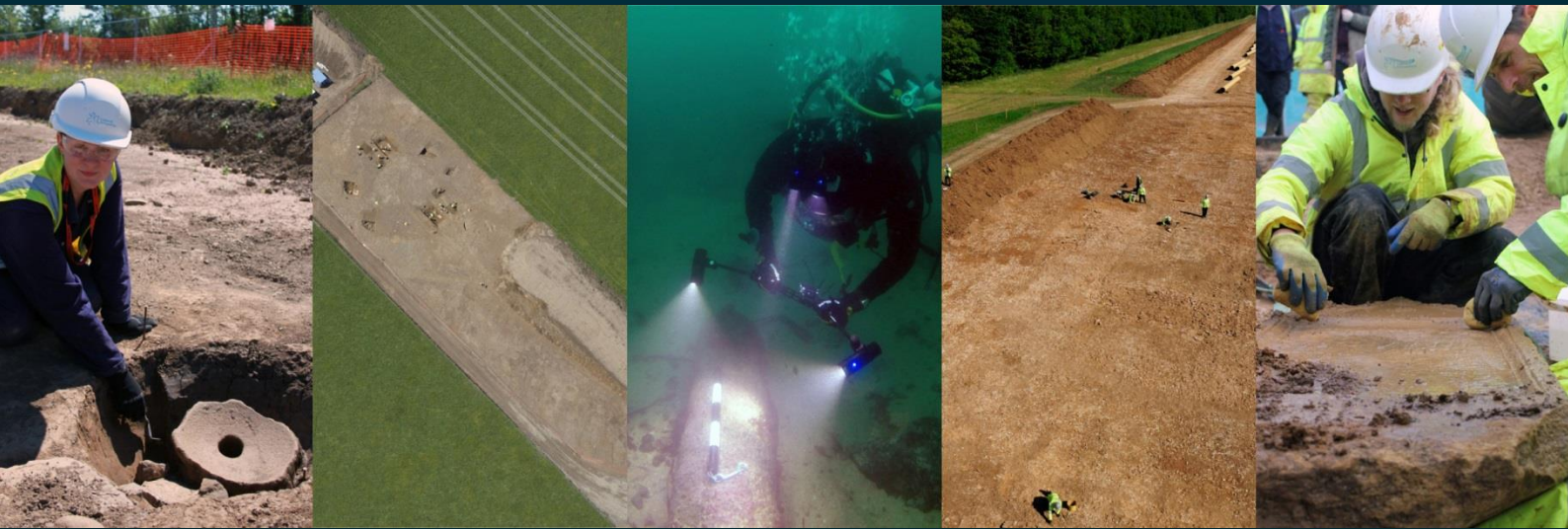


**AFA HQ Scheme
Temple Back
Bristol**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
JLL

on behalf of
Bruton (PCDF IV FS) LLP

CA Project: CR0033
CA Report: CR0033_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-346881

June 2019



AFA HQ Scheme Temple Back Bristol

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	AFA HQ Site
Location:	Temple Back, Bristol
NGR:	359281 172841
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	29 April – 8 May 2019
Planning Reference:	Bristol City Council ref: 19/01255/F
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives
Site Code:	AVA 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between April and May 2019 at Avon Fire Authority HQ Site, Temple Back, Bristol. Three trenches were excavated.

A possible medieval ditch and wall were identified within the central-western part of the site. Post-medieval structural remains were identified within two of the excavated trenches. These structures may relate to residential or industrial buildings depicted by historic mapping.

A significant degree of modern truncation was evident within the site, and modern made-ground sealed the archaeological remains throughout.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 29 April and 8 May 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for JLL, on behalf of Bruton (PCDF IV Bristol FS) at the former Avon Fire Authority (AFA) HQ, Temple Back, Bristol (centred at NGR: 359281 172841; Fig. 1). A planning application has been submitted to Bristol City Council (BCC) for the demolition of the existing buildings to facilitate mixed use office and residential development, with associated vehicular access, amenity space, public realm works and landscaping (BCC planning ref: 19/01255/F). Following consultation with Peter Insole, Principal Historic Environment Officer, BCC, it was determined that an archaeological trial-trench evaluation of the site was required to further define the archaeological potential of the site. It is currently anticipated that the results of this evaluation will inform the production of an Archaeological Impact and Mitigation Statement for submission to BCC.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019a) and approved by Peter Insole. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Peter Insole, including a site visit on 3 May 2019.
- The site**
- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.53ha in extent and is currently occupied by the now redundant AFA HQ building and associated areas of tarmac and hardstanding. The site is bounded to the south-east by a recently constructed Fire Station and areas of associated hardstanding and to the north-west, north-east and south-west by three roads (Counterslip, Temple Back and Temple Street respectively). The majority of the southern and eastern parts of the current site are known to contain a basement associated with the former AFA HQ building (see Fig. 2 for location and extent), the presence of which is likely to have substantially truncated any archaeological features/deposits in these areas. The site lies at approximately 9m AOD at its eastern extent, with ground level sloping gently down to 8.5m AOD at its western edge.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area comprises sandstone of the Redcliffe Member, formed during the Triassic Period, overlain by superficial clay and silt Tidal Flat Deposits of the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site and a wider study area, measuring a 500m radius from the centre of the proposed development area, have been subject to heritage assessment in association with the proposed planning application (CA 2019b). The following is a summary of information contained within this assessment, along with any publically available information pertinent to the site.

Prehistoric and Roman

2.2 No remains of prehistoric date are currently recorded within the site or the wider study area. However, the site is located within the floodplain of the River Avon and the Bristol Urban Archaeological Assessment (UAA) notes the presence of thick waterlogged deposits overlying the bedrock within the wider study area. The UAA further notes that two of these deposits; the Avon Formation, laid down during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods, and the Wentlooge Formation (Alluvium 1 and 3), laid down from the beginning of the Holocene period, have proven to be archaeologically rich elsewhere (outside of the wider study area) where undisturbed by later activity. The process of alluviation appears to have continued until the establishment of significant settlement and the construction of barriers/river defences during the 10th century in Bristol city centre (to the north of the River Avon) and in the 12th century within the wider study area.

