

13 -19 Dean Street, St Paul's, Bristol

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Bristol HER 25088



On behalf of
Mr and Mrs Malik

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Avon Archaeological Unit Limited

Bristol: February 2012

ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited was commissioned by Ascent Architecture, acting on behalf of the site owners, Mr and Mrs Malik, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for a site at 13-19 Dean Street in the St Paul's district of the city of Bristol, centred at NGR ST59387384 (**Figures 1 and 2**). The site encompasses c. 0.19ha in area and is currently occupied by modern commercial buildings: offices, garages and carpark, the premises of City Motor Repairs. The site occupies the Dean Street frontage and also parts of adjoining Wilder and Chapter Streets to the north and south, backing on to properties fronting onto Cave Street to the west and Wilder Street to the northwest. It is proposed to develop the site for mixed commercial and residential.

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.

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.

The study area is considered to offer some low to moderate potential for the survival of archaeologically significant buried deposits and structures relating to the 19th century phase of occupation represented by the terraces on Dean and Wilder Streets. Extant masonry remnants, possibly from peripheral walls and structures, were identified during the site survey.

The study area is also considered to have low potential for the survival of archaeological structures and deposits associated with the Roman road, which is suggested to have been located in close proximity to the northeast of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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NOTE

Whereas Avon Archaeological Unit Limited has taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

ABBREVIATIONS

AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit Limited
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
BRO	Bristol Record Office
BCL	Bristol Central Library
NMR	English Heritage, National Monuments Record, Swindon, Wiltshire
WWII	World War II

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INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited were commissioned by Ascent Architecture, agents acting on behalf of the site owners Mr and Mrs Malik, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land at 13-19 Dean Street in the St Paul's district of Bristol, centred at NGR ST5938 7384. The site lies to the east of the A38 at Stokes Croft, formerly the main road linking Bristol and Gloucester, and to the north of Portland Square. The study area is situated on the west frontage of Dean Street and is bounded to the north, west and south by Wilder, Cave and Chapter Streets respectively (**Figures 1 and 2**). It encompasses an area of c. 1875 square metres currently occupied by commercial structures of post-war date; the premises (office and garages) of City Motor Repairs with associated carpark accessed via Wilder Street.

METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of Bristol Record Office, Bristol Central Library and English Heritage National Monuments Record, Swindon. A trawl of the Bristol Historic Environment Record database was carried out by Pete Insole, HER Officer for Bristol City Council on behalf of AAU. Archaeologist Rob Skinner carried out a walkover survey of the site on Thursday, February 23rd, 2012, at which time a digital photographic record was compiled. This report will be archived in the city of Bristol Historic Environment Record under the reference BHER 25088.

It is proposed to redevelop the site for combined commercial and residential usage: a series of ground level commercial units arranged on both the Wilder and Dean Street frontages and 2/3 bed apartments above to four storeys, with central private courtyard garden, roof garden and below ground parking.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology of the study area consists of Keuper Sandstone of the Triassic era, (OS 2004) sealed by estuarine alluvium deposited on the northern side of the lower valley of the River Frome. The study area declines gently to the northwest between 14.6m and 13.08m aOD.

SITE SURVEY

By Rob Skinner

The present site (**Plate 1**) consists of a c. 1950s brick built office/commercial building at the Wilder Street end of the site (northeast, **Plate 2**) and two large gable ended garages at the Portland Square end (centre and southeast, **Plates 3 and 19**). The buildings are attached and are probably a contemporaneous construction. At the back of the offices is a modern, gabled, corrugated steel extension (**Plate 4**) and a yard accessed from Wilder Street (**Plate 5**).

The garages are the premises of City Motor Repairs. The southeastern garage is a two-storey building with a high, corrugated steel ceiling with glass skylights (**Plate 6**). The southeast wall has tall steel-framed windows and another vehicle entrance (**Plate 7**). At the rear of this garage is a single storey small garage (**Plate 8**). This building has a corrugated metal roof and is patched up with wooden boards. It has a brick wall and garage door facing onto Chapter Street. These are built into a damaged, southwest-facing masonry wall that may be of greater antiquity than the main garage and office buildings (**Plate 9**).

The central garage building has a two-storey frontage with a row of office style rooms on the second storey that are connected via a corridor to the office building to the northwest

(Plate 10). Beyond this frontage the garage, like the other to the south, is a wide, two-storey open space with a steel and glass ceiling **(Plate 11)**.

The office/commercial building is a two-storey block of small offices with a basement floor at the corner of the building **(Plate 1)**. On the first floor adjacent to the garages is a small café, The Afro Delight Café, opening onto Dean Street **(Plate 12)**. Adjacent to the café, on the corner of Dean and Wilder Streets, is the entrance lobby to the offices. This is raised above the street level, which dips down at this point, and is accessed by a small set of stairs up to the doorway set within a small walled area **(Plate 2)**. The offices have a modern interior that has probably been renovated. All the external windows in the office building aside from those above the garage are modern and double-glazed. The lobby gives access to several small, disused office rooms and to stairs leading to the second floor **(Plate 14)**. The second floor consists of a long corridor with small office rooms off **(Plate 13)**. The rooms that look out onto Wilder Street are all glass fronted, the corner office has access to a small balcony **(Plate 15)**. The southwest side of the building located on Wilder Street is set slightly lower than at the corner, but is a continuation of the same pattern of long corridor and small offices **(Plate 16)**. Most of the offices are disused apart from at least two that appear to be private art studios.

At the rear of the office building is a function hall situated in an extension and accessed via the office lobby down a flight of stairs **(Plate 17)**. This small venue with a stage and bar appears disused, but is signed as the Portland Square Members Club **(Plates 18 and 4)**. Also at the rear is a car parking area accessed from Wilder Street. The rear, southerly wall of this car park, backing onto the gardens of 16 Cave Street, appears to be older than the buildings on the site **(Plate 20)**. It is an irregular masonry wall made from a variety of stone and brick types that may have been rebuilt or repaired **(Plates 21 and 22)**.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historically, the study area was located within the medieval parish of St James, Bristol. In 1794, the parish was divided by an Act of Parliament, creating the new parish of St Paul's, Bristol. The new church and attached churchyard located on the eastern side of Portland Square were consecrated in the same year. The new parish lay partly within and partly outside the city boundary. That part of the parish lying outside was known as St Paul's out parish.

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

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

[Chapter 1]

LAND OF THE KING

[In SWINEHEAD Hundred]

Item 21

*In BERTUNE [Barton Regis] at BRISTOV [Bristol] there were 6 hides. In lordship 3 ploughs; 22 villagers and 25 smallholders with 25 ploughs. 9 slaves and 18 freedmen who have 14 ploughs
2 mills at 27 s*

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

*17 villagers and 24 smallholders with 21 ploughs. 4 slaves and 13 freedmen with 3 ploughs
In Manegodesfelle [Mangotsfield], a member of this manor, 6 oxen in lordship
Bristol Church holds 3 hides of the same land; 1 plough is recorded there*

*1 riding man holds 1 hide and has 1 plough. 4 small holders with 1 plough
This manor and BRISTOV pay 110 marks of silver to the King; the burgesses state that Bishop G[eoffrey] has 33 marks of silver and 1 mark of gold besides the King's revenue*

In the accompanying notes to the above translation (Morris 1982), it is explained that Roger (of Berkeley) only acquired the rights to collect the manorial revenues, not the manor itself. Bristol Church probably refers to St Peter's, which was given to Tewkesbury Abbey before AD1107. St James' Priory was founded in Bristol as a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. The 1 hide held by 1 riding man is thought to be Ridgeway manor, which was half in Stapleton and half in Mangotsfield parish (Rudder 1779).

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The study area lies within the former medieval parish of St James' Bristol. The church had been founded as a Benedictine priory in 1374 (BRO Parish Notes), and was located adjacent to the site of the Horsefair. The parish became attached to the church during the Middle Ages. The church survived the Reformation and remained the parish church until 1984 (*ibid*). Like most medieval parishes, part lay within the city boundary and part 'without'.

Early maps of Bristol up to and including Millerd's map of 1673 (not illustrated) all indicate the study area lay outside the limits of the medieval and early modern city. Millerd's map indicates the study area lay in an area of enclosed fields to the north side of Newfoundland Lane, which ran out from the city along the northern side of the Frome valley.

A 1610 Map of Kingswood Forest (**Figure 3**) shows the eastern limit of the city of Bristol and part of the lower Frome valley. The study area was sited just beyond the city limits, on open land adjacent to the Earls Meade enclosed meadows on the north side of the Frome valley.

John Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol (**Figure 4**) reveals the study area lay within the extended city boundary, between an unnamed lane, now Wilder Street/Grosvenor Road and Newfoundland Lane. The study area occupied part of at least three and possibly four small fields bounded with hedgelines and crossed by footpaths/trackways. These formed part of an original large field subdivided into a series of small market gardening plots accessed by paths and tracks sited to the north of Newfoundland Lane, on the northern edge of the Frome Valley. Water was supplied by wells located within some of the fields. Little change appears to have taken place in the general area as it appears on Richard Benning's 1780 plan of the city of Bristol (Barrett 1789, not illustrated), save for the realignment of some field boundaries and trackways.

During the 1780s, there was pressure to extend the suburbs of Bristol eastward, and in particular to divide the parish of St James, which it was claimed had become overcrowded, with the church no longer able to serve the entire population of the parish. A committee for building the new church formally met for the first time on the 27th November 1786 at the Full Moon, Stokes Croft. The committee moved quickly and on 23rd January 1787 had acquired an *Act for dividing the Parish of Saint James in the City and County of Bristol, and County of Gloucester, and for building a Church, and providing a Cemetery or Church Yard, and Parsonage House, within the new Parish* (BRO/P St P/1/8). Two plans of the city published in 1794 (**Figure 5**) show the completed church (St Paul's), graveyard and parsonage and the eastwards expansion of the city associated with the aforementioned 'rage for building' in the preceding decade. Both plans reproduce the layout of the fossilised street pattern of which Dean Street was part; the lack of any buildings depicted amply illustrating the collapse of the housebuilding market at the start of the French Revolutionary Wars the previous year. Whilst most of the buildings on Portland Square and surrounding streets were completed during the first two decades of the 19th century, Donne's map of the city produced in 1800 (**Figure 6**) clearly shows the study area partly occupied by two small rectangular buildings, one fronting onto Dean Street and the other onto Wilder Street.

No tithe plan or apportionment was compiled for St Paul's parish, however the 19th century expansion of the city of Bristol is illustrated by the series of three plans produced by George Ashmead, city surveyor, during that century. The earliest plan produced in 1828 (started by John Plumley, **Figure 7**) shows the study area occupied by two terraced ranks of buildings with vacant corner between, one each fronting onto Dean and Wilder Streets (the latter known as Portland Row) and replacing Donne's 18th century structures. Portland Square has been completed by this time and terraces erected on neighbouring Cave and Chapter Streets and along Bishop and Wilson Streets to the north and south of the churchyard. Beyond this, much of the land lying to the east remains undeveloped, some plots in use as market gardens and orchards. Ashmead's later surveys, in 1855 and 1874 (**Figures 8 and 9**), show both terraces extant within the study area, with some slight modifications to the buildings and the addition of a rectangular structure on the Wilder Street frontage partly infilling the gap at the corner between the two terraces, and the continuing expansion of the city to the east infilling the land between Newfoundland Lane and Wilder Street.

Of interest is an addendum to Ashmead and Plumley's 1828 survey (**Figure 10**), which depicts a schematic of the 17th century city and its boundaries. The plan records a length of medieval city wall to the south of the river (Avon) at Redcliffe and Temple Gates and defines the route of the adjoining 1642 Civil War defences that enclosed the city to the east and north. The eastern section of the defences passed to the south of Portland Square and west of the study area, as it extended between Lawford's Gate on Old Market and a fort on Priors Hill, crossing Stokes Croft to the north of The Full Moon.

The urbanisation of the area was all but complete when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plans of the city were published during the 1880s. Two plans, dating to 1883 and 1884 (**Figures 11 and 12**), show the study area still occupied by the terraced ranks, now joined by further buildings infilling the earlier vacant corner plot; the large scale plan produced at the time recording also the organisation of the associated gardens and yards. The area generally appears largely residential, St Paul's Brewery to the east and a Vinegar Works to the south being the only industry recorded in the near vicinity. This is somewhat deceptive, however, as Burke (2004) noted that between 1870 and 1880 most of the wealthier residents of Portland Square had moved to Clifton and by 1900 the Square largely was occupied by trades associated with shoe and bootmaking.

The 1903 2nd edition Ordnance Survey plan (**Figure 13**) again showed little change to the study area save for further minor modifications to some buildings and indeed little substantive change in the wider environs. The situation was unchanged in the following decade, the 1918 edition (**Figure 14**) likewise recording little overall change.

The study area did not fare well during the war years. An aerial photograph taken by the RAF in September 1941 (**Figure 15**) shows the terraced rank on Dean Street was still standing, but revealed a vacant plot where the western half of the Wilder Street terrace (formerly Portland Row) once stood. Reference to Kelly's Directories (*passim*) for 1931 and 1940 reveal the buildings were extant in 1931, but had been demolished prior to the compilation of the 1940 volume. It is not clear whether this was the result of pre-war or wartime action on the site. Indeed, much of the St Paul's area appears to have passed unscathed through the notorious Good Friday bombing raid in April 1941 (**Figure 16**). This good fortune did not last, however, as the OS plan published in 1945 (**Figure 17**) showed the study area as a vacant plot save for one rectangular structure in the northeast corner fronting onto Wilder Street. A plot of all the bombs dropped on the city of Bristol during the course of WWII (**Figure 16**) revealed that St Paul's, like much of the city, was extensively bombed and the study area had suffered a direct hit, possibly on more than one occasion, flattening the buildings on both sides of Dean Street and disrupting the infrastructure.

The rectangular building on the Wilder Street frontage had been extended by April 1947, when the study area was photographed again by the RAF (**Figure 18**), but the remainder of the site remained waste ground. Indeed, much of Dean Street was still occupied by ruins on the 1951 Ordnance Survey plan (**Figure 19**).

By 1971, the study area had been redeveloped. The building on Wilder Street appears to have been removed or extensively remodelled and the site is now occupied by two businesses; a tyre depot in a large unit to the south and a uniform caps works in an adjoining smaller unit to the north (**Figure 20**). Both units were extant in 1980 (**Figure 21**), by which time further industrial units had also been erected on the opposing side of Dean Street finally infilling that bomb damaged area. Both works and depot were still extant in 1994 (**Figure 22**), the modern configuration of the buildings continuing to the present day (**Figure 2**).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A 250m-radius trawl of Bristol Historic Environment Record database centred on the study area was undertaken for this assessment. No records were directly related to the study area, however several identified significant monuments and activity in the immediate vicinity.

Jean Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol locates a former ropewalk (BHER 1497M), consisting of a parallel avenue of trees extending over a long narrow enclosure, to the immediate north of the study area on the opposing side of Wilder Street. The ropewalk had been built over by 1828, as Ashmead's survey (**Figure 7**) shows a rank of buildings named as Cave Street Cottages erected on part of the site, the remains of the ropewalk being identified on this plan further to the northeast. By 1883, Nos. 1 and 2 Cave Street Cottages (BHERs 1495M and 1496M) had been incorporated into a larger industrial structure to the rear and survived until 1950 before being demolished.

The Shute, Arthur and Bush Confectionery Factory (BHER 1494M) was established alongside the Cave Street Cottages, at No. 85 Wilder Street, in the late 1870s, subsequently being used as a timber merchants. The building numbered amongst the bombing casualties of WWII and was demolished before 1950. Other industries on Wilder Street included a cut nail factory (BHER 1498M) established in the middle years of the 19th century, and J and F Savage's Sugar House (BHER 771M) in existence by 1772. Elsewhere in the vicinity, other 19th century industries included a malthouse (1611M) on Upper York Street and the St Paul's Brewery (913M) on Victoria Street, as well as companies established in former domestic premises on Portland Square: Parsons and Co. Boot and Shoe Factory at No. 28 (BHER 1555M), and Young and Melrow Stay and Corset Factory at Nos. 11 and 12 (BHERs 1398M and 1399M/1400M).

The parish church of St. Paul's (BHER 718M) erected on the eastern side of Portland Square and opened in 1794 is a Grade I listed building, whilst the railings and gates to the

front are Grade II* listed structures (listing ref. nos. 901-1/6/1906 and 901-1/6/2154 respectively). Interments ceased in the burial ground to the east of the church (BHER 719M) in 1854, save for family members of those already buried there, and the churchyard was adopted by the city council for use as a park in 1936. Recent archaeological investigations have confirmed in-situ burials surviving in the park (BHERs 3843E, 4205E, 4309E, 4363E, 4391E, 4415E and 4457E).

