

St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol

An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

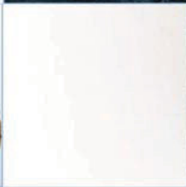
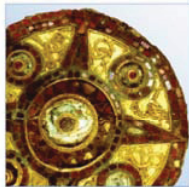
Planning Application Number: 08/03765/FB
National Grid Reference Number: ST 59280 72083

AOC Project no: 30350

Site Code: BRSMG:2008/90

HER Event No: 24698

Date: February 2011



St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol

An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of:	Skanska Construction 200 Woodlands Court Road Ash Ridge Road Almondsbury Bristol BS32 4LB
National Grid Reference (NGR):	ST 59280 72083
AOC Project No:	30350
Prepared by:	Chris Clarke & Chris Pole
Illustration by:	Jonathan Moller
Date of Watching Brief:	5th March 2009 – 17th February 2011
Date of Report:	February 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Contents

	Page
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Planning Background	1
3. Geology & Topography	2
4. Archaeological & Historical Background	2
5. Aims of the Investigation	4
6. Methodology	4
7. Results	5
8. Finds	9
9. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	9
10. Publication and Archive Deposition	10
11. Bibliography.....	10

List of illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Detailed Site Location
Figure 3	Proposed Development
Figure 4	Plan of Watching Brief Area and Identified Features
Figure 5	Plan of Watching Brief Trenches 7 & 8

List of plates

Plate 1	Pile Probe A
Plate 2	Pile Probe B
Plate 3	Pile Probe C with Cellar Wall
Plate 4	Pile Probe D – Swimming Pool
Plate 5	Swimming Pool Side
Plate 6	Pile Probe E
Plate 7	View of Wall [707] & Floor (706)

Non-Technical Summary

Between 5th March 2009 and 17th February 2011 AOC Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol on behalf of Skanska Construction on general ground works. The watching brief was undertaken only during periods when groundwork was being undertaken.

The watching brief revealed a series of features associated with the remains of 19th century residential properties and a 20th century swimming pool. No early features were identified.

In the northern area of site a significant phase of modern horizontal truncation, cutting into the natural clay, had removed the majority of any archaeological features surviving in this area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a report on an Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken at St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol (Figure 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Skanska Construction.
- 1.2 The application site occupies an area currently occupied by St Mary and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol. The site of the main school is located immediately north of Clarence Road (A370), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 59280 72083 (Figure 2). The main school site has a plan area of approximately 2.2 ha.
- 1.3 The site is effectively level and contains a series of buildings, including a large 4-storey concrete-framed building and several two-storey brick faced buildings. A sports pitch also lies within the southeast of the site. The site lies within an urban setting with high rise flats on its eastern, western and northern sides and a road and river to the south.
- 1.4 Skanska Integrate Projects are proposing the re-development and refurbishment of St Mary and Temple School, Bristol. The development proposal involves the demolition of Block A; a concrete framed structure dating from c.1960, which contains the bulk of the accommodation for the school over four levels. The development scheme involves the retention of the Cartwright and Temple Colsten buildings at the centre of the site. A new school building is proposed in the south western corner of the site, adjacent to the refurbished swimming pool and gym. The design scheme also incorporates a hard play area, tennis court and all weather pitch area (Figure 3).

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Bristol City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the City Archaeologist, Peter Insole.
- 2.2 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990) and the recommendations of the City Archaeologist, an archaeological investigation was to be carried out to inform the planning decision about an appropriate mitigation strategy, in relation to the destruction of the potential archaeological resource.
- 2.3 Planning permission to undertake the proposed development has been granted under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (Ref No. 08/03765/FB) subject to the following condition:

"No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority."

"Reason: SR60 - To ensure that archaeological remains and features are recorded and published prior to their destruction"
- 2.4 The first stage of the archaeological work was a Desk-based Assessment of the site (AOC 2007), an Archaeological Watching Brief was recommended by this to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy. The watching brief was to be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008).
- 2.5 This report details the results of the Archaeological watching Brief.

3. Geology & Topography

- 3.1 Terra Firma (Wales) Ltd was commissioned in August 2007 to conduct a geo-technical and geo-environmental desk based assessment of the site, by Skanska Integrated Projects. The report concluded the following:
- The geological map of the area shows the site to be underlain by the Redcliffe Sandstone Group of the Mercia Mudstone Formation of Triassic Age.
 - Underlying the Mercia Mudstone Group are the Carboniferous Coal Measures.
 - Superficial deposits are not shown overlying the solid geology in the vicinity of the site.
 - Due to the site's past usage, made ground in the form of mainly re-worked in-situ materials and historic building rubble may overlies the solid geology.
 - Based on the available information the ground conditions across the site can be expected to comprise an upper mantle of made ground. The geological maps did not indicate any superficial cover although a thin layer of weathered bedrock is expected over the competent bedrock.
 - Although the Coal Authority Mining Report for the area shows that the site is in the likely zone of influence from workings of one coal seam located at between 260m and 290m depth, last worked in 1881 and that any ground movement associated with these workings should, by now have ceased. There is considered no present risk to the site from past mining.
 - There is considered to be a low risk of contamination within the site boundary.
- 3.2 The site is effectively flat with the southern limit of the site adjacent to the River Avon. The site is approximately 8.8m OD.

4. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information is drawn from *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment of St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol* (AOC 2007).

