

Land at the Former Luckwell Club and Scout Hut Site, Luckwell Road, Bedminster, Bristol

Report on Archaeological Watching Brief

City of Bristol Planning Application Ref. 15/01453/F



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Extract from tithe map for Bedminster parish, 1841. The site investigated occupied the enclosure numbered 698, with the dark grey wash indicating non-domestic buildings, and red showing houses or other dwellings. Source: KnowYourPlace, South-West Heritage Trust online resource. Scale as indicated.

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ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Adam Phelps of Developments Bristol Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks on the site of the former Luckwell Club and Scout Hut at Luckwell Road, Bedminster, Bristol. The scout hut lay at the extreme south-western end of the site, and although the work was undertaken to cover the specific planning reference for this element, monitoring was also undertaken, intermittently, on the rest of the site, ie to the north-east of the scout hut, even though this was already under development. On this latter part of the site, some work was undertaken without monitoring, as AAL was not called out, and this is especially true of the final phase of excavation for house footings at the north-eastern side of the site, fronting onto the eastern side of Luckwell Road. In the course of this element of the monitoring, the only discovery of note was a brick-lined well found during excavation of a deep pit for a soakaway.

The major finding was at the south-western end of the site, with the discovery of walls and surfaces, with the latter substantially below modern street level, and which appear to relate to a small group of apparently non-domestic structures recorded on the Bedminster tithe map in the mid-19th century. These buildings in turn stood at the western end of a garden belonging to a large house which formerly stood at the north-western corner of the scout hut site, and which also is depicted on the Bedminster tithe map. By the late 19th century, this little complex included a small glasshouse. Both the house and its outbuildings remained in place in the very early 20th century, but both had gone by the time of the third edition OS map, probably before 1920. The nature of these buildings is somewhat problematic, and it is possible they underwent a change of use, but it is most likely that they were garden structures, perhaps sheds for tool storage, and they perhaps also included dedicated space for an animal cart of some kind, and/or occasional stabling.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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NOTES

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL Avon Archaeology Ltd
aOD Above Ordnance Datum



1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Adam Phelps of PJAC Developments, to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief), required to fulfil a planning condition by Bristol City Council relating to planning application reference 15/01453/F, which was granted for the construction of terrace housing on a site on the western side of Luckwell Road, just to the south-west of its junction with North Street, Bedminster, Bristol. The site is centred on NGR ST 57601 71423, and lies just to the south of North Street, just over a mile to the south-west of Bristol city centre. The total area of the development site runs to just under 2,200m², but of that, the former scout hut site, which is a triangular piece of land at the extreme south-west of the development area, occupies some 440m². The site as a whole is roughly rectangular in shape, with its long axis oriented north-east/south-west. Its maximum length, along its north-western side, is 82m, and its maximum width, in its central area, is 33m. The site is bounded on its north-western side by Balfour Road, on its south-eastern side by Luckwell Road, and on the north-eastern side by two large residential buildings fronting onto the southern side of North Street. The south-western end is bounded by a short, narrow access lane leading into a small complex of light retail and industrial units ranged around a courtyard. This side of the site was and is bounded by what is clearly a historic wall, and during the watching brief it was possible to see the lower courses of this structure in elevation, although not the very basal course itself.

The methodology for the work was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation which was produced in response to criteria outlined by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council (AAL 2016). The project was instated to satisfy Condition 4 of the Decision Notice dated 14th August 2015, which required that access to the site should be given for a competent and qualified archaeologist to observe and record all ground disturbance during construction, to enable any remains of archaeological interest which may have existed within the site to be properly, correctly and fully recorded. The work was conducted as far as possible in accordance with the WSI, but it should be noted that on more than one occasion, work was undertaken which ought to have been subject to monitoring, but AAL was not called out to do so. This report focuses entirely on the works associated with the above planning reference, for which visits to the site were made intermittently in the period between late January, and late October of 2017.

