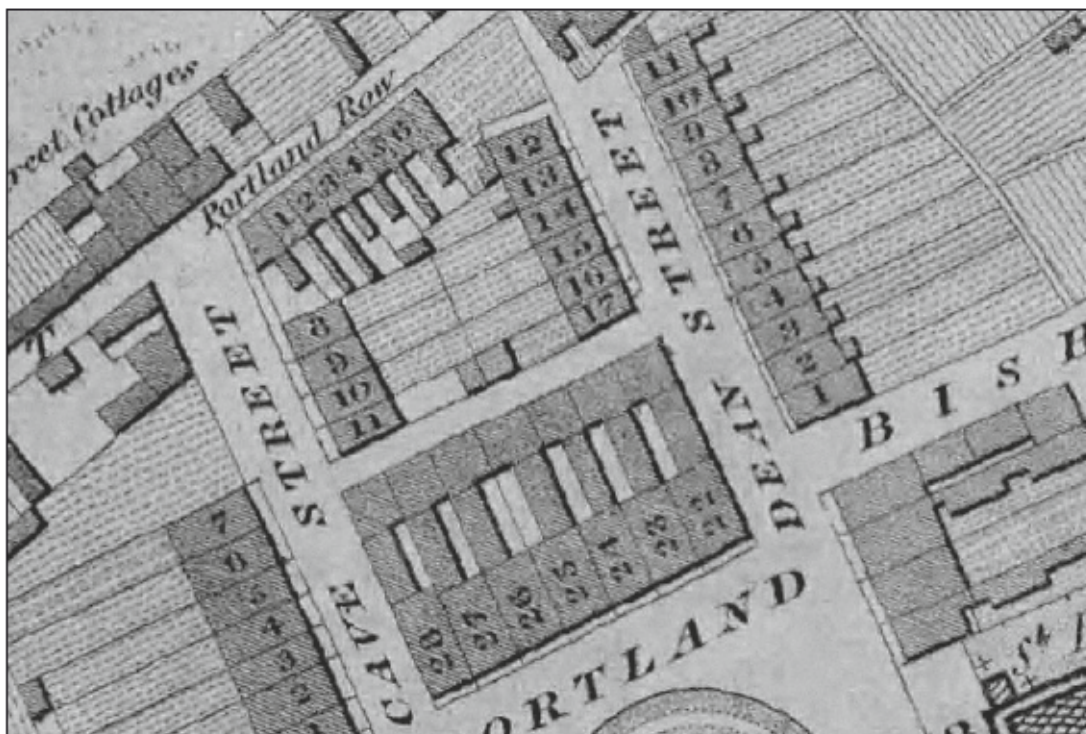


Land at 13-19 Dean Street, St Paul's, Bristol

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Report on Archaeological Watching Brief NGR ST 5938 7383



On behalf of

Studio Hive Limited

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Avon Archaeology Limited

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Extract from Plumley and Ashmead's first map of Bristol, 1828, showing the area of the site. Source: KnowYourPlace, Bristol

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ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Mr Scott Howells of Studio Hive Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Archaeological Watching Brief) during groundworks associated with the construction of a development of new residential housing intended specifically for students. The site occupies a block of land in St Paul's, Bristol, lying immediately to the north of Portland Square, and bounded by Wilder Street, Dean Street, and Chapter Street. The excavation work that was conducted on the site, and which was the subject of the monitoring, consisted essentially of making it ready to receive a pile mat, since the foundations of the proposed new buildings were to be built up from piles tied together with concrete ring beams, rather than using 'conventional' trenches. As part of that work it was deemed necessary to excavate a series of 'proofing' pits, to test for the locations of historic walls and/or other structures which it was considered likely would survive on the site, and which were attested by historic map evidence. Any such structures encountered then had to be removed, so that they would not impede the drilling for the piles. The pits excavated, especially, on the Dean Street frontage itself were very deep, in the order of up to 3m below the reduced level of the site, and the material through which they were excavated was frequently very unstable and loose demolition rubble, so that it was not always possible to get very close to any structures which were revealed. It was also sometimes difficult to get an overall view of the context of any given structure, since some of the proofing pits were quite small, and not being designed for archaeological purposes, were located in various parts of the site not necessarily bearing any relationship to structures the locations of which might be inferred from the historic map evidence.

Nonetheless, the monitoring revealed a series of structures in various parts of the site, and wherever possible these were plotted using a survey grade GPS unit. Some of these could be related directly to the buildings, mainly residential terraces, that were depicted on the OS First Edition large scale plan of the early 1880s. The structures were in varying states of preservation, but of particular interest on the Dean Street frontage were basemented rooms accessed by steps down from street level, exactly analogous to identical features which still survive today very close by to the west, in the terraced housing on Cave Street. The work also led to the discovery of water cisterns, and several wells, none of them mapped on the OS, and one of which was unusually large, and in a relationship to a major property boundary wall which was difficult to interpret.



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Avon Archaeology Limited wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the team of on-site ground staff of Dancourt Plant, under site supervisor and machine driver Dave Randall, all of whom extended every courtesy, kindness and forbearance during the course of the project.

NOTES

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Ltd
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BRO	Bristol Record Office



1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Studio HIVE to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Archaeological Watching Brief) during groundworks related to development at 13 – 19 Dean Street, Bristol. The development relates to Bristol City Council Planning Reference 14/01593/F, and the site centre is located at OS NGR ST 5938 7383 (**Figures 1 and 2**). The site is located to the north of Portland Square, centred on NGR ST 5938 7383. It is bounded by Wilder Street to the north, by Dean Street to the east, by Chapter Street to the south and by 10 – 18 Cave Street to the west. It encompasses c 0.19ha in area and was occupied until recently (at least until June 2017) by modern commercial buildings; offices, garages and carpark, the premises of City Motor Repairs. All the extant buildings and structures were, however, demolished, and by the time of the watching brief project itself, the site had been entirely cleared. The project involved monitoring of the excavation of a number of proofing trenches to clear the area of obstructions prior to piling, conducted intermittently over the course of three months between late November 2011, and early February 2018, although with by far the main phase in January 2018.

The methodologies for the watching brief itself had previously been outlined in a WSI produced by Avon Archaeology Limited in May 2017, for and on behalf of both the developer, and the conditioning local authority, Bristol City Council (AAL 2017). That document highlighted the wider historical and archaeological context of the project, and in doing so explained that grounds for the watching brief were that *'a record of the construction of the late 18th century buildings will be of use, while any evidence from non-basemented areas will be especially important in potentially providing information about late 18th century settlement in this area'*.

Independently of the WSI, the fieldwork was carried out in accordance with guidelines for Watching Brief projects issued by The Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA 2014), the guidelines for archaeological projects set out in MoRPHE 2015, and the standard procedures of Avon Archaeology Limited. A digital photographic record was made as the



work progressed, and a sample of those images is presented here as Plates 1 to 36. The captions attached to the plates will, it is hoped, be fairly self-explanatory.

2 SITE GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The BGS online Geology of Britain Viewer records the underlying geology of the site as Redcliff Sandstone of the Triassic era, which to the south of the site, it maps as being sealed by estuarine alluvium deposited in a narrow band on either side of the lower valley of the River Frome. However, it seemed clear to us as the work progressed that in fact this was not correct, and that the natural geology underlying this specific site actually consisted of highly characteristic, stiff, orange-red calcareous clays of the Mercia Mudstone series, also a Triassic stratum but laid down under a quite different depositional regime.

Site levels have been heavily altered by the various phases of construction and use, but an impression of original levels is probably best given by the road surfaces at respectively the highest and lowest points of the site. In general terms levels decline gently from south-east to north-west across the site. In the road at the corner of Chapter Street and Dean Street, which is the south-eastern corner of the site, levels centre around 14.50m aOD. At the north-western corner of the site, the pavement on the southern side of Wilder Street was at around 13.00m aOD. This is a drop of 1.50m over a horizontal distance of about 60m.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site has been the subject of a previous desk based assessment by Avon Archaeological Unit, and the following very brief overview is based largely on that earlier work (AAU 2012 – BHER 25088).