2.3 In 2014 a programme of geoarchaeological monitoring was undertaken during geotechnical site investigation immediately to the south of the current site. Sandstone bedrock was recorded at -5.01m AOD and was overlain by approximately three metres of Devensian gravel deposits. Two units of the Wentlooge Formations (Alluvium 1 and Alluvium 3) were also present, with Alluvium 3 being present at depth of between -3.11 AOD and +7.2m AOD.

2.4 The current site is remote from the recognised Roman road system in the general area and evidence for Roman activity within Bristol city centre is typically limited to the presence of isolated finds recovered from later deposits during modern archaeological fieldwork. However, excavations undertaken at Upper Maudlin Street (c. 750m to the north-west of the current site) during the 1970s identified a Roman settlement, including a building, yard, and a small iron-working furnace.

Medieval

- 2.5 No remains of early medieval date have been identified within the site or the wider study area. The early origin and development of Bristol remains poorly understood with evidence restricted to documentary records. It is clear that Bristol was a trading place by the 11th century AD but little archaeological evidence exists to support any understanding of the character of the settlement at this time. Evidence for later Saxon Bristol is more abundant, focussing largely on the Saxon town located within the later town walls to the north of the River Avon (c. 450m to the north of the current site), and ranges from ditches and streets, to pits, cesspits and buildings.
- 2.6 No remains of medieval date are recorded within the site itself. However, there is a considerable amount of archaeological evidence within the wider study area dating to the medieval period. The 15th-century Temple Church, located c. 125m to the south of the current site, occupies the site of an earlier 12th-century Knights Templar circular church, which was demolished in 1390.
- 2.7 Archaeological excavations undertaken at the former Courage Brewery (c. 65m to the north of the current site) identified features and deposits dating from the 11th century through to the post-medieval period including; substantial roadside ditches flanking Temple Street, 12th to 14th-century buildings (some of which were stone-built) and a number of barrel-lined wells dating to the 13th, late 14th and 15th centuries. Artefacts associated with tanning, leather working and smithing were also identified.
- 2.8 Recent archaeological excavations undertaken at Redcliff Street (CA forthcoming), c. 350 to the south-west of the site, identified evidence for the original 12th-century establishment of the suburb of Redcliff, including drainage ditches and property divisions. A number of medieval/post-medieval buildings and extensive evidence of medieval industrial activity, including cloth dying and leather tanning was also identified (ibid.).
- 2.9 An archaeological evaluation (CA 2014) undertaken in part within but principally to the south of the current site, identified a disturbed silt-clay alluvial deposit, possibly representing a trampled or re-deposited layer overlying undisturbed riverine alluvium and containing 12th to 13th-century AD pottery within its upper levels. Soil horizons overlying this deposit contained 12th to 15th-century AD pottery, suggesting an initially undeveloped area, perhaps utilised as garden within tenement plots to the

rear of medieval properties fronting Water Lane. A stone wall footing and subsequent wall rebuild, of possible 14th to 15th-century AD date, was also identified and broadly correlates with the rear wall of medieval and/or later properties depicted on Millerd's 1673 plan of Bristol fronting onto Water Lane. The evaluation also identified the construction and periodic adaptation of residential and/or commercial buildings during the post-medieval and modern periods, represented by brick foundations and flagstone flooring of late 18th or 19th-century or later date.

- 2.10 Braun and Hogenberg's map of 1563 and Hoefnagle's map of 1581 show a block of houses occupying the western parts of the current site fronting onto Bear Lane, Temple Street and Counterslip. The eastern part of the site is shown as being enclosed by garden walls and bounded by water. The original course of the River Avon is shown, and an inlet appears to create a wide area of, presumably, waterlogged ground between the river bank and the easternmost side of the properties.
- 2.11 Millerd's plan of 1673 and subsequent map of 1715 depict a similar arrangement of buildings occupying the site, although further development appears to have occurred within the site's eastern reaches, in part, due to the River Avon having been recut and formalised by this date. A row of buildings labelled as 'Dr White's Almshouses', originally constructed in 1613, are shown to the north of Bear Lane within the southern part of the proposed development area. The original Almshouses were demolished and rebuilt during the early 19th century and historic photographs indicate that the Almshouses were still being used into the 20th-century before being demolished in 1968 prior to the building of the AFA HQ. A glass cone (a conical building relating to the glass industry designed to channel air into the glass furnace) is also depicted immediately to the north of the Almshouses on Millerd's map of 1715. However, the precise location of this structure remains unclear as it is shown outside of the current site boundary on other available historic mapping (e.g. Donne's map of 1773).
- 2.12 The northern part of the site (to the north of Dr White's Almshouses) appears to have become increasingly developed by the mid-18th century and the 1887 Goad Insurance Map identifies a large Pantechicon warehouse (for the construction of carriages) and a public house within this part of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable BCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 1 measured 10m in length and 3m in width with Trenches 2 and 3 each measuring 5m in length and 3m in width. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives, along with the site

archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and animal bone are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix D.
- 5.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified during the course of the evaluation varied across the site. Archaeological features, including structural remains, were identified in Trenches 1 and 3, with modern made-ground deposits, services and truncation being revealed within all trenches.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 – 5)

- 5.3 Alluvium 1015 was identified in the south-eastern part of Trench 1, at a depth of approximately 2.1m below present ground level (bpgl). It was cut by possible ditch 1022, which was aligned broadly north-west/south-east and measured at least 1m in length and 0.5m in width; due to health and safety constraints it remained unexcavated. Ditch 1022 was sealed by reworked alluvium 1020 which measured approximately 0.25m in thickness.
- 5.4 Alluvium 1020 was cut by broadly north-east/south-west aligned construction 1033, which measured at least 2m in length, 1m in width and 0.3m in depth. It contained wall 1011, which was constructed of regular courses of limestone blocks, bonded with a light orange-red mortar. The alignment of wall 1011 correlates to the orientation of plot divisions depicted within the site on historic cartographic sources from the 16th century onwards (see *archaeological background* above). Wall 1011 was sealed by reworked soil 1010, which measured approximately 0.3m in thickness.
- 5.5 Reworked soil 1010 was cut by construction cut 1014, which was broadly aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 3m in length and 2m in width. It contained wall footing 1037 constructed of irregular courses of limestone blocks,

upon which wall 1012 was founded. The latter measured at least 3m in length, 1.1m in width and 0.37m in height and was constructed from regular courses of roughly dressed limestone blocks, with a rubble core, bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Construction cut 1014 was backfilled by rubble 1013 and was sealed by reworked garden soil 1009, which measured approximately 0.25m in thickness.

