

Castle Park Depot, Castle Park, Bristol

Report on Archaeological Evaluation

On Behalf of
Bristol City Council

BRSMG

OASIS Record Number: 400509



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Bristol: July 2020



SUMMARY

An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by Avon Archaeology Limited in June 2020 at Castle Park Depot, Castle Park, Bristol, at the request of the local authority. This work follows a recently produced Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site (Ings 2019). Both pieces of work form part of the formal planning submission for the demolition of the present single-storey depot building at the western end of the site and its replacement by an 'energy centre'. The building will initially be of two storeys but includes scope in the design for an additional five storeys.

Unfortunately, the large number of services in the area prevented the trial trenches from being sited to reflect the location of the planned piles for the development, and instead were situated where possible between these services. Ultimately, two east-west trenches were excavated, of 4m x 2m and 6m x 2m respectively.

The work was undertaken using a toothless grading bucket, in the first instance, with archaeological remains being hand dug once encountered. In the case of Trench 1, two phases of machine excavation were undertaken. As the initial archaeology uncovered was of 20th century date; a large sondage was excavated at the eastern end of the trench prior to backfilling, taking the maximum depth of the trench to 1.45m. This sondage revealed earlier deposits of probable 18th and 19th century date. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.25m and no archaeology was encountered. It contained deep deposits of made ground which continued below the level of excavation, with the exception of a portion of 20th century wall at its western end. The 20th century remains were found at a depth of 0.7-0.8m below ground level in both trenches, whilst 18th – 19th century features lay at a depth of 0.8m-1.45m. No dateable finds were recovered.

Given the proven existence of 18th century and earlier remains at depth in the proposed development area, it is likely that the remains of medieval activity are also present underlying these deposits. Therefore, it is suggested that a programme of further archaeological investigation is carried out.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Avon Archaeology Limited wishes to acknowledge the assistance given during the project by Duncan Faulkes of Bristol City Council; Pete Insole, City Archaeologist for Bristol; and Adrian Sarkar of A.P.S Groundworks.

NOTES

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Ltd
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey



1 Introduction

A programme of archaeological evaluation at Castle Park Depot, Castle Park, Bristol, was undertaken by AAL on the 29th and 30th June 2020, at the request of the local authority (**Figure 1**). This work follows a recently-produced Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site (Ings 2019). Both pieces of work form part of the formal planning submission for the demolition of the present single-storey depot building at the western end of the site and its replacement by an 'energy centre'. The building will initially be of two storeys but include scope in the design for an additional five storeys.

Two trenches of 2m width were excavated around the current depot building to a depth of between 1.25 and 1.45m, revealing 18th to 20th century structures and deposits.

2 Site Location, Geology and Topography

The site currently houses the Castle Park Depot and is centred on OS NGR ST 59247 73071, lying within the BS2 0HQ postcode (**Figure 1**). It is rectangular in plan, with its long axis oriented almost exactly east-west, and encloses an area of just under 1,600m². It is bounded on its western and northern sides by the grounds and surfaced walkways of Castle Park, on its southern side by the course of the former castle moat and a short stretch of the north bank of the River Avon, and on its eastern side by Queen Street and Queen Street Bridge. The site is currently occupied by the Castle Park Depot on its western side, which has a footprint of about 140m², and car parking on its eastern side.

The site is level, lying at about 13m aOD. However, it is clear that the site has been terraced to produce this level surface, as the northern boundary of the present car park is formed by what is effectively a revetment wall. Immediately to the north of this revetment, there is a grass bank sloping upwards to the north, which covers the remains of the western tower and curtain wall of the former Bristol Castle, uncovered by Marshall in 1951. The southern boundary of the site is formed by the former castle moat and river wall, which drops vertically to the surface of the water at about 9m aOD.



In terms of geological bedrock, the proposed development site sits within Redcliffe Sandstone, a deposit which was laid down throughout virtually the whole duration of the Triassic Period (250 to 200 million years ago). The physical characteristics of this deposit are described by BGS as

Sandstone, distinctive fine- to medium-grained, deep red, calcareous and ferruginous. Commonly decalcified at shallow depths below the surface, giving rise to an uncemented sand.

This hard rock geology extends to the east, south and west of the castle area of central Bristol, but here it is masked by an extensive covering of Quaternary alluvial deposits arising from the flooding regimes of both the Frome and the Avon. A recent study of waterlogged deposits by Wilkinson et al (2013), which covered the land around Castle Park, concluded that archaeological strata of Post-Medieval and Medieval date may lie about 1.5m below the current ground level, with Prehistoric deposits likely to lie at about 7.5m below current ground level. They also concluded that, although any Prehistoric deposits are likely to be no more than 0.4m in thickness in the area of Castle Park, later archaeological deposits may be up to 4m thick.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies less than 150m to the east of the remains of Bristol Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The history of both the castle and the study site have been subjected to a recent Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Ings 2019), whose abstract states:

Historically, the study area lay within or very close to the core area of the late Anglo-Saxon settlement of Bristol, established initially at a bridging point across the River Avon, later Bristol Bridge. Immediately following the Norman Conquest, a simple motte and bailey castle was established, its construction having involved the clearance of part of the existing Anglo-Saxon settlement. Within several decades, the timber bailey was replaced with a stone keep, curtain wall, and ancillary buildings, and the motte ditch was infilled or used as a rubbish pit. From this point until well into the 14th century, the story was one of constant expansion and maintenance of the castle and its defences. The castle, however, was systematically dismantled in the mid-17th century following the civil war of that time, and the castle precinct was rapidly built over and occupied by new streets, 'shop-houses' occupied by the middle classes, and associated warehousing and storage buildings. Historic maps show that virtually the entire site, but especially the eastern half, was part of this rapid urbanisation, whose layout barely changed throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. This core settlement and commercial area of the city was removed almost literally in one fell swoop, following bombing raids during the war, and especially



in late 1940. For a period after the Second World War, and following clearance of the damaged buildings, the site lay open and was used for car parking, but in the early 1970s the decision was taken to convert the area into a public green space. This work included significant repairs of the section of river wall which forms the southern boundary of the proposed development site, and involved the dismantling of the upper levels of the old river wall and the use of its lower levels as a foundation for the new river wall. Castle Park was formally opened for public use in 1978.

Many archaeological investigations carried out throughout the 20th century have revealed various parts of the castle structure, and of the medieval and post-medieval occupation which surrounded it. In the case of the proposed development site, a stretch of the south castle curtain wall abuts its northern boundary, and the castle's medieval Water Gate lay immediately to the south of the site, at the point where the moat had its confluence with the River Avon. Despite significant bomb damage during the Second World War, contemporary photographs and archaeological investigations carried out during the 1950s to 1970s have demonstrated that the cellars of some of the post-medieval buildings were undamaged and remain in situ, around 0.8m – 2.2m below the modern ground surface. In some areas stretches of castle wall exist underneath the floors of the cellars.

4 Methodology, Aims and Objectives

The aim of the fieldwork was to characterise the buried archaeology of the site, establish its presence or absence, and provide sufficient detail to devise a subsequent mitigation strategy for preserving or recording any significant archaeology that was discovered. The trenches were located around the current depot building, as this is where most of the construction work is planned to take place. Unfortunately, the large number of services in the area prevented the trial trenches from being sited to reflect the location of the planned piles for the development, and instead they were situated where possible between these services. Ultimately, two east-west trenches were excavated, of 4m x 2m and 6m x 2m respectively (**Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2**).

In the first instance, all trenches were opened by machine using a toothless bucket to the depth of the first archaeological feature or significant deposit, and thereafter by hand under the direct supervision of a team of experienced archaeologists employed by Avon Archaeology Ltd. Both trenches were stepped at 0.5-0.8m intervals due to the unstable nature of the demolition material and made ground found within them. Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of around 1.45m below current ground level, whereas Trench 2 was only opened to a depth of 1.25m.



Archaeological deposits were excavated by hand, to enable the deposits to be characterised and/or dated to a reasonable level of certainty, and fully recorded using AAL pro forma context sheets and a photographic survey. All trenches and archaeological features were located on the Ordnance Survey national grid using a survey grade GPS unit. No deposits were deemed conducive to environmental sampling.

A site visit was conducted by Peter Insole, the City Archaeologist for Bristol City Council, prior to backfilling.

