

University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

Worsley New Hall,  
Worsley, Greater  
Manchester.

**Client:** Peel  
Investments (North)  
Ltd.

**Technical Report:**  
C.Vallance

**Report No:** 30





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## Summary

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The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) were commissioned by Peel Investments (North) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of Worsley New Hall, Worsley, Greater Manchester (NGR SD 73950 00581).

The work comprised of four evaluation trenches located across the study area. This was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The significance of the archaeological resource has been assessed using PPS5 (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, March 2010).

A primary aim of the evaluation work was to assess the suitability of the site for a future community archaeological project. This would ideally take the form of an open area excavation. The degree of preservation and the extent of in-situ remains would be decisive factors in deciding if Worsley New Hall would be a worthwhile and rewarding project for volunteers.

The archaeological evaluation revealed the substantial archaeological remains of Worsley New Hall. Portions of the internal and external footprint of the main eastern wing, northern entrance and servant's quarters were identified along with external features related to the formal gardens on the main terrace. The majority of archaeological remains were found in good or excellent state of preservation. In the area identified as the northwest portion of the Hall, the preservation of archaeological remains was significantly poorer than that of the main Hall building. This was found to be largely due to the construction of the 1950's bunker located over this portion of the study area.

## *1. Introduction*

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The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) were commissioned by Peel Investments (North) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation on the site of Worsley New Hall, Worsley, Greater Manchester (NGR SD 73950 00581)

This work was carried out in accordance with an draft project design compiled by Brian Grimsditch of the CfAA in association with Peel Holdings and submitted May 2011 (Appendix 4) and was informed by an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site undertaken by Vicky Nash and Dr Mike Nevell in October 2011 (Nevell & Nash, CfAA 2011). The work comprised of four evaluation trenches across the study area. The work was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource enabling informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The significance of the archaeological resource has been assessed using PPS5 (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, March 2010).

The work was conducted by professional archaeologists from the Centre of Applied Archaeology (CfAA). The evaluation was undertaken over a two week period between the 24<sup>th</sup> October and 4<sup>th</sup> November 2010. On site excavations were conducted by Charlotte Vallance and Matt Bishop. This report represents the results of the evaluation and was written, compiled by Charlotte Vallance and illustrated by Matt Bishop. The project was managed by Brian Grimsditch.





## ***2. The Setting***

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### ***Location***

The study area lies within the metropolitan borough of the City of Salford, in the western half of the town of Worsley, approximately 4km west of Salford City centre, 0.5km east of Boothstown and 0.2km north of the Bridgewater Canal. The study area is centred at NGR SD 73950 00581 and lies within the Worsley New Hall Estate, Middlewood. The area is bounded by Leigh Road (A572) to the north, to the south by the boating lake within the grounds of Worsley New Hall. Middlewood Scout Camp lies to the south of site (**Fig. 1**). The study area is approximately 3.24 ha in size and lies on rising ground which measures 45m AOD at its southern boundary and 55m AOD at its northern boundary.

### ***Geology***

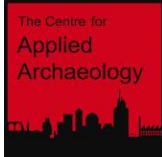
The drift geology of the study area is comprised of Glacio-Fluvial Sand and Gravel. This includes diamicton deposits, very poorly sorted sediments that are characterised by great lateral and vertical variations in thickness, composition and texture. The underlying solid geology comprised of mudstones, siltstone and sandstones of the Upper Carboniferous Millstone Grit Group (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>)

### ***Personnel***

The project was conducted and supervised by professional archaeologists from the Centre of Applied Archaeology. On site excavations were directed by Charlotte Vallance and conducted by Charlotte Vallance and Matt Bishop. This report was written and compiled by Charlotte Vallance. Associated illustrations were completed by Matt Bishop. The project was managed by Brian Grimsditch.

### ***Monitoring***

The archaeological project design for the scheme of works was produced by Brian Grimsditch of the CfAA in association with Peel Holdings who also monitored the programme of archaeological works. The works were also monitored by Norman Redhead of GMAU.



### ***3. Archaeological & Historical Background***

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Worsley New Hall was constructed between 1840 to 1845 for the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Ellesmere (Lord Francis Egerton formerly Leveson Gower) at a cost of £41,000. The hall was designed by Edward Blore, a recognised establishment architect who was most noted for his work on Buckingham Palace. In 1846 William Andrew Nesfield one of the most sought after landscape gardeners in England was retained by the Earl of Ellesmere to advise in the development of the Halls formal Gardens. By 1857 the Halls head gardener Mr John Mitchell had completed the laying out of the formal gardens and all three fountains were in place. In the same year the Earl of Ellesmere died and the Estate passed to his son George Granville Francis Egerton, who continued to add to the elaborate garden designs with the assistance of his head gardener Mr. James Davidson. In 1862 the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Ellesmere died and the estate passed to his eldest son Francis Charles Granville Egerton, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Ellesmere. By 1875 Nesfields planting designs had been modified by the head gardener Mr. William Upjohn, due to the expense involved in maintaining them and the eastern parterre had been replaced by a croquet lawn. During his time at Worsley the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl continued to make improvement to the estate which included the construction of lamp pillars to light the carriage way in 1903 and the installation of electricity in the Hall in 1908. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl died in 1914 and the estate passed to his eldest son Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Granville Scrope Egerton, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ellesmere. Between 1914 and 1919 the Hall was lent to the British Red Cross as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

After the war the family was unable to cover the cost of repairing the hall after its hospital use or maintain the formal gardens, so in 1920 the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl began dismantling the Hall and in 1921 the Halls books and furniture were sold at auction. By 1923 the family severed their connections with Worsley and the Estate passed into the control of the Bridgewater Estates Ltd, who hired a caretaker by the name of Richard Edge to look after the property. Between March 1939 to October 1940 the Hall and its grounds were occupied by the Lancashire Fusiliers as a training ground. During this period extensive damage was done to the Halls interior with reports of its interior fittings being used for fuel. As a result of the damage the War Department were fined nearly £400 to cover the cost of the repairs. During the summer of 1942 the ground floor, cellars and gardens of the Hall were used as a training ground for the 45<sup>th</sup> County of Lancaster Battalion Home Guard as well as the Royal Air force. By 1943 the Hall was in a bad state of structural repair due to being undermined by Manchester Collieries who removed the Halls supporting pillars. In the September of the same year the upper floors of the Hall were badly damaged due to a fire and as a result the Bridgewater Estates Ltd put tenders out for the demolition of the Hall. In 1945 the Hall was sold to Mr. Littler a scrap merchant from Ashton in Makerfield for £2,500. The Hall was demolished by 1949 and the stone and brick work were used in the construction of council estate housing in Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire

## ***Archaeological Background***

In May 2011 the CfAA were commissioned by Peel Investments (North) Ltd to conduct an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the grounds and associated structures of Worsley New Hall (Nash 2011). The Desk-Based Assessment established that the study area contained potential archaeological remains of the estate which had regional and local significance. A Building Survey for the remaining standing buildings within the Worsley New Hall study area was also produced (Nash 2011).

Following consultation with the curatorial body (Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit) it was recommended that an archaeological investigation in the form of six 10.00 x 1.6m evaluation trenches would be carried out during a two week period in October/November. The below ground archaeological remains identified by the Desk-Based Assessment would require archaeological intervention prior to commencement of any development work. The trenches would identify the nature and extent of the surviving buried archaeological remains. The site would also be assessed for its suitability for a future community archaeological project.

Due to logistical difficulties the six evaluation trenches recommended in the project design were either relocated or merged. The evaluation consisted of four trenches of varying sizes. Trench 1 was 'L-shaped' measuring 11.00 x 2.80m (east/west) and 2.40 x 1.40m (north/south). The aim of the trench was to locate part of the hall's eastern wing. Trench 2 was aligned north-south and measured 12.00 x 3.40m. The aim of this trench was to locate the hall's north facing main entrance. Trench 3 was 'L-shaped', measuring 8.3m x 1.5m (north/south) and 2.4 x 1.60m (east/west). The trench was located over an area likely to produce archaeology relating to the servants quarters in the hall's western wing. Trench 4 measured 3.5m x 1.20m and was located on the hall's western plateau of the main terrace gardens. This trench was inaccessible by machine and was therefore hand dug.



## ***4. Methodology***

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### ***EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY***

Three out of the four evaluation trenches located across the study area were excavated using a mechanical wheeled excavator with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. Due to shallow archaeological deposits and lack of access for machinery, the fourth trench was excavated by hand. The locations of the trenches are shown on the trench location plan (**Fig. 2**).

The evaluation trenches were placed across the study area in order to determine the presence, extent, depth and state of preservation of the remains identified by the archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

After machine excavation had taken place, all further excavations proceeded by hand, with the exception of the south section of Trench 2 and the west section of Trench 3. Due to health and safety implications these areas were unsafe to hand excavate due to their depth and instability and as such were recorded by photograph only.

All material removed during the excavation was spoiled away from the trench edges and was used to backfill the trenches, then machine compressed.

### ***RECORDING METHODOLOGY***

Separate contexts were recorded individually on (CfAA) pro-forma context sheets. In this report all features and layers are contained within rounded brackets (\*\*\*) and all cuts are in square brackets [\*\*\*]. Plans and sections were recorded on CfAA pro-forma drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings were individually identified and cross referenced; contexts and principal layers were enumerated.

Photography of all relevant phases and features was undertaken with digital formats (Appendix 3)

All finds were recorded by context and significant “small finds” located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm were bagged and labelled separately. All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts was carried out to acceptable archaeological standards.





## *5. Archaeological Descriptions*

### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was located in the north-east corner of the study area and was ‘L-shaped’ (**Fig. 2**). The trench measured 11.00 x 2.80m (east/west) and 2.40 x 1.40m (north/south) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40m. The aim of this trench was to locate sections of the external walls of Worsley New Hall which were identified in the historic map regression (**Figs. 3-7**). The general composition of the trench consisted of a 0.10-0.30m thick layer of brick rubble (**029**) that lay directly beneath a 0.30m thick carpet of dense tree roots and leaf mulch (**028**). This deposit is denoted as ‘topsoil’ on plans and sections. All in-situ archaeology was either surrounded by or lay below (**029**) (**Fig. 18**).

At the north-east end of Trench 1 excavations revealed a partially exposed room (Room 1) composed of three internal handmade brick walls (**007a**) (**007b**) and (**007c**) (**Fig. 19**). Each wall was two bricks wide and bound with a creamy lime mortar. A 30mm thick layer of plaster was found to coat the internal face of each wall. Room 1 measured 4.90 (east-west) x 2.30m (north-south). As the southern wall of Room 1 lay beyond the limits of excavation, the full north-south extent could not be established. The room was excavated to a depth of 1.40m. The full height of its walls could not be established due to risk of trench baulk collapse. Two possible routes of access were located in Room 1. The first was a 1.10m wide gap (**008**) in the mid section of wall (**007a**) (**Fig. 20**). The second was a 0.5m wide partially exposed wooden framed opening (**009**) at the south end of wall (**007**) (**Fig. 21**).

Directly to the west of Room 1 excavations revealed a second internal space (Room 2) formed by wall (**007c**) and another handmade brick wall (**006**) (**Fig. 22**). (**006**) was north-south aligned, 0.56m wide, with an excavated length of 2.70m. Like (**007c**), (**006**) was bound with a soft creamy lime mortar and laid in header bond. Room 2 measured 1.50 (east-west) x 2.90m (north-south). The full north-south extent could not be established due to the limits of excavation. The east face of (**006**) and the west face (**007c**) were plastered.

Directly to the west of Room 2 excavations exposed a third internal space (Room 3) (**Fig. 23**). This space was created by wall (**006**) to the east and two handmade brick and sandstone walls to the west, (**003**) and (**010**). Wall (**003**) was north-south aligned and measured 1.50 x 0.70m. The east side of (**003**) was constructed from handmade bricks (0.23 x 0.10 x 0.07m) laid in header bound and bound by a soft creamy lime mortar. In contrast, the west side of the wall was constructed of two dressed sandstone blocks measuring 0.97 x 0.20 x 0.20m and 0.58 x 0.20m x 20m. Wall (**010**) was a similarly constructed east-west aligned wall, measuring 1.54 x 0.86m. Room 3 measured 1.68 (north-south) x 1.50m (east-west).

A possible access into Room 3 was through a 1.10m wide gap between the west face of wall (**006**) and the east face of wall (**010**) (**Fig. 24**). At this point wall (**006**) thickens from 0.56m to 0.78m, an indication of robust and substantial entrance way.

The presence of a 0.15 x 0.15m cavity at the centre of this thickening suggests a door post was once mounted within **(010)**.

Within Room 3 a 1.60 x 1.40m section of a fallen handmade brick wall **(005)** was exposed lying upon brick rubble layer **(029)**. **(005)** had 16 courses intact, laid in English cross bond and bound with a creamy soft lime mortar. The average size of each brick was 0.23 x 0.10 x 0.07m. The wall was found to be two bricks wide (0.20m) and therefore an internal wall. Broken brick along the top course of wall **(006)** suggests that wall **(005)** was originally part of this structure (**Fig. 25**).

Directly west of Room 3 excavations revealed a fourth and final internal space (Room 4) (**Fig. 26**). This space was created by wall **(003)** to the east, wall **(010)** to the south and wall **(002)** to the north. The main feature within Room 3 was the partial remains of a barrel vaulted roof **(004)** measuring 1.5 x 0.64m. It was clear that the roof originally span from north to south, extending over the entire room. The roof was constructed from handmade brick laid 'edge-on' in stretcher bond. The bricks were bound with a very hard concrete like mortar, ideal for extra stability. Angular cut stone blocks had been placed along the internal face of the top courses of walls **(002)** and **(010)**. The first course of ceiling bricks were placed against these blocks, enabling them to be correctly angled for the barrel vault.