- 5.6 Reworked garden soil 1009 was cut by sub-circular pit 1016, which measured approximately 0.7m in diameter but remained unexcavated. The pit was lined with clay, 1017, and contained a complete glazed earthenware vessel, 1038, which dates to the mid-16th to 18th centuries and was backfilled by silt-clay 1018.
- 5.7 In the north-east of the trench, possible kiln 1039 was identified immediately to the north-east of wall 1012. Kiln 1039 consisted of firing chamber wall 1028, stoking chamber wall 1026 and column supports 1029, 1031 and 1034.
- 5.8 Firing chamber wall 1028 was aligned broadly north-east/south-west and measured at least 1.2m in length and 0.9m in width. The single visible course of stonework was constructed of limestone blocks bonded with a hard lime mortar.
- 5.9 Mortar bedding 1025 was overlain by stoking chamber wall 1026, which was aligned perpendicular to firing chamber wall 1028. It was formed from a single visible course of stretched bricks.
- 5.10 Internal supports 1029, 1031 and 1034 were aligned parallel with, and immediately to the north-east of, firing chamber wall 1028. They were constructed from single lines of red brick and limestone blocks, bonded by a compact grey limestone mortar.
- 5.11 Kiln 1039 was overlain by compact black silt and mortar dump 1030/1032/1036 that measured approximately 0.15m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by 0.4m thick gravel consolidation layer 1008.
- 5.12 Consolidation layer 1008 was sealed by a series of modern levelling deposits, totalling 1.2m in thickness, and modern surfacing.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-4 and 6)

- 5.13 Natural sand and gravel 2007 was identified within Trench 2 at approximately 2.3m bpgl. It exhibited signs of modern truncation to this depth and was immediately

overlain by modern demolition material, made-ground, bedding and surfacing, measuring a total of 2.3m in thickness.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 – 4 and 7)

- 5.17 The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 3 was bedding material 3004 identified at 1.04m bpgl. It comprised black sandy-silt, measured at least 4m in length and 1.9m in width. It was overlain by flagstone floor 3003, which was formed of rectangular limestone slabs. The surface was sealed by demolition rubble 3002, measuring 0.25m in thickness, and 0.7m of modern made-ground and surfacing.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from five deposits (pit and construction cut fills, demolition layers and made-ground). The recovered material dates to the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Codings for fabrics given in the text in parenthesis, and in Appendix B, correspond to the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) series (Ponsford 1988 and 1998). Many of the finds are modern and these are recommended for discard as they are not archaeologically significant.

Pottery: medieval

- 6.2 A rimsherd from a jug in Ham Green glazed ware (BPT 26, 11g), which was manufactured just north-west of Bristol during the mid 12th to mid 13th centuries, was recovered from demolition layer 1036.

Post-medieval

- 6.3 An unfeathered bodysherd (255g) in an unsourced glazed earthenware fabric (BPT 285) recovered from the large storage jar (1038) contained within pit 1016 is dateable to the mid-16th to 18th centuries.

Ceramic building material

- 6.4 A total of eight fragments (532g) of ceramic building material was recovered from three deposits. Classifiable fragments include post-medieval roof tile and modern air brick and drainpipe.

Other finds

- 6.5 Glass, all of modern date, totals seven fragments/objects (23g). Most derive from windows but also included are a marble and a vessel fragment with an opaque white internal layer.
- 6.6 A copper alloy object (0.4g) recovered from fill 1027 of construction cut 1024 is part of a modern button.
- 6.7 Three iron fragments (1397g), from modern objects, were retrieved – two from drainpipes and one from railings.
- 6.8 A fragment of worked sandstone from demolition layer 1036 may be from a roof tile of uncertain date.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Three fragments of animal bone (123g) were recovered from two deposits, undated alluvial layer 1015 and 1027, a fill of post-medieval construction cut 1024. The bone was fragmentary and displayed no observable evidence of butchery practice. However, the preservation was good making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) from, respectively, a humerus shaft and a partial pelvis, both of which were recovered from deposit 1015. Due to the low recovery, no other useful interpretative data was obtained.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has been successful in establishing the extent, survival, character and possible date of archaeological remains within Trenches 1 and 3. Natural alluvium and a reworked alluvial deposit were identified in Trench 1. Structural remains and deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, seemingly relating to buildings depicted on historic cartographic sources, were identified in Trenches 1 and 3.