5 Results of Evaluation

Both trenches contained several layers of alternating made ground or levelling and modern surface deposits (contexts (100) – (103), (123) and (124)). These reflect the mid - late 20th century landscaping of Castle Park and earlier iterations of the current depot compound. In Trench 1, archaeological deposits of pre-war date were found at around 0.6m depth, and were present at around 0.7m depth in Trench 2. However, Trench 2 was largely archaeologically sterile.

As the archaeological horizon uncovered in Trench 1 clearly dated to the 20th century, it was decided during excavation to dig a large sondage in the eastern half of the trench prior to backfilling, in order to investigate where earlier remains existed below. In so doing, several structural features of 18th – 19th date were uncovered and recorded. Therefore, the Trench 1 plan has been presented in two figures, which mirror the two phases of excavation.

No finds were recovered from the evaluation.

The archaeological features and deposits identified are presented in **Figures 2 – 8**. The discussion below presents the notable contexts uncovered, but detailed context descriptions can be found in **Appendix 1**. The site matrix is presented in **Appendix 2**.

Walls

Trench 1

Wall [122] was an east-west wall, probably of 18th century date, only seen along the northern side of Trench 1, in Section 2 (**Plates 8-10**). It was constructed of large, neatly-hewn stones and white



lime-flecked mortar and was cut into deposit (125). Its upper courses had been very neatly truncated by [121]. It was respected by deposits (118) and (108).

Wall [121], ran east to west along the northern side of Trench 1 and was also seen only in Section 2 (**Plate 6** and **8-10**). It was ultimately revealed to be a cut through and later infill of earlier boundary wall [122]. Although mostly infilled with neatly-hewn stones, two red bricks were also seen. Its mortar was dark in colour, which, along with cartographic evidence, suggests a 19th century date. It was overlain by a narrow band of made ground, (131), upon which rested modern surface (104).

Wall [114] ran north to south and was located at the western end of Trench 1 (**Plates 3** and **4**). It was of modern red brick construction and incorporated large stone or concrete slab (115). This had small squared notches carved at either end, indicating that it formed part of a doorway. It was respected by surface (104).

Trench 2

Stone wall [214] and red brick wall [209] ran in parallel, from north to south, and abutted one another (**Plates 11-13**). Both are thought to be of 20th century date but [214] is presumed to be earlier, with [209] forming a later supporting wall. Concrete block (208) served as the foundation for this latter wall.

Cuts

Trench 1

Linear cuts [106], running east to west, and [126], running north to south, truncated (118) and may have truncated (117). They were likewise filled with demolition deposits, and were overlain by surface (104) (**Plate 3**). This surface had later collapsed into the cuts. They were initially interpreted as modern culvert cuts whose relationship could not be determined. Comparison with historic maps, however, indicate that [106] and [126] relate to 19th century walls, which were robbed out and infilled in the 20th century when (104) was laid.

The purpose of [120], running east to west along the northern side of Trench 1, is unclear (**Plates 5** and **6**). It contained a deliberately laid ceramic pipe, capped by red bricks and small stone slabs, and was flanked along its northern and southern sides by what appeared to be iron rails. It terminated at roughly the same point as the western side of [121], appearing to sit directly on top of, or in a very shallow cut truncating, deposit (125), and was overlain by deposit (118). Although



containing a ceramic pipe, it is thought unlikely that it formed part of a drainage system, as it terminated so abruptly and sat in such a shallow cut (if indeed such a cut ever existed). It is believed more likely that it instead forms part of an earlier installation constructed prior to the area being surfaced with (117), maybe forming part of machinery or industrial equipment in the open back yard of the property.

Cut [127] was located along the southern side of the trench and was revealed during the excavation of Trench 1's sondage (**Plate 5**). It ran east to west and was filled with demolition deposits. Survey data demonstrates that it extended further north than [106], being 0.8m wide, whilst [106] was only 0.4m wide at its maximum. It formed an irregular dogleg shape and was probably respected by (118). On site, it was interpreted as a modern truncation by a culvert or similar. However, comparison with historic maps suggest that it is in fact the cut for an 18th century wall, robbed out and infilled to create a passageway during the 19th century.

Surfaces

Trench 1

Flagstone floor (117), uncovered at the eastern end of Trench 1, overlaid deposit (118) and cut [120], and appeared to respect cut [106] and walls [121] and [122] (**Plates 5 and 6**). It probably continued into section to the west.

Modern concrete surface (104) covered the entire area of Trench 1 and is believed to be contemporary with wall [114]. Various sections of (104) had collapsed into earlier cuts [106] and [126] (**Plate 3**). It had also collapsed into or been greatly disturbed in a wide north-south band in the middle of the trench. This disturbance was identified as cut [109] when on site. However, [109]'s exact nature is unclear (see discussion below). (112) represented a disturbed area of (104).

Deposits

Trench 1

(125) is thought to represent the earliest archaeological deposit found (**Plates 5, 6, 9 and 10**). It consisted of a fairly plastic, light brown sandy silty clay, and was seen along the northern side of the site, and was truncated by [122]. It contained frequent shell fragments and small stones and occasional charcoal and clinker, and is thought to be post-medieval in date.



Deposit (118) was an extremely compacted, very dark blue grey silty sand, very rich in charcoal and with fairly frequent grit and small stone inclusions. It overlaid [120] and probably reflected a period of industrial activity (see **Phasing**). It respected the cuts of [122] and [127]. It was truncated by [106] and [126].

Uncertain features

Cut [109], as stated, was seen as a disturbance in modern surface (104) and was filled with quite loose rubble and demolition material (**Plate 3**). However, once (104) and the made ground it rested on was removed as part of Trench 1's sondage, no cut for [109] could be seen at the reduced ground level. Unlike [106], it did not appear to truncate (118), nor did the sondage's western section show any indication of a structure or a cut. Although the western side of [109] does align nicely with an outhouse wall shown on the 1885 Town Plan, it is believed more likely that it reflects a post-war area of particularly unstable ground. (104)'s collapse into this unstable ground may have created the appearance of a cut, when in fact there never was one.

During excavation, cut [111] was thought to be a possible drainage feature related to surface (104) (**Plate 3**). The evidence now suggests that it was merely another misleading area of (104) collapse and is not a feature at all. [113] may represent a small section of east-west wall which abutted [114] – maybe part of an internal room division – but may also be merely a part of (104)'s construction.

Phasing

Using Know Your Place (Bristol), phasing for the development of the site has been produced. Initially, KYP's historic map images were overlaid onto the surveyed features using the 2012 OS map on KYP as a reference. Unfortunately, the location of the surveyed features did not appear to match well with the location of the structures shown on the historic maps. Therefore, the placement of the historic maps onto the surveyed data was modified, by eye, to create the best fit. Because these modifications in placement were at times significant, both the unaltered historic map overlay and the modified historic map overlay are presented in the figures. However, the latter is believed to show the true development of the recorded features.



Phase 1

Pre-1828

Deposit (125) likely reflects an allotment garden or waste ground bounding the Castle Street properties to the south. It was cut by walls [122] and [127] and appeared directly overlain by [120]. It is thought that wall [127] reflects a small dogleg extension to the southern boundary of what may have been no. 71 Castle Street, as shown on the 1828 Ashmead map of Bristol (**Figures 9-11**). Although the function of [120] is unclear, it is thought likely that it formed part of the machinery for small-scale industry. This hypothesis is further strengthened by it being overlain by the charcoal- and clinker-rich deposit (118), which may have been a waste product generated by [120]; indeed, census records from 1851 indicate that an iron monger and tin plate worker, John Whereats, lived at no. 71 Castle Street at that date (Ings 2019, 17).

Phase 2

1828-1855¹

Ashmead's 1855 map of Bristol (**Figures 12-14**) suggests that, by this date, [127] had been removed and infilled with (129) in order to make way for a small passageway between nos. 71 and 70. Presumably, this is when [122] was cut by [121], to allow for access to the passageway. In the process, the back yard of the neighbouring no. 70 was extended to the west, whose new boundary wall is probably represented by [126], and a new building was constructed immediately to the south of no. 71; [106] may refer to its northern wall.