St. Paul's Churchyard is one of three locally registered historic parks (with the gardens in Brunswick and Portland Squares, BHERs 1049M and 720M) in the area and lies within the bounds of the Portland Square Conservation Area. Several other buildings within the Portland Square Conservation Area are also Grade I listed structures: Nos. 11/12, 21 and 27/28 Portland Square (listing ref. nos. 901-1/6/1901, /1903, and /1904 respectively).

The burial ground located on the north side of Brunswick Square (BHER 1022M) and entered via Surrey Lodge, a Grade II listed building (BHER 1700M, listing ref. no. 901-1/6/1885), was also said to have been closed under the 1854 Act, although this is contradicted in a desk-based assessment carried out for the site in 2009 (BHER 24773E), in which it is stated that burials continued until 1963 and thereafter, the cemetery was landscaped for public amenity usage in the 1980s. The cemetery was associated with the Grade II listed Brunswick Congregational Chapel constructed in 1834/35 at the northwest corner of the square (BHER 254M, listing ref. no. 901-1/6/1882), but had earlier origins; a smaller Presbyterian burial ground was noted at the location on an 18th century plan of the city.

A third burial ground, Howells cemetery, in use since 1804 (BHER 1181M), was also recorded in the near vicinity, at Wilson Street, on Ashmead and Plumley's 1828 survey of the city. This cemetery too was closed in 1854 and the land subsequently reused for industry, although the graves were believed never to have been cleared, this confirmed by archaeological evaluation and watching brief (BHERs 3528E and 3628E).

The foundations of since destroyed late 18th and 19th century buildings laid out during the eastwards expansion of the city have been identified during various archaeological investigations in the locale. These include sites on Wilson Street (BHERs 3528E, 3628E and 4128E), Wilder Street (BHER 4446E) and Backfields (BHERs 4299E and 4431E).

Finally, although technically outside the limit of the present HER trawl, the discovery in 1865 of two identical inscribed Roman lead ingots found during works on the banks of the Frome at the Wade Street crossing (BHER 2518M), has a bearing on the study area. Comparison of mould marks on the ingots, one of which was deposited in the British Museum and the other in Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, revealed they were cast in the same mould as a further two ingots found at Rookery Farm in Wells, Somerset and dated by their inscriptions to AD 139-161. It has been suggested that this accidental loss of Roman Imperial property at Wade Street must have been made from a height, perhaps from a bridge, making their retrieval impossible (Higgins 2000). The possible presence of a bridge at this location lends some weight to the argument that this early crossing point on the Frome marked the course of Margary's (1973, No.54) Roman road from Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) to Sea Mills (*Abonae*). The projected course of this road following present day Wade and Houlton Streets indicates it would pass close to the study area on its northeast side (**Figure 22**), although little supporting evidence has been found to confirm this route.

PPS5: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT

In line with Planning Policy Statement 5 Policy HE6.1, a chapter detailing the significance of the heritage assets and the impact of the proposals on them, is now a standard requirement of archaeological desk-based assessments submitted to Bristol City Council. As no detailed advice on this process and the criteria to be used is currently available, the standard procedures in the production of a cultural resource chapter for an Environmental Impact Statement have been followed, where relevant.

Significance Criteria

Table 1: PPS5 Significance Criteria

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION OF CRITERIA
Substantial beneficial	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained as per PPS 5, with: a) enhanced protection and monitoring, b) the removal of identified threats, c) the non-intrusive recording of the resource against unspecified future threat, d) improved accessibility of sites and information to the general public
Moderate beneficial	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained as per PPS 5, with 2-3 of the following: a) enhanced protection and monitoring, b) the removal of identified threats, c) the non-intrusive recording of the resource against unspecified future threat, d) improved accessibility of sites and information to the general public
Minor beneficial	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained as per PPS 5, with 1 of the following: a) enhanced protection and monitoring, b) the removal of identified threats, c) the non-intrusive recording of the resource against unspecified future threat, d) improved accessibility of sites and information to the general public
Negligible	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained as per PPS 5
Minor adverse	The majority of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained, only peripheral elements cannot be preserved.
Moderate adverse	Some core elements of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource cannot be retained, but a substantial proportion remains.
Substantial adverse	All or a significant majority of the core archaeological and cultural heritage resource cannot be retained.

Planning Policy Statement 5 stresses the importance of retaining the heritage asset, rather than retaining a documentary record of it (PPS 5, para. HE12.1). In this scheme

therefore, preservation by record of any part of the resource is viewed as an adverse impact where preservation *in-situ* cannot be achieved.

To date, no archaeological survey, of whatever nature, has been undertaken across the application site, and therefore the full potential for the preservation of significant buried archaeological deposits has yet to be defined. Intrusive archaeological survey is of itself a destructive process.

As the scope of any works to be undertaken has yet to be fully determined, it is therefore not possible to define the full impact on the resource. Against that background, the following table summarises what are considered to be the main issues flowing from a preliminary assessment of the nature of the potential historic and archaeological resource (and of which the present study forms an important element), the likely impacts on it as a direct result of the proposed development, and an outline of suggested mitigation strategies.

Table 2: PPS5 Impact Assessment for Proposed Development at 13-19 Dean Street, St Paul's, Bristol

PROPOSED WORKS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC FABRIC/AREA THAT WILL BE AFFECTED	IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED WORKS ON THE HISTORIC FABRIC/AREA
Clearance and preparation of the site in readiness for necessary groundworks.	Although it is apparent from the historic map evidence that the 19 th century buildings formerly occupying the site were finally destroyed during WWII bombing of the city by the Luftwaffe, the site survey has identified two lengths of earlier masonry that predate the construction of the modern commercial structures currently occupying the site. Of the two walls recorded, one possibly represents part of a contemporary rectangular building on the Chapter Street frontage sited between the rear gardens of the opposing properties on Dean and Cave Streets, and the other, a remnant of the boundary wall separating the rear gardens to the north of this building.	Minor Adverse It is known from the site visit that possible <i>in-situ</i> standing structures survive related to the occupation phase of the site. Unsympathetic site clearance techniques may well have a detrimental impact on these features and likewise, may have some impact on shallowly buried archaeological features or deposits that do not necessarily express themselves on the surface.
Construction of new development of combined commercial and residential properties, with associated garden areas, and provision of all necessary ancillary services, both surface and underground.	It is clear from map evidence that, historically, the study area firstly was part occupied with buildings erected at the end of the 18 th century. These buildings subsequently were replaced with two adjoining terraced ranks and associated rear gardens and yard areas, one each on the Wilder and Dean Street frontages, during the early 19 th century. The terraces survived on the site until finally destroyed during WWII bombing of the city. The buildings were replaced thereafter with the extant modern commercial structures.	Substantial Adverse Potential loss of significant below ground archaeological deposits and features, with both the 18 th and 19 th century phases of occupation likely to be severely affected. Potential losses may include surviving wall foundations, garden features and possible cellars.

CONCLUSION

No archaeological investigations of any description have been undertaken previously within the footprint of the study area.

The study area lies to the east of the historic core of medieval Bristol and at that time was unenclosed agricultural land lying outside the city, in the parish of St James 'without'. In 1610, the study area was still open land on the periphery of Kingswood Forest, but had been enclosed by 1673, lying in an area of fields to the north of Newfoundland Lane. It remains agricultural land in 1742, but by 1794 had been defined in its present form, if unoccupied, Dean Street being one of a number laid out during the stalled expansion of the city in the late 18th century.

The study area was first occupied with two small rectangular buildings in the final years of the 18th century, however, these structures appear to have been relatively short-lived. The previously stalled residential development in the east of the city was completed during the first two decades of the 19th century and the study area certainly had been redeveloped by 1828, at which time two terraces, later adjoined, lined the Dean and Wilder Street frontages replacing the earlier buildings.

The terraces survived, with some alteration, until the mid 20th century, when the study area suffered a direct hit during a WWII bombing raid destroying both terraces and indeed properties on the opposing side of Dean Street. The site still lay vacant in 1951, but, by 1971, had been redeveloped for commercial use with the erection of two adjoining units and various ancillary structures, which, with some minor modifications, occupy the study area to the present day.

No evidence for the pre-medieval occupation or usage of the site was identified, however it has been suggested that a major Roman road (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.

In conclusion, the study area is considered to offer some low to moderate potential for the survival of archaeologically significant structures and deposits relating to the 18th and 19th occupation phases represented by the original isolated 18th century structures and later by the terraced ranks and associated gardens/yards. Extant masonry remnants, possibly from peripheral walls and structures, were identified during the site survey.

The site is also considered to offer low potential for the survival of archaeological evidence, either directly, or indirectly, related to the Roman road from Bath to Sea Mills that is suggested to have been located close to the study area on its northeast side.

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APPENDIX 1

TRAWL OF BRISTOL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATABASE



Bristol Historic Environment Record

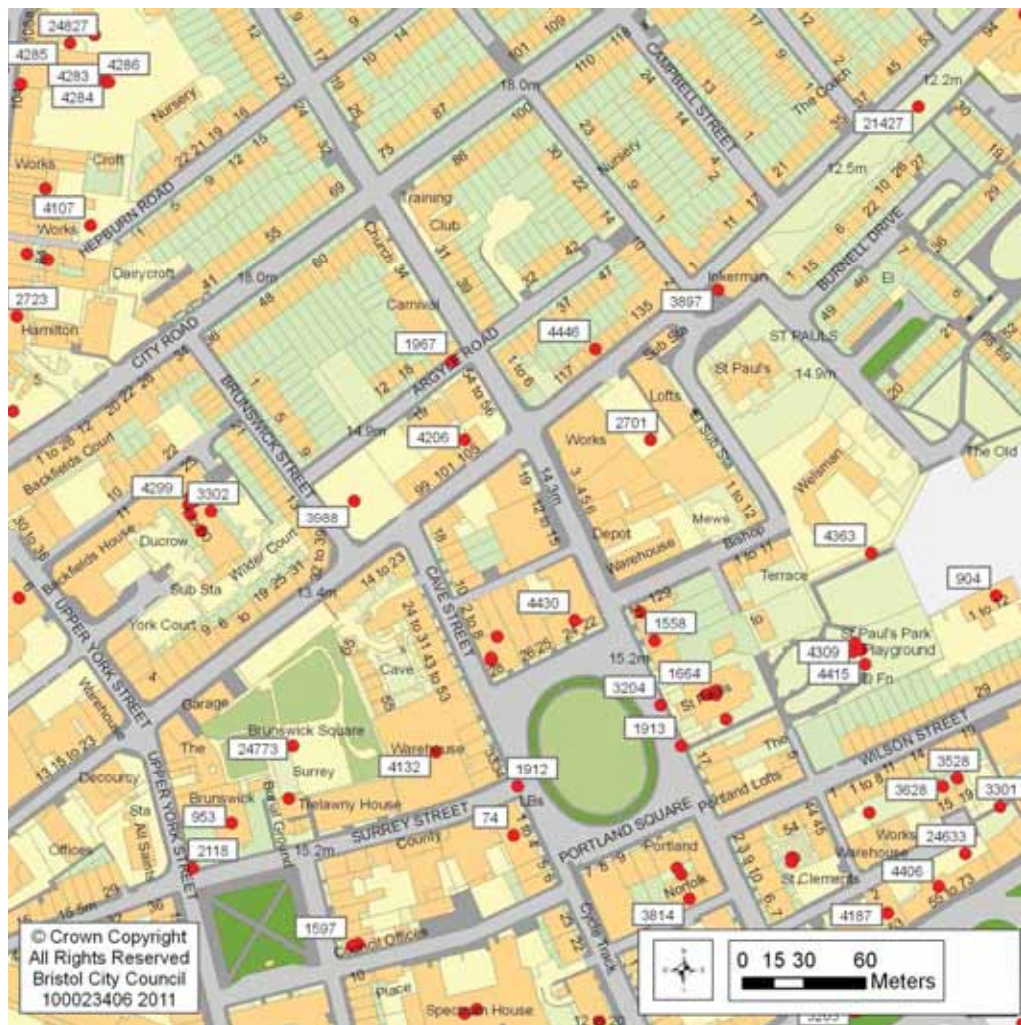
Results of data trawl

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

Summary

Extract Date

03/02/2012 10:04:29



Event.S_REC_NO	24646
Event.SITE_DESC	In October 1999, John Bryant of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Wilson Street, St. Pauls. The study identified that the area of the site had been part of the estates of St. James's Priory during the medieval period and remained agricultural land until the end of the eighteenth century. By 1828 most of the site and the surrounding area had been developed for housing, although a rectangular plot partly occupying the site was brought into use as a burial ground from 1804 (1181M). The burial ground was closed in 1854, although it was suggested that the burials were never cleared. The houses on the site were cleared after the second world war and the site later used as a scrap yard.
Event.DATE	1999
Event.NGRE	359595
Event.NGRN	173704

AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land at Wilson Street, St. Pauls, Bristol....
SERIES	BaRAS Report 641/1999
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	1999
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	24661
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	2007
Event.NGRE	359370
Event.NGRN	173773

AUTHOR	Leech, Roger
TITLE	Nos. 27 and 28 Portland Square. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Building Assessment
SERIES	Cultural Heritage Services Report 2007/2008/201
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cultural Heritage Services

PART	-
DATE	2007
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4128
Event.SITE_DESC	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 only structural remains of these properties identified consisted of the Pennant sandstone wall of the original street frontage. No other archaeological remains were recorded.
Event.DATE	2004
Event.NGRE	359552
Event.NGRN	173687

AUTHOR	Lankstead, Darren
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at Nos.3-6 Wilson Street, St. Paul's, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1306/2004
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2004
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4132
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2004
Event.NGRE	359340
Event.NGRN	173717

AUTHOR	King, Andrew
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land to the rear of Nos.29-32 Portland Square & Surrey Street, St. Paul's, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1322/2004
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated

PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2004
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4457
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>During April 2008, Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological monitoring project at St Pauls Park, St Pauls. 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. Their 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. 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. 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. During the 1930s the study area</p>

	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.
Event.DATE	2008
Event.NGRE	359544
Event.NGRN	173766

AUTHOR	Ducker, Ray
TITLE	St Pauls Park, St Pauls, Bristol. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Project
SERIES	Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd
PART	-
DATE	2008
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4446
Event.SITE_DESC	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. 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. No other significant archaeological features were recorded.
Event.DATE	2008
Event.NGRE	359418
Event.NGRN	173914

AUTHOR	Potter, Kevin
TITLE	Archaeological Watching Brief at Nos. 117-133 Wilder Street, St Pauls
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1967/2008
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2008
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4431
Event.SITE_DESC	<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. 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. 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.. 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 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>
Event.DATE	2007
Event.NGRE	359220
Event.NGRN	173833

AUTHOR	Saunders, Kelly
TITLE	Land at Backfields, St Paul's, Bristol. Archaeological Watching Brief
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeology report 07135
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology

PART	-
DATE	2007
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4430
Event.SITE_DESC	In January 2008, Nick Corcos of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of nos.22-24 Portland Square.
Event.DATE	2008
Event.NGRE	359408
Event.NGRN	173781

AUTHOR	Corcos, Nick
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Nos.22-24 Portland Square, St Pauls, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No. 1920/2008
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2008
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4415
Event.SITE_DESC	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 the slabs appeared to rest on the soil fill of cut features that were interpreted as graves. Wo 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.
Event.DATE	2007
Event.NGRE	359550
Event.NGRN	173760

AUTHOR	Etheridge, David
TITLE	St. Paul's Park, St. Paul's, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation
SERIES	Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd
PART	-
DATE	2007
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	24773
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>In March 2009, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Brunswick Cemetery 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. 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'. 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 appeared to have been present in the second half of the 18th century.</p>

Event.DATE	2009
Event.NGRE	359270
Event.NGRN	173720

AUTHOR	Townsend, Andrew
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Brunswick Cemetery, St Paul's, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report 2122/2009
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2009
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4391
Event.SITE_DESC	In August 2006 a Ground-Penetrating Radar survey of St. Paul's Park (BUAD 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. Solid Geology - Butcombe Sandstone of the Keuper Series. Superficial Geology - Possibility of overlying estuary alluvium. Techniques used:- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Recorded grid - Area surveyed Traverse separation Reading interval - profile spacing 0.5m - station spacing 2cm. Time window for reflection was set to 64.2 nanoseconds (corresponds to a maximum penetration depth of 2.6m at a measured radar wave propagation velocity of 8.0 cm/ns. Instrument Type: GPR Instrument make: Mala GeoScience AB RAMAC/GPR, shielded monostatic antenna, CUII control unit and XV11 monitor Land use - Play park/public open space
Event.DATE	2007
Event.NGRE	359548
Event.NGRN	173767

