



St Mary le Port Castle Park, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring of Ground Investigations



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios LLP ('the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation and monitoring of ground investigation (GI) works within a 1.08 ha parcel of land at St Mary le Port, Castle Park, Bristol, centred on NGR 358986 173030. The site contains three modern buildings: Bank House, the Bank of England and Norwich House; and two scheduled monuments (SM): the ruined medieval church of St Mary-le-Port (National Heritage List for England [NHLE] 1021385); and the medieval Vaults in High Street. (NHLE 1004540)

The evaluation and monitoring of the GI works formed part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site and follows several phases of intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological work.

The archaeological work, which comprised the excavation of 9 archaeological test pits, 5 combined geotechnical and archaeological test pits, and geoarchaeological monitoring of 3 boreholes and 10 window samples, was undertaken between the 25 January and the 12 February 2021.

Four of the test pits contained archaeological features, deposits, and/or structures. Two of the test pits showed a complete truncation of the archaeological sequence by 1960s development. The remaining ten test pits were insufficiently deep to penetrate the 1940s and later made ground deposits that cover most of the site. Similarly, most of the window samples failed to penetrate the made ground deposits. A complete deposit sequence was however obtained from the three rotary boreholes.

The archaeological work uncovered structural remains of a late medieval building and evidence for extensive cellaring, predominantly of post-medieval date, across the site. The depth of these remains was extremely variable: some medieval remains were found within 0.40 m of the surface; in other locations cellar floors were buried beneath several meters of blitz rubble and post-war made ground. The deepest deposits were encountered in a borehole immediately to the north of Bridge Street. Here, the underlying geology was found 5.30 m below ground level. The overlying deposits of made ground are interpreted as post-medieval and modern infill of cellars. The depth of the sequence suggests that the 18th-century property known to have existed in this location either had subbasement level or it was built over the infilled cellar of an earlier building.

Construction of the Bank of England and Bank House in 1963 and 1972 has truncated the archaeological sequence to between 1.20 m and 2.80 m below the level of the adjacent pre-war cellar floors, which are themselves buried beneath 3.65–3.90 m of 1940s and later made ground. It is therefore unlikely that anything other than deeply cut wells will have survived within the footprint of these buildings.

Preservation beneath Norwich Union House is more variable. Construction of a semi-basement in the north-eastern wing of the building has resulted in the complete removal of the former southern churchyard of St Mary-le-Port and any burials it contained. Truncated cellars, probably of post-medieval date, do however survive along the south side of the semi-basement. Within the north-western wing, preservation is good and cellars of medieval to early 20th-century date are likely to survive to full height, though none are as well-preserved as the Vaults in High Street SM to the west.

One of principal aims of the evaluation was to identify any remains comparable significance to the Vaults in High Street SM (ie intact medieval vaults). No vaulted cellars were found.



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St Mary le Port, Castle Park, Bristol - fieldwork

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios LLP ('the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation and monitoring of ground investigation (GI) works within a 1.08 ha parcel of land at St Mary le Port, Castle Park, Bristol, BS1 2AN, centred on NGR 358986 173030 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 St Mary le Port is a proposed mixed-use development in Bristol city centre, which has been identified as a prime location for city centre regeneration by Bristol City Council (Policy ref. KS04).
- 1.1.3 The evaluation and monitoring of the GI works formed part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site and follows several phases of non-intrusive archaeological work (see Section 2.3).
- 1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies, and standards to be employed to undertake the evaluation and monitoring of the GI works (Wessex Archaeology 2020e). The Principal Historic Environment Officer, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, on behalf of Historic England, approved the WSI prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The WSI stipulated that the archaeological works would comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 15 standalone archaeological test pits (each measuring 2 m x 2 m), 9 archaeological test pits dug in advance of GI works (each measuring 2 m x 2 m) and 1 archaeological trial trench measuring 10 m x 2 m). The monitored GI works were originally planned to include 11 boreholes and 9 window samples. This was amended in advance of the works to 16 window samples and 3 boreholes. Due to various on-site constraints (see Section 4.1), some of the proposed investigations could not be undertaken. Consequently, the number of stand-alone test pits was reduced to 9; the number of combined GI and archaeological test pits was reduced to 5; and the monitored GI works were reduced to 3 boreholes and 10 window samples (**Fig. 1**). The proposed trial trench was excavated as planned. All variations to the approved WSI were agreed in advance with the client and archaeological advisors to the LPA and Historic England.
- 1.1.6 The evaluation and monitoring of GI works was undertaken between the 25 January and the 12 February 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation and monitoring of the GI works, to interpret the results within a local, regional, or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.



- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision regarding the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography, and geology

1.3.1 The site (**Plates 1–4**) comprises a 1.08 ha plot to the west of Castle Park, in Bristol city centre. It is bounded by Wine Street to the north, Back Bridge Street (now a pedestrian and cycle path) to the south, and High Street to the west. The southern part of the site is crossed by Bridge Street. There are three modern buildings within the site: Bank of England, Bank House, and Norwich Union House. These structures encircle the ruined remains of the medieval church of St Mary-le-Port, which is a protected Scheduled Monument (SM), (National Heritage List for England [NHLE] 1021385. There is a further subterranean SM within the site, known as the Vault in High Street (NHLE 1004540). This structure, which comprises interlinked vaulted cellars of late medieval and post-medieval date, is accessed via a modern concrete pyramidal structure adjacent to High Street.

1.3.2 The site is situated near the western end of a low hill between the valleys of the Rivers Frome and Avon. Prior to the development of Bristol, the southern edge of the site is likely to have been a river cliff. The river, which now forms part of the Floating Harbour, is now defined by a 5 m high stone retaining wall. Within the site, the ground slopes uphill from 11.05 m OD on Back Bridge Street to 19.49 m OD immediately to the south of Bank House. Ground levels to the north of Bank House and the Bank of England range between 17.97 m OD and 19.42m OD. There are deep basements within the Bank of England and Bank House. The basement floor within Bank of England has been recorded as 14.32 m OD. Within Bank House, the basement floor level varies between 13.53 m OD and 15.49 m OD, though the majority lies at approximately 14.20 m OD. There is a semi-basement in the north-eastern wing of Norwich Union House is recorded as 13.38 m OD. There is no basement below the north-western wing of Norwich Union House, the ground floor of which is recorded as 16.25 m OD.

1.3.3 The solid geology of the site comprises Triassic sandstone of the Redcliffe Sandstone Member. There are likely to be deeply buried superficial tidal flat deposits to the south of a buried river cliff towards the southern edge of the site, though the exact position of the cliff edge remains uncertain (BGS 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: Wessex Archaeology 2020a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 100 m study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Bristol Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Excavation (1950)

2.2.1 In 1950 G C Boon directed excavations in Mary-le-Port Street (BHER 419), close to its junction with Cheese Market (now the south-east corner of Bank House). It was noted that undisturbed areas which had avoided truncation by cellaring and post-war clearance survived in this area.

Excavation (1962-3)

- 2.2.2 In 1962–3 the ruined medieval church of St Mary-le-Port (destroyed by bombing during World War 2) was archaeologically excavated under the direction of Professor Rahtz (BHER 358). The published results (Watts and Rahtz 1985) suggested that the church had 11th-century origins. Evidence for Saxo-Norman settlement and industry was found to the north-east of the church (1129M).

Survey of medieval cellars (1964)

- 2.2.3 A detailed survey of the surviving medieval cellars adjacent to High Street and a borehole survey were carried out by the City Engineers in 1964–5 (King 2006, 3; Bristol Records Office 4/2054.G.Drawer. 1/04272, 1/04717, and 4/18717).

Discovery of human remains during groundworks (1975)

- 2.2.4 Observations during groundworks at St Mary-le-Port identified disarticulated human bones, including two skulls (King 2006, 3)

Desktop study (1998)

- 2.2.5 A desktop study of the site undertaken by Leech (1998) described in detail the form and development of properties and their associated basements that existed prior to their destruction during World War 2.
- 2.2.6 Leech states that there once existed a total of 31 below-ground chambers, with 19 arched vaults and 12 cellars along both sides of High Street, 15 vaults and cellars along Mary-le-Port Street, 27 in Wine Street and 12 along Bridge Street (formerly known as Worshipful Street, Worshipful Street, and The Shambles).
- 2.2.7 The cellars in Bristol and particularly in the city centre are known to have served a dual purpose as combined storage with a retail function beneath shop premises. The chambers were constructed with the section closest to the street built with more care and finer materials to appeal to potential clients. The cellars were often used by vintners, taking advantage of Bristol's trade in wine, or as cellars for the numerous public houses. The scheduled 'Vault in High Street' (NHLE 1004540) is an example of one of these two-part cellars and corresponds with the more elaborately finished section of the subterranean chambers beneath the former Nos 21–24 High Street, which was known as 'The George'.
- 2.2.8 Along High Street, Leech theorised the survival of cellars beneath Nos 18–26 High Street near to Bridge Street, and that the cellars of Nos 14–15 High Street may survive between the Bank of England and High Street. Records state that beneath Nos 16–17 High Street there existed a pair of conjoined cellars which were later expanded to join with No. 47 St Mary-le-Port Street. No. 18 High Street was the location of The Boar public house and records state that this was a two-part cellar. The front half closest to High Street was smaller and ribbed vaulted and was reportedly closed off in 1882. The second vaulted cellar was thought to survive extending eastwards beneath the Norwich Union House.
- 2.2.9 Leech also predicted that along Bridge Street, which related medieval Worshipful Street (also known as The Shambles), significant buried archaeological deposits and medieval cellaring were likely to survive. Specifically, he suggests that beneath the known 18th-century cellars and vaults along the south side of Bridge Street, medieval subbasement levels cut to depth of approximately 7 m may survive.

Geophysical Survey (2006)

- 2.2.10 A geophysical survey (BHER 4306; Moorhead and Flemming 2006) of the western end of Castle Park and the area to the south-west of Norwich Union House identified geophysical anomalies indicative of buried structural remains.

Evaluation (2006)

- 2.2.11 An archaeological evaluation (BHER 4318; King 2006) of the western end of Castle Park and to the south and west of Norwich Union House identified well-preserved structural remains of medieval and later buildings, the majority of which were cellared. An area of heavy truncation associated with the construction of Bank House was also noted to the north of St Mary-le-Port.

Evaluation (2007)

- 2.2.12 A second phase of archaeological evaluation (BHER 4414; Whatley 2007), identified further remains of medieval and later cellared buildings to the south of, and below the north-west wing of Norwich Union House. Areas of heavy truncation were noted in the yard to the rear of Norwich Union House and within the semi-basement below its eastern wing.

Publication (2014)

- 2.2.13 In 2014, Leech published *The Town House in Medieval and Early Modern Bristol*. This book drew on his previous work and subsequent archaeological investigations within the site. It is the most detailed summary of all the documented medieval and early modern buildings within the site.

Photogrammetric survey and interpretation (2017)

- 2.2.14 A photogrammetric survey and interpretation of upstanding ruins of the church of St Mary-le-Port by Wessex Archaeology determined that the church existed by the later 12th century, by which date it had a rectangular nave and chancel. In the 13th century, a north aisle was added, and the chancel was extended. The church reached its maximum development in the later 15th century. The north aisle was widened, and a substantial west tower was added. A cellared property was built in the north-east angle of nave and chancel, was probably the medieval parsonage referred to in documentary sources (Wessex Archaeology 2017).
- 2.2.15 In the early 16th century, the tower was modified, and the cellared property was incorporated into the church. By the mid-17th century, multi-storeyed jettied buildings had been erected on the narrow space between the north side of the church and Mary-le-Port Street. These effectively hid the church from that side. Access to its north porch was by an arched entrance through one of these properties.
- 2.2.16 Burial on the north side of St Mary-le-Port ended before 1648. The churchyard to the south remained in use until it was closed by Order of Council on the 18 February 1854. Excavations within the church showed that post-medieval graves, notably vaults dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, had destroyed much of earlier archaeological stratification. The church, with successive restorations, continued in use until 1940 when it, along with the 17th-century buildings erected against its northern wall was destroyed by bombing. A large portion of the southern churchyard was completely removed during the construction of the Norwich Union House in 1962.