2 SITE GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site slopes down at a relatively moderate gradient north-east to south-west. The elevation of site ground level is at roughly 18m aOD at its north-eastern end, and 11m aOD at the very south-western corner. Over a distance across the long axis of the site of 82m, as already noted, this represents a gradient of 1 in 0.085, or 8.54%. Geologically, the site is situated on the boundary of two rock types: Mudstone and Halitestone of the Mercia Mudstone group, and Redcliffe Sandstones. Both formed during the Triassic period, between 200 – 251 million years ago though in very different conditions. The mudstones formed in an environment classified as hot desert whilst the latter sandstones formed when the environment was dominated by rivers (BGS).

3 METHODOLOGY

Intermittent visits to the site were made upon callouts from the developer. Photographs were taken, and where practical, measurements, although in the cases of the deep soakaway pits on the north-western side of the site, this was not always possible. Full records, so far as the watching brief conditions allowed, were kept for the discoveries at the south-western end of the site.

4 THE MONITORING

Wall foundation trenches for the final part of the development, which was for a small terrace of houses at the north-eastern side of the site, fronting onto Luckwell Road, were not monitored, as there was no callout from the developer before this work was carried out (**Plate 1**). On the north-western (Balfour Road) side of the site, the excavation of deep soakaway pits (roughly 2m below street level in Balfour Road), gave the opportunity to examine the ground to depth, but again, some of this work was undertaken with either no or late callouts, and the only result was what was clearly a relatively modern, brick lined well (**Plate 2**). As the development progressed south-westwards, down the gradient of the slope, foundation trenches were dug, and while, again, the actual excavation work itself was not

monitored in the absence of a callout to AAL, it was at least possible to inspect the open trenches prior to the concrete foundations being poured. Nothing of significance was noted in them, although the surface in this area had been stripped and truncated, and the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate lay close to the surface (**Plates 3 & 4**).

By far the most significant finding from this site was a small area containing walls and hard surfaces at the extreme south-western end, in the lee of the historic wall which curves around this end of the site, and returns to the north-east to form the site boundary fronting onto the north-western side of Luckwell Road. **Figures 2, 3 and 4** refer. The main historic site boundary wall was here allocated the number (101), and it was apparent that the other structures recorded were secondary to it, ie where they had a relationship with that wall, it was to butt against it. Wall (101) itself had clearly been subjected to extensive rebuilding and repair probably on successive occasions throughout its life, but there is no reason to think that it is not the same structure that marked the site boundary at the time of the Bedminster tithe map in the mid-19th century (**Cover**). Here though, at the very south-western corner of the site, the wall extended to a height of 2.23m above the adjacent road surface immediately on its other side to the south-west, and another 1.3m down to the hard surfaces recorded in this part of the site. The total *present* height of the wall above the original floor surfaces, at 3.53m, is apparent from **Plates 5 & 10**. Here (101) represents the upper, roughly 2.5m of the main wall. It was 0.45m in width, and constructed of uncoursed, undressed rubble Pennant sandstone masonry, with occasional blocks of reused ashlar, probably of one of the oolites. The fabric was bonded with a hard, dark grey mortar, and structurally it was of one build with a return to the north-east which formed the south-eastern side of Balfour Road. Test pits dug by the developer against the inside of the wall in this same area, to a depth of well over a metre *below* the historic hard surfaces, failed to bottom it out, and a footing course was therefore never identified (**Plate 6**). It was very clear, however, that its footings, however deep they actually were, must have been cut well into the natural substrate (112), and therefore a construction cut for it into the natural, although not identified by a context number, can be safely assumed.

The fabric of the upper wall forming (101) was, however, set on top of what seemed clearly to be a structure which was slightly different in its physical nature, and by definition formed an earlier (although not necessarily the earliest) phase of its construction. This was

designated (104), and its height in relation to the hard surfaces which abutted it was a maximum of 1.3m. This part of the overall structure of the wall was also distinguished from (101) above it by the presence of remnant whitewashing on what would have been its internal elevation (ie its northern side). In terms of construction, it was composed of large, uncoursed or roughly coursed Pennant rubble blocks, a maximum size of 0.25x0.27m being recorded. The fabric was bonded with a light grey to buff, very soft lime mortar. At least on the inner elevation of this structure, the masonry appears to have been subjected to some basic dressing, and it presented a somewhat neater face than the later rebuild (101) above it. In any event, it was fairly clear that this main boundary wall (101)/(104) represented the earliest recorded structure on this part of the site, with all the other structures recorded, as already noted, in a subsidiary relationship to it.