Phase 3

1855-1885

During this period, the short-lived passageway was converted into two small outhouses which may have connected nos. 70, 71 and the new building immediately to the south (**Figures 15-17**). The interior of the outhouse buildings were very likely laid with flagstones (117).

Phase 4

1918-1940

As the 1918 3rd edition OS map shows no change from the town plan of 1885, and it is known that no residential development occurred in the Castle Park area after the bombing of 1940, the remaining features must belong to the era between these two dates (**Figures 18-20**). It is thought

¹ Although the dates of this phase are based on historic map dates, it would be possible to narrow this phase to 1851 – 1855 if deposit (118) does indeed reflect occupation of the premises by John Whereats in 1851.



that [113], [114], (115) and (104) all relate to an extension of and internal alteration to the small outhouses. As part of this process, [106] and [126] were probably robbed out and infilled, and the ground level was raised using mixed demolition deposits (107), (108), (110) and (131). The new concrete floor, external wall and doorway were laid on top of all of these deposits. Section 2 indicates that [121] was also covered over by floor (104), along with [122], and therefore must have been filled in by this date. The areas of (104) which overlaid the robbed out walls presumably collapsed into them after the building was bombed and/or went out of use. [109] is thought to merely reflect a particularly unstable section of (104), rather than a true cut, which collapsed into the fairly loose made ground deposits below in the post-war era.

There is no indication that walls [214] and [209], to the south, belong to any wall predating 1918. However, it is thought highly likely that they represent 20th century divisions in the backyards of the Castle Street properties.

6 Discussion and Conclusions

The results of the evaluation suggest that the 18th – 20th century ground floor level of the Castle Street properties remains in situ in some areas of the proposed development site, at a depth of roughly 0.8 – 1.45m. It is highly likely that further archaeological remains of earlier date exist at greater depths along the northern boundary of the proposed development site, given that cellars have been documented for most, if not all, of the Castle Street properties; the results of Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment also confirm that only limited remains from Bristol Castle exist in situ underneath some of these cellars. However, the number of modern services running throughout the area, and the recent landscaping of Castle Park, suggests that many of these, at least at shallower depths, will have been disturbed during the last 50 – 70 years.

The evaluation has clearly demonstrated that at least of the foundations of pre-19th century boundary and property walls are still present within the northern half of the proposed development area. It is highly likely, however, that few if any remains of archaeological importance exist within the southern half of the study site, where activity appears to date to no earlier than the early 20th century.



7 Suggested Further Work

There are clear indications that archaeological remains at significant depth are highly likely to be encountered elsewhere on the proposed development site, particularly along its northern boundary. Therefore, it is suggested that further archaeological investigations should be carried out.

It is believed that, in order to gain the most information possible, any future investigations should take place subsequent to the demolition of the current depot building. They could take the form of a watching brief, further trial trenching, or targeted excavation as appropriate, following assessment of the impact of the development by the local authority archaeological officer.

8 Project Archive

Following publication of this report, a comprehensive, indexed and internally consistent project archive will be produced for deposition at Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, according to Historic England, ClfA and Bristol Museum and Art Gallery standards. An accession number for the project has been applied for from the museum.

Copies of all archaeological reports arising out of the project will be submitted to Peter Insole, City Archaeologist for Bristol City Council. An entry detailing the project will be placed within the Bristol Historic Environments Record (HER); the spatial data generated will be submitted to the local HER in a suitable GIS format.

An OASIS record has been opened for the project under record number 400509, and the digital project files will be uploaded onto the ADS in due course. Copies of all primary and secondary archive material, both physical and digital, will also be securely stored on the AAL premises and cloud storage server.



9 References

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Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

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Appendix 1

Context Tables

Trench 1

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Final Interpretation
(100)	Modern tarmac.	0.24m thick	Modern tarmac surface
(101)	Very compacted very dark blue grey tarmac overlying mid-yellowish orange scalplings and very frequent small stones. Overlies (100). Seen only on southern side of trench.	0.13m thick	Tarmac surface
(102)	Very firm mid-greyish green slightly sandy clay with occasional very thin bands of oxidised material. Overlies (103).	0.16m thick	Levelling layer / made ground
(103)	Quite loose very dark grey silty sand with frequent crushed red brick, charcoal and small – medium crushed stone fragments. Overlies (124).	0.21m thick	Made ground
(104)	Very light whitish grey concrete floor abutting [113], [114] and (115). Underlies (124).	90mm thick	20 th century floor surface
(105)	Loose mid-greyish brown silty sand with frequent subangular medium – large concrete lumps and small stones / pea grit, quite frequent medium stones and red brick fragments. Overlain by (104).	1.7m x 0.4m. Dug to 0.46m depth	Fill of [106]
[106]	Deep east – west cut, running into [109] and [126], with slightly irregular edges in plan. Continues beyond trench boundaries. Probably not bottomed. Likely to truncate [127]. Fill (105) may represent a period of robbing out and infilling of [106].	1.7m x 0.4m. Dug to 0.46m depth	Probable cut for 19 th century wall, thought to have been later robbed out and infilled
(107)	Two fairly flat pennant sandstones underlying (104) and overlying (108). May not be a feature, but merely part of (108)	0.2m x 0.16m and 0.28m x 0.15m	Capstones / part of (108)
(108)	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand with quite frequent small stones and charcoal fragments and occasional red brick fragments. Probably equal to (131).	0.6m deep x 0.6m wide	Made ground / fill of [109]
[109]	Interpreted as a north – south irregularly-sided modern cut on site, but ultimately thought more likely to not be a feature (see main report text).	0.6m deep x 0.6m wide	Uncertain
(110)	Same as (108).	N/A	Made ground
[111]	Interpreted as a narrow north-east – south-west modern cut on site, but ultimately thought to not be a feature (see main report text).	N/A	Not a feature



(112)	Small area of broken lumps of concrete overlying (108), thought to be a separate feature on site but ultimately interpreted as an area of (104) which latterly subsided into the made ground below (see main report text).	0.82m x 0.31m	Equal to (104)
[113]	Short length of possible wall, running east to west, abutting [114]; respected by (104). May be incorporated into (104).	0.53m x 0.12m	Wall / element of (104)
[114]	North – south red brick wall whitewashed on its western wide, two courses high and 1.5 courses wide. Abutted by [113] and respected by (104). Truncates (116) and continues past boundaries of trench. Incorporates (115).	2.14m x 0.44m	20 th century wall
(115)	Concrete block incorporated into [114], with two iron nails drilled into its centre and small rectangular notches made at either end. Respected by (104).	0.75m x 0.38m x 0.15m	Doorway
(116)	Quite compact mixed rubble and very dark blue silty sand.	Full dimensions unknown	Made ground
(117)	Seven neatly hewn straight-sided flagstones of varying sizes. Overlies [120] and (118) and appears to respect [121], [122] and [127].	Full dimensions unknown	19 th century flagstone floor
(118)	Very well-compacted very dark greyish blue sandy silt, with very frequent charcoal fragments and small stones / pea grit. Overlies [120].	0.93m x 0.72m	Possible 18 th / 19 th century industrial waste deposit
(119)	Friable very dark blueish grey clayey silty sand containing red bricks and a capping stone overlying a ceramic pipe. Two narrow iron rails flank both sides to the north and south.	Full dimensions unknown	Fill of [120]
[120]	Short length of east – west cut, respecting [122] and underlying (118). Continues under (117). Ends very abruptly at its western end, with no discernible cut; appears to rest directly on top of (125).	Full dimensions unknown	Possible element of 19 th century industrial activity
[121]	Cut in wall [122], filled by (130). Continues past trench boundaries.	0.42m deep	19 th century truncation of [122] to create passageway
[122]	East – west wall seen in northern section of trench only. Constructed of medium – large rectangular stone blocks and slightly yellowish white lime-flecked mortar. Truncated by [121] and respected by (117) and (104). Overlain by (124). Truncates (125).	Full dimensions unknown	18 th century boundary wall
(123)	Layer of light whitish pink scalplings underlying tarmac (100) on north side of trench	0.12m thick	Modern scalplings
(124)	Extremely loose mid-whitish grey silty sand with occasional frequent crushed red brick fragments, medium – large stones and concrete lumps. Overlies (104).	0.22m thick	Made ground