The remains of a wooden post positioned within a purposefully cut single block of stone at the west end of wall **(010)** was very suggestive of a door post (**Fig. 27**). It is therefore likely that access into Room 4 was from the south. The angular design of the west end of **(010)** also indicates the presence of a door or window frame at this location.

In the northwest extension to Trench 1, excavations revealed two substantial sandstone walls, **((001) and (002))** constructed at a right angle to each other (**Fig. 28**). Wall **(001)** had an excavated measurement of 1.35 x 0.40m. It was composed of coursed dressed sandstones blocks of various sizes: 0.28 x 0.14 x 0.14m, 0.40 x 0.16m and 0.43 x 0.16m. Two stone courses were exposed during excavation. The full extent of **(001)** could not be determined as the wall extended into the northern and eastern trench baulk. Similarly constructed stone wall **(002)** was abutted by **(001)** on its north face and formed a south east pointing corner. **(002)** had an excavated length of 3.40m and full width of 0.60m. The full length of **(002)** could not be determined as the wall extended into the eastern and western trench baulks. The sandstone blocks used in its construction each measured over 1.50m in length. The south face of **(002)** appeared to be clad with single string of handmade bricks laid stretcher to stretcher along its length. A notable point is that the west face of **(001)** and the north face of **(002)** had been purposefully rusticated.

Excavations to the north of sandstone wall **(002)** revealed a stone capped brick lined drain **(011b)** located at a depth of 0.67m below the top of **(002)** (**Fig. 29**). The stone capping **(011a)** consisted of a 0.48 x 0.50m block of roughly cut sandstone. The drain itself measured 0.46 x 0.46m and was excavated to an arbitrary depth of 0.30m. The feature was found to be cut into a dark grey clayey sand deposit which was present to the north and west of wall **(001)** and **(002)**. A 0.15m wide cut **(034)** in the top of wall **(002)** was found to lead directly to **(011b)**. It is very likely that this was a cut of a drain pipe or 'run-off' that drained water from Room 3 into the drain below.

## ***Trench 2***

Trench 2 was located in the central northern portion of the study area and was aligned north/south. The trench measured 12.00m long by a maximum width of 3.40m. The aim of this trench was to locate the north facing central entrance to Worsley New Hall, as depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping (**Figs 4-8**).

The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.60m. At a depth of 0.90m excavations exposed a pinkish red compacted sandy gravel containing poorly sorted sandstone fragments (**024**). It is likely that this was the natural geology and therefore the earliest deposit found across the site. Overlying (**024**) and extending across the northern portion of Trench 2 was a 0.30m thick deposit of reddish brown sand and gravel (**023**). (**023**) contained angular stones measuring <0.10m in diameter and occasional brick fragments. Overlying (**023**) and extending across the whole trench was a thick layer of brick demolition rubble (**029**). (**029**) reached a maximum depth of 2.60m and overlay most archaeological features in Trench 2. The topsoil was identified as a 0.30m thick carpet of roots and leaf mulch (**028**) (**Fig. 30**)

Excavations at the southern end of Trench 2 revealed a 0.5m wide east-west aligned handmade brick wall (**012**) (**Figs. 31 & 32**). The full length of the wall could not be established as it extended into the eastern and western trench baulks. (**012**) had survived to a full height of 2.70m, made up of 26 brick courses displaying irregular brick bonding. The bricks were set with a soft cream lime mortar. The south face of (**012**) was found to be inset by 0.15m, creating a 1.2m wide niche. The north side of (**012**) appeared to be bonded to a 0.54m wide brick wall (**049**) (**Fig. 33**) with heavily applied mortar covering its top course. (**049**) had survived to be three courses high and span the width of the trench. Abutting the south face of (**012**) were two north-south aligned handmade brick walls (**013**) and (**014**). (**013**) measured 1.50m in length and had survived to be 16 courses high. (**014**) was of similar length and height. Both walls were laid in English garden wall bond. The three walls together created a three sided room (Room 7) measuring 3.16 meters wide. A course of broken bricks set an angle along the top two courses of wall (**012**) suggest that a barrel vaulted ceiling originally span from north to south across the top of Room 7. Room 7 was partially bound from the south by a 0.40m long wall extending from (**013**). At 0.40m (**050**) terminated and appeared to head south into the trench baulk. It was presumed that a mirror image existed on the western side of the room. Unfortunately the structural remains in this area had not survived to prove this notion. Machine excavation within Room 7 revealed a fully intact brick lined floor (**027**) (**Fig. 32**) at a depth of 2.70m from ground level. Due to health and safety concerns (**027**) could not be fully excavated and was infilled after photographs had been taken.

Along the western edge of Trench 2 excavations exposed a north-south aligned sandstone coursed wall (**018**). The wall measured 3.10m long with an exposed width of 0.15m. The full width could not be established due to the limit of excavation. Investigations revealed a perfectly preserved barrel vaulted roof (**015**) spanning from the top course of (**018**) and arching west across the full width of the trench. The western supporting wall for (**015**) could not be identified due to the limit of excavation. The vaulted ceiling was constructed from handmade bricks laid 'edge-on' in stretcher bond and bound by a hard cement like mortar (**Fig. 33**).

The north face of wall **(049)** exhibited inverted arch brickwork (**Fig. 51**), which overlaid fragile barrel vaulted roof **(015)**.

Investigations under the vaulted ceiling revealed a completely enclosed rectangular room (Room 6) measuring 2.80 x 1.25m (**Fig. 35**). The room was bound from the west by stone wall **(018)** and from the south by wall **(012)**. The room was found to be void of brick rubble, with walls surviving to a full height of 16 brick courses. Photography inside Room 6 revealed a lowered partition wall measuring 15 brick courses high separating Room 6 from another unseen room directly to the east (Room 5). Both rooms were bound from the south by wall **(012)** and from the north by an east-west aligned single skin handmade brick wall **(019)**. The barrel vaulted ceiling was also shared by both rooms.

Bonded to the top of ceiling **(015)** were the foundation courses of two north/south aligned brick walls, **(017)** and **(018)** (**Fig. 34**). Wall **(017)** was located along the east face of stone wall **(018)**. The terminal ends of **(017)** abutted the south face of **(049)** and the north face of **(019)**. **(017)** measured 2.5 x 0.46m and had survived to a height of three brick courses. 0.90m east of **(017)** was wall **(016)** measuring 2.30 x 0.20m and surviving to be two brick courses high. The bricks appeared to be very uniform and possibly machine made, an obviously later addition to the local architecture. Like **(017)**, the terminal ends of **(018)** abutting the south face of **(049)** and the east face of **(019)**.

Abutting the north face of wall **(019)** lay the partial remains of a one course thick brick surface **(020)** measuring 2.30 x 0.80m (**Fig. 36**). The surface was level with the top of vaulted ceiling **(015)** and was constructed from reused refractory bricks, whose original use would be to line fireplaces, kilns or furnaces. The bricks were laid in stretcher bond and had an average individual measurement of 0.16 x 0.06 x 0.05m. The surface extended across the width of the trench, continuing into the eastern and western trench baulk. **(020)** was founded upon a 0.20m thick layer of roughly cut stone fragments **(021)** < 0.30m. Directly underlying **(021)** was a 0.14m thick layer of blue/grey gravel **(022)** containing angular stone fragments < 0.10m. **(022)** extended 4m north of surface **(020)** and across the width of Trench 2. Directly underlying **(022)** was a 0.80m thick layer of very compacted pinkish yellow sandy gravel **(023)** containing small brick fragments. **(023)** originally extended from surface **(020)** across the northern end of the trench continuing into the northern, eastern and western trench sections. However in order to investigate what lay below **(023)**, the deposit was arbitrarily removed at 0.80m north of surface **(020)**. At a depth of 0.9m from topsoil level machine excavations revealed a pinkish red sand and gravel deposit **(024)** void of any archaeological deposits (**Fig. 37**). It is likely that **(024)** was the natural geology. **Figure 16** is an illustrated section of deposits **(021)**-**(024)** which clearly shows these layers in relation to archaeological structures in the trench.



### *Trench 3*

Trench 3 was located in the north-west portion of the study area and was 'L-shaped' (**Fig. 38**). The trench measured 8.3m x 1.5m (north/south) and 2.4 x 1.60m (east/west). The aim of this trench was to locate part of the servants quarters of Worsley New Hall which can be identified in the historic map regression. The general composition of the trench consisted of a 1m thick layer of brick demolition rubble (**029**) that lay directly beneath a 0.20m layer of clinker (**036**). Overlying the clinker was a 0.10m thick layer of grass turf topsoil. All in situ archaeological features underlay (**029**).

Trench 3 was initially excavated four meters west of its current location. Here, an east-west aligned handmade brick wall (**039**) was exposed at a depth of 1.70m meters from ground level (**Fig. 39**). Overlying (**039**) was a 1.45m thick layer of mixed rubble (**029**). Due to the depth of (**039**) and the instability of the trench edges, this portion of the trench was infilled and excavations were moved to its current location.

Excavations exposed a north/south aligned internal handmade brick wall (**030**) that was located approximately 0.60m below topsoil level (**Fig. 40**). The wall measured 6.20 x 0.20 m (two brick strings wide). The northern terminus of (**030**) could not be established to the limit of excavation. The wall was excavated to an arbitrary depth of 0.50m, revealing 5 brick courses. The bricks were bound with a degraded pinky brown sandy mortar. The average size of each brick was 0.23 x 0.12 x 0.07m. A 30mm thick layer of plaster coated both the east and west faces of (**030**). The wall was found to be slightly bowed the effect of pressure caused by fallen demolition rubble. Two brick buttresses were found built into the west face of (**030**). The buttresses were positioned 1.20m apart, each measuring 0.60 x 0.44m (**Fig. 41**). Between the buttresses, wall (**030**) narrowed and inset to become only one brick skin wide (0.12m). The wall face in the central part of this inset was found to be blackened, an indication of an episode of burning. All these elements are very indicative of a fire place.

The southern terminus of (**030**) was bonded to an east/west aligned handmade brick wall (**032**) (**Fig. 42**). The wall measured 2.24 x 0.4m and was excavated to an arbitrary depth of 0.80m (nine brick courses). The western terminus of (**032**) could not be established due to the limit of excavation. The mortar type and brick bond matches that of (**030**).

A possible blocked door way (**031**) was located along the length of (**032**). The blocking measured 1.10 x 0.4m and was composed of three brick lined cavities, each measuring 0.35 x 0.25m. (**Fig. 43**) Each cavity was excavated to an arbitrary depth of 0.80m. The mortar used to bind the bricks of (**031**) had been roughly applied. This is in stark contrast to the neater application of mortar in (**032**). A single application of plaster covered interface between (**031**) and (**032**) on the east and west brick faces.

In amongst the brick demolition rubble that overlay the in-situ archaeology in Trench 3 were large fragments of decoratively carved masonry (**033**) measuring between 0.65 x 0.40 x 0.15m and 0.30 x 0.25 and 0.27m (**Figs. 44- 47**). Some fragments were fixed with copper strips, presumably designed to hold multiple blocks together. Most fragments appeared to be heavily blackened on their decorative face, an indication of

exposure to fire or a result of exposure to air pollution caused by the smoke and chimneys of industrial Manchester and Salford.

#### ***Trench 4***

Trench 4 was located in the southwest portion of the study area and was aligned north-south. As the area was inaccessible by machine, Trench 4 was hand dug. The trench measured 3.5m x 1.20m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.10m. The aim of this trench was to locate part of the formal gardens on the upper eastern terrace, and so was positioned 2.60m north of the existing terrace wall. All archaeological features and deposits lay directly under 0.10m thick topsoil composed of tree roots and leave mulch (**Fig. 48**).

The main archaeological feature exposed in Trench 4 was an east-west aligned wall (**041**) (**Fig. 49**). The wall was located 3.50m north and ran parallel to the upper terrace wall (**045**), a feature that is still standing and clearly visible above ground. The length of (**041**) could not be established as the wall extended into the eastern and western trench baulks. (**041**) was constructed from handmade brick with an average brick size of 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07m and laid in header bond, The wall was three brick strings wide (0.60m) and had survived to a height of one brick course. A layer of hard white mortar on top of the wall indicated that it once stood at a higher level.

Wall (**041**) was founded upon a layer of pea gravel (**042**) which was also present in the southern end of Trench 4. The full extent of (**042**) is unknown as the deposit extended beyond the limits of excavation. Lipping up against the north face of (**041**) and overlying (**042**) at south end of Trench 4 was a 20mm thick compacted gravel surface (**040**). This surface was very poorly preserved and had only survived in patches to the south of (**041**). (**Fig. 50**) Deposits north of wall (**041**) consisted of a dark brown loamy 'garden soil' (**044**). The full extent of (**044**) is unknown as the deposit continued into the southern, eastern and western trench baulks.

All archaeological features and deposits in Trench 4 had been badly damaged by tree roots from the surrounding woodland.



## *6. Archaeological Results*

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### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 indentified a number of features of archaeological interest relating to the construction of Worsley New Hall. The trench was located in the northeast corner of the hall's eastern wing. Attempts to indentify the various structural elements of the hall were made using basement plan produced by the hall's architect Edward Blore (**Fig. 8**) and a reproduced ground floor plan (**Fig. 10**) from an ordinal drawing prepared by the same architect.

