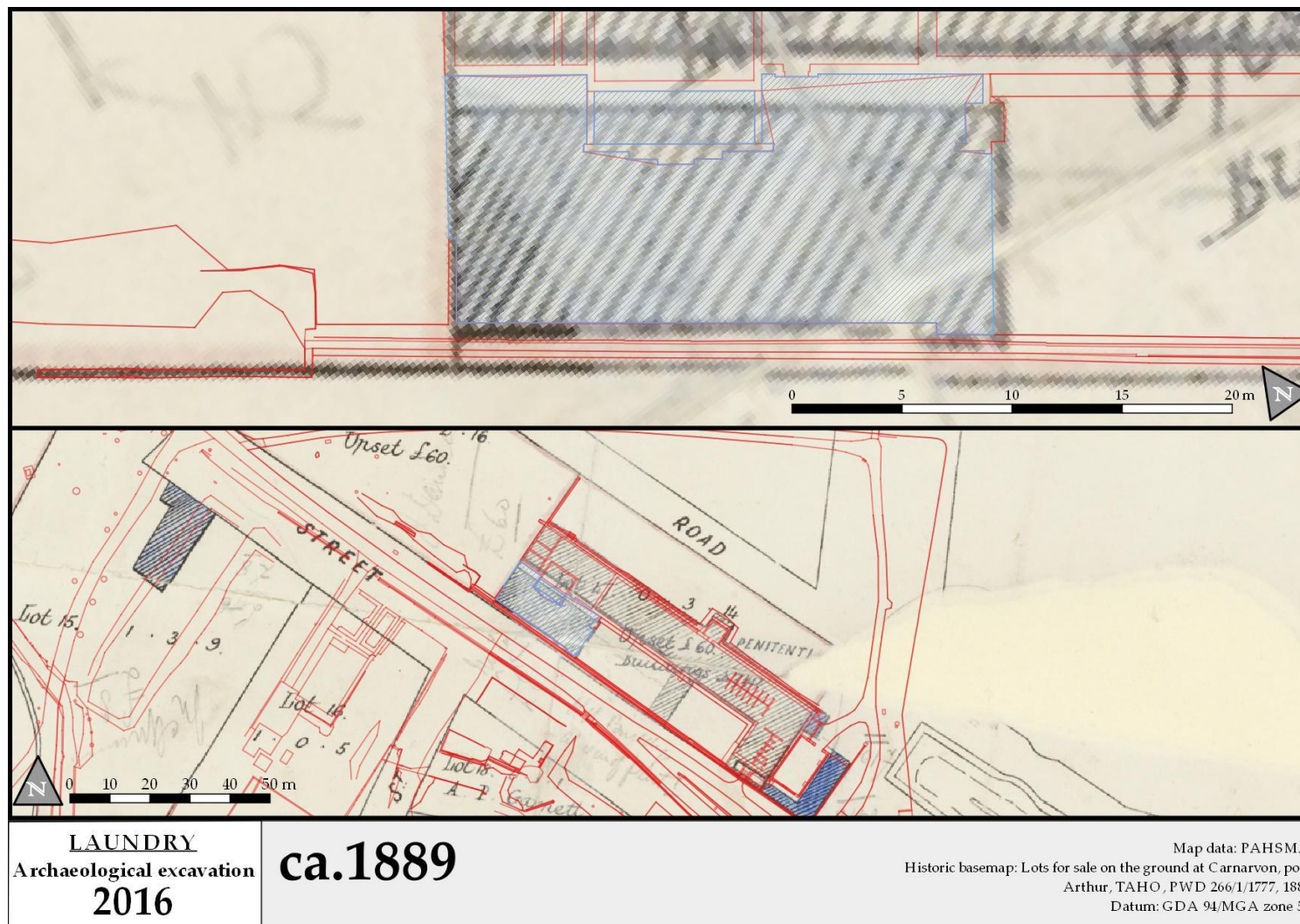


Figure 24: Detail of post-convict period settlement plan (A.Blackwood, Port Arthur, survey completed 1889, PWD 266/1/1777, TAHO)

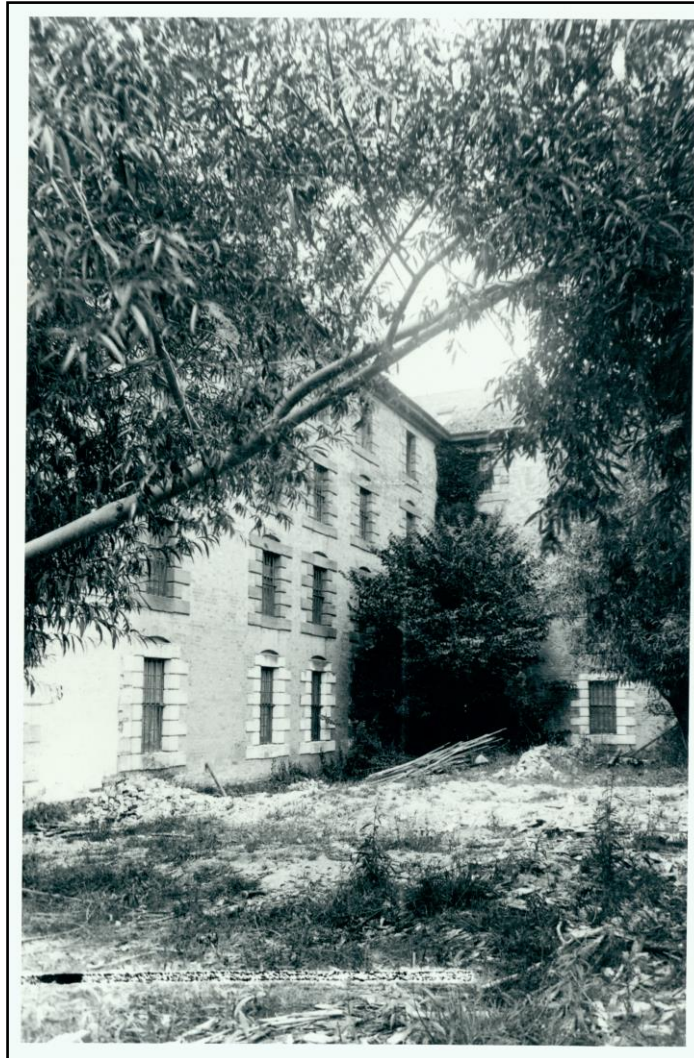


Figure 25: (Unknown author, untitled, n.d., PAHSMA photographic collection, penitentiary Exterior #1034)

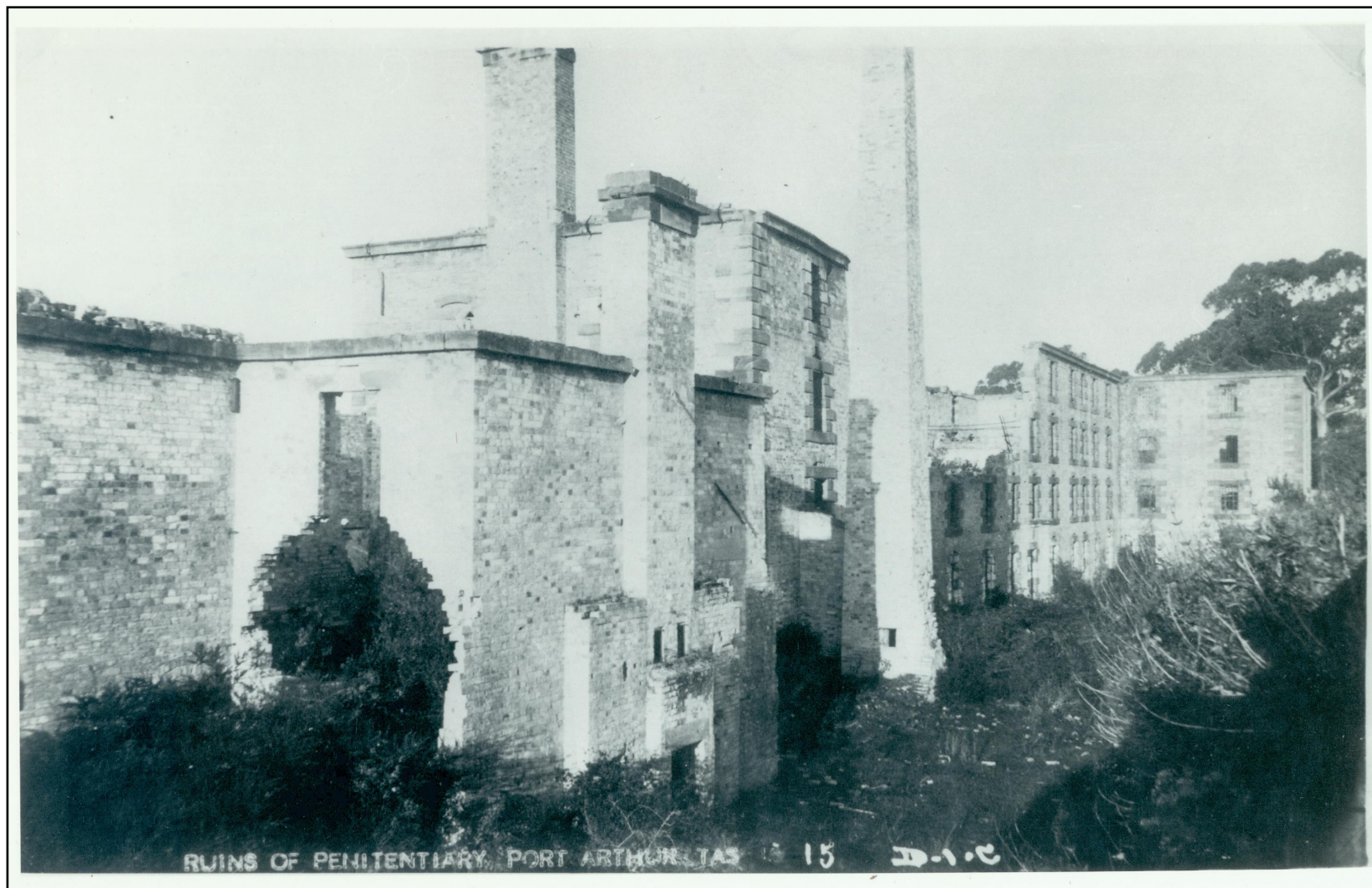


Figure 26: View overlooking the laundry area, ca.1920s (Unknown author, 'Penitentiary, Port Arthur', n.d., PAHSMA photographic collection, Penitentiary Exterior #2040)



Figure 27: View of the ablutions area in 1966 (John Thompson, 'Historic Jail Ruins, Port Arthur', 9 January 1966, PAHSMA photographic collection, Penitentiary Exterior #1066)



Appendix 3: Orthophotographs



The following appendix contains georeferenced orthophotographs taken from the photogrammetric surveys. Figure 29 and Figure 30 are high detail surveys images taken at key points during the excavation. The remainder are orthophotographs generated from photographs and survey generated as part of day-to-day fieldwork. As such, the quality of these latter images can be variable, having been taken primarily to facilitate the post-fieldwork production of archaeological illustrations. Where necessary, key contexts have been labelled and are referenced in-text.

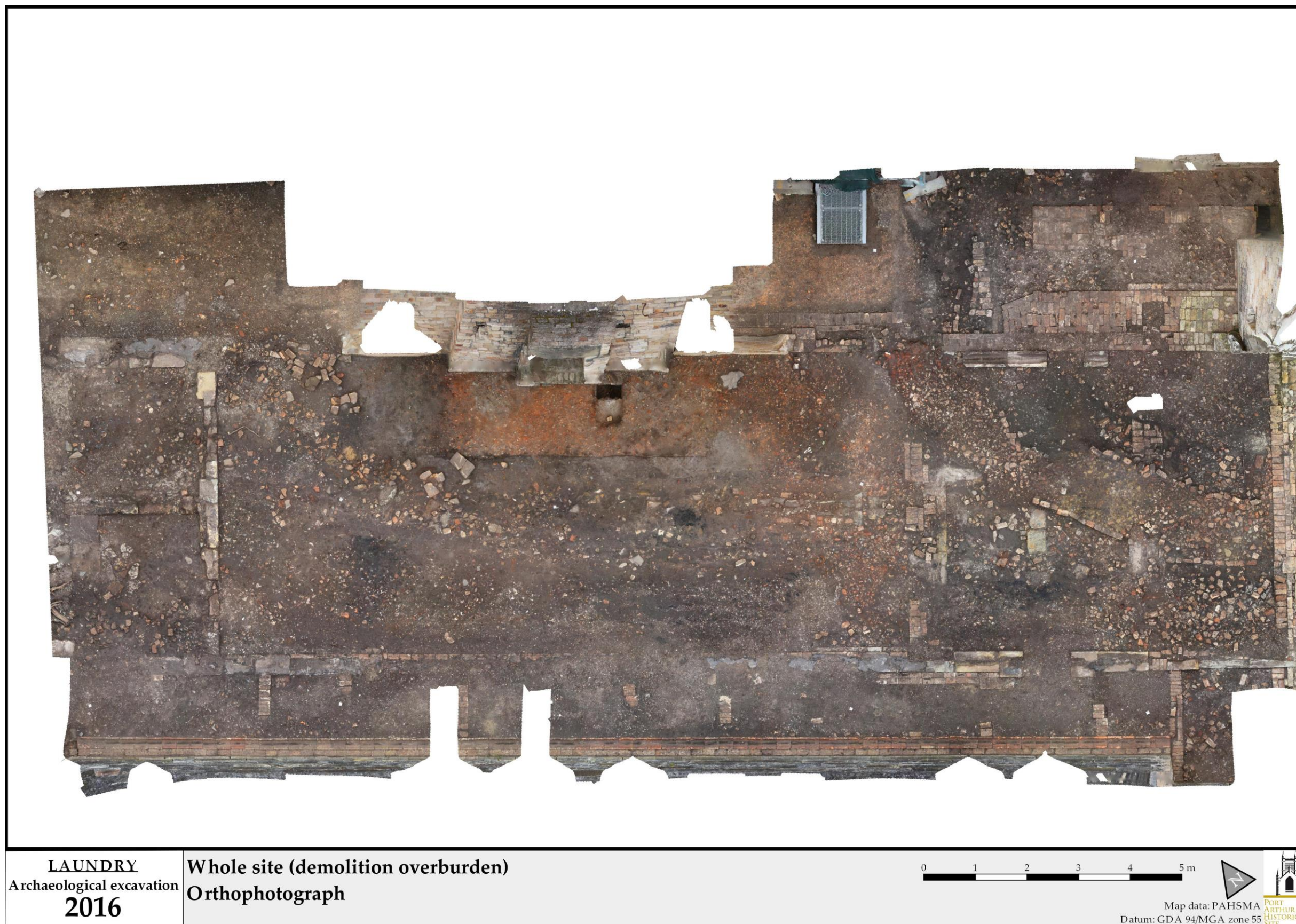


Figure 28: Orthophotograph, whole site (demolition overburden)



LAUNDRY
Archaeological excavation
2016

Whole site (mid-excavation, Phase II)
Orthophotograph

0 1 2 3 4 5 m



Map data: PAHSMA
Datum: GDA 94/MGA zone 55



Figure 29: Orthophotograph, whole site (Phase II)

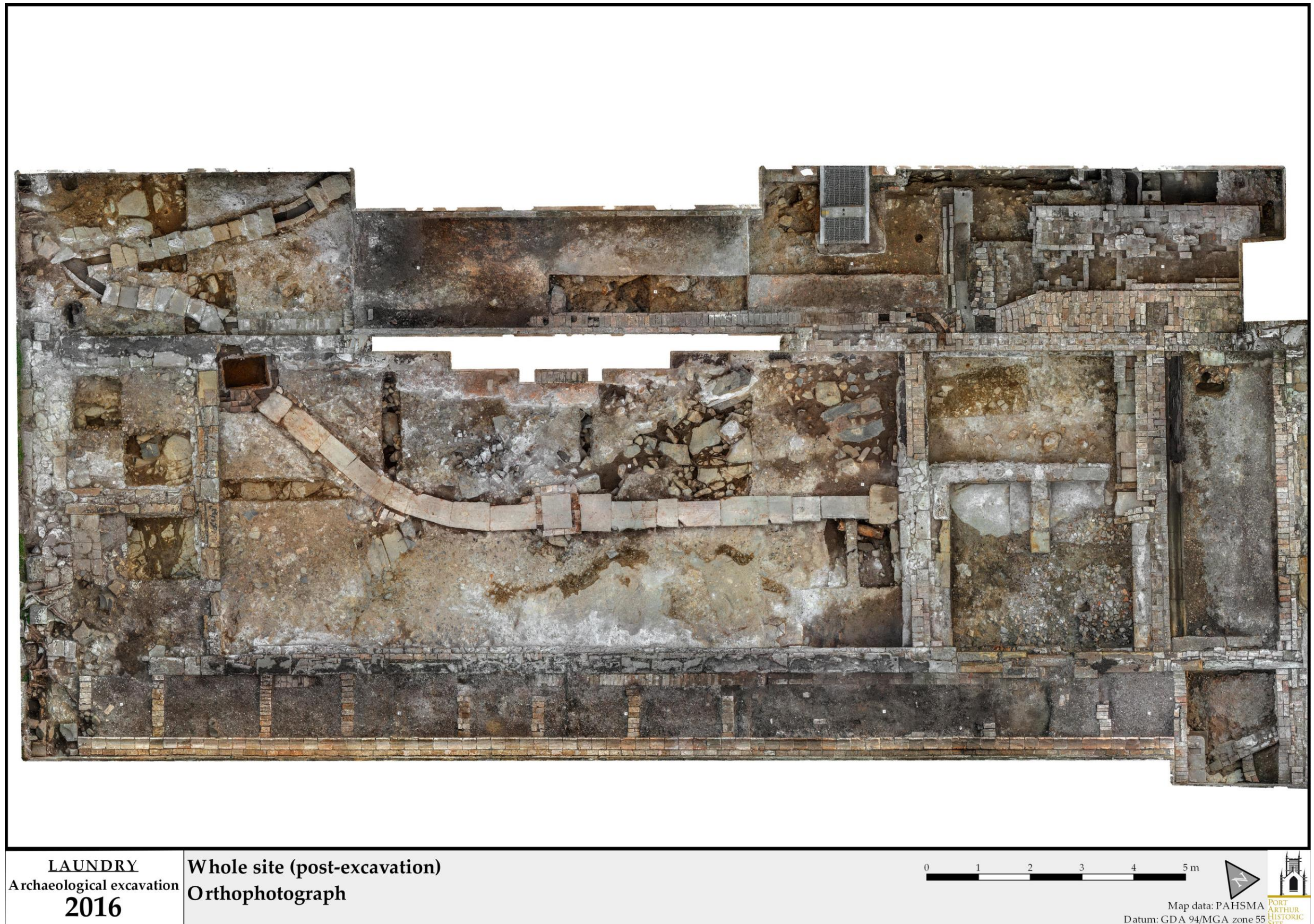


Figure 30: Orthophotograph, whole site (post-excavation)



Figure 31: Orthophotograph, S1



Figure 32: Orthophotograph, S4



Figure 33: Orthophotograph, S5



Figure 34: Orthophotograph, S5



Figure 35: Orthophotograph, S7



Figure 36: Orthophotograph, S7

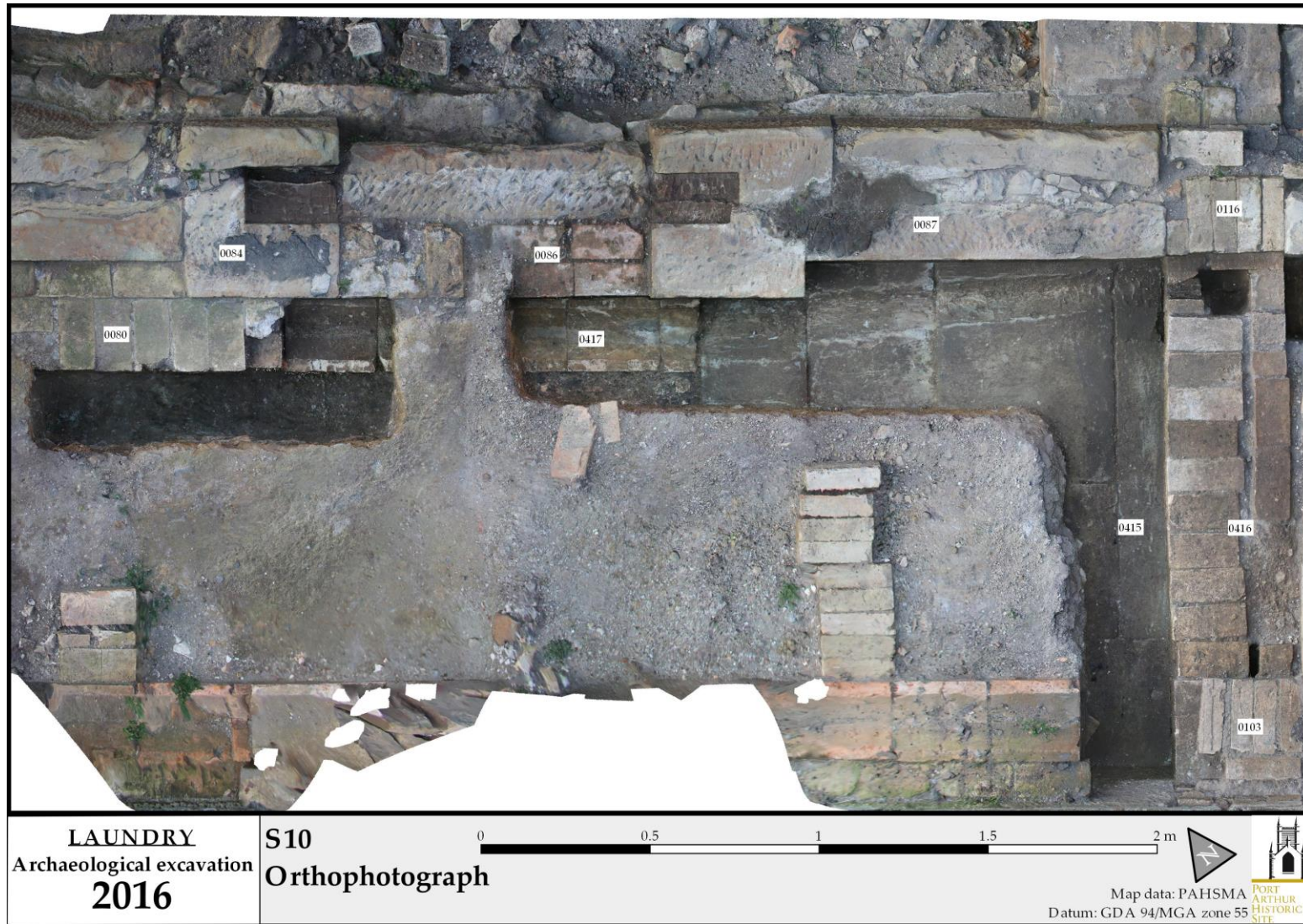


Figure 37: Orthophotograph, S10



Appendix 4: Photographic record



Figure 38: Penitentiary laundry and ablutions, pre-excitation (facing north north west, PA2016_05_0004)



Figure 39: Penitentiary laundry, pre-excitation (facing east, PA2016_05_0044)



Figure 40: Penitentiary laundry and ablutions, pre-excitation (facing north west, PA2016_05_0008)



Figure 41: Penitentiary laundry, pre-excavation
(facing north west, PA2016_05_0008)



Figure 42: Penitentiary laundry, commencement of
excavation (facing east, PA2016_05_0031)



Figure 43: Penitentiary laundry, mid-excavation
(facing east, PA2016_05_0532)



Figure 44: Penitentiary laundry, mid-excavation
(facing east, PA2016_05_0971)



Figure 45: S3. Outcropping dolerite bedrock (facing north east, PA2016_05_0658)



Figure 46: S4. Outcropping dolerite in (0313) (facing south east, PA2016_05_1278)



Figure 47: S4. Detail of outcropping dolerite covered by (0355) (facing north west, PA2016_05_1320)



Figure 48: S5. Slot in A4 showing (0367) dolerite



Figure 49: S5. Detail of surface (0346). Selection is 1m x 0.50m (facing north east, photogrammetry)



Figure 50: S5. Showing feature [0361] (facing east north east, PA2016_05_1866)



Figure 51: S6. Clay and dolerite (0250) overlain by darker silt (0244) (facing south east, PA2016_05_0871)



Figure 52: S7. Deposit (0371) covering clay (0384) and darker silt (0383) (facing north west, PA2016_05_1944)



Figure 53: S8. Showing bedrock (0404) in northern extent of space and sandstone (0317) to south (facing north east, PA2016_05_1937)



Figure 54: S10. Slot in A4 showing dolerite bedrock and base of Champ Street retaining wall (facing south west, PA2016_05_2134)



Figure 55: S1. Sandstone and brick box drains [0297]/[0348] (facing south east, PA2016_05_1642)



Figure 56: Showing drain [0297] cut through (0299) and underlying (0351) (facing south east PA2016_05_1276)



Figure 57: Drain [0297] after capping lifted (facing north PA2016_05_1730)



Figure 58: S4. Pit cut [0352] (facing north east, PA2016_05_1709)



Figure 59: S4. Pit cut [0341] (facing east north east PA2016_05_1407)



Figure 60: Showing western end of cut [0322] for drain [0137] (facing north north west, PA2016_05_0641)



Figure 61: S5. Iron sump [0136] at the western end of drain [0137] (facing north west, PA2016_05_1713)



Figure 62: S5. South west facing elevation of sump [0136], showing gap [0174] through footing [0059] into drain in S1 (facing north east, PA2016_05_1717)



Figure 63: S5. Detail of demolition debris in sump [0136] showing remnant timbers (facing north west, PA2016_05_1472)



Figure 64: S5 (A1). Section through brick rubble (0183) (facing north west, PA2016_05_0932)



Figure 65: S5 (B1/B2). Showing laid brick [0278] with (0183) (facing south south east, PA2016_05_1100)



Figure 66: S5 (A1). Upper surface of brick deposit (0183) (facing north east, PA2016_05_0883)



