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# Duck, Son & Pinker Northgate Street and Bridge Street Bath, Somerset

Historic Building Record  
and Archaeological Watching Brief



Planning Application ref: 12/02285/FUL and 12/02286/LBA  
Ref: 84862.01  
July 2013



**Duck, Son & Pinker  
Northgate Street and Bridge Street  
Bath  
Somerset**

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and Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Planning Application ref: 12/02285/FUL and 12/02286/LBA**

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## Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief

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# **Duck, Son & Pinker Northgate Street and Bridge Street Bath, Somerset**

## **Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Future Heritage Group to undertake a programme of Historic Building Recording and an Archaeological Watching Brief at the former premises of Duck, Son & Pinker, Northgate Street and Bridge Street, Bath. The survey was carried out with regard to proposed alterations and refurbishment of the property for retail, restaurant and residential uses. The property is located to the north-west of Pulteney Bridge and occupies a plot extending between Northgate Street and Bridge Street. The properties fronting onto Northgate Street and Bridge Street are Grade II Listed and form part of a complex composition representing a number of former individual properties.

The aim of the historic building record was to make a basic photographic survey of the Site, recording pre-18<sup>th</sup> century features in greater detail. A previous archaeological and building assessment (WA 2012) identified areas of potentially high archaeological impact to be monitored as part of an archaeological watching brief.

The Duck, Son and Pinker business, a large manufacturer and repairer of musical instruments, was established in 1848 on Pulteney Bridge. The company expanded into the Bridge Street in 1903 and rebuilt numbers 9 and 10 whilst retaining the late 18<sup>th</sup> century sub-basement level for workshops. They took over the whole Northgate and Bridge Street site by 1928 when they re-built 12 Northgate Street and enclosed the remaining open yard areas to the north side of the 17<sup>th</sup> century properties along Slippery Lane. They retained the Milsom and Son music business at number 12 Northgate Street and continued in business until 2011.

The earliest structures on site date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and are located on the north side of Slippery Lane. These small dwellings appear to have survived relatively intact until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century when they were altered as part of the expansion of number 12 Northgate Street. They retain their original features including windows, door openings and chimneys, although many have been blocked or altered at a later date. The Bridge Street basement and sub-basement levels date to the late-18<sup>th</sup> century, but have also been altered with new partitions to create workshops and ceilings modified to accommodate new floors above.

The land to the rear of 12 Northgate Street remained relatively open and was gradually built on as part of the expansion of the Bath Herald newspaper business in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and subsequent early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The external façade of these properties have been fossilised in-situ within the premises, although internal divisions have been removed.

The ground to 3<sup>rd</sup> floors throughout the site were rebuilt or added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and retain many of the fixtures and fittings dating to this period. Earlier wall fabric has either been removed or obscured behind 20<sup>th</sup> century finishes. The redevelopment included re-facing 12 Northgate Street and 9-10 Bridge Street properties with new shop fronts, the formation of extensive ground floor show rooms with lifts to upper floors and the establishment of a music school in the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> storeys of number 12.



# **Duck, Son & Pinker Northgate Street and Bridge Street Bath, Somerset**

## **Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief**

### **Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Future Heritage Group and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Stephen Green in this regard. The historic background, reproduced from the Archaeological and Building Assessment (Wessex Archaeology, 2012, 84860.01) is based on the 2012 Historic Building Assessment carried out by Jane Root.

The Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief were carried out by Bob Davis and Grace Flood. The report was compiled by Grace Flood. Lorraine Mephram supplied the Artefactual Evidence section. Illustrations were prepared by Robert Goller and the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



# **Duck, Son & Pinker Northgate Street and Bridge Street Bath, Somerset**

## **Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Project background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Future Heritage Group to undertake a programme of Historic Building Recording and an Archaeological Watching Brief at the former premises of Duck, Son & Pinker, Northgate Street and Bridge Street, Bath (hereafter 'the site') centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 375130 164948.
- 1.1.2 The development proposals for the site, for which listed building consent was required (Ref: 12/02286/LBA), included the refurbishment and alteration of various parts of the property for retail outlets and restaurants, and also converting the upper floors of 12, Northgate Street and 9 & 10, Bridge Street into flats and/or offices.
- 1.1.3 An Archaeological and Building Assessment was produced in April 2012 (Wessex Archaeology, 84860.01), which provided an overview of the historical development and known heritage resource of the site. In addition, the report provided an assessment and description of the form and fabric of the relevant areas and elements of the site. The report itemised the individual proposed works (see Section 3), set out their possible impact on the built and buried heritage assets and how this could be mitigated.
- 1.1.4 Given the historical importance of the site, which includes 'fossilised' elements of former 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings running down Slippery Lane, the Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO) at Bath & North East Somerset (B&NES) Council recommended that the consents for work should be conditional on undertaking two elements of archaeological investigation and recording: historic building recording prior to the commencement of development, and an archaeological watching brief during works.
- 1.1.5 The Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2012) was prepared following consultation with the SAO to reflect the scope of work required, and set out the manner in which the work would be carried out. The WSI was approved prior to the commencement of the recording programme by the SAO of B&NES Council.

#### **1.2 Site location**

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the north-west of Pulteney Bridge in Bath and is centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 375130 164948 (**Figure 1**). The former Duck, Son & Pinker premises are extensive and comprise a complex composition of a number of former individual properties which form an L-shape in plan, with frontages on both Northgate Street to the west and Bridge Street to the south-east. The premises comprise five storeys on Northgate Street frontage (basement to third) and six on Bridge Street (sub-basement to third). Separating the property from buildings to the south is the narrow Slippery Lane which runs west-east from Northgate Street and passes under 9-10 Bridge Street.



### **1.3 Statutory and local heritage designations**

- 1.3.1 The site is situated within the City of Bath, designated a World Heritage Site, and also lies within Bath Conservation Area. A considerable number of listed buildings lie within the World Heritage Site and contribute to its the character including the majority of buildings fronting onto both Northgate Street and Bridge Street which are listed Grade II.
- 1.3.2 Numbers 12 Northgate Street and number 9 Bridge Street are both Grade II listed (List entries 1405795 and 1394956 respectively).

## **2 AIMS**

### **2.1 Historic Building Recording**

- 2.1.1 The aims of the historic building recording programme were to provide a long-term photographic record of the form, layout and appearance of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and earlier parts of the complex as they currently exist and to record in detail those parts of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and earlier building which will be physically impacted by the proposed works. In addition, a low level photographic record was planned targeting areas and specific features of the post 18<sup>th</sup> century standing building physically impacted by the construction works.

### **2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief**

- 2.2.1 The principal aim of the archaeological watching brief was to monitor groundworks within areas of 'high archaeological potential' previously identified by the Archaeological and Building Assessment and to provide information about the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record all archaeological evidence revealed.
- 2.2.2 Previous archaeological investigations securely identified the survival of a section of defensive ditch dating to the medieval period in the cellar beneath 15 Northgate Street, which follows the approximate line of Slippy Lane. It is possible that the north side of this ditch, or other features of the city defensive circuit, or extra-mural structures may extend under the frontage along the north side of Slippy Lane, therefore it was identified as an area of high archaeological potential (Wessex Archaeology 2012, 12). The proposed drainage groundworks were located within Slippy Lane and in the sub-basement of 10 Bridge Street.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Site Visits**

- 3.1.1 Wessex Archaeology staff attended site on the following dates: 13<sup>th</sup> September and 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2012; 15<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> January 2013. Photographic and descriptive data for the historic building record was collected prior to and in the early stages of construction work. The latter two site visits were made during construction to conduct an archaeological watching brief on selected ground works.

### **3.2 Documentary Research**

- 3.2.1 The research of primary and secondary sources conducted as part of the Archaeological and Building Assessment (WA 2012) was considered sufficient to inform this report therefore, no additional research was undertaken.



### **3.3 Historic Building Recording Methodology**

- 3.3.1 For the sake of continuity, this report and the previous Archaeological and Building Assessment (WA 2012) utilise the letter codes for each building and extension established in the interim Historic Building Appraisal (Root 2012), these are shown on **Figure 3**.
- 3.3.2 Photographic survey of the site was undertaken using a Canon EOS 5D MkII SLR camera (with 21 megapixel capability) to record the form, layout and appearance of the building prior to development. A photographic register was created comprising Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and existing survey plans annotated with the location, direction and number of each shot. In particular, areas and features to be physically impacted by proposed works were targeted for photography. Priority was given to recording pre-18<sup>th</sup> century elements in detail commensurate with an English Heritage level 2 (descriptive) built heritage record as described in the document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006). Post-18<sup>th</sup> century features were subject to a less intensive low-level photographic record.

### **3.4 Archaeological Watching Brief Methodology**

- 3.4.1 Existing survey plans were annotated with the position and features of monitored areas. Each watching brief area was recorded by single contexts using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets. Digital photographs captured on a 12 megapixel RICOH camera were taken before, during and after excavation to provide a visual record. Sketched plans and sections of the excavation areas were drawn to compliment the written and photographic record.
- 3.4.2 All artefacts and environmental samples recovered from watching brief areas were taken to Wessex Archaeology for examination. Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2001), the UK Institute of Conservators' Guidelines Conservation Guideline No 2 and the Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991), excepting where features or deposits were clearly modern in nature. In which case, finds were examined noted and discarded.

## **4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The Duck, Son and Pinker company, a large manufacturer and repairer of musical instruments, was initially established on Pulteney Bridge in 1848. By 1880 it had expanded to occupy the majority of the north side of the bridge. In 1903 the business extended into Bridge Street and then acquired the Northgate Street premises in 1925 from the Bath Herald (Root 2012). The north side of Pulteney Bridge was still occupied by Duck, Son and Pinker in 1976 and was used as the main showroom (<http://www.bathintime.co.uk/> image reference 17850).
- 4.1.2 The Archaeological and Building Assessment (WA 2012) describes the historical development of the Duck, Son & Pinker site and establishes a chronological framework of principal phases. This information is reproduced here for reference:

### **4.2 Historical Development**

- 4.2.1 The interim Historic Building Appraisal (HBA) (Root, 2012) provides a very comprehensive review of the documentary evidence relating to the study site, and this area of Bath outside the former North Gate. The outline presented below represents only a very brief



resume of the information provided by the HBA; sufficient to provide a historical context for the discussion of the surviving built fabric.

- 4.2.2 The HBA concluded that several 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings survive along the north side of Slippery Lane. The medieval North Gate survived until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and, subsequent redevelopment in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century along Northgate Street and Bridge Street, removed the medieval church of St Mary's and created the present street layout.
- 4.2.3 Records survive for the present 12 and 13 Northgate Street suggesting that there were buildings on the southern side of this plot of land from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Root, 2012). 'Tann' houses and gardens were described in 1641, and by 1761 the Royal Oak public house with brew house, wash house and garden existed on the site, though interestingly, with an address on Slippery Lane rather than Northgate Street. This was an area of low quality housing, with numerous licensed premises along the main route leading north from the city.
- 4.2.4 Bridge Street was developed in the 1770s to provide access to the new Pulteney Bridge, linking the areas of settlement on the two sides of the river, and allowing the considerable growth of the residential area to the east. Number 9 Bridge Street occupies a prominent position at the eastern end of the terrace forming the north side of Bridge Street; separated by only a narrow opening from the buildings on the north side of Pulteney Bridge.
- 4.2.5 By 1799 it appears that the Northgate Street property was substantially rebuilt and redeveloped into shops on the street frontage; retaining the small tenements to the rear, along Slippery Lane. Further documentary evidence shows that William Lewis made major alterations and extensions to the 12 Northgate Street site in connection with his publishing business (The Bath Herald) from 1868 onwards, extending incrementally across the former garden, and incorporating the modest Slippery Lane properties into a single premises.
- 4.2.6 Lewis leased the basement and sub-basement areas of 9-11 Bridge Street to Duck, Son and Pinker in 1884 to provide workshops to their Pulteney Bridge retail premises, renting the upper floors to other trades people, until 1903 when Duck, Son and Pinker took over the lease of the entire property, and rebuilt the ground and upper floors of 9 & 10 Bridge Street.
- 4.2.7 Following the amalgamation of the Bath Herald with the Bath Chronicle in 1925, the publishers left the building, and Duck, Son and Pinker took over the entire premises; linking from their Bridge Street property right through to Northgate Street. In 1928, they used the same architects to rebuild the upper floors of 12 Northgate Street with sound-proof rooms as a Music School, and to provide the shop front and interior which survive today. Interestingly though, they branded the sheet music shop in this property as Milsom & Son; presumably to capitalise on the reputation of this historic business which they had recently taken over.
- 4.2.8 The underground car park underneath the Podium Centre was constructed in 1971. It is understood that archaeological excavation was undertaken during its construction and a search was made at the HER and Bath Records Office for archive data, but unfortunately, neither archive were able to provide the results of this highly relevant investigation.
- 4.2.9 **Figures 2a-c** illustrate the current site 'footprint' in relation to a selection of historic maps.



