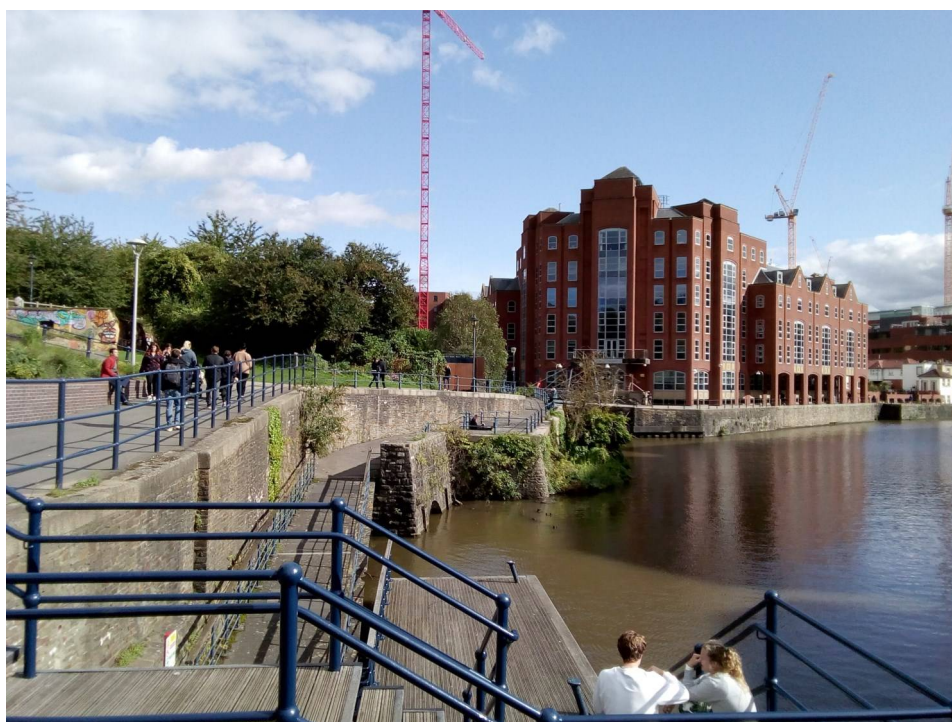


Castle Park Depot, Castle Park, Bristol

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR ST 59247 73071

On Behalf of
Faithful Gould Limited



Emma Ings, BA and
Naomi Newman

Avon Archaeology Limited

Bristol

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Faithful Gould Limited, to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment on land in the south-eastern corner of Castle Park, off Castle Street, in central Bristol. The proposal for which this report will form a part of the formal planning submission is for the demolition of the present single-storey depot building at the western end of the site and its replacement by an 'energy centre', initially of two storeys but with scope in the design for an additional five storeys.

The site is centred on OS NGR ST 59247 73071, and lies in the postcode area BS2 0HQ. It is essentially rectangular in shape, with its long axis oriented almost exactly east-west, and encompasses an area of just under 1,600m². Its southern side is partly bounded by the course of the River Avon, and lies at the point where the former line of the castle moat has its confluence with the river. At present, the site is occupied by a single modern park depot building at its western end, with the remainder consisting of hard standing currently used for car parking. The site is bounded immediately to the north by Castle Park proper, a highly archaeologically sensitive area, and a historic site of national significance, where stood Bristol's medieval castle. The site lies at the southern edge of the City and Queen's Square Conservation Area, for which a Character Appraisal was produced in 2009. The site itself contains no listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments within its formal boundary. However, the site is not far from such features, with a listed section of the extant castle fabric on the northern side of Castle Park and surviving underground vaulted chambers designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument about 140m to the north-east of the study site.

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.

In summary, in view of the known density of multi-period occupation activity in this area and the proven presence of deep, in situ stratigraphy throughout Castle Park, the potential for in situ buried archaeological remains at greater than 1m depth within the boundary of the study site is medium to high. However, this potential is decreased significantly at depths of less than 1m.

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NOTES

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All enquiries should be addressed to:
Avon Archaeology Limited
Avondale Business Centre
Woodland Way, Kingswood
Bristol BS15 1AW
Telephone 0117 960 8487.

Email: mail@avonarchaeology.co.uk

Website: www.avonarchaeology.co.uk

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited	ME	Middle English
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	NGR	National Grid Reference
BRO	Bristol Record Office	OE	Old English
DB	Domesday Book	OS	Ordnance Survey



1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Lillian Borley of Faithful and Gould Partnership to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site in the south-eastern corner of Castle Park, Bristol, as part of a proposed pre-application planning submission to the local authority. The site currently houses the Castle Park Depot and is centred on OS NGR ST 59247 73071, lying within the BS2 0HQ postcode (**Figures 1** and **2**). The site is located on the southern edge of the City and Queen's Square Conservation Area, for which a Character Appraisal was produced in 2009.

The provisional proposal for the redevelopment of the site is for the demolition of the present single-storey parks depot building and its replacement by an 'energy centre' initially of two storeys, but with scope in the design for the later provision of an additional five storeys if necessary.

2 METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of the Bristol Record Office, Bristol Central Library, and the main Arts and Social Sciences Library of the University of Bristol. A variety of online bibliographic resources, most notably JISC Library Hub Discover (formerly COPAC), BIAB, The Archaeology Data Service and Google Scholar, were used to identify potentially useful sources of information, whether published or otherwise¹. Specific sources, both primary and secondary, are noted in the bibliography. In addition, information was utilised from a trawl of the City of Bristol Historic Environment Record, conducted on behalf of AAL by Peter Insole, Archaeological Officer for the local authority. A visit to the site was made by the author on Wednesday, 2nd October, 2019, and a digital photographic record was made, a selection from which is presented here in **Plates 1** to **7**.

¹<https://discover.libraryhub.jisc.ac.uk/>; www.biab.ac.uk; <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>; www.scholar.google.com



3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site is essentially an elongated rectangle in plan, with its long axis oriented almost exactly east-west, and encloses an area of just under 1,600m². Its maximum width (north-south) is 25m, and maximum length (east-west) is 77m. 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 and lies at about 13m aOD. However, it is clear that the site has been terraced to produce this level surface, because 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 uncovered by Marshall in 1951 (**Plate 3**). This bank reaches heights of about 17m aOD. 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.

The geological context of the site is especially interesting because it is in a very real sense the reason why the original settlement of Bristol was sited where it was. Occupation was established on a low but locally prominent east-west bluff on the north bank of the River Avon, at a point where the river could be easily bridged, and well above any danger of flooding. This bluff had arisen from a pure accident of geology, as a western projection, forming in effect a peninsula, of a much larger outcrop to the east of resistant Redcliffe Sandstone of the Triassic period, through which the River Frome to the north of the original historic settlement core, and the Avon to south, have cut their valleys. 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, which through later geological time have shifted their courses on numerous occasions (Wilkinson *et al* 2013). However, occasional outcrops, such as the Redcliffe suburb itself, have clearly been resistant enough to form areas of higher ground rising above the alluvial horizons (BGS).

Wilkinson *et al* (2013) recently reported on a large-scale assessment of the potential for archaeological waterlogged deposits within central Bristol. Unfortunately, the assessment did not include the Castle Park area, due to its 'geological and raised topographical situation' (Wilkinson *et al* 2013, 14). However, the land surrounding Castle Park did form part of the assessment, including the southern side of the extant castle moat, and therefore some of the report's conclusions may be of relevance.

The study identifies a number of different geological strata within central Bristol, including three layers of archaeological strata and at least one deposit of Wentlooge Formation which have been proven to contain archaeological remains. These are found at varying depths around the city, but can be broadly placed within their own distinct age range (Table 1). Made ground thickness to the north and south of Castle Park is around 3m (Wilkinson *et al* 2013, 77).

Table 1: Geological Strata in Central Bristol (after Wilkinson *et al* 2013, Figures 15 – 20)

Deposits are presented in stratigraphic sequence

Deposit	Age Range	Surface of Deposit: North of Site	Surface of Deposit: South of Site	Maximum Thickness
Archaeological Strata 1 (not waterlogged)	modern and post- medieval	8.5m aOD	8.5m aOD	4m
Archaeological Strata 2 (waterlogged)	post-medieval and medieval	7 – 7.2m aOD	7m aOD	4m
Alluvium 1 (Wentlooge Formation)	3,200 cal BC – AD 1000	3m aOD	3m aOD	3-6m
Archaeological Strata 3	Prehistoric	1m aOD	1m aOD	0.2 – 0.4m



Therefore, medieval deposits may be more likely to be disturbed if the proposed development exceeds 4m in depth.

The study makes a number of hypotheses as part of the assessment. The hypotheses which may be relevant to the current project are:

Hypothesis 1: Archaeological Strata 2 is thickest adjacent to waterfront areas.

Hypothesis 2: The surface of Archaeological Strata 2 is highest in areas of later occupation.

Hypothesis 3: Archaeological deposits are thinner in areas of later activity.

Hypothesis 4: The thickness of Made Ground corresponds with the thickness of Archaeological Strata.

(Wilkinson et al 2013, 44 and 45)

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Unusually for a place that had not been a Roman town, nor seems to have had any notable importance before the 10th century at the earliest, Bristol's rise to prominence was both late and relatively rapid (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 85). The city boasts a superb defensive position, on a slight bluff at the confluence of the Rivers Avon and Frome, and at a convenient crossing point of the former; indeed the crossing point probably represents the site's fundamental *raison d'être*, and explains the place-name of 'the place at the bridge' (Smith 1964, 83-85).

The earliest documentary evidence for Bristol is dated to 1051, by which time the settlement was clearly well established and defended (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 79-80). Archaeological evidence, however, pushes that date back to the later 10th century, and many scholars are of the opinion that the town may have been established earlier, in the late 9th to early 10th century (*ibid.*). It has even been suggested that St. Peter's Church was a minster site (*ibid.*). The focus of Saxon settlement may have been around St. Mary-le-Port Street, around 200m west of the proposed development site, with the town reaching as far east as Lower Castle Street (Baker, Brett and Jones, 81 and 89;

Wilson and Hurst 1971). Unfortunately, this can only ever be theorised, as the construction of the later Norman castle in that area removed significant archaeological remains (ibid.). However, documentary sources confirm that by the late Anglo-Saxon period, Bristol was already an important trading port, facilitating much of the commerce between the South-West, Ireland, and Scandinavia (Brett, Barker and Jones 2018, 88).

Bristol emerges in the pages of the 1086 Domesday survey for Gloucestershire as a relatively modest holding of only 6 hides, and even then is noted only in passing, as part of the then royal manor of Barton Regis (Moore 1982). The owner before 1066 is not specified but if the usual practice was followed then it is probable that what had been a royal manor in the late Anglo-Saxon period passed without a break of ownership straight to King William. Indeed, the royal credentials are reinforced by the manorial suffix 'Regis' (Moore 1982). The Domesday Book also explicitly uses the term 'burgesses' in relation to the inhabitants of Bristol, a fact usually ascribed to borough status by the late 11th century (Moore 1982).

Immediately after the Conquest, the new Norman rulers constructed a simple ringwork castle which was superseded by a wooden motte and bailey castle within a decade, in what is now the western half of Castle Park (Ponsford 1970 and 1979; Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 95-96). Within several decades, this had been replaced with a stone keep, stone curtain wall, and ancillary buildings which spanned an inner and an outer ward and were built directly on top of the infilled motte ditch (ibid.). The boundaries of modern Castle Park effectively mirror the boundaries of the castle precinct. Along with the construction of the castle, the Normans also established a new town plan, extending west from the western curtain wall. This was part of a well-documented tactic to impose and consolidate the power of the new ruling masters on the Anglo-Saxon populace, and in fact Bristol is one of the oft-quoted examples of this practice in Norman Britain (Lilley 2017). As noted above, it is likely that the Normans sited their stronghold on top of or very close to the Anglo-Saxon seat of power (ibid.), and indeed there is some archaeological evidence to suggest this, discussed below.

