



Land at 29-32 Portland Square & Surrey Street, St. Paul's, Bristol

Author: Darren Baker, BA (Hons)

Client: Freemantle Developments Limited

Project: Desk Based Assessment



Client / Agent:	Freemantle Developments Limited / Aspect 360 Ltd
Project Site:	29-32 Portland Square & Surrey Street, St Paul's, Bristol.
NGR:	59336 73719
Document Type:	Desk-Based Assessment
Issue ID:	v1
Date of Preparation:	27 July 2017
Local Planning Authority:	Bristol City Council
Application Reference:	
HPS Site Code:	HPS200/17
Oasis ID:	heritage10-289495 (2)
OS Licence:	100048201

Disclaimer

Whereas Heritage Planning Services Ltd (HPS) have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological and historical evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

Copyright

The copyright to the following text, drawings, graphics and photographs is, unless otherwise credited, the property of Heritage Planning Services Ltd. HPS hereby grants a licence to the client and their agent(s), to use this report for the purpose for which it was issued, after receipt of full payment.

Reproduction of maps

Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved.

Heritage Planning Services Ltd

53 Marshfield Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 1JS

Sam Driscoll (m) 07825 550271 (e) sam@heritageplan.co.uk



Contents

1. Introduction	1
Background.....	1
The Project Site and Study Area	1
Site Visit.....	3
2. Planning Policy	9
NPPF	9
3. Aims.....	9
4. Methodology	9
5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey.....	10
Introduction.....	10
Events.....	11
Prehistoric.....	12
Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)	13
Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)	13
Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539).....	13
Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)	14
6. Historic Development of the –Project Site	16
7. Conclusions and Suggested Mitigation.....	20
Proposed Mitigation	21
8. Bibliography	22
9. Appendices	23

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location of the Project Site (centre, red boundary line)	2
Figure 2 Detailed location of the Project Site	2
Figure 3 North facing elevated view (image: Google Earth).	4
Figure 4: Archaeological events within the Study Area	11
Figure 5: Heritage assets in the Study Area.....	12
Figure 6 Roques 1742 plan with location of the Project Site.	16
Figure 7 1870 plan illustrating the Project Site.	17
Figure 8 1825 watercolour showing St Pauls Church from Surrey Street. Surrey Cottage shown far left at the rear of 34 Portland Square.	17
Figure 9 1894 building plan of Surrey Cottage.....	18
Figure 10 Ordnance Survey map 1902.	19



Figure 11 Goads Fire insurance plan 1939	19
Figure 12 1946 Aerial photograph.....	20

List of Photographs

Photo 1 NNW facing view from Portland Square.....	3
Photo 2 South West facing from view from Cave St of 30-32 Portland Square.	4
Photo 3 West facing from Surrey Street featuring buildings directly to the rear of 34 Portland Square.	5
Photo 4 North east facing view of buildings to the rear of 29-34 Portland Square.	6
Photo 5 Internal view of warehousing first floor.....	6
Photo 6 Internal view of warehousing buildings.	7
Photo 7 Internal view of warehousing buildings.	7
Photo 8 Internal view of warehousing.	8
Photo 9 West facing concrete block and brick internal wall incorporating surviving elements of the former rear boundary wall with limestone coping of Portland Square. Remains of rubble wall exists to the left of the door.....	8

List of Appendices

Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer	23
Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer	36



Non-Technical Summary

In June 2017, Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Freemantle Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on land at 29-32 Portland Square and Surrey Street, St Pauls, Bristol (the Project Site). The DBA was commissioned to determine the known and potential archaeological presence at the Project Site and to assess the significance.

Until the late 18th Century the Project Site lay within a rural setting outside of the main settlement areas of Bristol. With the expansion of a prosperous city it was transformed into an affluent development of grand houses looking out onto an attractive square. A domestic dwelling and a series of commercial ventures were operated from land off Surrey Street, behind the houses of Portland Square. The Project Site was wholly given over to commercial and light industrial use before falling into decline in the 20th century.

The partial incorporation of fabric from an earlier phase of activity within the later warehouse complex suggests a less than complete destruction of the structures that pre-dated it. Therefore, it is suggested that sub level deposits may survive beneath the warehouse buildings. Furthermore, due to the proximity of a burial ground to the west of the Project Site it is considered that the potential for human burial to encroach onto the site should be further investigated, although the risk is considered low based on the cartographic evidence. Therefore, it is suggested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out prior to groundwork in areas not already disturbed by basements.

Redevelopment of the Project Site offers the opportunity to reinstate two important buildings and to preserve a part of the history of Bristol's expansion. In order to achieve this, it is understood that the upper two storeys of Nos 31 & 32 Portland Square may need to be wholly rebuilt in the original style. It is therefore advised that the above be the subject of a programme of building recording prior to demolition. This is to be carried out to an appropriate level and in correspondence with Historic England guidance.



1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1. In June 2017 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Freemantle Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on Land 29-31 Portland Square and Surrey Street, St Pauls, Bristol (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown heritage assets.
- 1.3. This document has been compiled by Darren Baker BA (Hons) and supervised by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS200/17. The information includes a summary of the results of the desk based study compiled in 2006 focussing on the Project Site, which has now since lapsed (Baras 2006).

The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.4. Bristol is a City and County located in the southwest of England, bordering the counties of North Somerset and South Gloucestershire upon the River Avon.
- 1.5. The Project Site lies within the St Paul's area of the City (figure 1) and includes 31-32 Portland Square, the plots of the now demolished 1 Cave Street, 29-30 Portland Square and the land at the rear of the properties that lies on the north side of Surrey St. The land to the rear of the buildings is occupied by modern warehouses. The Site borders Portland Square (figure 2) to the east, a Unitarian burial ground and the modern Trelawney House to the west and the modern housing development of Cave Court to the north. At the junction of Surrey Street and Portland Square are 33 -34 Portland square. These buildings lie outside of the Project Site
- 1.6. The Site lies within the Portland Square Conservation area.
- 1.7. The Project Site comprises approximately 0.58 acres and is situated c.19m aOD. The underlying geology comprises Redcliffe Sandstone of the Triassic period.
- 1.8. A radius of 250m has been given for the Study Area within this DBA.

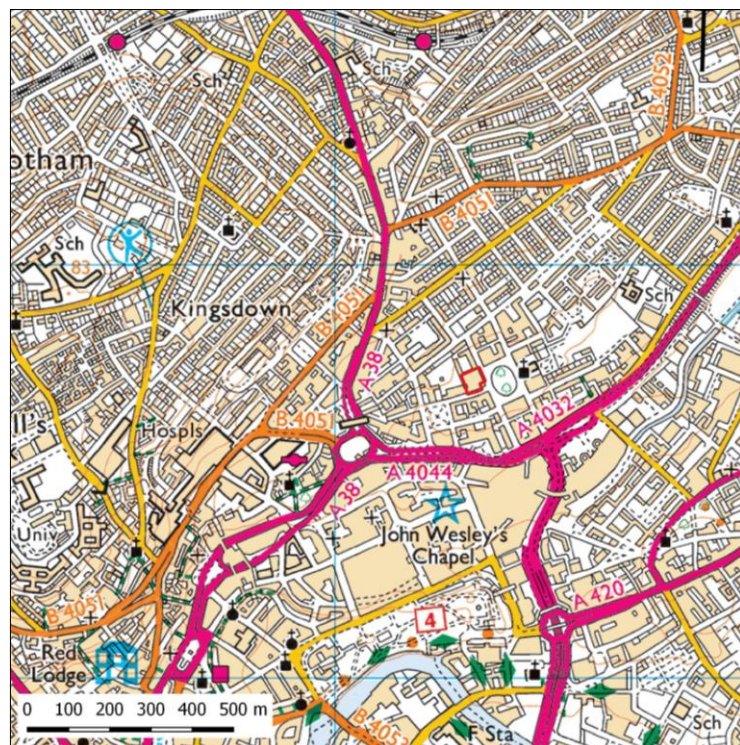


Figure 1 General location of the Project Site (centre, red boundary line)

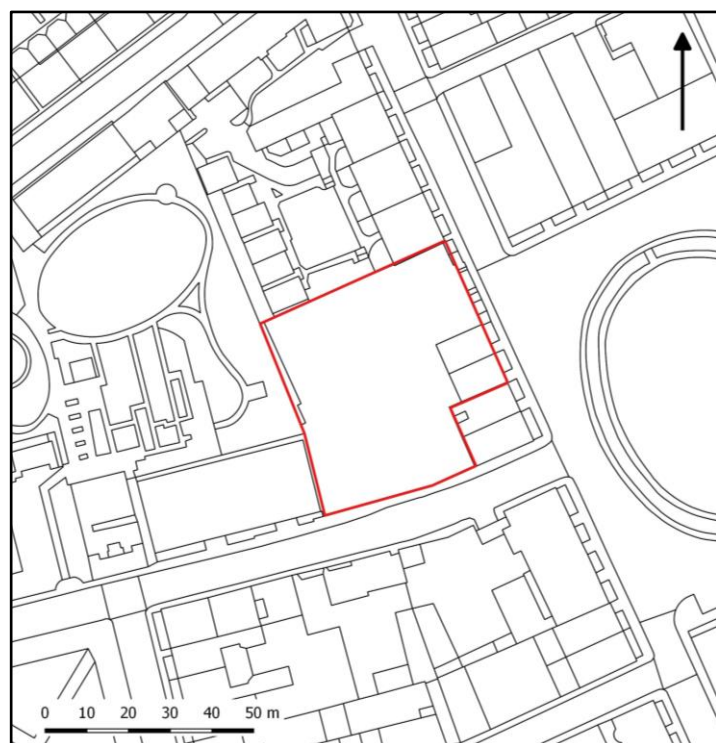


Figure 2 Detailed location of the Project Site



Site Visit

1.9. A visit to the Project Site was carried out on the 4th July 2017.



Photo 1 NNW facing view from Portland Square.

1.4 Nos. 31 and 32 Portland Square are substantial (photo 2), three storey Georgian town houses with basements. The Grade I listed properties currently lie in a very poor state of repair. Doors and windows are boarded up and vegetation has encroached on the façade and the roof line. Entry to the interior is not possible due to the condition of the structures.

1.5 Of the former no.1 Cave Street and 29-30 Portland Square, only a partial wall of the ground floor of no.30 survives. The basements of these properties are partly utilised by the warehouses to the rear and by the remains of a boiler house.



Photo 2 South West facing from view from Cave St of 30-32 Portland Square.

