

Land at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol

Standing Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief

(NGR ST 62367 73658)
Planning Reference 13/01034/F



By Susana Dias
and Sarah Newns

Avon Archaeology Limited
Bristol, July 2015



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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NOTES

PROJECT HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 THE SITE SETTING: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
- 3 THE SITE SETTING: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
- 4 THE SITE SETTING: GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND
- 5 THE MONITORING: BUILDING SURVEY
- 6 THE MONITORING: WATCHING BRIEF
- 7 OVERALL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Approximate location of the study area.
- Fig. 2 Site location plan and boundary of the study area outlined in red.
- Fig. 3 Extract from Tithe Map for St George Parish, 1840. Outline of study area in red. Not to scale.

- Fig. 4 Extract from Bristol Town Plan, Gloucestershire. Detail of Clouds Hill House, St. George Parish, 1882. Outline of study area in red. Not to scale.
- Fig. 5 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of Gloucestershire, 1904. Outline of study area in red. Not to scale.
- Fig. 6 Ground Floor Plan of coach house/garage at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.
- Fig. 7 First Floor Plan of coach house/garage at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.
- Fig. 8 North Elevation of the coach house/garage (19th century) at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.
- Fig. 9 East Elevation of the coach house/garage (19th century) at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.
- Fig. 10 Construction Details: Coach house/garage at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.
- Fig. 11 Construction Details: Coach house/garage at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.
- Fig. 12 Site plan of land at No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, showing location of demolished buildings. (Scale as shown).
- Fig. 13 Plan of foundation trenches and approximate location of features revealed. (Scale as shown).
Please note: location of archaeological features on this plan is indicative only, and is not an accurate scaled representation of their location.

PLATES

- Front Cover Looking east across eastern portion of site during groundworks, with No.1, Clouds Hill Road to left of frame.
- Frontispiece Victorian drinking fountain at the junction of Clouds Hill Road, Summerhill Road and Church Road, undated. Unknown author.
- Plate 1 Drinking fountain at junction of Clouds Hill Road and Summerhill Road seen from the west, St George's church in background. Undated, author unknown.
- Plate 2 Garage/stable block seen from the south.

- Plate 3 Slag stone quoins at the northeast corner of the building.
- Plate 4 Slag stone quoins at the southwest corner of the building.
- Plate 5 Detail of the 19th century main timber beam and associated joist set.
- Plate 6 Detail of the modern boarded floor over the 19th century timber structure.
- Plate 7 Rectangular door frame opened directly in the outer load-bearing wall.
- Plate 8 Elevated doorway accessing the first floor of the building in the north facade.
- Plate 9 First floor room. View of the internal east side gable wall.
- Plate 10 First floor room. View of the small access door in the north wall.
- Plate 11 Detail of the eastern modern render in Phase 2 of the C. Hill Road building.
- Plate 12 Detail of the eastern modern render in Phase 2, abutting the original 19th century structure.
- Plate 13 Non-structural internal brick wall in the building's ground floor.
- Plate 14 Detail of the non-structural internal brick wall in the building's ground floor.
- Plate 15 Detail of the timber joist set on the south section's roof.
- Plate 16 Modern render in the building's east elevation.
- Plate 17 Excavated area at the level of Park View Terrace Road.
- Plate 18 Detail of the top soil layer excavated at the back of the main building at Clouds Hill Road.
- Plate 19 Removal of top soil layers and clearing of the underlying clay layer.
- Plate 20 Removal of debris from the demolished buildings facing Park View Terrace Road.
- Plate 21 North-facing section, Trench 5, showing natural substrate and bedrock. Scales: 2 x 1m.

- Plate 22 Northern edge of Cut [110] observed in east-facing section, Trench 2. Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 23 Structure 111 (cistern), from east. Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 24 South-west edge of Cut [113], seen in north-west-facing section, Trench 4. Note distinct upper and lower fills (115 and 114). Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 25 North-facing section, Trench 6, showing, to left of frame, vertical edge of Cut [110], and, in centre, sloping Cut [118], whose reddish-brown fill is truncated by probable modern Cut [121]. Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 26 Cut [128], Fill (127), observed at angle of Trenches 6 and 7, at north-west corner of site, facing south-east. Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 27 East-facing section, Trench 7, showing Cuts [134] (left) and [131] (right) and Wall 132. Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 28 South-facing section, Trench 8, showing east edge of Cut [141], sloping down to left, whose fill (140) is truncated by pipe trench [139]. Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 29 South-facing section, Trench 8, showing east edge of Cut [118] (immediately to left of vertical scale). Scales: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 30 Composite image of central portion of east-facing face of garden wall 122. Scales: 1m.
- Plate 31 East-facing face of wall 123 (see Building Survey). Scale: 2 x 1m.
- Plate 32 Section through wall 124, showing internal fabric, wall 123 to left, wall 122 to right, facing west. Scale: 1m.
- Plate 33 South-facing section observed during second stage of monitoring, showing Drain-Cut [155] and geological deposits (151) and (152). Staff: 1 x 2m.
- Plate 34 Looking east along southern boundary of site, showing modern wall foundation (153) and site boundary wall. Note that land rises to north-east, alongside Clouds Hill Road.
- Plate 35 Looking north across south-western corner of site, prior to construction of Units 4 and 5, showing (Mercia Mudstone; Context 152) at construction level.

ABSTRACT

*Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr Mike Hobbins to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Survey) prior to and during groundworks associated with a new residential development at No.1, Clouds Hill Road, St George, Bristol. The development impacted a roughly trapezoidal area, essentially the former garden of No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, comprising approximately 350 m², and including a small garage building, the subject of the present building survey. The site, centred on NGR ST 62367 73658, is bounded on the eastern side by No. 1, Clouds Hill Road, on the southern side by Clouds Hill Road itself, on the northern side by Park View Terrace and to the west by the garden of No. 389, Church Road. Significantly, the site lies only metres from a formerly strategic road junction, at present marked by the location of a water trough/drinking fountain (see **Frontispiece**), the meeting point of the roads between Bristol and Bath (now Summerhill Road) and Bristol and London (now Clouds Hill Road). The course of the Bristol to Bath road is likely to date to the Romano-British period, and to run immediately to the south of the present site.*

The archaeological monitoring took place in four phases, an initial phase, comprising the survey of a garage building situated at the south-west corner of the site, followed by a short watching brief after the initial topsoil strip; and second and third phases, comprising the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the future development. The initial monitoring was undertaken in October 2013, followed by second, third phases in February and April 2014 and a fourth phase in July 2015. The present document comprises the combined results of the building recording and the results of the consequent monitoring works on the adjacent land. The project was commissioned to satisfy a condition of planning consent, imposed by the City Archaeologist for Bristol City Council, which required that the building on the property was recorded in accordance with English Heritage Level II specifications before its demolition. The groundworks themselves involved the demolition of the aforementioned garage, and level reduction and foundation trenching in advance of the construction of five new residential units, with associated car-parking and landscaping.

The results of the building survey suggest that the garage building in the south-west corner of the site was of probable 19th century origin, functioning originally as a coach-house/stable block to No.1, Clouds Hill Road, with later additions of 19th/early 20th century and later 20th century date. The watching brief revealed an extensive area of probable quarrying or surface mining activity, of post-medieval date, some of which may have been associated with the construction of No.1, Clouds Hill Road; together with a small cistern, in the north-east corner of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Avon Archaeology Limited wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by Mr Mike Hobbins while on site and for commissioning and funding the work.

NOTES

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

PROJECT HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

In all matters pertaining this fieldwork project, Health and Safety has taken priority over all archaeological matters. All archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM 2002, Health and Safety in Field Archaeology) and also the relevant requirements set out in Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 1994 (Health and Safety Commission 1994).

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

Telephone 0117 960 8487. Email: mail@avonarchaeology.co.uk.

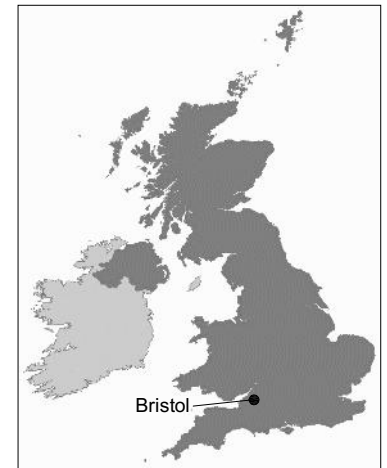
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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey

BPT	Bristol Pottery Type Series
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference

Figure 1



Location of the Study Area



Grid lines at 1 km intervals (extract from OS 1:25 000)

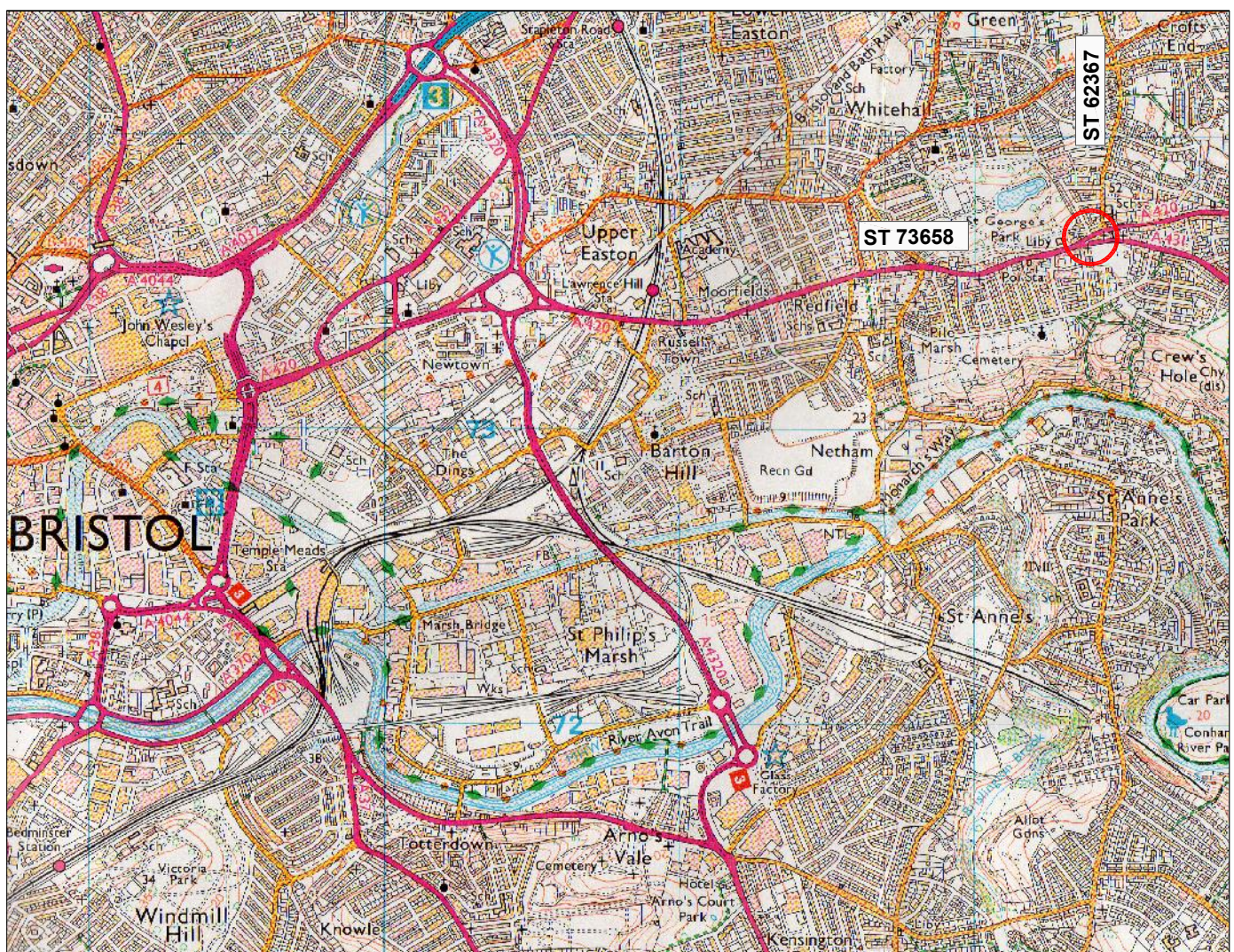
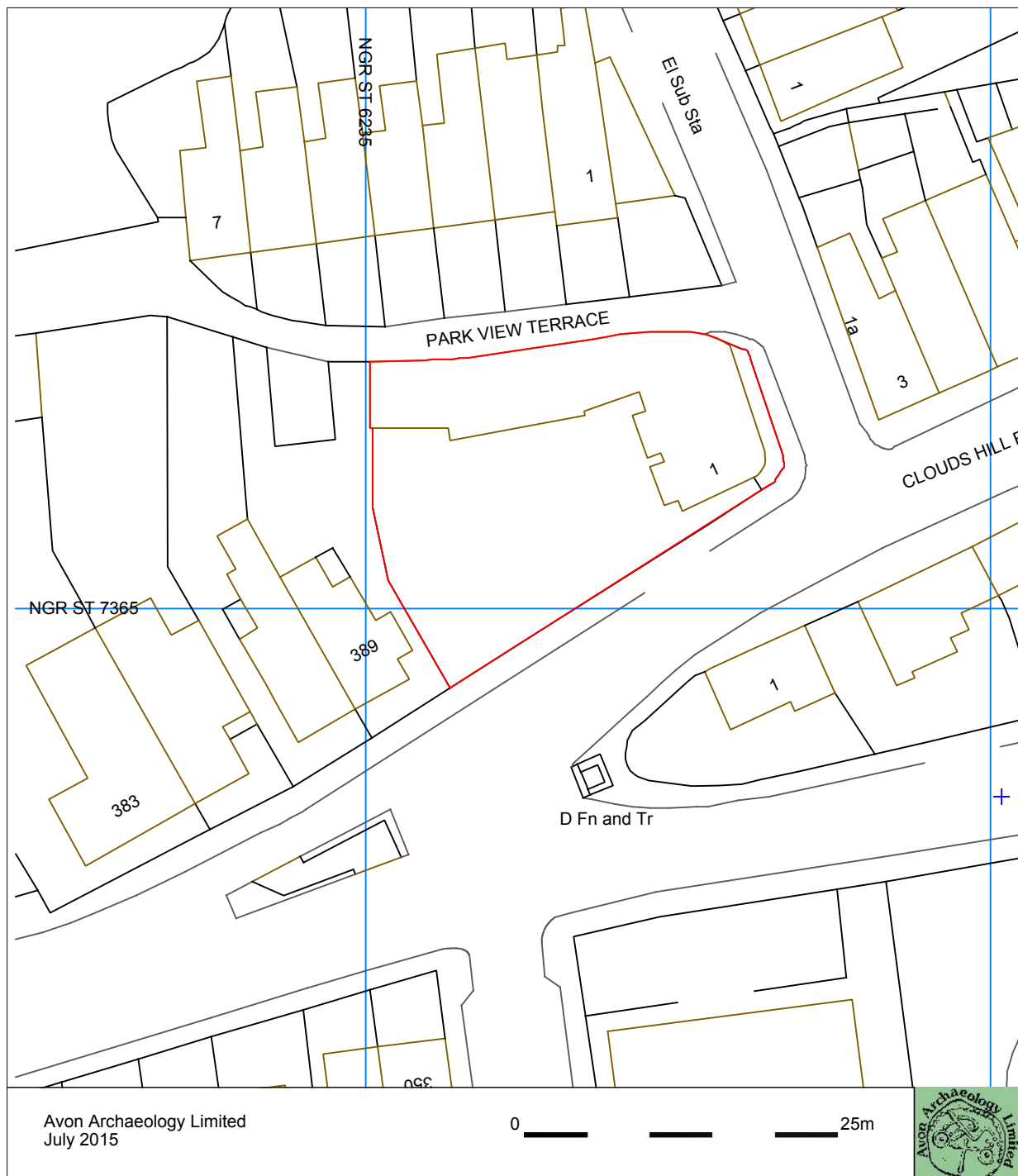


