

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
of land at
**THE PRO-CATHEDRAL,
PARK PLACE, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.**
for
Pro-Cathedral School Ltd.



Report No. 2401 / 2010
BHER No. 24955
Addendum to BaRAS Report No. 487/2000

By Simon Roper



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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of land at
**THE PRO-CATHEDRAL,
PARK PLACE, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 57735 73210

Client: Pro-Cathedral School Ltd.
Agent: CSJ Planning Consultants Ltd.

<i>Author:</i>	Simon Rpoer
<i>Approved by:</i>	John Bryant
<i>Signature:</i>	
<i>Date Issued:</i>	27 October 2010 

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	c.	Circa
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Km	Kilometre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	m	Metre
BC	Before Christ	NGR	National Grid Reference
BCC	Bristol City Council	NMR	National Monuments Record
BCL	Bristol Central Library	OS	Ordnance Survey
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record	SMR	Sites & Monuments Record
BRO	Bristol Record Office		

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable 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.

October, 2010.

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SUMMARY

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by Pro-Cathedral School Ltd. to undertake an addendum to a previously produced archaeological desk-based assessment for land at the Waldorf School and former Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, Bristol (NGR ST 57735 73210). The study area is situated within Clifton, to the north of Brandon Hill.

The study area is located within the medieval settlement of Clifton, believed to have been in existence from the 9th century. The additional archaeological work of the past decade, since the original Desktop study was carried out, has largely confirmed the post-medieval nature of the archaeological record in the immediate area. The study area itself has undergone significant changes with the demolition of the presbytery at the south-west end of the Pro-Cathedral, and the excavation of the area to the south-east. The principle conclusions of the earlier desktop study that this part of Clifton remained rural in nature with quarrying activities until the 19th century is confirmed and the archaeological potential of the study area beyond the 19th century is therefore limited.

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1. INTRODUCTION & CURRENT USE

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by CSJ Planning Consultants Ltd. on behalf of Pro-Cathedral School Ltd. to undertake an addendum to an archaeological desktop study produced in 2000 (BaRAS report 487/2000) for land at the Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, Bristol (NGR ST 57735 73210) (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.2 The study area is situated within Clifton, to the north of Brandon Hill.
- 1.3 The study area has changed from that assessed in the earlier report, with the land and buildings to the south-east of the Pro-Cathedral no longer included within the study. On plan the revised study area is rectilinear comprising the Pro-Cathedral itself, the attached former school building and surrounding grounds (**Fig. 1**). The north-east flank of the study area is bounded by Park Place, the north-west by Meridian Place, the south-west by steps leading to Meridian Vale and a multi-storey car-park to the south-east.
- 1.4 The Pro-Cathedral remains listed as Grade II, and is still located within the Clifton Conservation Area. Across from the site Park Place is a Locally Registered Historic Park (Policy NE9). Nearby is located the Park Street and Brandon Hill Conservation Area. Other listed buildings detailed in BaRAS (487/2000) remain the same.
- 1.5 The proposed development entails the conversion of the existing buildings and additional development at the Pro-Cathedral site for student accommodation.
- 1.6 The geology in the immediate environs of the study area comprises Upper Cromhall Sandstone (Geological Survey Map of England and Wales 1956). The study area lies at *c.* 63m aOD.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The study was undertaken in accordance with criteria set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008).
- 2.2 Selected material from the holdings of the Bristol Record Office and Bristol Central Library were consulted. All information considered appropriate to the study was collated, summarised and presented in the following report. All photocopies, Mss copies and notes, including photographs, are preserved in the Project Archive to be retained at BaRAS's premises at St Nicholas Church, Bristol. A copy of the report is to be lodged at the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon.
- 2.3 A search of the Local Authority's HER was carried out by Peter Insole of Bristol City Council on behalf of BaRAS, with the results incorporated into this report. The project has been referenced under the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 24955 and Oasis no. bristola1-84770.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Introduction

- 3.1 An updated trawl of the Bristol Historic Environment Record was provided by Mr P. Insole Archaeology Officer for Bristol City Council, with a radius of 150m around the study area for archaeological events and monuments, the results of which are summarised in **Table 1** below (**Fig. 3 & 4** for location of entries).