(125)	Quite friable light reddish brown silty clay with frequent small stones and occasional shell, charcoal and clinker fragments. Cut by [122].	Full dimensions unknown	18 th century waste ground / garden soil
[126]	North – south cut at east end of trench, running into [106] and continuing beyond the trench boundaries. Filled by (128).	0.8m wide x 1.74m long	Probable cut for 19 th century wall
[127]	Probable east – west cut seen along southern side of the trench, seemingly with a small dogleg ‘kink’ at its centre. Probably respected by (118), Probably robbed out and infilled with (129) during the 19 th century to make a new passageway.	2m x 0.5m. Dug to 0.5m depth	Probable cut for 18 th century boundary wall, robbed out and backfilled to create passageway
(128)	As (105).	2m x 0.5m. Dug to 0.5m depth	Fill of [126]
(129)	Quite loose rubble, small stones and pea grit in a mid-pinkish grey silty sand matrix.	0.8m wide x 1.74m long	Fill of [127]
(130)	Neatly hewn rectangular stones, large red bricks and dark grey silty sandy mortar.	0.42m deep	Fill of [121]
(131)	As (108).	60mm thick	Made ground

Trench 2

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Final Interpretation
(200)	Tarmac car park surface sealing entire trench	60mm thick	Tarmac surface
(201)	Light pink crushed stone, underlying (215)	0.11m thick	Modern scalpings
(202)	Dark grey blue tarmac surface, probably showing some subsidence, underlying (201)	0.12m thick	Tarmac surface
(203)	Light pink crushed stone underlying (202)	80mm thick	Modern scalpings
(204)	As (102)	0.16m thick	Levelling layer / made ground
(205)	Thin light whitish grey mortar overlying [209] and (207)	55mm thick	20 th century surface
[206]	Linear north – south cut with extremely steeply sloping sides and fairly flat bottomed. Filled with (207) and truncates [210]. Continues past trench boundary	Not bottomed	Cut for (208) and [209]
(207)	Quite friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent lime flecks and occasional lime and medium – large rubble fragments	Not bottomed	Fill of [206]
(208)	Two large concrete blocks overlaid by [209]. Fills [206]	0.31m deep x 0.27m wide	Foundation for [209]
[209]	North – south red brick wall at west end of trench, abutting [214] to the west and overlying foundation blocks (208). Bonded with modern	0.49m deep x 0.33m wide	20 th century wall, possibly a retaining wall for [214]

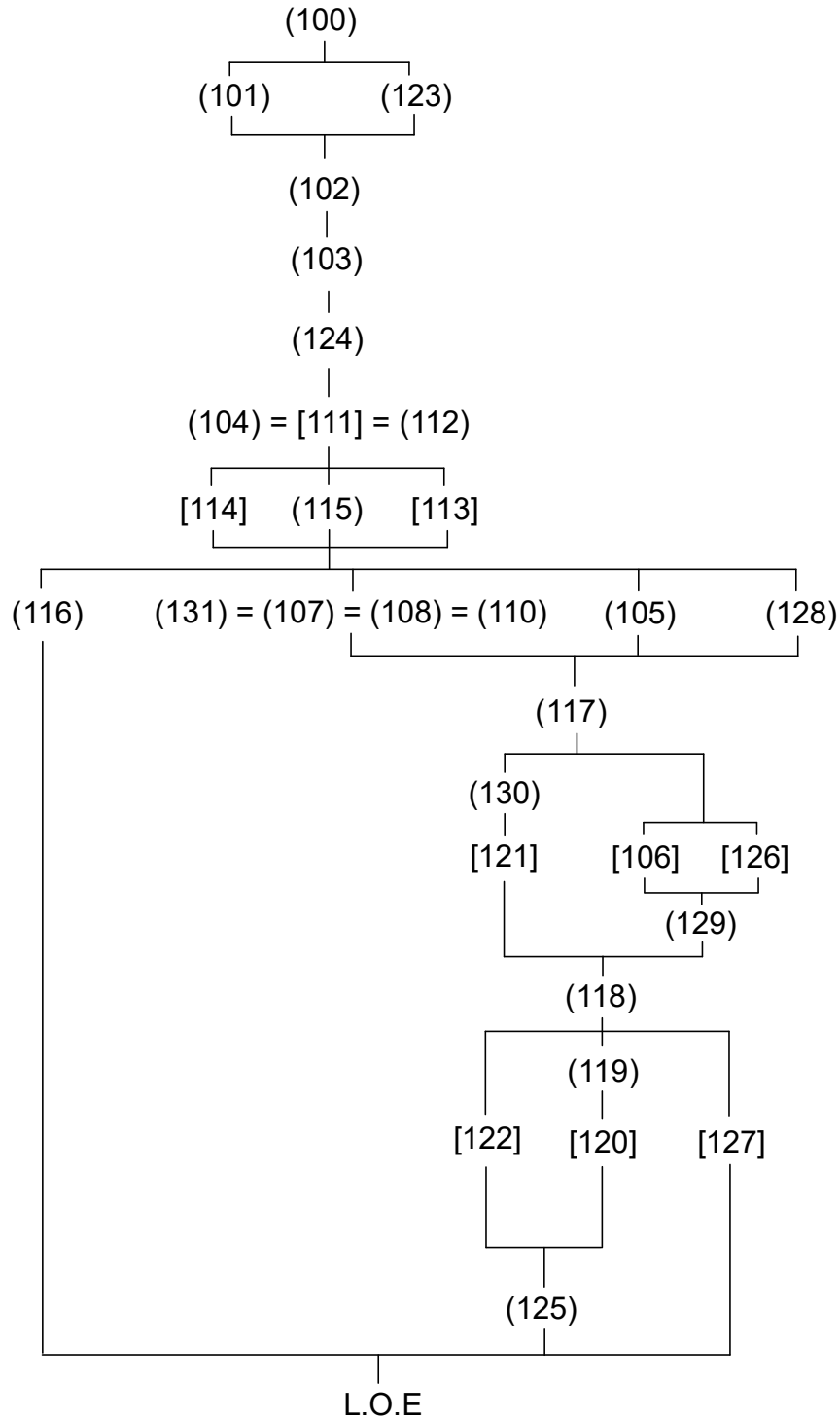


	cement mortar. Continues past trench boundary		
[210]	North – south cut at western end of trench, seen in section and plan. Filled by (211), truncates (213) and truncated by [206]. Continues past trench boundary	Full dimensions unknown	Modern cut
(211)	Very loose red bricks, stone and concrete fragments in a dark grey sand and pea grit matrix	Full dimensions unknown	Fill of [210]
(212)	Quite loose black clinker dump deposit at base of trench, not fully excavated. Overlain by (213). Continues past trench boundary	Full dimensions unknown	Dump deposit / levelling layer
(213)	Friable reddish grey silty sand with very frequent small – medium stones, frequent lime flecks and lumps, occasional large stones and rare brick fragments. Continues past trench boundary	Full dimensions unknown	Made ground
[214]	North – south stone wall at west end of trench, abutted by [209]. Bonding material not visible. Continues beyond trench boundaries	0.47m deep x 0.28m wide	20 th century wall
(215)	Light grey crushed stone underlying (200)	0.09m - 0.13m thick	Made ground