Figure 2

Site location and boundary of the study area outlined in red



1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr Mike Hobbins to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Recording) during groundworks associated with the construction of five new town-houses within the former garden of No.1, Clouds Hill Road. The formal planning application relating to this development has been allocated the reference 13/01034/F by the local planning authority, which is Bristol City Council. The development impacted a roughly trapezoidal area of approximately 350 m², centred on NGR ST 62367 73658. It is bounded to the south by Clouds Hill Road, to the north by Park View Terrace, to the east by No.1, Clouds Hill Road, and to the west by the garden of No. 389, Church Road (**Figures 1** and **2**, and **Plate 2**). Significantly, the site lies immediately to the north of a formerly important road junction (now marked by a drinking fountain/water trough; **Plate 1**), marking the crossing point of the Roman road between Bath and Bristol (the Via Julia) and the later road between London and Bristol. It is thought that the course of the Roman road would have run immediately to the south of the site, and continued in the direction of the present St George's Park. In addition, a Romano-British coin hoard is known to have been recovered in the vicinity of the site in the 18th century. The importance of the area as a strategic meeting-place/crossing point continued into the medieval period, when the junction of the two major routeways was marked by the location of a stone cross (known as "Dungeon" or "Don John Cross", see below). In the post medieval period, the site fell on the southern border of a wider area of intensive mining activity, which, from the later 18th century onwards, was gradually largely given over to domestic housing.

The archaeological monitoring took place in four phases, an initial phase, in which a building survey was undertaken of the building in the south-west corner of the study area ("The Coach House/Stable Block"), in October 2013, followed by an initial watching brief after ground-level reduction, during February 2014, and subsequent phases, in April 2014 and July 2015, during excavation of footings for the new development. The archaeological work was framed around two separate Written Schemes of Investigation, for the Building Survey and Watching Brief, which AAL had previously submitted to, and which had been approved by, the City Archaeological Officer (Dias 2013).

2 THE SITE SETTING: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No previous archaeological work had been carried out within the study area itself, and, indeed, the nearest archaeological work of any description in the vicinity was a desk-based assessment for a site at the Don Johns Cross public house in 2004 (Davis 2004). Information for the archaeological background to the present site has therefore been taken from the Bristol Historic Environment Record (www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace).

No evidence for prehistoric occupation or activity is recorded in the vicinity of the study area, and the archaeological potential of the site rests largely upon its location at the junction of two major routes, the roads between Bristol and Bath (now the A420, Summerhill Road), and Bristol and London (now Clouds Hill Road, or the A431).

The Bristol to Bath Road was originally recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition as the “Via Julia”, and is later catalogued by Margary as a part of the road between Bath and Sea Mills (Margary no.54; 1973, 138). The course of the road is thought to follow Summerhill Road, then to continue through the present St George’s Park (Davis 2004, HER 21982), running immediately to the south of the present site. Further evidence of Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the study area is provided by the 18th century discovery of a Romano-British coin hoard, in Hanham, at an unknown location, possibly near St George’s church (see below) “in the high road to Bristol” (HER 11392).

The importance of the area as a focal point/meeting place is illustrated pictorially on a map of Kingswood Chase of 1672, which shows the location of a stone cross (“Dungeons Cross”) at the junction of Bath and London roads. The cross would probably originally have stood at the location of the present drinking fountain/horse trough (see below) at the junction of Summerhill and Clouds Hill Roads. The supposed site of the cross is later recorded on Ordnance Survey maps (under the name “Don John’s Cross”), south of the present St George’s Park (OS 1880-1, Glos.LXXII), with a part of its base being sited in the garden of the then vicarage, at ST62490 73570 (HER 1812M). Latimer reports that the cross had been destroyed in the riots of 1794 (Latimer 1893, 274).

The 1672 map (the earliest document to show the study area) shows the area lying within Barton (Regis) Hundred, just to the north of the road junction between “Bath Road” and “London Causeway”. The study area itself appears to fall within an area marked “Dean and Chapter’s Lands”, on the boundary with an area marked “Scoribrons Bottom”. It is possible that this boundary is marked by the line of the present Clouds Hill Avenue. Formerly part of Kingswood Forest (which was disafforested in 1228), the site appears to have lain within, or on the borders of Kingswood Chase, which was a much smaller area formerly set aside for hunting (Moore 1982, 6).

The parish of St George was not created until 1751 (Davis 2004, HER 1982), the year preceding the commencement of construction of the new church of that name, completed in 1756 (HER 2912M), which lay to the south of Summerhill Road, 100m south-east of the study area (see **Plate 1**). The church (labelled “New Church” on the tithe map of 1840) was rebuilt in 1846, but gutted by fire and largely internally rebuilt in 1878. By 1976, it had become structurally unsound and was finally demolished to be replaced by housing after that date.

The fact that the road junction may have continued to be of some importance as a minor focal point, into Victorian times, is suggested by the installation of a drinking fountain and horse trough in the 19th century (now Grade II listed), see below, **Frontispiece** and **Plate 1**).

3 THE SITE SETTING: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The study area, located in the parish of St. George, Bristol, lies just within the boundary of the inner city, on the eastern limits of metropolitan Bristol. Historically, St. George lay outside the city boundary and its first church was built in the mid-18th century (above), to serve the growing number of coalminers who had moved to the eastern area of the parish for work. An Act of 1751 divided up the formerly large

parish of St. Philip and St Jacob, forming what we identify today as St. George ecclesiastical parish.

"[...] the civil parish formed in 1784, comprised of what are now the east Bristol suburbs of Crews Hole, Crofts End, Greenbank, Lower Easton, Moorfields, Redfield, St George, Speedwell, Two Mile Hill, Whitehall, and White's Hill. It was bounded on the north by the parish of Stapleton, on the east by the former chapelries/tithings of Oldland and Hanham Abbots both in the parish of Bitton, and the west by the out-parish of St Philip & Jacob, Bristol. The River Avon marks the southern boundary and the old division between the counties of Gloucestershire and Somerset. The parish was once covered by the Royal Forest of Kingswood. It started to be cleared for agriculture from the 13th century. The forest was progressively reduced and developed over the centuries. The area first came into industrial prominence in the late 17th century, because of coal mining. [...]" (Plaster 2011).

Parish growth, during the 19th and 20th centuries, was mainly associated with farming and mining activities, which led progressively to the construction of ranks of cottages throughout the area. The former landscape – occupied previously by meadows, gardens and mining pits – was gradually transformed into city suburbs, which partially maintain their Victorian layout and monumental features intact (**Figures 3 and 4**). One of these examples is the Victorian drinking fountain, which stands at the junction between Clouds Hill Road and Summerhill Road (above; **Frontispiece**); it was commissioned and built in 1896 by the local industrialist William Butler. Another commission which still survives at the parish centre is Handel Cossham's St. George Park, established in 1894. The area of the site was most likely included, like the park itself, within the 38 acre Fire Engine Farm which existed in this area into the 19th century. The farm was entirely dedicated to the mining industry and comprised all the properties which today lie between the boundaries of Clouds Hill Road, Church Road, Park Crescent and Clouds Hill Avenue.

"[...] Mining significantly benefited from the invention of the steam engine. Primarily used for pumping water out of pits, a Newcomen steam or 'fire engine' was used in the Whitehall area. It gave its name to the Fire Engine Farm, the fire engine turnpike tollhouse and the still surviving Fire Engine Inn, opposite the main entrance of St George Park. Coal was in great demand by both Bristol householders and industrialists [...]" (Plaster, 2011).



Plate 1 – Drinking fountain at junction of Clouds Hill Road and Summerhill Road seen from the west, St George's church in background. Undated, author unknown.

MAP REGRESSION

A limited map regression exercise was undertaken, utilising largely those maps available on-line (via “Old-maps.co.uk” and “Bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace”).

The earliest map available for the area is the map of Kingswood Chase, of 1672 (not reproduced here), which has already been discussed, above, and is largely a schematic portrayal of the holdings of various contemporary landowners. It is not until the tithe map of 1840, that a reasonably detailed and accurate plan of the area is available (**Figure 3**). The tithe shows the trapezoidal study area, occupied by No.1, Clouds Hill, to the east, with a couple of smaller outhouses adjacent to its north-west corner, alongside the future Park View Terrace. It is worth noting that, at this period, there had been very little development in the vicinity of the study area, and that the houses of Park View Terrace had not yet been constructed. There are three buildings bordering the present Church Road/Clouds Hill Road extending to the west of the study area, one of which may be a precursor to the garage building known as the “Coach House”, with a small row of outhouses to their rear. Summerhill Road is labelled “New Church”, presumably after St George’s church, which would, however, have been nearly a century old by this date. A scattering of houses is shown to the east, to either side of Clouds Hill Road. The suggestion given by the tithe is that the immediate vicinity of the study area is no longer primarily rural in character, but that a degree of development within the relatively recently created St George’s parish has already begun by this date.

By the time of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880-1, the area had lost much of its rural character. Amenities such as schools and tramway lines had been created, with numerous additional small housing developments, in short rows infilling between Clouds Hill Road and Summerhill Road, south and west along Church Road, and north of Clouds Hill (London) Road, to the west of Plummers Hill, where the former scattering of houses had been replaced by more formal terraces.

A more detailed view of the study area itself is provided by the 1:500 town plan of Bristol of 1882 (**Figure 4**). This shows No.1, Clouds Hill in more detail, with a possible greenhouse abutting along its western façade. The house itself is L-shaped, with a further small outbuilding immediately to the west, alongside Park View Terrace. The majority of the study area appears to consist of landscaped garden, with formal walkways, curving to the south, rectilinear to the north and west, with several large trees. Of particular note is the presence of a well, towards the southern edge of the garden, which was not, however, observed during the watching brief. The “Coach House” may possibly have been rebuilt, enclosed by its own perimeter boundary wall, at the south-western corner of the study area. The earlier buildings to the west of the study area had by this date been demolished and replaced by four larger, semi-detached properties, also within walled enclosures.

By the time of the 1904 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map (**Figure 5**), the perimeter of the study area had been established as at the present day, in that the originally extensive garden of No.1, Clouds Hill had been carved up to provide rear gardens to the houses immediately to the west, fronting Church Road/Clouds Hill. The well is no longer shown, and may have been infilled by this date. The small property in the south-west corner of the study area is numbered 201, suggesting that it may have been converted to an actual dwelling, rather than used as a stable block or coach house. The westward extension to No.1, Clouds Hill now extends almost all the way along Park View Terrace, although it is not clear whether this extension is

made up of a single building or several smaller dwellings. Park View Terrace had been constructed by this date, and St George's Park itself laid out, with formal planting and pathways. To the west of the site, the Victoria Free Library had been constructed, and an entirely new road, Clouds Hill Avenue, ran north-north-west from No.1, Clouds Hill. By this date, the vicinity of the study area has assumed its largely built-up character, the only open spaces being St George's Park itself and areas around the schools, church and vicarage.

