

**Date: February 2006**  
**Client: AMEC**  
**Project Code: PPJ04**



## **HMP Perth, Edinburgh Road, Perth**

### **Results of an Archaeological Evaluation**

**Application Reference: 03/00428/CROWN**

*Candy Hatherley*



**HEADLAND**  
ARCHAEOLOGY (UK) Ltd

## PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (PPJ04)

Client	AMEC, on behalf of the Scottish Prison Service
National Grid Reference	NO 117 223
Project Manager	Dr Chris Lowe
Text	Candy Hatherley
Illustrations	Craig Williams
Fieldwork	Candy Hatherley Mike Kimber
Schedule	
Fieldwork	January 2006
Report	February 2006

*Summary*

*Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by AMEC to undertake an intrusive archaeological evaluation at Perth Prison in advance of a demolition and redevelopment programme. The archaeological potential of the planned redevelopment derives from the site's continued use as a prison since 1812. A desk-based assessment concluded that there was a high potential for elements of earlier prison structures to survive, although there was the possibility of later disturbance.*

*Trial trenching identified structural elements of the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war camp (1812) including the original enclosure wall. Elements of a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century radial exercise or 'airing' yard, along with two tunnel structures, potentially associated with the Victorian air ventilation system, were also identified.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Scottish Prison Services has been granted planning permission by Perth and Kinross Council (ref: 03/00428/CROWN) to demolish parts of Perth Prison and erect a series of new buildings within and adjacent to the site. An archaeological desk-based appraisal identified that the area of proposed development at HMP Perth was likely to contain significant archaeological remains principally relating to the initial construction of the prisoner-of-war camp during the Napoleonic Wars (Figure 2).

Perth and Kinross Area Archaeologist recommended a phased programme of archaeological works prior to redevelopment. This programme includes trial trenching within the development areas in order to ascertain the potential for buried archaeological remains on the site, which may require further mitigatory measures to be carried out in advance of the development process. This evaluation was carried out in accordance with a specification previously agreed with David Strachan of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, archaeological advisors to Perth and Kinross Council.

## 2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### *The History of the Prison Complex*

Prior to the construction of the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war depot in 1811-12, map evidence indicates that the land occupied by HMP Perth was in agricultural use, owed by the Moncrieff family. The 'Depot' was designed by Robert Reid, Chief Government Architect in Scotland, and was completed in March 1812. It housed approximately 7,000 prisoners at its zenith and was in use until the end of the war in 1815.

The depot comprised a large enclosed area with a half-octagon at the east end and a square at the other. The octagonal end contained a large accommodation block along each segment, supplemented by an exercise yard, shed and privy for each of the five blocks. In the central area, a guard tower overlooked the prison accommodation flanked by a kitchen building and stores. At the western end of the enclosure there were two large hospital blocks, one on either side of the camp. The whole area was enclosed by a large wall and walkway, supplemented by an internal ditch or canal. In the area between the two hospital blocks, but outwith the enclosed secure area, was the officer and guard accommodation.

After the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815 the depot became a military store until 1833 and then a granary until 1840. From 1840 to 1842 the depot complex was completely remodelled, with many buildings demolished or considerably altered, to convert the site into a general prison. The main alterations included the infilling of the ditch/canal and the demolition of the majority of the buildings in the eastern part of the site including four of the original five accommodation blocks, as well as the six sheds and six privies. The construction at this time included two large radially arranged accommodation blocks (one of which survives – C Hall) and a chapel.

Further additions continued through the 1850s with the building of two supplementary accommodation blocks (A Hall and D Hall). Continued alterations until 1947 were significant, with the removal of further 1812 structures and an increase of the enclosed area by demolishing a large section of the original perimeter wall. In 1948, B Hall, built in 1842, burnt down and was replaced by a kitchen block on the same orientation. The officers and

guards accommodation in the northwestern area of the enclosure was also substantially altered around 1947. Twentieth century alterations to the area have continued apace, though they are largely minor in comparison to those of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Archaeological Work within the Prison Complex*

An emergency archaeological watching brief, undertaken in 1999 in the north-east part of the prison, uncovered evidence for human remains, the foundations of the original enclosure wall and the edge of the internal ditch (Bowler 2004, 145). The skeletons were believed to be French prisoners-of-war and may have been re-interred, suggesting possible other locations for burial within the prison walls (Cachart 1999).

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> January 2006. The trial trenches were located to both target known 19<sup>th</sup> century structures and a number of areas considered to be empty spaces since the inception of the prison complex. Access issues and existing services meant that trench location was severely restricted and a number of trenches had to be abandoned due to the density of services, however the original trench numbers were retained. All trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision.

Trenches 1 – 14 were excavated using a JCB back-acter equipped with a 1.6 m wide toothless bucket. The remaining trenches (TR 16-21) located within the exercise yard of C Hall were excavated using a mechanical mini-excavator (JCB 1.5T) equipped with a 0.9 m wide toothless bucket, to a width of 1.6 m. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated, ranging between 5 m and 27 m in length, totalling 260 m<sup>2</sup>.

All archaeological features were cleaned, photographed and three-dimensionally recorded using a Total Station linked to a *Penmap* digital mapping system. All surveying was linked to the National Grid and relative to Ordnance Datum. Deposits, cuts and other stratigraphic units were assigned context numbers and described on *pro forma* context sheets. A trench register is catalogued in Appendix 1 and a full list of all context numbers assigned are catalogued in Appendix 2.

