

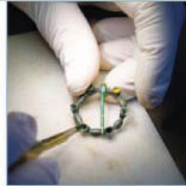
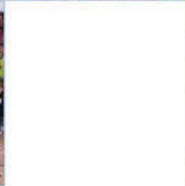
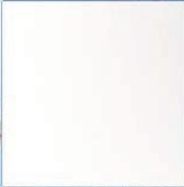
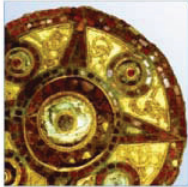
# The Fortune Theatre Building, Bristol Cathedral Schools, Bristol Historic Building Record

Museum Accession No: 2009/01

National Grid Reference: ST 5820 7242

AOC Project No: 30343

January 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

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CONSERVATION

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# The Fortune Theatre Building, Bristol Cathedral Schools, Bristol

## Historic Building Record

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**On Behalf of:** **Skanska Construction**  
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Almondsbury  
Bristol  
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**National Grid Reference (NGR):** ST 5820 7242

**AOC Project No:** 30343

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## Summary

*A programme of Historic Building Recording was carried out on the Fortune Theatre Building, part of Bristol Cathedral Schools. The site lies on a terrace above the River Avon, to the west of Bristol Cathedral.*

*Although in most recent use as classrooms and a theatre for the school, the original building appears to have had an industrial use, as a warehouse and possibly manufactory. The west elevation of the building has a stylised, art-deco design.*

*This report provides a record and analysis of an example of an industrial building, which had been converted and internally modified. This report describes the building, its form, function, and evidence for modifications to its internal layout and external aspects.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This document presents the results of a Historic Building Record of The Fortune Theatre Building; part of Bristol Cathedral Schools. The latest addition to the building was in 1999, but the building itself was largely mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The recording was photographic, drawn and written, corresponding to Level 2 of English heritage Guidelines (English Heritage 2006). Site drawings were made in addition to those supplied by Skanska Construction.

### 1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 5820 7242 (Figure 1), and is within land bounded by Lower Lamb Street to the west, College Square to the east, and standing buildings to the north and south. The building has no statutory listing.

### 1.3 Development Proposal

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to demolish the existing buildings and construct a new four-storey new school building. The building record has been made prior to any on-site works.

### 1.4 Planning Background

- 1.4.1 The local planning authority is Bristol City Council. Archaeological advice and guidance is provided by the City Archaeologist for Bristol City Council. A Desk Based Assessment has been produced by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2008), which has examined the archaeological potential of the site and assessed the value of the school building.
- 1.4.2 The Fortune Building is not a designated Listed Building, but does lie within the College Green Conservation Area. The Desk-Based Assessment recommended that a Level 2 Building record be made of the building prior to demolition. This report presents the results of that record.

### 1.5 Methodology

- 1.5.1 The Survey work and resultant report corresponds to Level 2 of the guidelines published by English Heritage (English Heritage, 2006). The scope of recording is based upon these guidelines.
- 1.5.2 Level 2 is a **descriptive record**. It is suitable for this building which is judged not to require any fuller record. Both the exterior and the interior have been viewed, described and photographed. The record presents conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but does not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based.
- 1.5.3 The site records were given the same identifier as the Museum accession Code, supplied by Bristol Museums: 2009/01.
- 1.5.4 The fieldwork to undertake the historic building record was initially undertaken on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> April 2009. A second visit was undertaken on site on the 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2010 while refurbishment work was taking place. The purpose of the second visit was to undertake observations in order to establish if additional records were required to contribute to the historic building record already established. It was decided that no further records were needed. A selection of photos taken during this visit is contained within Appendix B.

## **1.6 Topography**

- 1.6.1 The site is located on a fairly steep gradient sloping down from the north where ground height has been measured at 17m AOD (near Abbey Gate) towards Anchor Road in the south and west towards Lower Lamb Street. At its lowest point the ground surface is recorded at 9.5m. The area occupies raised ground surrounded by low-lying land associated with the Rivers Frome and Avon, including Canon's Marsh to the south which, as the name suggests, was previously marshland. The ground floor of the Fortune Building lies level,

## 2 Historical Background

### 2.1 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1542)

- 2.1.1 The site falls within the boundaries of College Green Conservation Area, which is designated due to the attractive medieval and post-medieval buildings and streetscape in the area. There are significant remains dating to the medieval period within the site and in the surrounding study area, including extant buildings associated with St Augustine's Abbey, such as the Gatehouse.
- 2.1.2 St. Augustine's Abbey was founded in 1142 and remains of the Abbey Church, built in 1170, can still be seen at the Cathedral. In 1539, the Abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII and replaced by a cathedral in 1542. A number of the Abbey buildings and features have been demolished and / or built over but are preserved through cartographic, documentary and archaeological evidence.
- 2.1.3 Archaeological works in the west of the site, adjacent to the area proposed for the new build on the Fortune Theatre site, recorded evidence for multiple phases of activity demonstrated by various features and structures including a 12<sup>th</sup> century pond, a 14<sup>th</sup> century Barn and a Late Medieval Boundary Wall.
- 2.1.4 The pond has been interpreted as a fishpond to supply the abbey with fish, which would have been located in the Abbey's Outer Court. This pond was filled in after approximately 100 years of use and organic deposits containing coarse animal hair and straw support the presence of stables within the abbey complex.
- 2.1.5 The barn was a large aisled structure, constructed from roughly squared local stone (Brandon Hill Grit) with an earthen floor and slate roof; it was abutted at the southern end by a cobbled yard surface. The construction of the barn was facilitated by the terracing of the natural slope, which may have been stepped. This structure has been interpreted as a storage barn used to house the produce of the monastic lands associated with the Abbey. The northern extent of the barn structure was not revealed during the excavation, so it is possible that it extends into the area of the Fortune Building.

### 2.2 Post Medieval (AD 1542 – present)

- 2.2.1 Bristol was home to a wide range of post medieval industries including glass-making, metal-working and ship building. The location of Bristol on the River Avon provided a way of transporting materials and products in and out of the city. There were a number of docks situated on the waterfront, including Tombs Dock or Green's. This dock was featured on Rocque's map of 1742 and Donne's map of 1821. The Floating Harbour, to the south of the Cathedral School site, was built between 1804 - 1809 and transformed 2.5 miles of the old dock into a 'floating dock'. Later improvements to the Floating Harbour, implemented by Brunel, prevented it from silting up.
- 2.2.2 A description of College Square was given in 1773 in an account of a dispute between the Dean and Chapter and a Samuel Worrell, relating to trespass on the property of Lower College Green (now College Square). This mentions a coach house and stable, formerly a barn, and this is possibly a part of the 14<sup>th</sup> century barn. The same document describes three ancient tenements present; these fronted onto Lower Lamb Street.
- 2.2.3 The late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century history of the site is represented on Ordnance Survey Mapping since 1886. The 1886 1:2,500 Map shows a number of small tenements and 'Trinity Row' in the location of



the Fortune Theatre. One of the tenement boundaries is on a similar location as a change in the roof height of the current building.