Appendix 2: Matrices

Trench 1



Trench 2

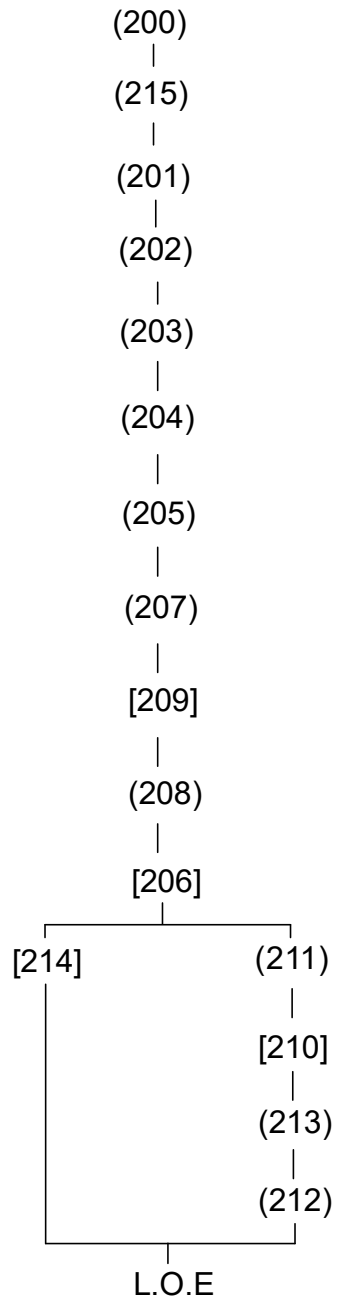
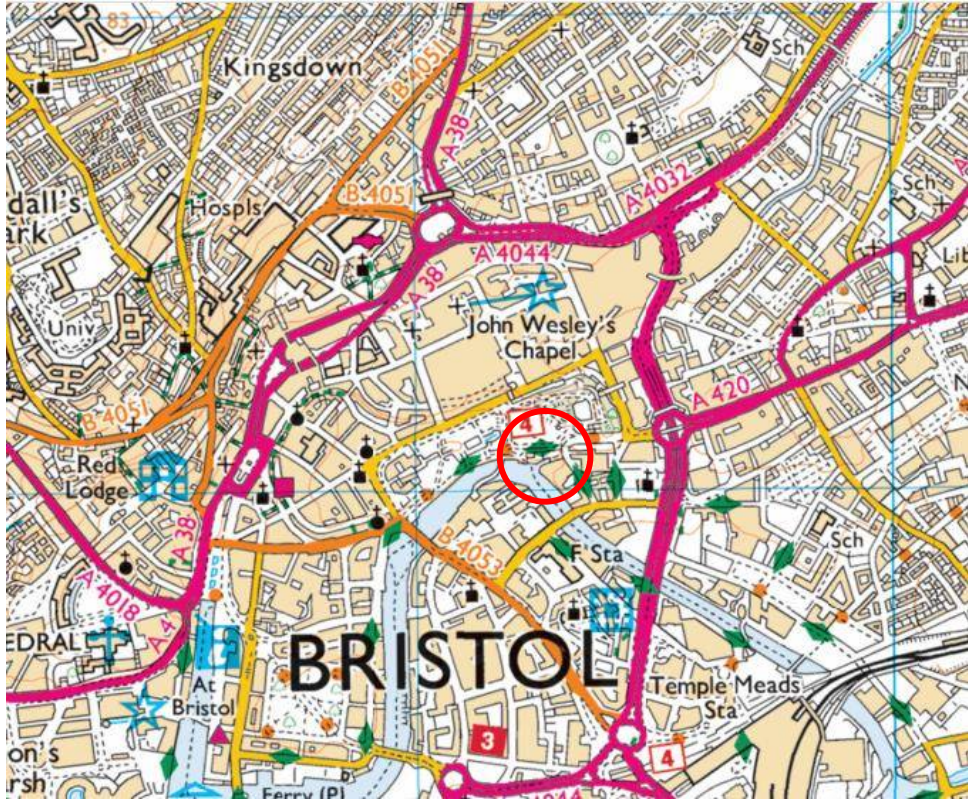