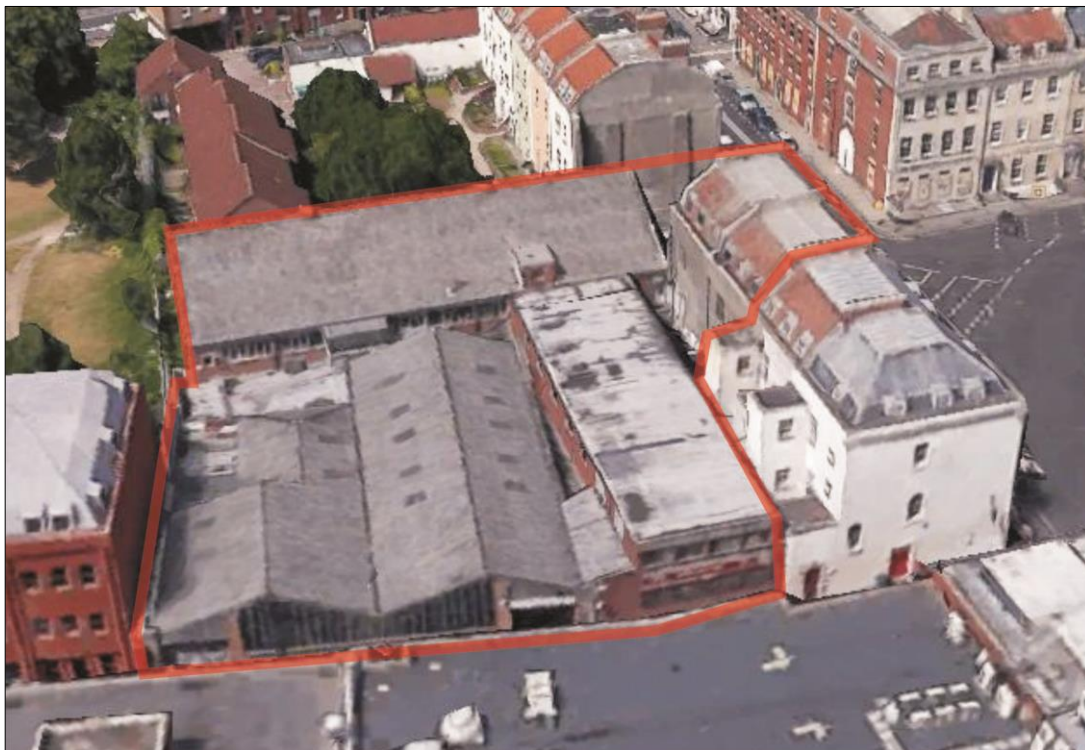


Figure 3 North facing elevated view (image: Google Earth).



1.6 To the rear of the buildings of Portland Square, the land is almost entirely occupied by modern warehousing, accessed from Surrey Street. The two-story warehouse of is of brick and concrete construction with a flat roof. The building interconnects with a second, transversely arranged warehouse that forms the northern boundary of the Project Site. This too is a two-storey brick and concrete construction, measuring c.35m long and c.18m wide, but with a pitched asbestos composite roof with roof lights on the northern face.



Photo 3 West facing from Surrey Street featuring buildings directly to the rear of 34 Portland Square.

- 1.7 A warehouse building consisting of double height, single storey brick, steel and concrete construction with a double span, pitched asbestos roof occupies the remainder of the Project Site. The building measures c. 28m in length and is accessed via metal roller doors and a pedestrian door from Surrey Street.
- 1.8 The warehouse complex features a cellar area in the north east corner that partially incorporates the basement of the now demolished properties on Portland Square and Cave Street. The basement is served by stairs and lift shaft.
- 1.9 A section of the former boundary wall of nos.29-34 Portland Square exists within the fabric of one of the internal warehouse walls. Surviving to a height of 2.8m, the 9m length of wall retains its limestone coping. An undressed section of rubble wall with lime mortar exists within the same wall to the north (photo 10).



Photo 4 North east facing view of buildings to the rear of 29-34 Portland Square.



Photo 5 Internal view of warehousing first floor.



Photo 6 Internal view of warehousing buildings.



Photo 7 Internal view of warehousing buildings.



Photo 8 Internal view of warehousing.



Photo 9 West facing concrete block and brick internal wall incorporating surviving elements of the former rear boundary wall with limestone coping of Portland Square. Remains of rubble wall exists to the left of the door.



2. Planning Policy

NPPF

2.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary." Paragraph 128.

3. Aims

3.1. The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource;

4. Methodology

4.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area'* and that in *'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact'* (CIfA 2014: 4).



- 4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-
- 4.2.1. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
 - 4.2.2. The Management of Archaeological Projects-2. English Heritage, 1991;
 - 4.2.3. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128. Communities and Local Government 2012.
- 4.3. The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic and historic environment record sources, within a 250m radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.
- 4.4. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.
- 4.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:
- Bristol Historic Environment Record;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
 - Geological Maps;
 - Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
 - Historical maps and documents held in Bristol Record Office, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
 - Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
 - Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies.

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

Introduction

- 5.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Bristol Historic Environment Record, the Historic England AMIE database, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.

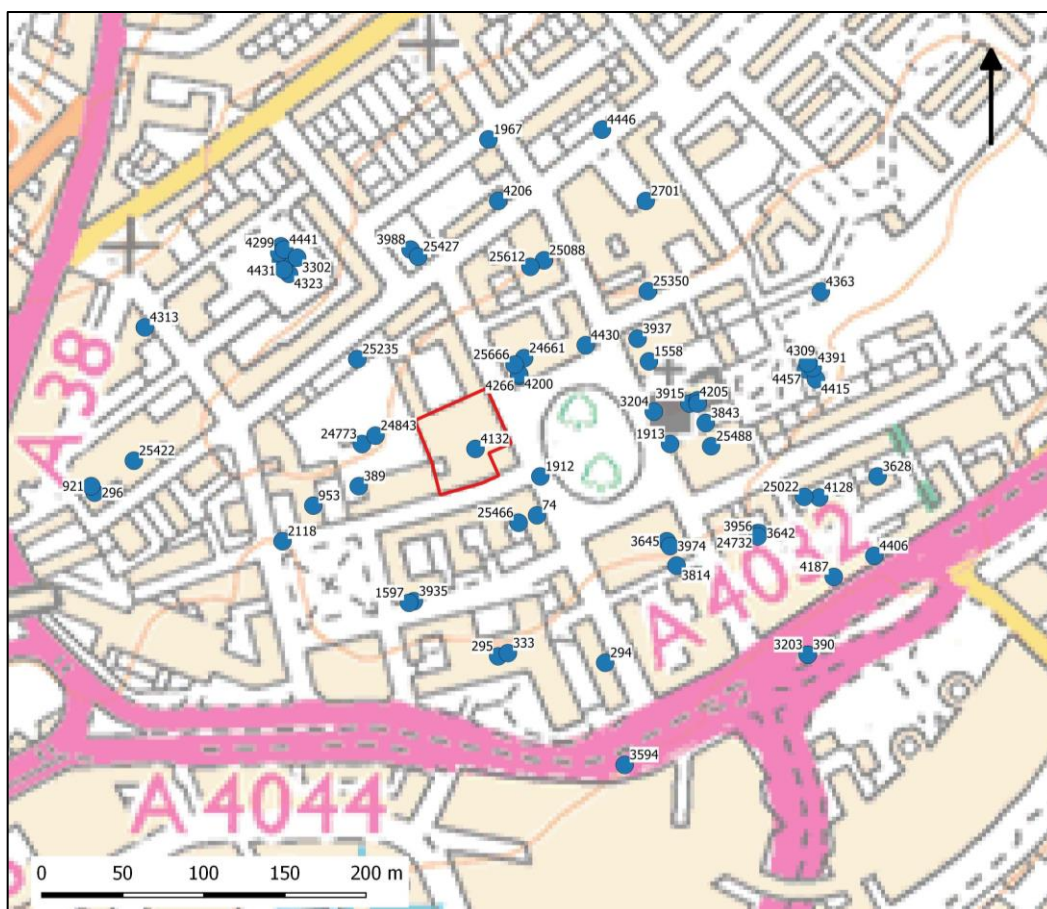


Figure 4: Archaeological events within the Study Area

Events

5.2. Although small, the Study area is rich in built heritage and this is reflected by the 69 archaeological events recorded (figure 3) (see Appendix 1).

5.3. One desk based assessment has been carried out on the Project Site (event ref: 4132). In 2006, Baras undertook an assessment of the Project Site that formed part of a proposal to redevelop the land for residential use. There has been little change to the Site since the report, with the exception of further decline to 31 and 32 Portland Square. This report draws upon and summarises the findings within.

5.4. A desk based assessment of nos.13-19 Dean Street, St Pauls, 100m north west of the Project site (event ref 20588) concluded that the area was undeveloped farmland before a market garden at the end of the 18th century. The street was laid at a time of eastern expansion of the city in the 1780s, but remained undeveloped until the turn of that century when two buildings were constructed. These were replaced with terraces by 1828. No evidence for pre-medieval land use



was recorded, but it was suggested that the site lay close to the course of the Roman road linking Sea Mills with Bath, close to the line of modern Wade and Houlton Streets.

- 5.5. A watching brief 50m west of the Project Site at the edge of the burial ground observed a trench dug to construct foundations for a boundary wall (event ref 389). A 17 metre trench was excavated, within which a burial vault and a buried headstone were found. There were no other archaeological features or finds recorded.

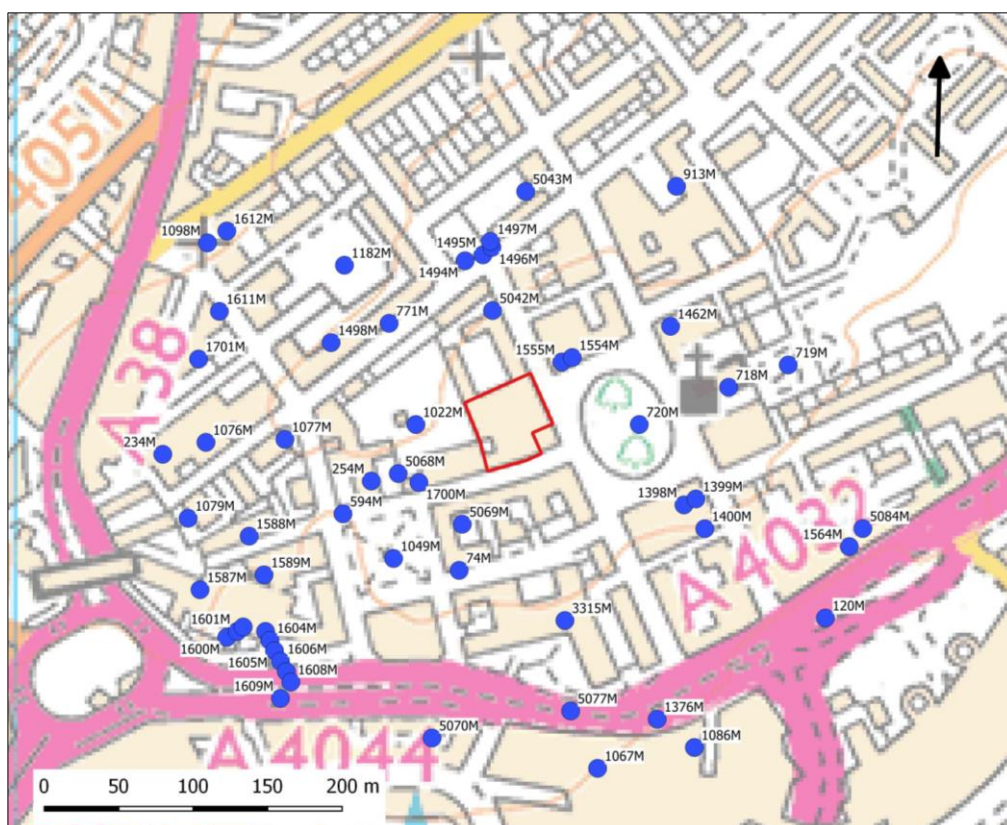


Figure 5: Heritage assets in the Study Area

Prehistoric

- 5.6. Prehistoric activity in Bristol is largely centred to the west of the project site, close to the Avon, in the Clifton area and further north toward Westbury on Trym. No Prehistoric activity is recorded from within the Study Area.