A full photographic record was kept, using colour print and slide film. The photographs are catalogued in Appendix 3.

### 4. RESULTS

The archaeological features identified at Perth Prison by trial trenching can be placed into two main phases of the prison's development: the Napoleonic Prisoner-of-war depot and the General Prison circa 1842. These results have been compiled using the architectural plans, Ordnance Survey and historic maps collected during the desk-based assessment (Geddes 2005).

#### *A Hall Yard (Trenches 4, 6 & 7: Figures 1, 2 & 4)*

Three trenches were excavated within A Hall exercise yard. The yard's final function prior to demolition was as an all-weather football pitch covered with Astroturf and tarmac. The

recent erection of a security fence through the exercise yard had removed the majority of the 'fittings' of the football pitch including lights, netting and fencing. This had been piled into the centre of the area rendering it inaccessible. CCTV service cables and the security fence further reduced the area available for trial trenching.

Trench 4 was located on the north-west side of the yard. Beneath 0.05 m of tarmac was approximately 0.55 m of gravels overlying terram material. The terram was encountered with all three trenches and had presumably been laid over the entire yard prior to the construction of the football pitch to stop ground water seeping up from the natural clay subsoil. Beneath the terram material, two linear whinstone wall foundations were identified [(004) and (006)]. The wall (006) was aligned E-W and was approximately 1.00 m wide. To the south-west was (004), aligned N-S and approximately 1.00 m wide. These walls appear to have been aligned to join as a corner. The plan of the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war camp shows a shed in this location, with (006) as its outer wall and (004) as an internal partition (Figure 2).

Trench 7 was located on the southern side of the exercise yard and contained similar backfilled deposits to Trench 4. Beneath the terram, a linear bitumen-covered whinstone feature with a pronounced camber was identified (010). Orientated approximately NE-SW and 3.50 m in width a section cut through revealed a whinstone structure covered in creamy yellow mortar and sealed by a thin (0.05 m) layer of bitumen. The section was excavated 0.80 m into the feature before being abandoned due to safety. Although not located precisely on any plans of HMP Perth, this feature is a probable tunnel (and probably the same as that identified by D. Strachan, P.K.H.T) associated with the air ventilation system for A and B Halls.

Trench 6 was located on the south-east side of the exercise yard and contained similar backfilled deposits to Trenches 4 and 7. Beneath the terram, one linear whinstone wall foundation was identified (008). The wall was aligned N-S and was approximately 1.00 m wide. The plan of the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war camp shows accommodation block no. 2 at this location. This wall is probably the western wall of the prison block (Figure 2).

#### Laundry Building (Trenches 1 & 2: Figure 1, 2 & 4)

Two trenches were excavated to the south and west of the main entrance to the laundry (Figure 1). Trench 1 was located on a grass verge to the south and contained no archaeological features. The trench was sited on made up ground and contained entirely demolition material including rubble, yellow clay and sand. It was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m with a further 0.50 m sondage excavated along the northern edge. No natural subsoil was identified.

Trench 2 was located to the west of the laundry entrance. Beneath approximately 0.55 m of topsoil, a linear whinstone wall foundation was identified (011). Approximately 1.10 m in width, the wall was constructed from dressed whinstone facing stones on each outer edge with an irregular rubble core. The wall was aligned N-S. Position and orientation identify it as part of the original outer 1812 enclosure wall.

The remainder of the trench contained a layer of yellow clay (masking the cut for 011) cut by a linear gully (015). The irregular cut for (015), the loose nature of the backfill and the yellow clay suggests that this feature is fairly modern and may be contemporary with the construction of the laundry building.

### C Hall Yard (Trenches 16 – 21: Figure 1-4)

Six trenches were excavated within C Hall exercise yard (Figure 1). The yard's final form prior to demolition was as a grassed and paved exercise yard, with concentric paths surrounding a central grassed area. It appears to have been in this form for at least 100 years, with the only alteration being a central concrete and plastic partition to separate different prison blocks during exercise. The recent erection of a security fence and the demolition of a stone structure alongside C Hall meant that the central and northern areas of the yard were inaccessible and the area available for trial trenching was severely reduced.

The 1860's Ordnance Survey large scale Town Plan of the prison identifies two circular 'airing' yards located between B-C Hall and C-D Hall (Figure 3). These radial exercise yards were designed to physically contain and visually restrict the prisoners whilst allowing them exercise in the open air. The airing yards were laid out in a 'wheel' plan with spokes running from a central hub. Each spoke of the wheel was a stone wall, with two forming a compartment narrowing as it headed towards the central hub. A prisoner was contained within a cell to 'exercise' whilst a prison warder was located in the elevated central tower which allowed clear surveillance of all the compartments. Entry and exit to the airing yard appears from the Ordnance Survey map to be at ground level, through a splayed entrance at the north. Elements of the airing yard were identified within C Hall exercise yard.

The archaeology identified within all trenches in C Hall exercise yard was beneath approximately 0.30 m of topsoil and paving slabs overlying 0.30 m of demolition material.

