

The Full Moon Hotel and Attic Bar, No.1 North Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Bristol HER 24701



on behalf of

Eco-Properties Limited

D. Etheridge B.A. M.Phil. FSA Scot
D.E.Y. Young M.A.

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited

Bristol: January 2009

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No.1 North Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol**

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Frontispiece: Full Moon Hotel and Full Moon Luncheon Bar on North Street, Stokes Croft, c. 1880-1900

on behalf of

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Report prepared by
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ABSTRACT

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Full Moon Hotel and Attic Bar, No. 1 North Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol, BS1 3PR (centred at NGR ST 59085 73655) produced the following results.

The Study Area comprises the premises of the Full Moon Hotel and Attic Bar situated on the east side of North Street, at the southern end of Stokes Croft (A38), within the Stokes Croft Conservation Area and civil parish of St. Paul's. The site is occupied by the Full Moon Hotel, a Grade II listed former coaching inn and stables located on the north side of the Study Area while on the south side of the Study Area stands the Attic Bar, a 1950s construction. A central courtyard is accessed from North Street through an ornate 18th century Grade II listed wrought iron overthrow arch. There is a covered entranceway through the eastern boundary wall to Wilder Street.

The Study area was located within the former medieval manor of Barton and the ancient parish of St. James, Bristol. The medieval manor of Barton was recorded in the Domesday Book. In 1373 the Study Area was incorporated inside the city bounds. The name Stokes Croft is thought to derive from John Stokes Croft, mentioned in late 14th and 15th century documents.

Smith's map of 1568 shows the Study Area outside the area of urban development, in a field adjacent to one of the roads leading North from the city. Hoefnagle's map of 1581 shows a similar prospect, though a building may be shown at the approximate location of the Study Area. It is known a small lodge stood at the entrance to Stokes Croft in the later 16th century. Millerd's 1673 map of Bristol indicates a house with grounds occupied the location of the Study Area. A further house was indicated at that location on Millerd's revised map of c. 1710.

Several published sources indicate the original portions of the Full Moon date from the later 17th century, but the first record of it is found in the deeds of 1716 and 1717 where it is described as the Full Moon, a coaching inn with stables and outbuildings, *newly erected*. A large estate, to the east of the Full Moon, was part of the property until it was sold by lot in the later 19th century.

Rocque's map of 1750 shows the Study Area as a group of buildings north and south of a central courtyard between present North Street and Wilder Street. This arrangement continued on Ashmead and Plumley's map of 1828, where the inn is shown occupying the northern buildings. Later 19th century maps and plans indicate the southern buildings were principally a stables, which appear to have then gone out of use in favour of the *Full Moon Luncheon Bar*, a separate two-storey public house established in the southeast corner of the Study Area. This arrangement, which included a covered walkway against the southern buildings, appears to have continued until c. 1944. By 1951 some of the southern group of buildings appear to have been partially demolished, though the former luncheon bar was still extant as the *Full Moon Vaults*.

A planning application was made in 1955 for a new building on the site of the *Vaults* and former stables area. Permission was granted, but the original plans for a two-storey structure were scaled back, resulting in the present single storey building, the Attic Bar, in the south of the Study Area. The original plans indicate that up to 1.5 metres depth of ground disturbance could have taken place within the footprint of the Attic Bar.

Aerial photography from late 1941 and the Bristol civil defence records indicate the Study Area escaped serious incident during enemy aerial bombardment of Bristol in the Second World War.

A trawl of the Bristol Urban Archaeological Database has found several records relating directly to the Study Area. These indicate the presence of a late 17th century coaching inn within the Study Area and point to associated documents and illustrations, including an architectural survey undertaken in 1997. Other records indicate the growing urbanisation of lower Stokes Croft from the late 17th century through to the 19th century.

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ABBREVIATIONS

aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BCL	Bristol Central Library
BGS	British Geological Survey
BRO	Bristol Record Office
BUAD	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record, Swindon
OS	Ordnance Survey

1. INTRODUCTION (see Figures 1, 2 and 3)

Bristol City Council has requested a Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment of the Full Moon Hotel and Attic Bar, No. 1 North Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol, BS1 3PR (centred at NGR ST 59085 73655), as part of a planning application to demolish the present Attic Bar and Nightclub and to erect a two-storey building with further accommodation in the roof in order to provide extended hotel accommodation (Bristol City Council Planning Application Numbers 08/03820/F and 08/03821/LA). The development footprint consists of approximately 740 square metres. The project was commissioned by Eco-Properties Limited.

2. METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of all indices of information held on the Bristol City Council Urban Archaeological Database. Indices and collections were also consulted in the Bristol Record Office, Bristol Central Library, and the library of the Bristol Sites and Monuments Record. All information was collated, summarised and presented in the report below under the Bristol Historic Environment Record Number 24701. All photocopies, manuscript copies and notes, including still photographs, are preserved in the project archive to be stored at the premises of Avon Archaeological Unit Limited.

The authors carried out the survey in January 2009. The Study Area was visited on the 6th January 2009, during which digital still photographs were taken.

3. GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND CURRENT LAND USE (see Figures 1, 2, Plates and Cover)

The underlying geology of the Study Area consists of Triassic Mercia Mudstones of the Redcliffe Sandstone Formation interrupted by the Ashton Little Coal Seam of the Lower Coal Measures Formation (BGS 2004).

The site occupies level ground at approximately 16 m aOD.

The Study Area comprises the premises of the Full Moon Hotel and Attic Bar situated on the eastern side of North Street, which lies at the southern end of Stokes Croft (A38) within the Stokes Croft Conservation Area and civil parish of St. Paul's (centred at NGR ST 59085 73655). The site is occupied by the hotel, a former coaching inn and Grade II listed building (reference 901-1/6/2028, see **Appendix 2**), the Attic Bar and Nightclub, a 1950s construction, and associated structures arranged around a central courtyard accessed from North Street to the west through an ornate 18th century wrought iron overthrow arch with lamp, also a Grade II listed structure (reference 901-1/6/2029, see **Appendix 2**). Large timber gates, usually locked, provide access to the site from Wilder Street to the east, as required.

4. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1. A History of St. James Parish and the Manor of Barton

Historically the Study Area was located within the medieval parish of St James, Bristol, within the boundary of the city.

The historic manor is thought to have been part of the Domesday manor of Barton (Regis) in Swinehead Hundred. This manor included the City of Bristol, and Mangotsfield. The full translation (Morris 1982) is as follows:

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

[Chapter 1]

LAND OF THE KING

[In SWINEHEAD Hundred]

Item 21

In BERTUNE [Barton Regis] at BRISTOV [Bristol] there were 6 hides. In lordship 3 ploughs;

22 villagers and 25 smallholders with 25 ploughs. 9 slaves and 18 freedmen who have 14 ploughs.

2 mills at 27 s.

When Roger acquired this manor from the King he found there 2 hides and 2 ploughs in lordship;

17 villagers and 24 smallholders with 21 ploughs. 4 slaves and 13 freedmen with 3 ploughs.

In Manegodesfelle [Mangotsfield], a member of this manor, 6 oxen in lordship.

Bristol Church holds 3 hides of the same land; 1 plough is recorded there.

1 riding man holds 1 hide and has 1 plough. 4 small holders with 1 plough.

This manor and BRISTOV pay 110 marks of silver to the King; the burgesses state that Bishop G[eoffrey] has 33 marks of silver and 1 mark of gold besides the King's revenue.

In the accompanying notes to the above translation (ibid.) it is explained that Roger (of Berkeley) only acquired the rights to collect the manorial revenues, not the manor itself. Bristol Church probably refers to St. Peter's, which was given to Tewkesbury Abbey before A.D. 1107. St. James's Priory was founded in Bristol as a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey c. 1137 (Page 1907, 74). The 1 hide held by 1 riding man is thought to be Ridgeway manor (ibid.), which was half in Stapleton and half in Mangotsfield parish (Rudder 1779, 693).

Henry II confirmed the endowment of the priory in 1181 (Page 1907, 74). It was noted the nave of the church was to be used by the parishioners (ibid.). The prior and convent had the right to appoint a chaplain or send a monk to serve the parishioners (ibid.).

During the Middle Ages the manor and hundred of Barton passed in and out of royal and noble hands on many occasions (Atkyns 1712, 421; Rudder 1779, 460). On at least three occasions it formed part of a royal dowry (ibid.). The most notable lord of the manor was Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick 'the King Maker' (ibid.). Such overlords, rarely, if ever, resided in the manor, and there may never have been a manor house as such.

Walter Dennis, the brother of Maurice Dennis, held the manor and hundred in 1562, selling it soon after to Thomas Chester of Knowle (Rudder 1779, 460). At the time of Rudder, the manor was still in the hands of Thomas Chester's descendants (ibid.).

4.2. A History of St. Paul's

In 1794 the parish of St. James was divided by an Act of Parliament, creating the new parish of St. Paul's, Bristol. The new church and attached churchyard were consecrated that year; they were located on the East side of Portland Square. The new parish lay partly within and partly outside the City boundary.

The growth of modern St. Paul's and Clifton commenced in 1786 with a 'rage for building' across Clifton and the City of Bristol (Latimer 1970, 493). The 'rage' continued until the outbreak of war with France in 1793, when almost overnight the house building market collapsed, leaving over 500 houses unfinished (Latimer 1970, 494). Latimer (1970, 495) described the following scene:

The shells of thirty-four roofless houses stood in York Crescent, dominating similar ruins in Cornwallis Crescent, The Mall, Saville Place, Belle Vue, Richmond Place, York Place, and other localities. Kingsdown and St. Michael's Hill presented many mournful wrecks; Portland Square and the neighbouring streets were in the same condition;

It was some time before work recommenced. In 1807 the houses of Clifton were described as "silent and falling" and the ruins in Portland Square as "tottering" (Latimer 1970, 495).

By the time of the Ashmead and Plumley plan of the City in 1828 (see **Figure 11**), the majority of the building work had either resumed or been completed.

4.3. A History of Stokes Croft

It is thought the name *Stokes Croft* derives from a field recorded as *Berewykse Croft in Redeland*, recorded in the will of John Stokes, which was proved in 1382 (Harris 1971). In the will of Nicholas Excestre (1434) it was recorded as *formerly John Stoke's close* (ibid.). In 1579 it was described as a close of land with one small lodge and a garden plot near the entrance (Wright 2005). Millerd's maps of 1673 and c. 1710 (see **Figures 6 and 7**) indicate *Stokes Croft* as a parcel of land to the east of Thornbury way (now the A38), outside the limits of urban development but within the historical bounds of the City. By Rocque's map of 1750 the name had also become attached to the road itself (see **Figure 8**).

Until c. 1700 Stokes Croft appears to have been an area of market gardening, with little urban development (La Trobe Bateman 2002). The first substantial development is recorded in the Parish records for 1678 (Wright 2005). St. James's Square had been laid out to the east of North Street by c. 1710 (see **Figure 7**) and by Rocque's map of 1750 there was development either side of the road as far as the junction with modern Ashley Road. However the bulk of the land between Ashley Road and the River Frome was still in agricultural use (La Trobe Bateman 2002; see also **Figure 8**). Despite increased urban development with the creation of St. Paul's parish and the building boom of the late 18th century, some land was still used for agricultural purposes in 1850 according to the Sanitary Report for that year (La Trobe Bateman 2002).

Industry is indicated in the area from at least 1742 (Brett 2005). The presence of industry increased slowly during the 18th century, with a ropewalk, sugar refinery and turpentine distillers (ibid.). It was not until the mid 19th century that industry began to dominate the district. City Road was extant by 1850 and the carriage Works at No. 104 Stokes Croft was established by 1859 (ibid.). Footwear manufacturing was established around Portland Square in the 1870s while timber related industries were established around Wilder Street and York Street by the 1880s (ibid.).

Industrial activity appears to have thrived in the area until the bombing of Bristol in 1940-1942, when swathes of land in Stokes Croft and St. Paul's were flattened (see **Figure 17**). Subsequent post-war urban regeneration of the district appears to have been slow, and in some places still incomplete, with an emphasis on social housing towards the north of Stokes Croft and a focus on business and council offices towards the south. Along either side of the road small and specialised retailers predominate, interspersed with the occasional public house or other social venue, a pattern that seems to have evolved in the 19th century.

4.4. A History of the Study Area (see **Figures 4 to 18**)

The Study Area lay within the former parish of St. James's, Bristol. The church had been founded as a Benedictine priory c. 1137 (Page 1907, 74), and was located adjacent to the site of the Horsefair. The parish became attached to the church during the Middle Ages. The church survived the Reformation and remained the parish church until 1984 (BRO Parish Notes.). Like most medieval parishes, part lay within the city boundary, and part 'without'. The Study Area lay within the historic bounds of the city. It was transferred to the parish of St. Paul's in 1794.

The historian of Bristol, Samuel Seyer, noted in 1823 that the Full Moon was a *very ancient hostellerie* (Seyer 1823, 43-44), which he indicated on his map of the city as being extant c. 1250 to 1350. However he neglected to give his reasons for this assertion and as yet no corroborating evidence has been found. It is known there were several barns and other farmyard structures around the late medieval St. James' Barton, but the exact location for some of these has yet to be determined, so it is theoretically possible that an earlier structure stood on or adjacent to the Study Area. William Worcester mentioned nothing pertinent in his 1480 topography (Neale 2000, 98-101).

Dr. Roger Leech believes the present Full Moon Hotel building (on the north side of the Study Area) dates from 1690, based on his survey undertaken in 1997 (BUAD 178M and BUAD 3408). Pevsner also thought the Full Moon dated to the 17th century (1958, 442).

The earliest cartographic evidence for this part of Bristol, William Smith's map of 1568, indicates the Study Area lay just outside the northern boundary of Bristol's urban development, in what appears to be a wooded area, on the eastern side of a northern route out of the city that originated on the eastern side of St. James' parish church (see **Figure 4**). Hoefnagle's more detailed 1581 map shows the Study Area to have been within enclosed fields adjacent to the above-mentioned route, possibly including all or part of a building fronting the east side of the road (see **Figure 5**).

Millerd's 1673 map of Bristol shows a house, garden and orchard, in the approximate location of the Study Area, located on the south side of an unfenced track into the field of Stokes Croft (BRO/40875, see **Figure 6**). The authors believe this track is likely to represent the beginnings of modern Wilder Street, also therefore the map suggests only structures on the southern side of the Study Area were extant at that date.

Millerd's revised c. 1710 map of Bristol (see **Figure 7**) shows a further building within the approximate bounds of the Study Area. This could represent the earliest phase of the present Full Moon building, or it could represent a further building on the southern side of the Study Area. The assertion (BUAD 2876) that the Full Moon was shown on the 1673 map may be a mistake, as the c. 1710 map indicates the building described in the text for that entry was adjacent to St. James' Square, and would have been located at the approximate location of the present St. James' Barton roundabout.

The above maps and historical references indicate that modern North Street and Stokes Croft followed one of the principal routes into and out of Bristol in the Middle Ages and after.

The earliest historical reference to the Full Moon Inn, Stokes Croft, was found in a 1717 deed in the Bristol Record Office (BRO/9685/1). This deed also included the site of the former (post-medieval) manor house of St. James, St. James' Barton and the former Great Barn, together with other lands in the vicinity. Lawford Cole of Stapleton (later Westminster, then Carmarthenshire) was the first party to the agreement. A later abstract (dated 1775) in the possession of the present owner quotes an earlier deed of 1716 where the Study Area is described thus:

And also all that messuage Tenement and Inn newly erected and built on part of a Close or Ground called Stokes Croft and now called the full moon [sic.] with all the stables coach houses and together with four Closes or grounds thereunto belonging...

In 1729 Lawford Cole sold his interest in the Full Moon Inn and estates to Jane Edwards, George Adams, Samuel Adams and Benjamin Farr (BRO/9685/5). This interest excluded an annual Fee Farm Rent of £126 that was sold (1731) to Thomas Fane who later became the Duke of Westmoreland (BRO/9685/6). The descendants of Thomas Fane sold their interest in the Full Moon Inn and estates to William Brigstock in 1830 (BRO/9685/11a-b). The Full Moon estates were divided and sold by lot between 1867 and 1869 (BRO/9685/13).

John Rocque's 1750 Plan of the City of Bristol (see **Figure 8**) shows the Study Area within the historical City boundary. The Full Moon Inn was not named on this map, however the outline of the present building on the north side of the Study Area is clearly visible, as is the present courtyard. South of the courtyard the Study Area appears to have been occupied by one or more buildings, for which further details were not available. Crucially the courtyard appears to have been completely enclosed from both Wilder Street and North Street, indicating there was no through route from Wilder Street except around the north of the Study Area.

Donn's 1773 Map of Bristol shows further urban development in the Stokes Croft area (see **Figure 9**). The Study Area was not shown in great detail, and the courtyard area shown as enclosed on the Rocque 1750 plan appeared to be open. North Street was at that date named *The Avenue*. Subsequent plans by Donn and his nephew Benjamin Donne appear to repeat this configuration. The latest (1826) plan by Donne appears to show Wilder Street passing straight through the Study Area (see **Figure 10**). North Street is named on this plan.

Ashmead and Plumley's more detailed plan of the city published in 1828 (BRO/04481/North Sheet; see **Figure 11**) contradicts Donne's depiction of the Study Area. Here the Full Moon courtyard is shown fully enclosed, with a narrow entrance off Wilder Street and a broad fenced or walled boundary along North Street. The main building on the north side of the Study Area is highlighted with a chequered pattern, with an outbuilding adjoining the south face against the eastern boundary. Along the southern side of the Study Area a long rectangular building is indicated, with an adjoining structure along the north side that was probably (based on the evidence from later maps) a portico or covered walkway. To the north the Study Area was bounded by Moon Street and to the south by No. 27 North Street, while to the east the Study Area was part bounded by the linking passage between Moon Street and Wilder Street, but also abutted an open piece of land on the south side of Wilder Street. In the 1830 deeds of sale (which reproduce part of Ashmead and Plumley's *Plan*) this piece of land (Item No. 5) was listed as a poultry and drying yard, formerly two pieces of land used as a garden (BRO/9685/11b).

It is worth noting the Street pattern immediately around the Study Area has appeared to remain unchanged since at least 1828, as the same pattern persists today. On the plan the Study Area is indicated as item No. 39*, which in the key (located on the south sheet) is listed as the *Full Moon Hotel*.

The next available detailed planning of Bristol are Ashmead's 1855 plans surveyed at a scale of 1:600 (BRO/40660). The city is divided into multiple sheets, with the Study Area located on the eastern side of sheet 52. The buildings on the north side of the Study Area are shown in red as residential property, with a single subdivision between them. A pillared portico entrance is indicated on the south side of the western structure. The small outbuilding adjoining, located on the eastern edge of the Study Area, is also indicated. The main building is titled on the map as *The Full Moon*. On the south side of the Study Area the long rectangular block of structures indicated in 1828 is shown in black, for non-residential structures, and labelled *Stables*. A dashed line on the northern edge of this building indicates a veranda or covered walkway. In the southwest corner of the Study Area part of this block is highlighted in pink, though the lines have been partly erased. On later plans (from 1885) this structure was also indicated to be a public house, and the evidence here suggests it had been used as such since at least 1855. At that date the entrance from Wilder Street was still uncovered. Two dots on the western boundary wall suggest the location of the wrought iron entrance on that side.

Ashmead's 1874 survey of Bristol show no major alterations to the Study Area (BRO/Bristol Plans/Arranged/Map 52; see **Figure 13**). These plans were used in the field for the construction of the city's underground drainage network and as a result are more worn than their earlier counterparts. On the southern side of the Study Area the veranda is indicated more clearly, as is the rectangular public house in the southeast corner. The western entranceway was not clearly marked. The main block to the north is labelled *Full Moon Inn*, but the former stables were not indicated as such on the south side.

Both Denning (1944, 42-47) and Eason (1982, 26-29) make clear the Full Moon was and had been a coaching inn since its establishment (see also the deeds of 1716-1717, noted above). As such stables, tack rooms, garaging and other outbuildings would have been a vital necessity to such an establishment. However by 1874 railway links between Bristol and the rest of the country were well established, so the coaching function of the inn would have been greatly diminished by that date. This may explain why the stables were no longer indicated on Ashmead's later plan.

During the early 1880s the Ordnance Survey resurveyed the City at a scale of 1:500, the resulting plans show the Study Area in unprecedented detail (OS 1885, see **Figure 14**). Several changes in the building layout were indicated on this plan. The main building on the north side of the Study Area is shown as one building, labelled *Full Moon Hotel*. The portico entrance on the south side is indicated, together with a pump (labelled *P*) against the south wall of the building. This feature indicates there was an underground well or cistern at that location, probably under the courtyard rather than beneath the inn itself. Against the eastern side of the Study Area boundary were two small rectangular buildings between the main hotel building and the entrance from Wilder Street, which appears to have been covered by this date. The covered walkway against the southern buildings had been extended to meet with the covered entrance.

On the south side of the Study Area the buildings are shown subdivided into three. A small square rectangular building fronting North Street, located in the southwest corner of the Study Area is labelled *P.H.* indicating this structure was a public house in its own right at that date. Behind this and running back along the southern boundary as far as the eastern boundary was the largest of the three blocks, presumably the former stable block. Between the latter and the entranceway from Wilder Street was the third block, against the western face of this ran a flight of steps. The direction of these steps, and whether they ran above ground level or below ground level, was not indicated, but the possibility exists they may indicate a cellar beneath this block.

Outside the Study Area the 1885 OS map indicated the location of a sawmill on the piece of ground (formerly a garden) located adjacent on the south side of Wilder Street. Further sawmills were indicated off Moon Street, illustrating the growing industrialisation of the area. Tramlines on North Street were evident, though these remained horse drawn until at least 1897, suggesting the photograph reproduced on the frontispiece (BRO/35529/4) is unlikely to date from after c. 1900.

The above mentioned photograph is an important document, as it appears to be the first visual depiction of the Study Area, and almost the only depiction available before c. 1940. The photograph is an un-posed street scene, successfully taken with very little motion blur. The photographer (not named) was probably standing on the pavement outside Haberfield Crescent (see OS 1951, **Figure 17**, for location), looking north up North Street. A horse drawn tram obscures the lower portion frontage of the Full Moon building. What is visible of the frontage and south face of that building indicates little material change has taken place since that date (compare **Frontispiece** with **Cover Left**). The wrought iron entrance gateway is shown with a large suspended globe (presumably a lantern, see also the Loxton illustration below, **Figure 16**). The wrought iron fence surmounting a low wall is also visible in the early photograph.

Of particular note however are the buildings and structures shown that occupy the southern portion of the Study Area. The southernmost of these was a two-storey structure with a pillared ground floor entrance on North Street and three windows on the first floor, two of which were rectangular with the central one set in a round arch. Suspended lamps (probably gas) lit the entrance. A large billboard surmounting this building that read *Full Moon Luncheon Bar* obscured the roof of this structure from view. Immediately adjoining this was what appeared to be a further two storey structure in the location indicated by the covered walkway on the OS map of 1885. There were no windows or doors from this building opening onto North Street, and the frontage side appears to have been painted with advertising. Together with the indicated steps shown on the 1885 OS map this may suggest the covered walkway was a two-storey structure, with the upper storey a veranda for dining or a first floor walkway.

Deeds in position of the present owner of the Full Moon indicate it was sold to the Bristol United Breweries Limited in 1918.

Available historical mapping for the Study Area during the 20th century was sparse, with the first available edition being a heavily annotated 1:2,500 map of 1918 (see **Figure 15**). This map appears to show the Study Area in scaled down format with very little variation from the plan of 1885. The public house/luncheon bar area appears to have been extended back from the frontage into the former stables area. Outside the Study Area the tramlines appear to have been doubled, with a new route along Cumberland Street. No sawmills were indicated on this map.