Table 1: Summary of Historic Environment Record Trawl (BCC)

No.	Site	Description	Year/Period
22579	Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral	Between 22/02/07 and 02/03/07 a survey of the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral (SMR 21916) at Park Place, Clifton was carried out by Dave Stevens and Kevin Potter for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The work comprised photographic recording with special emphasis on the areas of the church most threatened by proposed development. A digital survey was also undertaken of the Presbytery which was to be demolished. The survey was not complete but has preserved a record of the building before alterations and has identified four broad phases for its construction (phase 1, 1830-1850, phase 2, 1850-1870, phase 3, 1850-late 20th century, phase 4, late 20th century)	Post-Medieval
22056	Triangle Cinema	Two photographs of the Triangle Cinema taken from similar positions before and after the building was blitzed in 1940.	20th century
21726	Former Lex Volvo garage, Berkeley Place	On 29th July 2003 a survey of standing structures was carried out at the former Lex Volvo garage, Berkeley Place, Clifton by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services	Post medieval
21725	Former Lex Volvo garage, Berkeley Place	Between August 4th and November 5th 2003 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at the former Lex Volvo garage, Berkeley Place, Clifton by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services	Post medieval
21212	Garage on the western side of Berkeley Place	In April 2002 an archaeological desk-based assessment of a garage on the western side of Berkeley Place off Jacobs Wells Road was carried out by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found that the site lay some 350 metres from the centre of the medieval village, close to a postulated medieval Jewish cemetery on the site of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital. The study area was also close to the line of the mid seventeenth-century Civil War defences and it was thought probable that there would have been some related activity on the site. Development of this part of Bristol began in the late eighteenth century and by the mid-1820s housing had been constructed on the Lower Clifton Hill and Burton's Court frontages of the site. By 1854 the whole study area had been developed. In the first half of the twentieth century many of the houses began to fall vacant and by 1949 the housing on the north-eastern side of the site had been removed to allow the construction of a garage. There was evidence of cellaring on the Lower Clifton Hill frontage of the site (Bryant 2002; Williams 2004, 102).	Post medieval
21075	Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral	In December 1999 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of the former Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral (SMR 21916) in Clifton was carried out by John Bryant for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The site was found to lie within the parish and manor of Clifton. The divisions of the manor in the medieval and postmedieval periods meant that by the mid-eighteenth century the site was part of the manorial land owned by Francis Freeman. The records of the Society of Merchant Venturers contain evidence for quarrying in the area of Honeypen Hill and in 1767 Richard Combe was granted permission to quarry around modern Richmond Hill. Park Place had been constructed by 1826 and in 1830 Father Francis Edgeworth acquired land to build a large church. During construction of the foundations, however, the ground moved and construction ceased. Bishop Ullathorne became Vicar Apostolic in 1846 and set out to finish the main church. He employed Charles Hansom as architect and Hansom built a lightweight timber structure. The church was opened in September 1848 by Bishop Hendren. Part of the site was sold to the order of St. Catherine of Siena to establish a community there. The building became a pro-cathedral, functioning as a cathedral until a	19th century