Sandstone walls (**001**) and (**002**) are likely to be the external base walls acting as foundation plinths to walls of brick. The rusticated east face of (**001**) and the north face of (**002**) prove that the two walls make up an external southeast facing corner. The presence of stone capped drain (**011a**) in this corner further supports the external nature of these walls. This frontage can be matched to a northeast section of the hall depicted in a ground floor plan c1840 (**Fig. 10**).

The remains of the barrel vaulted roof (**004**) overlying Room 4 are evidence that excavations had revealed the top of a basement level room. Rooms 1, 2 and 3 had survived to a similar level and can be therefore also seen as basement level structures. A likely theory is that all rooms were cellars lying below the ground floor. Evidence for ground floor structures can be seen in collapsed wall (**005**). This partition wall was originally founded upon wall (**006**), standing above basement level. All walls exposed in Trench 1 appear to be contemporary. Brick size and mortar type are consistent across the area.

The specific use of each room exposed in Trench 1 is at present unclear. Unfortunately the basement plan does not label this portion of the hall and there was little archaeological evidence to indicate room function. The ground floor plan suggests cellar rooms may have underlay the Dining Room and the Waiting Room in the northeast corner of the hall's eastern wing.

Portions of the cellar walls can be indentified in the ground floor plan and the basement plan especially with regard to Room 4, whose southern access can be seen on both maps. Difficulties arise when attempting to cross reference Rooms 1, 2 and 3 with corresponding rooms on the basement plan. Rooms 1 and 2 are located beyond the eastern limits of the hall and Room 3 cannot be identified. It therefore appears this document was either a preconstruction plan or the interior of the hall had been slightly altered and extended to the east at a later date. As there are no obvious signs of phasing, it is likely to be the former.

The brick rubble that lay above the in-situ archaeology can be associated with the demolition of the hall during the 1940's.

The survival of wooden door or window frames in the trench and the remarkable preservation of plaster on the walls of Room 1 and 2 suggests that any archaeology present below the arbitrary level reached during the evaluation will be in a good

state of preservation. There is a strong chance that any floors and surfaces will be found intact.

### ***Trench 2.***

Trench 2 was purposely positioned over an area likely to produce archaeology relating to the main north facing entrance. This entrance is depicted as a columned portico on photographs taken of the hall from 1896 to 1909. Due to copy right laws these photographs cannot be shown. The cartographic evidence from 1896 to 1949 (**Figs. 3-6**) also shows the presence of this feature. The evaluation of Trench 2 identified some architectural elements that correspond with the documentary evidence, as well as a number of features that cannot be identified on maps and photographs.

The perfectly preserved remains of barrel vaulted ceiling (**015**) spanning over Rooms 5 and 6 and the broken vaulting bricks spanning over Room 7 from wall (**012**) strongly suggest that excavations had revealed three basement level rooms. The exposure of a brick lined floor in Room 7 also proved these cellar rooms were preserved down to their lowest levels. The full height of Room 7 was measured at 2.50m.

It is possible that the right angle created by stone wall (**018**) and brick walls (**012**)/(**049**) is the northwest corner of the main entrance to Worsley Hall. (**018**) extends northwards for 3m, roughly the same length of the portico on historical mapping and planning. The fact that this wall is made from stone indicates it was an external wall, the entrance's western foundation wall. Invisible above ground, this wall would be expected to bear the weight at least two brick or stone columns along its course with its sturdy stone coursing providing sufficient support. It would be expected that further excavations would reveal a similar wall running parallel to (**018**), the entrance's eastern foundation wall. East-west aligned brick wall (**019**) is likely to be the southern foundation wall. Like wall (**018**) this wall would not be visible above ground level. All four walls are clearly represented on the basement plan as thick unbroken lines.

Rooms 5 and 6 were bound by walls (**012**)/(**049**) from south and (**019**) from the north. Stone wall (**018**) bound Room 5 from the west. If it is maintained that these walls were also the foundation walls for the entrance, then Rooms 5 and 6 must be located directly under the portico. Documentary evidence for these rooms is scant. The basement plan does represent the entrance as a solid line, acknowledging the presence of subterranean foundation structures; however the division of this space into two separate cellars is not shown. It may be that the dividing wall was a later addition and not the original intention of the architect.

The threshold of the entrance is represented on the ground floor plan by two east-west aligned structures. The structures are likely to be walls (**012**) and (**049**). Walls (**012**) and (**049**) also served as dividing walls between Rooms 5/6 and 7. Room 7 can be identified on the basement and ground floors plans as a partially enclosed rectangular room directly south of the entrance. The inverted arched brickwork seen on the north face of (**049**) was probably a relieving arch, used to discharge the weight of architecture above in order to protect the fragile barrel vaulted ceiling



that lay below (Nevell pers comm.) (**Fig. 51**). It is very plausible that architecture took the form of a heavy door that overlay the threshold created by (012) and (049).

Excavations in Trench 2 exposed some enigmatic features that cannot be identified in photographs or historical mapping.

Yellow brick surface (**020**) was the most northerly architectural feature identified in Trench 2. The surface was not bound from the north by an external wall and was therefore assumed to be an outside surface. Two issues arise from this notion. Firstly the surface was composed of re-used refractory bricks, their original purpose being used in the construction of fireplaces, flues or kilns. By their nature refractory bricks are relatively fragile and are prone to crumbling over time. The use of this brick type for a surface is unusual. Secondly, if the entranceway theory is maintained then the surface would lie directly in front of the entrance, an obvious feature that is not seen on any early 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs.

In WWII the hall took on the role as a convalescent home for wounded soldiers. Easy access for wheelchairs, hospital beds and stretchers would have been paramount and thus necessitated the adaption and addition of some of its architectural features. It is proposed that the surface was designed to be a temporary structure, to enable ease of access into the hall by patients and hospital equipment. It is postulated that an uneven or soft ground in front of the hall was made more stable and even by the laying of various levelling layers (as represented by contexts (**021**) (**022**) and (**024**)) and an over lying brick surface (**020**).

A second enigmatic feature was wall (**016**), a north-south aligned wall built on top of barrel arch (**015**). The wall appeared to be constructed from machine made bricks and therefore represented a later phase of construction. If the architecture in the trench was related to the hall's north entrance then the placement of the wall in the middle of this feature was unusual. Again an explanation could be found in the use of the hall as a convalescent home. The entrance to the hall may have been partitioned to control in the inflow of pedestrians and patients into and out of the building.

It is proposed that (**020**) and (**016**) were much later additions to the hall, associated with the use of the building during WWI and WWII.

### ***Trench 3***

The aim of Trench 3 was to located part of the servant's quarters in the western wing of Worsley New Hall. Attempts to identify the various structural elements of the hall were made using a basement plan produced by the hall's architect Edward Blore (**Fig. 9**). Excavations revealed several features of archaeological interest that can be associated with this area of the hall.

The discovery of two handmade bricks walls (**030**) and (**032**) bonded to each other at a right angle signified the presence of a southeast corner of a room (Room 8). As both faces of each wall were found to be plastered it was concluded that these walls were internal partition walls. When attempting to correspond this structural

formation with similar layouts on the basement plan there were one of two possibilities:

The first possibility is that this room was the main kitchen. The possible fireplace that was found integrated along the west face of **(030)** would be an expected feature in this room. However it would be expected the main hearth would be a more substantial structure, and likely to be more than 1.20m in width. In addition the basement plan shows at least two fireplaces adjacent to each other along the eastern wall of the kitchen, a feature that was not identified in Trench 3.

The second and more likely theory is that Room 8 is the Stew Room directly adjacent to the kitchen. There is no obvious fireplace on the plan but the thickness of the walls seems to correspond with the archaeology. In addition, the Stew Room has a southern access located in the same place as the possible blocked entrance in Room 8. It is feasible that this entrance was blocked up at a later date by the three cavity brick blocking **(031)**. The purpose of the cavities is at present unknown.

Machine excavations to the west of the trench revealed an east-west aligned internal wall at a depth of 1.70m from ground level. The location of this feature suggests that it could be the southern wall of a corridor running from east to west along the south side of the kitchen and stew room, as shown on the basement plan.

The significant depth of the archaeology in this area shows that the local vicinity has been subject to great landscape disturbance. This is very likely to be caused by the 1950's construction of the concrete bunker over the far western portion of the hall. The layer of clinker **(036)** found underlying the topsoil in Trench 2 could have used a levelling deposit for the bunker and surrounding area.

The archaeology in Trench 2 exhibited a good level of preservation. The identity of the rooms however remains inconclusive, and will certainly need more investigations to determine their extent and function. It is clear that the construction of the bunker to the west has destroyed a significant portion of archaeology. Any future excavations in this area would be futile as the far western portion of the hall is likely to be completely truncated. Archaeology at the eastern end of the western wing however may have survived with greater degree of preservation; this is particularly likely to be towards the northern track way and towards the main hall.

#### ***Trench 4.***

The aim of Trench 4 was assess the survival of archaeology associated with the formal gardens of the main terrace. The excavation produced at least three elements of interest.

The first was east-west aligned brick wall **(041)**. This wall was located 2.60m away from and running parallel to the main terrace wall, a feature that is still standing and clearly visible above ground. **(041)** is therefore very likely to be the southern boundary wall for the formal gardens, separating parterres from the main pathway which ran along the front of the terrace wall. This wall can be identified on ordinance survey mapping from 1845-1975 (**Figs. 4-7**). The wall would have originally stood at least 10 brick courses high, with some possible colonnettes or

balusters incorporated in to the brickwork (Rice, 2009: 85,86) The pea gravel and compacted gravel deposits found to the north of the wall are likely to represent compacted gravel hollows used as the foundation for garden beds (Currie, 2005:03)

The preservation of all features in the trench was poor. The high concentration of roots from the surrounding woodland had caused severe damage to the garden wall and surrounding deposits. It is likely that any future excavations in the gardens would expose archaeology with a similar degree of preservation.



## 7. Conclusions

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The archaeological evaluation of Worsley New Hall have revealed that significant remains associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site have been preserved within the study area. Portions of the internal and external footprint of the main eastern wing, northern entrance and servant's quarters were identified along with external features related to the formal gardens on the main terrace. The majority of archaeological remains were found in good or excellent state of preservation, the most complete structures being the cellar rooms (Rooms 5 and 6) underlying the potential entranceway in Trench 2. There were however two areas where the surviving archaeology was found to be severely damaged or truncated. The first area was the servant's quarters west of Trench 2. The second area was the formal garden on the western plateau of the main terrace, as identified in Trench 4.

It is postulated that there are at least two main phases of construction at Worsley New Hall. The first phase can be associated with those structures relating to the hall's initial erection during the 1840's. This includes all structures identified in Trench 1, Rooms 5, 6 and 7 in Trench 2, walls (030) and (032) in Trench 3 and the formal garden remains in Trench 4. The possible blocked doorway in Trench 2 does infer that the hall was slightly altered during this time. The second phase can be associated with the adaption of the hall during World War 1 and World War 2. It is proposed that it was necessary to adapt the structure of the hall in order to deal with the influx of patients, military and hospital equipment through its main doors. This is seen in the construction of a temporary ramped surface into the main entrance. It must be noted that the idea of this second phase is based on a small extent of archaeology. More excavation will be needed to prove or disprove this notion.

The evaluation works conducted at Worsley New Hall have been able to confirm the presence of the hall itself and its surrounding gardens. The preservation of the buried remains in the central and eastern portion of the hall was exceptional. Problems did however arise when attempting to correlate the archaeology with the rooms and walls marked on the basement plans from the period. This was largely due to the size of areas opened during the evaluation. A full understanding of the hall and its layout can only be achieved with an open area excavation.

A primary aim of the evaluation work was to assess the suitability of the site for a future community archaeological project. This would ideally take the form of a large open area excavation. The degree of preservation and the extent of in-situ remains would be decisive factors in deciding if Worsley New Hall would be worthwhile and rewarding project for volunteers.

The excavation results suggest that the basement level of the hall remains largely intact. This is proved by extraordinary preservation of brick floors, vaulted ceilings and walls. It is very likely that this degree of preservation extends across most of the site, with the exception of the far western portion which has been disturbed by the construction of the 1950s bunker over the far western wing. To expose the remaining footprint of the building by means of open area excavation would be an extremely worthwhile endeavour. With regard to health and safety, the walls, ceilings and floors were all found to be relatively stable, and should pose little risk



to the public. However care must be taken when excavating against un-shored trench baulks. Brick rubble deposits have made these sections very unstable and liable to collapse. Unless further risk assessment measures are undertaken, a depth of 1.20m must not be exceeded these areas.

Overall the site would offer a safe and rewarding experience for all members of the community. Please refer to The Written Scheme of Investigation for further recommendations.



## *8. Archive*

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The archive comprises annotated field drawings, digital photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to Peel Holdings following the publication of the site report.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.



## *9. Acknowledgements*

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The Centre for Applied Archaeology would like to thank the Peel Holdings for commissioning the archaeological works. CfAA would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAU and Helen Latimer of Peel Holdings for her assistance in facilitating archaeological works on the site of Worsley New Hall. The site excavations were conducted by Charlotte Vallance and Matt Bishop. This report was written and compiled by Charlotte Vallance and illustrated by Matt Bishop. The historical background was written by Vicky Nash. The project was managed by Brian Grimsditch.



## *10. Sources*

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### *Maps*

OS 6" to 1 mile. Edition of 1849 Lancaster sheet 103.

OS 6" to 1 mile. Edition of 1896 Lancaster sheet 103.