The illustrator Samuel Loxton drew the Full Moon inn sometime during the first two decades of the 20th century (BCL Loxton Illustrations M 939; BUAD 1580, see **Figure 16** below). His view shows more of the Full Moon Hotel, but barely anything of the area occupied by the luncheon bar. On the south side of the Study Area a single storey hip roofed wooden shelter is shown, with what appears to be a horse drawn coach or cart within. Given the fanciful inclusion of some figures in period costume of the coaching era, the accuracy of this depiction may be in doubt.

No further pre-war mapping or illustrations of the Study Area were readily available.

Inspection of the Bristol civil defence archive for 1939-1945 suggest that heavy ordnance fell in the vicinity of the Study Area during enemy aerial bombardment of the city. On the night of the 11th and 12th April 1941 an incendiary device fell on Stokes Croft, just north of the junction with North Street (BRO/33779/7a, not illustrated). In other raids a 50 kg high explosive (HE) device fell on the opposite side of North Street to the Study Area, and a further 50 kg HE device fell at the junction of Cumberland Street with North Street (BRO/33779/8b, not illustrated). With more devastating effect a 500 kg HE device fell at the junction of King Square Avenue with Stokes Croft (*ibid.*), apparently taking out buildings on both sides of the latter (see OS 1951, **Figure 17**).

With the exception of the Good Friday raids of April 1941, the general fallout of incendiary devices was not recorded, largely because these were too numerous. No unexploded bombs were reported from the area (BRO/33779/9, not illustrated). The Study Area is therefore unlikely to have suffered major damage from a high explosive device during the Second World War, though the effect of incendiary devices cannot be established from the civil defence archive in this instance.

From 1941 RAF aerial photography of Bristol is publicly available in the archives of the National Monuments Record, Swindon. A photograph taken in October 1941 (NMR/RAF/13C/BR/143, Frame 5055V) shows much of the city, including the Study Area, after the bulk of the bombing had taken place, but before the clean-up operation had been completed. Buildings immediately north of the Study Area had been flattened, while those a little further north appear roofless (these had been demolished by the OS map of 1951). South of the Study Area a building on the north side of the junction with Cumberland Street and North Street also appears roofless, though it appears to have been repaired by 1951. As far as could be ascertained from this photograph no major physical damage had been sustained within the Study Area, though doubtless there was much broken glass.

Within the Study Area the lack of physical damage appears to be confirmed by the OS map of 1945 (not illustrated) and the OS 1951 map of the Study Area (see **Figure 17**). Denning (1944, 45) states that *some of the stables and covered ways surrounding the Court were in existence until recent times*, but does not give the cause for the demise of these buildings. The OS map of 1945 shows the Study Area as completely unchanged since the OS map of 1918 (see **Figure 15**), with the main building named as the 'Full Moon Hotel (PH)'. A certain amount of latency can be allowed for between time of survey and date of publication, which may explain the discrepancy between the map and Denning's description.

Several material changes had certainly taken place by the publication of the OS map of 1951 (see **Figure 17**). The main Full Moon building, and adjoining structures on the north side of the Study Area remained unchanged. On the south side of the Study Area the second public house on the site had been extended yet further back into the former stables area; it was named as the 'Full Moon Hotel Vaults (PH)'. The name suggests the presence of cellars within that part of the Study Area, though no material evidence has been found to confirm this. East of this building the structures shown appear to be open sided, suggesting lean-tos. Adjoining the north side of the *Vaults* on the North Street frontage was a small, enclosed rectangular structure numbered 26 (a printing works, No. 27 adjoined the south side of the Study Area). The remains of the veranda or covered walkway are indicated adjoining the north side of the *Vaults*. The Wilder Street covered entrance, adjoining covered walkway, and structures immediately south of these appear to have survived, leaving a small L-shaped courtyard to the rear of the *Vaults*.

Outside the Study Area but in the immediate surroundings, ruins were indicated between the *Full Moon* and No. 6 Stokes Croft, and indeed on either side of lower Stokes Croft. To the south of the Study Area either side of Barr's Street (no longer extant) had been flattened. Ruins were also indicated on the north side of Wilder Street. Industry still thrived in the area, with a printing works south of the Study Area, two cabinet works on the south side of Wilder Street, together with a piano works and a malthouse on the north side of Wilder Street.

An RAF aerial photograph from 1955 (NMR/RAF/58/1723 frame F22, 235) shows significant changes to have taken place both within and outside the Study Area. On the north side of the Study Area the Full Moon appears unaltered. The courtyard appears to have been tarmac surfaced and heavily used for car parking. Buildings against the eastern boundary appear as indicated on the 1951 OS map. The Vaults appears as a hipped roof structure, but with what appears to be open and unroofed space to the rear, suggesting demolition of part or all of the former stables building. The rectangular building adjoining the Vaults on the North Street frontage appeared extant, but the remaining veranda appears to have been removed by that date.

Outside the Study Area regeneration appeared to be underway or complete on many of the former bomb sites around Stokes Croft and Wilder Street. South of the Study Area the present St. James Barton roundabout was under construction, as was the present Debenhams department store over the location of Barr's Street.

By the OS map of 1971 (see **Figure 18**) several further changes had taken place both within and outside the Study Area. Plans dated 1955 (see **Appendix 3**) indicate the *Vaults* and structures on the south side of the Study Area were to be replaced or augmented by a two-storey building. The subsequent building shown on the OS map of 1971 appears to be substantially the present structure described below and now known as the Attic Bar, though also formerly known as The Eclipse. The present storerooms along the eastern boundary of the Study Area appear on the 1971 map. The covered entrance from Wilder Street is shown.

Immediately south of the Study Area the former printing works at No. 27 North Street had been demolished, as had buildings either side of the western end of Cumberland Street, which had been closed off from access to North Street. The latter had been widened and duelled opposite the Study Area. The St. James Barton roundabout was complete by this date.

Inspection of the current OS map (2009, see **Figure 3**) shows slight changes to the Study Area, with the addition of the current entrance porch on the north side of the Attic Bar. To the south of the Study Area stands the multi-storey apartment block that spans North Street, now known as 51 02, but formerly Avon House, the offices of Avon County Council (now defunct).

5. THE SITE VISIT (see Figures 2 and 3, Plates and Cover)

The authors visited the Study Area on January 6th, 2009 in the company of JJ, proprietor of the Full Moon Hotel and Attic Bar. Given that the footprint of the proposed development is focused on the Attic Bar and courtyard in the southern half of the Study Area, no inspection of the Full Moon Hotel building was undertaken at this time.

The Attic Bar is a large single storey structure of almost two-storey height, with a flat roof. It was constructed in 1955 on the site of a series of earlier buildings variously depicted on historical plans and discussed in section 4.4 above. The 1955 building was originally designed as a two-storey structure for use as a bar and skittle alley, but only a single storey was finally erected. The structure has undergone a series of alterations during its existence, most recently being remodelled for use as a bar and live music venue when the present owners acquired the property (see **Cover Plates** and **Plates 1-3**). The building is adjoined to the east by a narrow L-shaped structure, subdivided into three rooms and currently used for storage (see **Plates 4-6**).

The Attic Bar building is largely rendered externally and plastered internally, masking its fabric and any architectural detail. It does however appear to incorporate masonry of an earlier structure in its southeastern elevation. Unfortunately, only limited detail of this elevation, which also delineates the site boundary, was obtained, as it was not possible to access the wall directly. Views from an attic room in the Full Moon Hotel opposite and from North Street (see **Plates 7** and **8**) revealed the flat roof of the Attic Bar is defined by a parapet wall, a section of which is noticeably higher at the North Street (western) end. This higher section of wall has an unfinished eastern edge indicating the masonry originally extended further to the east at the same height, whilst the peaked upper edge suggested the apex of adjacent former structures with pitched roofs were preserved in profile.

Elements of an earlier masonry structure were also incorporated in the fabric of the adjoining L-shaped building at the eastern end of the Attic Bar. On the Wilder Street boundary, the remnant of an earlier masonry wall has been incorporated into the unrendered rear (northeastern) elevation of this internally whitewashed brick-built structure (see **Plates 9** and **6**) and similar whitewashed masonry was noted in the opposing elevation fronting onto the courtyard (see **Plate 5**).

The proposed development includes the construction of a cycle store on the southern side of the Wilder Street entrance to the Study Area. Currently, access is provided through double timber doors set in the masonry wall defining the site boundary (and rear of the hotel) at this location (see **Plate 10**). Internally, the entrance is covered and bounded on both sides by remnant masonry walls (see **Plate 11**). Although the entrance itself lies outside the development footprint, the proposed cycle store would abut its southern wall, preserved in which are the bricked-up doorway with arch over and adjacent small window of a former building at this location (see **Plate 12**).

Those parts of the courtyard within the proposed development area are currently surfaced with tarmac. A few *in situ* setts in the floor of the Wilder Street entrance may be indicative of an earlier surface in the courtyard area.

6. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Archaeology of the Study Area (see Appendix 1)

A 200 metre radius trawl of the Bristol Urban Archaeological Database yielded the following results. The database consists of two datasets, one for monuments and the other for events. The monuments records are defined by the suffix 'M', whilst the events records have no suffix.

Two records from the monuments dataset refer directly to the Study Area. The first, 178M, is the listing for the Full Moon Hotel, formerly a coaching inn erected in the late 17th century, whilst the second listing, 179M, relates to the contemporary range of stables adjoining the northeastern side of the inn.

The events dataset produced six records that relate directly to the Full Moon site. These include references to historical plans that depict the inn and adjacent buildings, discussed previously in Section 4.4 above (event records 2876 and 2979, see **Figures 4 – 15**), a photograph of North Street with the Full Moon in the background dated to 1930 (event record 2274, possibly the frontispiece) and an early 20th century drawing of the hotel by the noted illustrator Samuel Loxton (event record 1580, see **Figure 16**). The final two event records for the site (662 and 3408) refer to recent surveys of the Full Moon Hotel building, the first undertaken some time during the mid 1970s and the second in 1997.



Figure 16: Samuel Loxton's early 20th century drawing of the Full Moon Hotel on North Street, viewed from the southwest.
Reproduced by courtesy of the Bristol Central Library

A contemporary building dating to the later 17th century is recorded at No. 32 Stokes Croft (1171M) to the north of the Study Area. The building was partly remodelled in the 19th century and was recorded as being in a dilapidated state in the 1990s.

Of note is monument record 1079M, which refers to a former sawmill on Wilder Street occupying the neighbouring plot to the east of, and historically part of, the Full Moon holdings (see **Figure 14**). The Full Moon and sawmill were included in Lot 24, one of a number of properties in the Stokes Croft area sold by Lot at auction on July 16th, 1867 (BRO 9685/13).

Several monuments depicted on the historical plans in the vicinity of the Study Area provide evidence for the northern expansion of the city in the Stokes Croft area during the 18th century. Extensive residential development is noted at various locations in the immediate environs of the Full Moon site, including St. James Square (602M) to the south, established during the early years of that century. Several houses and gardens were also established to the immediate west of the square, at St. James Barton (1585M – 1593M).

Further urban growth during the middle years of the 18th century saw the development of Brunswick Square (1049M) to the east, whilst Kings Square (1004M), Dighton Street (1657M – 1662M), Seville Court (1652-3M), Charles Street (1480-1484M, 1492M, 1654-56M and 1663-4M) and Cherry Lane (1475-9M, 1485-6M and 1491M) were laid out to the west. A coach house and stables 1490M/1474M, extant in 2003 (event record 3957), had been established at the junction of the latter two streets by the 1760s, whilst an earlier hostelry, the Trout Inn (1486M), sited at the opposite end of Cherry Lane and in close proximity to the Full Moon Inn, was in use by the 1740s.

Evidence for late 18th century development was noted to the east of Montague Street where an early 18th century bowling green (1005M) depicted on Rocque's plan of 1750 had been replaced with housing on Donn's plan of 1773 (see **Figures 8 and 9** respectively).

The urbanisation of the Stokes Croft area continued in the 19th century with the establishment of further housing and industry, including boot and shoe factories on Kings Square and Barton Street (1074M and 1072M) and maltings on Barton Street and Wilder Street (1071M and 1076M), as well as at the Stokes Croft Brewery (1610M), established during the middle years of the century. The North Street Wesleyan Day School (1701M), a Grade II listed building, was constructed alongside the brewery malting in 1856 and was converted into the coroners' court and mortuary in 1960, before finally closing in 2003 (event record 4313).

The Stokes Croft area changed markedly during the 20th century. This was due in part to the demolition of much of the 18th century housing, such as that on Cherry Lane, Dighton Street and Charles Street, although isolated buildings survive, such as Nos. 4 and 5 Charles Street, both Grade II listed structures, and No. 16 Cherry Lane.

The Stokes Croft area was also heavily damaged during the WWII bombing raids on Bristol. This is ably illustrated by the 1951 OS plan (see **Figure 17**), which shows the bombed sites as empty plots marked as 'Ruins'. Several such plots are depicted at the southern end of Stokes Croft, including the neighbouring plot to the immediate north of the Study Area. Further plots are noted to the east extending between Moon Street and Backfields and at St James Barton and St. James Square to the south, where the devastation included the entire western and southern sides of the square (1594M-1609M). That the Stokes Croft area was targeted during the raids may be due not least to the siting on Kings Square Avenue of the Royal Observer Corps Control Centre (1469M), the headquarters for 12 Group Anti-aircraft Artillery, although ironically, the control centre buildings did in fact survive the war and were subsequently demolished when the site was redeveloped.

Of the remaining records, only one may reflect the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Event record 10, here suggested to be incorrectly plotted on the accompanying plan, relates to a watching brief exercise undertaken in 1972 during redevelopment described as being located 'at the junction of North Street with Stokes Croft', at which time a 16th century wall fronting Stokes Croft was revealed. The location as described suggests this wall may have been in close proximity to the northern boundary of the Study Area.

A trawl of the online planning portal of Bristol City Council indicates the Study Area lies within the current Stokes Croft Conservation Area. As previously noted, the Full Moon Hotel and associated wrought iron entrance arch are Grade II listed structures (reference nos. 901-1/6/2028 and 901-1/6/2029, see **Appendix 2**).

7. **INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE 1955 ATTIC BAR AND NIGHTCLUB** provided by Simon Ellis (Chartered Building Surveyor)

The 1955 historical record drawing (see **Appendix 3**) indicates redevelopment of this building and courtyard area for a two-storey bar and skittle alley. This shows adoption of strip footing foundations to the external walls and party wall lines and also appears to have cross footings between the external walls on the pier positions.

From this evidence it is suggested that significant disturbance from existing site levels to at least 1000 mm - 1500 mm below existing ground level (assuming formation of foundations works would have been at least a further 500 mm lower than actual foundation depth).

It is possible that that the foundations have been formed by a complete reduced dig and that a semi-raft and strip foundation system was used, with the ground floor being built up to suit the revised ground levels at that time.

The majority of the proposed new build footprint is on the same perimeter line, minimising disturbance to the existing ground floor area between the existing external walls.

8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area comprises the Full Moon Hotel and Attic Bar, No. 1 North Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol, BS1 3PR (centred NGR ST 59085 73655). The three-storey public house and hostel, together with the wrought iron entranceway, are Grade II listed structures. The Study Area lies within the Stokes Croft Conservation Area.

The Full Moon fronts the east side of North Street (the A38), the present dual carriageway between St. James' Barton roundabout and Stokes Croft. Wilder Street to the east terminates against the eastern boundary of the Study Area.

Stokes Croft was a close of land within the 14th century city boundary that remained largely undeveloped until the later 17th century. It lay on the east side of *Thornbury Way* (now the A38), one of the main roads out of the city. The Study Area was located close to the farm buildings (barton) of St. James' Priory. The historian Seyer thought the Full Moon had origins in the 13th or 14th centuries, although to date nothing has been found to substantiate his claims. A small lodge and garden by the entrance to the croft was mentioned in the late 16th century. The 1581 map of Bristol by Hoefnagle indicates a structure may have stood in the approximate location of the Study Area, while Millerd's 1673 map show a house at the location of the Study Area. Various commentators have dated the oldest part of the Full Moon to the late 17th century, while the earliest deeds for the property date to 1717 and describe the inn as *newly erected*. Millerd's c. 1710 revision of his map shows two houses at the location of the Study Area. The early deeds make clear the Full Moon was built as a coaching inn from the start, with coach house and stables included in the property.

Rocque's map of 1750 shows the Study Area as two groups of buildings, one north one south of a central courtyard, blocking off the end of modern Wilder Street. This arrangement continued when Ashmead and Plumley's detailed plan of the city was published in 1828. The inn was located on the north side of the courtyard, while other structures, later identified as stables and associated store rooms were located on the south and east sides of the courtyard. This layout is typical for coaching inns of the period in Bristol and beyond (R. H. Jones pers. comm. and D. J. Etheridge, personal observation).

By 1855 a second public house had been established in the southeast corner of the Study Area. Maps of 1874 and 1885 suggest the stables were no longer in use as such, following the demise of long distance coach travel in favour of the railways. The second public house was extended over or incorporated part of the former stable block during this time. An old photograph from c. 1880-1900 shows a two-storey building at this location, named as the *Full Moon Luncheon Bar*. The Study Area appears to have continued in this format for some time thereafter. No direct evidence could be found for major bomb damage of the Study Area during the Second World War, despite heavy bombardment of the area, though Denning, writing in 1944 stated some of the stables and covered ways were no longer in existence. By 1951 the layout of buildings on the southern side of the Study Area had been altered, with some partial removal. By this date the luncheon bar had become the *Full Moon Vaults*.

A Planning application submitted in 1955 indicate structures on the south side were to be demolished and replaced with a completely new building, the present Attic Bar, formerly known as The Eclipse. A document relating to the proposed foundation of this new building suggested disturbance of ground levels to a depth of between 1 m to 1.5 m over the footprint of the Attic Bar building.

An inspection of the Study Area indicates the architectural style of the main Full Moon public house is commensurate with a late 17th to early 18th century date for construction. The Attic Bar, on the south side of the Study Area appeared to be a largely modern construction, though apparently incorporating or abutting earlier masonry along the eastern part of the southern face of the building. The entire eastern boundary wall was found to incorporate earlier mortared sandstone masonry, as were parts of the lean-to sheds and store rooms against the inside face of the eastern boundary. Nothing of architectural or archaeological significance was observed within the Attic Bar itself. The courtyard is partly paved with concrete paving slabs and partly surfaced with tarmac, though a few stone setts were observed within the Wilder Street entrance.

The Bristol Urban Archaeological Database has several records located within the Study Area. These identify the Full Moon as a late 17th century coaching inn with later additions, now a Grade II listed building together with the Grade II listed wrought iron entrance off North Street. Dr. Rodger Leech surveyed the Full Moon Hotel in 1997. Surrounding records relate mostly to the increasing urbanisation of Stokes Croft in the 18th and 19th centuries. Minimal archaeological excavation and recording has been undertaken in this part of Stokes Croft; in 1972 a 16th century wall was found at a site just north of the Study Area. There is no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within or in the environs of the Study Area.

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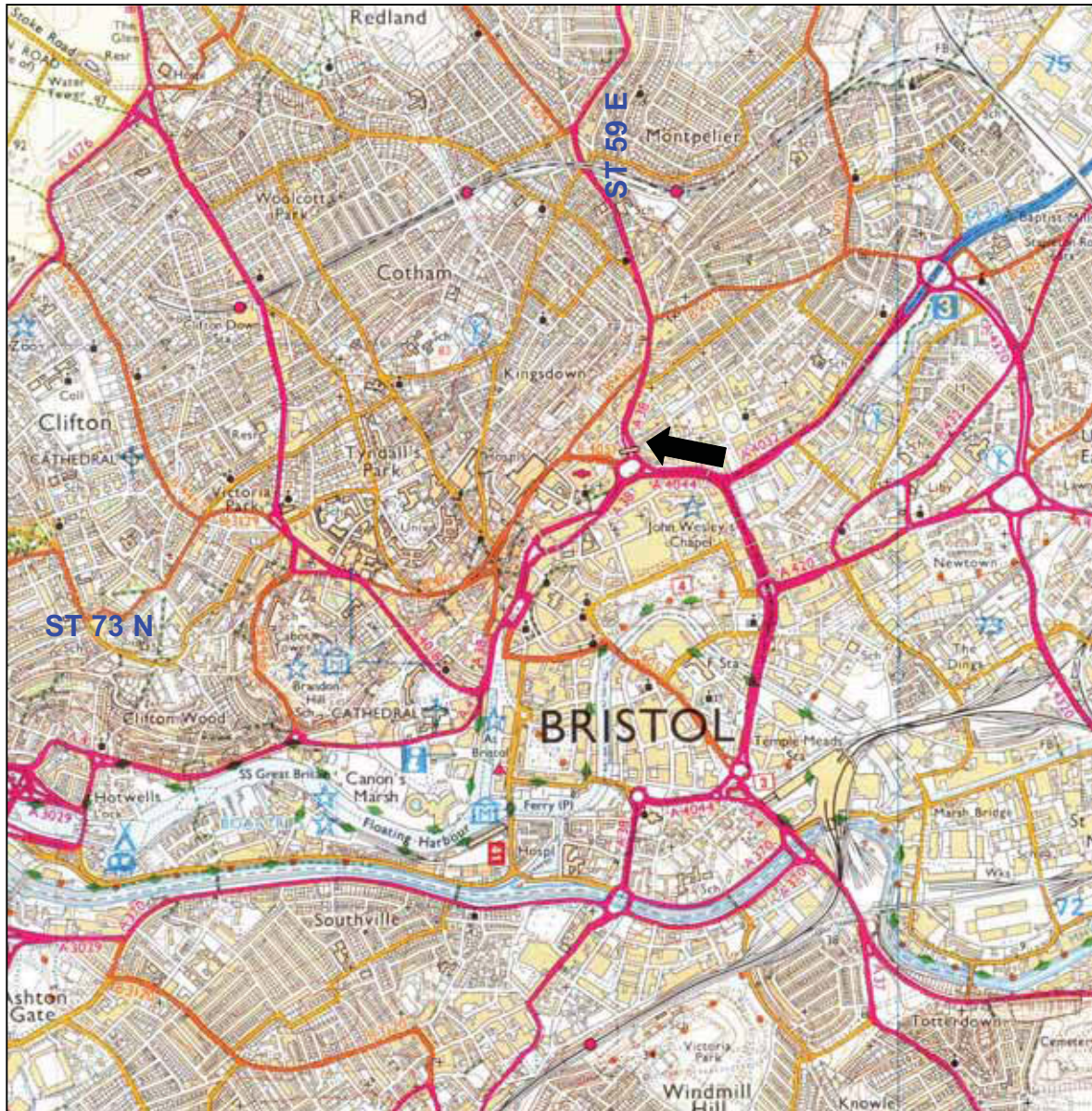
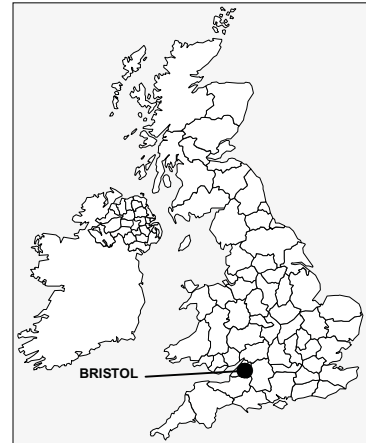
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Figure 1

Location of the Study Area

The Study Area ←

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Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 2

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area (outlined in red)