- 5.7. The potential for Prehistoric deposits to be preserved is considered low.



Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

5.8. The Roman Settlement of *Abona* was located some 5km north west of the Study Area at Sea Mills. Evidence for rural settlement of the period exists c. 800m south west of the Project Site at Upper Maudlin Street, where a small farm has been excavated. It is also suggested that the area lay close to the course of the Roman road linking Sea Mills with Bath, close to the line of modern Wade and Houlton Streets.

5.9. However, no Romano-British activity is recorded from within the Study Area.

5.10. The potential for Romano-British deposits to be preserved is considered low.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

5.11. The Saxon *Burgh* of Bristol was established c.600m south West of the Project Site at what is now Castle Park. No archaeology of Early Medieval date is recorded within the Study Area although probable that the area was in agricultural use at this time.

5.12. The likelihood of deposits of Early Medieval date on the Project Site is considered to be low.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

5.13. Although little of the City is recorded in the Domesday Book, Bristol was an important place in the Medieval Period. The Norman Castle lies to the 600m south west in Castle Park and was held by Geoffrey de Montbray, Bishop of Coutances, a knight who accompanied William the Conqueror. By the 13th Century Bristol was a busy port.

5.14. The core of the City lay to the south west of the Project Site, the Site itself lay within the estates of St James Priory which was founded by Robert Earl of Gloucester in c.1129. Modern Newfoundland lane 200m south of the Project Site formed the county boundary created in 1373.

5.15. St James Priory was surrendered to the Crown in 1541, following the reformation.



- 5.16. With the exception of some residual Medieval Pottery (event ref 4425) c200m East, there is no recorded Medieval archaeology within the Study Area. This may be largely due to the built up nature of the area and relatively few instances of intrusive archaeological investigation.
- 5.17. The prospect of surviving archaeology of Medieval date is considered low.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

- 5.18. The St James priory estates were purchased by London merchant Henry Brayne in 1544 and following his death were divided between his daughter's husbands in 1579. Under the ownership of John Winter, the land was gradually divided up for sale until his death in 1668.
- 5.19. Although the location is unclear, civil war defences are believed to lie between the west side of Portland Square and Brunswick Square c.100m to the south west.
- 5.20. Cartographic evidence suggests the land remained agricultural as the increasing prosperity of 18th century Bristol drove development to the north and east. Rocque's 1742 map depicts a collection of small enclosed fields on the eastern periphery of an expanding city (fig 5).
- 5.21. Increasing population in St James and the Stokes Croft area to the north west resulted in the creation of the new Parish of St Pauls and the construction of the new St Pauls Church (Heritage Asset Ref 140), which was completed in 1794.
- 5.22. The 34 houses of Portland Square were planned by architect Daniel Hague and dedicated to the 3rd Duke of Portland, the High Steward of Bristol. The three building contractors due to undertake the construction were to be financed by credit but the financial uncertainty as a result of war with France delayed completion of the Square until the second decade of the 19th century.
- 5.23. The Portland Square properties within the Project Site remained as private residences until used for light industrial and commercial activities in the 1880s. In 1894 29-30 Portland Square were listed as the premises of Mayo and Co Eglington boot works.
- 5.24. The properties off Surrey Street, to the rear of Portland Square, are listed as Surrey Mews in 1854 and described as livery stables occupied by Daniel Tucker. In 1866, a builder and mason named Robert Wilkins was also recorded as occupying workshops at Surrey Mews. By 1874 the



dwelling is listed as Surrey Cottage on cartographic sources. Additional workshops are evident on the 1884 ordinance survey map. Wilkins moved to 31-34 Portland Square in 1896.

- 5.25. The premises of Surrey Street were taken over by Bristol Tramways Carriage Co. Ltd. In 1900.
- 5.26. All but one of the heritage assets listed from within the Study Area originate from the Post Medieval Period (See Fig 4 and appendices).
- 5.27. The Church of St. Paul, located on the eastern side of Portland Square, 130m east of the Project Site is Grade I listed, while the railings and gates in front of the church are Grade II* (heritage asset ref 140). The foundation stone was laid on 23 April 1789 and the first service was held on 29 June 1794.
- 5.28. The Brunswick Square Burial Ground (heritage asset ref 878) shares its south west boundary with the Project Site and is associated with the Congregational chapel adjacent to the west (heritage asset ref 969). The cemetery had been consecrated by 1773, and recorded at this time as "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 its modern extent by 1828. The cemetery was closed under the 1854 Act.
- 5.29. The boundary wall of the Burial Ground is in part shared with the Project Site and has Grade II listed Status.
- 5.30. The gates and railing surrounding the gardens of Portland Square are Grade II listed (heritage asset ref 1049M).



Figure 7 1870 plan illustrating the Project Site.

6.3. A watercolour (1825) looking east from Surrey Street toward St. Paul's Church depicts the south elevation of Surrey Cottage, a two-storey dwelling with an attic that existed on the land behind Portland Square (figure 8). The property is illustrated in detail on an 1894 building plan (figure 9). The double gates are shown giving access from Surrey Street through to the yard serving Surrey Cottage and other buildings.

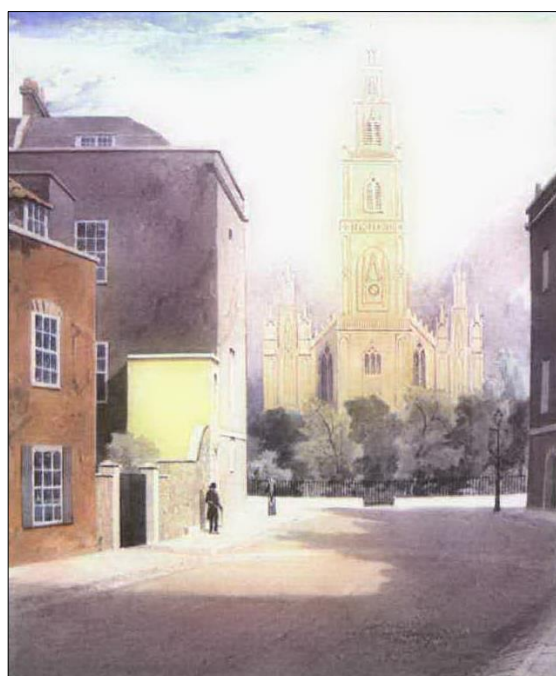


Figure 8 1825 watercolour showing St Pauls Church from Surrey Street. Surrey Cottage shown far left at the rear of 34 Portland Square.

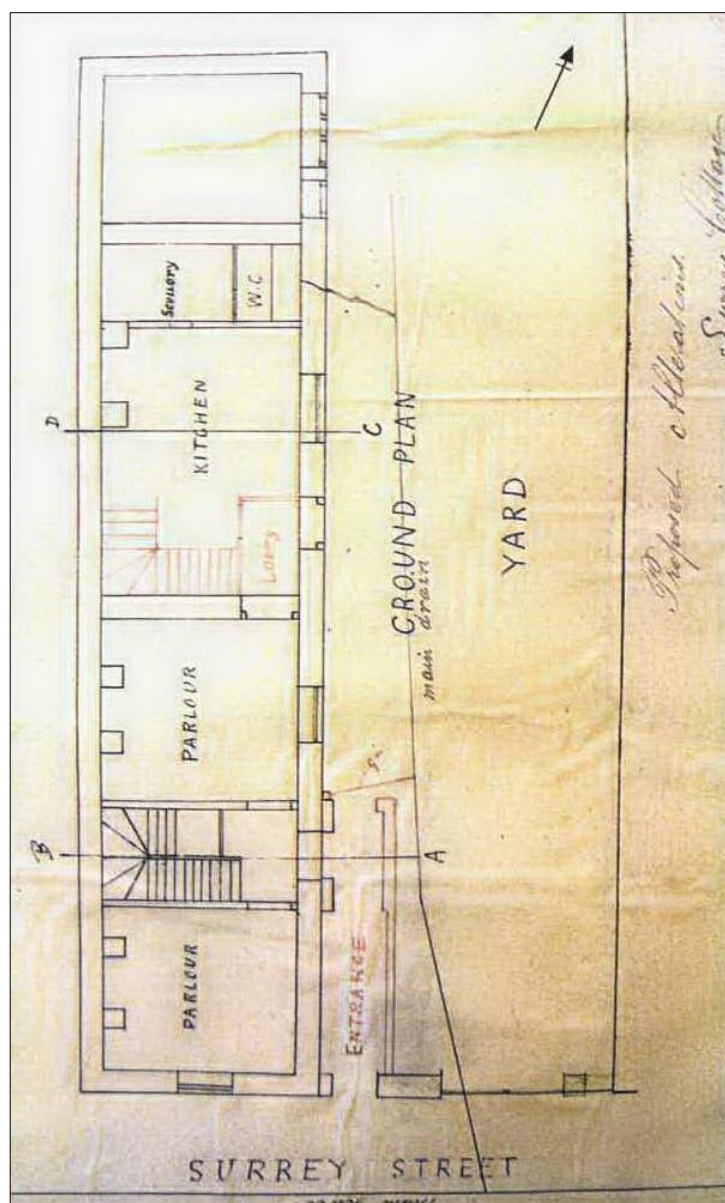


Figure 9 1894 building plan of Surrey Cottage

- 6.4. The 1902 Ordnance Survey map (figure 10) suggests a different arrangement of extended buildings to the rear of the Portland Square buildings, reflecting the shift to light industrial and commercial use.
- 6.5. Goads fire insurance plan of 1939 (Figure 11) depicts nos 29-30 Portland Square and Surrey Mews as vacant. No 31 is shown as 'ruined', following a 1939 fire at the English Corrugating Paper Company who occupied the building. Nos 32-34 Portland Square are listed as staple and printing works.



6.6. The entire Study Area was occupied by the warehouse of Ferris & Co in 1944 and had, unlike several properties in the area, escaped the bombing of the Luftwaffe. The warehouse was used by a wholesale chemist from 1964 until the early 1970s when it became a cash and carry.



Figure 10 Ordnance Survey map 1902.