AUTHOR	Unknown
TITLE	Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of St Paul's Park, St Paul's, Bristol
SERIES	-
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Arrow Geophysics
PART	-

DATE	2006
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4363
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>Between 21 and 23 November 2006 a rectified photographic survey of the northern and eastern boundary walls of St. Paul's Churchyard (BUAD 719M), Portland Square was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2007). 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. 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. 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. Thirty-eight metres of the eastern boundary were recorded. This wall was constructed of unevenly coarsed 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. 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 the western pier in parlous condition. The original iron gates were missing, with only the upper iron mounting pins preserved insitu.</p>
Event.DATE	2006
Event.NGRE	359553
Event.NGRN	173814

AUTHOR	Etheridge, David
TITLE	St. Paul's Park, St. Paul's, Bristol: archaeological recording
SERIES	Avon Archaeological Unit report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Avon Archaeological Unit

PART	-
DATE	2007
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4323
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2006
Event.NGRE	359225
Event.NGRN	173825

AUTHOR	Potter, Kevin
TITLE	Watching Brief During Asbestos Test Pit Excavation at Backfields Industrial Estate, St Paul's, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4313
Event.SITE_DESC	In July 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Coroner's Court, Wilder Street was carried out by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found no evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the site during Prehistory or the Roman period. In the Middle Ages the study area formed part of the lands of St. James Priory (BUAD 1024M). The lands were leased to Sir Anthony Kingston in January 1539 and he retained the lease when the priory was dissolved in 1540. In 1544 Kingston sold the former priory to Henry Brayne, a London merchant. The property was inherited by Brayne's son Robert, and when he died without an heir it was divided, in 1580, between the husbands of his sisters, Sir Charles Somerset and George Winter. The study area was part of the allocation made to George Winter. The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was Jean Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol which recorded it as a triangular parcel of agricultural land to the rear of buildings on Stokes Croft. W. Matthews's 1794 plan suggests that Upper York Street had by then been established and records the parcel as "Back Field". By 1828 two ranges of

	<p>buildings orientated from north-west to south-east had been constructed across the site. There was also a small, square structure at the south-east corner of the site. The function of these buildings was not established. In the mid-nineteenth century a malthouse was constructed on the Upper York Street frontage of the site, with an attached storehouse to the west, for the Stokescroft Brewery which was owned by Foll and Abbott in the 1860s. The local architectural practice Foster and Wood designed a new Wesleyan school in May 1856 and this was constructed immediately to the south west of the malthouse. An extension, also designed by Foster and Wood, was added to the north-west side of the building in 1871. The Stokescroft Brewery closed in the early twentieth century but the malthouse continued in use as a bottling plant for Franklin and Co. until the early 1970s. The Wesleyan day school became the North Street Infants School in the twentieth century. It closed in 1959 and the school building was converted into the city's mortuary and Coroner's Court. The girls' playshed was demolished at this time. The malthouse was converted into a printing works in 1972 and was offices and stores by 1983. The building became a music venue known as the Lakota Club that year. The site was visited on 18 July 2006. The former mortuary was noted to occupy the ground floor of the school building while the Coroner's Court had been at first floor. Above the main stair of the school was a memorial to former pupils of the school who were killed during the First World War (1914-1918). The interior of the building had been extensively modernised in the twentieth century (Longman 2006).</p>
Event.DATE	2006
Event.NGRE	359136
Event.NGRN	173792

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

Event.S_REC_NO	4266
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	1995
Event.NGRE	359367
Event.NGRN	173762

AUTHOR	Demidowicz, Toni
TITLE	28 Portland Square & 2-8 Cave St., Bristol: a documentary study and historical fabric analysis
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	-
PART	-
DATE	1995
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4263
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2006
Event.NGRE	359220
Event.NGRN	173842

AUTHOR	Stevens, Dave
TITLE	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Nos.1-2 Backfields Industrial Estate, Upper York Street, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1595/2006
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4205
Event.SITE_DESC	In February 2000 P. Barker and K. Tomkinson carried out a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the churchyard (BUAD 719M) immediately surrounding St. Paul's Church, Portland Square to identify the location of graves within the site (Barker & Tomkinson 2000). Multiple traverses were surveyed.

	The instrument make is not stated in the report.
Event.DATE	2000
Event.NGRE	359475
Event.NGRN	173746

AUTHOR	Barker, P. P. & Tomkinson, K.
TITLE	A report for Philip Hughes Associates ... on a Ground Penetrating Radar survey carried out at St. Paul's Church, Portland Square, Bristol
SERIES	Stratascan report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Stratascan
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4200
Event.SITE_DESC	In January 2005 a survey of No.28 Portland Square was carried out by Dr. Roger Leech for Cultural Heritage Services (Leech 2005).
Event.DATE	2005
Event.NGRE	359367
Event.NGRN	173763

AUTHOR	Leech, Roger H.
TITLE	No.28 Portland Square and Nos.2-8 Cave Street, Bristol: an archaeological desk-based assessment and building assessment
SERIES	Cultural Heritage Services report 2004/2005/181
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cultural Heritage Services
PART	-
DATE	2005
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	24732
Event.SITE_DESC	In June 1999, Rod Burchill of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 1-13 St Paul Street.
Event.DATE	1999
Event.NGRE	359514

Event.NGRN	173665
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AUTHOR	Burchill, Rod
TITLE	Archaeological Desktop Study of 1-13 St Paul Street, St Pauls, Bristol.
SERIES	BaRAS Report 599/1999
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	1999
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4309
Event.SITE_DESC	In June 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of St. Paul's Park (BUAD 719M), Portland Square was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2006).
Event.DATE	2006
Event.NGRE	359545
Event.NGRN	173770

AUTHOR	Etheridge, David
TITLE	St. Paul's Park, St. Paul's Bristol: archaeological desk-based assessment
SERIES	Avon Archaeological Unit report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Avon Archaeological Unit
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4299
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2006
Event.NGRE	359219
Event.NGRN	173838

AUTHOR	Potter, Kevin
TITLE	Archaeological evaluation of land at Nos.1 & 2 Backfields Industrial Estate, Upper York Street, Bristol...

SERIES	BaRAS Report 1607/2006
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	904
Event.SITE_DESC	In early 1992 John Bryant of the Field Archaeology Section, Bristol Museums and Art Gallery recorded the Old School House, Wilson Street during work to alter, extend and convert the building for the purpose of creating 12 flats. Notes and sketches were made, and some photographs were taken (Williams 1992, 54).
Event.DATE	1992
Event.NGRE	359614
Event.NGRN	173793

AUTHOR	Williams, B.
TITLE	Archaeology in Bristol 1990-92
SERIES	Bristol and Avon Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society
PART	10
DATE	1992
PAGES	54

Event.S_REC_NO	953
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	?
Event.NGRE	359240
Event.NGRN	173682

AUTHOR	Stell, C.
TITLE	Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-houses: Gloucestershire

SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	London
PUBLISHER	RCHME
PART	-
DATE	1986
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	1912
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>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 No.34. 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. 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>
Event.DATE	1825
Event.NGRE	359380
Event.NGRN	173700

AUTHOR	Greenacre, Francis & Stoddard, Sheena
TITLE	The Bristol landscape: the watercolours of Samuel Jackson, 1794-1869
SERIES	-
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
PART	-

DATE	1988
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	2118
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	1935
Event.NGRE	359221
Event.NGRN	173660

AUTHOR	Winstone, Reece
TITLE	Bristol as it was, 1939-1914
SERIES	Bristol as it was 1
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Reece Winstone
PART	-
DATE	1957
PAGES	pl.48

Event.S_REC_NO	2701
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	?
Event.NGRE	359445
Event.NGRN	173870

AUTHOR	Winstone, Reece
TITLE	Bristol As It Was, 1845-1900
SERIES	Bristol As It Was, 32
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Reece Winstone
PART	-
DATE	1983
PAGES	pl.334

Event.S_REC_NO	3528
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>In December 1999 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at a site on the south side of Wilson Street, St. Pauls by Adrian Parry for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Seven trenches were excavated, four positioned within the boundaries of Howells burial ground, a private burial ground identified during a desk-based assessment of the site (Bryant 1999), to confirm its boundaries and the expected survival of inhumations. The remaining three trenches were sited to investigate housing which stood on the Wilson Street frontage of the site and more modest housing on the southern frontage. Trench 1 was located at the north-west corner of the site and recorded the walls and floor of a cellar belonging to a house which formerly stood on Wilson Street. The walls of the buildings were encountered at around 0.3 metres below the current ground surface and the flagstone floors of the cellar at a depth of 2 metres. Trench 2 was also positioned on the northern frontage of the site, towards its western end. This also exposed a cellar of one of the Wilson Street houses. Trench 3 was positioned in the centre of the site within the area of the burial ground. This encountered what may have been the remains of a wooden coffin in a layer of mixed soil and Mercia mudstone approximately 1 metre below the current ground surface. Trench 4 lay in the centre of the cemetery and inhumations were identified 0.3 metres below the ground surface. A series of inter-cutting burials was found to extend to a depth of 1.2 metres below the ground surface. No grave cuts were identified in Trench 5, on the eastern side of the burial ground, although the skull of a child was found at a depth of 1.6 metres below the ground surface. Part of a cobbled path along the edge of the burial ground was recorded. Trench 7, at the middle of the southern boundary of the site, encountered the wall of one of the domestic buildings on the west side of the burial ground. This was of eighteenth-century date and was located 0.6 metres below the ground surface. It survived to a height of 0.9 metres and was founded on a layer of sand. No floor or other surface was identified (Parry 1999; Williams 1999, 104; Wills 2000, 219).</p>
Event.DATE	1999
Event.NGRE	359595
Event.NGRN	173704

AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land at Wilson Street, St. Pauls, Bristol....
SERIES	BaRAS Report 641/1999
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

PART	-
DATE	1999
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Parry, Adrian
TITLE	Archaeological evaluation of land at Wilson Street, St. Paul's, Bristol....
SERIES	BaRAS Report 673/1999
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	1999
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Williams, B. (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 1998-1999
SERIES	Bristol and Avon Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society
PART	16
DATE	1999
PAGES	95-111

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan
TITLE	Archaeological review No.24 1999
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PART	118
DATE	2000
PAGES	213-234

Event.S_REC_NO	3628
Event.SITE_DESC	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 (BUAD 352). The groundworks involved the removal of piling obstructions on the Wilson Street frontage of the site, reduction of

	<p>the ground-level in an area set aside for gardens. 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 some time 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. 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>
Event.DATE	2000
Event.NGRE	359588
Event.NGRN	173700

AUTHOR	Parry, Adrian
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at Wilson Street, St. Pauls, Bristol....

SERIES	BaRAS Report 726/2000
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Ponsford, M.
TITLE	Post-medieval Britain and Ireland in 2000
SERIES	Post-medieval Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	London
PUBLISHER	Society for Post-medieval Archaeology
PART	35
DATE	2001
PAGES	122-289

AUTHOR	Williams, B. (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 1998-1999
SERIES	Bristol and Avon Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society
PART	16
DATE	1999
PAGES	95-111

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review No.25 2000
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PART	119
DATE	2001
PAGES	185-210

AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 1999-2000
SERIES	Bristol and Avon Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol

PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society
PART	17
DATE	2000
PAGES	139-151

Event.S_REC_NO	3642
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2000
Event.NGRE	359515
Event.NGRN	173665

AUTHOR	Samuel, Jens
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at 1-13 St. Paul Street, St. Pauls, Bristol....
SERIES	BaRAS Report 703/2001
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2001
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review No.26 2001
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PART	120
DATE	2002
PAGES	233-256

Event.S_REC_NO	3645
Event.SITE_DESC	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). 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 skylighted roof was constructed over this some time before 1918. Both buildings continued in industrial uses until the 1980s. 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. 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). 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.
Event.DATE	2000
Event.NGRE	359458
Event.NGRN	173660

AUTHOR	Morton, Richard & Oakey, Niall
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square, Bristol: archaeological desk-based assessment and architectural survey
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeological Trust report 001213
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review no.27 2002
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	J. W. Arrowsmith
PART	121
DATE	2003
PAGES	267-289

Event.S_REC_NO	3814
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2001
Event.NGRE	359464
Event.NGRN	173645

AUTHOR	Kenyon, D.
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square, Bristol: archaeological recording

SERIES	Cotswold Archaeology report 01281
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology
PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review no.27 2002
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	J. W. Arrowsmith
PART	121
DATE	2003
PAGES	267-289

Event.S_REC_NO	3843
Event.SITE_DESC	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. 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).
Event.DATE	2000
Event.NGRE	359482
Event.NGRN	173733

AUTHOR	Hughes, P.
TITLE	Brief Report of Investigative Works at St Pauls Church, Portland Square, Bristol
SERIES	Privately circulated
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Philip Hughes Architects
PART	-
DATE	2000

PAGES	
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Event.S_REC_NO	3915
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2002
Event.NGRE	359472
Event.NGRN	173745

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review no.27 2002
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	J. W. Arrowsmith
PART	121
DATE	2003
PAGES	267-289

AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 2001-2002
SERIES	Bristol and Avon Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society
PART	19
DATE	2004
PAGES	99-114

AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at St. Paul's Church, Portland Square, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 936/2005
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2005
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	3935
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Event.SITE_DESC	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: "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, he colours hard and cracked. The windows are grimy with dirt, and there is a good deal of dust everywhere" (quoted in Soros 1999, 20).
Event.DATE	1876
Event.NGRE	359302
Event.NGRN	173623

AUTHOR	Soros, Susan Weber (ed.)
TITLE	E. W. Godwin: aesthetic movement architect and designer
SERIES	-
PL_OF_PUB	New Haven
PUBLISHER	Yale University Press
PART	-
DATE	1999
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	3937
Event.SITE_DESC	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: "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).
Event.DATE	?

Event.NGRE	359440
Event.NGRN	173785

AUTHOR	Craig, E. & St. John, C.
TITLE	Ellen Terry's memoirs
SERIES	-
PL_OF_PUB	London
PUBLISHER	Victor Gollancz Ltd.
PART	-
DATE	1933
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	3956
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	2000
Event.NGRE	359514
Event.NGRN	173663

AUTHOR	Samuel, Jens
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at 1-13 St. Paul Street, St. Pauls, Bristol....
SERIES	BaRAS Report 703/2001
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2001
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review No.26 2001
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
PART	120
DATE	2002
PAGES	233-256

AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 2000-2001
SERIES	Bristol and Avon Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society
PART	18
DATE	2001
PAGES	109-126

Event.S_REC_NO	3974
Event.SITE_DESC	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 Costwold Archaeology (Kenyon 2003; Wills 2003, 272).
Event.DATE	2001
Event.NGRE	359460
Event.NGRN	173657

AUTHOR	Kenyon, D.
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square. Archaeological recording
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeology report 02126
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology
PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review no.27 2002
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	J. W. Arrowsmith
PART	121
DATE	2003
PAGES	267-289

Event.S_REC_NO	3988
Event.SITE_DESC	In May 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.93-

	<p>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 (BUAD 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 roperyard 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>
Event.DATE	2003
Event.NGRE	359300
Event.NGRN	173840

AUTHOR	Burchill, Rod
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land on the corner of Wilder Street & Brunswick Street, St. Pauls, Bristol...