Until the later 18th century the site, and area immediately surrounding it, was undeveloped agricultural land including, towards the end of this period, market gardens. However it has been suggested that a major Roman road linking Bath and the garrison and civilian port at

Sea Mills passed close the site following the line of modern Wade Street and Houlton Street. Dean Street and the streets surrounding it were laid out during the eastern expansion of the city in the 1780s, but remained undeveloped when the house-building industry collapsed in the early 1790s at the onset of the French Revolutionary Wars. Historic map evidence indicates that the site was first developed shortly before the turn of the 19th century when two discrete rectangular buildings, one each on the Dean and Wilder Street frontages, were erected. These structures were short-lived; both had been replaced with terraced ranks by 1828. The terraces, with some modifications and additions, occupied the site until the mid-20th century, finally being destroyed by a direct hit during the bombing of the city during WWII. The site remained a vacant plot in 1951, but was redeveloped some time before 1971, by which time the modern commercial buildings present until recently had been constructed. Within the entire original block, bounded by Wilder Street, Cave Street, Dean Street and Chapter Street, there are now only four surviving historic terrace houses, all mapped by 1828 at the latest, and now comprising 10-16 Cave Street¹. These buildings are protected as a group by statutory listing, at Grade II level. A further property in this terrace, No. 18 Cave Street, survived the second world war, but was removed more recently, although presumably prior to listing.

4 METHODOLOGY

As already noted, the work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation previously approved by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council (AAL 2017).

¹The terrace of houses on the northern side of the block, fronting onto the southern side of Wilder Street, were collectively known as Portland Row. Until well past the mid-19th century, the northern end of Dean Street, at the point at which it now crosses over Wilder Street and Grosvenor Road, was severely constrained into a narrow alleyway by a block of buildings which inexplicably jutted out into it from its eastern frontage at that point. This constraint was removed, and Dean Street took on its present configuration, only between 1855 and 1874, marked by the second and third editions of the Ashmead maps of Bristol.



Excavation was carried out by the contractor, using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a combination of toothed and grading buckets, under the supervision of an archaeologist. The nature of some of the dump deposits on the site, in the form of often very large pieces of rubble and other general debris, was such that they could not have been effectively removed without the use of a toothed bucket. Field notes and relevant recording sheets were kept as a record of the work, and a photographic record of all significant archaeological deposits and structures was also made. As already noted, where possible, features were logged using a survey grade GPS, but considerations of health and safety made this impossible around and within some of the deeper trenches, and especially those on the Dean Street frontage itself.

5 THE MONITORING

The initial formal monitoring on the site was undertaken over the course of a single day in November 2017. This involved the excavation of a series of generally small, rectangular test pits spaced at various intervals around the edges of the site, with three more in the middle of the site, of which only the larger was monitored. The positions are shown on **Figure 5**, and composite **Plate 1** indicates the condition of the site immediately prior to the commencement of this short phase of the work. The trial pits were of varying depths, and for the most part measured in the order of 2-3m in length and width. The intention with this phase of the work was to excavate the trial pits as quickly as possible to test the depth of the natural (identified as clays of the Triassic Mercia Mudstone series, as already noted) in various parts of the site, and then immediately to backfill each trench, after recording of features where appropriate. Only those which revealed built structures are reported upon here. It should be stated at the outset that there was sometimes a great deal of overburden to remove, and it seems clear that much of this probably resulted from the clearance of the original houses after the second world war, and part of the rubble from which was used to level the site, but also from the far more recent demolition of the large modern garage structures which had replaced the houses on the Dean Street frontage some time in the late 1960s or early 1970s. Only those trial pits which produced suggestive archaeology are reported on here, although others are noted as necessary. It should also be stated that, where structures were



recorded, and most notably on the Dean Street frontage, it was often extremely difficult to make much sense of them, or interpret their function, since usually only very restricted elements of them could be seen within the limited confines of the trial pits. In the following account, TP refers to the number of the trial pit as shown on **Figure 5**. TPs 11, 13 and 14 were never excavated (ie aborted), as was TP 10, following partial excavation, the latter due to the presence of asbestos (but see further below).

First Phase

TP3.

Ground level about 13m aOD. This pit was dug against the northern elevation of the historic, rubble Pennant boundary wall which still survives, albeit in truncated form, at the western side of the site. Maximum depth was about 1.5m, and the pit revealed the lower courses of the wall. It is likely in its original form to be of 18th century date, and it sat on top of about 0.20m of a very crude mixed mortar and rubble foundation, and then at least another 0.20m of made up ground, above the natural. This wall was probably part of the northern rear plot boundary of No. 16 Cave Street, and is presumed to fall within its listed curtilage. Its eastern end had been clearly truncated, probably when the modern garage on the Dean Street frontage, now removed, was constructed.

TP4.

Ground level at about 14.40m aOD. Maximum depth 2.80m, natural at about 2.70m below ground level. This was to demonstrate the depth of make-up/levelling/rubble deposits in this part of the site, hard against the eastern elevation of the modern wall which formed the rear (ie western) wall of the garage complex which occupied the site until very recently. The natural can be seen at the very bottom of the section, and in the base of the test pit. The deposit that could be seen just above the natural, about 0.40m thickness, may have been a remnant in this area of a garden soil, since the large-scale First Edition OS plan of the site shows that it lay in the area of rear plots for the houses fronting onto Cave Street and Dean Street, which at that date (early 1880s), appear to have been laid down to gardens, and indeed the garden areas were even more extensive in the early 19th century. Although it is



also possible that at least a part of this deposit was from a phase before Portland Square and its environs was actually developed, and the site was under open paddocks and orchards, some of which may have been used for market gardening.

TP7. Composite Plates 2 and 3.

Ground level at about 14.30m aODm. This was the first excavation in this phase which revealed in situ archaeology. Maximum depth 2.20m. A stone floor, probably of Pennant flags, was seen at the base of the excavation. Where the flag floor was removed by the machine, there appeared to be a thin bedding layer, and then natural, although visibility was restricted. Two major walls, both of brick, and running parallel to each other north-west/south-east, were seen in this trial pit, and plastered or rendered on the north-eastern elevations. There was a short distance between them, and although this could not be measured accurately for safety reasons, it was probably in the order of just under 2m.

In the north-western trench section, a large section of brick walling was visible, but it was not entirely clear whether this was in situ, or was instead part of the general backfill. It seems most likely that the major, rendered wall glimpsed in this trial pit represents the main front wall of the houses fronting onto the south-western side of Dean Street, almost certainly of either No. 17 or No. 16 under the *original* numbering system². The fact that the rendering extends to well below street level, and terminates in a flagged surface, is strong evidence that this is an arrangement identical to that which can still be seen immediately to the west, in Cave Street, where the houses have a lower ground floor which is effectively an inhabited basement level, reached via steps from the street, and descending to a small yard, surfaced with flags, outside the front door (**Plate 37**).

²The numbering of this group of houses appears to be first recorded on the first edition of the Ashmead and Plumley map of Bristol, of 1828, on which six houses are shown on this frontage, beginning with No. 17 at the southern end of the terrace, and decreasing to No. 12 at the northern end. Under the modern numbering system, that has now effectively been reversed, with numbers decreasing towards the southern end of the former terrace.

TP8. Composite Plate 4

Ground level about 14.3m aOD. Maximum depth 2.10m. This trial pit was excavated only a few metres to the north-west of TP7, and if anything might be expected to produce similar results. A (probably Pennant) flagstone surface was seen intermittently in the base, with levelling and natural below it. A substantial brick wall ran parallel to the Dean Street frontage, with flags at the bottom of its north-eastern elevation. It is therefore likely that this wall represented the house front, with the flags marking the surface of the little lower ground floor 'yard' as already described for TP7. This TP also revealed a partial, although clearly in situ, brick vaulted arch in the north-eastern section, ie underneath the pavement. The function of this is not understood, although it seems to imply the existence of either a tunnel heading north-eastwards actually underneath Dean Street, or at the least, some kind of vaulted chamber underneath the south-western side of the road.

TP 9. Plate 5

Ground level about 13.90m aOD. This trial pit identified, in the north-eastern section, a wall of what appeared to be chiefly brick, and including some clearly re-used, ashlar oolite blocks, running parallel to Dean Street, and right underneath the south-western side of the present pavement line. Depth to the base of this wall was 2.30m, but the trial pit itself extended rather below that level, into the natural. The wall had remnant plaster/render on its south-western face. It is likely to have represented the continuous pavement/road 'supporting' wall as seen in TP7, running along the south-western side of Dean Street, and which is paralleled in surviving properties in Cave Street (**Plate 37**).

TP10. Plate 6.

Ground level about 12.50m aOD. As already noted, this excavation was eventually aborted due to the presence of asbestos, but not before it was dug to a depth of about 1.8m, and what appeared to be an in situ Pennant flagstone surface was seen in the northern (ie Dean Street) section at about 0.80m below ground level in this part of the site, ie about 11.70m aOD. If this was indeed an in situ surface it seems at least possible that, taking into account the fact that Dean Street, and the site, decrease in height to the north, this *may* represent a



remnant of the same lower ground floor/basement 'yard' surface seen in the other pits long the Dean Street frontage.