Archaeological assessments (2020)

- 2.2.17 An Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Impact (AAPI) and an Initial Archaeological Impact Assessment (IAIA) of the site were undertaken in 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2020a-b).

Ground Penetrating Radar survey (2020)

- 2.2.18 A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey identified several possible vaults or infilled cellars along the High Street and Wine Street frontages, including to the north and south of the Vault in High Street SM. Anomalies which may indicate buried remains of the medieval city wall were also identified along the south side of Bridge Street (Wessex Archaeology 2020c).

Archaeological Evaluation Strategy (2020)

- 2.2.19 The IAIA (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) considered the results of all previous archaeological investigation carried out within the site, along with further evidence from Bristol Archives that revealed information about the construction methodologies of the buildings on the site. The study identified and categorised areas of increased potential based upon the level of certainty regarding its potential for buried archaeological remains, the level of preservation if present, and significance. It also identified those areas where the impact of the proposed development would be less likely to affect archaeological remains. The IAIA found that most of the site, excluding areas of severe truncation or negligible potential demonstrated by previous investigations, required further assessment and or/investigation in order that the archaeological resource be better understood. The type and level of investigation required was set out in the evaluation strategy (Wessex Archaeology 2020d).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (Pre-AD 43)

- 2.3.1 The site is situated on a low sandstone promontory between the floodplains of the rivers Frome and Avon. This location, which offered security and easy access to navigable rivers is likely to have provided a focus for human activity from an early period. Evidence for activity of this period is however scarce in Bristol city centre, though this may simply be due to the intensity of later activity rather than a genuine absence. Excavations at St Mary-le-Port in 1962–3 (Watts and Rahtz 1985, 28, 144) recovered a small assemblage (30 pieces) of struck flint, including scrapers, as residual finds. This provides some evidence for prehistoric activity within the site.

Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon (AD 43–410)

- 2.3.2 Similarly, although there is evidence for small-scale Romano-British occupation in and around central Bristol, the evidence for occupation on the promontory between the Rivers Frome and Avon is sparse. Excavations at St Mary-le-Port produced a small assemblage of residual Roman pottery, brick, tegula and two 2nd-century AD coins (Watts and Rahtz 1985, 69).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410–1500)

- 2.3.3 Bristol is thought to have originated as a Late Anglo-Saxon 'burg' (fortified settlement), named *Brycgstow* (place of the bridge), which may have been established in the 10th century AD. By the early 11th century, the settlement had become an important trading centre that contained a mint producing silver pennies stamped with its name. The extents of *Brycgstow* are uncertain, but the evidence from excavations at St Mary-le-Port indicate that the site would have lain within the 11th-century settlement (Watts and Rahtz 1985, 57–95).

2.3.4 The first church at St Mary-le-Port was probably constructed in the 11th century and it certainly existed by the later 12th century. The church was extended and modified throughout the medieval period, though most of its surviving fabric, including the tower dates from the late 15th and early 16th centuries (Watts and Rahtz 1985, 95; Wessex Archaeology 2017, 2, 10).

2.3.5 The principal medieval streets through the site, namely High Street, Wine Street, Mary-Le-Port Street and The Shambles (also known as Worship or Worshipfull Street and later as Bridge Street) formed part of the commercial heart of the city, and as such are likely to have been heavily built up from an early date. The High Street frontage was taken up by 'selds' – large ground floor or cellar areas which held multiple stalls and large inns. From the 15th century onwards, Wine Street, High Street and Mary-le-Port Street saw an increase in the development of inns for visiting traders and goldsmiths, and during this time at least nine further inns with cellars were constructed.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500–1940)

2.3.6 In 1760 The Shambles was replaced by Bridge Street, which follows a slightly different alignment to the medieval street. The new street was lined with purpose-built shops and multi-story houses with cellars below.

2.3.7 The site continued to be one of the city's principal commercial districts throughout the post-medieval and modern periods and many buildings with medieval and early post-medieval fabric survived, albeit often with 18th/19th-century frontages, until 1940.

Modern (1940+)

2.3.8 During the first and heaviest raid of the Bristol Blitz on the 24 November 1940, most of the buildings within the site were either completely destroyed or damaged to a degree that necessitated demolition. St Mary-le-Port was gutted and most of the nave was destroyed, but the tower remained largely intact.

2.3.9 Nos 14–15 High Street remained standing until the late 1940s, but by 1949, the area between Mary-le-Port Street and Wine Street had been levelled and surfaced for use as a car park.

2.3.10 Historic maps show that the remains of Nos 16–17 and 23–25 High Street, Nos 44–45 Mary-le-Port Street and Nos 20–21 Bridge Street remained standing until at least 1951. By 1954, The land between St Mary-le-Port and Bridge Street had also been levelled for use as a car park.

2.3.11 Redevelopment of the High Street/Bridge Street frontage began with the construction of the Norwich Union House, which was completed in 1962. This was followed by the Bank of England on the corner of High Street and Wine Street, which opened in 1963; and Bank House, which was constructed in 1972. Construction of these buildings, particularly Bank House and the Bank of England, are likely to have heavily truncated or destroyed any remains that may have survived within their footprint.

2.3.12 In 1977–8 the western end of Castle Park and the ruin of St Mary-le-Port were landscaped, creating the present multi-level park. Proposals for a redevelopment of the site led to an extensive programme of archaeological evaluation in 2006–7. Since then, the buildings have remained unused, and the site has remained largely unchanged.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020e) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site;
- provide information about the significance and preservation of the archaeological remains on the site;
- test the results of the earlier, desk-based assessments; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 Geoarchaeological aims

3.2.1 The overall aim of the monitoring of the GI works was to enable a greater understanding of the depth and character of the archaeological deposits, and to identify the presence of any stratified deposits. The broad aims of the GI monitoring were to:

- To identify and record any archaeological remains or deposits within the selected GI;
- to identify the depth to, and thickness of, archaeology;
- to record the survival, character, and sequence of deposits within each GI intervention; and
- to provide information that may assist in the development of an appropriate archaeology strategy for the site.

3.3 General objectives

3.3.1 To achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.



3.4 Site-specific objectives

3.4.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the 'South West Archaeological Research Framework: SWARF' (Webster 2008) and the 'Bristol: A Worshipful Town and Famous City: An Archaeological Assessment' (Baker, Brett, and Jones 2018), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation and monitoring of GI works were to:

- Trial the results of the geophysical survey (WA, 2020c);
- trial the results of Leech's predictive mapping (Leech, 2014) (where this has not yet occurred);
- determine the extent of impact caused by the construction of the Bank of England, Bank House and Norwich Union House;
- examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains;
- examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring in proximity and attached to the Vault in High Street SM;
- examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring across the site and assess their significance based upon their historical, archaeological values and artistic and architectural interest;
- assess the location and extent of the Vault in High Street SM to inform decisions regarding its boundary and description, and to inform any future applications for SM consent.
- examine the contribution made to the overall significance of the Vault in High Street SM by the remaining medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring within the Site;
- examine evidence for remains of Bristol's earliest defensive and urban infrastructure including the Anglo-Saxon street plan, the early ditch and rampart and the medieval city walls;
- examine the evidence for the survival of an earlier iteration of Bridge Street (The Shambles) beneath its modern counterpart;
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- determine the presence, location and extent of deep archaeological, stratigraphic sequences thought to be buried beneath the modern surface to the south of the site;
- determine the depth of the alluvial sequence (if present) and examine the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of alluvial deposits to the south of the site;
- evaluate any areas which have not as yet been subject to any form of archaeological intervention; and
- determine the extent of the cemetery associated with St Mary-Le-Port church.



- determine the nature of any post-war foundations including piling, and the potential for their re-use in the proposed design.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020e) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The test pits and borehole/window sample locations were set out using a Total Station Theodolite (TST), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI. Some of the test pits had to be moved slightly to avoid obstacles or located services and some had to be abandoned due to a variety of on-site constraints. The excavated locations of the test pits and GI works is presented in **Figure 1. Table 1** provides a summary of the test pits and monitored GI locations; the reasons for each investigation; if they were excavated; and notes indicating any changes in location and/or reasons why they were not excavated.

4.2.2 Where GI works and test pits were undertaken in the same location, the WSI stipulated that the test pits should be dug first. It did however become apparent that this was not practical, as the window sample rig could not be set up over a previously excavated test pit. Consequently, the sequence was reversed: window samples were taken first, followed by the excavation of the test pits.

Table 1 Test pit and GI summary

Test pit / GI no.	Type of investigation	Reason for investigation	Excavated (Y/N)	Notes
TP1	2 x 2 m test pit	Targeting area not previously investigated and to confirm/refute predicted location of former cellars and ground truth GPR results indicating backfilled vaults	Y	Moved slightly to the north and reduced in size to avoid services.
TP2/BHC5	2 x 2 m test pit and window sample	Targeting area not previously investigated.	N	Inaccessible to plant and/or concrete too thick to penetrate.
TP3	2 x 2 m test pit	To confirm/refute the hypothesis that this location was heavily truncated during the construction of the Bank of England.	N	
TP4/BHC4	2 x 2 m test pit	Targeting areas not previously investigated.	N	
TP5	2 x 2 m test pit		N	
TP6/BHX3	2 x 2 m test pit and window sample	To test the results of GPR survey, which suggest the presence of an infilled void, possibly of a vaulted cellar (formerly No. 13 High Street).	Y	-
TP7/BHA4	2 x 2 m test pit and window sample		Y	Reduced in size to and moved slightly to the west to avoid services.
TP10/BHB2	10 x 2 m trench and window sample	To test results of GPR survey, which suggest the presence of possible vaulting associated with the Vault in High Street SM.	Y	



Test pit / GI no.	Type of investigation	Reason for investigation	Excavated (Y/N)	Notes
TP13	2 x 2 m test pit	To confirm the extent of modern truncation, and presence/absence of burials within the former a former churchyard of St Mary-le-Port.	Y	-
TP14	2 x 2 m test pit		Y	This trench was located slightly to the south of the former churchyard.
TP15	2 x 2 m test pit	Targeting area not previously investigated. Aims to confirm/refute predicted location of vaulted cellars.	Y	Rotated and reduced in size to avoid services.
TPA3/BHA5	2 x 2 m test pit and window sample	To confirm/refute suggested severe truncation within Bank of England basement.	N	Inaccessible to plant and concrete too thick to penetrate.
TPB3	2 m x 2 m test pit	Targeting historic properties on the north side of Bridge Street.	N	Not excavated due to location in the entrance to an active car park.
TPB4/BHB5	2 x 2 m test pit and window sample		Y	Trench rotated.
TPB5	2 x 2 m test pit	To determine presence/absence of structures related to those found during earlier phase of evaluation to the south.	Y	-
TPB6	2 x 2 m test pit	To confirm/refute suspected severe truncation. Area within former churchyard of St Mary-le-Port.	N	Not excavated due to services.
BHB3	window sample		N	Started, but abandoned due to thickness of concrete.
TPX2	2 x 2 m test pit	Targeting area not previously investigated, and to test the results of GPR survey, which suggest the presence of infilled cellars to the west.	N	Not excavated due to risk of spoil rolling onto cycle path.
BHX1	Window sample		Y	Moved to flatter ground adjacent to Bridge Street.
TPX3/BHB4	2 x 2 m test pit and window sample	Engineering GI works, monitored by watching brief.	Y	Trench rotated.
TPX4/BHX2	2 x 2 m test pit and window sample	To test results of GPR and previous evaluation indication possible vaults or cellars.	Y	-
TPX7	2 x 2 m test pit	Engineering geotechnical investigations, monitored by watching brief.	Y	-
TPX8	2 x 2 m test pit		Y	Moved and reduced in size to avoid services.
TPX9	2 x 2 m test pit		N	Inaccessible to plant.
TPX10	2 x 2 m test pit		Y	-
TPX11	2 x 2 m test pit		Y	Trench rotated.
TPC1	2 x 2 m test pit		N	Started, but abandoned due to thickness of concrete.