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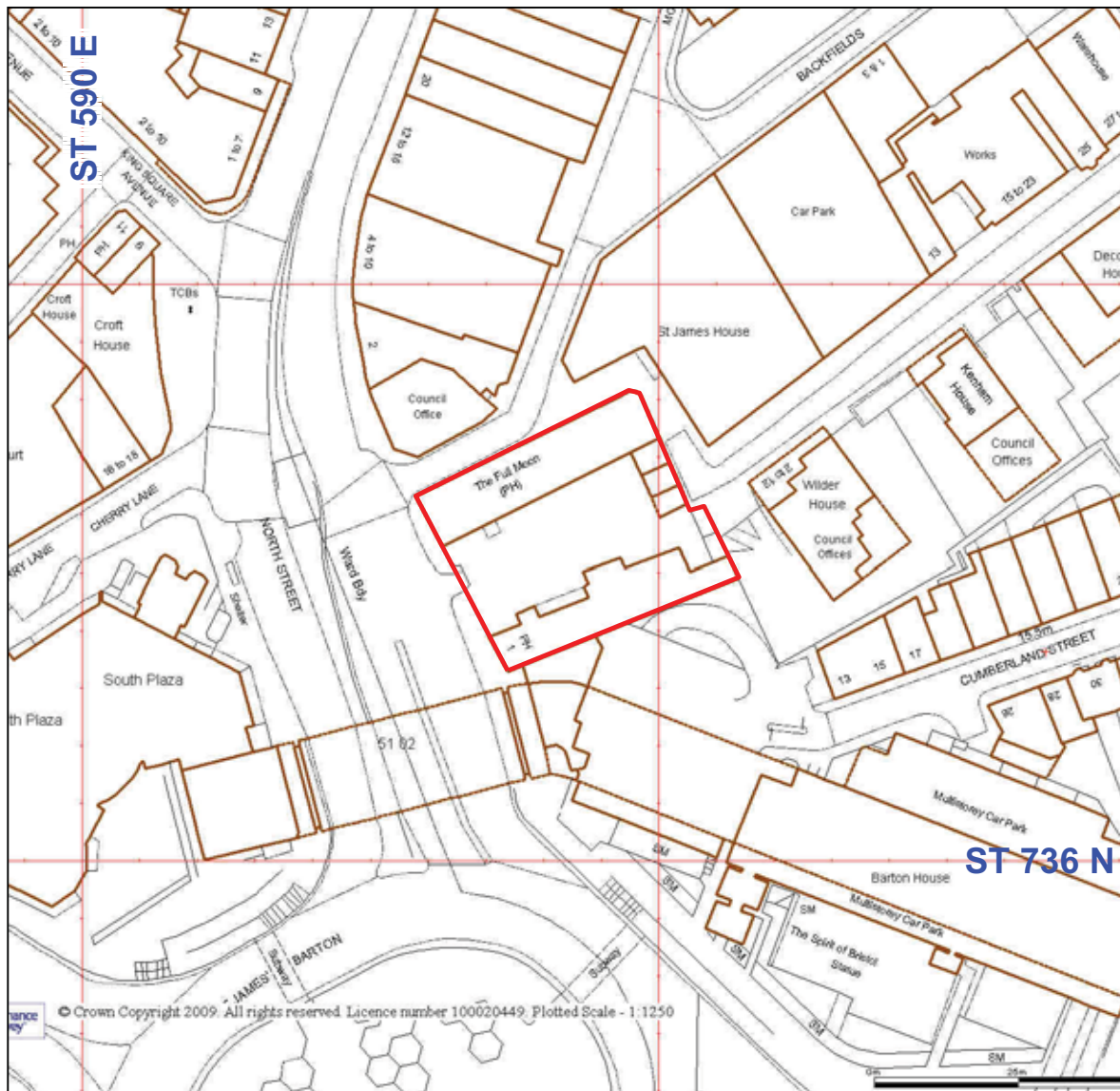


Figure 3

Approximate Area of Proposed Redevelopment (both building and landscaping) shaded in blue

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area (outlined in red)

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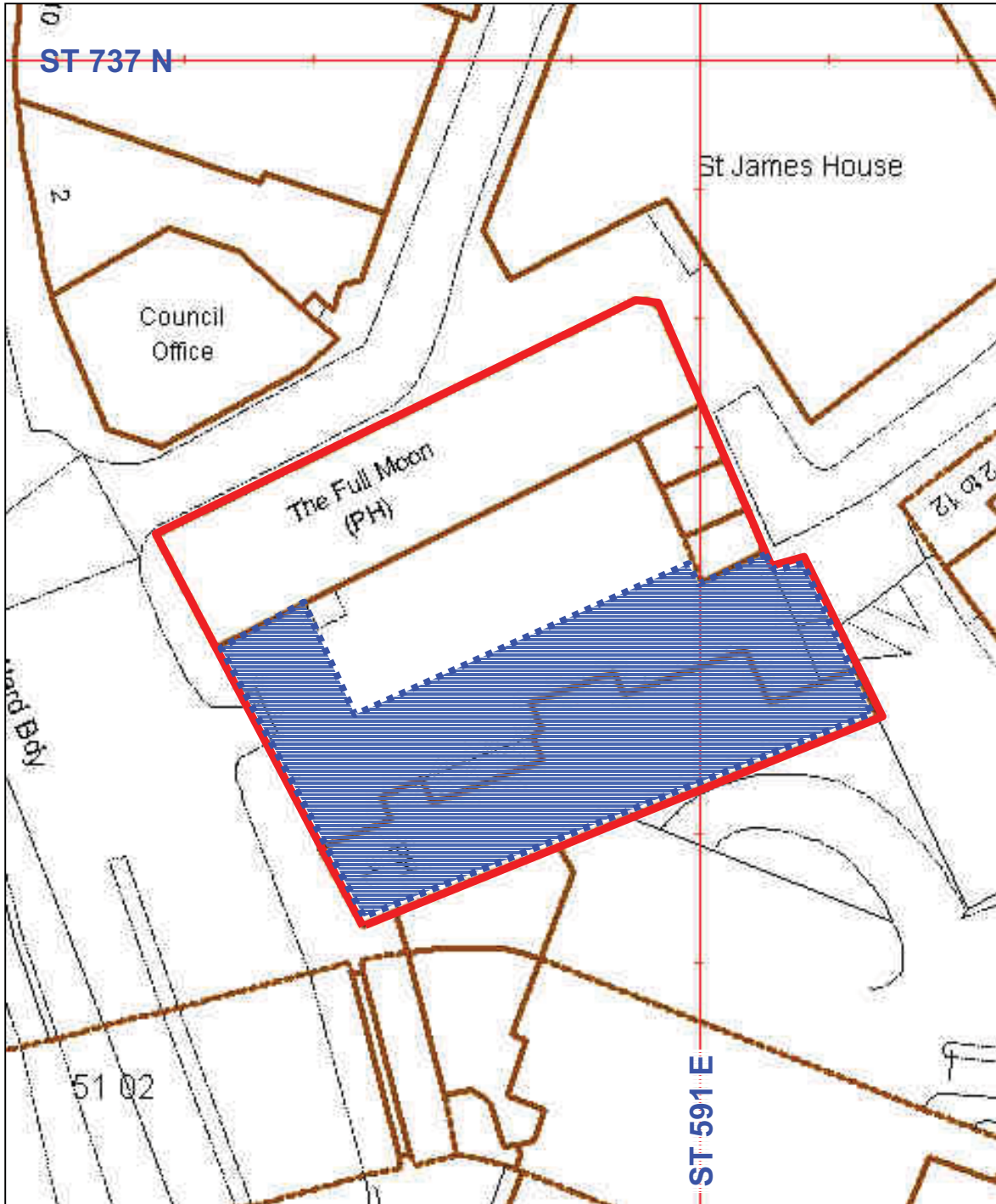


Figure 4

An Extract from a copy of the 1568 map of Bristol by William Smith

Approximate location of the Study Area (indicated in red)

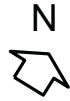


Not to Scale

Figure 5

An Extract from a Facsimile of the 1581 Map of Bristol by Georgius
Hoefnagle (BRO/282)

Approximate Location of the Study Area indicated in red



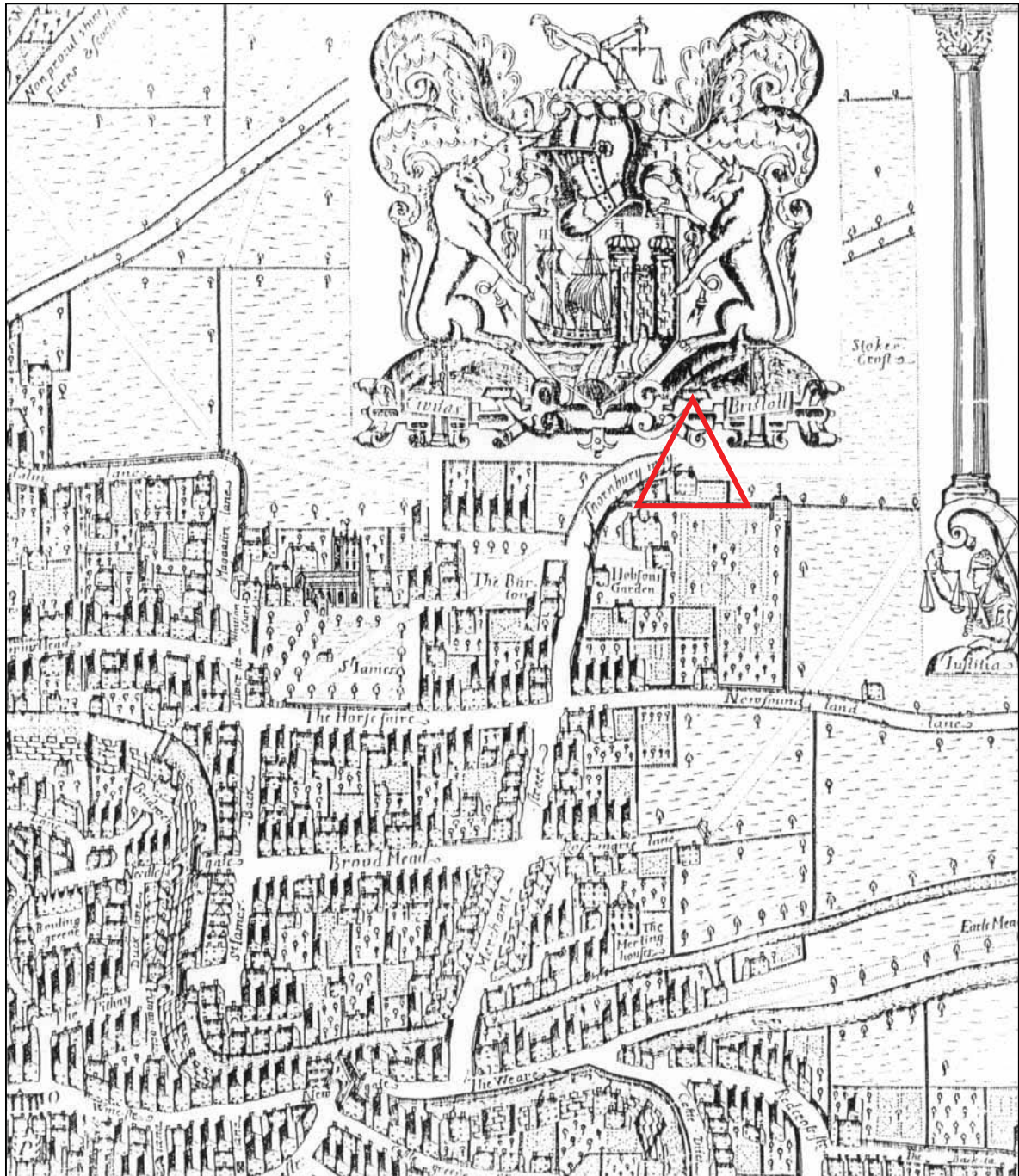
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Figure 6

An Extract from a Facsimile of the 1673 Map of Bristol by Jacobus Millerd (BRO/40875)

Approximate Location of the Study Area indicated in red



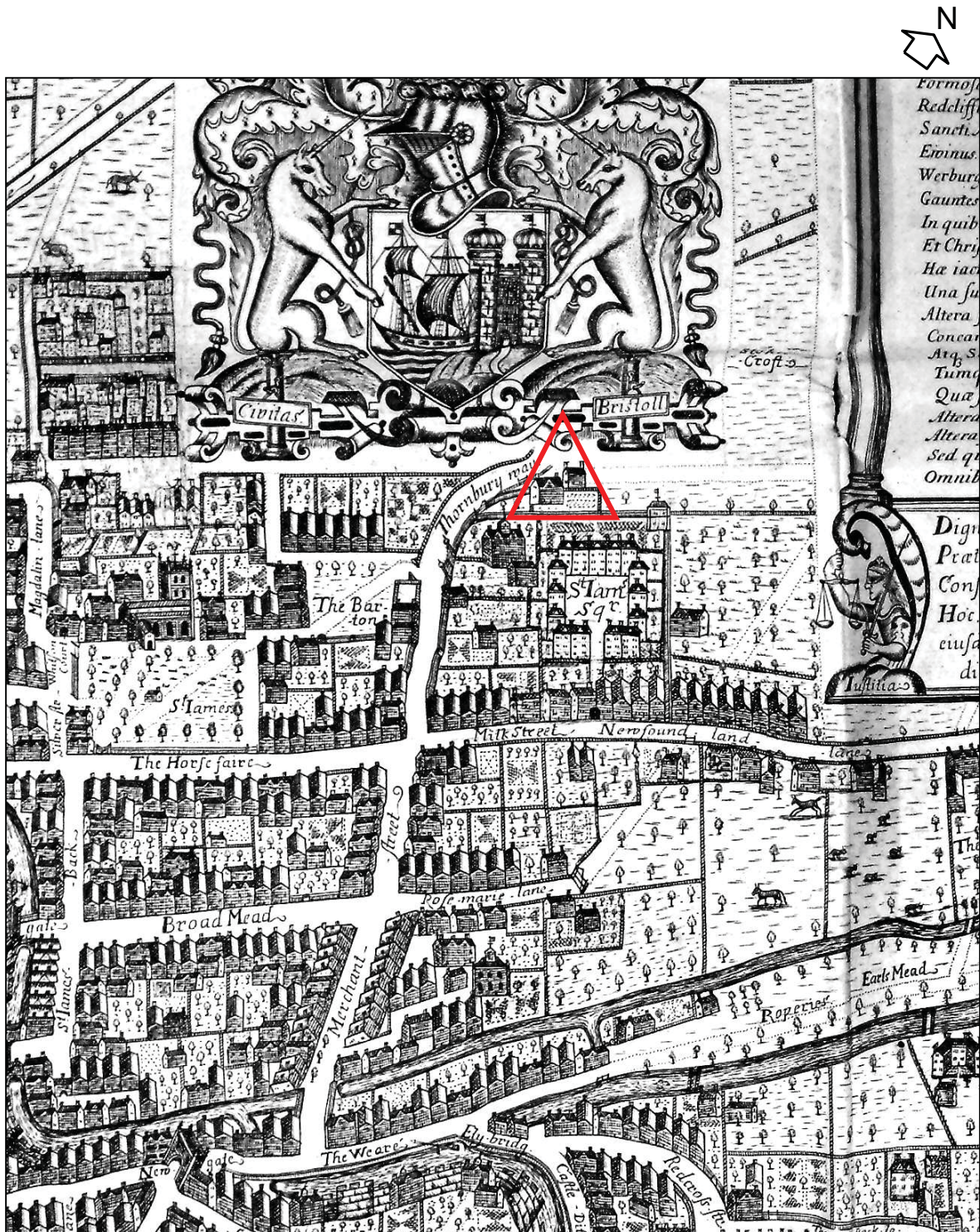
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Figure 7

An Extract from the c. 1710 Map of Bristol by Jacobus Millerd (BRO/9743)

Approximate Location of the Study Area indicated in red



Not to Scale

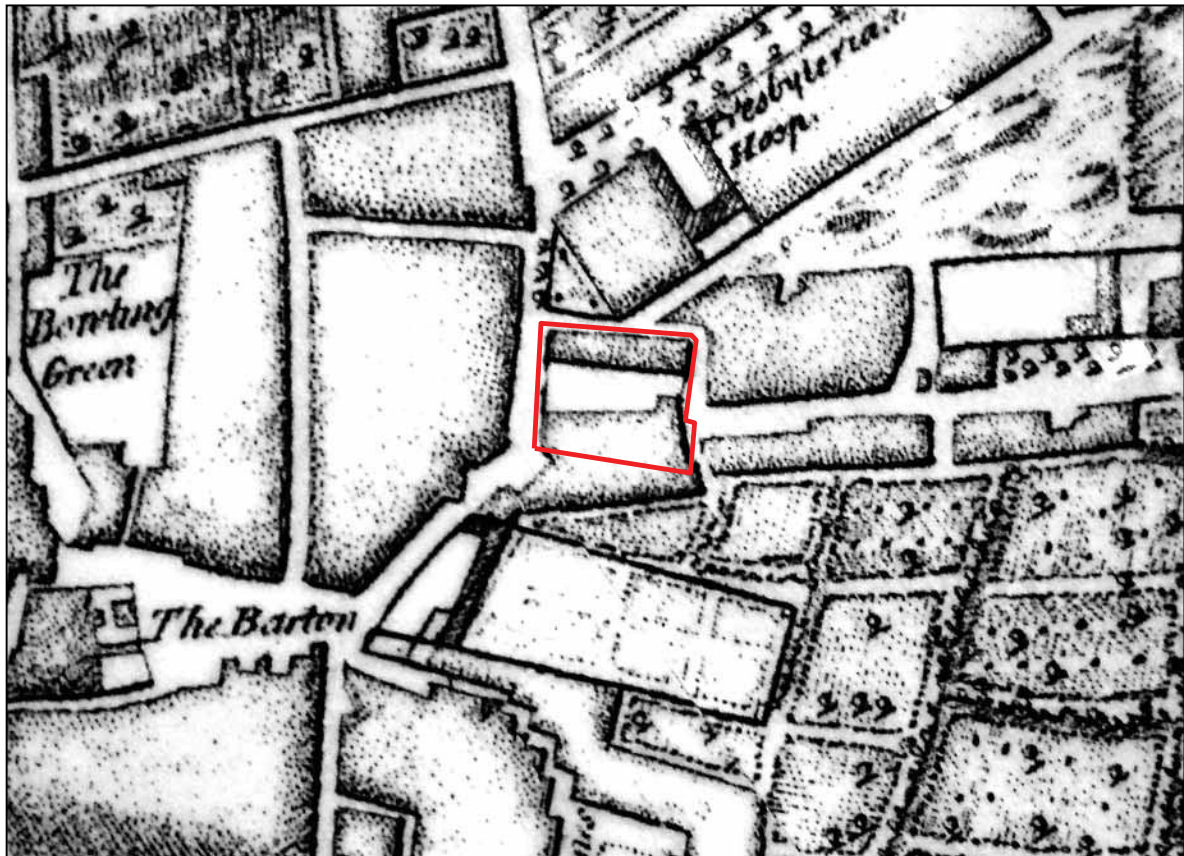
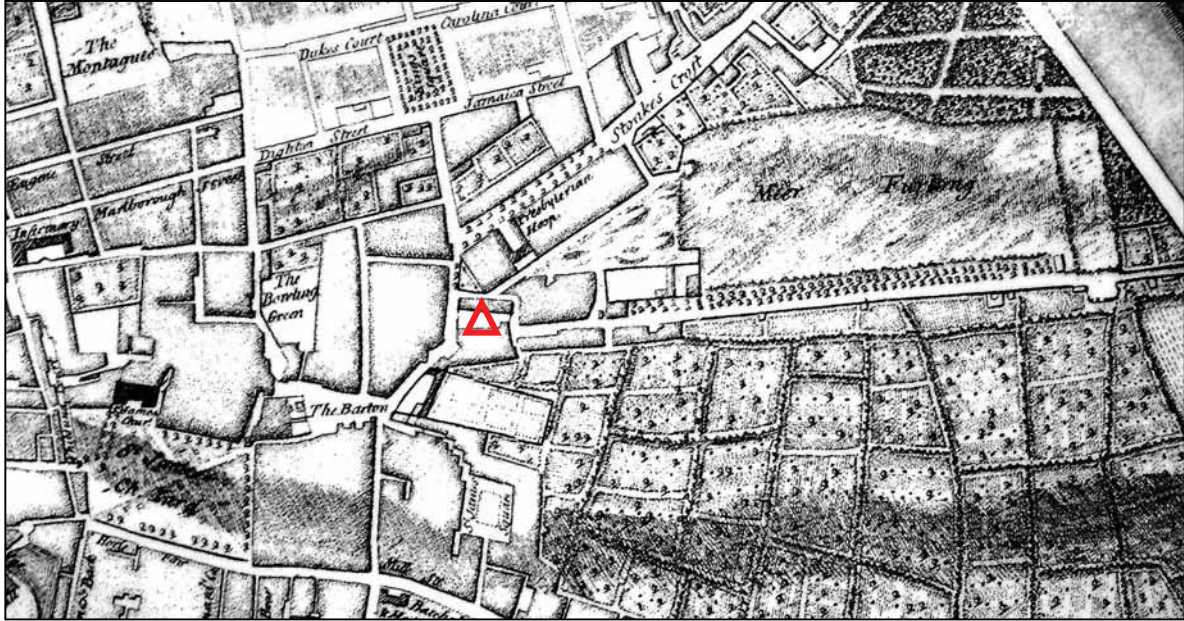
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Bristol HER 24701

Figure 8

Two Extracts from a Facsimile of the 1750 *Plan of the City of Bristol* by John Rocque

Approximate Location of the Study Area indicated in red



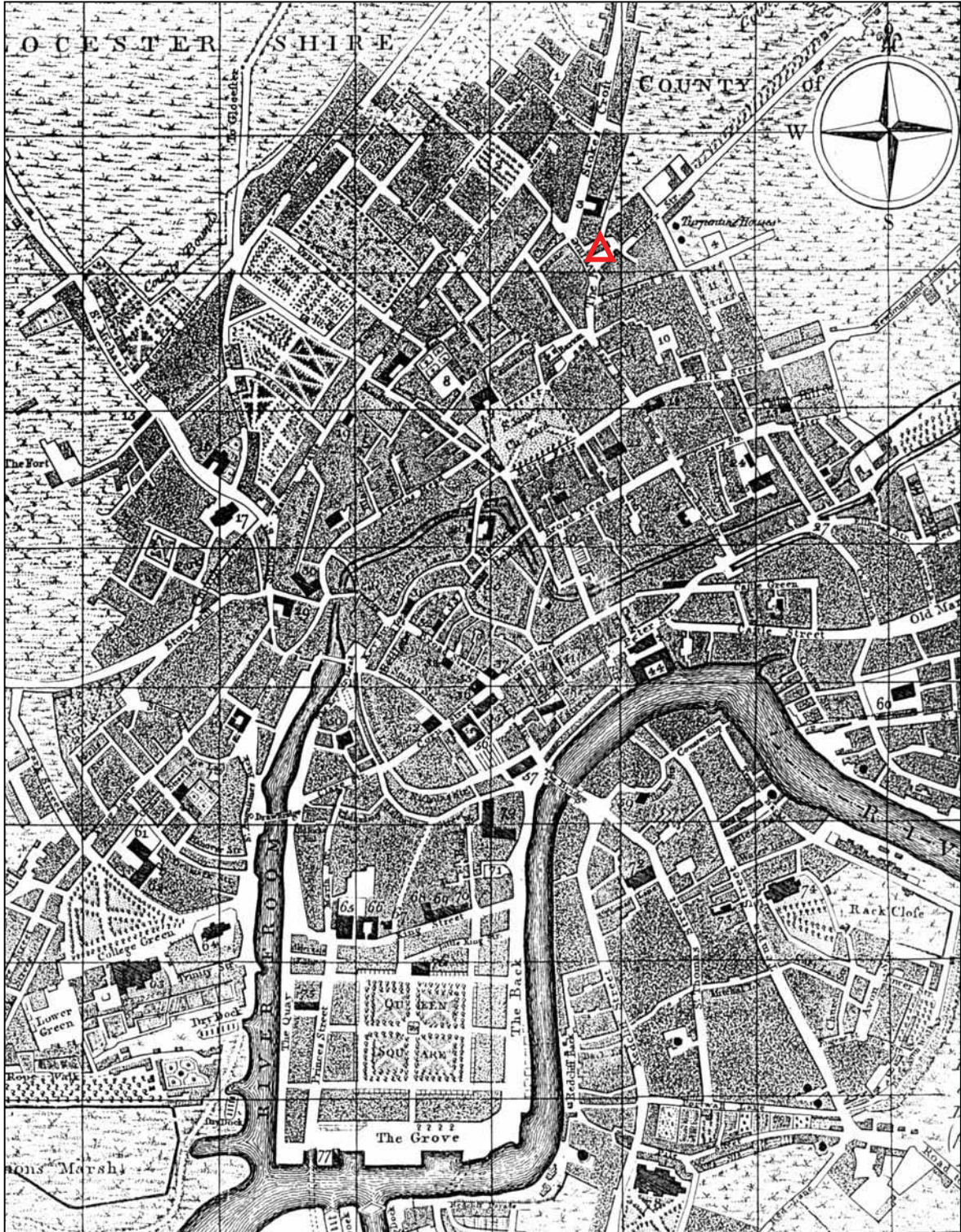
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Figure 9