		cathedral could be established, in 1850. A school operated in the buildings on the south-western side of the pro-cathedral (BRO Building Plan Books Vol.35 fo.18). A group of buildings designed by Hansom were constructed at the southern end of the pro-cathedral in 1877.	
24561	St Catherine's Court	Between September 2007 and February 2008, Richard Coe of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at St Catherine's Court, Berkeley Place, Clifton. The work revealed that the site had been quarried, probably in the 18th century, and then backfilled. Following this, a small building with a cobbled surface was constructed on the site, during which time the area seems to have reverted back to agricultural use. The foundations of St Augustine's Chapel (1838-1848) were dug into the sloping ground. The foundations were built on red compacted clay and redeposited natural. A total of 71 burials were found. Of these 60 were associated with St Augustine's Chapel. Six were associated with St Catherine's Chapel and Convent (1848-1898), within two of which gold rings, thought to symbolise their 'marriage' to Christ, were found. Both burials also contained pectoral crucifixes. Both burials are thought to be of nuns of the convent. One of these burials also contained a set of rosary beads as well as a very large pewter cross-shaped coffin plate and two smaller accompanying pewter coffin plates. The other burial had fragments of a fabric and copper alloy band and pins with which to secure a veil. This burial, according to church records, was that of a Mother Superior.	19th century
24560	Pro-Cathedral Lane, Clifton	On July 19th and 20th 2007, John Bryant of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out the archaeological recording of the wall on the south side of Pro-Cathedral Lane, Clifton, prior to the removal of this wall. The earliest part was probably the remains of a field wall, cut away on its down-slope end for the construction of St Augustine's RC Chapel in about 1838. The base storey for the end wall of the chapel survives with its pair of three-pointed equilateral ventilator openings; there was a band course above and one full and one part quoin. Brandon Hill Grit, oolitic limestone and Dolomitic Conglomerate were all used in the chapel wall. In the late 1840s a convent was erected upslope of the chapel. The wall against the lane was built from Pennant sandstone rubble, laid as squared coursed stone but with putlock holes at higher level. The wall was rebuilt at higher level when the convent was replaced, with further work later, so that the upper window surviving in 2007 was somewhat later than the others. In addition, the chapel had been substantially altered, with the original traceried window removed and three 20th-century square windows installed at high level. A new entrance doorway to St Catherine's Hall, as the chapel was renamed, was inserted in the early 1930s, with Bishop Lee's episcopal arms decorating the tympanum.	19th century
4240	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Jacob's Wells Road	In August 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Jacob's Wells Road (BUAD 908M) was carried out by Andrew Townsend for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The site was visited on 25 August 2005 (Townsend 2005).	19th century
2693	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital school	Two photographs of the interior of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital school, Jacobs Wells Road were taken in 1893 by an unknown photographer.	19th century
3687	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital school	George Pryce reports that during excavation of foundations for the construction of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, probably in 1844 or 1845, "a number of gravestones were found, with inscriptions in Hebrew characters; they were, however, thoughtlessly used in the building, and thus, probably, some interesting discoveries in our local history were lost for ever to the antiquary" (Pryce 1861, 23). The finds are thought to be associated with a medieval Jewish burial ground, "Jews Acre".	19th century
3101, 3, 4, and 5	Park Place	Four of six boreholes sunk in Park Place, Clifton in 1972.	Post medieval
3973	Triangle West in Clifton	On 4 April 2003 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed a deep excavation for the insertion of a new gas main along Triangle West in Clifton.	Post medieval
1645 M	'Jews Acre'	The medieval Jewish Cemetery, located on the eastern side of Jacob's Wells Road, on the site of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital. A plot on the north-west side of Brandon Hill was rented from St. Augustine's Abbey by the local Jewish community, and became their cemetery sometime after 1172. The site of the cemetery was rented out after the Jews were	Medieval

		expelled from England in 1290.	
908M	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital school	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, located on the eastern side of Jacobs Wells Road. The grammar school was founded by John Carr, soapmaker, who made provision in his will of 1586 for the establishment of a school.	Post medieval
1955 M	Park Place Garden	Small triangular C19 town garden with informal layout. {1} A typical C19 town garden. {1} Well maintained. {1}	19th century
2516 M	Gloucestershire Regiment War memorial	The Gloucestershire Regiment memorial, commemorating the South African War or Boer War (1899-1902). The memorial has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/9/956).	20th century
2940 M	Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, Park Place	Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, located on the south-west side of Park Place. In 1830 Father Francis Edgeworth acquired land to build a large church. A substantial building in a Greek Revival style was designed by Henry Goodridge around 1834 (Crick 1975, 5) but the foundations partly subsided during construction and work was ceased in 1845. Edgeworth was bankrupted by the project and moved to Belgium in 1845. Bishop Ullathorne became Vicar Apostolic in 1846 and set out to finish the main church. He employed Charles Francis Hansom as architect who designed a lightweight timber structure to rest on the completed basement of Goodridge's building. The church was opened in September 1848 by Bishop Hendren. The building became a pro-cathedral in 1850, taking on the function of a cathedral until a cathedral could be built. Part of the site, including the small chapel, was sold to the order of St. Catherine of Siena to establish a community there. A school also operated in the buildings on the south-west side of the pro-cathedral (BRO Building Plan Books Vol.35 fo.18). In the first half of the 1870s Hansom produced a scheme for the completion of the building (Crick, 1975 31). The west front was reconstructed in Pennant sandstone. The building is Grade II listed (Listed bld No. 901-1/9/905).	19th century
2941 M	Bishop's Palace, Park Place, Clifton	Bishop's Palace, located at the south-west end of the Pro-Cathedral in Park Place. The palace was designed by Charles Francis Hansom in c1876 and was constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble with limestone ashlar dressings. The building is currently derelict.	19th century
2943 M	Royal West of England Academy	Royal West of England Academy, located on the northeastern side of Queen's Road, Clifton. The building has a Grade II* listing (Listed Building number 901-1/9/957).	19th century
2945 M	Victoria Rooms, Queen's Road, Clifton	Victoria Rooms, Queen's Road. The building was constructed between 1839 and 1841 to a design by the architect Charles Dyer. The building has a Grade II* listing (Listed Building number 901-1/9/959) and the fountains in front of the building have a separate Grade II* listing (Listed Building number 901-1/9/960).	19th century
2977 M	Embassy Cinema, Queens Road, Clifton	The Embassy Cinema located at the corner of Queen's Road and Queen's Avenue. The building was demolished in 1964 and the site is now occupied by Embassy House.	20th century
2992 M	Triangle Cinema	The Triangle Cinema located on west side of the Triangle West. The cinema was destroyed by bombing in 1940.	20th century
2329 M	Strangers' Burial Ground	The Strangers' Burial Ground on the north side of Lower Clifton Hill, Clifton. The burial ground was opened in 1787. The cemetery was where many visitors to the Hotwells who died during their visit were interred. The cemetery closed in 1871. The boundary wall, gates and railings have a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/9/135).	18th century
2330 M	T. W. Hill's Almshouses, Clifton	T. W. Hill's Almshouses, on the west side of Jacob's Wells Road. The almshouses are dated 1867 and were designed by Charles Hansom. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/9/126).	19th century
2944 M	Victoria Chapel, Queen's Road, Clifton	Victoria Chapel, located on the western side of Queen's Road. The building was a Wesleyan Methodist chapel constructed in 1863 to a design in a French Gothic Revival Style by the architectural practice Foster and Wood. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXI.16.13) records that the chapel could accommodate 700 worshippers. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/9/1135).	19th century