Trench 16 was located on the southern edge of the yard. One linear whinstone wall (025) was identified orientated NE-SW and approximately 0.80 m wide. The plan of the airing yard indicates that (025) possibly formed part of the outer wall of the structure. To the east, the edge of one other possible square or rectangular whinstone structure (024) was identified. Feature (024) was E-W orientated, approximately 1.55 m wide and was exposed to a depth of 0.84 m. It was constructed from whinstone rubble with creamy white mortar. This feature is outwith the airing yard structure. Prison groundsmen confirmed that close to this spot a stone spiral staircase (use unknown) was uncovered last year at the start of the demolition works. This feature may be associated with this structure.

Trenches 17 and 19 were located in the centre of the yard and were excavated together to form an 'L' shaped trench. The central tower wall (030), the outer concentric wall (032) and a number of wall 'spokes' [(031), (034), (035) and (042)] were identified within these trenches. The central tower wall was constructed from whinstone rubble bonded with cream mortar and was approximately 0.47 m wide. The interior of the tower was machine-excavated down to a crushed and compacted mortar floor, 0.75 m below the current wall height. The outer concentric wall was approximately 1.70 m from the central tower wall. The wall was approximately 0.66 m in width and each wall 'spoke' was keyed into it. Four wall 'spokes' were identified in Trenches 17 and 19. Each wall was constructed of whinstone rubble with cream mortar and was approximately 0.45 m wide at the top. In a number of places stepped foundations were identified cut into the natural yellow clay.

The foundations of an earlier 1812 wall was identified between (034) and (035) cut into the natural yellow clay subsoil. Feature (040) was a linear wall constructed of dressed whinstone facing stones with a rubble core bonded with creamy pink mortar. It was orientated NE-SW and remained partially exposed within the trench. The plan of the 1812 prisoner-of-war camp shows an enclosure wall at this location, separating two accommodation areas (Figure 2).

Trench 18 was located to the south of Trench 17. Three walls were identified within the trench [(036), (037) and (038)], two of which [(036) and (037)] would have formed a wall 'spoke' for the Victorian airing yard. Each was approximately 0.45 m in width, constructed of whinstone bonded with cream mortar. Wall (038) had identical alignment and construction to wall (040), and, although located slightly to the south, it appears to be a continuation of the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war accommodation block enclosure wall.

A possible covered culvert (039) constructed of rectangular whinstone slabs was recovered at the western end of Trench 18. Its alignment is similar to the wall 'spokes' suggesting that it was possibly associated with the Victorian airing yard drainage.

Trench 20 was located immediately to the east of Trench 17. Three walls were identified within the trench [(027), (028) and (029)], each of which formed a wall 'spoke' for the Victorian airing yard. Each was approximately 0.45 m in width, constructed of whinstone bonded with cream mortar.

Trench 21 was located on the east side of C Hall's yard, running parallel to the existing building. Two probable covered culverts constructed of rectangular whinstone slabs were identified [(017) and (022)], both probably associated with the Victorian airing yard, although the alignment and position of (017) appears to be identical to the southern wall of the splayed entrance to the airing yard. At the north, a linear bitumen-covered whinstone feature (023) with a pronounced camber was identified, almost identical to (010), excavated in A Hall exercise yard. Orientated approximately NW-SE and 3.50 m in width, this feature is possibly a tunnel associated with the air ventilation system for C Hall.

#### Trenches 13 & 14 (Figures 1 – 4)

Trench 13 was located on a grass verge immediately inside the southern gate of HMP Perth. Beneath 0.50 m of topsoil was approximately 1.00 m of made up ground. At the base of the trench a linear whinstone wall was identified. The trench was not entered due to the instability of the trench sides. The wall was aligned roughly E-W and was constructed from dressed facing stones with an irregular rubble core. Position and orientation suggest it is part of the original 1812 outer enclosure wall.

Trench 14 was located at the top of a steep grass verge beside the southern wall of C Hall. The trench was excavated to 1.20 m and contained made-up ground which included demolition rubble, redeposited natural clay and gravels. No archaeological features or natural subsoil was identified.

## 5. DISCUSSION

The archaeological evaluation at HMP Perth has shown that both the foundations of the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war buildings and the later Victorian structures survive where anticipated. Although truncated, wall foundations are well-preserved. The evaluation has highlighted the complete destruction, primarily through demolition, of any floors associated with these buildings. However, a number of covered culverts were identified 'within' the buildings, remnants of a drainage system.

As well as the Napoleonic period buildings, the outer wall of the enclosure was identified within Trenches 2 and 13. It was not fully exposed in either trench due to the proximity of live services and depth of material above.

The evaluation also tested ground outside of the Napoleonic period prisoner-of-war depot. Trench 1 was placed to the east of the 1812 outer enclosure wall and was excavated to a depth of 1.70 m with no natural sub soil being reached. These results may show a possible build up of material immediately outwith the 1812 complex.

The 'airing' yard partially exposed in C Hall's exercise area appears, from contemporary architects plans, to have been constructed between 1842 and late 1850s. However, it was most likely built between 1840 and 1842 with the General Prison. A plan of the prison circa 1858 shows similar yards within A & B and B & C Hall's exercise areas. These appear to have had a short life as by the Ordnance Survey of 1860 only B & C and C & D Hall's appear to be upstanding, with A & B Hall's superseded by concentrically placed paths with a central grassed area.