- 8.2 Within Trench 1 possible ditch 1022 and 'reworked' alluvial material 1020 are suggestive of activities taking place within the area during the medieval period. Although no dating evidence was recovered from reworked alluvium horizon 1020 within Trench 1 the nature and depth at which this deposit was revealed is comparable to a similar deposit observed to the south-east during archaeological works undertaken 2014 (CA 2014). During these works the identified deposit, interpreted as a trampled or re-deposited layer overlying undisturbed riverine alluvium, contained 12th to 13th-century AD pottery within its upper levels. By the early post-medieval period, if not before, structural elements were present within the site, with wall 1011 being of possible medieval date and potentially correlating to buildings shown on mapping from the mid-16th century onwards (see *archaeological background* above).
- 8.3 The later structures revealed within Trench 1 are currently of an unknown purpose or function, whilst flagstone floor 3003 identified within Trench 3 may relate to an internal surface. Their construction suggests a post-medieval date, and their location may relate to structures shown on mapping from the 17th century onwards (see Figs. 3 and 4 for example). The possible 'kiln', 1039, in Trench 1 may relate to the glass cone noted on Millerd's map of 1715, or it may relate to small-scale industry, dating to the 19th century, such as activities within the 'Pantehnicon' shown on Goad's Insurance Map of 1887. Clay lined pit 1016, dated to between the mid-16th to 18th centuries, may also relate to such practices.
- 8.4 Modern truncation within the site was most prevalent in the area of Trench 2. The modern truncation identified here and elsewhere on site probably relates to the construction of the underground elements of the extant buildings during the mid-20th century. Beyond this zone of truncation, the identified archaeological deposits and structural remains survived to a greater extent, with a deeper depth of modern overburden identified within Trench 1. However, it was clear that much of the surviving archaeological remains had suffered from disturbance.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins, assisted by Marino Cardelli, Kinga Werner, Neus Esparza and Scott Gordon. The report was written by Daniel Sausins. The finds and biological reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke

respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon and Alex Thomson.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Structure		Surface	Tarmac			0.15	
1	1001	Layer		Consolidation for 1000	Angular pink gravel			0.3	
1	1002	Layer		Surface	concrete			0.15	
1	1003	Layer		Madeground	Mixed gravel, brick fragments and stone in a mid brown sandy silt matrix			0.5	Mod.
1	1004	Layer		Madeground	Mid grey brown sandy clay with gravel, brick and stones			0.4	
1	1005	Layer		Madeground	Mid black-grey silt clay with stone and red brick fragments			0.5	
1	1006	Structure	1007	Drain	Ceramic pipe in concrete casing	>3.0	0.4		
1	1007	Cut		Drain construction cut	E/W aligned. Unexcavated	>3.0	0.4		
1	1008	Layer		Consolidation	Compact gravel in a light brown orange sandy clay matrix	>8.0	>3.0	0.4	
1	1009	Layer		Reworked garden soils?	Dark grey black silty clay with limestone rubble	>8.0	>3.0	0.25	
1	1010	Layer		Reworked soil	Mid brown silty clay with limestone rubble and mortar	>8.0	>3.0	0.3	
1	1011	Masonry	1033	Wall	NE/SW aligned. Irregular courses of roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded with a red silty clay mortar	>2.06	1.0	0.28	
1	1012	Masonry	1014	Wall	NW/SE aligned. Regular courses of roughly hewn limestone and limestone rubble core bonded with a buff white limestone mortar	>3.0	1.07	0.37	
1	1013	Fill	1014	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>3.0	1.0	>0.45	
1	1014	Cut		Construction cut	NW/SE aligned. Moderate sides. Unknown base	>3.0	1.0	>0.45	
1	1015	Layer		Lower alluvium	Mid grey blue silty clay	>2.5	>1.0	>0.4	
1	1016	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.72	0.65		
1	1017	Fill	1016	Clay lining of pit	Light yellow grey clay		0.1		
1	1018	Fill	1016	Pit fill	Mid grey black silty clay	0.54	0.54		
1	1020	Layer		Upper alluvium	Mid pink brown silty clay	>1.5	>0.5	0.10	
1	1021	Layer		Consolidation	White grey gravel	>8.0	>2.5	0.2	
1	1022	Cut		Possible ditch	E/W aligned. Unexcavated	>1.0	0.5		
1	1023	Fill	1022	Possible ditch fill	Dark green grey silt clay	>1.0	0.4		
1	1024	Cut		Construction cut	NW/SE aligned. Unexcavated	>0.46	>0.38		
1	1025	Fill	1024	Mortar bedding	Mid brown yellow limestone mortar and silt	0.15	>0.35		
1	1026	Structure	1024	Flue pit wall	NW/SE aligned. Unfrogged bricks. Unexcavated	>0.4	0.11		
1	1027	Fill	1024	Fill of construction cut	Dark black brown silt with mortar	>0.4	>0.3		Mod.
1	1028	Structure		Kiln? Wall	NE/SW aligned. Heavily disturbed. Single visible course of irregular limestone with abundant limestone mortar	>1.36	0.87		

