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Watching Brief on developments at Llandaff Cathedral School



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Watching Brief on the Developments at the Cathedral School, Llandaff

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Abstract

This study has provided a major new insight into the development of medieval Llandaff, about which very little was known. Development work on three separate sites within the school grounds has provided evidence for the location and development of the early Cardiff-Llandaff road, together with areas on either side. To the northeast of the road there is evidence for an enclosure, probably dating to the period of construction of the late 13th century Bishops' Castle, with associated occupation. This enclosure was levelled, probably with spoil from the castle moat, and the upper layers of its ditch contain a dump of wasters from a tile and pottery kiln. It is suggested that the enclosure was associated with the construction of the castle and its internal buildings. The area of the former enclosure remained attached to the castle until the late 18th century, and was later developed into the "walled garden", part of the kitchen gardens of Llandaff Court. To the southwest of the road lay a pit, probably a well, of similar 13th century date, in an area which was cultivated in later medieval times. Redevelopment of the site in the 1740s involved the replacement of the medieval house of Bryn-y-gynnen by the renaissance Llandaff Court, the diversion of the Cardiff to Llandaff road, and the creation of a park straddling the line of the former road. The road included multiple surfaces associated with usage during the construction work of the 1740s. The present sites included areas both inside and outside the boundary on the NW of the park. Those areas outside the original park became added to the Llandaff Court estate by the early 19th century, and all show evidence for 19th-20th century gardens.

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Background

This report covers a watching brief on developments at Llandaff Cathedral School, as required by condition (2) of Planning Consent from Cardiff Local Authority for applications 00/01733/W (Phase 1) and 00/02072/W (Phases 2 and 3) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995. The brief was undertaken for, and commissioned by, Wyn Thomas Gordon Lewis, architects.

Construction work was undertaken in three phases, with groundworks taking place in April (Phase 1: The Nursery Building), July (Phase 2: The Cottages) and August-September 2001 (Phase 3: The Music, Drama, Science (MDS) Building). Phase 1 was undertaken by Knox and Wells Ltd. and Phases 2 & 3 by Kier Western. The three developments lie in an area (Figure 1) south and south-east of Bishop's Castle, Llandaff, within the grounds of Llandaff Cathedral School (occupants since 1958), formerly known as Bishop's Court (and Palace of the Bishop of Llandaff 1850 to 1939) and before that known as Llandaff Court, the seat of Mathew of Llandaff (RCAHMW, 1981). Llandaff Court was built between January 1744 and October 1746 by Admiral Thomas Mathew, to replace the earlier mansion of Bryn-y-gynnen, on the same site, demolished between 1742 and 1744.

Bishop's Castle (recently redescribed by the RCAHMW, 2000) is a modest castle, built to serve as the palace of

the Bishops of Llandaff, probably by Bishop William de Braose (held the see 1266–87) towards the end of his episcopate. The lease, and later freehold, of the castle passed to the family of Mathew of Radyr in the mid-16th century. By the 1770s the castle was in ruins and the castle plus present walled garden area were labelled as “Bishops’ Palace in ruins” on a 1776 estate map (Llandaff House Estates; GRO D/D Xgc 123). The castle was leased by the Mathews to various persons, until sold to Sir Samuel Romilly in 1818. The castle became a kitchen garden for the new bishops’ palace when Llandaff Court became Bishops’ Court in 1850.

The area of the development is bisected by the line of the former road from Cardiff to Llandaff. The course of this road was investigated by James & Lewis (1987). They excavated two sections across the road to the SE of the school buildings, and produced archaeological evidence supporting the cartographic interpretation that the road had been rerouted onto the former backstreet when the park surrounding Llandaff Court was enclosed in the 1740s. The line of the road was interpreted to continue through the area of the present investigations and alongside the SW curtain of the castle to the High Street in Llandaff. An area on the “pre-prep lawn”, now developed under Phase 3 of these works, was subjected to a geophysical survey in September 2000 (Young 2000) and the line of the road tentatively established there.

In this report archaeological contexts are given in curved brackets (), and context groups in square brackets []. Contexts for Phase 1 number from 1000, Phase 2 from 2000 (context groups from 2500) and Phase 3 from 3000.

Topographical and geological setting

The site lies on a low ridge separating the valleys of the Ely and Taff. The ridge is bounded to the NE by a steep bluff above the floodplain of the Taff. The Bishops’ Castle lies on the crest of the bluff just to the NW of the present sites, and Llandaff Court, on the site of Bryn-y-gynnen does so just to the SE. The old road from Cardiff to Llandaff (and thence towards Llantrisant) followed this ridge from Canton Cross to Llandaff. In the area of this study the top of the ridge lies at 25–27m OD, with the floodplain below the bluff at approximately 15m OD.

The site is underlain by Triassic rocks. The marginal facies of the Mercia Mudstone Group crops out on the bluff, and over much of the ridge to the west. This facies comprises rocks formerly known as the “Dolomitic Conglomerate”. Where fresh these rocks are hard, massive conglomerates, bearing boulders of dolomitised Carboniferous limestone. Near the edge of the bluff (particularly in the area of Phase 1) the conglomerates are deeply altered and degraded to a red gravelly material; the alignment of the bluff is close to the projected position of the Tongwynlais Fault, seen further north. Furthermore over much of the areas of Phases 1 and 3 the conglomerates are penetrated by fissures (presumably intensely weathered joints) trending 105–109° (grid) with a fill of dark green-red clays. These clays are often stained black (probably by manganese oxides) along the contacts with the

conglomerate. The fissures have sub-vertical sides, are 0.5–1.5m wide, and extend to at least 2m below surface. In some areas towards the NE the same manganeseiferous clay can be seen as a weathered mantle over the conglomerates. The trend of the fissures is close to that of the fault system which locally produces a complex graben cutting the crest of the Cardiff-Cowbridge Anticline (e.g. the Stockland Fault, just to the south). The conglomerates dip moderately to the S or SSW. They are faulted to the south (in the southern part of the area of Phase 1) against red mudstones and marls (also of the Mercia Mudstone Group), also with a southerly dip and which probably overlie the conglomerates. The faulted contact is sub-vertical, with a trend of 105°; approximately parallel to the Stockland Fault. In area 3 the south-dipping marls are overlain by a red clay.