OS 6" to 1 mile. Edition of 1909 Lancaster sheet 103.

OS 6" to 1 mile. Edition of 1949 Lancaster sheet 103.

OS 1:10,000. Plan SD70SW Edition 1975. Lancaster sheet.

### *Plans*

Basement plan of Worlsey New Hall prepared by Edward Blore, Architect c.1830. Courtesy of Peel Holdings

Basement plan of Worlsey New Hall (Servants Quarters) prepared by Edward Blore, Architect c.1830. Courtesy of Peel Holdings.

Ground floor plan of Worsley New Hall reproduced from an original drawing prepared by Edward Blore, Architect, c.1830. Courtesy of Peel Holdings.



## Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Trench/Area	Type	Description
(001)	1	Structure	North-south aligned stone block wall abutting north face of (002). Two courses of stone blocking were revealed during excavation.
(002)	1	Structure	East-west aligned stone block wall abutted by south face of (002). Two courses of stone blocking were revealed during excavation.
(003)	1	Structure	North-south aligned wall constructed from both handmade bricks and stone. The wall abuts the south face of (002) and the north face of (010)
(004)	1	Structure	The remains of a barrel vaulted handmade brick roof, spanning from north to south across Room 1.
(005)	1	Structure	The remains of a fallen handmade brick wall that would have originally acted as the eastern internal wall of the room above Room 2 on the ground floor.
(006)	1	Structure	North-south aligned handmade internal brick wall, separating Room 3 from Room 2.
(007a)	1	Structure	East-west aligned handmade brick wall bonded to (007b) and (007c). North wall of Room 1.
(007b)		Structure	North-south aligned handmade brick wall bonded to east end of (007a) East wall of Room 1.
(007c)		Structure	North-south aligned handmade brick wall bonded to west end of (007a). West wall of Room 1.
(008)	1	Structure	A possible doorway through north wall of Room 1 (007) formed by a 1.10m wide gap in wall.
(009)	1	Structure	A possible doorway through the west wall of Room 1 (007a). Not fully exposed during the evaluation. .
(010)	1	Structure	East-west aligned handmade brick wall with stone cladding on its north face. (010) is the south wall of Room 1.
(011a)	1	Structure	A single stone block acting as capping for brick lined drain (11b)
(011b)	1	Structure	Brick lined drain located in the north-west corner of Trench 1. (011b) was originally found to be capped with (011a). Cut in deposit (047)
(012)	2	Structure	East-west aligned handmade brick wall that separates Rooms 5 and 6 from Room 7. (012) was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.70m.
(013)	2	Structure	North-south aligned handmade brick wall abutting the south face of wall (012). (013) forms the east wall of Room 7.
(014)	2	Structure	North-south aligned handmade brick wall abutting the south face of wall (012). (013) forms the west wall of Room 7.

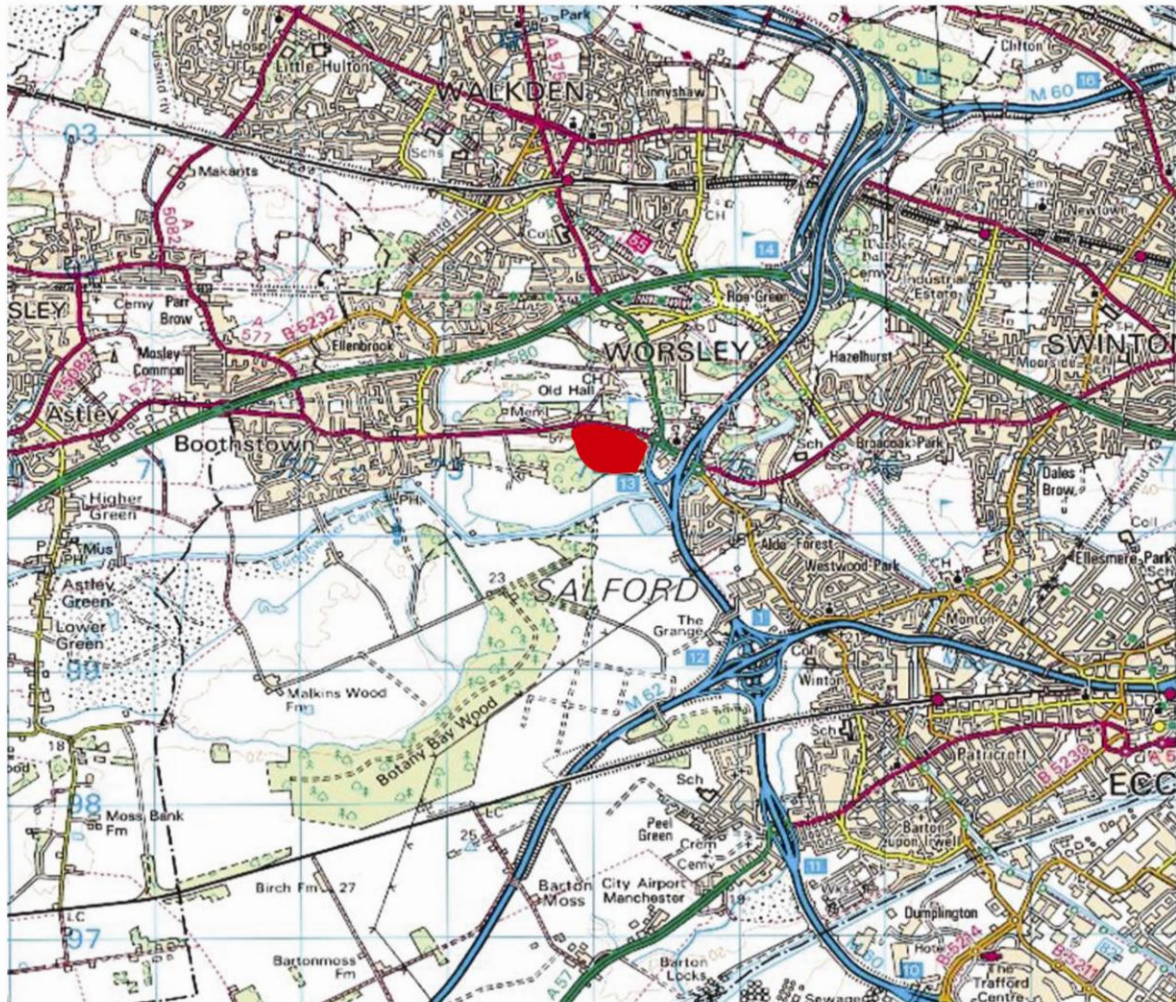


(015)	2	Structure	Barrel vaulted roof spanning from east to west across Rooms 5 and 6.
(016)	2	Structure	North-south aligned handmade interior brick wall constructed upon barrel vaulted roof (015). Possibly associated with ground floor level rooms.
(017)	2	Structure	The handmade brick foundations for a north-south aligned interior brick wall constructed upon barrel vaulted roof (015). Possibly associated with ground floor level rooms.
(018)	2	Structure	North-south aligned stone wall that forms the west wall of Room 5
(019)	2	Structure	East-west aligned handmade brick wall abutting east face of stone wall (018). (019) forms the north wall of Rooms 5 and 6.
(020)	2	Structure	The remains of a possible late surface composed of reused yellow refractory bricks.
(021)	2	Layer	A roughly laid foundation deposit for surface (020). Composed of medium sized angular stones > 0.15m in size.
(022)	2	Layer	A very hard and compacted levelling layer for surface (020), composed of poorly sorted angular stones > 50mm. Directly underlies foundation deposit (021).
(023)	2	Layer	A moderately compacted levelling layer composed of greyish red crushed sandstone. Directly underlies deposit (022).
(024)	2	Layer	Possible natural geology underlying levelling layer (023). Poorly sorted red Triassic sandstone and mudstone.
(025)	2	Structure	Isolated bricks, likely to be disturbed.
(026)	2	Structure	Purposefully laid concrete slabs located to the north of Trench 2. It is likely that (026) is associated with adaptations to the hall during World War I and World War II
(027)	2	Structure	A brick lined floor in Room 7. Seen only during machine excavation.
(028)	1 and 2	Layer	Topsoil composed of a 0.15-0.25m thick deposit of tree roots.
(029)	1 2 and 3	Layer	Demolition rubble underlying topsoil (028). (029) overlies all archaeological structures in Trenches 1, 2 and 3.
(030)	3	Structure	North-south aligned internal handmade brick wall, excavated to a depth of 0.50m. (030) acts as the dividing wall between Room 8 and 9.

(031)	3	Structure	Possible blocked access between Room 9 and 8. Measuring 1.12m in width, (031) is located within wall (032).
(032)	3	Structure	East-west aligned handmade brick wall, bonded to wall (030).
(033)	3	Structure	Fallen blocks of dressed and decorated stonework found within the rubble deposit (029) surrounding the standing structures in Trench 3.
(034)	1	Cut	NE-SW aligned cut for drain pipe. (034) cuts through exterior stone wall (001).
(035)	3	Structure	The remains of a possible wooden door or window frame abutting the east face of internal wall (030)
(036)	3	Layer	A 0.12m thick layer of black clinker associated with the construction of the 1950's bunker. Possible levelling material.
(037)	3	Layer	A 0.25m thick layer of compacted angular stones > 0.10m. Directly underlies (036), possible levelling material associated with 1950's bunker.
(038)	3	Structure	Possible fireplace constructed into the west face of (030).
(039)	3	Structure	East-west aligned handmade internal brick wall. Seen only during machine excavation.
(040)	4	Structure	A very compacted gravel surface which lips up against the north edge of brick wall (41). (040) is also present at the north end of Trench 4. Poorly preserved.
(041)	4	Structure	East-west aligned handmade brick wall associated with the formal gardens on the western upper terrace. (041) runs to the north of and parallel to (045).
(042)	4	Layer	Compacted pea gravel directly underlying gravel surface (040) and brick wall (041) Possible foundation deposit for formal garden features.
(043)	4	Layer	Disturbed mid brown soils in the north-west corner of Trench 4.
(044)	4	Layer	A very dark brown homgeous 'garden soil' located in between the brick wall (041) and terrace wall (045)
(045)	4	Structure	East-west aligned upper terrace stone wall located 2.60m from the south end of brick wall (041)
(046)	1	Structure	A 1.10m wide doorway into Room 2, constructed into wall (010)
(047)	1	Deposit	A dark grey clayey sand deposit north of external stone wall (002].
(048)	3	Layer	0.10m thick layer of turf over lying clinker layer (036). Topsoil in Trench 3.
(049)	2	Structure	0.54m wide brick wall bonded to the north face of wall (012)
(050)	2	Structure	An east-west aligned wall, partially enclosing Room 7 from the south.

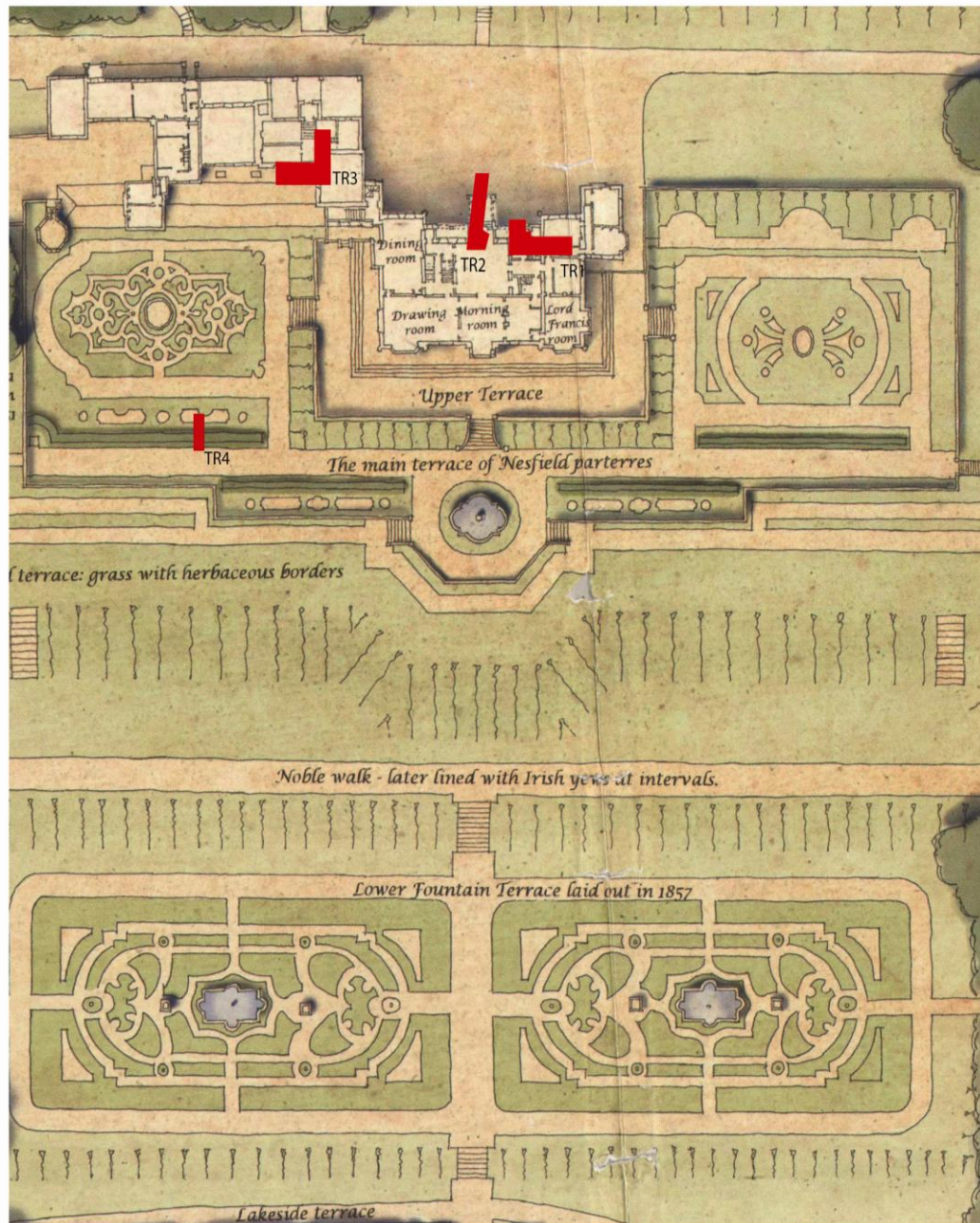



## Appendix 2: Figures



	Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	<b>Title:</b>  Location Map	<b>Key:</b>  Study Area	Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: 100050261
	<b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall, Worsley. <b>Site Code:</b> WNH11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WNH-11- 1 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 08-09-11 <b>Drawn By:</b> VN	<b>Scale:</b>		