The lower, early wall phase (104) was also pierced by two openings, both of which are assumed to be secondary developments, ie not part of the original structure of the wall, and neither of which appeared to extend upwards into the later phase of the wall (101). The more south-easterly of the two openings (106) (here treated as effectively a cut) was 1.88m in width, and had two clear jambs, (108) and (109). Its height as found was 1.30m, but its upper section had clearly been truncated. The more easterly of the two jambs, (109), took the form of a short stub wall of stone inserted into that side of the gap presumably to neaten off and make good the hole that had been punched through (104). The other, more westerly jamb, however, (108), was of brick, and interestingly, displayed a long taper towards the gap, as though to give rather more access space on that side. This brick rebuild was 0.87m long, and while at its western end it was the same thickness as the wall (104) into which it had been inserted (ie 0.45m), at its eastern end, the 'nose' of the taper was only 0.16m thick (**Plates 7 & 9**).

It seems as though the opening (106) which is defined by these two jambs, punched through the original, lower part of the wall (104), was originally higher, but was truncated in its upper part by the rebuilding which seems to be represented by (101). The fact that it was possible to see right through the full width of the wall in this gap made it clear that the level of the road outside (ie on the south-western side of the main wall) has been raised by at least a metre by the dumping of general rubble and waste material, with original external street level at the same height as the floor of the structures identified here (**Plate 7**). This being so, it

seems most likely that (106) originated as a doorway to give access to and from the street, and is of a width to have accommodated a small dog or donkey cart. The taper in the more westerly door jamb may have been intended to facilitate turning such a vehicle westwards, into the body of the building.

To the west of (106), feature (103) represents a further secondary intrusion into the main boundary wall (101)/(104). It was 1.1m in width, and 0.9m in height as found. Unlike (106), as found it did not penetrate the full width of the wall, but gave the appearance of a small alcove, 0.21m in depth (**Plate 8**), although the jambs were of brick, making good the truncation of the primary wall. This opening may not, however, have been truncated by the possible rebuild of the main wall represented by (101), as it looks as though it was made through both (104) and (101), its original height probably being represented by a brick blocking extending above the level of the lane on the external elevation of the wall (**Plate 10**). (103) seems therefore also to have been an opening which originally penetrated the full width of the wall, and gave access to the original street level on the other side, but was subsequently blocked. The lack of splays on either of the jambs may suggest that it is most likely to have been a doorway rather than a window, although the surviving elements of the feature may leave the question of its exact nature slightly problematic.

The major feature that was recorded in this part of the site was a wall running parallel to the main wall (101)/(104), and at the south-eastern end of which a curving return butted against the main wall. At the north-western end, it was almost certainly this same wall which also butted against the return of the main wall running north-east/south-west, and fronting onto the south-eastern side of Balfour Road (**Figure 4** and **Plates 9 & 11**). The main part of this structure was given the context (102). The total length of this part of the wall was 7.75m, in width 0.35m, and surviving to a height of 1m, although truncated in its upper courses. A maximum of 12 surviving courses were recorded. The internal (ie south-western) side of the wall was plastered and/or limewashed, so it was difficult to see the structure in detail, but it is most likely to have been of Pennant sandstone rubble, with occasional brick, perhaps representing repairs. It was bonded with a soft, buff-coloured lime mortar, with frequent flecks of charcoal. The curve at the south-eastern end of this structure is interesting and seemed quite deliberate, and the most likely explanation is that it was intended to

accommodate a small, wheeled vehicle turning into this building from the street, through opening (106) in the main historic boundary wall (101)/(104).