An Extract from Donn's 1773 Map of Bristol

Approximate Location of the Study Area indicated in red



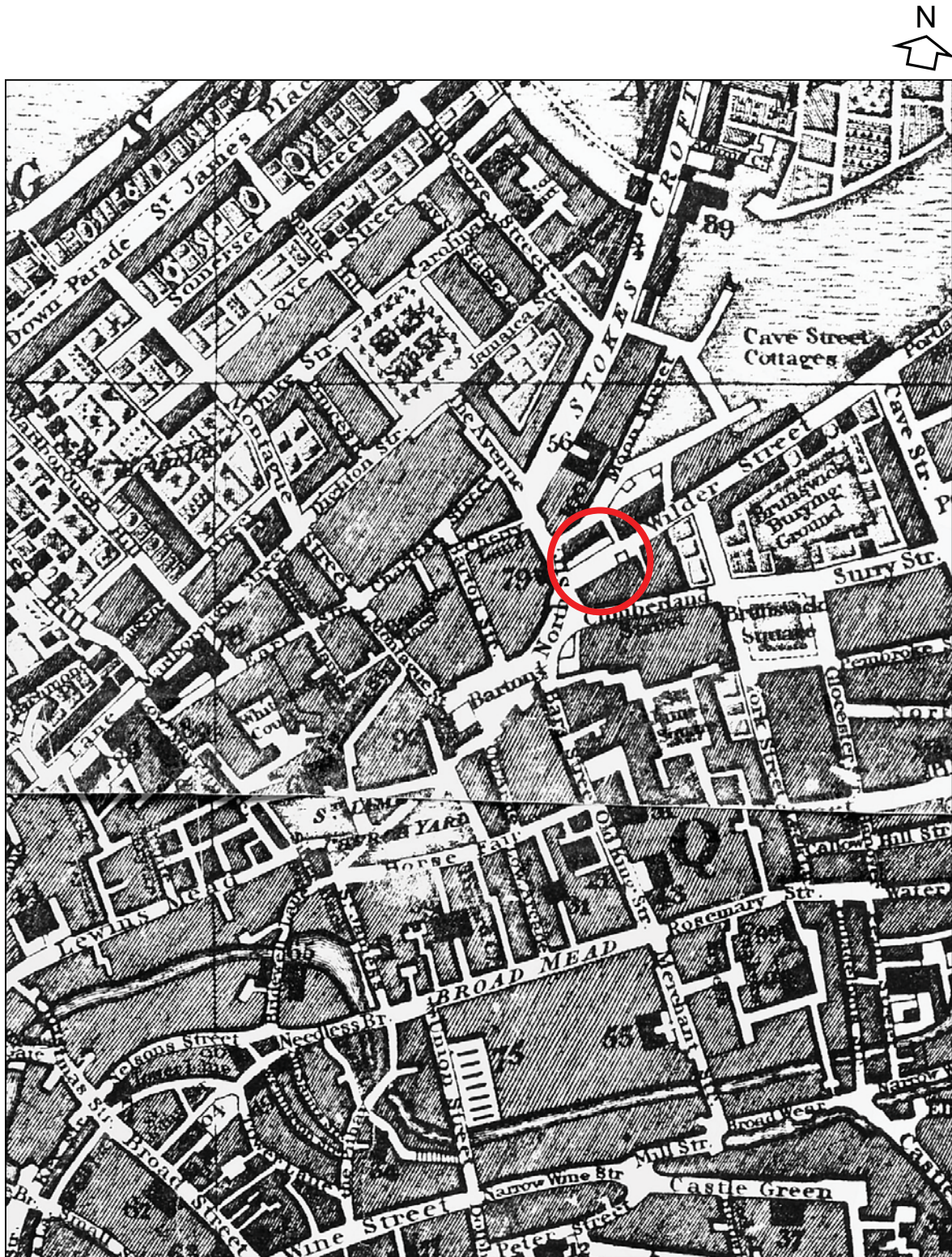
Not to Scale

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Figure 10

Extract from a facsimile of Donne's 1826
Plan of Bristol, Clifton and the Hotwells

Approximate Location of the Study Area indicated in red



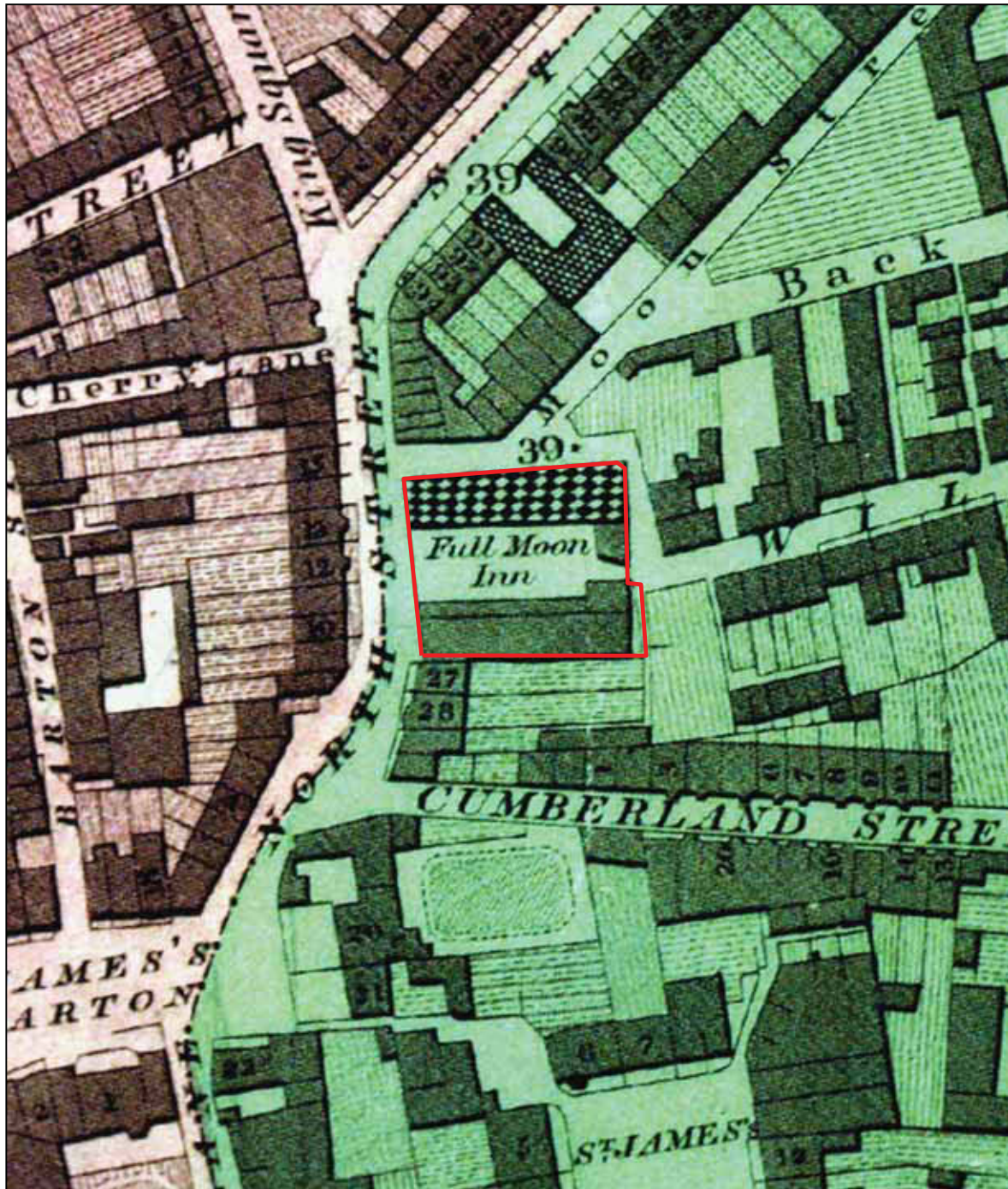
Not to Scale

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Figure 11

An Extract from the 1828 Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs by G. Ashmead and J. Plumley, BRO/04481/North Sheet (facsimile)

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



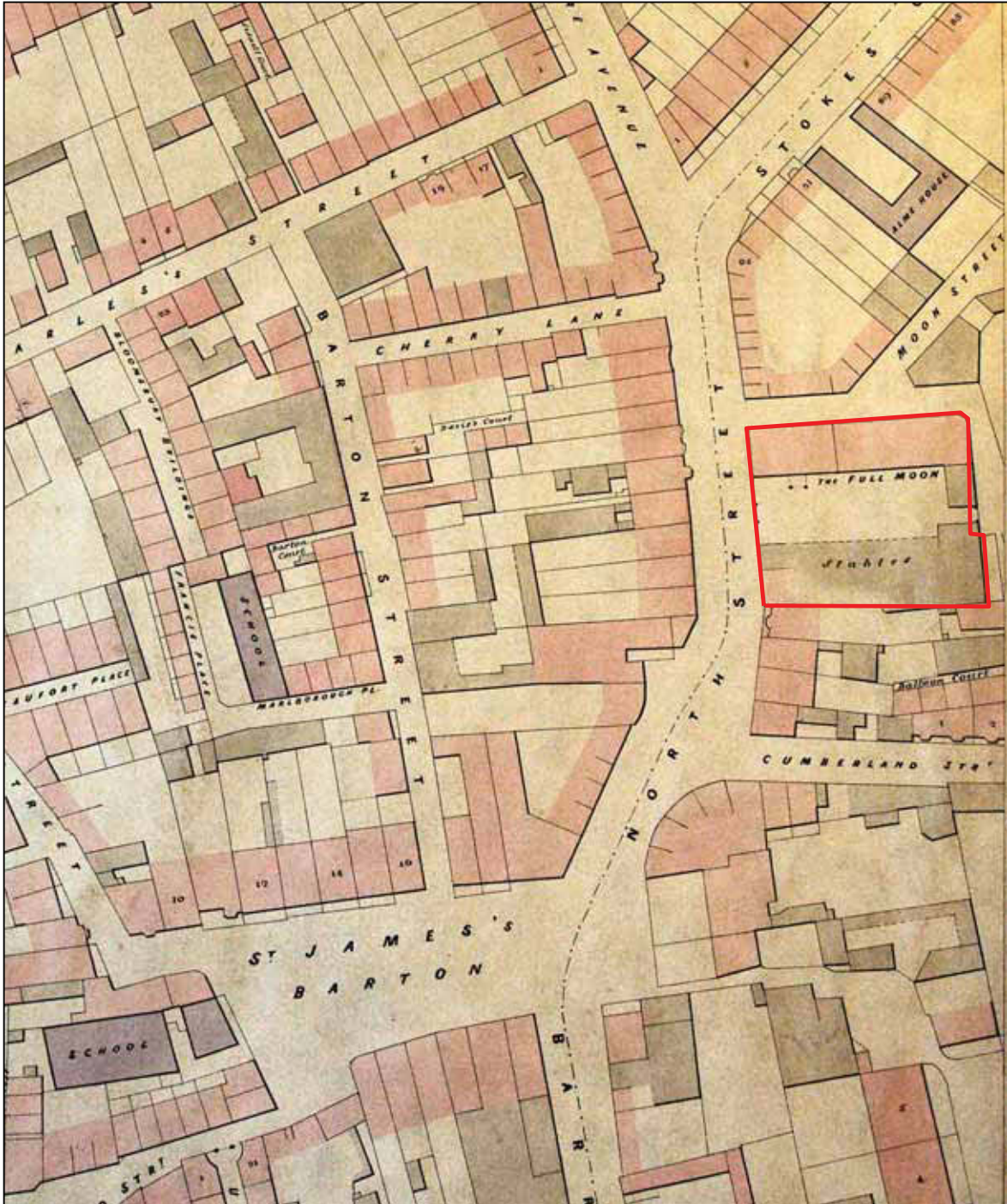
Approximate Scale 1:1250

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Figure 12

Extract of an 1855 Map of Bristol Surveyed by
G. Ashmead, BRO/40860/Map 52

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



Approximate Scale 1:1250

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 13

Extract of an 1874 Map of Bristol Surveyed by
G. Ashmead, BRO/Bristol Plans/Arranged/Map 52

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



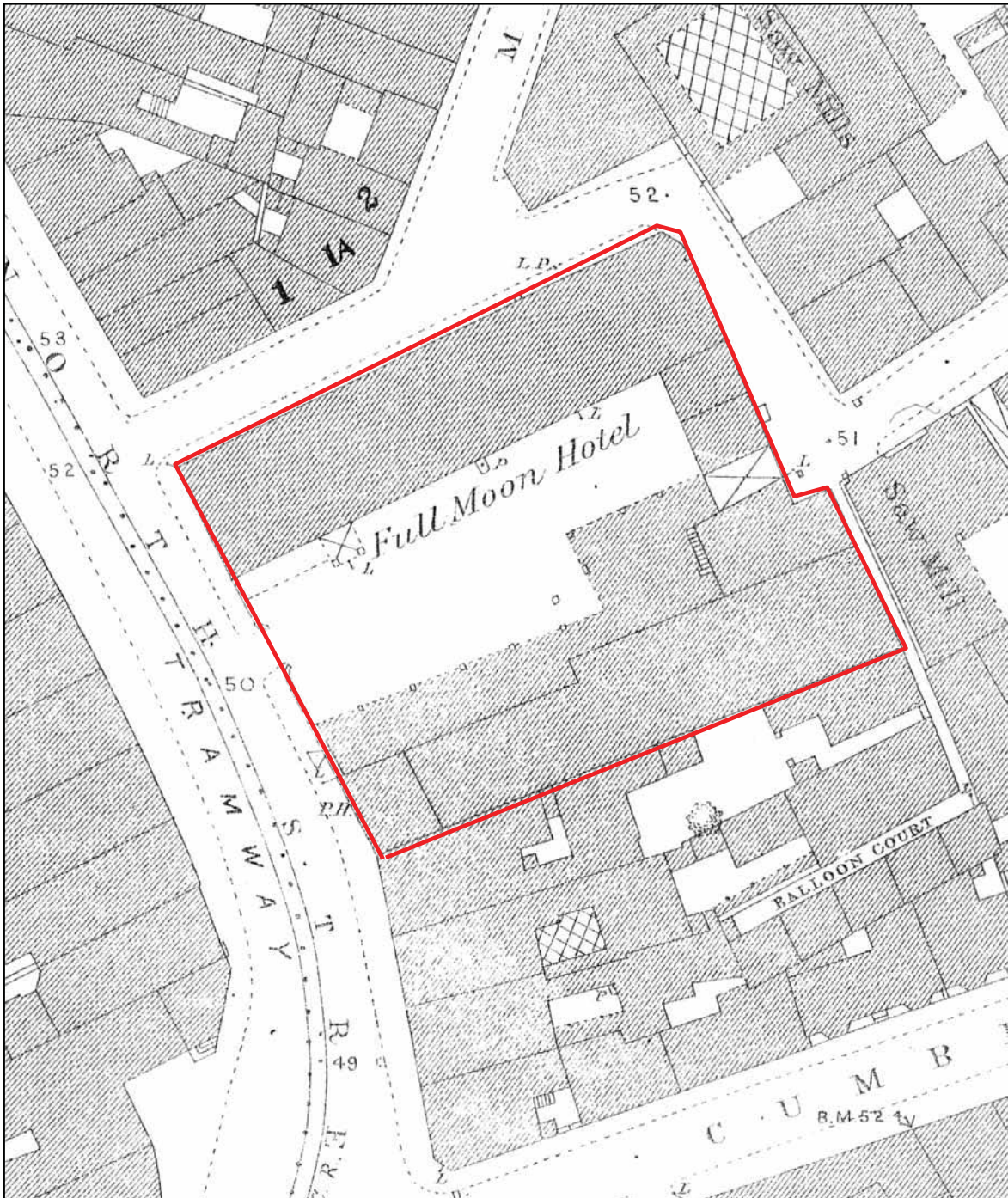
Approximate Scale 1:1250

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 14

Extract from the 1885 Ordnance Survey Map
of Gloucestershire Sheet 71.16.15

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



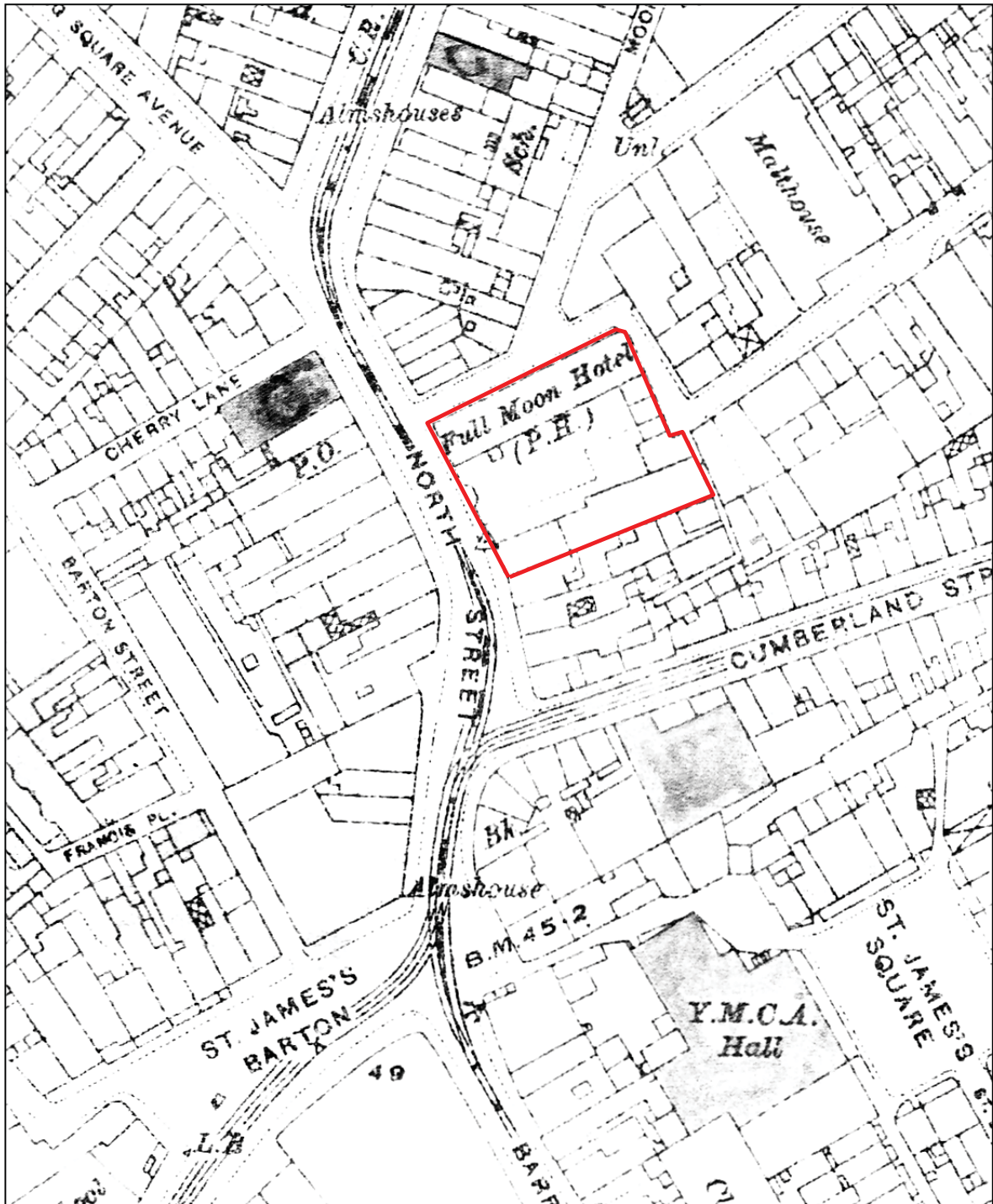
Approximate Scale 1:500

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 15

Extract from the 1918 Ordnance Survey Map of Gloucestershire
Sheet 71.16

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



Approximate Scale 1:1250

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 17

Extract from the 1951 Ordnance Survey Map
Sheets ST 5873 and ST 5973

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



Scale 1:1250

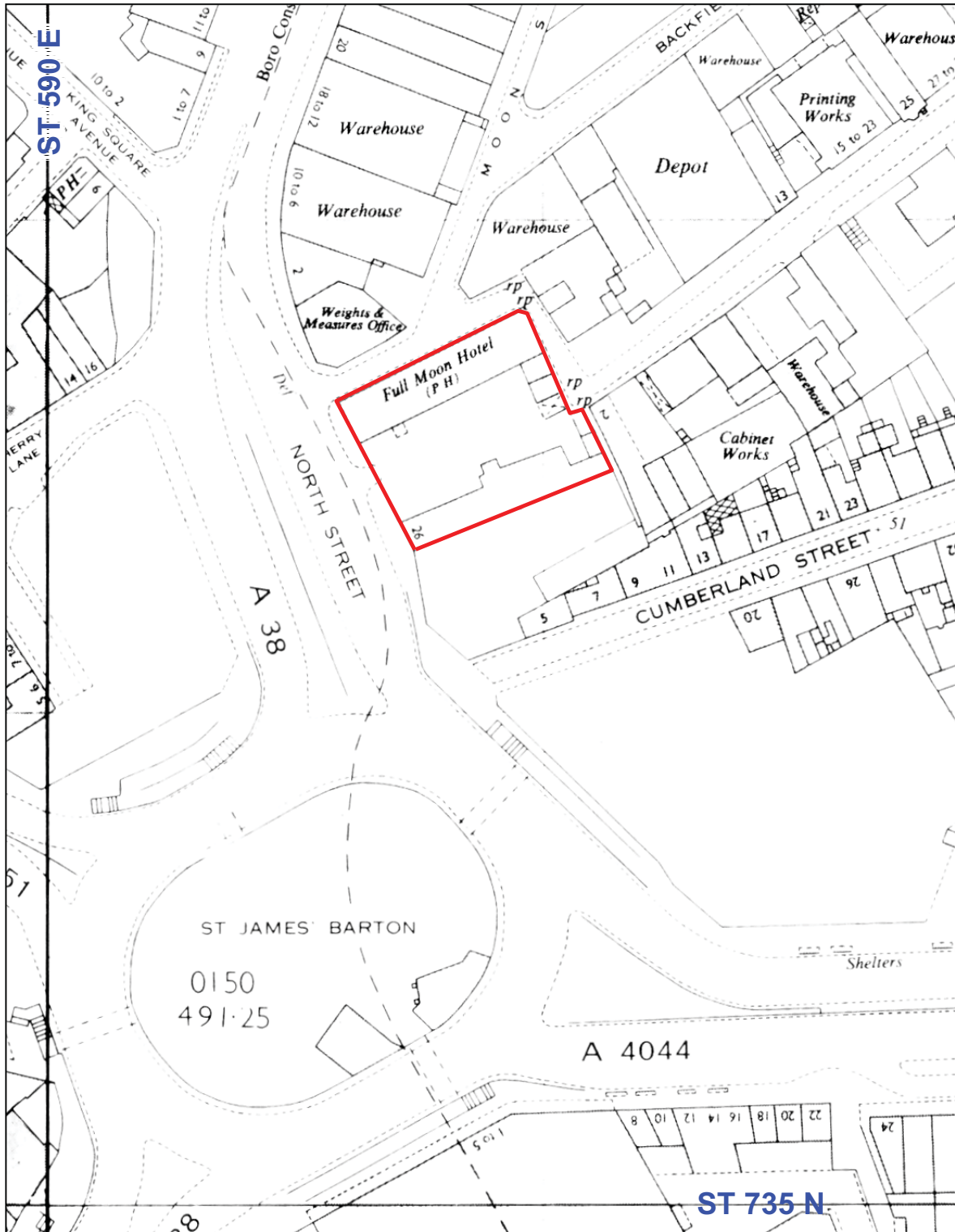
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Bristol HER 24701