1	1029	Structure	1024	Fire bricks in kiln throat	NW/SE aligned. Single course of unfrogged red brick	>0.56	0.15		
1	1030	Layer		Demolition rubble	Very compacted dark green grey clay sand	>1.0	>0.6	0.15	Mod.
1	1031	Structure	1024	Pillar	NE/SW aligned. Single course of red brick.	>0.9	0.12		
1	1032	Deposit		Demolition layer	Same as 1030	>1.6	0.5	0.12	
1	1033	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW aligned.	>2.06	1.0	0.28	
1	1034	Structure	1024	Pillar	NE/SW aligned. Single course of red brick	>0.63	0.11		
1	1035	Fill	1024	Infill of flue	Compact mid white grey silt	>0.42	0.29		
1	1036	Deposit		Demolition material	Same as 1030 and 1032	>1.0	0.55	0.05	Mod.
1	1037	Structure	1014	Wall footing	Irregular course of unhewn limestone with white limestone mortar	>3.0	1.0	>0.2	
1	1038	Deposit	1016	Pottery vessel	Storage vessel				MC16-C18
1	1039	Feature label		Probable kiln	Includes structures 1025, 1028, 1029, 1031, 1035				
1	1040	Fill	1024	Construction cut backfill	Dark black brown	>0.46	0.23		
1	1041	Layer		Consolidation	Yellow sand and gravel	>3.0	>2.0	0.1	
1	1042	Layer		Consolidation	Yellow sand and gravel	>2.5	>2.0	0.1	
1	1043	Layer		Levelling	Yellow sand	>2.0	>2.0	0.2	
1	1044	Layer		Levelling	Blue grey clay	>2.9	>2.0	0.25	
2	2000	Structure		Surface	Tarmac	>5.0	>3.0	0.2	
2	2001	Layer		Consolidation for 2000	Pink angular gravel	>5.0	>3.0	0.4	
2	2002	Structure		Surface	Concrete	>3.0	>3.0	0.3	
2	2003	Layer		Levelling	Stone rubble	>2.0	>3.0	0.3	
2	2004	Layer		Bedding for 2002	Angular gravel	>3.0	>3.0	0.2	
2	2005	Layer		Levelling/madeground	large angular limestone rubble in a grey silty clay matrix	>5.0	>3.0	0.5	
2	2006	Layer		Levelling/madeground	Crushed modern brick	>5.0	>3.0	0.5	
2	2007	Layer		Probable natural substrate	Light yellow sand and gravel	>5.0	>3.0	>1.0	
2	2008	Cut		Modern service cut	E/W aligned. Vertical sides unknown base	>4.25	>3.0	>1.0	
2	2009	Fill	2008	Service cut fill	Dark brown silt and limestone rubble	>5.0	>3.0	>1.0	
2	2010	Fill	2008	Service cut fill	Stone and brick rubble	>5.0	>3.0	>1.0.	
2	2011	fill	2007	Service cut fill	Mid brown gravelly silt with angular stone rubble	>5.0	>3.0	>1.0	
3	3000	Structure		Surface	Tarmac	>5.0	>3.0	0.15	
3	3001	Layer		Consolidation for 300	Orange pink coarse sand and gravel	>5.0	>3.0	0.5	
3	3002	Layer		Demolition material	Dark brown silty sand with brick and limestone rubble	>5.0	>3.0	0.25	
3	3003	Structure		Flagstone floor	Rectangular limestone slabs	>4.0	>1.9	0.05	
3	3004	Layer		Bedding for 3003	Mid black sandy silt	>4.0	>1.9		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1003	Iron	Railing		1	1269	Modern
1027	Copper Alloy	Button		1	0.4	Modern
1030	Modern ceramic building material Modern glass Iron	Air brick, drainpipe Window, marble Drainpipe		4 2 1	287 12 70	Modern
1036	Medieval pottery Modern glass Worked stone Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material Iron	Ham Green Window, vessel Roofing? Fragment Drainpipe	BPT 26	1 5 1 3 1	11 11 38 150 58	Modern
1038	Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval ceramic building material	Glazed earthenware Roof tile	BPT 285	1 1	255 95	MC16-C18

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	MM	Total	Weight (g)
	1015	1	1		2	120
1024	1027			1	1	3
Total		1	1	1	3	
Weight		114	6	3	123	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

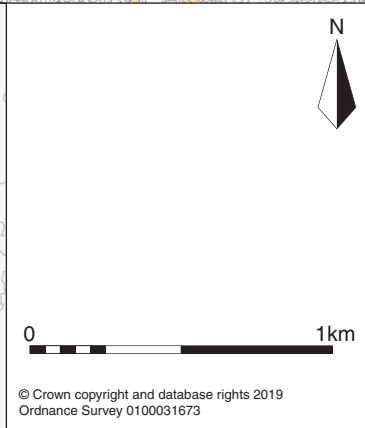
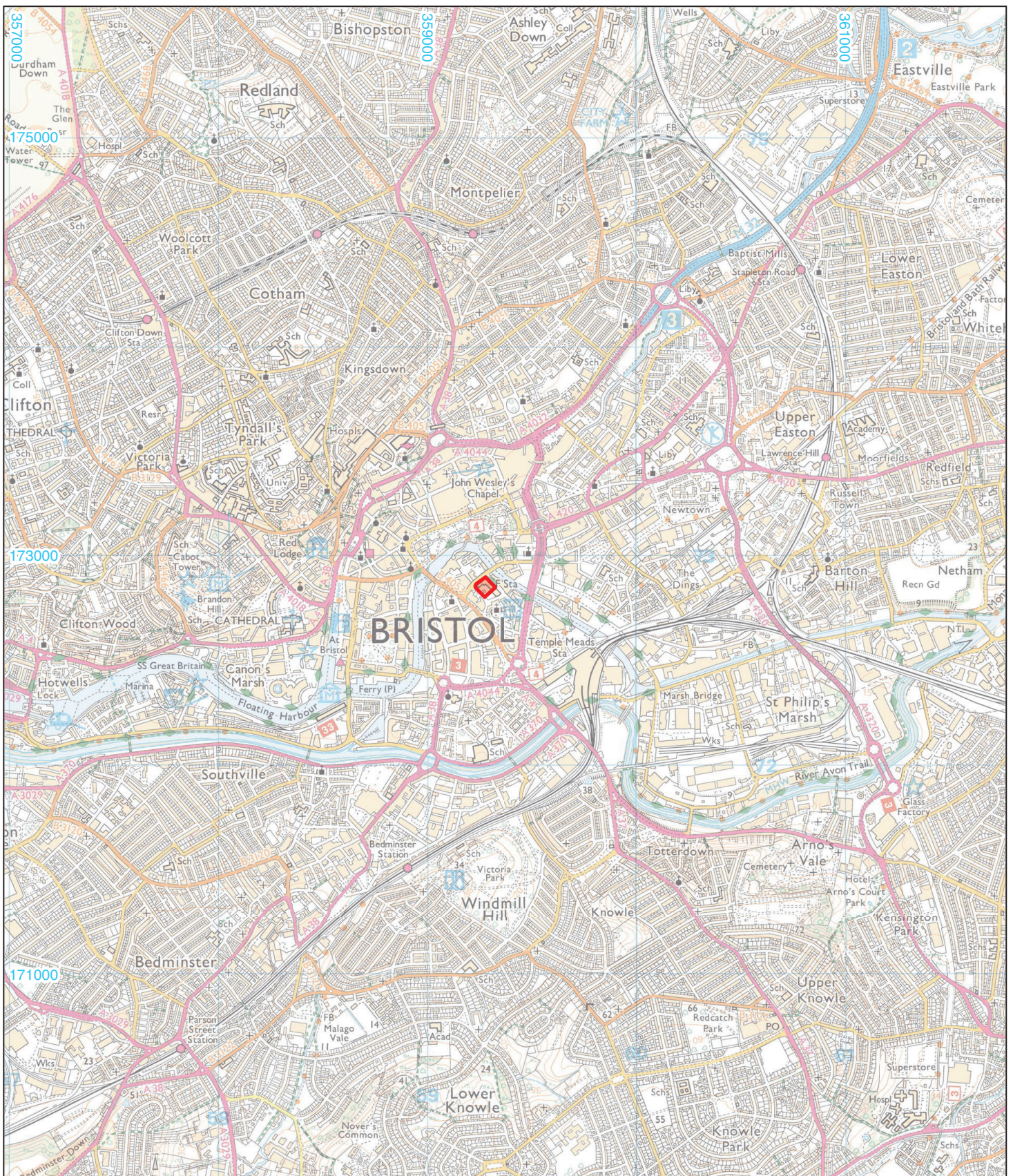
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using Leica GPS equipment.