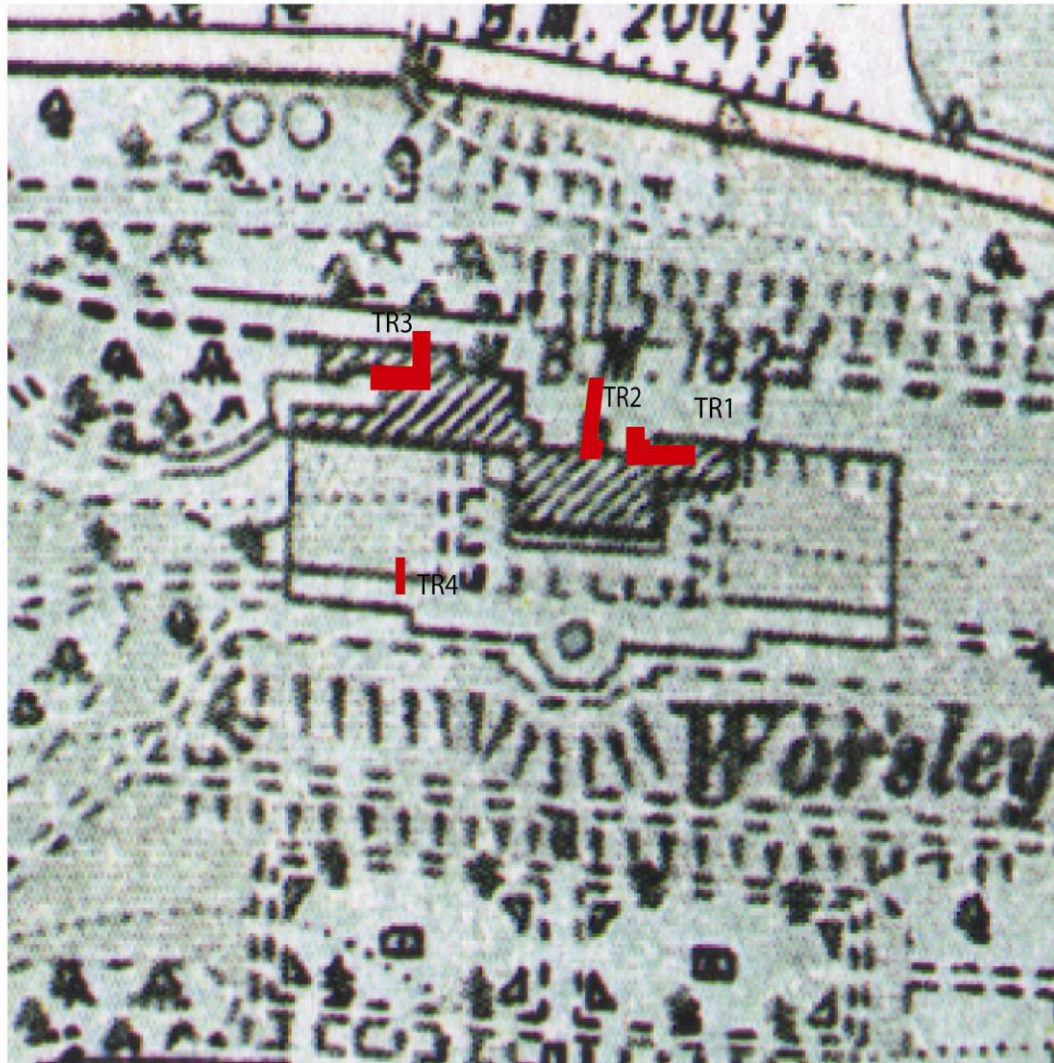


<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p><b>Title:</b>  <b>Trench Location Plan</b></p>	<p><b>Key:</b>  The trench locations are marked in red and were overlayed over a compilation plan prepared by Randell Thorp on behalf of Peel Holdings September 2010, using historic plan and documents.</p>	
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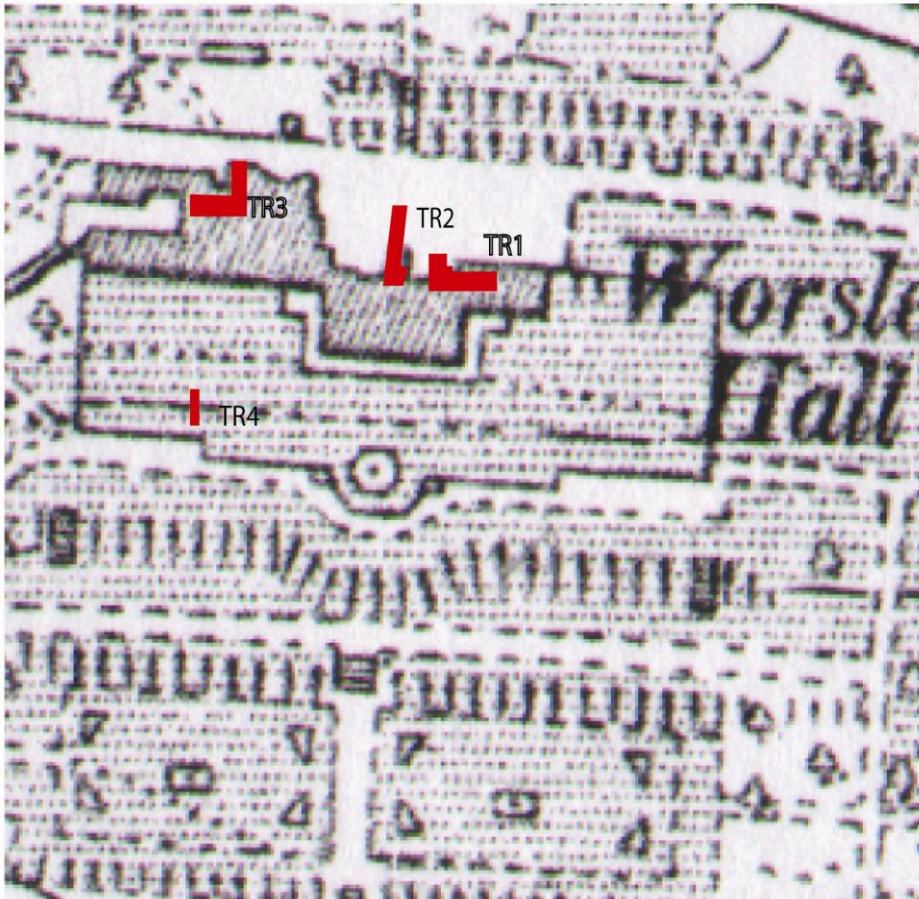



<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p> <p><b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall, Worsley. <b>Site Code:</b> WNH11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WNH-11- 3 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 29-10-11 <b>Drawn By:</b>CV</p>	<p><b>Title:</b></p> <p>Worsley New Hall OS Plan of 1849</p> <p><b>Scale:</b></p> <p>Based on OS 1:10,000 Rescaled to 1: 1250</p>	<p><b>Key:</b></p>	<p>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: 100050261</p>
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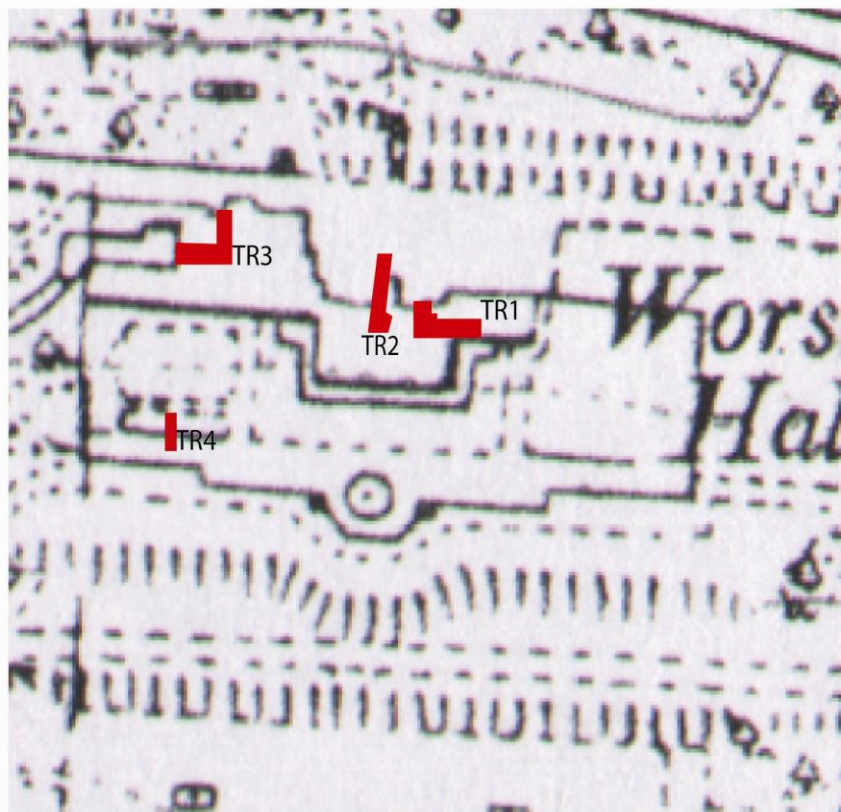


<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p><b>Title:</b>  Worsley New Hall OS Plan of 1896</p>	<p><b>Key:</b></p>	<p>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: 100050261</p>
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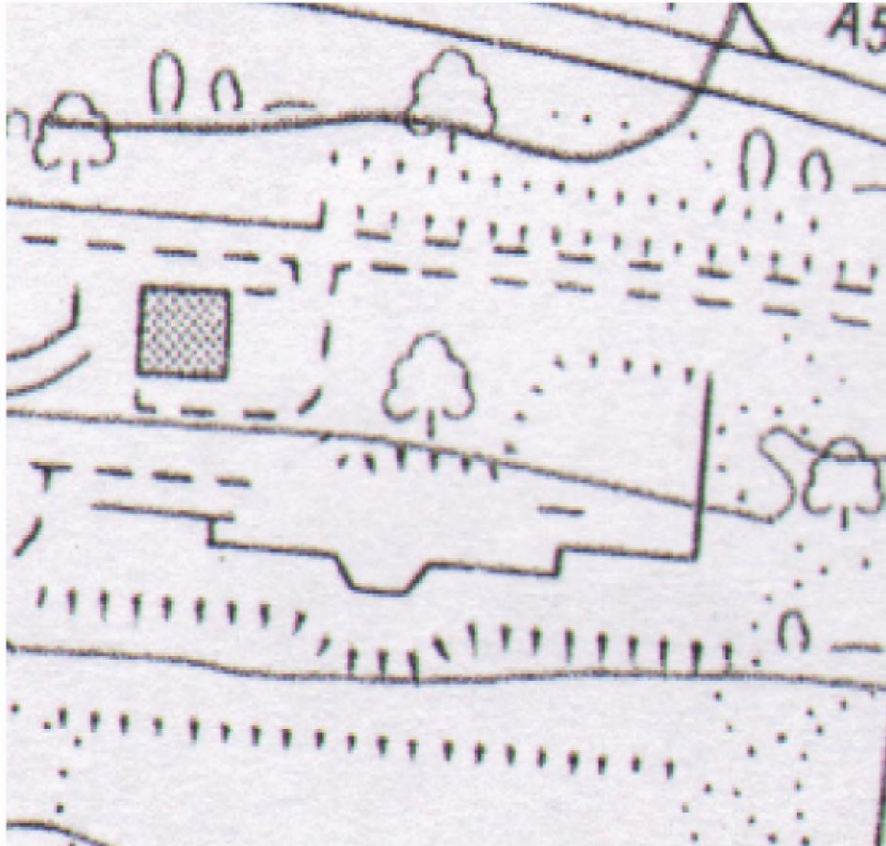