Unfortunately, despite the many archaeological investigations and the cartographic and documentary evidence, the exact layout of Bristol Castle precinct is still unknown (Baker,

Brett and Jones 2018, 150). However, sources agree that the western half of the castle precinct, or the outer court, housed the keep and castle fortifications, and the eastern half, or inner court, housed the Great Hall, chapel, kitchens, and other ancillary buildings. The entire precinct was enclosed by a curtain wall, enclosed again within a moat (later known as the castle ditch)², with various bridges giving access into the complex (see **Figures 3 – 5**). Our fullest description of the castle precinct comes from William of Worcester in 1480, who writes:

Of the Castle and the Keep of Bristol

The entrance porch of the hall: 10 yards in length, with an arched vault above the entrance of the great hall.

The inner entrance to the porch of the hall: 140 steps, that is taking the area and length between the gate of the wall from the defences of the walls of the yard of the outer ward.

The length of the hall: 36 yards; in steps: 52 or 54 steps in length, as counted by me.

The width of the hall measures 18 yards or 26 steps.

The height of the walls of the hall I have measured: 14 feet outside the hall.

.....The height of the double window in the hall, of 2 lights, measures 14 feet high.

The length of the beams of the hall...measures 32 feet.

The length of the prince's chamber: 17 yards, on the left-hand side of the King's hall, and past two pillars worked from great timbers, but extremely old.

The width of that chamber measures 9 yards.

The length of the façade in front of the hall with the chambers: 18 yards.

The length of the slab of marble set at the upper end of the hall, for the table of kings sitting there: 15 feet.

The length of the Keep: on the east side of the tower, it measures 36 yards.

Its width on the west and south side measures 30 yards.

The length from the outer ward of the Castle, from the middle gate and the wall separating [it] from the inner ward, to the chapel of the main hall chamber, measures 160

² Due to this watercourse being labelled interchangeably as 'castle ditch' and 'castle moat' in the sources, for the duration of this report it will be referred to only as the castle moat.

steps.

The length of the main entrance to the Castle through the gate: 40 steps; that is, taking [it] as from the street of Castle Street, entering at the main gate of the Castle, otherwise called the outer ward.

The Chapel in the outer ward, that is the first ward, is dedicated in honour of St Martin; [now,] however, in the service of St John the Baptist; and a monk of the priory of St James should [be] in the same chapel every day. However, he only celebrates on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday each week.

Another splendid chapel for the King and the lords and ladies [is] sited in the most important ward, on the north side of the hall, where very beautiful chambers were built...

The kitchen quarters and their appurtenances are in the inner ward next to the hall, on the left hand side, that is on the south side of the hall.

(William of Worcester, entry 422; after Neale 2000, 239-241)

Documentary sources, in particular its internal administrative records, illuminate the development of the castle in broad terms. These show that the castle was under royal control from its construction to the early 17th century, and was under separate administration to Bristol town proper (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 150). Extensive accounts were kept of the repairs, alterations, and additions to the buildings within the castle precinct. The most notable included: a new Great Hall, completed in 1242; a new gate tower, completed in 1250; a number of internal improvements between 1250 and 1254, including the installation of kitchens and pantries; the construction of a drawbridge to St Philip's Church to the south-east and the rebuilding of the surrounding curtain wall during the 1280s; and general curtain wall repairs in 1295. From the 14th century, however, the work generally consisted of repairs rather than new buildings, and by the 15th century the complex was in a state of disrepair (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 151). William of Worcester, cited above, describes the castle precinct of 1480 thus:

The hall, formerly splendid in length, width and height, is wholly ruinous.... very beautiful chambers were built, but [are now] roofless, bare and stripped of floors and ceilings...the whole thing is thrown down to the ground and ruinous, whence arises great sadness.

(William of Worcester, entry 422; after Neale 2000, 239-241)

The castle precinct was not faring any better at the beginning of the 1540s, when it was described by Leland as consisting of:

...two courts, and in the north-west part of the outer court there is a large keep with a dungeon, said to have been built by the Earl of Gloucester from Caen in Normandy. In the other court is an attractive church and many domestic quarters, with a great gate on the south side, a stone bridge and three ramparts on the left bank leading to the mouth of the Frome. Many towers still stand in both the courts, but they are all on the point of collapse.

(Chandler 1993, 178 – 179)

During the 16th century, the demise of Bristol Castle was clearly expected, as a number of cottages were permitted to be built in the precinct in order to collect rent and create much-needed revenue (BCM 1971, 2). Notwithstanding, Bristol Castle was in such a state of disrepair that, in 1629, the Corporation of Bristol bought it from the Crown, and during the Civil War Cromwell's Parliamentary troops occupied the castle (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 238). They added fortifications and new structures as well as repairing and rebuilding others, in particular the curtain wall (ibid.; see also Ponsford 1979). By 1655, the castle had ceased to serve a useful purpose to Parliament, and was demolished to make way for new housing and streets (ibid.). However, even in 1897, a number of the ancillary castle buildings were still standing and several were even in use. This included the vaulted portico or vestibule of the Great Hall, into which a tenement had been built; an adjoining vaulted chamber which may have been an antechapel; and the remains of a tower, all on Tower Street (Pritchard 1897). In 1926, moreover, a vault related to the castle (suggested to be the castle dungeon or a storehouse) was reported underneath the cellar of one of the post-medieval properties on Castle Green (Pritchard 1929, 233).

The conversion of the castle precinct into a busy commercial urban centre was rapid, with the laying out of Castle Street, Tower Street and Castle Green, the construction of the

residences and 'shop-houses' along their lengths, and the infilling of the western half of the castle moat being completed by 1673, when Millerd published his first map of Bristol. 'Shop-houses', a building design consisting of a shop on the lower floor fronting onto the street with residential floors above, are well-attested throughout medieval and post-medieval Bristol (Leech 2014, 117-142). These were often of three or more storeys, generally including a cellar, and were built to either one room or two room depth (ibid.). By the 17th century, shop-houses were almost exclusively occupied by retailers, manufacturers, or professionals, who formed part of the middle classes (Leech 2014, 124 and 129). Likewise, they were concentrated on the principal streets of the city, rather than those streets inhabited by the urban poor (Leech 2014, 126).

In the case of Castle Street, Bristol Corporation required that the new buildings sat on 6m wide plots and were no higher than three storeys (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 238). Leech (2014, 134-135 and 307) provides plans, histories, and descriptions of the internal layouts of numbers 68, 69, and 70-72 Castle Street, all of which were built in the 1660s. There are many additional documents including building plans in the BRO, not reproduced here, which detail the numerous additions, repairs, and extensions that were made to many houses within the castle precinct, but it appears that the core fabric of the buildings was for the most part retained into the 20th century. Most if not all of these shop-houses had cellars, and archaeological investigations have shown that these were constructed to a significant depth and at times almost abutted the river wall (discussed in detail below).

The types of businesses which operated in the castle precinct were entirely in keeping with shop-house norms, including grocers, butchers, boot makers, iron mongers, plumbers, tailors, hatters, china and glass dealers, and public houses, amongst many others (see Mathews Directories of Bristol from 1794 onwards, and the 1851 census records onwards). The proposed development site encompasses numbers 63-76 Castle Street, and their entries in the mid-late 19th century censuses are shown below in **Table 2** and **3** (<https://www.ancestry.co.uk>). In addition to the occupations of the heads of houses, many of the other inhabitants had their own form of employment, probably in-house, as tailoresses, dress makers, straw bonnet makers, silk hatters, servants, nurses, labourers and shop assistants. Several of the properties were unoccupied at the time of the

censuses, whilst others housed several different families.

Table 2
Head of Family Occupations, 63-76
Castle Street, 1851 census

House Number	Head of House	Business/ Profession
63	Mary Gould	China and Glass Dealer
64		
65	Harriet Tuck	Commercial Traveller's Housewife
66	Abel Edwards	Caterer in general
67	Thomas Stroud	Plumber
68	Joseph Webb	Linen draper
69	William [?]	Grocer
70	Joseph Smith	Organ Builder
71	John Whereats Joseph Chandler	Iron Monger and Tin Plate Worker Stationer and Bookbinder
72	Thomas Beer	Cabinet Maker
73	William Barrett Esther Bryan William Lonsdale	Cutler General Provision Dealer Traveller to a Brewer
74	William Lewis	Butcher
75	John Young	Assistant Hosier
76	John [?]	Groom

Table 3
Head of Family Occupations, 63-76
Castle Street, 1871 census

House Number	Head of House	Business/ Profession
63	unoccupied	
64	Charles Jackson	Boot Maker
65	unoccupied	
66	unoccupied	
67	Thomas Stroud	Plumber
68	William Kearsley	Shopman
69	William Hall	Grocer
70	unoccupied	
71	Thomas Tanner	Publican
72	George Hear	Traveller and Clerk
73	Joseph Skeates	Saddler and Harness Maker
74	Gavin Spence	Boot and Shoe Maker
75	unoccupied	
76	John Young William Williamson	Shopman in hosiery Warehouseman

There is little documentary evidence to suggest significant changes to the castle precinct until the Second World War. During these six years, Bristol suffered heavy bombing; the castle precinct suffered its worst attacks during November 1940 (Bye 2003, 43). Contemporary photographs and post-war town plans, shown in **Figures 12** and **14-16**, illustrate the extent of the bomb damage in the area, which destroyed the majority of upstanding buildings. Despite this, contemporary photographs and modern archaeological investigations have proven that many of the cellars were unaffected.

Immediately after the end of the war, Bristol City Council made assessments, repairs and



improvements to the river wall which separates modern Castle Park from the castle moat. These are shown in **Figures 17 to 21**. Unfortunately, as no OS grid coordinates were given on the plans, the exact location of the works cannot be pinpointed with certainty. However, given the features on the plans which can be identified today, such as Queen Street and the outline of the river wall, informed assumptions can be made about where the works were sited in relation to the proposed development site. This approximate location is highlighted in pink and displayed in the top right-hand corner of **Figures 17 and 19**.

The plans and sections suggest several points of relevance to the proposed development. The first is that, at the time of survey, the bases of the post-medieval cellars reached depths of 0.8m to 2.2m below ground level (**Figure 18**). Secondly, the new river wall, for the most part, uses the old river wall, possibly post-medieval in date, as its foundations. The longitudinal section of the proposed new wall (**Figure 20**) shows that, although the existing river wall stood to a maximum height of about 6m, only the lowest 2m to 3m was retained, with the upper portion of that wall dismantled and removed. A typical cross-section of the new river wall is also reproduced here, showing its depth, thickness and construction elements (**Figure 21**).

For many years after the war, Castle Park was used as a car park (**Figure 26**; www.old-maps.co.uk). However, a new public open space was eventually decided upon during the 1960s, and landscaping work began soon after (Good 1996, 17). During landscaping, a number of archaeological investigations were carried out throughout the castle precinct, concentrated around the castle keep and the Great Hall (**Figures 23 and 24**). The results of these excavations are discussed in detail in the **Archaeological Background**. In summary, however, it has been proven that the motte, the moat, the curtain wall, castle gate foundations, and several inner ward buildings survive underneath the post-medieval cellars. During the course of the landscaping, the ground level of Castle Park was raised considerably, protecting the in situ remains and levelling the site (**Figure 25**). Castle Park was officially opened to the public in 1978.