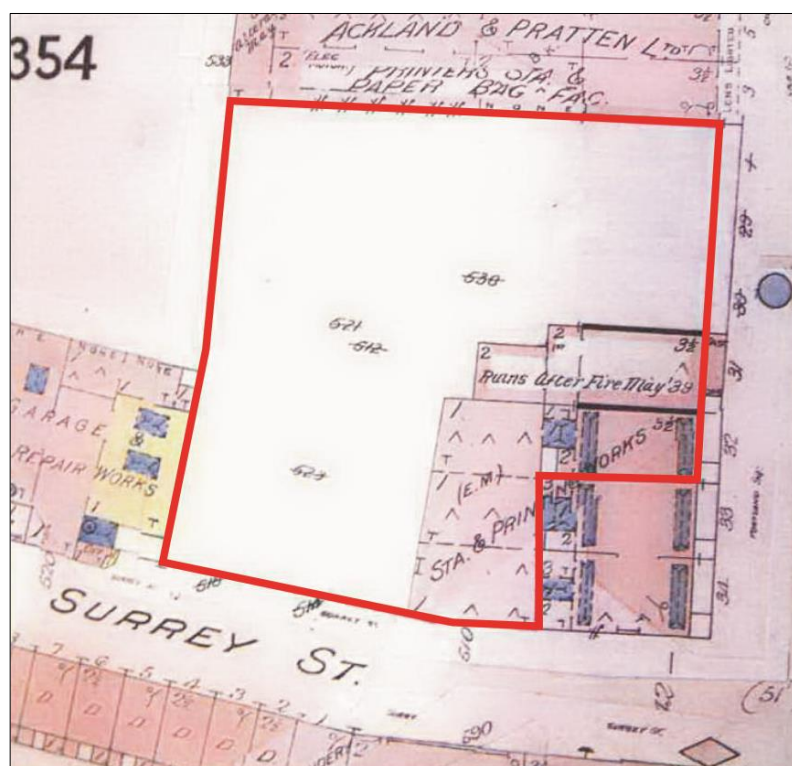


Figure 11 Goads Fire insurance plan 1939.



Figure 12 1946 Aerial photograph.

7. Conclusions and Suggested Mitigation

7.1. Until the late 18th Century, the Project Site lay within a rural setting outside of the main settlement areas of Bristol. With the expansion of a prosperous city the area was transformed into an affluent development of grand houses looking out onto an attractive square. Behind the grand houses were situated places of work together with a further domestic dwelling accessed from Surrey Street. After a relatively short period, the area was entirely given over to commercial and light industrial use.

7.2. A fire in 1939 destroyed 31 Portland Square and the once grand terrace of houses fell into decline, while on the land to the rear of the houses a succession of commercial activities continued.

7.3. The Project Site contains two Grade I listed buildings, an indication of the importance of the development. The buildings are in very poor condition and are included on the Heritage at Risk register. To the rear of the properties are modern warehouse buildings accessed from Surrey Street. There is a survival of part of the original rear boundary wall of the Portland Square properties



incorporated into the fabric of an internal wall within the modern warehouse building. There is no surviving, above ground elements of the buildings that occupied the Site prior to the modern warehousing. Part of western boundary wall is shared with the cemetery to the north west and is Grade II listed.

Proposed Mitigation

- 7.4. The partial incorporation of fabric from an earlier phase of activity within the later warehouse complex suggests a less than complete destruction of the structures that pre-dated it. Therefore, it is suggested that sub level deposits may survive beneath the warehouse buildings. Furthermore, due to the proximity of the burial ground to the west of the Project Site it is considered that the potential for human burial to encroach onto the site should be further investigated, although the risk is considered low based on the cartographic evidence. Therefore, it is suggested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out prior to groundwork in areas not already disturbed by basements.
- 7.5. Redevelopment of the Project Site offers the opportunity to reinstate two important buildings and to preserve a part of the history of Bristol's expansion. In order to achieve this, it is understood that the upper two storeys of Nos 31 & 32 Portland Square may need to be wholly rebuilt in the original style. It is therefore advised that the above be the subject of a programme of building recording prior to demolition. This is to be carried out to an appropriate level and in correspondence with Historic England guidance.



8. Bibliography

Burke, B. 2004. *Cinderella Square: A History of Portland Square*. BRB Publications, Bristol.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: ClfA.

Ekwall, E. 1991. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names – Fourth Edition*. Oxford, Clarendon Press.

Gomme, A., Jenner, M & Little, B. 1979 *Bristol an Architectural History*. Lund Hopkins, London.

Ison, W. 1978. *The Georgian Buildings of Bristol*. Redwood Burn Limited. Trowbridge & Esher.

Leech, R. 2007 Nos 27-28 Portland Square: An Archaeological Desk based Assessment and Building Assessment. Cultural Heritage Services Client Report

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land to the rear of Nos. 29-32 Portland Square & Surrey Street, St Pauls, Bristol. 2006 BAUD report no 1322

<https://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/aip/online/B/south%20west/BBRISTOL.pdf>

<http://archives.bristol.gov.uk/TreeBrowse.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&field=RefNo&key=45212%2FOf%2F34>

<http://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=>



9. Appendices

Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer

Reference	Description
24661	In November 2007 Roger Leech of Cultural Heritage Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment and building assessment of nos. 27 and 28 Portland Square.
4128	<p>In May and June 2004 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Nos.3-6 Wilson Street, St. Paul's by Rachel Heaton for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The watching brief involved the monitoring of all ground works on site that revealed demolition deposits relating to the former properties on the site. The on structural remains of these properties identified consisted of the Pennant sandstone wall of the original street frontage.</p> <p>No other archaeological remains were recorded.</p>
4132	In June 2004 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.31-32 Portland Square was carried out by Andrew King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (King 2004).
4457	<p>During April 2008, Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological monitoring project at St Pauls Park, St Pauls.</p> <p>The redevelopment groundwork consisting of general reduced level excavation, mainly topsoil stripping, in addition to the excavation for new foundations and drainage features and general landscaping were monitored. In general the various groundwork excavations revealed a simple sequence of deposits comprising modern imported made ground overlying a buried topsoil and archaeologically sterile natural clay. A number of grave ledger slabs were also located, buried between 100 mm and 600 mm below the modern ground surface. The depth at which the ledger slabs were buried varied across the site with some rows of ledger slabs buried at 100 mm or less whilst others were preserved at 600 mm or more below the modern ground surface. Elsewhere on the site a dilapidated retaining wall that separated the two terraces and two side walls reflecting the remains of a possible former entrance were recorded. Further monitoring was undertaken to record two sets of stone gate piers located at the north and south park entrances during their alteration and repair.</p> <p>The results of the archaeological monitoring confirmed that the smaller, lower part of the study area referred to as the Lower Terrace, had never been used for burials. Ground work in the upper, southern two thirds of the site, referred to in this report as the Upper Terrace, revealed twenty eight human interments, all of which were marked by grave ledger slabs. The distribution of the twenty eight grave ledger slabs indicates a dense and regular pattern of interments aligned east to west. Their overall distribution indicates a total of 28 rows of graves although only 22 rows were definitely identified. This layout is broadly consistent with the Burial Record which records over 7000 burials laid out in 20 rows, in the churchyard proper, during the period between 1794 and 1934. The Burial Record makes no mention whether or not further rows existed outside the churchyard proper which may account for the discrepancy in the total number of rows.</p>



	<p>All the ledger slabs with legible inscriptions were recorded and have been closely related to the Burial Record in Appendix 1 of the report. The date range of the ledger slabs recorded during the project varies between 1806 to 1907, a range entirely consistent with the entries of the Burial Record. A single grave ledger slab (Grave 1020) with the date 1771 clearly legible should be regarded as referring to date of birth of the incumbent.</p> <p>During the 1930s the study area underwent a change of use from burial ground to park. This transition was indicated archaeologically by widespread deposits of mixed imported material that was used to bury the ledger slabs and create a new level surface for the park. The identification of the twenty eight ledger slabs and their distribution below these deposits strongly suggests that the majority of the grave ledger slabs were left in-situ and simply buried in preparation for the remodelling of the site as a park and public open space, formally opened on the 10th June 1936.</p>
4446	<p>In March 2008, Kevin Potter of Bristol and region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks at 117-133 Wilder Street. The mechanical excavation of all intrusive ground works was archaeologically monitored. Beneath a modern layer of chippings and rubble silt make-up, a layer of mid brown silty clay was recorded. This deposit was cut by the wall foundations of a former terrace of houses. The walls were constructed of random coursed sandstone (Pennant and Brandon Hill Grit) and occasional brick structures bonded with light grey ash and lime mortar.</p> <p>The only other feature recorded was a stone and red brick, white lime mortar bonded culvert beneath the rear boundary to the site to the rear of properties fronting Argyle Street. The arched culvert spanned a 1.4m wide channel and ran the width of the site.</p> <p>No other significant archaeological features were recorded.</p>
4441	<p>In February 2008, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on construction works at Backfields.</p>
4431	<p>In September 2007, Kelly Saunders of Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at Backfields, St Pauls. The fieldwork involved monitoring the mechanical excavation of five geotechnical test pits.</p> <p>The earliest feature identified during the fieldwork was a northeast - southwest aligned wall footing constructed of sandstone blocks located at a depth of 1.117m below the existing ground surface. Overlying this structure was a brown clay that was identified in all the test pits as well as a previous archaeological evaluation of the site where it had been recorded in association with pottery dating to the eighteenth century.</p> <p>This clay layer had been truncated by the construction trenches for a series of mortar bonded sandstone wall footings that appeared to represent the external walls of a circular stable block that was first recorded on the Plumley and Ashmead Plan of the City of Bristol (1828). A single wall footing was identified in the in the central area of the site. Stone drains were also located in two test pits that were interpreted as being associated with the stable block.</p> <p>The wall footings were located at depths ranging from 0.42m and 1.7m below the existing ground surface and were covered by a series of modern demolition</p>



	<p>deposits. Brick-built wall footings were also identified in several locations. These were interpreted as relating to the basements of nineteenth century terraced housing. No archaeological finds were recovered during the watching brief.</p>
4430	<p>In January 2008, Nick Corcos of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of nos.22-24 Portland Square.</p>
4415	<p>Between 1st and 10th August 2007, David Etheridge of Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an evaluation within St Paul's Park to assess the implication of erecting new play equipment. A single trial trench, 10.5m long by c 1.5m wide, was opened to a maximum depth of 700mm below the modern ground surface. A total of six apparently in situ recumbent pennant sandstone grave ledger slabs were revealed. Five of the slabs appeared to rest on the soil fill of cut features that were interpreted as graves. No further cut features were revealed that could represent a further two unmarked graves. The ledger slabs appeared to have been laid at different levels, suggesting that the cemetery ground surface was not as level as the modern park surface. The shallowest slabs were c 350mm below the present topsoil, while the deeper slabs were c 650mm below the topsoil. A remnant of the former topsoil surrounding the slabs was sealed by dumped deposits of demolition rubble and green clay. No vaults or the remains of other built structures were exposed. It is probable that the ground level of this area of the park was deliberately raised in 1936. A few residual sherds of later medieval pottery were found although no deposits datable to this period were found. The remainder of the finds were commensurate with a late 18th century date for the foundation of the cemetery and its subsequent use during the 19th century.</p>
24773	<p>In March 2009, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Brunswick Cemetery.</p> <p>The Brunswick Cemetery (HER 1022M) is first depicted cartographically on Benjamin Donne's map of 1773, the land having been purchased by the Presbyterian Society in 1768. Prior to this, the land (also the cemetery in its present form) appears to have been under cultivation, probably for market gardening. Although originally Presbyterian, the cemetery had become Unitarian at the beginning of the 19th century.</p> <p>The original 'Presbyterian Burying Ground' was extended to roughly its present size by the time of Donne the Younger's 1826 Map. By the time of Plumley & Ashmead's 1828 map, the burial ground incorporated a mortuary chapel, although the building has also been referred to as a 'speaking house'.</p> <p>By the time of the First Edition OS in the early 1880s, the present cemetery also incorporated a portion of the burial ground used by the Congregational Chapel (Brunswick Chapel) (HER 254M). The Brunswick Cemetery continued to be used for burials until 1963. The cemetery was landscaped for public amenity use in the early 1980s entailing the removal of many of the grave memorials and laying-out of paths. The ground in the north-east and south-east portions also appears to have been substantially made-up. A number of grave monuments are still visible in the cemetery, some of which enjoy Grade II listed status. The area presently occupied by the access route on the north-west flank of the study area was originally occupied by buildings on the southern side of Wilder Street that</p>