At its north-western end, this wall appeared initially to be in a butting, or at least a jointed relationship to a short return to the south-west, the south-western end of which butted against the north-eastern elevation of main wall (101)/(104) (**Plates 11 & 12**). This return was designated (107), and it was of roughly L-shaped plan, 1.82m in length south-west/north-east, and 1.85m north-west/south-east. As found it was 0.78m in height, and varied in thickness between 0.51m (north-west/south-east), and 0.62m (north-east/south-west). The structure was bonded with a dirty, mid-brownish pink, very speckly friable mortar, with frequent flecks of charcoal. There were traces of whitewash and/or plaster on the south-eastern elevation of the structure.

However, on closer inspection and after due reflection, we came to the conclusion that at its north-western end, wall (102) had simply been badly truncated, and that it was in fact a single build with both its south-western return (107), and indeed a short length of north-western continuation which butted against the south-eastern face of the north-eastern return of the main wall (101)/(104). All of these structures together defined what seemed to be an arrangement of two internal spaces or rooms, one, to the south-east, much longer than the other, at the north-western end, and which was almost square. The maximum width of the larger room was 2.06m. The smaller, square-ish room had an internal space of only about 1.40m.

The main, long and narrow rectangular room was floored for the most part by brick setts (105), consisting of bricks cut in half and laid with the remaining part of the long side uppermost, although there were also occasional complete bricks as well. The bricks had a shallow frog on one side only, and it is likely that they were made by hand rather than machine made. It is likely that this this surface originally extended over the entire floor area of the larger room, but it had been truncated towards its north-western end, and at the south-eastern end had been subject to repair by roughly laid Pennant sandstone flags, perhaps reused (110) (**Plates 9, 11 & 13**). It may be no coincidence that this latter surface was also almost directly opposite the larger doorway already noted, (106), in an area which might be expected to be subjected to a higher rate of wear than the rest of the floor further to the north-west, especially if it was in relatively frequent use by small wheeled vehicles. At the

north-western end of this space, walls (107) and (102) together defined a separate, and far smaller room which it is difficult to envisage being used for anything other than storage, perhaps for tools. It must presumably have had an entrance or access of some kind, but its position is problematic, and no obvious openings were seen in either the surviving wall itself or in the main boundary wall which might have given access from the roads outside. The remaining part of this structure had been backfilled with rubble which it was not possible to remove, so we were not, unfortunately, able to characterise the nature of any surviving floor surface within it.

Suggested Phasing

1. Lower part of main wall (104)
2. Main phase, secondary building and all associated features, (102), (103), (105) (106), (108), (109), (111).
3. Flagstone repair (110) to brick sett floor (105)
4. Rebuild and/or heightening of main wall (101)
5. Rubble overburden, dump and spread following removal and/or burial of all the buildings on the site in the early 20th century, (100).

5 CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief project on the site of the former Luckwell Club and Scout Hut identified a small group of related, masonry-built structures at the extreme south-western end of the site, butting against the inside (ie northern) elevation of the site's main, historic stone boundary wall. The various walls identified defined two spaces, or rooms, one long and relatively narrow, and immediately to its north-west, a far smaller, square space. Butting relationships, and other characteristics, indicate that this structure was almost certainly of a single build, and that it was secondary to the main historic boundary wall. The larger of these two defined spaces is difficult to characterise, but again, it is likely to have been used for utilitarian purposes perhaps related at least in part to the garden of the large house immediately to the north to which this little complex of structures clearly belonged. That these were indeed at least in part garden-related structures may be reinforced by the fact that the large-scale First Edition OS maps of the early 1880s show a glasshouse almost certainly in the form of a