Test pit / GI no.	Type of investigation	Reason for investigation	Excavated (Y/N)	Notes
TPC3	2 x 2 m test pit	Engineering geotechnical investigations, monitored by watching brief.	N	Not excavated due to services.
BHA1	Borehole	Targeting area not previously investigated. Suggested location of former cellars.	Y	-
BHA3	Window sample	Engineering geotechnical investigations. Also, to determine the depth of impact of modern development and presence/absence of archaeological deposits.	N	Inaccessible to plant and concrete too thick to penetrate.
BHB1	Borehole	Engineering geotechnical investigations. Area not previously investigated, but likely to contain infilled with cellars.	Y	-
BHC1	Window sample	To confirm/refute suggested severe truncation within Bank House basement.	N	Inaccessible to plant and concrete too thick to penetrate.
BHC2	Window sample	Engineering geotechnical investigations. Also, to determine the depth of impact of modern development and presence/absence of archaeological deposits.	Y	-
BHC3	Borehole	Engineering geotechnical investigations. Also, to determine the depth of impact of modern development and presence/absence of archaeological deposits.	Y	Moved onto flat ground slightly to the east.
BHA6	Window sample	Targeting areas not previously investigated. Also, to test the results of the GPR survey, which indicate the presence of backfilled or vaulted cellars	Y	-
BHC6	Window sample	Targeting areas not previously investigated. Also, to test the results of the GPR survey, which indicate the presence of backfilled or vaulted cellars	Y	-
CC01	Concrete core	To determine thickness of basement slab within the Bank of England and Bank House	Y	Added in lieu of investigations that could not be undertaken due to thickness of basement slab.
CC02				

Test pits

- 4.2.11 Tarmac, concrete, cobbles, and other hard standing surfaces were broken out by the GI contractor using floor saws and breakers as appropriate. Following the removal of concrete flooring, test pits TP13, TP14 and TPB5 were hand excavated. Modern made ground deposits within the remaining test pits was mechanically excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or geology was exposed.
- 4.2.12 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.13 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.



4.2.14 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client, the Principal Historic Environment Officer, and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Backfilling of the trenches was undertaken by the GI contractor.

Geoarchaeological monitoring of GI works

4.2.15 A percussive window sampling rig (competitor type) was used to extract sleeved cores 1 m in length and 100 mm in diameter for 15 of the boreholes. The remaining 3 boreholes were drilled by a rotary rig extracting cores 1.5 m in length. The rigs were operated by experienced engineers from C.J. Associates Ltd, under the supervision of a suitably experienced member of the Wessex Archaeology geoarchaeological team.

4.2.16 Before drilling commenced, a GPR survey was undertaken, service plans were consulted, and all locations were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT).

4.2.17 On retrieval, the cores were split and recorded on site by a suitably experienced geoarchaeologist following Hodgson (1997), to include information such as:

- *Depth*
- *Texture*
- *Composition*
- *Colour*
- *Inclusions*
- *Structure (bedding, ped characteristics etc.)*
- *Contacts between deposits*

4.2.18 Interpretations were made regarding the probable depositional environments and formation processes of the sampled deposits. This data was then tabulated by borehole and depth (**Appendix 1**).

4.2.19 Borehole locations were backfilled with arisings and reinstated with coldlay macadam/site mix concrete. Where selected boreholes were retained, the exploratory holes were backfilled with bentonite pellets and reinstated with coldlay macadam/site mix concrete.

Recording

4.2.20 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.21 Archaeological features and trench locations were surveyed using a TST. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.22 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing, and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020e). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Principal Historic Environment Officer and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI were agreed in advance with the client, the Principal Historic Environment Officer, and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section presents the combined results of the archaeological evaluation and geoaerchaeological monitoring of the GI works by location. Detailed descriptions of recorded deposits and features are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all test pit and GI locations. **Figures 2–3** provides detail of the structural remains uncovered in the southern half of the site.
- 5.1.2 Four of the sixteen excavated test pits contained archaeological features, deposits, and/or structures. Two of the test pits showed a complete truncation of the archaeological sequence by 1960s development. The remaining test pits were insufficiently deep to penetrate the 1940s/50s blitz/demolition rubble that covers most of the site. Similarly, most of the window samples failed to penetrate the blitz/demolition rubble. A complete deposit sequence was obtained from the three rotary boreholes.
- 5.1.3 The recorded archaeological features comprised medieval, post-medieval and modern structures including walls, drains, and floor surfaces. Evidence for wartime bomb damage, and post-war demolition and redevelopment was also recorded.

5.2 TP1 (test pit)

- 5.2.1 TP1 (**Plate 5**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20 m below ground level (bgl) (16.78 m OD). The earliest excavated deposit was a layer of 1940s brick rubble (105); almost certainly the infill of the pre-war cellar of Nos 56–60 Wine Street. The brick rubble was overlaid by a crude brick surface (104), which was recorded at 0.6 m bgl (17.38 m OD). This layer probably represents the first surface of a carpark that opened in 1949. The brick surface was overlain by a tarmac surface (103), probably dating from the 1950s. The tarmac surface was sealed by gravel bedding (102), reinforced concrete, and granite setts (101), all dating from the construction of the Bank of England in 1963.

5.3 TP6/BHX3 (test pit and window sample)

- 5.3.1 TP6 (**Plate 6**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25 m bgl (15.89 m OD); window sample BHX3 refused at 1.20 m bgl. The earliest excavated deposit was a layer of 1940s brick rubble (606), the surface of which lay at 1.25 m bgl (15.89 m OD); almost certainly the infill of the pre-war cellar of No. 13 High Street. The brick rubble was overlaid by a layer of weak concrete (605), modern made ground (602–4), and a cobble surface (601), all dating from the construction of the Bank of England in 1963.

5.4 TP7/BHX4 (test pit and window sample)

- 5.4.1 TP7 (**Plate 7**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20 m bgl (15.65 m OD); window sample BHX4 refused at 1.90 m bgl (14.96 m OD). It is unknown if the refusal was caused by the floor of an infilled cellar floor, or a large piece of rubble within the backfill. The earliest excavated deposit was a layer of 1940s brick rubble (703): almost certainly the infill of the pre-war cellar of No. 13 High Street. The brick rubble was overlaid by tarmac surface 702, which probably dates from the 1950s. The tarmac surface was sealed by brick/stone rubble (701), reinforced concrete and granite setts (700), dating from 1963.

5.5 TP10/BHB2 (test trench and window sample)

- 5.5.1 TP10 (**Figure 3; Plates 8–13**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90 m bgl (13.53 m OD). Window sample BHB2, which was situated at the eastern end of the trench refused on bedrock at 0.4 m bgl (13.99 m OD). Sandstone bedrock (815) was exposed along the northern edge and eastern end of the trench. Archaeological remains were uncovered 0.25 m bgl (14.17 m OD). There were infilled cellars of unknown depth along the south side of the trench. There were no cellars evident along the north side of the trench. TP10 was targeted on a former property known as The George, Nos 21–24 High Street.

Late Medieval (AD 1250–1500)

- 5.5.2 The earliest archaeological features in TP10 were construction cut 824, which probably defines the northern edge of a medieval cellar; wall 806; stone-lined drain 827; and soil layer 828. These remains are all likely to date from the late medieval period and the structures probably form part of one building (formerly The George, Nos 21–24 High Street).
- 5.5.3 Feature 824 (**Plate 11**) appears to have been the construction cut for a medieval cellar on the south side of the trench. The walls of this putative cellar appear to have been largely rebuilt in the 18th century (structure 802), but the deposit within cut 824 appear to be medieval: finds from the overlying levelling layer (822) include four sherds of mid-13th–15th-century pottery. A small shard of modern glass from this context is probably intrusive.
- 5.5.4 Wall 806 (**Plates 8–10**), which was constructed of sandstone rubble bonded with soft dark red sand (possibly degraded mortar), was identified during an earlier phase of evaluation (King 2006, 11, fig. 17, pl. 19). This earlier phase of work recovered 14th-century pottery from the backfill of its construction cut and from a deposit below a contemporary paved floor to the north. Two further potsherds were found imbedded in the wall during the current phase of evaluation; these have been identified as Redcliffe ware of mid-13th–15th-century date. The full width of wall 806 could not be determined, as it was partially overlain and obscured by 18th-century wall 802, but it was at least 0.55 m wide and over 4.50 m long.
- 5.5.5 Drain 827 (**Plate 12**) was a relatively substantial structure with an internal channel that measured 0.30 m wide. The channel sloped downhill towards the south-east. Eight medieval potsherds were recovered from the backfill (809) of the drain; these indicate that the backfilling occurred in the mid-13th century or later. Drain fill 809 was truncated by the construction cut (804) for wall post-medieval 802.
- 5.5.6 A very narrow (0.15 m internally) stone-lined drain (814; **Plate 13**) at the eastern end of the trench is also likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval date. Silt (830) from a stone-capped portion of the drain contained visible fish bones. This deposit was sampled for environmental remains, but these have not yet been processed due to reporting time constraints. The environmental sample has been retained for potential future analysis.

- 5.5.7 Drain 814 was partially backfilled with rubble and overlain by a crude surface of flat stones and pinkish mortar 811. Layer 811 is interpreted as a possible yard surface or construction horizon, though it could potentially have been an internal floor surface. Surface 811 and drain 827 were both overlain by a thin (up to 0.10 m thick) layer of made ground (810). This deposit comprised a mixture of redeposited natural red sand, sandstone fragments, and flecks of pink mortar, which suggests that it likely to be of a similar date to surface 810. Seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from layer 810, including four sherds of mid-13th–15th-century Redcliff ware. Although the pottery from this layer was exclusively medieval, the presence of pinkish mortar, which in Bristol is typically found in 17th-century structures, could indicate that layers 810 and 811 are in fact post-medieval deposits.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500–1940)

- 5.5.8 Layer 810 was cut by construction trench 804 for structure 802 (**Plates 8–10**), which comprised a north-east/south-west aligned stone wall, up to 0.90 m wide, with two narrower (0.45 m wide) stone walls to the north. The north-east/south-west aligned part of the wall followed the same line and partially overlay wall 806. The narrow north-west/south-east aligned walls are likely to be internal partitions. Structure 802 was abutted by stone cellar wall 805, which was in turn overlain by a triangular brick structure (825), almost certainly a corner fireplace. There was a further infilled cellar immediately to the north-east of structure 825. Structures 802, 805 and 825 were all bonded with a similar pale greyish brown ashy lime mortar and are likely to be contemporary. These structures represent a major episode of rebuilding within Nos 21–24 High Street that probably occurred during the 18th century. Structure 802 was abutted a small square structure (817) of stone construction and of uncertain function. Structure 817 was bonded with a dark grey ashy mortar and is likely to have been constructed in the 19th century. Possible interpretations of its function include the base for a fireplace, buttress, oven, or water-heating copper.

Modern (1940+)

- 5.5.9 The cellars to the south of walls 802 and 805 were infilled with 1940s blitz rubble (821) and 1950s demolition debris (807), sealed by made ground and surfaces (801, 819 and 820) associated with the construction of Norwich Union House in 1962, and modern tarmac (800).

5.6 TP13 (test pit)

- 5.6.1 TP13 (**Plate 14**) revealed truncated natural geology at 0.17 m bgl (13.34 m OD), overlain by the concrete semi-basement floor of Norwich Union House. All remains, including any burials, within the former churchyard of St Mary-le-Port appear to have been completely removed during the construction of the semi-basement in 1962.

5.7 TP14 (test pit)

- 5.7.1 TP14 (**Plate 15**) was terminated at 0.46 m bgl (13.02 m OD) following the discovery of suspected asbestos cement roofing material within made ground deposit 1002. A previously excavated trench (no. 44) a few meters to the south-west of TP14 uncovered an infilled cellar with a Pennant Sandstone floor at approximately 0.8 m bgl (12.67 m OD) (Whatley 2007, 6, 13, fig. 9, pl. 44). This was interpreted as the cellar of No. 33 Bridge Street, and it is likely that the made ground found in TP14 is backfill within the same cellar. Deposit 1002 is interpreted as 1940s blitz rubble.