- 2.2.4 The site appears unchanged until the 1949 OS Map, when new buildings are shown replacing the previous small tenements. These buildings are marked as workshops and warehouses, and one has the same footprint as the older parts of the Fortune building.

## 3 Building Record

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The earliest part of the building is wedge-shaped in plan, and currently houses the design and technology department of the Cathedral School on the ground floor and the art department on the first floor. To its north is a warehouse-type building now in use as a theatre. To its east is small two-storey yellow brick extension. A terraced courtyard with steps on the east side of the building leads from College Square and is the main access to the building. This was laid out in 1999 when a new circular glazed extension was added to the foyer. The building appears to have several phases of construction and may contain elements of an earlier, 19<sup>th</sup> century building as well as mid-20<sup>th</sup> century fabric.

3.1.2 The results are presented per structure: the office building, the warehouse, and the extension. Each room has an alpha-numeric identifier; prefix G for ground floor and F for first floor. There are four phases apparent. These comprise:

- Phase 1 is the initial build;
- Phase 2 is the addition of the extension to the east;
- Phase 3 consists of the addition of internal partitions; and
- Phase 4 is the reorganisation of the foyer and the new foyer building.

3.1.3 These rooms and phases are annotated on Plan 3 and Plan for respectively.

### 3.2 External

3.2.1 The west-facing elevation onto Lower Lamb Street is decorative with three entrances, and was clearly the public face of the building. One entrance leads into the office area and two into a warehouse-style building, now a theatre. The style suggests a 1930s or 1940s date. The entrances and decorative frontage suggests it was once more readily visible, not obscured by the housing on the west side of the street. Its decorative aspect now has limited, oblique viewing options. The presence of principal entrances on this side proves that this building's focus was the wider environs of Bristol, not the enclosed College Square to the east.

3.2.2 The majority of the building is constructed of brick walls 0.25m thick, and supported by internal brick buttresses. The buttresses may have internal steel beams for added support, but this is unproven. The western face presents a two-storey three bay office-type building at its southern end, the northern part of the building is a warehouse with two sets of double doors. The entire west frontage appears to be a single build, but it is heavily obscured by render over the brickwork of the warehouse part.

3.2.3 The office building has an Art Deco style entrance onto Lower Lamb Street with a moulded, rendered geometric surround that continues to eaves level with a balcony window at first floor level. There are windows on each floor either side of the central bay; the windows are metal framed casements and the windows have flat arches above. The sills are tiled, set upon a row of bricks set on edge. The bricks are fired dark reddish brown; each measures 226mm by 107mm by 76mm, and are laid in English bond. The wall of the office section is surmounted by a low parapet with stone coping above. The eaves of the roof of the warehouse section overlie the edges of that part.

- 3.2.4 The south wall is blank, rendered and painted white. It is mostly inaccessible. The brickwork of the west face stands slightly proud: blocks of three courses of bricks alternate, and this suggests that the west front has been added to the south side. The bricks of the south side are a different size to the rest of the building, being 230mm by 110mm by 74mm.
- 3.2.5 The north side of the office section is largely obscured by the roof of the warehouse section, currently theatre. It exhibits evidence for repairs and alterations that are not visible on any other parts of the building. To the east of centre is an area of brickwork of uncharacteristic red brick. The brick dimensions of this section are 240mm by 110mm by 60mm, and are much redder and smoother than the rest of the visible building. This does not appear to be an insertion or blocking, and may be a remainder of an earlier wall that was incorporated into this structure.
- 3.2.6 Above the red brick patch is the general build to the apex of the roof line. It has a central circular opening lined with brick that is now blocked. This may have been a window or simply ventilation. It is now blocked with brick. On the west of the opening along the pitch of the roof line is a white-painted advertisement for 'Rowe's Metal Windows'. This maybe the name of the business carried out there, or may relate to Rowe's Leadworks, a company whose Grade II Listed mid 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial structures survive to the south of Anchor Road. The paint is partially obscured by a pair of square ventilation outlets with concrete lintels that are clearly of modern date. The top of the wall has been fully rebuilt, indicating that the roof may be an entirely modern replacement. The roof of the building is tiled and has rooflights.
- 3.2.7 The eastern side of the building is in two parts: the warehouse part – now theatre – has two sets of double doors, and painted white. Part of the eastern wall rises above the eaves level of the theatre building by 13 courses, and contains four small rectangular windows that are blind. This may indicate that the theatre building has been lowered, or it may be no more than a screen wall added when an extension was added to the east. The roof of the warehouse is pitched, and tiled
- 3.2.8 This extension to the office block now houses a foyer to the theatre on the ground floor and part of the art department on the first floor. This is less well constructed than the other buildings: the corner into the theatre courtyard is rough; the bricks protrude and are not smoothed or shaped to account for the corner. The lintels of the windows are precast concrete blocks. On the first floor, four small windows are on the north wall, of the same shape and size as those on the warehouse parapet, continuing the design apparent there. The roof is flat, with a skylight. This building is more recent than the office section and the warehouse part of the building. A new foyer was added to the theatre in 1999.
- 3.2.9 The roofs of the office building and the warehouse are both pitched and are slate. The yellow brick extension on the east side has a flat roof, formed of precast concrete panels.

### **3.3 Internal**

#### **OfficeBlock / Art Rooms**

- 3.3.1 The two floors of the office block are currently in use as classrooms for woodworking and art, and have been little altered since their construction, beyond minor partitioning at the eastern end. The south wall of the building is supported by three equally-spaced brick buttresses. The first floor is supported internally by a principal steel joist running east-west, which lies atop two board-clad I-beams. Common joists, also steel, run between north-south and are tied into the walls. A second principal steel joist runs from the central buttress in of the south wall to the west wall, and this has a secondary arrangement of common joists. The ceiling is formed of precast concrete slabs.