Figure 67: S5 (B2/B3). Showing (0185) in southern extent of space (facing south east, PA2016_05_0877)



Figure 68: S5. Detail of crushed brick (0161) abutting chimney breast [0066]. Selection is 1.00m x 0.50m (facing north east, photogrammetry)



Figure 69: S5 (A3/A4). Crushed brick (0161) (facing south east, PA2016_05_0901)



Figure 70: S6. Showing footing [0397], basin [0043] and flagging [0219] (facing north east, PA2016_05_0628)



Figure 71: S1. Showing iron bracket [0259] above flagging (facing east, PA2016_05_1331)



Figure 72: S7. Showing brick rubble (0310) and stone (0311) (facing north, PA2016_05_1442)



Figure 73: S7 (A1). Detail of stone (0311) (facing south east, PA2016_05_1363)



Figure 74: S7 (B1/B2). Section through (0310). Note the rough face of footing [0100] (right) (facing south east, PA2016_05_1850)



Figure 75: S7. Showing broken dolerite and silt (0255) (facing north west, PA2016_05_1220)



Figure 76: S7 and S8. Showing difference between rubbles in S7 (0310)/(0311) and deposits in S8 (facing north east, PA2016_05_1649)



Figure 77: S7/S8. Showing base [0187] of truncated drain (facing south, PA2016_05_2082)



Figure 78: S8. Broken drain tiles in rubble (0275) (facing north west, PA2016_05_0670)



Figure 79: S9. Detail of drain [0261] showing (0260) and timber (0221) (facing north east, PA2016_05_0909)



Figure 80: S9. Detail of Ablutions yard surfaces: crushed brick (0132), broken dolerite (0131) and shell lime mortar/siltstone (0130). Selection is 2.00m x 0.50m (facing north east, photogrammetry)



Figure 81: S9. Showing timber plank in silt (0221)
overlying drain [0261] (facing north east,
PA2016_05_0689)



Figure 82: S10. Showing 'pier' of [0103] abutting
Champ Street retaining wall and flagging [0415]
(facing south east, PA2016_05_2157)



Figure 83: S10. Brick clay tile drain [0417] (facing north east, PA2016_05_2213)



Figure 84: S10. Upper face of brick footing [0416] (facing south west, PA2016_05_2130)



Figure 85: S11. Showing sandstone and brick footing [0150] and brick alignment [0151] (facing north east, PA2016_05_0543)



Figure 86: S11 (A2). Continuation of drain [0261] under Phase II footing [0115] (facing north north west, PA2016_05_2176)



Figure 87: S11 (B2). Sandstone blocks [0225]/[0189] overprinting demolished footing [0150] (facing north west), PA2016_05_0922)



Figure 88: S1 (A2). Cut [0149] for pipe, showing in situ pipe fitting [0332] (facing south south east, PA2016_05_0503)



Figure 89: S1 (A1). Section through cut [0280] and clay (0277) at end of pipe (facing north east, PA2016_05_1344)



Figure 90: S1 (B1). Bricking [0142] around pipe (facing north west, PA2016_05_1343)



Figure 91: S1 (B1). North end of pipe section within bricking [0142] (facing south south west, PA2016_05_1461)



Figure 92: S1 (B1). Pipe within bricking [0142] (facing south south west, PA2016_05_1465)



Figure 93: S1 (B1). Point where drain [0057] truncates [0282] end of drain [0142] (facing south west, PA2016_05_1346)



Figure 94: S4 (A1/B1). Showing brick alignment [0089] and sandstone flagging [0090] (facing north east, PA2016_05_0432)



Figure 95: S4/S7. Passage of drain [0057]/[0092] through footing [0392]. Note also Fe. concretion in drain's base (facing north west, PA2016_05_1367)



Figure 96: S5. Eastern end of drain [0137] showing top of rebuilt section [0165] (facing north west, PA2016_05_0490)



Figure 97: S5. Drain section [0165] partway through excavation (facing north, PA2016_05_0933)



Figure 98: S5. Drain [0165] showing deliberately narrowed end [0272] of rebuilt section (facing east north east, PA2016_05_0947)



Figure 99: S5. Eastern end of drain [0137] showing re-laid sandstone flag and rebuilt section of [0098] where drain likely passed through (facing south east, PA2016_05_1652)



Figure 100: S5 (A4). Sump [0136] and coarse silty sand (0345) at base (facing north west, PA2016_05_1433)



Figure 101: S6 (A2). Showing the charcoal-rich (0193) below (0191) (facing south east, PA2016_05_0642)



Figure 102: S1 (A2). View of brick box feature [0211] (facing south east, PA2016_05_0685)



Figure 103: S7 (B1). Section through drain base [0382] and footing [0105] showing bedding silt (0319) (facing south south east, PA2016_05_2148)



Figure 104: S7 (A1). Spoon drain tiles [0096] and surface (0025) (facing south east, PA2016_05_0852)



Figure 105: S8 (A2). Showing rubble and sandy silt deposit (0289) overlying potential location of Phase I drain (facing north, PA2016_05_1208)



Figure 106: S8 (A2). Showing very mixed nature of deposits (0289), (0288), (0285) and (0275) (facing north east, PA2016_05_0951)



Figure 107: S8 (A1/B1). Section showing thick rubble and silt deposits (0256), (0139) and (0052) overlying sandstone (0317) (facing south west, PA2016_05_0713)



Figure 108: S8. Footing [0102], showing bedding silt (0329) (facing south west, PA2016_05_1379)



Figure 109: S8 (B2). Small pit [0167] cut into (0124) (facing north east, PA2016_05_0552)



Figure 110: S9 (A2). Footing [0394] showing rough-built bricking [0220] above drain [0261] (facing north east, PA2016_05_0845)



Figure 111: S9 (A2). Pit [0252] showing post-pipe [0239] (facing north east, PA2016_05_0875)



Figure 112: S9 (A2). Pit [0252] half-sectioned (facing north east, PA2016_05_0898)



Figure 113: S9. Showing accumulation of silt and rubble (0173)/(0181) over drain and redeposited clay (0232)/(0238) in the northern extent (facing north east, PA2016_05_0584)



Figure 114: S9. Section through silt (0171)/ (facing north west, PA2016_05_0579)



Figure 115: S9 (A1). Timber (0032) in (0171) and overlying demolition debris (facing south east, PA2016_05_0439)



Figure 116: S10 (A1). Section showing deposition of (0408) over Phase I flagging (facing north west, PA2016_05_2156)



Figure 117: S11 (A2). Section below [0117] showing clay infill (0129) (facing north west, PA2016_05_0920)



Figure 118: S11 (B1). Showing cut [0041] (facing south west, PA2016_05_0458)



Figure 119: S5. Showing rubble (0037) within robbed out drain, silt (0016) and charcoal (0036) (facing north east, PA2016_05_0417)



Figure 120: S5 (A4). Rubble (0126) within sump [0136] (facing north west, PA2016_05_1455)



Figure 121: S6. Robber cut [0045] along base of footing and rubble (0179) (facing north west, PA2016_05_1822)



Figure 122: S6. Showing mortar-rich deposit (0009) around [0094] foundations (facing south east, PA2016_05_0040)



Figure 123: S8. Rubble (0052) across space (facing north east, PA2016_05_0482)



Figure 124: S9. Mortar and rubble deposits (0029)-(0033) (facing south west, PA2016_05_0383)



Figure 125: S6-S8. Showing pathway [0005]-(0008) across area (facing north, PA2016_05_0064)



Figure 126: S6/S7. Northern end of pathway [0005]-(0008) across area (facing south, PA2016_05_0080)



Figure 127: S10. Mixture of silt and crushed shell (0002) across area (facing south east, PA2016_05_0074)



Appendix 5: Excavation registers



Context register

#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0001	Deposit		Brownish grey clay silt	Topsoil	Post-1877
0002	Deposit	S5, S8, S9, S10	Light brown clay silt with abundant shell grit, abundant medium sized shell lime mortar and frequent medium to coarse sized brick inclusions. Situated along southern edge of excavation area	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0003	Deposit		Light brown clay silt with abundant coarse-cobble sized brick and frequent fine to medium sized shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated in south east of excavation area	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0004	Deposit	S8, S9	Mid brown clay silt with abundant medium-cobble sized brick inclusions, frequent fine shell lime mortar and occasional medium sized sandstone inclusions. Situated in south east of excavation area	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0005	Structure	S8	Alignment of bricks defining the northern and southern edges of rough rubble path (0006)/(0007)/(0008)	Pathway edging	Post-1877
0006	Deposit	S9	Mid brown sandy silt with abundant medium-coarse sized brick inclusions. Forms easternmost portion of rough-rubble path, associated with (0007) and (0008)	Pathway matrix	Post-1877
0007	Deposit	S7, S8	Mid brownish grey silt with abundant fine to coarse sized sandstone inclusions. Forms central portion of rough-rubble path, associated with (0006) and (0008)	Pathway matrix	Post-1877
0008	Deposit	S7, S8	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with abundant fine to coarse sized brick inclusions. Forms westernmost portion of rough-rubble path, associated with (0006) and (0007)	Pathway matrix	Post-1877
0009	Deposit	S6, S7, S9	Light greyish brown sandy silt with abundant medium sized shell lime mortar and abundant coarse sized brick inclusions. Debris located around the location of boiler base [0094]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0010	Deposit	S6	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare fine sized charcoal inclusions and rare coarse sized brick inclusions. Situated in association with boiler base [0094] and footing [0059]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0011	Deposit	S5, S8	Mid brown clay silt with moderate shell lime mortar and medium-large brick inclusions, and fine sandstone inclusions. Situated along southern extent of S8	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0012	Deposit	S5	Mid brown clay silt with frequent fine to medium sized brick, occasional fine to medium sized dolerite, rare fine to medium sized sandstone, and frequent mortar patches. Situated along the southern edge of S5, abutting footing [0067]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0013	Cut	S5	Tyre ruts	Post-1877 disturbance	Post-1877
0014	Deposit	S1	Mid brown silty clay with frequent medium sized sandstone, brick and mortar inclusions	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0015	Deposit	S3	Dark brown silty clay with frequent medium-cobble sized brick, occasional medium sized sandstone inclusions	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0016	Deposit	S5	Mid brown sandy clay silt with frequent fine to medium sized, brick, occasional fine dolerite, and occasional fine to medium sized sandstone. Situated in the western extent of S5	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0017	Deposit	S2	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with frequent brick, dolerite, sandstone rubble throughout layer, and mortar nearer to footing [0061]/[0063]. Situated with S2	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0018	Deposit	S11	Mid brownish grey clay sandy silt with occasional shell lime mortar and medium sized brick inclusions	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0019	Deposit	S9	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional fine to medium sized brick inclusions. Situated below rough rubble path (0006)/(0007)/(0008)	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0020	Deposit	S6	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent large mortar inclusions. Includes light orangeish-brown sandy silt patch. Situated in association with boiler base [0094]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0021	Deposit	S6	Mid brownish-orange sandy silt with frequent fine mortar inclusions. Situated in association with boiler base [0094]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0022	Deposit	S2	Light grey shell lime mortar with frequent medium to large brick inclusions. Demolition debris located along the footing foundations.	Potential disturbed occupation deposit	Phase II/Post-1877
0023	Deposit	S2	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent medium dolerite, occasional brick and sandstone inclusions. Situated below (0017) within S2	Occupation deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0024	Deposit	S2	Dark brown silt with occasional brick inclusions and large dolerite, frequent glass and nails. Situated below (0017) and potentially associated with (0172) in S3	Potential disturbed occupation deposit	Phase II/Post-1877
0025	Deposit	S7	Broken dolerite surface in a dark brown clay silt with occasional medium brick and sandstone inclusions. Situated below demolition	Surface	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			overburden (0019)		
0026	Deposit	S6	Dark brown clayey silt with rare, fine charcoal and rare medium dolerite inclusions. Situated in association with boiler base [0094]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0027	Cut	S6	Linear cut with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Cut has been made for brick feature [0089] and has been backfilled with (0028)	Cut for [0089]	Phase II
0028	Deposit	S4, S6	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent fine charcoal inclusions. Single fill of cut [0027]	Accumulated fill within drain [0089]	Post-1877
0029	Deposit	S9	Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent fine to medium sized brick and mortar inclusions. Located along south west end of footing [0103] and fills a fine depression between bearer [0031] and footing [0111]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0030	Deposit	S9	Mid brownish grey silty clay, with abundant fine to medium sized mortar and occasional fine to medium sized brick inclusions. Located between footing [0103] and bearer [0031]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0031	Cut	S9	Rectilinear cut with vertical sides and flat base. Cut made into deposits (0029), (0030), (0158) and (0171), running parallel to [0111] and filled with (0032)	Silhouette of wooden joist outlined in demolition deposit	Phase II
0032	Deposit	S9	Mid brownish grey silty clay with timber remnants occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill of cut [0031]	Decomposed remnant of timber within cut [0031]	Phase II
0033	Deposit	S9	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate amounts of fine to medium brick and occasional fine mortar inclusions. Located toward the centre of the space, below demolition overburden (0030)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0034	Deposit	S8	Mid greyish brown clay silt with abundant coarse-cobble sized brick, occasional medium sized dolerite and charcoal inclusions. Situated in all quadrants, above (0052)	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0035	Deposit	S10	Mid brown silty sand with abundant shell. Situated across the extent of S10	Surface	Phase I
0036	Deposit	S5	Dark grey clay silt with abundant charcoal, occasional medium to coarse sized brick and occasional medium sized shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated within the southern extent of S5	Burnt remains of tree root system	Post-1877
0037	Deposit	S5	Mid-dark brown clayey silt with abundant coarse-cobble sized brick, occasional medium-stone sized sandstone, very rare medium dolerite and occasional medium mortar inclusions. Overlaying deposits associated with drain cut [0322]	Post-abandonment displaced drain features	Post-1877
0038	Deposit	S11	Yellowish brown silty clay with rare medium-cobble sized brick, frequent shell lime mortar, abundant fine to medium sized siltstone and occasional broken dolerite inclusions. Situated below (0018) overburden	Levelling deposit/surface	Phase II
0039	Deposit	S9, S11	Mid brown silty clay with frequent medium sized brick, frequent medium sized sandstone, rare shell lime mortar and plaster inclusions. Situated within construction cut [0040] for footing [0115]	Single fill of [0040]	Phase II
0040	Cut	S9, S11	Rectilinear cut with steeply-sloping sides and rounded base. Cut for footing [0115]. Filled by (0039)	Construction cut for [0115]	Phase II
0041	Cut	S11	Rectilinear cut with vertical sides and flat base. Runs parallel with the base of Champ Street retaining wall. Filled by (0042)	Robbed-out spoon drain at base of Champ Street retaining wall	Phase II
0042	Deposit	S11	Dark brown clay silt with frequent fine brick inclusions. Situated within cut [0041]	Single fill within [0041]	Post-1877
0043	Structure	S6	Squared and dressed sandstone block, into which has been recessed a bowl, with the outlet located on its southern edge. Situated at the junction of the Flour Mill and Granary and Bakehouse structures, below (0214) fill	Basin drain	Phase I
0044	Structure	S6	Arrangement of unmortared bricks at least three courses high. Situated within cut [0207]	Brick sump	Phase II
0045	Cut	S6	Linear cut with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Cut for brick drain structure [0044] through (0178) and (0208) fills. Filled by (0046) and (0047)	Cut for [0044]	Phase II
0046	Deposit	S6	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare fine shell lime mortar and rare fine brick inclusions. Situated within drain cut [0207]	Basal fill of drain cut [0207]	Phase II
0047	Deposit	S6	Light brownish grey sandy silt with rare, fine to coarse sized brick inclusions. Situated within drain cut [0207]	Upper fill of drain cut [0027]	Phase II
0048	Deposit	S6	Mottled (mid brown/light grey) sandy silt containing abundant large brick inclusions. Situated to the north of boiler base [0094] and overlies (0215)	Levelling deposit after construction of boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0049	Structure	S10	Fragment of sandstone spoon drain, western end of brick tile drain [0081]	Sandstone spoon drain tile	Phase II
0050	Deposit	S2, S3	Mid brown silty clay with abundant fine to medium sized dolerite, occasional medium sized brick and rare sandstone inclusions. Situated	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitenti



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			below (0023) in S2 and (0206) in S3		ary
0051	Deposit	S2	Mottled (yellow/light orange) and mixed (sand/clay) with frequent broken dolerite inclusions. Situated above (0127) and outcropping bedrock	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0052	Deposit	S8	A mottled (mid grey/brownish grey) clay silt with moderate coarse sized brick, occasional coarse sized sandstone, rare coarse sized broken dolerite, rare shell lime mortar and rare shell inclusions. Situated below (0034) in all quadrants	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0053	Structure	S1, S4, S6	Southern wall of Bakehouse, forming northern limit of excavation	Bakehouse wall	Phase I
0054	Cut	S1, S4, S6	Linear cut with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Contains footing [0053] for Penitentiary Bakehouse wall. Filled with (0358)/(0359)/(0360)	Construction cut for [0053]	Phase I
0055	Structure	S6	Southern wall of Flour Mill and Granary, forming northern limit of excavation	Flour Mill and Granary wall	Pre-Penitentiary
0056	Structure	S5	Remnant in situ sandstone flags situated directly above bedding silt (0162) in A3/A4/B4	Sandstone flagging	Phase II
0057	Structure	S1, S5, S6	Linear brick box drain running through S1, S4 and S6. Feature formed from a base of flat-laid bricks laid header fashion. The sidewalls of the drain are formed from two rows of flat-laid stretcher bricks, with the top formed from a row of bricks mirroring the base. Extends from an inlet at S7, through S4 to its join with drain [0348]. Eastern terminal covered by sandstone blocks [0283]	Brick box drain	Phase II
0058	Cut	S1, S5, S6	Linear cut with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Contains drain [0057] and fill (0273)	Construction cut for drain [0057]	Phase II
0059	Structure	S1, S2, S4, S5, S6, S7, S9	Differently-sized pieces of rough-squared and dressed sandstone bonded by a shell lime mortar. Formed from two faces and a rubble core, with occasional through stones. Remnants of bitumen overlying	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase I
0060	Cut	S1, S2, S4, S5, S6, S7, S9	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Filled with (0128)	Construction cut for footing [0059]	Phase I
0061	Structure	S2, S3, S5	Differently-sized pieces of rough-squared and dressed sandstone bonded by a shell lime mortar. Formed from two faces and a rubble core, with occasional through stones. Abuts [0059] and [0175]. Abutted by [0063]. Remnants of bitumen overlying.	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase I
0062	Cut	S2, S3, S5	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Filled with (0155), (0201) and (0378)	Construction cut for foundation [0061]	Phase I
0063	Structure	S2, S3	Differently-sized pieces of rough-squared and dressed sandstone bonded by a shell lime mortar. Formed from two faces and a rubble and mortar core. Abuts [0061]. Remnants of bitumen overlying	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase I
0064	Cut	S2, S3	Linear cut running parallel with [0063]. Filled with (0197)	Construction cut for foundation [0063]	Phase I
0065	Structure	S3	Three heavily-degraded sandstone flags situated in the western extent of S3	Sandstone flagging	Phase I
0066	Structure	S5	Brick addition to [0059]. Formed from bricks in a Flemish bond, two rows wide, it incorporates a hearth with sandstone lintel. Either side of the hearth two openings in the brickwork have been infilled with brickwork	Chimney addition	Phase II
0067	Structure	S3, S5, S8, S10	Footing formed from a composite of materials and courses. The upper section has been formed from brick and sandstone (varying dimensions, squared and unsquared), with the predominantly stretcher-laid brick running along the footing's northern edge. This upper section has been built upon a sandstone plinth course formed from stone of varying size and finish and projects 0.10-0.15m beyond the upper course. There is no evidence of an associated construction cut	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase I
0068	Cut	S5, S8	Linear cut parallel to footing [0067]	Construction cut for footing [0067]	Phase I
0069	Structure	S10	Eleven flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0070	Structure	S10	Fifteen bricks laid header-fashion. The bricks are predominantly edge-laid. The southernmost two appear to have been re-laid. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0071	Structure	S10	Eleven flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. The southernmost brick appears to have been re-laid. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0072	Structure	S10	Nine flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. The southernmost brick appears to have been re-laid. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0073	Structure	S10	Eight flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. The southernmost three bricks appear to have been re-laid. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0074	Structure	S10	Ten bricks laid header-fashion. The bricks are predominantly flat-laid, though one is edge-laid. The southernmost two appear to have been re-laid. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0075	Structure	S10	Eight flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion, though two are placed stretcher-fashion. The southernmost three bricks appear to have been re-laid. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0076	Structure	S10	Three flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0077	Structure	S10	A single flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0078	Structure	S10	Two flat-laid bricks and a single edge-laid brick laid header-fashion. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0079	Structure	S10	Nine edge-laid bricks laid header-fashion. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0080	Structure	S10	Brick alignment laid south of [0067]. The bricks have been laid in three separate styles. The westernmost extent have been flat-laid in header-fashion. The central extent has been edge-laid in header-fashion. The easternmost is flat-laid, stretcher-fashion	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0081	Structure	S10	Seventy-seven brick clay spoon drain tiles running parallel with the base of the Champ Street retaining wall	Spoon drain	Phase II
0082	Cut	S10	Linear cut running parallel with [0081]	Construction cut for [0081]	Phase II
0083	Structure	S10	Alignment of flat-laid bricks laid in stretcher-fashion, between [0081] and the base of the Champ Street retaining wall	Brick alignment	Phase II
0084	Structure	S8, S10	Squared and dressed sandstone blocks at the eastern end of [0067]. Correlates with where [0067] moves into S8. Incorporates the base of a door jamb. Correlated with [0086] and [0087]	Extension of [0067]	Phase I
0085	Cut	S8, S10	Event relating to rebuilding of [0086]	Event relating to rebuilding of [0086]	Phase II
0086	Structure	S8, S10	Single piece of squared and dressed sandstone between [0084] and [0087]	Threshold stone	Phase I
0087	Structure	S8, S10	Squared and dressed sandstone blocks to the east of [0086]. Incorporates the base of a door jamb. Correlated with [0084] and [0086]	Rebuilt section of [0067]	Phase I
0088		S11	Champ Street retaining wall (original section)	Champ Street retaining wall	Pre-Penitentiary
0089	Structure	S4, S6	Brick alignment running between S4/S6. The feature's base is formed from flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. Twin parallel rows of edge-laid stretcher bricks have been placed on this base, leaving a void between	Brick flue in cut [0027]	Phase II
0090	Structure	S6	Three sandstone flags arranged parallel to [0089]. Flags have been squared and dressed, with two flags having a single squared socket cut into them. Set within cut [0227]	Sandstone flagging, east of [0089]	Phase I
0091	Structure	S4	Parallel rows of bricks joining the eastern terminus of brick drain [0057] to access cut to S7	Modification of drain [0057]	Phase II
0092	Cut	S4	Modification of eastern terminus of drain [0057] and cut-through of footing [0392] between S4 and S7	Modification of drain [0057] and footing [0392]	Phase II
0093	Structure	S6	Patch of rough-laid bricks to the east of boiler base [0094], formed from whole and half bricks. Incorporates a number of 'RAMSAY' bricks and is set on bedding sand (0192)	Brick extension of boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0094	Structure	S6	Brick feature occupying the majority of S6. Formed from two raised wings of brickwork, flanking a linear recessed area. Extends from the base of chimney [0095] to [0093]. The brickwork is at least three courses high and is set directly on rubble (0177)	Boiler base	Phase II
0095	Structure	S6	Brick chimney	Brick chimney	Phase II
0096	Structure	S7	Spoon drain formed from at least three sections of sandstone. The stone appears likely to have been reused. Situated in northern extent of S7. Associated with (0241) and [0281]	Spoon drain	Phase II
0097	Structure	S7	Remnant of a sandstone basin, at the western terminus of drain [0096]. Covers the inlet of drain [0052]	Sandstone basin	Phase II
0098	Structure	S5, S7, S8	Footing formed from a combination of header and stretcher bricks placed on sandstone basecourse. All bonded by a shell lime mortar. The upper layer of this sandstone comprises rough squared and dressed blocks, with the lower formed from unshaped stones. The footing has	Sandstone and brick footing, Laundry	Phase I