Site Details

Phase 1: The Nursery

(plan: Figure 2, sections: Figure 3)

Situation

The site lies within a walled garden, formerly one of the kitchen gardens associated with Llandaff Court (now the Cathedral School, Figure 1). The nursery development includes refurbishment and extension of the former “headmaster’s house”, built within the walled garden in the 1960s. The walled garden is trapezoidal, 60m NW-SE and 40m SW-NE. It is bounded to the NW by the SE curtain wall of the Bishops’ Castle and on the other three sides by a post-medieval garden wall. The SW wall continues the line of the SW curtain wall of the castle, and lies along the NE side of the interpreted position of the pre-1740 Cardiff-Llandaff road. The opposite, NE wall runs along the crest of the terrace above the Taff floodplain, and in part forms a revetment to the artificially-levelled walled garden. The amount of levelling appears to increase towards the E corner, where there is a 2.9m difference in ground level between the inside and outside of the corner of the garden wall. The SE wall is parallel to the SE curtain wall of the castle, and lies almost exactly midway from the castle wall to the NE side of the core structure of Llandaff Court. The walled garden in its present form is of uncertain age, and on the Tithe Map of 1846 the “Castle and garden” appear as a single enclosure. Speed’s map of 1610 (James & Lewis 1987) shows Bryn-y-gynnen separated from the then extant castle by an area of open ground, bounded along the road by a substantial, probably castellated, wall. The open ground was divided from Bryn-y-gynnen by a wall or hedge, which may correspond in location to the SE wall of the walled garden.

Methods

The new building comprised two components: a larger building NW of the house (herein called area A) and a smaller extension to the NE of the house (area B). Groundworks on the site proceeded in two stages. Firstly the topsoil (and locally a little of the underlying deposits) was rapidly removed by mechanical excavator to a depth of 50-60cm below surface across the area of the new buildings. The exposed surface across the western part of Area A was cleaned by hand to examine the archaeological deposits and complex bedrock. The foundation trenches were subsequently cut by mini-digger to a nominal 1.5m below intended floor level. This was adjusted in an attempt to find the structure on solid bedrock where at all possible; the made ground and the weathered, gravelly natural were both locally cut deeper than the nominal intended depth. The trenches were maintained at 60-90cm width, and in some cases the over-deepened trenches were too unstable for close examination. Most were sufficiently stable to be entered and were fully recorded. The spoil from the trenches was mainly removed from the site by skip, so there was only limited opportunity for recovering artefactual evidence after excavation.

Stratigraphy

In the NE parts of area A and in the NW of area B the undisturbed rockhead is overlain by reddish soils with some stones (derived from the conglomerates) and charcoal (1011 in area A; 1016 in area B). This deposit yielded no artefacts, but was abruptly overlain by the dumped deposits (1009 in area A; 1015 area B). The lack of any apparent buried soil horizon below the dumped material suggests that the underlying red soil with charcoal may represent a clearance and levelling phase associated with the same period of activity. The abundant reworked red stoney soils suggest that the bedrock surface in the SW part of area A may be an artificial truncation associated with the levelling phase.

The charcoal-bearing red soils are overlain by darker, brown, soils, rich in stone (Lias limestone fragments, Carboniferous sandstones, pale blueish-grey slate) and lime mortar, and which also contain some bone, ceramics and small glass fragments. In area A context (1009) is rather inhomogeneous, with the larger stones irregularly distributed in a possible NE-SW gully, 1m wide and 0.4m deep, and in the lower part of a 1.5m deep NE-SW depression with a sub-vertical NW face. In neither case is it possible to demonstrate conclusively that these were cut features (although that possibility remains; unfortunately the SE side of the deeper feature was not exposed). In area B the similar context (1015) dips south-eastwards onto what may be a pre-existing ground surface (but which was only seen in the base of a deep, unstable trench). Context (1015) is overlain by striking clinoformal body of loose Lias limestone and lime mortar debris (1014), tipped over (1015) from the NW and prograding eastwards across the probable earlier ground surface. This building debris is overlain by a thick (up to 1.4m) layer (1010), similar in many respects to (1015/1009), but which did not yield as much building debris or ceramics. Context (1009) yielded several fragments of green-glazed jugs of 13th century date, together with fragments of medieval

glazed ceramic ridge tiles (for which a post-mid 13th century would seem likely).

At the SE end of area B, a deposit bearing large amounts of charcoal, clinker and bone (including a large number of horn cores) was observed at the base of the foundation trenches (1017). The precise stratigraphic relationship of this to other contexts could not be determined because of the unstable nature of the foundation trenches. This context yielded four small sherds (but these were not recovered *in-situ*) of hand-formed cooking pots, of a similar 13th century age to the jugs recovered from the tipped material (1009).

The tips and levelling deposits were covered with a thick, dark, humic garden soil (1002) 40-60cm thick. This substantial thickness reflects the effort and care taken to create and maintain the walled garden.

The garden wall comprises masonry of two distinct types. The earlier parts of the wall are constructed almost entirely of river cobbles, set in a pale lime mortar (1019, 1020, 1022). Later sections include a significant proportion of Coal Measures flaggy sandstone slabs, and utilise a dark ashy mortar (1021). Recent repairs include flashing with a sandy cement, and a brick facing immediately SE of the house. Within the studied part of the garden, the earlier wall fabric is seen to the N of area A (1019, 1020) and to the E of area B (1022). A stretch of wall between these areas, from 14.5m NW of the E angle of the garden, to 5m SW of the angle, is a rebuilt section, with the later style of masonry (1021). The rebuilt section is not quite in alignment with the earlier wall, with the E angle appearing to be approximately 70cm too far NE. Given the 2.9m difference in ground level across the wall in this area, the necessity for repair of the retaining wall is unsurprising.

The inner face of the wall was exposed during trenching in two areas. To the NE of area A a deep cut was made along the wall, extending from about 2-9m NW of the repaired section. This revealed that the wall footings extended to at least 2m below ground level, and that the visible wall (1019) was 20cm wider than footings below 1.3m below ground (1020). The footings and wall employed similar masonry and mortar, and there was little to suggest this was a rebuild. It is possible that the narrower wall was an initial construction to constrain the area of levelling, upon which the upper wall was subsequently based, but the lower section may belong to a much older wall. In the second area, to the E of area B, the inner face of the wall was exposed to 1.5m below ground level, again without reaching the base of the footings. A quoined jamb to the S of area B shows the position of a former doorway through the wall. The sill of the doorway corresponded with the modern ground level. Only a single style of construction was visible in this section.

A section left to the SE of the enclosed paved area of the nursery, shows the recent garden topsoil (1002), about 30cm thick, overlying a red clay with building debris to the SW (probably 1010) cut by dark soil with ash at the base (1008), extending to a maximum of 2.5m from the wall, and a lens of rubble and mortar debris (1007). This is interpreted as showing an irregular cut, backfilled with garden soil (1008), associated with a rebuild of this stretch of the garden wall (1021).

Recent disturbance associated with the 1960s house, included a drain (1003/4), a concrete plinth for a drain close to the NE wall of the house, a pit or trench in area B filled with fragments of concrete (1005/6) and a paved patio area (1000/1001).