SERIES	BaRAS Report 1189/2003
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	4441
Event.SITE_DESC	In February 2008, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on construction works at Backfields.
Event.DATE	2008
Event.NGRE	359222
Event.NGRN	173840

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	4206
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1742
Event.NGRE	359354
Event.NGRN	173870

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	74
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1974
Event.NGRE	359378
Event.NGRN	173676

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	294
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1988
Event.NGRE	359420
Event.NGRN	173585

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	295
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1982
Event.NGRE	359354
Event.NGRN	173589

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	333
Event.SITE_DESC	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).
Event.DATE	?
Event.NGRE	359360
Event.NGRN	173591

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	389
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1986
Event.NGRE	359268
Event.NGRN	173694

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	1558
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1919
Event.NGRE	359447
Event.NGRN	173771

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	1597
Event.SITE_DESC	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 can not be seen in the drawing.
Event.DATE	?
Event.NGRE	359299
Event.NGRN	173622

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	1664
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Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	?
Event.NGRE	359477
Event.NGRN	173747

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	1913
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1825
Event.NGRE	359460
Event.NGRN	173720

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	1967
Event.SITE_DESC	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 (BUAD 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 (BUAD 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.
Event.DATE	1826
Event.NGRE	359348
Event.NGRN	173908

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	3204
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1742
Event.NGRE	359450
Event.NGRN	173740

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	3302
Event.SITE_DESC	The survey of the city in 1828 by John Plumley and George Ashmead shows the Circular Stables at the east end of Back Fields.
Event.DATE	1828
Event.NGRE	359230
Event.NGRN	173835

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	3713
Event.SITE_DESC	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.
Event.DATE	1998
Event.NGRE	359477
Event.NGRN	173745

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	3897
Event.SITE_DESC	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a grammar school to the north-east of Portland Square.
Event.DATE	1828
Event.NGRE	359478
Event.NGRN	173943

No bibliography records



Bristol Historic Environment Record

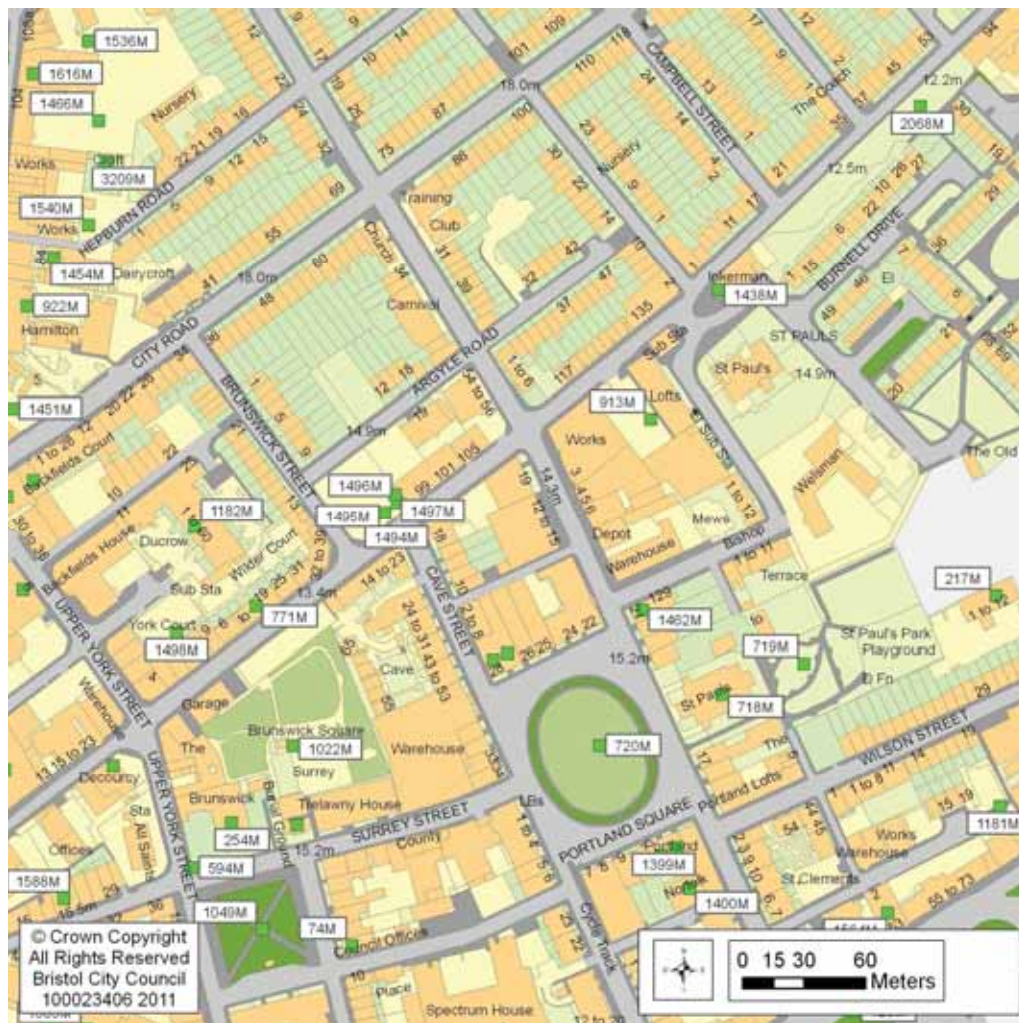
Results of data trawl

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

Summary

Extract Date

03/02/2012 10:03:32



Monument.M_REC_NO	1555M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	28, Portland Square
Monument.NGRE	359368
Monument.NGRN	173762
Monument.M_DESC	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).

AUTHOR	Leech, Roger H.
TITLE	No.28 Portland Square and Nos.2-8 Cave Street, Bristol: an archaeological desk-based assessment and building assessment
SERIES	Cultural Heritage Services report 2004/2005/181
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cultural Heritage Services
PART	-
DATE	2005
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Demidowicz, Toni
TITLE	28 Portland Square & 2-8 Cave St., Bristol: a documentary study and historical fabric analysis
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	-
PART	-
DATE	1995
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Ison, W.
TITLE	The Georgian buildings of Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	London

PUBLISHER	Faber
PART	-
DATE	1952
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	718M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Church of St. Paul
Monument.NGRE	359480
Monument.NGRN	173745
Monument.M_DESC	<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). 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). 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>

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review no.27 2002
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	J. W. Arrowsmith
PART	121
DATE	2003
PAGES	267-289

AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at St. Paul's Church, Portland Square, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 936/2005
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2005
PAGES	

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

Monument.M_REC_NO	719M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	St. Paul's Churchyard
Monument.NGRE	359520
Monument.NGRN	173760
Monument.M_DESC	<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. 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. 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." 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: "ST. PAUL'S / GREATER CHURCHYARD / WAS CONVEYED TO / THE BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL / AND CONVERTED INTO / ST. PAUL'S PARK / ON JUNE 11TH, 1936. / W. WARD B. A. VICAR /</p>

	JENEFRED M. ADAMS / W. J. D. WOODS / CHURCH WARDENS." 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). The railings and gates to the park have a Grade II* listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/2154).
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AUTHOR	Hughes, P.
TITLE	Brief Report of Investigative Works at St Pauls Church, Portland Square, Bristol
SERIES	Privately circulated
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Philip Hughes Architects
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Barker, P. P. & Tomkinson, K.
TITLE	A report for Philip Hughes Associates ... on a Ground Penetrating Radar survey carried out at St. Paul's Church, Portland Square, Bristol
SERIES	Stratascan report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Stratascan
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Etheridge, David
TITLE	St. Paul's Park, St. Paul's Bristol: archaeological desk-based assessment
SERIES	Avon Archaeological Unit report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Avon Archaeological Unit
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Etheridge, David
TITLE	St. Paul's Park, St. Paul's, Bristol: archaeological recording
SERIES	Avon Archaeological Unit report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated

PUBLISHER	Avon Archaeological Unit
PART	-
DATE	2007
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	720M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Portland Square
Monument.NGRE	359420
Monument.NGRN	173720
Monument.M_DESC	<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. 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). 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. 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. 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. 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</p>

	lawns, including a central raised bed. The path runs around the perimeter. The railings and gates around the central garden are listed Grade II (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1908).
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AUTHOR	Ison, W.
TITLE	The Georgian buildings of Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	London
PUBLISHER	Faber
PART	-
DATE	1952
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1182M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Circular Stables, Back Fields
Monument.NGRE	359222
Monument.NGRN	173827
Monument.M_DESC	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.

AUTHOR	Stevens, Dave
TITLE	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Nos.1-2 Backfields Industrial Estate, Upper York Street, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1595/2006
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Potter, Kevin
TITLE	Archaeological evaluation of land at Nos.1 & 2 Backfields Industrial Estate, Upper York Street, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1607/2006
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Potter, Kevin
TITLE	Watching Brief During Asbestos Test Pit Excavation at Backfields Industrial Estate, St Paul's, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2006
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1495M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	1, Cave Street Cottages, No.87 Wilder Street
Monument.NGRE	359315
Monument.NGRN	173834
Monument.M_DESC	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.

AUTHOR	Burchill, Rod
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land on the corner of Wilder Street & Brunswick Street, St. Pauls, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1189/2003
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1462M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	21, Portland Square
Monument.NGRE	359441
Monument.NGRN	173786
Monument.M_DESC	<p>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 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. The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1903).</p>

AUTHOR	Craig, E. & St. John, C.
TITLE	Ellen Terry's memoirs
SERIES	-
PL_OF_PUB	London

PUBLISHER	Victor Gollancz Ltd.
PART	-
DATE	1933
PAGES	

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

Monument.M_REC_NO	217M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	The Old School House
Monument.NGRE	359614
Monument.NGRN	173793
Monument.M_DESC	<p>The Old School House, located off the north side of Wilson Street. The building was constructed c1830, but was altered and dated 1859 (1851?); converted 1992. Pennant Sandstone rubble with limestone dressings. L-shaped plan. Two storeys; 4-window range, with 2-storey left-hand projecting wing at south side, and similar, containing open-well staircase, at east end of north side. Relieving arches to openings with ashlar surrounds. Most windows were removed or blocked, but some noted with 28+28 sashes. Ground-floor Venetian window in south wall of south-west wing; first-floor example at west end of main block. The right return has pediment lintels to outer doorways inscribed BOYS and GIRLS to the left and right, and a triple semicircular-arched window between dated 1851. The interior was completely rebuilt in 1992. A shallow slate hipped roof to the main block and north-east wing; a gabled slate roof to the south-west wing.</p>

AUTHOR	Williams, B.
TITLE	Archaeology in Bristol 1990-92
SERIES	Bristol and Avon Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society
PART	10

DATE	1992
PAGES	54

Monument.M_REC_NO	74M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Hahnemann Hospital, No.7 Brunswick Square
Monument.NGRE	359299
Monument.NGRN	173622
Monument.M_DESC	No.7 Brunswick Square. In the early-twentieth century the building was The Hahnemann Hospital, a homeopathic hospital. The building is listed as part of the terrace with Nos.7-12.

AUTHOR	Soros, Susan Weber (ed.)
TITLE	E. W. Godwin: aesthetic movement architect and designer
SERIES	-
PL_OF_PUB	New Haven
PUBLISHER	Yale University Press
PART	-
DATE	1999
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1049M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Brunswick Square
Monument.NGRE	359255
Monument.NGRN	173630
Monument.M_DESC	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

	<p>keeping quarter of said Square rails walks and trees thereof in good condition" (BRO 2215(22)). The buildings of the south side of the Square were built from c.1770 and the east side from 1784. Only half of the west side was actually completed and the north side was only enclosed in 1834 with the construction of the Congregational Chapel designed by William Armstrong. The Square was laid out with diagonal cross paths and elm trees planted around the perimeter, although these were felled in 1856. The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town plan (Bristol sheets LXXI.16.15 and LXXII.13.11) surveyed in 1883 map records open gates at each corner, marked by bollards. At that date the Square was enclosed by railings and there was also a central lamp post. The railings were removed during World War Two. The square was vested in Bristol City Council in 1952 and between 1953 and 1954 the Council spent £669 on restoring the lawns and planting of twelve flower beds. In the later twentieth century car-parking bays were set out on each of the four sides of the Square.</p>
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AUTHOR	Ison, W.
TITLE	The Georgian buildings of Bristol
SERIES	-
PL_OF_PUB	London
PUBLISHER	Faber
PART	-
DATE	1952
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1496M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	2, Cave Street Cottages, No.89 Wilder Street
Monument.NGRE	359321
Monument.NGRN	173839
Monument.M_DESC	<p>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.</p>

AUTHOR	Burchill, Rod
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TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land on the corner of Wilder Street & Brunswick Street, St. Pauls, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1189/2003
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	254M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Brunswick Chapel
Monument.NGRE	359240
Monument.NGRN	173682
Monument.M_DESC	The Brunswick Chapel, a Congregational chapel located at the west end of the north side of Brunswick Square. The building was constructed in 1834-1835 for seceding members of the Castle Green congregation to a design by the architect William Armstrong, whose offices were at No.7 Brunswick Square. The main, south-facing, elevation was of three bays with central portico with two pairs of giant Ionic columns. The exterior was rendered; two tiers of windows, the upper round-arched headed; moulded cornice and parapet. Front Internally there were galleries around three sides, the pulpit being located against the centre of the rear, north, wall. A relative small organ was installed in the chapel by John Smith junior of the Bristol organ builders John Smith and Sons in 1837. The chapel was closed in c.1950, and subsequently the building was in commercial use for some time. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1882).

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

Monument.M_REC_NO	1494M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Shute, Arthur and Bush Confectionery Factory, No.85

	Wilder Street
Monument.NGRE	359303
Monument.NGRN	173830
Monument.M_DESC	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).

AUTHOR	Burchill, Rod
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land on the corner of Wilder Street & Brunswick Street, St. Pauls, Bristol...
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1189/2003
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	913M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	St. Paul's Brewery
Monument.NGRE	359445
Monument.NGRN	173880
Monument.M_DESC	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. 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 a longer and lower building, stone and render again, with 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 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.
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AUTHOR	Winstone, Reece
TITLE	Bristol As It Was, 1845-1900
SERIES	Bristol As It Was, 32
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Reece Winstone
PART	-
DATE	1983
PAGES	pl.334

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

AUTHOR	Winstone, Reece
TITLE	Bristol as it was, 1939-1914
SERIES	Bristol as it was 1
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	Reece Winstone
PART	-
DATE	1957
PAGES	pl.48

Monument.M_REC_NO	1398M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	11, Portland Square
Monument.NGRE	359450
Monument.NGRN	173666
Monument.M_DESC	<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). 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. The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1901).</p>

AUTHOR	Wills, Jan (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review no.27 2002
SERIES	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society
PL_OF_PUB	Bristol
PUBLISHER	J. W. Arrowsmith
PART	121
DATE	2003

PAGES	267-289
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AUTHOR	Morton, Richard & Oakey, Niall
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square, Bristol: archaeological desk-based assessment and architectural survey
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeological Trust report 001213
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

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

Monument.M_REC_NO	1399M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	12, Portland Square
Monument.NGRE	359458
Monument.NGRN	173670
Monument.M_DESC	<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. 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</p>

	<p>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. The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1901).</p>
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AUTHOR	Kenyon, D.
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square. Archaeological recording
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeology report 02126
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology
PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Morton, Richard & Oakey, Niall
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square, Bristol: archaeological desk-based assessment and architectural survey
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeological Trust report 001213
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Ison, W.
TITLE	The Georgian buildings of Bristol
SERIES	

PL_OF_PUB	London
PUBLISHER	Faber
PART	-
DATE	1952
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1400M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Extension to the Young & Melrow Stay and Corset Factory, No.12 Portland Square
Monument.NGRE	359464
Monument.NGRN	173650
Monument.M_DESC	<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 some time 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. 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. The basement contained a 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 Nofolk Avenue was the ironing room. By 2000 the building was derelict and only the shell walls remained (Morton & Oakey 2000, 20).</p>

AUTHOR	Kenyon, D.
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square, Bristol: archaeological recording
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeology report 01281
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology

PART	-
DATE	2003
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Morton, Richard & Oakey, Niall
TITLE	11-12 Portland Square, Bristol: archaeological desk-based assessment and architectural survey
SERIES	Cotswold Archaeological Trust report 001213
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
PART	-
DATE	2000
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	771M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Savage's Sugar House, Wilder Street
Monument.NGRE	359252
Monument.NGRN	173788
Monument.M_DESC	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.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	1438M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Grammar School, Grosvenor Road
Monument.NGRE	359478
Monument.NGRN	173943
Monument.M_DESC	Grammar School, located on the southern side of a lane to the north-east of Portland Square [modern Grosvenor

	Road]. The school was in existence by the time of the 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead. It was extant in 1881 but had been demolished by the beginning of the twentieth century and The Inkerman Public House developed on the site.
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No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	1022M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Brunswick Square burial ground
Monument.NGRE	359270
Monument.NGRN	173720
Monument.M_DESC	<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. The cemetery had expanded to approximately its modern extent by 1828, although Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol suggests that an area at the north-east corner, measuring 32 metres north south by 22 metres wide, was not then in use for burials. A small mortuary chapel had by then been built at the centre of the burial ground (at ST 59264 73721). Surrey Lodge (BUAD 1700M) was built subsequently. The cemetery was one of those closed under the 1854 Act. Interments are known to have taken place across the site, with the greatest density in the western half (BRO 39461/P/1(a)(b)). The majority of the headstones were removed in the early 1980s. Surrey Lodge has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1885). Two groups of chest tombs have a Grade II listing (Listed Building numbers 901-1/6/1883 and 901-1/6/1884).</p>

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	1497M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Ropewalk at Wilder Street
Monument.NGRE	359320
Monument.NGRN	173843
Monument.M_DESC	<p>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</p>

	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.
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No bibliography records

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

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	1611M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Malthouse, Upper York Street
Monument.NGRE	359138
Monument.NGRN	173796
Monument.M_DESC	Malthouse, located on the south-western side of Upper York Street. The building was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and formed part of the Stokescroft Brewery (BUAD 1610M). It is a brick structure with limestone ashlar quoins and parapet, and is of two storeys and basement with a pitched roof. The main, north-east facing elevation is rendered and has a nine-window range, the fenestration consisting of brick arched windows with ashlar keystones. There are three arched double doorways at ground floor. After the Stokescroft Brewery closed in the twentieth century the malthouse became a bottling plant for Franklin and Co. Ltd. This closed in the 1960s and the building was converted into a printing works in 1972. In 1983 it became a nightclub known as the Lakota Club. The building is extant.