There is little change shown in either the study area or its immediate vicinity in subsequent maps, up until at least 1972, when the building aligned south of Park View Terrace is labelled "Surgery". A recent large-scale plan of the area, dated 2012, provided by Farrell and Company (Drwg.no.7012-10), shows possibly four adjoining buildings to the south of Park View Terrace, extending in an east-west arm directly adjoining No.1, Clouds Hill. The building in the south-west corner of the study area (referred to as "Stable block/garage") seems to have been somewhat remodelled, as it appears square in plan, with no outbuildings to the rear. The block plan forming part of Planning Application 13/0304/F (Block Plan 98, dated March 2013) also shows several internal garden walls (mostly immediately to the east of the "stable block/garage" building), including a small square enclosure which may have delineated the site of the former well.

It is unfortunate that all of these smaller, internal garden walls had been removed by the time of the original watching brief, as had all of the buildings fronting Park View Terrace.

4 THE SITE SETTING: GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

From a geological perspective, St. George parish is situated on a small hill, at heights averaging slightly over 50 m aOD. The British Geological Survey (site accessed July 2014) records the solid geology of the site itself as:

"Downend Member – Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 309 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.

Setting: rivers. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium."

The site lies very close to the boundary with an extensive area dominated by the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation (also Carboniferous) to the north and east (BGS website).

The immediate area of the site forms part of a plateau overlooking the River Avon to the south, and slopes gradually up towards the centre of Kingswood to the east (**Plate 34**), with the ground also falling away to the south, towards Clouds Hill Road.

5 THE MONITORING: BUILDING SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

Building recording of the structure located in the south-west corner of the site (“the Coach House” or Stable Block”) was undertaken in a single stage, during October 2013, to satisfy a condition of planning consent imposed by the City Archaeologist (above). Along with an extensive photographic survey, detailed descriptions of the building’s features were also made, as well as a basic phasing of the building’s construction and morphology.

The survey concluded that the study building probably had early 19th century origins, probably functioning originally as a coach house or stable block to No.1, Clouds Hill Road (see also “**Map Regression**” above). Initially erected as a two storey building, it displayed a basic rectangular layout with an area of no more than 30 m² on each floor. The exact date is uncertain but it seems that the building was extended in the late 19th or early 20th century, adding an extra 18 m² to the southern side of the existing structure. A third phase was recorded in the building’s southern extension, which was clearly of 20th century origin, with the introduction of minor features such as reinforced quoins in the south entrance, and in the internal ground floor wall. These latter phases presented modern characteristics, with the use of contemporary materials, which are of little historical or architectural importance.

METHODOLOGY

The building was recorded prior to groundworks, by means of written notes, scale drawings, and colour digital photographs, in accordance with English Heritage Level II specifications (English Heritage, 2006) and related to accurate plans of the site. The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with methodologies outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Dias, 2013) produced in response to a brief issued by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. The main criteria for English Heritage Level II building recording are set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, as follows:

“[...] This is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those in Level I but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building’s development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project. A Level II record will typically consist of: drawings, sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2-7; photography, 1, 2, 4; written record, 1-3, 6. [...]”. (English Heritage, 2006, p. 14).

Records were based on the stratigraphical principles for standing construction and upstanding structures, including analyses of the different features present within the garage/stable block. All the information regarding archaeological features was recorded in the field on context record sheets compiled by Avon Archaeology Limited, in addition to a detailed set of photographs, and technical drawings at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Where appropriate, elevations, sections and plans were recorded in detail, with heights related to Ordnance Datum.

In general, the investigative work comprised occasional and localized removal of modern materials, to expose historic fabric and blocked or obscured openings and architectural features. Access to the outer walls was good – except for the western elevation, which was blocked by the neighbouring house – and these were recorded using rectified photography, later transposed to CAD plans. The data recovered was used to produce a set of scaled phase plans, which present a phased account of the building's evolution.

STANDING BUILDING RECORDING

The following descriptive text is presented by structural phase, in chronological order. Measurements and dimensions can be taken from the scaled plans and are not included within the body of the text, unless directly necessary. The general features recorded in the garage/stable block building indicate *poor quality* construction, especially in the 19th century phase. The modern attachments to the south presented a more robust structure, although simple and built with low quality materials. These characteristics seem to fit the general pattern for an urban non-residential structure, and it may on balance be contemporary, or roughly so, with the line of terraced houses to its west.



Plate 2 – Garage/stable block seen from the south.

The use of simple materials and low quality mortars observed in the early construction seems to have been perpetuated throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Constructed initially with a modest layout, it carried on being a simple structure to the present day, even though some features presented more resilient materials.

PHASE 1 – EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Three broad phases of structural development were identified, although they undoubtedly incorporate a significant number of sub-phases, whose precise

chronology cannot be defined. The phases presented here reflect only the three main periods of structural development which were apparent within the fabric of the building. The chronologies attributed to each phase were derived from analyses of the structural style and materials, which however may present a relative margin of error, due to the lack of historical documentary evidence. The earliest stage of construction may be identified in the building's main body (**Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9**), which comprises a rectangular-shaped plan with two floors, each approximately 30m² in area.

▪ **Walling and Structure:** The fabric of the masonry forming the outer load bearing walls, which constituted the main structural mass of the building, consisted of random coursed sandstone blocks and occasional brickwork. In general, the joints between the stone elements showed some degree of horizontal continuity, although punctuated by occasional irregular intervals. In this type of construction, the loads of roof and floors are carried to the foundations by means of walls – with no pillars or load bearing beams – which also provide the weather protective envelope to the interior space. Materials used in this building included stone and brick bonded by coarse sand mortars in the initial phase, as well as modern cement in the later development stages. The quoins in the northeast and southwest corners of the building (**Figure 11**) presented large slag blocks of great resistance and durability, possibly introduced in the early stage of construction and reinforced progressively later on, by the addition of different layers of mortar (**Plates 3 and 4**).

The building's structural integrity depended entirely on the outer walls, which were approximately 50 cm thick, and which distributed all the weight directly into the natural substrate. This weakens the building's frame from the perspective of structural mechanics and confirms the simplicity of the 19th century building. From a physical perspective, the walls worked as a monolithic block, which provides it, nonetheless, with a great resistance to compression. The presence of heavy floor beams, which tied the opposing east and western walls together, reinforced the structural stability and prevented the collapse of the outer structure. The stonework was bonded with grey lime sand mortars, comprising coarse sand, probably with a low level of water retention. Although apparently strong, the mortars presented some friability and would easily deteriorate if not protected by render, which in the present case, seemed to have a modern origin.

▪ **Internal Non-Structural Walls:** For the earliest phase of the building there was no evidence of any type of internal, non-structural walling. The building had, apparently, no partitions in its initial construction, even though these elements appear to be present at a later stage.

▪ **Wood and Stone Floors:** The building presented two types of flooring. On the ground floor, it was possible to identify what appeared to be part of the original 19th century flagstone floor, underneath a partially laid modern cement render. The first floor, however, presented a lightweight structure, consisting of timber elements which appeared to be modern, but overall similar to other contemporary 19th century structures of this category. This floor level consisted of a timber platform on which the surface of the modern boarded floors lay, directly above a set of parallel joists. It was attached to the outer load-bearing walls by a joist header, which was probably contemporary to the initial construction phase (**Plates 5 and 6**).

▪ **Windows and Doorways:** The building, considered to have its origin in the early 19th century, possessed a single window at the top of the east-facing end wall.

(**Figure 9**). It was 90 cm across and its simple, squared shape, did not display any notable features apart from the wooden window frame, which was most likely modern in origin.

It was possible to access the building through three distinct doorways. In the east wall, the main entrance consisted of a simple rectangular door frame, 95 cm wide by 1.90 m in height, opened straight through the outer, load-bearing wall (**Plate 7**). The door itself, made with wooden panels, seemed to be modern and is of no historical or architectural interest. There was no internal access to the first floor from the inside of the building. The two levels appeared to be completely independent, making the building's first floor a completely separate space, physically dissociated from the remaining areas. It was accessed through an elevated doorway in the northern wall of the building (**Plate 8**), which had unusual dimensions: 80 cm wide by 1.40 m in height. Apart from its rather peculiar size, the bottom of the entrance was also located approximately 1.10 m above the surrounding external ground surface, which does not on first impression seem compatible with the building's original function.

It is impossible to assess at this stage, what the first floor's original function was, if indeed the building had a first floor space in its original state. The small dimensioned door opened into a room of rectangular plan (**Plates 9 and 10**). It may be possible to speculate that this area was used mainly as a storage unit, accessible only through the north façade by a door which, from its location, could never have been larger. This is due to the difference in the surrounding heights, which are incompatible with the construction levels displayed in the building's interior.

A more complex explanation relating to the origin of this compartment, would establish parallels between the first floor of the Clouds Hill Road building and the upper floors found in barns and storehouses, particularly in rural areas. These elevated floors were used to store and dry cereal above the ground level, to prevent the infiltration of humidity and dirt, and also to prevent access to the grain by animals such as rats and mice. This would corroborate the suggestion that the original function of the building was as a stable block (Farrell and Company, Drwg no.712-10) and/or a Coach House (Bristol City Council Planning Document no.13/01034/F).

The third access point was directly from Church Road to the south, through modern garage doors (**Plate 2**). If the building was originally used, for example, as a coach house, it is possible that this entrance derived from a coach access, later transformed into a modern garage entranceway.

▪ **Roofing:** It was possible to examine part of the timber structure on the building's first floor. It consisted mainly of a traditional style, gabled roof with double rafters and a set of parallel side purlins. No internal ceiling was added to the interior construction either in its original build or in a later stage (**Plate 9**). On the exterior, the roof was covered by *pantiles*, common in English vernacular architecture since the 18th century. These elements could easily be contemporary with the building's original construction, due to their high durability, and widespread use throughout the country.

PHASE 2 – LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY

The southern part of the building (**Figures 6 and 9**), which comprised an area of 18m² on the ground floor, is not assigned a specific construction date. It is assumed,

from the type of construction materials, that the unit was attached to the main 19th century building at some unknown point at the turn of the century or even in the first decades of the 20th century.

Walling and Structure: The outer walls of the extended section to the south of the main building contained some elements similar to those referred to in the previous phasing, presenting the following more modern characteristics. As in the Phase 1 sector of the building, the fabric of the masonry forming the outer load bearing walls, consisted of undressed or roughly dressed, uncoursed sandstone blocks, alternating with occasional brickwork. The quoins possessed more robust elements with large, well-dressed, rectangular sandstone blocks, abutting the primary structure. As in the previous area, the stonework was bonded with white and grey coarse sand mortars.

In the eastern facade it was possible to confirm the addition of this *new* building unit (**Plates 11 and 12**), which presented a slightly more distinct and modern profile, albeit using traditional construction materials similar to the ones identified in Phase 1. The use of modern render in the outer elevations prevented the author from analysing the general nature of the construction fabric, which was only exposed in minor and distinct sections.

Internal Non-Structural Walls: The internal walls, present only on the ground floor, simply divided one room from another and did not support any loads (**Plates 13 and 14**). A single wall, entirely built in brick, divided the pre-existing main space into two different rooms. The robust brick construction seems to have been simply butted against the existing wall surfaces, providing a partition of the open space and most likely altering the building's original function. The interior wall, which ran from east to west was not originally an internal division, since it was a part of the original external building frame.

Floors: The building presented two types of flooring structure, within its distinct sections respectively. It was not possible, however, to assess any flooring features associated with Phase 2.

Windows and Doorways: The Phase 2 extension was attached to the original construction most probably in the early 20th century, providing the building with a second window. The *new* opening was built in the east facade and consisted of a simple rectangular shape, 45 by 50 cm, not displaying any notable feature apart from the wooden window frame, which is most likely modern in origin.

The original doorway onto Church Road/Clouds Hill Road, was removed as the building extended further south. Its removal implied the introduction of a heavy, reinforced timber beam, above the former opening in order to provide support (**Plate 5**) for the new space, reinforcing simultaneously the main building south wall. The new Church Road doorway was essentially a dislocation of the original entrance, apparently serving the same purpose – vehicular access –, as the original one. It comprised a simple rectangular, non-reinforced opening with a modern metal gate, of no historic or architectural interest.

Roofing: The roof of the southern extension consisted of a gabled, single pitch roof (**Plate 15**), with no internal ceiling. On the exterior, the roof was covered by *pantiles*.

▪ PHASE 3 – LATE 20TH CENTURY/MODERN

Phase 3 comprises a group of minor features, identified in the main 19th century structure, as well as in its later and adjacent southern building addition. The use of materials such as modern bricks, cement and paint, characterizes this stage of construction.

▪ **Walling and Structure:** The modern phase did not include major structural elements either in the main building or in its later additions. In fact, only minor changes and repairs, undertaken in the 20th century, were evident throughout the structure, essentially in the rendering of the external walls (**Plate 16**), and in the interior of the northern room on the ground floor.