	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
Current ground level	0.00m (9.25m)	0.00m (8.91m)	0.00m (9.23m)
Top structural remains	1.52m (7.73m)	N/A	0.95m (8.28m)
Top of alluvium	2.15m (7.1m)	N/A	N/A
Limit of excavation	2.25m (7.05m)	2.3m (6.61m)	1.04m (8.19m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	AFA HQ Site, Temple Back, Bristol	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between April and May 2019 at Avon Fire Authority HQ Site, Temple Back, Bristol. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A possible medieval ditch and wall were identified within the central-western part of the site. Post-medieval structural remains were identified within two of the excavated trenches. These structures may relate to residential or industrial buildings depicted by historic mapping.</p> <p>A significant degree of modern truncation was evident within the site, and modern made-ground sealed the archaeological remains throughout.</p>	
Project dates	29 April – 8 May 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Assessment (CA 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Avon Fire Authority HQ, Temple Back, Bristol	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.53ha	
Site co-ordinates	359281 172841	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Bristol City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson and Steve Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive:	Content
Physical	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives	Ceramics, animal bone, glass
Paper	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives	Context sheets, trench sheets, photo registers
Digital	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>AFA HQ Site, Temple Back, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report CR0033_1		





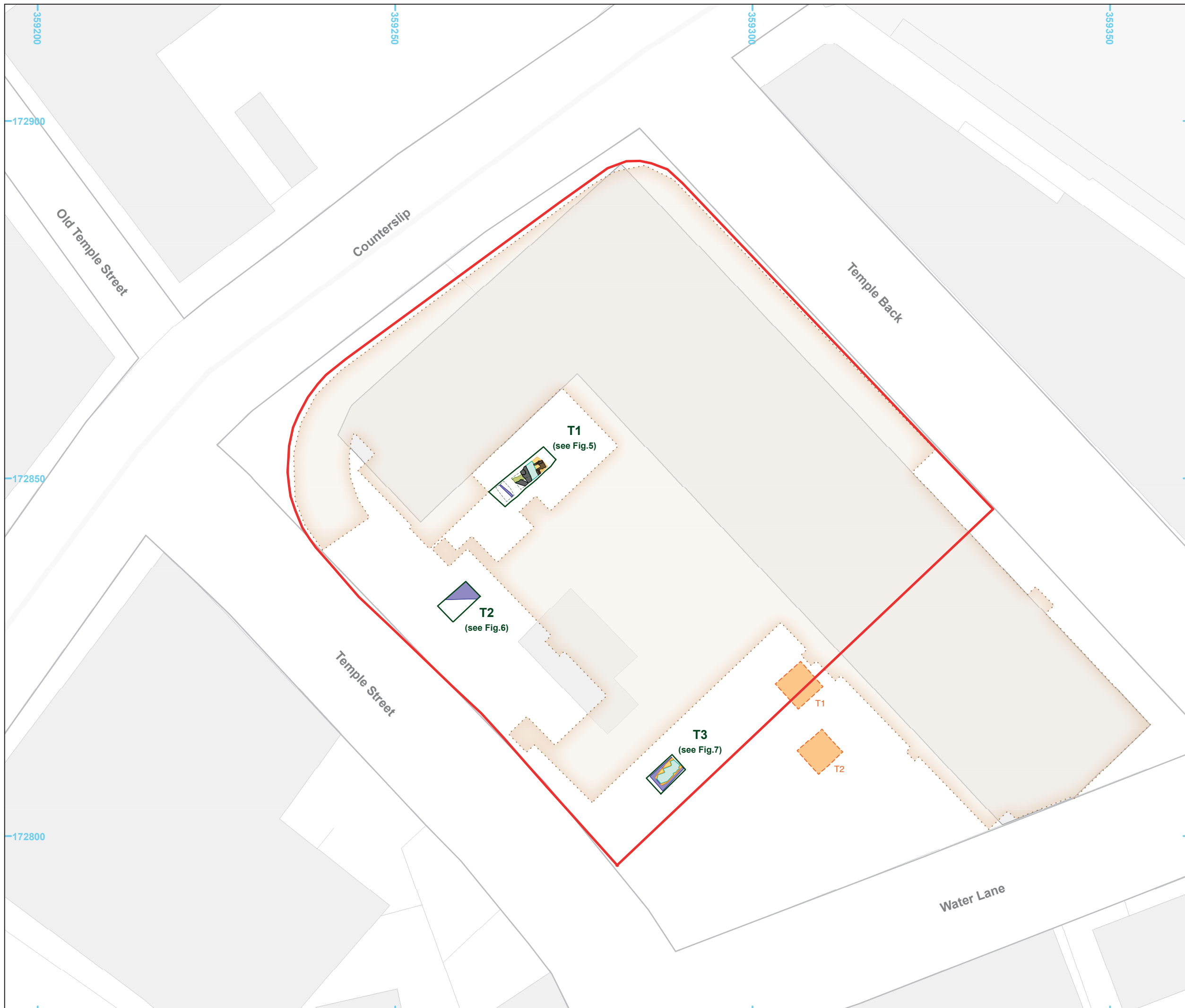
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PROJECT TITLE
 AFA HQ Scheme, Temple Back, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0033	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2019	
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Structure (undated)
- Layer / deposit
- Medieval structure
- Post-medieval structure
- Modern feature
- Extent of existing buildings and basements
- Previous evaluation trenches (CA 2014)