### 4.3 Phasing

4.3.1 The following chronological phases as established in the Archaeological and Building Assessment (WA 2012) will be used in this report:

- *Phase 1 – pre-16<sup>th</sup> century*
- *Phase 2 – 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century*
- *Phase 3 – late 18<sup>th</sup> century*
- *Phase 4 – mid-19<sup>th</sup> century*
- *Phase 5 – late 19<sup>th</sup> century*
- *Phase 6a – early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1903 redevelopment)*
- *Phase 6b – early 20<sup>th</sup> century (circa 1928 redevelopment)*
- *Phase 7 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century*

4.3.2 A phased block plan and sub-basement to third floor plans are illustrated in **Figures 3-9**.

## 5 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD – DESCRIPTION

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The former Duck Son & Pinker premises are extensive and comprise a complex composition of a number of former individual properties. The ground level slopes steeply to the east, reflected by changing levels across each floor of the Site. There are street front elevations on both Northgate Street to the west and Bridge Street to the south-east but the majority of the site is obscured behind properties fronting onto Bridge Street. The Site is separated from Bridge Street buildings by Slippery Lane which runs west-east from Northgate Street and passes under 9-10 Bridge Street. The lane previously continued to a ferry crossing point by the river.

### 5.2 Form

5.2.1 The footprint of the premises are L-shaped in plan, comprising five storeys on Northgate Street frontage (basement to third) and six on Bridge Street (sub-basement to third). Slippery Lane runs under 9-10 Bridge Street through the sub-basement.

### 5.3 Appearance

#### 12 Northgate Street

5.3.1 The street front elevation at 12 Northgate Street was rebuilt by Duck, Son and Pinker in 1928 (**Figures 6-9**, Phase 6b) to provide a new shop front, sound-proof the upper floors and install a piano lift, but the basement of the property dates to an earlier phase of rebuilding in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (**Figure 5**, Phase 3). The building is constructed of finely dressed masonry in a neo-Georgian style (**Plate 1**). There is a shop front at ground floor level with a central doorway set back from the buildings street facade with display windows to either side. The shop front has a decorative moulded stone acanthus leaf surround with bronze lettering 'MILSOM & SON' above. A string course separates the ground and first floors. Regular fenestration on first, second and third floors comprise timber frame sash windows with projecting stone architraves. Additionally, the first floor windows have moulded cornice heads. A modern street light is fixed to the wall at first floor level.

### 9-11 Bridge Street

- 5.3.2 9 Bridge Street was constructed of limestone masonry in 1903 and has a neo-classical appearance (**Plate 2**). The south elevation has a projecting dental string course between ground and first floor and below the roof. At ground floor it has a three bay shop display window framed by timber pilasters. The pilasters extend to the pavement and have a stepped rectangular base with a rounded column above. The lower section of the rounded column is twisted with a plain moulded capital, the upper part is plain surmounted by a floral capital. The first and second floors are framed by giant Corinthian order pilasters. Fenestration is regular with three timber framed sash windows with projecting stone surrounds to each floor. All the first floor windows have moulded cornice heads and the central one has a rounded pediment. The roof has a central gabled dormer fitted with two sash windows. All the sash windows in this elevation have their upper sashes subdivided into 9 panes. Urn finials are mounted above the giant order pilasters and compliment the building's classical appearance.
- 5.3.3 The east end of 9 and 10 Bridge Street are similar in appearance to 9 Bridge Street's south elevation with sash windows at first and second floor and a gabled dormer with two sash windows at roof level. The ground floor is partially obscured by the metal frame of a covered walkway between 9-10 Bridge Street and 1 Poultney Bridge to the east. A tiled mosaic pavement sign (circa 1903) marks the entrance to 9 Bridge Street on the east side of the building.
- 5.3.4 The majority of 11 Bridge Street was rebuilt in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to accommodate an underground car park. The south elevation is a comprised of ground floor shop display windows with rectangular plainly moulded pilasters at each end and an entrance to the north.

### Slippery Lane and properties SLa-e

- 5.3.5 The line of Northgate Street was the principal route into Bath from the north in the Saxon period and Slippery Lane had been established by the 13<sup>th</sup> century with a number of occupied properties (Root 2012). Slippery Lane follows the line of the Medieval City wall and a remnant of the north-east corner is preserved *in-situ* on the south side of the lane (**Plate 3**).
- 5.3.6 Gilmore's map of 1694 (**Figure 2b**) shows a line of small buildings along the north side of Slippery Lane, extending past the corner of the city wall but stopping well short of the river. It is possible that parts of some of these buildings survive in the present fabric along the north side of Slippery Lane (Numbers SLa, SLb, SLc and SLd, **Figure 3**). These buildings are characterised by external walls of rubble limestone with limestone dressings around their doors and windows (**Plate 4**). There are moulded stone drips above the original openings.
- 5.3.7 SLa has a single doorway leading off Slippery Lane and into a central stair well (**Figure 5**). In the east side of SLa are two narrow window openings set either side of what was possibly an original chimney (**Plate 5**). The building has been altered from its original proportions with the original roof removed, a floor removed from the east side and additional floors added. Small window openings have been inserted in the original openings in the ground floor and the single door blocked.
- 5.3.8 Building SLb appears to be of slightly later construction, infilling a former space between buildings SLa and SLc. It forms an approximate square plan with rubble stone frontage onto Slippery Lane. There is a single door entrance and single window opening (now blocked) in the south elevation. The east and west walls appear to be the principal east



and west load-bearing gable walls belonging to the flanking buildings. The rear, or north wall, has been removed at a later date, and the roof has also been removed and floors added above. Internally there are no surviving original features. If this building is an 'insert' then it would suggest that the buildings SLa and SLc/SLd had originally been free standing. The gap between the two perhaps originally used for access to the rear yards or gardens.

- 5.3.9 Buildings SLc and SLd share a large rectangular plan and are described by Root as a 'handed pair of single-cell houses dating from the late seventeenth or more probably early eighteenth century' (2012). Little remains of their original internal layout and detail because the internal dividing walls and roof were removed to construct additional floors above in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (**Plate 6**). A 1901 architectural drawing show the alterations made to the properties at this time (Root 2012). The south facing elevation is rubble-built with two side-by-side ashlar-dressed door openings, and two narrow, stone-framed windows, surmounted with stone drip mouldings. The eastern set of doors appears to replace a smaller, earlier opening, suggesting that a former single dwelling may have been later sub-divided into two (**Plate 7**).
- 5.3.10 At ground floor level, at the west end of the north elevation, is a surviving window with ovolo moulding to the stone frame (**Plate 8**). In the interior, and below the window opening, is a low recess for a window seat. It is possible that the present doorway leading to the north building NSd is inserted into an earlier window opening similar to the west window, or may represent the location of an original doorway leading to an external rear yard area, as shown on later mapping at **Figure 2c** (WA 2012).
- 5.3.11 Building SLe appears to partly date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century but there is evidence to suggest that it has been extensively altered and modified as the site developed. A rectangular shaped building is seen on the 1818 G P Manners Parish map with a slight step in the south-east corner (**Figure 2c**). The present building has been re-faced and the south-east corner incorporated into the ground plan. This alteration is thought to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As with the other Slippery Lane properties, it's external elevation can only be viewed from a very oblique angle (WA 2012).

#### NSa-e properties

- 5.3.12 These buildings are not visible from street level (**Figure 5**). The north wall of the properties form the boundary with the Podium Centre (constructed in 1983) and the south and east walls, that were initially external, have become part of the internal structure of the Duck, Son and Pinker complex. NSa-c was constructed in 1884 as workshops for a Printing Works. Walls are composed of roughly dressed masonry with brick internal divisions and supporting pilasters. The north side of the properties are blind, whereas the south side has a number of original door and window openings that would formerly have been external features.
- 5.3.13 NSd is a late-19<sup>th</sup> century infill between SL properties to the south/south-east and NS properties to the north-west. Its south and west boundaries are formed by the external walls of SLa-e and NSa-c properties, its north and east boundaries are constructed of brick with supporting pilasters. The west end of the property forms a passage (external at its west end) between NSa-c and SLa-d properties, whereas its east end forms internal store rooms.
- 5.3.14 NSe is another infill property, added in 1928. Similar to NSd, its walls are composed of brick with internal pilasters regularly spaced. It was modified in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when the adjacent car park was constructed in 1971.



## 5.4 Sub-Basement – Layout

- 5.4.1 The premises extend to sub-basement level beneath 8 to 11 Bridge Street and west of numbers 9 and 10 towards the river Avon. A separate sub-basement exists beneath SLa (**Figure 4**). The area beneath 8-11 Bridge Street is heavily sub-divided into an irregular plan form with a number of circuitous routes to navigate through the space. There is direct external access to Slippery Lane at the south-west corner of 10 Bridge Street and opposing access to the river in the south-east corner. Stair access between basement and sub-basement levels is located in the north-east corner of the 9 Bridge Street property.
- 5.4.2 The sub-basement beneath the SLa property consists of two rooms of unequal size. A staircase to the basement is located in the east room and access between the two rooms is to the north.

## 5.5 Sub-Basement – Room Descriptions

### 8-11 Bridge Street

- 5.5.1 The Bridge Street sub-basement dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 3) although areas beneath numbers 9-11 were altered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 6a). The masonry walls vary in thickness and are constructed of a mixture of large fine dressed rectangular blocks and smaller blocks roughly finished. The floor surface ranges from stone flags, to smaller stone cobbles or hard packed earth.
- 5.5.2 The area beneath 8 Bridge Street comprises 2 rectangular plan rooms aligned north-south on their long axis. Both are double vaulted with stone flag floors and each has a fireplace with stone dressed surround located centrally in the west wall (**Figure 4, Plate 9**). The southern fire surround has the number five carved into the mantel, which may be an indicator that number 8 Bridge Street formed two dwellings. Chimneys can be traced through the upper floors of number 8, indicating the sub-basement level is contemporary with the initial construction of the Bridge Street properties in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 3) (WA 2012).
- 5.5.3 The sub-basement below Numbers 9, 10 and 11 have all been altered in the early 20th century and any vaulting has been removed to accommodate a new timber floor above, introduced in 1903 when Duck, Son & Pinker re-built the upper storeys. Light-wells are located along the east front of these properties (WA 2012).
- 5.5.4 The area below number 9 Bridge Street is comprised of plain wooden stair access to basement level (**Plate 10**) and two rectangular chambers, one directly east and one south of the stairs. The south chamber has access to number 8, cordoned by a thick brick partition. The east chamber has a recess in its east wall and its south-east corner is partitioned with thin brick walls. There is also a storage area beneath the stairs. The floor is comprised of stone flags.
- 5.5.5 The area beneath 10 Bridge Street comprises an east-west corridor, following the line of Slippery Lane and three chambers to the north. The eastern chamber (location of Trench 3 excavated 25/01/2013) is rectangular in plan and serves a corridor between rooms to the east and north-west towards the river and beneath number 11 Bridge Street respectively. It has roughly dressed masonry walls, stone flag and cobble paving and a flat ceiling. The central chamber (location of Trench 4 excavated 25/01/2013) is rectangular in plan and has access into the corridor to the south and to another chamber further west. Its walls vary in thickness and appearance, ranging from approximately 0.90m thick (north wall) to 0.12m thick (south wall). The south wall is a 20<sup>th</sup> century

insertion to form workshops. The door and window openings have timber frames which only survive in fragments (**Plate 11**). The southern chamber is irregular in plan and shows evidence of alteration. It has a much higher ceiling than other rooms beneath number 10 and the underside of an upper storey staircase is visible in the north-east corner (**Plate 12**). It acts as a circulation space between chambers to the east and north beneath numbers 10 and 11 respectively as well as access to the Slippery Lane corridor to the south. Openings have timber lintels and some have timber frames but no doors fitted. A stone staircase in the north-east corner of the room has been truncated and blocked (**Plate 13**), probably in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 6) when the upper storeys were redeveloped.