The most significant modern features were found in the southern section of the building, particularly in its quoins (**Figures 10 and 11**). The 19th century interior wall was also reinforced with new brick quoins and partially rendered with mortar and modern cement at a later stage. In the main southern entrance, quoins were likewise reinforced with modern materials over the pre-existing structure, using slag blocks which may have been re-used.

BUILDING SURVEY: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The structural evidence collated under the present survey allows us to distinguish three main phases of the building's development, which probably comprised an indeterminate number of construction sub-phases. The earliest stage of construction may be dated to the 19th century, which comprised a two storey building of rectangular plan. The fabric of this construction was formed entirely by rough, uncoursed, undressed masonry, with a timber roof structure above, covered by pantiles. The early building walls worked as a monolithic block, with no connection to identifiable pillars or buttresses.

The two later construction phases involved the extension of the building, giving a final footprint of some 48m². This survey identified the use of a stone masonry frame with occasional brickwork, bonded with lime sand mortars. Further alterations made during the 20th century in the south side of the building were also evident, essentially in the rendering and quoin reinforcement.

In general, the recording exercise at Clouds Hill Road has established a clear overall narrative for the structural and chronological development of a building whose sequence of construction is consistent with the local vernacular tradition. Monolithic, low height, and with wide walls, small rectilinear compartments and narrow openings, characterized this type of mass construction; the analysis of which presented here casts a little more light on the development through time of this type of very modest, but functional building.

It seems likely that the building was, from its initial construction, an ancillary structure within the grounds of the large house at No. 1 Clouds Hill Road and may well have served as a coach house/stable block. The modern garage doors, which fronted onto Church Road, suggest that its function as an ancillary building to the main house was, essentially, retained into the modern period.

6 THE MONITORING: WATCHING BRIEF

The second phase of the project (as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation, Dias 2013) involved the monitoring of groundworks in the former garden of No.1, Clouds Hill, over an area of approximately 350 m². An initial day of monitoring (12th February, 2014) commenced at a point at which all previous structures on the site had been demolished, and the ground level had already been reduced by up to 500mm throughout the entire area. As a result, it was not possible, at that stage, to identify any features of archaeological interest.

Further monitoring, undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for the future development, was carried out in two stages, an initial stage, involving the excavation of foundation trenches for Units 1, 2 and 3, along the northern edge of the site (undertaken in April, 2014) and a second stage, at the south-western corner of the site, involving the excavation of foundation trenches for Units 4 and 5 (undertaken in July, 2015; see **Figure 13**).

INITIAL STAGE

TRENCHES (**Figure 13**)

The initial stage, involving excavation of foundations on the south side of Park View Terrace, was undertaken within an area which largely fell within the footprint of earlier structures on the site, which first appeared on OS maps of early twentieth century date (**Figure 5**). The foundations were dug to a maximum depth of 1.15m below the current ground surface, revealing the upper surface of the brashy sandstone bedrock, intermittently overlain by the natural red clay substrate (see **Plate 21**).

For the purposes of recording, the trenches were numbered from 1 to 9, and contexts were numbered sequentially (see **Figure 13**).

Trench 1 was excavated adjacent to Park View Terrace, and measured approximately 5m east-west by 800mm wide, to a maximum depth of 800mm. The sequence revealed in the south-facing section consisted of modern deposits of tarmac (100) and scalpings (101), which overlay a possibly redeposited garden soil (103), which in turn overlay bands of increasingly clean red clay (104) and (105), overlying the natural sandstone bedrock (106), which was encountered at a minimum depth of 300mm below the current ground surface.

The only feature revealed within Trench 1 consisted of a modern ceramic pipe (Cut 107), which was cut from a depth of some 90mm below the current ground surface, and extended some 4.2m east-west by a maximum of 430mm below the current ground surface. The cut was backfilled by a mixed silty clay (108), containing occasional concrete fragments, which in turn was overlain by a thin band of sand/grit (102).

Trench 2, a north-south trench, excavated at the western end of Trench 1, measured approximately 4.8m east-west by 960mm wide, and was dug to a maximum depth of

900mm. The east-facing section exposed within this trench revealed a sequence consisting of garden soil (103), to a depth of some 340mm, directly overlying the sandstone bedrock (106). The majority of the trench was dominated by a large cut (110), over 4.8m north-south, by 900mm deep, cut from a height of 340mm below the current ground level, truncating the above deposits, filled by a redeposited brashy subsoil (109) (see **Plate 22**).

The trench also revealed a modern cut (116) for a second ceramic pipe (backfilled by Context 117), which ran the entire length of the trench and was cut from the current ground surface (after reduction).

Trench 3, a north-south trench, excavated at the eastern end of Trench 1, was located roughly 3.9m west of the western wall of No.1, Clouds Hill Road, and revealed the only *structural* feature of archaeological interest within the construction trenches. The trench measured some 2.8m north-south by some 700-800mm wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 900mm below the current ground level. Trench 3 revealed a large stone-built tank (111), constructed of large Pennant sandstone blocks, bonded with a very hard, light grey lime mortar and lined internally with a very hard waterproof render some 2mm thick (**Plate 23**). The tank measured 2.11m north-south (externally) by 3m east-west (externally) and was over 900mm deep. The northern wall (which was the only wall observed in detail) measured 520mm thick. The tank had been backfilled with demolition rubble (112) and was partially full of water at the time of excavation. Further cleaning revealed the north-east corner of the tank, at a distance of only 1.7m west of the western wall of the present building, with a metal water pipe feeding into its north-east corner.

Trench 4 was aligned roughly south-west north-east and measured only 1.5m long by 800mm wide, by a maximum depth of 800mm. The north-western-facing section of Trench 4 revealed that, in this area of the site, the preceding reduced level dig had removed all overlying deposits, to reveal the natural bedrock. At the south-western end of the trench, a large, steep-sided cut (113) was revealed, measuring over 1.3m south-west/north-east, similar to Cut 110 in Trench 2, filled by a reddish-brown silty clay (114), overlain by a redeposited brashy deposit (115). The cut was dug from the current (reduced) ground level, to a maximum depth of 800mm below the current ground level, and was flat-bottomed. (See **Plate 24**).

Trench 5 was aligned east-west and connected the southern ends of Trenches 2 and 4. The trench measured 5m east-west, by 800mm wide, and was dug to a maximum depth of 800mm below the current ground level. The north-facing section revealed solely geological deposits, the red clay substrate (105), overlying the natural bedrock (106) (**Plate 21**). The south-facing section, however, revealed a continuation of Fill 114 (as in Trench 4), suggesting that Cut 113 extended to the west, over a length of some 5m. It is possible that Cut 113, seen in Trenches 4 and 5, constitutes the southern edge of Cut 110, as recorded in Trench 2.

Trench 6 constituted the western continuation of Trench 1, and extended some 10.85m east-west by 1.14mm wide, by a maximum depth of 1.15m.

The south-facing section of Trench 6 revealed a similar sequence of deposits to those revealed in Trench 1 (its eastern continuation). The modern tarmac and topsoil layers overlay the reddish brown mixed redeposited clay subsoil (104), which in turn overlay the clean natural red clay substrate (105), overlying the sandstone bedrock (106).

The north-facing section of this trench revealed a series of large cuts, not only the western edge of Cut 110, but also a further, similarly large cut [118], which extended over 650mm east-west to the western end of Trench 6 (and see also Trenches 8 and 9, below). Cut 118 was filled by Context 119, a reddish-brown soft sandy clay. Fill 119 was itself truncated by a second, smaller cut [121], which extended 3.95m east-west, by over 600mm north-south, by 700mm deep and was filled by a very mixed dark grey/brown silty clay (120) with frequent clay wedges, stones and charcoal flecks (**Plate 25**). Neither of these cuts was visible in the south-facing section. Cut 121, however, extended into the northern end of Trench 9. It is likely that Cut 121 was of relatively modern origin, as its fill was similar to that of the modern pipe trenches observed elsewhere on the site.

A smaller cut, for a modern ceramic drain, aligned north-south (Cut 126, Fill 125) was recorded towards the western end of Trench 6, in the north-facing section. The cut was not visible in the south-facing section of Trench 6, but may be the northern continuation of Cut 139, Trench 8 (see below).

At the extreme western end of Trench 6, a further large cut [128], cut from the current ground level, extended over 780mm east-west and over 3.6m north-south (extending into Trench 7) (**Plate 26**). Cut 128 was cut from the current ground level directly into the natural substrate (Contexts 105/106) and reached a maximum depth of 700mm. The cut was filled by a soft, reddish brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments (similar to Fill 119 of Cut 118).

Trench 7 was excavated along the western boundary of the study area and measured 5.7m north-south by 1.2m wide, by a maximum depth of 700mm. The east-facing section of Trench 7 revealed a sequence of cuts and deposits, slightly more complex than those elsewhere on the site (**Plate 27**). The general sequence consisted of a mixed reddish brown, possibly redeposited clay subsoil (137), overlying the clay/sandstone natural substrate (105/106).

Context 137 was truncated by a discrete cut [136] measuring 1m north-south by over 860mm east-west, filled by a very mixed orangey clay and redeposited subsoil deposit (135) similar to the fills of the modern ceramic pipe trenches recorded elsewhere on the site.

At the extreme north end of Trench 7, the east-facing section revealed the foundation and upper masonry of the garden wall bounding the plot immediately to the west of No.1, Clouds Hill. The wall itself (132) measured over 3.2m east-west by 370mm wide by 2.35m high (above the current ground surface). The wall was formed of Pennant sandstone blocks, very roughly faced, bonded with a light grey lime mortar, which contained frequent lime and charcoal flecks. The wall was sited within probable foundation cut [131], which truncated the natural substrate (105/106) and measured over 330mm deep by 430mm north-south (see **Plate 27**). The cut was filled by Wall 132 and by backfill 130, a pliable dark reddish brown silty clay, with charcoal flecks and clay smears. Fill 130 was truncated by a second narrow cut, [134], visible in the east-facing section only, which measured 750mm deep by 300mm-570mm wide. The cut was filled by a mixed dark reddish brown silty clay (133), which also contained one ceramic flower-pot sherd (not retained).

Overlying Fills 135 and 133, and abutting Wall 132, was a levelling layer of garden soil (129), stretching the entire length of Trench 7 (5.7m north-south) and measuring

460mm thick (maximum). The deposit was not visible in the west-facing section.

Trench 8 was excavated as a westward continuation of Trench 5, at the southern ends of Trenches 2, 7 and 9 (see Plan, **Figure 13**). The trench measured 17.3m east-west by 850mm wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 700mm. Three cuts were recorded in the south-facing section of this trench (**Plates 28 and 29**). Cut 139 was recorded as the cut for a modern ceramic pipe, backfilled with a silty clay loam deposit (138), possibly the southern continuation of Cut 126, Trench 6. Cut 140 was a shallow scoop, measuring 660mm east-west by over 900mm north-south by 400mm deep, and filled with a clean reddish-brown redeposited subsoil (141), similar to Fill 119. Fill 141 contained a single glazed redware rim sherd of probable 18th century date (not retained). The third cut recorded within Trench 8 was the southern continuation of Cut 118, visible in both north- and south-facing sections, measuring at this location approximately 500mm deep and extending over 1.95m east-west. The fill (119) yielded a glazed Somerset redware rim sherd (BPT 96 or 280), of probable 18th century date, a tiny North Devon gravel-tempered ware base sherd (BPT 112) (also 18th century), and a small fragment of animal bone. None of these finds were retained (BPT references from Jarrett 2013).

Trench 9, measuring 4.6m north-south, by 900mm wide, by 800mm deep, ran parallel to Trenches 7 and 2, connecting Trenches 8 and 6. Fill 119 of Cut 118 was visible over the entire length of Trench 9, in both the sides and the base, suggesting that the cut must originally have extended over 4.6m north-south in length. At the northern end of Trench 9, the west-facing section revealed the southern continuation of Cut 121, suggesting that this cut must have extended over 600mm north-south (see Trench 6, above).

STRUCTURAL REMAINS (Figure 13)

At the western end of the study area, the garden wall of No.1, Clouds Hill was also recorded, prior to its demolition (**Plate 30**). The wall (recorded as Context 122) had been partially demolished at its northern end, and measured, overall, 16.7m north-south by 360mm wide by a maximum height of 2.2m. The wall extended between the remains of the garage/stable block adjacent to Clouds Hill Road to approximately 5m short of Park View Terrace. The masonry consisted largely of Pennant sandstone blocks, but also included some slag blocks and limestone, topped with a double row of brickwork at its northern end, and by tiles in the central portion. Some cement render was noted on the east-facing side of the wall at its southern end. The west-facing side was not observed. The wall was bonded with a pale grey, friable lime mortar, containing charcoal and lime flecks.

The southern end of Wall 122 was recorded as Wall 123, and formed the western wall of the largely demolished stable block/garage recorded during the preceding building survey (above). Wall 123 measured 6m north-south by 430-470mm wide by up to 2.97m high (**Plate 31**). It was constructed of roughly squared Pennant sandstone blocks, roughly coursed, with fair face to east, and had been whitewashed/plastered internally. The blocks were bonded with a very hard, light grey lime mortar containing charcoal flecks. Three slots for beams were noted towards the top of the wall, at a height of some 2.56m above the current ground surface. At 2.2m from the south end of the wall, a possible vertical joint extends from the current ground surface to a height of 1.93m. Masonry to either side of the possible joint rests, however, on the same, slightly protruding foundations (see plate).