Discussion

- 3.3 A number of archaeological projects have taken place within or in close proximity to the study area since the earlier desktop study was completed, in 2000.
- 3.4 Almost immediately south of the study area an archaeological watching brief and building recording project (HER no. 21725/6) was carried out in 2003 at the site of the Clifton Motor Company, Berkeley Place. This found and recorded the remains of 19th century houses and an 18th century rubbish dump associated with agriculture or quarrying. On the opposite side of the road Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School was the subject of an archaeological desktop study (HER no. 4240) carried out in 2005, which highlighted the possibility that the school may have been built upon the medieval Jewish cemetery, however all the confirmed activity on the site was 19th century in date.
- 3.5 In February 2007 an archaeological building survey (HER no. 22579) was carried out on the Pro-Cathedral itself, with particular emphasis on the presbytery that was subsequently demolished (**Plates 4, 5 & 6**). In addition to the digital survey of the presbytery a comprehensive photographic survey was carried out, examples of which (**Plates 2 & 3**) allow a comparison to be made with historic images of both the exterior (**Plate 1**) and interior (**Fig. 5 of BaRAS 487/2000**).
- 3.6 Later in 2007 two further archaeological projects were carried out on the area to the south-west of the study area, comprising Saint Catherine's Convent. The first was a survey of the wall bordering Pro-Cathedral Lane (HER no. 24560), which identified the earliest section of walling as the remains of a field wall upon which the 19th developments had been built. The second project was an archaeological watching brief carried out on the site of the demolished Saint Catherine's Convent (HER no. 24561). A total of 71 burials were found associated with the St Augustine's chapel (1838-1848) and St Catherine's chapel and convent (1848-1898), including two nun burials. The earliest identifiable use of the site appears to have been as a quarry in the 18th century. The watching brief also identified the remains of several cellars and outbuildings from the buildings associated with Berkeley Place.
- 3.7 Within the immediate environs of the study area the archaeological record that has been investigated to date is dominated by the post-medieval period. Of the twenty-nine entries from the HER, eighteen are of 19th century date or later. The study area however is located on the outskirts of the medieval settlement of Clifton.

4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The additional archaeological work of the past decade, since the original Desktop study was carried out, has largely confirmed the post-medieval nature of the archaeological record in the immediate area.
- 4.2 The study area itself has undergone significant changes with the demolition of the presbytery at the south-west end of the Pro-Cathedral, and the excavation of the area to the south-east which was included within the study area of the original report. The watching brief carried out in this area located a number of burials associated with the chapel and convent, and a number of cellars and outbuildings from the buildings associated with Berkeley Place, which also bordered the south-east side of the current study area.
- 4.3 The principle conclusions of the earlier Desktop Study (BaRAS report 487/2000) that this part of Clifton remained rural in nature with quarrying activities until the 19th century is confirmed by the watching briefs of both Saint Catherine's Convent and Clifton Motor Company. The archaeological potential of the study area beyond the 19th century is therefore limited.