- 5.5.6 The area beneath 11 Bridge Street is comprised of two chambers, irregular in plan but approximately equal in size. There is central access between them and to the south-west and south-east into areas beneath 10 Bridge Street. The rooms have stone flag and cobble floors and walls are a mixture of fine and roughly dressed limestone blocks. A drainage downpipe is located in the north room and the service continues underground to the south. There is a metal inspection cover in the floor.
- 5.5.7 Slippery Lane was previously vaulted over, and high level windows inserted to provide light (**Plate 14**). Ceiling height varies from pitched, to vaulted, to level, similar to the western chamber beneath 10 Bridge Street. The Slippery Lane sub-basement corridor was the location of Trench 2 excavated 15/01/2013. Along the east front of numbers 9, 10 and 11 Bridge is a narrow vaulted passage beneath the paved pedestrian route to the rear of the Podium Centre which originally formed a light well. This passage can be traced along the east front and the light-wells survive (although now blocked) to number 9 (**Plates 15**).
- 5.5.8 The cellars projecting towards the river have been built east of the light-wells located along the east front of numbers 9, 10 and 11 (**Plate 16**). They appear to have been constructed at roughly the same time but do not relate directly to any surviving structures above. A number 12 Bridge Street has been discussed by Root in her appraisal, but it has proven difficult to locate its exact position in relation to the sub-basement vaults. It is possible that this building stood slightly to the north of and partly over the cellar of number 10. A section of rubble stone walling was recorded in the south-east corner of the underground garage of the Podium Centre. This is thought to be the remnants of the north wall of number 12 (**Plate 17**).
- 5.5.9 The sub-basement level was at risk from occasional flooding. Testament to this is a series of marks on the sub-basement walls recording both the level and date of some of the flooding. In 1809 a serious flood is recorded as flooding many of the basements in Great Pulteney Street ([www. Wikipedia](http://www.Wikipedia)). One of the dates on the wall of the sub-basement is dated to 1809 suggesting, that the cellars were affected by this serious flood, and therefore confirming that they had been built by this time (**Plate 18**). The other dates are difficult to interpret but at least two other flood episodes are recorded with water level marks carved into the stonework (WA 2012).

## 5.6 Basement – Layout

- 5.6.1 The basement floor extends across the whole site footprint excluding 8 Bridge Street and can be dated to a range of periods from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Original divisions between properties have been removed to create a single floor, however the majority of basement rooms still respect the former property boundaries. The floor exists partly above, partly below ground due to the sloping topography of the site therefore the NSd

passage separating SLa-c from NSa-c properties is external at its west end forming a small yard (**Figure 5**).

## 5.7 Basement – Room Descriptions

### 12 Northgate Street

- 5.7.1 The 12 Northgate Street property dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century however, the façade and ground to third floors were modified in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1928, Phase 6b). At basement level, north and south walls are composed of brick with supporting pilasters at regular intervals. Brick repair work on the south wall indicates a former staircase to the ground floor within this property (**Plate 19**). The east wall was removed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to provide access through to NSa. The west wall is constructed of roughly dressed masonry with a relieving arch to support the Northgate Street façade. A large gas service pipe cuts through the arch aligned north-south, however this end of the room has been blocked during development with a new concrete block wall (**Plate 20-21**). A washroom was inserted in the south-west corner in the 1928 redevelopment. It has brick walls, a wooden 4-panel door to the north-east and two 2-light top vented windows in its west wall. At the south end of the property there is a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century partition wall that incorporates an earlier masonry arch; perhaps the remnant of an earlier vaulted sub-basement (**Plate 22**).
- 5.7.2 The composition of the ceiling varies, the south end of the property has timber boards supported on boxed RSJs and steel columns whereas the north end is concrete. The floor surface is also concrete and continues through from NSa-e buildings to the east.

### NSa-e properties

- 5.7.3 Properties NSa-c (**Plates 23-24**) were constructed post-1868 (Phase 4) on the garden plot of 12 Northgate Street as an extension to William Lewis' printing works (Root 2012). The construction of the NSd property in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century meant the south and east external walls became part of the internal structure of the Duck, Son and Pinker complex. Walls are composed of roughly dressed masonry blocks with brick pilasters marking former divisions between properties. The ceiling is carried on RSJs aligned both east-west and north-south, supported by plain steel columns at irregular intervals. The basement floor level varies: NSa exists on two levels, 1.14m higher at its west end; NSb-c are at a lower level than NSa (by 0.77m) with steps in the north-west corner of NSb and NSd is lower still with steps to the south-east of NSc. The Glanville 2011 survey labels NSa as a store and NSb-c as workshops.
- 5.7.4 NSd was constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century after buildings NSa-c and forms an L shape in plan. It has an east-west passage dividing properties NSa-c from SLa-c and an internal area to the east at a lower level. The passage was originally an external yard as indicated by the fenestration and door openings in walls to either side but the majority has been enclosed by the upper storeys in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 6b) (**Plate 25**). The west end of the passage remains open and provides access between NSa and SLa. The internal area to the east was originally subdivided by a brick wall into two rooms to north and south, however this was removed during development to create a single space (**Plate 26**). The north and east walls of the internal space are constructed of brick with supporting pilasters at regular intervals. The north wall contains four timber frame windows (two 16-light, two 12-light) each with a top vent. The ceiling is continuous from properties NSa-c, similarly the floor has the same composition as NSa-c but is set at a lower level.



- 5.7.5 The NSe property is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century infill (circa 1928, Phase 6b) and acts as a circulation space to areas to the west, east and south (**Plate 27**). Wall composition varies. The west wall is constructed of brick with supporting pilasters and has a door opening to NSd in the south-west corner. The north wall is composed of brick with two 20-light windows, each with a pair of top vents. The east wall has been rebuilt in concrete blocks and probably dates to the 1971 car park development. It contains a large 3-light window at its north end and a pair of double doors at its south end leading into the car park. The south wall consists of roughly dressed masonry and has a central opening leading to SLe.

#### SLa-e properties

- 5.7.6 Building SLa has a rectangular plan form divided into three bays. The centre bay is a stairwell with a single room to bays either side. At basement level, the west room is accessed from the north-east via the stairwell, whereas the east room is accessed via a flight of stairs and corridor located within building SLb. Internally the walls have been plastered and fitted with plain moulded wooden skirting boards obscuring evidence of any structural alteration. The wooden staircase has a moulded handrail and chamfered square-profile Newell post and balusters (**Plate 28**). The east room is approximately square in plan with a recess in the south-east corner and a timber frame window overlooking the NSd passage located centrally in the north wall. The east room is square in plan, it was fitted as a washroom with a pair of toilets at its west end. The north wall has two blocked windows set at a higher level than that in the west room and the south wall has two narrow timber frame windows at high level and two smaller single-light windows in the south-east and south-west corners at low level (**Plate 29**). The windows are late 17<sup>th</sup> early 18<sup>th</sup> century openings but the frames themselves are later fittings.
- 5.7.7 Building SLb at basement level is divided into stairwell access from the NSd passage to Slippery Lane and a rectangular plan room. The room is finished in plaster with a plain moulded wooden skirting board. The south wall has a high level plinth above which there is a two light timber frame window set within whitewashed masonry. At the time of survey, the south wall plaster was in poor condition exposing the wall's structure, comprised of roughly dressed masonry blocks, brick repair work and an iron supporting lintel for a blocked window at low level (**Plate 30**).
- 5.7.8 Properties SLc and SLd are contemporary with SLa. They comprise a single room at basement level. It has an irregular plan form as the west and east walls are not parallel and there is a recess in the south-east corner, back to back with a recess in the SLe property. The walls are a mixture of rough dressed masonry blocks and rubble with some 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete blocks on the south wall at high level. There are three window openings: two to the south overlooking Slippery Lane with timber frames set in masonry surrounds and a blocked one to the north which has stone jambs and a timber lintel (**Plate 6 and 8**). Access into NSd areas is to the north within the SLd footprint, fitted with 20<sup>th</sup> century irregular-sized double timber doors. All the walls have a whitewash finish and the ceiling has been lowered to accommodate strip lighting.
- 5.7.9 Property SLe has two rooms at basement level (**Plate 31**) accessed via the NSe property to the north and 11 Bridge Street property to the east. Walls consist of brick with a plaster finish but the south wall exterior has been refaced in fine dressed stone in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 9 – 11 Bridge Street

- 5.7.10 9 Bridge Street at basement level comprises a single room, rectangular in plan with stair access to the sub-basement in the north-west corner (**Plate 32**). The majority of walls are composed of roughly dressed masonry blocks, however the short projections dividing the



9 and 10 Bridge Street areas are whitewashed brick construction. There is a light well central to the south wall that rises to street level. A 4-panelled door in the east wall leads a light well passage and two rooms that project beyond the east façade of the property. The rooms have identical north-south dimensions but one is regular the other irregular in plan. Walls are a mixture of roughly dressed masonry and concrete blocks, the floor is concrete and ceiling finished with timber boards.

- 5.7.11 At basement level, the west end of 10 Bridge Street is a circulation space, approximately square in plan. A wide opening framed by brick pilasters leads into 9 Bridge Street to the south; an opening in the north wall leads into 11 Bridge Street areas and there are timber staircases located in the south-east and north-west corners that lead to the basement and upper storey areas of number 10 respectively. The latter staircase is enclosed by a brick partition wall.
- 5.7.12 The east end of 10 Bridge Street comprises an east-west corridor and rectangular plan form room aligned east-west on its long axis.
- 5.7.13 Similar to 10 Bridge Street, number 11 forms a pair of circulation spaces, irregular in plan which provide access to number 10 and the underground car park to south and north respectively and also SLe to the west. When surveyed, it had a concrete floor surface and a newly inserted ceiling supported on RSJs (**Plate 33**). The walls vary in composition from well dressed masonry (south), roughly dressed masonry (east), whitewashed bricks (west) to concrete blocks (north) – evidence that this area has been significantly modified when property divisions were removed (circa 1928, Phase 6b) and when the adjacent car park was constructed in 1971 (Phase 7).

## 5.8 Ground Floor – Layout

- 5.8.1 The ground floor extends across an area similar to the basement storey, incorporating properties 12 Northgate Street, NSa-e, SLa-e and 9-11 Bridge Street. The majority of the ground floor functioned as showrooms with SLa rooms used as offices.

## 5.9 Ground Floor – Room Descriptions

### 12 Northgate Street

- 5.9.1 12 Northgate Street is level with the street surface with an irregular plan form. The porch forms a narrow corridor that maximises the window display area at the front of the shop. Walls are finished in painted plaster with a plain moulded skirting board throughout. Pairs of opposing pilasters are set at irregular intervals. The east end of the property has a plain moulded cornice, a rectangular plan skylight and a flight of steps with plain moulded timber rail, square section balusters and cast iron railings that divides 12 Northgate Street from the lower floor level of areas to the south (**Plate 34**).

### NSa-c properties

- 5.9.2 Areas NSa-c are interconnected, with a floor surface 1.25m lower than 12 Northgate Street. NSa has a modern timber staircase to basement level in the north-west corner. Each area has a shallow barrel vault ceiling, set progressively higher from west to east and supported on plain moulded corbels at regular intervals. The SLa ceiling has 6 skylights arranged in pairs within two rows with a central field between. They are separated into three bays by a twisted plait motif. The skylights and the central field are bounded by a raised plasterwork in the form of sticks bounded with cross-ties at the centre and leaves at the corner points. Floorboards aligned west-east are continuous throughout areas NSa-e and SLa-d (**Plate 35**).



- 5.9.3 The NSb space is open to the south and extends south into the area directly above the NSd basement passage. The space has a barrel vault ceiling similar in appearance to the NSa one with 6 skylights set within three bays (**Plate 36**). The area directly above the NSd passage has a flat ceiling with three skylights on the same alignment as those in NSb. There is access to SLa staircase and offices to the south and a wide rectangular opening into the NSc area to the east. The majority of walls are plastered with a plain moulded picture rail and dado rail and wooden skirting board. The south wall is finished in horizontal timber cladding that continues into SLb-d areas.
- 5.9.4 Further east, the ground floor opens out into a larger space incorporating area NSc, and parts of the NSd passage and SLb (**Plate 37**). It has a barrel vault ceiling that is not aligned with the former property boundaries, it spans NSc, the NSd passage and approximately one third of SLb. The room contains two rows of 2-light skylights, larger in scale but similar in appearance to those in NSa-b. They are on a different alignment due to the increased width of the space. The room is open to the south and west into SLb-c and NSb respectively. An off-centre opening in the east wall leading into NSd had been blocked prior to the survey.
- 5.9.5 Above the opening between NSb and c there is a plaster frieze with a classical-style muse figure and drapery. This decorative work likely dates to the 1928 refurbishment when Duck, Son and Pinker established the ground floor showrooms.