Prehistoric (Before c.AD 43)

- 4.2 The settlement of Bristol originates from the Anglo-Saxon period, but settlement in this region of Avon dates back to the prehistoric periods. In the area of Bristol itself, archaeological evidence includes examples of early prehistoric flint artefacts, through Bronze Age sites and on to the number of Iron Age Forts that dot the area such as Blaise Castle, just south of Lawrence Weston and Clifton, west of the Cotham district of the City.
- 4.3 An Iron Age fort is said to have been located on a premonitory at Totterdown above the River Avon. Although there is no trace of an earthwork surviving, it was recorded within a Bristol Charter of 1188 and on Rocque's map of 1742.

Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 4.4 Archaeology also proves a strong Roman presence in this area, primarily directed to the large settlement at Sea Mills, but with numerous Villas and farmsteads in the surrounding 'catchment' area such as Knowle West, Lawrence Weston and Avonmouth, villas at Brislington and Kings Weston and other settlements such as at Inns Court
- 4.5 There are no recorded features within 500m of the proposed site of re-development dating to the Roman, period.

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.6 In the Saxon period a settlement grew to the south of the main Roman settlement of Sea Mills between the rivers of the Avon and Frome; this settlement was on the site of a river crossing from where its place name originates; *Bricgstow* meaning 'the place by the bridge'. There is a paucity of information on Saxon Bristol partly because Bristol does not have its own entry in the Domesday Book, and partly because there is a lack of Anglo-Saxon charters relating to the settlement.
- 4.7 The settlement developed into a defensive settlement with a ditch and rampart possibly dating to the time of Offa around the end of the 8th century; this became a larger stronger fortification at the end of ninth / beginning of the 10th century, mainly in response to the Danish threat.
- 4.8 The HER contains no records of Saxon features within 500m of the site.

Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1485)

- 4.9 The settlement at Bristol continued to develop during the medieval period, with the earlier ditch and rampart being replaced by stone fortifications in the Norman period. The town grew through trade to become one of the most prominent towns in England, and its growth continued into the post-medieval period with its importance to maritime trade and the ship building industry.
- 4.10 The site is located to the south of the medieval core of Bristol. Evidence of Medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is represented by the Portwall; the medieval town wall which enclosed the suburb of Redcliffe and the Temple Fee to the south east of Temple Church. The wall was constructed in the thirteenth century and ran from a terminal tower at Temple Back across Temple Meads and along Portwall Lane to Redcliffe Back. Beyond this was a substantial ditch, known as Portwall ditch, which was around 15m wide and up to five metres deep. The Portwall appears to have remained standing into the post-medieval period, although none of it survives above ground today.
- 4.11 There are two medieval Friaries recorded on the Bristol HER within the study area. The Austin or Augustinian Friary was founded in 1313 on a site close to Temple Gate, to the west of the George Railway Hotel. The friary was dissolved on 10 September 1538. An inventory of the items within the friary at that time was recorded. The friary of the Friars of the Sack or the Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ was founded in or before 1266, and the church is mentioned in 1322. The exact location of the site is not known, although it is thought to be at the bottom of Redcliffe Mead Lane, just outside Temple Gate.
- 4.12 A medieval water gate was located at the northern end of the Portwall close to Tower Harratz. The gate was recorded during the 1480 survey of the city and was archaeologically excavated in 2000.
- 4.13 Temple Gate is located at the southern end of Temple Street and was contemporary with the Portwall. The original gate was demolished in 1734 and a new gate built on the same location in a Classical style.

Post-Medieval (c.AD 1485 - Modern)

- 4.14 Bristol developed during the 19th and 20th centuries to cover a wider area, although by the 19th century the port began to decline.
- 4.15 The majority of entries within the Bristol Historic Environment Record belong to the post medieval/industrial development of the city. There are three burial grounds within the study area. The cholera burial ground was established in the 1840's, while the smaller private Jewish burial ground originates from the early 19th century. The burial ground of Langton Street is adjacent to the chapel of the same name which opened in 1828. There is a strong likelihood that remains from the burial ground and the chapel remain below ground.
- 4.16 The industrialisation of Bristol is visible in the immediate area in the large number of factories and a large number of other industrial buildings including docks and gas works.

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the Watching Brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to Bristol City Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the Watching Brief were:
- To determine the presence of any remains of medieval date.
 - To determine the presence of features relating to post-medieval industrial activity.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological Watching Brief was conducted on pile probing works in the southwest corner of the site and trenches for foundations and an inceptor tank in the northern area of the site (Figure 2).
- 6.2 All machining during the watching brief was carried out using a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator with a ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the Archaeological Project Supervisor.
- 6.3 The site code **BRSMG:2008/90** was obtained from Bristol Museum and Art Gallery as the unique site identifier.

- 6.4 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).
- 6.5 All of the work was carried out in line with:
- Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP): 3, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage June 1998)
 - IfA *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (IfA October 1994)
- 6.6 A continuous unique numbering system was employed.
- 6.7 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.
- 6.8 Due to the highly unstable nature of the stratigraphy on site and the depth of the pile probes, recording was conducted from the edge of each pile probe.
- 6.9 All Ordnance Datum levels used were derived from the main contractor's survey data.

7. Results

Pile Probe A



Plate 1: Pile Probe A

- 7.1 The first pile probe was excavated to the southwest of the site and measured approximately 4m x 4m (Figure 2).
- 7.2 Natural geology was revealed approximately 1m below the present ground surface and consisted of a mid red brown clay sand (106). Overlying the natural was a 0.2m thick layer of made ground (105) which consisted of a dark black grey sandy clay. This in turn was overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of light yellow grey sandy clay (104), used to make up the ground level.
- 7.3 Cut through these layers to the south was a wall (107) which was constructed of red stock brick and grey stone, aligned east-west and measuring approximately 1.5m in depth and 0.3m wide. It probably represents the wall of a cellar.
- 7.4 To the south of Wall (107) was a 1m thick layer of brick rubble (108) was backfilled into the presumed cellar which consisted of fragments of red stock brick and grey stone in a matrix of mid brown grey very loose clay silt and gravel.