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			been potentially cut by [0388], in which stonework [0387] has been relaid		
0099	Cut	S5, S7, S8	Linear cut running parallel to the line of [0098]	Construction cut for [0098]	Phase I
0100	Structure	S7, S8	Footings formed from single pieces of squared and dressed sandstone blocks, bonded by shell lime mortar. The footing divides S7 and S8. It abuts [0098] and has been truncated by the construction of [0381]/[0382]. It is abutted by [0102] and [0110]. The edge facing S7 is lined with a very rough arrangement of brick set in a shell lime mortar	Sandstone and brick footing, Laundry	Phase I
0101	Cut	S7, S8	Linear cut running parallel to the line of [0100]. Only visible in S7	Construction cut for [0100]	Phase I
0102	Structure	S8	A single course of at least six squared and dressed sandstone blocks, running centrally through S8. The stones are unmortared and set upon a light sandy silt bedding material. Abuts [0100] and [0086]	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase II
0103	Structure	S9	Brick footing three courses wide and at least four courses high. Formed from an alternating pattern of header and stretcher bricks, with half brick infill. Incorporated into [0059] at the northern end. Abuts and runs parallel to [0105] and [0109]. Has been cut, or is divided by, [0108] for [0107] drain outlet	Brick footing, Laundry	Phase I
0104	Cut	S7, S8, S9	Linear cut running parallel to [0103]	Construction cut for footing [0103]	Phase I
0105	Structure	S7, S8	Brick footing formed from a single row of flat-laid bricks placed header-fashion, at least two courses high. Abuts the western side of footing [0103]	Brick footing, Laundry	Phase II
0105	Deposit	S7, S8, S9	Redeposited deposit in cut [0104]	Fill of cut [0104]	Phase I
0106	Deposit	S6	Boulder-sized sandstone and small-medium sized brick rubble situated below boiler base [0094]	Basing deposit for boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0107	Structure	S8, S9	Irregularly-laid brick and a single piece of sandstone situated between footings [0103], [0105] and [0109]	Rebuilt section of footing to encompass drain outlet	Phase II
0108	Cut	S8, S9	Opening centrally located along the line of footing [0103]	Original opening in footing [0103]	Phase I
0109	Structure	S8	Five squared and dressed sandstone blocks bonded and covered by shell lime mortar, abutting western side of footing [0103]. Northern end terminates at drain outlet [0107]	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase II
0110	Structure	S8	Arrangement of five squared and dressed sandstone blocks, bonded by shell lime mortar. A slurry of mortar and rubble joins the footing to [0100] to the north and [0098] to the west	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase II
0111	Structure	S9	Arrangement of bricks around the interior edge of the southern [0115] and eastern [0113]/[0115] footing, at least two courses high. Bricks have been laid one course wide, with those along the eastern edge header-laid, those along the southern stretcher.	Brick footing, Laundry	Phase II
0112	Cut	S9	Linear cut running parallel to the line of [0113]. Filled with (0403)	Construction cut for [0113]	Phase II
0113	Structure	S9	Footings formed from roughly-squared and dressed sandstone blocks, at least two courses high and set on a surface protruding plinth. The footing has bricks mortared to the top. The footing is correlated with [0115] and [0121]	Sandstone and brick footing, Laundry	Phase II
0114			VOID		
0115	Structure	S9	Footings formed from roughly-squared and dressed sandstone, at least two courses high. A number of bricks have been bonded to the top of the foundation. Correlated with [0113] and [0121]	Sandstone and brick footing, Laundry	Phase II
0116	Structure	S9	At least three courses of brick situated overlying the southern end of footing [0103], abutting the eastern terminus of footing [0087]	Brick infill	Phase II
0117	Structure	S10, S11	At least two courses of brick, bonded by shell lime mortar, abutting base of Champ Street retaining wall and footing [0115]. The bricks have been laid edge-laid and flat-laid, with the basecourse laid header-fashion. The upper layer of bricks have been stretcher-laid	Brick footing, Laundry	Phase II
0118	Cut	S10	Circular cut made into northern end of footing [0416]	Modification of footing to accommodate timber upright	Phase II
0119	Structure	S11	Brick footing running between [0115] and Champ Street retaining wall. The southern extent of the footing comprises a course of 13 edge-laid header bricks, with the northern formed from two courses of flat-laid header (basecourse) and flat laid stretcher (upper course) bricks.	Brick footing, Laundry	Phase II
0120	Cut	S11	Linear cut running parallel to the line of [0119]	Construction cut for	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
				[0119]	
0121	Structure	S11	Footings formed from roughly-laid bricks, up to five courses high. At least three recesses have been built into the footing along the side fronting the Ablutions Yard, potentially indicative of joist sockets. The footing is correlated with [0113] and [0115]	Sandstone and brick footing, Laundry	Phase II
0122	Structure	S6	At least two sandstone spoon drain tiles abutting the southern edge of flagstone [0219]. Overprinted by boiler base [0094]	Sandstone spoon drain tiles	Phase I
0123	Cut	S1	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Runs parallel to footing [0059]. Filled by (0125)	Robber cut for south-western footing [0059]	Post-1877
0124	Deposit	S8	Mottled (mid grey/light grey) and mixed (sandy silt/clay silt) with frequent shell lime mortar, occasional coarse to cobble sized brick, coarse dolerite, medium to coarse sized sandstone and charcoal inclusions. Compact layer of mortar below (0256) and (0188)	Dumped construction waste/infill and levelling deposit.	Phase II
0125	Deposit	S1	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent fine to medium sized brick and abundant shell lime mortar. Situated within robber cut [0123]	Fill of cut [0123]	Post-1877
0126	Deposit	S5	Dark brown clayey silt with abundant fine to medium sized shell lime mortar and frequent medium to coarse sized brick inclusions. Located in sump [0136], above (0334)	Fill of sump [0135]	Post-1877
0127	Deposit	S2, S3	Orange clay with occasional medium sized broken dolerite and brick inclusions. Situated above bedrock	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0128	Deposit	S2	Light grey shell lime mortar fill with frequent medium to large sandstone inclusions. Situated within cut [0060]	Fill of construction cut [0060]	Phase I
0129	Deposit	S11	Mid brown/yellow silt clay with frequent coarse sized brick and occasional shell lime mortar. Situated above (0130)	Levelling deposit	Phase II
0130	Deposit	S11	A compact deposit of siltstone and sandstone gravel set in a very compact shell lime mortar. Directly overlies yard surfacing (0131)	Yard surfacing (ablutions)	Intermediate phase
0131	Deposit	S11	Dark grey silt with abundant broken dolerite inclusions. Situated between (0130) mortar and siltstone surface and (0132) crushed brick surface	Yard surfacing (ablutions)	Phase I
0132	Deposit	S11	Light brownish grey sandy clay silt with abundant fine brick and occasional sandstone inclusions. Compact deposit underlying (0131) broken dolerite surface	Yard surfacing (ablutions)	Phase I
0133	Deposit	S5, S8	Mid orangey brown clay silt with occasional fine to medium-sized sandstone and fine sized brick inclusions. Redeposited (0374)/(0375)	Single fill of cut [0068]	Phase I
0134	Structure	S5	Series of collapsed sandstone slabs over rebuilt section of drain [0165]	Capping of drain [0165]	Phase II
0135	Structure	S5	Brick-lined outer edging of iron sump [0136]. The first layer of bricks have been flat/stretcher-laid which surround the sump, with flat/header laid bricks on top of these, and overlaying the edge of [0136] on the southern, eastern and northern sides.	Brick edging of sump [0136]	Phase I
0136	Structure	S5	Iron sump, rectangular in shape and surrounded by [0135]. Situated north west corner of Laundry space	Iron sump box	Phase I
0137	Structure	S5	Alignment of flat-laid sandstone slabs. Located throughout the middle of laundry space under deposits (0186) and (0205)	Base of sandstone and brick box drain	Phase I
0138	Deposit	S9	Very mixed mid/dark brownish grey with lenses of lighter orangey brown sandy clay silt with occasional fine shell lime mortar, fine to medium sized brick and charcoal inclusions. Situated overlying (0181)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0139	Deposit	S8	Dark grey clay silt with abundant fine charcoal, moderate coarse brick, occasional coarse dolerite, moderate shell lime mortar and rare coarse sized sandstone. Situated below (0052)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0140	Deposit	S1	Mottled (mid brown/orangeish grey) sandy silt with abundant fine to medium sized brick and frequent fine to medium sized shall lime mortar inclusions. Situated below (0014)	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0141	Cut	S1	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Cut into drain feature [0149]. Filled by (0144)	Robber cut to remove drain [0142]	Post-1877
0142	Structure	S1	Brick drain comprising a row of flat-laid header bricks forming the capping and stretcher bricks forming sidewalls up to two courses high. A pipe is located centrally within the brick drain	Brick drain and pipe	Phase II
0143	Deposit	S1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent fine to medium sized sandstone and rare fine to medium sized brick inclusions. Situated within drain cut [0149]	Fill of drain cut [0149]	Phase II
0144	Deposit	S1	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent fine to medium sized brick and fine shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated within cut [0141]	Fill of robber cut [0141]	Post-1877



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0145	Cut	S1	Linear cut with gently/steeply sloping sides and irregular base. Situated along the base of the Bakehouse footing [0053]. Contains (0146) and (0309)	Robber cut along base of footing [0053]	Post-1877
0146	Deposit	S1	Mid brown silt with fine to medium sized abundant dolerite and fine to medium sized frequent brick. Situated within cut [0145], above (0309)	Fill of robber cut [0145]	Post-1877
0147	Deposit	S2	Light grey shell lime mortar with frequent sandstone inclusions. Situated within cut [0231]	Fill of construction cut [0231]	Phase I
0148	Deposit	S2	Mid brownish grey silty clay with abundant broken dolerite inclusions	Lens within reclamation	Pre-Penitentiary
0149	Cut	S1	Linear cut with gently-sloping sides and flat base. Cut for drain [0142]. Filled by (0143)	Construction cut for drain [0142]	Phase I
0150	Structure	S11	Brick and sandstone footing bonded by shell lime mortar. Situated below (0130) mortar. The footing is one and a half bricks in width, with the remaining upper course formed from flat-laid stretcher bricks, (southern row) and headers (northern row)	Footing of Ablutions yard diagonal wall	Phase I
0151	Structure	S11	Alignment of six flat laid bricks running between [0150] footing and Champ Street retaining wall. Bricks have been modified where they abut these two features	Footing associated with [0150]	Phase I
0152	Deposit	S11	Orangey brown sandy clay with frequent fine to medium sized brick, frequent fine to coarse sized sandstone and occasional shell lime mortar inclusions	Levelling deposit	Phase II
0153	Deposit	S2	Dark brown silt with few inclusions. Situated below (0022)	Potential disturbed occupation deposit	Phase II/Post-1877
0154	Deposit	S2	Light grey shell lime mortar with frequent medium to coarse sized sandstone and occasional brick inclusions. Situated below (0022), (0153) and (0024)	Construction waste	Pre-Penitentiary
0155	Deposit	S2	Mid brown clayey silt with frequent large sandstone and shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated within upper layer of footing cut [0062] above (0201)	Upper fill of footing cut [0062]	Phase I
0156	Deposit	S2	Mid grey shell lime mortar with frequent medium sized sandstone inclusions. Situated overlying footing [0230]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0157	Deposit	S5	Mid brown clay silt with frequent shell lime mortar, fine to coarse sized brick, occasional coarse to cobble sized dolerite and medium to coarse-sized sandstone inclusions. Abuts footing [0067]	Demolition overburden	Post-1877
0158	Deposit	S9	Mottled (mid orange/light yellowy brown) silty clay/silty sand. occasional fine sized shell lime mortar, fine sized dolerite and fine to medium sized brick inclusions. Situated below (0033) and appears correlated with similar deposit (0171)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0159	Cut	S1	Linear cut with gently-sloping sides and irregular base. Situated in association with footing [0059]. Filled by (0160)	Robber cut associated with footing [0059]	Post-1877
0160	Deposit	S1	Dark brown sandy silt with abundant fine sized dolerite inclusions. Situated within [0159]	Fill of robber cut [0159]	Post-1877
0161	Deposit	S5	Mid orangeish brown sandy silt, with abundant crushed/fine-coarse sized brick, frequent medium-cobble sized dolerite and occasional medium sized sandstone inclusions. Situated below (0162) and covers the northern and north eastern extents of the space	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0162	Deposit	S5	Mid whitish grey sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional medium to coarse sized sandstone, occasional medium sized pieces of dolerite, and rare medium sized brick inclusion. Located above (0161) and directly below demolition deposits within the space	Bedding sand	Phase II
0163	Cut	S5	Linear cut with vertical/steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Running through the middle of laundry space. Filled with (0037), [0164], (0184) and (0205). Correlated with [0202].	Robber cut of drain through S5	Post-1877
0164	Structure	S5	Dark grey silty clay with abundant cobble to stone-sized sandstone, medium to cobble-sized brick and occasional broken dolerite inclusions. Structural components within robber cut [0163] and correlated with [0165]	Disturbed drainage feature	Post-1877
0165	Structure	S5	Brick-lined sandstone drain. Bricks are two rows thick, header-laid, and two high, bonded by a weak shell lime mortar and capped by a series of collapsed sandstone blocks (0037). Eastern end of drain running through the Laundry space. Correlated with disturbed drain feature [0164]	In situ drainage feature	Phase II
0166	Fill	S8	Redeposited mottled (light grey/mid grey/mid brown) and mixed (clay silt/sandy silt) with occasional coarse sized brick and sandstone inclusions. Situated within pit [0167]	Single fill of pit [0167]	Phase II
0167	Cut	S8	Sub-circular pit with vertical sides, situated in the south west corner of	Pit cut in (0124)	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			space. Measures 0.60m (north west to south east) x 0.40m x 0.10m and filled with (0166)		
0168	Deposit	S7	Dark grey clay silt with abundant fine to cobble size bricks, frequent fine shell lime mortar, occasional medium to cobbled-sized sandstone inclusions. Situated within cut [0169] and likely a post-abandonment demolition deposit	Fill within robber cut [0169]	Post-1877
0169	Cut	S7	Linear cut with gentle slope and irregular base. Situated along the western edge of foundation [0105] and filled with (0168)	Robber cut	Post-1877
0170	Structure	S5, S8	Two pieces of squared and dressed sandstone either side of a mortar and rubble core. Comprises part of footing [0098]	Infill of drain passage through [0098]	Phase II
0171	Deposit	S9	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional fine mortar, fine brick, fine dolerite and charcoal inclusions. Deposit contains 'cut' [0031] and appears correlated with similar deposit (0158)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0172	Deposit	S3	Dark brown silt with occasional fine to medium brick, dolerite and sandstone inclusions. Situated below (0015) and likely correlated with (0024)	Potential disturbed occupation deposit	Phase I/Post-1877
0173	Deposit	S9	Dark brown clay silt with occasional fine shell lime mortar, fine to coarse sized brick, fine to coarse sized sandstone, fine dolerite and abundant charcoal inclusions. Situated below (0171) and likely correlated with (0181)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0174	Structure	S1, S5	Rebuilt section within cut event [0180] modifying footing [0059] to allow passage between drain [0348] in S1 and drainage feature [0136] in S5	Rebuilt section of footing [0059]	Phase I
0175	Structure	S3, S5, S10	Western extent of footing [0067]. Formed from a combination of roughly-squared and dressed sandstone and bricks. Topped by a thin layer of bitumen. Abutted by [0061]	Addition to footing [0067]	Phase II
0176	Structure	S10	Six flat-laid bricks laid header-fashion. Set within (0035)	Floorboard bearer supports	Phase II
0177	Deposit	S6	Light grey shell lime mortar deposit. Runs under boiler base [0094]	Base of boiler [0094]	Phase II
0178	Deposit	S6	Mid-greyish yellow sandy silt with frequent fine to coarse sized brick and occasional fine sandstone inclusions. Situated below (0020) and correlated with (0048)	Levelling deposit for boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0179	Deposit	S6	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent fine to coarse sized brick inclusions. Situated within cut [0045]	Fill of robber cut [0045]	Post-1877
0180	Cut	S5	Rectangular cut with steep/vertical sides. Situated in northeastern area of laundry space.	Construction cut for [0136]	Phase I
0181	Deposit	S9	Mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional fine mortar and charcoal flecks, and fine to coarse sized brick inclusions. Situated below (0138) and correlated with (0173)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0182	Cut	S11	Linear cut running parallel to footing [0150]	Construction cut for footing [0150]	Phase I
0183	Deposit	S5	Light yellowish brown silty sand with abundant coarse sized brick and frequent fine to cobble sized dolerite inclusions. Situated under crushed brick surface (0161)	Levelling deposit for surface	Phase I
0184	Deposit	S5	Mottled sandy silt with frequent fine to fine sized brick, fine sandstone, charcoal flecking and shell grit. Situated within cut [0163], above (0186)	Fill of robber cut [0163]	Post-1877
0185	Deposit	S5	Light brownish grey clay silt with abundant fine to coarse sized brick, frequent medium to coarse sandstone, occasional medium to coarse dolerite and shell lime mortar inclusions. Likely correlated with (0161) and concentrated to the south of drain [0137]	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0186	Deposit	S5	Very light grey silty sand with charcoal flecking and occasional broken dolerite inclusions. Forms the basal deposit on top of drain [0137]	Deposit accumulated within drain [0137]	Phase I-Phase II
0187	Structure	S8	Single squared and dressed sandstone flag edged by bricking.	Base of drain	Phase I
0188	Deposit	S7, S8	Light brownish yellow silty sand with rare medium sized brick, medium sized sandstone and charcoal inclusions. Situated in northern extent of S8 over flag [0187] and also over structure [0105] in S7	Accumulation of sand	Phase I/Phase II
0189	Structure	S11	At least two squared and dressed sandstone blocks, one of which has a rectangular carved recess. Abuts Champ Street retaining wall and continues below base of footing [0117]	Sandstone feature	Phase II
0190	Cut	S4	Linear cut running parallel with line of feature [0089]. Has been made through deposits (0299)/(0344). Filled by (0362)	Robbing event of cross-wall	Phase II
0191	Deposit	S6	Light yellowish grey silty sand with rare medium sized dolerite and frequent medium sized sandstone inclusions. Situated below boiler base [0094], directly underlying (0192)	Levelling deposit for boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0192	Deposit	S6	Greyish white sand with fine frequent charcoal flecks. Situated below boiler base [0094], directly underlying (0177)	Levelling deposit for [0093]	Phase II
0193	Deposit	S6	Black silt with fine frequent charcoal flecks. Situated below boiler base [0094], directly underlying (0191)	Levelling deposit for boiler base [0094]	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0194	Deposit	S11	Redeposited (0235) clay in construction cut [0182]	Fill of cut [0182]	Phase I
0195	Structure	S10	Champ Street retaining wall (rebuilt section)	Champ Street retaining wall	Phase I
0196	Cut	S11	Construction cut for footing [0121]	Construction cut for footing [0121]	Phase II
0197	Deposit	S2, S3	Light grey shell lime mortar with abundant broken dolerite inclusions and rare brick inclusions. Situated within cut [0064]	Fill within cut [0064]	Phase I
0198	Deposit	S6	Dark grey silt with frequent fine charcoal inclusions. Situated below (0199) and similar to (0193)	Spread of charcoal over surface (0204)	Phase I
0199	Deposit	S6	Yellow sand with abundant fine to medium sized sandstone inclusions. Situated below boiler base [0094], directly underlying (0193)	Levelling deposit for boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0200	Deposit	S9	Mottled (light greyish brown/light yellowy grey) silty clay with abundant shell-lime mortar, occasional fine sized brick and rare broken dolerite inclusions. Situated below (0181) and forms basal deposit within drain [0261]	Basal deposit within drain [0261]	Phase II
0201	Deposit	S2, S3	Light grey shell lime mortar with abundant medium to coarse sized sandstone inclusions. Situated within cut [0062]	Basal fill of cut [0062]	Phase I
0202	Deposit	S5	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Forms cut for drain feature [0165] and correlated with cut [0163]	Construction cut for drain [0165]	Phase II
0203	Deposit	S5	Mixed silty clay/clay with frequent small brick, sandstone and dolerite inclusions. Situated within cut [0180]	Fill of construction cut [0180]	Phase I
0204	Deposit	S6	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare fine sized dolerite inclusions. Situated below boiler base [0094], directly underlying (0199)	Levelling deposit for boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0205	Deposit	S5	Mid greyish brown silt with frequent medium to cobble sized brick and occasional medium to coarse sized sandstone inclusions. Located in drain cut [0163], under [0164] and above (0184)	Fill within robber cut [0163] of drain [0137]	Post-1877
0206	Deposit	S3	Mid brown clayey silt with occasional fine to medium sandstone, broken dolerite and brick inclusions. Situated underneath (0172)	Occupation deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0207	Cut	S6	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Located north east of boiler base [0094] and correlates with an opening in wall of the Bakehouse. Has been affected by robber cut [0045]. Filled by (0208)	Cut for drainage feature (removed)	Phase II
0208	Deposit	S6	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent fine to coarse sized brick inclusions. Located within drain cut [0207]	Fill of cut [0207]	Phase II
0209	Deposit	S6	Yellow sand with abundant fine to coarse sized crushed sandstone inclusions. Deposit abuts the northern edge of boiler base [0094]	Levelling deposit after construction of boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0210	Deposit	S6	Mid yellowish grey sandy silt with abundant fine to medium sized brick and frequent fine sized shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated below (0204) and extends below boiler base [0094]	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0211	Structure	S6	Brick structure from ten unmortared whole and half bricks. Sides of structure formed from one course of edge-laid bricks and capped with four flat-laid bricks. A number of 'RAMSAY' bricks included. Situated to the west of boiler base [0094]	Brick feature of unknown function in association with boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0212	Cut	S5, S8	Opening centrally located along the line of footing [0098]	Original opening in footing [0103]	Phase I
0213	Cut	S8	Sub-linear cut running parallel with footing [0102]	Construction cut for [0102]	Phase II
0214	Deposit	S6	Mid grey sandy silt with frequent medium sized dolerite and rare medium sized brick inclusions. Situated abutting boiler base [0094], directly underlying (0209)	Levelling deposit after construction of boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0215	Deposit	S6	Light grey and yellow silt with frequent fine sized sandstone and abundant fine to coarse sized shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated abutting boiler base [0094], below (0048)	Levelling deposit after construction of boiler base [0094]	Phase II
0216	Cut	S6	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Cut for structure [0211] which cuts through deposit (0207)-(0209) and filled by (0218)	Construction cut for [0211]	Phase II
0217	Deposit	S6	Mid brown sandy silt. Situated within structure [0211]. Similar to (0218)	Fill within structure [0211]	Phase II
0218	Deposit	S6	Mid brown sandy silt. Situated within cut [0216] for structure [0211]. Similar to (0217)	Fill of cut [0216]	Phase II
0219	Structure	S6	Regularly-shaped squared and dressed sandstone flagstones abutting the penitentiary footing	Sandstone flagstone (Ablutions yard)	Phase I
0220	Structure	S9	Arrangement of bricks situated on top of wooden drain cover (0221). Bricks have been laid in rows onto which footing [0059] has been constructed. No bonding material present.	Brick structure	Phase II
0221	Deposit	S9	Dark reddish brown silty clay with rotten remains of timber plank. Situated above drain [0261]	Degraded timber drain cover	Phase I
0222	Deposit	S9	Mid/light greyish brown silty clay with rare fine shell lime mortar and	Deposit within drain	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			dolerite inclusions. Situated within drain [0261]	[0261]	
0223	Deposit	S10	Redeposited mixture of mottled (mid brown/orangey brown) sandy clay with frequent fine sized dolerite, sandstone and brick inclusions	Single fill within cut [0085]	Phase II
0224	Deposit	S6	Light grey shell lime mortar deposit. Situated below boiler base [0094], directly overlain by (0210)	Construction deposit	Phase I
0225	Structure	S11	Block of squared and dressed sandstone. Situated below [0189], the two features being separated by deposit (0152)	Sandstone feature	Phase II
0226	Deposit	S11	Mottled (mid grey/greyish orange/orangeish pink) silty sand with frequent shell lime mortar and charcoal inclusions. Covers the demolished footing [0150] and underlies mortar deposit (0130)	Demolition debris/bedding layer	Intermediate phase
0227	Cut	S6	Linear cut with gently-sloping sides and flat base. Filled with (0228)	Construction cut for [0090]	Phase I
0228	Deposit	S6	Mid yellowish brown clay silt with rare fine brick, frequent fine shell lime mortar and frequent fine to coarse sized sandstone inclusions. Located within cut [0227]	Fill of construction cut [0227]	Phase I
0229	Deposit	S6	Light grey shell lime mortar deposit. Cut by [0227]	Construction deposit	Phase I
0230	Structure	S2	Footing formed from differently-sized sandstone, a combination of rubble and squared and dressed stones. Set within a shell lime mortar and located within cut [0231]	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase I
0231	Cut	S2	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides, forming the cut for footing [0230]. Filled by (0147)	Construction cut for [0230]	Phase I
0232	Deposit	S9	Mottled (light greyish brown/yellowish grey) silty clay and shell lime mortar in equal parts with frequent fine to medium sized brick and occasional fine dolerite. Situated in north east extent of space, abutting [0220]	Construction debris	Phase II
0233	Deposit	S5	Mottled mid orangeish brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, frequent fine to medium sized pieces of dolerite, occasional fine to medium sized sandstone, and rare fine pieces of brick. Situated in the north western extent, below (0161) surface	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0234			VOID - no idea where this is		
0235	Deposit	S11	Mid grey silty sand with frequent coarse sized sandstone, medium sized dolerite, coarse sized brick and shell lime mortar inclusions. Located below (0247)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0236	Deposit	S5	Mid orangeish brown sandy clay with frequent fine to cobble sized brick, occasional fine to coarse sized sandstone and charcoal inclusions. Situated below (0233) in the western extent of the space	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0237	Deposit	S6	Mid grey sandy silt with abundant fine to medium sized brick and frequent fine shell lime mortar inclusions. Abuts boiler base [0094], but underlies feature [0093]	Levelling deposit	Phase II
0238	Deposit	S9	Mottled (mid greyish yellow/light greyish brown/light brownish grey) silty clay with abundant shell lime mortar, frequent fine sized siltstone and fine to medium sized brick. Located abutting footing [0059] and [0202]	Construction debris	Phase II
0239	Cut	S9	Ovoid cut with vertical/steeply-sloping sides and rounded base. Situated in the northern extent of space, within cut [0252] and defined by deposits (0253) and (0258). Filled with (0240).	Post pipe within cut [0252]	Phase II
0240	Deposit	S9	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare fine brick, fine sized sandstone and charcoal flecking inclusions. Situated within cut [0239]	Fill of post pipe [0239]	Phase II
0241	Deposit	S7	Light grey shell lime mortar and coarse sand with occasional medium sized sandstone and rare fine dolerite and brick inclusions. Located within drain cut [0281]	Fill of construction cut [281]	Phase II
0242	Deposit	S7	Brownish orange clay with abundant broken dolerite and occasional fine to medium sized brick inclusions. Situated below surface (0025)	Surfacing deposit	Phase II
0243	Deposit	S6	Greyish yellow clay with frequent fine sized shell lime mortar, frequent fine to medium sized rare sandstone. Situated below (0224) and cut by [0207]	Construction deposit	Phase I
0244	Deposit	S4, S6	Dark grey sandy silt with abundant fine to medium sized dolerite inclusions. Situated below deposits (0243) and (0229)	Surfacing deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0245	Deposit	S5	Very compact pale grey shell lime mortar with occasional fine to medium sized brick, rare fine to medium sized dolerite pieces, frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fine sandstone inclusions. Situated north of drain [0163], abutting footing [0059]. Correlated with (0254)	Construction waste/levelling deposit	Phase I
0246	Deposit	S11	Mid brown clay sand with occasional fine to medium sized brick, occasional medium sized dolerite, frequent fine shell lime mortar inclusions. Located within robber cut for footing [0151]	Fill of robber cut	Intermediate phase
0247	Deposit	S11	Mid brown clay sand, frequent fine to medium sized brick, occasional medium sized dolerite and frequent fine shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated above (0235)	Levelling fill	Intermediate phase