#### SLb-c and SLd-NSd-NSe areas

- 5.9.6 Properties SLb-d were previously separated into two disconnected areas at ground floor level. SLb-c formed one area open to the north into NSc, whereas SLd was open to north into NSd. At the time of survey, these areas had been modified into a single space. The dividing wall had been removed, the south wall had been rebuilt in concrete blocks with three 4-light uPVC casement windows and a new timber ceiling inserted. The north wall of SLb showed evidence of previous repair work, composed of a mixture of roughly finished, regularly coursed masonry blocks and engineering bricks. It contains a single light timber frame window that acts as a light well between SLa and SLb (**Plate 38**). The south wall was clad in timber boards and has a timber frame sash window as a light well between SLd and SLc. The boards block a door into SLc.
- 5.9.7 SLd is open to the north and forms a single space with NSd and NSe, irregular in plan. There is access into NSc to the west, SLc to the south-east and 12 Bridge Street to the west. As mentioned above, the south wall of the space has been rebuilt in concrete blocks, however the west, north and east walls of the space are composed of fine-dressed masonry blocks. The north wall contains 8 irregularly spaced timber frame vent windows that overlook a blind concrete block wall, part of the adjacent Podium centre (**Plate 39**).

#### SLc property

- 5.9.8 This property is accessed from NSe to the north and provides the only ground floor access route from the NS areas to 9-11 Bridge Street. SLc is a single room in plan at ground floor level with a short passage with a skylight that projects over the east end of Slippery Lane in the south west corner (**Plate 40**). The walls are finished in a mixture of painted plaster (at low level) and horizontal timber cladding (at high level) which obscures their composition, however the exterior elevation and lower storeys suggest they are formed of fine-dressed masonry laid in regular courses partially rebuilt in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (circa 1903, Phase 6a). The timber floorboards in this property are wider than those laid throughout NSa-e and SLb-d although they maintain the same west-east alignment.

Area north of SLe property (directly above the underground car park)

- 5.9.9 The covered walkway that runs south-north along the east elevation of 9-10 Bridge Street has two flights of steps and is approximately 1.30m higher at the north end. On the ground floor, areas north of SLe, NSa-e and SLb-e are at the same level, equal to the north end of the walkway. Conversely, 9-11 Bridge Street are at a lower level equal to the walkway south end. The north and east walls of the area 'north of SLe' are formed by large display windows set between finely dressed masonry piers. There is a door set centrally in the north wall and in the north-east corner of the east wall, however these were locked and externally boarded when surveyed. The area is open to the west leading into NSe. The south wall of the area was previously rebuilt in concrete blocks to insert a lift in the south-west corner. The lift was removed and shaft blocked prior to survey, but the head of a blocked door within 11 Bridge Street is still visible within the lift shaft (**Plate 41**).

9-11 Bridge Street

- 5.9.10 The ground floor of 11 Bridge Street is irregular in plan and accessed via stairs from SLe. Walls are composed of finely dressed masonry blocks in regular courses, partially coated in plaster. A modern door (locked) in the north-west corner would access the base of the lift shaft (**Plate 42**).
- 5.9.11 10 Bridge Street ground floor (**Plate 43**) can only be accessed internally from the first floor, via a wooden staircase. It also has external access to the Bridge Street covered walkway to the north and a lift to upper floors in the north-east corner. Walls are finished in plaster with a plain wooden skirting board. Floor boards are aligned west-east and continue into the lift shaft. There is a wash room fitted in the south-west corner of the room.
- 5.9.12 Similar to 10 Bridge Street, number 9 can only be accessed internally from the first floor via a freestanding wooden staircase (**Plates 44-45**). There is external access to the Bridge Street passage located centrally in the east wall with a timber framed window either side. The wall finishing has been removed, scars indicate the wall was fitted with a skirting board and dado rail. The north wall is composed of brick whereas the east and west walls are masonry. The south wall forms the display window described in section 5.3. The ceiling is plastered with a repetitive scroll design and has decorative cornices with dental and floral motifs. The ceiling and staircase date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.10 First Floor – Layout

- 5.10.1 The Duck, Son and Pinker complex only extends to first floor level above former properties 12 Northgate Street, SLa and 9-10 Bridge Street. The Podium Centre owns the upper storeys of 12 Northgate Street and these floors cannot be accessed from the rest of the complex. These floors were rebuilt in 1928 (Phase 6b) to form a music school above the shop.
- 5.10.2 The first floor of SLa has a plan similar to lower levels, forming two rooms either side of a central stair. 10 Bridge Street is a single room identified as a store on the 2011 Glanville survey with lift and stair access to other floors and south into 9 Bridge Street. The latter forms a single Showroom, rectangular in plan with stair access to the north-west.

## 5.11 First Floor – Room Descriptions

12 Northgate Street





- 5.11.1 12 Northgate Street first floor comprises two rooms (west and north-west) and a stairwell to upper floors (south-east). Access to the floor is via a narrow staircase adjacent to the south wall of the Podium Centre leading to the north-east room. The masonry walls of this room are papered and painted and it has a plain moulded cornice, picture rail and skirting. Floorboards are aligned west-east. A panelled door with a pair of glazed diamond panes leads into the former lift shaft (fitted c.1928), now a storage space (**Plates 46-47**).
- 5.11.2 The west room has two timber framed sash windows overlooking Northgate Street. The north wall has two panelled doors with original 1920s fittings leading into the north-east room and stairwell to the second floor. It is finished in a similar manner to the former with wooden skirting board, picture rail and cornice (**Plate 48**). Floorboards are aligned north-south (perpendicular to those in the north-east room and stairwell).
- 5.11.3 The skirting board continues into the stairwell (**Plate 49**) which contains a timber staircase with features similar to the 9 Bridge Street ground floor stair, suggesting they are contemporary (part of the 1928 refurbishment).

#### SLa property

- 5.11.4 The SLa first floor comprises two rooms and a central stairwell. The entire north wall of the property is fitted with timber frame windows overlooking the roof structure of NSa-d. The 2011 Glanville plan shows the west room is fitted with two sinks in the north-west corner, however these had been removed prior to this survey (**Plate 50**).
- 5.11.5 The walls are composed of coursed masonry, internally finished with plaster. A plain moulded skirting board is fitted throughout this floor. The north wall is continuous whereas the south wall is angled to follow the alignment of Slippery Lane. This floor was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 5) when the Slippery Lane buildings SLa-d were raised in height.

#### 9-10 Bridge Street

- 5.11.6 9-10 Bridge Street are interconnected at first floor level. There are two stairwells, one within number 10 that accesses the ground and second floor areas and one within number 9 that only accesses the ground floor. Number 10 also has a lift shaft in the north-east corner (blocked) and a ladder to the south-east that extends through a hatch up to the second floor (**Plate 51**). Walls are composed of brick, externally clad in coursed masonry. It is finished in plaster with a plain moulded skirting board. A brick fireplace, probably early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date is fitted in the north wall. The east wall contains two timber frame sash windows overlooking the Bridge Street passage. One of the windows is obscured within the lift shaft, the walls of which are angled to accommodate the window. An identical sash window is fitted in the west wall. The windows date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century 1902 redevelopment when 9-10 Bridge Street were re-clad in stone, whereas the lift was added in the 1928 modifications. The floor surface is continuous throughout 9 and 10 Bridge Street, composed of floorboards aligned west-east.
- 5.11.7 At first floor level, 9 Bridge Street forms a single L-plan room with a stairwell to ground floor in the north-west corner (**Plate 52**). The fenestration is regular and with 7 sash windows along the east and south walls (4 and 3 respectively) identical to those in the south wall of number 10. The upper sashes are subdivided by glazing bars into 9 panes. Also, the stairwell is lit by a single timber frame sash window. An RSJ aligned west-east supports the ceiling and the room is fitted with a skirting board and a picture rail, the latter only appearing on the north and west walls.



## 5.12 Second Floor – Layout

- 5.12.1 The Duck, Son and Pinker premises extend to second floor in two separate locations above 12 Northgate Street and 9-10 Bridge Street. The 12 Northgate Street storey is irregular in plan, comprising 3 rooms, a stairwell and lift shaft. The 9-10 Bridge Street storey comprises two rooms, a lift shaft and stairwell. The number 9 area can only be accessed via the (former) lift or the stairwell located within 10 Bridge Street.

## 5.13 Second Floor – Room Descriptions

### 12 Northgate Street

- 5.13.1 12 Northgate Street second floor is very similar in appearance to the first floor, the majority of features and fittings date to the 1928 refurbishment (Phase 6b). The north-east room is fitted with a plain moulded skirting board and picture rail, it has a brick fireplace fitted with a wooden surround and electric fire. The former lift shaft to the south-east is accessed by a door identical to that on the first floor, painted to match the other timber fittings (**Plate 53**). There are two timber framed sash windows in the east wall, one located centrally within the room, the other inside the lift shaft.
- 5.13.2 The north-west room is approximately square in plan. It's south wall truncates a sash window in the west wall to form a wash room in the south-west corner of the property. Wall finishes including skirting board, picture rail and fire surround match those in the north-east room and first floor (**Plate 54**). The wash room is lit by the truncated sash window to the west. All its fittings, except the skirting board have been removed.
- 5.13.3 The second floor is fitted with north-south aligned floorboards throughout. The stairwell provides access to first and third floors.

### 9-10 Bridge Street

- 5.13.4 Access to the second storey is via a stairwell and former lift in the north-west and north-east corners of 10 Bridge Street respectively. 10 Bridge Street second floor is identical to the first floor with two sash windows in the east wall, one obscured within the lift shaft, a fireplace in the north wall and plain skirting board throughout. 9 Bridge Street forms a single rectangular plan room, accessed from number 10 to the north. Similar to the first floor, it has 7 sash windows arranged regularly along the east and south walls, a plain moulded skirting board and the ceiling is supported by a central RSJ aligned west-east. The 2011 Glanville plans labels this storey as Store rooms (**Plate 55**).

## 5.14 Third Floor – Layout

- 5.14.1 Duck, Son and Pinker extends to third floor level in two separate locations - above 12 Northgate Street and 9-10 Bridge Street. The layout of 12 Northgate Street is almost identical to its first floor whereas 9-10 Bridge Street third floor plan is similar to its first and second floors but exists within the structure's roof space.

## 5.15 Third Floor – Room Descriptions

### 12 Northgate Street

- 5.15.1 12 Northgate Street third floor comprises two rooms to the west and north-east, a stairwell and former lift shaft (**Plates 56-57**). Fixtures and fittings are similar to those on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.



### 9-10 Bridge Street

- 5.15.2 The third floor of 9-10 Bridge Street exists within the roof space of the property, its ceiling varies in height to accommodate the roof pitch. 10 Bridge Street comprises a single room approximately square in plan with a stairwell and former lift to lower floors to the north-west and north-east respectively. It has two timber frame sash dormer windows, one to the east one to the west. These are similar in style to windows on lower floors. The lift mechanism at the top of the lift shaft has been retained including drive shaft, wheels and pulleys (**Plates 58-59**). The floor surface comprises east-west floorboards throughout this level. An off-centre door in the south wall leads into number 9 which comprises a single irregular-plan room with a pair of sash windows in the east wall and a pair in the south wall within dormer openings. Each sash is divided into 9 panes. Timber braces extend from the south, east and north walls to support the roof (**Plate 60**).

### **5.16 Discussion**

- 5.16.1 One of the aims of this historic building record was to target surviving pre-18<sup>th</sup> century elements within the Duck, Son and Pinker complex.
- 5.16.2 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century structural features survive within the Duck, Son and Pinker complex at low level (sub-basement and basement) within the SL buildings fronting Slippery Lane and the Bridge Street properties' sub-basement in particular. The complex was developed in several phases so that external elements have been preserved internally as the site was overbuilt and enclosed, specifically the north elevation of SLa-d and south elevation of NSa-c buildings. Seventeenth century window and door openings can be seen along Slippery Lane and in the north wall of SLa-d properties at basement level. The Bridge Street sub-basement was constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, however its layout has been modified in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1903) when the upper storeys were rebuilt and new walls constructed to form workshops. Similarly, at basement level the Bridge Street properties have been modified in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, removing ceiling vaults and blocking hearths.
- 5.16.3 The ground to third floors were extensively rebuilt and refurbished in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, therefore many of the earlier elements have been modified or removed. The Bridge Street properties were redeveloped circa 1903. This included new floors fitted, basement vaulting and chimney stacks removed, new basement partitions for workshops added and the street elevations re-clad in stone with a new shop front. 12 Northgate Street and the NS properties were similarly remodelled circa 1928. The upper storeys of number 12 were fitted with sound-proof insulation and a lift shaft to create a music school and the ground floor was refurbished to create extensive show rooms. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century features and fittings remain mostly unaltered, specifically in the upper storeys of number 12 Northgate Street. The ground floor show room vaulted ceiling, skylights and decorative plasterwork are also prominent survivals from this date.