Interpretation

The site may have been partially levelled, with a phase of clearance and redistribution of subsoil (and bedrock?) at some undetermined time, but very possibly as a component part of a process including the subsequent tipping of builders' refuse. This refuse is dominated by soil, but also includes debris (Lias limestone rubble, lime mortar, pale slate, glazed ridge tiles) superficially similar to that elsewhere in the school grounds associated with demolition of Bryn-y-gynnen in the mid 1740s. The dump on the Nursery site, however, are exclusively associated with 13th century pottery and post-mid 13th century glazed tiles; no 18th century pottery was recovered from the site at all. The dumps could represent later reworking of medieval deposits, but the complete lack of contamination by later material suggests that the levelling here is of late 13th century date. The combination of glazed ridge tiles with pale blue-grey slates was also noted from excavations within the Bishops' Palace (Johns 1971). The co-occurrence of green-glazed jugs and glazed ridge tiles also resembles that in the deposits of the upper levels of the ditch to the SW (on the Phase 3 site, context 3069) interpreted as waste from a pot and tile kiln.

If the upstanding NE wall (1019) of the garden is 18th – 19th century (it does not seem to appear, for instance, on Speed's map of 1610), then either the final levelling of the garden is of 18th – 19th century date, or there must have been an earlier retaining wall. The lack of evidence in the SE corner of the garden where the made ground is at its greatest thickness, precludes current distinction between these possibilities. Whether the narrower section (1020) seen below the main build of the garden wall to the NW of this corner represents a medieval retaining wall remains unknown.

The steep NW edge to the rubble fill (1009) in the central part of the site and the possible gully fill to its north, raises the possibility of structures on the site. The gully feature lies on the same line as the NE curtain of the castle. Context 1017 in the southern part of the site may represent an occupation deposit, rather than forming part of the levelling build-up.

The use of the site as a garden since at least the late 18th century is reflected by the great depth of topsoil (1002). The marked thinning of this layer on the NW section about 3m from the wall (Fig. 3, Section 3) and the rubble and mortar lens (1007) 2.2-3.4m from the wall further east (Fig. 3 Section 5) correlate closely with the line of a garden path located in a 1m square test pit dug just to the west of the site by the Cathedral School Archaeology Club as a pilot for Channel 4's "Time Team Test Pit Challenge" in August 2001. This path was surfaced with cinders 0.12m thick (surface at 0.25m below surface), overlying a boulder-filled gully, 0.20m deep, as a base which probably provided drainage. The SW edge of the path was 2.75m from the wall; the NE side was not seen. The line of the path is

parallel to the cobble wall on the NE side of the garden (1019).

Phase II: The Cottages

(plan: Figure 4, sections: Figures 5 & 6)

Situation

The site lies approximately 60m south of the supposed line of the pre-1742 Cardiff-Llandaff road and 130m SSE of the SE corner of the Bishops' Palace. The new building replaces the former western wing of the "Cottages", originally a stables/carriage shed complex for Llandaff Court. The area being developed also extends west of this structure across the line of the 1740s estate wall, into a small garden bounded to the west by the E bounding wall of an alley (the continuation of Court Lane; representing the diverted course of the Llandaff-Cardiff footpath).

The garden to the rear of the building to be demolished was the site of a 1m square trial pit dug by Louise Mumford and Mark Lodwick (NMGW) earlier in 2001, who established the survival of medieval deposits below the later garden soils.

Methods

The site development involved demolition of a "lean-to" extension to the two-storey western wing of "the cottages" and attached wooden shed, together with lowering of ground level to rear. The site was cleared to take a concrete raft, with deeper marginal foundation trenches, for the new extension. The development also involved removal of the paving of the courtyard and foundation trenches in that area for the southern part of the extension. Development commenced with demolition of the wooden stable/garage and lean-to. The gable wall left standing was subsequently discovered not to be bonded into the remainder of the standing building and it too was removed. A trial pit was excavated by the engineers in order to determine the depth to the footing of the alley wall, and then the reduced level was excavated over the garden area. Limited areas were hand-cleaned as opportunity arose, and a small sondage was hand dug into the pit/well feature. The paving of the courtyard was removed for storage, and then the relatively shallow foundations in this area dug by machine.

Stratigraphy

The garden area

The pre-development ground surface in the garden was level, and at approximately 26.8m OD. Finished floor level for the new development was at approximately 25.55m OD. The natural bedrock comprises red marls and clays of Triassic age. These have a rockhead dipping to the S from 25.78m OD below the path near to the alley gate, to 25.38m OD 5.5m to the south, at the southern edge of the development close to the apex of the garden. This sloping rockhead continues to rise

to the north, where it forms a ridge to the west of the Sports Hall, apparently reaching approximately 26.5m OD, just to the south of the line of the old road.

The bedrock on the more upstanding area to the north of the development was represented by hard red marls, with green beds and some coarser components. Towards the south and east, the marl passed into a red clay, which was very wet. In the SW corner of the development a large pit had been sunk into this clay (context group [2504]). The pit was elliptical in plan (although not completely exposed, for the SW corner ran under the alley), measuring 2.5m x 1.8m. The structure could not be excavated in full, because it lay below a corner of the foundations, and sondages into it rapidly filled with water. The steep sides of the feature, together with the abundant flow of water, strongly suggest that this pit would have functioned as a well. The pit contained a softy silty deposit (2014), overlain by a deliberate backfill containing lumps of the local natural red clay (2012). Along the base of the backfill was a green horizon bearing seeds (2013). The deliberate backfill (2014) contained a quantity of Vale Fabric pottery, dated to the 13th century.

The upper fills of the pit could not be distinguished during mechanical excavation, but are referred to context (2011). These fills are overlain abruptly, but irregularly, by a brown clayey soil (2018), which bears a similar ceramic assemblage to (2011) and (2012). A similar soil extends to the north (as context (2008), overlying the natural bedrock. Contexts (2018) and (2008) are overlain respectively by (2017) and (2007); similar brown soils but becoming slightly more humic, bearing a small proportion of building debris (slate, mortar) and having a highly abraded ceramic assemblage. South of the pit these two levels of brown soil were not differentiated in the machine cut trench (2006). These brown soils are interpreted (see below) as of medieval to early post-medieval age and are grouped as context group [2503].

The local structural elements associated with the period following the construction of Llandaff Court include the conduit [2502], an estate wall (2026), the W wall of the E-W block of the cottages (i.e. structure 4, see below; 2039), the W wall of the W wing of the cottages (probably inherited from structure 2, see below; 2028) and the E wall of the alley (2027). The earliest elements of these (the estate wall and conduit) are probably of the 1740s, the buildings late 18th century and the alley probably early 19th century.