No bibliography records

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

Monument.M_DESC	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.
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No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	1077M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Saw mill, York Street
Monument.NGRE	359182
Monument.NGRN	173710
Monument.M_DESC	Saw Mill, York Street. The building was extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map in the early 1880s.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	1554M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	27, Portland Square
Monument.NGRE	359375
Monument.NGRN	173765
Monument.M_DESC	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 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. The building has a Grade I listing (Listed Building number 901-1/6/1904).

No bibliography records

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

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

APPENDIX 2
TRAWL OF
ENGLISH HERITAGE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD, SWINDON
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Explanatory notes for Vertical full single coversearch listings

This listing identifies the Vertical images covering all or part of your area of interest. Your site or the centre of your site will not necessarily be in the centre of each photograph.

Please contact us if you want to see the photographs or order copies, quoting your enquiry reference number plus Sortie and Frame numbers. You need to book an appointment to see these photographs.

Occasionally prints may not be available to view; for example, when images exist only as film or slides.

Sortie Number

This is a reference number allocated to flights by the source organisation. It must be quoted with camera position and frame number(s) when referring to prints.

Library Number

This is our internal reference number for retrieval of prints from our archive.

Camera Position

These codes indicate the position of cameras on an aircraft and must be quoted as a prefix to frame numbers.

Frame Number

The Frame Number is the number of the photograph within the Sortie

Held

This indicates whether the image is held as a print by the National Monuments Record. 'P' indicates that a print is held. 'N' indicates that a print is not held – a negative or slide may be held for this record instead. Photographs marked 'N' cannot be viewed on a visit to the NMR. You can only purchase digital or photographic copies of these images.

Centre Point

This is a six-figure Ordnance Survey grid reference indicating the centre of the frame. You can use these to plot photographs onto an Ordnance Survey map.

Run

A sortie or flight is made up of a number of runs; each run consists of a number of photographs. The run number shown is the run on which this photograph was taken.

Date

This is the date on which photographs were taken.

Sortie Quality

This indicates the quality of the photographs on the sortie assigned by the organisation that took the images.

Scale

This is the target scale which the survey aimed to achieve. Each photograph, however, may be at slight variance because of changes in the aircraft's altitude or the height of land covered.

Examples of Scale	Area in photograph	Detail
1:2500	c. 0.13 square miles	Large scale - houses are c.8mm wide, cars and other small objects may be clear.
1:10 000	c. 2 square miles	Houses are c.2mm wide, trees show individually, street and field patterns are distinct, footpaths may be clear
1:15 000	c. 4.5 square miles	Medium scale - a village may fit in one photograph, footpath orientation may be clear.

Focal length

The focal length of the camera that was used to take the photograph.

Film Details/Film Held By

This is the type and size of the original negative e.g. Black and White 9.0" x 9.0". Film Held By indicates where the original negatives are held e.g. NMR = National Monuments Record

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Telephone: 01793 414600

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Swindon

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ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 67130

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/106G/UK/1297	235	V	5072	N	ST 594 735	2	26 MAR 1946	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1297	235	V	5073	N	ST 597 735	2	26 MAR 1946	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1401	289	Vp3	5329	P	ST 592 734	18	11 APR 1946	A	4800	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1401	289	Vp3	5330	P	ST 595 734	18	11 APR 1946	A	4800	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1869	526	RP	3038	P	ST 595 745	4	04 DEC 1946	AB	9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2026	622	V	5322	P	ST 596 736	8	26 APR 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2026	622	V	5323	P	ST 593 736	8	26 APR 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2157	679	V	5290	P	ST 594 735	9	13 JUN 1947	A	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2433	762	RP	3007	P	ST 597 731	1	22 JAN 1948	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW
RAF/CPE/UK/2433	762	RP	3008	P	ST 591 730	1	22 JAN 1948	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW
RAF/CPE/UK/2472	788	RS	4009	P	ST 599 734	8	09 MAR 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW
RAF/CPE/UK/2472	788	RS	4018	P	ST 595 736	9	09 MAR 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW
RAF/58/1723	1647	F22	234	N	ST 593 737	10	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1723	1647	F22	235	P	ST 594 737	10	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1711	1705	F21	20	P	ST 594 735	7	20 SEP 1955	AB	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F21	21	P	ST 593 739	1	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F21	22	P	ST 596 739	1	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs



ENGLISH HERITAGE

NATIONAL
MONUMENTS
RECORD

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
OS/70118	10521	V	142	P	ST 593 736	5	18 MAY 1970	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80156	12471	V	298	P	ST 594 737	1	12 OCT 1980	A	5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89298	13555	V	14	P	ST 595 738	1	18 JUN 1989	A	5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99675	23146	V	21	N	ST 598 740	1	29 AUG 1999	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Total sorties 14

Total images 21

Figure 1

Site Location

(The study area )

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Scale 1: 25 000)

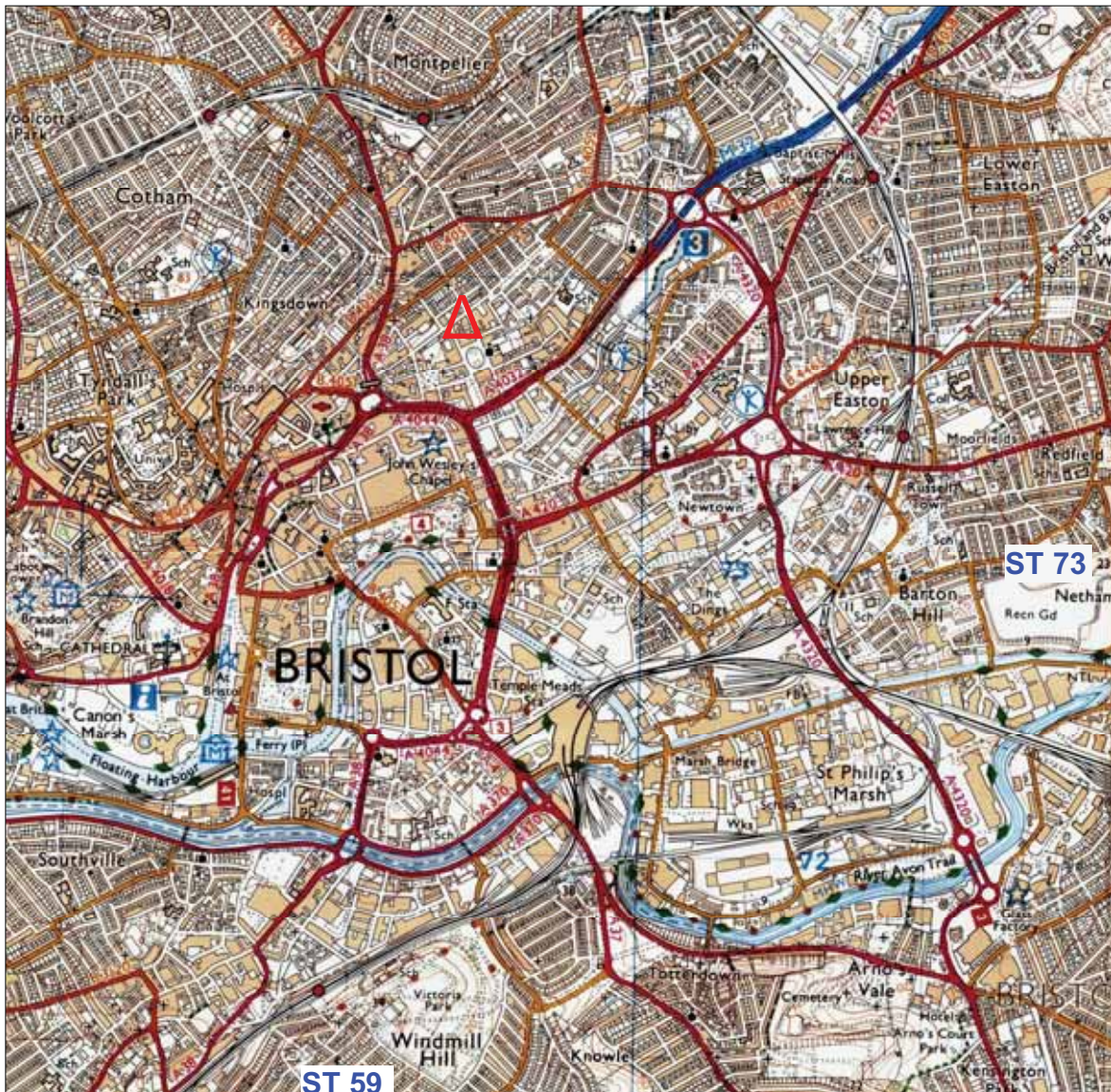


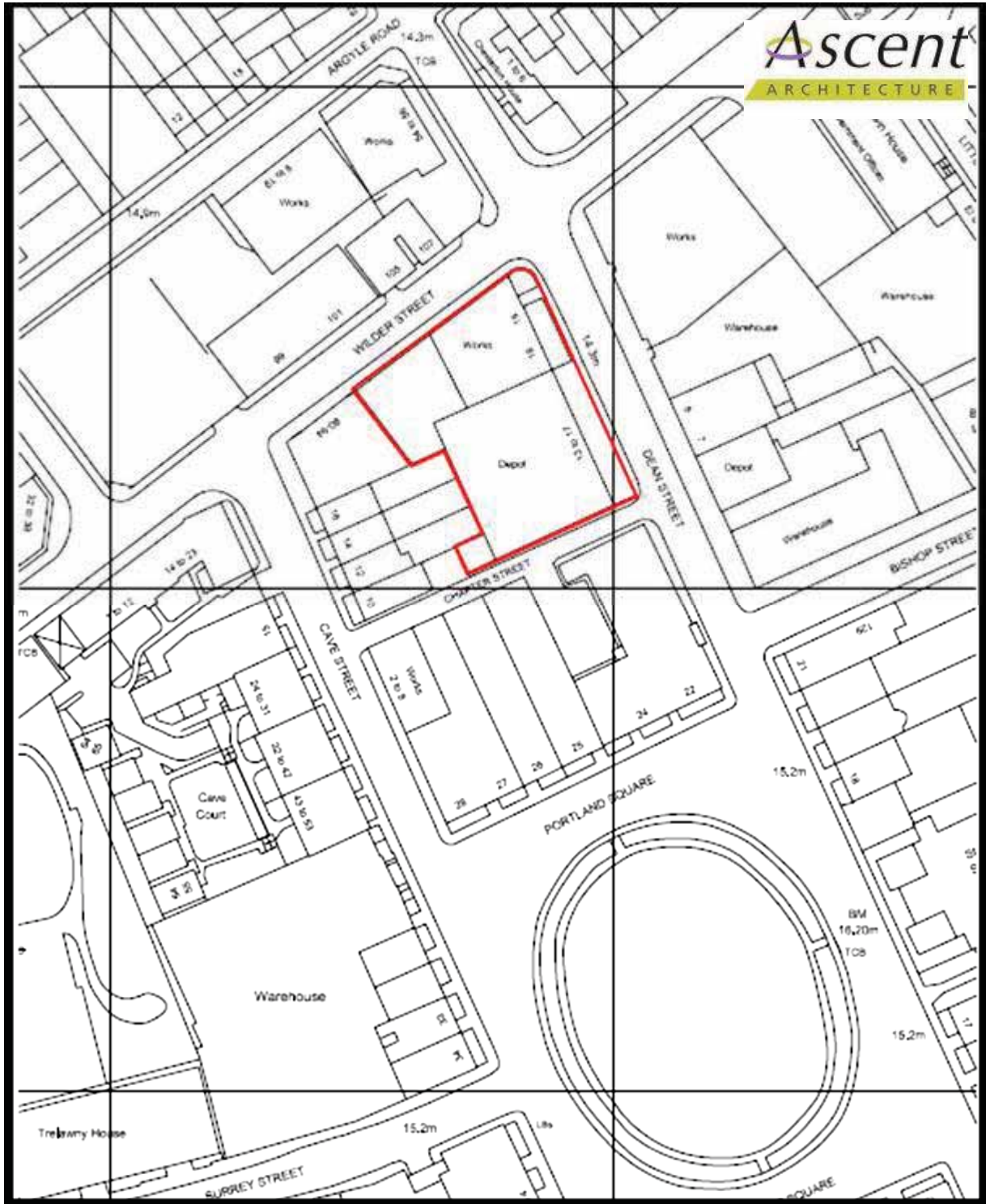
Figure 2

Location of the Study Area

(Outlined in red)

Plan supplied courtesy of Ascent Architecture

Scale 1: 1250



ST 593

ST 738

Figure 3

Facsimile of a 1610 map of Kingswood Forest
(BRO/04480 reproduced courtesy of Bristol Record Office
Approximate location of the study area indicated in red
No scale)

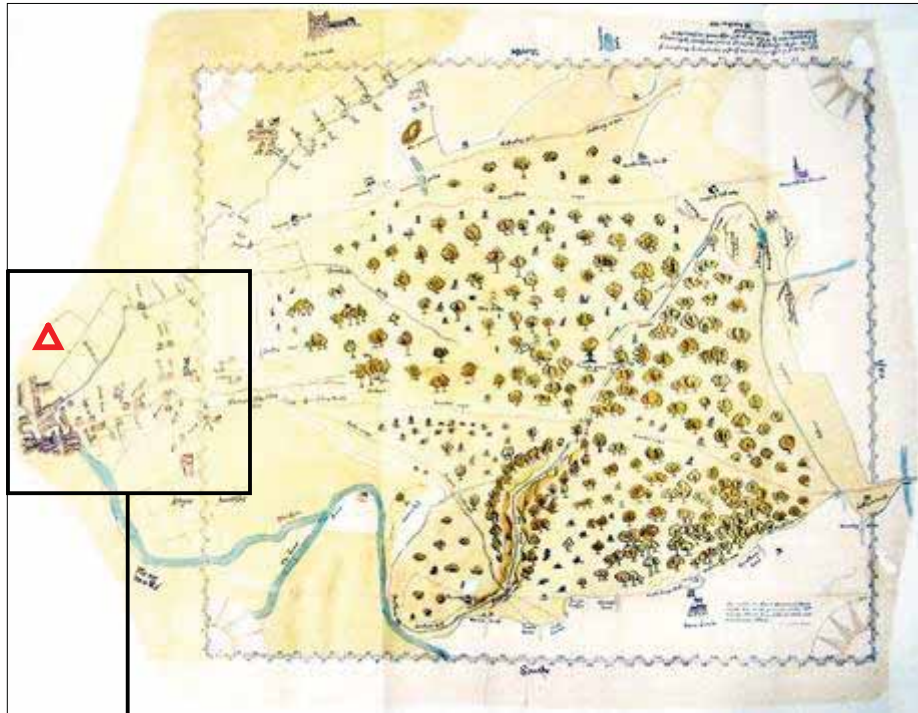


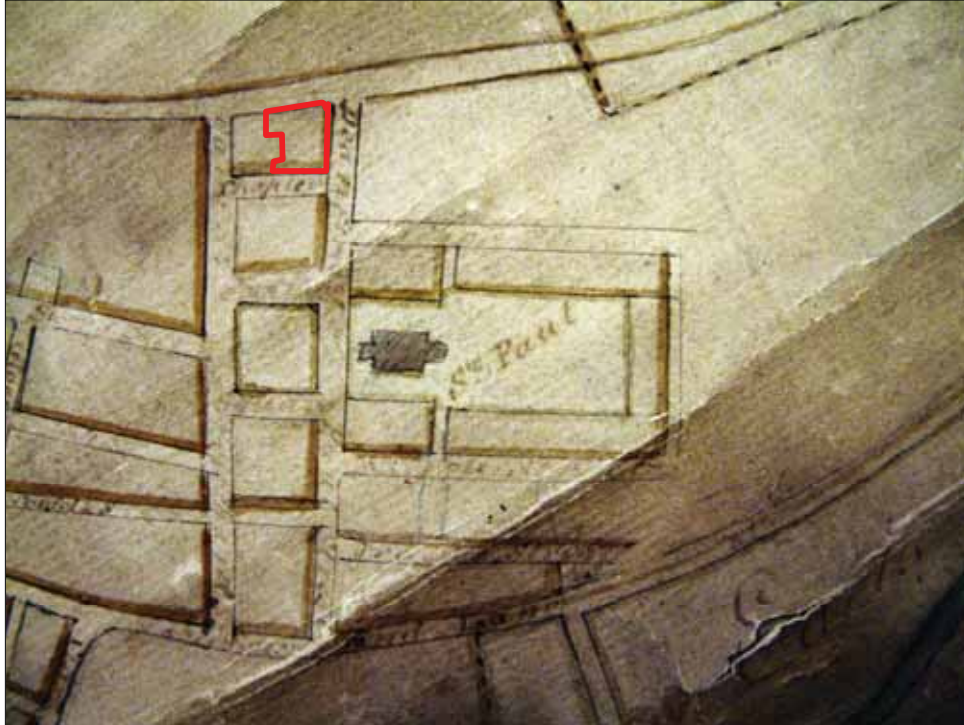
Figure 4

Extract from Rocque's 1742 plan of the city of Bristol
(BRO/07770/1 reproduced courtesy of Bristol Record Office
Approximate location of the study area indicated in red
Not to scale)