Elements of the earlier, Napoleonic, prison survive in places beneath the Victorian airing yard. Two walls of probable Napoleonic date survived between the 'spokes' of the Victorian 'airing' yard, and formed an enclosure wall, separating two of the accommodation block areas.

The results of the archaeological evaluation at HMP Perth have shown the high level of preservation of both the Napoleonic period and Victorian structures. It has also identified a 'hub and spoke type' airing yard. It is a rare structure. No upstanding examples survive; none has previously been archaeologically investigated.



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*Map sources*

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**APPENDIX 1**  
**Trench Register**

Trench No.	Location	Description	Dimensions (m)
1	South of laundry block	Located on a patch of grass immediately to the south of laundry block. No archaeological features identified. Trench located on disturbed ground and contained demolition material including rubble, redeposited natural and sand. Excavated to a depth of 1.70 m. Natural subsoil was not identified.	Length: 5.00 Depth: 1.70
2	North of laundry block	Located on a patch of grass immediately to the west of laundry block. Contained sandstone foundations of Napoleonic enclosure wall (011) running N-S.	Length: 9.20 Depth: 0.55
4	A Hall yard	Contained sandstone foundations of linear sandstone walls (004) and (006). Walls of the Napoleonic shed.	Length: 27.0 Depth: 0.80
6	A Hall yard	Contained linear sandstone wall foundation (008) of Napoleonic Prison Accommodation Block No. 2.	Length: 11.0 Depth: 0.60
7	A Hall yard	Contained sandstone and mortar tunnel structure (010).	Length: 22.0 Depth: 0.70
13	Southern corner of prison complex	Located on patch of grass immediately inside the southern gate. Contained linear sandstone wall (041), foundations of Napoleonic outer enclosure wall.	Length: 6.60 Depth: 1.50
14	South of C Hall	Located on patch of grass immediately outside southern wall of C Hall. No archaeological features identified. Contained mixed rubble and sand. Excavated to a depth of 1.20 m. Natural subsoil was not identified.	Length: 5.00 Depth: 1.00
16	C Hall yard	Contained linear sandstone wall (025), possibly part of outer wall of Victorian Airing Yard complex. Also contained sandstone (square?) plinth (024), possibly associated with stairwell in yard area.	Length: 11.50 Depth: 0.65
17	C Hall yard	Contained sandstone walls (030), (031), (032), (034), (035) and (042). All part of Victorian Airing Yard complex.	Length: 8.50 Depth: 1.00
18	C Hall yard	Contained linear sandstone walls (036) and (037), and a possible covered sandstone culvert (039), all part of Victorian Airing Yard. Also contained (038) sandstone and rubble linear foundation wall for Napoleonic Prison enclosure wall.	Length: 11.0 Depth: 0.70
19	C Hall yard	Contained sandstone walls (030), (032), (034) and (035). All part of Victorian Airing Yard complex. Also contained (040), a sandstone and rubble linear foundation wall for Napoleonic Prison Accommodation Block.	Length: 15.30 Depth: 0.60
20	C Hall yard	Contained sandstone walls (027), (028) and (029). All part of Victorian Airing Yard.	Length: 11.0 Depth: 0.55
21	C Hall yard	Contained two possible covered sandstone culverts (017) and (022). Also contained sandstone and mortar tunnel structure (023).	Length: 19.0 Depth: 0.60