5. REFERENCES & WORKS CONSULTED

Texts

BaRAS 2000, Archaeological Desktop Study of land at the Waldorf School & Former Pro-Cathedral, Park Place, Bristol. Report No. 487/2000

BaRAS 2003, Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Recording at land occupied by Clifton Motor Company, Berkley Place, Clifton, Bristol. Report No. 1154/2003

BaRAS 2005, Archaeological Desktop Study of land at Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School, Clifton, Bristol. Report No. 1517/2005

BaRAS 2007, Archaeological Building Survey of the Pro-Cathedral, Park Place, Clifton, Bristol. Report No. 1722/2007

BaRAS 2007, Archaeological Wall Survey at Pro-Cathedral Lane, Clifton, Bristol. Report No. 1829/2007

BaRAS 2008, Archaeological Watching Brief at St Catherine's Court, Pro-Cathedral Lane, Clifton, Bristol. Report No. 1857/2008

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PPS 5, 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London: TSO.

The Builder, 1897. Illustrations of Bristol Architecture. *The Builder: Jan 30 1897, vol LXXII, p102*. Office 26, Catherine St., Covent Garden, London.

Maps

1854 Ashmead's plan of Bristol (BRO 40860/Map/39)

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services wish to thank the following for their help and advice: Staff of the Bristol Record Office; Mr P. Insole Archaeology Officer for Bristol City Council; Ms Julie Laming of CSJ Planning Consultants Ltd. and Mr Jonathan Brecknell of Pro-Cathedral School Ltd.

The above report was compiled by Simon Roper and produced by Ann Linge of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The project was managed by John Bryant.

APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work that would affect a SAM.

GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) have been replaced (23 March 2010) by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which sets out the Government's national policies on conservation of the historic environment. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.

Of particular relevance within the Planning Policy Statement are:

Policy HE6: Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

Policy HE9: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Consent Relating to Designated Heritage Assets

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Policy HE12: Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

DISTRICT POLICY

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document (2006) states (policy SPD No.7, p4):

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not.
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desktop study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

APPENDIX 2: Listing for Bristol Waldorf School/Pro-Cathedral

Building Details:

Building Name: BRISTOL WALDORF SCHOOL **LBS Number:** 380089
Parish: BRISTOL
District: BRISTOL
County: BRISTOL
Postcode: BS8 1JR

Details:

Grade: II
Date Listed: 30/12/1994
Date Delisted:
NGR: ST5776773210

Listing Text:

BRISTOL

ST5773SE PARK PLACE, Clifton
901-1/9/905 (South West side)
Bristol Waldorf School

II

Roman Catholic pro-cathedral, now school. C.1834. By HH Goodridge for Bishop Baines. Work stopped 1845, interior and roof by C Hansom 1848, partly refaced and extended 1870-76 by Hansom. Bath stone ashlar; 1870 extension Pennant rubble; slate roof.

Greek Revival-style 1834 work, Northern Italian Gothic Revival-style for 1870 alterations and school. Arcaded nave, transept, and schoolroom across the W end. The 1834 work consists of a 6-bay N elevation articulated by column shafts with entasis to overhanging eaves, with banded walls between, pierced by c1870 semicircular-arched windows, and a flat-headed window to the transept with architrave and consolesill blocks. Similar S elevation, with a basement with windows with pilaster jambs to recessed lintels and a rendered C20 range above, and 3 doorways to the transept with architraves; E end obscured by ivy and the Bishop's Palace (qv).

The c1870 W end has a single storey 6-bay elevation, with raised gables set forward at each end containing semicircular arches on paired Pennant columns and alternate voussoirs carved with Zodiacal symbols, beneath cartouches held by angels.