- 3.3.2 The floor of the Woodworking Room (**G1**) is covered with hard-wearing linoleum or vinyl, and the walls are painted magnolia. This floor covering and the paint serve to obscure any evidence of signage or function which may have survived from the use of the building prior to being a classroom. The room has all its fittings and fixtures intact for educational use: sinks are present along the north wall of the room, work benches at the west end and in the centre of the room, and machines for drilling and sawing are in the southwestern part of the room.
- 3.3.3 The east end of the room has been partitioned with 5cm-thick breeze blocks, forming a secure store/cupboard (**G2**) directly accessed from the room, an antechamber (**G4**) which gives access into the warehouse/ theatre as well as access from the remainder of the ground floor, and another small store (**G3**).
- 3.3.4 The second floor of this block can be accessed by a stairway to the northwest which is now the fire escape, from a landing leading up from the theatre foyer, and from the eastern extension, that has its own stairway. The main room is in use as an art classroom (**F1**), and was mostly accessible for recording. The three buttresses on the ground floor south side wall are also present in this room, rising to high level up the walls, where they terminate, the bricks stepping inwards, not continuing to the roofline. The central of these buttresses has an I-beam rising from its top, which appears to be an insertion or addition. This I-beam holds the ridge of the roof. The roof is supported by a pair of trusses running east-west, formed of latticed girders secured by bolted plates. Each truss supports I-beam purlins that hold the roof. Extra light is given to the room by a row of rooflights on both slopes of the pitch. There are three equidistant buttresses on the north side of this wedge-shaped room, these also terminate in stepped brickwork at their upper limit. The evidence on the outside of the building shows that the roof has been replaced, so each of the buttresses may have held previous supports for an earlier roof. Modern ventilation ducts run at eaves level and up to the outlets in the north wall.
- 3.3.5 Two sets of double doors open northwards into a narrow corridor (**F2**) that is part of the warehouse building, and the north wall of this is finished with plaster and paint over breeze blocks. This may suggest that the corridor had been once open to the theatre/ warehouse space, enabling a direct view from the offices here to the working area below. Each set of doors has a steel lintel that does not appear to be a modification to the structure. A second set of doors leads to the second art classroom (**F3**) and a corridor from the theatre foyer, part of the Eastern extension

#### **Warehouse/ Theatre**

- 3.3.6 The northern part of the building is occupied by a single room (**G5**) with small internal partitions around the edges. This is in use as a theatre, and defined as 'Workshop' on the 1949 Ordnance Survey map. The theatre covers a space of 15m by 16.25m, the walls 4.60m high, and the apex of the pitched roof 8.14m above the floor. Each wall is brick with buttresses 0.48m wide projecting internally on all four walls, but those on the southern wall abut it, whereas the other three walls have buttresses built with the walls. The roof is supported by four trusses of latticed girders secured by bolted plates, identical to those forming the roof of the block to the south. There are two sets of double doors in the east side and one in the west. This latter opens onto Lower Lamb Street. The southern of the two eastern doors is the principal entrance to the theatre for the audience.
- 3.3.7 The southern end of the theatre has a partition wall of breeze blocks which is used as a back-stage area and also a part wardrobe for theatre productions. This wall is an addition to the original fabric. In the southwestern corner of the theatre, is a partition wall, behind which the stairway, now fire-escape from the office/ art block descends. This was probably usable when the theatre building was in use as the workshop, and only recently enclosed. The fire escape leads to the second set of

double doors visible on the Lower Lamb Street frontage. The stair is lit by a small window. The ceiling of the stairwell, as it projects into the theatre space, is used as a balcony for a lighting rig and sound-desk by the theatre group.

- 3.3.8 In the northwest corner of the room is another partition which encloses a props store, and has a ladder set into the wall. This provides access to a second balcony above the store.
- 3.3.9 At the time of recording, seating was located along the east wall of the theatre, and the theatre dressed for a production of a play about crime and punishment.
- 3.3.10 The walls of the theatre were covered in thick layers of paint, and there was no evidence for previous plant, machinery or other equipment that was present when this was in use as a workshop. Neither was there evidence for any locations for plant, the current decorative scheme obscuring potential changes in the brickwork. Theatre lights and ventilation are suspended and attached to the roof trusses.

### Eastern Extension

- 3.3.11 The lack of available Ordnance Survey plans between 1923 and 1949 means that there is no map evidence for the construction of the eastern extension. However, the fabric and form are completely different to that of the office and warehouse, so it must belong to a separate phase. The extension backs onto the office block to its west, and a standing wall to the south. The ground floor footprint is roughly rectangular, but very irregular. It respects the east wall of the office block and warehouse, as well as a property to the south. It seems probable that this extension was added in whatever form it would fit.
- 3.3.12 The ground floor may once have been a single room. It is now partitioned, and all partitions are breeze block. The walls are not plastered, instead the brickwork has all been painted. The partitions provide attendant rooms to the classrooms and theatre: a storeroom for theatre lights (**G6**), a men's toilet (**G7**), a disabled toilet (**G8**), a small kitchen (**G9**) and a foyer (**G10**). The foyer was enlarged in 1999 with a large circular glazed entrance and a new open stair that leads to the first floor. The partitioning has also created a short corridor that leads to the ground floor woodworking room (**G1**).
- 3.3.13 The anteroom to the woodworking room also has a door in its southern end, which opens to a staircase leading to the first floor of this extension. The stairs rise to the art classroom on the first floors. As the stairs rise up the southern wall, there is a change in angle to the wall. Rather than being functional to this building, this seems more likely to reflect the shape of earlier buildings to the south. The main first floor room of the extension (**F3**) contains a second art room, and is lit by windows on the east and north walls as well as a skylight. The flat roof is supported by three beams that run roughly north-south, parallel with the eastern wall. The room has with desks, cupboards and a table for the teaching and creation of paintings and drawings, and also stores some materials and artworks. The stairwell is guarded by a wooden banister. There are two cupboards built into the southwestern corner of the room. Doors in the west wall lead to the main building (**Room F1**), and a second door leads to a short corridor (**F5**) which provides access to and from the foyer on the ground floor as well as access to a ladies WC (**F4**). This short corridor also provides access to the fire escape.
- 3.3.14 The stairs that rise from the foyer are largely within the circular 1999 extension, so seem likely to date from then. A beam across the corridor shows the line of the exterior wall of the extension, therefore the north wall must have been knocked through for access.

### **Setting**

3.3.15 The Fortune Building lies at the western end of a stepped courtyard between College Square and Lower Lamb Street. The site drops by around 1m from east to west, the buildings sited lower than College Square, but their ground floor roughly level with Lower Lamb Street. The courtyard starts level with College Square, and drops gradually with a ramp and several short flights of steps. The impact on the topography of the site is to create a series of level platforms upon, and probably within a slope. The impact on the slope does not appear to be great, and the foundations of the Fortune Building itself may have had a deeper impact than landscaping of the eastern approach.