TP12. Plate 7.

Ground level about 13m aOD. Maximum depth 1.70m, depth to the top of the natural, 1.20m. The north-western section of this trial pit, on the south-eastern side of Wilder Street, revealed a masonry wall which appeared to be aligned south-east/north-west. This wall was bonded with a light to mid-grey speckled mortar, and appeared to be cut into the natural. It was a minimum of 0.90m in width. It is possible that this wall was related to one of the common party walls shown on the OS First Edition plan (early 1880s), belonging to the properties formerly fronting onto the south-eastern side of Wilder Street, and removed after the Second World War.

TP15. Composite Plate 8.

Ground level about 14.20m aOD. Maximum depth 2.40m, width south-east/north-west, 2m; length south-west/north-east, 5m. This trial pit was dug in the south central part of the site, with the specific intention of locating the rear common wall of the original terrace of houses fronting onto the western side of Dean Street. A substantial wall was indeed located, running south-east/north-west as expected, and it appeared to be constructed of Pennant rubble, and was rendered on the inner (ie north-eastern) elevation. The minimum width of the wall was about 0.80m, but it was not possible, for reasons of health and safety, to enter the trench to measure it in detail, or to place a scale for the photograph. Low down in the north-west section a remnant fragment of in situ Pennant flagstone flooring was visible, and in the same section, what appeared to be a much less substantial wall of brick, running south-west/north-east, in a very poor state but originally probably running up to, and butting against, the north-eastern elevation of the main wall. This was presumably an internal wall relating to the earlier houses, either a partition *within* one of them, or a party wall acting as a boundary between two adjacent properties.



Second Phase

This was the main element of the watching brief project on this site, and involved the excavation of a series of trial pits which were generally larger than those involved in the first phase (above). This part of the work was conducted between mid-January and early February 2018, and was intended to locate, and then remove, any and all buried structural features that might have impeded the insertion of the piles which, acting together with a system of concrete ring beams, would later act as the principal foundation for the new buildings.

The locations of the trial pits were therefore very much dictated by where the piles were to be inserted. In the same way as for the Phase 1 element, the proofing holes were dug and then immediately backfilled after recording, and as before, their depth, and the frequent instability of the surrounding deposits, precluded close inspection of many of the features which were revealed; but they were photographed, with a scale wherever possible, and also logged with a survey-grade GPS unit, so far as it was possible to do so. But again, this was simply not feasible in all cases; and all that could be done was to take photographs, and basic measurements as far as circumstances allowed. **Figure 3** indicates the notional distributions of the trial pits, which were numbered by AAL staff in the order in which they were excavated, and the major features which it was both possible to record, and/or which can be reasonably depicted at this scale; and **Figure 4** shows the features, some of them very fragmentary, which were revealed in the course of the work, projected against the OS First Edition plan of the early 1880s (Bristol Sheet 72.13.6, surveyed 1881, published 1884). Only those excavations which yielded significant structures are detailed here. To distinguish this element of the work from the earlier trial pits, the interventions here are characterised as 'proofing pits' - which, indeed, and as already noted, exactly describes their purpose. Context numbers relating directly to the numbering of the pits, were allocated as necessary.

PP1

Ground level about 14.20m aOD. 2.35m south-west/north-east; 3.90m north-west/south-east. Max depth 2.20m. Context 100 was a highly mixed and general dump of rubble and backfill, consisting mainly of brick and rubble Pennant. It seems clearly to be a demolition

deposit. Context 101, at the north-eastern end of the sondage, was a remnant of a set of steps, with four treads only seen, and of brick and mortar construction (**Plate 10**). It is possible that they were not original, but even if not, their function seems clearly to have been to give access to the lower ground rooms of the terrace from street level. Context 102 was a Pennant flagstone surface seen intermittently close to the bottom of the test pit, at a depth of about 1.85m, and almost certainly representing the surface of the little 'yard' giving access to the lower ground floor rooms, which can still be seen in the surviving examples in Cave Street (**Plate 11**). In the north-eastern section of PP1, a wall running south-east/north-west, with a partial brick arch, context 103, was observed, rather similar to that recorded in the earlier trial pit 8, a few metres away to the south-east. Again, this might possibly suggest an 'alcove' arrangement underneath the south-western side of Dean Street, or even conceivably a tunnel/alleyway running all the way underneath it, although the purpose of such an arrangement is not clear.

Context 104 was what we have identified as the front common wall of the terrace of houses facing onto the south-western side of Dean Street (**Plate 12**), at a distance of about 1.70m to the south-west of the walling and arch (103); this structure so far as we could see was of Pennant rubble construction, although in this proofing pit it was not possible to measure its width. The natural Mercia Mudstone, seen at the very base of the PP at a depth of about 2.20m, was allocated to context 105.

PP2

Ground level about 13.80m aOD. 4.20m south-west/north-east; 3.50m north-west/south-east. Max depth 3.20m. This intervention was made on the Dean Street frontage, a few metres to the north-west of PP1. It contained a complex of walls which were not always easy to interpret, since they were seen only in a damaged and partial state, within the confines of the relatively small trench. The depth and general instability of the surrounding deposits meant that measurements could not generally be taken.

Context 200 was the same kind of loose general rubble and brick debris as was found in PP1 (context 100), and probably represents exactly the same demolition and spreading

episode. (201) was a wall of brick construction, with partial whitewash or render on its south-western elevation, and running parallel to the street frontage, very close to the south-western side of the pavement. This wall is likely to mark the boundary between the edge of the pavement, and the frontage of the house terrace, as can be seen in Cave Street today (**Plate 37**). Context 202 was another wall, of Pennant rubble, running south-west/north-east (ie at right-angles to the street frontage), with the beginnings of a slight inward curve at its top, giving the appearance of perhaps representing a remnant of a vaulted cellar (**Plate 13**), running back from the street frontage. Context 203 represents a brick wall running parallel to the street frontage, with quite a thick layer of plaster on the south-western elevation, and set back towards the south-western end of the sondage. This wall was 0.49m in width and lay about 1.40m to the south-west of wall 201. It probably represents the common north-eastern frontage of the terraced houses on the south-western side of Dean Street, and as such is possibly equivalent to context 104, although if so its construction with different materials is unexplained, unless it represents a slightly different phase in the original construction of these houses. 204 was a Pennant flagstone surface similar to those seen in other interventions on the Dean Street frontage, lying at a depth of about 1.90m below the site formation level here, and clearly present on both the north-eastern *and* the south-western sides of wall 203. Context 205 was a stub of a brick wall running parallel with the street frontage, 0.80m to the south-west of wall 203. Any relationship to wall 203 was not clear, and there was no opportunity to examine it at close quarters.

Context 207 was a further wall running south-west/north-east, at right-angles to the Dean Street frontage, and to the south-west of wall (203). It was of Pennant rubble construction, but clearly different to wall 202. Any relationship that there might have been between these walls was unclear. 207 was plastered on its north-western elevation. Context 206 was the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate, the top of which came in at about 2.20m depth.

PP4

Ground level about 13.30m aOD; 4m south-west/north-east; 3m north-west/south-east. Max depth 3.20m. Context 400 was the usual highly mixed dump of general rubble, masonry, concrete and brick, and other detritus. 401 was a narrow brick wall seen in the south-eastern

section of the sondage, 0.23m in width, and running parallel to the Dean Street frontage, ie north-west/south-east. It was bonded with a hard black mortar. This wall returned to the south-west, forming the south-eastern side of the sondage. The north-western face of this return was whitewashed (**Plate 14**). Hard against the north-eastern face of the brick wall 401 was a further wall constructed of Pennant rubble masonry, 402. This wall was 0.47m in width, and bonded with a hard, mid-grey, highly speckled mortar. The limited size of this Sondage, and restricted access, made interpretation difficult, but again, it is clear that there is more than one phase here, and it is difficult to see how, with such a relatively narrow width, this stone wall could have acted as the main, common, front wall of the Dean Street terrace. However at this location at close to the northern corner of the site, the First Edition 1:500 OS plan shows a building occupying the plot on the corner formed by Dean Street and Wilder Street, that was clearly *not* part of the terrace, so it is possible that this wall relates to that structure – with the brick wall a later addition behind (ie to the south-west of) it, and representing part of a small cellar or cistern.