The proposed development site sits on the bank between the River Avon and castle moat and the south curtain wall of the castle; the northern boundary of the site appears to butt right up to the line of that wall. The ground does not appear to have been disturbed before 1655, although the Water Gate, which provided access across the castle moat between the south curtain wall and St. Philip's Church, was located just to the north of, if not within, the site (HER 947M and 416; **Figure 29**). From 1655 onwards the entirety of the site consisted of plots 63 – 76 Castle Street. As noted above, various sources show that several of the properties had cellars extending into the site and backing onto the moat, whose foundations, immediately after the Second World War bombing, survived at a depth of between 2.5m and 7.5m.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A trawl of a 100m radius was made of the Bristol City HER, and the results are presented in **Figures 27** and **28**. As can be seen, the ancient castle precinct area is littered with a wide variety of archaeological remains, dating from the late Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Although the site itself contains no listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments within its formal boundary, it is not far from such features, with a listed section of the extant castle fabric on the northern side of Castle Park, and surviving underground vaulted chambers designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument about 140m to the north-east of the study site.

Many of the archaeological investigations which have been undertaken in Castle Park have uncovered in situ archaeological remains at great depth, although in some areas of the park these have been largely disturbed by modern services and landscaping (Insole 1999). Given the large volume of HER data for the area, only the HER records which are within a radius of around 50m and which are of relevance to the proposed development site are discussed (represented in **Figure 29**).

HER 3030 and 473M (Fig. 29: 1)

63 Castle Street. The demolition of this property was monitored in 1910 by Pritchard (Pritchard 1911, 78-79). Although most of the original interior 17th century fabric and

features had long been removed or altered, Pritchard made a detailed description of the castle foundations on which the house was built, as well as the deep cellar:

...the house stood on massive medieval foundations, with considerable cellarge. And at one time there was evidently access to the moat itself; though the openings have long since been filled up, the original arches are visible. In the work of clearing this site, which is still in progress...several piers of early masonry have been identified as part of the castle itself, but as to what portion of the fortress they belonged it would be difficult to decide.

From a ground plan of this site it will be seen that there are six piers. Four of these were set square, and four were set in one line; they measured 2ft. square, were slightly chamfered at the corners, and stood about 7 ft. 3 in. apart. The openings between these piers were from east to west; the two lower ones on the south stood 6 ft. 6 in. high, and the others were about 5 ft. There was nothing to indicate the purpose of erection, but these piers were all probably required to carry arches undoubtedly connected with the entrance over the moat, and may have been part of the stabling or stores of the stronghold.

It is probable that the arches Pritchard describes are those seen during the site visit, running parallel to the northern boundary of the site.

HER 416 (Fig 29: 2)

Marshall's excavation of 1948-1951. The accompanying report of 1951 contains a detailed description of the results of several seasons of excavation work which took place throughout the majority of the proposed development site, and his site plan is reproduced in **Figure 22**. The HER entry, however, provides a succinct summary of the findings:

Trenches A, B, C and D were intended to locate the Watergate. These were excavated through bomb rubble to a heavy grey alluvial clay, from which two or three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. The clay had been disturbed by post-medieval drains and it was not certain therefore that the pottery was not residual. In Cutting C, a stone cistern was found. The underlying sandstone was not reached in any of the trenches. The failure to locate the Watergate prompted a move to the north, closer to Castle Street, to identify the line of the outer defences of the castle. In Cutting E, at the end of a cellar, a

vertical face cut in the sandstone was followed. This proved to be the cut for a massive stone wall, interpreted as the outer Castle Wall. The trench was widened to expose the full width of the wall. A length was exposed, with a dog leg in its line, and this length terminated in a ragged break. It was clear from the associated stratification at this point that the wall changed direction again and resumed an east-west line. This length of wall rested on a platform in the sandstone which fell sharply away to the south. A series of trenches were opened up to the west of Cutting E to follow the line of the wall. In Cutting F, 6 feet to the west of Cutting E, the wall was found 2.5 feet below the ground surface. The subsequent trenches, Cuttings G to H showed a small change in the line of the wall, and a slight narrowing of its width in places. In the trench furthest east, Cutting J, the wall was found to begin to curve gently to the north. This was suggested by the excavator possibly to represent a gateway. An additional excavation at No.72 Castle Street a tunnel 4 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet wide was encountered below the cellar floor. This was oriented south-east to north-west and ran for at least 12 feet. At one end was a well 3 feet in diameter. The entrance to the tunnel was a manhole found in the cellar of the property to the west. To the south of the passage a stone cistern was also found, for which access was similarly gained via a manhole.

Unfortunately, the site boundary was only able to be aligned as best fit, and therefore, although Cuttings E to J are shown as just within the site boundary, they may in fact be just abutting it.

HER 42 and 947M (Fig 29: 3)

The Water Gate, which gave access across the castle moat between the castle and King's Orchard. HER 42, however, refers specifically to the eastern tower of the Water Gate, whose remains were described as 'massive', and also records a probably post-medieval stone-arched drain which led from the castle precinct to the moat.

HER 1559M (Fig 29: 4)

Castle Street Picture House, which was open from 1911 to 1926 and could accommodate 550 people. Although it was destroyed during the bombings of the Second World War, it is possible that, like the cellars of Castle Street, its foundations still remain in situ.

HER 737M (Fig 29: 5)

Queen Street Bridge. Its current fabric is post-medieval, but it may have medieval foundations below the water line. If so, these are likely to still be in situ.

HER 1036M (Fig 29: 6)

The castle moat. This encircled Bristol Castle and is almost entirely culverted throughout, but is thought to still survive beneath this. As discussed above, the modern river walls have used older river walls, possibly post-medieval, as their foundations. It is probable that, being open since the 12th century and being standing water for the majority of that time, numerous lost or discarded artefacts lie at its bottom.

HER 3122 (Fig 29: 7)

One of ten geological boreholes which were carried out throughout Castle Park prior to landscaping works in 1990. Unfortunately, the HER does not give any additional information, and the bibliographic reference given could not be found.

HER 410 (Fig 29: 8)

An archaeological monitoring project undertaken by BARAS between 1994 and 1995. This monitored the conservation of the south and west curtain walls of the castle which had been exposed during landscaping in 1992. Although the 1996 conservation monitoring report was not available for download on the ADS, could not be found in the BRO, and is not available from Bristol Central Library, a brief description of the walls as exposed in 1992 can be found in Williams (1993). He notes a number of rebuilds of the south curtain wall, and states that inside of this wall was a 'substantial range of stone buildings, one with fine ashlar quions' (Williams 1993, 53). Good (1996, 21) provides us with a location plan of the two exposed walls. The HER entry gives a detailed description of the monitoring results:

The lowering of the ground level in front of the south curtain wall, the removal of several courses of masonry from a wall built in front of the curtain wall, and the removal of a protective covering laid over the wall in 1992 revealed no archaeological deposits or further architectural information. The removal of the fill of a cellar built into the east end of the south curtain wall revealed that the rear wall of the cellar comprised material reused from the curtain wall during the 18th century. The cellar vault was constructed in Pennant

Sandstone. Breaches in the line of the curtain wall were filled in with blockwork and rendered. This work confirmed the observation in 1992 that the core of the wall was of Pennant Sandstone in a rubble construction. The construction of a drain parallel with the south face of the south curtain wall exposed only truncated walls and rubble. However, the removal of a stone drain at the east end of the curtain wall exposed more of its rubble core. The interiors of the windows in the south curtain wall were inspected by Mr John Winstone but no further archaeological evidence was noted. Thin sections were taken from three blocks of worked oolitic limestone found in front of the wall. The stone was found to be of the Great Oolite Series of the Middle Jurassic and probably from Bath rather than Dundry. Lowering of the ground surface against the west face of a section of wall interpreted as the west curtain wall exposed a small stone relieving arch 1.4 metres across (internally). No further archaeological features or deposits were recorded during work on the wall or landscaping around it.

HER 5228M (Fig 29: 9)

The public house which is recorded under this entry can be seen on the 1st edition OS map (**Figure 10**), but no other information is given.

HER 165 (Fig 29: 10)

Monitoring of the demolition of a deep cellar to the south of Castle Street by Rahtz in 1963, as part of which a trench was dug at its base, uncovering a length of the south curtain wall (Wilson and Hurst 1965, 265; Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 501). Unfortunately, no additional information could be found about the work.

HER 458 and 468 (Fig 29: 11)

Excavations by Ponsford between 1968 and 1970, ahead of landscaping works for the park (HER 458) and archaeological investigations around the south curtain wall (HER 468).

Ponsford (1970), Bristol City Museum (1971), and Wilson and Hurst (1971, 156) provide a preliminary discussion of the results of the 1968-70 excavations as well as summaries of earlier excavations, and give a rough timeline for the Castle's development based on these. The location of these excavations is shown in **Figure 23**. The most salient points are:

- A small number of Anglo-Saxon buildings and accompanying artefacts and occupation debris were present around the eastern edge and the north-east corner of the castle precinct, suggesting that the Norman castle had been deliberately built at least partially on Anglo-Saxon occupied land.
- The original incarnation of the castle was as a stone-walled ringwork castle, in use around 1070-1080
- A motte and bailey castle had replaced the ringwork castle by around 1080.
- The motte ditch was flat-bottomed and reached depths of up to 6m. It was deliberately infilled in the late 12th – very early 13th century, with the new castle being built directly on top of it and the new castle ditch being cut through it. A small portion of the motte was left open as a rubbish pit.
- The foundations of the curtain walls were up to 2m thick and 2.5m deep (see **Figure 24**).
- The walls of several of the ancillary castle buildings were robbed out from the 14th century onwards.
- Civil War troops rebuilt sections of the curtain wall and cut new defensive ditches, particularly along the eastern edge.
- The post-medieval cellars survived up to a depth of 2.2m below the ground level of the time of the excavations.

Ponsford further expands upon the results in his 1979 MLitt thesis, but regrettably this could not be found.

HER 468, sited in roughly the same location, relates to additional investigations around the south curtain wall. The remains were discovered when a mechanical excavator uncovered substantial walls apparently forming a building with several rooms, which used the south curtain wall as part of its fabric. The walls were completely exposed and recorded. Room 1 contained considerable archaeological stratification of medieval date and four main phases of use were identified: a smithy; disuse during a period of abandonment; a kitchen; and a possible domestic function. Evidence of the demolition of the building in the mid to late 17th century was also recorded. Approximately 2.2m of archaeological stratification was recorded on the site, overlying natural sandstone.

Discussion of the more recent excavations in the castle keep can be found in Good (1996).

6 HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

As demonstrated in the **Historic Background**, the development of modern Castle Park is divided into at least three phases: Bristol Castle (c.1066 – 1650), the castle precinct (1650 – 1940), and Castle Park (1940 – present). During each phase, the area changed very little. Given Castle Park's central location in the city and the importance of the castle itself, we have access to numerous maps and plans for each of these three periods; in this report, however, only the clearest and most informative maps have been reproduced. Moreover, due to the long periods of stasis, I do not believe it is necessary to reproduce all cartographic sources available, and have instead maintained intervals of 80-100 years between each of the chosen maps, at least until the 19th century. Other cartographic sources which can be consulted included Smith's map of Bristol (1568); Rocque's map of Bristol (1750); Donn's map of Bristol (1774); Mathew's map of Bristol (1813); Ashmead's 1874 map of Bristol; the 1903 2nd edition 25" OS map; and modern OS maps, amongst others. The earliest maps available for Castle Park date from the mid-16th century, when the castle was approaching its demise, although a later map based on William of Worcester's 1480 description has also been reproduced here.