- 7.5 Sealing these layers was a surface constructed from red stock brick (103) 0.10m thick. This was overlain by a layer of dark brown angular stone in a matrix of dark grey sand (102) 0.3m thick which acted as a levelling layer for the 0.2m thick layer tarmac playground surface (101).

Pile Probe B



Plate 2: Pile Probe B

- 7.6 The first pile probe was excavated to the southwest of the site and measured approximately 6m x 6m (Figure 2).
- 7.7 The natural geology (205) was revealed approximately 1m below the current ground surface and consisted of a mid red brown clay sand.
- 7.8 This was overlain by a 0.3m layer of made ground (204) which consisted of dark brown grey clay sand with frequent angular stone. This was in turn overlain by (203), a 0.3m thick layer of yellow brown grey clay sand with sub-angular gravel used to make up the ground surface.
- 7.9 These layers were cut by a wall to the north (207) which was constructed from grey stone and red stock brick and measured 1m wide, 6m in length and approximately 1.20m in depth. It likely represents a wall of a cellar and ran along Clarence Road (the wall reappears in Pile Probe C).
- 7.10 To the north of this wall the cellar was backfilled with demolition rubble consisting of red stock brick (206).
- 7.11 These layers were sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of gravel in a matrix of dark brown grey sand (202) which acted as a levelling layer for the 0.2m thick tarmac playground surface (201) above.

Pile Probe C



Plate 3: Pile Probe C with Cellar Wall

- 7.12 Pile Probe C measured approximately 3 x 3 m and was located to the southeast of site (Figure 2).
- 7.13 A cellar floor was uncovered approximately 2m below the present ground surface and was constructed from red stock brick. This abutted Wall (304) which was aligned east-west and ran along the southern edge of the site. This appears to have been a continuation of Wall (207) from Pile Probe B. The wall measured 3m long, 2m in deep and 1m wide.
- 7.14 The cellar was backfilled with brick and stone rubble (303) which was sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of gravel (302) which acted as a levelling layer for the tarmac playground surface (301) which was 0.1m thick.

Pile Probe D



Plate 4: Pile Probe D - Swimming Pool



Plate 5: Swimming Pool Side

- 7.15 Pile Probe D was located to the north of the site and measured 14m x 9m approximately (Figure 2).
- 7.16 A swimming pool was revealed during excavation aligned north-south. The base (405) was constructed from a thick base of concrete 0.4m thick and covered with white tiles. The sides (403) were constructed from red brick and faced with concrete and tiles (Plate 5). The pool measured 13m+ long, 6m wide and survived to a depth of 1m. The base was slightly curved in the centre to provide a "deep area" for swimming.
- 7.17 The swimming pool was backfilled with brick and concrete rubble (404). This was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of gravel (402) which acted as a levelling layer for the tarmac playground surface (401) which was 0.1m thick.

Pile Probe E



Plate 6: Pile Probe E

- 7.18 Pile Probe E was located to the east of the site and was irregular in shape; the excavation of this pit was carried out around walls uncovered beneath the tarmac (Figure 2).

- 7.19 Wall (504) was aligned north-south, was constructed from red stock brick and measured approximately 9m long, 1.5m deep and 0.3m wide. Wall (504) rested (and probably cut through) the natural geology (506), which consisted of a mid red brown clay sand,
- 7.20 Wall (505) ran parallel to Wall (504) and was constructed from red brick and grey stone and measured 7m long, 1.5m+ deep and 0.3m wide. The bottom of this wall was not seen in section.
- 7.21 The area between these walls and to the east of Wall (505) was backfilled with brick and stone demolition rubble (503). Wall (505) and the area of rubble to the east probably indicates the presence of a cellar due to its depth (1.5m+).
- 7.22 The brick rubble was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of gravel (502) which acted as a levelling layer for the tarmac playground surface (501) which was 0.1m thick.

Pile Probe F

- 7.23 Pile Probe F was located to the northwest of site and measured 5m x 4m (Figure 2).
- 7.24 The natural geology was revealed approximately 1m below the present ground surface and consisted of a mid red brown clay sand (606). Overlying the natural was a 0.2m thick layer of made ground (605) which consisted of a dark black grey sandy clay. This in turn was overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of light yellow grey sandy clay (604), used to make up the ground level.
- 7.25 The made ground was sealed by a surface constructed from red stock brick (603) 0.10m thick. This was overlain by a layer of dark brown angular stone in a matrix of dark grey sand (602) 0.3m thick which acted as a levelling layer for the 0.2m thick layer tarmac playground surface (601).

Trench 7

- 7.26 Trench 7 was located in northwest corner of the site, orientated primarily northwest-southeast, and measured 22m by 1.2m in plan (Figures 3 & 5).
- 7.27 The earliest deposit identified was a firm, reddish brown, clay (709) interpreted as natural. The natural was observed at its highest at 10.60m AOD. At the southeast end of the trench the natural was truncated by a vertical sided cut [708] to enable the construction of brick wall [707] and abutting floor (706) (Plate 7).
- 7.28 Wall [707] was constructed from red bricks, was aligned northeast-southwest, and measured over 0.80m in length by 0.25m wide. The bricks measured 230mm by 105mm by 75mm, contained vertical circular air spaces, and were laid in a stretcher pattern. The bonding material between the bricks appeared to be a hard, dark brown, sandy mortar. The wall survived to a height of two courses.
- 7.29 Floor (706) covered an area in excess of 0.70m by 0.65m in plan and was formed of red bricks of a similar size to those bricks recorded in wall [707], although they did not contain the same air spaces. The bricks sat on a hard mortar bed and had been laid in an alternative stretcher pattern.
- 7.30 The size of the bricks used in wall [707] and floor (706) indicated they date to either the late 19th or early 20th century. Both elements survived to a height of 10.60m AOD. The area of floor (706) was sealed by a thin deposit of a loose, black ashy material (710) 0.10m thick.