Figure 5

Extracts from two plans of Bristol surveyed in 1794
(Location of the study area outlined in red)
Not to scale



A 1794 plan of
St. James and
St. Paul
BRO/P/St.P/P/1
reproduced courtesy
of Bristol Record
Office



Matthew's 1794
plan of the city
and suburbs of
Bristol
reproduced courtesy
of Bristol Central
Library

Figure 6

Extract from Donne's 1800 Map of Bristol, Clifton and Hotwells
(BRO/11168/65a-c reproduced courtesy of Bristol Record Office

Study area outlined in red
Not to scale)

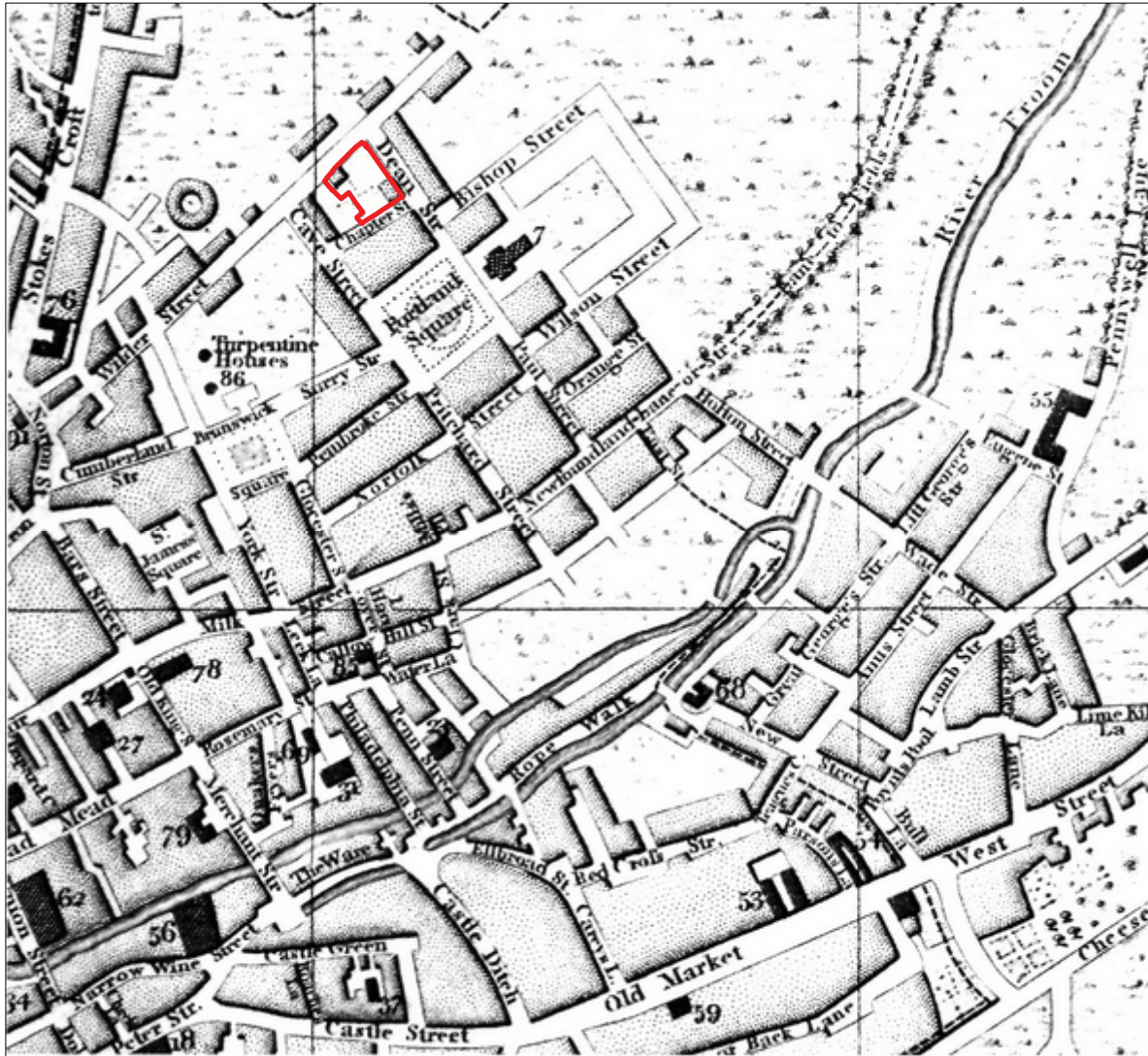


Figure 7

Extract from Ashmead and Plumley's 1828 plan of the city of Bristol and its suburbs

(BRO/04481/North Sheet reproduced courtesy of Bristol Record Office)

Location of the study area outlined in red

Scale 1: 5000

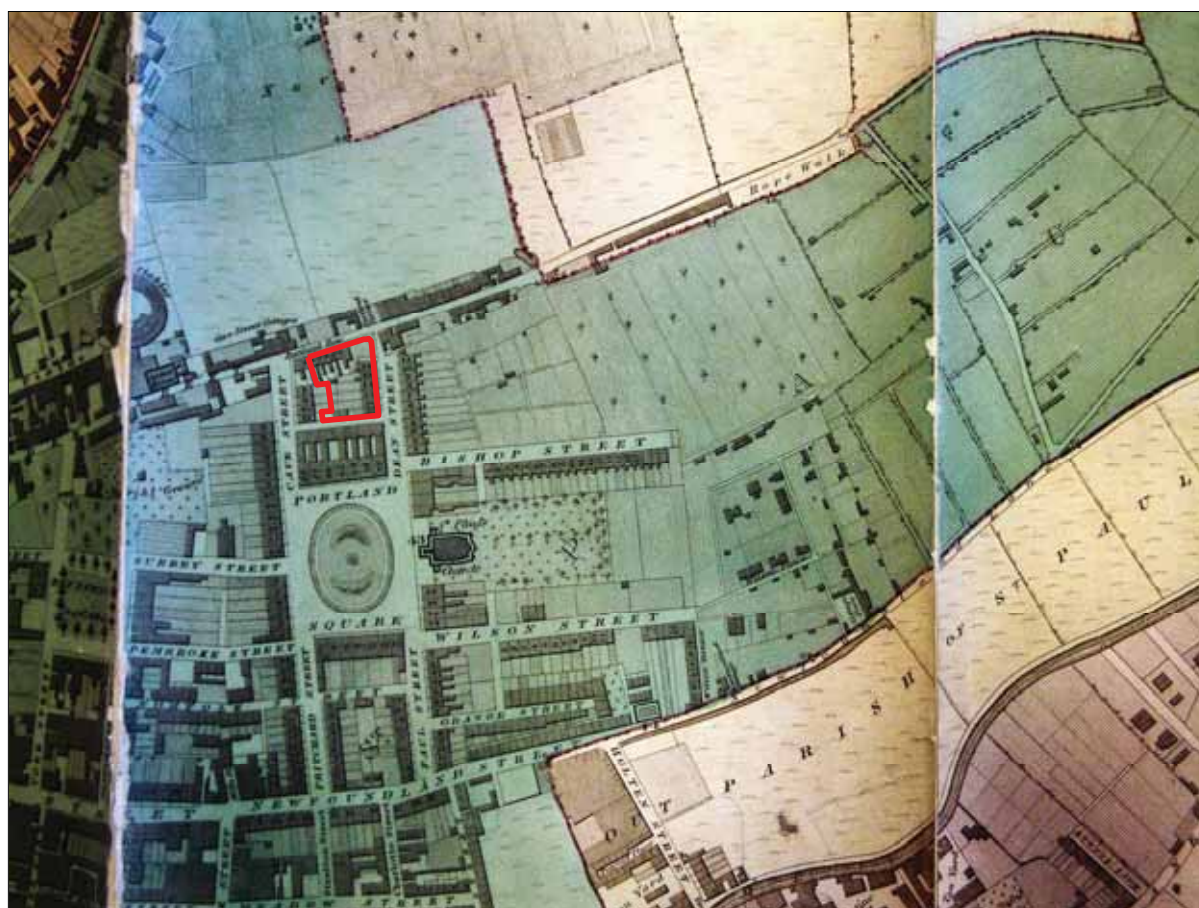


Figure 8

Extract from Ashmead's 1855 plan of the city of Bristol

(BRO/40860/Sheet No. 53 reproduced courtesy of Bristol Record Office

Location of the study area outlined in **red**

Scale 1: 2500)



Figure 9

Extract from Ashmead's 1874 plan of the city of Bristol

(BRO/Bristol Plans/Arranged/Sheet No. 53 reproduced courtesy of
Bristol Record Office

Location of the study area outlined in **red**
Scale 1: 2500)



Figure 10

Addendum to Ashmead and Plumley's 1828 plan of the city of Bristol and its suburbs showing route of Civil War defences

(BRO/04481 reproduced courtesy of Bristol Record Office)

Approximate location of the study area indicated in red

(Not to scale)

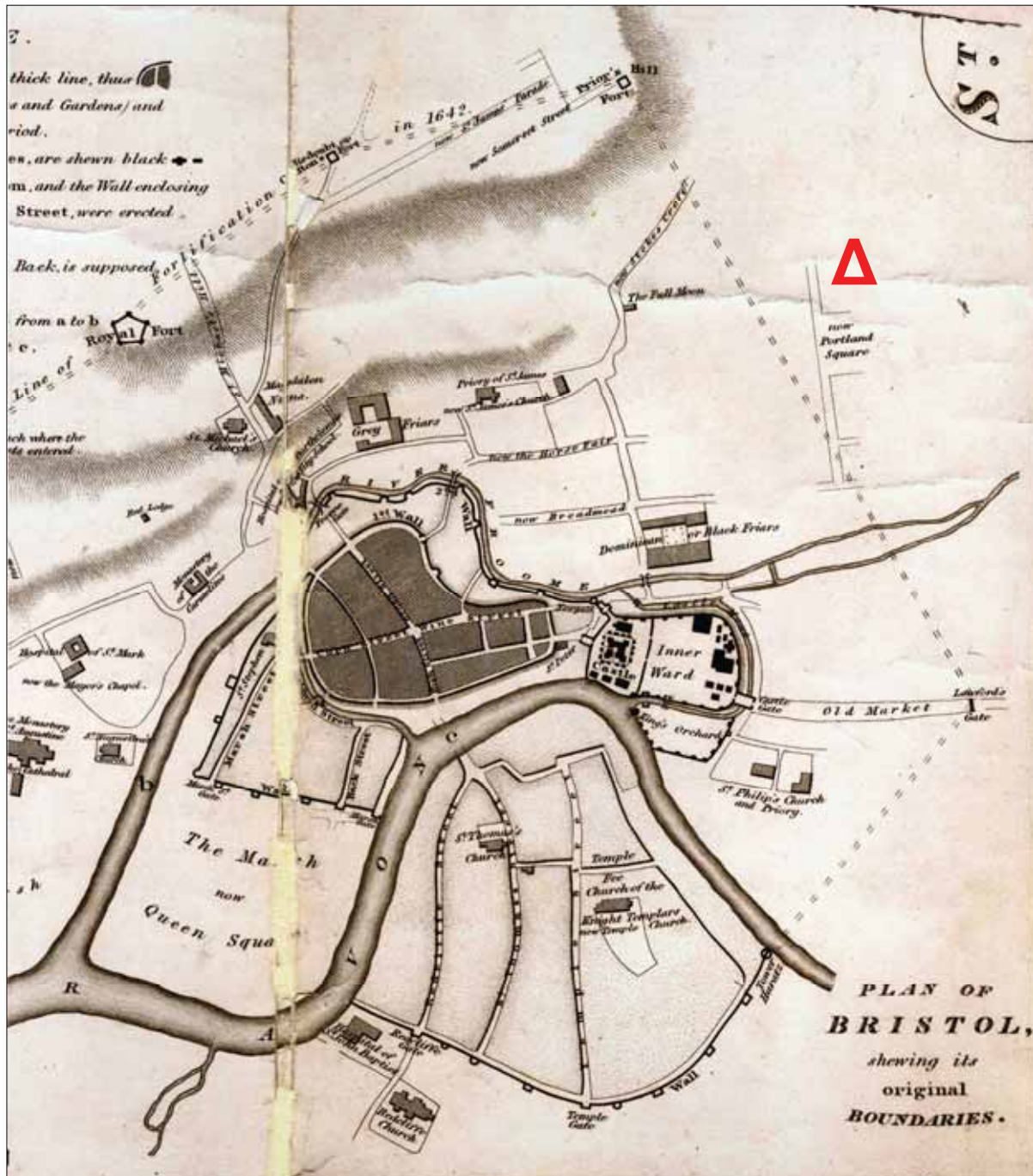


Figure 11

Extract from the 1883 1st Edition Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol

(Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.13

Location of the study area outlined in red

Scale 1: 2500)

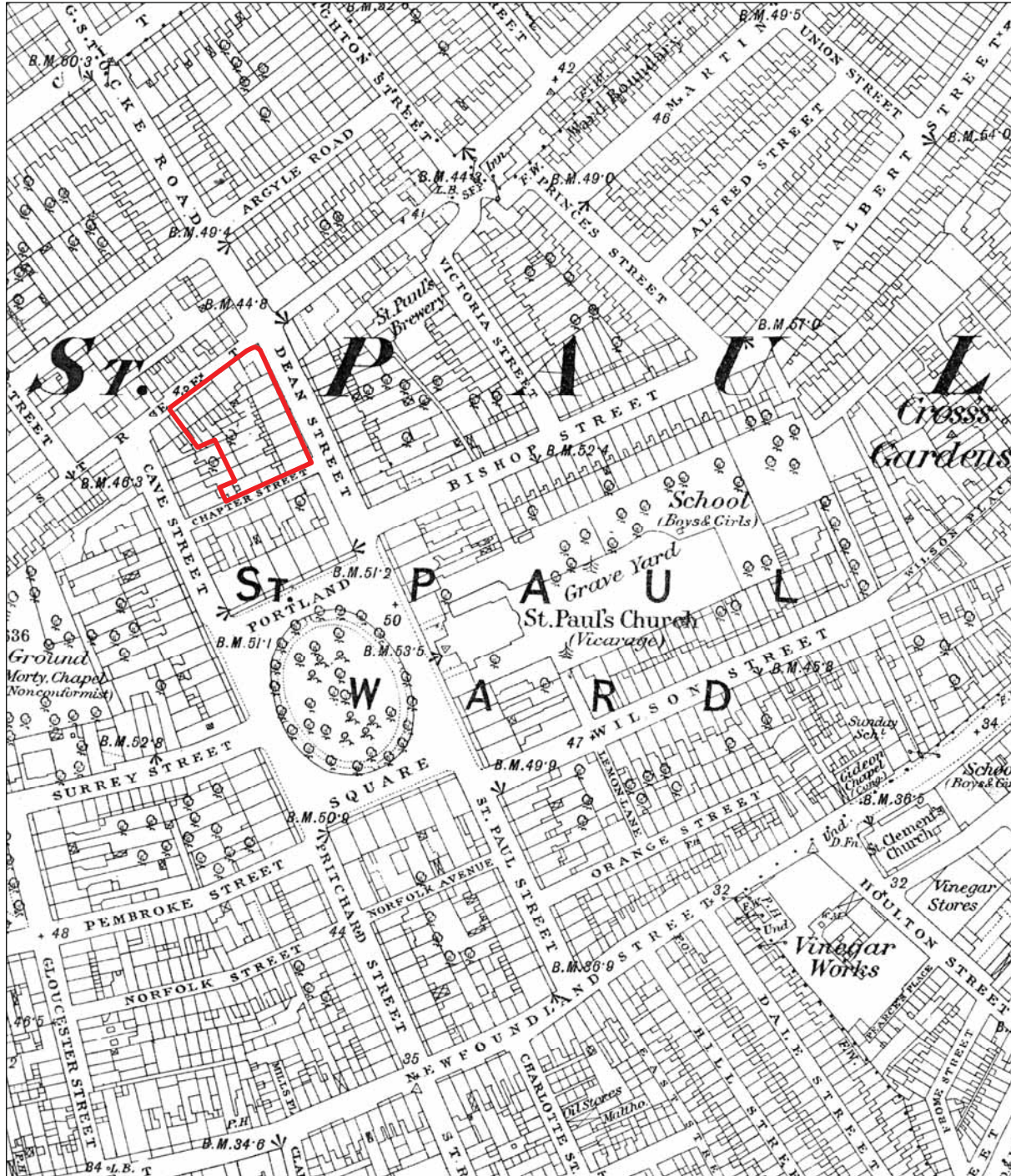


Figure 12

Extract from the 1884 1st Edition Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol

(Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.13.11
Location of the study area outlined in red
Scale 1: 625)



Figure 13

Extract from the 1903 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol

(Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.13

Location of the study area outlined in **red**

Scale 1: 2500



Figure 14

Extract from the 1918 Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol

(Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.13

Location of the study area outlined in red

Scale 1: 2500)

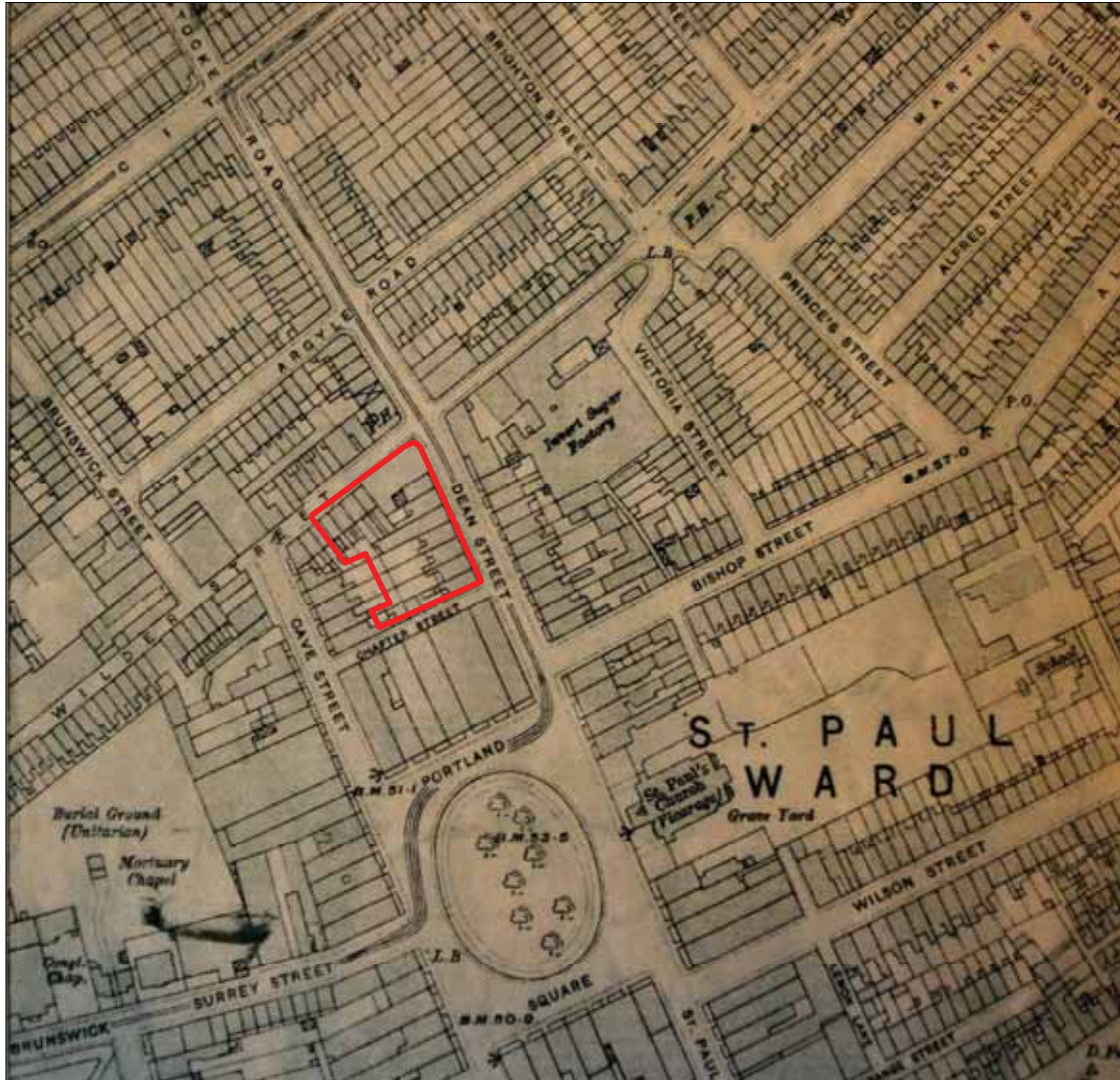


Figure 15

Extract from a September 1941 Vertical Aerial Photograph
RAF/HLA/313, Frame RV 614

(Reproduced courtesy of English Heritage, National Monuments Record, Swindon
Location of the study area outlined in **red**
Scale 1: 5000)

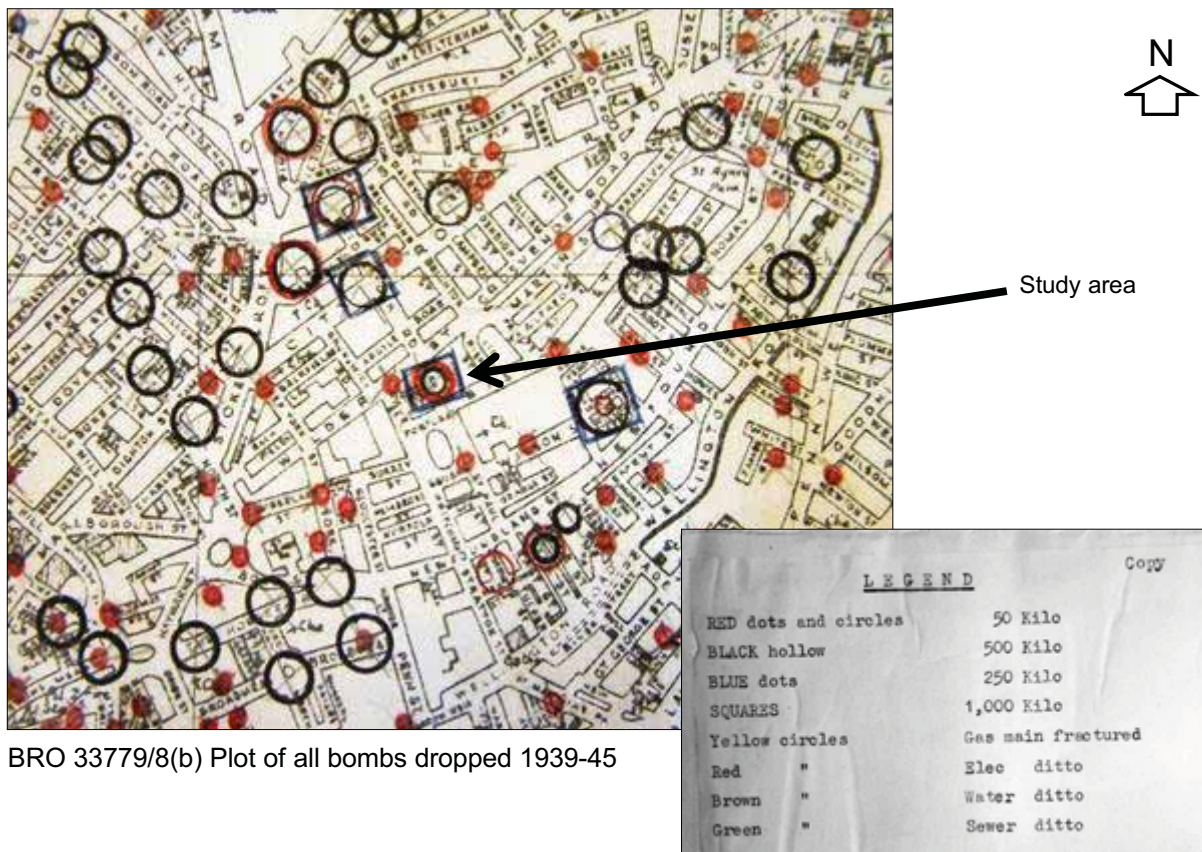


Figure 16

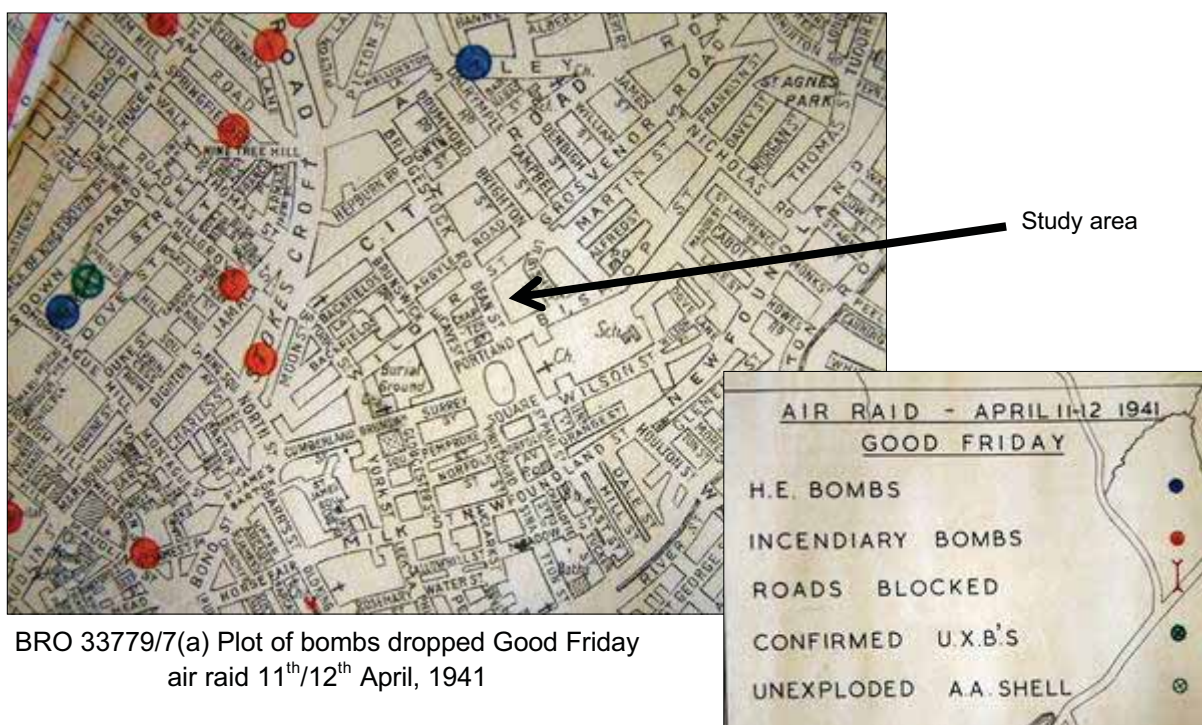
WWII Bristol Bomb Plots

(Reproduced courtesy of Bristol Record Office

Not to scale)



BRO 33779/8(b) Plot of all bombs dropped 1939-45



BRO 33779/7(a) Plot of bombs dropped Good Friday
 air raid 11th/12th April, 1941

Figure 17

Extract from the 1945 Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol

(Gloucestershire sheet LXXII.13

Location of the study area outlined in red

Scale 1: 2500)

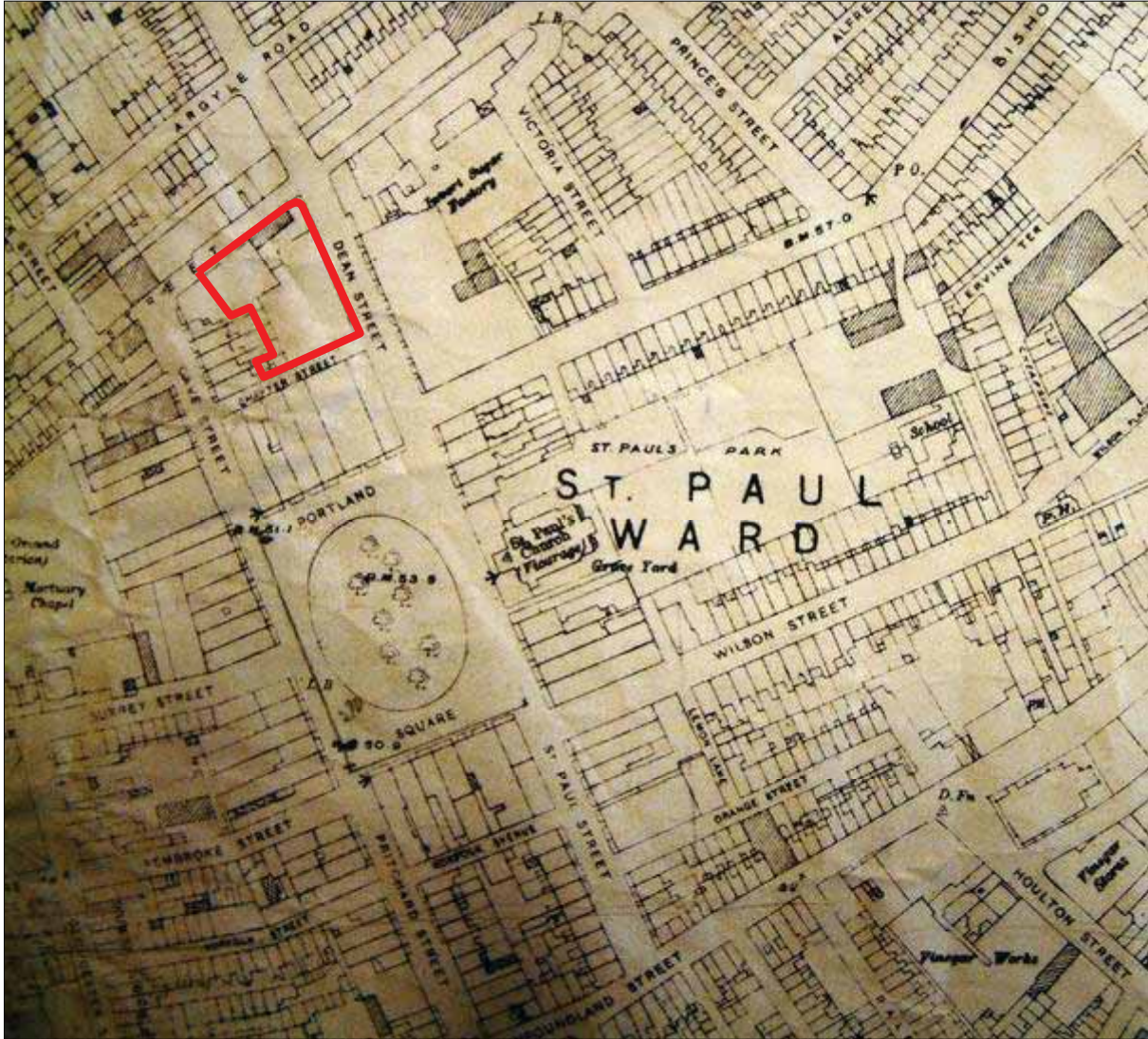


Figure 18

Extract from an April 1947 Vertical Aerial Photograph
RAF/CPE/UK/2026 Frame V 5322

(Reproduced courtesy of English Heritage, National Monuments Record, Swindon
Location of the study area outlined in red
Scale 1: 2500)



Figure 19

Extract from the 1951 Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol

(Sheet ST5973NW

Location of the study area outlined in red

Scale 1: 2500)