PP5

This was a small intervention at the eastern end of the Wilder Street frontage. Ground level was about 13.00m aOD, and the excavation eventually reached a total depth of 1.80m below this. Context 500 was the usual highly mixed and loose backfill of masonry rubble, brick, and other material, very modern in origin. 501 was a wall of Pennant sandstone rubble construction, running north-east/south-west, parallel to the Wilder Street frontage (**Plate 15**). It was bonded with light grey, highly speckled mortar. Its full width could not be determined as its north-western elevation was lost in the sondage's north-western section, but it is likely to have been of at least 0.60m width. It is most likely to represent a common front wall of one of the buildings shown on the First Edition OS plan (early 1880s) fronting onto the south-eastern side, and at the north-eastern end of Wilder Street, although there were a group of three structures here at that date, one of them straddling the corner with Dean Street (already noted), but which were clearly *not* a part of the main terrace which fronted onto that side of Wilder Street. 502 in this sondage was allocated to the Mercia Mudstone natural, the top of which was here encountered at a depth of 1.50m.



PP 6

This was further to the south-west along the south-eastern side of the Wilder Street frontage. Ground level here was at just over 13m aOD. The proofing pit measured about 2m south-west/north-east, and 2.10m north-west/south-east. Context 600 was highly mixed rubble backfill and levelling, and the top of the natural Mercia Mudstone, here allocated 601, was reached at a depth of 1.20m. There were no features to be recorded in this intervention.

PP 9

This was one of two identical, rectangular excavations at the south-eastern corner of the site, just behind (ie to the south-west of) the Dean Street frontage. They were both about 3m south-west/north-east, and about 1.5m north-west/south-east. Ground level here was about 14.20m aOD, and eventual total depth was 3.25m, the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate being reached at about 2.60m depth. It should be noted that this intervention was too deep, and the surrounding deposits too unstable, to be able safely to take detailed measurements. Context 900 was allocated to rubble backfill and levelling deposit which was removed in the excavation. At about 1.30m depth, a double-skinned brick wall, of width just under 0.24m, and running south-west/north-east was encountered. This was context 901 (**Plate 16**). This wall was plastered on its south-eastern face, but it is likely to have been only a late, and relatively unimportant party wall. Context 902 was a far more substantial wall of Pennant rubble, running south-west/north-east, and plastered on its south-eastern face (**Plate 17**). It had an *estimated* width of 0.65 to 0.70m. At a depth of about 1.95m, a Pennant flagstone floor was encountered, and allocated to context number 903. 902 is likely to have been a boundary wall within the Dean Street terrace, and it is possible, although uncertain, that the flag floor 903 was the surface of one of the small yards at lower ground floor level, in front (ie on the north-eastern side of) the common front wall of the terrace.

PP 11

This was a large, sub-square proofing pit at the north-eastern corner of the site, set back from both the Wilder and Dean Street frontages but connected to the former by a long, narrow 'corridor', of trenching. The main body of the trench was, however, about 10m south-

west/north-east, and the same distance north-west/south-east. Ground level prior to excavation here was about 12.80m aOD. A large concrete slab at the north-wester side of this pit, which had been laid only a matter of weeks previously for planning conformity purposes, was not recorded or contexted.

Context 1100 was a massive dump of general, highly mixed rubble backfill/levelling. The depth of this was about 2m from the ground level, and was deepest in the north-eastern section of this pit. Context 1101 was allocated to the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate, and the top of which was encountered at a depth of about 2.5m. Context 1102 was a wall of rubble Pennant construction, running south-west/north-east on the north-western side of the trench. Its minimum width was 0.40m, and minimum length, as seen, was 3.20m. It was bonded with a hard, dark to mid-grey, highly speckled mortar. The minimum width of the wall was 0.60m, and it was cut well into the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate, but it could not be examined in detail. This wall in turn, at its south-western end, returned to the south-east, and this return was allocated context 1103, although it seemed clearly to have been a single build with 1102 (**Plate 18**). Although separated from interventions to the south, notably Proving Pits 13 and 14, this seems to represent part of the main rear common wall for the original terraces fronting the south-western side of Dean Street, along with 1308 and 1403.

PP 13

This was a large, rectangular trench at the north-eastern side of the site, against the Dean Street frontage, and closely related to PP 14 (below). Ground level in this area was probably between about 14.20-14.30m aOD, but finished depth was not safely measureable. Context 1300 from this trench was highly mixed rubble debris, backfill and levelling. Context 1301 was a wall constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble, aligned south-west/north-east, with, at its north-eastern end, a return to the south-east. There were traces of plaster on both of the exposed faces, and the minimum width was 0.65m. These walls were in a damaged and fragmentary state. They were respected by a Pennant flagstone surface, context 1302, of which again, only a small area was seen (**Plate 19**). Context 1303, was part of a set of steps, constructed of dressed Pennant blocks, apparently descending from the level of Dean Street. Their relationship to walls and surface 1301 and 1302 was not clear. These steps



were very similar to those recorded in PP 1 (context 101), and were clearly intended to give access from street level down to the lower ground floor in one of the houses of the Dean Street terrace (**Plate 20**). Context 1304 relates to a wall aligned north-west/south-east (ie parallel to the street frontage), which was seen only in the sondage's south-east facing section. This may have been a support for an arch, in the form of a stub end or buttress, and was of brick and semi-dressed Pennant sandstone block construction. Width was 0.49m (**Plate 21**). Context 1305 was the stub of a brick built buttress, seen only superficially in the north-east facing section (**Plate 22**). 1306 was a wall running north-west/south-east seen only in the north-east facing section of the proofing pit, with plaster on the north-eastern elevation. It was impossible to see the detail of its construction. It lay 8m to the south-west of the Dean Street pavement edge (**Plate 23**). Context 1307 was a well on the north-western side of wall 1301, lined with uncoursed, rubble Pennant drystone walling. So far as it could be accurately measured under the site conditions, the well was 0.80m in diameter, and had been backfilled with rubble, the top of the debris lying 1.60m below the top of the well as found (**Plate 24**). It is likely however that the well had been truncated in its upper courses. The OS large scale plan of the early 1880s does not mark any well, or pump, pertaining to any of the former properties within the entire block bounded by Chapter St, Dean St, Wilder St and Cave St. It is likely, however, to be of late 18th or 19th century date, and originally to have lain in the rear yard/garden area of one of the terrace houses fronting onto the south-western side of Dean Street. At the south-eastern side of the intervention, a series of features were logged by GPS survey, but were not contexted. They included what may have been cess tanks, and a slabbed floor surface. 1308 was a major Pennant rubble wall at the south-western side of the excavation, running south-east/north-west, and seems clearly to have been a continuation of wall 1403, and 1102/1103, representing the rear common wall of the terrace fronting onto the south-western side of Dean Street.

PP 14

This was a large, sub-square test pit at the south-eastern corner of the site, being about 6.5m north-west/south-east, and about 8m south-west/north-east. Ground level here was at about 14.20m aOD. As before, by far the major part of the excavation work here involved the



removal of a deep deposit of general rubble backfill and levelling, which was allocated Context 1400. Context 1401 was a wall of Pennant sandstone rubble aligned south-west/north-east, and seen in the south-west facing trench section. It was 0.64m in width, and bonded with a light buff, very friable sandy mortar. On its south-eastern side this wall was butted by a brick wall of 0.22m width, and bonded with hard black mortar, but the function of which was unclear. The stone wall, though, seems clearly to have acted as a boundary wall between properties fronting onto the south-western side of Dean Street (**Plate 25**).

In the north-western section of the trench, 1402 was a brick buttress, possibly an arched support in a cellar. Its width was 0.90m and it was bonded with a soft, dirty mid-grey, friable, speckled mortar. 1403 and 1404 were walls of Pennant rubble construction, both running south-east/north-west. The south-westernmost of these walls was 0.98m in width (**Plate 26**). As above, 1403 as mapped seems clearly to have been a part of the main rear common wall for the houses fronting Dean Street.