Figure 1

Location of the Site
Grid lines at 1km intervals

The Site 

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Figure 2

Trench Location Plan. Grid lines at 20m intervals

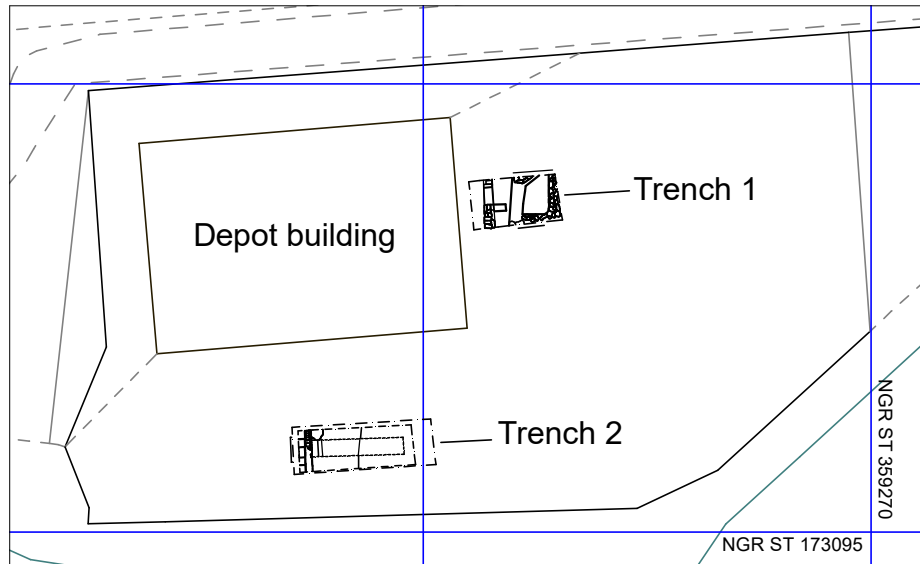


Figure 3

Trench 1. Initial features recorded

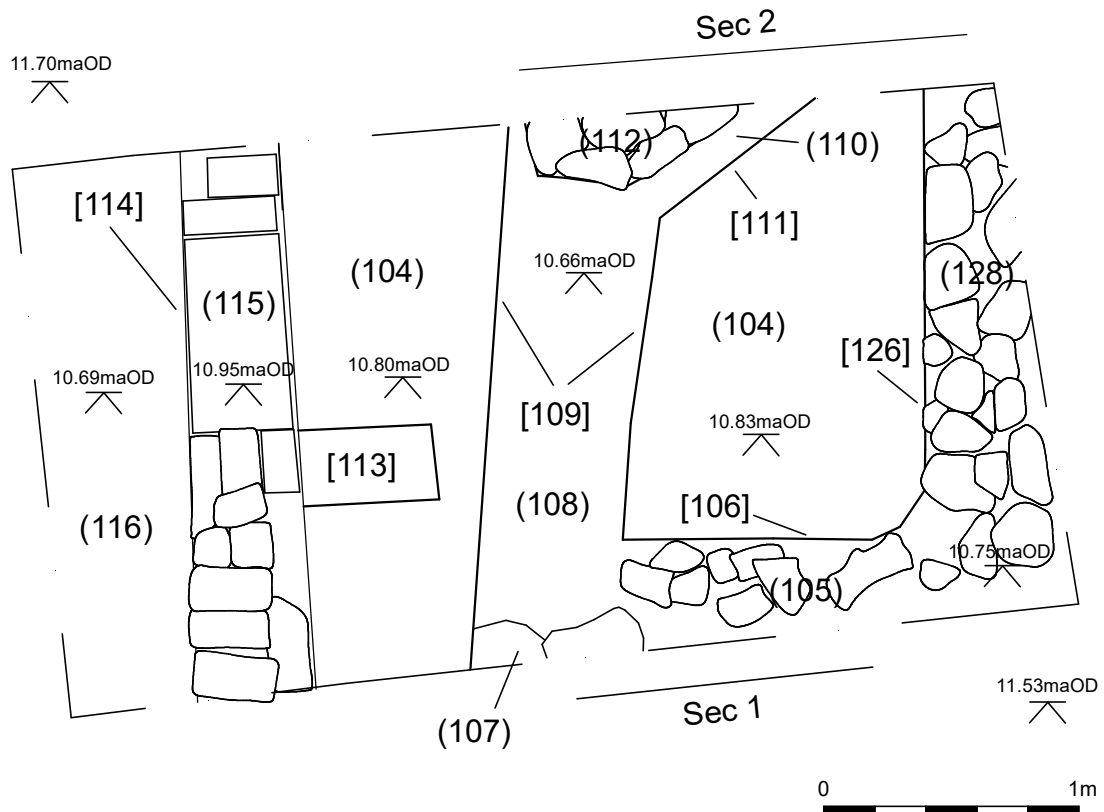




Figure 4

Trench 1. Features recorded in trench sondage

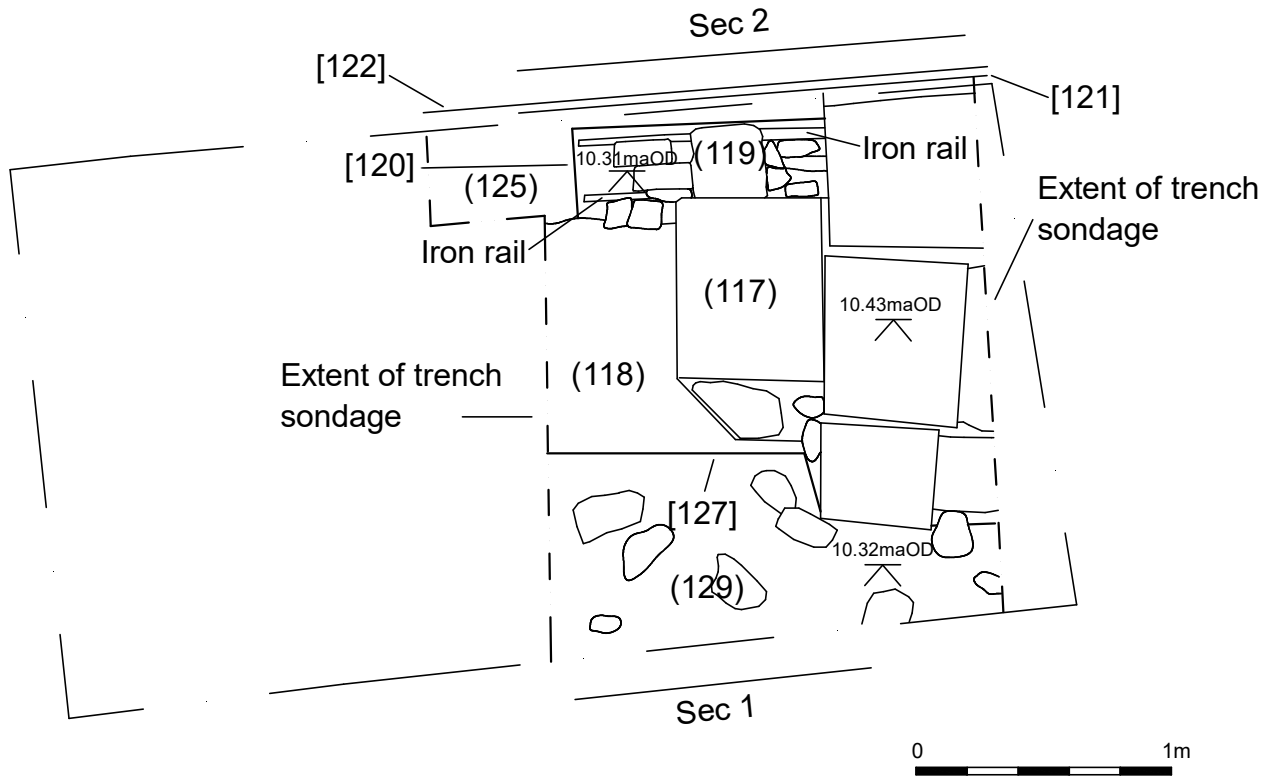


Figure 5
Trench 2

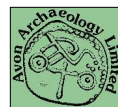
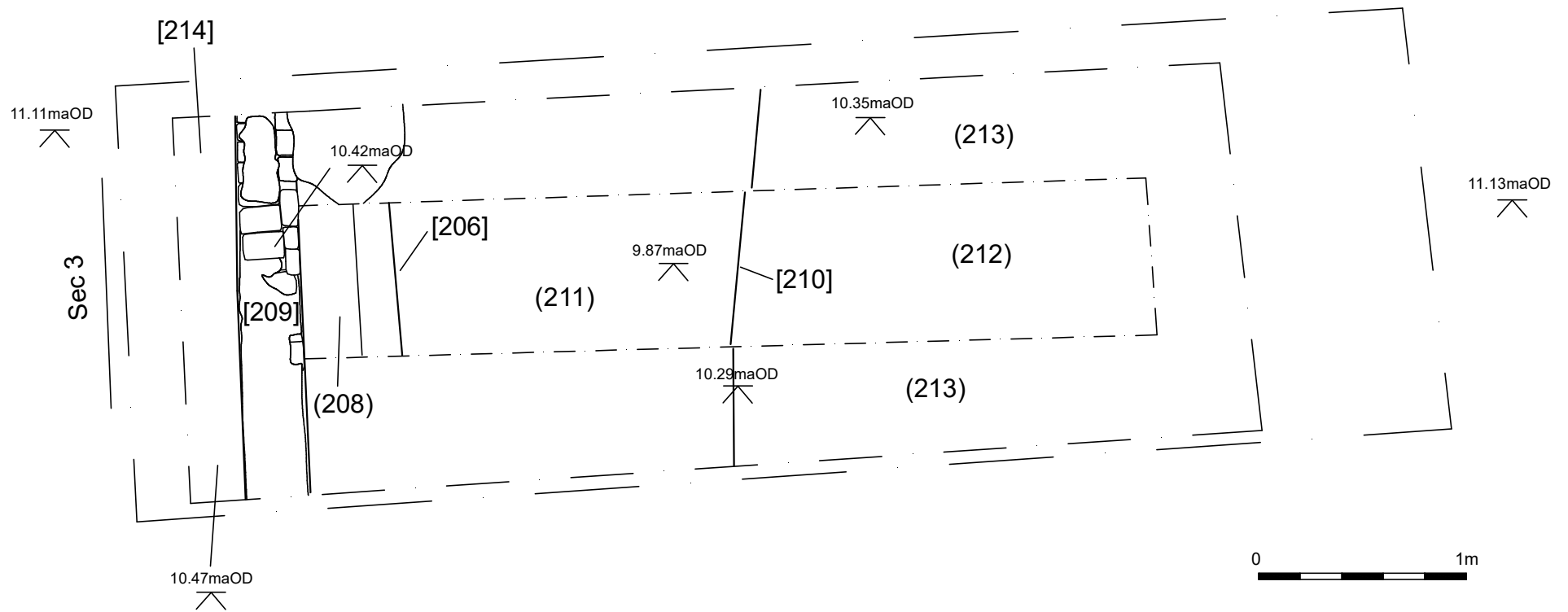