5.8 TP15 (test pit)

- 5.8.1 TP15 (**Plates 15–18**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20 m bgl (16.46 m OD). The earliest excavated deposit was a layer of 1940s brick rubble (1105); almost certainly the

infill of the pre-war cellar of Nos 5–8 High Street. The brick rubble was overlaid by a crude brick surface (1104), which was recorded at 0.77 m bgl (16.79 m OD). This layer probably represents the surface of a carpark that opened in 1949. The brick surface was overlain by rubble bedding (1103) for a tarmac surface (1102), probably dating from the 1950s. The tarmac surface was sealed by gravel bedding (1101), reinforced concrete and granite setts (1100), all dating from the construction of the Bank of England in 1963.

5.9 TPB4/BHB5 (test pit and window sample)

5.9.1 Window sample BHB5 refused on a stone structure at 0.50 m bgl (14.01 m OD). Test pit TPB4 (**Figure 2; Plate 19**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.94 m bgl (13.61 m OD). TPB4 was located within a previously excavated archaeological trench (no. 45). Structural remains of buildings, including walls and paved floors within this trench were recorded in detail by Whatley (2007, 6–9, fig. 2, pl. 2). These structural remains were overlain by modern made ground (backfill of the archaeological trench) and tarmac dating from 2007.

5.10 TPB5 (test pit)

5.10.1 TBP5 (**Plate 20**) was hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20 m bgl (15.05 m OD). The deposits comprised brick, stone, and concrete rubble (1402), overlain by the concrete floor of Norwich Union House. Excavations in 2007 immediately to the south of this trench uncovered the remains of a partially demolished medieval vaulted cellar 0.38 m bgl (15.94 m OD), and a brick wall dating from 1920, which defined the south side of the cellar of Nos 44–45 Mary-le-Port Street (Whatley 2007, 10–11 and 13, figs 1 and 5–6). Deposit 1402 is interpreted as 1950s backfill within the cellar of Nos 44–45 Mary-le-Port Street.

5.11 BHX1 (window sample)

5.11.1 Window sample BHX1 refused at 2.50 m bgl (11.68 m OD). The recorded deposits comprised rubbly made ground (1602 and 1603) overlain by imported topsoil. The depth at which the window sampler refused may indicate the level of the floor within the infilled cellar of No. 17 or No.18 Bridge Street. Made ground layers 1602 and 1603 are interpreted as 1940s blitz rubble.

5.12 TPX3/BHB4 (test pit and window sample)

5.12.1 TPX3 was excavated to a maximum of 1.20 m bgl (13.43 m bgl); window sample BHB5 refused on a wooden plank at 2.70 m bgl (11.93 m OD); this probably indicates the approximate depth of the infilled cellar of No. 35 Bridge Street. This was the site of the late 18th-century Bridge Street Chapel, which was demolished and replaced with a warehouse in 1913. It is unknown if the floor of the chapel was retained within the 1913 warehouse.

5.12.2 The recorded deposits comprised a sequence of rubbly made ground deposits. A piece of hardwood planking was retrieved from the window sample core at 2.70 m bgl (11.93 m OD). This may be part of a wooden floor, or it may simply have been part of a plank lying on or close to the cellar floor. The made ground deposits comprised blitz/demolition rubble (1704 and 1705) dating from the period 1940–62; a tarmac carpark surface (1703) at 0.35 m bgl (14.28 m OD); and made ground (1702) which forms a bedding layer for the present tarmacked carpark (1701).

5.13 TPX4/BHX2 (test pit and window sample)

5.13.1 Window sample BHX2 refused at 0.60 bgl; TPX4 (**Figure 2; Plates 21–22**) was excavated to a maximum of 1.20 m bgl (11.95 m OD). Post-medieval and modern structural remains were uncovered in the north corner of the trench at a depth of 0.95 m bgl (12.35 m OD);

rubbly deposits indicative of an infilled cellar was recorded to the south of these structures. The depth of the inferred cellar is unknown.

- 5.13.2 The earliest feature in TPX 4 was a north-east/south-west aligned stone rubble wall (1806) that was recorded in the north corner of the trench. Wall 1806 was bonded with a grey ashy lime mortar and probably formed part of a partition within the cellar of No. 27 Bridge Street. This property was probably constructed as part of the laying out of Bridge Street in 1760. Wall 1806 was abutted by two contemporary brick and stone structures (1804 and 1805), which were constructed of sandstone blocks and machine-made engineering bricks bonded with Portland cement. The use of Portland cement indicates a late 19th- or early 20th-century date of construction. These structures may have been added to increase the load-bearing capacity of the shop floor above.

5.14 TPX7 (test pit)

- 5.14.1 TPX7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.16 m (15.21 m OD). Structural remains of a late 19th-century cellared building were uncovered at 0.66 m bgl (15.71 m OD). The building, which was constructed of brick bonded with Portland cement, can be identified as Nos 16–17 High Street, which was constructed the 1870s or 80s. Identified structural elements include a probable blocked doorway (1904) in the north wall (1905), and an inserted internal partition wall (1906). The presence of a probable blocked doorway on the north side of the building suggests that there may have been further areas of cellaring below Mary-le-Port Street. The cellar, which is of unknown depth, was infilled with 1950s demolition rubble (1907), which was sealed by construction and surfacing deposits (1901–1904) associated with the building of Norwich Union House in 1962.

5.15 TPX8 (test pit)

- 5.15.1 TPX8 (**Plates 24–25**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00 m bgl (14.02 m OD). Truncated sandstone bedrock was uncovered at 0.47 m bgl (14.55 m OD). The bedrock was overlain by modern concrete structures (2001 and 2002) and made ground (2003).

5.16 TPX10

- 5.16.1 TPX10 (**Plates 26–27**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.55 m (17.87 m OD). The exposed deposits comprised modern made ground (2201) containing concrete, brick and tarmac rubble, mixed with soil. The made ground was overlain by a 0.24 m thick layer of imported topsoil (2200). The made ground deposit is interpreted as backfill of the construction cut for the basement of Bank House dating from 1972, with some material possibly derived from park landscaping works undertaken in 1977–8. Concrete coring within Bank House (see Section 5.25 below), has shown the construction cut for the basement extends down to 13.00 m OD, which is approximately 5.80 m below the level of Wine Street and 6.40 m below the level of the ground to the south of the Bank House. The thickness of the made ground deposits at TPX10 is unknown, but given depth of the adjacent basement, it is likely to be several meters.

5.17 TPX11

- 5.17.1 TPX11 (**Plates 26 and 28**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.10 m (17.37 m OD). The exposed deposits comprised modern made ground (2302) containing concrete, brick and tarmac rubble mixed with soil. The made ground was overlain by bedding (2301) for a paved surface (2300). The made ground deposit is interpreted as backfill of the construction cut of Bank House, which, in common with TPX10, is likely to be several meters deep.



5.18 TPC1 (test pit)

- 5.18.1 The modern reinforced concrete roadway (2400) at TPC1 was broken out to a maximum depth of 0.37 m (14.73 m OD). The test pit was abandoned at this depth due to the strength of the concrete. The thickness of the concrete in this location is unknown.

5.19 BHA1 (borehole)

- 5.19.1 Borehole BHA1 was sunk to a maximum depth of 25.00 m (-7.03 m OD). Solid geology (2603), comprising alternating bands of sandstone, mudstone, and clay, was uncovered at a depth of 3.90 m bgl (14.07 m OD). The bedrock was covered by a possible concrete floor surface (elevation not recorded due to fragmentation of core, but assumed to be approximately 14.20 m OD), overlain by a deposit of made ground comprising a mixture of soil and rubble (2602). The made ground is likely to comprise a mixture of 1940s blitz rubble, and ground-raising deposit associated with the construction of the Bank of England in 1963. The made ground was capped by 0.45 m of reinforced concrete and granite setts dating from 1963.

5.20 BHB1 (borehole)

- 5.20.1 Borehole BHA1 was sunk to a maximum depth of 25.00 m (-10.61 m OD). Solid geology (2806), comprising alternating bands of sandstone, mudstone, and clay, was uncovered at a depth of 5.30 m bgl (9.09 m OD). The bedrock was overlain by a sequence of made ground deposits (2802–2805), the lowest of which contained brick and mortar inclusions. The made ground deposits were capped with modern paving slabs (2801). The depth of the made ground (4.30 m below the level of Bridge Street), suggests that the infilled cellar of No. 31 Bridge Street, which was constructed in 1760, had a subbasement level. An alternate explanation is that the Bridge Street cellars are built over earlier cellars that were cut to a greater depth.

5.21 BHC2 (window sample)

- 5.21.1 The modern reinforced concrete roadway (3001) at BHC2 was broken out to a maximum depth of 0.25 m (18.55 m OD). The window sample was abandoned at this depth due to the strength of the concrete.

5.22 BHC3 (borehole)

- 5.22.1 Borehole BHC3 was sunk to a maximum depth of 25.00 m (-5.67 m OD). Solid geology (3109), comprising alternating bands of sandstone, mudstone, and clay, was uncovered at a depth of between 3.70 m and 4.20 m bgl (15.13–15.63 m OD); the depth being uncertain due to the partial loss of the core.
- 5.22.2 The bedrock was overlain by a probable Pennant Sandstone flagged floor (3108) at 3.65 m bgl (15.68 m OD), which was overlain by a 0.15 m thick concrete floor (3109), the upper surface of which was recorded at 15.83 m OD. This is probably the cellar floor of No. 46 Wine Street.
- 5.22.3 The concrete floor was overlain by a sequence of rubbly made ground deposits (3105 and 3106), which are interpreted as 1940s blitz rubble. The surface of 3105, which was very resistant to coring, was recorded at 2.30 m bgl (17.03 m OD); this may be the level of a post-war carpark that opened in 1949. Made ground 3105 was sealed by recent made ground deposits (3102–3104) and imported topsoil (3101), all of which were probably laid down during landscaping works undertaken in 1977–8.

5.23 BHA6 (window sample)

5.23.1 Window sample BHA6 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50 m bgl (18.04 m OD). The recorded deposits comprised reinforced concrete (3202) overlain by tarmac (3201). Excavation was terminated at 0.50 m due to the strength of the concrete.

5.24 BHC6 (window sample)

5.24.1 BHC6 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.00 m bgl (17.41 m OD). The recorded deposits comprised a made ground deposit (3302) of brick rubble, redeposited soil, fragments of limestone and sandstone overlaying concrete. The borehole was terminated at 2.00 m due to refusal on concrete. Made ground 3302 was overlain by modern paving 3301. It is unknown if the depth of refusal indicates a cellar floor or a large piece of rubble within the made ground.

5.25 CC01 and CC02 (concrete cores)

5.25.1 Two concrete cores were drilled in the basements of Bank House (CC01) and Bank House (CC02). These showed that the basement slab in both buildings is 1.20 m thick and directly overlies truncated bedrock. The upper surface of the bedrock was uncovered at 13.12 m OD in the Bank of England and 13.00 m OD in Bank House.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered, mostly deriving from deposits in TP10, with two pieces of architectural stone from TPX7 (see **Table 2**). Datable finds are almost exclusively medieval (pottery), with one modern item (vessel glass).

Table 2 Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Description	Animal Bone	Pottery	Other Finds
806	Wall		2/16	
809	Fill of drain 827	34/130	8/23	
810	Made ground		7/58	
822	Rubble spread	3/56	4/21	1 glass; 1 iron
1907	Demolition rubble			2 architectural stone
Total		37/186	21/118	

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The 21 sherds of pottery recovered (weighing 118 g) are all medieval in date. Condition is fair too poor; these sherds are small and there has been some surface and edge abrasion (mean sherd weight is 5.6 g). Only one set of conjoining sherds were noted (joining on a fresh break). Given their provenance, it is possible that at least some of these sherds might be regarded as residual in the contexts in which they were found.