	appeared to have been present in the second half of the 18th century.
4406	<p>In July 2007 an archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by the Avon Archaeological unit for the site of 55-81 Newfoundland Street, Bristol. A 1610 map of Kingswood Forest shows the area as open land. By the time of Rocque's map of 1742, the site is shown as undeveloped land within the boundary of the city. In the 1780s there was a rapid expansion of development and by Mathew's 1794 plan, the south-west part of the site had been developed. By Plumley and Ashmead's plan of 1828, the site was occupied by terraced properties with part of a burial ground Howlands burial ground - HER 1181M) in the north-east part of the site. By the time of the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey (1885), the burial ground, which had been closed in 1854, had become a garden and a building had been constructed in its south-eastern corner within this site. By the Ordnance Survey plan of 1951, the buildings at 75-79 Newfoundland Street had been demolished, together with the surrounding buildings which had been damaged during the Second World War.</p>
4391	<p>In August 2006 a Ground-Penetrating Radar survey of St. Paul's Park (719M) was carried out by Arrow Geophysics. The survey identified six probable and four possible burial vaults. It was considered likely that the remainder of burials within the churchyard were in earth-cut graves. Walkway/roadway and masonry footings, a possible garden feature and evidence of formal cultivation were also identified.</p>
4363	<p>Between 21 and 23 November 2006 a rectified photographic survey of the northern and eastern boundary walls of St. Paul's Churchyard (719M), Portland Square was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2007).</p> <p>Three areas of historic walling were identified for recording; both faces of the historic north boundary retaining wall, approximately 38m of the exposed west face of the eastern historic boundary wall, now incorporated into an adjoining workshop, and the historic southern gateway.</p> <p>These structures were recorded using digital rectified photography as well as general digital views and medium format photography. Hand written notes and measured sketches were also made.</p> <p>Forty-eight metres of the northern boundary retaining wall were recorded. This was found to be constructed using uncoursed, roughly hewn pennant sandstone bonded with lime mortar to a maximum height of 3.05m with several metres width of later rebuilding around the 1970s entrance.</p> <p>Thirty-eight metres of the eastern boundary were recorded. This wall was constructed of unevenly coursed roughly hewn pennant sandstone bonded with lime mortar to a maximum height of 2.4m. An approximately 1m wide area of infill was interpreted as being a possible blocked doorway. This wall was surmounted by a 20th century brick wall 11 courses high forming part of the adjoining workshop. A late 20th century rebuilding or reproduction of a pennant sandstone retaining wall delineated the remainder of the eastern boundary.</p> <p>The southern gateway was formed by two ornamental gate piers 2.3m apart and up to 3.35m high. These gate piers were constructed of lime mortar bonded pennant sandstone ashlar, the western pier being topped with a decorative ashlar pyramid. The condition of both piers was noted to be poor, with that of</p>



	the western pier in parlous condition. The original iron gates were missing, with only the upper iron mounting pins preserved in situ.
4323	Between 31 July and 2 August 2006 the excavation of trial pits to assess the presence of asbestos at Backfields Industrial Estate, Backfields was monitored by Kevin Potter for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Potter 2006).
4313	<p>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 (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.</p> <p>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 Stokes Croft 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.</p> <p>The Stokes Croft 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.</p> <p>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).</p>
4266	Between July and October 1995 a survey of No.28 Portland Square and Nos.2-6 Cave Street was carried out by George Demidowicz and Toni Demidowicz (Demidowicz & Demidowicz 1995).
4263	In January 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at the Backfields Industrial Estate, Backfields Lane was carried out by Dave Stevens for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Stevens 2006).



4206	Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows a long rectangular enclosure on the northern side of Wilder Street with two parallel rows of trees. The feature appears to be a ropewalk, though it is not marked as such on the plan.
4205	<p>In February 2000 P. Barker and K. Tomkinson carried out a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the churchyard (719M) immediately surrounding St. Paul's Church, Portland Square to identify the location of graves within the site (Barker & Tomkinson 2000).</p> <p>Multiple traverses were surveyed. The instrument make is not stated in the report.</p>
4200	In January 2005 a survey of No.28 Portland Square was carried out by Dr. Roger Leech for Cultural Heritage Services (Leech 2005).
4187	A photograph taken by an unknown photographer during the 1920s and published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1971, pl.177) records the Magnet Cinema in Newfoundland Street (1564M). The view shows port hole windows on the first floor and a large plain arched entrance.
24732	In June 1999, Rod Burchill of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 1-13 St Paul Street.
4309	In June 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of St. Paul's Park (719M), Portland Square was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2006).
4299	In June 2006 an archaeological field evaluation was carried out at Backfields Industrial Estate by Kevin Potter for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Potter 2006).
74	On 28th March 1974 Nos.1-4 Portland Square were visited by Roger Leech for the Development Observation Group during demolition. No.2 was noted to retain its original woodwork in most rooms, while Nos. 3 and 4 had been converted to warehouses. Excavation of the ground to the rear of the houses (to a depth of 3 feet below the then ground surface) was observed but no archaeological features were seen.
294	On 26 and 27 April 1988 Nos.12-20 Pritchard Street was visited by John Bryant of the Field Archaeology Section, City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery during redevelopment works. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.
295	In July 1982 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during construction of the Spectrum building, Bond Street by John Bryant for the Department of Archaeology, City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery. Monitoring was concentrated in the Norfolk Street/Pembroke Street area. Four wells, two tanks, a cess pit and a stone drain were recorded. There were also occasional finds of later post-medieval pottery, but these were not recorded in detail. The archive for the fieldwork consists of notes and sketch plans.
296	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.
333	A glass bottle and the neck of a large bottle, from Norfolk Street, St. Pauls, were donated to Bristol Museums and Art Gallery by Mr.Charbonnier, and accessioned in February 1923 (Bristol Museum Accession Book).
389	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 sketches.
390	The antiquarian Samuel Seyer records that 'The Pest House' stood on Newfoundland Lane (now Street), "within memory", separate from the other houses, "as usual" (Seyer 1823, 305).
921	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.
953	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).
1558	Two drawings by Samuel Loxton (in Bristol Reference Library K804 and K805), made in 1919, show No.19 Portland Square, then in use as the Bristol Municipal Dispensary. Drawing K804 shows the building as a three-bay, three-storey terraced structure with a mansard roof. Attic windows are also visible and the doorway has a pediment. Drawing K805, also made in 1919, shows the interior of the laboratory within the building.
1597	A drawing by Samuel Loxton (in Bristol Reference Library K812), made during the first two decades of the twentieth-century, shows the Hahnemann Hospital, No.7 Brunswick Square. The drawing shows a corner building of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date with four bays on the west (Brunswick Square) frontage and three bays on the south frontage. The building has four storeys, although the upper storey has been added on later in a similar style, removing the previous mansard roof. The main entrance to the hospital is shown in the south frontage. The roof of the building cannot be seen in the drawing.
1664	A drawing by Samuel Loxton held by Bristol Reference Library (E510), which was probably made during the first two decades of the twentieth-century, shows St. Paul's Church in Portland Square. The view looks north-east from a position on the south side of the square and shows the west-facing, Portland Square, elevation of the church with a tower at the west end and an entrance porch on the south side. The churchyard is surrounded by iron railings and has an entrance on its east side.
1912	A watercolour drawing in the Braikenridge Collection, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BRSMG M2869) executed in 1825 by Samuel Jackson. The view looks north-east from the eastern end of Surrey Street (at ST 59338 73679 approx) across Portland Square to St. Paul's Church and also shows the side, north-west facing, elevation of No.1 Portland Square on the south side of Surrey Street, the side, south-east facing, and rear, south-west facing, elevations of No.34 Portland Square and the main, south-east facing elevation, of a house at the rear of



	<p>No.34.</p> <p>The side elevation of No.1 Portland Square is of three-storeys and is rendered, with a central segmental-headed arched entrance doorway, with what appears to be rusticated ashlar detailing, at the centre. Above is a plat-band forming a string course. There is no fenestration at ground-floor but there are two window openings at both first- and second-floor. There is a cornice and a parapet with stone copings above.</p> <p>Only the upper stages of St. Paul's Church are visible, the remainder being hidden by the trees of Portland Square. The low wall and railings enclosing the gardens at the centre of the Square are shown, including the gateway on the western side. The footways on either side of Surrey Street are paved with flagstones and there is a gully of pitched stones alongside each. On the edge of the footway on the southern side of the junction of Portland Square and Surrey Street there is a cast iron gas lamp post. The surface of Surrey Street appears to be metalled. The view is reproduced by Greenacre & Stoddard (1988, 26).</p>
1913	A watercolour drawing in the Braikenridge Collection, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BRSMG M2870) executed in 1825 by Edward Cashin. The view looks north-east and shows St. Paul's Church and the gardens of Portland Square.
1967	A watercolour drawing executed by T. L. Rowbotham in 1826 in the Braikenridge Collection of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BRSMG M3442). The view looks south-west across a field, part of the Full Moon estate, on the northern side of Wilder Street from a position (at approximately ST 5943 7398) close to the turnpike road (modern Ashley Road) from Stokes Croft to Stapleton. Sheep are pastured in the field. The north-west facing elevations of several single-storey buildings with pitched roofs (probably Portland Terrace and other possibly industrial buildings adjoining to the north-east) are recorded at the southern boundary of the field. The north-west and north-eastern faces of the tower of St. Paul's Church (718M) are visible on the south-eastern side together with the rear, north-east facing, elevations of the houses of the northern half of Portland Square and Dean Street. The main, north-east facing, elevations of Nos.1-3 Bishop Street can also be seen. The boundary between the field and the field adjacent to the west, Meer Furlong, is formed by trees. Several buildings (probably Cave Street Cottages) can be seen beyond them, against the southern edge of Meer Furlong. At the north-western edge of the drawing there is a tall building, probably Savage's Sugar House (771M), apparently of five storeys with a hipped roof. This has a chimney of similar height at the rear. The centre of Bristol and Dundry are visible in the distance.
2118	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).
2701	A photograph taken during the 1890s by an unknown photographer records the Victoria Street (modern Little Bishop Street) frontage of St. Paul's Brewery, then the property of Bristol United Breweries (Winstone 1983, pl.334).
3203	Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows "The Pest House" on the south side of 'New-found-land Lane'. A building of L-shaped plan is shown, end-on to the lane. A tree-lined walk leads down towards a bridge across the River Frome.
3204	Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows a number of small fields to the north of 'New-found-land Lane', in the area later to be occupied by Brunswick and Portland Squares. All appear to be in horticultural use, and four have wells. Each well is depicted with a swape, which may imply a relatively high