The southern end of Wall 122, which formed a possible gate-post, had been partially demolished by the time of the present recording project, to reveal its internal fabric. The base of the wall in this location was formed by two courses of slag blocks, up to 330mm high. The internal face of the wall in this location was lined by a thin facing of stone, approximately 70mm wide, over an area 1.92m high.

A stub of the rear (northern) wall of the stable block survived to a maximum height of 1.5m and was recorded as Wall 124. This wall appeared to be of one build with Wall 122, and extended 1.4m east-west, measuring 410mm wide (**Plate 32**). Wall 124, as Walls 122 and 123, was constructed of Pennant sandstone blocks, roughly faced to north and south, and bonded with friable light grey lime mortar, containing frequent lime flecks and charcoal flecks. The wall was whitewashed on its southern (internal) face. The depth of soil (1.3m deep) against the north face of the wall suggests that the building is likely to have been terraced into the hillside (**Plate 32**).

SECONDARY STAGE

TRENCHES

The second phase of the watching brief was undertaken during a single day, 15th July 2015, during the excavation of footings for Buildings 4 and 5 (see **Figure 13**). Prior to the commencement of the monitoring, the overall ground level of the site had already been reduced to a construction level which was situated at some 1.8m below the present ground level at the rear (north) side of the site and by some 300mm below the pavement level at the front (south) side of the site. The resulting south-facing section (**Plate 33**) revealed the general stratigraphy of this part of the site to consist of a shallow modern overburden (Context 150), overlying a stiff orange natural clay (Context 151), which in turn overlay the red marl (Mercia Mudstone) substrate (Context 152), which was observed at a depth of some 800mm below the present ground surface and overlay the entire site at construction level (**Plate 35**). All the foundation trenches monitored on this occasion were excavated into this red marl substrate (Context 152). The monitored trenches consisted of two main south-west/north-east aligned trenches, (Tr.10 and 11), and a further, south-east/north-west aligned trench (Tr.13), all of which were excavated to a depth of some 700mm below construction level and measured some 650mm-700mm wide (see plan, **Figure 13**). Trench 10 measured some 10m south-west/north-east, Trench 11 some 6m south-west/north-east, and Trench 13 some 8.25m south-east/north-west. No features were observed in any of these trenches, all of which were cut directly into the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate, and it was therefore decided to restrict the monitoring procedure to a single day.

The only archaeological cut features revealed during this stage of the watching brief consisted of the cuts for two north-south aligned ceramic drain pipes (numbered [155] and [157]), seen in the south-facing section of the cut down to construction level. Cut 155 (**Plate 33**), seen in section only, measured some 400mm to 500mm deep by 250mm wide and was filled by a dark silty material (Context 154), which overlay a ceramic drain pipe. Cut 157, also seen only in section, measured some 800mm deep, by 500mm wide and contained a more mixed, rubbly fill (Context 156), which overlay the second ceramic drain pipe. It is possible that these cuts represented the southern continuations of drain cuts [141], [116] or [118] observed in the initial phase of the watching brief.

From a geological perspective, it is interesting to note that the Pennant sandstone bedrock, recorded at only 360mm below the ground surface during the initial phase of the watching brief, was not observed during the second phase, and therefore must dive down markedly to the south at this point.

STRUCTURAL REMAINS (Figure 13)

The only structural remains observed during this stage of the watching brief consisted of a stretch of north-west/south-east aligned wall foundation (Context 153), perpendicular to the present site boundary wall along the northern edge of Clouds Hill Road (**Plate 34**). The foundation was visible at the south-east corner of the reduced area, in section only, and consisted of a reinforced breeze block plinth, some 600mm to 700mm high by over 750mm north-west south-east. No foundation cut was visible. It is likely that Context 153 represented the foundation for a modern garden boundary wall, up to 2m high, aligned north-north-west/south-south-east and visible at this location on an aerial photograph dating to 2013, accessed via the .Knowyourplace website (www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace).

WATCHING BRIEF: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief revealed a significant number of large, but relatively shallow cuts, truncating the natural substrate, and which were backfilled, for the most part, with a relatively clean redeposited subsoil. Finds were observed within only two of these features, and consisted of three sherds of probable 18th century pottery (not retained). The paucity of finds in itself is significant, and suggests that these features are likely to be of pre-19th century date, possibly representing quarry pits associated with the construction of the No.1, Clouds Hill, or other earlier buildings. It is also at least possible that they may represent the remains of open-cast surface mining activity, although no coal was observed during the monitoring exercise. It should also be noted that the well, recorded on 19th century maps of the area (see **Map Regression**, above) was not observed during the watching brief.

19th century or later features of minor interest recorded during the watching brief included the cuts for ceramic drain-pipes, and 19th century to modern boundary walls and their foundations.

7 OVERALL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The monitoring reported here was carried out in fulfilment of a condition imposed on a planning application relating to the construction of five new residential dwellings in the grounds of No.1, Clouds Hill Road, Bristol. The condition is likely to have arisen mainly because of the close proximity of the Roman road between Bath and Bristol, together with a Romano-British coin hoard, and the site of a medieval cross marking the junction of the latter road with the later road between London and Bristol.

The archaeological monitoring involved the recording of an ancillary building (probable coach house, or stable block), associated with No.1, Clouds Hill Road), which was found to be largely of probable early 19th century date, with additions of

late 19th/early 20th century and later 20th century date. The monitoring also included a watching brief, during intrusive groundwork, which revealed a series of large, shallow pits, which are likely to have been the result of surface quarrying, or possible mining activity, of probable 18th century date (and thus probably pre-dating the construction of No.1, Clouds Hill Road). A stone-built cistern was also revealed in the north-east corner of the site. No features or finds of pre-18th century date were noted during the watching brief.

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9 TABLE OF CONTEXTS (Watching Brief)

Context Number	Location	Dimensions as recorded	Description
100	South-facing section, Trenches 1 and 6.	15m east-west (approx.) by 20-30mm thick.	Tarmac, adjacent to Park View Terrace.
101	South-facing section, Trenches 1 and 6.	15m east-west (approx.) by 40-60mm thick.	Scalpings, bedding layer for tarmac.
102	South-facing section, Trench 1.	4.2m east-west by 20-30mm thick	Upper fill of Cut 107 for ceramic pipe: friable gritty light greyish brown deposit with lime flecks, charcoal and ceramic building material fragments.
103	South-facing section, Trenches 1 and 6.	15m east-west (approx.) by 300-400mm thick.	Possible garden soil/made ground deposit, consisting of a dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.
104	South-facing section, Trench 1.	<400mm thick by <4.2m east-west.	Reddish-brown clay subsoil, possibly redeposited, with occasional ceramic building material fragments and medium stones.
105	Intermittently present over entire site.	20m east-west (max.) by 24m north-south (max.)	Clean red sandy clay substrate, gritty, with occasional stones; overlies Context 106.
106	Intermittently present over entire site.	20m east-west (max.) by 24m north-south (max.) Thickness unknown.	Pennant sandstone bedrock. Maximum height of 360mm below present ground surface.
107	South-facing section, Trench 1.	Over 4.2m east-west by unknown width by <430mm deep.	Linear cut for modern ceramic drain pipe, aligned roughly east-west, along southern border of Park View Terrace.
108	South-facing section, Trench 1.	4.2m east-west by approx. 400mm thick.	Backfill of modern cut 107 for ceramic pipe. Dark greyish brown pliable silty clay with some charcoal flecks and small stones.
109	Trenches 2 and 6	Over 4.8m north-south by over 1.8m east-west.	Fill of large cut [110], consisting of a red sandy clay matrix, containing frequent sandstone brash, with some orangey clay wedges.
110	Trenches 2 and 6	Over 4.8m north-south by over 1.8m east-west.	Substantial cut, cut from a height of 340mm below the present ground surface, to a depth of 800mm (max.). Filled by (109). Flat-bottomed and steep-sided. Plates 22 & 25. May be same as Cut [113].

111	Within Trench 3 and to the east.	2.11m north-south (externally) by >900mm deep by 3m east-west (externally).	Stone-built cistern/water tank with internal waterproof render, constructed of Pennant sandstone blocks bonded with hard light grey lime mortar. Backfilled with Context 112. Plate 23.
112	Within Trench 3 and to the east.	Over 2.11m north-south by <3m east-west by <900mm thick.	Demolition rubble forming backfill to disused water tank/cistern (111).
113	Trenches 4 and 5	Over 1.2m south-west north-east by 400mm deep by >800mm south-east north-west.	Substantial cut, cut from present ground level to a depth of >800mm, filled by Contexts 114 and 115. May be south-eastern edge of Cut 110. Plate 24. Flat-bottomed and steep-sided. Probably extends into Trench 5.
114	Trenches 4 and 5	Over 1.16m south-west north-east by 400mm thick by >800mm south-east north-west.	Primary fill of Cut 113, consisting of pliable reddish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Extends along south-facing section of Trench 5.
115	Trench 4	Over 1.2m south-west north-east by <800mm south-east north-west by 400mm thick.	Secondary fill of Cut 113, consisting of redeposited sandstone brash in sandy red clay matrix, overlies Fill 114.
116	Trenches 2, 5 and 1.	Over 4.8m north-south by 800-900mm wide by 400mm maximum depth.	Cut for modern ceramic pipe trench, cut from present ground surface, backfilled by Context 117. Aligned roughly north-south.
117	Trenches 2, 5 and 1.	As above	Backfill of Cut 116, consisting of greyish-brown redeposited clay subsoil, with yellow/orange clay wedges.
118	Trenches 6, 8 and 9	Over 4.6m north-south, by 2.52m east-west by 600mm-800mm deep.	Substantial cut, probably continuing into Trenches 8 and 9. Filled by Context 119. See Plate 25.
119	As above	As above	Fill of Cut 118. Reddish-brown, soft, clean sandy clay, truncated by Cut [121]. Contained one small animal bone fragment, and two pottery sherds of probable 17 th -18 th century date (not retained).
120	Trench 6,	3.95m east-	Fill of Cut [121], consisting of mixed dark

	north-facing section and Trench 9, west-facing section.	west by 700mm thick (maximum) by >600mm north-south.	grey/brown silty clay deposit with frequent clay wedges, charcoal flecks, occasional lime flecks and medium-large stones.
121	As above	As above	Shallowly sloping cut (probably modern), truncating Fill 119 of Cut 118, cut from present ground surface. Not visible in south-facing section, Trench 6. Plate 25.
122	Western perimeter of study area	16.7m north-south by 360mm wide by 2.2m maximum height.	Garden wall at west end of garden to No.1, Clouds Hill. Extends from remains of stable block/garage to 5m short of Park View Terrace (northern end demolished). Composed of Pennant sandstone blocks, with some slag blocks and limestone, topped with double row of bricks at north end and tiles in the centre. Wall is bonded with pale grey friable lime mortar, containing charcoal flecks. Wall is roughly north-south aligned, with slight kink at 5m from its northern end. Plate 30.
123	South-west corner of study area.	6m north-south by 470mm wide by 2.97m maximum height.	Southern continuation of Wall 122, forming western wall of former stable block/garage (now demolished). Constructed of Pennant sandstone blocks, roughly squared, lime-washed/plastered internally, bonded with light grey, hard, lime mortar containing charcoal flecks. Possible vertical joint at 2.2m from south end of wall, but both sides of joint rest on same, slightly protruding foundations (see Plate 31). Southern end of wall forms possible former gate-post, resting on slag block foundations, 330mm high.
124	South-west corner of study area.	1.4m east-west by 410mm wide by 1.5m maximum height.	Stub of wall surviving from rear wall of stable block/garage, appears to be of one build with garden wall (122). Constructed of Pennant sandstone blocks, roughly faced to north and south, bonded with light grey lime mortar with frequent lime and charcoal flecks, and larger lime chunks. Whitewashed on south face. Build-up of soil (1.3m deep) against north face may suggest that building was terraced into hillside.
125	South-west corner of study area.	1.4m east-west by 600mm thick.	Fill of Cut 126 for modern ceramic drain-pipe, consisting of light greyish-brown silty clay loam, with occasional charcoal flecks, rare red clay smears and some small stones. Not visible in south-facing section.
126	South-west corner of study area.	1.4m east-west by 600mm thick.	Modern cut for ceramic drain-pipe, aligned roughly north-south, bowl-shaped in section, probably same as Cut [139], Trench 8.
127	Trenches 6 and 7	Over 780mm east-west by >3.6m north-	Fill of substantial cut [128] at west end of Trench 6/north end of Trench 7. Consists of soft reddish-brown sandy clay with