Figures 3 to 5 depict the last years of Bristol Castle, in 1480 and 1581 respectively. It is important to highlight here that, until OS maps were produced, maps and surveys were sometimes purposefully illustrative rather than spatially accurate. This is certainly true of the above figures, and so we cannot extract exact spatial information about the layout of the castle. However, we can draw conclusions of a more descriptive nature.

Figure 3, showing Bristol Castle in 1480, shows that the castle was entirely contained by a moat, over which several bridges (including Queen Street Bridge) connected the castle to the surrounding town. Each bridge was flanked by tower gates, and there was a dividing wall between the outer and inner wards. The castle keep was located in the north-western corner of the precinct, whilst the halls and ancillary buildings were clustered in the south-eastern corner. Many of these elements have been proven

archaeologically – the keep has been uncovered in the north-western corner; numerous ancillary buildings have been located in the south and east of the precinct; and the towers of the Watergate, by Queen Street Bridge, have been found (Marshall 1951; Ponsford 1979; Good 1996; Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 150-152). The dividing wall between the two wards however, although clearly described by William of Worcester, has not yet been proven archaeologically (ibid.).

The depiction of the castle in 1581 (**Figures 4 and 5**) is noticeably different to that of 1480. It is shown to have only one entrance, and its curtain wall has only 4 towers. The keep and the dividing wall have not been drawn but many more buildings are shown along the north and south curtain walls, and a courtyard and/or garden extended over the majority of the precinct. The castle moat, however, remained open.

The castle layout as presented in the 1581 map has not been proven archaeologically. However, it is already known that the castle was in a state of collapse in the early 16th century, with the material of many walls, floors, and ceilings being robbed for reuse elsewhere, and that the construction of cottages had been permitted within the castle precinct by this date. I feel it is unlikely that the entirety of the keep had crumbled or been dismantled; however, it is quite possible that the dividing wall had by this date collapsed or been robbed out, and the additional buildings and garden and/or courtyard nicely reflect documentary records of the increasingly domestic use of the castle precinct.

The earliest map reproduced here which depicts the second phase of Castle Park's development is Millerd's map of 1673 (**Figure 6**). Like the previous maps, this is also highly illustrative, and therefore only the approximate location of the proposed development site can be identified. The map shows that the entire precinct area was fully developed between 1650 and 1673, an incredibly short space of time for such a change. The street layout had been fully established, with Castle Street, Castle Green, and Tower Street marked, and Queen Street depicted although not labelled. The houses and tenements were of 2 or 3 storeys, several with gardens or orchards at their rears and at least one chimney, if not more. Although the buildings fronting the streets are all shown on the same alignment, buildings to the rear of the plots are drawn on a variety of different angles. This may indicate that they had a different usage, for example as

warehouses or stores. The castle moat and curtain wall are shown as running around the eastern half of the precinct, from the proposed development site in the south to the Nether Gate in the north. However, Queen Street Bridge is not shown, which may reflect the archaeological evidence of the modern bridge being post-medieval in date.

Queen Street Bridge had been re-established, if indeed it had ever been dismantled, by the time of Mathew's map of Bristol, dated to 1794 (**Figure 7**). This map reflects the increasing trend to depict the land with spatial accuracy, and for rows of buildings to be represented by single blocks intersected by streets. Therefore, not much can be said about the shops and dwellings. However, the map does suggest that the castle moat had been for the most part backfilled by this date, and that the remaining gates and curtain wall of the castle were no longer standing.

Ashmead's map of 1828 (**Figure 8**) shows the castle precinct as having much the same layout as in 1794, with the addition of a couple of small courts and tenement blocks such as Golden Court, but it does number some of the houses, albeit incorrectly³. This trend is continued on the 1855 map (**Figure 9**), where residential buildings are coloured in pink and non-domestic buildings are coloured in grey. It can clearly be seen from the 1855 map that the buildings fronting the streets were almost exclusively residential, whilst the buildings to their rear had other uses, probably as warehouses, sheds, and outbuildings. Along Castle Street, plot 65 was the only plot to have had a non-domestic building on the street front. The layout of the buildings between the dates of the two maps did not change.

Late 19th and early 20th century maps show minimal changes to the castle precinct area (**Figures 10** and **11**). By 1885, several of the plots (63, 68, 69, and 72) on which the proposed development site sits had been extended. However, plots 72 – 76 continued to maintain open space to their rears. The only notable change by 1918 had been the opening of the Castle Street Picture House, and the disappearance of the pub at 71 Castle Street.

³ Ashmead's map of 1874, not reproduced here due to its poor quality, shows that 71 Castle Street as labelled on the 1828 map is in fact 77 Castle Street.

In addition to the photographs of 1940, the Bristol Town Plan of the early 1950s, which mapped the amount of bomb damage throughout the city, shows the stark contrast between the pre- and post-war castle precincts (**Figure 12**). Apart from a handful of properties that withstood the attacks, the entire area had been completely destroyed, leaving just the streets in place. Very soon after this date, and shown on OS maps until 1971, almost all of what is now Castle Park was used as a car park, the exception being the area in which the current development is proposed (www.old-maps.co.uk). From the early 1970s, however, maps show the various stages of landscaping that was carried out, which had finally evolved into the space it is today by the early 1980s (ibid.).

7 SITE VISIT

A site visit was paid by the author on Wednesday 2nd October, 2019, in sunny and dry conditions. A selection of the photographic record made is shown on **Plates 1 to 7**. A detailed description of the site is given under **Topography and Geology**, but it will be added here that the arches which run parallel to the site's northern boundary, probably related to 63 Castle Street, are displayed to the public and have unfortunately been decorated with graffiti.

8 PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LIDAR EVIDENCE

Bristol Record Office holds a number of photographs of the Castle Precinct area, dating from around 1900 onwards. These attest to the bustling commercial atmosphere of the area, as well as showing the architectural trends of the buildings (**Figure 13**). It is very likely that these buildings are those constructed immediately after the demolition of the castle, although of course subject to some additions, extensions, and repairs.

The devastating impact of Second World War bombing on Castle Street is clear when **Figure 13** is compared to **Figures 14-16**, as well as aerial photographs dating to 1946 available on Know Your Place. Countless buildings were reduced to rubble or became roofless, completely gutted shells; the latter included both the former minster church of St

Peter and St Mary le Port Street, at the western end of the castle precinct. The extent of the damage is in large part a testament to the very high density of occupation in this core area of the historic city, so that fires spread with extreme rapidity, and the intense hemispherical pressure waves from bomb blasts had a 'domino effect' on tightly-packed buildings. However, all of the photographs, and in particular **Figure 16**, show that the foundations of the properties' basements remained in situ.

Due to the availability of aerial photographic evidence online and in the BRO, it was deemed unnecessary to visit the NMR. Likewise, although LIDAR data was consulted (sourced from the Environment Agency open data website), the area has been far too 'interfered with' in terms of extensive and intensive landscaping to show any meaningful detail.

9 NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

Between March 2010 and March 2012, national planning guidelines as they related specifically to the historic environment, were outlined in the document known as PPS (Planning and Policy Statement) 5, *Planning for the Historic Environment*. However, in March 2012, PPS5, and indeed all the other Planning Policy Guidance and Statements which underpinned the operation of the national planning process, was replaced by a single, greatly simplified, overarching and integrated document known as the National Planning Policy Framework (Dept for Communities and local Government). This was revised and reissued in July 2018, and again in February 2019. Within this document, matters relating to archaeology and the historic environment generally are dealt with in Section 16, *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (pages 54-57). A detailed examination of the implications of this framework for the specific site being reported on here, is outside the scope of this study. Section 16 of the NPPF is by definition a much shorter excursus on national planning policy, as it relates to the historic environment, than was contained in its predecessor PPS5, although it is at least in principle underpinned by many of the same basic tenets.

By far the majority of the document consists of guidance to local authorities in how they

should handle matters relating to the historic environment in their own areas, and some local authorities have already chosen, as a matter of conscious policy, to take the explicit position of interpreting the provisions of the NPPF as devolving directly to them, at the local level, *all* decision-making in matters of planning as they relate specifically to the historic environment, including, of course, archaeology.

In summary, in the case of the City of Bristol, planning policies both local and national which have direct implications for the site under consideration here, cascade down in the following order of primacy:

- *National Planning Policy Framework*, revised and reissued February 2019, Dept of Communities and Local Government. See especially Section 16, *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*.
- *Bristol Development Framework: Core Strategy*, adopted June 2011. See especially summary policy BCS 22, 127:

Development proposals will safeguard or enhance heritage assets and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance, including:

- Scheduled ancient monuments;
 - Historic buildings both nationally and locally listed;
 - Historic parks and gardens, both nationally and locally listed;
 - Conservation areas;
 - Archaeological remains
- *Bristol Development Framework: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies*, adopted July 2014. See especially Policy DM31, Heritage Assets, 64-68.
 - *Bristol Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document Number 7: Archaeology and Development*, adopted March 2006.

In addition, large parts of the historic core of central Bristol are covered by an interlocking framework of Conservation Areas, for which the local authority has produced a number of

detailed Character Appraisals. As already noted, the site under discussion here lies within, but at the southern side of the City and Queen Square CA, for which a CACA was produced in 2009.

10 CONCLUSIONS

This desk-based assessment has examined the documentary, cartographic, archaeological, and photographic sources covering the site and its surrounding area. Given its location in the south-eastern corner of the former Bristol Castle precinct, there is a wealth of information about the site's development.

The site is bordered to its north by the archaeologically-proven south curtain wall of the castle, which still exists at considerable depth under the ground level, and to the south by the castle moat. The castle's Water Gate, which gave access across the moat to St. Philip's Church, is probably sited in the north-eastern corner of the study site. There may also be several minor castle features in the study site, such as water cisterns, tunnels, and drains.

After the demolition of the castle in 1655, the castle precinct was converted into a busy commercial centre and completely urbanised. The proposed development site encompasses the post-medieval plots of 63-76 Castle Street, which contained a number of shop-houses and associated warehousing, occupied by the merchant and manufacturer middle classes of the time. Despite being heavily bombed and almost completely destroyed during the Second World War, many of the cellars of these properties survive.

During the latter half of the 20th century, the castle precinct was levelled and landscaped in order to create the modern Castle Park. As part of this, the river wall on either side of the castle moat was assessed and repaired. City plans of the works show that the river wall which stands today uses the old river wall as its foundations, and that, during the works, post-medieval cellars survived to a depth of up to 2.2m below ground level and at times abutted the river wall. A large number of archaeological investigations were also



carried out, which proved that the foundations of the castle curtain wall survive in situ underneath the base of several of the cellars, to a depth of up to 2m. Moreover, recent geological assessments have suggested that archaeological strata may be found around the area of Castle Park, particularly along the river bank, at several metres below current ground level.

In sum, this report concludes that, despite the heavy landscaping, archaeological remains (cellarage and castle walls) are likely survive in situ underneath the proposed development site. However, they have been found at a depth of at least 1m below ground level in the past, and are very likely to have been covered by a thick layer of levelling material. Therefore, it is my view that the potential for encountering archaeology during the development is relatively low for groundworks of up to 1m depth, but becomes moderate – high the more that depth is exceeded.