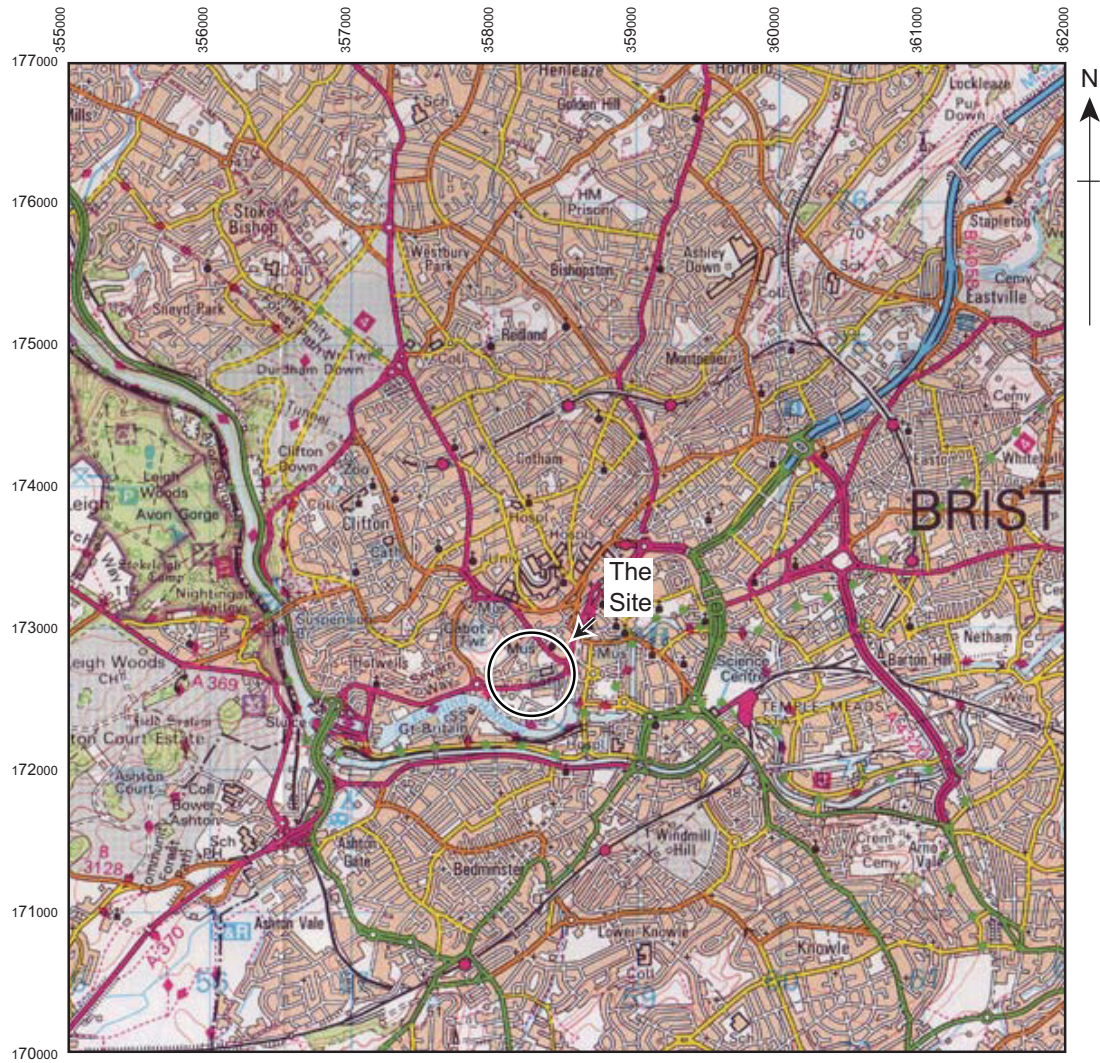
## 4 Conclusions and Interpretation

- 4.1.1 Parts of the fabric of the Fortune Theatre Building may be a remnant of an earlier building. This is only apparent in the north wall of the Office/ Classroom block, where smooth red brick is visible on the outer face. This wall lies on the line of the edge of a tenement depicted on the pre 1949 OS Maps as Trinity Row. The wall finishes of the building obscure the character of the brick internally, so the date of this cannot be farther proved without stripping the paint.
- 4.1.2 The main façade of the building was designed to be the west elevation fronting onto Lower Lamb Street. This is proved by the art-deco style entrances to the building. The advertisement for Rowe's metal Windows also suggest that this was the focus of activity. This focus was removed when the building became part of the Cathedral Schools. While not a great example of art-deco style, it is an example of good quality contemporary inter-war design motifs being used on a smaller, industrial building.
- 4.1.3 The wedge-shaped form of the Office building may suggest that it is built onto the outer wall of a building to the south which no longer stands, but being a party wall, this has been retained. The main external southern elevation is rendered and featureless, leaving little visible evidence of age and function. The north wall is partially obscured by the warehouse/ theatre, but still shows alterations that have taken place. A circular window or vent is now blocked. The painted advertisement for Rowe's Metal Windows has been cut by the ventilation outlets, proving they post-date the sign. The rebuild of the roof's pitch is clear. Internally, there have been few major internal changes to this building beyond the addition of partition walls for storage areas, but the wall and floor finishes conceal any potential evidence for earlier plant or fixings. The doors in the east of the room that lead to the extension may be within an new opening. The two doors that lead to the corridor are original to the office building. The north wall of the corridor is built of breeze block, and this may be evidence that rather than a corridor, this was a balcony that overlooked activities being carried out in the warehouse. This would have been enclosed when the warehouse was converted to a theatre, but the stairs probably date to the principal build.
- 4.1.4 The roof appears to have been replaced, or at the very least the roofline rebuilt. The inserted vertical girder on the south wall may be evidence of a full replacement. The form of the lattice struts is identical to the warehouse/ theatre, so the roofs may be assumed to be contemporary.
- 4.1.5 The buttresses on all four walls of the warehouse/ theatre provide stability as well as supports for roof trusses and purlins. The buttresses on the south wall abut it. However, the west wall of the office and warehouse are built as a single build, so these buttresses must have been added to a standing wall, adding evidence that part of an earlier building was incorporated into the Fortune building.
- 4.1.6 The conversion of the warehouse into a theatre was probably a simple exercise: the same large space is used. The only additions are minor partitions for stores and lighting desks. Any evidence for plant or fittings associated with the warehouse did not survive conversion, unless obscured beneath modern surfaces.
- 4.1.7 The eastern extension is less well built, but there is a block in this location shown on the 1949 OS plan, so it may have been erected by then, unless it is a total rebuild. It is clearly an addition to the structure, and may have been for facilities such as washing or toilets when the block was in industrial use. All partitions internally are breeze block, and may all date to re-arrangement of internal space to the building when the new glass foyer was added.