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0248	Cut	S11	Linear cut with vertically-sloping sides and flat base. Located along the north west edge of [0225] footing	Construction cut for [0225]	Phase II
0249	Deposit	S11	Mid brown sandy clay with occasional coarse sized sandstone inclusions. Situated within cut [0248] for sandstone block [0225]	Fill of cut [0248]	Phase II
0250	Deposit	S6	Mid yellow clay with few inclusions	Levelling fill	Pre-Penitentiary
0251	Deposit	S6	Yellowish brown silty clay with medium sized sandstone and occasional small brick inclusions. Situated north of [0094], below (0178)	Levelling fill for [0094]	Phase II
0252	Cut	S9	Sub-rectangular cut with vertical/steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. Situated in northern extent of space. Filled with (0253) and (0258) and contains post pipe [0239]	Cut of pit	Phase II
0253	Deposit	S9	Mottled (light greyish orange/yellow) silty clay with abundant shell lime mortar and fine to medium sized brick and sandstone inclusions. Forms fill of pit [0252]	Upper fill of pit [0252]	Phase II
0254	Deposit	S5	Very light grey compact shell lime mortar with abundant fine to coarse sized sandstone, occasional coarse dolerite and brick flecking inclusions. Situated along the southern edge of space and correlated with (0245)	Construction waste	Phase I
0255	Deposit	S7	Dark greyish brown clay silt with abundant broken dolerite inclusions. Situated below clay (0242)	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0256	Deposit	S8	Mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional fine to medium sized shell lime mortar, medium sized dolerite, cobble sized brick, medium sized sandstone and fine charcoal inclusions. Situated only in quadrant B1, above (0124) and below (0139)	Construction waste	Phase II
0257	Cut	S11	Linear cut running parallel with footing [0150]. Filled by (0246)	Robber cut along footing [0150]	Intermediate phase
0258	Deposit	S9	Mid greyish green sandy clay with frequent fine silts, occasional fine sized dolerite and brick inclusions. Situated within pit [0252]	Basal deposit within cut [0252]	Phase II
0259	Structure	S6	Iron bench bracket set into penitentiary footing	Bench bracket	Phase I
0260	Deposit	S9	Mottled (light brownish grey/light yellow/light greyish yellow) and mixed (silty clay/silty sand) with abundant shell lime mortar, occasional fine brick and siltstone inclusions. Basal deposit within drain [0261]	Basal deposit in drain [0261]	Phase I
0261	Structure	S9	Sandstone spoon drain running along the eastern side of footing [0103]. Set flush with surface (0038)	Sandstone spoon drain	Phase I
0262	Deposit	S5	Light brown clay silt with abundant fine brick and frequent fine to medium sized sandstone inclusions. Situated between (0161) and the pre-construction clays below	Construction waste	Phase I
0263	Deposit	S7	Light grey shell lime mortar with frequent medium brick and occasional sandstone inclusions. Located within cut [0101]	Fill of cut [0101]	Phase II
0264	Deposit	S5	Mixed and mottled deposit of redeposited clay and silt. Situated predominantly abutting the southern edge of flagging [0137]	Fill of construction cut [0322]	Phase I
0265	Deposit	S1, S6	Dark brownish grey silt with occasional fine charcoal and fine to medium sized siltstone inclusions. Predominantly situated in association with entrance to Overseer's Office	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0266	Deposit	S1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent fine to medium sized brick. Situated below (0140) and primarily located around entrance to Overseer's Office	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0267	Deposit	S5	Mid brownish grey clay silt with no inclusions. Situated within drain [0165]	Deliberate closing fill of decommissioned drain	Post-1877
0268	Cut	S1	Linear cut with vertically sloping sides. Cut has been made into	Construction cut	Phase I
0269	Deposit	S1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with uncommon fine to medium sized brick, rare fine shell lime mortar and rare medium sized dolerite inclusions	Occupation deposit	Phase I
0270	Deposit	S1, S6	Mid grey shell lime mortar surface. Very compact deposit below (0269) and (0344) and above (0271) and (0293), all of which are levelling deposits	Compact mortar surface	Phase I
0271	Deposit	S1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with abundant fine to medium sized brick, rare fine shell lime mortar and rare medium sized dolerite inclusions. Situated directly below (0270)	Levelling deposit for surface (0270)	Phase I
0272	Structure	S5	Series of bricks laid at irregular angles to drain [0165]. Likely rebuilt section of drain, with cut [0276] representing the truncation and rebuilding event	Rebuilt section of drain [0165]	Phase II
0273	Deposit	S1, S4, S6	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with medium-large frequent brick and fine rare mortar. Fill of drain cut [0058]	Single fill of cut [0058]	Phase II
0274	Deposit	S1, S4	Dark grey silt with few inclusions. Situated below (0001), between spaces S1 and S4	Silt accumulation	Post-1877



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0275	Deposit	S8	Mottled (light yellow/light grey) and mixed (silty sand/sandy clay silt) with occasional shell grit, fine sized sandstone and charcoal inclusions. Situated above (0285)	Levelling fill	Phase II
0276	Cut	S5	Irregular cut through drain feature [0165], within which structure [0272] has been rebuilt	Rebuilding event for drain [0165]	Phase II
0277	Deposit	S1	Brownish orange clay with rare medium sized brick. Concentrated around drain [0142] and pipe connector SF0312. Situated within cut [0280]	Sealing for drain and pipe	Phase II
0278	Deposit	S5	Alignment of placed bricks along northern edge of footing [0067], within deposit (0183). Likely part of filling event, but placed more deliberately than surrounding fill	Component of fill (0183)	Phase I
0279	Deposit	S1	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare fine sized brick and fine sized shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated below (0266), but likely deposited at the same time	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0280	Cut	S1	Circular cut with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Cut into deposit (0279)	Cut for sealing deposit (0277)	Phase II
0281	Cut	S7	Linear cut with gently sloping sides containing (0241) along the southern edge of footing [0059]. Contains drain [0096] and fill (0241)	Construction cut for spoon drain [0096]	Phase II
0282	Cut	S1	Linear cut with vertically-sloping sides and flat base. Cut for drain [0283] and cuts through drain feature [0142]. Filled with (0284)	Construction cut for drain [0283]	Phase II
0283	Structure	S1	Sandstone and brick section of drain [0057] bonded with shell lime mortar. Connects drain [0057] to [0348] and blocks drain [0332]	Brick and sandstone drain feature	Phase II
0284	Deposit	S1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare fine sized brick and fine shell lime mortar inclusions. Located within drain cut [0282]	Fill of cut [0282]	Phase II
0285	Deposit	S8	Mid grey silt with frequent cobble sized brick, rare cobble sized sandstone and occasional charcoal inclusions. Below (0275)	Subfloor deposit	Phase II
0286	Cut	S4	Construction cut for the modern metal walkway [0335]	Construction cut for metal ramp	Post-1877
0287	Deposit	S4, S6	Dark brownish black sandy silt with occasional medium sized brick inclusions and fine sized sandstone inclusions. Rubble associated with cut [0027]	Demolition debris	Post-1877
0288	Deposit	S8	Light yellowish compact silty sand with abundant shell grit and rare medium sized brick inclusions. Situated below (0285)	Construction waste	Phase II
0289	Deposit	S8	Light grey compact clay silt with abundant medium to cobble sized brick, frequent shell grit and rare charcoal inclusions. Situated below (0290)	Construction waste	Phase II
0290	Deposit	S8	Light grey white silty sand with rare fine charcoal inclusions. Concentrated in the northeast corner of space and likely correlated with sand (0316)	Construction waste	Phase II
0291			VOID		
0292	Deposit	S8	Light brown clay silt with occasional medium sized brick and rare fine charcoal inclusions. Located below (0288)	Construction waste	Phase II
0293	Deposit	S4	Very light grey silt with rare fine sandstone and occasional fine charcoal inclusions. Situated between (0270) and (0308)/(0343)	Bedding layer	Phase I
0294	Deposit	S1	Light grey shell lime mortar with rare fine brick inclusions. Situated below (0140)	Construction waste	Phase I
0295	Deposit	S1	Mid brownish orange silty clay with abundant coarse to cobble sized bricks and frequent coarse sized dolerite. Overlies drain [0297] and likely correlated with (0314) and (0321)	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0296	Cut	S1	Linear cut with vertical sides and flat base. Cut for drain [0297]. Correlated with [0347]. Filled with (0298)	Construction cut of drain [0297]	Phase I
0297	Structure	S1	Box drain formed from a combination of sandstone and brick. The capping course of the drain is formed from irregularly-sized pieces of undressed sandstone. The sidewalls for the drain are formed from two courses of flat laid stretcher bricks, two rows wide. Shaped and dressed sandstone pieces form the base of the drain. The drain intersects with [0348]	Brick and sandstone box drain	Phase I
0298	Deposit	S1	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent medium to coarse sized brick and frequent fine to medium sized dolerite inclusions. Located within drain cut [0296]	Fill of drain cut [0296]	Phase I
0299	Deposit	S1	Light grey shell lime mortar with few inclusions. Deposit cut by drains [0297] and [0348] and likely relates to construction activity in the Bakehouse	Construction waste	Phase I
0300	Cut	S1	Circular cut with vertical sides and rounded base. Contains (0301)	Cut of pit	Post-1877
0301	Deposit	S1	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent fine sized dolerite inclusions. Fill of pit [0300]	Fill of pit [0300]	Post-1877
0302	Cut	S1	Circular cut with steeply sloping sides and irregular base. Contains (0303)	Cut of pit	Post-1877



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0303	Deposit	S1	Mid brown sandy silt with rare fine sized sandstone and dolerite inclusions. Fill of pit [0302]	Fill of pit [0302]	Post-1877
0304	Cut	S1	Circular but with steeply-sloping sides and rounded base. Contains (0305)	Cut of pit	Post-1877
0305	Deposit	S1	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent medium sized brick inclusions. Fill of pit [0304]	Fill of pit [0304]	Post-1877
0306	Cut	S1	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and irregular base. Contains (0307)	Cut of pit	Post-1877
0307	Deposit	S1	Mid brown sandy silt with abundant coarse sized dolerite inclusions. Fill of pit [0306]	Fill of pit [0306]	Post-1877
0308	Deposit	S4	Mottled (light yellow/greenish brown) compact clay sand with abundant fine brick, shell lime mortar and sandstone inclusions. Situated below (0293)	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0309	Deposit	S1	Dark brownish orange clay with frequent coarse to cobble sized bricks. Situated within cut [0145], below (0146)	Basal fill of cut [0145]	Post-1877
0310	Deposit	S7	Mottled (mid grey/mid brown) and mixed (sand/clay silt) with abundant medium to large sized bricks and rare broken dolerite inclusions. Below deposits (0242)/(0255)	Construction waste	Phase I
0311	Structure	S7	Semi-circular arrangement of cobble to stone sized dolerite, sandstone and siltstone stones. Located in the northern extent of the space	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0312	Deposit	S5	Mid orangeish brown clay with frequent fine sized charcoal inclusions. It is situated under compact mortar (0245) and above surface (0346)	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0313	Deposit	S4	Mottled (mid brownish yellow/orange) compact silty clay with abundant fine sized brick, shell lime mortar, dolerite and charcoal inclusions. Situated below (0308)/(0244) and (0355)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0314	Deposit	S1	Mid orangeish brown sandy silt with medium to cobble sized brick, rare medium sized dolerite and frequent fine to medium sized sandstone. Likely correlated with (0295) and (0321)	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0315	Deposit	S5	Mottled (mid brown/dark brown/orangey brown/light brown) and mixed (clay/silty clay) with frequent medium to cobble sized sandstone, frequent fine to coarse sized brick and occasional broken dolerite inclusions. Predominantly concentrated in the southern extent of the space, below (0161)/(0185)	Construction waste	Phase I
0316	Deposit	S8	Light grey silty sand with occasional fine sized charcoal inclusions. Abuts footings of space, though runs below [0102] footing. Situated below deposit (0329) and likely correlated with this deposit	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0317	Deposit	S8	Deposit formed from abundant medium sized sandstone, frequent fine to medium sized brick and occasional medium sized dolerite inclusions. Concentrated in the eastern extent of the space, above (0364)	Construction waste	Pre-Penitentiary
0318	Deposit	S8	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with medium to cobble sized brick and occasional fine sized charcoal inclusions. Runs below footings of space. Similar to (0333) in S5 and (0385) in S7	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0319	Deposit	S7	Light grey sand with occasional medium sized brick and sandstone inclusions. Located within construction cut [0320]	Fill of cut [0320]	Phase II
0320	Cut	S7	Linear cut with vertical/steeply-sloping sides. Cut for sandstone flagging [0382]	Construction cut for sandstone flagging [0382]	Phase I
0321	Deposit	S1	Mid brownish orange silty clay with rare fine sized brick and dolerite inclusions. Deposit surrounds drain [0297] and correlated with (0295)	Levelling deposit	Phase I
0322	Cut	S5	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and rounded base. Cut for sandstone drain base [0137]	Construction cut for drain [0137]	Phase I
0323	Structure	S5	Sandstone and brick box partway along [0137]. Comprises a squared and dressed sandstone block, surrounded by flat-laid stretcher bricks	Base of sump	Phase I
0324	Deposit	S5	Mid grey compact shell lime mortar with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent fine sized brick inclusions. Situated below deposit (0183)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0325	Cut	S5	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and rounded base. Cut for brick and sandstone feature [0324] made into (0315) and (0333). Filled by (0326)	Construction cut for feature [0323]	Phase I
0326	Deposit	S5	Mottled (mid brown/yellow/orangey brown) and mixed (clay/silty clay) deposit with frequent fine to coarse sized sandstone, brick and dolerite inclusions. Fill within construction cut [0325]	Fill of construction cut [0325]	Phase I
0327	Deposit	S7	Yellow sand and ferrous concretion extending from drain [0091] into space and onto deposit (0255)	Contents of drain [0091]	Phase II
0328	Deposit	S8	Yellow sand with few inclusions. Situated below and in the interces of [0102]	Bedding for footing [0102]	Phase II
0329	Deposit	S8	Light grey silty sand with occasional fine charcoal inclusions. Situated below footing [0102] and correlated with (0316)	Bedding for footing [0102]	Phase II
0330	Cut	S4	Sub-circular cut with steeply-sloping sides. Abuts drain [0057] and	Cut of pit	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			filled with (0331)		
0331	Fill	S4	Very dark grey silty clay with frequent fine to medium sized dolerite inclusions. Located within cut [0330]	Fill of pit [0330]	Phase II
0332	Cut	S1	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and rounded base. Outline of robbed drain, with remnant fittings (SF0312) indicating pipe was timber stave with iron banding	Outline of pipe within (0143)	Phase II
0333	Deposit	S5	Mottled (very light grey/yellow) silty sand with abundant fine to cobble-sized sandstone, occasional fine to medium brick and occasional fine to medium dolerite. Situated below (0315), predominantly in the southern half of the space. Similar to (0318) in S8 and (0385) in S7	Construction waste	Phase I
0334	Deposit	S5	Mottled (mid orangeish brown/mid brown) sandy clay silt with rare charcoal flecks, occasional fine burnt wood, rare fine to medium sized brick and rare medium sized shell lime mortar inclusions. Situated in sump [0135], under (0126) and above (0345)	Mid fill within sump [0135]	Post-1877
0335	Structure	S4	Steel access ramp	Access ramp	Post-1877
0336	Deposit	S5	Redeposited clay silt with small to medium sized brick inclusions. Situated within cut [0202] for drain [0165]	Fill of construction cut [0202]	Phase II
0337	Deposit	S4	Concrete footing for structure [0335], within cut [0286]	Footing for access ramp [0335]	Post-1877
0338	Cut	S4	Linear cut with gently-sloping sides and rounded base. Runs parallel with footing [0053] and filled with (0339)	Robber cut for drain, original cut being [0340]	Post-1877
0339	Deposit	S4	Very dark grey silty clay with frequent complete bricks and occasional fine dolerite inclusions. Located within robber cut [0338]	Fill of robber cut [0338]	Post-1877
0340	Cut	S4	Linear cut parallel to footing [0053]. Robber cut [0338] post-dates [0340]	Construction cut for drain feature, robbed by [0338]	Phase II
0341	Cut	S4	Sub-rounded cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Filled with (0342) and (0343).	Cut of posthole	Phase I
0342	Deposit	S4	Dark orangey brown mixed silty sand/gravel with abundant fine to medium sized dolerite inclusions. Situated within posthole [0341]	Fill of posthole [0341]	Phase I
0343	Deposit	S4	Very light brownish grey silty clay with abundant fine sized brick and occasional medium sized dolerite and sandstone inclusions. Located within postholes [0341]	Fill of posthole [0341]	Phase I
0344	Deposit	S4	Mid brownish grey compact shell lime mortar with abundant fine sized brick and sandstone, and occasional medium sized dolerite inclusions. Situated below (0269) and (0389)	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0345	Fill	S5	Light grey sandy clay silt with occasional fine shell grit inclusions. Basal fill of sump [0135], under (0334)	Basal fill of sump [0135]	Phase II
0346	Fill	S5	Orange silty clay with abundant broken dolerite, occasional medium to coarse sized brick and sandstone inclusions. Deposit situated below (0333) and directly over outcropping bedrock. Likely associated with (0356)	Surfacing deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0347	Cut	S1	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and flat base. Cut for box drain [0348]. Correlated with [0296] and filled with (0349)	Construction cut for drain [0348]	Phase I
0348	Structure	S1	Box drain formed from a combination of sandstone and brick. The capping course of the drain is formed from irregularly-sized pieces of undressed sandstone. The sidewalls for the drain are formed from two courses of flat laid stretcher bricks, two rows wide. Shaped and dressed sandstone pieces form the base of the drain. The drain intersects with drain [0297]	Brick and sandstone box drain	Phase I
0349	Deposit	S1	Mid brown sandy silt with medium to frequent large sized brick and fine to medium sized dolerite inclusions. Located within drain cut [0347]	Fill of cut [0347]	Phase I
0350	Deposit	S1	Light greyish blue silt with frequent fine sized charcoal inclusions. Situated below (0314) and above (0229). Similar to (0299)	Construction waste	Phase I
0351	Deposit	S1	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent boulder sized rounded dolerite inclusions. Situated directly above bedrock and below deposit (0299)	Natural clay	Pre-Penitentiary
0352	Cut	S4	Sub-rounded cut with vertical sides and flat base. Cut made into deposit (0355) and filled with (0353)	Cut of pit	Phase I
0353	Deposit	S4	Mottled (dark brown/mid brownish orange) silty clay with occasional fine sized inclusions. Situated with cut [0352]	Fill of cut [0352]	Phase I
0354	Deposit	S1	Mid brown silt with few inclusions. Located within drain [0297]	Fill within drain [0297]	Phase II/Post-1877
0355	Deposit	S4	Mottled (mid orangey brown/brownish orange) and mixed (silt/sandy clay) with frequent fine flecks of charcoal, fine sized dolerite and occasional fine to medium sized brick and sandstone inclusions.	Surfacing deposit	Pre-Penitentiary



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			Situated below dolerite surfacing (0244) and above levelling deposit (0313)		(Workshops)
0356	Deposit	S5	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with abundant medium sized dolerite, occasional medium sized brick and rare fine sized charcoal inclusions. Situated below levelling deposit (0183) and cut by feature [0163]. Likely correlated with (0346)	Surfacing deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0357	Deposit	S5	Dark brown clay sand with frequent coarse sized brick and occasional coarse sized dolerite inclusions. Deposit situated below similar deposit (0183)	Fill of [0361]	Pre-Penitentiary
0358	Deposit	S4	Dark brown orange sandy clay with abundant fine to medium sized dolerite inclusions. Located within [0054]	Primary fill of construction cut [0054]	Phase I
0359	Deposit	S4	Very dark brown clay with abundant fine to medium sized dolerite inclusions. Located within [0054]	Secondary fill of construction cut [0054]	Phase I
0360	Deposit	S4	Light brownish grey silty clay with occasional fine to coarse sized brick and occasional fine sized dolerite and sandstone inclusions. Located in cut [0054]	Upper fill of construction cut [0054]	Phase I
0361	Cut	S5	Curvilinear cut with irregularly-sloping sides and irregular base. Very diffuse definition to feature, situated in the northern extent of area. Cuts (0346) surface, though is overprinted by drain feature [0137]. Has been made into the early levelling clay and large-sized dolerite rubble	Drainage feature?	Pre-Penitentiary
0362	Deposit	S4	Redeposited brick rubble and silty clay. Located within cut [0190]	Fill of cut [0190]	Phase II
0363	Deposit	S8	Deposit formed from abundant fine to medium sized sandstone. Concentrated in the centre of the space, below (0316)	Construction waste	Pre-Penitentiary
0364	Deposit	S8	Very dark grey silt with frequent charcoal flecking and broken dolerite inclusions. Situated overlying (0365)	Surfacing deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0365	Deposit	S8	Mottled (mid brown/yellowish brown) sandy clay silt with frequent broken dolerite, charcoal flecks, fine sized sandstone and occasional fine brick inclusions	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0366	Deposit	S5	Yellowish grey compact sandy silt with abundant fine sized shell lime mortar and frequent coarse sized sandstone inclusions. Below mortar (0324) and surface (0346)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0367	Deposit	S5	Dark brown silty clay with abundant cobbles to boulder sized dolerite and occasional fine to coarse sized sandstone inclusions. Exposed in northern side of space, below (0366)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0368	Deposit	S5	Orangey brown clay with occasional fine to coarse sized dolerite, fine sized shell lime mortar and fine to coarse sized brick inclusions. Situated below (0245)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0369	Deposit	S5	Mottled (orangey brown/mid grey) clay with frequent coarse to boulder sized dolerite inclusions. Similar to (0368), which it underlies. Directly overlies bedrock	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0370	Deposit	S7	Brownish grey sandy silt with frequent medium to coarse sized brick and rare medium sized sandstone inclusions. Concentrated in north west corner of space, filling a slight depression in (0372) below	Construction waste	Phase I
0371	Deposit	S7	Light grey sand with occasional medium to coarse sized brick and rare cobble sized sandstone and boulder sized dolerite inclusions. Primarily situated below stones [0311] and rubble (0310) and is cut by footing [0059]	Construction waste	Pre-Penitentiary
0372	Deposit	S7	Light grey sandy silt with infrequent coarse to cobble sized brick and sandstone inclusions. Fill of cut [0393] for footing [0392]	Fill of construction cut [0393]	Phase I
0373	Deposit	S7	Mid greyish brown clay sand with occasional coarse sized brick and sandstone inclusions. Situated at the eastern and western extents of the space, cut by footing [0060], though continues below footing [0100] into S8	Construction waste	Pre-Penitentiary
0374	Deposit	S5	Orangey brown silty clay with frequent fine to coarse sized sandstone, occasional medium to coarse sized dolerite and brick flecking inclusions. Situated below (0262) and (0183), east extent of S5	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0375	Deposit	S5	Mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with frequent medium to coarse sized dolerite and rare fine to medium sized sandstone inclusions. Situated below (0374)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0376	Deposit	S5	Mid grey sandy clay silt with occasional coarse to cobble sized dolerite, rare medium to cobble sized brick inclusions. Situated below (0374) and (0375)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0377	Deposit	S5	Light grey compact shell lime mortar with abundant medium to cobble sized sandstone, brick and charcoal inclusions. Situated below (0376), above bedrock and (0346)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
0378	Deposit	S5	Dark brownish grey silty clay with infrequent fine to coarse sized dolerite, infrequent fine brick and sandstone inclusions. Continues below footing [0061]. Correlated with (0155) and (0201)	Basal fill of construction cut [0062]	Phase I
0379	Deposit	S5	Orange clay silt with infrequent fine sized dolerite and sandstone inclusions. Located below (0315)	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0380	Deposit	S5	Orangey brown clay sand with frequent coarse sized dolerite inclusions. Situated directly above bedrock	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0381	Structure	S7	At least two courses of brick situated above flagging [0382]. Brick is header-laid over a stretcher course	Edging of drain	Phase II
0382	Structure	S7, S8	Eight squared and dressed sandstone flags abutting [0105]	Sandstone base of drain	Phase II
0383	Deposit	S7	Dark brown silty clay with frequent broken dolerite and occasional fine to medium sized brick and sandstone inclusions. Below sandstone (0385) and deposits (0370) and (0371). Cut by footing cut [0060]. Correlated with (0384) and (0365) in S8	Surfacing deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0384	Deposit	S7	Brown clay with frequent broken dolerite, fine to medium sized brick inclusions and occasional fine to medium sandstone inclusions. Located below (0383) and (0373). Correlated with (0383) and (0365) in S8	Levelling deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0385	Deposit	S7	Mottled (yellow/greenish grey) sandy silt with abundant coarse to cobble sized sandstone. Situated below (0371) and (0370). Similar to (0318) in S8 and (0333) in S5	Construction waste	Pre-Penitentiary
0386	Cut	All	Demolition event of Laundry structure	Demolition event	Post-1877
0387			VOID		
0388			VOID		
0389	Deposit	S4	Grey clay silt with abundant medium sized brick, uncommon dolerite and mortar inclusions. Situated above (0269)/(0344)	Surfacing deposit	Phase II
0390			VOID		
0391			VOID		
0392	Structure	S6, S7	Eastern extent of footing [0059]. Foundation is formed from at least a single course of squared and dressed sandstone bonded by shell lime mortar and topped by a bitumen layer. At least five courses of Flemish bond brick wall are located on top of the footing. Set within cut [0393]	Sandstone and brick footing, Laundry	Phase I
0393	Cut	S6, S7	Curvilinear cut running parallel with line of [0392] footing, filled with (0372)	Construction cut for footing [0392]	Phase I
0394	Structure	S6, S9	Eastern terminus of footing [0059]/[0392]. Foundation is formed from at least two courses of squared and dressed sandstone, bonded by shell lime mortar and topped by a bitumen layer. A Flemish bond brick wall is located on top of the footing, as well as chimney base [0095]	Sandstone and brick footing, Laundry	Phase I
0395	Cut	S6, S9	Linear cut running parallel with line of [0394] footing, filled with (0396)	Construction cut for footing [0392]	Phase I
0396	Deposit	S6, S9	Redeposited fill within construction cut [0395]	Fill of cut [0395]	Phase I
0397	Structure	S6	Sandstone footing, formed from rubble and squared sandstone in a shell lime mortar. Overprinted by [0094] boiler base and likely a continuation of footing [0103]	Sandstone footing, Laundry	Phase I
0398	Deposit	S5, S7, S8	Redeposited fills within cut [0099]	Fill of construction cut [0099]	Phase I
0399	Deposit	S9	Light blueish grey sandy clay with few inclusions. Situated below (0132) surface	Pre-Penitentiary deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0400	Deposit	S9	Mid greeny brown sandy clay with few inclusions. Situated below (0399)	Pre-Penitentiary deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0401	Deposit	S9	Mottled (blueish/brownish grey) sandy clay with few inclusions. Situated below (0400)	Pre-Penitentiary deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0402	Deposit	S9	Greenish grey clay with few inclusions. Situated below (0401)	Pre-Penitentiary deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0403	Deposit	S9	Redeposited fill within cut [0112]	Fill of construction cut [0112]	Phase II
0404	Deposit	All	Dolerite bedrock	Dolerite bedrock	Pre-Penitentiary
0405	Deposit	S10	Dark grey sandy clay silt with frequent shell grit and occasional fine to medium sized brick, dolerite and sandstone inclusions	Fill of [0082]	Phase II
0406	Cut	S10	Linear cut with steeply-sloping sides and rounded/flat base. Filled with	Construction cut for	Phase II