		south by 600mm-700mm thick.	occasional large sandstone fragments.
128	Trenches 6 and 7	As above	Cut from the current ground surface through natural substrate (105/106). Filled by (127). Large cut at junction of Trenches 6 and 7; steep-sided and flat-bottomed. (Plate 26).
129	East-facing section, Trench 7.	Over 5.7m north-south by 460mm maximum thickness. Does not extend into west-facing section.	Levelling deposit for shed/garden to west of No.1, Clouds Hill, consisting of dark grey/black silty clay loam with rare small stones and red clay smears.
130	East-facing section, north end of Trench 7.	Over 430mm north-south by 330mm thick.	Fill of Cut 131, probable foundation cut for Wall 132. Consists of pliable dark reddish-brown silty clay with charcoal/coal flecks and red clay smears. Possibly truncated by Cut 134.
131	As above	As above	Steep-sided cut at north-western corner of site, extending into baulk to north. Probable foundation cut for Wall 132. Filled by (130). Plate 27.
132	North-west corner of site.	Over 3.2m east-west by 2.35m high by 370mm wide.	Garden wall to rear of house to west of No.1, Clouds Hill, composed of Pennant sandstone blocks, very roughly faced, bonded with light greyish brown lime mortar with frequent large lime and charcoal flecks/fragments. Plate 27.
133	East-facing section, north end of Trench 7.	300mm-570mm north-south (width) by 750mm thick.	Fill of Cut [134]. Consists of a dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with red clay mottles and frequent charcoal flecks, rare small stones and rare lime flecks. Contained one ceramic flower-pot sherd (not retained).
134	East-facing section, north end of Trench 7.	As above	Narrow cut, not visible in west-facing section, truncating possible subsoil (137) and Fill 130. Plate 27.
135	East and west-facing sections, north end of Trench 7.	Over 860mm east-west by 1m maximum width by 400mm thick.	Fill of Cut [136], consisting of a mixed orangey clay, with lenses of redeposited subsoil, pinkish clay and small stones, similar to fills of modern pipe trenches.
136	As above	As above	Discrete cut, truncating subsoil (137), visible in east and west-facing sections, Trench 7. Probably modern.
137	East-facing section only, Trench 7	Over 5.7m north-south by 200mm maximum thickness.	Probable subsoil layer, consisting of reddish brown silty clay matrix, containing frequent small-medium sandstone brash fragments. Similar to deposit 104 (above).
138	North and south-facing	Over 800mm north-south	Fill of Cut [139], consisting of mixed friable silty clay loam, dark reddish

	sections, Trench 8.	by 500mm maximum width by 500mm thick.	brown/dark grey with red clay mottles and rare orange clay mottles, small stones and charcoal flecks. Modern ceramic pipe within fill measures 150mm diameter.
139	As above	As above	Cut of modern ceramic pipe trench, probable southern continuation of Cut 126, aligned north-south.
140	As above	Over 900mm north-south by 660mm maximum width by 400mm thick.	Fill of Cut 141, consisting of clean reddish-brown silty clay redeposited subsoil, with occasional charcoal flecks. Also contained one post medieval glazed rim sherd (not retained). Fill is similar to Fill 119, of Cut [118], and to fills of other, more substantial features on the site. Fill is truncated by Cut [139].
141	As above	As above	Eastern edge only of shallow-sloping cut, southern end of site. Base and other edges of feature not visible. Plate 28.
150	South-west corner of site, observed during second phase of watching brief.	Roughly 11.3m east- west by 11m north-south by 150mm- 20mm thick.	Scalpings/modern overburden over entirety of area observed during second phase of watching brief.
151	South-west corner of site, observed during second phase of watching brief.	11.3m east- west by 400mm- 500mm thick.	Orange natural clay, overlying red marl, observed in section only. Plate 33.
152	South-west corner of site, observed during second phase of watching brief.	Roughly 11.3m east- west by 11m north-south by over 1.5m thick.	Red marl (Mercia mudstone) natural substrate, overlain by Context 151, and visible over entirety of stripped area at a depth of some 800mm below present ground surface. Plates 33 and 35.
153	Southern edge of site, adjacent to Clouds Hill Road, observed during second phase of watching brief.	600mm- 700mm high by over 750mm north-north- west/south- south-east.	Up to four courses of breeze block wall foundation, with steel reinforcing rods, probably foundation for modern boundary wall bounding western curtilage of No.1, Clouds Hill Rd.
154	South-west corner of site, observed during second phase of watching brief.	400mm- 500mm thick by 250mm wide, observed in section only.	Fill of ceramic drain-pipe trench [155], consisting of black silty deposit with some ceramic building material fragments. Overlain by modern overburden (150).
155	South-west	400mm-	Cut for ceramic drain-pipe trench,

	corner of site, observed during second phase of watching brief.	500mm deep by 250mm wide, observed in section only.	truncating orange clay (151). Probable continuation of Cut [141]. Plate 33.
156	South-west corner of site, observed during second phase of watching brief.	800mm thick by 500mm wide, observed in section only.	Fill of ceramic drain-pipe trench [157], consisting of mixed yellowish-brown silty-clay deposit, with some ceramic building material fragments. Overlain by modern overburden (150).
157	South-west corner of site, observed during second phase of watching brief.	800mm deep by 500mm wide, observed in section only.	Cut for ceramic drain-pipe trench, truncating orange clay (151). May be continuation of Cut [118].

PLATES



Plate 3 Slag stone quoins at the northeast corner of the coach house/garage building.



Plate 4 Slag stone quoins at the southwest corner of the building.



Plate 5 Detail of the 19th century main timber beam and associated joist set.



Plate 6 Detail of the modern boarded floor over the 19th century timber structure.



Plate 7 - Rectangular door frame opened directly in the outer load bearing wall.



Plate 8 Elevated doorway accessing the first floor of the building in the north facade.



Plate 9 First floor room. View of the internal east side gable wall.



Plate 10 First floor room. View of the small access door in the north wall.



Plate 11 Detail of modern render on the east side, in Phase 2 of the Clouds Hill Road building.



Plate 12 Detail of modern render on the east side, in Phase 2, abutting the original 19th century structure.



Plate 13 Non-structural internal brick wall in the building's ground floor.



Plate 14 Detail of the non-structural internal brick wall in the building's ground floor.



Plate 15 Detail of the timber joist set on the south section's roof.



Plate 16 Modern render in the building's east elevation.



Plate 17 Excavated area at the level of Park View Terrace road.



Plate 18 Detail of the top soil layer excavated at the back of the main building at Clouds Hill Road.



Plate 19 Removal of top soil layers and clearing of the underlying clay layer.



Plate 20 Removal of debris from the demolished buildings facing Park View Terrace road.

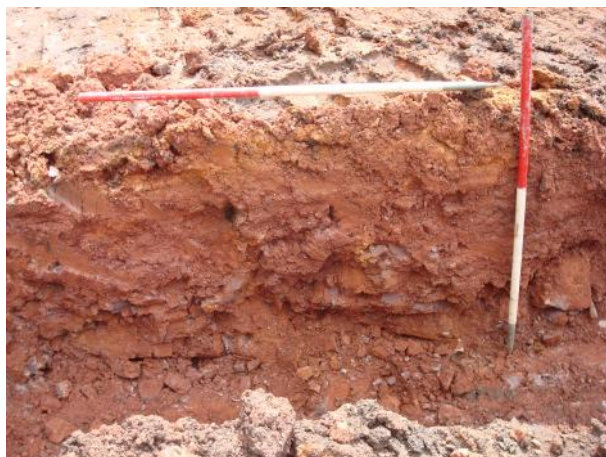


Plate 21 North-facing section, Trench 5, showing natural substrate and bedrock. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 22 Northern edge of Cut [110] observed in east-facing section, Trench 2. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 23 Structure 111 (cistern), from east. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 24 South-west edge of Cut [113], seen in north-west-facing section, Trench 4. Note distinct upper and lower fills (115 and 114). Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 25 North-facing section, Trench 6, showing, to left of frame, vertical edge of Cut [110], and in centre, sloping Cut [118], whose reddish-brown fill is truncated by probable modern Cut [121]. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 26 Cut [128], Fill (127), observed at angle of Trenches 6 and 7 at north-west corner of site, facing south-east. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 27 East-facing section, Trench 7, showing Cuts [134], (left) and [131] (right) and Wall 132. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 28 South-facing section, Trench 8, showing east edge of Cut [141], sloping down to left, whose fill (140) is truncated by pipe trench [139]. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 29 South-facing section, Trench 8, showing east edge of Cut [118] (immediately to left of vertical scale). Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 30 Composite image of central portion of east-facing face of garden wall 122. Scales: 1m.



Plate 31 East-facing face of Wall 123 (see Building Survey). Scale: 2 x 1m.



Plate 32 Section through Wall 124, showing internal fabric, Wall 123 to left, wall 122 to right, facing west. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 33 - South-facing section observed during second stage of monitoring, showing Drain-Cut [155] and geological deposits (151) and (152). Staff: 1x 2m.



Plate 34 Looking east along southern boundary of site, showing modern wall foundation (153) and site boundary wall. Note that land rises to north-east, alongside Clouds Hill Road. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 35 Looking north across south-western corner of site, prior to construction of Units 4 and 5, showing Keuper marl (Mercia mudstone; Context 152) at construction level.

Figure 3



Extract from Tithe Map for St George Parish, 1840.
Outline of study area in red. Not to scale.

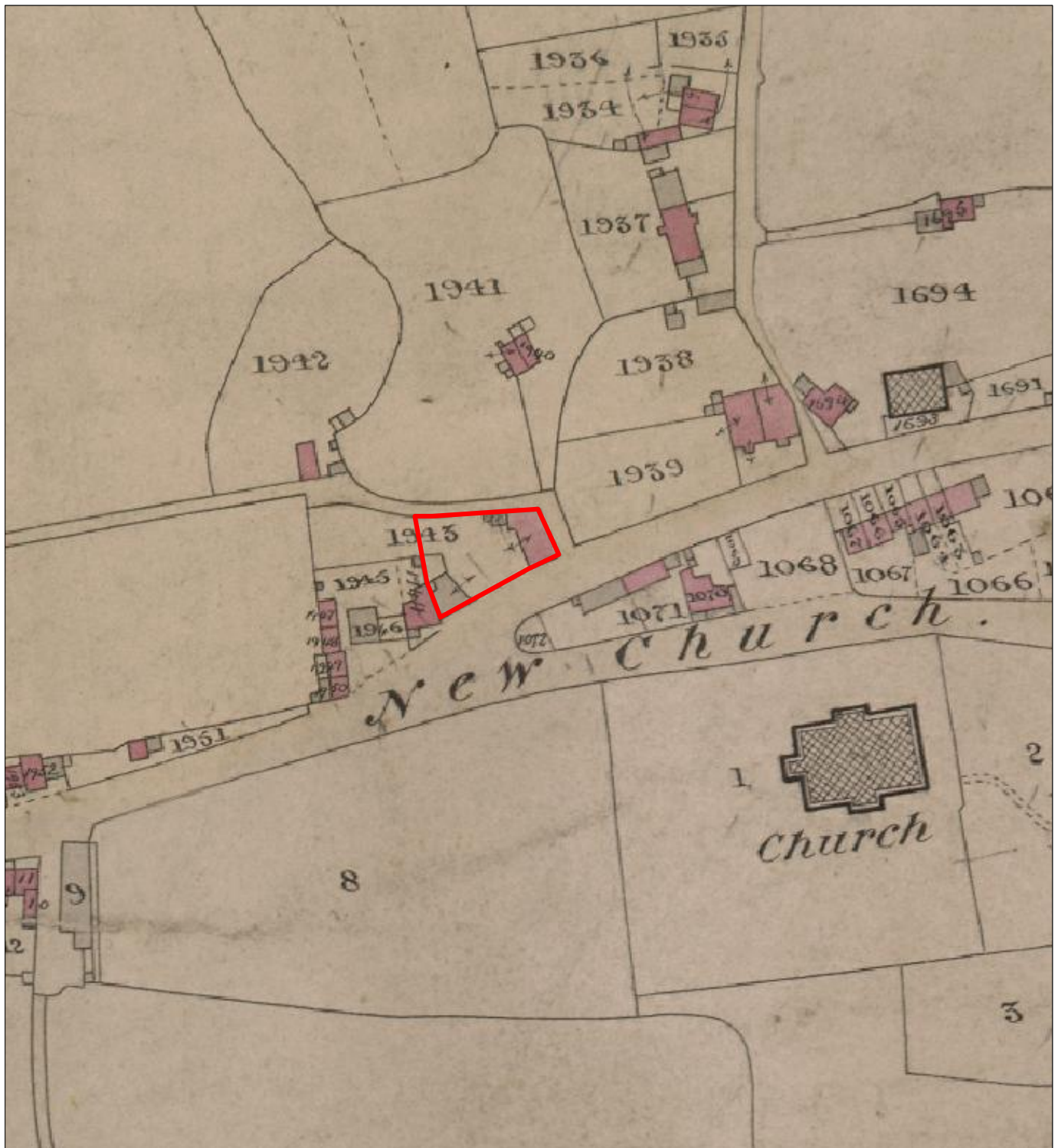


Figure 4



Extract from Bristol Town Plan, Gloucestershire. Detail of Clouds Hill House, St George Parish, 1882. Outline of study area in red. Not to scale.