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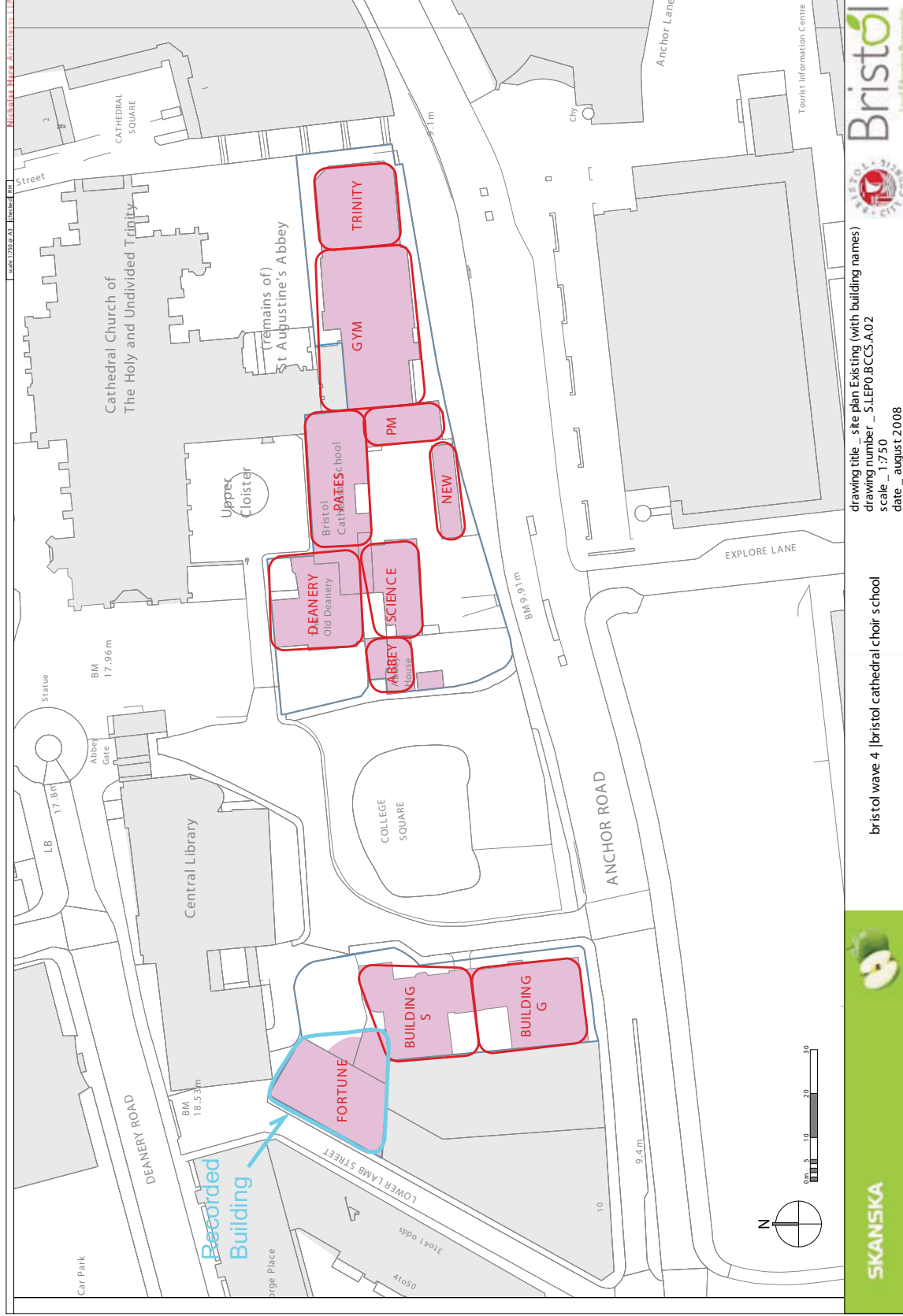


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Figure 1: Site Location

THE FORTUNE THEATRE BUILDING, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, BRISTOL: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



Not To Scale

Figure 2: Detailed site location

THE FORTUNE THEATRE BUILDING, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, BRISTOL: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