Figure 18

Extract from the 1971 Ordnance Survey Map
Sheets ST 5873 and ST 5973

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



Scale 1:1250

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Bristol HER 24701

The Full Moon Public House, No. 1 North Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Plates



Plate 7: view of the southwest end of the Attic Bar and Nightclub showing the earlier masonry remnant with unfinished eastern side forming the higher section of parapet wall, looking southeast from an attic room in the Full Moon Hotel opposite

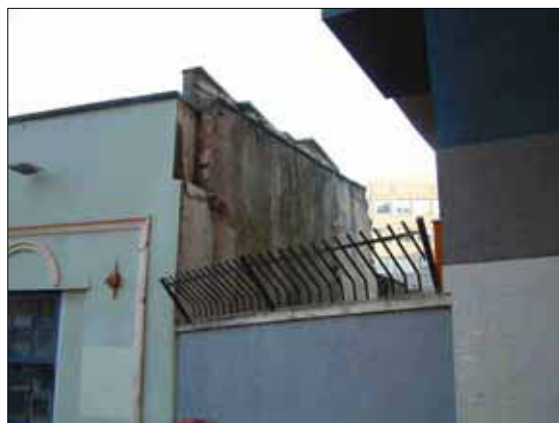


Plate 8: view of the southwest end of the Attic Bar and Nightclub showing the peaked upper edge of the higher, earlier section of parapet wall preserving in profile the apex of adjacent former pitched roof structures, looking north from North Street



Plate 9: L-shaped building adjoining northeastern end of the Attic Bar and Nightclub showing modern brickwork constructed over earlier masonry in the unrendered rear (northeast) elevation, looking south from Wilder Street



Plate 10: Wilder Street entrance sealed with double timber doors set in the masonry wall defining the site boundary and rear of the hotel, looking west



Plate 11: the Wilder Street entrance interior view from the courtyard, looking northeast



Plate 12: bricked-up doorway and adjacent small window preserved in the remnant masonry wall defining the south side of the Wilder Street entrance, looking east

The Full Moon Public House, No. 1 North Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Plates



Plate 1: Attic Bar and Nightclub interior showing raised stage at the southwestern end, looking west



Plate 2: Attic Bar and Nightclub interior, general view looking northeast



Plate 3: Attic Bar and Nightclub interior, general view looking east



Plate 4: L-shaped building currently used for storage adjoining the northeast end of the Attic Bar and Nightclub, interior view looking northeast



Plate 5: L-shaped building currently used for storage adjoining the northeast end of the Attic Bar and Nightclub showing earlier (whitewashed) stonework incorporated in the southwest elevation, looking southeast



Plate 6: L-shaped building currently used for storage adjoining the northeast end of the Attic Bar and Nightclub, internal view showing modern brickwork over earlier stonework (whitewashed) in the northeast elevation, looking northeast

APPENDIX 1

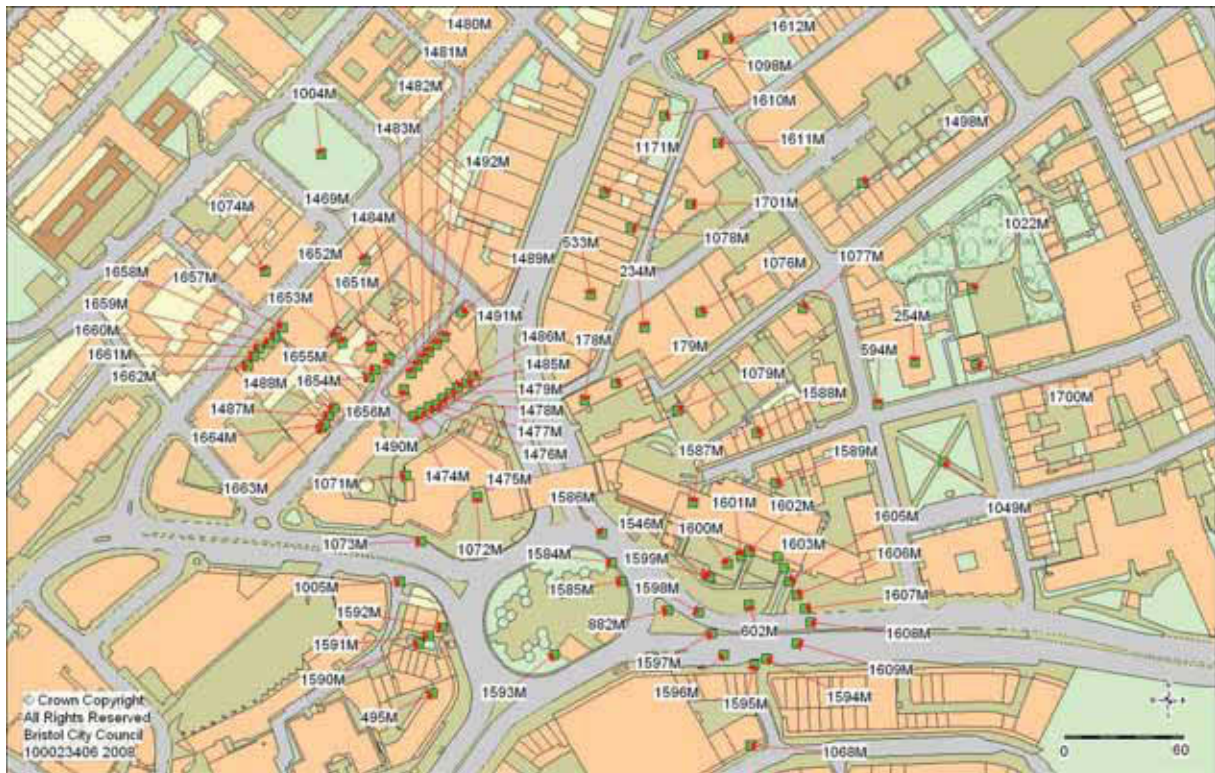
EXTRACT OF SITES RECORDED IN THE
BRISTOL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD



Bristol Historic Environment Record

Results of data trawl

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy of the data supplied, no responsibility can be accepted by Bristol City Council for any errors or inconsistencies.



M_REC_NO 1004M
NGRE 358932
NGRN 173790
KNOWN_AS King Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

King Square. The square is located on the north side of Jamaica Street. According to Ison (1952, 173-177) the process of construction was underway by 1737. Jean Rocque's map of 1742 shows the square laid out, with a double row of trees around all sides, but only the one building adjacent, on the corner of Dighton Street, although he does show the various streets, delineated by broken lines, and the whole area as "TO BE BUILT". At the centre there are communal gardens. The square was subject to restoration works in the summer of 1993 after the construction of a large access chamber for the Northern Foul Water Interceptor sewer. Cross paving and seating was added and the railings and arched lampholders were reinstated, with a new hedge planted behind.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1005M
NGRE 358973
NGRN 173568
KNOWN_AS The Bowling Green

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Bowling green located on the east side of Montague Street, opposite Little James Street. The green was apparently created in the early-eighteenth century and was recorded by Jean Rocque's 1742 map. This indicates that the green was sub-rectangular in shape and lay immediately against Lower Montague Street. It had apparently been removed by the time of Benjamin Donne's 1773 map and the site redeveloped for housing. The site now lies largely beneath the dual carriageway in Marlborough Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1022M
NGRE 359270
NGRN 173720
KNOWN_AS Brunswick Square burial ground

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Brunswick Square Burial Ground. The cemetery is sited on the north side of Brunswick Square and associated with the Congregational chapel adjacent to the west. The cemetery had been established by the time of Donne's map of Bristol of 1773, which records it as a "Presbyterian Burying Ground", although at this time its extent was limited to an area on the frontage with Brunswick Square. The cemetery had expanded to approximately its modern extent by 1828, although Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol suggests that an area at the north-east corner, measuring 32 metres north south by 22 metres wide, was not then in use for burials. A small mortuary chapel had by then been built at the centre of the burial ground (at ST 59264 73721). Surrey Lodge (BUAD 1700M) was built subsequently. The cemetery was one of those closed under the 1854 Act. Interments are known to have taken place across the site, with the greatest density in the western half (BRO 39461/P/1(a)(b)). The majority of the headstones were removed in the early 1980s. Surrey Lodge has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1885). Two groups of chest tombs have a Grade II listing (Listed Building numbers 901-1/6/1883 and 901-1/6/1884).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1049M
NGRE 359255
NGRN 173630
KNOWN_AS Brunswick Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Brunswick Square. Work to develop the Square began in 1766 with the construction of the buildings on the west side and progressed over the following twenty years. Felix Farley's Bristol Journal for 19 April 1766 reported that "the plan for building a handsom [sic] street from just below the Full Moon was put into execution Wednesday last by beginning the first house. The street is to run back through the gardens and at the further end of it will be built a most handsom square" (quoted in Ison 1951, 204). The site occupied part of the garden of Sir Abraham Elton's town house in St James Barton, but was mostly on garden ground belonging to Joseph Loscombe of Wilder Street. The Square was a private amenity space for the housing which was intended to surround the space. An abstract of title of 1776 records the covenant attached to the sale of land forming part of the east side of the square "to build enough houses to fill the whole of said Ground towards Brunswick Square & for repairing same - for pitching Street and for keeping quarter of said Square rails walks and trees thereof in good condition" (BRO 2215(22)). The buildings of the south side of the Square were built from c.1770 and the east side from 1784. Only half of the west side was actually completed and the north side was only enclosed in 1834 with the construction of the Congregational Chapel designed by William Armstrong.

The Square was laid out with diagonal cross paths and elm trees planted around the perimeter, although these were felled in 1856. The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town plan (Bristol sheets LXXI.16.15 and LXXII.13.11) surveyed in 1883 map records open gates at each corner, marked by bollards. At that date the Square was enclosed by railings and there was also a central lamp post. The railings were removed during World War Two.

The square was vested in Bristol City Council in 1952 and between 1953 and 1954 the Council spent £669 on restoring the lawns and planting of twelve flower beds. In the later twentieth century car-parking bays were set out on each of the four sides of the Square.

AUTHOR Ison, W.
DATE 1952
TITLE The Georgian buildings of Bristol
SERIES -
PL_OF_PU London
PUBLISHER Faber

M_REC_NO 1068M
NGRE 359155
NGRN 173483
KNOWN_AS Methodist chapel, Milk Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

United Free Methodist Chapel, located on the northern side of Milk Street. The chapel was apparently constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. It was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXI.16.15) surveyed in 1883 which indicates that it could accommodate 620 worshippers. The chapel survived into the early twentieth century.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1071M
NGRE 358976
NGRN 173623
KNOWN_AS Malthouse, Barton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Malt house, Barton Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan surveyed in the early 1880s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1072M

NGRE 359013

NGRN 173612

KNOWN_AS Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Barton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Barton Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan surveyed in the early 1880s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1073M

NGRE 358984

NGRN 173589

KNOWN_AS School, Francis Place Court

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

School, Francis Place Court. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition first edition 1:500-scale town plan surveyed in the early 1880s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1074M

NGRE 358903

NGRN 173729

KNOWN_AS Boot and Shoe Manufactory, King Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Boot and Shoe manufactory, King Square. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan surveyed in the early 1880s. The building, at the south-west corner of the square, is extant and is in use as a factory.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1076M

NGRE 359129

NGRN 173708

KNOWN_AS Malthouse, Wilder Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Malthouse, Wilder Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan surveyed in the early 1880s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1077M
NGRE 359182
NGRN 173710
KNOWN_AS Saw mill, York Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Saw Mill, York Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map in the early 1880s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1078M
NGRE 359093
NGRN 173752
KNOWN_AS Smithy, Moon Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Smithy, Moon Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan surveyed in the early 1880s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1079M
NGRE 359117
NGRN 173657
KNOWN_AS Saw mill, Wilder Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Saw mill, Wilder Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan surveyed in the early 1880s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1098M
NGRE 359130
NGRN 173842
KNOWN_AS City Road Baptist Chapel

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

City Road Baptist Chapel, located on the north-eastern side of the junction of City Road with Upper York Street. It was erected in 1861 and is a two storey structure of squared, coursed Pennant sandstone with limestone ashlar detailing.

The main entrance is set in a Romanesque arch with the legend "City Road Baptist Chapel 1881" above the door. Carved into the plat band is the Biblical text "Strive to enter in at the strait gate" (Luke Chapter 13, verse 24).

In 2003-2004 conservation works were undertaken to the chapel.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1171M
NGRE 359079
NGRN 173770
KNOWN_AS 32, Stokes Croft

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.32 Stokes Croft, located on the eastern side of Stokes Croft. The building was probably constructed in the later seventeenth century as a single bay house of three storeys plus attic with a gabled pantile roof. The building was refronted in brick, probably in the early nineteenth-century. The upper part of the southern wall appears to have been reconstructed in brick at the same time and the rear part of the roof may have been converted to a half hip as part of the same works. The building was in dilapidated condition by the late 1990s, with parts of the floor in poor condition. It was subsequently gutted and the roof removed.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1469M
NGRE 358955
NGRN 173735
KNOWN_AS Royal Observer Corps Control Centre, King Square Avenue

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Royal Observer Corps Control Centre, located on the south-western side of King Square Avenue. The structure appears to have been constructed during the Second World War and was the headquarters for 12 Group Anti-Aircraft artillery. It was principally constructed of timber and comprised an entrance area, operations room, offices and lecture room. The operations room was two storeys high while the remainder was all of one storey. There was also a small detached structure, perhaps a store. The building was subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1474M
NGRE 358980
NGRN 173654
KNOWN_AS 2, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.2 Cherry Lane, located on the eastern side of the junction of Cherry Lane and Barton Street. The building was a two-storey, single bay house and was in existence by c1757 when the first occupant was assessed for Land Tax. The building had an associated coach house, presumably to the north, and additional structures had apparently been constructed by the following year (Bryant 2003, 5). The accommodation appears to have been enlarged by the mid-1760s and this may represent the construction of the large stable building at the junction of Barton Street and Charles Street (BUAD 1490M). It had been purchased by Henry Gwyer by 1851 (BRO 04250(1)) and was in use as a shop by 1896 (Bryant 2003, 6). The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1923 and the site redeveloped as a mason's yard.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1475M
NGRE 358984
NGRN 173656
KNOWN_AS 4, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.4 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1746 when the first occupant was assessed for Land Tax (Bryant 2003, 5). It had been purchased by Henry Gwyer by 1851 (BRO 04250(1); Bryant 2003, 6). The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1923 and the site redeveloped as a mason's yard.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1476M
NGRE 358988
NGRN 173659
KNOWN_AS 6, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.6 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was a two-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1722 when the first occupant, "Nevil [of] Bath", was assessed for Land Tax (Bryant 2003, 5). It had been purchased by Henry Gwyer by 1851 (BRO 04250(1); Bryant 2003, 6). The house was apparently still extant in the 1950s but was subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped. The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1923 and the site redeveloped as a mason's yard.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1477M
NGRE 358992
NGRN 173660
KNOWN_AS 8, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.8 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1722 when the first occupant, Mrs Jackson, was assessed for Land Tax (Bryant 2003, 5). The house was apparently still extant in the 1950s but was subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped. The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1949 when the site was vacant.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1478M
NGRE 358995
NGRN 173663
KNOWN_AS 10, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.10 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1722 when the first occupant, Mr Bundy, was assessed for Land Tax (Bryant 2003, 5). The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1949 when the site

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1479M
NGRE 358999
NGRN 173666
KNOWN_AS 12, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.12 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1722 when the first occupant, Sarah Wedmore, was assessed for Land Tax (Bryant 2003, 5). By 1896 the building housed a grocers shop. The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1949 when the site was vacant.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1480M
NGRE 358992
NGRN 173691
KNOWN_AS 17, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.17 Charles Street, located on the southern side of Charles Street. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1758 when the Land Tax assessment described the building as "New Ho[use]." (Bryant 2003, 6). The first occupier was a Captain Carpenter. The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1949.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1481M
NGRE 358988
NGRN 173687
KNOWN_AS 18, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.18 Charles Street, located on the southern side of Charles Street. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1758 when the Land Tax assessment described the building as "New Ho[use]." (Bryant 2003, 6). The first occupier was a Captain Gagen. The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1949.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
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PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1482M
NGRE 358985
NGRN 173684
KNOWN_AS 19, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.19 Charles Street, located on the southern side of Charles Street. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1758 when the Land Tax assessment described the building as "New Ho[use]." (Bryant 2003, 6). The first occupier was a Widow Barnes. By 1884 the house was occupied by William Truscott, a beer retailer of The Crown. The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1949.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1483M
NGRE 358982
NGRN 173680
KNOWN_AS 20, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.20 Charles Street, located on the southern side of Charles Street. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was apparently constructed in the first six months of 1780. The first occupier was a William Hayes (Bryant 2003, 6). The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1484M
NGRE 358979
NGRN 173676
KNOWN_AS 21, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.21 Charles Street, located on the southern side of Charles Street. The building was a three-storey, single bay house and was in existence by 1780 when it was occupied by a George Hawker (Bryant 2003, 6). The house was still extant in 1913 but it had been demolished by 1949.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
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PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1485M
NGRE 359007
NGRN 173671
KNOWN_AS 16, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.16 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was in existence by 1757 (Bryant 2003, 5) and is a three-storey, single bay rendered house with a hipped pantile roof. One of the first-floor rooms retains its original panelling (R. H. Leech pers comm.). A structure had been constructed to the rear of the property by the early 1880s. The building was surveyed by Dr. Roger Leech and Dr. Bernard Herman in the mid-1990s (BUAD 4131).

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
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PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1486M
NGRE 359011
NGRN 173675
KNOWN_AS The Trout Inn, No.18, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

The Trout Inn, No.18 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was in existence by the 1740s when Israel Trout occupied it and established it as the Trout Tavern. The building was a two-storey, single bay house. The main, south-east facing elevation had a main entrance door with a segmental-arched fanlight above on the western side of the ground floor. The eastern half of the elevation consisted of a bay window which extended up to the level of the parapet. The building was still extant in November 1961 although it was vacant at that date. It was subsequently demolished.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1487M
NGRE 358936
NGRN 173654
KNOWN_AS 4, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.4 Charles Street, located on the northern side of Charles Street. The building was constructed in the early eighteenth century and is a three-storey, two-bay brick house. Much of the original interior detailing is known to survive at ground floor level. The building was occupied by Charles Wesley between 1749 and 1771. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/5/2020).

AUTHOR
DATE
TITLE
SERIES
PL_OF_PU
PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1488M
NGRE 358939
NGRN 173658
KNOWN_AS 5, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.5 Charles Street, located on the northern side of Charles Street. The building was constructed in the early eighteenth century and is a three-storey, two-bay brick house. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/5/2020).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1489M
NGRE 359005
NGRN 173708
KNOWN_AS King Charles Public House, No.1 King Square Avenue

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

King Charles Public House, No.1 King Square Avenue, located on the southern side of the junction of Charles Street and King Square Avenue.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1490M
NGRE 358975
NGRN 173668
KNOWN_AS Stables, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Stables, located on the eastern side of the junction of Barton Street and Charles Street. The building appears to have been constructed in the mid-1760s as an enlargement of an earlier stable associated with No.2 Cherry Lane (BUAD 1474M). It was a two-storey structure and measured 14 metres from south-west to north-east on the Charles Street frontage by 15 metres from north-west to south-east on the Barton Street frontage. The building, described as a "Stable & Coach Houses", had been purchased by Henry Gwyer by 1851 and was then occupied by Isaac Niblett (BRO 04250(1)). By 1896 the building was used for the manufacture of cabinets. It appears to have been damaged by bombing during the Second World War and was combined with a building constructed on the site of the former Nos.2-6

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1491M
NGRE 359003
NGRN 173669
KNOWN_AS 14, Cherry Lane

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.14 Cherry Lane, located on the northern side of Cherry Lane. The building was a three-storey, single bay house. In 1896 the building was recorded as vacant. The house was still extant in November 1961, although it was again then recorded as vacant. The building was subsequently demolished.

AUTHOR Bryant, John
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1492M
NGRE 358996
NGRN 173695
KNOWN_AS Malthouse, No.16 Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Malthouse, No.16 Charles Street, located on the southern side of Charles Street. The building appears to have been extant by 1828 and the Ashmead 1:600 plan of 1854 suggests that it was then in commercial use. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXI.16.15) records the building as a malthouse. It was still extant in the early twentieth century but had apparently been demolished by 1949 and a new building constructed on the site.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1498M
NGRE 359213
NGRN 173775
KNOWN_AS Cut Nail Factory, Wilder Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Cut Nail Factory, occupying the block between Backfields and Wilder Street. The factory was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan surveyed in 1883. The factory was still operating in the early-twentieth century but was subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1546M
NGRE 359134
NGRN 173570
KNOWN_AS Spirit of Bristol, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

The Spirit of Bristol, located at the north-east corner of St. James Barton (Merritt 2002, 114). The sculpture was commissioned by Copthall Holdings as part of the development of York House. It was designed by the artist Paul Mount (1922-) who had trained at the Royal College of Art and worked in Lagos between 1955 and 1962. The sculpture was fabricated between 1968 and 1969 in his studio at Nancherrow, St. Just-in-Penwith near Penzance in Cornwall with the assistance of the local blacksmith, Jim Williams. No brief was given, only a plan of the site, and the finished work cost £6000. The sculpture is a stainless steel structure with a mild steel armature set on a large rectangular area of landscaping of black engineering bricks. The design comprises six triangular aerodynamic forms with straight and parabolic edges linked together. Mount said that the design was "derived from a combination of sail shapes and equestrian forms." A scale model was tested in a wind tunnel by Professor Joseph Black of the School of Engineering, University of Bath. Black had performed the wind tunnel tests on Concorde and Mount was guided on the finishing of the metal surfaces by Amos Underhill of Coventry who had polished the prototype turbine blades for the Concorde engines. Mount erected the sculpture on the site in the summer of 1971 with the assistance from Christine Feiler. There was no unveiling ceremony.

AUTHOR Merritt, Douglas
DATE 2002
TITLE Sculpture in Bristol
SERIES -
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Redcliffe Press Ltd.

M_REC_NO 1584M
NGRE 359083
NGRN 173578
KNOWN_AS 20, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

20, St. James Barton

AUTHOR
DATE
TITLE
SERIES
PL_OF_PU
PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1585M
NGRE 359088
NGRN 173568
KNOWN_AS 22, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

22, St. James Barton

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1586M
NGRE 359078
NGRN 173593
KNOWN_AS House on the east side of St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

House on the east side of St. James Barton

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1587M
NGRE 359125
NGRN 173609
KNOWN_AS Garden on the east side of St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Garden on the east side of St. James Barton

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1588M
NGRE 359158
NGRN 173645
KNOWN_AS North possible Banqueting House, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

North possible Banqueting House, St. James Barton. The building was recorded by Jean Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol which indicates it to have been a square structure at the north-east corner of a garden on the east side of St. James Barton (BUAD 1587M).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1589M

NGRE 359168

NGRN 173619

KNOWN_AS South possible Banqueting House, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

South possible Banqueting House, St. James Barton. The building was recorded by Jean Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol which indicates it to have been a square structure at the south-east corner of a garden on the east side of St. James Barton (BUAD 1587M).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1590M

NGRE 358983

NGRN 173536

KNOWN_AS 9, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

9, St. James Barton

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1591M
NGRE 358988
NGRN 173540
KNOWN_AS 10, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

10, St. James Barton

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1592M
NGRE 358995
NGRN 173544
KNOWN_AS 11, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

11, St. James Barton

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1593M
NGRE 359053
NGRN 173530
KNOWN_AS 2, St. James Barton

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

2, St. James Barton

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1594M
NGRE 359163
NGRN 173528
KNOWN_AS 1, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.1, St. James's Square.