#	Context type	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
			(0407)	[0080]	
0407	Deposit	S10	Mixed (clay sand/silty clay/sand) and mottled (brownish grey/orangeish brown/orange) deposit with occasional fine to medium sized brick, dolerite, sandstone and charcoal inclusions	Redeposited mix in cut [0406]	Phase II
0408	Deposit	S10	Compact brownish grey mortar/clay sand mix with frequent charcoal and shell grit flecking, occasional broken dolerite, fine to medium sized brick inclusions	Levelling deposit	Phase II
0409	Deposit	S10	Crushed brick deposit (fine to medium sized)	Crushed brick surface	Phase I
0410	Deposit	S10	Mottled (dark orangey brown/dark grey) and mixed (clay/silty clay) with frequent broken dolerite, occasional charcoal flecking and fine brick inclusions	Surfacing deposit	Phase I
0411	Deposit	S10	Mottled (grey/light grey/yellowish grey) crushed sandstone with abundant medium to cobble sized sandstone and frequent medium to cobble sized brick inclusions	Demolition/construction deposit	Phase I
0412	Deposit	S10	Light grey crushed sandstone with occasional fine to medium sized sandstone inclusions	Construction deposit	Phase I
0413	Deposit	S10	Light grey crushed sandstone with occasional fine to medium sized sandstone inclusions	Construction deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0414	Deposit	S10	Orange silty clay with occasional fine sized sandstone inclusions. Situated directly overlying bedrock	Surfacing deposit	Pre-Penitentiary
0415	Structure	S10	Squared and dressed sandstone flagstones abutting the base of the Champ Street retaining wall and [0067]. Overlain by [0416]	Flagstone surface	Phase I
0416	Structure	S10/S11	Brick footing 1 1/2 bricks wide and 2 1/2 bricks high. Abuts infill [0116] of footing [0067]. A hole has been cut in the northern end of the footing	Brick infill of Phase I entrance	Phase II
0417	Structure	S10	Five brick clay spoon drain tiles. Abut [0415] and deposit (0409) and truncated by brick [0080]	Tile spoon drain	Phase I
0418	Deposit	S10	Light grey crushed sandstone with occasional fine to medium sized sandstone inclusions. Identical to (0413), but overlies (0411) and abuts base of footing [0067]	Construction deposit	Phase I
0419	Cut	S10	Linear depression 0.14m wide and 1.30m long carved into the upper face of [0415] flagging	Drainage channel	Phase I

Drawing register

Drawing #	Description	Plan/Section	Scale
0001	S6. A1 SE-facing section.	Section	1:10
0002	Context sketch plan	Plan	1:75
0003	Context sketch plan	Plan	1:75
0004	Space sketch plan	Plan	1:75
0005	Structure sketch plan	Plan	1:75
0006	S9. NW facing running section of B2	Section	1:20
0007	S9. SE facing running section of A1	Section	1:20
0008	S9. SW facing running section of B2	Section	1:20
0009	S9. NE facing running section of A1	Section	1:20
0010	S2. A2, SW facing running section.	Section	1:10
0011	S5. A4, SE facing section of sump	Section	1:10
0012	S2. A2, NE facing running section	Section	1:10
0013	S1. A2, SE facing section through drain [0142]	Section	1:10
0014	S11. A2 NW facing section	Section	1:10
0015	S11. B1 SE facing section	Section	1:10
0016	S1. B1, SE facing section	Section	1:10
0017	S1. A2, NW facing section	Section	1:10
0018	S1. B1, SW facing section	Section	1:10
0019	S1. A2, NE facing section	Section	1:10
0020	S11. A2 NE facing section	Section	1:10



Drawing #	Description	Plan/Section	Scale
0021	S11. B1 SW facing section	Section	1:10
0022	S5. A1-B1, baulk SE facing section	Section	1:10
0023	S5. A3-B3, baulk SE facing section	Section	1:10
0024	S5. A2-B2, baulk SE facing section	Section	1:10
0025	S5. A1, baulk NW facing section (redraw of DWG #0022)	Section	1:10
0026	S5. A3/A4, SE facing section (redraw of DWG#0023)	Section	1:10
0027	S5. B3/B4, NW facing section (redraw of DWG #0024)	Section	1:10
0028	S5. A2, NE facing section of drain [0163]	Section	1:10
0029	S5. B3, SW facing section of drain [0163]	Section	1:10
0030	S6. A1, NW facing section of rubble layers to NE of boiler base	Section	1:10
0031	S6. A2, NW facing section showing deposits under the boiler base.	Section	1:10
0032	S5. B4, SSE facing section through drain cut [0163]	Section	1:10
0033	S3. A1, SE facing section	Section	1:10
0034	S3. A1, NW facing section	Section	1:10
0035	S8. B1, NE facing section	Section	1:10
0036	S8. A2, SW facing section	Section	1:10
0037	S5. A4/B4, NE facing section	Section	1:10
0038	S6. A2, NE facing section showing deposits under the boiler base.	Section	1:10
0039	S11. A2 and B2 NE facing section	Section	1:10
0040	S9. A1 + A2, SWFS of pit [0252]	Section	1:10
0041	S7. NE facing section	Section	1:10
0042	S7. SW facing section	Section	1:10
0043	S5. A1/B1, SW facing section	Section	1:10
0044	S1. B1, NW facing section	Section	1:10
0045	S8. N facing section showing wall [0102]	Section	1:10
0046	S9 B2 SW facing section Showing reclamation (0313) and surface (0270), (0293) (0308)	Section	1:10
0047	S9 B2 SE facing section Showing reclamation (0313) and surface (0270), (0293) (0308)	Section	1:10
0048	S9 B2 NW facing section Showing reclamation (0313) and surface (0270), (0293) (0308)	Section	1:10
0049	S4. A1, NW facing section of post hole [0341]	Section	1:10
0050	S4. A1, SE facing section of robbed out drain [0340] and foundation cut [0054]	Section	1:10
0051	S4. A1, NE facing section of quadrant	Section	1:10
0052	S4. A1, SE facing section of quadrant	Section	1:10
0053	S5. B1 sondage, SE facing section of quadrant	Section	1:10
0054	S10. west slot, SE facing section	Section	1:10
0055	S10. centre slot, NW facing section	Section	1:10
0056	S10. east slot, SE facing section	Section	1:20



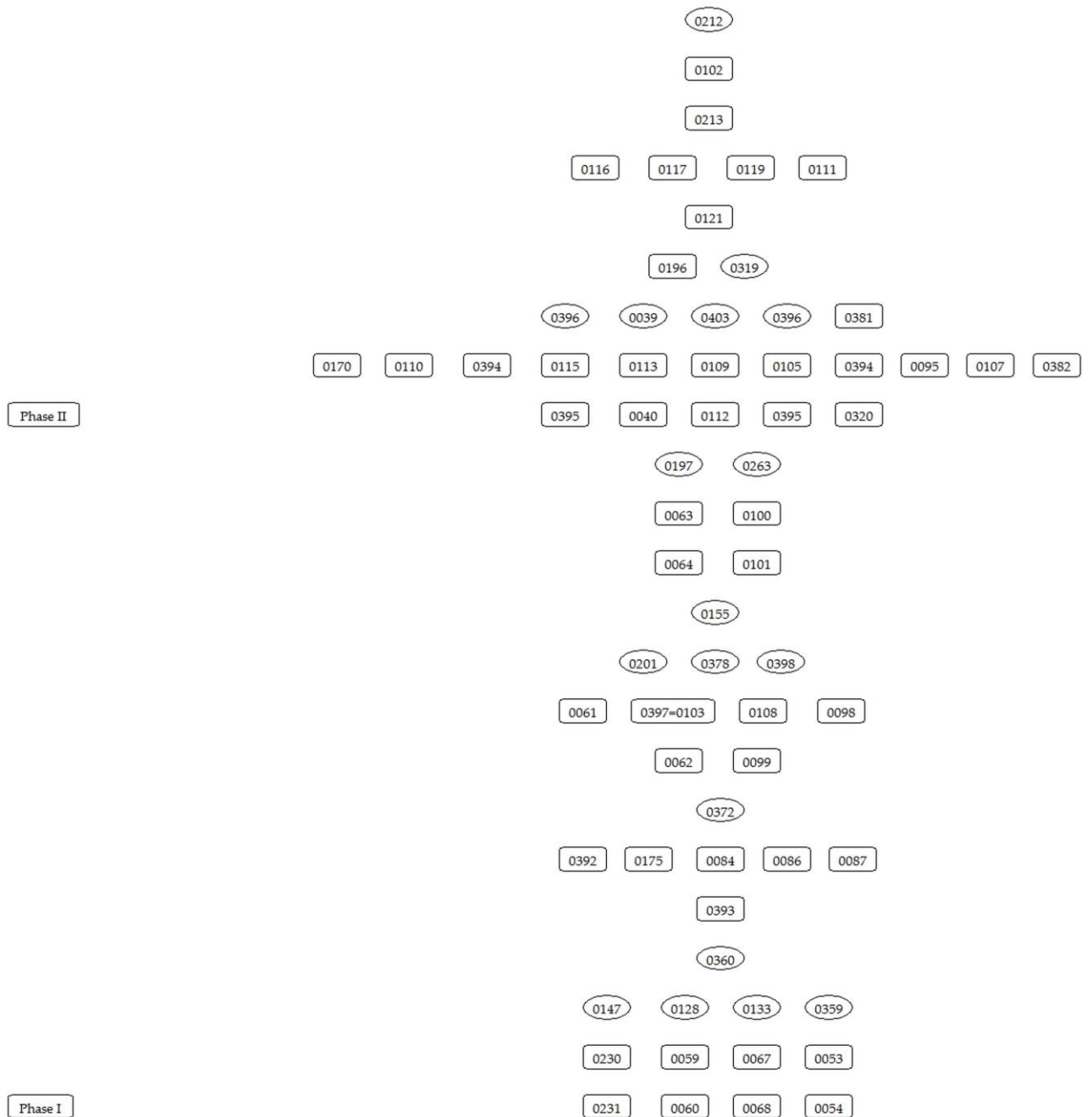
Appendix 6: Matrices



The following appendix provides the matrices for the excavation. These are not complete matrices based upon the Harris system, but are basic context phasing outlines designed to accompany the results section of the report. The matrices have been divided according to their spatial divisions, with a matrix also provided for the structural evolution of the laundry building.