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The Archaeological and Building Assessment 84860.01 (WA 2012) concluded there was some potential for buried archaeological deposits to survive below the site and recommended that archaeological monitoring and recording be undertaken for ground works in areas identified as being of high archaeological potential.
- 6.1.2 The proposed ground works for new drainage along Slippery Lane were identified in the assessment as a phase of work to be monitored for its high archaeological potential. However, when excavated the drainage groundworks had been relocated to areas assessed as low archaeological potential. Despite the ground works' relocation, Wessex Archaeology monitored this activity in case of unexpected archaeological results.

### 6.2 Depositional Sequence

- 6.2.1 The following section provides a brief description of the watching brief results and an outline of the depositional sequence observed on site. Detailed summaries of the trenches are presented in **Appendix 1** and full details are available in the project archive. The location of trenches is depicted in **Figures 4-5**. Context numbers below are marked in bold.

### 6.3 Trench 1

- 6.3.1 Trench 1 (**Figure 5, Plate 61**) was excavated on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2012 in order to construct a new wall between rooms NSa and SLa. It was located in NSd basement level between the south-east corner of NSa and room SLa to the south in an area of the basement and open to the sky and ground level gently sloping down to the east. This location was identified as being of moderate archaeological potential in the prior assessment (WA 2012).
- 6.3.2 The trench measured 1.90m x 0.31m long axis aligned north-south, excavated to a depth of 0.40m. The 0.10m thick layer of surface concrete (**1001**) was removed using a circular saw. To the north end of the trench, the concrete was cut by a vertical ceramic drainage pipe (**1005**) (0.20m external diameter) abutting the stone step access into NSa. Beneath the concrete a thin slate layer (**1002**), probably a damp-proof course overlays rectangular limestone paving slabs of varying size, typically 0.45m x 0.15m x 0.10m deep (**1003**), the stone matches the masonry in the walls of NS and SL buildings to north and south. The slabs were laid on top of compact silty-clay, dark grey brown in colour that contained infrequent fragments of glass and pottery sherds. The extent of this soil context remains unknown.
- 6.3.3 Following the excavation of Trench 1, a new concrete block wall was immediately erected on the site.

### 6.4 Trench 2

- 6.4.1 Trench 2 (**Figure 4, Plate 62**) was excavated on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2013 in order to build a new manhole for existing drainage. It was located in the 10 Bridge Street sub-basement 1m west of an existing drain inspection hatch within the west-east corridor. This site was chosen based on existing plans of the utility system and was identified as an area of low archaeological potential in the previous archaeological assessment (WA 2012).
- 6.4.2 The trench measured the total width of the corridor 1.37m by 1.75m in length and was excavated to a depth of 1.35m. The surface layer of cobbled stone (typically 0.25m x 0.20m x 0.12m). Beneath the cobbles a 1m deep layer of dark black-brown clay-silt was

revealed (**202**). Within this context were infrequent rubble cobblestones, pottery sherds, animal bone, oyster shell and 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century glass fragments.

6.4.3 1.15m beneath the cobbled surface, a fill of loose rubble was packed into dark grey brown sandy silt (**203**) around a ceramic main drainage pipe 0.35m in diameter running east-west. The pipe has two collars visible, one at the west extent of the trench, the other 0.90m from the east extent. The lower half of the drainage pipe was set in concrete (**204**). The cut of the drainage pipe was not observed in the soil or rubble contexts, it is likely the corridor walls themselves form the sides of the cut.

6.4.4 Observed within Trench 2 a secondary ceramic drainage pipe aligned north-west to south-east joins the main east-west drain at a point 0.60m from the east end of the trench. It has a smaller diameter (0.20m) than the main drain and continues north-west through the corridor's north wall.

## 6.5 Trench 3

6.5.1 Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2013 as Trench 2 had been found inadequate to locate a manhole inspection point. Trench 3 (**Figure 4, Plate 63**) was located in the 10 Bridge Street sub-basement directly north of trench 2's position in a north-south aligned corridor. The trench locations are divided by a thin internal wall.

6.5.2 The trench measured the width of the corridor 1.19m by 1.30m, excavated to a depth of 0.96m. The ground surface (**301**) was a layer of paving slabs and cobbles ranging from 0.15m x 0.30m x 0.12m (minimum) to 0.70m x 0.55m x 0.12m (maximum).

6.5.3 Beneath the paving layer, a dark grey brown clay-silt layer (**302**) 0.84m thick with sub-angular stone inclusions was uncovered. It is identical to context **202** in Trench 2 and contained frequent oyster shell, animal bone and several post-medieval pottery artefacts.

6.5.4 In Trench 3 a 0.20m diameter ceramic pipe is orientated north-south curving at the south end to a north-west to south-east orientation. Three collars 0.26m in diameter can be seen spaced 0.50m approx. apart. This pipe cuts through the wall to the south and is visible on a north-west to south-east alignment within Trench 2 where it forms a junction with an east-west orientated drainage pipe. As in Trench 2, the cut of the drain feature was not observed, it probably extended the full width of the corridor.

## 6.6 Trench 4

6.6.1 Trench 4 (**Figure 4, Plate 64**) was excavated simultaneously with Trench 3 on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2013. It was located immediately west of Trench 3 and north-west of Trench 2 separated from them by a north-south and east-west wall respectively. The trench measured 1.55m x 1.45m x 1.05m deep, located in the north-east corner of the sub-basement room so stone walls formed its north and east sides. Unlike trenches 2 and 3, Trench 4 was not positioned on existing drainage routes.

6.6.2 The surface layer (**401**) was the same as seen in trenches 2 and 3, a variety of paving slabs and cobble stones. Beneath the paved surface was a layer of dark black-brown clay-silt with sub rounded stone inclusions <0.03m, 0.15m thick (**402**). It formed a level surface to lay the paving above. A second levelling layer of mid yellow-brown sandy-silt (**403**) lay beneath context **402**. It was loosely compacted with highly frequent stone rubble inclusions (max. dimensions = 0.16m x 0.10m x 0.08m) and contained no artefacts. The levelling layers were deposited above a waterlogged dark grey-brown clay silt (**404**) similar to layers seen in trenches 2 and 3 (**202, 302**), although the Trench 4 was undisturbed by drainage pipes. It contained infrequent stone inclusions >0.04m and

frequent oyster shell and animal bone as well as several pottery and ceramic building material sherds and two probably structural iron objects.

- 6.6.3 The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.05m below ground level, at which point it was considered deep enough to cut through the north-south aligned wall between trenches 3 and 4. The wall was cut using a drill and chisel to remove the masonry. The purpose was to fit a new inspection hatch to be connected to the existing drainage system as had originally been the plan for Trench 2.

## **7 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, deriving from three contexts (**202**, **302**, **404**). The assemblage is largely of post-medieval date, with one medieval item. Quantities of finds by context are given in **Table 1**.

### **7.2 Pottery**

- 7.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. All sherds are post-medieval, and include coarse redwares, German and English stonewares, Staffordshire-/Bristol-type marbled slipwares, tin glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware, refined whiteware. This suggests a date range spanning the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, although the possibility that the redwares could be of earlier date cannot be ruled out.

### **7.3 Ceramic Building Material**

- 7.3.1 This category includes roof tile and wall tile. One of the roof tile fragments is of medieval date, identifiable by the coarse, irregular fabric. All other fragments are post-medieval (the wall tile is a modern glazed type).

### **7.4 Clay Pipe**

- 7.4.1 Of the four pieces of clay tobacco pipe recovered, three are plain stems. The fourth piece, from context **302**, is a spurred bowl dating to c.1810-40.

### **7.5 Glass**

- 7.5.1 The glass, all from context **202**, is all post-medieval in date and comprises two pieces of green wine bottle, including a base from a cylindrical bottle of late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date; and a small phial in pale greenish glass, probably of the same date range.

### **7.6 Animal Bone**

- 7.6.1 Identifiable species include cattle, sheep/goat and domestic fowl. Cattle and sheep/goat bones appear to be dominated by meat-bearing bones (long bones, ribs).

### **7.7 Iron**

- 7.7.1 Two iron objects from context **404** are too corroded for identification, but are probably of structural origin. One may be a handle.



## 7.8 Artefact quantification

**Table 1: Artefact Quantification Table. All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Iron	Pottery
202	29/281	1/28	1/2	3/476		7/388
302	17/406		1/8			1/86
404	31/844	3/376	2/11		2/191	3/53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77/1531</b>	<b>4/404</b>	<b>4/21</b>	<b>3/476</b>	<b>2/191</b>	<b>11/527</b>

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1.1 Due to the absence of suitable deposits, no samples were collected for environmental analysis.

## 9 WATCHING BRIEF CONCLUSION

9.1.1 The results of the archaeological watching brief were non-specific. Artefacts recovered ranged from medieval to 19<sup>th</sup> century periods, however Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were located on existing 19<sup>th</sup> century drainage and contexts containing dated artefacts had been disturbed during its installation. Trench 4 had not been disturbed by services, but no archaeological features were identified. The artefacts found included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, metal and shell and animal bone which confirms human activity on the site from the medieval period onwards but cannot specifically date the context layers recorded. Due to the sloping topography of the site and the propensity for flooding at lower levels, it is possible some of the material recovered was transported from further west.

9.1.2 The lack of archaeological evidence may be a result of the locations monitored. The development proposals supplied for the archaeological and building assessment (WA 2012) indicated trenches would be positioned in Slippery Lane along the line of the medieval City wall, an area of potentially high archaeological impact. However, when monitored, the trenches had been repositioned in the Bridge Street sub-basement, an area of low archaeological potential.

## 10 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 10.1 Archive

10.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990). The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, under the project reference 84862. In due course the archive will be deposited with the Bath Museum Service.

10.1.2 Details of the historic building recording and archaeological watching brief will be entered into the online OASIS database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## 10.2 Copyright

- 10.2.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## 11 REFERENCES

### 11.1 Bibliography

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*

Wessex Archaeology. 2012. *Duck, Son & Pinker, Northgate Street & Bridge Street, Bath, Building and Archaeological Assessment*, Ref: 84860.01

Wessex Archaeology, 2012. *Duck, Son & Pinker, Northgate Street & Bridge Street Bath. Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief*. Ref: 84861.01

### 11.2 Grey literature

Glanville, 2011 March, Duck, Son and Pinker 9 Bridge Street, 12 Northgate Street, Bath BA2 4AU: Ground, Basement and Sub-Basement Floor Plans

Root, Jane. 2012. *Interim Historic Building Assessment*, unpublished client report

### 11.3 Cartographic Sources

Gilmores map of Bath 1694

John Woods map of Bath 1735

Harcourt Masters' map 1794

Harcourt Masters' map 1808

G P Manners' map of the Parish of St Michael, 1818

Cotterell and Spackman map, surveyed 1853

1:500 Ordnance Survey map, 1886

### 11.4 Other resources

<http://www.bathintime.co.uk/>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Great\\_Pulteney\\_Street&oldid=461566770](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Great_Pulteney_Street&oldid=461566770)