The conduit [2502] or conduit has a "V" shaped cut approximately 1.0 – 1.1m deep. The lower part of this is filled with large rounded boulders (many with adhering mortar) and a few bricks (2025) up to 0.75m thick. The boulder fill is capped with a layer of reused roofing slates (2024) and sealed with a thin layer of red clay (2023). The upper fill of the cut is of red-brown clayey soil (2022). The purpose of this feature is uncertain, but it drains southwards, and considerable effort has been made to seal the top. It may have been intended to tap to same natural water source as the medieval pit, and to carry this away for use, rather than simply as a drain.

There is some evidence (e.g. in SE-NW section 1) for a hard stone surface overlying contexts (2002) and (2022). It was unclear whether this represented a path or a drip-line. To the west of this hard surface, context

(2001) appears to represent a contemporaneous (garden?) soil and has a character intermediate between the underlying brown soils [2503] and the overlying dark, almost black, ashy soils of context group [2500], the modern garden.

The brown medieval cultivation soils [2503] are overlain by a complex of brown stony deposits (contexts 2001, 2002, 2005, 2016) with large amounts of building debris (stone, mortar, blue slate, ridge tile), ceramics and glass of post-medieval age, together with a group of deposits containing bedrock spoil (2003, 2004, 2015). These deposits are probably variously directly associated with the dereliction of the Bishops' Palace, the demolition of Bryn-y-gynnen, or more locally with the construction of new structures with salvaged building materials. These contexts is grouped as context group [2501]. The complex thickens from 0.40m in the north to 0.56m in the south. At least some components (2016, 2002) are at least partially earlier than the construction of the conduit [2502]. The uppermost part of context 2001 appears to be a garden soil predating the modern build-up of (2000).

The construction of the alley wall (2027; with foundation trench fill 2009) was accompanied by a spread of debris (2003, 2004, 2015), from the trench over the adjacent surface. The soils overlying this spoil are similar in character to the (?)garden soils below, but they are thin, and rapidly replaced by the friable soils of the garden existing at the time of development.

The modern garden soils are extremely loose, humic, ashy deposits of very dark colour (2000), locally bearing intercalated lenses of building sand/mortar (2019). The location of the site in the corner of a triangular garden at this period has led to the deposition of lots of rubbish (ash, clinker, bone, ceramics, glass) and to the use of the site for the burial of pets (cat, dog). The garden soils thicken southwards from just over 0.30m near the alley gate, to almost 0.60m at the south of the site.

The courtyard

The courtyard between the wings of the building lay at approximately 25.50m OD. The rock head appears at approximately 0.72m below the courtyard surface (i.e. approximately 24.78m OD) close to the centre of the courtyard, and at 0.56m below the surface in the angle between the S and W wings (24.94m OD); it is unclear to what extent this may be a cut surface. In one small area on the east of the development, close to the central block of buildings, a brown soil (2034) containing medieval pottery was preserved overlying the natural, suggesting that although the soil profile has been removed over most of this area, the cut surface may have been close to the original rockhead. Several drains of various types underlay the flagged courtyard surface.

Interpretation

Context group [2500] represents a garden soil which has accumulated since the construction of the alley wall (as evidenced by the spoil from the foundation trench, contexts 2003, 2004, 2015). This wall is not present on the Thomas Edwards estate plan of 1776, but is

present on the Tithe Map of 1846. The acute angle of the garden appears to have been long used as a rubbish dump, and these soils are extremely ashy, contain abundant 19th – 20th century glass and ceramics, as well as interred dogs and cats.

Context group [2501] underlying the modern garden soils, contains 18th – 19th century glass and ceramics, as well as abundant building debris, including fragments of stone, mortar and slate. Some of this debris may be associated with the construction of the Cottages, originally a stable and coach-house complex. However, some of the material resembles the Bryn-y-gynnen construction materials seen elsewhere on site and may represent demolition material from that building. Although the grounds elsewhere were extensively levelled with this material, its occurrence here is more likely to be associated with the re-use of Bryn-y-gynnen materials in the construction of the wall (2026) and the conduit [2502]. The conduit was built from very clean reused materials, including building stone for the rubble fill, and almost entire roofing slates for the cap, suggesting that there was no great period of time between demolition and reuse. The lower elements of the context group (2016, 2002) contain rather little building material, and they may represent soils accumulating during the period after construction of Bryn-y-gynnen, but before the stables complex

Analysis of the standing buildings is outside the scope of the watching brief on the groundworks, but some comment is included here. Several discrete structural units were identified. Structure 1 was a wooden shed (1a) and lean-to (1b) on the northern wall of the two-storey central block, forming a western wing to the courtyard (Plates 1 and 2). The wooden structure was of late 20th century origin, the lean-to much older, but demolition revealed that a even earlier structure, structure 2, had existed on this site, but was only represented by the surviving gable wall incorporated into the central range, the basal courses of stonework of the E wall surviving below ground level, higher levels the E wall in the lean-to area and a substantial part of the W wall (2028). The earlier estate wall (2026) had been largely robbed out along the line of wall (2028) which had been built immediately to the E of it, with just sufficient remaining to form a barrier between the W wall of structure 2 and the conduit [2502]. To the south of the southern end of structure 2 the wall (2028) was left standing to a much higher level. The central range was formed largely by structure 3. The limestone quoins of the NW angle of this building were exposed during internal alterations. Construction seemed similar to structure 2; it is likely that the original stables complex comprised separate structures on each of 3 sides of the courtyard. This plan seems to have altered fairly early, with structure 4 built to fill the angle between structures 2 and 3. Dating of these phases is difficult. The central wing was present in 1846 together with short E and W wings, so structures 2, 3 and 4 predate this. It would seem that structure 2 had been built and largely demolished between 1742 and 1846, but to allow for the period of use of the estate wall, it is likely that there was a considerable period of time between construction of the wall (presumably as part of the 1740s construction of Llandaff Court) and of the earliest components of the stables complex. The buildings are not shown on the 1776 estate map which includes the ground outside the Llandaff Court estate to the west, and since the buildings about the estate wall

they might have been expected to have been depicted if then present. A house is shown in the mid-distance to the right of the castle gatehouse in an engraving of 1773 (RCAHMW, 2001, Fig 15), which might just be structure 2, but it appears a little too far NW (although there are no other buildings shown in this general area on contemporary maps).