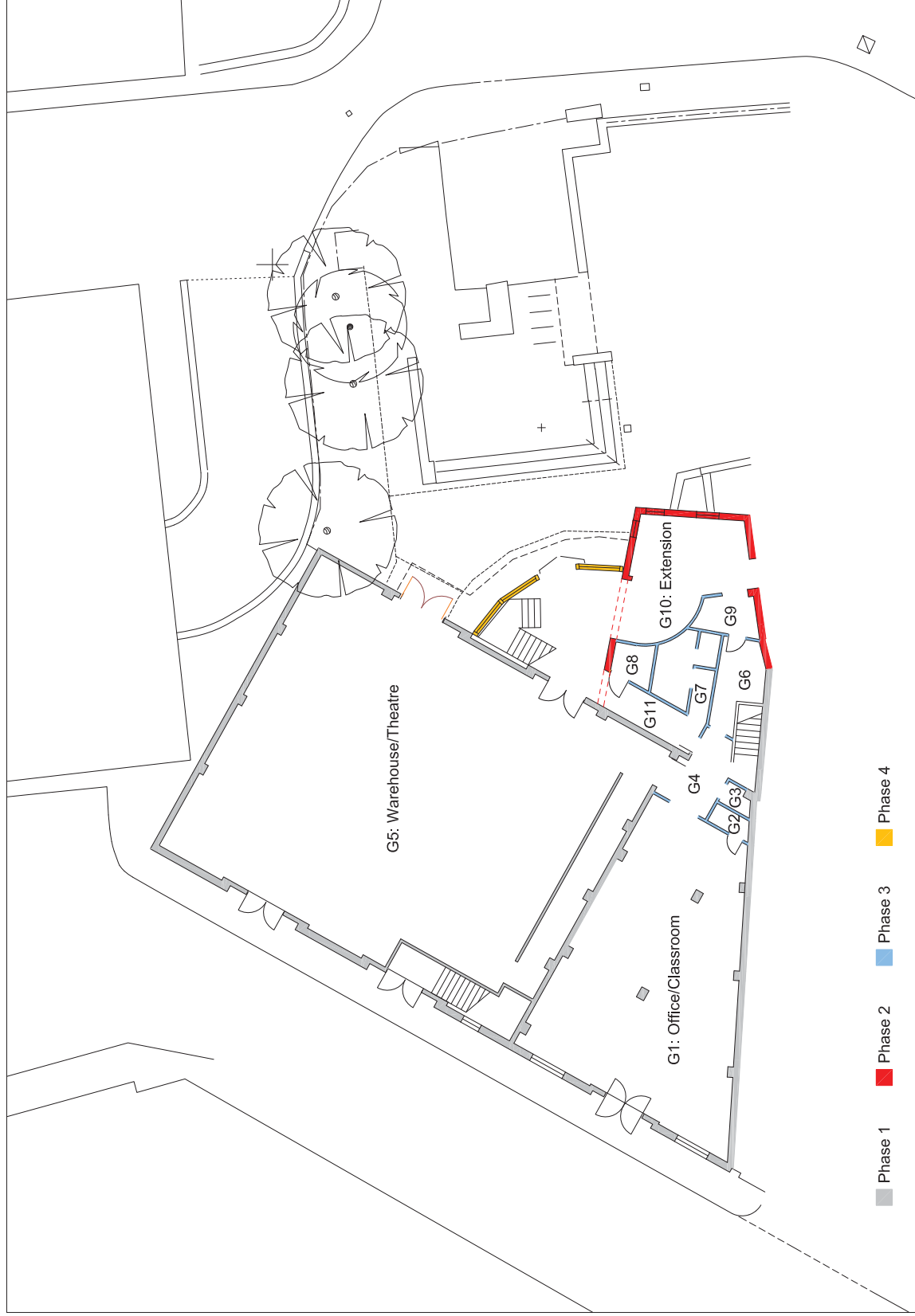
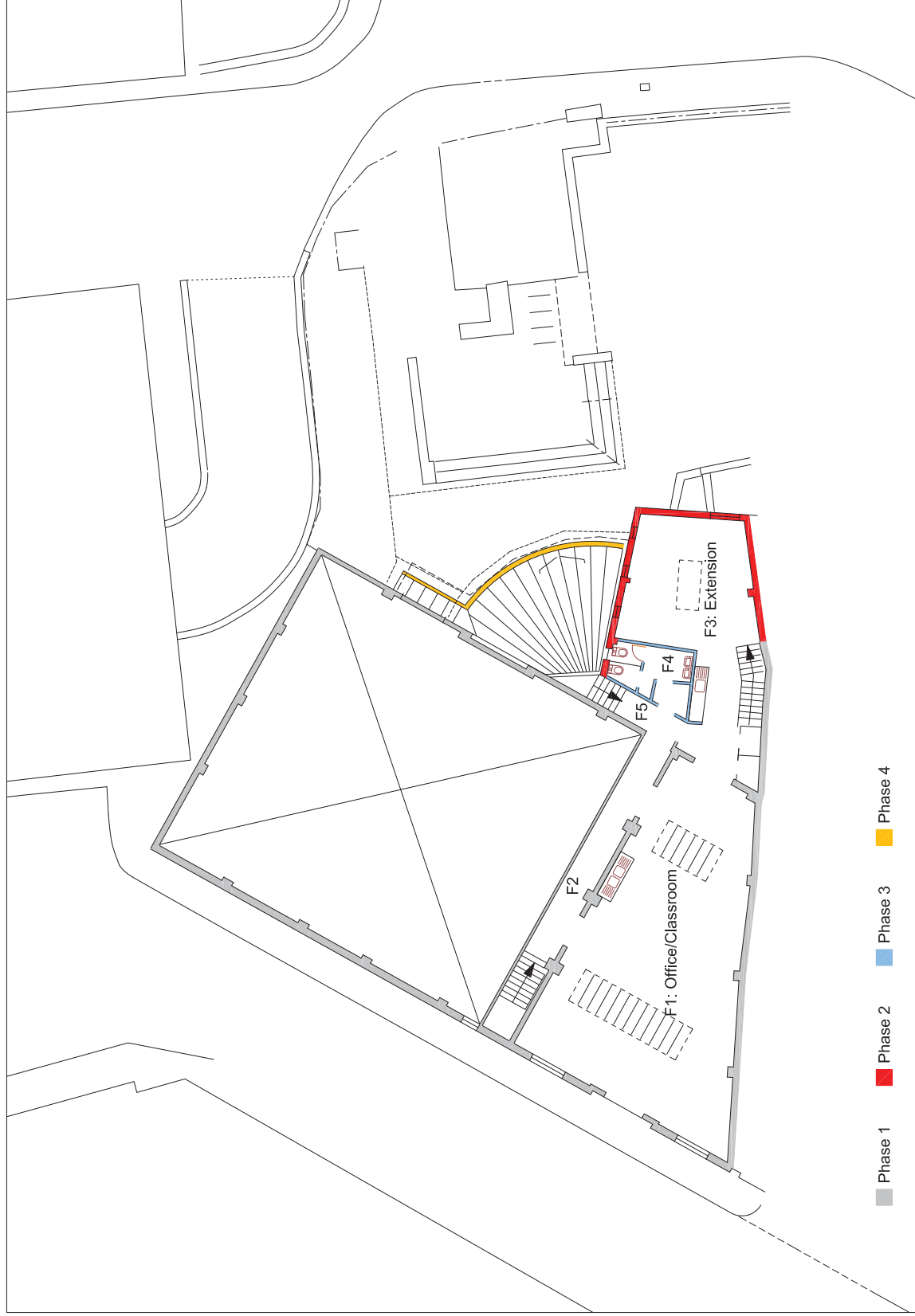


Figure 3: Ground Floor Plan

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THE FORTUNE THEATRE BUILDING, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, BRISTOL: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