## 12 APPENDICES

### 12.1 Trench Records

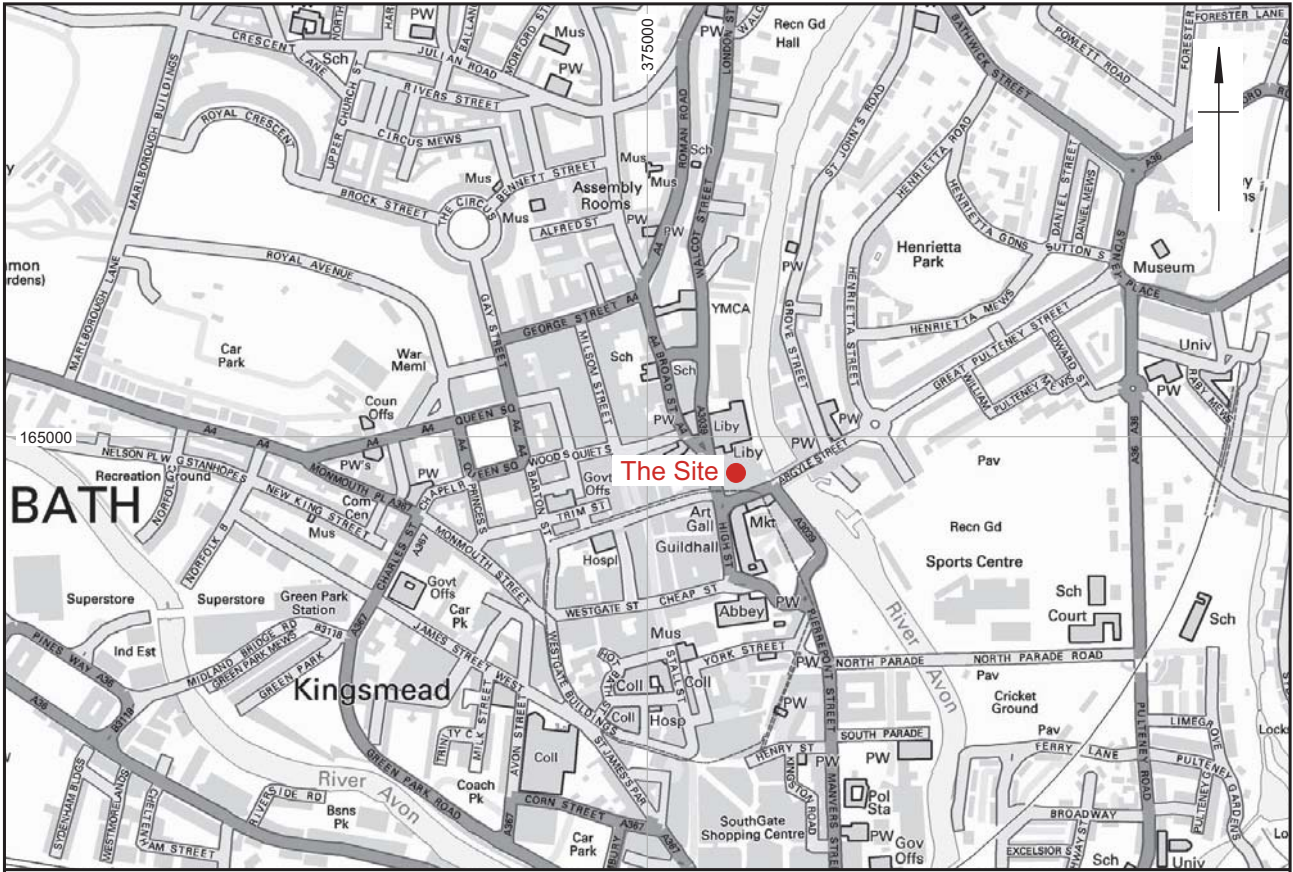
Trench 1		
Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. depth below ground level (m)
1.90	0.31	0.40
Context Number	Description	Depth below ground level (m)
1001	Floor surface. Concrete 0.10m deep cut by ceramic drainage pipes. Pipes abut stone step of NSa north wall doorway	0 – 0.10
1002	Layer of slate 0.002m thick, probably a damp proof course	0.10 – 0.102
1003	Layer of stone paving slabs, stone is yellow-white limestone same as NSa wall to north	0.102 – 0.202
1004	layer of compact dark grey-brown silty-clay. Max depth excavated = 0.20m. Finds = blue and white ceramics and brown glass fragments (not retained)	0.202 – 0.40
1005	Ceramic drain head located to south of stone step into NSa. External diameter 0.20m, cuts concrete CX1001	0 – 0.10
1006	Metal drain pipe aligned vertically, external diameter 0.18m, internal diameter 0.10m	0 – 0.40
1007	Ceramic drainpipe probably connects with pipe CX1005. Runs east-west along western extent of trench 1. void <0.05m between pipe and SLa (north) wall. Internal diameter 0.11m, external diameter not visible. Extent of pipe unknown due to limited excavation	0 – 0.10

Trench 2		
Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. depth below ground level (m)
1.75	1.37	1.35
Context Number	Description	Depth below ground level (m)
201	Floor surface. Mixed paving slabs and cobbles, roughly rectangular, typical size = 0.25 x 0.20 x 0.12m	0 -15
202	Layer of dark black-brown clay-silt. Ceramic pipe cuts layer aligned north-south. Finds = pottery bottles, glass bottles, animal bone, oyster shell. Inclusions = infrequent large cobblestone rubble 0 – 0.50m deep	0.15 – 1.15
203	Rubble fill loosely packed around east-west ceramic drainage pipe 0.35m diameter. Rubble packed into dark grey-brown sandy-silt	1.15 – 1.35
204	Concrete levelling/packing around pipe	1.35



Trench 3		
Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. depth below ground level (m)
1.30	1.19	0.96
Context Number	Description	Depth below ground level (m)
301	Floor surface. Mixed paving slabs and cobbles, roughly rectangular, tightly packed. Min. dimensions = 0.15 x 0.30 x 0.12m. Slabs typical size = 0.70 x 0.55 x 0.12m	0 – 0.12
302	Layer of dark grey-brown clay-silt with frequent oyster shell and sub-angular stone inclusions >0.05m. Finds = animal bone, pottery, oyster shell	0.12 – 0.96
303	Ceramic pipe aligned north-south curving at south end to nw-se alignment. 0.20m diameter. 3 collars visible in trench approx. 0.50m apart, 0.26m diameter, 0.07m wide. Cut of drain not visible. Same pipe seen in trench 2 aligned nw-se	0.64 – 0.90

Trench 4		
Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. depth below ground level (m)
1.55	1.45	1.05
Context Number	Description	Depth below ground level (m)
401	Floor surface. Mixture of cobbles and paving slabs, max. dimensions = 0.55 x 0.70 x 0.12m min. dim. 0.05 x 0.30 x 0.12m	0 – 0.12
402	Layer of dark black-brown clay silt with small sub-rounded stone inclusions >0.03m. levelling layer for paving	0.13 – 0.27
403	Mid yellow-brown sandy-silt, loosely compacted with very frequent stone rubble inclusions – sub-angular form max. dimensions 0.16 x 0.10 x 0.08m, min. dim. <0.03m.	0.27 – 0.48
404	Dark grey-brown clay-silt, same as trench 3 (302). Has occasional sub-rounded stones >0.04m. Finds = frequent oyster shell and animal bone, pottery and CBM	0.48 – 1.05



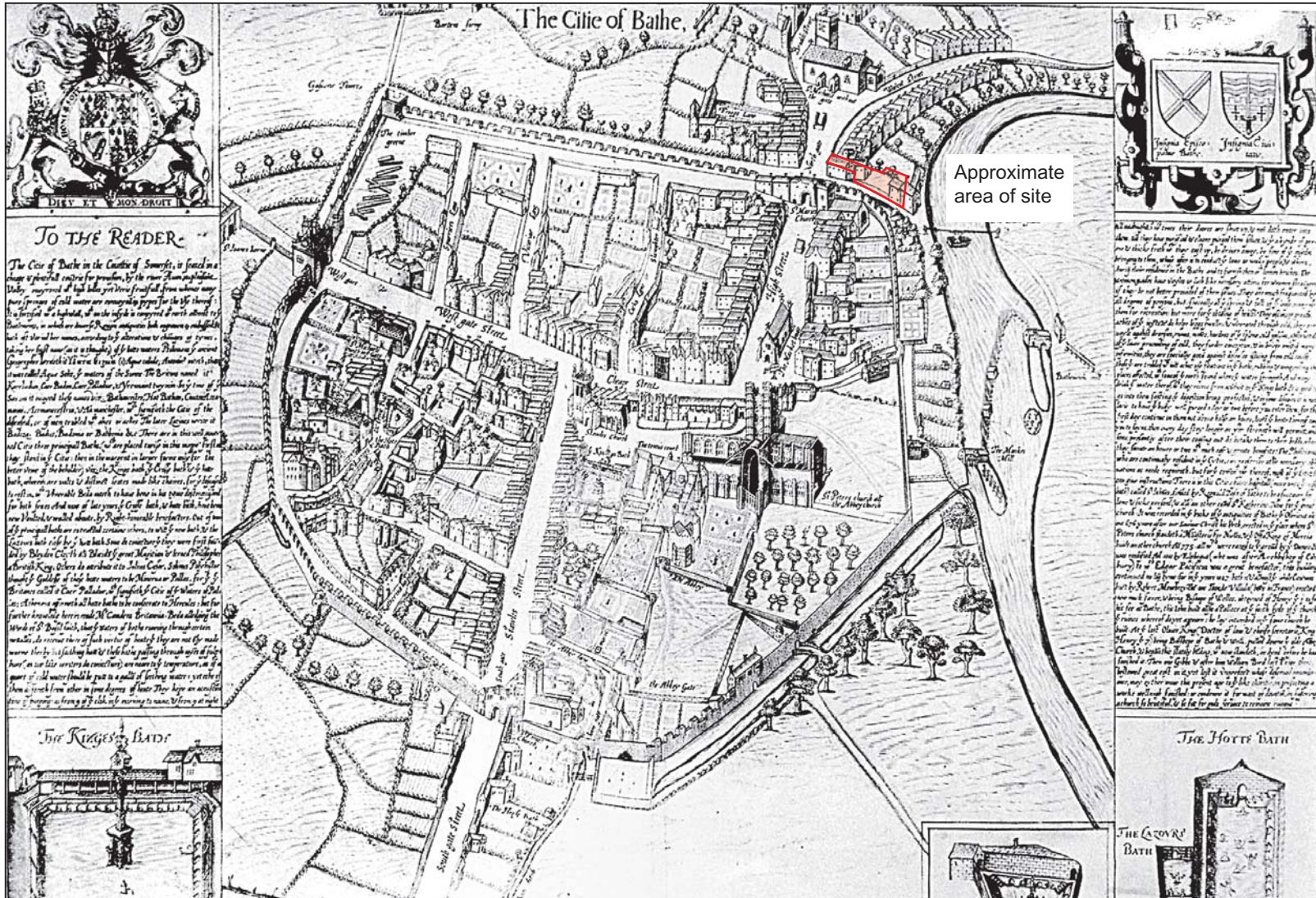
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Site location plan

Figure 1

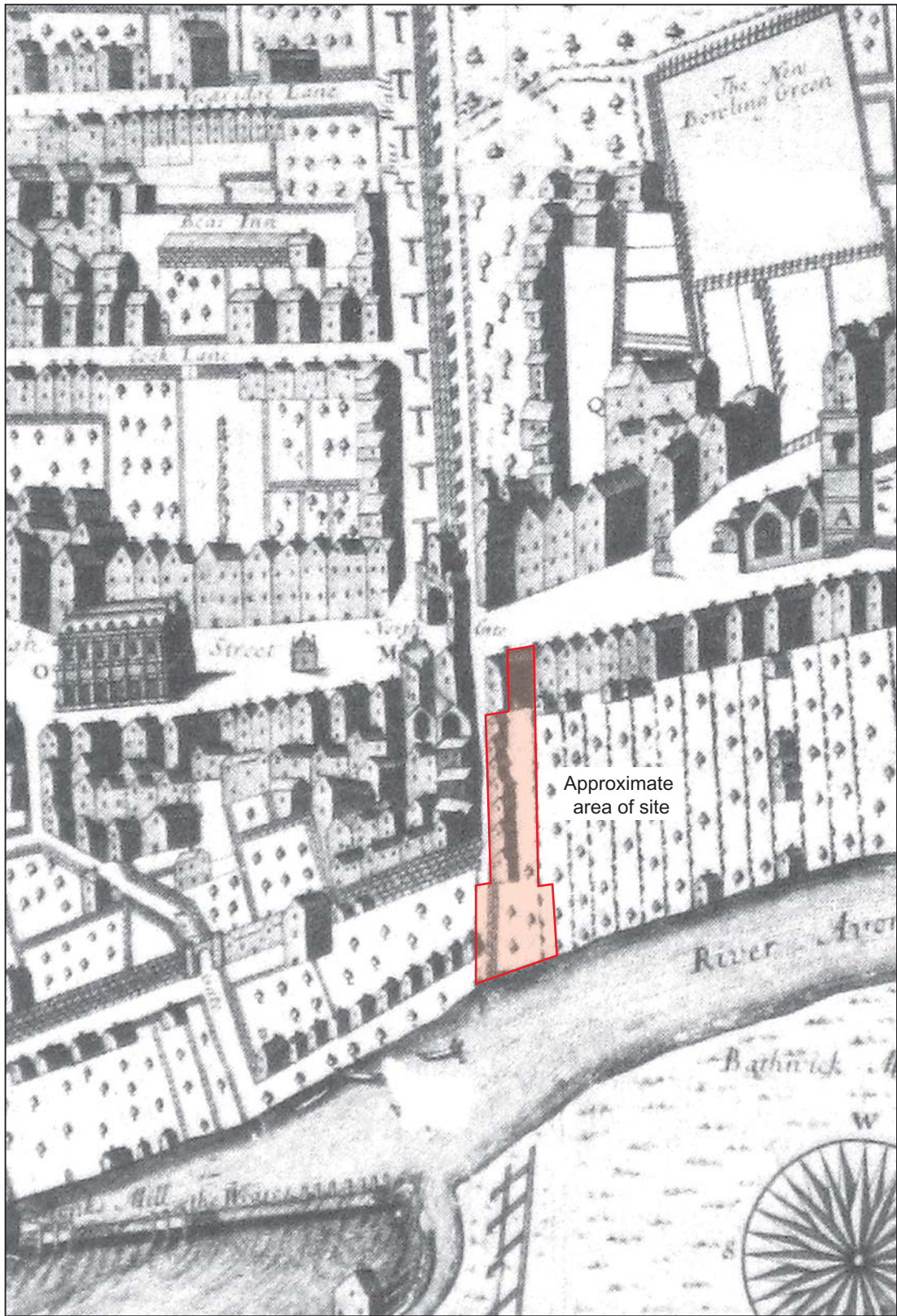



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Saville's map of Bath c 1600–04