The left-hand gable has a deeply-set 8-light wheel window with trefoil heads in a moulded architrave, above a semicircular-arched doorway with 3 orders to stiff leaf capitals and a panelled door; the right-hand gable has a weathered sill to 3 deeply-set semicircular-arched windows with a round panel above containing a Tudor head. The centre has a weathered sill band, chevron band above and machicolated frieze to the parapet, with paired semicircular-arched windows separated by pilaster strips. The right-hand return has 2:3:2 windows as the front, with a right-hand gable, as the front, supported by C20 props, with a tympanum carved with New Testament scene, and darker limestone alternate voussoirs to the arch. The nave gable has a raised central section, divided by plain square buttresses, with a panelled band across and down the raking aisles, a central blind round window above with 12 round panels and panelled bands to the sides and beneath, and brackets above supporting a tripartite balcony with a central arch; the gable has a parapet with blind semicircular arches on thick columns. INTERIOR: 9-bay nave with timber posts to semicircular arches between and across the aisles and nave, and a clerestory arcade along the nave, Gothic ashlar reredos to raised chancel; narthex has central tripartite arches with round columns with crocket capitals and carved relief frieze, with 3 blind arches each side, and a tiled floor; the school has a flight of steps up from the entrance, to a gallery above the full-width hall; brick vaulted crypt.

HISTORICAL NOTE: the original design envisaged a large Classical temple overlooking the city, with pedimented ends and Corinthian columns. The foundations were laid in 1834, but work stopped and bankruptcy ensued after they shifted in 1845. To the half-finished columns, Hansom constructed a light-weight timber church, 'on shipbuilding principles' (Crick). The 1870 design for its completion, also by Hansom, included the Lombardic re-working of the W end along the sides to the transepts, and building a SW campanile in the same manner. The building across the W end was intended as a schoolroom, and the Gothic Revival house at the E end for a Bishop's Palace (qv). (Crick C: Victorian Buildings in Bristol: Bristol: 1975-: 6, 32; Gomme A, Jenner M and Little B: Bristol, An Architectural History: Bristol: 1979-: 243).