Context Group [2503] comprise brown soils, largely lacking in building debris, although small fragments of blue slate and of glazed ridge tile do occur in the upper parts (2007). Ceramics from this group are medieval, and are typically very abraded. The soils also contain abraded bone fragments, and pig teeth are relatively common. Where this context group overlies the natural marls, the base of the unit is often rather irregular, possibly as a result of trampling and is overlain by a thin clayey soil (2008) which bears much fresher ceramics. Where the group overlies the pit (context group [2504]) it again has an irregular base, and a layer of stones lies a short distance above the base. The ceramics are markedly fresher below the stoney layer, than the abraded material retrieved above. There appear to be two groups of pottery involved. A lower group, dominated by unglazed Vale Fabric, often with fresh breaks, occurs in contexts (2018) and (2008). An upper group, dominated by extremely abraded, mainly glazed fabrics occurs in the pebble layer and above (2017) and through most of the succession of this group away from the pit (2007). This suggests that after backfill of the pit [2504] the area continued to be trampled or cultivated. The ceramics from the pit [2504] and from the lower part of the brown soils [2503] (contexts 2008 and 2018) are very similar and are probably 13th century. The abraded ceramics from the higher parts of [2503] (contexts 2007 and 2017) suggest a cultivation soil of 13th-14th century age or younger. The context group is represented by the undifferentiated brown soil (2006) to the south of the pit.

The pit, context group [2504], was incompletely excavated, but includes a silt (2014) and a deliberate fill including large blocks of natural clay (2012), with a thin, green horizon bearing seeds (2013) at the interface. The backfill yielded abundant sherds of Vale Fabric cooking pots and incurved dishes of 13th century date. The silts yielded no pottery. The backfill also yielded numerous small fragments of iron slag, probably including both smelting and smithing slags.

Phase 3: The Music/Drama/Science Building

(plan: Figure 7, sections: Figures 8 - 12)

Situation

This building comprises two, almost separate, structures. The larger component of the building was constructed on the site of the former drama/science building and adjacent backfilled swimming pool. To the east of this lies the second component, constructed on the former "pre-prep lawn".

Methods

The initial groundworks included the construction of a reduced level at 25.50m OD over the western part of the site. The pre-existing backfill of the old swimming pool was removed and replaced by a new aggregate fill. The length of the wall of the walled garden within the site was demolished, with the stone stored for recycling into the facing of the new building on the side facing into the garden. Foundations for the western part of the structure mainly comprised trenches dug to 24.90m, with deeper boxed areas. After an initial concrete fill to 25.0m, the trenches received a block-work and concrete foundation structure. In the eastern section of the building, the 25.50m surface lay above original ground surface over most of the area. Dumping of spoil from the groundworks together with additional aggregate (partly placed here during its use as an access route during the earlier phases of work) raised the level to the required height. At an early stage in the development of this site a wide, but shallow, trench was dug along the N edge of the development to locate and relocate the services supplying the Pre-prep and Nursery buildings. The groundworks followed the same style as the western part of the building, except that most trenches went to 24.60m OD.

Stratigraphy

The medieval features

The most significant medieval feature was a ditch, over 2m wide and 1m deep, which ran alongside the later road for 25m from the NW of the site, before swinging east, into the area of the later walled garden and a deposit of spoil 1m thick, internal to the ditch and retained by a facing of large stones.

The ditch was filled with a reddish-brown clay (3037, 3038), bearing bedrock fragments towards the base. The clay contained a large amount of fine charcoal debris, but rather few other finds. Some bone and pottery was recovered from a hand-dug sondage, but where cut by builders' trenches the clay yielded no finds. In stark contrast, the bedrock on the northern edge of the ditch was overlain by a thin clayey deposit (3033, 3040) with a very rich ceramic assemblage, particularly between 10 and 16m from the NW edge of the site. The relationship of the enclosure ditch to these deposits on its inner edge was not determined; no sections exposed the inner lip of the ditch fully. This clay was overlain by a gravelly deposit with abundant

pottery, but also significant quantities of bone (3028, 3029, 3030, 3035). These gravelly deposits were either cut by, or banked against, the base of a deposit of large stones (3036, 3070), which appears coeval with the main spoil deposit inside the ditched area (3026). The stone appears to form a linear feature along the line of the northern lip of the ditch, but locally extending partially over the ditch edge. The stones lie in a clayey matrix, and do not appear to represent a wall, but more likely a dump of stone to provide a facing for the spoil dump. The main spoil layer comprises up to a metre-thick deposit of reddish-brown clayey soil with charcoal fragments and rock chips (3026), which is very similar to some contexts (1011, 1016) seen during Phase 1 in the Nursery development 35m to the NE. Although the sections in the MDS development do not extend into the walled garden, the similarity of the deposits with those seen inside the garden strongly suggests this context forms part of a large spoil dump enclosed by the ditch, rather than representing a bank along the inner margin of the ditch. The stone flakes are mainly of a dolomitic lithology compatible with derivation from the Triassic conglomerates cropping out on site, and may therefore, together with the clay, represent spoil from the excavation of the moat, rather than masons' debris.

The upper fills of the ditch, included a lens of coal-rich soil, including a significant quantity of pottery (3059) overlain by a dark soil containing a very large quantity of pottery and ridge tile, which included a significant proportion of kiln wasters (3069). These deposits banked against the stone, and in part extended into the interstices of the stones (3070). The pottery assemblage appears to represent the wasters from a tile and pottery kiln, specialising in ridge tiles and jugs. There was only a small proportion of cooking pot sherds. The waster assemblage appears to date from the earlier 14th century, whereas the immediately underlying context yields a sparse assemblage of Vale Fabric cooking pot sherds, similar in form to those of contexts underlying the red clay dump.

The post-medieval road

The construction trenches did not provide a single complete section across the road, and coupled with the lateral variability of the deposits in the hollow-way this makes certain interpretation of the succession very difficult. The fill of the hollow-way is markedly different on either side of the wall (3010) which marked the NW limit of the 1742 Llandaff Court grounds. This differentiation is partly due to the restriction of dumping of demolition debris from Bryn-y-gynnen to the SE of this boundary and partly due to the differing geological units at rockhead, which have produced much greater incision of the hollow-way to the SE (into red clay) than to the NW (into conglomerate).

North of the Llandaff Court Boundary

To the northwest of the boundary the hollow-way has a fairly flat base, widening SE wards from 6-8m. The bottom lies as at 25.05 in the north, dropping to 24.45m OD near the wall; a drop of 0.6m in 38m (1.6%). The SW side of the road typically has a surface of worn bedrock (3065). Towards the SW side of the road the rock surface is locally by a dark stoney soil (3063). On the NE side of the road the rock surface is metalled with a dark layer of small river gravel (3101). The gravel

surface terminates to the NE in a shallow notch in the bedrock. At the NW limit of the site the gravel surface can be seen to extend at least 3m into the hollow-way (but the southern part of the hollow-way was not exposed). In this area the gravel surface was overlain by a dark brownish soil (3107). It is uncertain whether this unit was capped by a second surface, but across the remainder of the site as far as the 1742 Llandaff Court boundary wall, the earlier road is overlain by a layer of bedrock debris up to 0.30m thick (3019, 3021?, 3098, 3112?), and which is locally capped by another dark gravel surface (3043). This surface is in turn partly overlain by loamy soils (3017, 3018) apparently banked against the SW side of the hollow. These loams contain artefacts of late C17-early C18 age, so may have accumulated, or started to accumulate, before abandonment of the route.