Most strikingly in this excavation, context 1405 was an extremely large, and clearly deep well, on the south-eastern side of the Sondage (**Plate 27**). For health and safety reasons, access to it was restricted, but basic measurements could be taken. It was about 1.10m in internal diameter, and constructed of large blocks of semi-coursed rubble Pennant sandstone blocks, with mid-grey mortar. The well still contained water, and so far as it was possible, depth was measured at a *minimum* of 4.30m from the top of the surviving wellhead. The top of the wellhead was, in turn, and so far as could be determined, 2.10m below ground level, which would imply a height of 12.10m aOD. This well was not marked on any edition of the OS, and most notably not the large scale (1:500) First Edition of the early 1880s. It was doubly interesting not only for its sheer size, but also for the fact that it appeared to run partially *underneath* wall 1401, and although its upper elements may also have been tied into the north-western elevation of this wall, this section may be a later rebuild. It is possible, although it seems unlikely, that the wall is secondary to the well and was so sited as to deliberately use the well as a foundation. This would beg the question about whether the well was an antecedent feature, existing prior to any development on the site, and was abandoned when the site was initially developed probably in the late 18th



century. It seems rather more likely that the well and wall 1401 were roughly contemporary, and correlation with the First Edition OS plan appears to put the well *within* the rear part (ie at the south-western corner) of the second house in the terrace, going from south to north³. But in the final analysis, the nature of the well, and its relationship with the wall which it partly underlay, were problematic.

PP 15

This was a roughly square intervention in the middle of the site, and measured a minimum of 4m x 4m, with its axes aligned roughly on Dean Street and Chapter Street. Context 1500 was the general, highly mixed rubble backfill and levelling deposit that was the same site wide. 1501 was a dark greyish brown, and apparently richly organic deposit that was very likely in origin a garden soil or possibly even a pre-development cultivation deposit, although this is rather less likely. 1502 was a wall aligned south-west/north-east, of rubble Pennant construction, and bonded with a light reddish-orange, speckly mortar, and a foundation bed of hard, dirty mid-grey, highly speckled mortar. The full width of this wall was not seen but it was a minimum of 0.60m (**Plate 28**). The height as found, from the mortar base, was 0.70m. The north-west face of this wall was plastered at least to the north-east of wall 1504 (below). It seems possible from the historic map evidence that this was a continuation, as a former boundary wall, of the surviving historic wall which continues to mark part of the site's western boundary. Context 1503 was another wall, of rubble Pennant construction and running north-west/south-east, but only glimpses of its south-western elevation were seen in the south-west facing trench section (**Plate 29**). But its north-western end was clearly returning from or butted against the south-western elevation of wall 1502. It was not possible to determine the width of this wall. 1504 was a further wall aligned north-west/south-east, but was seen only in the south-west facing section of the trench. It was bonded with a light brownish-grey, very dirty, speckly, friable mortar. Its full width was 0.49m, and its height as found was 0.77m. The north-eastern face was plastered or rendered. This wall *may* have formed a return from the north-western face of wall 1502. It appeared that there was at least one in situ Pennant

³This is the house numbered 16 on the first edition of Plumley and Ashmead's map of Bristol, dated 1828.



flagstone on top of this wall, but it was not clear whether this had simply been reused in the construction of the wall, or denoted a remnant of a surface on top of it (**Plate 30**).

PP 16

(**Plates 31 and 32**). This intervention was of regular rectangular shape, and was set slightly back (ie to the south-east of) the Wilder Street frontage. It measured about 3m north-east/south-west, and 6m north-west/south-east. Ground level here was at about 13m aOD. The north-western corner of the trench was effectively formed by what seemed to be clearly related walls, 1601 and 1602, with one being an obvious return of the other. This pit also contained context 1603, which was a partially seen brick wall, running north-west/south-east.

PP 17

(**Plates 33-36**). This excavation was of irregular trapezoidal shape, and lay at the north-western corner of the site just behind the frontage on the south-eastern side of Wilder Street. Its maxima were 11m south-west/north-east, and 9.4m south-east/north-west. Ground level here was at just over 13m aOD. This was a 'busy' trench, with several walls of different builds and alignments. None was seen in its entirety, and all were fragmentary, and damaged and truncated to varying degrees. Where possible, at least some of the alignments were plotted using a GPS unit, but this was not feasible for all of them.

Context 1700 was a wall running south-west/north-east, of composite brick and Pennant sandstone rubble construction, bonded with a hard, light grey, dirty, speckly mortar. Its full width was 0.56m, and its height as found was 1.02m. 1701 was a wall running north-west/south-east, constructed, unusually, *not* of Pennant sandstone, but of an unidentified, light buff limestone. Full width of the wall was 0.46m, and height as found was 0.64m, with six courses visible in the trench section. It seemed clearly to be plastered or rendered on its south-western face, but not obviously on its other elevation. It was bonded with a mid-grey, speckly, dirty, very friable mortar. 1702 was a masonry wall running parallel to Dean Street, and running to the north-western extremity of the trench, to the south-eastern side of Wilder Street – it was presumably related to the former terrace properties fronting onto that side of the street, and may have been a house or garden boundary. 1703 was a brick wall running



also running parallel to the Dean Street frontage, but seen only in the south-west facing trench section. This was butted against a further brick wall running parallel to Wilder Street. 1704 was a further Pennant rubble wall seen at the north-western end of the trench and running parallel to Wilder Street (ie south-west/north-east), with a return to the south-east at its south-western end. 1705 was of similar build, ie rubble Pennant, running north-west/south-east, at the south-western side of the trench. 1706 was a dark, greyish-brown, organic cultivation/garden deposit, which appeared throughout the trench and, again, appeared to be butted up against the various walls in this sondage, rather than the latter being cut through it. Its presence here might suggest that this was, for a time at least, within one of the garden areas immediately behind (ie to the south-east of) the former terraced houses fronting onto the south-eastern side of Wilder Street. But that is speculation.

There were fragmentary remains of other walls in this trench, directly associated with 1700 and 1701, not separately contexted. One of these ran north-west/south-east, and was a return off the south-eastern face of 1700. A further wall was aligned south-west/north-east, and there was another short length aligned north-west/south-east probably representing part of 1701.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief reported here was carried out in fulfilment of a WSI produced by Avon Archaeology Ltd. (AAL 2017). The monitoring consisted of two distinct but closely related phases, with the second, main phase being by far the more important. This involved the excavation of a series of 'proofing pits', the object of which was to determine the locations of, and then to remove, any buried walls and other features which could have impeded later piling operations on the site. The work encountered a series of walls and other structures, many of which were badly damaged and incomplete, and they were often difficult to interpret - the depth of some of the excavations, and the instability of the surrounding make-up and levelling deposits, meant that it was often not safe to examine features in any detail. Also, in the smaller trenches, features were often only very partially seen, and it was difficult to make

any sense of them. The main object from the archaeological point of view was to try to relate walls and other structures directly to the mapped record of the site, especially as it appears on the large scale First Edition OS plan; but even this was not possible except in a very few cases, most notably in the form of the common rear wall of the terrace of houses fronting onto the south-western side of Dean Street, which appeared in no fewer than three of the proving pits. In general however, we can say that the overall findings were unsurprising, and to a large extent expected in terms of the known date and nature of the site – a development of terrace housing of the late 18th and 19th century, with cisterns, wells and lower ground floor occupation level. There was certainly evidence of phasing within individual trenches, but too little was seen, and it was too fragmentary, to make any meaningful attempt at overall interpretation. The two wells, however, while not entirely unexpected in and of themselves, were an interesting discovery, and especially the larger of the two on the south-eastern side of the site, the exact nature of which, and especially its relationship to the building below and apparently *within* which it was found, was unclear; and the more so since neither of these features was mapped on the large-scale First Edition OS plan, either as a well or (as was often the case), a pump marking the site of a former well, later covered over and converted.



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8 TABLE OF CONTEXTS

Please note that only interventions revealing structures were recorded.

Proofing Pit 1

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded (where possible)	Description
100		Backfill - highly mixed rubble debris. General stone, brick etc. Demolition rubble
101	Total height as found 0.97m. Riser height 0.23m; width min 0.40m; depth 0.20m.	Steps: brick and mortar construction. Four treads seen. Clearly not original. At north-western end of sondage
102	Depth 1.85m below present level	Flag floor at bottom of sondage
103		Brick wall and arch in east section of Sondage 1
104		Front common N-S wall of terrace, 1.7m to W of 103. Pennant block construction.
105	2.2m below present level	Natural Mercia Mudstone

PP 4

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
400	3.0m north-west/south-east; 4.0m south-west/north-east	Backfill of highly mixed demolition rubble and debris, same as 100
401	0.23m width	Narrow brick wall aligned north-west/south-east, seen in south-eastern section. Hard black mortar. Returns to south-west forming south-eastern side of sondage.
402	0.47m width	Masonry wall of rubble Pennant construction, running north-west/south-east, wall 401 parallel to and attached to its north-eastern face. Returning into the north-eastern section. Hard, grey, highly speckled mortar.
403		Masonry wall, Pennant rubble construction, running north-west/south-east close to street frontage, not possible to record, but much shallower than 402.