	water table.
3302	The survey of the city in 1828 by John Plumley and George Ashmead shows the Circular Stables at the east end of Back Fields.
3594	The Goad fire insurance plan of August 1896 records a stained glass workshop on the south side of Newfoundland Street, between Clark Street and Stratton Street. The works appears to have been located in a converted dwelling and to have expanded to have taken in its rear garden.
3628	<p>In June 2000 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of housing on a site on the south side of Wilson Street, St. Pauls. The work was carried out by Adrian Parry for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services and followed an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment of the site and a field evaluation (352). The groundworks involved the removal of piling obstructions on the Wilson Street frontage of the site, reduction of the ground-level in an area set aside for gardens.</p> <p>The cellars of Nos.7-11 Wilson Street were exposed by the excavation. The walls of Nos.7 and 8 Wilson Street [BUAD 2108A] were constructed of coursed Brandon Hill Grit rubble bonded either in a yellow-brown or a white lime mortar and they were interpreted as having been built in the eighteenth century. These were floored with Pennant sandstone flags and the level of the floor was noted to be lower than that of the other cellars in the terrace, at a depth of 2 metres below the level of the footway of Wilson Street. Both cellars were subdivided by internal rubble walls, forming a small cellar against Wilson Street with a larger rear cellar. There was a chimney breast in the east walls of both of the rear cellars and these cellars also retained evidence of a number of internal features including alcoves. The walls of the cellars in the remainder of the terrace were constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble bonded in a black mortar and fireplaces were also noted in Nos.10 and 11 Wilson Street. Four of the five cellars had coal shutes from Wilson Street and three, Nos.7, 8 and 11, had internal features beneath the floors of their cellars which were interpreted as cess pits [BUAD 2111A; 2112A and 2113A]. These had walls of Pennant sandstone rubble, flagstone floors and brick arched vaults. Pipes flowing into the features and access holes in the vaulted roofs were also noted. The position, size and construction of each of these features was different [possibly indicating that they were inserted sometime after the houses were built]. The east wall of the cess pit of No.11 was built around a well [2109A]. The upper courses of this well were of the same construction as the other walls of the building although the lower courses were unmortared, leading the fieldworker to suggest that an existing well could have been incorporated into No.11. A brick vaulted structure of unknown function was observed to the rear of No.11, though it was tentatively suggested that this may have been a culvert.</p> <p>To the south of the Wilson Street houses the reduction of the ground level exposed Pennant sandstone rubble walls which appeared to be boundary walls dividing the gardens of the properties. Part of a small dwelling of eighteenth-century date which was recorded during the earlier field evaluation was also found, and immediately to the east of this was a circular well [BUAD 2110A] lined with unmortared stone. The stratigraphic relationships indicated that the well predated the construction of the dwelling (Parry 2000; Ponsford 2001, 129; Wills 2001, 188).</p>
3642	Between October 2000 and March 2001 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during redevelopment of Nos.1-13 St. Paul Street by Jens Samuel for



	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Samuel 2001; Wills 2002, 240).
3645	<p>In September 2000 an archaeological desk-based assessment and architectural survey of Nos.11-12 Portland Square was carried out by Cotswold Archaeological Trust. The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Richard Morton and Niall Oakey made the architectural survey (Morton & Oakey 2000; Wills 2003, 272).</p> <p>The desk-based assessment noted that there was little likelihood of significant archaeology on the site dating earlier than the eighteenth century. Jean Rocque's 1742 map of Bristol indicated some agricultural activity on the site before the development of Portland Square. In the later eighteenth century the area was subject to gradual urban development and Portland Square was laid out in the late 1780s and building plots were advertised for sale from March 1790. The plots of Nos.11 and 12 Portland Square were acquired for development by James Lockier but were not completed until 1811 because of Lockier's bankruptcy when the building boom collapsed in 1792. The sale advertisement of 1812 stated that the buildings comprised "three arched underground cellars, a servants hall, housekeeper's room, back-kitchen, larder, brew-house, and other offices, on the area floor; an entrance hall, front parlour twenty feet by twenty-two feet, two back parlours, and a garden on the ground floor; a drawing room twenty one feet by twenty seven, and two other rooms on the first storey; four rooms and a water closet on the attic storey; and four rooms on the upper storey" (quoted in Ison 1952, 221). Ashmead's survey of Bristol in the 1850s indicates that No.12 was in commercial use by that date and also that its footprint was shorter, leading to the suggestion that it may never have been completed to the original plan. In 1877 plans were submitted for the construction of an "L-shaped" Stay and Corset factory forming a courtyard at the rear of Nos.11 and 12. A sky lighted roof was constructed over this sometime before 1918. Both buildings continued in industrial uses until the 1980s.</p> <p>The buildings were visited by Niall Oakey on 4th September 2000. The elevation of the derelict factory at the rear of the building (facing on to Norfolk Street) was of two storeys and semi-basement and was constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble with openings edged in brick. There were three windows at semi-basement level (on the east side of the elevation), the eastern of which had been altered. At the west end of the elevation was an arch which had formed the main vehicular access to into the factory. On the east side of this another, smaller, access had been created. Of four windows at first floor, all again on the east side of the elevation, only one had not been altered. A string course of dentilated brick divided the first and second storey and the six second-storey windows all survived unaltered.</p> <p>In the north-facing elevation narrow lancet windows provided illumination to the semi-basement, although these had been blocked, while in the first and second floor windows were extant although two windows at first-floor and one at second-floor had been altered. The structural state of the building did not allow internal inspection. It was clear from the exterior, however, that the interior of the factory had lost most of the internal floors and the roof, although the metal roof trusses remained. The west-facing gable had also fallen. It was concluded that the factory building was apparently the oldest of the industrial structures behind the buildings of Portland Square but that no "structural or material evidence survives of the industrial and other activities that took place within the factory" (Morton & Oakey 2000, 20).</p>



	An ornamental audit of No.11 Portland Square was carried out on 21 September 2000. There was no disturbance of existing wall coverings or suspended ceilings to identify features, although blocked fireplaces were noted to be present.
3713	In 1998 a measured survey together with rectified photography of plasterwork was carried out in St. Paul's Church, Portland Square, by R. W. Selwood.
3814	In December 2001 a survey of the former extension to the Young and Neilson Stay and Corset factory was carried out by David Kenyon for Cotswold Archaeological Trust (Kenyon 2003; Wills 2003, 272).
3843	<p>On 7 August 2000 ground investigation was carried out in the burial ground surrounding St Paul's Church, Portland Square. This was necessitated by the need to erect scaffolding around the church to effect repairs to the church and the suspicion that there were burial vaults marked by ledger stones visible on the surface.</p> <p>Six ledger slabs were lifted. In all cases voids were found, within some of which burials were found. Some also contained evidence for coffin furniture. The burials had originally been supported on iron bars within the vaults, but had collapsed to the bottom of the vaults. All the vaults examined were of brick construction and it was concluded that there are likely to have been voids under all of the ledger slabs (Hughes 2000).</p>
3915	In 2002 alterations to the fabric of St. Paul's Church, Portland Square were monitored by Jayne Pilkington and John Bryant (Bryant 2005; Williams 2004, 108; Wills 2003, 272).
3935	<p>In 1876 E. W. Godwin published a description of the offices of William Armstrong, architect, at No.7 Brunswick Square. Godwin was articled to Armstrong at the age of fifteen. Godwin's description of the office is as follows:</p> <p>"There is a large room for the pupils and general assistants with the bare floor, the long desk against the windows, the high stools, and the general warehouse look supposed to be so eminently conducive to respectability of practice. In this room a high nest of drawers forms a sort of counter screen near the door to keep builders and casual callers at bay. Here, too, are dusty piles of the architectural periodicals, uncut, but with many of the photo-lithographs, missing. On the mantelpiece is a plastercast of a font, some small squared specimens of building stone, and three villainous-looking tiles. The colour boxes are always in the last stage of dried-up decay - the enamel gone, the colours hard and cracked. The windows are grimy with dirt, and there is a good deal of dust everywhere" (quoted in Soros 1999, 20).</p>
3937	<p>In the early 1860s the actress Ellen Terry visited E. W. Godwin's home at No.21 Portland Square. She published a description of Godwin's scheme of interior decoration, strongly influenced by Japanese domestic interiors, in her memoirs:</p> <p>"Mr. Godwin, the architect and archaeologist, was living in Bristol when Kate [her sister] and I were at the Theatre Royal, and we used to go to his house for some of the Shakespeare readings in which our Bristol friends asked us to take part. This house, with its Persian rugs, beautiful furniture, its organ, which for the first time I learned to love, its sense of design in every detail was a revelation to me, and the talk of its master and mistress made me think" (Craig & St. John 1933, 37-38).</p>
3956	In October 2000 survey of Nos.1-13 St. Paul Street was carried out by Jens Samuel for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Samuel 2000; Williams 2001, 118; Wills 2002, 240).



3974	Between November 2001 and October 2002 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with development at Nos.11-12 Portland Square by David Kenyon for Cotswold Archaeology (Kenyon 2003; Wills 2003, 272).
3988	<p>In May 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.93-97 Wilder Street was carried out by Rod Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found no evidence for activity on the site during Prehistory or in the Roman period. During the medieval period the site was within the parish of St. James and was thought likely to have formed part of the estates of St. James Priory (1024M). The estates of St. James Priory were acquired by Henry Brayne in 1544 and on Brayne's death they passed to his son Robert. When Robert Brayne died without issue the estate was divided between the husbands of his sisters, with the study area being granted to George Winter. The earliest direct evidence found for the site was a document of 1716 relating to the Full Moon public house (BRO 9685(1)) which indicated that the study area had passed from Winter to Henry Dighton the elder and by 1716 formed part of the estate of Lawford Cole. Jean Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol indicates that the study area was part of a field known as Meer Furlong and shows long parallel lines of trees running across the site. A later document refers to a ropeyard to the east of the Full Moon Inn "by the way going by Middle Stokes Croft" (BRO 9685(8)). Housing had been developed on the site of the ropewalk by the early-nineteenth century and the Plumley and Ashmead plan of 1828 records a pair of dwellings, Cave Street Cottages, at the east side of the study area but the remainder of the site appeared to be undeveloped. Two smaller buildings had been built on the western half of the Wilder Street frontage by 1869 (BRO 6985(13F)). The street directory for 1875 indicates that Shute, Arthur & Bush had constructed a confectionery factory on the western side of the study area, No.85 Wilder Street. Buildings had also been constructed on the Argyle Street and Brunswick Street frontages. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan surveyed in 1883 indicates that a large building had been built to the rear of Cave Street Cottages by that date and the cottages were subsequently incorporated into this. By 1895 the confectionery factory had been replaced by a "bent timber merchant." The buildings within the study area appear to have remained largely unaltered until the mid-twentieth century. No.85 Wilder Street was damaged by bombing during the Second World War and had been demolished by 1950. The other factory building was then extant but it too was subsequently demolished (Burchill 2003).</p>
24843	<p>From February 2010, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Brunswick Cemetery, during groundworks associated with the relandscaping of Brunswick Square Cemetery Gardens, St. Pauls (HER 1022M).</p> <p>The groundworks revealed a total of 88 monuments and graves, including headstones, ledger stones, entrance slabs, low monuments, the bases of chest tombs, graves marked with plain stone kerbs as well as ornate moulded ceramic edging and brick vaults and stone capped tombs. All the monuments and graves were comprehensively recorded and the majority were reburied undisturbed. A few were moved however, with the correct listed building consent, and repositioned so the public can view them. As part of the works the Williams and Ricketts memorials were also excavated down to their bases, recorded and restored.</p>
25022	In July 2011, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 1-2 Wilson Street, St Pauls.