Figure 2a



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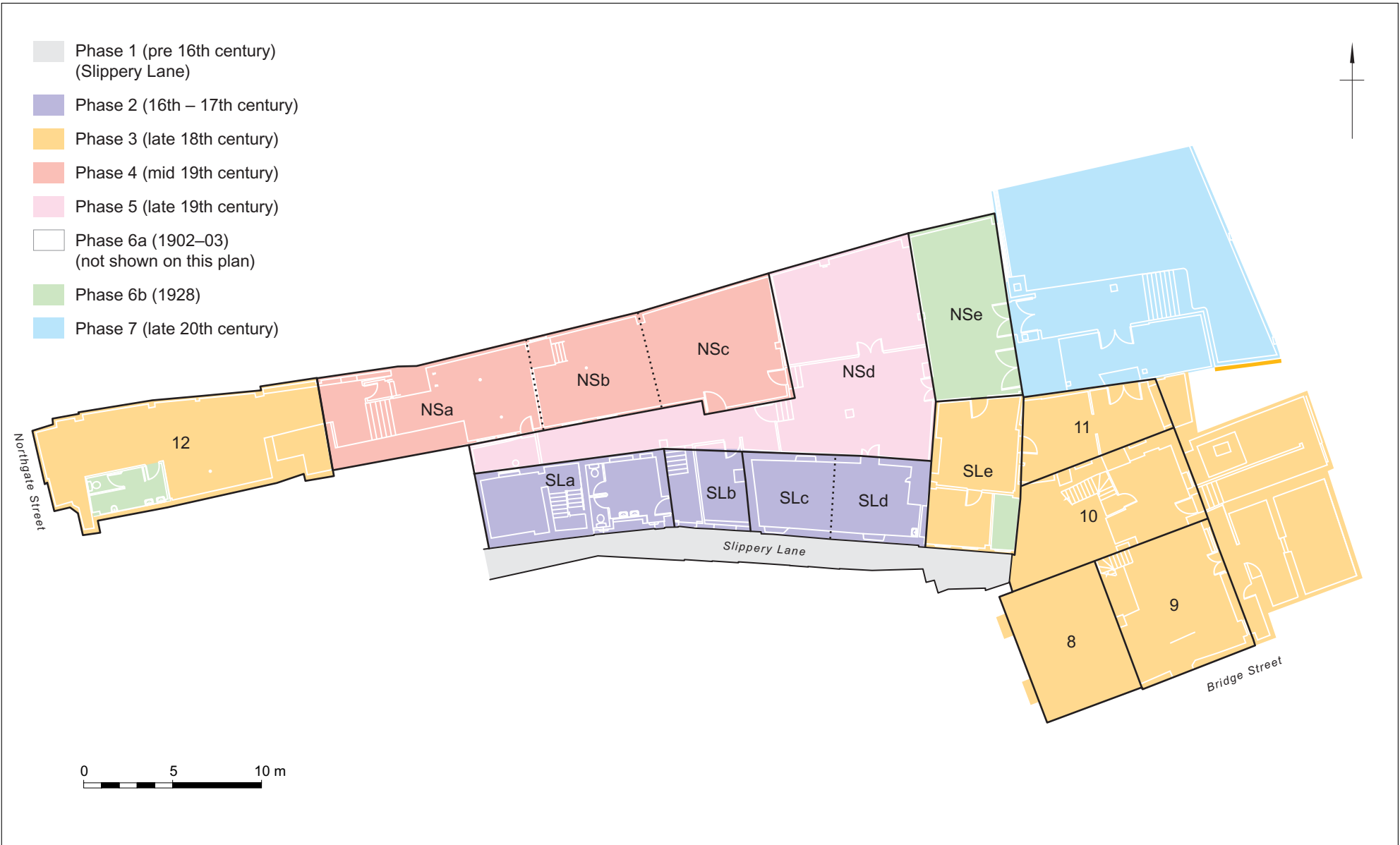
Gilmore's map of 1694

Figure 2b



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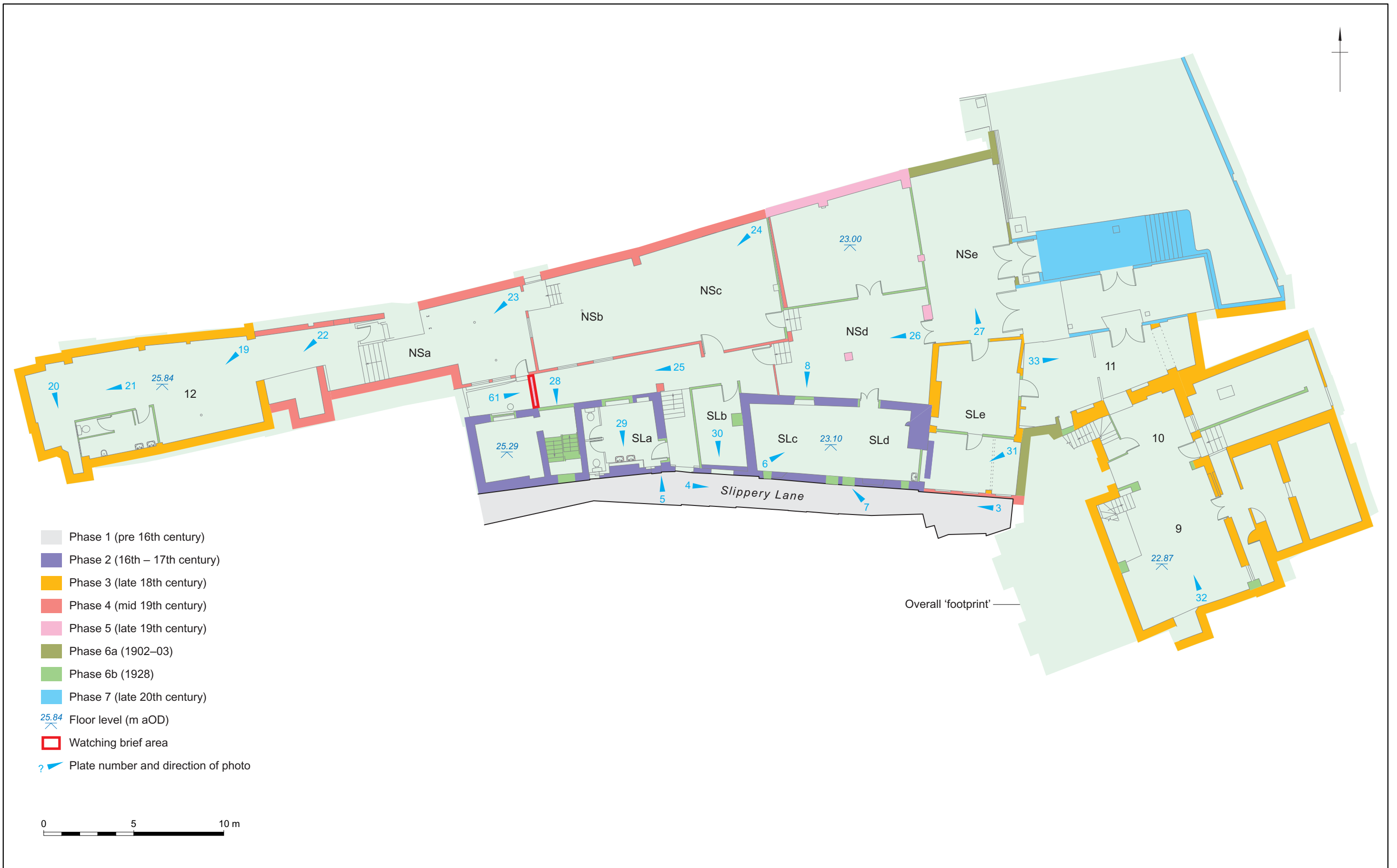
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Numbered and phased block plan of the site (survey detail at basement level)

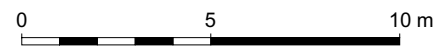
Figure 3



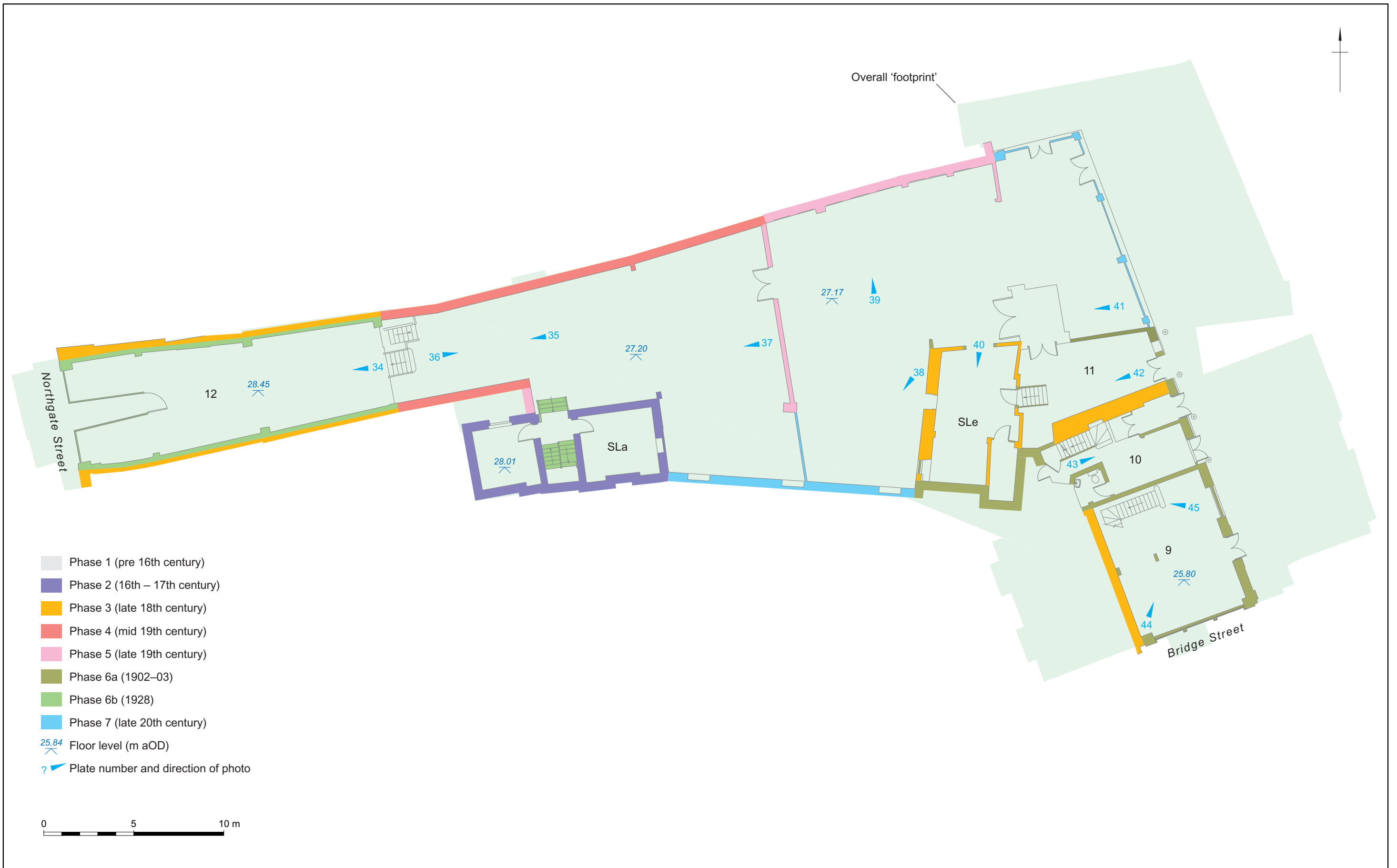




- Phase 1 (pre 16th century)
- Phase 2 (16th – 17th century)
- Phase 3 (late 18th century)
- Phase 4 (mid 19th century)
- Phase 5 (late 19th century)
- Phase 6a (1902–03)
- Phase 6b (1928)
- Phase 7 (late 20th century)
- 25.84 Floor level (m aOD)
- Watching brief area
- ? Plate number and direction of photo