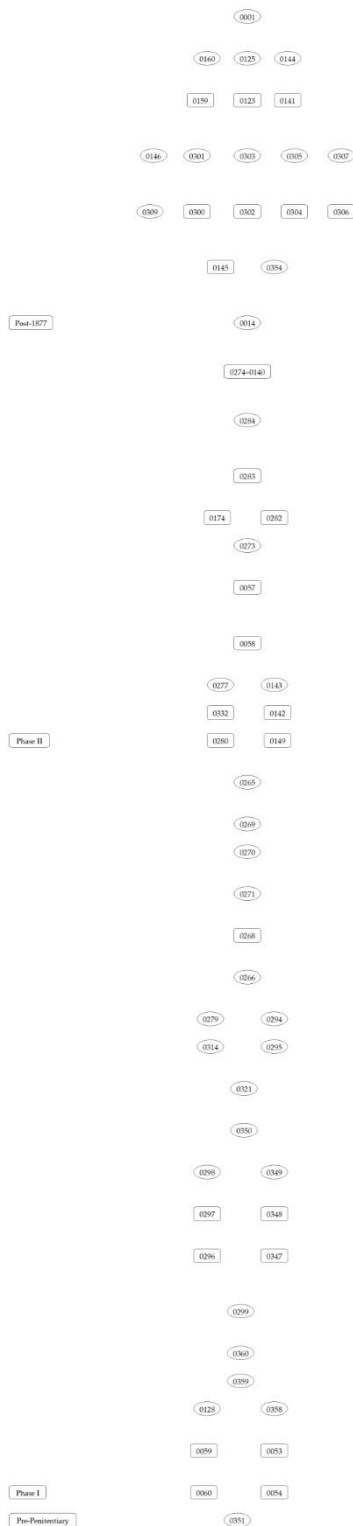


Structure



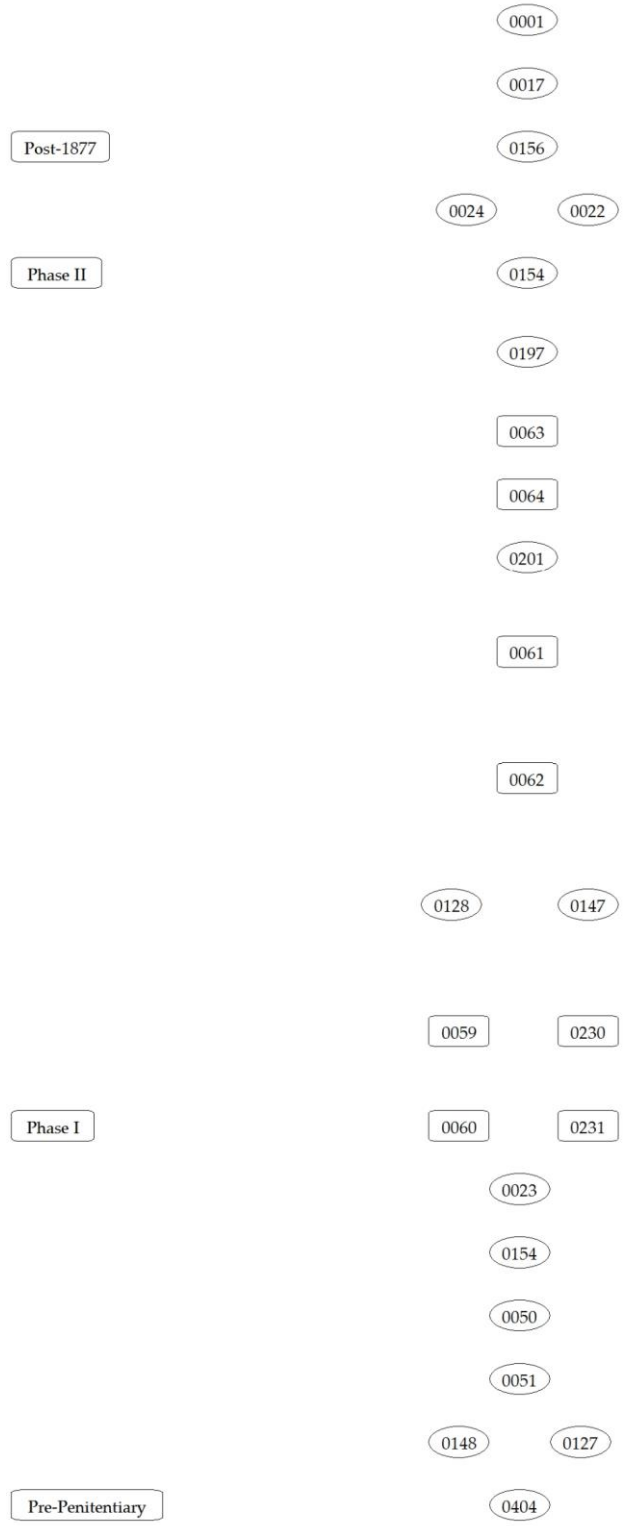


S1

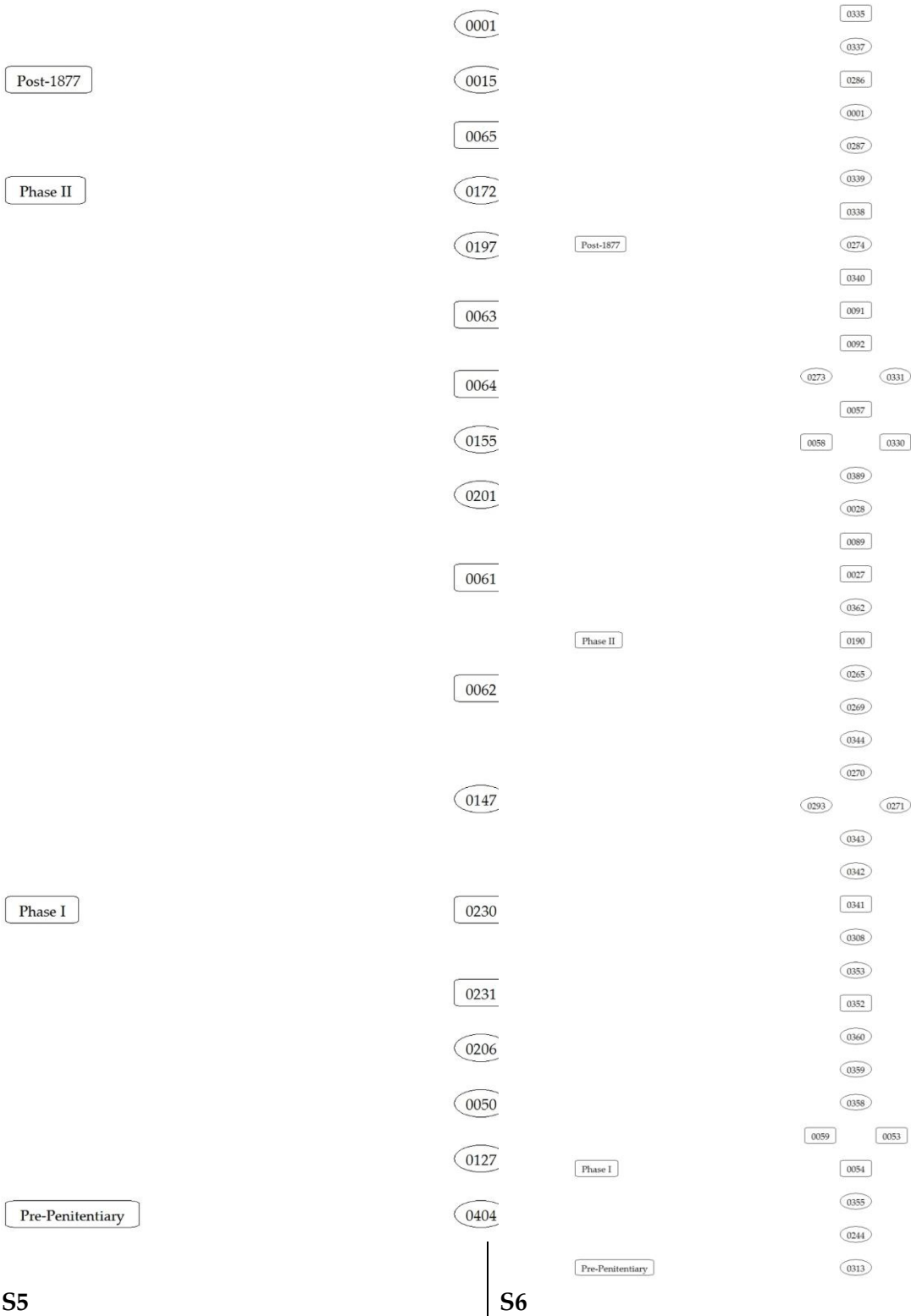


S3

S2

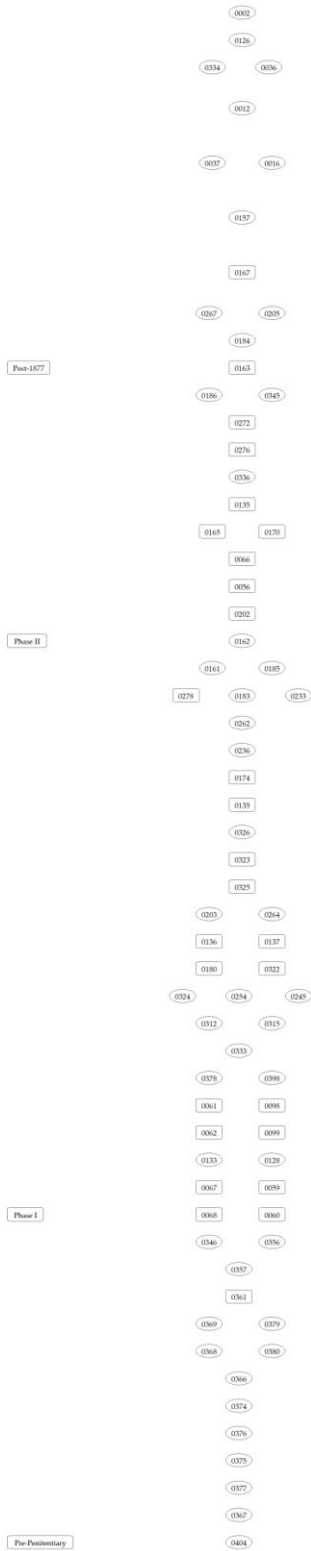


S4

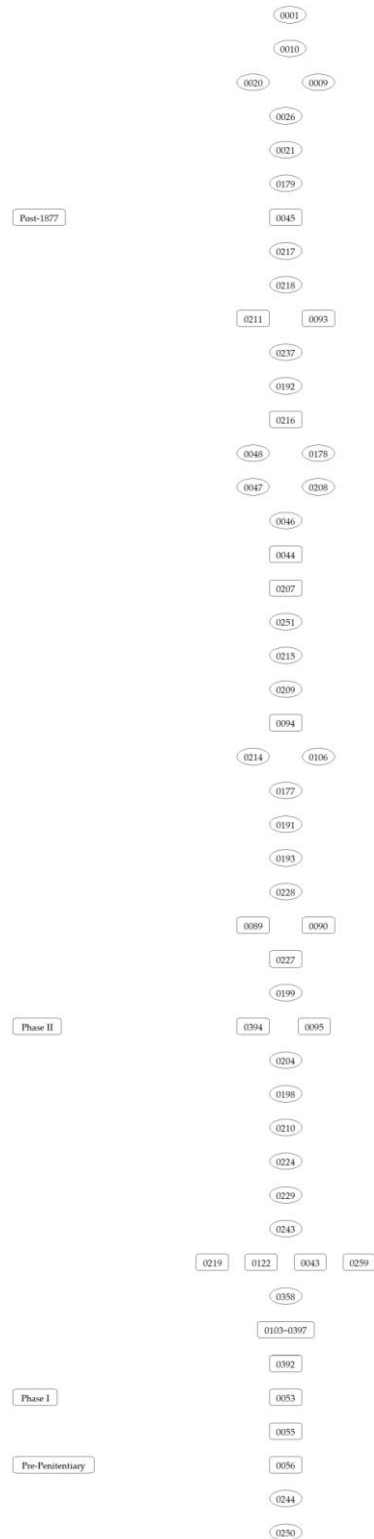




S7

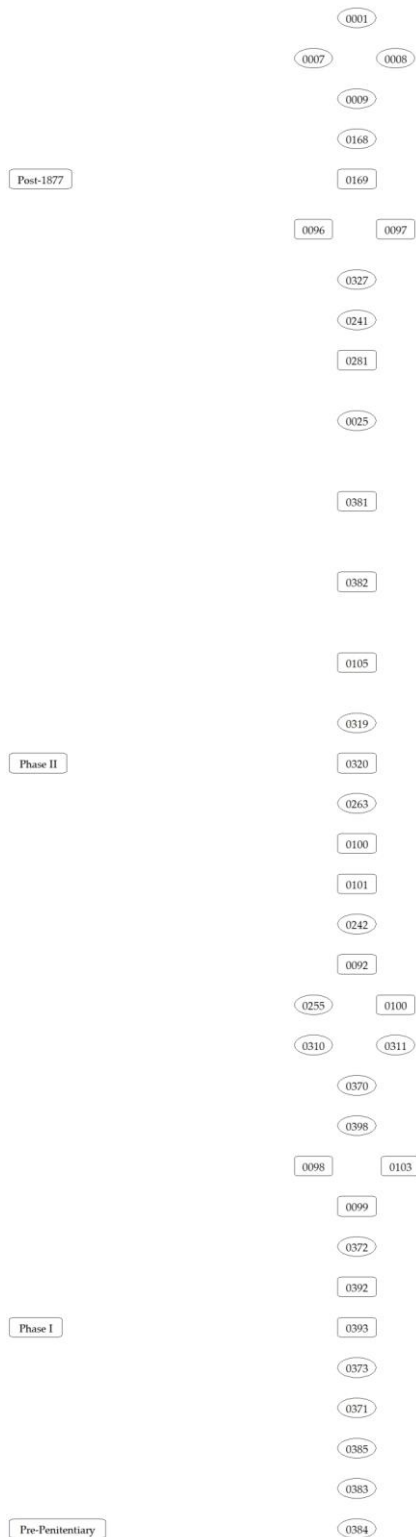


S8





S9



S10



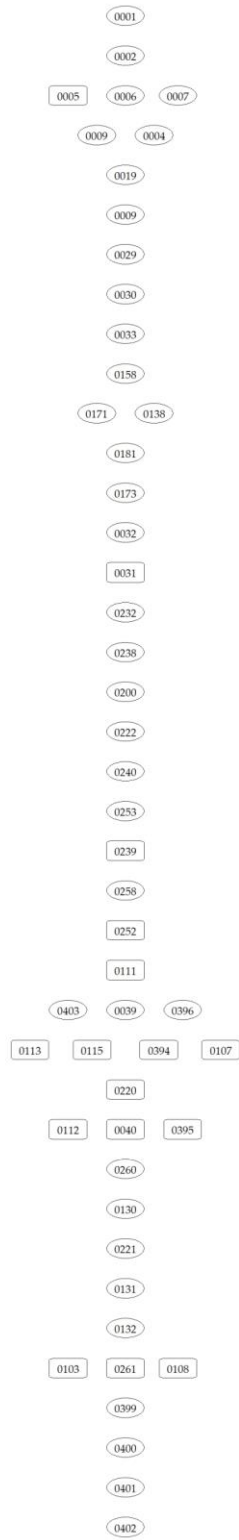


Post-1877

Phase II

Phase I

Pre-Penitentiary

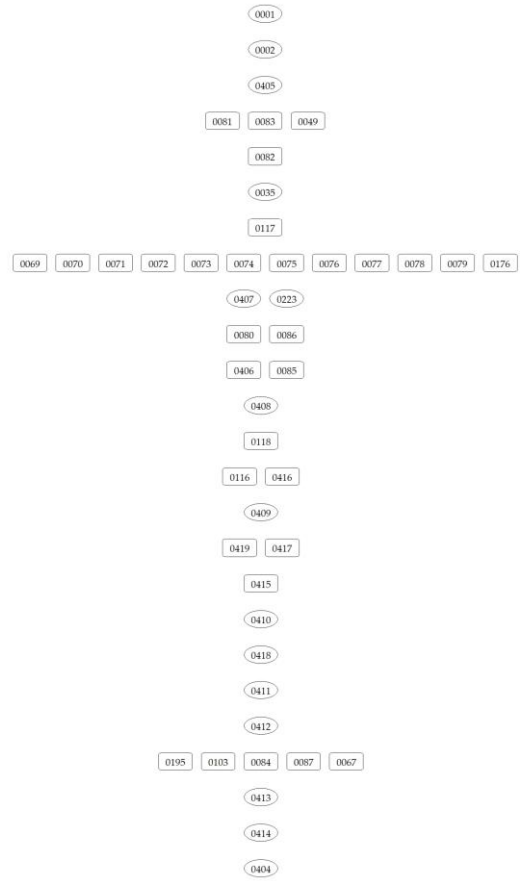


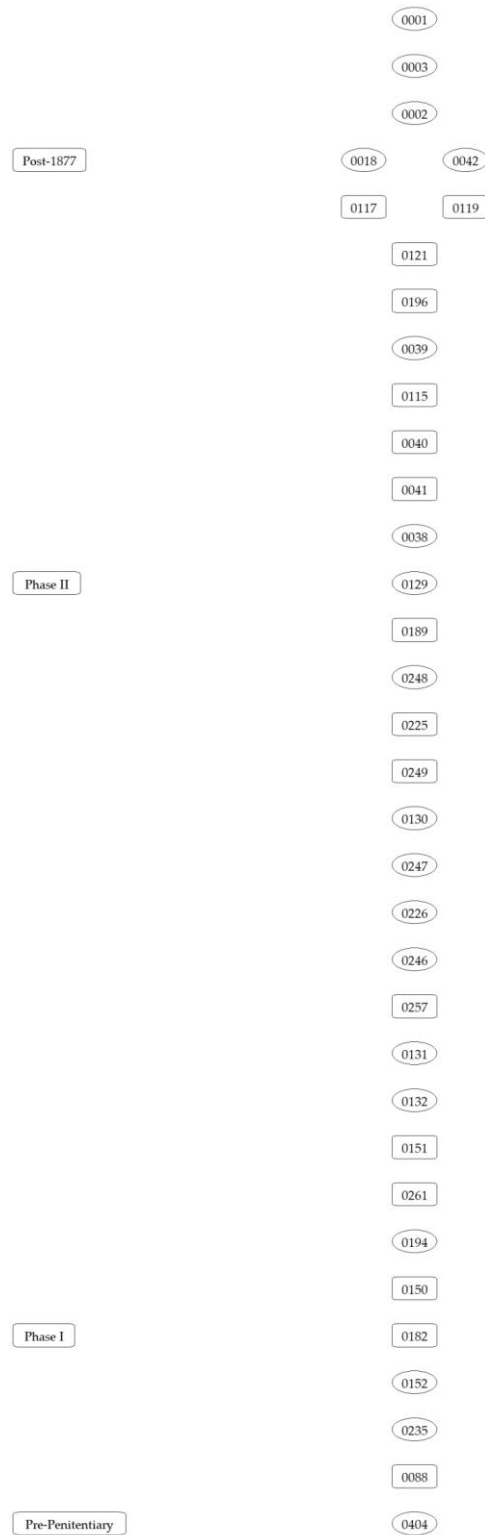
Post-1877

Phase II

Phase I

Pre-Penitentiary





Appendix 7: Interpretive overlays

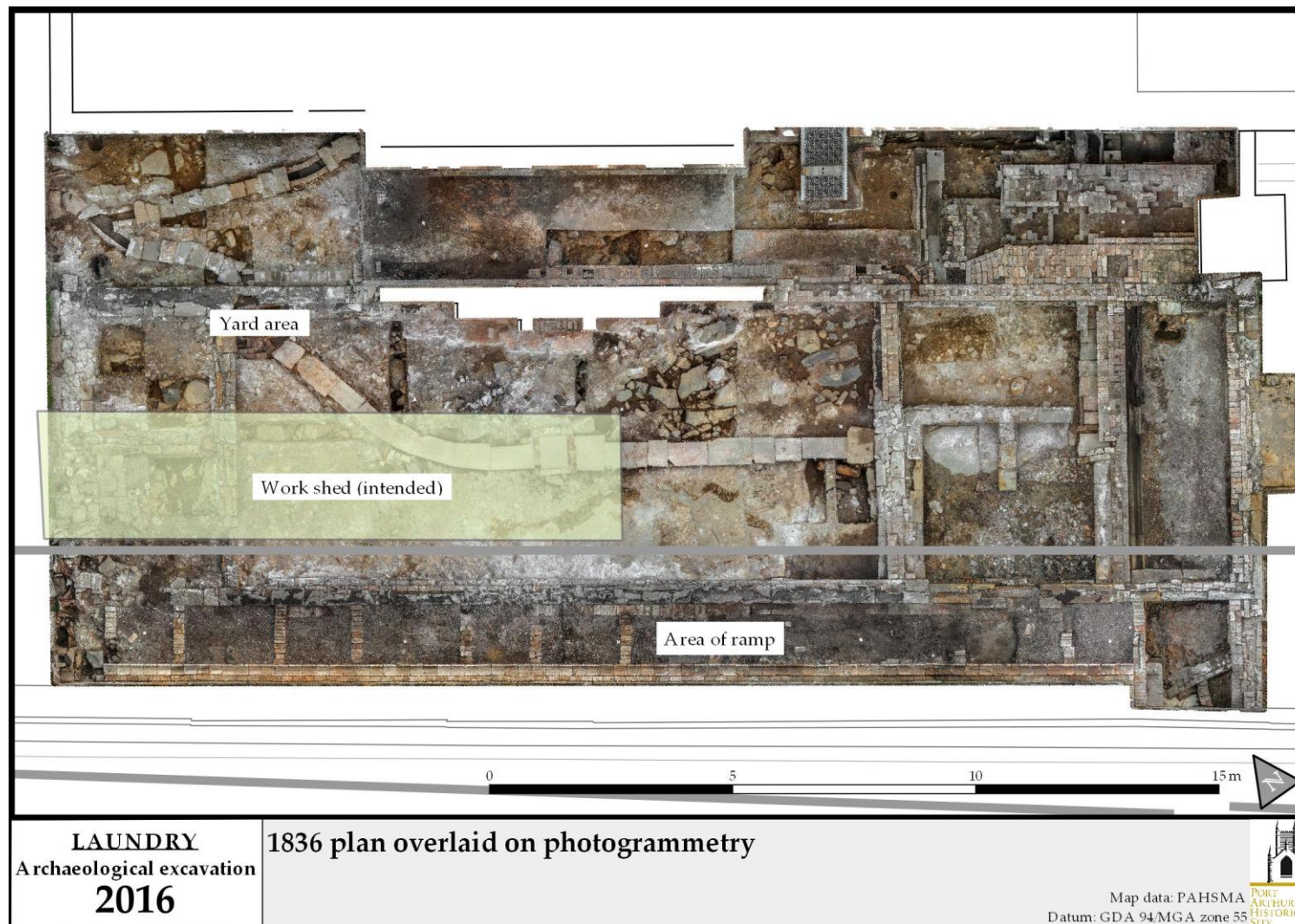


Figure 128: Overlay of 1836 Henry Laing plan showing estimated location of work shed

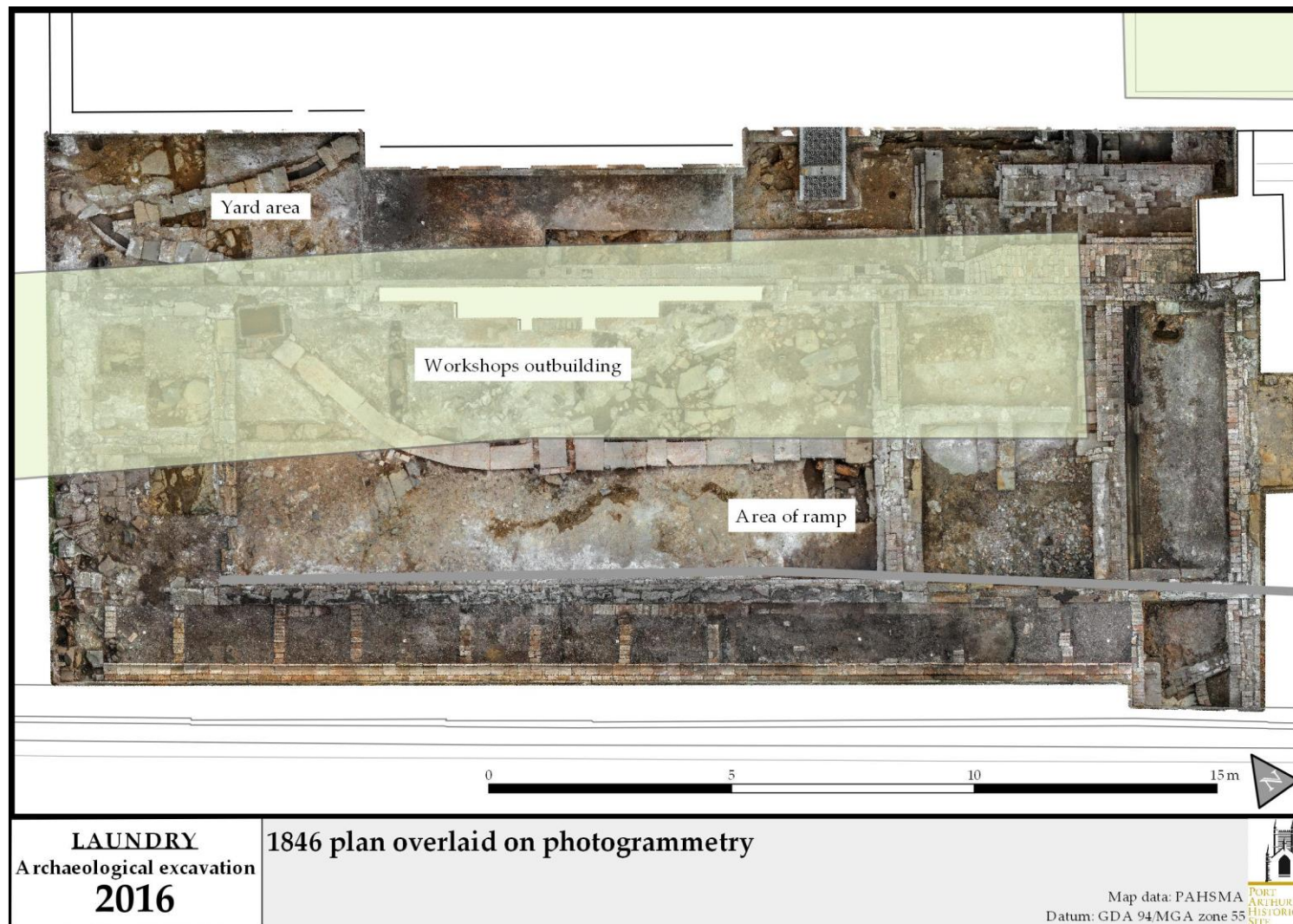


Figure 129: Overlay of 1846 John Hurst plan showing estimated location of workshops building



Figure 130: Showing area of excavation, with remnant section of 1830-ca.1855 ramp and the section of the Champ Street retaining wall rebuilt in ca.1855 (facing south)



Figure 131: Looking along the Champ Street retaining wall toward the truncated end of the ramp. Note how it prominently sticks out beyond the line of the wall (facing north west)

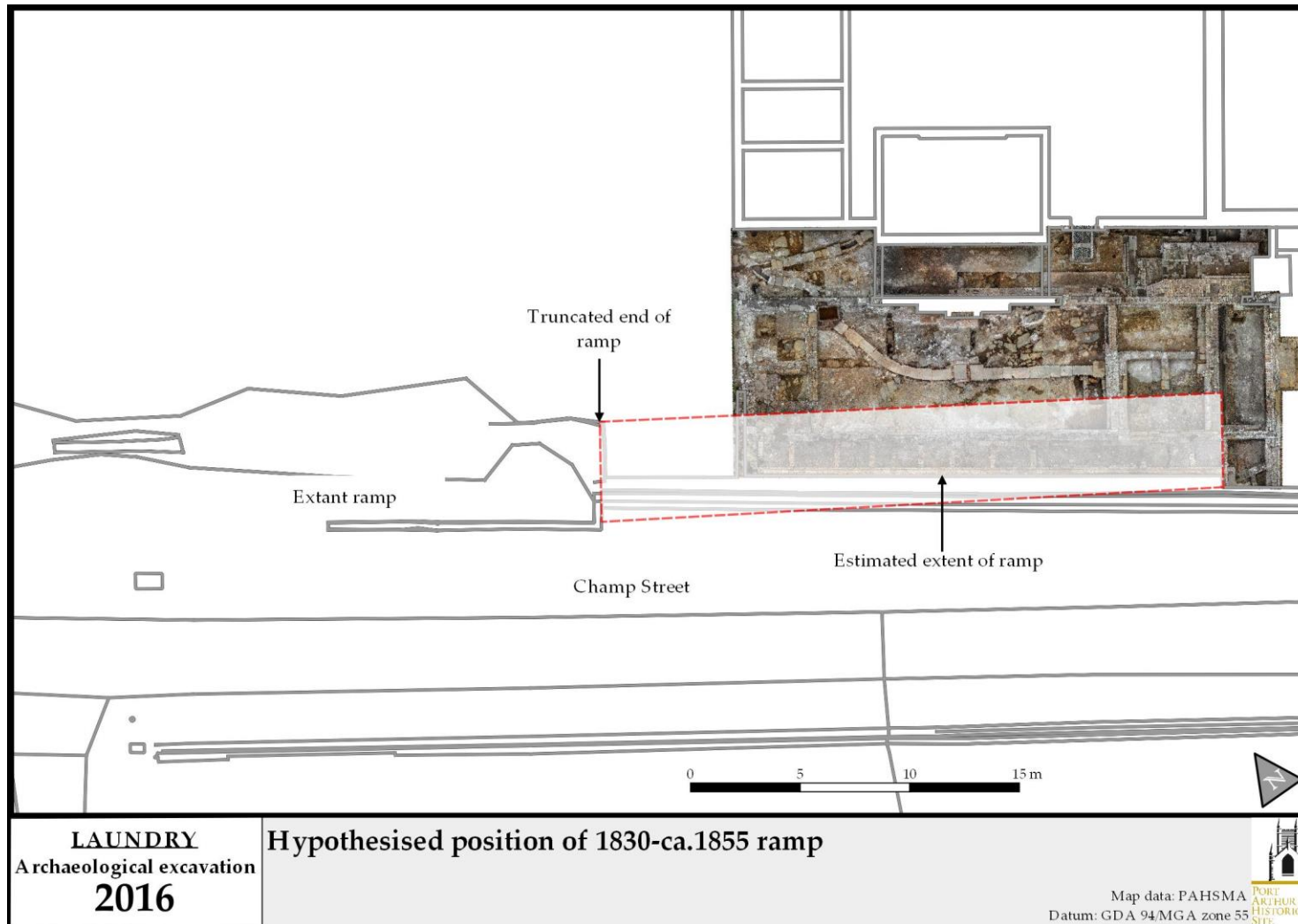


Figure 132: Overlay showing estimated location and extent of ramp



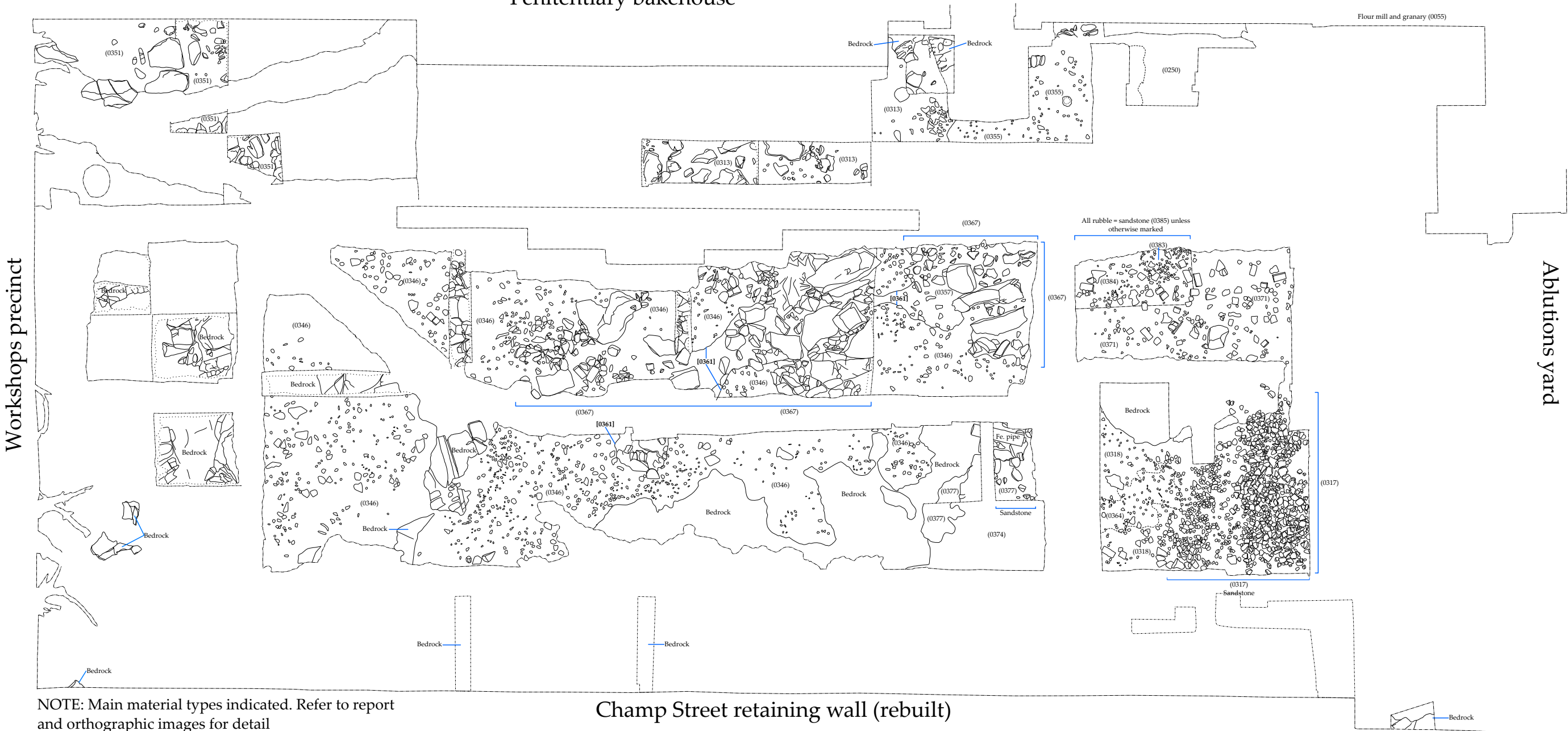
Appendix 8: Illustrations



Guide to conventions

————	Context
.....	Base of slope
.....	Undefined edge
————	Defined edge
-.....	Limit of excavation/intrusion
B	Brick
S	Sandstone
D	Dolerite
Mt	Shell lime mortar
St	Siltstone
(0561)	Deposit
[0555]	Cut
[0556]	Structure

Penitentiary bakehouse



NOTE: Main material types indicated. Refer to report and orthographic images for detail



PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Pre-Penitentiary

Champ Street retaining wall
(original)

Penitentiary bakehouse

Flour mill and granary (0055)

Workshops precinct

Ablutions yard



NOTE: Main material types indicated. Refer to report and orthographic images for detail

Champ Street retaining wall (rebuilt)

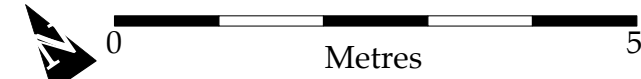
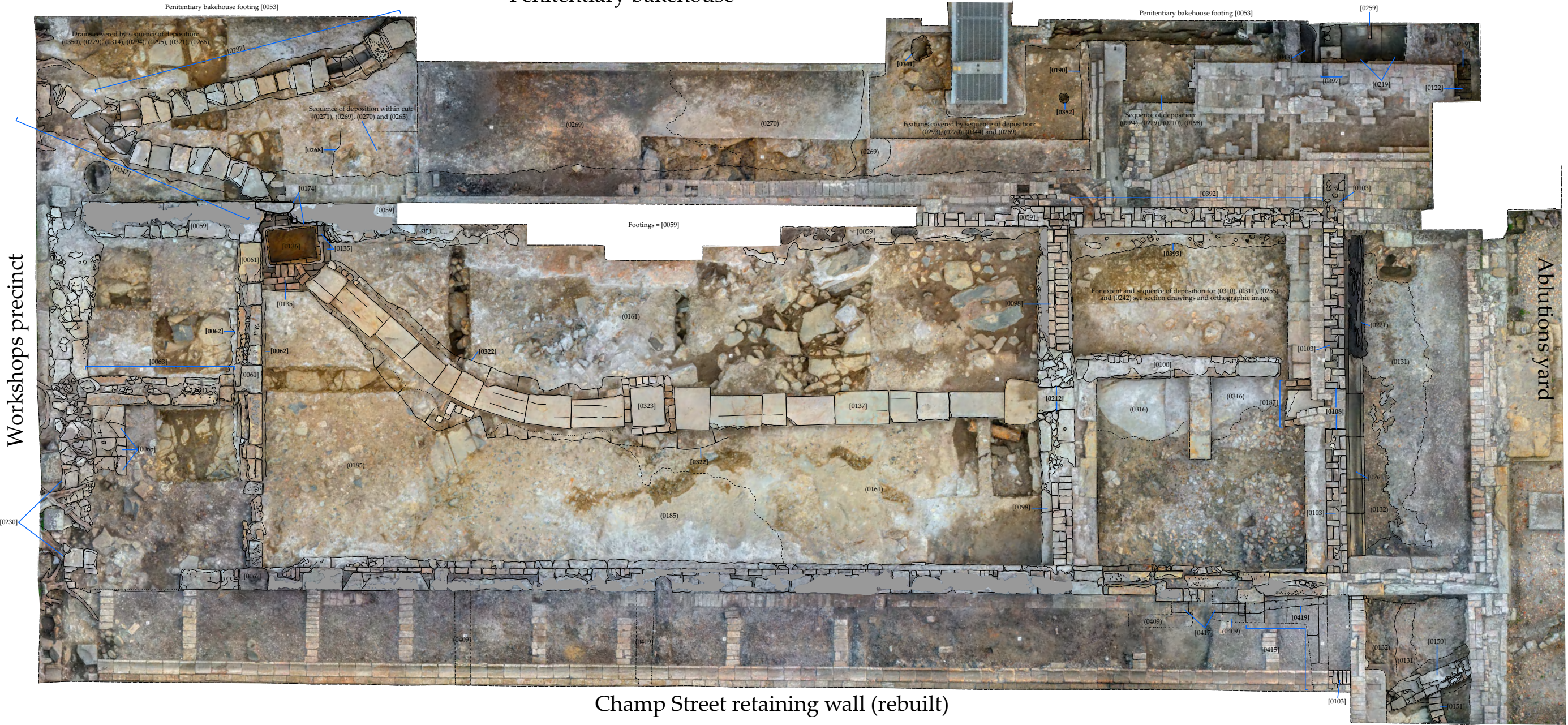
Champ Street retaining wall (original)