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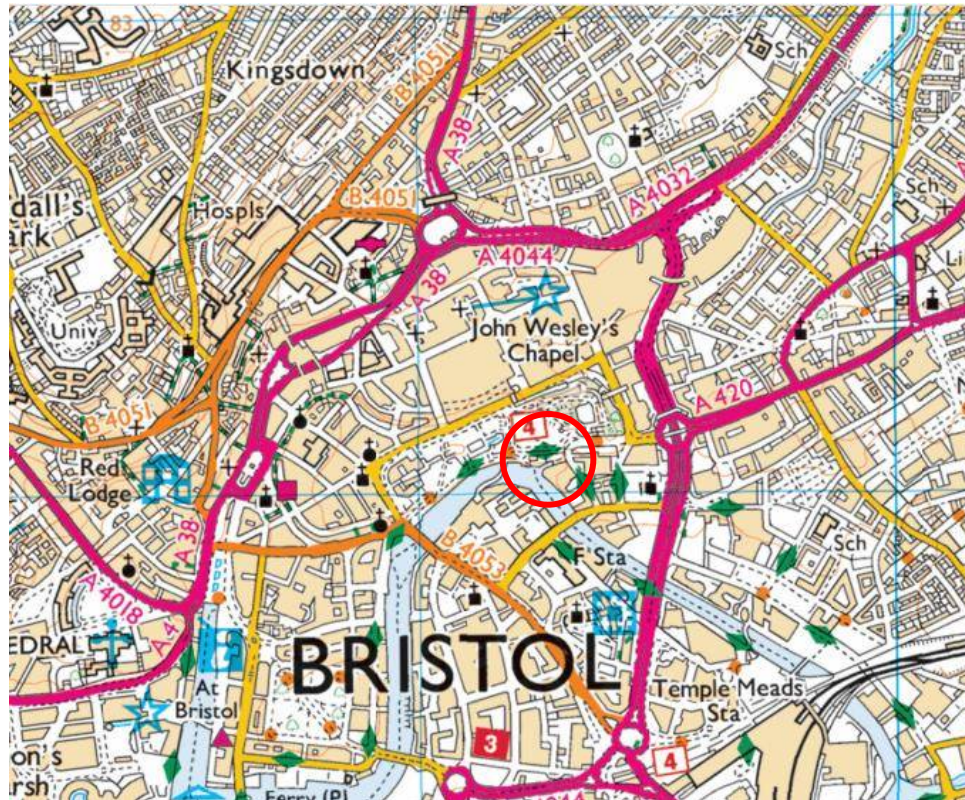
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- 1947 Castle Street - Public Open Space - Proposed Treatment Over Castle Ditch. BRO 42054.G.Drawer 2/08793
- 1958 Castle Street - Public Open Space - Details of Proposed River Wall. BRO 42054.G.Drawer 2/06086
- 1970 Castle Street: archaeological discoveries. BRO 37167/75
- 1971 Castle Street area and riverside. BRO 37167/76

Figure 1

Location of Study Area
Grid lines at 1km intervals

The Site 

Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey Sheets are represented by the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



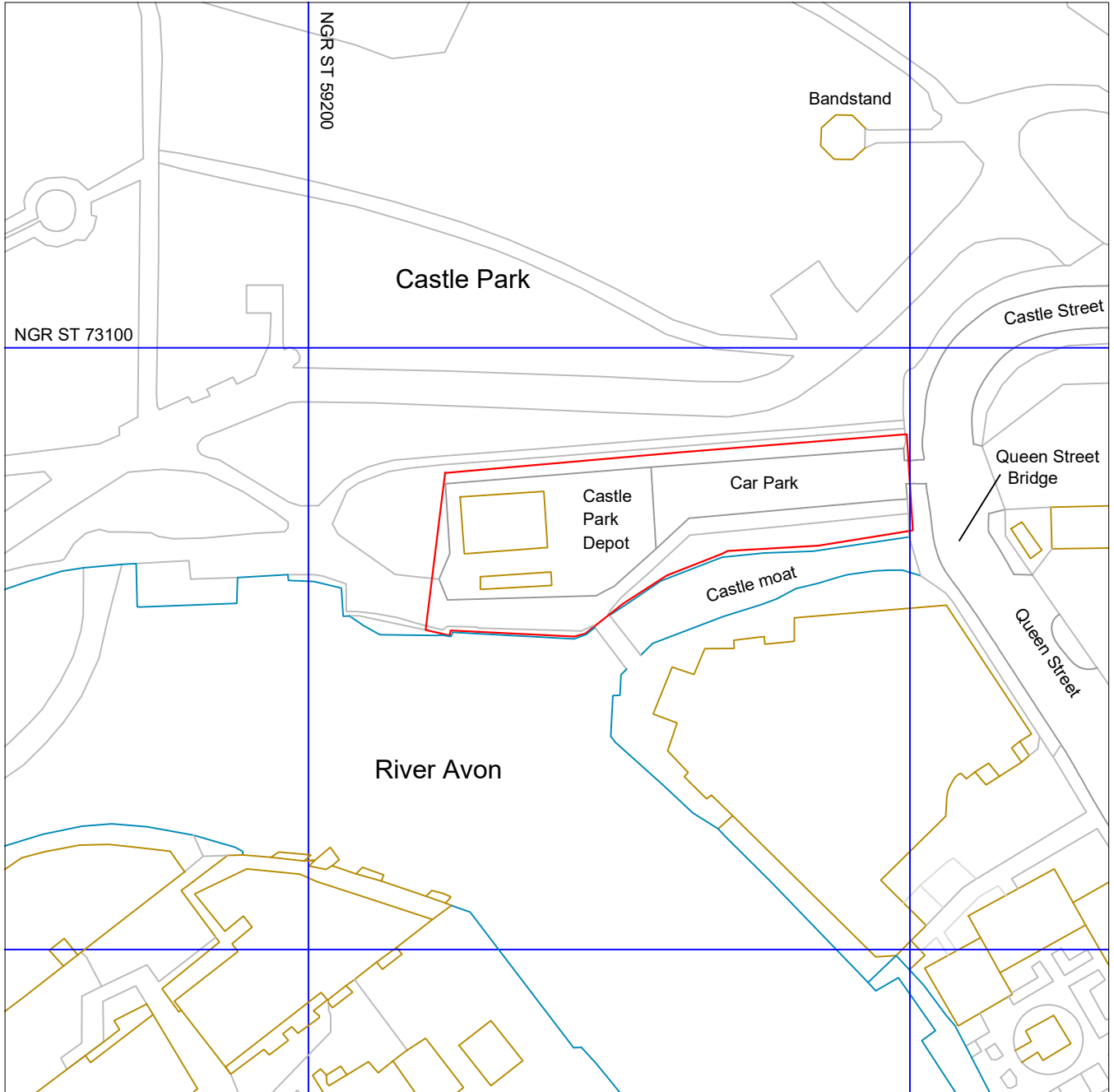
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Figure 2

Site Plan showing red line boundary

Grid lines at 100m



— Site boundary



Figure 3

Detailed extract from photograph of a map based on the notes of William Wyrecestre in 1480, showing the inner and outer wards of the Castle (BRO 42562/Ph/1/24/245). Unscaled

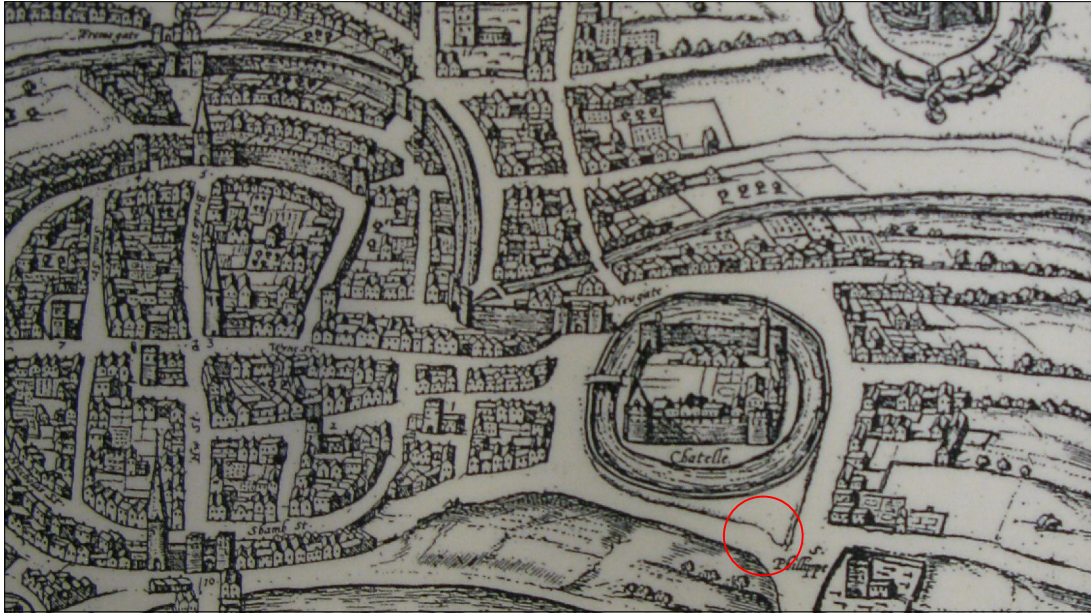
Source: BRO



Figure 4

Detailed extract from Hoefnagle's 1581 map of Bristol (BRO PicBox/6/Map/14). Unscaled

Source: BRO



Approximate area of site

Figure 5

Detail of the Castle precinct

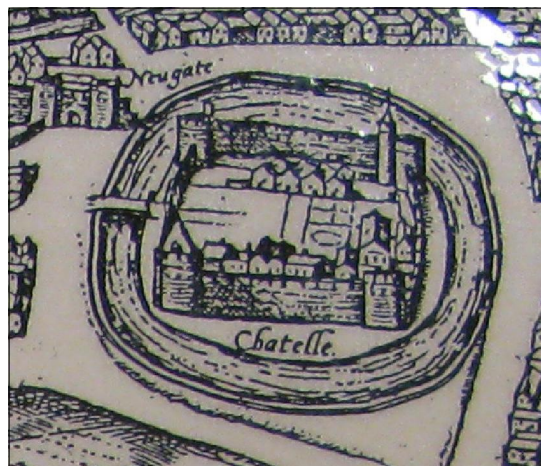
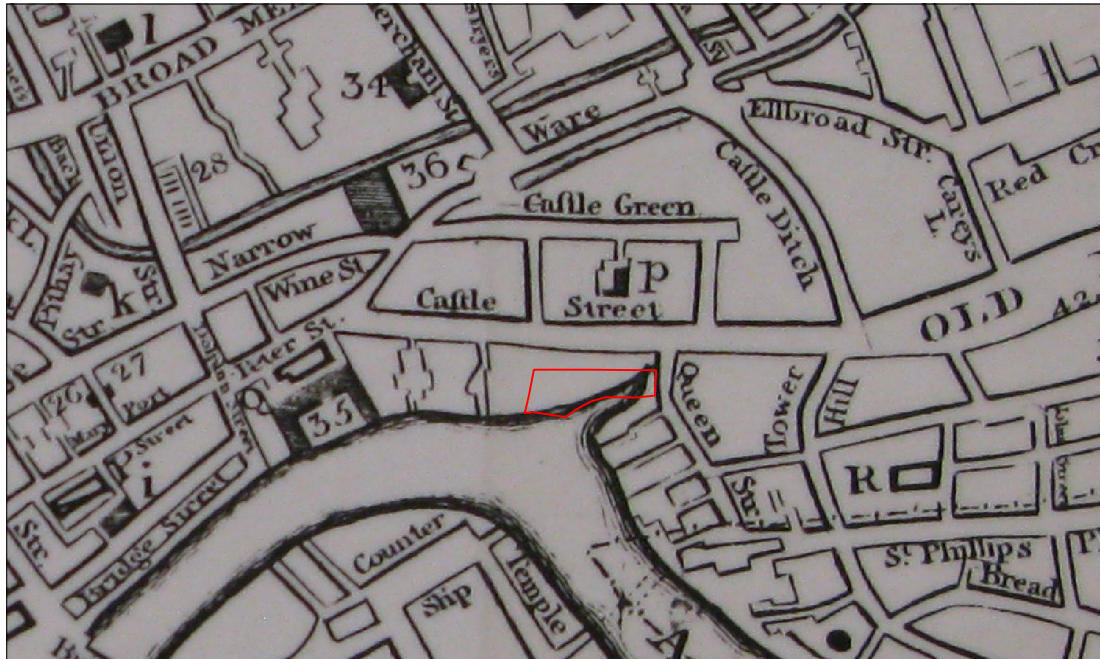