lean-to against the outside (north-eastern side) of wall (102). The 1:500 map, indeed, very much confirms the plan of these structures as recovered by the archaeology, leaving aside small differences easily accounted for by the vagaries of survey between the late 19th and early 21st centuries (**Figure 3**). These structures seem clearly to have been in place by the mid-19th century since as already noted, they are shown on the Bedminster tithe map of that time (**Cover**). The larger building was probably a functional, multipurpose storeroom/outhouse/shed, perhaps with provision for access for and storage of a small wheeled vehicle, maybe a small two-wheeled animal cart, as attested, in particular, by the width and design of the doorway from the street at the south-eastern end of the building. Indeed, it is also a possibility that the larger building may have been used even if only occasionally as stabling. What is particularly interesting about the general arrangement of the two putative access gaps into the larger space, is that they were made through the main boundary wall, which formed effectively the southern side of the building, and led out directly onto the street surface south of the boundary wall; the street level at the time that the access ways were in use being over 1m lower than it is today, and it seems clear that these entrances would by definition have to be blocked when the street level on the southern side of the main boundary wall was raised. As already noted, there did not seem to be any access to the larger building from the northern side, although it is possible that this is due to severe truncation of wall (102) on that side. It may partially reinforce the suggestion that the larger building was used for storing wheeled vehicles, for whom direct access out onto the street would be a logical requirement. There may, though, also be an element of social segregation here, because such an arrangement would mean that the occupants of the large house immediately to the north would not be disturbed by the constant comings and goings of gardeners, tradesmen and others of the 'lower' social orders, although this is speculation.

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7 TABLE OF CONTEXTS

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
100	N/A	General dump and overburden deposits sealing all archaeological layers, removed prior to commencement of work.
101	Height 2.23m. Length, over 10m. Width, 0.45m.	Wall, upper rebuild of main historic masonry boundary wall of the site (104). Uncoursed or roughly coursed, semi- or undressed Pennant sandstone rubble, with occasional pieces of reused, ashlar or semi-ashlar oolite freestone. Occasional pieces of dolomitic conglomerate. Bonded with hard, dirty grey mortar.
102	Height, 1m (truncated). Length, 7.75m. Width 0.35m.	Wall, forming long narrow 'room' running north-west/south-east, parallel to main historic boundary wall. Return to south-west at north-west end (107), curving return to south-west at south-east end. Butted by brick sett surface (105). Internally lime-washed/plastered. Rubble masonry construction, probably roughly- or uncoursed Pennant sandstone, with occasional brick. Bonded with a soft, buff-coloured lime mortar, with freq. charcoal flecks.
103	Height, 0.90m. Width, 1.10m. Depth, 0.21m	Blocked opening in lower (original?) part of main historic boundary wall, (104). Visible in both northern and southern elevations of the wall. Jambes constructed of brick, top of doorway visible in adjacent car park at the base of the southern elevation of the wall. Forms shallow recess on the northern side of the wall.
104	Height, 1.3m. Length, over 10m. Width, 0.42m.	Lower part of main historic boundary wall on this part of the site, on which (101) appears to have been built, for either repair or heightening of original wall. Includes features (103) and (106). Internally limewashed/plastered. Composed of large, roughly- or undressed Pennant rubble blocks, (max size. 0.25x0.27m), semi-dressed on internal (northern) side, presenting a fair face on that side. Foundation courses not visible, but a sondage against the northern elevation shows that the lower courses must have been cut well into the natural. This wall is primary, being butted by all other features.
105	Length, 6.95m south-east/north-west. Width (max), 2.07m south-west/north-east.	A laid surface of brick setts consisting of probably hand-made bricks cut in half and laid with the remaining part of their long sides uppermost. Individual complete bricks were 0.23x0.11x0.07m. Shallow frog on one side. Surface is largely intact, and seems originally to have extended across the entire area of the larger building but is truncated towards the north-western end, and repaired in a small area at the south-eastern end.
106	Width (between jambes), 1.88m. Height as found, 1.30m.	A gap (cut) through main historic boundary wall (101)/(104), and apparently secondary to it. At south-eastern end of long, narrow structure, leading out to street level on southern side of the wall. Defined by contexts (108) and (109).
107	Height as found, 0.78m. Length, NW/SE, internal 1.39m, external 1.85m. SW/NE, internal 1.44m, external 1.82m. Thickness (as found), NW/SE, 0.51. NE/SW, 0.62m.	Wall, acting as south-western return at the north-western end of (102), and butting against the lower, northern elevation of main boundary wall (101)/(104). Traces of whitewash/plaster on internal (south-eastern) face. Probably of rubble Pennant sandstone construction. Bonded with a dirty, mid-brownish pink, speckly, friable mortar, with freq. flecks of charcoal.
108	Length, SE/NW, 0.87m. Width at SE end, 0.16m. Width at NW end same as main wall (104), 0.42m. Height as found 1.08m.	The SE end of lower part of original boundary wall (104), within the larger building, a length rebuilt in brick as a wide jamb on the north-western side of (106), cut for wide doorway through main boundary wall. Bonded with a dirty, light buff, moderately friable mortar with occasional charcoal and specks of unassimilated white/creamy lime. Part of structure of secondary access through wall for a small animal-drawn cart?
109	Length, SE/NW, 0.47m. Width SW/NE, 0.24m. Height as found, 1.07m.	A section of stub wall on the south-eastern side of gap (106), and butting onto the northern elevation of ?original lower section of main boundary wall (104). Forms the south-eastern jamb of (106). Brick construction, with some surviving dirty, brownish-pink plaster on the north-eastern face.
110	Length, SE/NW, 3.15m. Width, NE/SW, 2.32m.	A small area of stone flag surfacing at the south-eastern end of the long, narrow structure, right opposite doorway (106). Consists of very irregular, roughly dressed and roughly laid flags of very variable size. Max. size of a single flag, 0.61x0.40m. Some of the stones were clearly reused from elsewhere. At least one of them sampled for rock type may have been Carboniferous Limestone. This feature is almost certainly a rough repair to main brick sett surface (105).