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Phased plan of ground floor

Figure 6



Wessex Archaeology

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Phased plan of first floor

Figure 7



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Plate 1: 12 Northgate Street elevation



Plate 2: 9 Bridge Street south elevation


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Plate 3: Remnant of medieval city wall preserved in-situ in south side of Slippery Lane

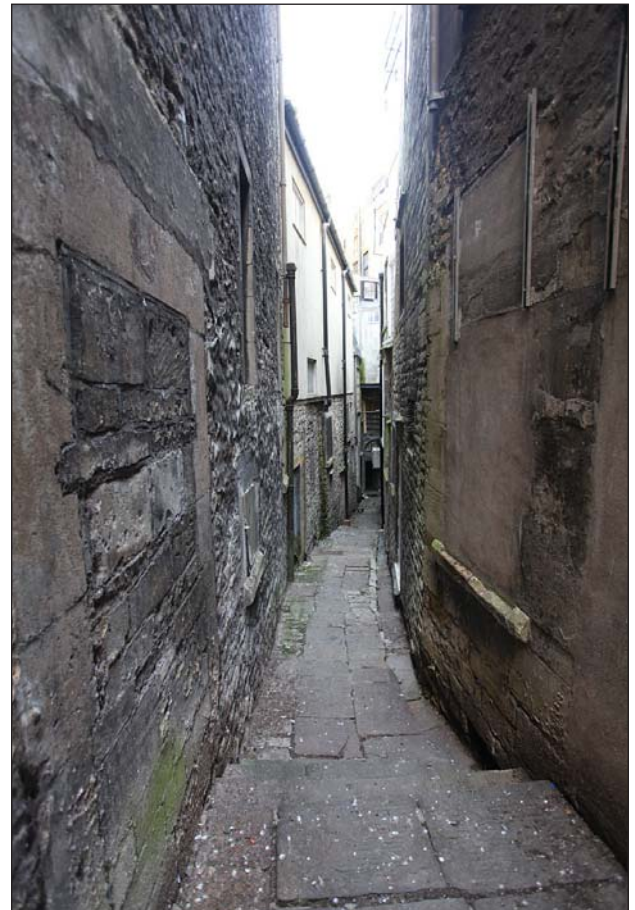


Plate 4: Surviving 17th century buildings on left side of image, viewed from west


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Plate 5: 17th century window frame SLa



Plate 6: Basement SLc-d with blocked 17th century window


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Plate 7: Evidence of earlier opening on east side of doorway, building SLd



Plate 8: Detail of 17th century window frame north wall SLc


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Plate 9: Sub-basement under number 8 Bridge Street showing original vaulting, fireplace and entrances onto Slippery Lane



Plate 10: 9 Bridge Street stair access between sub-basement and basement


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Plate 11: Sub-basement 10 Bridge Street. Early 20th century walling creating workshops.



Plate 12: Sub-basement 10 Bridge Street. Inserted staircase visible in ceiling.


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Plate 13: Sub-basement 10 Bridge Street. Truncated stone steps to basement.



Plate 14: Sub-basement 10 Bridge Street. Line of Slippery Lane and high level window viewed from the east.


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Plate 15: Sub-basement light wells and passage at east side of 9 Bridge Street



Plate 16: Sub-basement projecting east of 10 Bridge Street, viewed from south-east.


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Plate 17: Sub-basement. Possible section of rubble stone north wall of 12 Bridge Street visible from underground car park

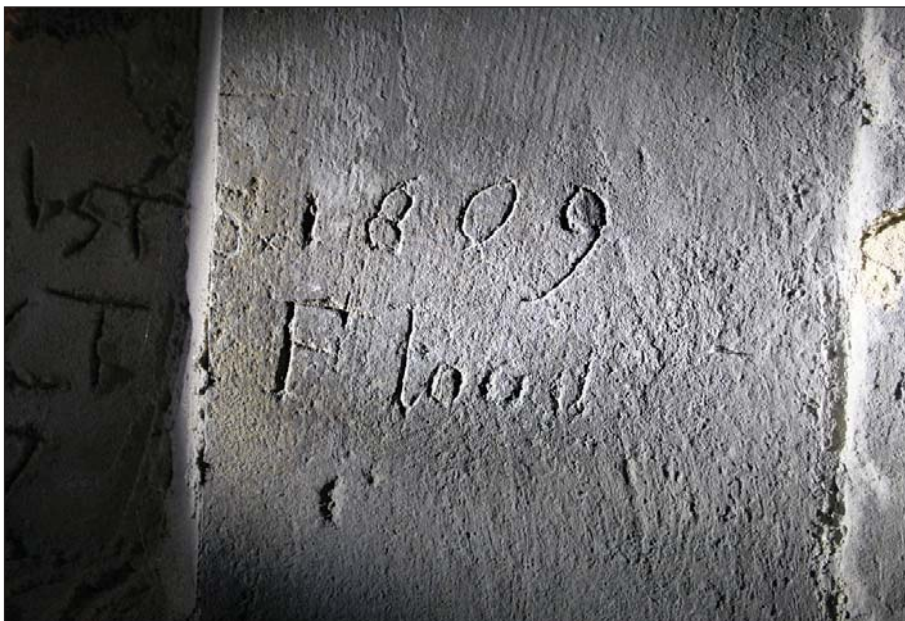


Plate 18: Sub-basement 9 Bridge Street. Detail showing carved record of early 19th century flood


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Plate 19: Basement 12 Northgate Street south wall brickwork indicating removed staircase to ground floor


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Plate 20: Basement 12 Northgate Street west end



Plate 21: Basement 12 Northgate Street west end during development


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Plate 22: Earlier masonry arch incorporated into mid-19th century wall in 12 Northgate Street basement.



Plate 23: Basement NSa


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Plate 24: Basement NSb-c



Plate 25: Basement NSd west-east passage, enclosed in early 20th century.


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Plate 26: Basement NSd, south-east room prior to development



Plate 27: Basement NSe


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Plate 28: Basement SLa stairwell viewed from NSd passage



Plate 29: Basement SLa east room, south wall


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Plate 30: Basement SLb



Plate 31: Basement SLe, south room


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Plate 32: Basement 9-10 Bridge Street



Plate 33: Basement 11 Bridge Street


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Plate 34: Ground floor 12 Northgate Street



Plate 35: Ground floor NSa


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Plate 36: Ground floor showrooms viewed from west



Plate 37: Ground floor showrooms viewed from east


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Plate 38: Ground floor, SLb-d areas during development



Plate 39: Ground floor, NSd-e north wall adjacent to the Podium Centre


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Plate 40: Ground floor SLe showing blocked door into SLd on right of image



Plate 41: Ground floor east end of show rooms showing removed lift shaft


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Plate 42: Ground floor 11 Bridge Street



Plate 43: Ground floor 10 Bridge Street


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Plate 44: Ground floor 9 Bridge Street



Plate 45: Detail of ground to 1st floor staircase in 9 Bridge Street


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Plate 46: 1st floor, 12 Northgate Street, door to former lift shaft on right of image

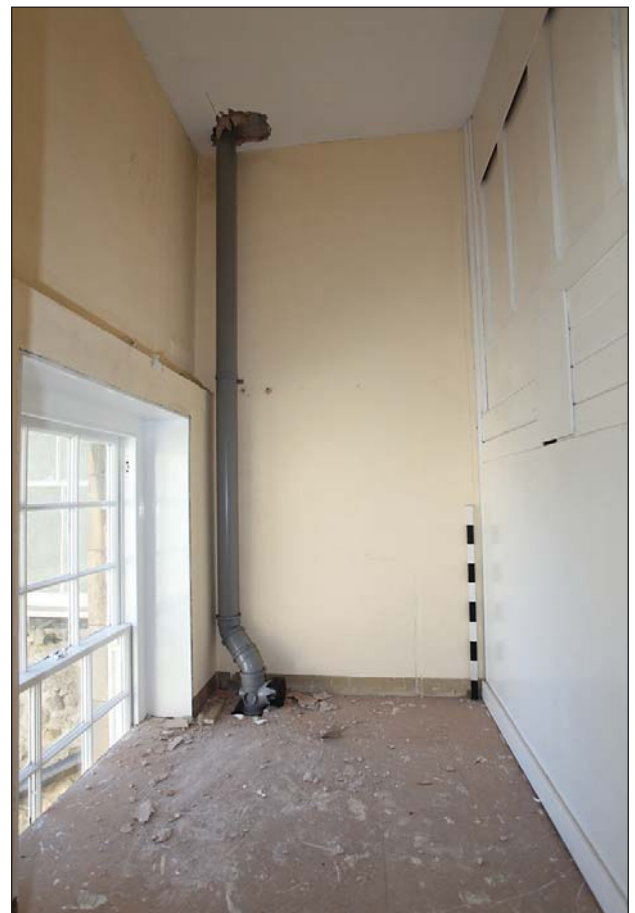


Plate 47: 1st floor 12 Northgate Street, former lift shaft


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Plate 48: 1st floor 12 Northgate Street, west room



Plate 49: 12 Northgate Street stairwell at ground floor level


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Plate 50: 1st floor SLa, east room windows



Plate 51: 1st floor 10 Bridge Street with former lift shaft


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Plate 52: 1st floor 9 Bridge Street showing staircase to ground level



Plate 53: 2nd floor door to former lift shaft in 12 Northgate Street


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Plate 54: 2nd floor 12 Northgate Street west room with typical fixtures and fittings (circa 1928)



Plate 55: 2nd floor 9 Bridge Street


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Plate 56: 3rd floor 12 Northgate Street east room



Plate 57: 3rd floor 12 Northgate Street west room


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Plate 58: Lift mechanism to former lift shaft within 10 Bridge Street

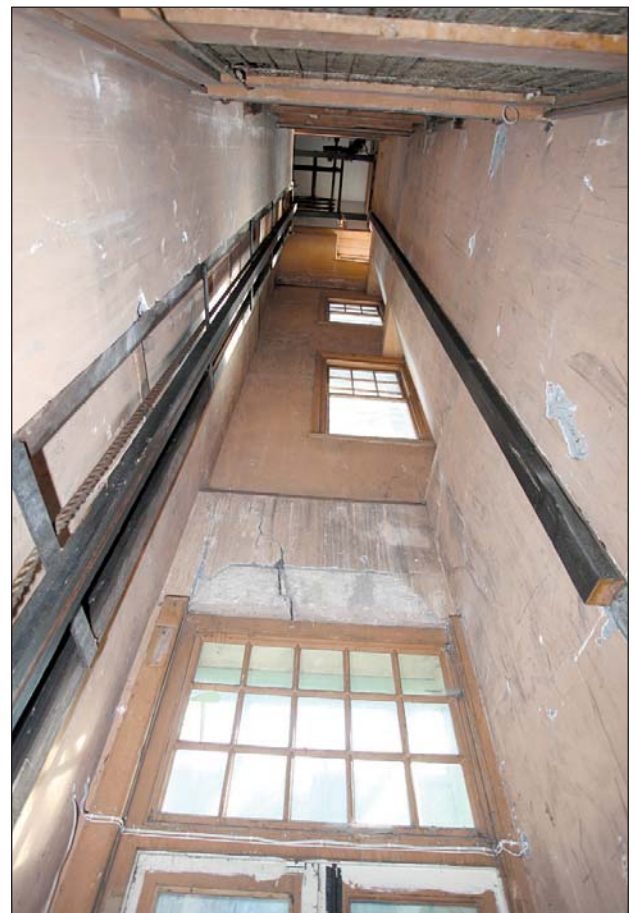


Plate 59: Lift shaft interior within 10 Bridge Street


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Plate 60: 3rd floor 9 Bridge Street



Plate 61: Watching Brief area: Trench 1


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Plate 62: Watching Brief Area: Trench 2



Plate 63: Watching Brief Area: Trench 3



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Plate 64: Watching Brief area: Trench 4

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