6.2.2 All sherds have been quantified within each context by ware type, following the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) series (eg Ponsford 1998). One small sherd in a non-distinctive, medium-grained sandy coarseware fabric could not be assigned to specific ware type but is likely to fall within the range of local coarsewares known from the city. Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been calculated (there are no rim sherds), but an alternative method of quantification is included, by Maximum Number of Vessels (MNV), counting each non-joining sherd as a separate vessel. The level of recording accords with the 'basic

record' advocated for the purpose of characterising an assemblage rapidly (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5). A list of the pottery by context is given in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Pottery by context (MNV = maximum number of vessels)

Context	Ware type	BFT	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	MNV	Comment
806	Redcliffe ware	118	2	16	2	glazed body sherds, 1 slip dec
809	Bath fabric A	46	1	10	1	body sherd
809	Saintonge whiteware	156/160	1	1	1	small body sherd, unglazed
809	Ham Green ware	26/27	3	6	2	glazed body sherds
809	Redcliffe ware	118	3	6	3	glazed body sherds
810	Bath fabric A	46	2	34	2	body & base sherds
810	Ham Green ware	26/27	1	10	1	glazed body sherd
810	Redcliffe ware	118	4	14	4	glazed body sherds, 1 slip dec (and burnt)
822	Misc coarse sandy ware	-	1	4	1	body sherd
822	Redcliffe ware	118	3	17	3	body sherds, glazed

- 6.2.3 Glazed wares of Redcliffe type (BPT 118) were the commonest wares encountered (12 sherds). All sherds are externally glazed and almost certainly derived from jugs, although none are morphologically diagnostic. Two sherds are slip-decorated. These wares are conventionally dated c. 1250–1500, although the slip-decorated wares are more characteristic of the earlier part of this range (mid-13th to early 14th century).
- 6.2.4 Ham Green glazed wares, although originally divided into two types (A and B; BPT26 and 27), are dated distinguished largely on stylistic rather than fabric grounds. The sherds here, none of which are diagnostic, cannot be assigned to one specific type. The overall date range of Ham Green wares is c. 1120–1275 (Ponsford 1991)
- 6.2.5 Three sherds in micaceous sandy fabrics were identified as Bath 'A' ware (BPT46). All sherds are undiagnostic. In Bath, fabric A formed over 70% of the medieval groups examined by Vince, and he considered the source to be local to the city (Vince 1979). In Bristol, it is found in 12th- and 13th-century contexts and is more common than Ham Green ware (Ponsford 1998, 137).
- 6.2.6 One small body sherd in a fine white fabric has been identified as Saintonge ware, although as it is unglazed the precise type is uncertain. The likely date range, however, as later 13th- or early 14th century.
- 6.2.7 The pottery provides the dating evidence (mid-13th century or later) for wall 806, made ground 810, rubble spread 822 (a piece of modern glass [see below] in this context is almost

certainly intrusive) and the backfill of drain 827. However, the quantities involved are very small, and the evidence is by no means conclusive.

6.3 Stone

- 6.3.1 Two large pieces of architectural stone were recovered from TX7, from amongst the rubble infilling the cellar of a late 19th-century building (16–17 High Street). Both are limestone mouldings, possibly from door or window surrounds. One shows traces of a covering layer of paint or plaster. Although associated with 1950s demolition rubble, their style and condition suggest that these could be surviving medieval fragments, although their origin is unknown.

6.4 Animal Bone

- 6.4.1 The identified bones from medieval drain 809 include several from cattle, sheep/goat and domestic fowl, and a single bone from a neonatal pig. Most are small pieces that show signs of butchery. Rodent gnaw marks are apparent on several of the fragments. A cattle metacarpal, and sheep/goat radius and tibia came from medieval rubble layer 822.

6.5 Other Finds

- 6.5.1 Other finds comprise a single piece of vessel glass and an iron nail both from rubble spread 822. The glass is from a modern (19th-/20th-century) bottle or jar; its presence in rubble spread 822 is anomalous and it can be regarded as intrusive in this context. The nail is undated.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Four of the sixteen excavated test pits contained archaeological features, deposits, and/or structures. Two of the test pits showed a complete truncation of the archaeological sequence by 1960s development. The remaining ten test pits were insufficiently deep to penetrate the 1940s and later made ground deposits that cover most of the site. Similarly, most of the window samples failed to penetrate the made ground deposits. A complete deposit sequence was however obtained from the three rotary boreholes. The results are summarised by area below.

Wine Street

- 7.1.2 The two boreholes along the Wine Street (BHA1 and BHC3) showed that the depth of the infilled cellars along this frontage is variable. The two locations recorded probable cellar floors at 14.20 m OD and 15.83 m OD. Walls associated with these cellars are likely to survive at higher levels. The date of these cellars is uncertain. Although the use of concrete as a flooring material suggests a relatively recent (ie late 19th or early 20th century) date, this may simply be a refurbishment of an earlier cellar. This is certainly likely at BHC3, where the concrete floor overlay a probable Pennant Sandstone floor.

Bank of England and Bank House

- 7.1.3 Concrete coring within the basements of the Bank of England and Bank House showed that the reinforced basement slab is 1.20 m thick and that excavations for the construction of these basements have truncated the ground down to approximately 13.00 m OD (approximately 5.80 m below the level of Wine Street). Given the depth of truncation within these basements (ie 1.20–2.80 m below the level of the cellars recorded in BHA1 and BHC3), it is unlikely the anything other than the very deepest cut features (ie wells), are likely to survive within the footprints of these buildings.

High Street (west of Bank of England)

- 7.1.4 None of the investigations in this area were sufficiently deep to penetrate the blitz rubble and post-war made ground deposits. TP6 and TP7 were specifically targeted to investigate the possibility that intact vaults may survive in this location. Although it is not possible to accurately characterise the nature of the buried remains here, it is reasonable to conclude that there are no intact vaults in this location, and that the anomalies detected by the GPR are more likely to indicate infilled cellars of unknown date.

High Street and Bridge Street (south and west of Norwich Union House)

- 7.1.5 Test pits to the south and west of Norwich Union House showed that preservation in these locations is generally good. Complex structural remains of medieval, post-medieval and modern (pre-war) buildings were evident in all areas that were investigated. Cellars generally survived to full height, and ground level floor surfaces overlying buried archaeological features and deposits of medieval and early post-medieval date are present between the cellared areas.
- 7.1.6 The earliest features within TP10 were a medieval soil layer and structures (walls, drains and surfaces) forming part of a late medieval, possibly 14th-century, building. This formed part of a property known as The George, Nos 21–24 High Street. The Vault in High Street SM are a surviving part of this property.
- 7.1.7 The borehole at BHB1 showed that stratification immediately to the north of Bridge Street is extremely deep (made ground deposits were recorded to a depth of 5.30 m bgl). This suggests that there is a very deep infilled cellar in this location, possibly with a subbasement level that predates the laying of out Bridge Street in 1760, as predicted by Leech (1998).

Norwich Union House

- 7.1.8 Preservation within Norwich Union House is variable. Excavations by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) in 2007 showed that a partially truncated medieval vaulted cellar survived to its full height within the north-western wing of the building (Whatley 2007, 10–11 and 13, figs 1 and 5–6). TPB5 was excavated to determine if similar well-preserved remains existed to the north of the BaRAS trench, but the results were inconclusive. It is likely that TPB5 was located in the middle of the infilled cellar of Nos 44–45 Mary-le-Port Street. The southern edge of this cellar was uncovered by BaRAS, who suggested that this property was built or rebuilt in 1920 (Whatley 2007, 10–11). Evidence from TPX7 and the BaRAS trench suggests that cellar walls are likely to survive to their full height throughout the north-western wing of Norwich Union House.
- 7.1.9 The north-eastern wing of Norwich Union House contains a semi-basement, the construction of which has truncated the underlying deposits down to 13.23–13.34 m OD. Within the footprint of the building, this has resulted in the complete removal of the former southern churchyard of St Mary-le-Port and any burials it contained. Previous excavations within the semi-basement uncovered a 1 m deep infilled cellar along the south side of the room. It is probable that TP14 was sited within the same cellar (No. 33 Bridge Street), but excavations here were terminated due to the presence of suspected asbestos roofing material.

Geoarchaeology

- 7.1.10 A total of 13 boreholes were drilled; 11 by a window sampler; and 3 by a rotary drill. None of the window samples reached the natural deposits underlying the archaeological strata. The majority were terminated at shallow depths due to the impenetrability of the deposits.

- 7.1.11 The 3 rotary boreholes (BHA1, BHB1, BHC3) were the only boreholes to reach the natural deposits. These boreholes were widely separated, with deep basements between them. Consequently, there was insufficient data to allow for any correlation between the recorded deposits and effectively model the deposits across the site.
- 7.1.12 The recorded deposits from the 3 rotary cores indicated depths of made ground/archaeological strata/possible intact structural remains at 3.90 m in BHA1, 5.30 m in BHB1 and 4.20 m in BHC1. These deposits all directly overlay bedrock suggesting any superficial deposits that previously existed had been truncated and this probably reflected the depositional sequence across the site. Consequently, no deposits with geoarchaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential were recorded.

7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 The evaluation and GI monitoring were hampered by several on-site constraints, most significantly, the inability of the window sampler to penetrate the hard deposits of made ground that exist across most of the site, and the difficulty of safely accessing deeply buried remains within small test pits. The planned test pits and boreholes within the Bank of England and Bank House also had to be abandoned due to the presence of a 1.20 m thick reinforced concrete floor. Notwithstanding these issues, it has been possible to address many of the aims of the project. These are outlined below:

- *Trial the results of the geophysical survey*
The geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020c) identified several anomalies interpreted a possible vaults or infilled vaults. Some of these correspond with infilled cellars (TP6, TP7, TPX4 and TPX7), but no vaults (intact or otherwise) were identified. Elsewhere (TP10), the geophysical survey identified possible vaults were no vaults or cellars existed. A low confidence is therefore ascribed to the reliability of the geophysical survey in predicting the locations of buried structural remains.
- *Trial the results of Leech's predictive mapping*
TP1, TP6, TP7, TP10, TP14, TP15, TPX2, TPX3, TPX4, TPX7, TPB5, TPB4, BHA1 and BHB1 were all sited in areas where Leech (1998) predicted there would be cellars. Although this could not be confirmed categorically in some locations, in general, the predicted areas of cellaring concur well with the excavated remains. BHC3 confirmed that further cellaring is present along the Wine Street frontage and additional areas of cellaring should also be expected in other locations. Leech's suggestion that the former properties along Bridge Street may have deep subbasements appears to be confirmed by the results of BHB1.
- *Determine the extent of impact caused by the construction of the Bank of England, Bank House, and Norwich Union House*
Construction of the Bank of England and Bank House have caused very deep and extensive truncation throughout their footprint and it is unlikely that anything other than deeply cut wells will have survived in these locations. The construction of Norwich Union House had more limited impact: the semi-basement in the north-eastern wing appears to have removed all traces of the churchyard of St Mary-le-Port, but the remains of 1 m deep cellared buildings do survive along the south side of this wing. Preservation within the north-western wing is good and cellars can be expected to survive to full height. Concrete stanchions are likely to have caused some localised truncation in this area.

- *Examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains.*

Structural remains of medieval and post-medieval properties are extensive across the site, and most of these buildings had cellars. TP10 showed that small 'islands' of intact stratigraphy do survive between some of the cellars. The cellars along the Wine Street frontage are deep and are likely to have heavily truncated or completely removed early deposits in this area. BHB1 showed that there are very deep deposits of made ground in the vicinity of Bridge Street. These deposits are likely to represent infill of deep medieval and/or post-medieval cellars. The underlying natural topography of this part of the site is poorly understood, and it remains possible that deeply buried early stratigraphy could survive in the vicinity of and to the south of Bridge Street.

- *Examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring in proximity and attached to the Vault in High Street SM*

A late medieval building and associated features was identified in TP10. This can be identified as part of the same property as the Vault in High Street SM. Two cellars were identified along the south side of TP10, but there were no vaults. The area immediately to the north of TP10 was not cellared, though previous work (King 2006, 11, fig.3, pl. 21) indicate that infilled cellars do exist further to the north.