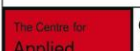
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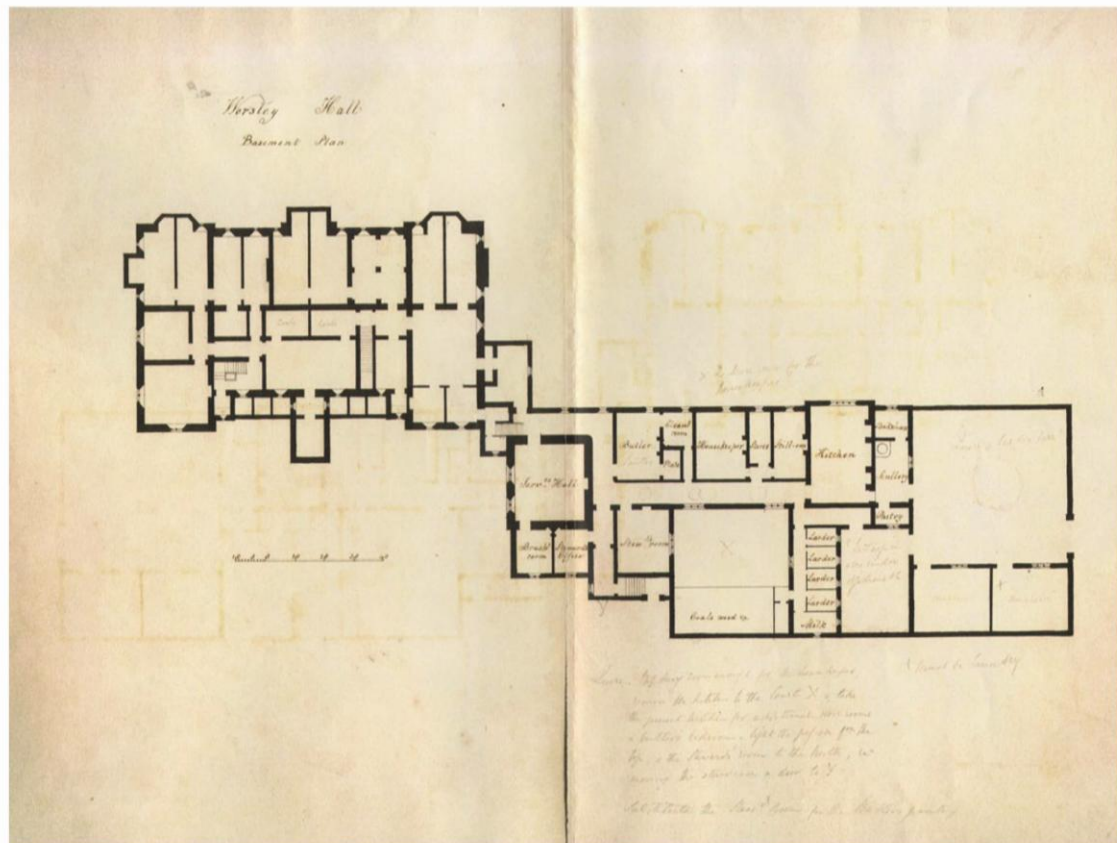




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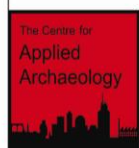
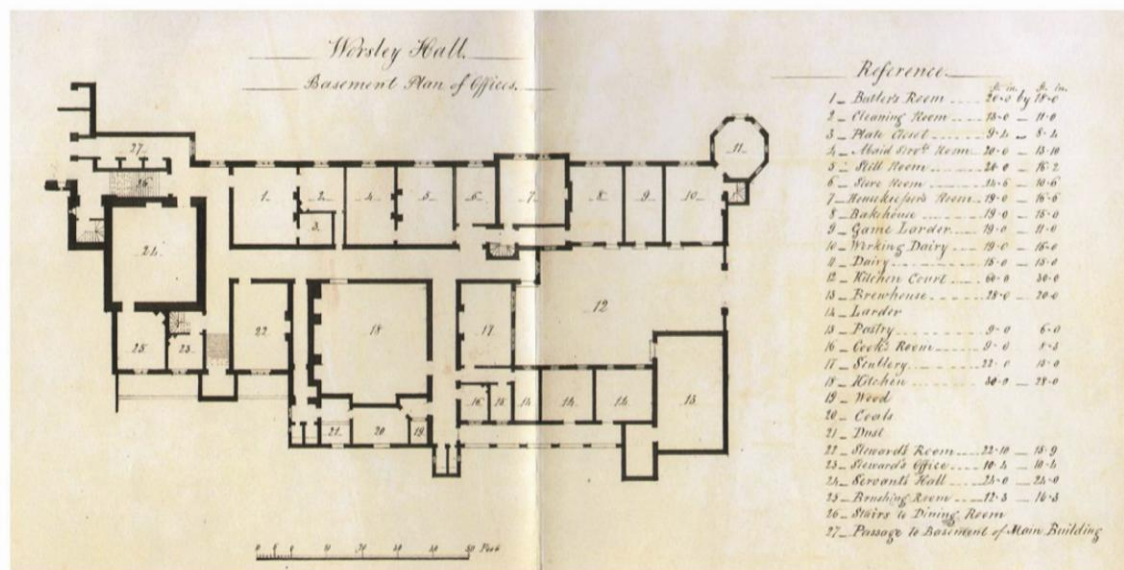


 <p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p><b>Title:</b></p> <p>Worsley New Hall OS Plan of 1975</p> <p><b>Scale:</b></p> <p>Based on OS 1:10,000 Rescaled to 1:1250</p>	<p><b>Key:</b></p> <p>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: 100050261</p>
<p><b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall, Worsley. <b>Site Code:</b> WNH11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WNH-11- 7 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 29-10-11 <b>Drawn By:</b> CV</p>			



<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p><b>Title:</b> Basement plan of Worsley New Hall</p>	<p><b>Key:</b></p> <p>Basement plan of Worsley New Hall prepared by Edward Blore Architect c1830.</p>	<p>N ↓</p>
<p><b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall, Worsley. <b>Site Code:</b> WNH11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WNH-11- 1 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 30-11-12 <b>Drawn By:</b> CV</p>				





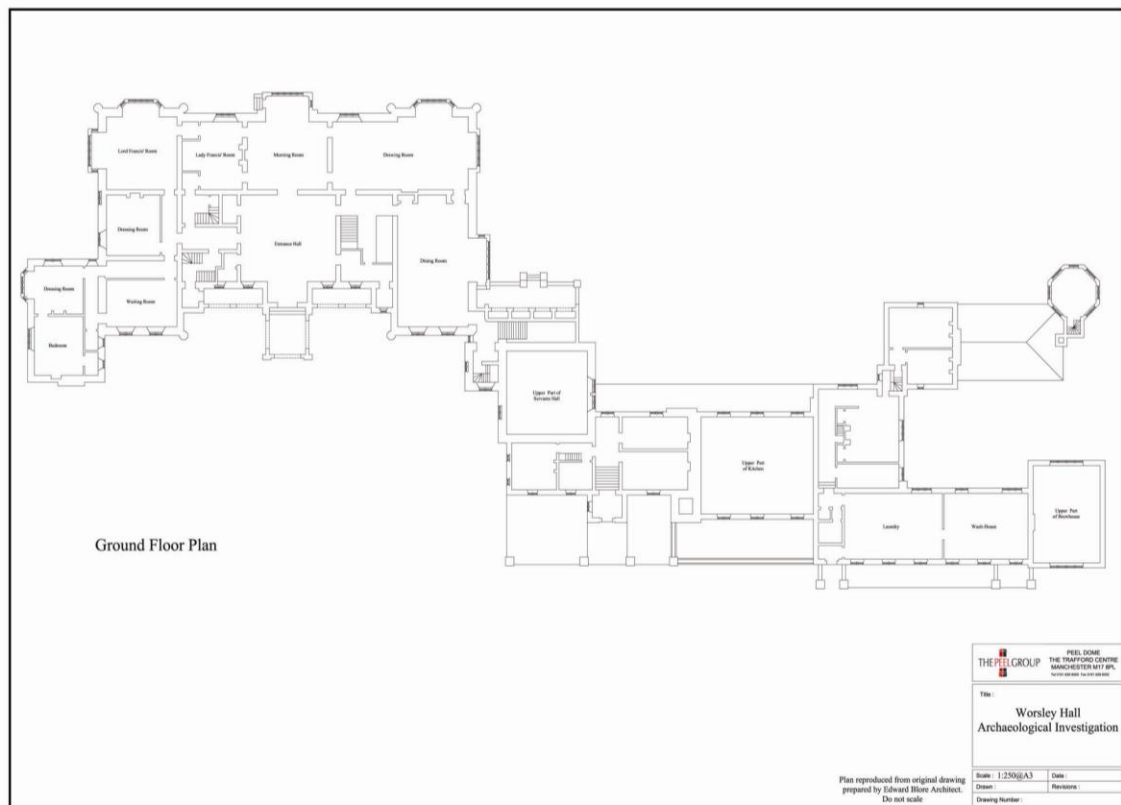
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Joule House  
The Crescent  
Salford  
M5 4NW

**Title:** Basement plan  
of Worsley New Hall,  
Servant's Quarters.

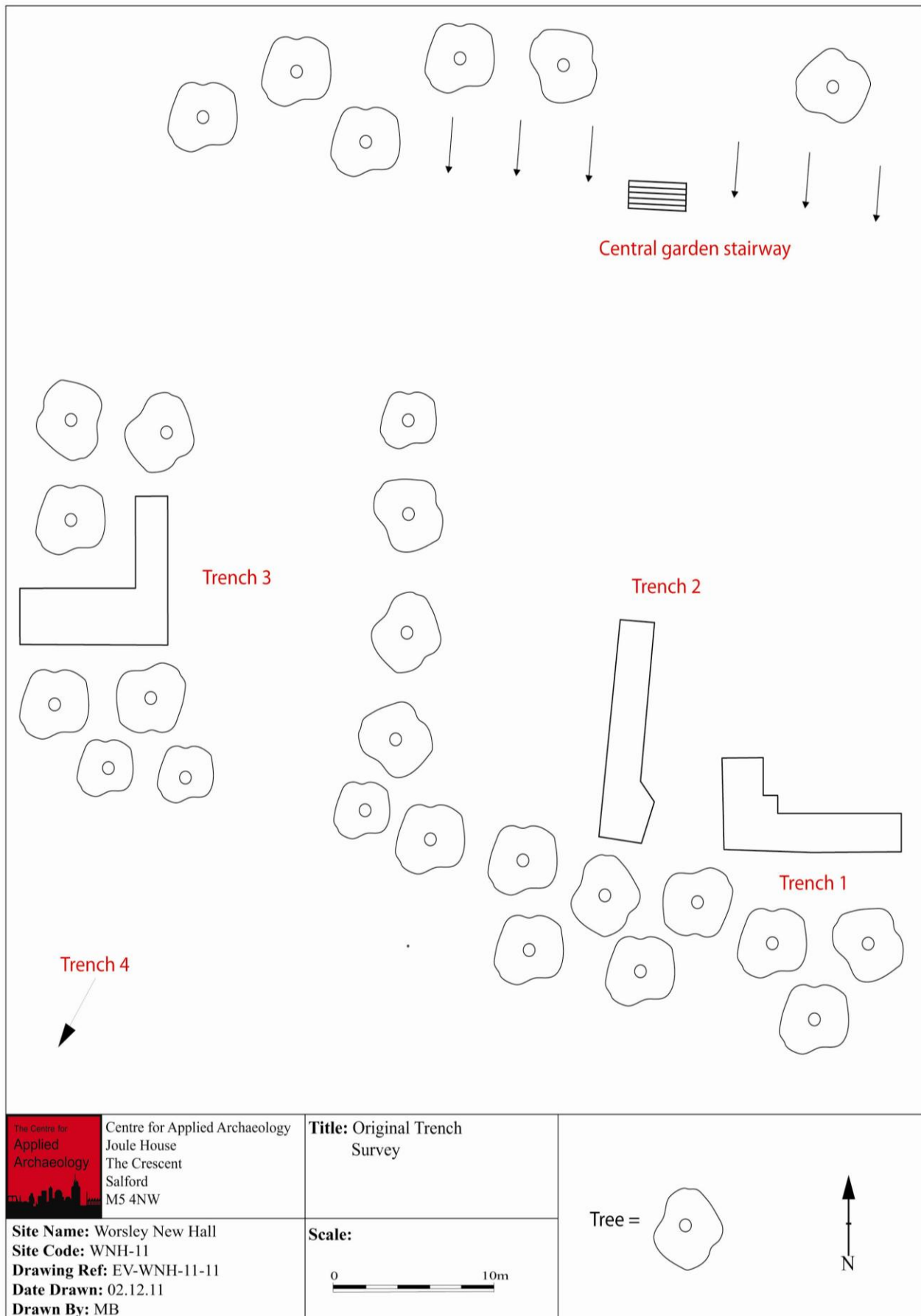
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New Hall prepared by Edward  
Blore Architect c1830.