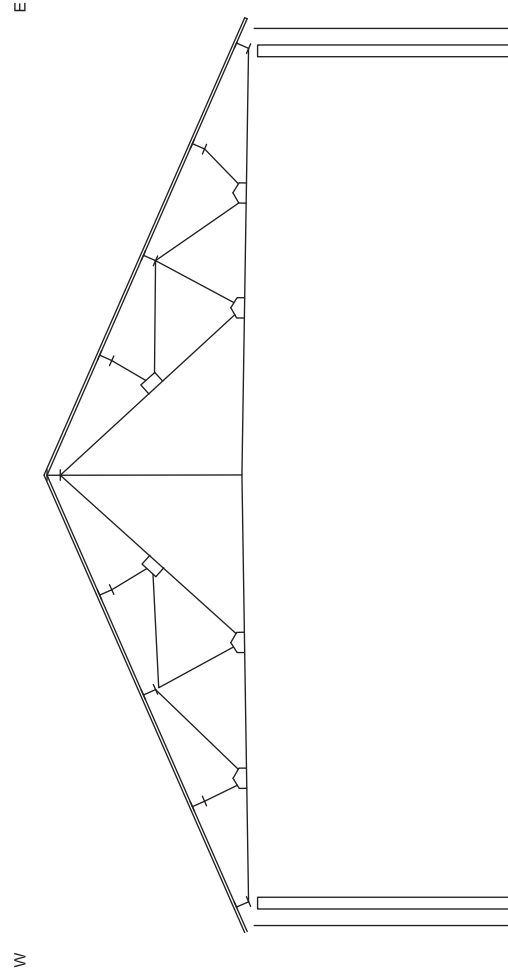
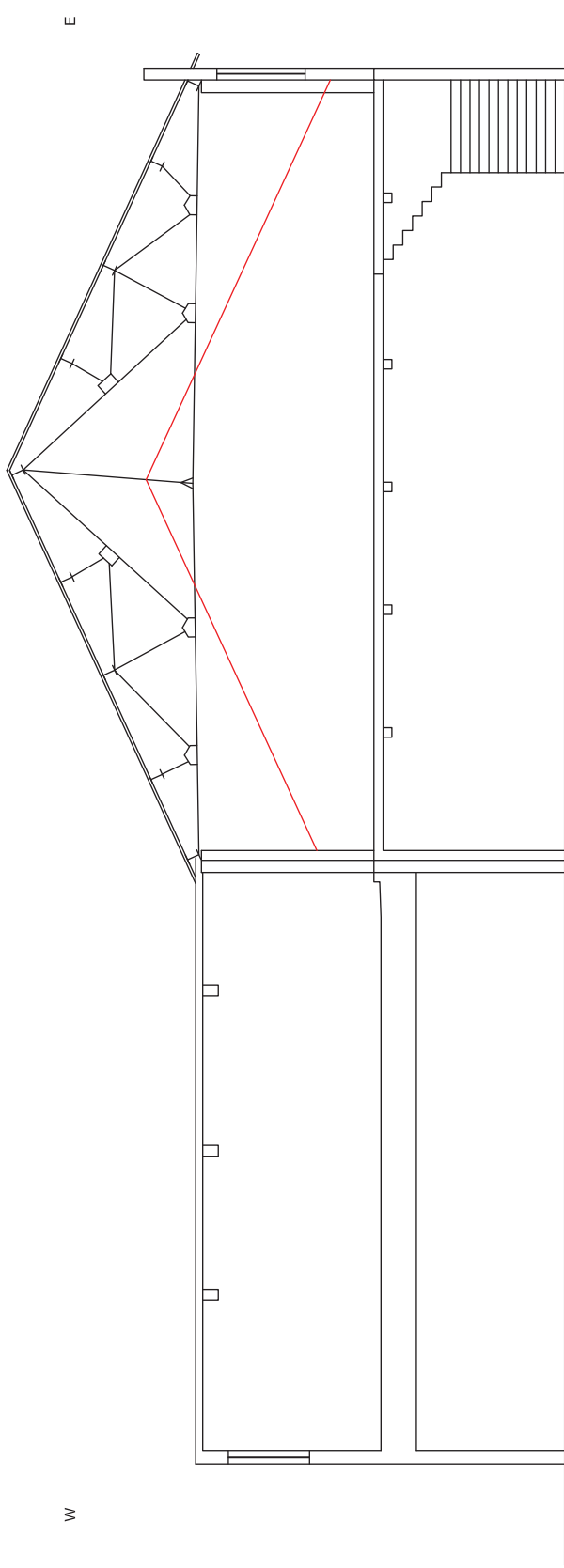


Based on the Plans Provided by the Client



Figure 4: First Floor Plan

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— Roofline of Theatre/Warehouse



Figure 5: Building Profiles

## Plates



Plate 1: West elevation of Lower Lamb Street entrance



Plate 2: Entrance to Office/ Art department, Lower Lamb Street



Plate 3: Rowe's Metal Windows and office roofline



Plate 4: View of east elevation.



Plate 5: Ground Floor Room G1 looking southwest



Plate 6: First Floor Room F1 looking north





Plate 7: Theatre (Room G5) with seats and stage set, looking northwest



Plate 8: Theatre roof trusses



Plate 9: Stairs in Foyer

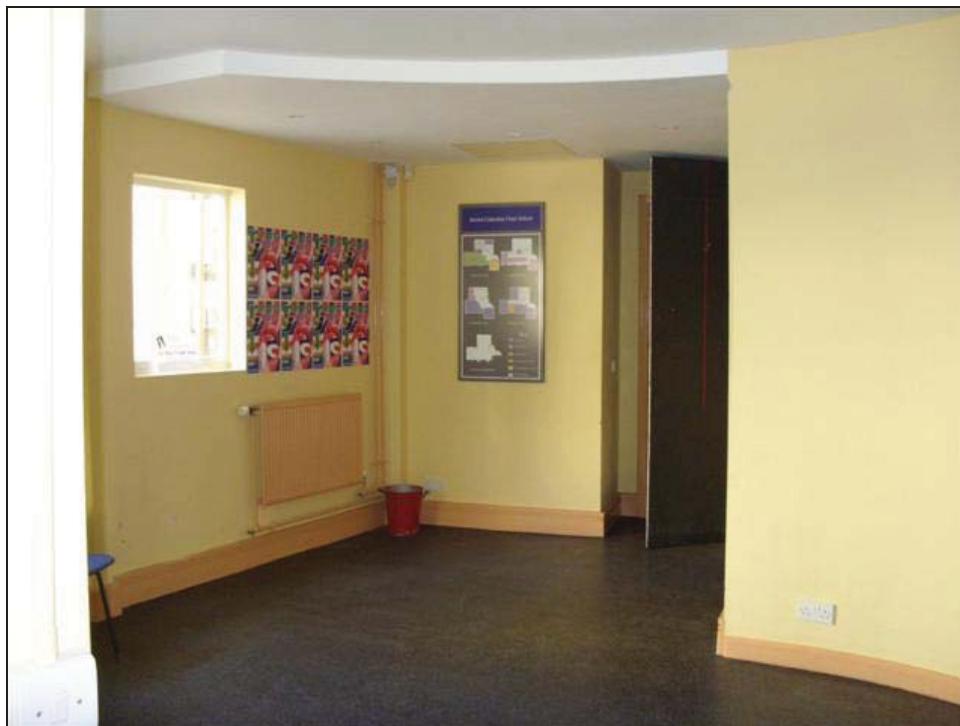


Plate 10: Foyer looking south

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## Appendices

### Appendix A, Photographic Register



THE FORTUNE THEATRE BUILDING, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, BRISTOL:  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

Photo	Description	View	Digital	B/W
001	Room F3 Art classroom	E	✓	
002	Room F3 Art classroom	E	✓	
003	Room F3 Art classroom	-	✓	
004	Room F3 Art classroom	NW	✓	
005	Room F3 Art classroom ceiling	NW	✓	
006	Room F3 Art classroom	W	✓	
007	Room F3 Art classroom	W	✓	
008	Room F1 Art classroom roof trusses	SW	✓	
009	Room F1 Art classroom	SW	✓	
010	Room F1 Art classroom	S	✓	
011	Room F1 Art classroom	W	✓	
012	Room F1 Art classroom	W	✓	
013	Room F1 Art classroom	N	✓	
014	Room F1 Art classroom	E	✓	
015	Room F1 Art classroom	SE	✓	
016	Room F2 corridor and stairs	NW	✓	
017	Room F2 stairs	NE	✓	
018	Room F2 corridor	SE	✓	
019	Room F2 looking W from F5	W	✓	
020	Room F5 corridor and stairs	N	✓	
021	Room F4 ladies WC	N	✓	
022	Room F4 ladies WC	N	✓	
023	Room F4 ladies WC ceiling	W	✓	
024	Room F3 Art classroom art	-	✓	
025	Room F3 Art classroom ceiling	E	✓	
026	Room F1 Art classroom lattice truss plate	-	✓	
027	Room F1 Art classroom S wall buttress	SW	✓	
028	Room F2 corridor buttress	W	✓	