Plate 7. View of Wall [707] & Floor (706)

- 7.31 To the northwest of floor (706) the natural clay had been truncated by two further features [703] and [705], approximately 2m to 3m wide, which contained modern demolition material (702) and (704) related to the recent construction work on site. All features in Trench 7 were sealed by a layer of loose, grey, sandy made ground (701) which contained further quantities of modern demolition debris.

Trench 8

- 7.32 Trench 8 was in the central northern area of the site, and measured 3m by 3m in plan (Figures 3 & 5).
- 7.33 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 8 was a firm, reddish brown, natural clay (802) present 0.60m below ground level. The natural clay (802) was overlain by a layer of modern hardcore 0.60m thick.
- 7.34 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 8.

8 Finds

- 8.1 The only finds collected during the course of the watching brief were two bricks, one from floor (706), and the other deriving from wall [707].
- 8.2 The brick recovered from floor (706) is a relatively smoothed plain red brick, with dimensions of 114mm x 235mm x 76mm <4¼" x 9¼" x 3">. The brick recovered from wall [707] is a press-smoothed red brick with 18 holes bored through it. Its dimensions are 105mm x 230mm x 76mm <4¼" x 9 x 3">.
- 8.3 The dimensions, especially the thickness, of both bricks would suggest a 19th century date although the holed brick could well be twentieth century. The holes drilled in brick [707] are used not only to make the brick lighter but also allows mortar to partially fill inside. This was believed to allow better bonding of the courses.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief on site the nature and extent of the archaeological potential was observed, in addition to the associated disturbance of this potential. A full sequence of deposits predominately associated with natural overlain by modern ground was recorded in the southwest corner and northern areas of the site.
- 9.2 Natural was identified in the majority of trenches consisting of a firm, reddish brown, clay. The clay was recorded at a height on 10.60m AOD in the northern area of the site.

- 9.3 In the southwest corner of the site the watching brief identified a series of partial features consisting of wall alignments and cellars believed to be associated with 19th century residential housing once present adjacent to Clarence Road. A later feature, in the form of a 20th century swimming pool, was also present in this area of site. All features had been sealed by 20th century demolition deposits.
- 9.4 In the northern area of the site, the only feature of archaeological significance observed was the remains of a red brick floor and wall present in Trench 7, thought to be late 19th or early 20th century in date. It is likely this feature represents the highly truncated remains of 19th or 20th century residential properties once present on site. All deposits of natural clay recorded in the northern area of site were immediately overlain by modern made ground deposits, strongly indicating that a significant phase of horizontal truncation has taken place during the 20th century, probably associated with construction of the original school. This phase of horizontal truncation is likely to have removed the majority of archaeological features which may have once been present on site.
- 9.5 During the course of the watching brief a limited number of features were observed, these were associated with the remains of 19th century residential properties and a 20th century swimming pool. No evidence for remains of a medieval date or remains of post-medieval industrial activity were identified.

10 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the nature and limited findings of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the Bristol and region Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, finds and digital records will be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