- *Examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring across the site and assess their significance based upon their historical, archaeological values and artistic and architectural interest*

Structural remains of medieval and post-medieval remains are widespread across the site and are of clear archaeological and historical interest. There is however no evidence for structures of comparable significance to the Vault in High Street SM (ie no intact medieval vaults were found).

- *Assess the location and extent of the Vault in High Street SM to inform decisions with regard to its boundary and description, and to inform any future applications for SM consent.*

None of the test pits were located close enough to the Vault in High Street SM to determine its extents.

- *Examine the contribution made to the overall significance of the Vault in High Street SM by the remaining medieval/post-medieval properties and cellaring within the site*

The Vault in High Street SM formed part of a medieval property known as 'The George', which incorporated several buildings at Nos 21–24 High Street. This property extended to the south and east of the vaults, and structural remains of these buildings do survive in these locations, though none are as well preserved as the SM. Understanding the relationships between these structures helps to contextualise the extant vaults.

- *Examine evidence for remains of Bristol's earliest defensive and urban infrastructure including the Anglo-Saxon street plan, the early ditch and rampart and the medieval city walls*

None of the investigations were in areas where this aim could be addressed.

- *Examine the evidence for the survival of an earlier iteration of Bridge Street (The Shambles) beneath its modern counterpart*

BHB1 uncovered possible evidence for a deep subbasement in this location. This may be associated with properties that predate the laying out of Bridge Street in 1760.

- *Assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region*
The evaluation produced very few artefacts. It is unknown if this is reflective of the site as a whole, it is not therefore possible to address this aim.
- *Determine the presence, location and extent of deep archaeological, stratigraphic sequences thought to be buried beneath the modern surface to the south of the site*
BHB1 showed that deep stratification (up to 5.30 m or more) is likely to exist in the vicinity of and to the south of Bridge Street.
- *Determine the depth of the alluvial sequence (if present) and examine the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of alluvial deposits to the south of the site*
No alluvial sequences were identified.
- *Evaluate any areas which have not as yet been subject to any form of archaeological intervention*
Several of the test pits and boreholes were in areas not previously subject to archaeological investigation, though in some instances the investigations were of insufficient depth to characterise the nature of the archaeological resources.
- *Determine the extent of the cemetery associated with St. Mary-Le-Port Church.*
The extents of the churchyard of St Mary-le-Port are marked on 18th- and 19th-century maps, though it is uncertain if the medieval and earlier post-medieval churchyard conformed to these boundaries. Most of the known churchyard was removed during the construction of Norwich Union House in 1962 and it appears that there are no surviving burials within the footprint of this building. A small portion of the churchyard survives on an elevated platform to the east of Norwich Union House, and it is likely that some burials exist in this location.
- *Determine the nature of any post-war foundations including piling, and the potential for their re-use in the proposed design.*
No evidence for piling was noted. Bank House and the Bank of England appear to be founded on a 1.20 m thick reinforced concrete basement slab that directly overlies bedrock. The basement slab of Norwich Union House is 0.17–0.24 m thick. The suitability of the extant foundations for reuse is an architectural/engineering question.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. It is proposed that the archive that archive is deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery on completion of the project. A request for an accession number has been submitted. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

The Physical archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological

material by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 box of artefacts and ecofacts
- 1 file of paper records

Digital archive

8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

8.3 Selection strategy

8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- *Pottery*: small assemblage (21 sherds), all medieval, all conforming to common types well documented within the city. Condition relatively poor, no diagnostic sherds, nothing of intrinsic interest. Majority of sherds apparently residual. Limited archaeological significance, little or no further research potential. Retain none
- *Stone*: two architectural fragments, possibly medieval mouldings, although stylistically not particularly distinctive; associated with 20th-century demolition and origin unknown. Not of intrinsic interest; retain none.



- *Glass*: single fragment, modern, intrusive in earlier deposit. No archaeological significance (beyond indicating intrusion); no further research potential. Retain none.
- *Iron*: single nail, not datable. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- *Animal Bone*: small assemblage, of no intrinsic interest; retain none.

Documentary records

- 8.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 2**). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Principal Historic Environment Officer, on behalf of the LPA; and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, on behalf of Historic England. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.



9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

TP1		Length 2.30 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 358943		Northing 173054		17.98 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Surface	Modern granite setts (110 x 110 x 100 mm) with larger stone borders (915 x 255 x 100 mm) set at 2.30 m intervals. Bedded on reinforced concrete.	0.00-0.38
102		Bedding layer	Angular red gravel scalplings.	0.38-0.52
103		Surface	Post-war tarmacked carpark surface.	0.45-0.65
104		Surface	Post-war brick carpark surface. Constructed of roughly laid bricks derived from demolition/bombing debris.	0.60-0.74
105		Made ground	Demolition/blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Brick rubble.	0.70 +

TP6 / BHX3		Length 3.40 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 1.25 m (test pit) 1.20 m (window sample)
Easting 358931		Northing 173021		17.14 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Surface	Modern rounded cobbles set in concrete.	0.00-0.26
602		Made ground	Modern tarmac, angular orangey red gravel scalplings and soft brownish red sand.	0.18-0.45
603		Made ground	Modern brick, stone, tarmac, and concrete rubble mixed with reddish brown sandy clay loam. Plastic fragments at surface of layer. Some iron, wire inclusions.	0.45-0.80
604		Made ground	Modern brick, stone, and concrete rubble mixed with greyish brown slightly clayey sandy loam with sparse plastic and iron inclusions.	0.80-1.12
605		Made ground	Weak concrete. Broken up in places. Some brick also present.	1.12-1.25
606		Made ground	Demolition/blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Compact brick, tarmac, stone, and concrete rubble mixed with dark reddish brown slightly clayey sandy loam. Window sample refused at 1.20 m.	1.25+

TP7 / BHX4		Length 2.15 m	Width 1.15 m	Depth 1.20 m (test pit) 1.90 m (window sample)
Easting 358939		Northing 173024		16.86 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
700		Surface	Modern granite setts (110 x 110 x 100 mm) with larger stone borders (915 x 255 x 100 mm) set at 2.30 m intervals. Bedded on reinforced concrete.	0.00-0.38
701		Made ground	Modern brick and stone rubble mixed with grey silt.	0.38-0.90
702		Surface	Post-war tarmacked carpark surface.	0.90-1.05



703		Made ground	Demolition/blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Brick and stone rubble mixed with grey silt.	1.05+
704	705	Utility trench	Modern drainage/sewer pipe trench. North-south aligned on west side of trench. Not excavated.	0.38+
705	704	Deliberate backfill	Backfill of utility trench. Brick dust and brick rubble. Window sample refused at 1.90 m bgl.	0.38+

TP10 / BHB2		Length 10.70 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.90 m (test pit) 0.40 m (window sample)
Easting 358972 (centre of trench) 358975 (window sample)		Northing 172984 (centre of trench) 172987 (window sample)		14.43 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
800		Surface	Tarmac.	0.00-0.08
801		Bedding layer	Compact angular pale red gravel scalplings. Overlies 819.	0.08-0.74
802	804	Walls	Rectilinear foundations with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from sandstone rubble and bonded with hard pale grey lime mortar with lime, fine angular gravel, and clinker inclusions. Maximum height: 0.20 m. Abuts 806.	0.33+
803	804	Deliberate backfill	Backfill of construction cut. Mid grey friable lime mortar with sparse small angular gravel and lime inclusions.	0.33+
804	802, 803	Construction cut	Rectangular construction cut with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >9.30 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: >0.10 m. Cuts 809, 810 and 828.	0.33+
805		Wall	Linear wall aligned east/west with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed of sandstone rubble bonded with hard pale greyish brown lime mortar with small angular stone, clinker, and lime inclusions. Maximum height: 0.40 m. Abuts 802	0.43+
806	816	Wall	Linear foundation with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed of grey sandstone rubble and bonded with soft red sand, with occasional flecks of pinkish lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.20 m.	0.48+
807		Made ground	Demolition rubble infilling pre-war cellar 805. Friable brick, concrete, and stone rubble. Abuts 805.	0.74+
809		Deliberate backfill	Reddish brown sand with sparse sub-angular sandstone and charcoal inclusions. Infills stone-lined drain 827.	0.50-0.67
810		Made ground	Dark red sand with sparse sub-angular sandstone and pink lime mortar inclusions. Overlies 811, 827 and 829.	0.25-0.30
811		Surface	Crude yard or construction site surface. Dark red sand and pink lime mortar with lens of burnt stone and charcoal with abundant flat sub-angular sandstone slabs. Overlies 812 and 813.	0.30-0.35
812		Trample	Dark reddish brown silty sand with sparse small angular sandstone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	0.35+
813	814, 829, 830	Drain	Linear drain aligned north-west/south-east with irregular sides and a flat base. Constructed of grey sandstone. Maximum height: 0.15 m.	0.33+



814	813	Construction cut	Linear construction cut with vertical, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: >2.20 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.15 m. Cuts 822.	0.33+
815		Natural	Sandstone bedrock. Window sample refused on contact with the bedrock at 0.40 m bgl.	0.33+
816	806	Construction cut	Linear cut with vertical, irregular sides. Length: >4.50 m Width: 0.55 m. Depth: >0.25 m.	0.50+
817	818	Foundation	Rectangular foundation with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed of grey sandstone and bonded with pale grey ashy lime mortar with lime and clinker inclusions. Maximum height: 0.10 m. Abuts 802.	0.30+
818	817	Construction cut	Rectangular construction cut with straight sides and an unknown base. Cuts 826	0.30+
819		Surface	Modern tarmac surface (buried). Overlies 820 and 825.	0.20-0.25
820		Bedding layer	Bedding for 819. Friable angular brown gravel. Overlies 803, 807 and 817.	0.25-0.70
821		Deliberate backfill	Blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Friable brownish grey silty sand, mortar, and brick/stone rubble.	0.45+
822		Layer	Rubble spread. Firm reddish brown silty sand with abundant angular grey sandstone rubble. Overlies 823.	0.40-0.50
823	824	Deliberate backfill	Backfill of construction cut. Mid to dark brownish red slightly clayey sand with Redcliffe Sandstone (abundant; >260 x 180 x 160 mm; sub-angular blocky, rarely sub-rounded), and Pennant Sandstone (rare to sparse; <115 x 76 x 20 mm; angular blocky / platy) inclusions.	0.50+
824	822, 823	Construction cut	Linear cut with irregular, stepped sides. Length: >0.50 m. Width: >1.15 m. Depth: >0.55 m.	0.40+
825		Fireplace	Probable base of brick fireplace in corner of north-east/south-west aligned cellared building 805. Constructed from brick and bonded with lime mortar. Overlies 805.	0.45+
826		Layer	Very dark grey to black slightly clayey sand. Overlies 811.	0.35+
827		Drain	Curvilinear drain aligned E-W with straight sides and a sloping base. Constructed from Redcliffe Sandstone and Pennant Sandstone and bonded with red sandy mortar. Maximum height: 0.22 m.	0.38-0.60
828		Buried soil	Soft dark reddish brown silty sand with sparse sub-angular sandstone inclusions. Cut by 804.	0.50-0.70
829	814	Demolition layer	Backfill of demolished stone-lined drain 813. Soft reddish brown silty sand with abundant angular grey sandstone inclusions. Overlies 830.	0.30-0.45
830	814	Fill	Water-lain silt within drain 813. Dark reddish brown silty sand. Overlies 813.	0.40-0.45

TP13		Length 2.55 m	Width 1.95 m	Depth 0.28 m
Easting 358987		Northing 173010		13.51 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Surface	Modern reinforced concrete floor.	0.00-0.17
902		Bedrock geology	Redcliffe Sandstone Member.	0.17+

TP14	Length 2.05 m	Width 1.95 m	Depth 0.46 m
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Easting 358992		Northing 173000		13.47 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
1001		Surface	Modern reinforced concrete floor.	0.00-0.24	
1002		Made ground	Rubble, probably infilling pre-war cellar. Very compacted in upper 200 mm, easier to excavate below this. Brick, tile, concrete, slate, sandstone, and asbestos cement inclusions. Excavation terminated due to presence of asbestos.	0.24+	