PP 5

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
500		Highly mixed rubble backfill/levelling
501		Wall aligned south-west/north-east, rubble Pennant construction, probably originally fronting Wilder Street. Bonded with highly speckled mid-grey mortar.
502	1.50m depth	Mercia Mudstone natural

PP11

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
1100	Depth 2m approx at north-eastern section	Backfill of highly mixed demolition rubble and debris, same as 100
1101	2.5m depth, north-eastern section	Natural Mercia Mudstone.
1102	Width 0.60m, min. length 3.20m	Masonry wall, Pennant rubble construction, aligned south-west/north-east, seen on north-western side of trench, bonded with hard, dark to mid-grey highly speckled mortar. Possibly the rear common wall of the terrace of houses fronting onto Wilder Street. This wall was cut well into the natural 1101, but could not be examined in detail.

1103		South-eastern return at north-eastern end of wall 1102. Apparently identical construction.
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PP 13

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
1300		Backfill of highly mixed rubble and debris
1301	0.65m width (min)	Wall of Pennant rubble masonry aligned south-west/north-east, with return to north-west at north-eastern end. Fragmentary and badly damaged.
1302		Pennant flagstone surface clearly butting against wall 1301. Possible yard surface at lower ground floor level. Very small area only seen.
1303		Fragmentary remains of steps clearly descending from street level (Dean Street), and almost certainly associated with wall 1301 and flagstone surface 1302.
1304	Width 0.49m.	Fragmentary wall of composite brick and semi-dressed Pennant rubble block construction, aligned south-east/north-west, seen only in south-east facing section. Stub end or buttress only, possible arch support. The north-eastern elevation of this wall was about 2.60m south-west of the south-western side of Dean Street.
1305		Brick buttress/stub seen only in north-east facing section.
1306		Wall, construction unknown, oriented north-west/south-east, seen only in north-east facing section. Plastered/rendered on north-eastern elevation.
1307	0.80m diameter, backfilled with rubble below 1.60m depth	Well, on north-western side of wall 1301, rubble Pennant construction, some mortar bonding but not possible to examine closely, top of well probably truncated.

PP 14

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
1400		Highly mixed rubble and levelling backfill
1401	0.64m width. Attached brick wall, 0.22m width.	Masonry wall of rubble Pennant construction, running south-west/north-east, seen in south-west facing section, bonded with light buff, friable sandy mortar. Parallel brick wall attached to its south-eastern face.
1402	0.90m width	Brick buttress or arch support in a cellar. Seen in north-west facing section. Bonded with soft, mid-grey, highly friable, dirty, speckled mortar.
1403	0.98 width	Pennant rubble walls attached to north-eastern and south-western sides of wall 1402, and returning to north-west.
1404		
1405	1.10m diameter, minimum depth 4.30m from top of (truncated) wellhead. Top of wellhead 2.10m (approx.) below site ground level	Well of large blocks of semi-coursed, rubble Pennant masonry, bonded with a mid-grey mortar. Close inspection not possible. Still containing water.

PP 15

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
1500		Backfill of highly mixed demolition rubble and debris, mainly Pennant sandstone and brick, same as 100
1501		Dark greyish-brown, organically-rich garden/cultivation

		soil?
1502	Min. width 0.60m, height as found 0.70m.	Wall of rubble Pennant construction, aligned south-west/north-east, bonded with light-reddish orange speckly mortar, on a foundation bed of hard, dirty mid-grey highly speckled mortar. North-western face plastered/rendered, at least to the north-east of wall 1504. This is probably a north-eastern continuation of the surviving historic masonry wall at the south-western side of the site.
1503		Wall of rubble Pennant construction, aligned north-west/south-east, glimpses only of south-western elevation in the south-western facing trench section. But the north-western end of this wall seemed clearly to be returning from or butted against the south-eastern elevation of wall 1502. Width unknown.
1504	Width 0.49m. Height as found 0.77m.	Wall, aligned north-west/south-east, seen only in south-east facing trench section. Pennant rubble construction, bonded with light, brownish-grey, very dirty, speckly, friable mortar, north-eastern face plastered/rendered, this wall may form a return from the north-western face of wall 1502. Pennant flagstone(s) on top of it as an in situ surface, or reused in its fabric?

PP 16

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
1600		Highly mixed rubble backfill/levelling
1601		Pennant rubble wall, running south-west/north-east
1602		Pennant rubble wall, south-eastern return at south-western end of 1601.
1603	Six courses as seen	Brick wall, north-west/south-east

PP 17

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
Not contexted in this trench		Backfill of highly mixed demolition rubble and debris, mainly Pennant sandstone and brick, same as 100
1700	Width 0.56m, height as found, 1.02m	Wall aligned south-west/north-east, of composite brick and rubble Pennant construction, bonded with a hard, light grey, dirty, speckly mortar. A further wall ran south-eastwards from the south-eastern face of 1600.
1701	Width 0.46m, height as found 0.64m.	Wall running north-west/south-east, constructed of light buff limestone (not Pennant sandstone), bonded with mid-grey, speckly, dirty, very friable mortar. Possibly plastered/rendered on south-west face.
1702	0.54m width	A wall running north-west/south-east, of rubble Pennant construction, bonded with a hard, mid-grey, very speckled mortar. Extended all the way to the north-western extremity of the trench right up to the south-eastern side of Wilder Street. Presumably related to the properties formerly fronting onto that side of Wilder Street?
1703		Brick wall running north-west/south-east, seen only in south-west facing section of trench. Six courses as found. Butted against a further brick wall running south-west/north-east.
1704	Width 0.65m min.	A wall of rubble Pennant build, seen at the north-western end of the trench, running south-west/north-east, bonded

		with a hard, mid-grey speckly mortar, with a return to south-east at its south-western end.
1705	Width not seen	A wall of rubble Pennant construction, running north-west/south-east at the south-western side of the trench.
1706		Dark, greyish-brown, organic cultivation/garden soil at about 0.60m depth, and about 0.45m thickness. Appeared to be butted against all the various walls recorded in this trench.
NOTE		Other walls associated with 1700 and 1701 were plotted on GPS so far as it was possible to do so, but this was not possible in all cases. None of these walls were seen in their entirety, all were fragmentary and damaged, and relationships were usually unclear.