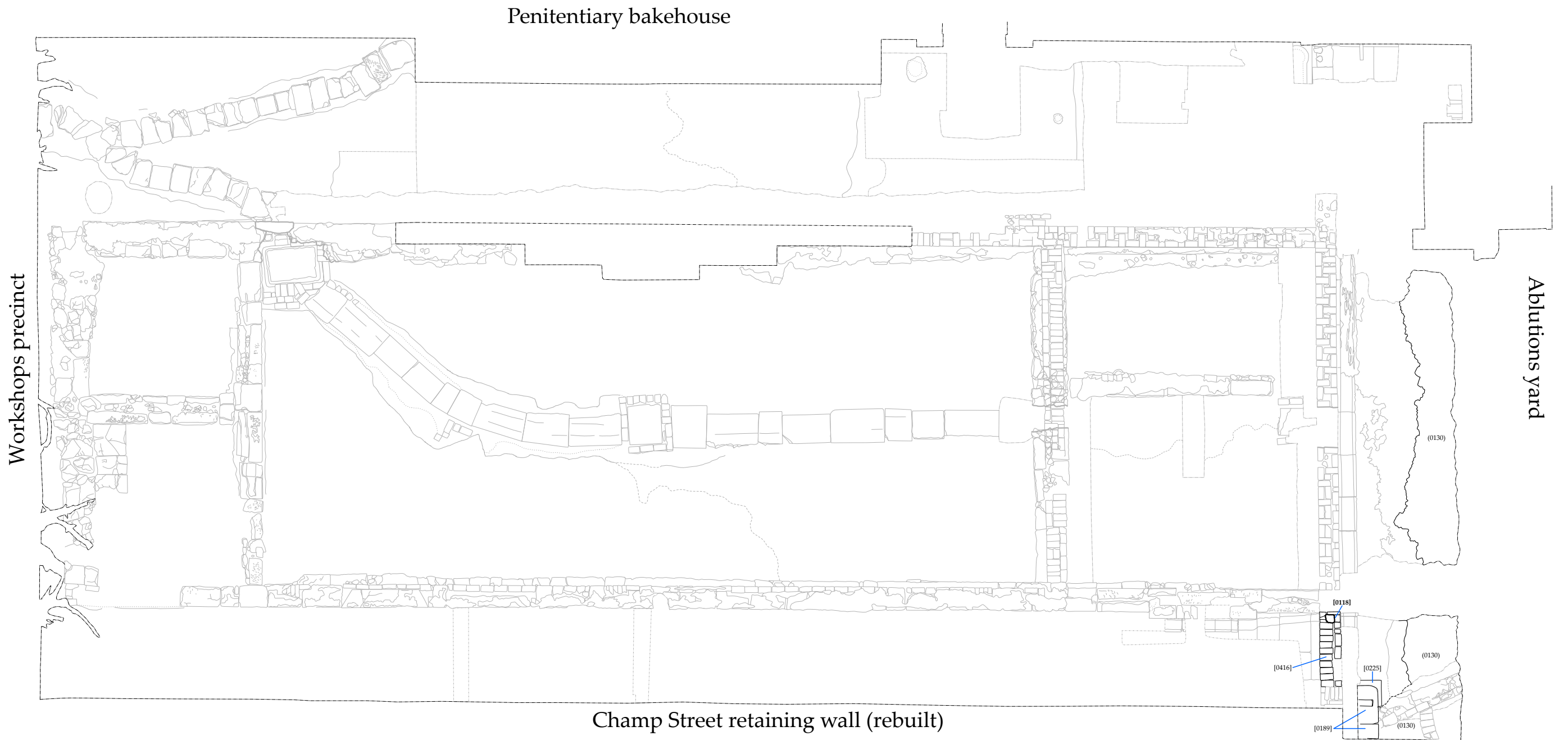
PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Pre-Penitentiary

[illegible]

Penitentiary bakehouse



PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Phase I



PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Late Phase I

[illegible]

Workshops precinct

Ablutions vard

Champ Street retaining wall (rebuilt)

Champ Street
retaining wall
(original)



PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
 Phase II

Penitentiary bakehouse



Workshops precinct

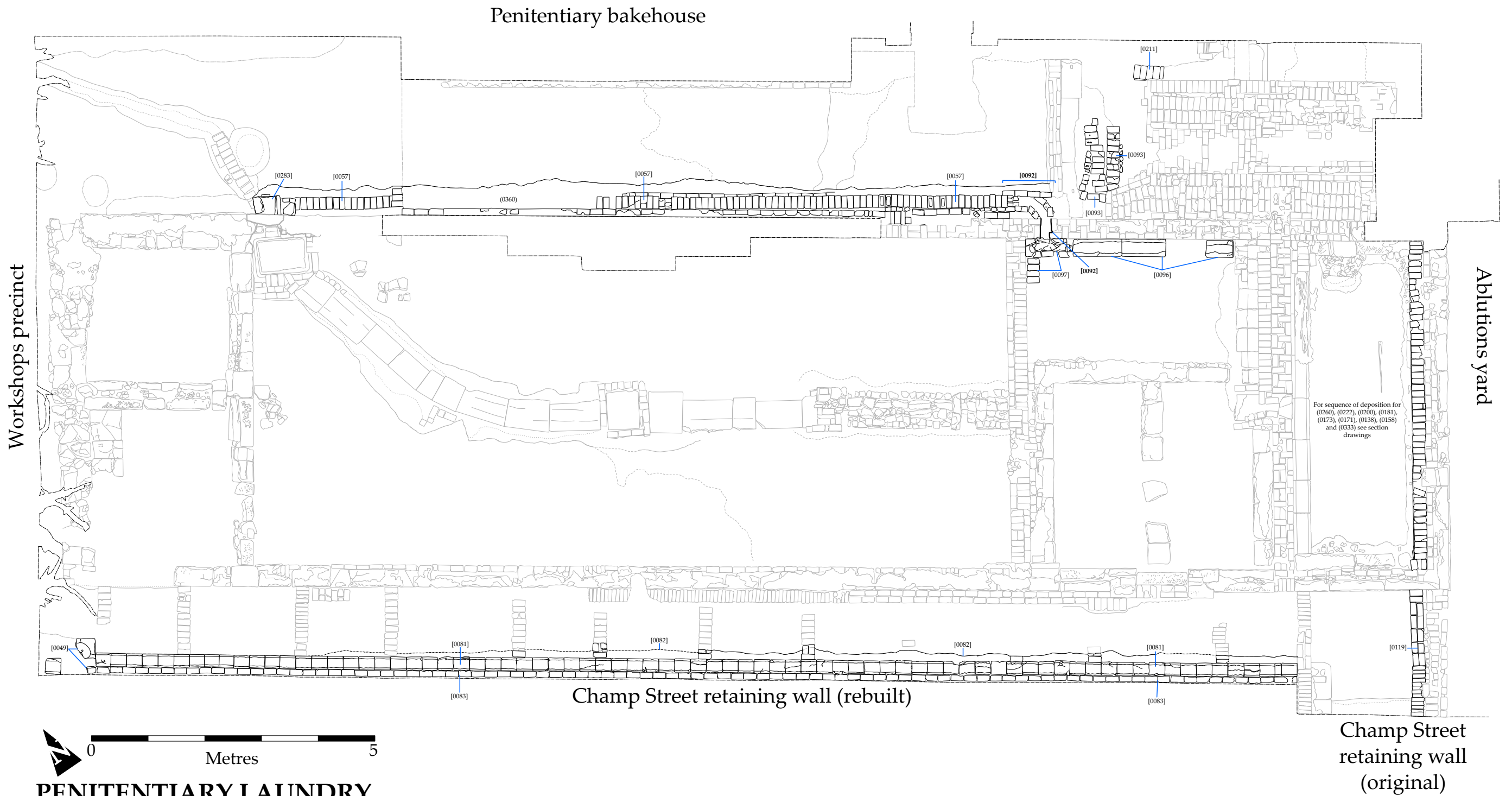
Ablutions yard

Champ Street retaining wall (rebuilt)

Champ Street
retaining wall
(original)



**PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Phase II**

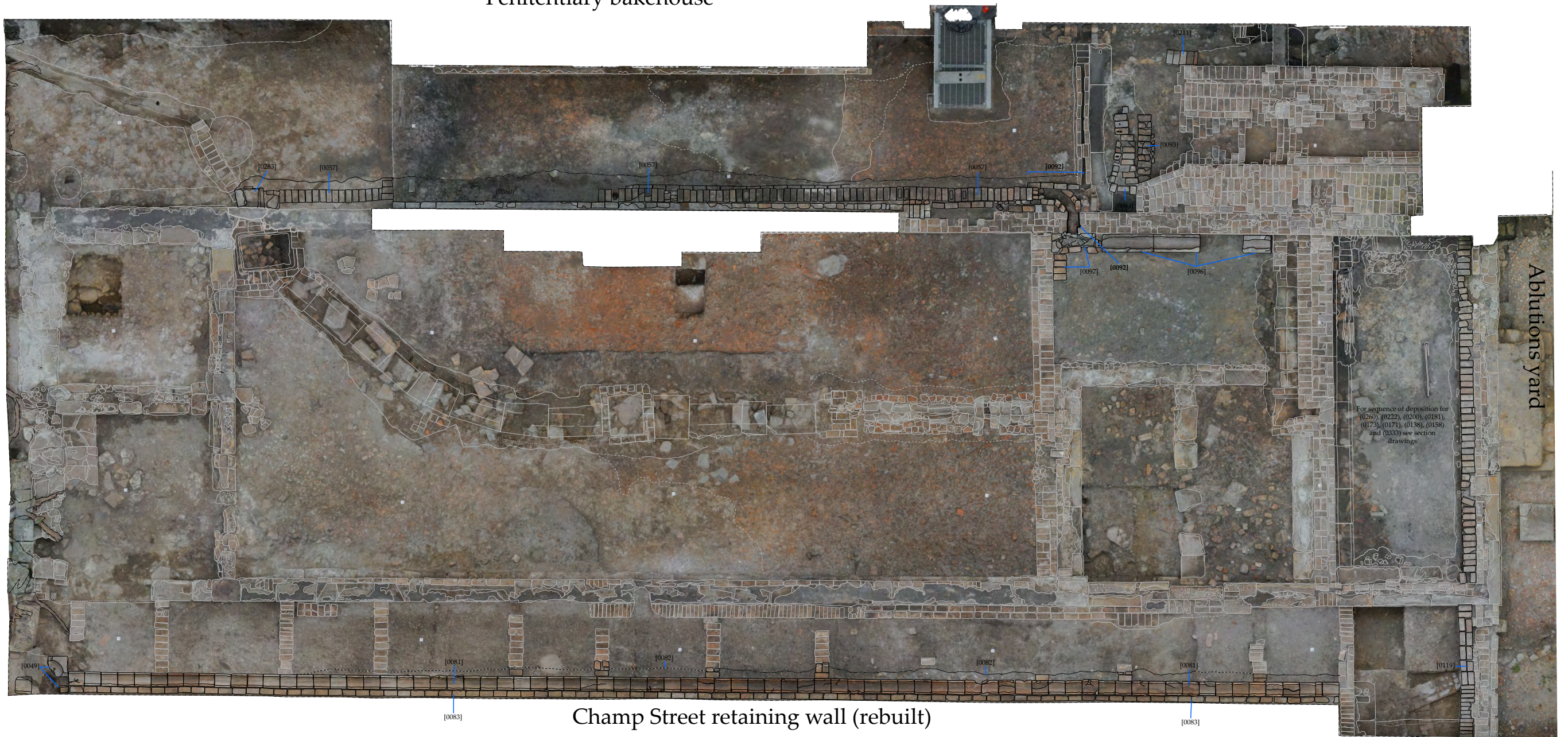


PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Late Phase II

Penitentiary bakehouse

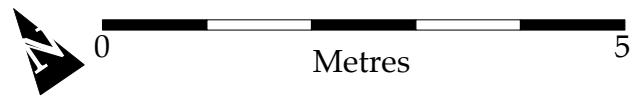
Workshops precinct

Ablutions yard

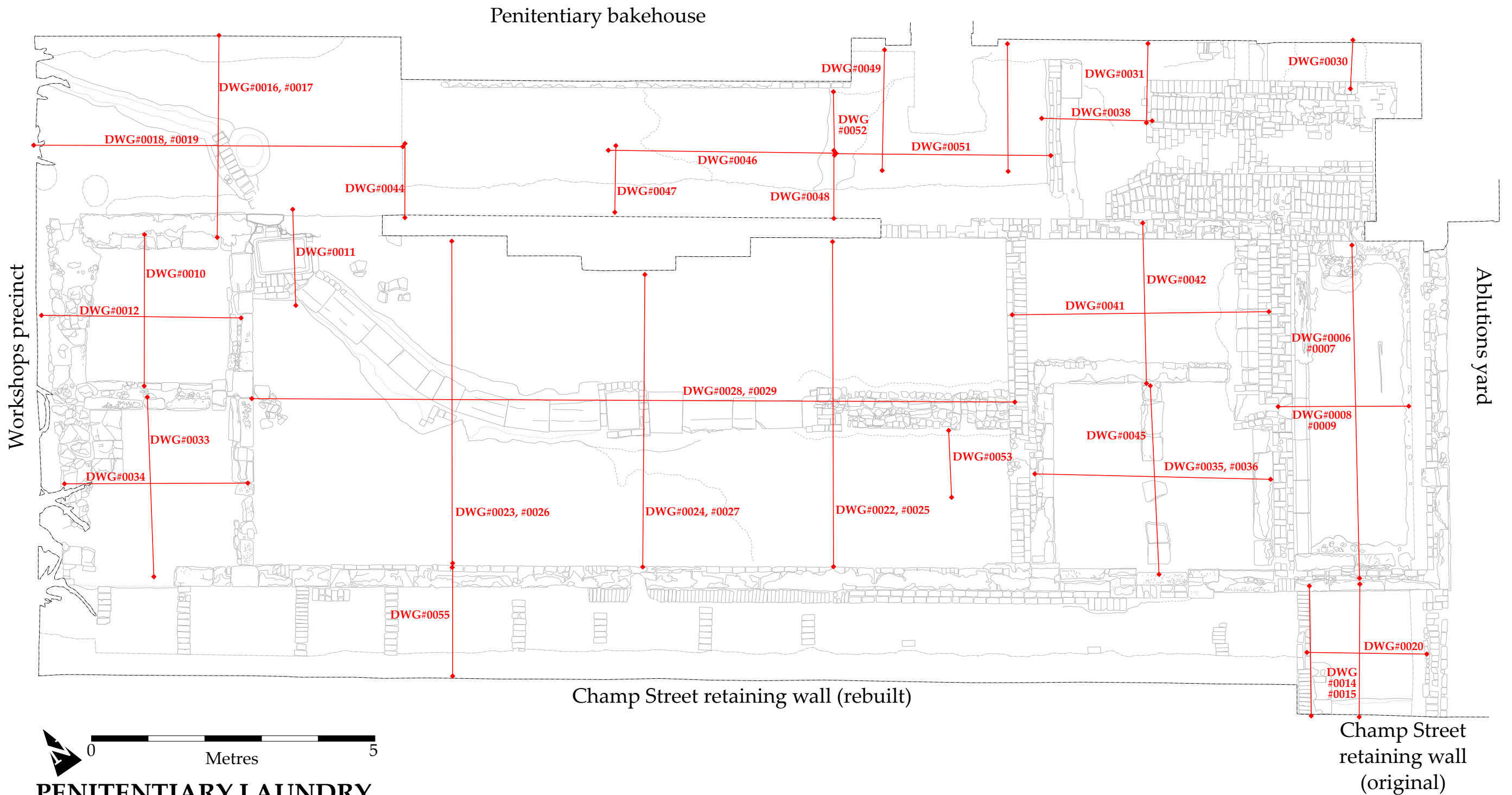


Champ Street retaining wall (rebuilt)

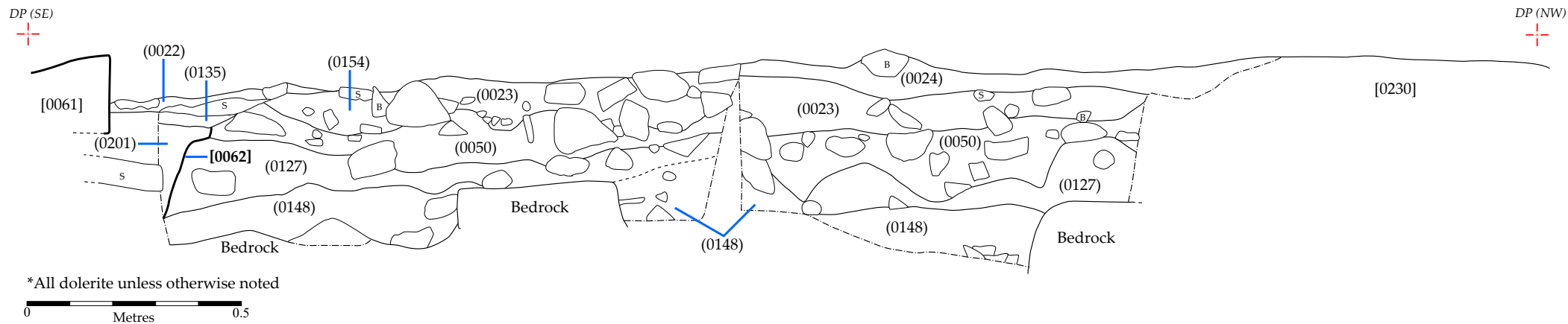
Champ Street retaining wall (original)



PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Late Phase II



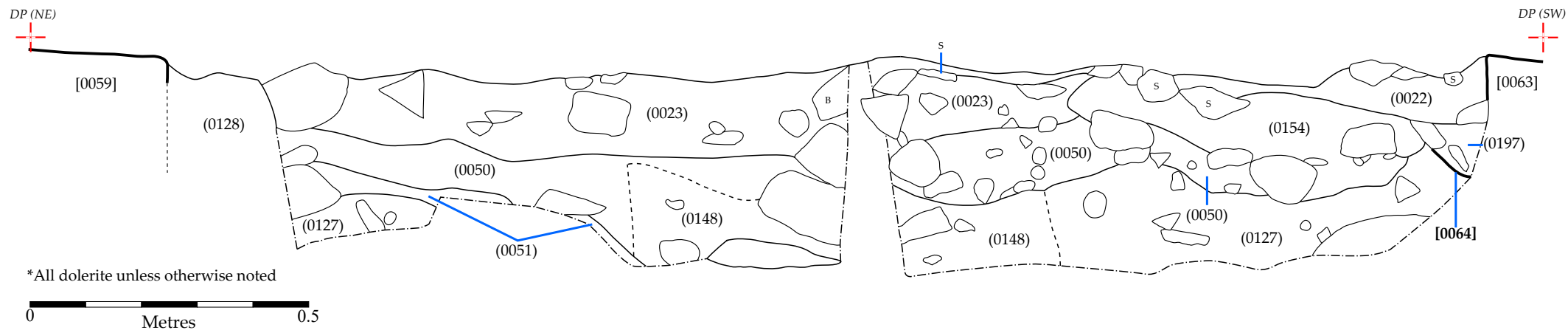
PENITENTIARY LAUNDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Location of sections



DWG #0012

S2, cross-section

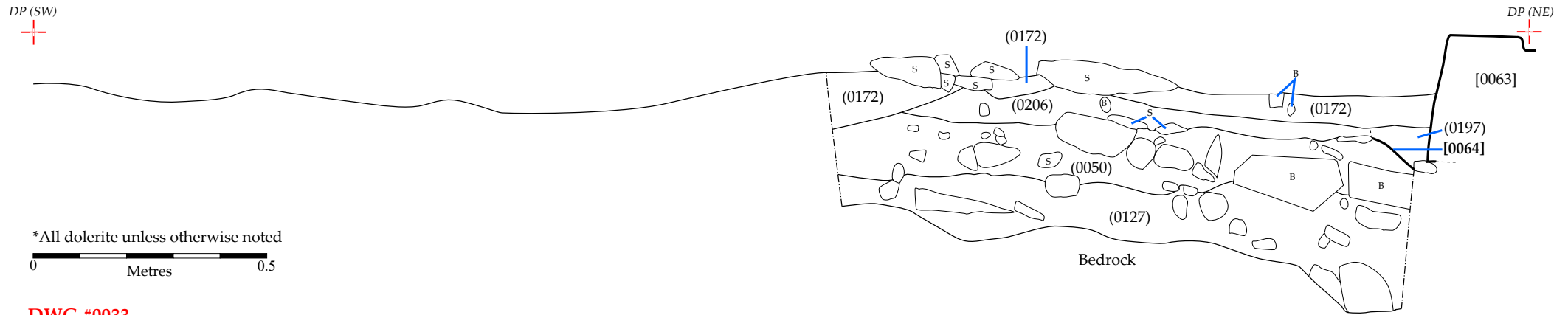
North east facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0010

S2, cross-section

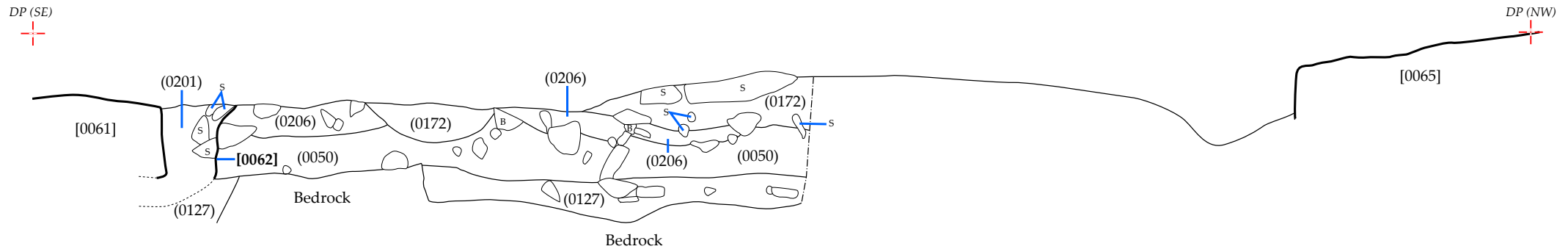
North west facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0033

S3, cross-section

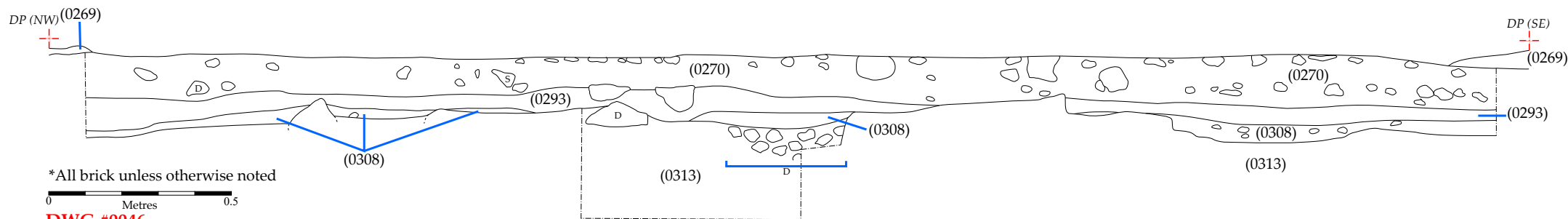
South east facing section, original 1:10



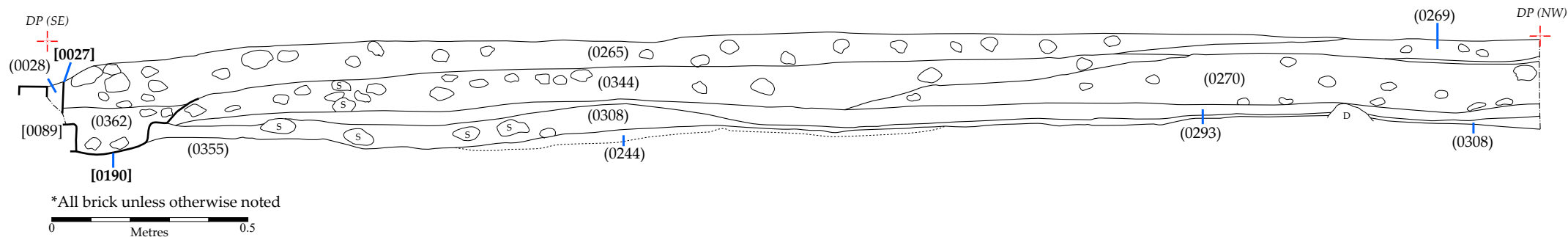
DWG #0034

S3, cross-section

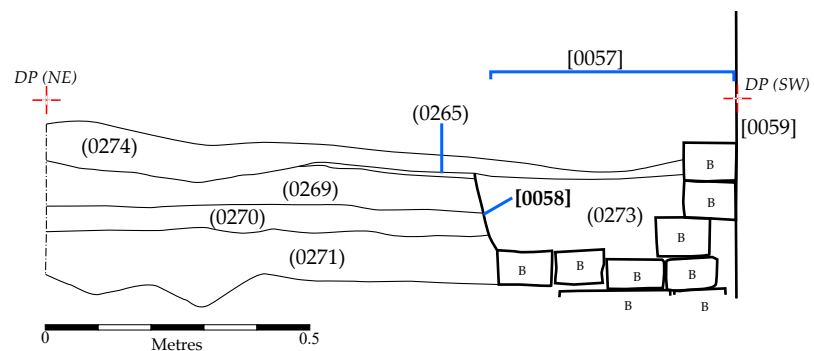
North east facing section, original 1:10



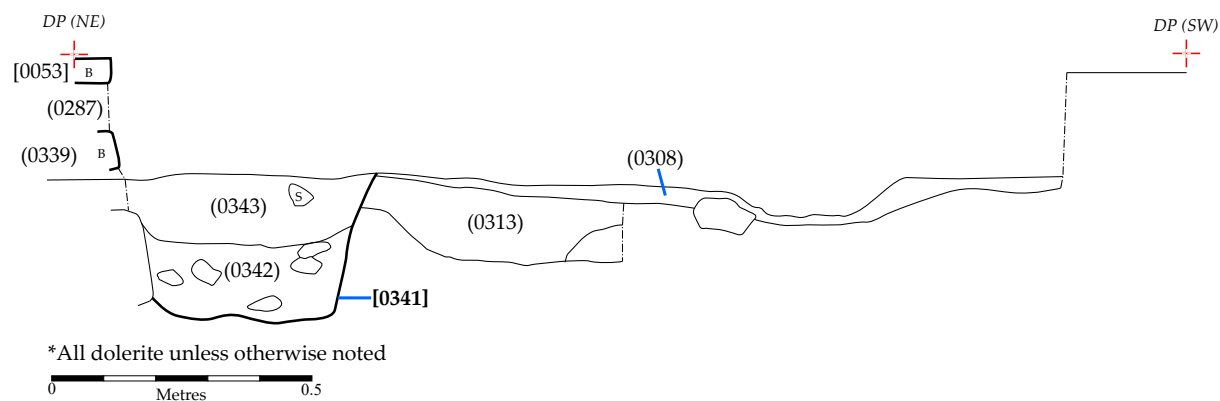
S4 (B2)
South west facing section, original 1:10