Figure 7

Detailed extract from Mathew's 1794 map of Bristol (BRO PicBox/6/Map/30). Unscaled. Site boundary as best fit

Source: BRO



— Site boundary

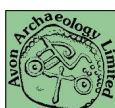
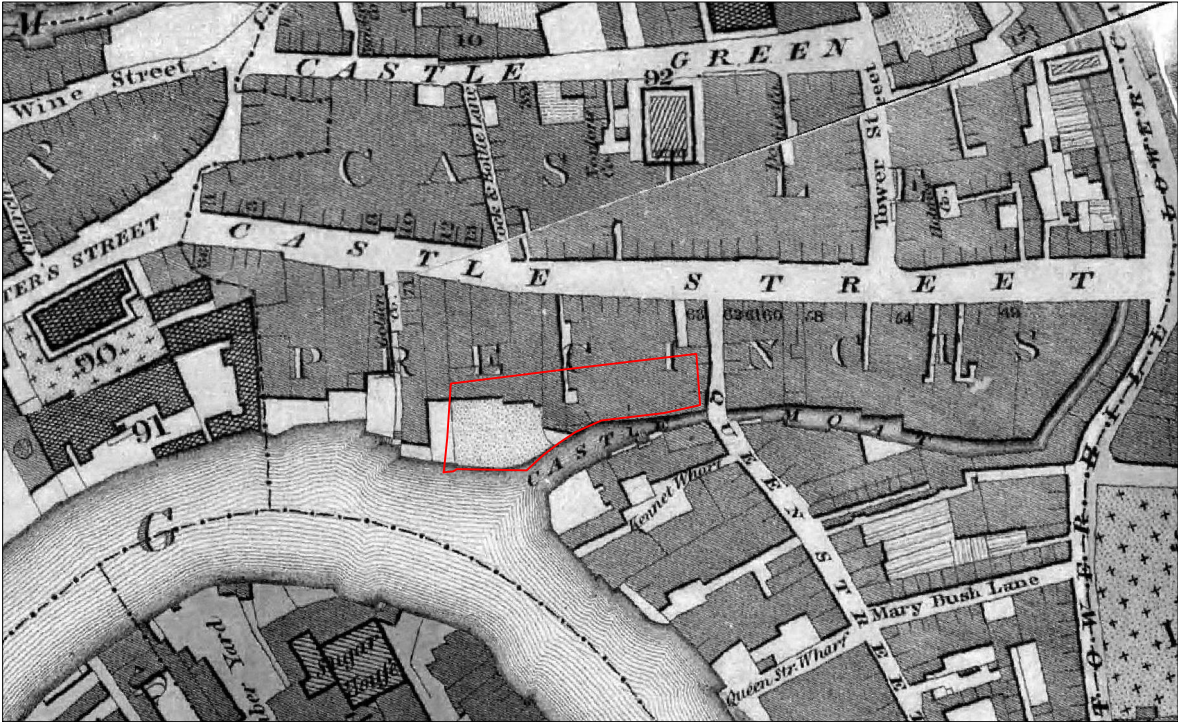


Figure 8

Detailed extract from Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol
Site boundary as best fit

Source: Knowyourplace



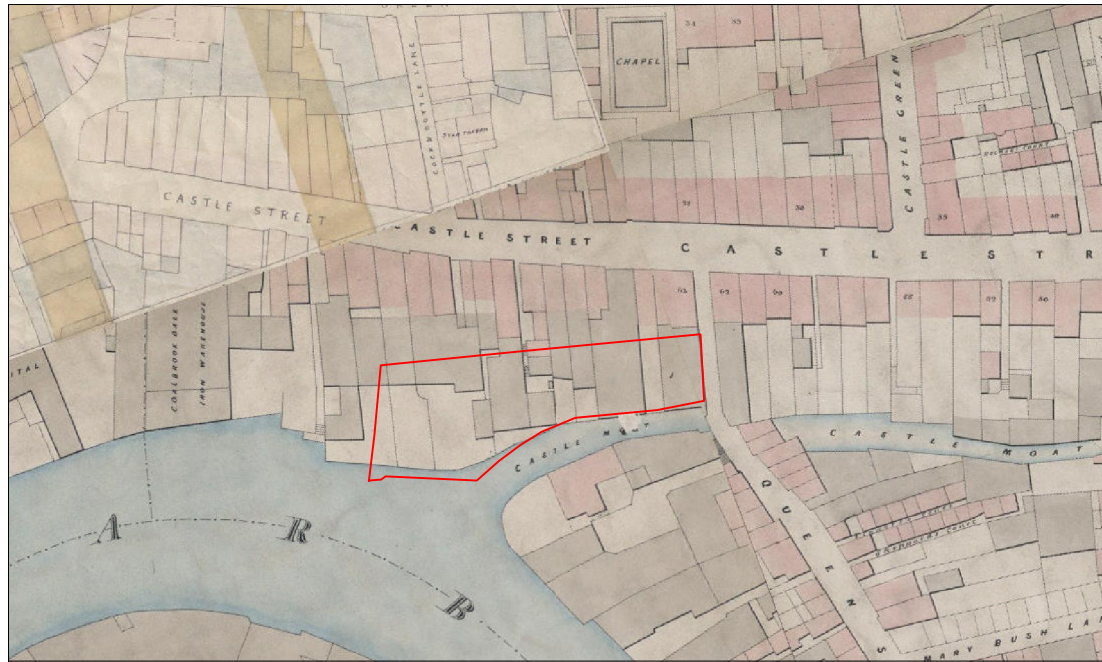
— Site boundary



Figure 9

Detailed extract from Ashmead's 1855 map of Bristol
Site boundary at best fit

Source: Knowyourplace



— Site boundary

0 100m

Figure 10

Detailed extract from 1st Edition 25" OS map, sheet Gloucestershire LXXI.16(1885) and Gloucestershire LXXII.13 (1884)

Source: Knowyourplace



— Site boundary

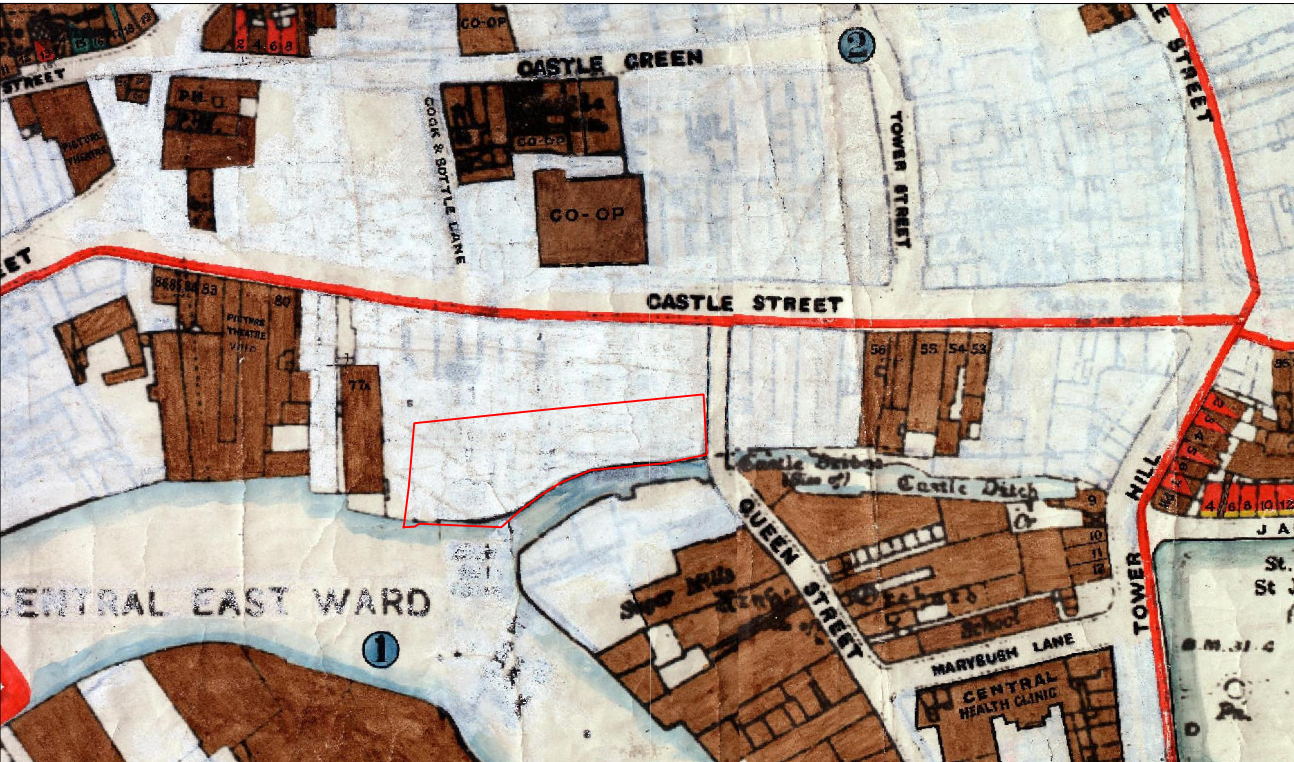
0 100m



Figure 12

Detailed extract from 1950s Bristol Town Plan

Source: Knowyourplace



— Site boundary

0 100m



Figure 13

Castle Street pre-1939, looking west, from approximately its junction with Tower Street (BRO 37167/74)

Source: BRO



Contemporary photographs taken after the bombing of Castle Street in 1940

Source: BRO

Figure 14



BRO 33779/22/14. Castle Street from close to the Tower Street intersection, looking west