Figure 1



Site Location Map



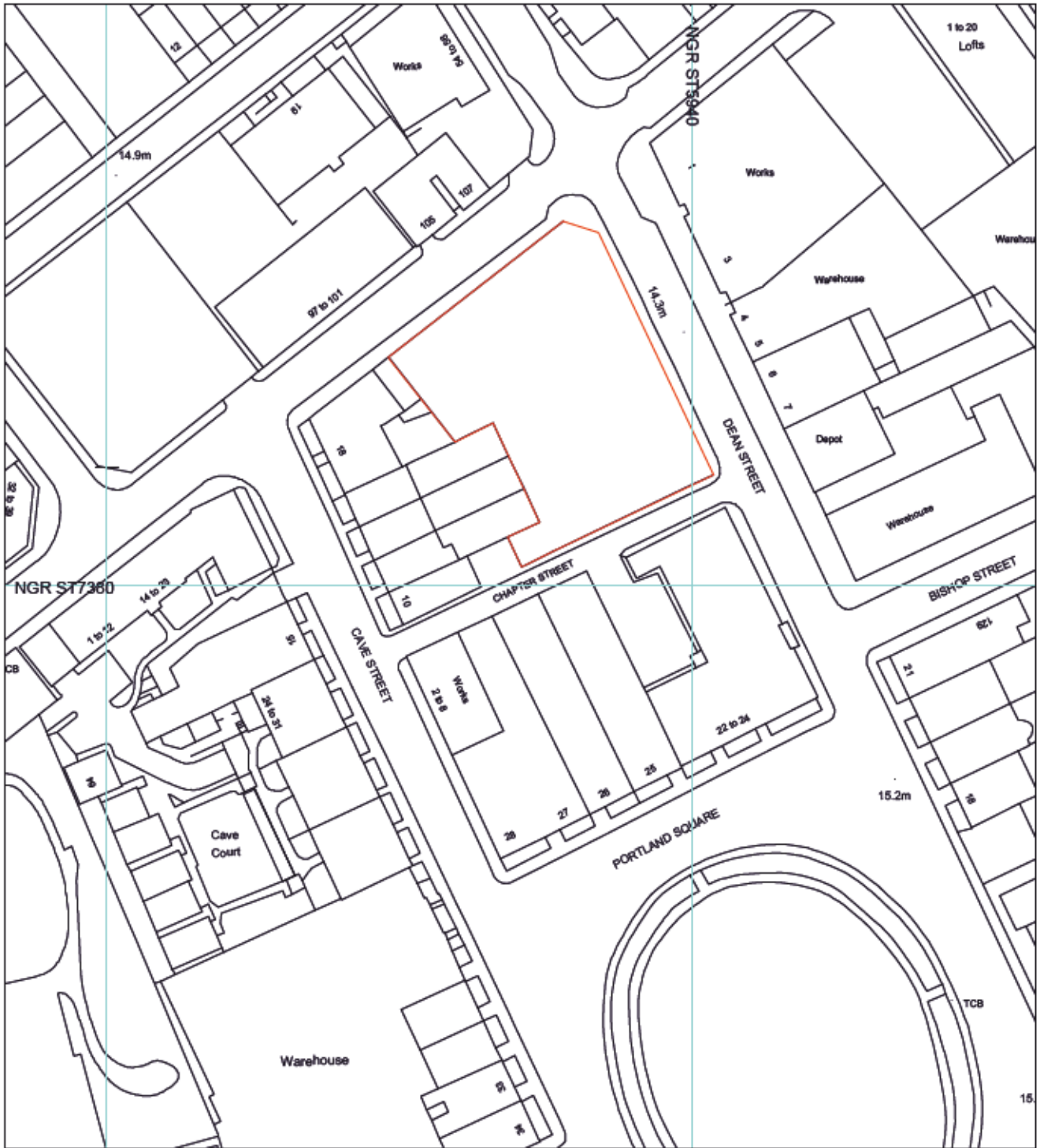
0 500m



Figure 2



Site Location Plan Showing Red Line Boundary



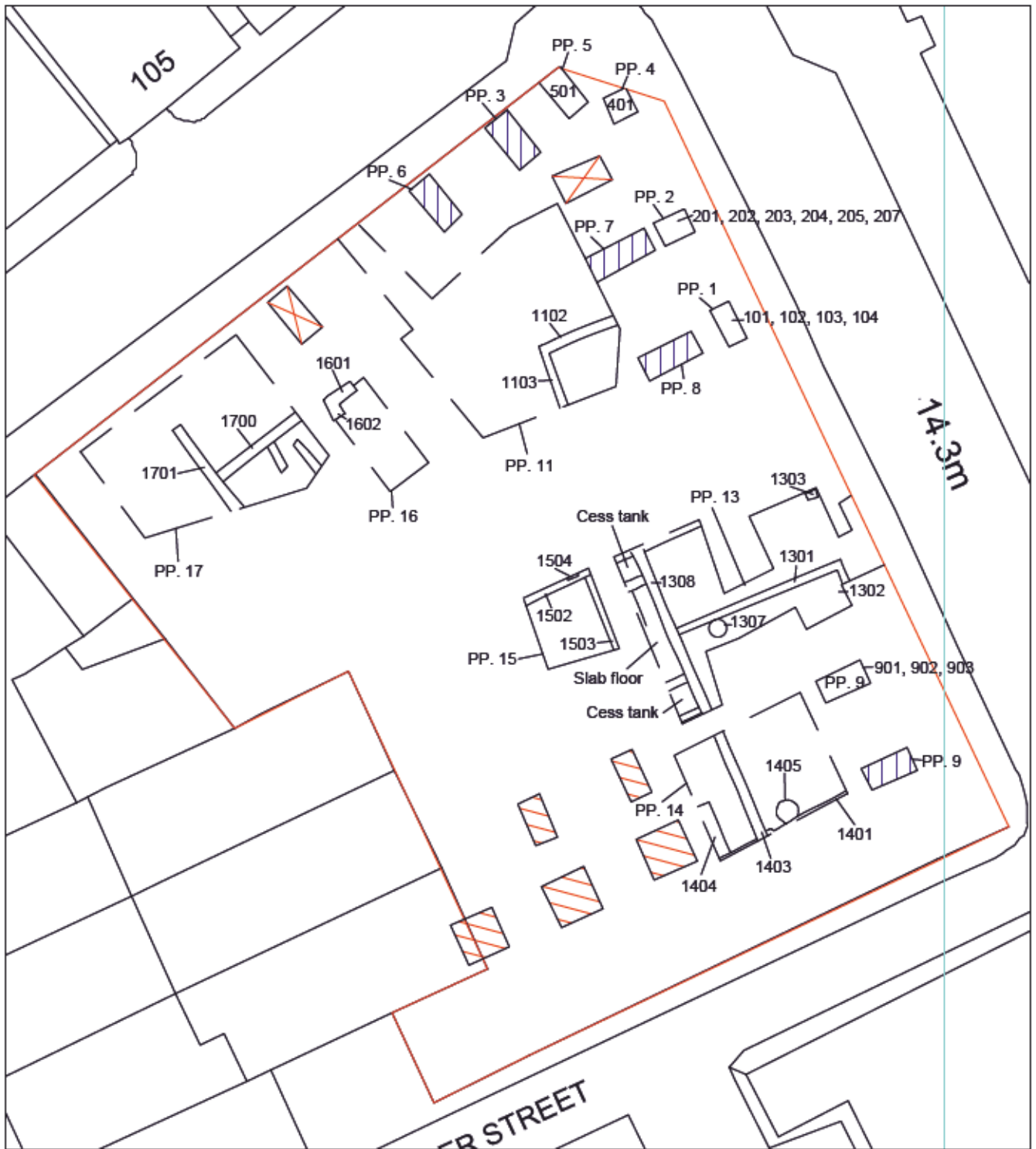
0m 50m



Figure 3



Site Plan Showing Proving Pit Locations and Archaeology Recorded






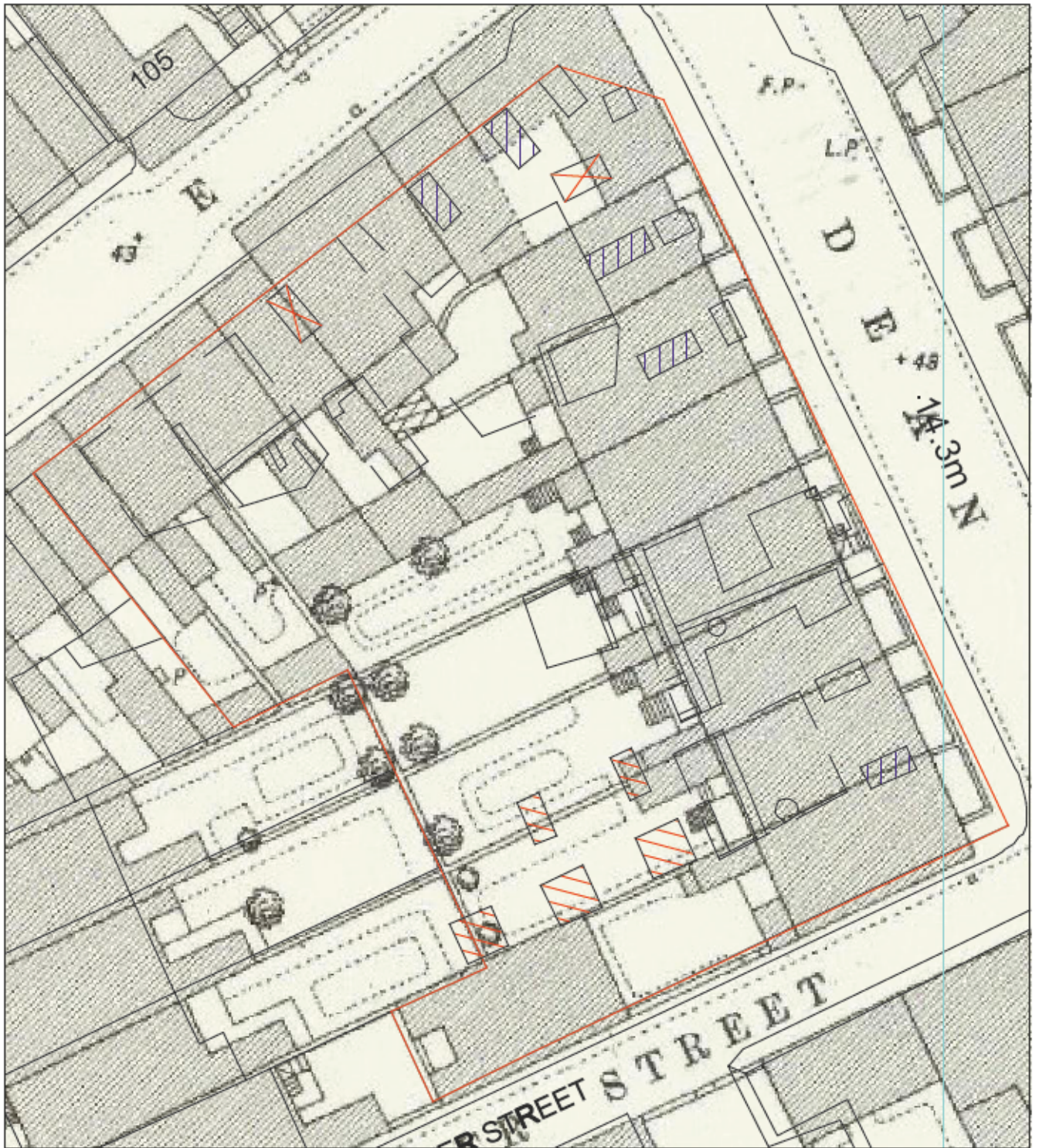
-  Proving pits not monitored
-  Proving pits not excavated
-  Proving pits excavated but negative