Listing NGR: ST5776773210

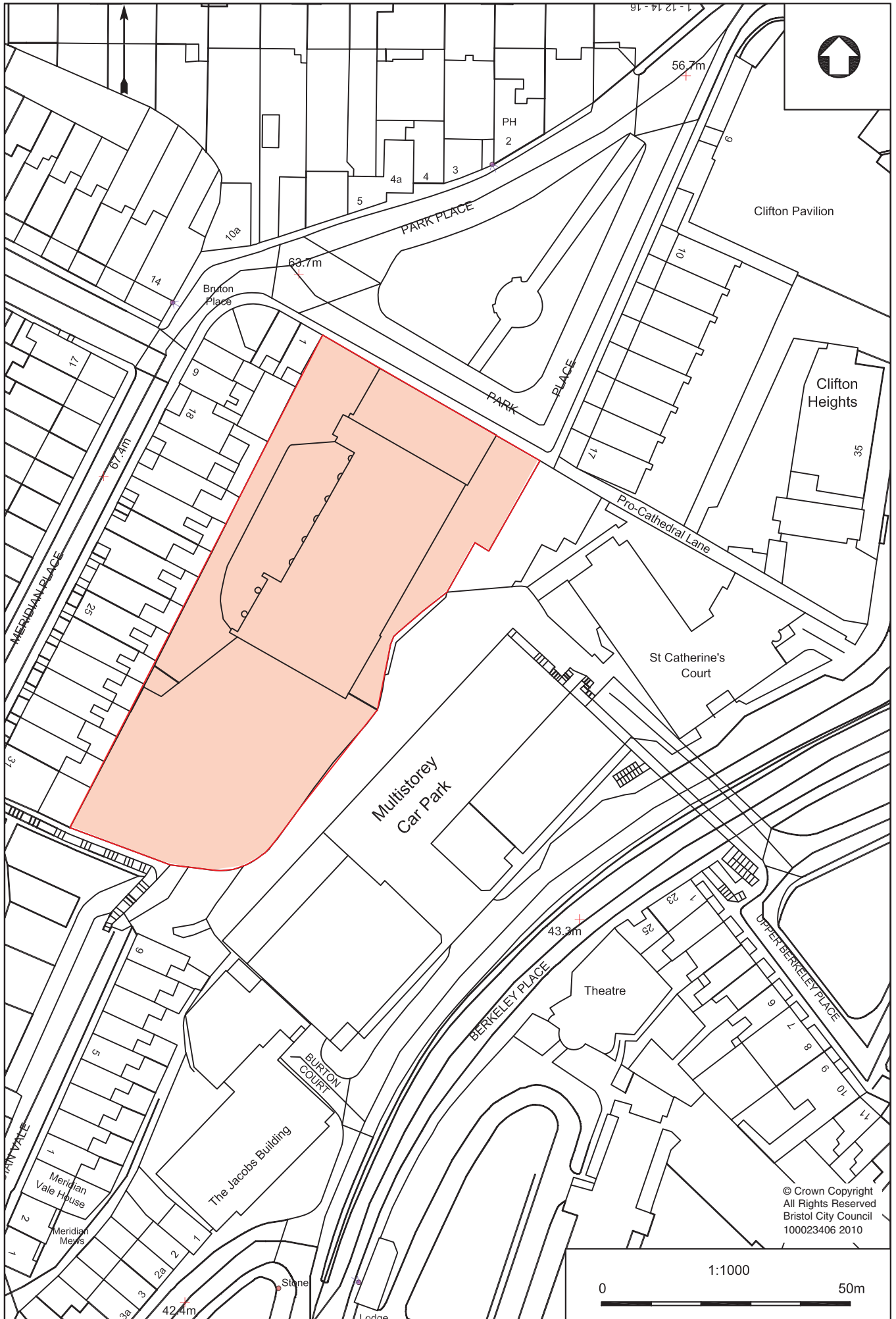


Fig.1 Location plan and extent of study area, scale 1:1000

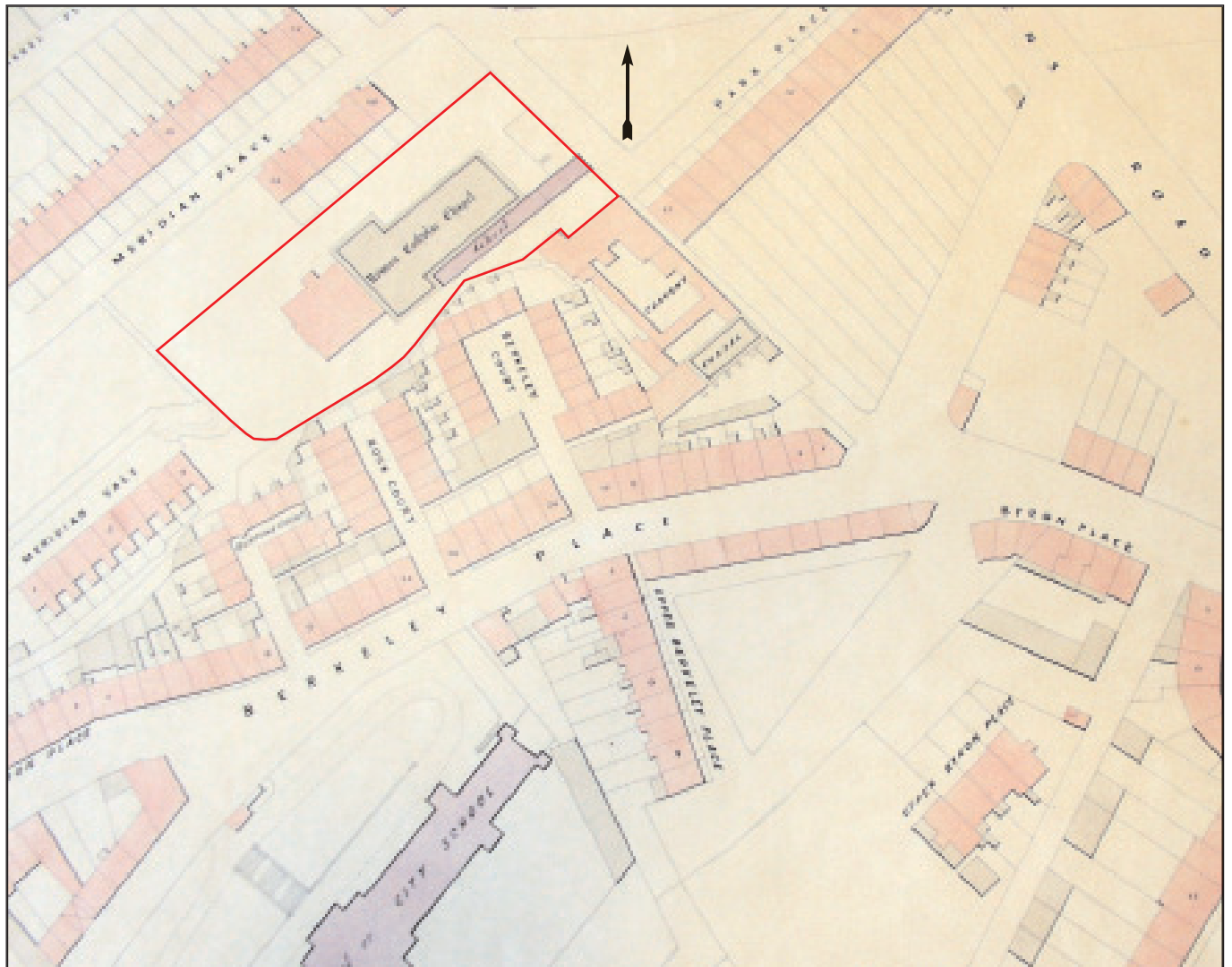


Fig.2 Extract from Ashmead's 1854 Plan (BRO)