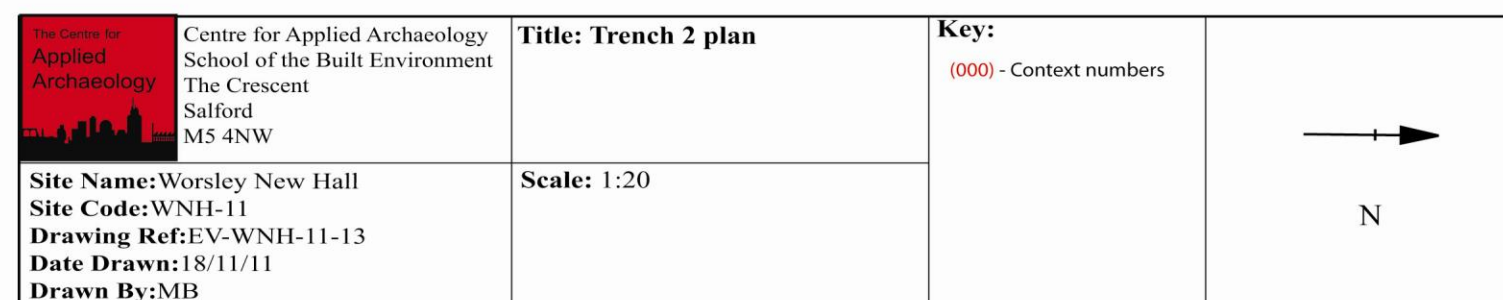


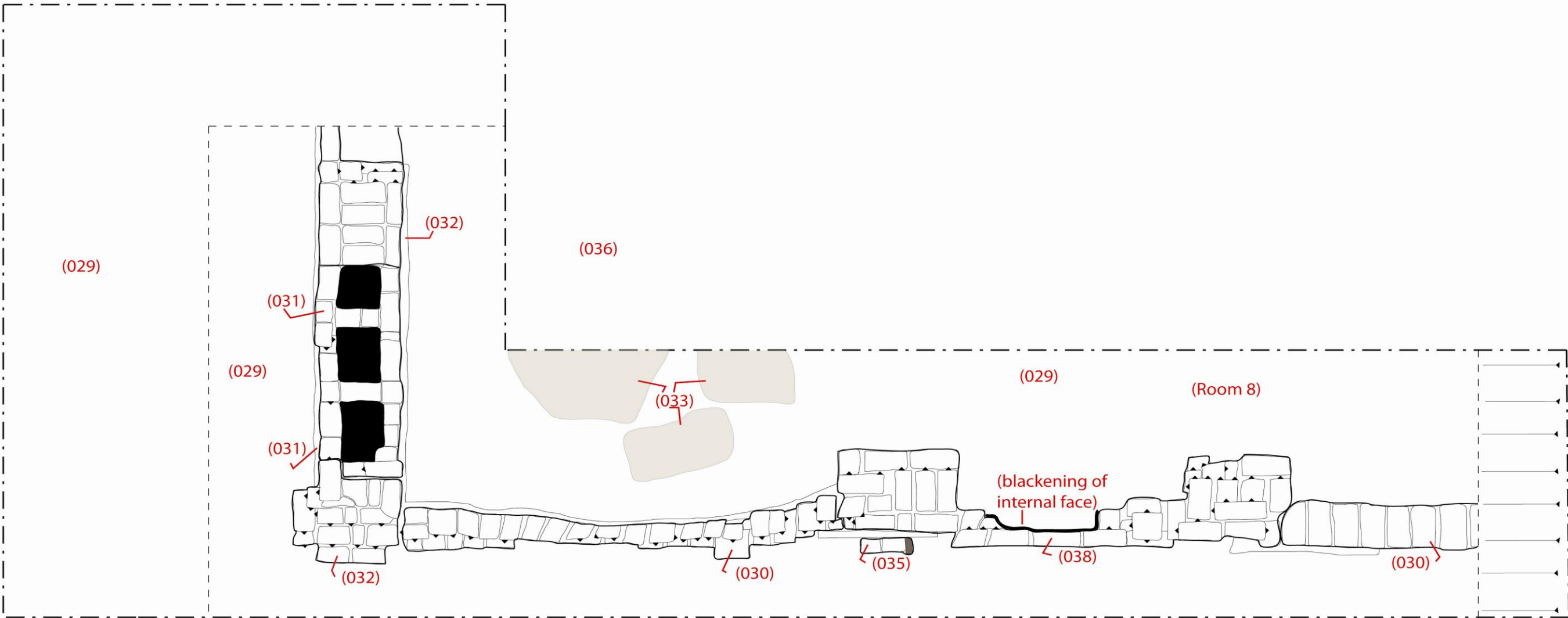
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**Site Code:** WNH11  
**Drawing Ref:** EV-WNH-11- 9  
**Date Drawn:** 30-11-12  
**Drawn By:** CV



<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p><b>Title:</b> Ground floor plan of Worsley New Hall</p>	<p>Ground floor plan of Worsley New Hall reproduced from original drawing prepared by Edward Blore Architect c1830.</p>	<p>N ↓</p>
<p><b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall, Worsley. <b>Site Code:</b> WNH11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WNH-11- 10 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 30-11-12 <b>Drawn By:</b> CV</p>				







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M5 4NW

Site Name: Worsley New Hall  
Site Code: WNH-11  
Drawing Ref: EX-WNH-11-14  
Date Drawn: 21/11/11  
Drawn By: MB

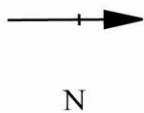
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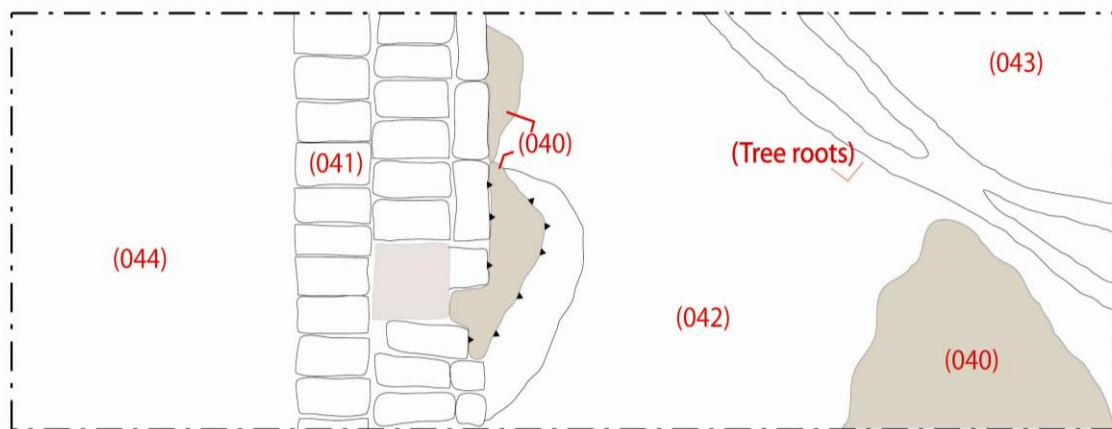
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(000) - Context numbers

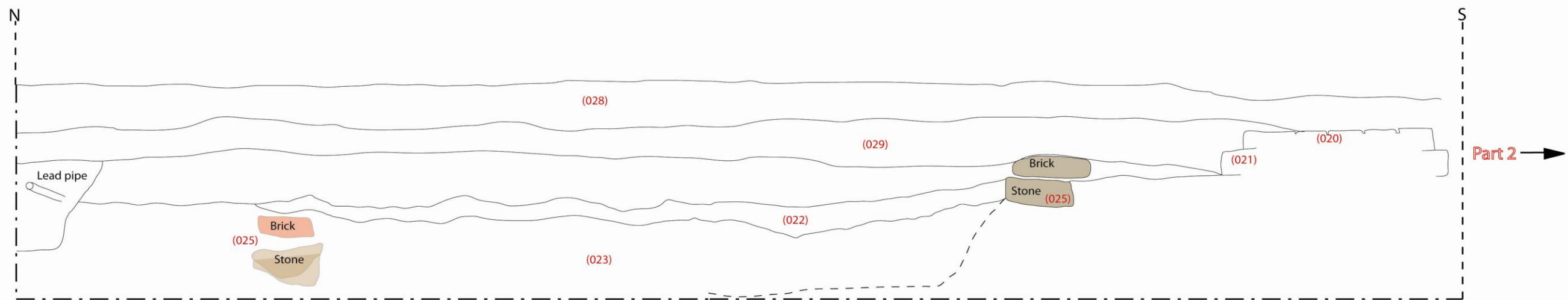
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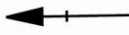


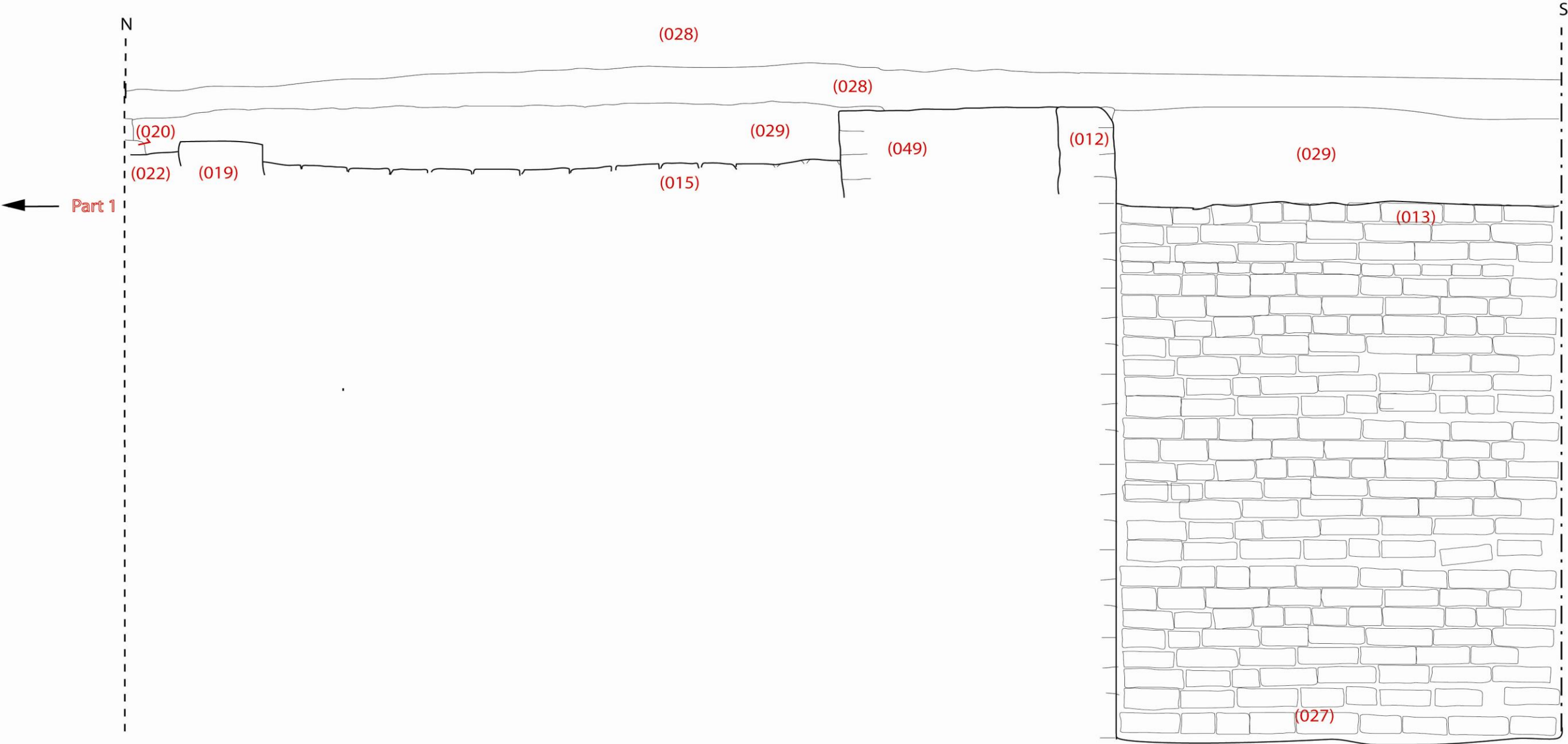



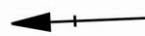


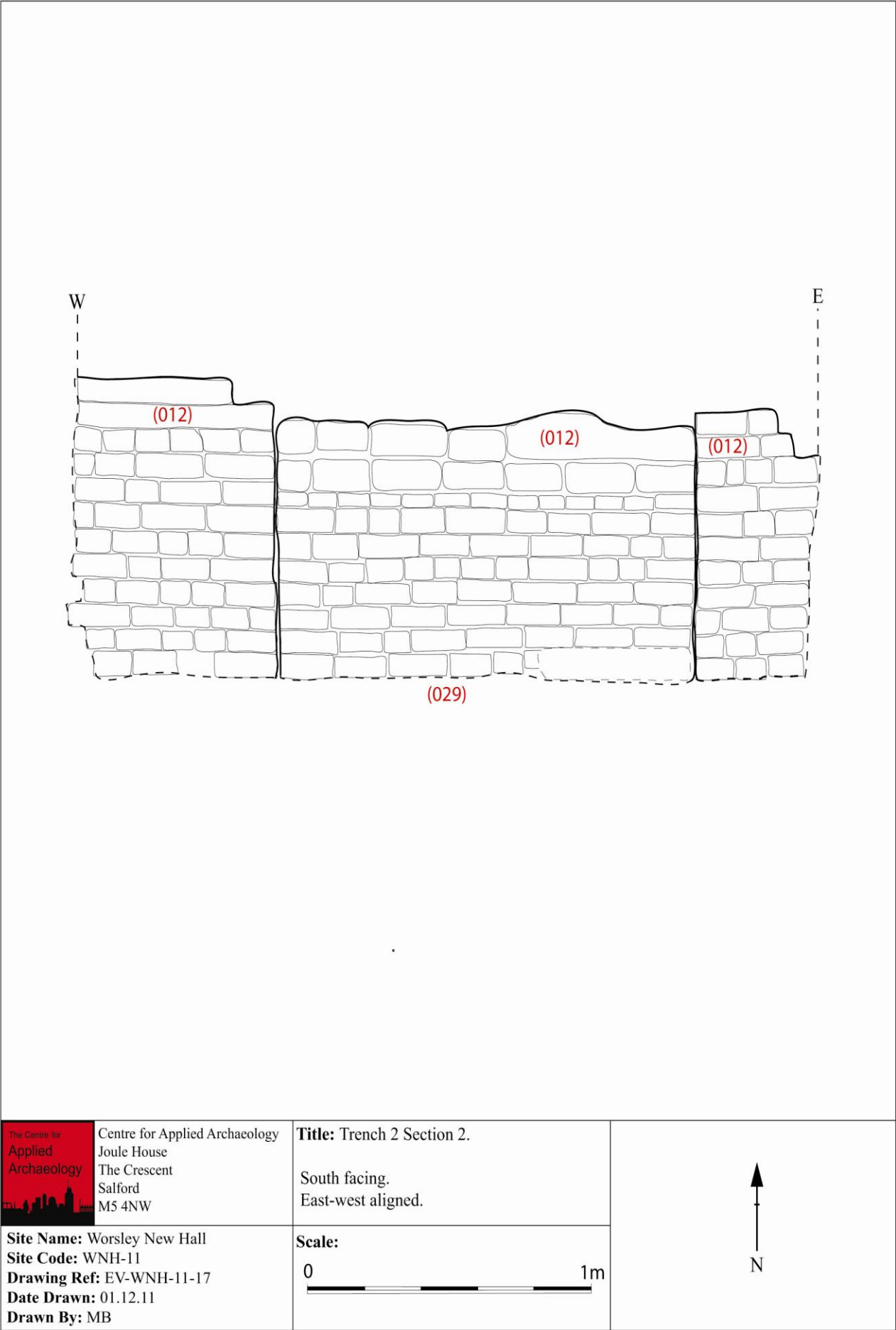
<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p><b>Title:</b> Trench 4 plan</p>	<p><b>Key:</b></p> <p>Stone</p> <p>Trench edge</p> <p>Mortar</p>	<p>N</p>
<p><b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall <b>Site Code:</b> WNH-11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WNH-11-15 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 25.11.11 <b>Drawn By:</b> MB</p>		<p><b>Scale:</b> 1:20</p>		