11 Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology (2007). *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment St Mary and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol*.
- AOC Archaeology (2008). *St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
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- Museum of London (1994) *Archaeological Field Manual* (3rd edition).
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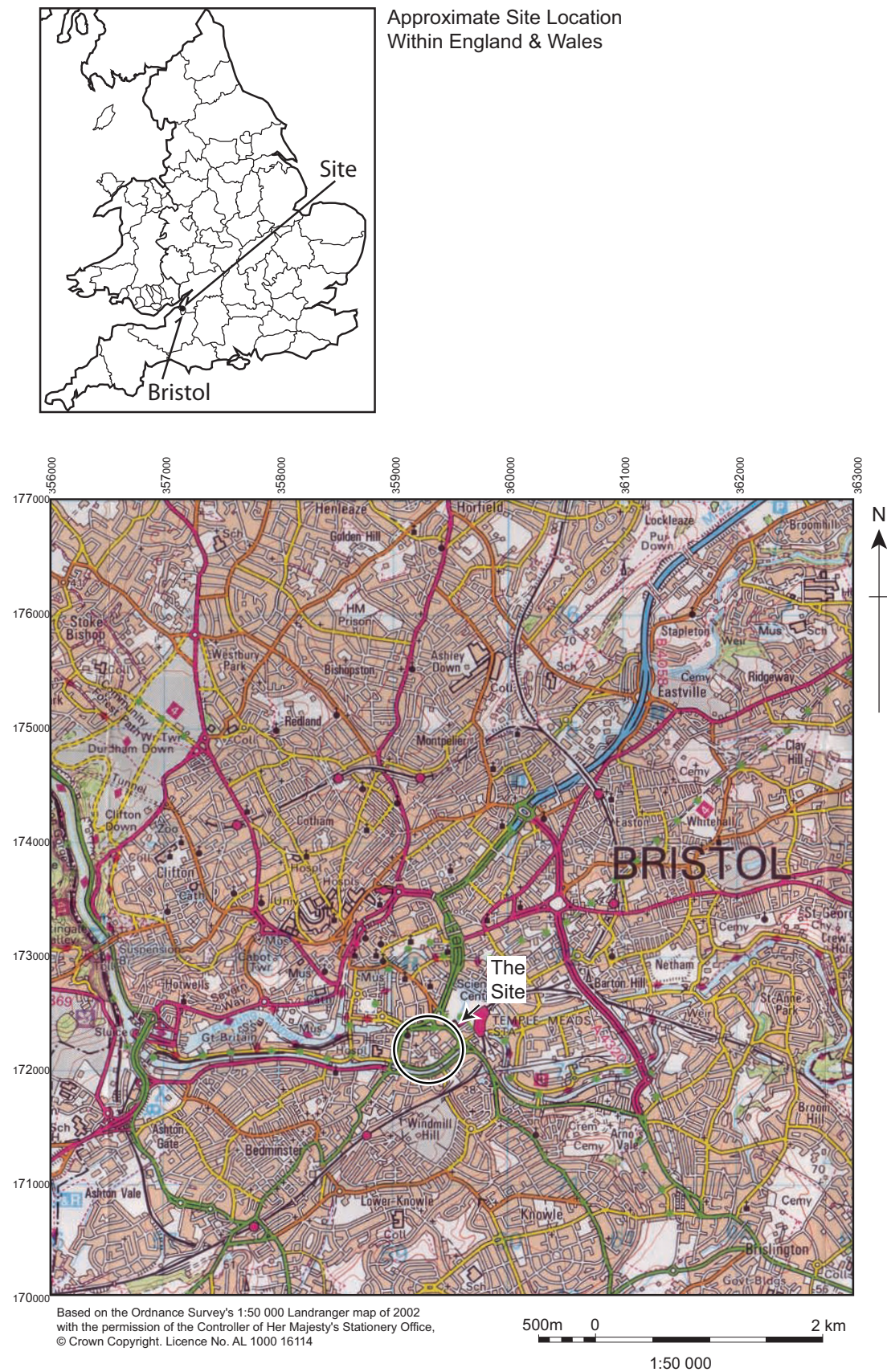


Figure 1: Site Location

SITE AREA:

Figure 1 is a legend for the landscape model. It contains the following items:

- hard landscape**: represented by a solid olive green rectangle.
- soft landscape**: represented by a solid light green rectangle.
- all weather pitch**: represented by a solid tan rectangle.
- historic landscape**: represented by a rectangle with diagonal yellow lines.
- noise from road**: represented by a red zigzag line.
- site boundary**: represented by a solid red line.
- trees**: represented by a green circle.
- river**: represented by a blue rectangle with diagonal white lines.
- vehicle entrance**: represented by a red arrow pointing right.
- building entrance**: represented by a blue arrow pointing right.
- high risk flood zone**: represented by a purple rectangle with black dots.
- conservation area**: represented by a black rectangle with white triangles.

Temple Colston Building.
Brick faced, 2 storey. Opened in 1988 as the sixth form centre.
Area: 1,700sqm.
Uses: Art, drama, general teaching, worship centre.
Condition: Building has been extended and externally and internally remodelled in the last 10 years. Does not comply with current building regulations and has many high maintenance features. This building should be replaced in the long term, but may be refurbished in the short term.

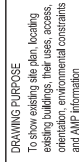
Cartwright Building,
2 storey, brick faced, constructed in 2000.
Area: 934m²
Uses: General teaching, science.
Condition: It is in good condition and retention, possibly with some internal modification, should be taken into account for a school, developed on the existing site.

Sixth Form Centre,
Originally built as offices, 4 storey, roof plant rooms, some large internal spaces.
Area: 2000m²

Sixth Form Centre,
Originally built as offices, 4 storey, roof plant rooms, some large internal spaces.
Area: 2000m²

Uses: Sixth room centre.

Condition: The building does not comply with building regulations or DDA requirements and asbestos is present (but sealed). It retains various redundant features from its former use. It does not comply with BS53 being single glazed to one of the client main thoroughfares. Problems with ventilation are exacerbated by the difficulty of opening windows due to adjacent traffic noise. It is probably only suitable for sixth form use and if retained should be considered for comprehensive refurbishment.



DRAWING PURPOSE
To show existing site plan, existing buildings, their orientation, environment and AMP information