In 1883 the building was occupied by Jesse Knee, a deal furniture maker.
The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1595M
NGRE 359157
NGRN 173525
KNOWN_AS 2, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.2, St. James's Square.
In 1883 the building was occupied by James Lee, a cabinet maker.
The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1596M
NGRE 359141
NGRN 173530
KNOWN_AS 3, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.3, St. James's Square.
The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1597M

NGRE 359135

NGRN 173541

KNOWN_AS 4, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.4, St. James's Square.

The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1598M

NGRE 359128

NGRN 173552

KNOWN_AS 5, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.5, St. James's Square.

The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1599M

NGRE 359133

NGRN 173571

KNOWN_AS 6, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.6, St. James's Square.

The building was destroyed by bombing on 24 November 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1600M

NGRE 359143

NGRN 173577

KNOWN_AS 7, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.7, St. James's Square.

The building was destroyed by bombing on 2 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1601M

NGRE 359150

NGRN 173581

KNOWN_AS 8, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.8, St. James's Square.

The building was destroyed by bombing on 24 November 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1602M

NGRE 359154

NGRN 173584

KNOWN_AS 9, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.9, St. James's Square.

The building was destroyed by bombing on 24 November 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1603M
NGRE 359169
NGRN 173581
KNOWN_AS 10, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.10, St. James's Square.
The building was destroyed by bombing on 2 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1604M
NGRE 359172
NGRN 173575
KNOWN_AS 11, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.11, St. James's Square.
The building was destroyed by bombing on 2 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1605M
NGRE 359175
NGRN 173568
KNOWN_AS 12, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.12, St. James's Square.
The building was damaged by bombing on 24 November 1940. It was destroyed in a further raid on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1606M
NGRE 359179
NGRN 173561
KNOWN_AS 13, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.13, St. James's Square.
The building was damaged by bombing on 24 November 1940. It was destroyed in a further raid on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1607M
NGRE 359183
NGRN 173554
KNOWN_AS 14, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.14, St. James's Square.
The building was burnt out during bombing raids in the early 1940s .

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1608M
NGRE 359186
NGRN 173547
KNOWN_AS 15, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.15, St. James's Square.
The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1609M
NGRE 359179
NGRN 173536
KNOWN_AS 16, St. James's Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.16, St. James's Square.
The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1610M
NGRE 359110
NGRN 173810
KNOWN_AS Stokescroft Brewery

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Stokescroft Brewery, located on the south-eastern side of Stokes Croft, to the rear of Nos.40-48 Stokes Croft. The brewery was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and in the 1860s belonged to Foll and Abbott. It comprised a main building on the southern side of the junction of Stokes Croft and City Road with a malthouse (BUAD 1611M) and store to the south-east on Upper York Street. It was acquired by Harvey and Co. in the 1870s and was still in their ownership in 1882. By 1896, however, the brewery belonged to R. W. Miller and Co. Limited but in 1911 it was taken over by George's and Co. Ltd. along with its forty-eight public houses.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1611M
NGRE 359138
NGRN 173796
KNOWN_AS Malthouse, Upper York Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Malthouse, located on the south-western side of Upper York Street. The building was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and formed part of the Stokescroft Brewery (BUAD 1610M). It is a brick structure with limestone ashlar quoins and parapet, and is of two storeys and basement with a pitched roof. The main, north-east facing elevation is rendered and has a nine-window range, the fenestration consisting of brick arched windows with ashlar keystones. There are three arched double doorways at ground floor.

After the Stokescroft Brewery closed in the twentieth century the malthouse became a bottling plant for Franklin and Co. Ltd. This closed in the 1960s and the building was converted into a printing works in 1972. In 1983 it became a nightclub known as the Lakota Club.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1612M
NGRE 359143
NGRN 173850
KNOWN_AS Sunday School, City Road Baptist Church

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Sunday School of the City Road Baptist Church, located on the south-eastern side of City Road. The Sunday School is attached to the north wall of the church.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1651M
NGRE 358958
NGRN 173690
KNOWN_AS St. James Parish Hall, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

St. James Church Hall, located on the northern side of Charles Street. The hall was constructed on the sites of Nos.9 and 10 Charles Street (BUAD 1655M and BUAD 1656M) and was designed by the local architect William Venn Gough (the plans in the BRO Building Plans Book 36 are dated 11 May 1899). The building was a two-storey brick building with a pitched roof supported on corbels. The Charles Street façade was apparently of freestone ashlar. There was a central entrance consisting of a pair of semi-circular arches with rusticated voussoirs and a smaller semi-circular arched window on the north-east side, all of which broke through a projecting moulded cornice. At first-floor level there were four smaller semi-circular arched window openings with rusticated keystones of which the central two were blind. Above a string course were seven smaller lancet windows, also with semi-circular arched heads, occupying the two central bays. The gable above was stepped with pyramidal finials (Winstone 1972, pl.53). The side elevations had six bays, each with a large semi-circular arched tracery window, and a clerestorey above with three lancet windows in each bay. Against the north-western wall of the building there was a further two-thirds height rear bay with a lean-to roof. The entrance steps projected from the south-western side of the building, off the alley leading to Seville Court.

Internally the ground floor plan comprised a hall occupying most of the centre of the building, an entrance lobby, kitchen and gallery above at the south-eastern, Charles Street, end. At the north-western end were the ladies and gentlemen's retiring rooms. The basement was reached by steps on the western side of the building and included a classroom and a smaller room on the eastern side accommodating the heating equipment.

The parish hall remained in use until the Second World War but was damaged by bombing. It remained a shell into the early 1950s but by 1954 the building appears to have been re-roofed and was in use as a warehouse for electrical goods. The original elevation of the building was removed after 1957 to create a larger entrance off Charles Street. Street directories record that the parish hall building was occupied by Midland Electrical Engineering between 1960 and 1969.

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1972
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1956-1959
SERIES Bristol as it was 18
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

AUTHOR Bryant, John & Potter, Kevin
DATE 2006
TITLE Archaeological Building Survey and Watching Brief of land at Nos. 8-10 Charles Street, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1622/2006
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1652M

NGRE 358943

NGRN 173692

KNOWN_AS House on the south-western side of Seville Court

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

House on the south-western side of Seville Court. The house was a two-storey structure measuring 4 metres by 2.7 metres wide and was attached to a similar building on its north-west side. It is not clear when the house was constructed but it may be associated with the occupation of No.8 Charles Street by Daniel Sidnell in the mid-1770s, Sidnell Court being one of the earlier names for Seville Court. The building was in existence by 1828 and survived until at least 1957, but was subsequently demolished.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1653M

NGRE 358940

NGRN 173695

KNOWN_AS House on the south-western side of Seville Court

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

House on the south-western side of Seville Court. The house was a two-storey structure measuring 4 metres by 2.7 metres wide and was attached to a similar building on its south-east side. It is not clear when the house was constructed but it may be associated with the occupation of No.8 Charles Street by Daniel Sidnell in the mid-1770s, Sidnell Court being one of the earlier names for Seville Court. The building was in existence by 1828 and survived until at least 1957, but was subsequently demolished.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1654M
NGRE 358957
NGRN 173674
KNOWN_AS 8, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.8, Charles Street, located on the northern side of Charles Street. It is not currently clear when the house was constructed but it was apparently in existence by the early 1770s and in 1775 the house was occupied by Daniel Sidnell.
No.8 Charles Street was last recorded in street directories in 1938 and it is not clear whether the building was destroyed by the bombing or had been demolished previously.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1655M
NGRE 358960
NGRN 173678
KNOWN_AS 9, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.9, Charles Street, located on the northern side of Charles Street. It is not currently clear when the house was constructed but it was apparently in existence by the early 1770s. In 1775 it was occupied by one Davis. In 1820 when Richard Webb and Co., Coach Masters, were based in the building. By 1865 No.9 was known as Caxton House and was occupied by R. & H. J. Stapells, bookbinders and printers. William Eades boot factory operated from Nos.9 and 10 Charles Street by the early 1880s. The building was demolished in c.1900 to make way for a new parish hall for St. James's parish (BUAD 1651M).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1656M
NGRE 358967
NGRN 173684
KNOWN_AS 10, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.10, Charles Street, located on the northern side of Charles Street. It is not currently clear when the house was constructed but it was apparently in existence by the early 1770s. William Eades boot factory operated from Nos.9 and 10 Charles Street by the early 1880s. The building was demolished in c.1900 to make way for a new parish hall for St. James's parish (BUAD 1651M).

AUTHOR Bryant, John & Potter, Kevin
DATE 2006
TITLE Archaeological Building Survey and Watching Brief of land at Nos. 8-10 Charles Street, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1622/2006
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 1657M
NGRE 358912
NGRN 173700
KNOWN_AS 10, Dighton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.10 Dighton Street, located on the southern side of Dighton Street. Dighton Street had been laid out by 1742 and the house was apparently built between 1742 and 1772. In 1883 the building was occupied by a photographer, Hector Aylesbury. The building was demolished in c.1962.

AUTHOR
DATE
TITLE
SERIES
PL_OF_PU
PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1658M
NGRE 358908
NGRN 173695
KNOWN_AS 11, Dighton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.11 Dighton Street, located on the southern side of Dighton Street. Dighton Street had been laid out by 1742 and the house was apparently built between 1742 and 1772 when it was occupied by a Widow Price. In 1883 the building was occupied by one William Gough and in 1882-83 a bakehouse was built on the site (BRO Building Plans Vol.19 fo.52b). By 1913 William Alfred Baker, trunk repairer was based in the building. Baker became a motor engineer in 1915. The building was demolished in c.1962.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1659M
NGRE 358905
NGRN 173692
KNOWN_AS 12, Dighton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.12 Dighton Street, located on the southern side of Dighton Street. Dighton Street had been laid out by 1742 and the house was apparently built between 1742 and 1772 when it was occupied by one Rosanna Halston. In 1883 the building was occupied by P. Collins, accountant. The building was demolished in c.1962.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1660M
NGRE 358900
NGRN 173689
KNOWN_AS 13, Dighton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.13 Dighton Street, located on the southern side of Dighton Street. Dighton Street had been laid out by 1742 and the house was apparently built between 1742 and 1772 when it was occupied by Joseph Glascodine, carpenter. In 1883 the building was occupied by George Haddrell, tailor and by 1913 William Alfred Baker, trunk repairer was based in the building. Baker became a motor engineer in 1915. The building was demolished in c.1962.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1661M
NGRE 358897
NGRN 173685
KNOWN_AS 14, Dighton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.14 Dighton Street, located on the southern side of Dighton Street.. Dighton Street had been laid out by 1742 and the house was apparently built between 1742 and the early nineteenth century. In 1883 the building was occupied by one Ernest H. Kethro. The building was demolished in c.1962.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1662M
NGRE 358894
NGRN 173680
KNOWN_AS 15, Dighton Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.15 Dighton Street, located on the southern side of Dighton Street. Dighton Street had been laid out by 1742 and the house was apparently built between 1742 and the early nineteenth century. In 1883 the building was occupied by a Mrs Sharp. The building was demolished in c.1962.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1663M
NGRE 358932
NGRN 173648
KNOWN_AS 2, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.2 Charles Street, located on the northern side of Charles Street. The house was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century. The building was demolished in c1964.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1664M
NGRE 358934
NGRN 173650
KNOWN_AS 3, Charles Street

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

No.3 Charles Street, located on the northern side of Charles Street. The house was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century.
The building was demolished in c1964.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1700M
NGRE 359272
NGRN 173681
KNOWN_AS Surrey Lodge, Brunswick Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Surrey Lodge, located at the north-east corner of Brunswick Square. The building was the lodge to the Brunswick Square burial ground (BUAD 1022M). The date at which the building was constructed is currently unknown but it post-dates Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol. It is a two-storey structure with a hipped slate roof. The main, south-facing, elevation is of limestone ashlar with an elliptical arch with rusticated voussoirs at the centre. There are blocks to either side with sash windows. The interior of the building was completely remodelled in the 1980s or early 1990s and no historic internal fixtures or fittings now remain.
The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1885).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 1701M
NGRE 359124
NGRN 173764
KNOWN_AS North Street Wesleyan Day School, Backfields

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

North Street Wesleyan Day School, also known as North Street Junior School, located on the northern side of Backfields. The building was designed by the the local architects Foster and Wood in May 1856 (BRO 22938(2)). The school was constructed over the following couple of years. The Master's house, attached to the south-west end of the building, formed an integral part of the design. The school is a two-storey Pennant sandstone structure with limestone details in a Gothic Revival style. It has a single-depth plan with a hall in the core south-west to north-east two-storey element, with gabled north-west to south-east wings at either end. The fenestration consists of limestone ashlar mullioned and transomed Perpendicular Gothic tracery windows. The Master's House is a lower two-storey element of the structure with a hipped roof and low chimneystack at the south-western end of the ridge. There is a porch with a French Empire-style pyramidal roof on the south-east facing elevation. An extension, again designed by Foster and Wood, was added to the girls' school, on the north-western side of the building, in 1871 (BRO 22938(16)). A memorial to former pupils killed during the First World War (1914-1918) was fixed at the landing of the main stairwell after the war. The primary school closed in 1959 and planning permission was granted in the following year to convert the building into a Coroner's Court and mortuary. The works were apparently carried out in 1961, with the mortuary being located on the ground floor and the Coroner's Court occupying the first floor. The interior was modernised for the Coroner's Court and the building remained in that use until 2003 when it closed. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/2019).

AUTHOR Longman, Tim
DATE 2006
TITLE Archaeological desktop assessment of land at the Former Coroners Court/City Mortuary and No.6 Upper York Street, St. Paul's, Bristol
SERIES BaRAS Report 1683/2006
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO 178M
NGRE 359069
NGRN 173662
KNOWN_AS The Full Moon

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

The Full Moon, North Street, Stokes Croft. The building is a late-seventeenth century coaching inn, constructed in 1690 (R. H. Leech pers comm.). The building is three-storeys and attic and is constructed of stone rubble with a roughcast render and limestone dressings. Double-depth plan. The south-western half of the building is cellared. Inside the building seventeenth-century beams with moulded chamfers to roll stops, and a framed newel stair with square newels and barley sugar balusters survive. The building was refenestrated in the eighteenth century. The nineteenth century frontage has pilasters and a cornice and semicircular-arched ground-floor windows. The gate to the yard on the south side of the building has an eighteenth-century wrought-iron overthrow arch with a lamp. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/2028).

AUTHOR
DATE
TITLE
SERIES
PL_OF_PU
PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 179M
NGRE 359085
NGRN 173671
KNOWN_AS Stables at The Full Moon

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Former stable block on the north-east end of the Full Moon, North Street (BUAD 178M). A 5-window range to the yard, with parapet and ridge stacks. Gabled roof; many dormers to rear (Moon Street) elevation. Possibly cellared.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 234M
NGRE 359100
NGRN 173700
KNOWN_AS Lawrence, Fraser warehouse

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Lawrence, Fraser warehouse, located at the junction of Moon Street and Wilder Street. The main block roughly triangular in plan, with an addition to the south from the south-east corner. 3-storey; 10-window range in the curved Moon Street elevation; 1-window range at west end; 4-window range to Wilder Street; 2-window range to right return; 3-window range to east-west wall north of old yard. Mostly coursed Pennant Sandstone rubble, but some areas of ashlar. Brick north wall to old yard. Brick dressings. String course above ground-floor (not yard walls); segmental window openings, with keystones at ground-floor; parapet. Wide doorway, vermiculated voussoirs alternating with brick voussoirs, at junction of the streets, with vermiculated keystone at first-floor, grotesque head to keystone at second. Internally, cast-iron columns supporting beams. Brick and rubble 3-storey extensions to east and south-east of old yard. Entrance to the same yard through a Bath Stone ashlar gateway with four-centred arch and enlarged keystone, the jambs largely of brick.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 254M
NGRE 359240
NGRN 173682
KNOWN_AS Brunswick Chapel

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

The Brunswick Chapel, a Congregational chapel located at the west end of the north side of Brunswick Square. The building was constructed in 1834-1835 for seceding members of the Castle Green congregation to a design by the architect William Armstrong, whose offices were at No.7 Brunswick Square.

The main, south-facing, elevation was of three bays with central portico with two pairs of giant Ionic columns. The exterior was rendered; two tiers of windows, the upper round-arched headed; moulded cornice and parapet. Front Internally there were galleries around three sides, the pulpit being located against the centre of the rear, north, wall. A relative small organ was installed in the chapel by John Smith junior of the Bristol organ builders John Smith and Sons in 1837.

The chapel was closed in c.1950, and subsequently the building was in commercial use for some time.

AUTHOR Stell, C.
DATE 1986
TITLE Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-houses: Gloucestershire
SERIES
PL_OF_PU London
PUBLISHER RCHME

M_REC_NO 495M
NGRE 358990
NGRN 173510
KNOWN_AS St. James's Parish School

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

St. James's Parish School, located at the western end of St. James Barton, set back behind a railing. Attached to north and south. 3-bay elevation, with a 4th.bay set back slightly on the left, or south, side. Hipped roof to the main elevation. Tall 2-light pointed windows to all 4 bays, each divided below the centre by a band containing a quatrefoil decoration in each light. Entrance with two-centred arched head beneath the window in the far left-hand bay. George Weare Braikenridge records (Braikenridge Notes M10) that the ground-floor was for boys, the upper floor for girls.

AUTHOR
DATE
TITLE
SERIES
PL_OF_PU
PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO 533M
NGRE 359072
NGRN 173717
KNOWN_AS Unitarian Almshouse and School, Stokes Croft

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

The Unitarian Almshouse in Stokes Croft. The building also housed Stokes Croft Endowed School. The charity was founded in 1722 by public subscription. In 1726 Joseph Houlton and Abraham Hook conveyed to the charity's trustees "and to Richard Hort, since deceased, a certain piece of building, with the appurtenances, then used as to some parts thereof, as a charity school, and as to others parts thereof as an almshouse" (Manchee 1831, 202). The intention was apparently to provide financial support and education for thirty boys.

The building consisted of a range of two- to three-storeys at the eastern side of the site with two wings, each of three storeys, running along the northern and southern sides towards Stokes Croft to create a central courtyard. The central range had a central entrance above a double curved stairway (forming a horseshoe), with large pedimented sashes on either side. The three sashes above these were plain.

There were also cellar lights on either side of the entrance steps. The wings constituted the almshouse while the school occupied the ground floor of the central range. The upper floor was the master's house. The wings were divided into individual almshouses, three on each floor. There was one continuous roof, hipped at its ends to Stokes Croft.

Latterly the school and almshouse were run by the Lewin's Mead Unitarian Church. By the late 1820s the financial resources of the school had reduced to a level sufficient to support only one boy, and at that date there were eleven women and one man resident in the almshouse (Manchee 1831, 203-204). The building appears to have been rebuilt, or refaced, in the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century. It survived into the twentieth century but was destroyed by bombing on 24 November 1940.

AUTHOR Manchee, Thomas J. (ed.)
DATE 1831
TITLE The Bristol charities, being the report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities in England and Wales, as far as relates to the charitable institutions in Bristol
SERIES -
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER T. J. Manchee

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1962
TITLE Bristol in the 1880s
SERIES Bristol as it was 6
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

M_REC_NO 594M
NGRE 359221
NGRN 173660
KNOWN_AS Watch box, Brunswick Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Watch box on the corner of Brunswick Square and York Street. The box was built of freestone blocks with a central wooden door. It was accidentally destroyed by a motor vehicle during the Second World

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1957
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1939-1914
SERIES Bristol as it was 1
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

M_REC_NO 602M
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556
KNOWN_AS St. James Square

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

St. James Square. The square was constructed in the early eighteenth-century. Roofs mostly gabled, parallel to the frontage, but there were some hipped examples. The south and west sides of the square were destroyed by bombing in 1940. Nos. 6, 8 and 9 were destroyed on 24th November 1940. Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were destroyed on 2nd December 1940 and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16 and 17 on 11th December 1940. The surviving north and east sides were demolished c.1965 to make way for the new circuit road, Bond Street.

AUTHOR Winstone, John
DATE 1992
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1963-1975
SERIES Bristol as it was 38
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone Archive & Publishing

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1979
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1928-1933
SERIES Bristol as it was 27
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1964
TITLE Bristol 1950-1953
SERIES Bristol as it was 8
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1971
TITLE Bristol in the 1920s
SERIES Bristol as it was 17
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

M_REC_NO 882M
NGRE 359112
NGRN 173553
KNOWN_AS Y.M.C.A. Hall

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

The Y.M.C.A. Hall, at the rear of No.4, St. James Square, with one end on the alley that connected with St. James Barton. A large hall with a stage and balconies. Side windows, and, at the end, above the stage, 3 large windows, the outers with segmental heads, the middle being round-headed. Probably internally a wagon roof or similar, gabled externally (Winstone 1983, pl.127). Reading rooms, class rooms and offices lay between the hall and the Square. Now beneath the very wide pavement beside

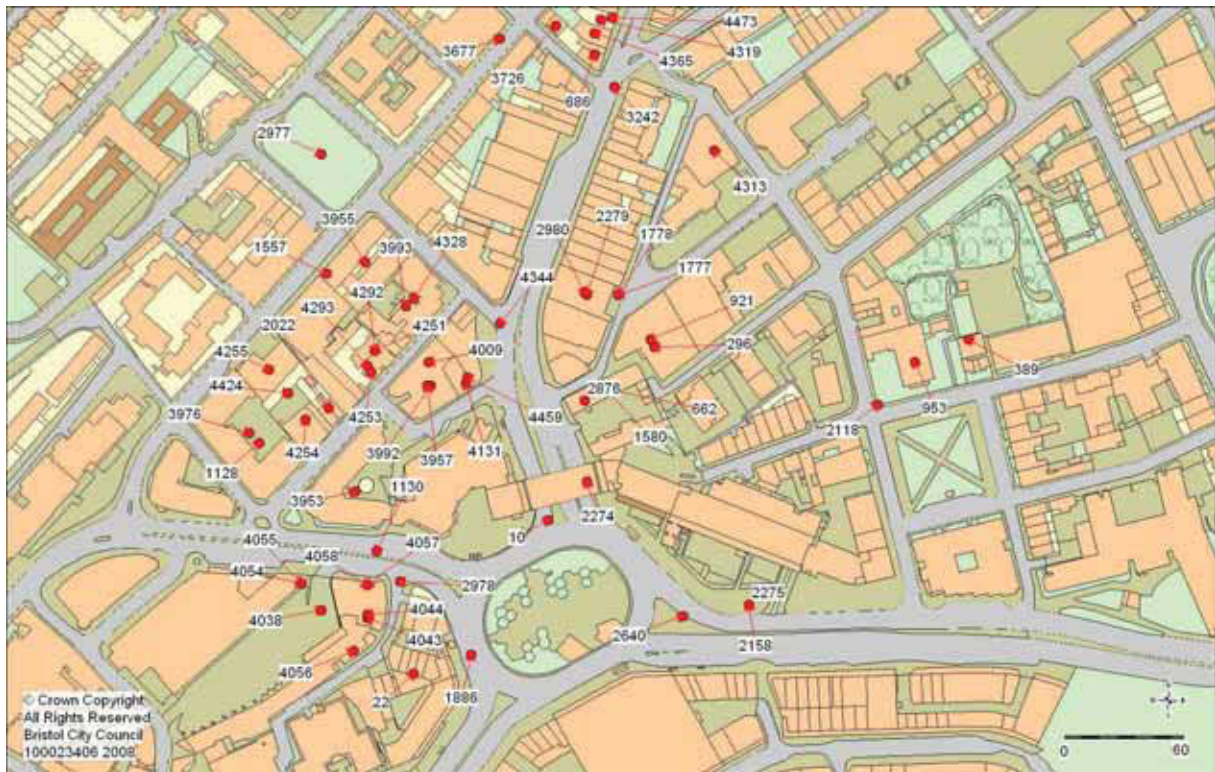
AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1983
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1845-1900
SERIES Bristol As It Was, 32
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone



Bristol Historic Environment Record

Results of data trawl

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy of the data supplied, no responsibility can be accepted by Bristol City Council for any errors or inconsistencies.