 <b>Centre for Applied Archaeology</b> School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	<b>Title:</b> Trench 2 Section 1 (Part 1) West facing North-south aligned	<b>Key:</b>  (000) Context numbers	 N
	<b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall <b>Site Code:</b> WNH-11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WHN-11-16 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 21.11.11 <b>Drawn By:</b> MB	<b>Scale:</b> 1:10	



 <b>Centre for Applied Archaeology</b> School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	<b>Title:</b> Trench 2 Section 1 (Part 2) West facing North-south aligned	<b>Key:</b>  (000) Context numbers	  N
	<b>Site Name:</b> Worsley New Hall <b>Site Code:</b> WNH-11 <b>Drawing Ref:</b> EV-WNH-11-16 <b>Date Drawn:</b> 28.11.11 <b>Drawn By:</b> MB		





**WNH11 Fig. 18:** General shot of Trench 1, after excavation (looking east).



**WNH11 Fig. 19:** Detail of Room 1 in Trench 1 (looking east).





**WNH11 Fig. 20 :** Detailed of opening (007) in wall (007a) in Room 1. Trench 1 (looking north).



**WNH11 Fig. 21:** Detail of possible doorway with wooden frame linking Room 1 to Room 2. Trench 1 (looking west).





**WNH11 Fig. 22:** Detailed shot of Room 2 in Trench 1 (looking south).



**WNH11 Fig. 23:** Detailed shot of Room 3 in Trench 1 (looking north).



**WNH11 Fig. 24:** Detailed shots the possible doorway in to Room 3, Trench 1 (looking west).



**WNH11 Fig. 25:** Detail of fallen brick wall (005) in Room 3. Trench 1 (looking east)





**WNH11 Fig. 26:** Detail shot of Room 4 with remains of barrel vaulted ceiling (004) in Trench1 (looking east).



**WNH11 Fig. 27:** Detail shot of possible doorway in to Room 3. Trench 1 (looking north-east).



**WNH11 Fig. 28:** General shot of the west end of Trench 1 showing stones walls (001) and (002) (looking south).



**WNH11 Fig. 29:** Shot of brick-lined drain (011b) with stone capping (011a), Trench 1 (looking south).





**WNH11 Fig. 30 :** General shot of Trench 2 after excavation (looking south).



**WNH11 Fig. 31:** General shot of the southern end of Trench 2, showing wall (012) after Room 7 was in filled due to health and safety concerns (looking north-east).





**WNH11 Fig. 32:** Detail shot of wall (012) and brick lined floor after Room 7 was machine excavated. Trench 2 (looking north- west).



**WNH11 Fig. 33:** Detail shot of wall (049) abutting the north face of (012). Trench 2 (looking east).



**WNH11 Fig. 34:** General shot of barrel vaulted roof (015), walls (018), and (019) and possibly later walls (016) and (017). Trench 2 (looking south-east).



**WNH11 Fig. 35:** Detailed shot inside Room 6. Trench 2 (looking south).





**WNH11 Fig. 36.** Detail shot of refractory brick surface (020) and underlying foundation layers (021) (022) and (023). Trench 2 (looking east).



**WNH11 Fig. 37.** Deposits seen in the west facing section at the northern end of Trench 2 (looking east).





**WNH11 Fig. 38.** General shot of Trench 3, looking north-west.



**WNH11 Fig. 39.** Shot of wall (039) in the machine excavated section of Trench 3 (looking north-east).



**WHN11 Fig. 40** Detail of wall (030) and possible fireplace. Trench 3 (looking south).



**WNH11 Fig. 41.** Detail of possible fireplace built into the west face of wall (030). Trench 3 (looking east).





**WNH11 Fig. 42.** Detail of walls (030) and (032), the south-east corner of Room 8. Trench 3 (looking south-west).



**WNH11 Fig. 43.** Detail of possible blocking (031) of opening in wall (032), Room 8. Trench 3 (looking north).



**WNH11 Fig. 44.** Detail of carved masonry fragments (033) recovered from the demolition rubble in Trench 3.



**WNH11 Fig. 45.** Detail of carved masonry fragments (033) recovered from the demolition rubble in Trench 3.





**WNH11 Fig. 46.** Detail of carved masonry fragments (033) recovered from the demolition rubble in Trench 3. Note blackening on the external face of the stone work.



**WNH11 Fig. 47.** Detail of carved masonry fragments (033) recovered from the demolition rubble in Trench 3.





**WNH11 Fig. 48.** General shot of Trench 4 (looking north-east).



**WNH11 Fig. 49.** Detail of brick wall (041) in Trench 4 (looking west).



**WNH11. Fig. 50.** Detail of compacted gravel surface (040) overlying pea gravel layer (042). Trench 4 (looking south).



**WNH11 Fig. 51.** Detail of a possible relieving arch overlying barrel vaulted roof (015). Trench 3 (looking south).





## Appendix 3: Photographic Archive

<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Fig. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Area/ Trench</b>	<b>Room No.</b>	<b>Orientation (looking)</b>
1		East-west aligned wall (039) seen during machine excavation.	3	-	NW
2		East-west aligned wall (039) seen during machine excavation.	3	-	N
3	Fig. 40	East-west aligned wall (039) seen during machine excavation.	3	-	NE
4-6		Shots showing brick lined floor in Room 7 and the full heights of walls (012) and (013). Seen only during machine excavation.	2	7	E
7-10	Fig. 32	Shots showing brick lined floor (027) in Room 7 and south face of wall (012).	2	7	E
11-12	Fig. 18	General shot of Trench 1	1	-	E
13		Detail shot of walls (006), (013) and collapsed wall (005)	1	2	W
14	Fig. 23	Detail shot of walls (006) (003) collapsed wall (005)	1	2	N
15		Detail shot of walls (005) and (006)	1	2	NE
16-17		Detail shot of walls (003) (010) and barrel vaulted ceiling (004)	1	1	N
18		Detail shot of barrel vaulted ceiling (004)	1	1	E
19	Fig. 26	Detail shot of Rooms 1 and 2.	1	1/2	E
20		Detail shot of stone capped drain (001a) on the external sides of stone walls (001) and (002), an area though to be outside the main hall building.	1	-	N
21-22		General shot of west end of Trench 1.	1	1/2	S
23		Detail shot of wall (003), wall (010) and the south side of barrel vaulted roof over Room 1.	1	1	SE



24	Fig. 27	Detail of the angular cut west end of wall (010). Possible access into Room 1. Note remains of a timber frame built into a purposefully cut stone block.	1	1	E
25-27	Fig. 28	General shot of the west end of Trench 1, showing Rooms 1 and 2.	1	1/2	S
28		Room 1 with collapsed wall (005)	1	1	S
29-30		Detail of cut [034] for drain pipe through wall (001). [034] can be seen to be directly associated with brick lined drain (011a) which is located below.	1	-	S
31	Fig. 22	Room 3 filled with brick rubble. Note plaster work on both internal faces.	1	3	S
32-33	Fig. 24	Detail of doorway (046) into rubble filled Room 2	1	2	S
34-39		Detail of cavity through wall (006), Shot taken from Room 3. The presence of copper wiring in the cavity suggests such apertures were used to carry electrical wiring through rooms.	1	3	W
40-41	Fig. 19	General shot of Room 4	1	4	E
42-44	Fig. 20	Possible access (008) into Room 4, now filled with fallen masonry and brick rubble.	1	4	N
45		General shot of east end of Trench 1	1	3/4	W
46-48	Fig. 21	The partially exposed remains of a possible wooden framed door way between Rooms 3 and 4.	1	3/4	W
49-50		Detail of plaster work on the east face of wall (006)	1	3	W
51-53		Detail of the angular cut west end of wall (010). Possible access into Room 1. Note remains of a timber frame built into a purposefully cut stone block.	1	1	E
54		General shot of the east end Trench 1.	1	-	SE
55-56		General shot of Trench 1.	1	-	E

57	Fig. 25	Detail of collapsed brick wall (005)	1	2	E
58		General shot of Room 4	1	4	E
59-60		Void.	-	-	-
61	Fig. 30	General shot across Trench 2	2	-	N
62	Fig. 37	Deposits (021) – (024) in the west facing section of Trench 2	2	-	E
63		General shot across Trench 2 with surface (020) and underlying deposits in the foreground	2	-	S
64		Detail of surface (020) and underlying stone foundation layer (021)	2	-	S
65		Detail of surface (020) abutting wall (019)	2	-	S
66		General shot of Trench 2 showing the top of barrel vaulted ceiling (015)	2	-	NE
67	Fig. 35	Detail of Room 6, a possible cellar room.	2	5/6	S
68		Surface (020) and damaged section of barrel vaulted ceiling (015). Shot 67 was taken through the cavity.	2	-	S
69		General shot of Trench 2 showing barrel vaulted ceiling (015) and surface (020)	2	-	S
70	Fig. 36	Detail of surface (020) in relation to barrel vaulted ceiling and underlying foundation deposits (021)-(22)	2	-	E
71		General of Trench 2	2	-	SE
72		Detail of walls (016) and (017) overlying barrel vaulted ceiling (015)	2	-	E
73		Detail of wall (017) overlying ceiling (015)	2	-	E
74		General shot of the south end of Trench 2 showing Room 7	2	7	NE
75	Fig. 33	Detail of walls (012) and (049)	2	-	E

76-77	Fig. 51	The decorative arched brickwork on the north face of (049)	2	-	S
78-79	Fig. 31	Detail of the south face of Wall (012), the south wall of Room 7.	2	7	NE
80-82	Fig. 29	Stone capped brick lined drain (011a) and (011b) located in the corner of stone walls (001) and (002)	1	-	S
83	Fig. 40	Wall (030) with in built fireplace along its west facing section.	3	8	S
84		Detail of fireplace along the west face of (030). Note blackening on the internal brick faces.	3	8	N
85	Fig. 42	General shot of the south-east corner of Trench 3.	3	8	SW
86		Detail of wall (032) and possible cavity blocking (031)	3	8	N
87		Detail of wall (032) and possible cavity blocking (031)	3	8	E
88		Detail of wall (032) and possible cavity blocking (031)	3	8	W
89		Detail of wall (032) and possible cavity blocking (031)	3	8	E
90		Detail inside one of the three cavities that make up possible blocking (031)	3	8	N
91		Wall (030)	3	8	N
92	Fig. 41	Detail of fireplace built in to the west face of wall (030)	3	8	E
93		Detail of brick and plaster work on the east facing wall (030)	3	-	W
94		The south-east corner of Room 8	3	8	SE
95		The west face of wall (030)	3	8	NE
96	Fig. 38	General shot of Trench 2	3	8	NW

97		Detail of the southern buttress that makes up the fireplace along the west face of wall (030)	3	8	W
98-109	Figs 44-47	Various fragments of carved stone work (033) found amongst the brick rubble in Trench 3.	3	-	-
110		Detail of possible blocking (032) within wall (031)	3	-	NW
111		General shot of Trench 4	4	-	S
112		Detail of brick wall (041)	4	-	W
113		Detail of compacted gravel deposit (040)	4	-	-
114	Fig. 50	General of Trench 4 with gravel surface (040) in the foreground	4	-	S
115		Wall (041) at the south end of Trench 4	4	-	S
116	Fig. 49	Wall (041)	4	-	W
117	Fig. 48	General shot of Trench showing its location in woodland.	4	-	NE
118		Detail of compacted gravel surface (040) showing root damage.	4	-	NE
119		The south end of Trench 4 showing brick wall (041) and 'garden soil' deposit (044)	4	-	E
120		General shot of Trench 4	4	-	SE
121		Shot showing location of Trenches 1 and 2	-	-	SW
122		General shot of Trench 4	4	-	N