Figure 4



Plan Showing Recorded Archaeology overlain onto
the Town Plan, surveyed 1881 (published 1884).
Gloucestershire & Bristol Sheet 72.13.6






-  Proving pits not monitored
-  Proving pits not excavated
-  Proving pits excavated but negative



Figure 5

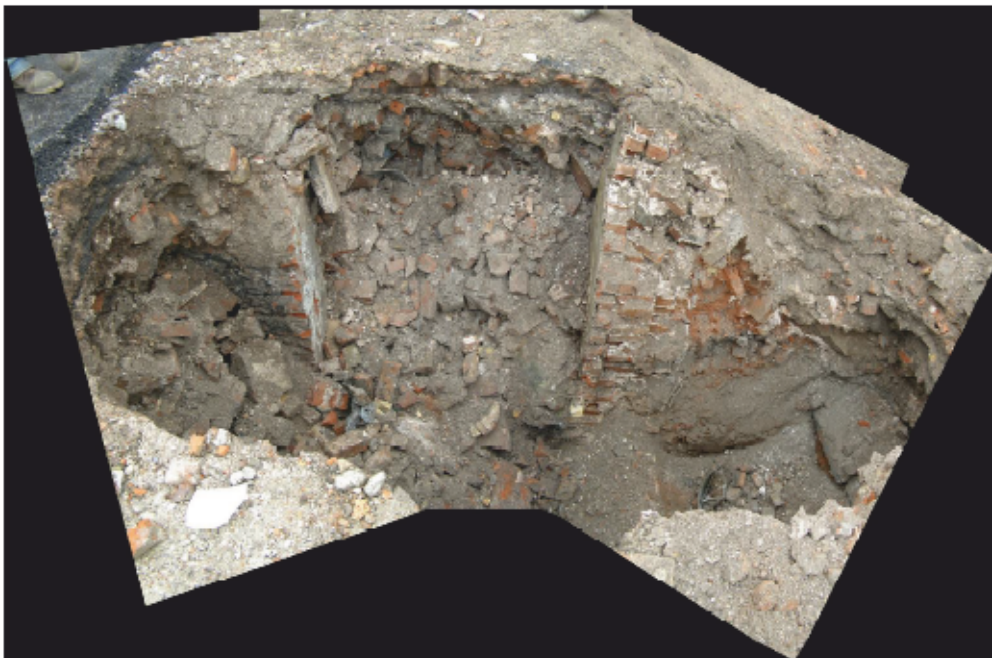
Location of test pits within the site boundary



Plates



1. Composite general panoramic view of the site, prior to the excavation of the first phase of test pits. Taken from the south-eastern corner of the site, close to the junction of Dean Street and Chapter Street. The view pans round from south-west on the left-hand side of the frame, to north-west on the right.



2. Structures in TP 7, composite panorama, view to south-east.



3. Structures in TP7, composite panorama, view to north-west.



4. TP8, composite panoramic view to south-east.



5. TP 9, view to north-east, the pavement on the south-western side of Dean Street lies just out of shot at the top of the frame, beyond the tarmac surface.



6. TP 10, view to north-east. Scale: 1m



7. TP 12, view to north-west. Pavement on the south-eastern side of Wilder Street at top of frame. Scale: 1m.



8. TP 15, composite panoramic view to north-west.



9. Composite panoramic view of site prior to the commencement of the excavation of the main phase of Proving Pits. The view is taken from the site's north-western corner, and pans round from north-east on the left-hand side of the frame, to south-east on the right-hand side. The south-eastern side of Wilder Street is just off the left-hand side of the image.



10. Proving Pit 1, view to north-east, towards Dean Street.



11. PP 1, contexts 102 (flag floor) and 103 (brick structures), view to south-east.



12. PP 1, wall 104, view to south-east.



13. PP 2, view to south, contexts 202, 203, 204, 205. Context 201 invisible at bottom left.



14. PP 4, composite panoramic view to south-east, contexts 401 and 402.



15. PP 5, View to north-east, context 501.



16. PP 9, context 901, view to north-east,



17. PP 9, context 902, view to north-east.



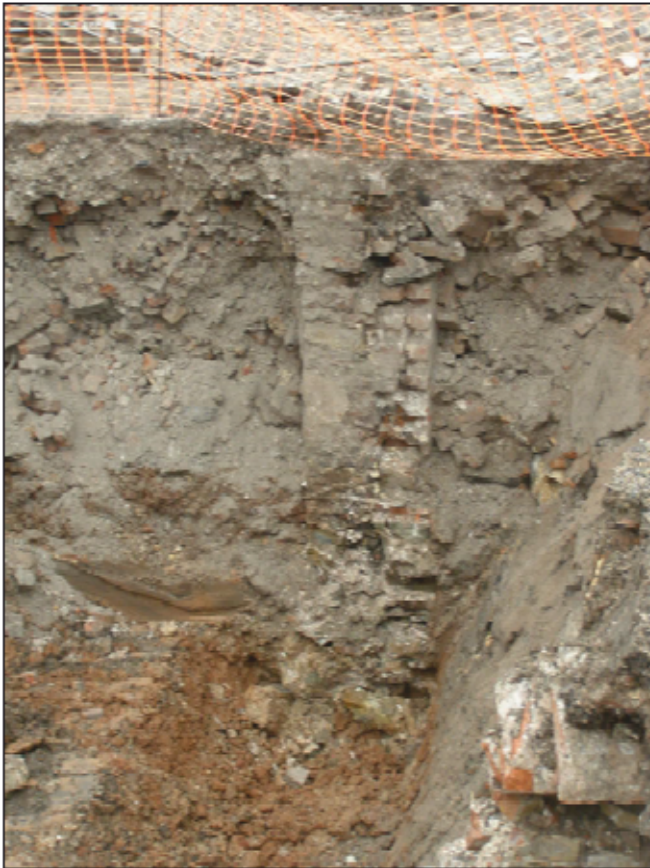
18. PP 11, walls 1102 (right) and 1103 (left), view to north-west.



19. PP 13, view to south-east, contexts 1301 and 1302.



20. PP 13, view to north-east, context 1303, steps.



21. PP 13, view to north-west, context 1304.



22. PP 13, view to south, context 1305.



23. PP 13, context 1306, view to south-west



24. PP 13, context 1307, stone-lined well.



25. PP 14, wall, context 1401, view to north-east. Attached brick wall against south-eastern elevation. Scale: 1m



26. PP 14, view to south-east, brick buttress 1402, walls 1403 and 1404. Scale: 1m.



27. PP 14, context 1405, stone lined well, running partially underneath wall 1401 (top). View to south-east.



28. PP 15, context 1502, view to north.



29. PP 15, wall, context 1503, view to north-east. Scale: 1m



30. PP 15, wall, context 1504, view to north-west. Scale: 1m.



31. PP 16, wall, context 1603, view to north-east. Scale: 1m



32. PP 16, walls, contexts 1601 and 1602, view to north-west. Scale: 1m



33. PP 17, wall, context 1700, view to north-east.
Scale: 1m



34. PP 17, wall, context 1701, view to south-east. Scale:
1m



35. PP 17, wall, context 1702, view to north-west.
Scale: 1m



36. PP 17, wall, context 1705, view to north-west. Scale: 1m



37. Frontage of surviving historic terraces in Cave Street, immediately to the south-west of the development site, showing arrangement of lower ground floor rooms accessed by steps from street level, and descending to a small, paved yard. This is the same arrangement that existed historically in the terraces fronting the south-western side of Dean Street. The steps here are obviously modern.