S_REC_NO 10
NGRE 359050
NGRN 173600

SITE DESCRIPTION

In 1972 R. G. Jackson observed redevelopment at the junction of North Street with Stokes Croft. A sixteenth-century wall fronting Stokes Croft was revealed. Extensive cellaring had destroyed any occupation levels or other walls (Fowler 1973, 62).

AUTHOR Fowler, Peter J.
DATE 1973
TITLE Post-medieval period
SERIES Archaeological Review
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER University of Bristol

S_REC_NO 22
NGRE 358980
NGRN 173520

SITE DESCRIPTION

In 1970 development of Avon House, St James Barton, was watched by R. G. Jackson for signs of the outer precinct of St James priory. However, later cellarage had destroyed all trace.

AUTHOR Fowler, Peter J.
DATE 1972
TITLE Medieval
SERIES Archaeological Review
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER University of Bristol

S_REC_NO 296
NGRE 359105
NGRN 173690

SITE DESCRIPTION

In July 1990 John Bryant of the Field Archaeology Section, City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery observed the site formerly occupied by the Lawrence Fraser building, at the corner of Moon Street and Wilder Street, during redevelopment of the site. Made ground was observed, but otherwise nothing of note was recorded.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 389
NGRE 359268
NGRN 173694

SITE DESCRIPTION

On 8 September 1986 a trench dug immediately north of the northern edge of the garden of Surrey Lodge, in order to construct foundations for a new brick boundary wall with the Brunswick Square Burial Ground was observed by John Bryant for Field Archaeology Section, City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery. The trench was cut for a distance of 17 metres, east-west, along the boundary, and was 700 millimetres wide and one metre deep. At the west end was uncovered the top of a burial vault. At the opposite end was found a buried headstone. There were no other archaeological features or finds were recorded. The headstone was retained on the site. The archive for the fieldwork consists of notes and

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 662
NGRE 359080
NGRN 173668

SITE DESCRIPTION

A survey of the Full Moon, North Street was made at an unknown date, probably in the mid-1970s, and probably by David Dawson of the Department of Archaeology, Bristol Museums and Art Gallery. Annotations were added to a 1:100 scale survey by the Area Architect of Courage (Western) dated January 1976.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 686
NGRE 359074
NGRN 173842

SITE DESCRIPTION

Numbers 45, 47 & 49, Stokes Croft, three attached houses, were recorded (externally) by John Bryant (by record sheet and photography) in September/October 1981. All of the houses were of about mid-nineteenth century date, and may originally have been only dwellings. Shops were added to the ground-floors later. Brick with limestone dressings, brick stacks and pantile hip roof. Double-depth plan. Three storeys. Four bays overall. The shop-front to Nos 45 & 47 was noted to be of twentieth-century date, while the shop-front to No.49 dated to the nineteenth century. There were rusticated quoins to No.45, which had a first-floor canted bay; No.47 had pilasters to a pediment with a cartouche and swag.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 921
NGRE 359103
NGRN 173694

SITE DESCRIPTION

In the summer of 1989, prior to demolition, the buildings formerly occupied by Lawrence, Fraser (Bristol) Ltd. at the junction of Moon Street and Wilder Street were examined by John Bryant of the Field Archaeology section of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery. The element of the building fronting on to Moon Street and Wilder Street was a three-storey warehouse of coursed stone rubble with brick dressings. In Wilder Street, behind the "Full Moon" public house was an arched vehicle entrance, to the south of which was a small yard. Beyond this again there was a small two-storey building, the remains of a former house dating to the eighteenth- or nineteenth-century. Recording consisted mainly of photographs, plus a few written notes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 953
NGRE 359240
NGRN 173682

SITE DESCRIPTION

As part of a survey of Nonconformist meeting houses carried out in the early 1980s Christopher Stell of the Royal Commission of the Historical Monuments of England published a brief history and description of Brunswick Chapel. The chapel was located on the north side of Brunswick Square, on the corner with Upper York Street (Stell 1986, 64).

AUTHOR Stell, C.

DATE 1986

TITLE Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-houses: Gloucestershire

SERIES

PL_OF_PU London

PUBLISHER RCHME

S_REC_NO 1128
NGRE 358900
NGRN 173640

SITE DESCRIPTION

In 1994 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of the NCP car park in Montague Street by Rod Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Three evaluation trenches were excavated.

Trench 1 measured 6 metres long by 3 metres wide and was positioned on the south-east frontage of the site. After removal by machine of rubble to a depth of 1.2 metres, a wall built of soft red sandstone [880A] and a dark brown clay 0.6 metres deep were found. The wall sealed a single sherd of pottery of eighteenth-century date and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe. A soft mid-brown clay, 1.1 metres deep, underlay the dark brown clay and contained fragments of charcoal, rounded and sub-rounded stones. A single sherd of abraded pottery of fourteenth-century date was found within the context. In a limited area the mid-brown clay was removed and found to overlie a stiff red clay, the natural subsoil.

Trench 2, measuring 5 metres long by 3 metres wide, located on the south-west frontage of the site. 1.5 metres of loose demolition rubble rested on a concrete slab. Removal of this slab exposed a deposit of brown sandy clay 1.1 metres deep. Partly sealed by this layer was a rubble wall bonded in white mortar [881A]. It was adjoined by another wall also of stone [882A], but bonded in a soft brown mortar both walls were aligned east-west. Both were of post-medieval date. The clay covered a firm yellow-red sand.

Trench 3, measuring 5 metres long by 2 metres wide, and was positioned on the north-west frontage of the site. Removal of the tarmac exposed a stiff brown clay, which sealed a red brown clay 0.2 metres deep. An eighteenth-century cellar [883A], aligned east-west, occupied the southern end of the trench. The north wall of the cellar was removed to expose the archaeological stratification. A brown clay containing pottery of eighteenth-century date was seen to overlie a red brown clay 0.45-0.50 metres

AUTHOR Burchill, Rod

DATE 1994

TITLE Archaeological evaluation of 42 Montague Street, St James, Bristol...

SERIES

PL_OF_PU Privately circulated

PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 1130
NGRE 358961
NGRN 173584

SITE DESCRIPTION

During demolition of Georgian houses in Beaufort Place in 1958 to make way for the construction of a new bus station, twelve of the total of fourteen houses were observed to have at least one tiled grate by Keith Marochan and Keith Reed. The tiled grates had eighteen tiles each set into them, nine on either side of the grate. Several types of tiles were recovered by dismantling the grates, including one Liverpool black and white transfer tile, hand-painted delft tiles and manganese and polychrome painted tiles. Over 100 tiles were recovered in a more or less complete condition and were deposited with the City Museum (Marochan & Reed 1958).

AUTHOR Marochan, K. and Reed, K. W.

DATE 1958

TITLE Bristol delft tiles in fireplaces found at Beaufort Place, Bristol, 1958

SERIES Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

PL_OF_PU Gloucester

PUBLISHER Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

S_REC_NO 1557
NGRE 358935
NGRN 173728

SITE DESCRIPTION

A drawing by Samuel Loxton in Bristol Reference Library (Bristol Reference Library L863), made during the first two decades of the twentieth-century, shows No.6 Dighton Street. The structure has three-storeys and a single bay and forms part of a terrace. A single window bay extends the full height of the building, and the door has a pediment above.

A note on the drawing states "No.6 Dighton St. where the ordinations for America took place."

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 1580
NGRE 359080
NGRN 173668

SITE DESCRIPTION

A drawing by Samuel Loxton in Bristol Reference Library (Bristol Reference Library M939), made during the first two decades of the twentieth-century, shows the Full Moon Hotel in North Street from the south-west. The drawing shows a three-bay, three-storey building apparently of late eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date with a three-gabled roof. The west side of the building fronts on to North Street, while the main entrance porch is on the south side. In front of the building on this side is a yard. Part of the two-storey stable block is visible on the east of the building.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 1777
NGRE 359086
NGRN 173717

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph published by Reece Winstone, taken by an unknown photographer probably in the 1880s, shows the entrance to the almshouses in Stokes Croft. The building was a classical structure with two wings and a pitched pantile roof. The view shows the main entrance to the building, which housed Stokes Croft School (Winstone 1962, pl.85).

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1962
TITLE Bristol in the 1880s
SERIES Bristol as it was 6
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO 1778
NGRE 359086
NGRN 173717

SITE DESCRIPTION

In his book on Bristol charities, published in 1831, Thomas Manchee included a description of the use of the Unitarian Almshouse and School in Stokes Croft.

"The school and almshouse at present consist of a large stone building fronting the street, called Stoke's croft, having three sides of a square, with a wall and entrance towards the street. The two side buildings constitute the almshouse, and the rest of the building is the charity school, and dwelling house for the master. The side buildings, appropriated to the poor people, consist each of six chambers, three on the ground floor and three above, each of which apartments is occupied by a poor person, generally a member of this [the Lewin's Mead Unitarian Church] congregation; but occasionally poor persons not being such members of the congregation have been admitted, when there has been no member of the congregation wanting it, or appearing to be a fit object of it. Each occupies a single apartment, rent free" (Manchee 1831, 203).

"The ground floor of the school-house consists on one side of the school-room, in length, from twenty to thirty feet, and a proportionate breadth; and on the other side of a room, used by the trustees of the establishment, and when not so used, occupied by a master. The upper apartments consist of a family chamber for the master, and what were formerly dormitories for the boys, and which are intended again to be appropriated for that purpose, whenever the fund shall be adequate to increase the number of house boys" (Manchee 1831, 203-204).

AUTHOR Manchee, Thomas J. (ed.)
DATE 1831
TITLE The Bristol charities, being the report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities in England and Wales, as far as relates to the charitable institutions in Bristol
SERIES -
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER T. J. Manchee

S_REC_NO 1886
NGRE 359010
NGRN 173530

SITE DESCRIPTION

A watercolour drawing executed by T. L. Rowbotham in 1828 in the Braikenridge Collection of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BRSMG M2824). The view records St. James Barton, looking west. In the centre is the St. James's Parish School. To the left, is the entrance to Barton Alley and the Arcades; to the right, the end of Montague Street. On the pavement in front of the school, at its northern end, is a small polygonal structure with pyramidal roof.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2022
NGRE 358936
NGRN 173658

SITE DESCRIPTION

A survey of No.4 Charles Street was carried out by Dr. Roger Leech.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2118
NGRE 359221
NGRN 173660

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph published by Reece Winstone, taken on 26 May 1935, shows the watch box on the corner of Brunswick Square and York Street. The box is built of freestone blocks with a central wooden door (Winstone 1957, pl.48).

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1957
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1939-1914
SERIES Bristol as it was 1
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO 2158
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556

SITE DESCRIPTION

Two photographs published by Reece Winstone, taken on 30th August and 15th December 1964, show the remaining (north and east) sides of St. James Square (Winstone 1992, pls.64-65).

AUTHOR Winstone, John
DATE 1992
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1963-1975
SERIES Bristol as it was 38
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone Archive & Publishing

S_REC_NO 2274
NGRE 359070
NGRN 173620

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph by P. E. W. Street taken in 1930 which look along North Street, and shows the tram line junction at the end of Cumberland Street and 'The Full Moon' inn in the distance.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2275
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556

SITE DESCRIPTION

Three photographs by P. E. W. Street of St. James Square, all taken on 18 October 1930. The north-west corner; the north-east corner and east side; the south side and exit to Milk Street. Street notes that Nos.4 and 5 St. James Square were destroyed by bombing on 24 November 1940, and that Nos.12 and 13 were damaged at the same time. His photographs also show No.14 in fire-gutted

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2278
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph by P. E. W. Street of the north and east sides of St.James Square, seen from the site of the western end of the south side, July 8th.1953.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2279
NGRE 359070
NGRN 173717

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph by P. E. W. Street taken in 1931 records the Stokes Croft School and Almshouses. The buildings were destroyed by bombing in 1940-1941.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2391
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556

SITE DESCRIPTION

Two photographs, taken by an unknown photographer in August 1931 (two days apart) and published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1979, plates.122 & 126), record parts of St. James Square.

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1979
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1928-1933
SERIES Bristol as it was 27
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO 2483
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph published by Reece Winstone, taken in 1923, shows the buildings at the north-east side of St. James's Square.

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1971
TITLE Bristol in the 1920s
SERIES Bristol as it was 17
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO 2502
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph published by Reece Winstone, taken on 26th October 1952, shows the north and east sides of St. James' Square which survived bombing. The view looks from the south across the sites of the destroyed buildings (Winstone 1964, pl.120).

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1964
TITLE Bristol 1950-1953
SERIES Bristol as it was 8
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO 2640
NGRE 359120
NGRN 173550

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph by an unknown photographer taken c.1896 and published by Reece Winstone, records the interior of the Y.M.C.A. hall at No.4, St. James Square, looking towards the stage (Winstone 1983,

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece
DATE 1983
TITLE Bristol as it was, 1845-1900
SERIES Bristol As It Was, 32
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO 2876
NGRE 359069
NGRN 173662

SITE DESCRIPTION

James Millerd's 1673 map "An exact delineation of the famous city of Bristoll and suburbs..." shows the Full Moon in North Street. The building is not shown in detail but does appear to have a prospect tower in the centre of the roof. The plot is surrounded by a wall and there is a gateway in the wall on

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2977
NGRE 358932
NGRN 173790

SITE DESCRIPTION

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows "King's Square", laid out with a double row of trees around all sides, but with only one property built, on the corner with Dighton Street. However, the various streets are delineated, and in some cases named, with the general legend "TO BE BUILT" written across the entire area.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2978
NGRE 358973
NGRN 173568

SITE DESCRIPTION

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows "The Bowling Green" on the east side of (an unnamed) Montague Street, opposite Little James Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2979
NGRE 359069
NGRN 173662

SITE DESCRIPTION

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows "Full Moon Inn" on the east side of North Street, Stokes Croft.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 2980
NGRE 359069
NGRN 173718

SITE DESCRIPTION

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows "Presbyterian Hospital" on the east side of Stokes Croft, close to its southern end.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 3006
NGRE 359154
NGRN 173556

SITE DESCRIPTION

James Millerd's map of c.1715 "An exact delineation of the famous city of Bristoll and suburbs..." shows St. James's Square. The entrance to the square is shown to be on the south side.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 3242
NGRE 359084
NGRN 173825

SITE DESCRIPTION

A letter from Sir Joseph Bazalgette (1819-1891) to the Bristol Local Board of Health discusses the construction of new sewers in the centre of Bristol. Residents had complained about the standards of construction and the contamination of wells. Bazalgette, who was responsible for major sewer building campaigns in London, was consulted by the Surveyor about the Bristol works.

Spring Gardens
London
8 June 1863

Gentlemen

Pursuant to the instructions conveyed in your Clerk's letters I visited the works now in the course of construction for the drainage of the Frome district on the 6th inst... I have also received and considered the memorial signed by some of the ratepayers and inhabitants of the parish of Saint Paul and have had interviews with and learned the views of Messrs. Grantham and Bett the engineers who have been consulted on behalf of the parties more particularly interested in this question.

The drainage of a low level district capable of discharging its sewage by gravitation at or near low water only, like that now under consideration, must always be attended with more than ordinary difficulty, and these difficulties are greatly enhanced when, as here is the case, the works have to be constructed in alluvial deposits and water bearing strata.

The works appear to have been judiciously designed and the velocity of the current through that portion if the sewer which has an inclination of 1 in 900 will when running half full, exceed 2 miles per hour which velocity will scour away all ordinary deposit.

It will be necessary to add a second pipe under the Floating Dock which forms part of the outlet sewer known as Mynes Sewer in order to provide for the free discharge of so great an increase of sewage. My attention has been more especially directed to the construction of that portion of the sewer passing along Clark street and up Newfoundland street where the water from the sand and the sandstone formation freely enters the excavations and has consequently been abstracted from the adjoining wells.

The abstraction of water from the wells necessarily subjects the owners thereof to much temporary inconvenience, but from a time when a district becomes closely inhabited and intersected with sewers or filled with cesspools, the upper soil of that district ceases to be a pure and safe source of water supply, for however carefully the main sewers and the numerous branch sewers and house drains falling into them are constructed it is scarcely possible to make such a system watertight. Indeed it becomes necessary so to drain the subsoil as to make all the existing basements of houses dry, and to admit of the formation of new underground basement and cellars, and in London special care is taken to effect this object.

In Newfoundland street and Clark street the water appears to enter at the cutting, and it is probable that when undisturbed it does not stand much above that level. The difficulties of constructing the sewer and the probable abstraction of the water from the wells may therefore be much reduced by raising the level of the sewer 2 feet from the point up to which it has been constructed and by continuing it at its present inclination up to the Mill tail where by an alteration of the form of the sewer and by covering it with iron plates it may be passed under the Mill tail. I also recommend that the lower half of the sewer through the water bearing strata where it is near to houses be laid in Portland cement and bedded in concrete.

With respect to that part of the sewer which is already constructed in Newfoundland street and Clark street through the water bearing strata for a length of about 50 yards, Mr. Ashmead has caulked the joints of a portion thereof with oakum and rendered it inside with Portland cement, and appears thus to have made it watertight. If as I believe the water does not rise much above the level of the invert the sewer, and it is not therefore subjected to pressure, I have no doubt he will be enabled thus to make this length watertight. I think he should at any rate be allowed a fair trial, and recommend that it be rendered inside with a coating of cement not less than 1/2 inch thick.

If, as I am informed, the well at Messrs Panter, Woodman and Co's vinegar works is supplied with water from a deep boring, and not from surface water, the well in that case acts only as a basin to hold the water and that firm have only to make the well watertight, when they will no longer be affected by the adjacent drainage works

AUTHOR McGrath, P. (ed)
DATE 1985
TITLE A Bristol miscellany
SERIES Bristol Record Series
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Bristol Record Society

S_REC_NO 3408
NGRE 359079
NGRN 173668

SITE DESCRIPTION

In 1997 a survey of the Full Moon, Stokes Croft was made by Dr. Roger Leech.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 3677
NGRE 359025
NGRN 173850

SITE DESCRIPTION

On 12th February 2001 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed a trench excavated for cable laying on the northern side of Jamaica Street. This widened substantially towards the junction with Hillgrove Street to form a trench measuring approximately 8 metres long by 1.5 metres wide. This was excavated to a general depth of 1 metre with discrete areas dug to roughly 1.5 metres. The sub-base for the road was 0.5 metres deep and was formed on clean red sandy clay. The clay appeared to be very clean and no archaeological finds or

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 3726
NGRE 359054
NGRN 173857

SITE DESCRIPTION

On 17 May 2001 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed excavation on a site on the northern side of Hillgrove Street, immediately to the south-east of No.32 Jamaica Street. The subsoil on the site had been removed to a depth of approximately 2 metres by mechanical excavator. The excavation could only be viewed from Hillgrove Street, access to the site not being possible, but its south-west facing section indicated that the stratification comprised a dark brown soil approximately 0.5 metres deep overlying a red-brown sandy clay. This was sloping from north-west to south-east, reflecting the slope of Hillgrove Street and was roughly 1.5 metres deep. The clay appeared to be undisturbed except for a ceramic drain around one metre deep and running downhill towards Jamaica Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 3953
NGRE 358950
NGRN 173615

SITE DESCRIPTION

An archaeological watching brief was maintained in c1980 during groundworks for the construction of Marlborough House, on the north side of Marlborough Street, by Roger Price of the Department of Archaeology, City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery. The results of the work are currently unknown.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 3955
NGRE 358955
NGRN 173734

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Charles E. Goad fire insurance plan dating to between 1948 and 1954 records the Royal Observer Corps building on the south-western side of King Square Avenue. The building is shown to be divided into three main elements. At the north-eastern end is the Operations Room which is of two storeys. To the south-west of this are the single-storey offices, while the lecture room forms a smaller single-storey element at the south-western end of the building. The area on the south side of the building is indicated to be a car park.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 3957
NGRE 358987
NGRN 173670

SITE DESCRIPTION

In February 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Cherry Lane was carried out by John Bryant for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found that there was no archaeological evidence for settlement in the vicinity before the medieval period. St. James Priory was founded in the early twelfth century and the site lay within its lands. After the Dissolution, in 1544, the lands belonging to the priory was granted to Henry Brayne. At Brayne's death his estate was split between his sisters. Cartographic evidence indicated that the site was undeveloped until the early eighteenth century, but Barton Street, Charles Street and Cherry Lane had been laid out by 1742. The earliest land tax assessment for Cherry Lane was in 1722 which recorded four houses (Nos.6-12). No.18 Cherry Lane had been built by the 1740s, No.4 by 1746 and No.16 by c1757. The first houses on Charles Street, Nos.17-19, were occupied by 1758. The Plumley and Ashmead map of 1828 indicates that a large structure had been built on the corner of Barton Street and Charles Street. The initial occupancy of the area seems to have been solidly middle-class but by the later nineteenth century the area seemed to have been in decline. The houses on the site were apparently destroyed by bombing during the Second World War.

The site was visited on 12 February 2003, but access to the upper floors was not possible. A coach house and stable was, however, noted to survive at the corner of Charles Street and Barton Street. The lower half of the north-east end wall of No.17 Charles Street was also extant. This was of coursed stone rubble and at least one opening was visible (Bryant 2003).

AUTHOR Bryant, John

DATE 2003

TITLE Archaeological desktop study at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, Bristol...

SERIES BaRAS Report 1128/2003

PL_OF_PU Privately circulated

PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 3976
NGRE 358895
NGRN 173645

SITE DESCRIPTION

Between April and October 2003 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Elizabeth Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services during groundworks associated with development at No.42 Montague Street.

AUTHOR King, Andrew
DATE 2004
TITLE Archaeological excavation at No.42 Montague Street, St. James, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1143/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 3992
NGRE 358989
NGRN 173670

SITE DESCRIPTION

In May 2003 a survey of standing historic structures at Cherry Lane was carried out by John Bryant for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Wills 2004, 175).

AUTHOR Wills, Jan (ed.)
DATE 2004
TITLE Archaeological review no.28, 2003
SERIES Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PL_OF_PU Bristol
PUBLISHER Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

S_REC_NO 3993
NGRE 358976
NGRN 173711

SITE DESCRIPTION

In June 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.13-23 King Square Avenue was carried out by Andrew King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found no evidence for activity in the area before the medieval period and the site had probably formed part of the estates of St. James Priory. After the dissolution of the priory its lands were granted to Henry Brayne, a London merchant. The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was an abstract of title which refers to the conveyance of a property in second half of the eighteenth century. This property fronted on to King Square Avenue and had "a messuage thereon ... 51 feet wide extending back 500 feet ... bounded to the east by the Avenue, to the south by a new-built messuage and tenement and garden, to the west or back part of grounds, to the north by a lane leading from the Avenue to a garden and messuage belonging to John Dalton and another ... [garden] ... belonging to Pitman Scandrell which was part of or previously called Buck House Close from 1730..." (BRO 14152/23). Jean Rocque's plan of Bristol of 1742 records an L-shaped block of development at the rear, north-west and south-west, sides of the site. Charles Street was first recorded by the Land Tax assessment of 1746. The area gradually became more developed during the eighteenth century and Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol records houses on both the King Square Avenue and Charles Street frontages with gardens to the rear. The general arrangement of the properties within the site did not alter significantly during the nineteenth century although the first edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey plan surveyed in 1882 indicated that extensions had been added at the rear of several properties. Pumps were also recorded, and it was argued that these suggested the probable presence of cisterns below ground. The St. James parish hall had been established to the north of the study area by 1893 and by 1896 the site was occupied by dwellings on the Charles Street frontage and mainly by businesses, including a tailor and a cabinet factory, on King Square Avenue. The study area remained relatively unchanged until the Second World War when it suffered significant damage from bombing. The buildings on the north-western half of the site were destroyed. The housing on the Charles Street and King Square Avenue frontages appears to have survived, however. The site had been cleared of buildings by the early 1960s. Offices were built on the site between 1969 and 1974. The site was visited on the 12 June 2003. No structures predating the late 1960s buildings were observed within the study area. A basement was noted beneath part of a warehouse within the site (King 2003).