## APPENDIX 2

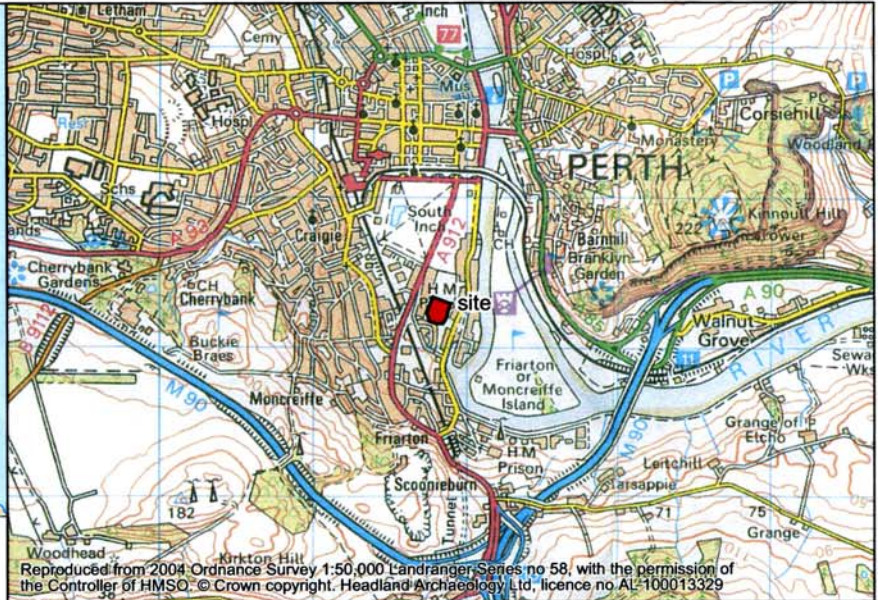
### Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Description
001	4, 6 & 7	Modern tarmac, type 2 gravels and terram.
002	4, 6 & 7	Demolition rubble
003	4	Layer of dark brown sand overlying (004).
004	4	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated N-S. Approximately 1.00 m wide.
005	4	Cut of wall foundations (004). Unexcavated.
006	4	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated E-W. Approximately 1.00 m wide.
007	4, 6 & 7	Natural yellow clay.
008	6	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy pink mortar. Orientated N-S. Approximately 1.00 m wide.
009	6	Cut of wall foundations (008). Unexcavated.
010	7	Tunnel structure. Constructed from a thick mortar and whinstone wall (>0.80 m wide) coated in bitumen. Orientated NE-SW.
011	2	Whinstone faced wall with rubble core. Creamy pink mortar bonding. Orientated N-S. Approximately 1.10 m wide.
012	2	Cut of wall foundations (011). Unexcavated.
013	2	Topsoil
014	2	Redeposited natural clay mixed with demolition rubble.
015	2	Linear gully. Orientated E-W. Exposed within trench for 4.40 m.
016	2	Cut of linear gully. 0.45 m wide, 0.14 m deep. Shallow uneven sloping sides with concave base. Cuts natural clay subsoil.
017	21	A linear structure constructed of rectangular whinstone slabs edged on both sides with small irregular whinstone blocks set into creamy white mortar. Approximately 1.35 m wide. Orientated NW-SE. Possible covered culvert.
018	C Hall Yard	Gravel, rubble and tarmac overlying C Hall yard.
019	C Hall Yard	Natural yellow clay subsoil.
020	21	Backfill of cut (021). Mixed grey silty clay with gravels and pebbles throughout. Overlies structure (022).
021	21	Steep sloping cut ditch. Backfilled with (020). Base contains (022).
022	21	A linear structure constructed of rectangular whinstone slabs edged on both sides with small irregular whinstone blocks set into creamy white mortar. Approximately 1.40 m wide. Orientated NE-SW. Possible covered culvert.
023	21	Tunnel structure. Constructed from a thick mortar and whinstone wall coated in bitumen. Orientated NW-SE.
024	16	Possible square/rectangular whinstone rubble coursed structure only exposed on the southern edge. Orientated E-W. Approximately 1.55 m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.84 m.
025	16	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated NE-SW. Approximately 0.80 m wide.
026	16	Demolition rubble.
027	20	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated NW-SE. Approximately 0.46 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.
028	20	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated NW-SE. Approximately 0.50 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.
029	20	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated E-W. Approximately 0.46 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.
030	17	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Circular in plan. Approximately 0.47 m wide. Interior contains a crushed

		and compacted mortar floor at 0.75 m below top of wall. Foundations for circular central tower of Airing Yard.
031	17	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated NNE-SSW. Approximately 0.45 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.
032	17 & 19	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Circular in plan. Approximately 0.66 m wide. Foundations for outer wall surrounding circular central tower (030) of Airing Yard.
033	17	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated NW-SE. Approximately 0.46 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.
034	19	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated NW-SE. Approximately 0.45 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.
035	19	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated E-W. Approximately 0.56 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.
036	18	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated E-W. Approximately 0.47 m wide at top, 0.61 m at base. Foundations step out on both sides of wall. Spoke of Airing Yard.
037	18	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated NE-SW. Approximately 0.40 m wide at top, 0.60 m wide at base. Foundations step out on both sides of wall. Spoke of Airing Yard.
038	18	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated E-W. Approximately 0.45 m wide. Possible foundations of Napoleonic Accommodation Block.
039	18	A linear structure constructed of rectangular whinstone slabs with clay bonding. Orientated NE-SW. Possible covered culvert. Not fully exposed.
040	19	Whinstone faced wall with rubble core. Creamy pink mortar bonding. Orientated NE-SW. Possible foundation of the Napoleonic accommodation block.
041	13	Whinstone faced wall with rubble core. Creamy pink mortar bonding. Orientated E-W. Possible foundation of the Napoleonic enclosure wall.
042	17	Whinstone rubble wall foundations bonded with creamy white mortar. Orientated N-S. Approximately 0.56 m wide. Spoke of Airing Yard.