partnerships for schools
building schools for the future

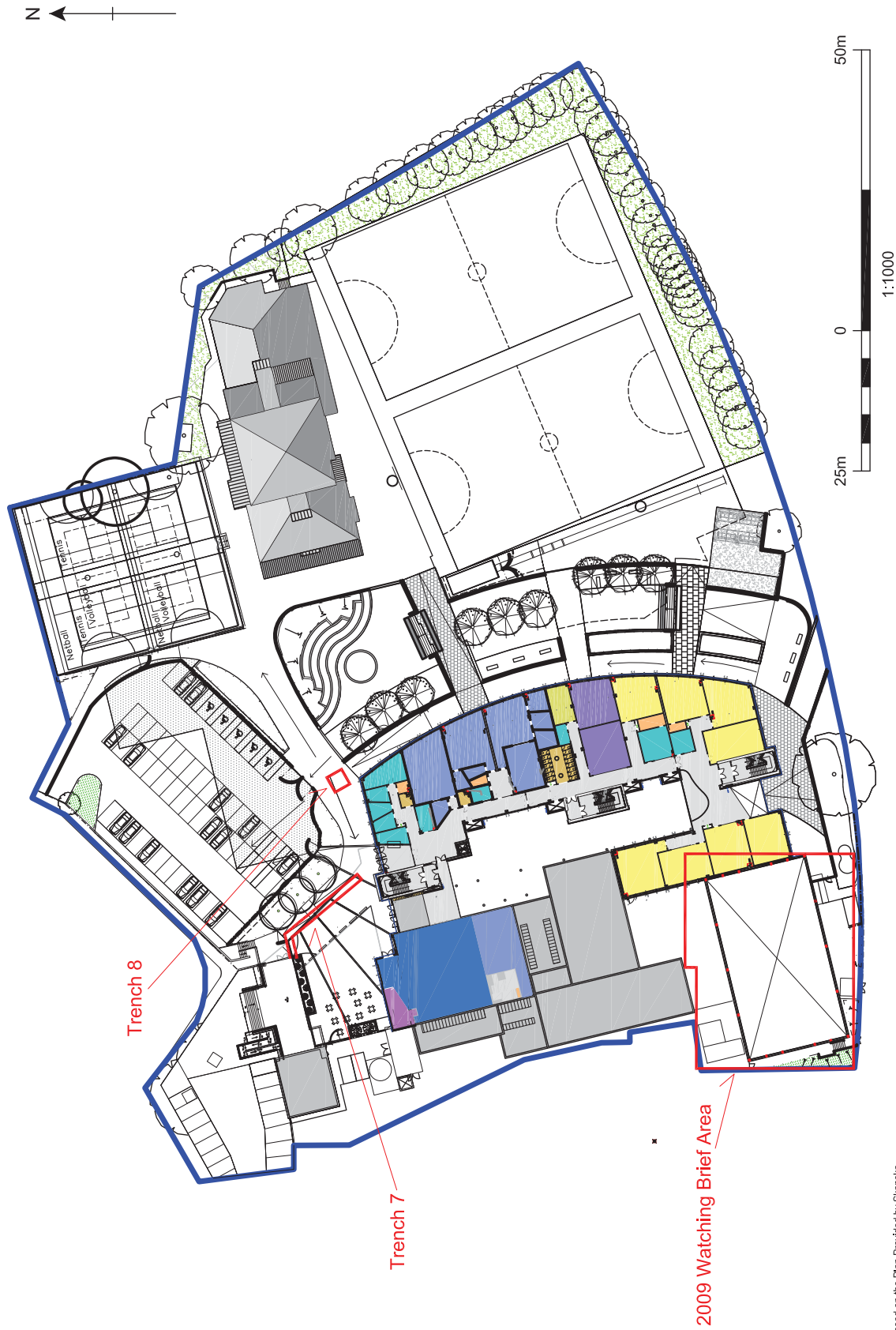
ATKINS

SK01 / 11th April 2007

Site Analysis

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location (Not To Scale)

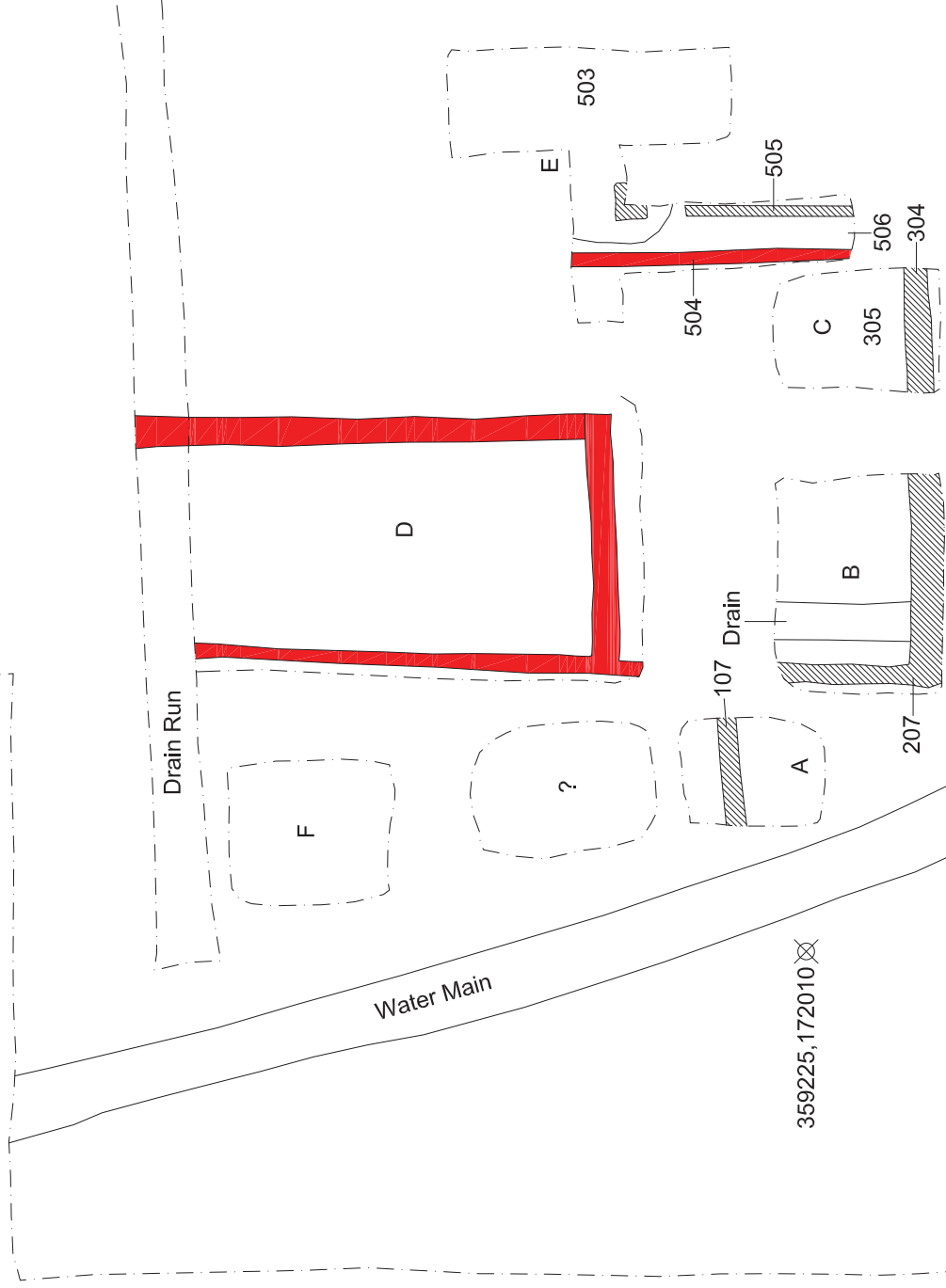
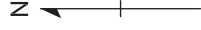
Figure 3 Outline