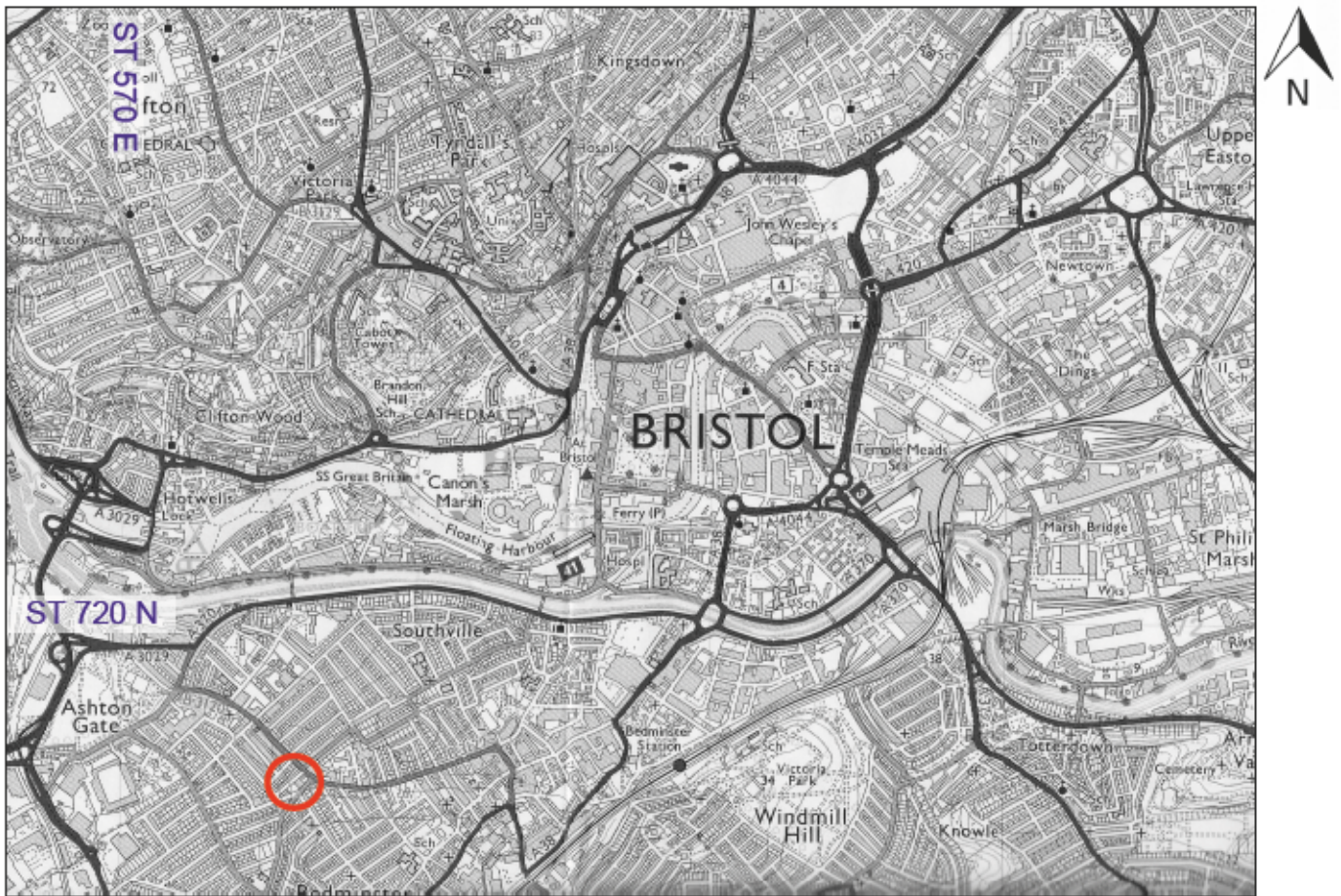
Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description
111	Thickness, 0.21m.	Deposit seen in section in exploratory sondage at north-western end of the larger building, consisting of a dark grey to black, ashy, gritty silt, with freq. small fragments of mortar, moderate crushed CBM, and freq. particles and small fragments of charcoal. Bedding layer for brick sett surface (105).