The northern margin of the road was then markedly altered by the cutting back of the road verge, with a cut (3109) extending NE at the level of the surface of the gravel road (3043), as far as the base of the wall of the walled garden (3027). The surface of this cut is draped in a layer (3031) rich in fragments of lime mortar and lumps of red clay. Although there were no indications of remnants of in-situ wall footings in this area, it appears possible that the clearance of the verge may have been accompanied by the demolition of an earlier wall and the incision of the footings of the garden wall (3027) into the remnants of the medieval revetment of the spoil mound (3036, 3070).

A small area close to the Llandaff court wall, shows a deposit of red clay (3044), rather reminiscent of the larger deposit further south (3076). The red clay overlies a deposit rich in mortar fragments (3062), which probably correlates with the similar deposit (3031) to the north (and which carries lumps of red clay). Near to the boundary wall, the NE edge of the this deposit (3062) lies in a notch in the bedrock, and the deposit appears to form a surface extending over the stones of the demolition deposit (3045). To the SW of (3062) lies a pebble surface (Plate 5 a,b) which may be the last road surface, or more likely a path on the line of the road. It lies beneath the later path (3009).

The major backfill of the hollow-way is provided by a reddish stoney soil (3020), which locally shows evidence for accumulation as deliberate dumps of rather heterogeneous material. The upper surface of the backfill, shows several NW-SE features including a deposit of river gravel, probably a path (3009) and a mortared footing (3016).

These garden features are overlain by a dark coal-rich soil (3041) relating to land use immediately before construction of the earlier school buildings in the 1950s.

South of the Llandaff Court Boundary

The sections to the south of the 1744 boundary wall only show the NE edge of the road. In contrast to areas to the northwest of the boundary, the road is deeply incised on this edge, and has at least 4 preserved surfaces.

On the northern margin of the road the lowest surface was a hard, smooth, layer of small rounded pebbles, set directly on bedrock (3079), and so similar in

appearance to surface (3043). Immediately to the south of the boundary wall, a sand deposit (3046) lying on a pebble surface on bedrock (3047) yielded a (Ewenney?) bowl of early 18th century date. Surface (3047) is likely to be equivalent to surface (3101) to the N.

Away from the wall the bedrock surface and its pebble metalling dip south-eastwards from 24.45m OD to about 23.75m; a drop of 0.7m in 22m (3.2%). About 10m SE of the wall, the pebble surface starts to coat the bedrock rise to the NE of the main hollow-way and by the southern limit of the site the surface extends at least 2m outside the line of the main hollow-way, crossing the extrapolated line of the roadside wall of the walled garden to the NW.

This SE deepening and widening of the hollow-way was plugged, and partially levelled, by a mass of red clay (3076) overlain by a river pebble surface (3075). The surface above the clay shows ruts and deformation, within both the clay and the overlying sand (3073). The surface was replaced with a good surface of rammed stone (3072), and later mended again with a layer of river gravel (3074). This later surface seems to have been longer lived and accumulated a greater thickness of sand (3071). The exact relationship of the surfaces extending beyond the line of the hollow-way is not always clear, but surfaces (3075) and (3072) appear to amalgamate laterally into a single rammed stone surface (3081), which is rutted on the shoulder of the hollow (3080). They appear to post-date a surface on top of the red clay upon which lies a particularly black, coal-rich sediment (3082). The full lateral extent of these surfaces is unknown because they are truncated by a later cut (3084).

The road hollow is filled by two deposits of demolition rubble, a lower, more northern dark deposit of stone (3045) and a southern, paler, but otherwise similar deposit (3078).

The Pre-prep Lawn area

The site of the house of Bryn-y-gynnen was not closely approached by the development, but the area of the former lawn outside the pre-prep building probably lay within the Bryn-y-gynnen holding, and subsequently lay within the grounds of Llandaff Court.

The eastern part of the lawn was characterised by a stratigraphic succession involving the bedrock being overlain by a thin brown clayey soil (3089), up to 8cm thick, bearing abraded medieval pottery. Above the brown soil was a layer of small dark river gravel (3088), usually only 1cm thick, but with local pods up to 10cm. Both this gravel layer, and the overlying 10-15cm of topsoil yielded small fragments of probably 20th century ceramics and glass. The area of the gravel surface was bounded to the NW by a cut (3111) filled with building debris (3110), including pieces of 19-20th century bricks. The 1m wide cut reached bedrock and the fill reached the pre-development turf line. It was this feature which was so clearly imaged on the 2000 geophysical survey of the lawn. To the SW, the pebble surface wasn't securely located beyond the major service trench (3086), but may have extended as far as the mortared structure (3108). Beyond this feature the bedrock rises to within 10cm of the surface, and farther SW the major cut (3084) is incised into both bedrock

and the NE edge of the road. It has a fill of dark humic soil (3083) resembling the area's topsoil.

To the NW of the linear rubble feature the pebble surface is absent, and soils similar to the topsoil (3048), extend downwards to the rockhead, which is commonly irregular, 30-50cm below surface, with steep-sided hollows extending down to 1m below surface. Close to the road, these humic soils are interrupted by thin two horizons of mortar-rich debris, one close to bedrock (3093) and one in mid-profile (3091), which separate off a lower humic soil (3092) which is just slightly browner than the topsoil (3048). The upper mortar layer is associated with an ashy deposit (3102), possibly a path. 19th century ceramics and glass were found to the base of the humic soils.

Before development the lawn had been bounded to the NW by a path (hardcore base, 3050; overlain by chippings, 3051b, and tarmac, 3051a). Close to this path the rock rises significantly, and the post-medieval deposits had been removed in the early stages of development. A hollow in the bedrock to the NW of the path was filled with brown clay (3049), which contained a quantity of bone, medieval pottery and charcoal in moderately large blocks.

Interpretation

The erosion of the hollow-way containing the post-medieval road through over a metre of conglomerate bedrock, indicates a prolonged earlier usage of the line of the road. Since the road has behaved as an erosional feature, any earlier road would have been at a higher level than the later surfaces, and therefore not preserved. The medieval ditch running parallel to the northern road margin provides circumstantial evidence for its existence by the 13th century. This road alignment is likely to have existed before this time, but there is no evidence provided by the current site.