Figure 15



BRO 33779/22/13. Castle Street from its eastern end, looking west

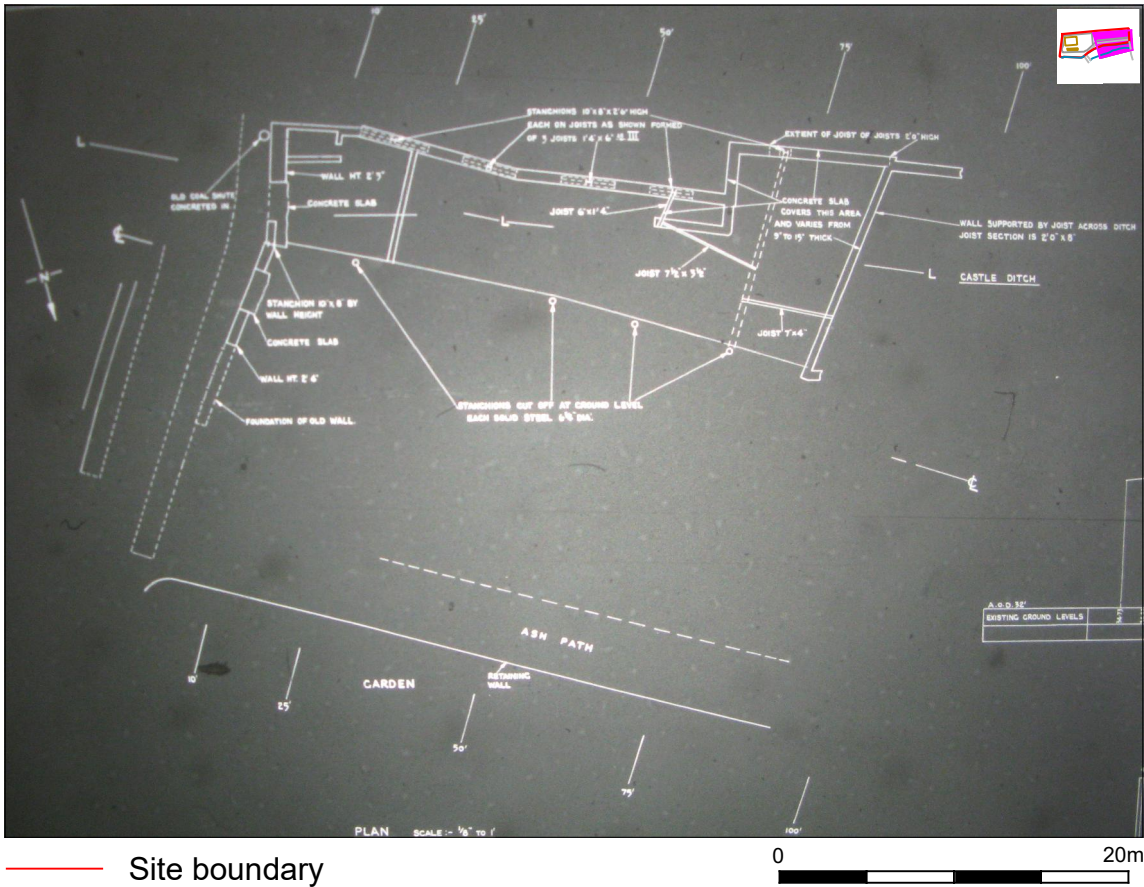
Figure 16



BRO 43784/247. Elevated shot from approximately the corner of Tower Street and Jacob Street, looking north-west to St. Peter's Church

Figure 17

Plan of proposed treatment over Castle Ditch (BRO 42054.G. Drawr 2/08793)



— Site boundary

Figure 18

Sections CS 10", CS 50", CS 75" from BCC's Treatment over Castle Ditch (BRO 42054.G. Drawr 2/08793), showing depth of Post-Medieval cellars

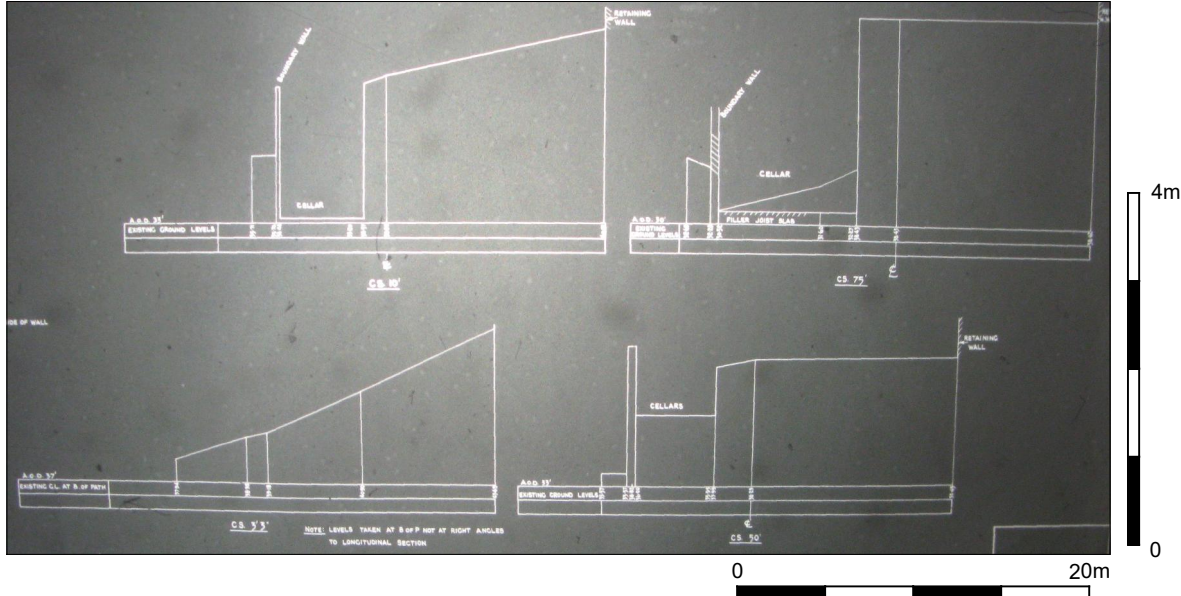


Figure 19

Plan of proposed River Wall along Castle Ditch (BRO 42054.G. Drawer 2/06086)

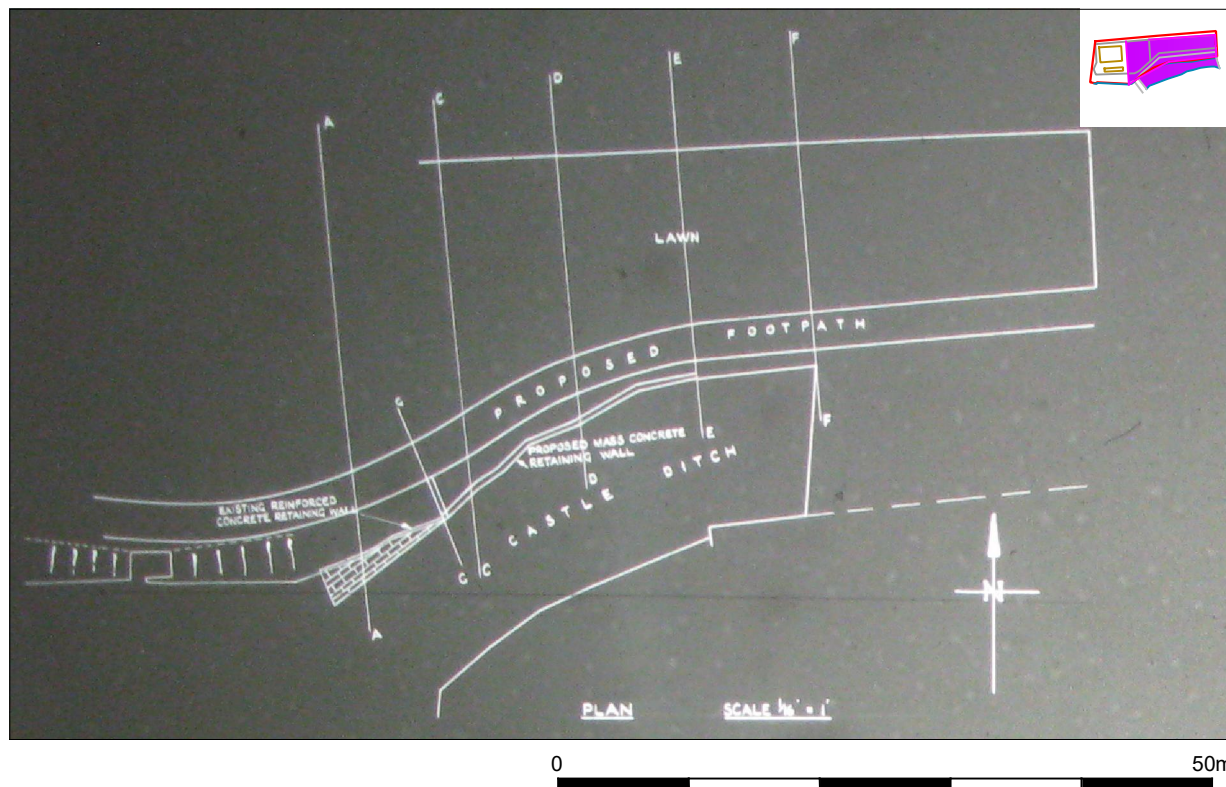


Figure 20

Longitudinal section of proposed River Wall along Castle Ditch (BRO 42054.G. Drawer 2/06086)

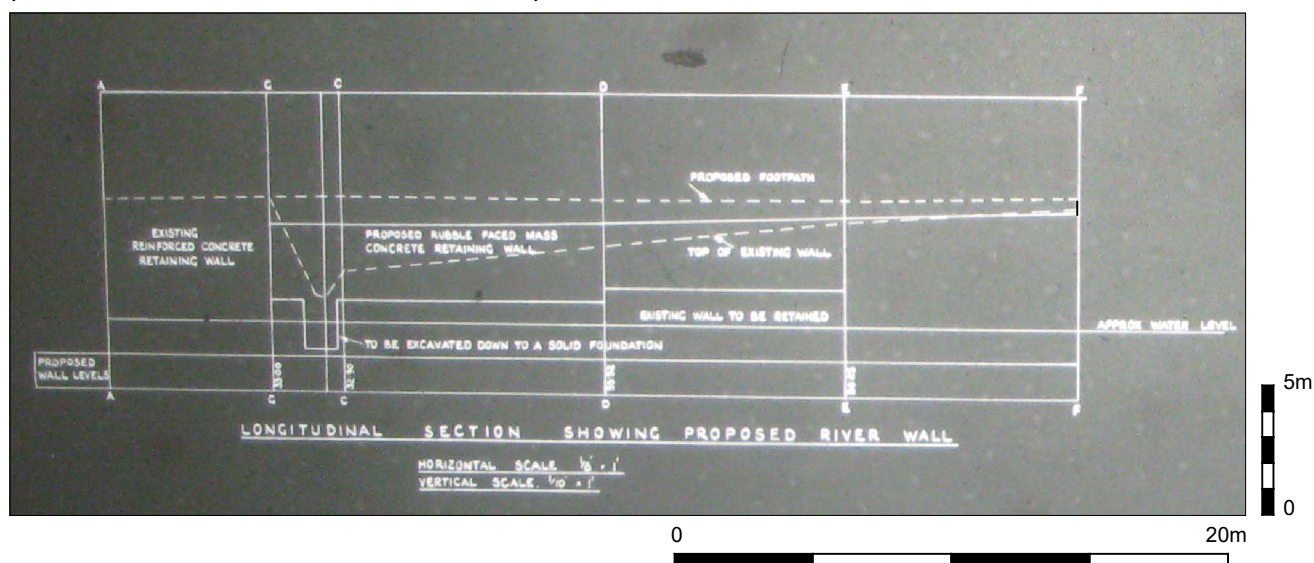


Figure 21

Longitudinal section of proposed River Wall along Castle Ditch
(BRO 42054.G. Drawer 2/06086)