Fig.3 Location plans of Bristol HER monuments entries

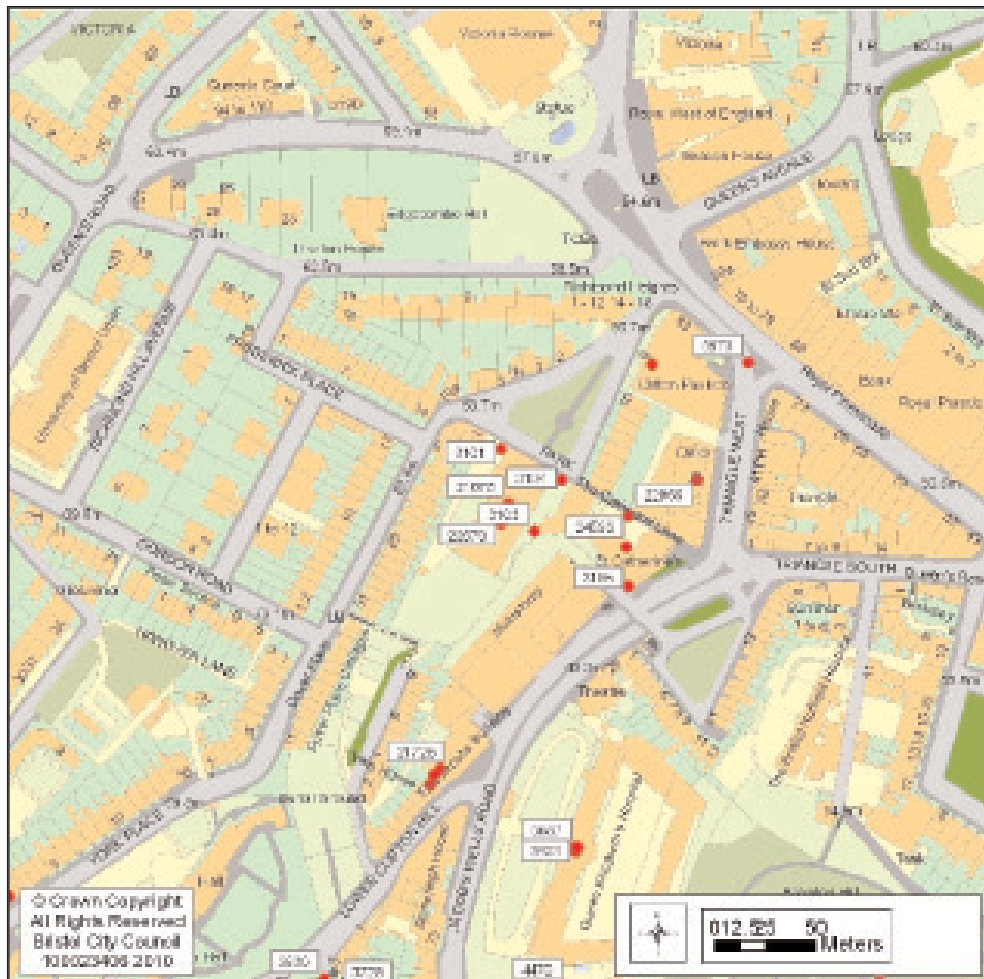


Fig.4 Location plans of Bristol HER events entries



Plate 1
Photo of the Pro-
Cathedral from the
Builder magazine 1897
(BCL)



Plate 2
View of the Pro-Cathedral
facing south-east
(February 2007)



Plate 3
Internal view of the nave
looking south(February
2007)



Plate 4 View of the south-west elevation of the cathedral following the demolition of the Presbytery (September 2007)



Plate 5 Aerial photo, looking north, taken prior to the demolition of the Presbytery and Saint Catherine's Convent (August 2005)



Plate 6 Aerial photo, looking north, taken after the demolition of the Presbytery and Saint Catherine's Convent (March 2008)