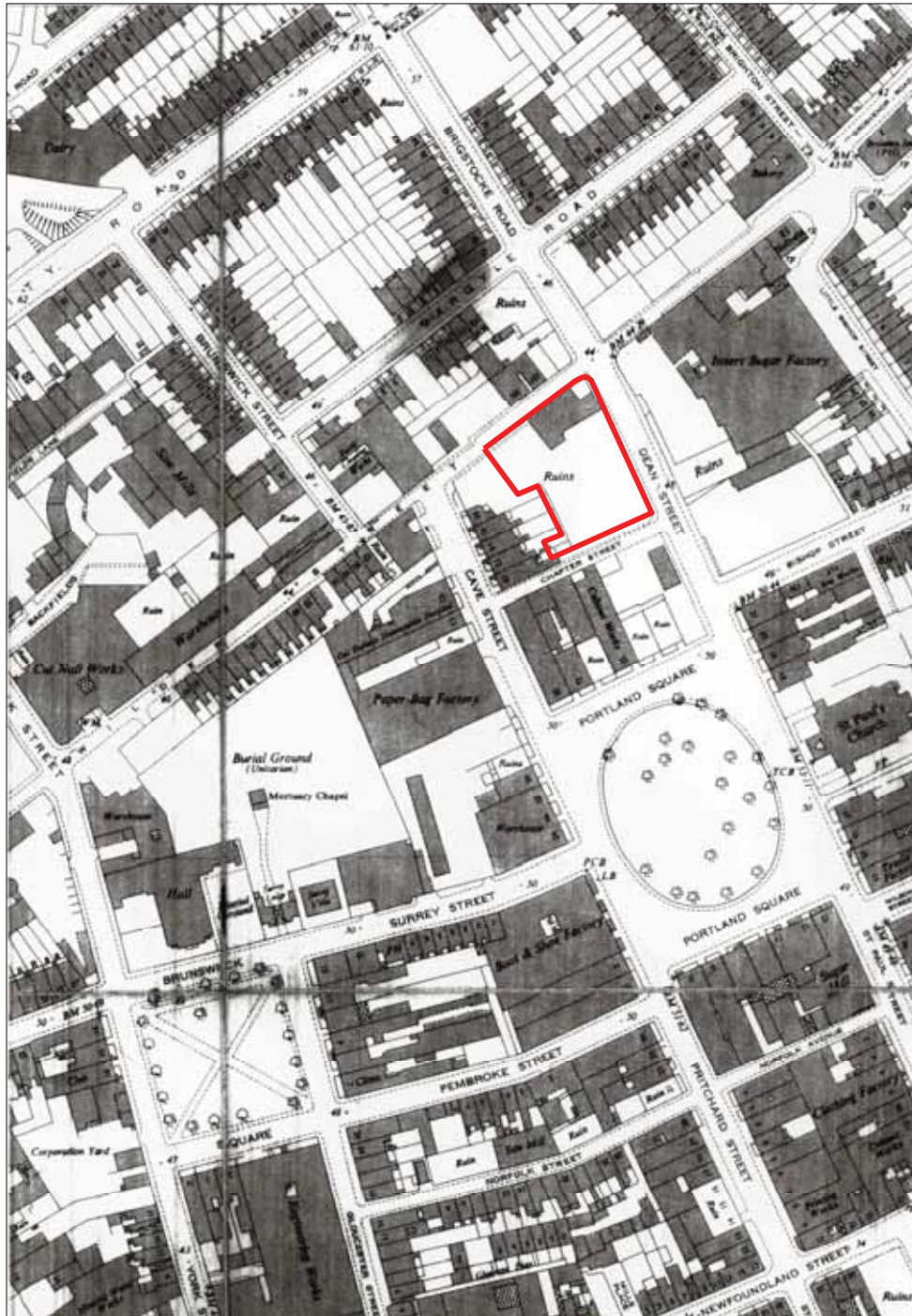


Figure 20

Extract from the 1971 Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol

(Sheet ST5973NW

Location of the study area outlined in red

Scale 1: 2500

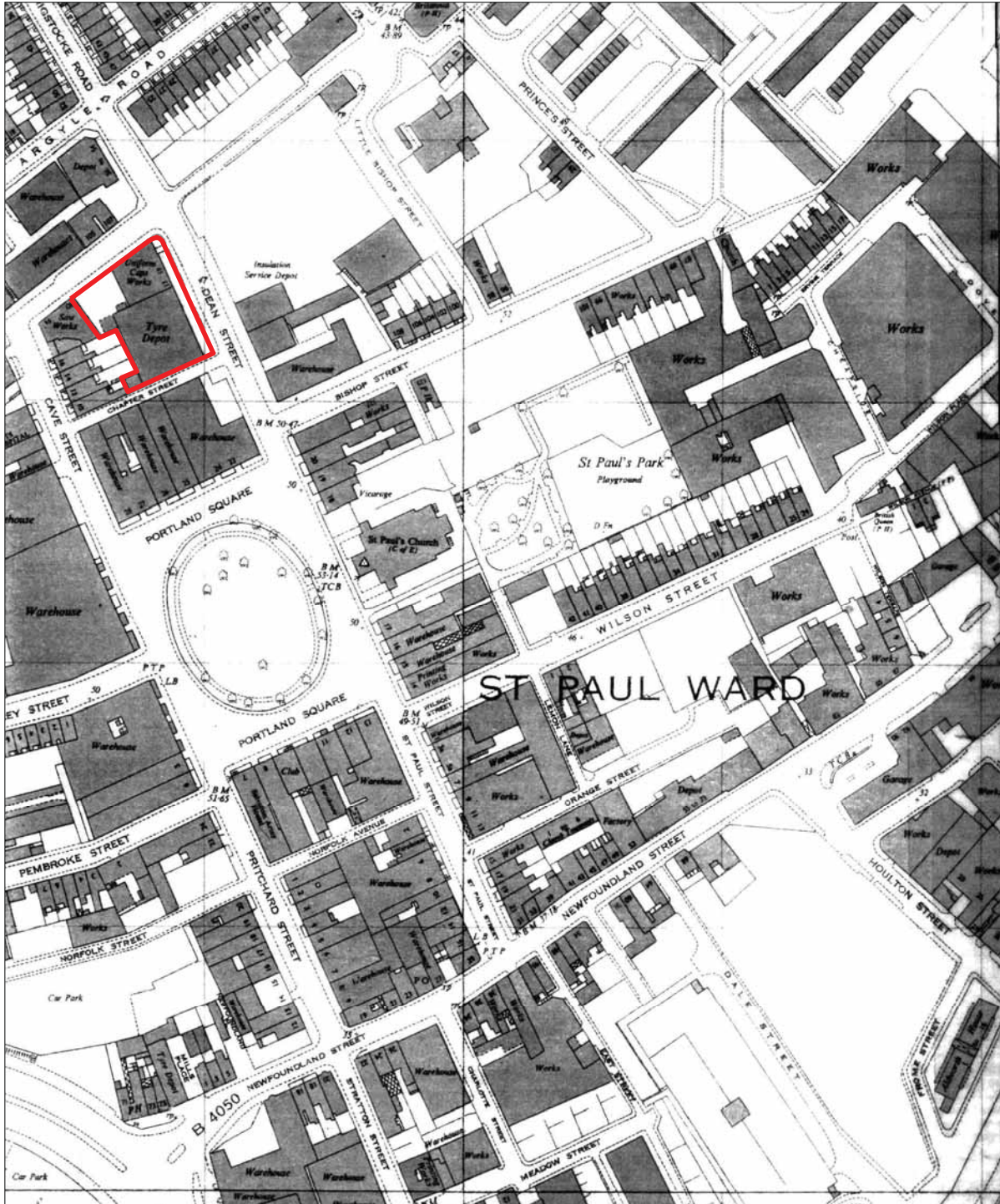


Figure 21

Extract from an October 1980 Vertical Aerial Photograph
OS/80156, Frame V 297

(Reproduced courtesy of English Heritage, National Monuments Record, Swindon
Location of the study area outlined in **red**
Scale 1: 2500)



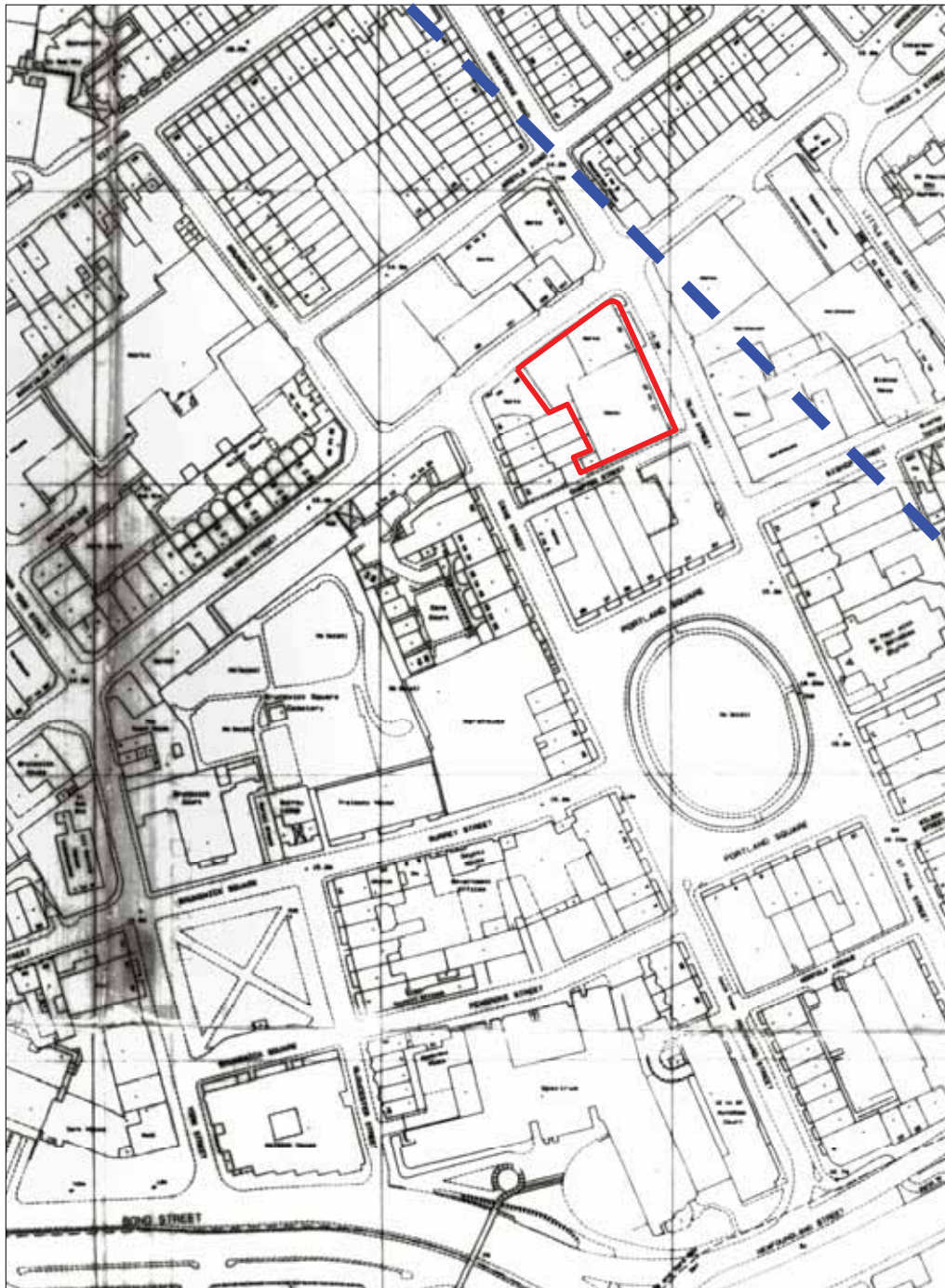
Figure 22

Annotated extract from the 1994 Ordnance Survey plan of Bristol showing Margary's (1973, No. 54) proposed route for the Roman road between Bath and Sea Mills

(Sheet ST5973NW

Location of the study area outlined in **red** and Roman road in **blue**

Scale 1: 2500)



Plates



Pl. 1. The whole site from the corner of Wilder Street and Brigstocke Road



Pl. 2. The front of the office building from Dean Street



Pl. 3. The front of the garages from Dean Street



Pl. 4. The corrugated steel, gable ended, extension at the rear of the office building from the car park



Pl. 5. View of the rear of the office building, extension and car park entrance from Wilder Street



Pl. 6. The front of the garage on the corner of Chapter Street from Dean Street



Pl. 7. The side of the garages from Chapter Street



Pl. 8 The small garage to the rear of the main garages with the gable end of the garages in the background from Chapter Street.



Pl. 9. The damaged walling on the south west side of the small garage



Pl. 10. The front of the garage building located in the middle of the block from Dean Street



Pl. 11. The interior of the middle garage



Pl. 12. The front of the Afro Delight Café from Dean Street



Pl. 13. The interior of the second floor of the office building showing the corridor and small office units



Pl. 14. The Interior of the office building showing the stairwell from the second floor



Pl. 15. The side of the office building showing the basement floor and the balcony from Wilder Street



Pl. 16. The rear extension of the office building from Wilder Street



Pl. 17. The stairs down to the function hall from the lobby of the office building



Pl. 18. The interior of the function hall



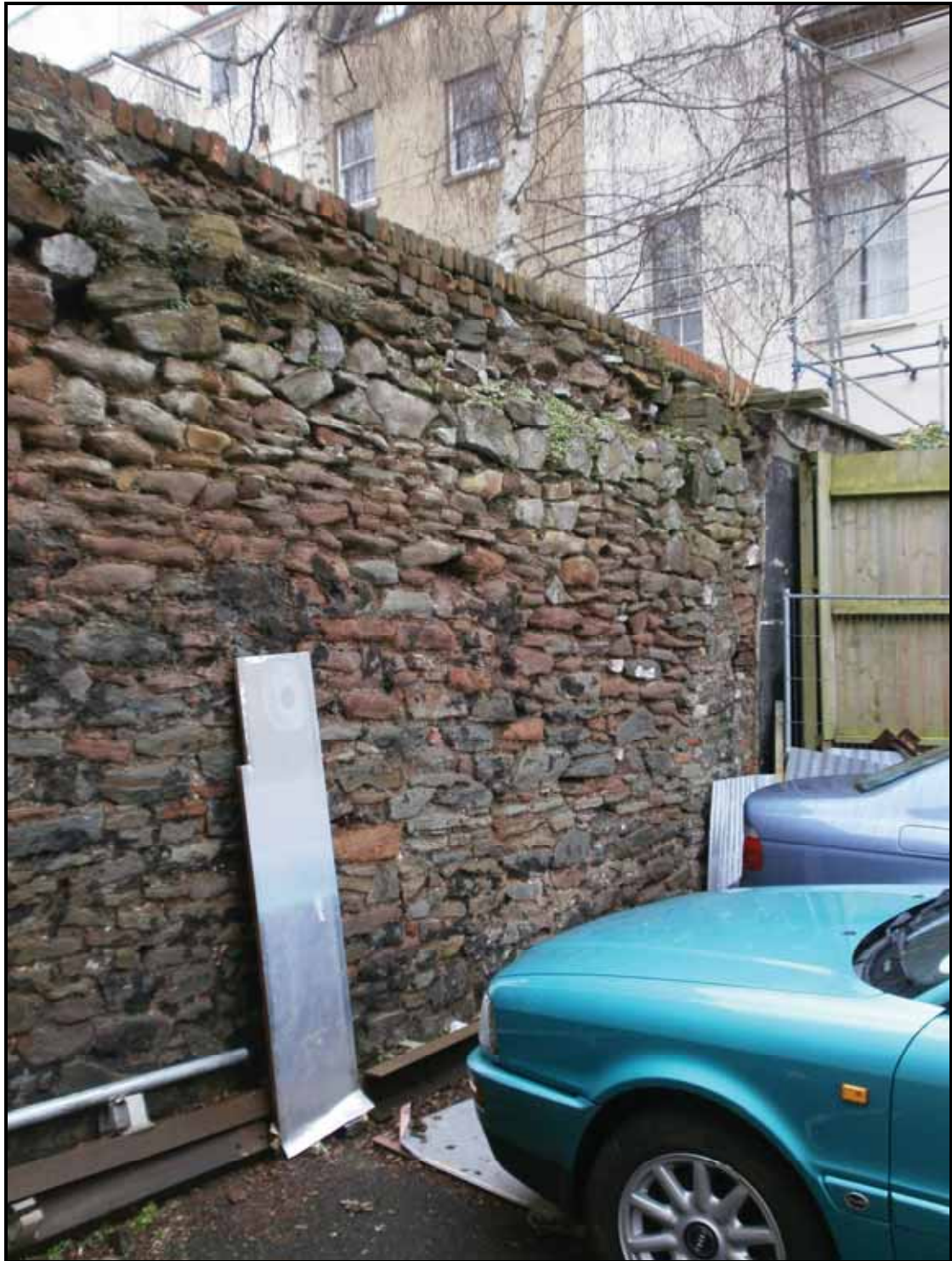
Pl. 19. The gable end of the garage building, from the car park at the rear.



Pl. 20. The older stone and brick walling at the rear of the car park from the car park.



Pl. 21. Detail of the end of the wall as it abuts the gable end wall of the garages. This shows the irregular courses and use of different stone and brick types.



Pl. 22. Further detail of the walling showing the wall up until the fence line at the back of 90-94 Wilder Street