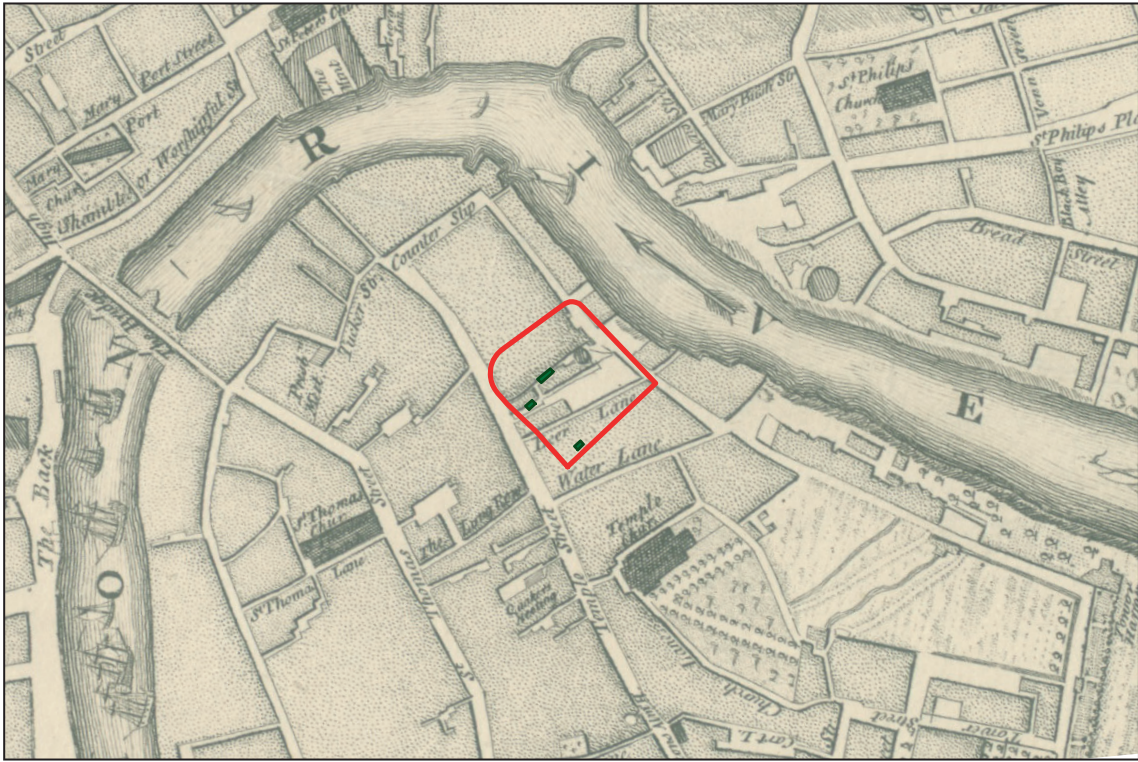
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PROJECT TITLE
AFA HQ Scheme, Temple Back, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing identified archaeological features and previous archaeological works

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0033	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2019	2
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE	@A3 1:500	



3

Trench location plan on extract of Roque's 1742 map (KYP 2019), scale 1: 4,000



4

Trench location plan on extract of 1844-1888 First Ordnance Survey map (KYP 2019), scale 1: 2,000