AUTHOR King, Andrew
DATE 2003
TITLE Archaeological desktop study of land at 13-23 King Square Avenue, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1195/2003
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Regional Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4009
NGRE 358988
NGRN 173682

SITE DESCRIPTION

In August 2003 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with redevelopment of a site between Cherry Lane and Charles Street by Rachel Heaton for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4038
NGRE 358932
NGRN 173553

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes drilled to depths of between 0.4 metres and 4.8 metres below the then ground surface at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included 10 boreholes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4043
NGRE 358956
NGRN 173549

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes drilled to depths of between 0.4 metres and 4.8 metres below the then ground surface at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included 10 boreholes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4044
NGRE 358956
NGRN 173551

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes drilled to depths of between 0.4 metres and 4.8 metres below the then ground surface at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included 10 boreholes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4054
NGRE 358922
NGRN 173567

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of ten boreholes at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4055
NGRE 358922
NGRN 173567

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of ten boreholes at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4056
NGRE 358949
NGRN 173532

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of ten boreholes at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4057
NGRE 358956
NGRN 173566

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of ten boreholes at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4058
NGRE 358956
NGRN 173566

SITE DESCRIPTION

One of ten boreholes at Bristol Bus Station, Marlborough Street, Bristol in February 2002. The work was carried out by White Young Green Environmental and also included seventeen windowless sampler geoprobes.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4131
NGRE 359007
NGRN 173671

SITE DESCRIPTION

In the mid-1990s Dr. Roger Leech of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) and Dr. Bernard L. Herman, University of Delaware carried out a survey of No.16 Cherry Lane. The building retained an original panelled room at first-floor level.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4251
NGRE 358960
NGRN 173688

SITE DESCRIPTION

In October 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.8-10 Charles Street was carried out by Liz Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found that the study area had been part of the estate of St. James Priory (BUAD 1024M) during the middle ages and was likely to have been agricultural land, an inference supported by the discovery of cultivation soils during excavation at Montague Street in 2003 (BUAD 3977). After St. James Priory was dissolved in January 1540 its lands were acquired by Henry Brayne. The estate passed to his son Robert at Brayne's death. Robert died childless and the estate was divided between the husbands of his sisters, though it is not known which family inherited the study area.

The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was the survey of Bristol published by Jean Rocque in 1742 which indicated that the site was then laid out as gardens or cultivation plots. It was not established when the study area was first developed although it had apparently been developed by the time of Benjamin Donne's map of Bristol published in 1773. Leases of 1739 and 1767 refer to Charles Street as Brickhouse Lane and "Brickhouse Lane and now Charles Street" in the latter case [in fact the lease of 6 July 1739 (BRO 14152(15) records the lease of a piece of void ground in Brickhouse Lane leading to the Avenue by John Dalton of Barton Regis, brickmaker, to John Bowyer, mason, suggesting that this plot at least may have been developed not long afterwards]. Occupancy of No.9 Charles Street is recorded from 1820 when Richard Webb and Co., Coach Masters, were based in the building. The 1828 survey by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a detached building just to the rear (north-west) of Nos.8 and 9 Charles Street and buildings on either side of an unnamed narrow court to the rear of this. Only the south-eastern end of this court lay within the study area. These buildings appear to have been built by 1823 and the City Survey of that year records the court as "Signals Court." The 1851 City Survey records the Court as Sitnell Court while George Ashmead's 1854 survey records it as Sidnell Court. Access to the court was by a narrow passage which ran between Nos.8 and 9 Charles Street. By 1865 No.9 known as Caxton House and was occupied by R. & H. J. Stapells, bookbinders and printers. The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:500-scale town plan of c.1882 indicates that the court was by then known as Seville Court. William Eades boot factory operated from Nos.9 and 10 Charles Street.

In 1899 the local architect William Venn Gough designed a new building to house a parish hall for St. James's parish. This occupied the site of Nos.9 and 10 Charles Street and construction had been completed by 1901. The finished building was a two-storey brick structure. The building had an entrance lobby, kitchen and gallery above at the south-eastern, Charles Street, end and ladies and gentlemen's retiring rooms at the north-western end. The basement was reached by steps on the western side of the building and included a classroom. The buildings within the study area continued to be occupied until the beginning of the Second World War. The parish hall was damaged by bombing, as the adjacent buildings seem also to have been. No.8 Charles Street was last recorded in street directories in 1938 and it is not clear whether the building was destroyed by the bombing or had been demolished previously. The parish hall remained a shell into the early 1950s. However, by 1954 the building appears to have been re-roofed and was in use as a warehouse for electrical goods. The original elevation of the building was removed after 1957 to create a larger entrance off Charles Street. Street directories record that the parish hall building was occupied by Midland Electrical Engineering between 1960 and 1969. The buildings behind No.8 were being used as a cabinet factory in 1952 and subsequently as a cardboard box factory.

The site was visited on 21 October 2005. A number of rubble walls constructed of lias limestone were noted, including one along the historic alleyway leading between Nos.8 and 9 Charles Street to the rear of the site which stood to 2 metres in height and is 0.34 metres wide. It is bonded in a pale grey lime mortar. The rear part of the St. James parish hall was also noted to survive, including now blocked large

AUTHOR Davis, Elizabeth
DATE 2005
TITLE Archaeological desktop study of land at Nos.8-10 Charles Street, Stokes Croft, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1555/2005
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4253
NGRE 358958
NGRN 173677

SITE DESCRIPTION

A photograph taken by Reece Winstone during the 1957 (Winstone 1972, pl.53) records Charles Street. The view looks south-west from a position on the south-eastern side of Charles Street (ST 58982 73687 approximately) and shows the St. James Parish Hall on the northern side of Charles Street, the site of No.8 Charles Street, by then demolished, and Nos.4-7 Charles Street beyond. Two buildings on the southern side of the street, close to the junction with Barton Street are also visible.

The Charles Street façade of the parish hall is apparently of freestone ashlar. There is a central entrance consisting of a pair of semi-circular arches with rusticated voussoirs and a smaller semi-circular arched window on the north-east side, all of which break a projecting moulded cornice. At first floor level there are four smaller semi-circular arched window openings with rusticated keystones of which the central two are blind. Above a string course are seven smaller lancet windows, also with semi-circular arched heads, occupying the two central bays. The gable above is stepped with pyramidal finials.

No.7 Charles Street is a two-storey rendered structure.

AUTHOR Winstone, Reece

DATE 1972

TITLE Bristol as it was, 1956-1959

SERIES Bristol as it was 18

PL_OF_PU Bristol

PUBLISHER Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO 4254
NGRE 358924
NGRN 173652

SITE DESCRIPTION

In November 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.2-3 Charles Street was carried out by Andy King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found no evidence of human activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area during prehistory or the Roman period, although a small Romano-British settlement site had been excavated at Upper Maudlin Street. During the Saxon period the study area lay within the Royal manor of Barton, to the north of the settlement of Bristol. The study area formed part of the lands of St. James's Priory during the Middle Ages and recent archaeological fieldwork at No.42 Montague Street suggested that the area had been agricultural land. The Priory was dissolved in 1540 and its lands were acquired by Henry Brayne, a London merchant, in 1544. The estate was divided between Brayne's sons-in-law, Sir Charles Somerset and George Winter, in January 1580 but it was not clear which of the two gained ownership of the study area. The area began to be developed with housing in the early eighteenth century and some properties in Cherry Lane were recorded in the 1722 Land Tax assessment. Charles Street, then known as Brickhouse Lane, had been laid out by 1739 and had been renamed as Charles Street by 1747. The earliest direct evidence found for the site was Jean Rocque's 1742 survey of the city which indicated that the study area was then cultivated land. Buildings were being constructed by the late 1740s and development continued through the century. The 1828 survey of Bristol by Plumley and Ashmead records Nos.2 and 3 Charles Street on the Charles Street frontage while there was a narrow rectangular building along the south-western boundary of the study area. On the northern side there was a larger rectangular building. It was noted that the Plumley and Ashmead plan recorded street numbers only for the more prestigious properties and the absence of numbering for Charles Street may imply a lower social status for the street. The Ashmead survey of 1854 recorded a further dwelling to the south-west of No.2 Charles Street, in essentially the location of the building on the south-west boundary in 1828. The structures shown by the 1828 survey were still extant and were indicated to be non-residential buildings, probably workshops or other outbuildings. A new outbuilding had also been constructed against the rear of No.2 Charles Street. The land-use in Charles Street during the nineteenth century was noted to be a mixture of small businesses and residential property. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town Plan records further development including the infilling of the remaining Charles Street frontage, the enlargement of the building on the rear boundary and the construction of an adjacent building. The Goad fire insurance plan of 1896 indicates that the buildings were then occupied by Henry Matthews St. James Colour Works. The business continued to be listed in the street directories until 1964 after which the site was redeveloped with a brick warehouse. The site was visited on 15 November 2005 and a limestone rubble wall forming the boundary with No.4 Charles Street was noted. This had been repointed, obscuring the original mortar. No other historic structures were observed within the study area (King 2005).

AUTHOR King, Andrew
DATE 2005
TITLE Archaeological desktop study of land at Nos.2-3 Charles Street, Kingsdown, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1573/2005
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4255
NGRE 358905
NGRN 173678

SITE DESCRIPTION

In November 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.11-16 Dighton Street was carried out by Andy King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found no evidence for human activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area during the Prehistoric or Roman periods, although a Second to Fourth Century AD Roman settlement site was known at Upper Maudlin Street. During the Saxon period the study area lay within the Royal manor of Barton, to the north of the settlement of Bristol. The study area formed part of the lands of St. James's Priory during the Middle Ages and recent archaeological fieldwork at No.42 Montague Street suggested that the area had been agricultural land. The Priory was dissolved in 1540 and its lands were acquired by Henry Brayne, a London merchant, in 1544. The estate was divided between Brayne's sons-in-law in January 1580 but it was not clear which of the two gained ownership of the study area but it was likely to have been George Winter. The Dighton family of Bristol brewers put together an estate known as 'The Montagues' in the area, which probably included lands purchased from John Winter, George Winter's great grandson. In 1737 the Dighton estate was bought by Giles Greville, a Bristol apothecary, who was responsible for its development. Dighton Street seems to have been laid out between 1739 and 1742 when it was recorded by Jean Rocque's survey of the city. Rocque's plan was the earliest direct evidence found for the study area and it indicated that gardens then occupied the site. By the time of Plumley and Ashmead's survey of 1828 a terrace of housing had been developed on the Dighton Street frontage of the study area each with a garden to the rear. By the late nineteenth century a small number of outbuildings had been built at the rear of the gardens. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town Plan records a pump at the rear of No. 13 Dighton Street and it was argued that all of the properties would have had cisterns to collect rainwater. The 1913 street directory listed the occupier of Nos.11-13 Dighton Street as William Alfred Baker, trunk repairer. In 1915 Baker was relisted as a motor engineer and Nos.11-16 Dighton Street were demolished in c.1962 and a new garage had been built on the site by 1964. The garage was demolished to make way for a new office building in the early 1980s. The study area was visited on 15 November 2005 but no historic structures were identified within it (King 2005).

AUTHOR King, Andrew
DATE 2005
TITLE Archaeological desktop study of land at Nos.11-16 Dighton Street, Kingsdown, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1570/2005
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4292
NGRE 358960
NGRN 173688

SITE DESCRIPTION

Between 23 and 30 May 2006 a survey of buildings at Nos.9-10 Charles Street was carried out by John Bryant for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The survey recorded the altered structure of the St. James parish hall (BUAD 1651M) and historic domestic structures within the site (Bryant & Potter

AUTHOR Bryant, John & Potter, Kevin
DATE 2006
TITLE Archaeological Building Survey and Watching Brief of land at Nos. 8-10 Charles Street, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1622/2006
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4293
NGRE 358956
NGRN 173680

SITE DESCRIPTION

In May 2006 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Nos.9-10 Charles Street by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Bryant & Potter 2006).

AUTHOR Bryant, John & Potter, Kevin
DATE 2006
TITLE Archaeological Building Survey and Watching Brief of land at Nos. 8-10 Charles Street, Bristol...
SERIES BaRAS Report 1622/2006
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4313
NGRE 359136
NGRN 173792

SITE DESCRIPTION

In July 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Coroner's Court, Wilder Street was carried out by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found no evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the site during Prehistory or the Roman period. In the Middle Ages the study area formed part of the lands of St. James Priory (BUAD 1024M). The lands were leased to Sir Anthony Kingston in January 1539 and he retained the lease when the priory was dissolved in 1540. In 1544 Kingston sold the former priory to Henry Brayne, a London merchant. The property was inherited by Brayne's son Robert, and when he died without an heir it was divided, in 1580, between the husbands of his sisters, Sir Charles Somerset and George Winter. The study area was part of the allocation made to George Winter.

The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was Jean Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol which recorded it as a triangular parcel of agricultural land to the rear of buildings on Stokes Croft. W. Matthews's 1794 plan suggests that Upper York Street had by then been established and records the parcel as "Back Field". By 1828 two ranges of buildings orientated from north-west to south-east had been constructed across the site. There was also a small, square structure at the south-east corner of the site. The function of these buildings was not established. In the mid-nineteenth century a malthouse was constructed on the Upper York Street frontage of the site, with an attached storehouse to the west, for the Stokescroft Brewery which was owned by Foll and Abbott in the 1860s. The local architectural practice Foster and Wood designed a new Wesleyan school in May 1856 and this was constructed immediately to the south west of the malthouse. An extension, also designed by Foster and Wood, was added to the north-west side of the building in 1871.

The Stokescroft Brewery closed in the early twentieth century but the malthouse continued in use as a bottling plant for Franklin and Co. until the early 1970s. The Wesleyan day school became the North Street Infants School in the twentieth century. It closed in 1959 and the school building was converted into the city's mortuary and Coroner's Court. The girls' playshed was demolished at this time. The malthouse was converted into a printing works in 1972 and was offices and stores by 1983. The building became a music venue known as the Lakota Club that year.

The site was visited on 18 July 2006. The former mortuary was noted to occupy the ground floor of the school building while the Coroner's Court had been at first floor. Above the main stair of the school was a memorial to former pupils of the school who were killed during the First World War (1914-1918). The interior of the building had been extensively modernised in the twentieth century (Longman 2006).

AUTHOR Longman, Tim
DATE 2006
TITLE Archaeological desktop assessment of land at the Former Coroners Court/City Mortuary and No.6 Upper York Street, St. Paul's, Bristol
SERIES BaRAS Report 1683/2006
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4319
NGRE 359077
NGRN 173860

SITE DESCRIPTION

In July 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.53-55 Stokes Croft was carried out by M. W. Ponsford for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (Ponsford 2005).

AUTHOR Ponsford, M. W.
DATE 2005
TITLE 53 and 55 Stokes Croft, Bristol: a desk-based historical assessment
SERIES Cardiff Archaeological Consultants
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Cardiff Archaeological Consultants

S_REC_NO 4328
NGRE 358980
NGRN 173715

SITE DESCRIPTION

Between September 2003 and September 2005 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with redevelopment of Nos.11-16 King Square Avenue by Kate Cullen for Cotswold Archaeology (Cullen 2006).

AUTHOR Cullen, Kate
DATE 2006
TITLE King Square Avenue, Kingsdown, Bristol: archaeological watching brief
SERIES Cotswold Archaeology report 06089
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Cotswold Archaeology

S_REC_NO 4344
NGRE 359025
NGRN 173702

SITE DESCRIPTION

On 27 September 2006 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Planning, Transport and Sustainable Development, Bristol City Council observed the excavation of a service trench at the junction of King William Avenue with Stokes Croft. The trench was within the highway on the south-western side of the junction and consisted of a trench approximately 2.5 metres square at the northern end with a narrower excavation, including a tunneled section, running south for approximately 12 metres. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 2 metres and the section revealed a depth of approximately 0.75 metres of made ground beneath the surface of the highway. This lay on red sandy silt which extended to the base of the trench and apparently represented the undisturbed subsoil.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4365
NGRE 359074
NGRN 173853

SITE DESCRIPTION

In November 2006 groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Nos.53-55 Stokes Croft was carried out by Cardiff Archaeological Consultants.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4424
NGRE 358915
NGRN 173666

SITE DESCRIPTION

In May and September 2007 Dave Stevens of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at 2-3 Charles Street and at 11-16 Dighton Street. Demolition of the previous buildings had been carried out to a below-ground depth that had effectively removed in-situ archaeological deposits and features. The only feature that was observed and recorded was a standing wall on the eastern boundary of the site that extended from Dighton Street to Charles Street. At the northern end the wall was constructed on Lias limestone. To the south a brick archway had been inserted. Beyond this, the wall had been rebuilt in red brick.

AUTHOR Stevens, Dave
DATE 2007
TITLE Archaeological Watching Brief at Nos 2-3 Charles Street and Nos 11-16 Dighton Street, Kingsdown, Bristol
SERIES BaRAS Report 1726/2007
PL_OF_PU Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO 4459
NGRE 359008
NGRN 173674

SITE DESCRIPTION

During May 2008, John Bryant of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 16-18 Cherry Lane.

AUTHOR
DATE
TITLE
SERIES
PL_OF_PU
PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO 4473
NGRE 359083
NGRN 173861

SITE DESCRIPTION

In August 2008, Mike Ponsford of Cardiff Archaeological Consultants carried out a watching brief at 53-55 Stokes Croft.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PU

PUBLISHER

APPENDIX 2

EXTRACT FROM THE ENGLISH HERITAGE STATUTORY LIST OF BUILDINGS
OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

BRISTOL ST5973NW NORTH STREET, Stokes Croft 901-1/6/2028 (East side) 04/03/77

No.26 The Full Moon Public House II Public house. C17, refenestrated C18. Roughcast with limestone dressings, brick stacks and pantile roof. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range, 2 storeys; 5-window range to the right. 3 gables, a central Tuscan portico and 6/6-pane sashes; C19 road frontage has pilasters and a cornice and semicircular-arched ground-floor windows, right-hand block with 10/10- and 8/8-pane sashes in flush boxes, parapet and ridge stacks. INTERIOR: opened out to form a C20 public house interior, but with surviving C17 beams with moulded chamfers to roll stops, and a framed newel stair with square newels and barley sugar balusters. HISTORICAL NOTE: map evidence suggests there has been an inn on the site since C13. (Denning C F W: Old Inns of Bristol: 45).

BRISTOL ST5973NW NORTH STREET, Stokes Croft 901-1/6/2029 (East side) 04/03/77

Entrance arch to front yard of The Full Moon Public House (Formerly Listed as: NORTH STREET Entrance Arch at No.26, The Full Moon Public House) II Entrance arch. C18. Wrought-iron. Overthrow arch with lamp, set in C20 fence.

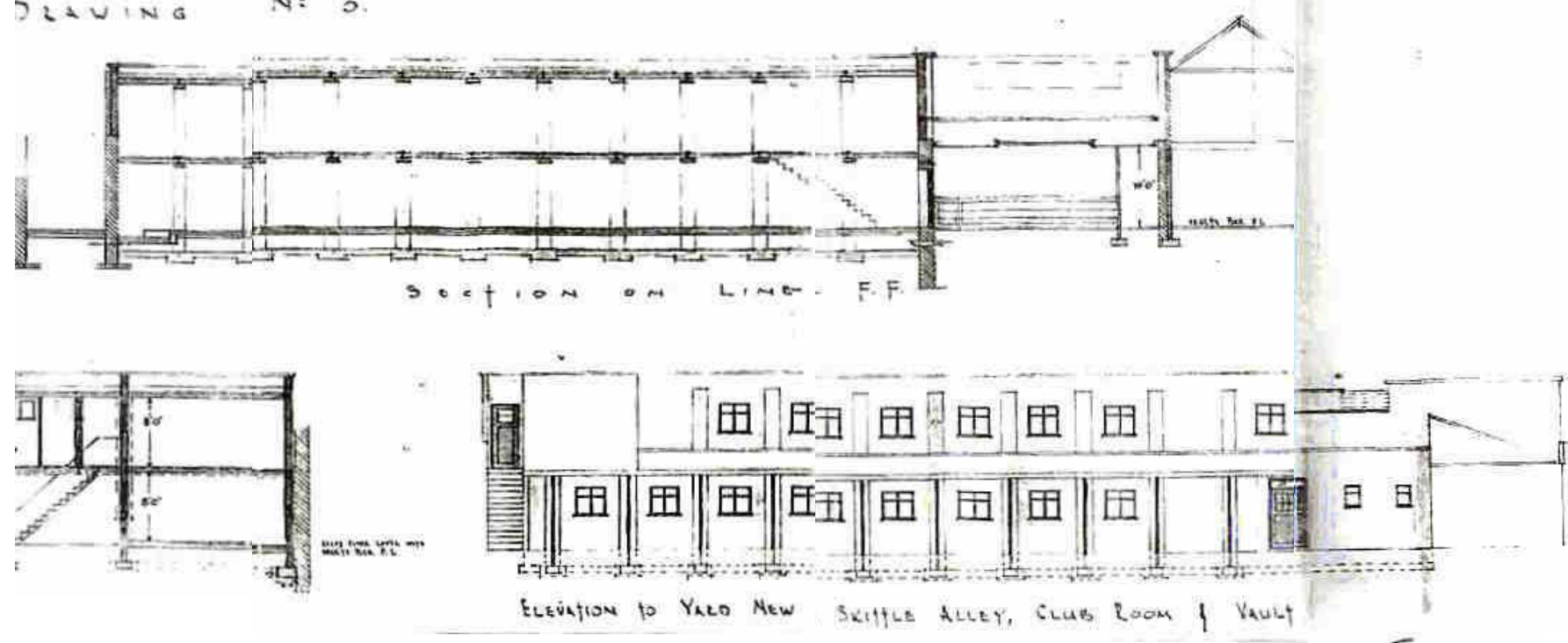
APPENDIX 3

BUILDING PLAN FOR THE 1955 ATTIC BAR AND NIGHTCLUB

1955 Building Plan of the Attic Bar and Nightclub

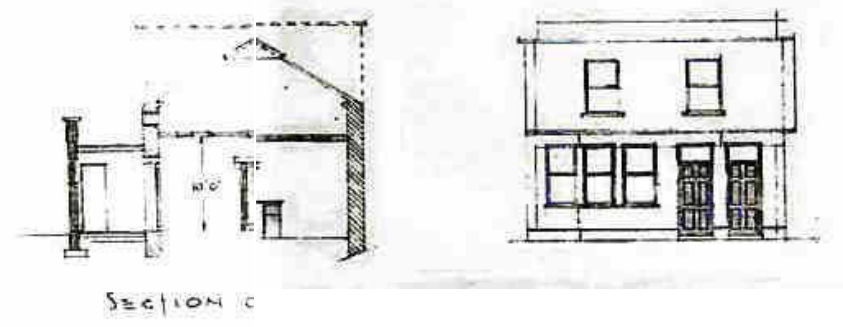
(APPENDIX) 1955 TOWN ZONING PLANNING ACT

PLAN OF PROPOSED NEW TOILETS, SKITTLE ALLEY AND ALTERATIONS TO VAULTS BAR
 AT THE FULL MOON HOTEL, NORTH STREET, SPICES CROFT, BRISTOL. &
 FOR THE BRISTOL UNITED BREWERIES, LTD., BRISTOL.
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 DRAWING No 3.



CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL
 PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
 APPROVED under ZONING BYLAWS
 and the BYLAWS of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, as amended
 Date 5-11-55
 W. H. Hamner

BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL
 TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
 PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
 Date 5-11-55
 W. H. Hamner



1022
 H. J. ROGERS, R.A.S.
 ARCHT. & CONTRACTOR
 LEWINS MEAD, BRISTOL.
 13.2.1570.1.