The succession seen in the roadside area shows some parallels with that at the Cottages site 60m to the south. The earliest features on both sites (the probable well at the Cottages and the ditch on the roadside) yield little pottery, but the earliest assemblages from each site contain a sherd of limestone-tempered green-glazed ware. Overlying assemblages are dominated by Vale fabric. The assemblage at the cottages was richer in incurved dishes; a form represented with certainty by only a single sherd on the roadside site. Higher assemblages are proportionately richer in green glazed materials at both sites.

The course of the ditch E of the point where it swings away from the road remains uncertain, but it appears to be swinging towards a slight embayment in the terrace edge to the NE. The apparent course where seen on the edge of the development site is approximately parallel to the N curtain of the castle. The poorly-seen feature comprised by contexts (1009) and (1022) has some resemblance to the spoil mound and its stone revetment on the Phase 3 site, but a direct connection between these features seems unlikely. The truncation of the sub-garden horizons in the SW part of the Phase 1 site, and lack of sections extending into the walled garden area from the Phase 3 area preclude the unambiguous interpretation of the spoil dumps of

contexts (1011, 1016 and 3026). The sub-garden deposits (1009, 1011) in the Phase 1 area show an elevated upper surface towards the edge of the terrace, and the surface of the spoil (3026) in Phase 3 is almost 0.5m above the rockhead surface in the SW of the Phase 1 site. These features might appear to argue for the spoil forming a bank around the enclosure, but at present it seems equally likely that the central part of the walled garden has been subjected to much deeper post-medieval cultivation. The rise in the sub-garden deposits near the edge of the terrace can be interpreted in particular as being produced by the masking effect of the overlying post-medieval garden path.

The history of the area of the "Pre-prep lawn" NE of the road is difficult to unravel with certainty. The E part of the lawn has softer bedrock, with a rather smooth rockhead, and simple, thin, overlying stratigraphy. These deposits comprise a thin medieval (?) soil overlain by a recent gravel surface. The gravel surface appears bounded by rubbly stone footings. These may be associated with temporary 20th century buildings on this site. To the west and south of this area the bedrock becomes more solid, the rockhead more irregular, and the stratigraphy characterised by the presence of pit- or scoop- like features in the rockhead, interpreted as being associated with tree/shrub planting. At the W end of the area the rockhead rises rapidly (at about 5-6m SE of the walled garden), and in this area most overlying deposits were truncated by machine early in the development. One small depression (possibly a tree-hole) contained 13th century pottery, bone and large charcoal fragments, possibly indicating an association with site clearance.

The area SW of the road on the Phase 3 development had been truncated by earlier (1950s) development. Archaeological deposits were only preserved some 40m SW, at the Phase 2 "Cottages" site, where S dipping and thickening deposits were seen.

The stratigraphy of the road in the part of the Phase 3 site within the 1740s Llandaff Court estate bears remarkable comparison with the section recorded by James and Lewis (1987, p. 18-19 and fig. 8C). They show the road overlain by later paths, but with a backfill in the hollow-way comprising up to 0.6m of red clay (their layers 11 & 13) comparable with context (3076), overlain by 0.25m of building rubble (their layer 6) similar to context (3078). The similarity is striking, for it suggests the red clay fill of the hollow-way extends for over 110m (but not as far as James and Lewis second section in "The Crescent" a further 60m to the SE). With a cross-sectional area of around 2.5m², this corresponds to at least 275m³ of red clay. Such a figure is of the right order-of-magnitude for the volume of material to be removed for the constructions of the cellars and foundations of the Llandaff Court. Although the bedrock is not seen close to Llandaff Court, the contact between the conglomerates and the red clays seen in the SW part of the Phase 3 site strikes toward the NE corner of Llandaff Court, implying a strong likelihood for red clay underlying the building.

Discussion

Apart from two residual late Mesolithic – early Neolithic flints from the Cottages site, the earliest occupation on all three sites is dated to the late 13th century. On the Cottages site, the large pit, interpreted as a well, is undated, but its backfill is of late 13th century date, on the MDS site the earliest dateable feature is the ditch, which has yielded a small quantity of late 13th century pottery, and on the Nursery site, the earliest feature is a burnt deposit containing late 13th century pottery. This shows the wide impact of the construction of the Bishop's Castle on the surrounding area.

The 13th century ditch on the MDS building site runs alongside the road, in a position which would make it contiguous with the postulated castle moat, if contemporary. However, the area of the later walled garden shows a substantial local development of a red stoney soil, covering both much of the Nursery site (where it has intercalated dumps of building rubble) and a strip along the eastern side of the MDS site. These soils resemble the description of the thick red loam deposits inside the castle, apparently closely postdating its construction, and interpreted as levelling using the spoil derived from the construction of a moat. Within the walled garden area, the red rubbly soils are revetted by a deposit of boulders, which partially overlies the earlier ditch and occupation deposits. This suggests that the ditch predates the moat, and may represent an earlier demarcation of the castle site. The Nursery site provides some tantalising structural evidence for occupation both prior to, and immediately after, the main levelling episode. The MDS site shows only evidence for occupation prior to levelling, but the sag over the 13th century ditch was partially filled with a deposit of coal and kiln wasters, probably of early 14th century age. The close dating of all the medieval contexts in the walled garden area suggest that they are all associated with the construction of the castle. In this interpretation the succession can be viewed as: (i) ditched enclosure, with occupation, late 13th century, contemporary with masonry work on towers and curtain, (ii) dump of red stoney soil, contemporary with digging of moat and levelling inside castle, (iii) dumps of building debris and kiln wasters, contemporary with construction of buildings inside castle, ?early 14th century.

The nature of the levelling, extending both close to the terrace edge and to the road, suggests that on both sides it may have been bounded by revetments. To the NE, a medieval origin for the wall footings on the site of the present garden wall is possible (although no wall is shown here on Speed's map), whereas to the SW an early boulder revetment may have been replaced by the wall shown on Speed's map, and which may have lain slightly SW of the present garden wall, and removed during the 18th century restructuring of the site.

Outside the ditched enclosure, 13th century activity appears to be represented by the charcoal-rich (clearance?) deposits in the Pre-prep lawn area, and the well on the Cottages site. The similarity of the pottery assemblage in the backfill of the well and the occupation layers below the supposed moat spoil dump, suggests that these features may be related. Between the well and the ditched enclosure lies the post-medieval road, which is likely to lie on the same

line as the 13th century road, but no evidence exists for the early road.