25088	<p>In February 2012, Donna Young of Avon Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment of nos.13-19 Dean Street, St Pauls.</p> <p>The assessment has found that the study area was undeveloped farmland and later market garden until the closing years of the 18th century. Dean Street and those adjoining were laid out during the eastern expansion of the city in the 1780s, but remained undeveloped when the housebuilding industry collapsed in 1793 at the onset of the French Revolutionary Wars. Historic map evidence indicates the study area was first developed shortly before the turn of that century when two discrete rectangular buildings, one each on the Dean and Wilder Street frontages, were erected. These structures were short-lived; both had been replaced with terraced ranks by 1828. The terraces, with some modifications and additions, occupied the site until the mid-20th century, finally being destroyed by a direct hit during the bombing of the city in WWII by the Luftwaffe. The site remained a vacant plot in 1951, but was redeveloped some time before 1971, by which time the current modern commercial buildings had been constructed.</p> <p>No evidence for the pre-medieval occupation or usage of the site was identified, however it has been suggested that a major Roman road (No. 54, Margary 1973) linking the important settlement and ritual springs at Bath (Aquae Sulis) with the 1st century garrison and later civilian port and town at Sea Mills (Abonae) passed northeastwards through St Paul's and close to the study area following the line of modern Wade and Houlton Streets.</p>
25235	In July 2013, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Wilder Street car park.
25350	In April 2014, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at The Willows, Bishop Street/Dean Street, St Pauls.
25389	In June 2007, AGC carried out a ground probing radar survey at Backfields, Stokes Croft.
25422	In October 2014, Asset Heritage Consulting carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 7-11 Wilder Street, St. Paul's.
25427	In October 2014, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at a site on the corner of Wilder Street and Brunswick Street, St Pauls.
25466	In March 2015, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 1-4 Portland Square, St Pauls.
25488	In 2015, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a historic building assessment for 17, Portland Square, St Paul's.
25612	In 2016, Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 13-17 Dean Street, St Pauls.
25666	In 2017, Avon Archaeology carried out a watching brief and building survey at 28 Portland Square and 2-8 Cave Street.



Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer

Reference	Description
120M	<p>The Whistry. The building, also known as Earl's Mead Lodge and Newfoundland, lay on the south side of Newfoundland Lane. It was constructed in the seventeenth century, and among the owners of the house was the Harris family, Bristol brewers (Leech & Bryant 2000). It was first recorded by Millerd's 1673 map of Bristol. Jean Rocque's survey of the city in 1742 records the building as an L-shaped building, end-on to the lane which is named as the Pest House. The antiquarian Samuel Seyer, writing in the early-nineteenth century, wrote that "within memory", the house had stood separate from the other houses "as usual" (Seyer 1823, 305).</p>
718M	<p>The Church St. Paul, located on the eastern side of Portland Square. The parish of St. Paul was created out of the parish of St. James in 1787 and building began on the church, designed by Daniel Hague, in April 1789. The foundation stone was laid on 23 April 1789 and the first service was held on 29 June 1794 (Ison 1952, 76-81).</p> <p>The church is of Bath stone ashlar and has an aisled nave, sanctuary and flanking vestries, north and south porches. The west front has a central three-stage tower. The second stage of the tower has a clock commemorating the First World War set in a gable hood. The belfry has ogee windows with Y-tracery. At the top of the tower two further square stages are sharply set back to form the spire and on the top is an octagonal spirelet. Internally ogee-panelled transoms in the aisle windows mark the position of the original side galleries. The church has an octagonal marble pulpit, an octagonal font with tracery panels. There are various late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century wall tablets, and a memorial on the north side of the sacristy to Colonel Thomas Vassal (d.1807) by Flaxman (illustrated by Manning, BRSMG M2871). Part of the altar piece was also drawn by Manning in 1828 (BRSMG M2874).</p> <p>The church has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1906) while the railings and gates in front of the church are Grade II* (Listed Building number 901-1/6/2154).</p>
719M	<p>The Churchyard of St. Paul's Church, Portland Square. The churchyard is located to the rear, east, of the church and extends around its northern and southern sides. The railings and gates date to 1789-94 and were designed by Daniel Hague, who also designed the church and are wrought-iron with Gothick details.</p> <p>The area surrounding the church is largely occupied by grave shafts which was confirmed by geophysical survey in 2000 (BUAD 4205). The density and location of interments in the rest of the churchyard is unknown but they appear to have been placed primarily in the southern half.</p> <p>An Order in Council of 18 February 1854 made under the Burial Act of 1852 ended interment in the churchyard "except of members of the families of those already interred there."</p> <p>The churchyard was conveyed to Bristol City Council for use as a park in June 1936 and an inscription on the south-east corner of the church records this:</p> <p>"ST. PAUL'S / GREATER CHURCHYARD / WAS CONVEYED TO / THE BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL / AND CONVERTED INTO / ST. PAUL'S PARK / ON JUNE 11TH, 1936. / W.</p>



	<p>WARD B. A. VICAR / JENEFRED M. ADAMS / W. J. D. WOODS / CHURCH WARDENS."</p> <p>The deed of conveyance indicates that in the late 1930s and early 1940s the vicarage was using the northern half of the site as allotments (BRO P/StP/D/9).</p> <p>The railings and gates to the park have a Grade II* listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/2154).</p>
720M	<p>Portland Square. The square was laid out between 1788 and 1790 as a speculative housing development. The architect and developer, Daniel Hague, advertised for builders to take up the plots, in a newspaper advertisement of 24 March 1790 (Ison 1952, 220). The parish of St. James's was divided to create the new parish of St. Paul and the church was built between 1789-1794 to a design by Hague. Construction of the houses stopped in 1793 as a result of the crash caused by the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars. The houses were completed gradually during the second decade of the nineteenth century.</p> <p>Lambert suggests it is likely that the central garden was an integral part of Hague's design. An obelisk was erected in the centre in 1810 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of George III's reign. This was replaced in the following year by a Coade Stone statue of the monarch, which was itself pulled down and damaged beyond repair by republicans on the night of the 23 March 1817 (Ison 1952, 223).</p> <p>Cartographic evidence records varying layouts within the garden. Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan shows a perimeter walk divided from the railings by shrubs, with a central small bed and two elliptical, roughly symmetrical beds north and south.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan surveyed in 1883 (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.11) also shows a perimeter walk with shrubs and trees outside it, the central bed. The two ellipses had become less compact but are still identifiable; in addition several single trees stand in the open lawn.</p> <p>The garden was conveyed to the Corporation on 12 September 1952, and in the following year bushes and undergrowth were cleared, trees removed and five floral beds constructed. In 1954 soil was brought in and grass re-seeded, with the "restoration" completed in 1956.</p> <p>The planting of the space is very similar to that of 1918. The best trees survive in a scatter in the northern half (two Horse Chestnuts, a Lime, and a London Plane). To the south there are a Lime and a Sycamore. Flowering cherries, presumably dating from the works of 1956, are planted round the perimeter. There are flower beds across the lawns, including a central raised bed. The path runs around the perimeter.</p> <p>The railings and gates around the central garden are listed Grade II (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1908).</p>
1600M	<p>No.7, St. James's Square.</p> <p>The building was destroyed by bombing on 2 December 1940.</p>
1601M	<p>No.8, St. James's Square.</p>



	The building was destroyed by bombing on 24 November 1940.
1602M	No.9, St. James's Square. The building was destroyed by bombing on 24 November 1940.
1603M	No.10, St. James's Square. The building was destroyed by bombing on 2 December 1940.
1067M	The Great Western Saw Mills, Meadow Street. The factory was extant in 1882 at the time of the OS 1st edition map.
1086M	Malt house, Stratton Street, St. Paul's. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map in the early 1880s.
771M	J. & F. Savage's Sugar House, located on the north-west side of Wilder Street, between (Upper) York Street and Brunswick Street. The building was apparently in existence by 1772 (BRO 9685(8)). It was recorded in a watercolour drawing by T. L. Rowbotham of 1826 and was of at least five storeys with a hipped roof (BRSMG M3442). The north-east wall comprised a two-window range with no openings in the northern half of the elevation. There was a tall chimney to the rear of the building. The Plumley and Ashmead plan of Bristol of 1828 records its location and indicates that it measured approximately 19 metres from south-west to north-east on the Wilder Street frontage and was 13.5 metres wide. The building appears to have been extant in the early 1880s but had been incorporated into a mineral water works. The building appears subsequently to have been demolished.
1182M	The Circular Stables at the east end of Back Fields, St. Pauls. The stable building was in existence by the time of the Plumley and Ashmead survey of Bristol of 1828 which shows the building as a circular structure 22 metres in diameter with buildings arranged around an open yard. It was still extant in the early 1880s when it was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan surveyed in 1883 although by this date a building had been constructed in the central yard and some of the original enclosing structure had been demolished. The stables had been demolished by the early twentieth century, although an arc of outbuildings to the north-west of the main building appears to have survived until at least the First World War.
1495M	No.1, Cave Street Cottages, No.87 Wilder Street, located on the northern side of Wilder Street. The building was in existence by 1828 and was constructed as the western of a pair with No.89 Wilder Street (BUAD 1496M). The building was a two-storey, single bay house. By 1883 it had been incorporated into a larger industrial building constructed to the rear. No.1 Cave Street Cottages appears to have survived as part of this structure until at least 1950 but was subsequently demolished.
1098M	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.
1462M	No.21 Portland Square, located at the north-eastern corner of Portland Square. Portland Square was laid out in the late 1780s and building plots were advertised



	<p>for sale from March 1790. Construction stalled, however, when the building boom collapsed in 1792 and was completed by the architect Daniel Hague in 1811 (Ison 1952, 221). No.21 is the northern house of a terrace on the eastern side of the square, Nos.18-21 Portland Square, and is a house with a double-depth plan of three storeys and attic with a slate mansard roof. The main, north-west facing elevation is of limestone ashlar. The ground floor is rusticated and the upper two floors plain. The fenestration consists of sashes. Cellars extend beneath the house and there is a basement lightwell at the front of the house and on the northern side of this smaller cellars extend under the road. During the 1860s the architect E. W. Godwin made his home at the building, and between 1863 and 1865 it also provided the office for his architectural practice (in partnership with Henry Crisp). Godwin developed an interest in interior design and was strongly influenced by Japanese domestic design. He removed many of the Georgian features of the building and implemented his own decorative scheme comprising an austere interior with oriental accessories (Soros 1999, 186). The actress Ellen Terry, who visited Godwin in the building, published a short description of this interior in her memoirs (BUAD 3937; Craig & St. John 1933, 37-38). This appears to have been the first occasion on which Godwin put his views on interior design into practice. By 1896 the building was in use as a boot factory. In the mid-twentieth century the building was entirely rebuilt behind the retained façade.</p> <p>The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1903).</p>
1604M	<p>No.11, St. James's Square.</p> <p>The building was destroyed by bombing on 2 December 1940.</p>
1605M	<p>No.12, St. James's Square.</p> <p>The building was damaged by bombing on 24 November 1940. It was destroyed in a further raid on 11 December 1940.</p>
1606M	<p>No.13, St. James's Square.</p> <p>The building was damaged by bombing on 24 November 1940. It was destroyed in a further raid on 11 December 1940.</p>
1607M	<p>No.14, St. James's Square.</p> <p>The building was burnt out during bombing raids in the early 1940s .</p>
1608M	<p>No.15, St. James's Square.</p> <p>The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.</p>
1609M	<p>No.16, St. James's Square.</p> <p>The building was destroyed by bombing on 11 December 1940.</p>
1587M	Garden on the east side of St. James Barton
1588M	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).
1589M	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).