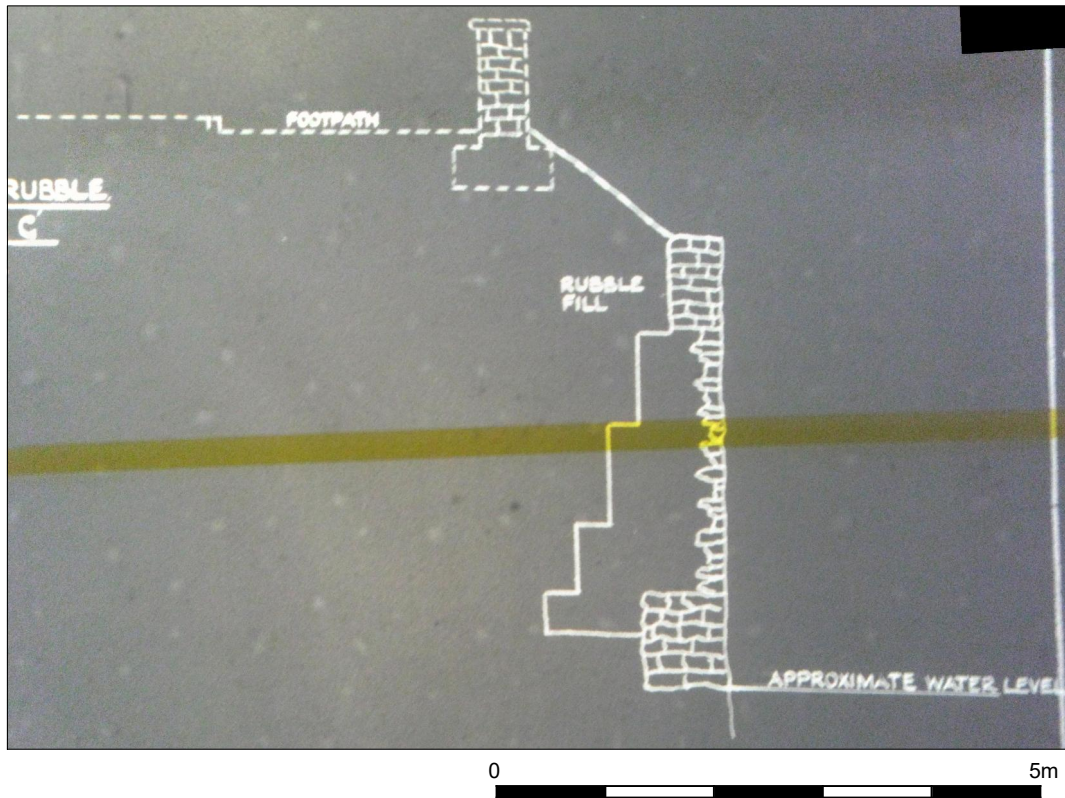
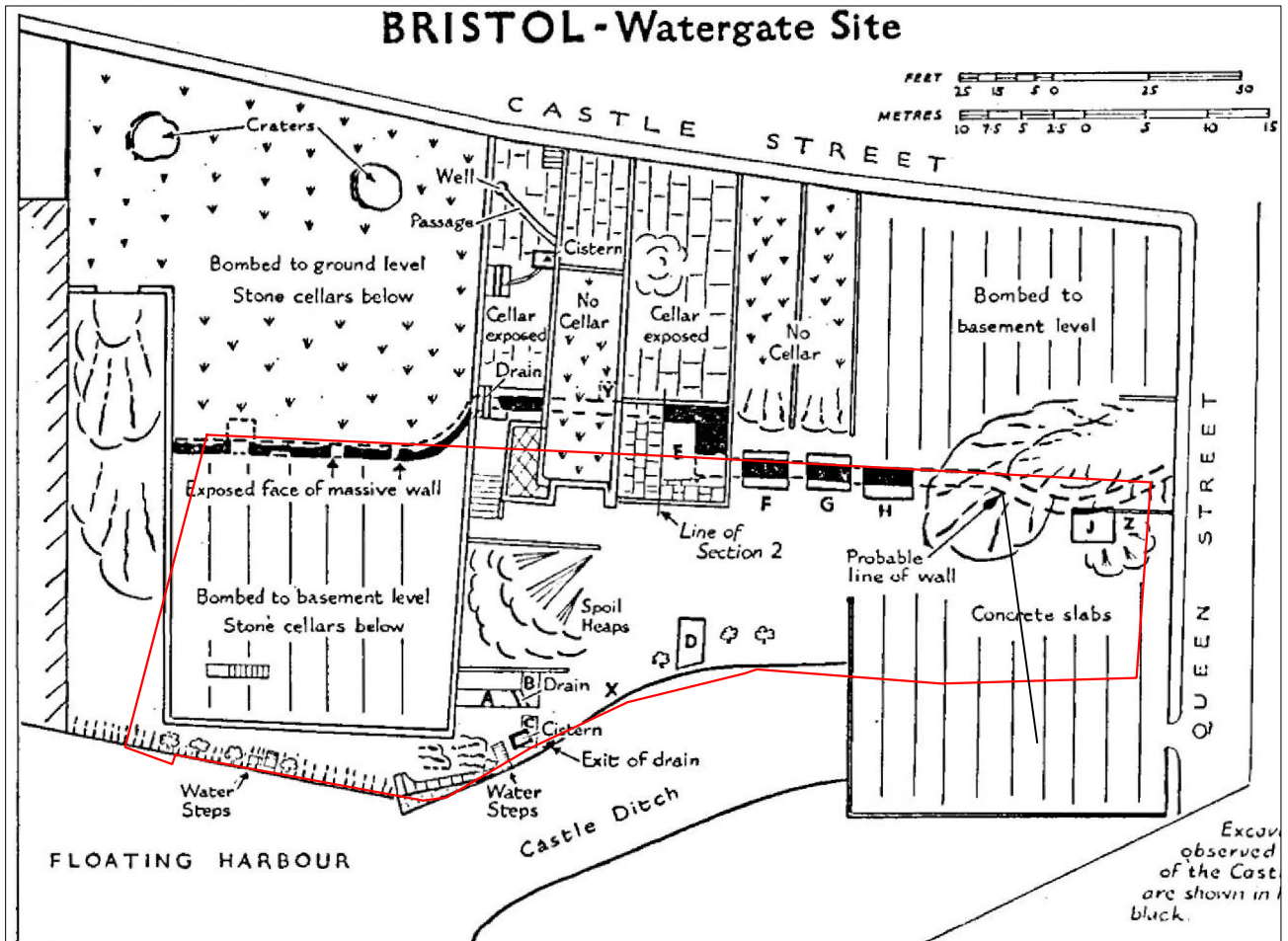


Figure 22

Map of excavation locations by the Water Gate, after Marshall (1951).
Site boundary as best fit



— Site boundary



Figure 25

1971 aerial shot of landscaping at the eastern end of Castle Park, looking east (BRO 37167/76)

Source: BRO



Figure 26

1971 elevated shot of Castle Park landscaping from Bridge Street, looking north-east (BRO 37167/76)

Source: BRO



Figure 27

Results of 100m radius HER trawl: Monuments

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.

Extract Date: 01/10/2019

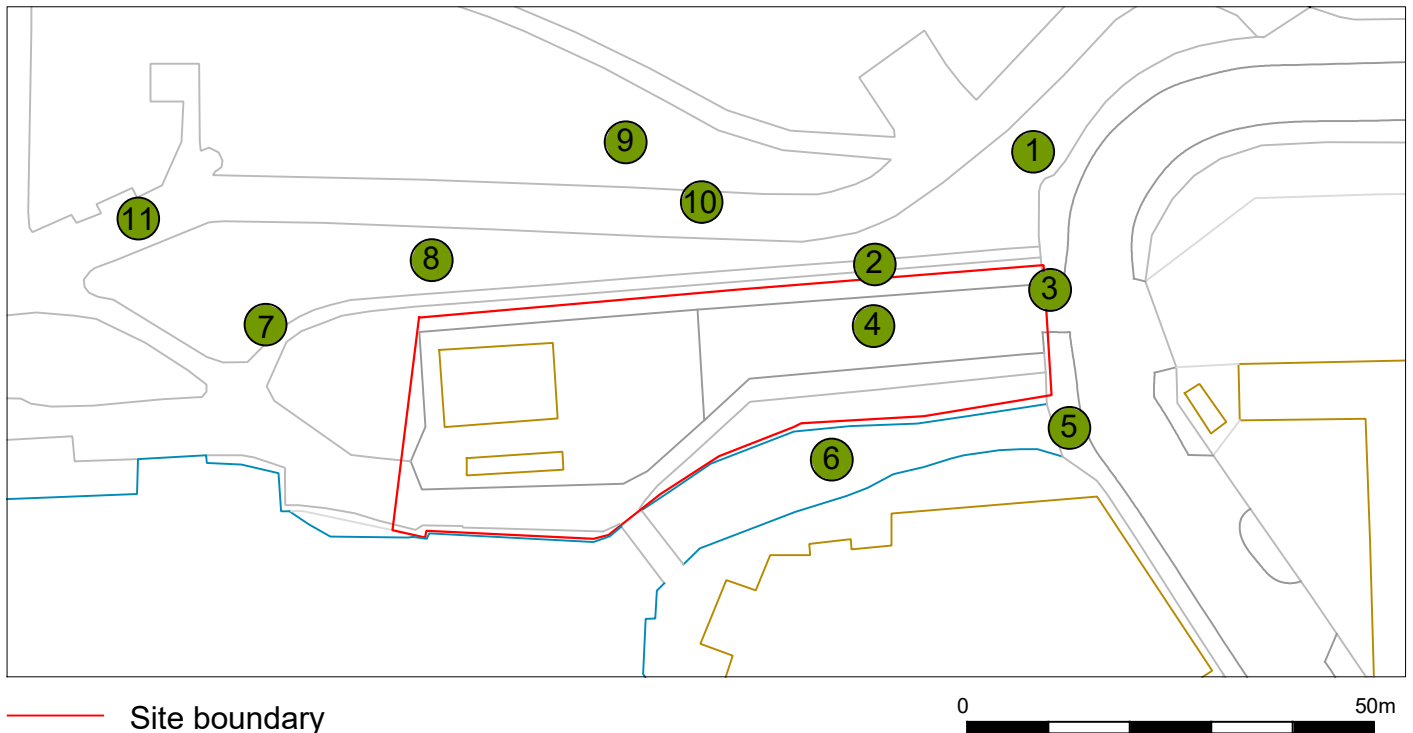


— Site boundary



Figure 29

Location of HER entries which have direct implications for the potential for in situ archaeological remains within the site boundaries



- ① Deep cellaring at 63 Castle Street (HER 3030 and 473M)
- ② In situ remains of curtain wall and western tower of Water Gate (HER 416)
- ③ In situ remains of eastern tower of Water Gate (HER 42 and 947M)
- ④ Location of 20th century Castle Street Picture House (HER 1559M)
- ⑤ Possible medieval foundations of Queen's Bridge (HER 737M)
- ⑥ Infilled castle moat (HER 1036M)
- ⑦ Geological borehole (HER 3122)
- ⑧ Modern ground level lowering in front of castle curtain wall (HER 410)
- ⑨ Location of 19th century public house (HER 5228M)
- ⑩ Remains of post-medieval cellar and castle curtain wall (HER 165)
- ⑪ Remains of building abutting castle curtain wall (HER 458 and 468)

Plates



Plate 1. The western side of the site, looking north-east to east, showing slope of ground to the north.



Plate 2. View along 'the northern boundary of the site, looking east.



Plate 3. View of the covered western tower and curtain wall which border the northern side of the site, looking west.

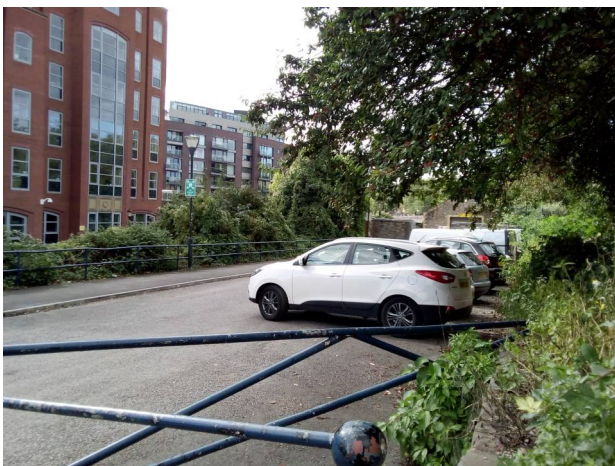


Plate 4. Current car park on the eastern half of the site, looking south-west.



Plate 5. Current car park on the eastern half of the site, looking north-west.



Plate 6. View facing the entrance to the current park depot, looking south-west to north-west.



Plate 7. View of the internal compound of the current park depot, looking south-west to north-west.