Based on the Plan Provided by Skanska

Figure 3: Proposed Development

359225, 172035



359225, 172010



Figure 4: Plan of Watching Brief Areas and Identified Features

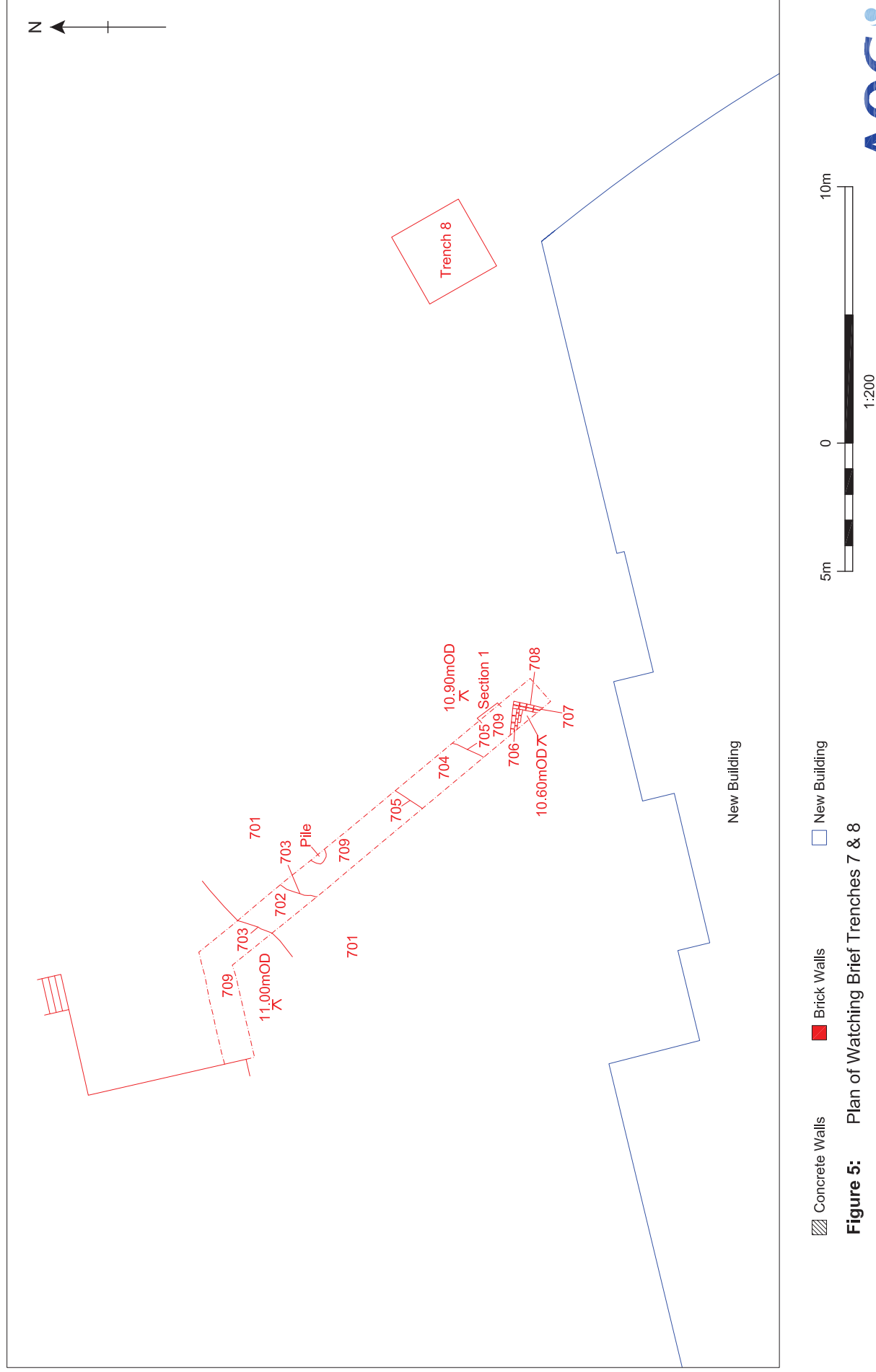


Figure 5: Plan of Watching Brief Trenches 7 & 8

Appendices

Appendix A Context Index

Context Number	Dimensions	Depth	Description
101	4m x 4m	0.20m	Tarmac Playground
102	4m x 4m	0.30m	Levelling Layer
103	4m x 4m	0.10m	Brick Surface
104	4m x 1.5m	0.20m	Made Ground
105	4m x 1.5m	0.20m	Made Ground
106	4m x 1.5m	NFE	Natural
107	4m x 0.30m	1.50m	Cellar Wall
108	4m x 2m	1.50m	Brick Rubble
201	6m x 6m	0.20m	Tarmac Playground
202	6m x 6m	0.20m	Levelling Layer
203	6m x 2m	0.30m	Made Ground
204	6m x 2m	0.30m	Made Ground
205	6m x 2m	NFE	Natural
206	6m x 4m	1.20m+	Rubble
207	6m x 1m	1.20m+	Cellar Wall
301	3x2m	0.10m	Tarmac Playground
302	3x2m	0.20m	Levelling Layer
303	3x2m	2m	Rubble
304	3x1m	2m	Cellar Wall
305	3x2m	3x2m	Cellar Floor
401	14m x 9m	0.10m	Tarmac Playground

402	14m x 9m	0.15m	Levelling
403	13m+ x 0.3m	1m	Pool Wall
404	13m+ x 6m	1m	Rubble
405	13m+ x 6m	0.50m	Pool Base
501	N/A	0.10m	Tarmac Playground
502	N/A	0.15m	Levelling
503	N/A	1.50m	Rubble
504	9m x 0.3m	1.50m	Wall
505	7m x 0.3m	1.50m	Wall
506	9m x 0.3m	NFE	Natural
601	5m x 4m	0.20m	Tarmac Playground
602	5m x 4m	0.30m	Levelling Layer
603	5m x 4m	0.10m	Brick Surface
604	5m x 4m	0.20m	Made Ground
605	5m x 4m	0.20m	Made Ground
606	5m x 4m	NFE	Natural
701	22m x 1.2m	0.30m	Made Ground
702	2m x 1.2m+	0.10m+	Fill of Cut [703]
703	2m x 1.2m+	0.10m+	Modern Cut
704	3m x 1.2m+	0.10m+	Fill of Cut [705]
705	3m x 1.2m+	0.10m+	Modern Cut
706	0.7m x 0.65m	0.10m	Brick Floor
707	0.8m x 0.23m	0.20m	Brick Wall
708	1.4m x 1.15m	0.20m	Cut for (706) & [707]

709	22m x 1.2m	0.10m+	Natural
710	0.7m x 0.65m	0.12m	Ashy Deposit
801	3m x 3m	0.40m	Made Ground
802	3m x 3m	0.60m+	Natural

Appendix B OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-52910

Project details

Project name St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol

Short description of the project AOC Archaeology carried out an intermittent archaeological watching brief at St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol on general ground works. The watching brief revealed a series of features associated with the remains of 19th century residential properties and a 20th century swimming pool. No earlier features were identified. In the northern area of site a significant phase of modern horizontal truncation, cutting into the natural clay, had removed the majority of any archaeological features surviving in this area.

Project dates Start: 05-03-2009 End: 17-02-2011

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated reference 30350 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference 24698 - HER event no.

Any project codes associated reference 2008/90 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type FLOOR Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol

Postcode BS1 6RU

Study area 2.20 Hectares

Site coordinates 359280 172083 359280 00 00 N 172083 00 00 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.60m Max: 10.60m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Bristol City Council
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Melissa Melikian
director/manager

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Skanska

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
recipient

Digital Archive ID BRSMG:2008/90

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until readt to archive.

Paper Archive Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
recipient

Paper Archive ID BRSMG:2008/90

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Plan','Report','Section'
available

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until readt to archive.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School, Redcliffe, Bristol: An Archaeological
Watching Brief Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pole, C

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology London

Description A4, 15 pages, 2 figures, 6 plates

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title T MARY REDCLIFFE AND TEMPLE SCHOOL, REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C. and Pole, C.

Date 2011

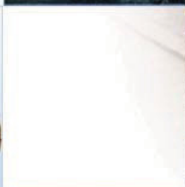
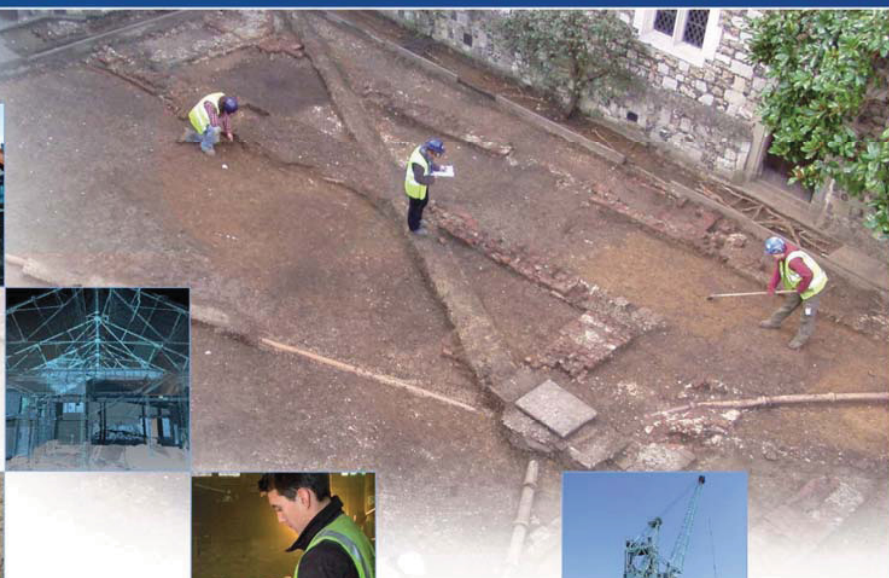
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Entered on 21 February 2011



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