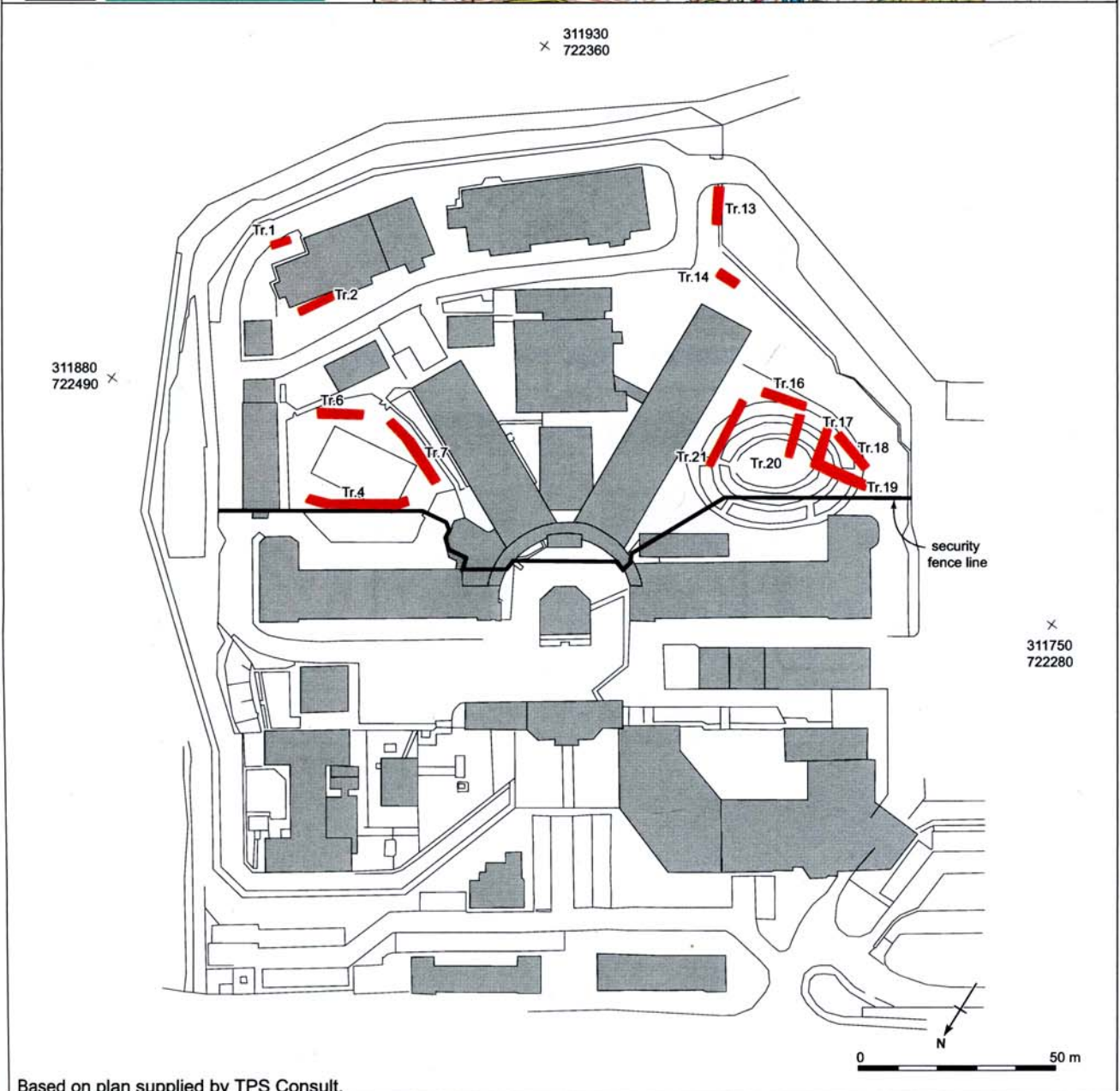
**APPENDIX 3**  
**Photo Register**

Shot No	Direction Facing	Description
1		Registration Shot
2	NE	Trench 4 General Shot
3	SW	Wall (006)
4	SE	Wall (004)
5	NW	Wall (004)
6	SW	Trench 6 General Shot
7	SE	Wall (008)
8	E	Structure (010)
9	E	Wall (011)
10	S	Trench 2 General Shot
11	E	Trench 13 General Shot
12		Registration Shot
13	E	Wall (025)
14	W	Wall (024)
15	N	Wall (027)
16	NNW	Wall (028)
17	SE	Wall (029)
18	SE	General shot of airing yard in Trench 17
19	SW	General shot Trench 19
20	SE	Wall (035) with elevation
21	W	Wall (036)
22	W	Culvert (039)
23	WSW	Wall (038)
24	NW	Wall (037)
25	E	Wall (036)
26	NNE	Culvert (017)
27	W	Culvert (022)
28	SE	Structure (023)