THE FORTUNE THEATRE BUILDING, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, BRISTOL:  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

029	Room F1 Art classroom N wall buttress	W	✓	
030	Room G1 Technology Classroom	SW	✓	
031	Room G1 Technology Classroom	SW	✓	
032	Room G1 Technology Classroom	W	✓	
033	Room G1 Technology Classroom	SW	✓	
034	Room G1 Technology Classroom	SW	✓	
035	Room G1 Technology Classroom	N	✓	
036	Room G1 Technology Classroom	N	✓	
037	Room G1 Technology Classroom	E	✓	
038	Room G1 Technology Classroom	E	✓	
039	Room G5 Theatre	NW	✓	
040	Room G5 Theatre	NE	✓	
041	Room G5 Theatre, props partition	NW	✓	
042	Room G5 Theatre	N	✓	
043	Room G5 Theatre	E	✓	
044	Room G5 Theatre	NE	✓	
045	Room G5 Theatre	NW	✓	
046	Room G5 Theatre	NW	✓	
047	Room G10 Foyer	N	✓	
048	Room G10 Foyer	N	✓	
049	Room G10 Foyer	S	✓	
050	Room G9 Kitchen	W	✓	
051	Room G8 Disabled WC	S	✓	
052	Room G7 Gents WC	W	✓	
053	Room G7 Gents WC	N	✓	
054	Room G7 Gents WC	S	✓	
055	Room G4 antechamber	E	✓	
056	Room G4 antechamber	N	✓	
057	Room G4 antechamber	W	✓	

THE FORTUNE THEATRE BUILDING, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, BRISTOL:  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

058	Room G6 store	E	✓	
059	East elevation	W	✓	
060	NE elevation	W	✓	
061	Overview	W	✓	
062	Overview	W	✓	
063	Overview	E	✓	
064	Extension	SW	✓	
065	Overview	SW	✓	
066	West elevation	E	✓	
067	NE elevation	SE	✓	
068	Overview	S	✓	
069	Overview	S	✓	
070	Detail, external	S	✓	
071	Detail external	S	✓	
072	Parapet wall	SW	✓	
073	Parapet	SE	✓	
074	East elevation	W	✓	

**Appendix B, Digital Photography of Visit 03/02/10**



**Plate A. View of Roof**



**Plate B. View of Eastern Elevation**



**Plate C. View of Theatre**



**Plate D. View of Foyer**



**Plate E. View of Ground Floor Room**



**Plate F. View of First Floor Room**

## Appendix C, OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-57910**

### Project details

Project name Cathedral School: Fortune Theatre

Short description of the project A Level 2 Historic Building Record was made of the Fortune Block to inform the City Archaeologist on the structural development of this structure.

Project dates Start: 08-04-2009 End: 03-02-2010

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 24783 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes 2009/01 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type WAREHOUSE Modern

Monument type OFFICE Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques 'Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'



Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

### Project location

Country England  
Site location CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL Cathedral School: Fortune Theatre  
Postcode BS1 5TS  
Study area 900.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 5820 7242 52.3266134645 0.321743037455 52 19 35 N 000 19 18 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology  
Project brief originator AOC Archaeology  
Project design originator Andy Buckley  
Project director/manager Andy Buckley  
Project supervisor Les Capon  
Type of Developer sponsor/funding body

### Project archives

Physical Archive No

Exists?

Physical Archive recipient n/a

Digital Archive recipient Bristol City Museum

Digital Archive ID 2009/01

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'

Digital Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive recipient Bristol City Museum

Paper Archive ID 2009/01

Paper Media available 'Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Fortune Theatre Building, Bristol Cathedral Schools, Bristol: Historic Building Record

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London  
publication

Description A4, 32 pages, 5 illustrations, 10 plates

Entered by Chris Clarke (chris.clarke@aacarchaeology.com)

Entered on 11 January 2011

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-57910**

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology
Project originator	design Andy Buckley
Project director/manager	Andy Buckley

Project supervisor      Les Capon

Type                      of Developer  
sponsor/funding body

### Project archives

Physical              Archive    No  
Exists?

Physical              Archive    n/a  
recipient

Digital Archive recipient    Bristol City Museum

Digital Archive ID            2009/01

Digital Media available      'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'

Digital Archive notes        held at AOC until transfer

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2009

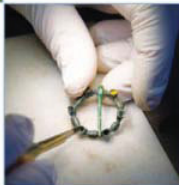
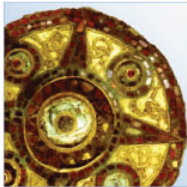
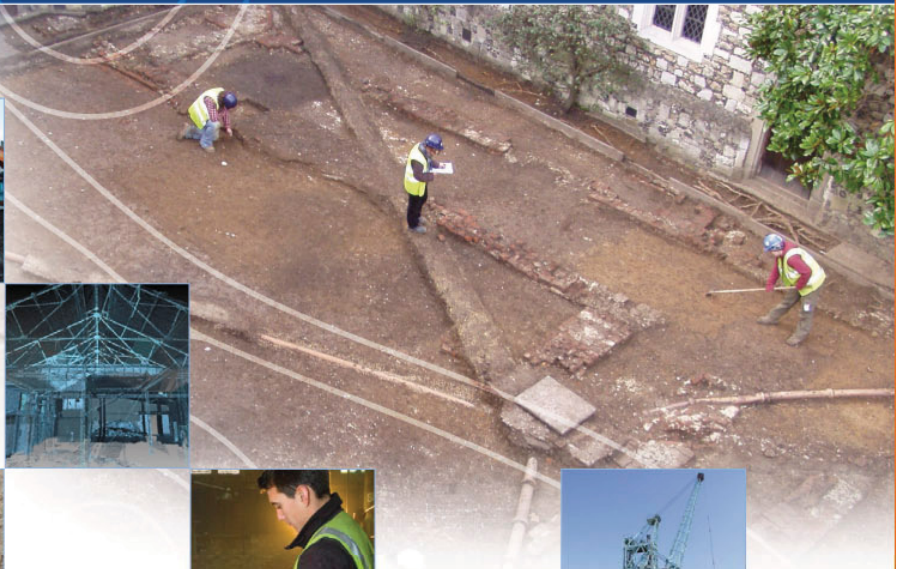
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