TP15		Length 2.52 m	Width 2.04 m	Depth 1.20 m	
Easting 358934		Northing 173041		17.56 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
1100		Surface	Modern granite setts (110 x 110 x 100 mm) with larger stone borders (915 x 255 x 100 mm) set at 2.30 m intervals. Bedded on reinforced concrete.	0.00-0.38	
1101		Bedding layer	Angular red gravel scalplings.	0.38-0.50	
1102		Surface	Post-war tarmacked carpark surface.	0.50-0.66	
1103		Bedding layer	Brick rubble and grey silt.	0.66-0.77	
1104		Surface	Post-war carpark surface constructed using brick rubble derived from demolition/blitz debris.	0.77-0.85	
1105		Made ground	Demolition/blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Brick rubble. Not excavated to base of cellar.	0.85+	

TPB4 / BHB5		Length 2.67 m	Width 2.55 m	Depth 0.94 m (test pit) 0.50 m (window sample)	
Easting 358992		Northing 172991		14.51 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
1301		Surface	Tarmac bedded on angular pink gravel scalplings.	0.00-0.17	
1302		Made ground	Backfill of 2007 BaRAS archaeological trench. Mostly building rubble in a mixed mid to dark greyish brown (with pinkish tinged in shallower portions) sandy loam. Tarmac, concrete, paving slabs, sandstone, slate, tile, brick, iron, lime mortar and wood inclusions.	0.17+	
1303		Structures	Refused at 0.50 m on previously excavated structural remains. These remains were recorded in detail by Whatley (2007, 6–9, fig. 2)	0.50+	

TPB5		Length 1.54 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 1.20 m	
Easting 352961		Northing 173013		16.25 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
1401		Surface	Modern reinforced concrete.	0.00-0.25	
1402		Bedding layer	Redeposited Redcliff Sandstone rubble.	0.25-0.28	
1403		Made ground	Demolition rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Abundant brick, stone, and concrete rubble in a loamy sand matrix with rare wood, ash, plaster, iron rebar inclusions.	0.26+	

BHX1		Window sample		Depth 2.50 m	
Easting 359019		Northing 172981		14.18 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	



1601		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay loam, granular structure, clear lower boundary.	0.00-0.10
1602		Made ground	Mixed deposit of soil, sand, brick, and mudstone fragments.	0.10-1.20
1603		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with fragments of brick, limestone, sandstone, and concrete, with apparent layers of concrete recorded throughout. Refusal at 2.50 m.	1.20-2.50

TPX3 / BHB4		Length 2.80 m	Width 2.35 m	Depth 1.20 m (test pit) 2.70 m (window sample)
Easting 359012		Northing 173006		14.63 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Surface	Tarmac. Modern carpark surface.	0.00-0.06
1702		Made ground	Brick rubble on west side; greyish brown loamy sand with ash, concrete, brick fragments and patches of reddish-brown clay to the east.	0.06-0.35
1703		Surface	Tarmac carpark surface bedded on angular pink gravel scalpings.	0.35-0.55
1704		Made ground	Demolition/blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Brick, stone, and concrete rubble mixed with dark reddish brown slightly clayey sandy loam (upper portion) and dark grey to dark greyish brown slightly clayey sandy loam (lower portion).	0.55-0.94
1705		Made ground	Demolition/blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Brick and stone rubble mixed with mid to dark reddish brown clayey sand. Window sample refused on wood (possible floor surface?) at 2.70 m.	0.94-2.70

TPX4 / BHX2		Length 2.00 m	Width 2.00 m	Depth 1.20 m (test pit) 0.60 m (window sample)
Easting 358970		Northing 172962		13.15 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1800		Surface	Modern tarmac pavement.	0.00-0.08
1801		Bedding layer	Firm angular grey, pink and orange gravel scalpings.	0.08-0.40
1802		Made ground	Modern layer of soft dark grey sand, ash, mortar, and brick/stone rubble. Window sample refused at 0.60 m.	0.40-1.00
1803		Made ground	Demolition/blitz rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Friable brick, concrete, and stone rubble mixed with grey sandy mortar. Abuts 1804.	1.00+
1804		Wall	North/east to south/west aligned wall with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from purple engineering bricks (220 x 100 x 80 mm) and grey sandstone rubble bonded with hard pale grey Portland cement. Maximum height: 0.43 m. Abuts 1805.	1.03+



1805		Wall	Possible rectilinear pillar aligned north/east to south/west with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from purple engineering bricks (220 x 100 x 80 mm) and a large sandstone block (>200 x 550 x 220 mm) bonded with hard pale grey Portland cement. Maximum height: 0.45 m. Abuts 1806.	0.95+
1806		Wall	North/east to south/west aligned wall with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from sandstone rubble and bonded with grey ashy lime mortar with lime and charcoal inclusions. Maximum height: 0.50 m.	0.95+

TPX7		Length 2.20 m	Width 2.50 m	Depth 1.16 m
Easting 358946		Northing 173009		16.37 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Surface	Tarmac pavement bedded on greyish brown sandy gravel, mid grey loamy sand, mid to pale reddish brown clayey sand and gravel, and concrete.	0.00-0.31
1902		Made ground	Modern brick/stone rubble, loamy sand, and gravel.	0.21-0.54
1903		Surface	Thin layer of modern weakly bonded concrete. Probably washout from a concrete mixer.	0.54-0.66
1904		Structure	Blocked doorway and light. Aligned south-west/north-east with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from brick and bonded with Portland cement. Maximum height: 0.50 m. Abuts 1905.	0.66 +
1905		Wall	Linear wall aligned south-west/north-east with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from brick and bonded with Portland cement. Maximum height: 0.50 m.	0.61 +
1906		Wall	Partition wall aligned south-west/north-east. Constructed from brick and bonded with Portland cement. Maximum height: 0.50 m. Abuts 1905.	0.66 +
1907		Made ground	Demolition rubble infilling pre-war cellar. Mix of structural stone, brick, and mortar. Abuts 1904 and 1906.	0.61+

TPX8		Length 2.00 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.00 m
Easting 358965		Northing 173024		15.02 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2000		Surface	Tarmac yard surface.	0.00-0.09
2001		Structure	Modern reinforced concrete slab, probably a foundation for high retaining wall to the east.	0.06-0.26
2002		Structure	Part of modern concrete manhole.	0.06-0.30
2003		Made ground	Modern brick, concrete and stone rubble with tarmac, plaster, metal rebar, and plastic inclusions. Abuts 2001 and 2002.	0.06-0.47
2004		Bedrock geology	Redcliffe Sandstone Member.	0.47+

TPX10		Length 2.00 m	Width 2.00 m	Depth 1.55 m
Easting 359006		Northing 173040		19.42 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL



2200		Topsoil	Imported mid brown silty clay loam.	0.00-0.24
2201		Made ground	Modern made ground comprising a mixture of topsoil, brick, concrete, tarmac, and stone rubble with occasional metal inclusions.	0.24+

TPX11		Length 2.00 m	Width 2.00 m	Depth 2.10 m
Easting 359018		Northing 173053		19.47 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2300		Concrete	Concrete pavement.	0.00- 0.06
2301		Bedding layer	Bedding for paving slabs	0.06-0.27
2302		Made ground	Modern made ground comprising a mixture of soil, brick, concrete, stone and tarmac rubble, and patches of sand, with occasional metal rebar inclusions.	0.27+

TPC1		Length 0.80 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Easting 359014		Northing 173074		15.10 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2400		Concrete	Reinforced concrete over 0.37 m thick. Trench terminated due to strength of concrete.	0.00+

BHA1		Borehole		Depth 25.00 m
Easting 358939		Northing 173054		17.97 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2601		Surface	Granite setts bedded on reinforced concrete.	0-0.45
2602		Made ground	Mixed deposit with no discernible layering from extruded material comprised of redeposited soil, clay, brick, and demolition rubble with concrete (probable floor surface) at the base. At 3.25 m bgl the deposits were mainly weak red brown gravely sandstone.	0.45-3.90
2603		Bedrock geology	Redcliffe Sandstone Member. Comprising alternating bands of mudstone, sandstone, and clay.	3.90+

BHB1		Borehole		Depth 25.00 m
Easting 358990		Northing 172980		14.39 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2801		Surface	Modern paving slab laid directly over made ground.	0.00-0.05
2802		Made ground	Modern dark brown/black redeposited soil with brick rubble.	0.05-1.00
2803		Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with large fragments of sandstone.	1.00-2.10
2804		Made ground	Redeposited fragmented reddish-brown sandstone.	2.10-3.00
2805		Made ground	Demolition rubble. Greyish brown mixed redeposited soil, brick, and mortar.	3.00-5.30
2806		Bedrock geology	Redcliffe Sandstone Member. Comprising alternating bands of mudstone, sandstone, and clay.	5.30+



BHC2		Window sample		Depth 0.25 m
Easting 358971		Northing 173077		18.80 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Surface	Tarmac over reinforced concrete. Hand dug to 0.25 m. Terminated due to strength of concrete.	0.00+

BHC3		Borehole		Depth 25.00 m
Easting 359013		Northing 173096		19.33 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3101		Topsoil.	Slightly reddish brown slightly sandy clay loam with sparse sandstone inclusions (60 mm). Grassed at surface, sparse coarse roots throughout. Clear contact.	0.00-0.20
3102		Made ground	Rubble layer of orangey brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay loam. Gravels are sandstone (<120 mm) and mudstone (<40 mm). Sparse to occasional coarse roots throughout. Gradual contact.	0.20-0.70
3103		Made ground.	Rubble layer of dark brown (slightly reddish tinge) slightly sandy clay loam with frequent inclusions of brick, sandstone, concrete, mudstone, wood (occasional). Sand component deriving from coarse components. Clear contact.	0.70-1.30
3104		Made ground	Reddish brown silty clay with occasional medium to coarse roots throughout, but between 1.90 and 2.20 m bgl root layer becomes obvious with common root matting. Sparse quartzite, quartz, coal, sandstone inclusions (<15 mm). Abrupt contact.	1.30-2.30
3105		Made ground	Very resistant to coring for window sample. Floor with some structural brick by association? Fired brick (purplish colour) with very dark grey/near black upper surface. Smoothed surface concrete tile? (painted surface?), mortar fragments, and charcoal. Unknown contact.	2.30-2.55
3106		Made ground	Recorded as soft, uncertain composition between 3.10 and 3.40 m bgl. Sequence includes coarse sandstone gravels/cobbles over psammite (150 mm thickness), over coarse sandstone gravels/cobbles with a piece of verified stone (possible glass waste?), over green sandstone (70 mm thickness). Location/distribution of materials uncertain except for sequence. Abrupt contact.	2.55-3.50
3107		Floor?	Concrete (150 mm thickness), upper 55 mm is white, lower 95 mm is near black. 35 - 55 mm has medium/coarse sub-angular stone inclusions. Abrupt contact.	3.50-3.65
3108		Floor?	Possible Pennant Sandstone floor. Indurated sandstone, very iron rich. Dark reddish-brown colour. Lost material below this from sample (3.70–4.00 m bgl). Contact not known, suspected abrupt.	3.65-3.70



3109		Bedrock geology	Redcliffe Sandstone Member. Comprising alternating bands of mudstone, sandstone, and clay (may start at 3.70 m bgl but was recorded at 4.20 m bgl by workers on rig as material from 3.70–4.20 m bgl did not retrieve).	4.20+
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BHA6		Window sample		Depth 0.50 m
Easting 358963		Northing 173066		18.54 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3201		Surface	Modern tarmac road surface.	0.00-0.20
3202		Bedding layer	Modern reinforced concrete. Terminated at 0.50 m bgl due to strength of concrete.	0.20+

BHC6		Window sample		Depth 2.00 m
Easting 358990		Northing 173083		19.41 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3301		Surface	Modern paving slabs bedded on sand	0.00-0.30
3302		Made ground	Redeposited soil, clay, brick rubble, no visible layering. Refusal at 2.00 m.	0.30-2.00