Figure 5

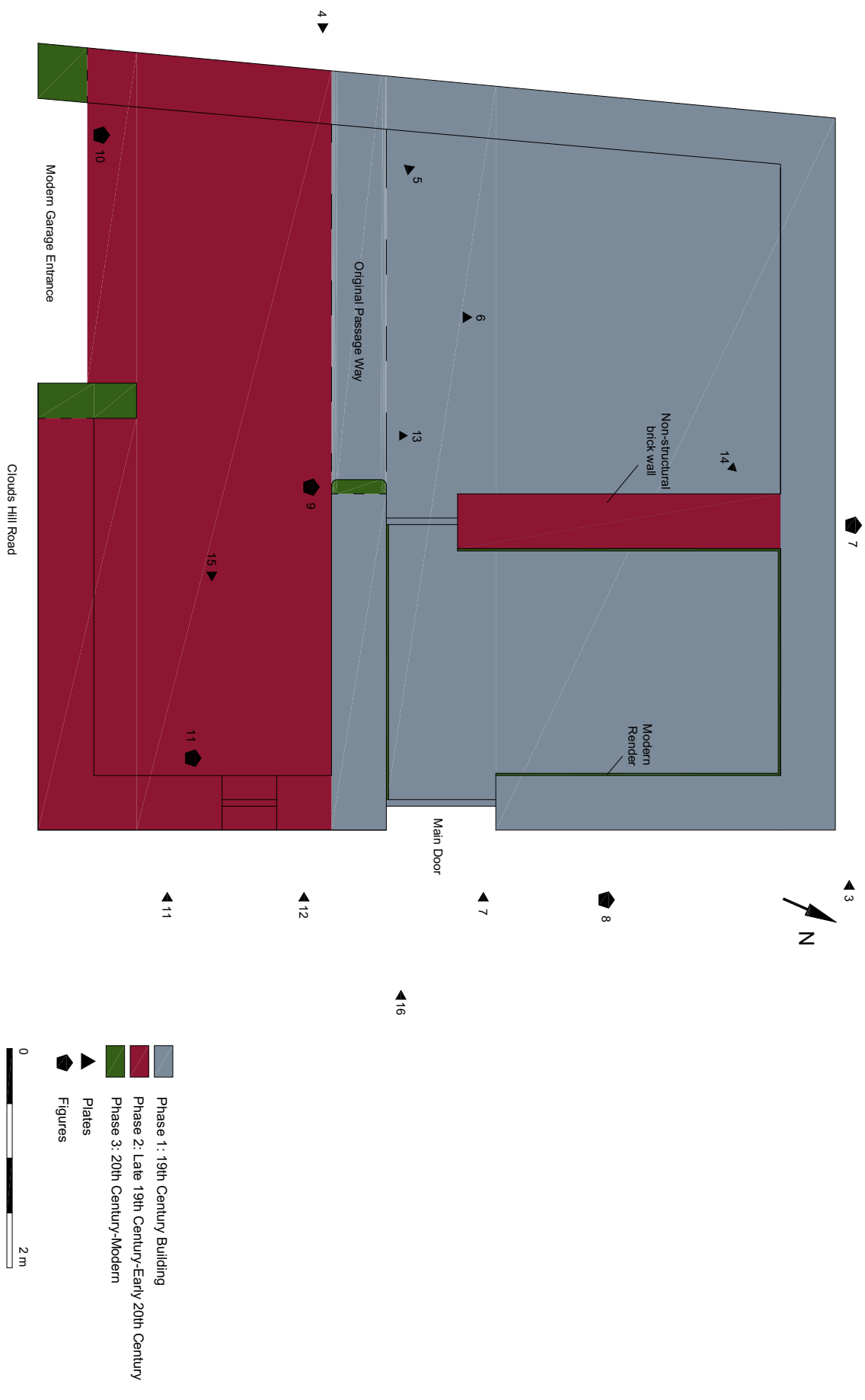


Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2 500 map of Gloucestershire, 1904.
Outline of study area in red. Not to scale.



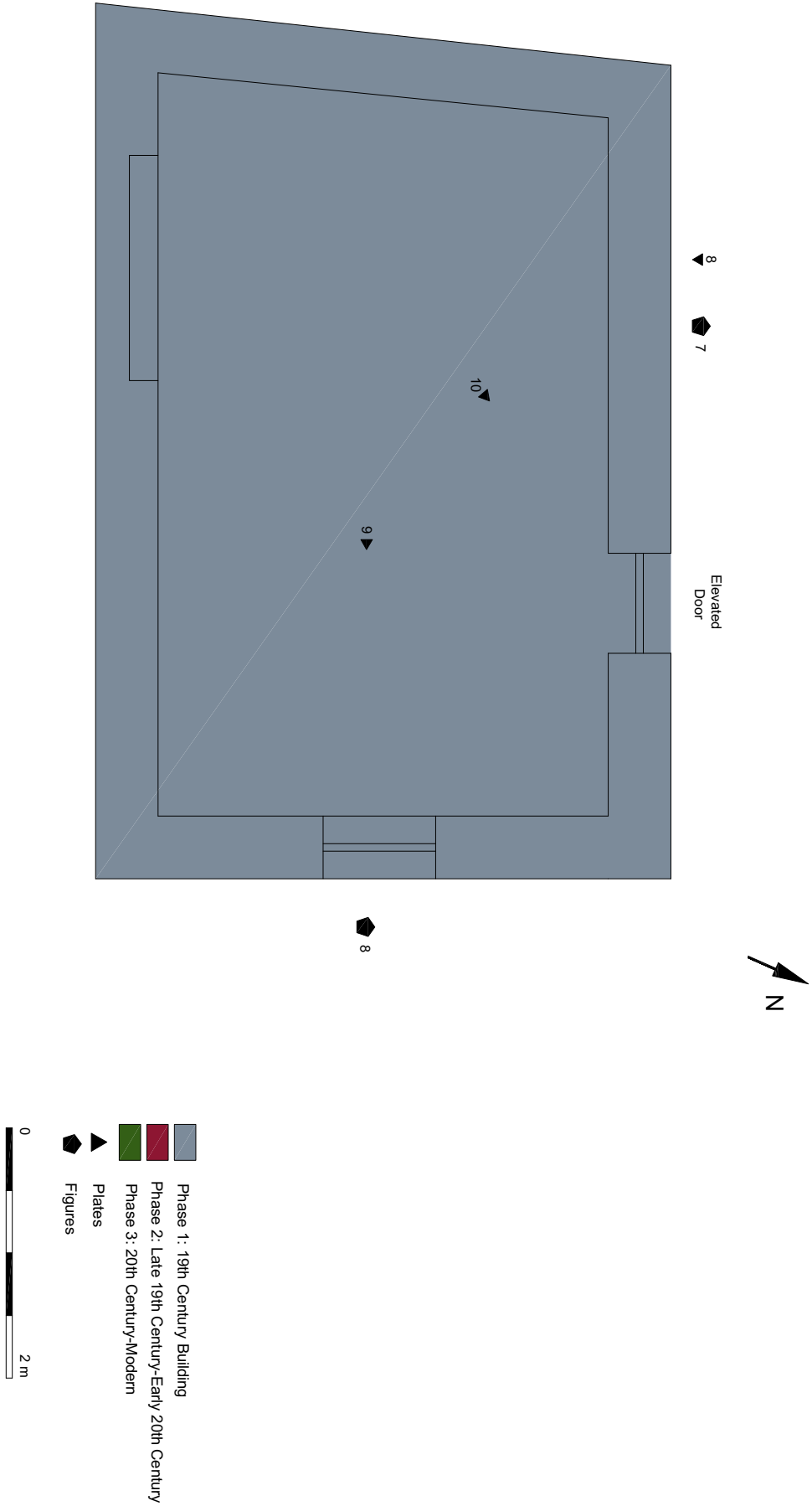
Ground Floor Plan of coach house/garage at N.º 1 Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol

Figure 6



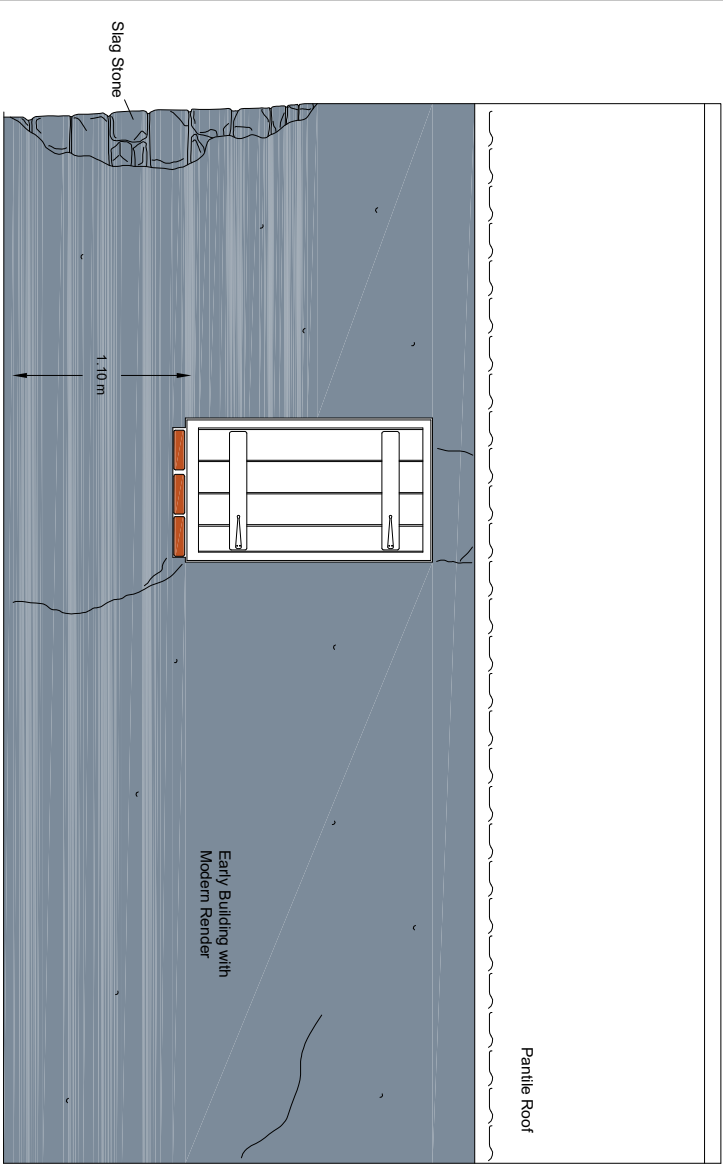
First Floor Plan of coach house/garage at N.º 1 Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol

Figure 7



North Elevation of the coach house/garage (19th Century) at N.º 1
Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol

Figure 8



North Elevation of the Late 19th Century Early Building

- Phase 1: 19th Century Building
- Phase 2: Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century
- Phase 3: 20th Century-Modern
- Cement Render

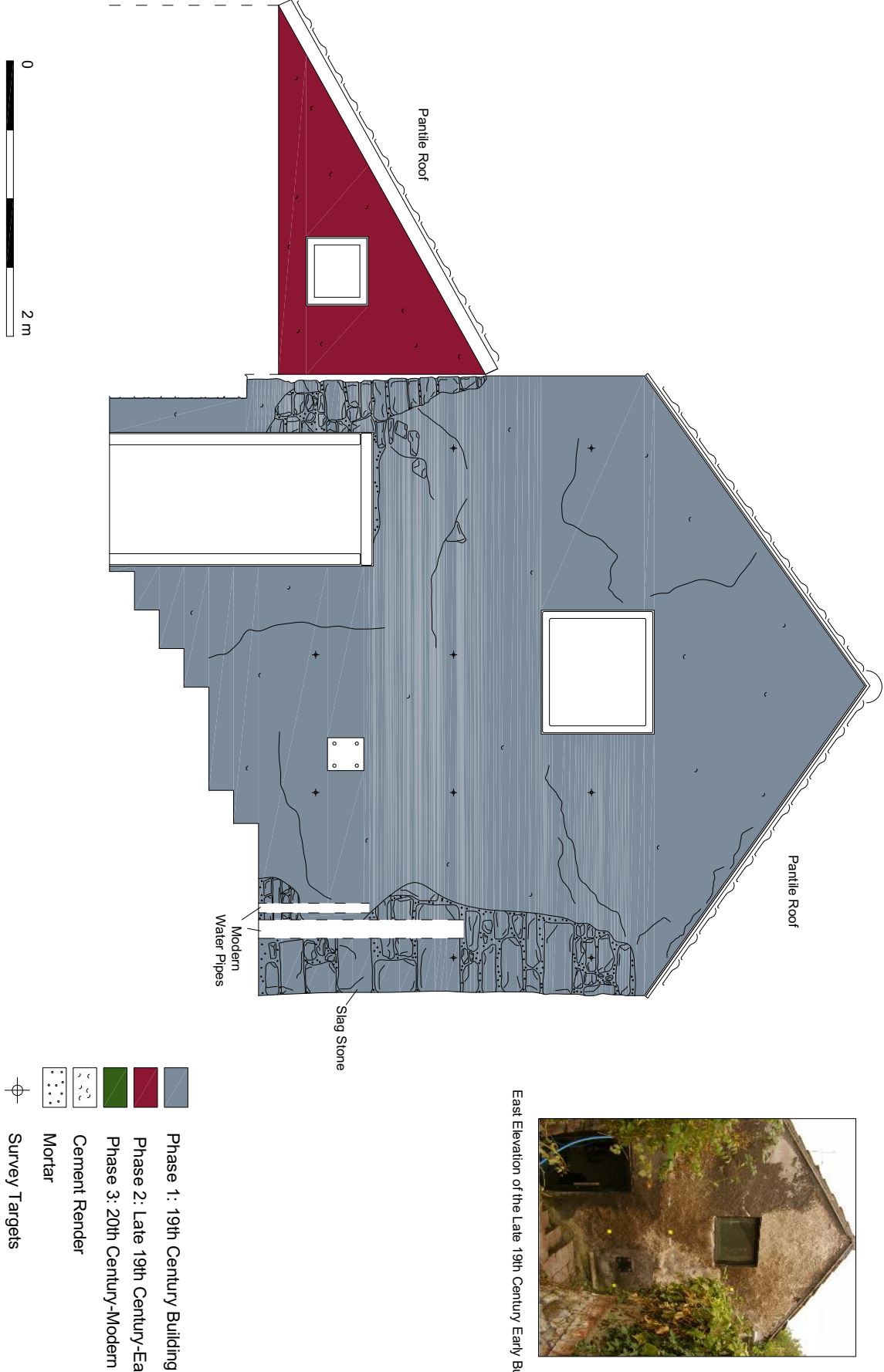
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East Elevation of the coach house/garage (19th Century) at N.º 1 Clouds
Hill Road, St. George, Bristol