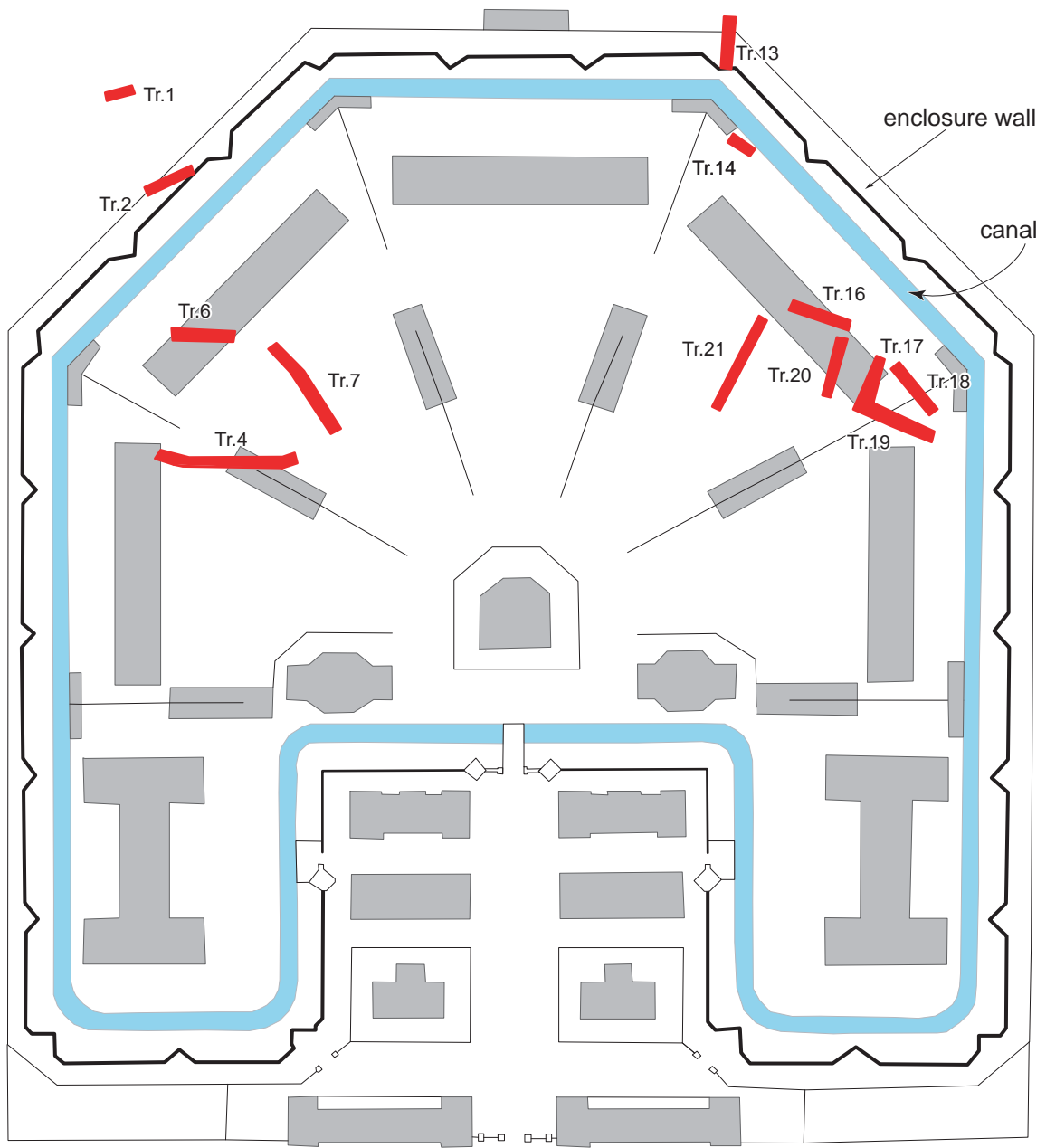
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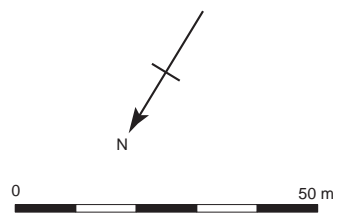


Based on plan supplied by TPS Consult.

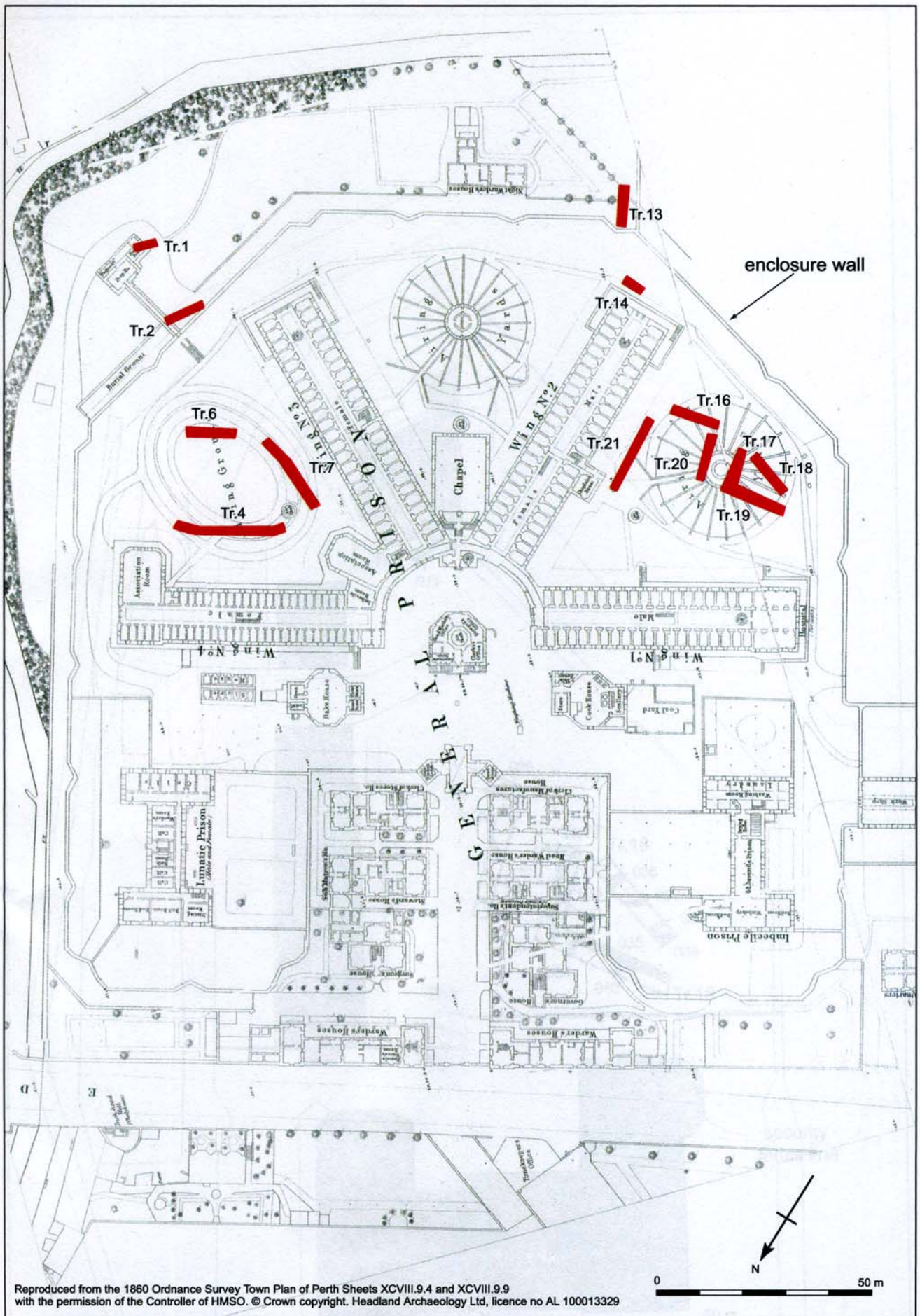
PPJ04 - Figure 1 - Location plan of present prison with trench locations.