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench

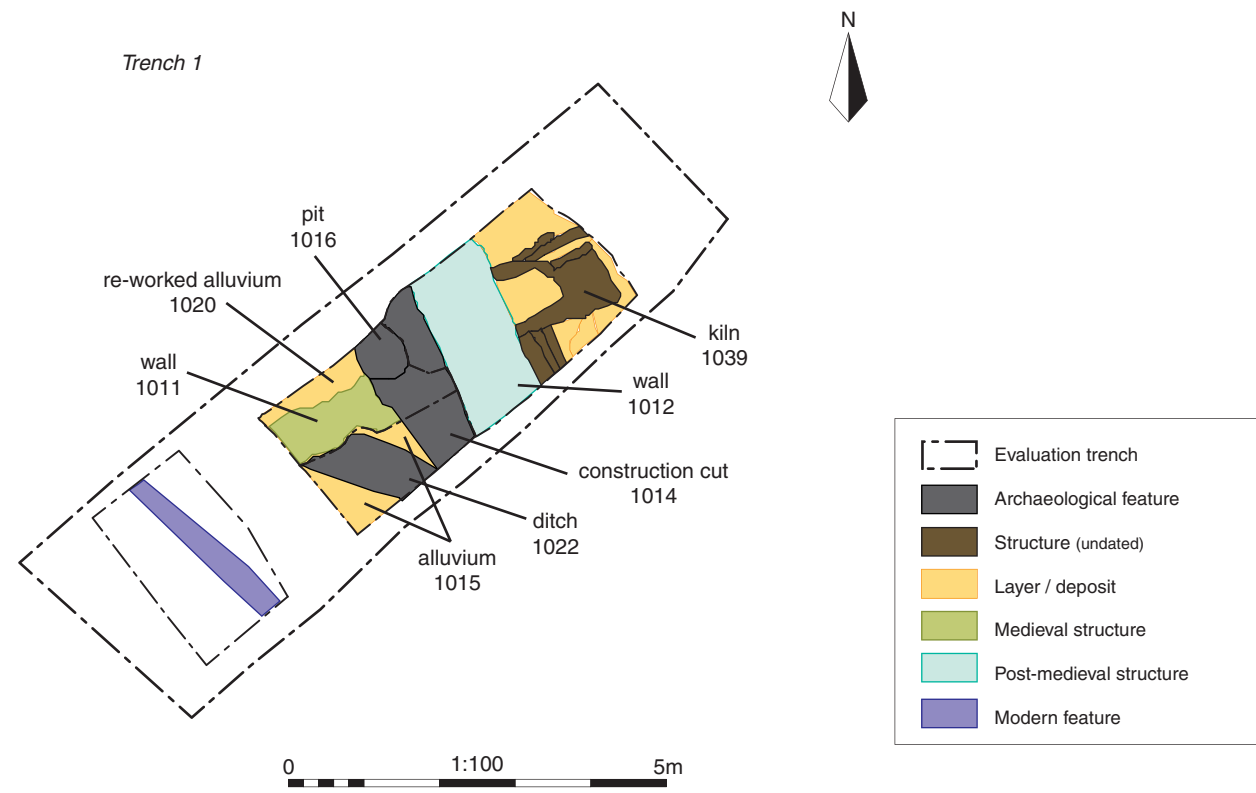


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PROJECT TITLE
AFA HQ Scheme, Temple Back, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Historic maps

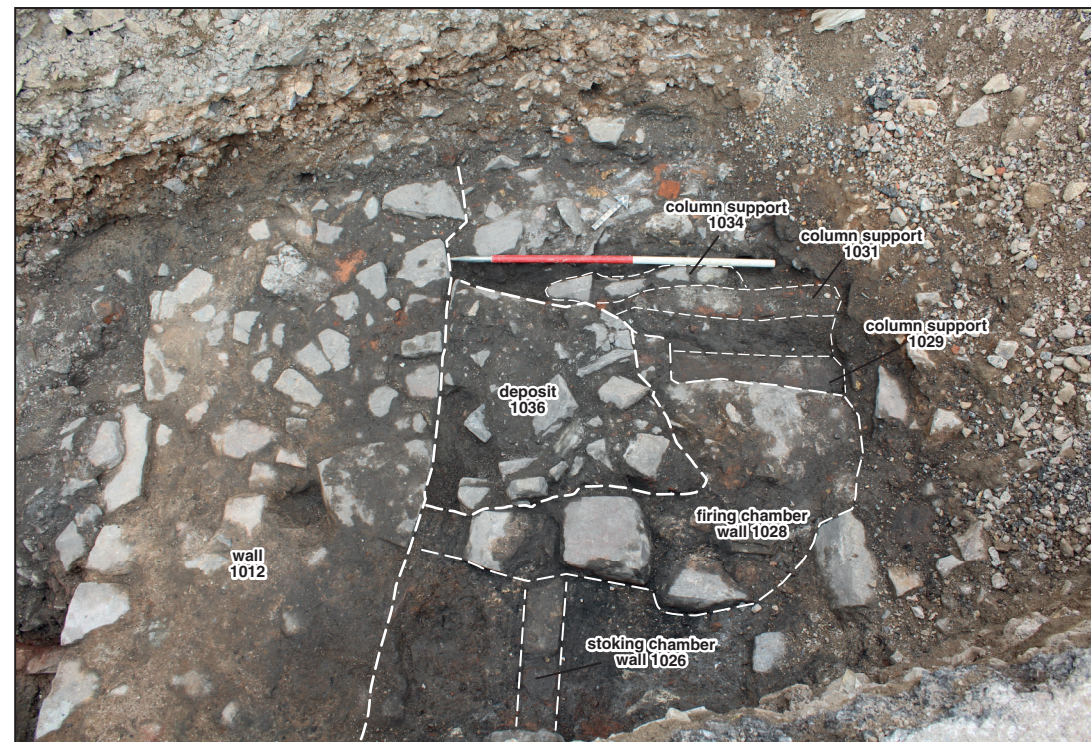
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2019	3 & 4
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE@A4	1:4000 / 1:2000	



Trench 1, looking north-east (1m scale)



Pit 1016, containing vessel 1038, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



Trench 1, kiln 1039 and wall 1012, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 2, showing modern truncation, looking west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

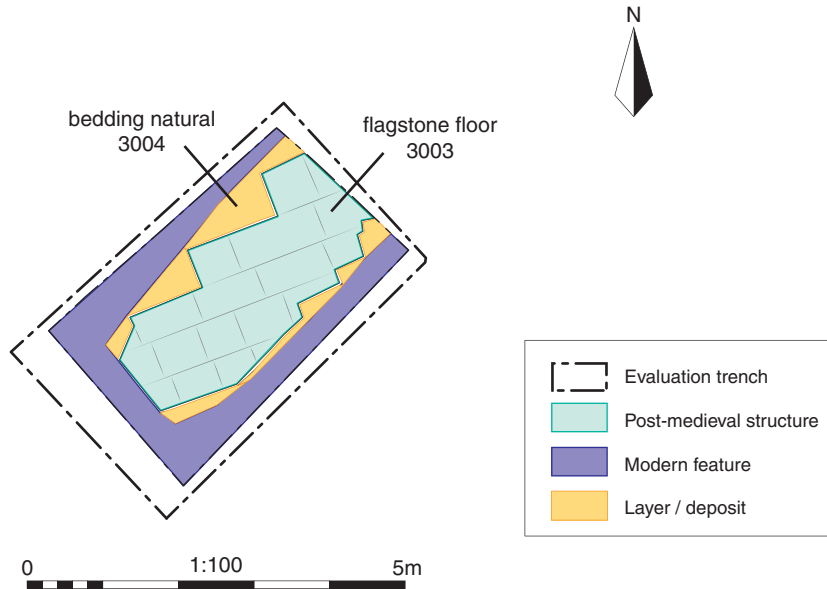
AFA HQ Scheme, Temple Back, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2; photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0033	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2019	
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE@A4	NA	6

Trench 3 plan



Trench 3, looking north-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

AFA HQ Scheme, Temple Back, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3; plan and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0033	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2019	7
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE@A4	1:100	

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