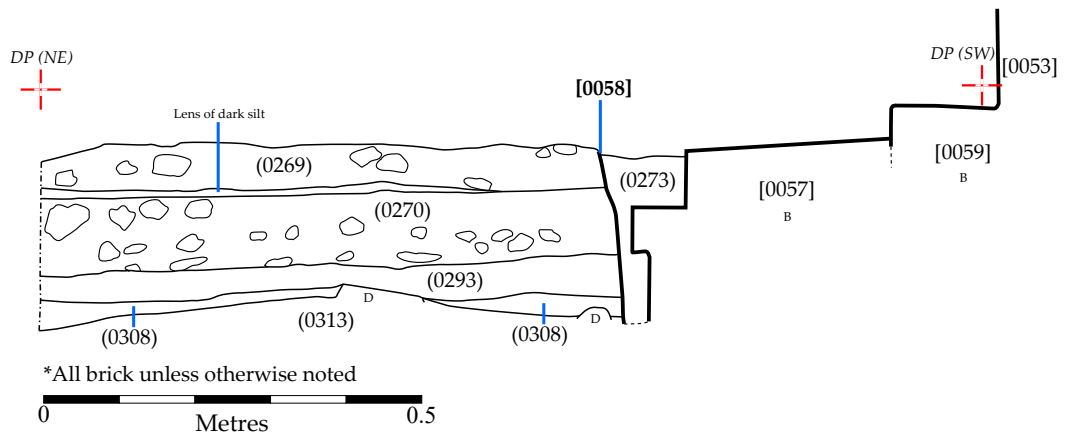
S4 (B1)
North east facing section, original 1:10



S4 (B3)
North east facing section, original 1:10



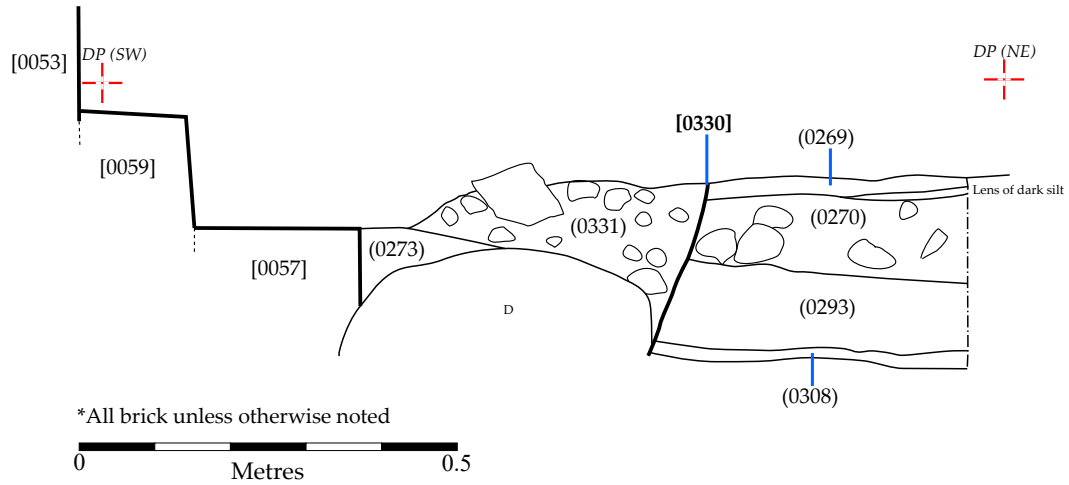
S4 (A1)
North east facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0048

S4 (B2)

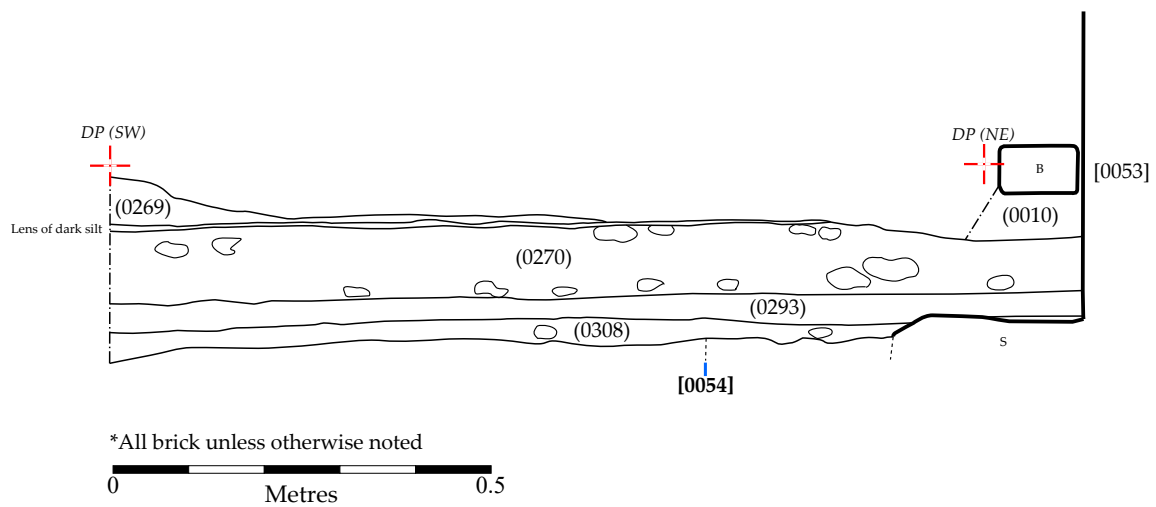
North west facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0047

S4 (B2)

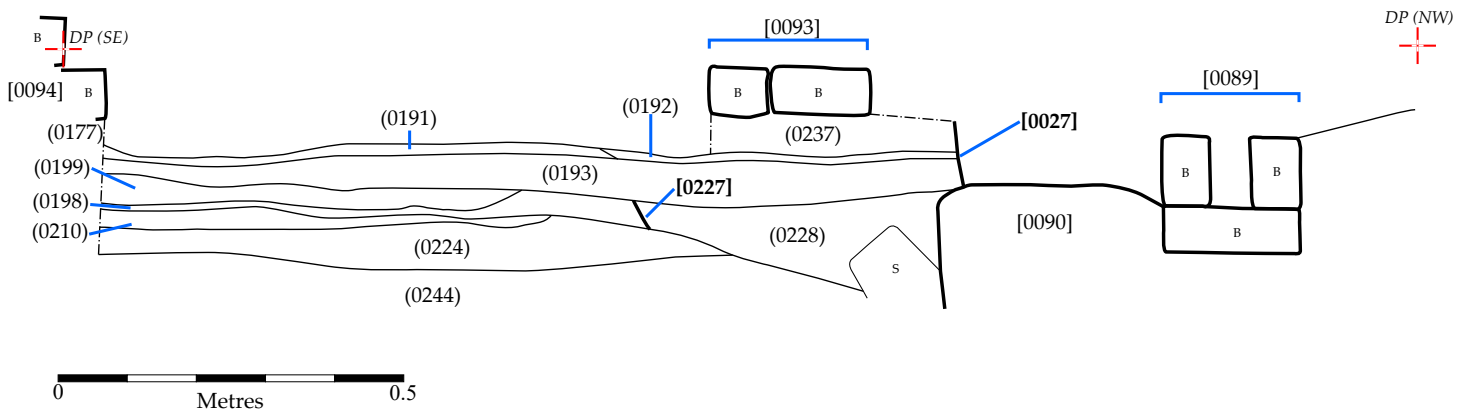
South east facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0052

S4 (A1)

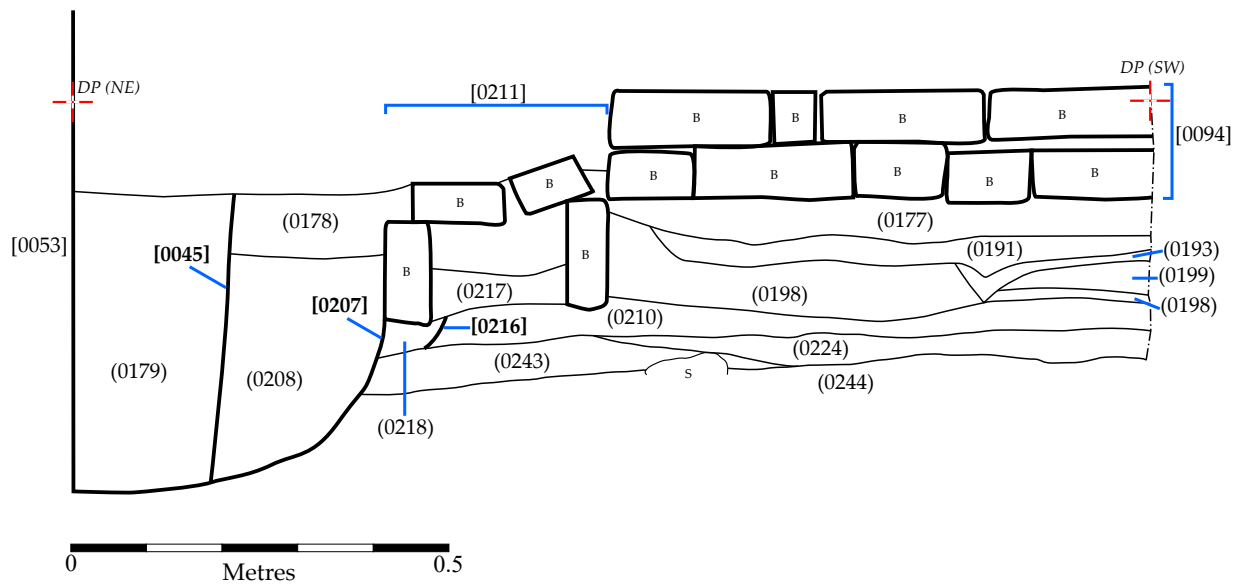
South east facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0038

S6 (A2)

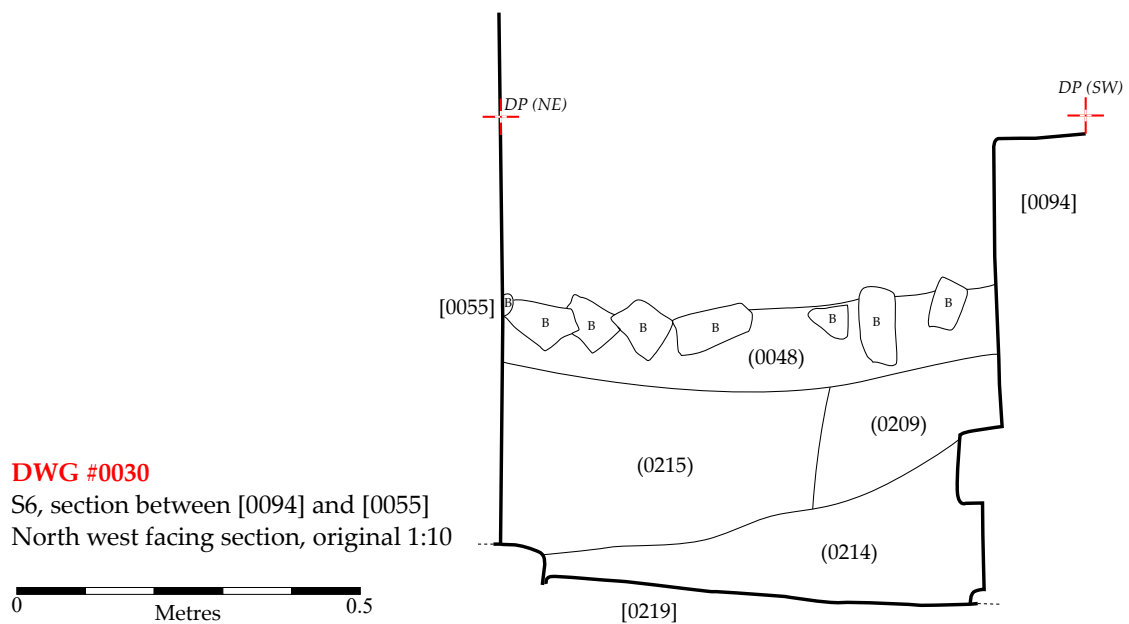
North east facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0031

S6 (A2)

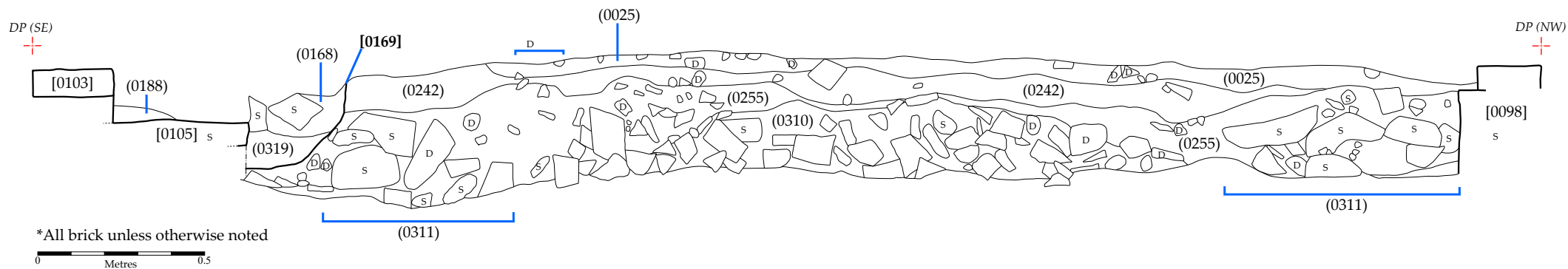
North west facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0030

S6, section between [0094] and [0055]

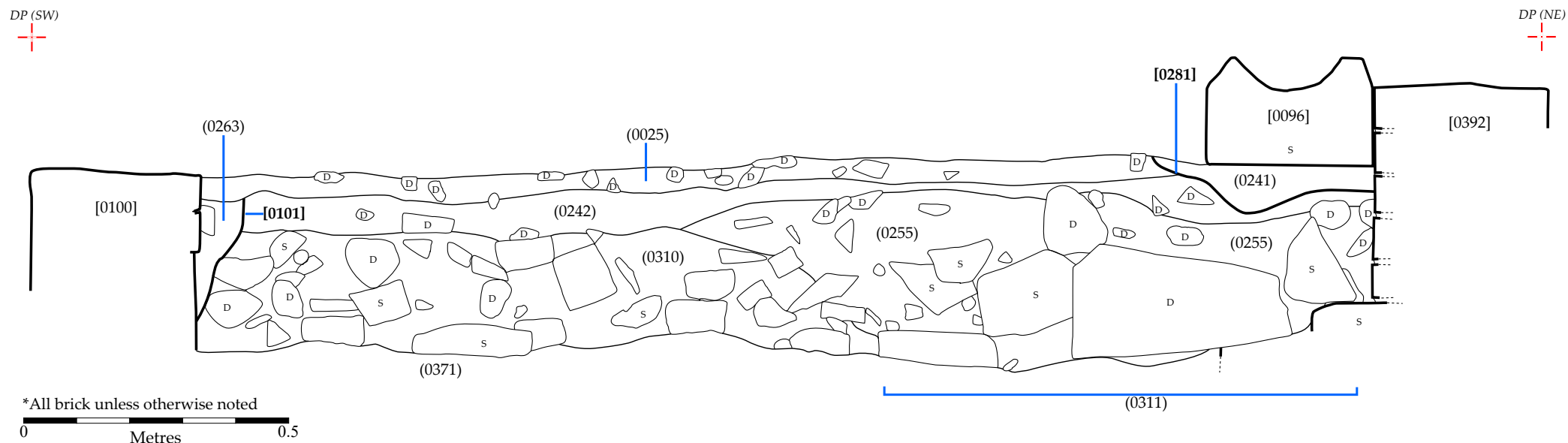
North west facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0041

S7, cross-section

North east facing section, original 1:10



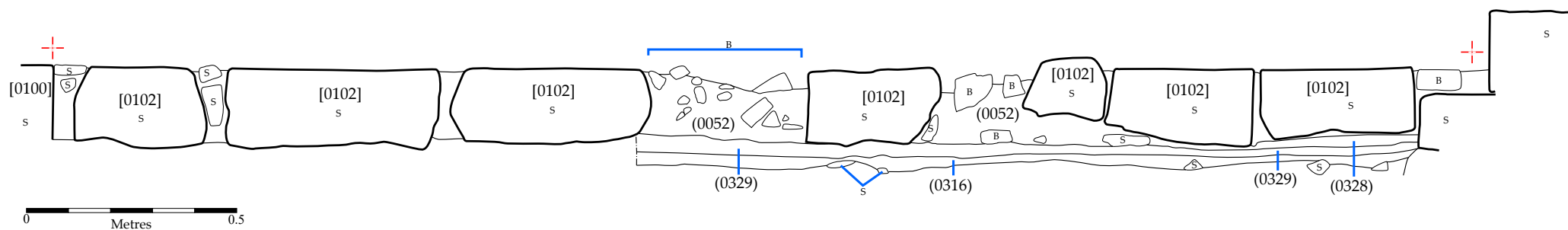
DWG #0042

S7, cross-section

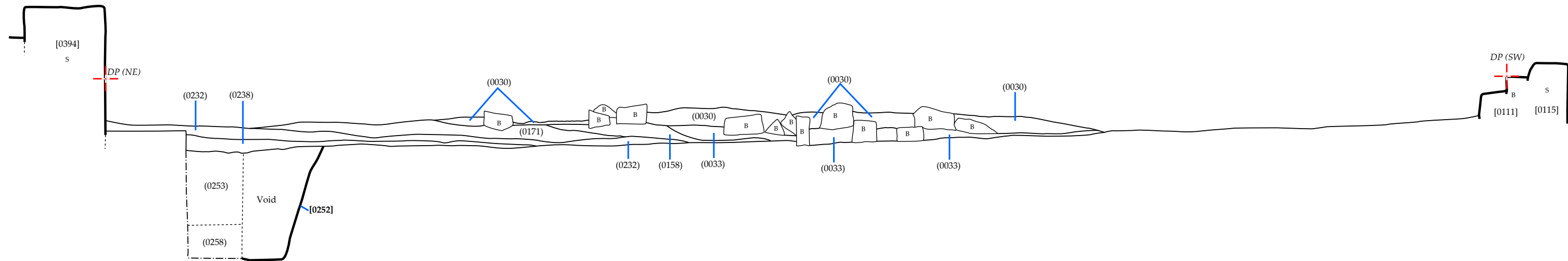
South east facing section, original 1:10



North east facing section, original 1:10

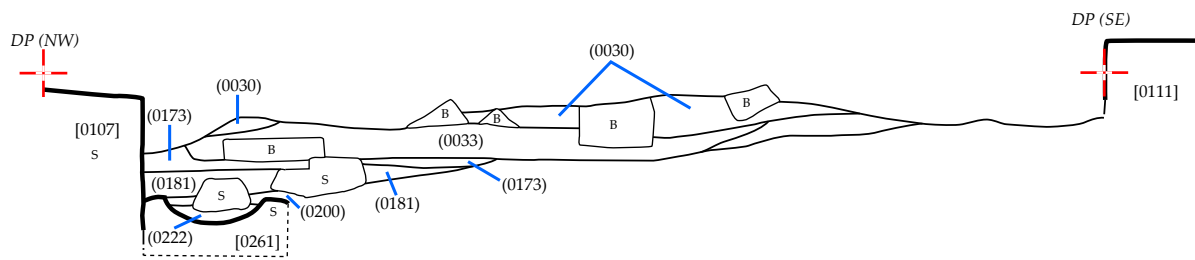


North west facing section, original 1:10



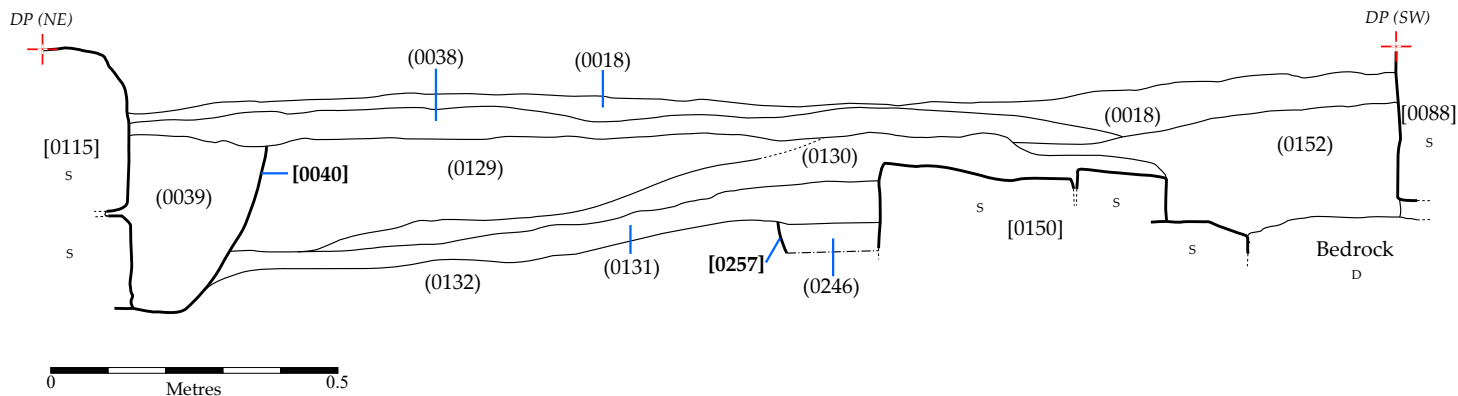
DWG #0006, #0007

S9, cross-section
North west facing section, original 1:20



DWG #0008, #0009

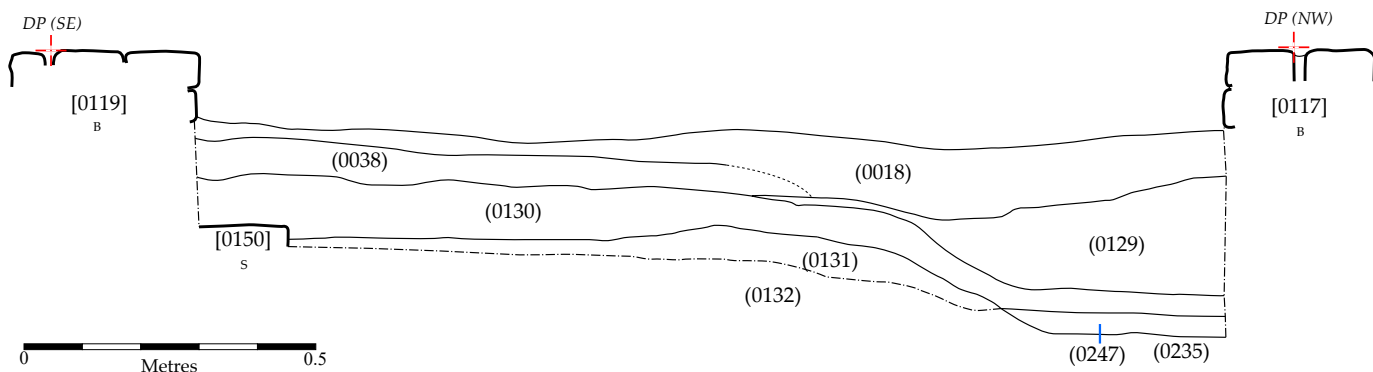
S9, cross-section
South west facing section, original 1:20



DWG #0014, #0015

S11, cross-section

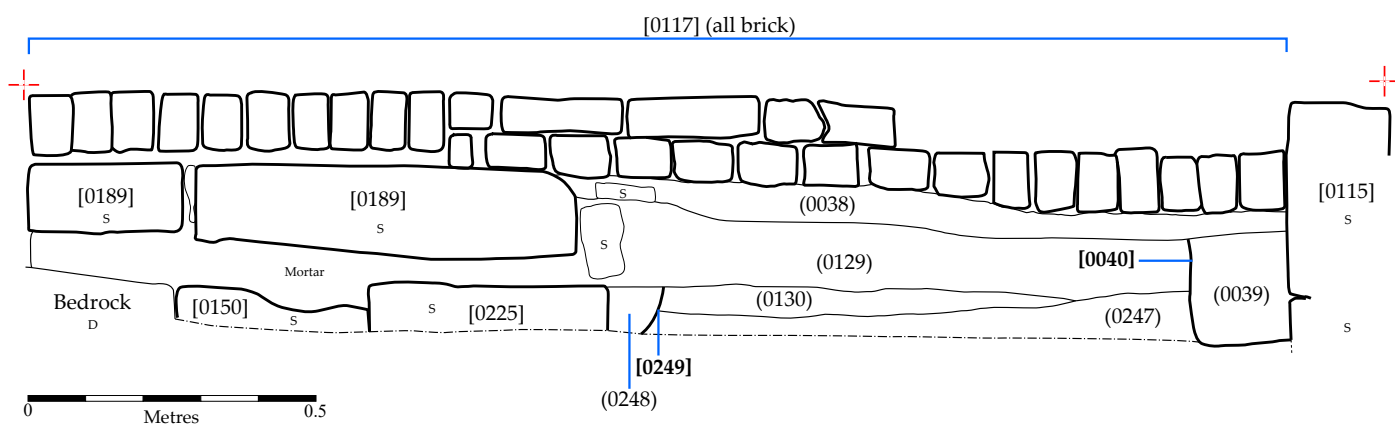
North west facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0020

S11, cross-section

North east facing section, original 1:10



DWG #0039

S11, section below [0117]

South east facing section, original 1:10



Appendix 9: Photogrammetry