Based on plan supplied by TPS Consult.

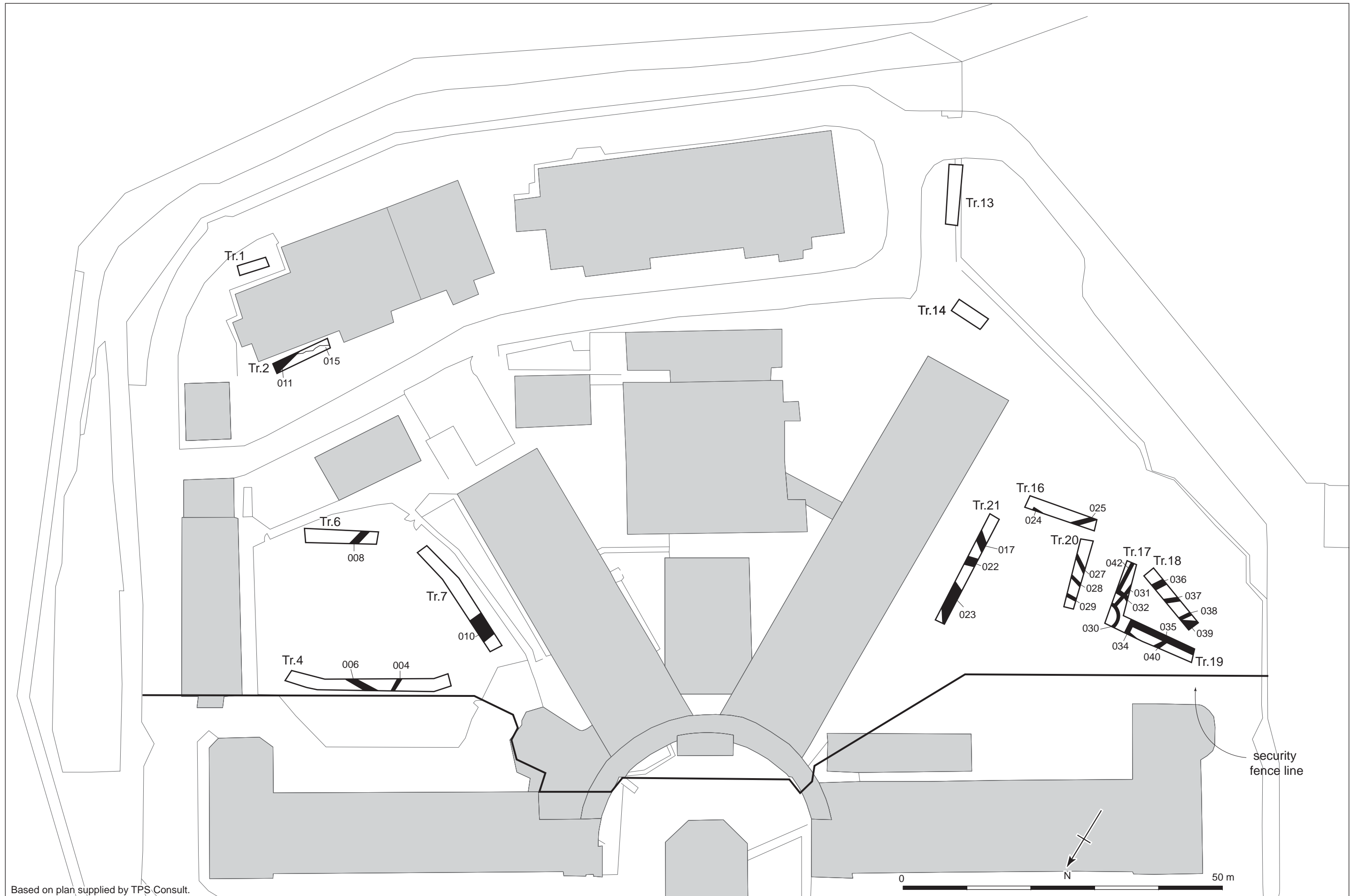


PPJ04 - Figure 2 - 1812 prison with trench locations.



PPJ04 - Figure 3 - Ordnance Survey Town Plan 1860 showing airing yard with trench locations.





Based on plan supplied by TPS Consult.

PPJ04 - Figure 4 - location of archaeological features.