Figure 1

Location of the Study Area

The Study Area 

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Scale: 1:25000

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Figure 2

Site Location Plan



Figure 3

The Site - General Plan in Relation to First Edition OS



0 20m

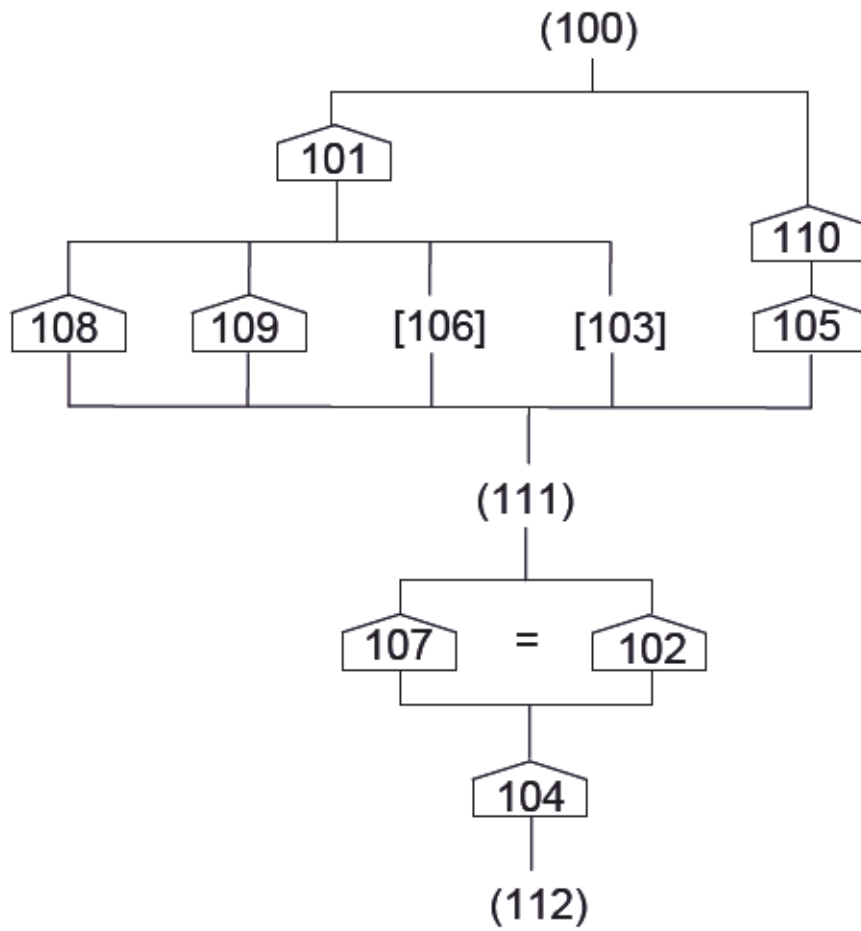
Figure 4

The Site - Detail of Contexts and Features



Figure 5

Site Matrix



Plates



1. View to south-west from close to the north-eastern corner of the site. Footings of a small group of terrace houses fronting onto the north-western side of Luckwell Road, excavated and filled with concrete without monitoring.



2. North-western side of the development, fronting onto the south-eastern side of Balfour Road, pit for soakaway, exposing brick-built well. The type of bricks used suggests machine manufacture and therefore relatively late construction, probably late 19th/early 20th century. Use of a scale was impossible due to the depth of the pit and the instability of the surrounding deposits, but the water seen at the bottom is at at least 2.5m below the cobbles on the south-eastern side of Balfour Road at the top of the image. View to north-west.



3. Footing trenches excavated in the central south-western part of the site, without monitoring. View to south-east. The main site gates in the top left part of the image open onto the north-western frontage of Luckwell Road.



4. Composite panorama of the south-western part of the site, prior to investigations in the extreme south-western corner. The trenches shown in Plate 3, in the centre of the frame, have now been concreted, and construction of blockwork has commenced. The view pans round from south-west on the left-hand side, to north-west on the right-hand side. Houses lining the north-western side of Balfour Road are seen in the background.



5. View of main boundary wall with (101) above white-washed elevation, and (104) below. Blocked opening (103) nearest to camera, (106) at further end with wooden bracing just inserted. Brick sett floor (105), with later flagstone repair (110), to bottom left. Note the 'tide mark' along the wall which indicates the depth of backfill removed to reveal these features. Scale: 1m. View to south-east.