CC01		Concrete core		Depth 1.20 m
Easting		Northing		14.32 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3401		Surface	Reinforced concrete.	0.00-1.20
3402		Bedrock geology	Redcliffe Sandstone Member.	1.20+

CC02		Concrete core		Depth 1.20 m
Easting		Northing		14.20 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Surface	Reinforced concrete.	0.00-1.20
3502		Bedrock geology	Redcliffe Sandstone Member.	1.20+



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-414039

Project details

Project name	St Mary Le Port, Castle Park, Bristol - Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring of Ground Works
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation and monitoring of ground investigation works comprising the excavation of 9 archaeological test pits, 5 combined geotechnical and archaeological test pits, and geoarchaeological monitoring of 3 boreholes and 10 window samples. extensive remains of medieval and later buildings were recorded along with evidence for wartime bombing and post-war redevelopment of the site.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2021 End: 12-02-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	217663 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL St Mary Le Port, Castle Park
Postcode	BS1 2AN
Study area	1.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 58986 73030 51.454274858816 -2.590339866577 51 27 15 N 002 35 25 W Point



Project creators

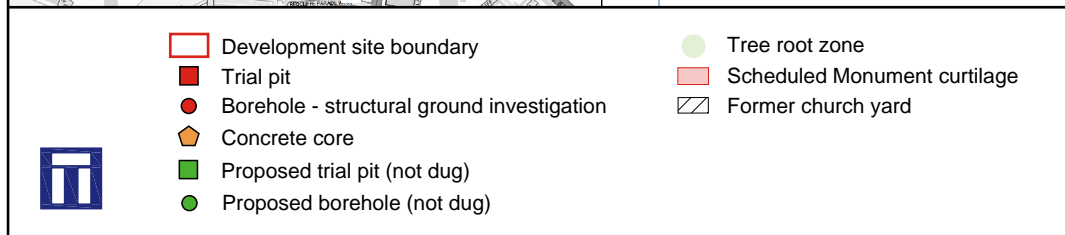
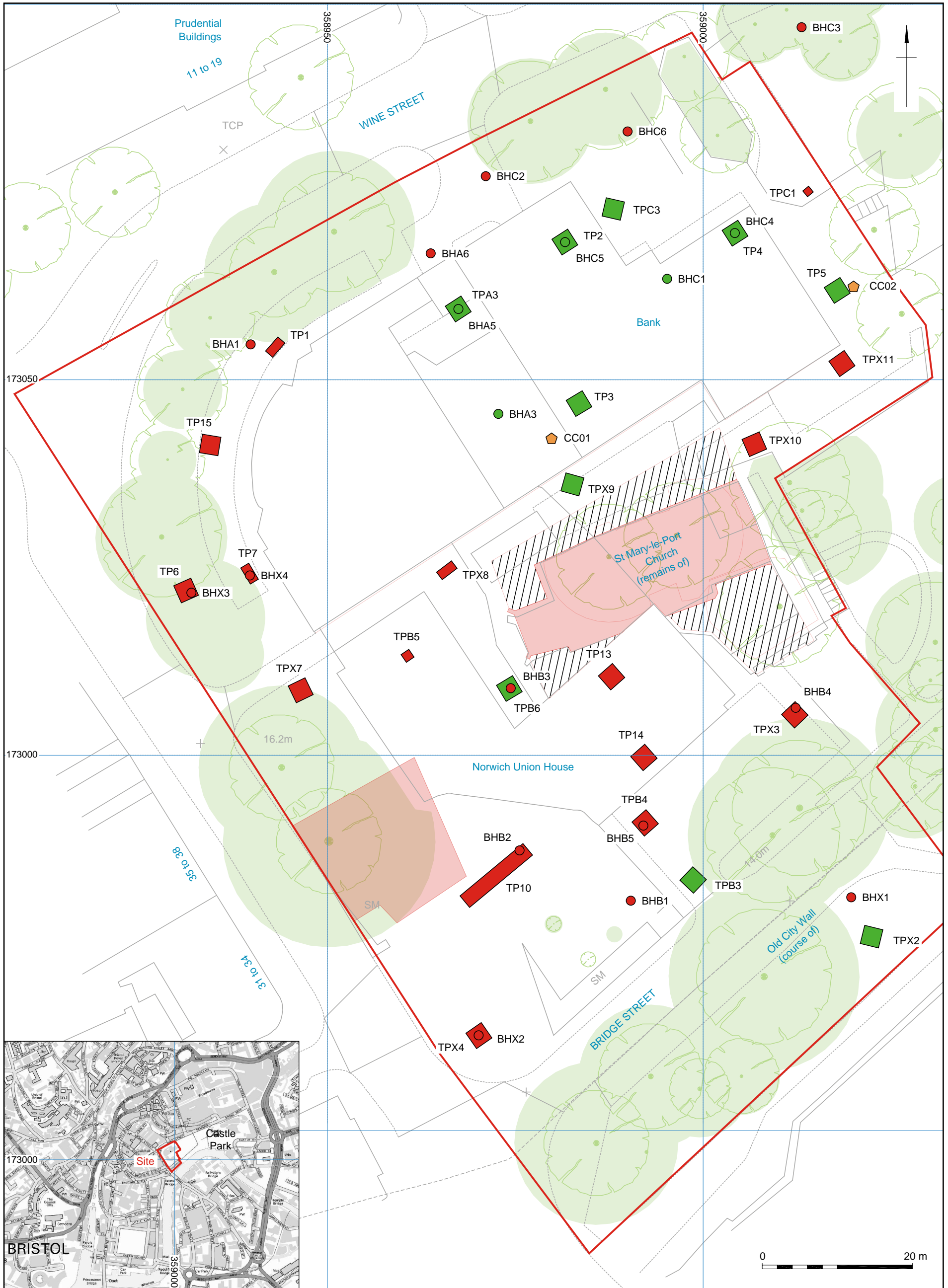
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Bruce Eaton
Project supervisor	Cai Mason
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architects
Name of sponsor/funding body	Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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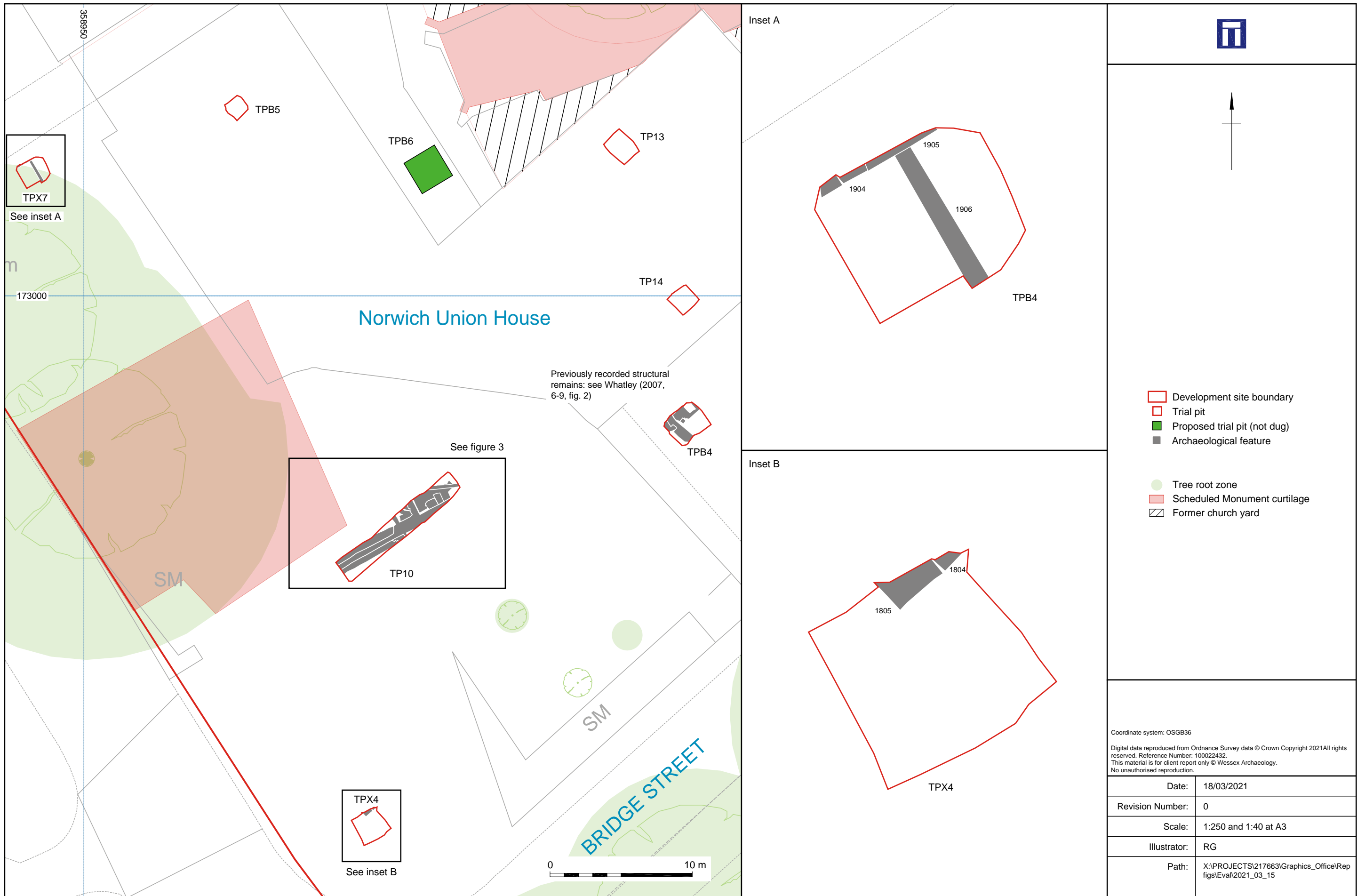


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Date:	15/03/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 (1:20,000 inset) at A3	Illustrator:	JLA/RG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\217663\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2021_03_15		

Site plan showing locations of archaeological test pits and GI works

Figure 1



Plan of TP10, TPX4 and TPB4

Figure 2

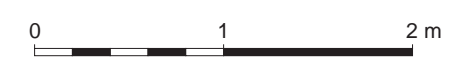


- Development site boundary
- Trial pit
- Proposed trial pit (not dug)
- Archaeological feature

- Tree root zone
- Scheduled Monument curtilage
- Former church yard

Coordinate system: OSGB36
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Detailed plan of TP10

Figure 3



Plate 1: General view of Norwich Union House from the south-west



Plate 2: General view of the High Street frontage from the south.


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Plate 3: Excavation of TP15, looking north towards Wine Street.



Plate 4: General view of the site, looking west from Castle Park.


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Plate 5: TP1, looking south-west. 1 m scale.



Plate 6: TP6, looking south-west. 2 m scale.


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Plate 7: TP7, looking south. 1 m scale.



Plate 8: TP10, looking north-east. 1 m and 2 m scales.


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Plate 9: TP10, looking south-west. 1 m scale.



Plate 10: TP10, looking north. 1 m scale.


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Plate 11: TP10, showing construction cut 824, looking south-west. 0.5 m scale.



Plate 12: TP10, showing drain 827, looking south-west. 0.5 m scale.


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Plate 13: TP10 showing drain 814, looking north-east.
0.5 m scale.



Plate 14: TP13, looking north-west. 2 x 1 m scales.


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Plate 15: TP14, looking north-east. 2 x 1 m scales.



Plate 16: TP15, looking south-west.


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Plate 17: TP15 showing post-war brick surface 1104, looking south. 1 m scale.



Plate 18: TP15, looking south. 1 m scale.


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Plate 19: TPB4, looking north-west. 2 m scale.



Plate 20: TPB5, looking north-east. 1 m scale.


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Plate 21: TPX4, looking north-west. 1 m scale.



Plate 22: TPX4, looking north-west. 2 m scale.


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Plate 23: TPX4, looking north. 2 m scale.



Plate 24: TPX8, viewed from the south-east.


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Plate 25: TPX8, looking south-east.



Plate 26: General view of TPX10 and TPX11, looking south-west.



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Plate 27: TPX10, looking north-west. 1 m scale.



Plate 28: TPX11, looking north.

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