74M	<p>No.7 Brunswick Square. In the early-twentieth century the building was The Hahnemann Hospital, a homeopathic hospital.</p> <p>The building is listed as part of the terrace with Nos.7-12.</p>
1049M	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
1022M	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Surrey Lodge has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1885). Two</p>



	groups of chest tombs have a Grade II listing (Listed Building numbers 901-1/6/1883 and 901-1/6/1884).
1496M	No.2, Cave Street Cottages, No.89 Wilder Street, located on the northern side of Wilder Street. The building was in existence by 1828 and was constructed as the eastern of a pair with No.87 Wilder Street (BUAD 1495M). The building was a two-storey, single bay house. By 1883 it had been incorporated into a larger industrial building constructed to the rear. No.2 Cave Street Cottages appears to have survived as part of this structure until at least 1950 but was subsequently demolished.
1497M	Ropewalk located on the northern side of Wilder Street. The ropewalk was recorded by Jean Rocque's plan of Bristol of 1742 as an avenue of parallel trees. It was orientated from south-west to north-east and measured 385 metres long by 14 metres wide. There appears to have been a building at the south-west end. The ropewalk was out of use and parts had been developed for housing by 1828, although the enclosure was still largely identifiable.
1498M	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.
1376M	A stained glass workshop on the south side of Newfoundland Street, between Clark Street and Stratton Street which is recorded by the Goad fire insurance plan of August 1896. The works appears to have been located in a converted dwelling and to have expanded to take in the whole of its rear garden.
1555M	No.28 Portland Square, located at the north-western corner of Portland Square. Portland Square was laid out in the late 1780s and building plots were advertised for sale from March 1790. Construction stalled, however, when the building boom collapsed in 1792 and was completed by the architect Daniel Hague in 1811 (Ison 1952, 221). No.28 is at the west end of the terrace on the northern side of the square, Nos.22-28 Portland Square. The main, south-east facing elevation is of limestone ashlar. Cellars extend beneath the house. By 1896 the building was in use as Parsons and Co. Boot and Shoe Factory. The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1904).
234M	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.
254M	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.



	<p>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 relatively small organ was installed in the chapel by John Smith junior of the Bristol organ builders John Smith and Sons in 1837.</p> <p>The chapel was closed in c.1950, and subsequently the building was in commercial use for some time.</p> <p>The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1882).</p>
1494M	<p>Shute, Arthur and Bush Confectionery Factory, No.85 Wilder Street. The factory was located on the northern side of Wilder Street. It was established in the late 1870s, being first recorded in the street directory for 1878. The building measured 17.7 metres long on the Wilder Street frontage and 19 metres long on Brunswick Street. In 1895 it passed into the occupation of a "bent timber merchant." The building survived into the twentieth century but it was apparently damaged by bombing during the Second World War and had been demolished by 1950 (Burchill 2003).</p>
1611M	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The building is extant.</p>
1612M	<p>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.</p>
1564M	<p>Magnet Cinema, located on the north west side of Newfoundland Street. The cinema was built in 1914 and had a large arched entrance and circular "port hole" windows at first floor level (Winstone 1971, pl.177). There was seating for 520 people. The cinema closed in 1937 (Anderson 1983, 21) and the building was subsequently converted. The building is extant though it is currently (15/11/2004) in use as offices.</p>
913M	<p>St. Paul's Brewery located on Victoria Street [later Little Bishop Street]. The brewery was operated by Bristol United Breweries. The brewery comprised a mixture of buildings of two, three and four storeys, the southernmost being the most recent.</p> <p>At the northern end of the site was a 2-storey building, the ground-floor occupied by a haulingway entrance, a first-floor window, then a cornice and a parapet with central pediment. Then a 4-storey building, probably stone ground-floor with rendering above. Banded rustication to the ground-floor, with 2 openings. 2 windows each at first and second floors, then heavy string, above which a third-floor, possibly in brick, with 4 openings, probably vents, before a cornice and parapet. The longer and lower building, stone and render again, with</p>



	<p>rusticated ground-floor without openings. To first and second floors each 3 widely-spaced windows with segmental heads, then a cornice, above which a parapet with 3 small gables and some balustrading. At the left end, a 4-storey structure, brick above a stone ground-floor, with pilasters either end of the 2 middle storeys. Lowest storey with 2 arched loading bays, either side of a segmental-headed entrance, the wall and arches rusticated. No first-floor openings; 2 blind segmental-arched windows to second-floor. A cornice, above which 2 segmental-headed windows, set closer together than the blind examples below, then a lighter cornice and parapet</p> <p>The brewery was later converted to an invert sugar factory operated by the Brewers Invert Company. This use continued into the 1950s but the brewery buildings were subsequently demolished.</p>
594M	<p>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 War.</p>
1398M	<p>No.11 Portland Square, located on the south side of Portland Square. Portland Square was laid out in the late 1780s and building plots were advertised for sale from March 1790. The plots of Nos.11 and 12 Portland Square were acquired for development by James Lockier but Lockier's went into bankruptcy when the building boom collapsed in 1792. The building was completed by the architect Daniel Hague in 1811. The sale advertisement of 1812 stated that the buildings comprised "three arched underground cellars, a servants hall, housekeeper's room, back-kitchen, larder, brew-house, and other offices, on the area floor; an entrance hall, front parlour twenty feet by twenty-two feet, two back parlours, and a garden on the ground floor; a drawing room twenty one feet by twenty seven, and two other rooms on the first storey; four rooms and a water closet on the attic storey; and four rooms on the upper storey" (quoted in Ison 1952, 221).</p> <p>The building forms part of terrace, Nos.7-13 Portland Square and is a house with a double-depth plan of three storeys plus attic with a slate mansard roof. The main, north-west facing elevation is of limestone ashlar and has three bays. The ground floor is rusticated and the upper two floors plain. The fenestration consists of sashes. There is a parapet in front of two attic dormers. At either end of the mansard, projecting from the party walls, there is a brick chimney stack. The other walls are of rendered Pennant sandstone rubble. Cellars extend beneath the house and there is a basement lightwell at the front of the house and on the northern side of this smaller cellars extend under the road. The building seems to have gone out of domestic use by the later nineteenth century and was part of the Young & Melrow Stay and Corset factory by 1877.</p> <p>The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1901).</p>
1399M	<p>No.12 Portland Square, located on the south side of Portland Square. The building forms part of terrace, Nos.7-13 Portland Square and was a house of three storeys plus attic with a mansard roof. The main, north-west facing elevation is of limestone ashlar and has three bays. The ground floor is rusticated and the upper two floors plain. The interior of the building collapsed in the 1980s and only the façade survives from the original building. At either end of the mansard, projecting from the party walls, there is a brick chimney stack. The other walls are of Pennant sandstone rubble. Cellars extended beneath the house and there is a basement lightwell at the front of the house. On the northern side of this smaller cellars extend under the road.</p>



	<p>Portland Square was laid out in the late 1780s and building plots were advertised for sale from March 1790. The plots of Nos.11 and 12 Portland Square were acquired for development by James Lockier but Lockier's went into bankruptcy when the building boom collapsed in 1792. The building was completed by the architect Daniel Hague in 1811. The sale advertisement of 1812 stated that the buildings comprised "three arched underground cellars, a servants hall, housekeeper's room, back-kitchen, larder, brew-house, and other offices, on the area floor; an entrance hall, front parlour twenty feet by twenty-two feet, two back parlours, and a garden on the ground floor; a drawing room twenty one feet by twenty seven, and two other rooms on the first storey; four rooms and a water closet on the attic storey; and four rooms on the upper storey" (quoted in Ison, 1952 221). Ashmead's plan of the 1850s indicates that the building had apparently only half the length of the adjoining buildings in the terrace. The rear part may therefore have been demolished by that date or the building may never have been of the same size. The building had gone out of domestic use by the later nineteenth century and was part of the Young & Melrow Stay and Corset factory by 1877.</p> <p>The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1901).</p>
1400M	<p>Extension to the Young & Melrow Stay and Corset Factory, No.12 Portland Square, located at the rear of No.12 Portland Square and fronting on to Norfolk Avenue. The structure was built sometime after 1877 to a design by the architect Joseph Parker. It was a two-storey, L-shaped building of Pennant sandstone rubble with openings edged in brick.</p> <p>In the Norfolk Avenue, south-east facing, elevation there were three windows at semi-basement level (on the east side of the elevation). At the west end of the elevation was an arch which had formed the main vehicular access to into the factory. The arch was flanked on each side by Pennant sandstone pilasters and the voussoirs were of ashlar freestone. On the eastern side of this another, smaller, access was created. There were four windows at first-floor only one had not been altered. A string course of dentilated brick divided the first and second storey and above there were six second-storey windows. In the north-west facing elevation narrow, lancet windows provided illumination to the semi-basement.</p> <p>The basement contained toilets in the western arm of the building, a "Grip floor" at the western corner and a dining hall at the northern end. At ground-floor there were separate but adjacent entrances in the east side of the arched haulingway. To the north of these was the fitting floor. The first floor against Norfolk Avenue was the ironing room.</p> <p>By 2000 the building was derelict and only the shell walls remained (Morton & Oakey 2000, 20).</p>
1076M	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.
1077M	Saw Mill, York Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map in the early 1880s.
1079M	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.
1554M	No.27 Portland Square, located at the north-western corner of Portland Square. Portland Square was laid out in the late 1780s and building plots were advertised for sale from March 1790. Construction stalled, however, when the building boom collapsed in 1792 and was completed by the architect Daniel Hague in



	<p>1811 (Ison 1952, 221). No.27 is part of the terrace on the northern side of the square, Nos.22-28 Portland Square. The main, south-east facing elevation is of limestone ashlar. The fenestration consists of sashes. Cellars extend beneath the house and there is a basement lightwell at the front of the house and on the northern side of this smaller cellars extend under the road. By 1896 the building was in use as Pearce Brothers Hat and Cap Warehouse.</p> <p>The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1904).</p>
1700M	<p>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.</p> <p>The interior of the building was completely remodelled in the 1980s or early 1990s and no historic internal fixtures or fittings now remain.</p> <p>The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1885).</p>
1701M	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/2019).</p>
3315M	<p>Spectrum House on the north side of Bond Street, designed by BGP Group Architects. The building is steel-framed with blue mirrored-glass cladding and futuristic shape. The building has five storeys, dropping to three in places to merge with lower surroundings. Rounded corners and an arch-topped, conservatory-like entrance atrium that is Postmodern in style.</p>



Methodology

The methodology employed in compiling this document is derived from a number of key sources.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (CIfA 2014: 4).

Study Area

A 500m Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this 500m area.

Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: CIfA.



Heritage Planning Services Ltd
53 Marshfield Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 1JS
T: 07825 550271 E: info@heritageplan.co.uk www.heritageplan.co.uk

Registered in England No: 09583997 VAT Registration No: 216388107