Figure 6

Section 1

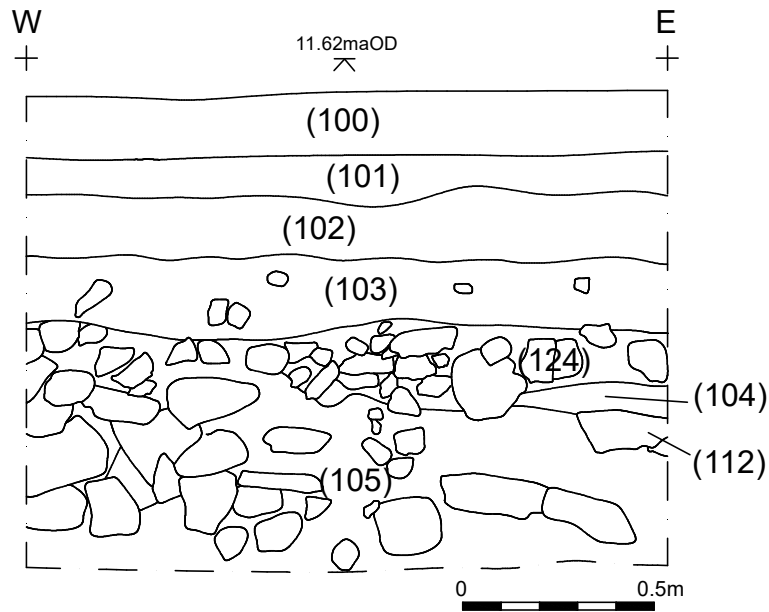


Figure 7

Section 2

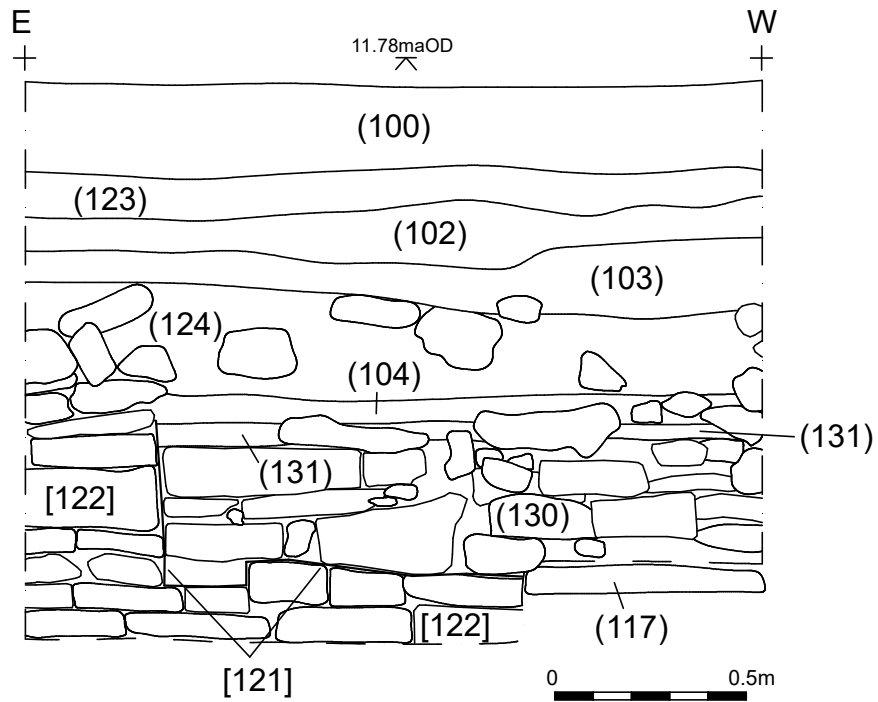


Figure 8

Section 3

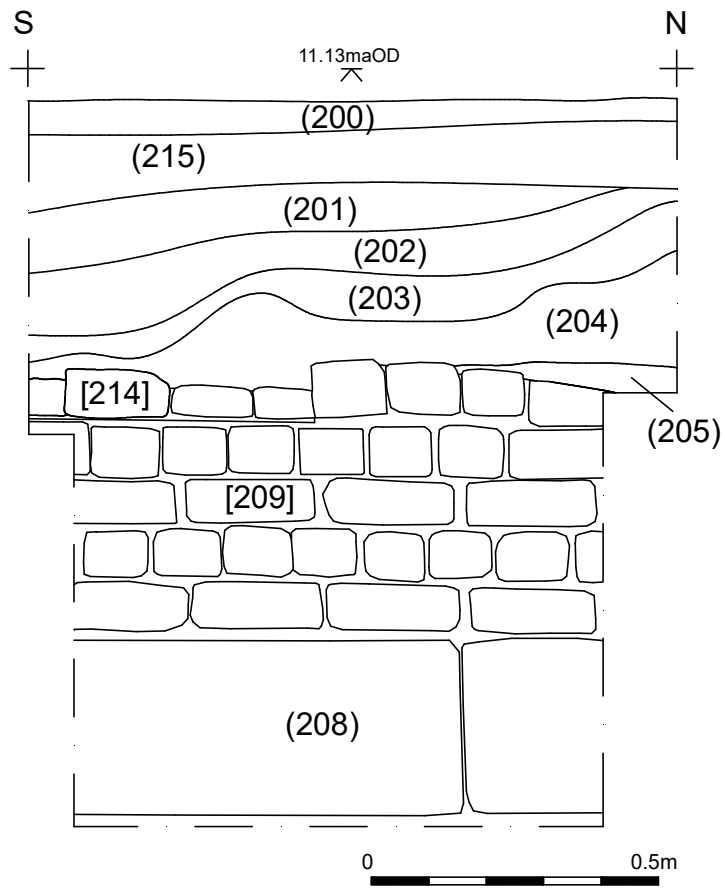


Figure 9

Detailed extract from 1828 Ashmead map of Bristol.

○ Area of evaluation trenches

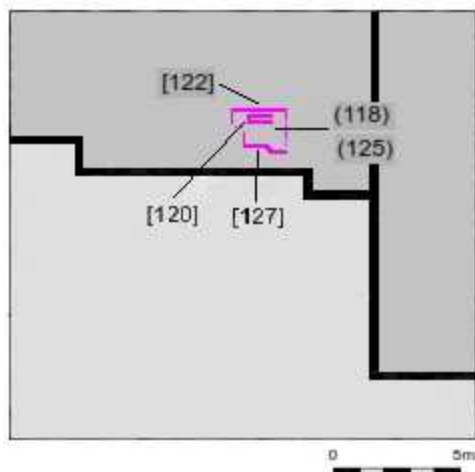
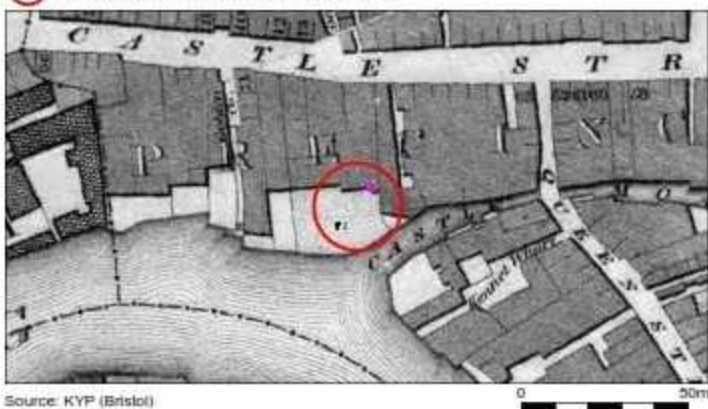


Figure 10

Phase 1 surveyed features overlain onto the 1828 Ashmead map of Bristol, according to the positioning of the map on KYP

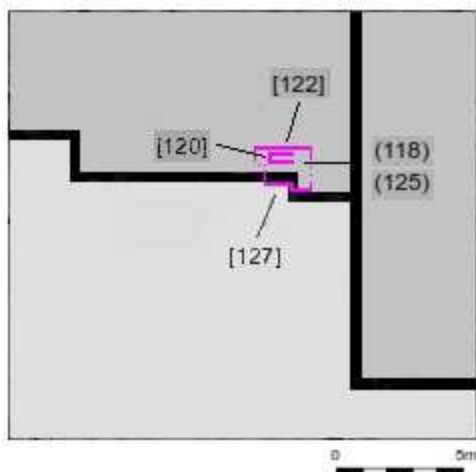


Figure 11

Phase 1 surveyed features overlain onto the 1828 Ashmead map of Bristol, following modifications to the map's positioning



Figure 12

Detailed extract from 1855 Ashmead map of Bristol.

○ Area of evaluation trenches

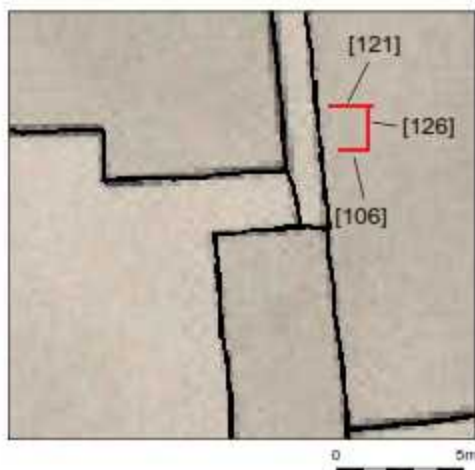


Figure 13

Phase 2 surveyed features overlain onto the 1855 Ashmead map of Bristol, according to the positioning of the map on KYP

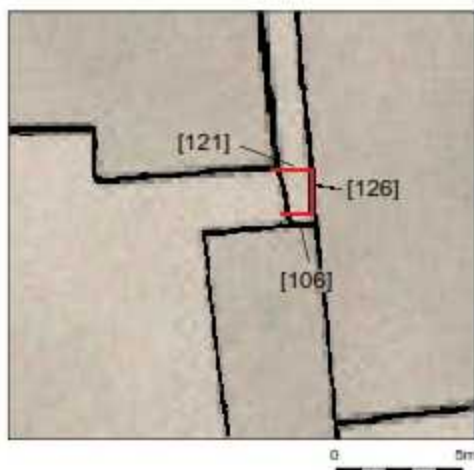


Figure 14

Phase 2 surveyed features overlain onto the 1855 Ashmead map of Bristol, following modifications to the map's positioning