Figure 9

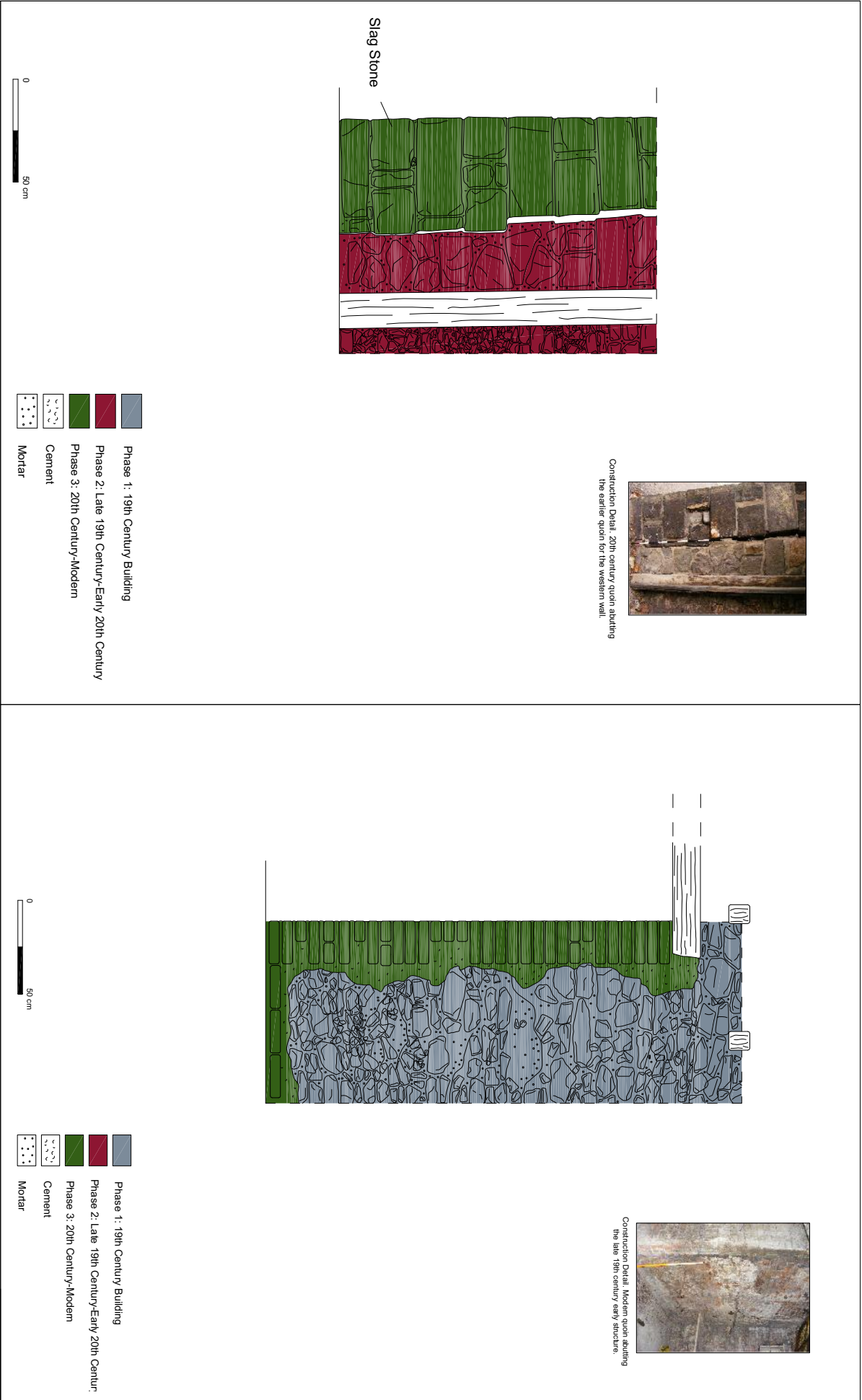


East Elevation of the Late 19th Century Early Building



Construction Details: Coach house/garage at N.º 1 Clouds Hill Road, St. George, Bristol

Figure 10



Construction Details: Coach house/garage at N.º 1 Clouds Hill Road, St.
George, Bristol

Figure 11

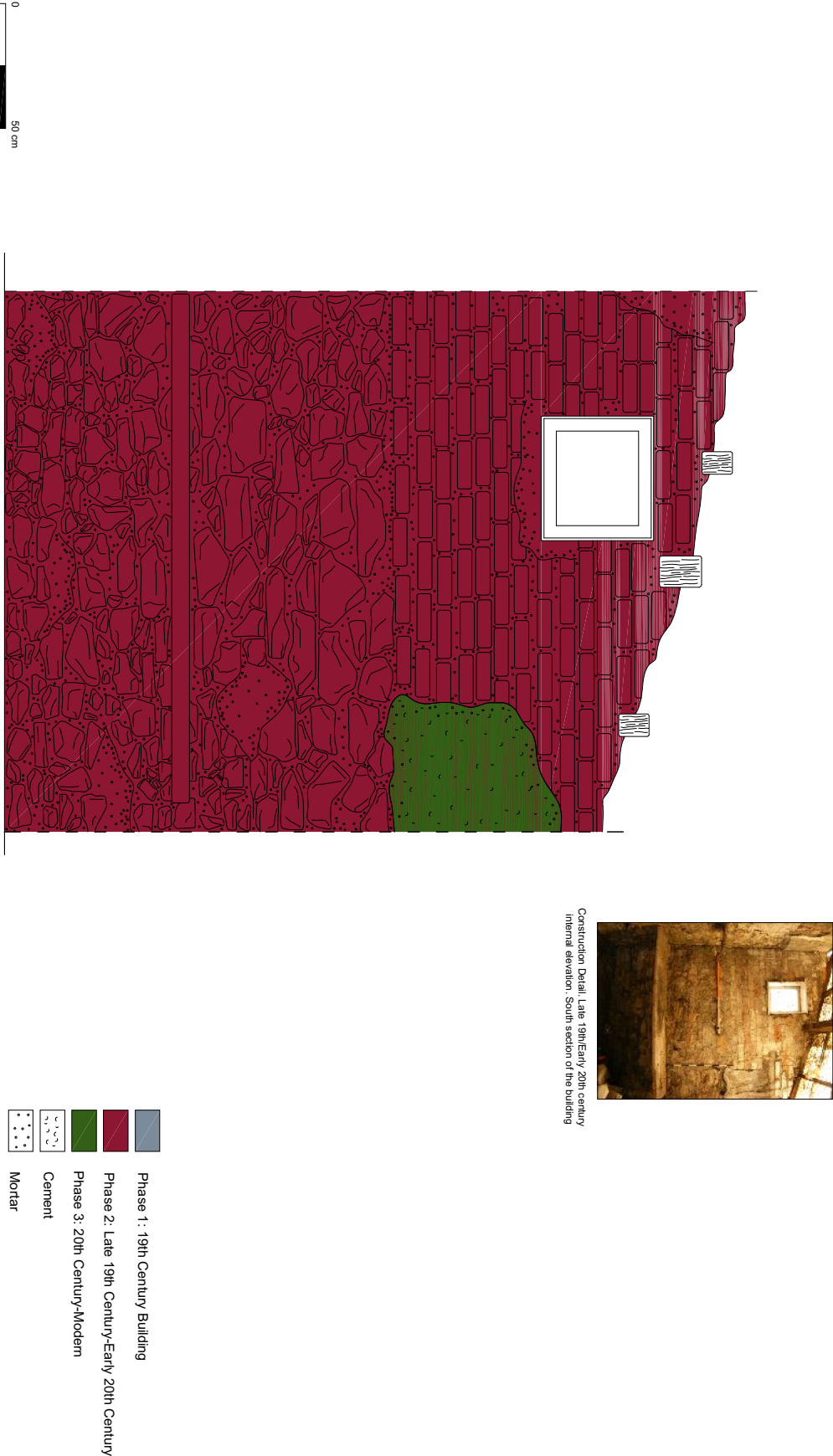
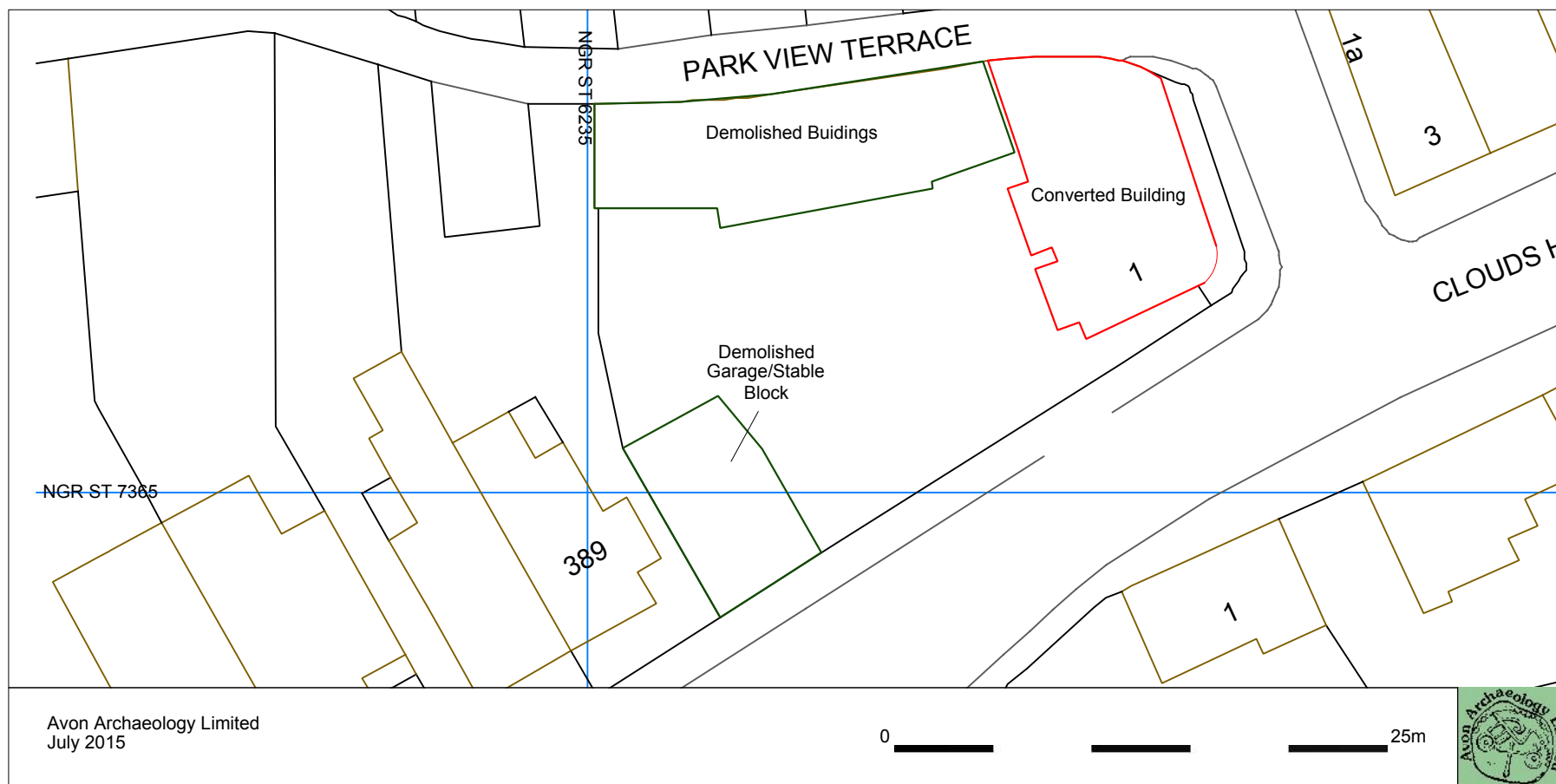


Figure 12



Site Plan of land at No.1 Clouds Hill Road, showing location of demolished buildings



[illegible]