6. Sondage against northern elevation of ?original wall (104), immediately to south-west of wall (102). Scale: 1m.



7. Secondary opening (106) in original phase of main boundary wall (104). Stone jamb (109) to left, eastern end of tapering brick-built jamb (108) to right. Suggested rebuild or heightening of original wall above whitewashing (101). The south-western end of wall (102) appears at extreme left. Note modern ground level through the opening beyond the wall, with tarmac surface above a general dump of rubble and levelling clearly intended to raise its height. Scale: 1m.



8. Feature (103), another blocked opening, possibly a doorway. Although the full blocking of this feature survives intact, it is also expressed on the external (southern) elevation of the main boundary wall (see Plate 10). Scale: 1m. View to south.



9. Wall (102) and, at the far end wall (107), returning south-westwards to butt against the main boundary wall, representing part of the same structure. The curve in the wall at the nearer (south-western) end of this building may be to accommodate a small wheeled vehicle turning in from the street, through opening (106) on the left. Scale: 1m. View to north-west.



10. External (southern) elevation of main boundary wall, showing brick blocking of opening (103) in main boundary wall. See Plate 8. The tape in the foreground is extended to 1m for scale. View to north.



11. Wall (102) going away from camera, and joining (107) in the foreground. View to south-east.



12. Detail of junction between wall (102) (left of frame), and (107) (top right quarter of frame). It became apparent that this junction had been badly truncated and in fact originally, probably represented a staggered T-shape all of one build. Scale: 1m. View to south-west.



13. Detail of rough flagstone repair (110) to original brick sett flooring (105), at the south-eastern end of the building defined by wall (102), seen running down the left hand side of the frame. The bottom of secondary opening (106) through the main boundary wall can be seen framed by the wooden shoring at top right. Scale: 1m. View to south-east.