Figure 15

Detailed extract from 1885 Town Plan of Bristol

○ Area of evaluation trenches

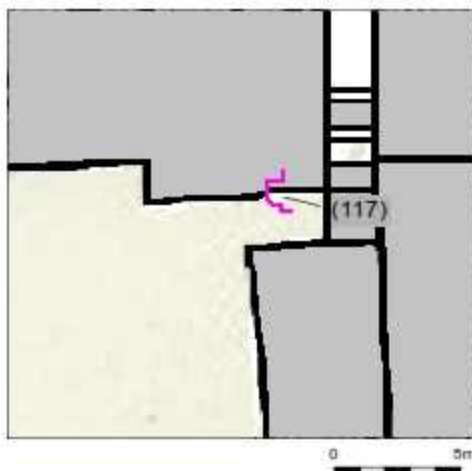


Figure 16

Phase 3 surveyed features overlain onto the 1885 Town Plan of Bristol, according to the positioning of the map on KYP

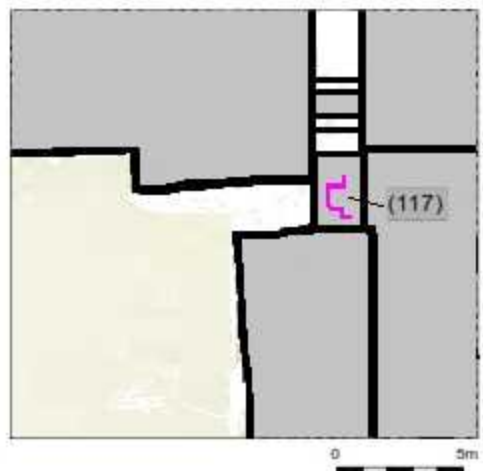


Figure 17

Phase 3 surveyed features overlain onto the 1885 Town Plan of Bristol, following modifications to the map's positioning



Figure 18

Detailed extract from 1918 3rd edition OS map, sheet Gloucestershire LXXII.13

○ Area of evaluation trenches

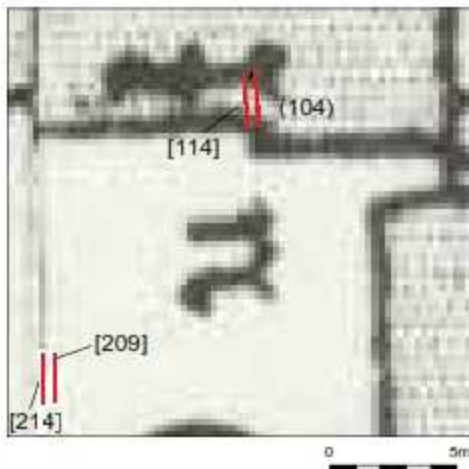
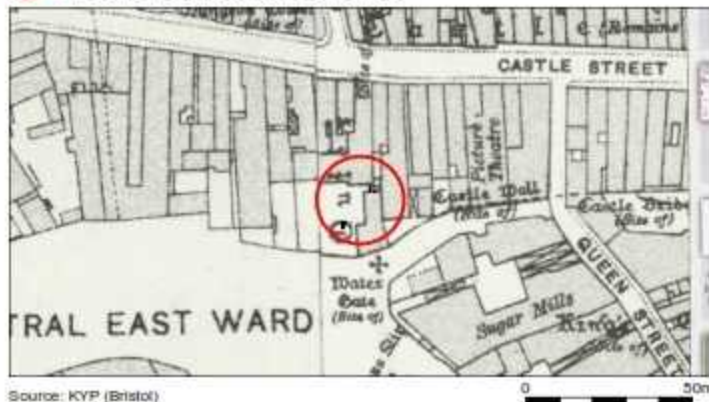


Figure 19

Phase 4 uncounted-for surveyed features overlain onto the 1918 3rd edition OS map, according to the positioning of the map on KYP

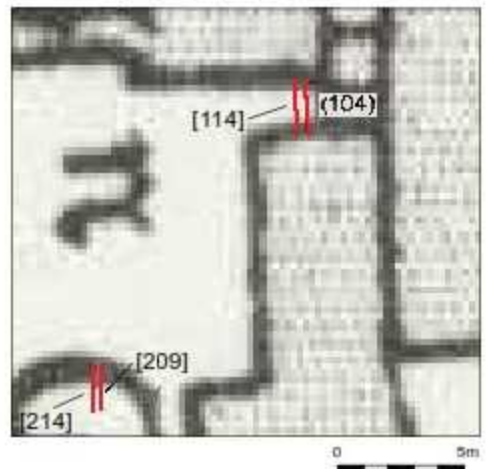


Figure 20

Phase 4 uncounted-for surveyed features overlain onto the 1918 3rd edition OS map, following modifications to the map's positioning



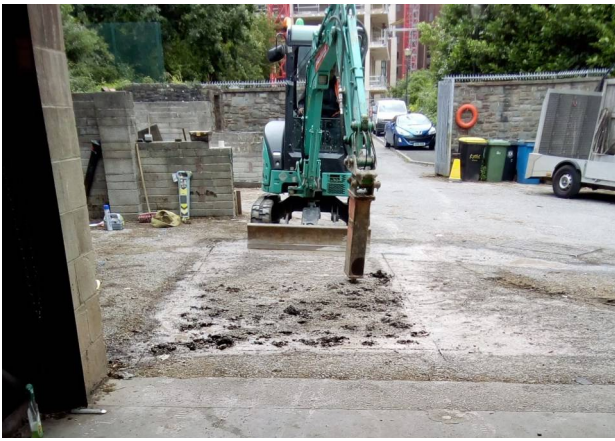


Plate 1. Pre-excavation shot of Trench 1, looking east



Plate 2. Pre-excavation shot of Trench 2, looking west



Plate 3. Phase 1 of Trench 1, looking west (north arrow incorrectly placed). 2 x 1m scales



Plate 4. Wall [114], possible door step (115), and concrete floor (104), looking north



Plate 5. Phase 2 of Trench 1, looking west. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 6. [120], [121] and (117) in plan, looking north. 1 x 1m scale



Plate 7. Section 1, looking south. 2 x 1m scales



Plate 8. Section 2, looking north. 2 x 1m scales



Plate 9. Sondage revealing westerly continuation of wall [122] in Trench 1, looking north. 1m scale



Plate 10. Detail of relationship between walls [121] and [122], looking north. 1m scale



Plate 11. Post-excitation shot of Trench 2, looking west. 2 x 1m scales



Plate 12. [114] looking north. 2 x 1m scales



Plate 13. Section 3, looking west. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 14. Post-excavation shot of Trench 1, looking north-east



Plate 15. Post-excavation shot of Trench 2, looking west



Plate 16. Probable 17th century wall seen in section of Castle Street/Queen Street roadworks, to the east of the study site, looking south

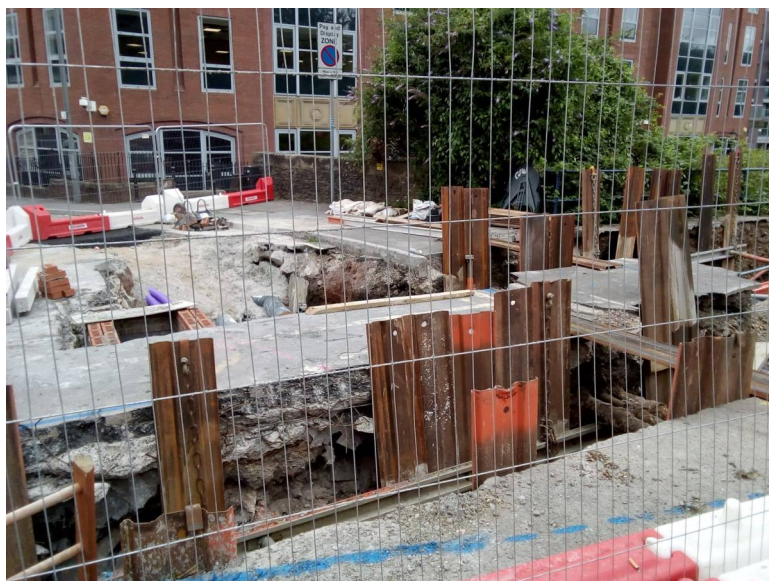


Plate 17. Location of probable 17th century wall, looking south-west towards castle moat