No evidence of later medieval land use was forthcoming in the walled garden area; this may suggest that the area was garden or parkland attached to the castle, but in part reflects the deep cultivation of the later kitchen garden. On the cottages site, the backfilled well is overlain by a thick accumulation of soils with abraded medieval pottery, suggestive of cultivation soils; cartographic evidence shows that by the late 18th century this area had become an orchard. There was little new evidence for the age of the boundary corresponding to the NW limit of the 1740s Llandaff Court estate. The estate wall (2026) clearly predated the abutting buildings in the Phase 2 site, and the materials of its construction suggested an origin in the work of the 1740s. Speed's map of 1610 may not be accurate in this area, but provides a hint that there was no land division here at that time. There is little difference in height of the rockhead, or difference in character of the medieval soils (2007, 2008 to the W; 2034 to the E) across the line of the wall. The continuation of this wall (3010) was not well seen on the Phase 3 site, and its line suggests a later structure built to join an earlier wall on the other side of the road (1021, or a predecessor on the same line).

The site yielded little evidence for the period of occupation of Bryn-y-gynnen, apart from deposits associated with the latest use of the pre-1742 road. There is some slight evidence from the area of the recent extension to the school block to the E of Llandaff Court (Louise Mumford, *pers. comm.* 2001) that Bryn-y-gynnen may have lain in this area, some 70m E of the present development, rather than on the site of the later house. The road shows an extremely variable structure along the length seen, and the complexities are compounded by the deeper parts being largely unexposed in the development works. However, in general it would appear that the road has two components within its overall hollow-way profile. A deeper section lies to the SW and a slightly higher section to the NE. The eastern section shows a good hard pebble surface, laid directly on bedrock, at several points, and pottery recovered from the road surface suggests that it is post-medieval. The deeper section on the SW was not able to be hand-cleaned except in one very small area at the margin of the road, where the surface was comminuted rock debris and which was overlain by soils extending off the edge of the road bearing late 17th century material. The early course of the road is likely to have been towards the SW, since the NE section would appear to be likely to impinge on the postulated position of the castle moat. There is no moat visible in Speed's map of 1610, so it would seem likely that in the early post-medieval period the road may have been expanded to the NE, and that the widening of the road also continued beyond the castle to the SE into the area of the current study. Because the road lies in a hollow way, it demonstrates that for much of the roads history it has behaved in an erosional manner (the comminuted rock debris surface is demonstration of this process), and therefore any early surfaces would tend to have been cut through by later deeper ones. There was no evidence to support the suggestion of James & Lewis (1987) that the road might have had a Roman origin; any early road on this line would have been cut through by the later medieval and post medieval roads.

The demolition of Bryn-y-gynnen and the closure of the old road brought substantial changes to the area. Debris from the demolished house was used to fill the hollow way of the road, and also was recycled into the construction of various estate walls (as well as, presumably, Llandaff Court itself). The rubble fill of the hollow-way overlies the red clay deposit, interpreted as spoil from the Llandaff Court groundworks, suggesting the demolition rubble was stored on site to provide materials for the reconstruction, and only the surplus eventually dumped. The NE-SW park wall seen in the Cottages site and the accompanying conduit to the NW were both constructed of these materials, as was the continuation of the wall as it crossed the line of the old road. The older parts of the walls of the walled garden, standing above ground, may also be of this age, although some sections may be earlier. Mortar-rich deposits in a cut extending NE at the level of the highest road surface from the road towards the present SW wall of the walled garden, hint that an earlier wall was removed in this area. This removed wall is presumably that shown in Speed's map of 1610. Speed shows an offset in this wall where it meets the boundary of Bryn-y-gynnen (presumably the line of the SE wall of the walled garden), but no trace of this wall was located, unless represented by context (3105), probably a more recent footing, or by (3083), for which the preferred interpretation is a later tree-hole.

The diversion of the footpath, which had still followed the line of the old road, to its present course along the alley, postdates the 1776 Thomas Edwards estate plan, but predates the 1846 tithe map. The walls of the alley are characterised by the use of a large proportion of slabs of coal measures sandstone. Such sandstone slabs are also seen in the rebuilt sections of the walls of the walled garden to NE and SE as well as along the entire SW wall apart from the section very close to the castle wall. It seems likely that the opportunity was taken for a rebuild of this wall when the footpath was diverted, and this may coincide with a discontinuity in the foundations for the wall observed in one of the hand dug sections (Tr2), but might also indicate demolition of the pre-1740s wall at this time, since the bend (and change in fabric) in the SW garden wall is close to the point of intersection with the alley. The rebuilding of the wall of the walled garden around the E corner, is likely to have been in response to structural problems associated with the great thickness of soil retained by the wall here, and so may not necessarily be part of the same phase of reconstruction. The construction of the alley isolated the small garden on the cottages site from its original continuation to the NW, and from this time onwards it seems to have been a site for burning and dumping rubbish.

The precise history of the development of the buildings on the cottages site remains uncertain because of the complexity of the field evidence and the superficiality of some of the cartographic sources. None the less, it would appear that the earliest parts of the structure here were built soon after the building of Llandaff Court (but possibly post-1776), and that the buildings which much altered, on more than one occasion, during the course of the nineteenth century.

Finds

The site yielded significant assemblages of pottery, which are currently the subject of detailed research. The results of these investigations will be published in due course, and a supplemental report lodged.

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List of Enclosures (with captions)

Key to diagrams

Figure 1. Location map showing sites of Phases 1-3 developments (red outlines) with respect to major geographical features, including the centre of Llandaff, the Cathedral, Bishops' Castle, the walled garden, and the core building of Llandaff Cathedral School. Roads in solid are as shown on the 1901 OS, the pecked lines indicate the position of the modern Western Avenue and widened Cardiff Road. The area in green shows the extent of the grounds of Llandaff Court on the Tithe Map of 1846. Also shown are the 1984/5 excavation trenches (James & Lewis, 1987) and the line of the pre-1742 Cardiff-Llandaff road (orange).

Figure 2. Phase 1: Siteplan. Walled garden walls shown in yellow where cobble-built, and grey where rebuilt, incorporating much Pennant Sandstone.

Figure 3. Phase 1: Sections.

Figure 4. Phase 2: Siteplan. Masonry shown in the following colours:

- Pale green:* structure 1a, late C20, wooden stable/garage.
- Dark green:* structure 1b. brick and stone lean-to structure, C20?
- Orange:* stables, not studied in detail, probably C19.
- Purple:* structure 4, corner block, apparently postdates structures 2 and 3.
- Red:* structure 3, centre block, ?carriage house, C18 – early C19.
- Pink:* structure 1, west wing, uncertain nature, C18 – early C19.

Figure 5. Phase 2: Sections in former garden area.

Figure 6. Phase 2: Section in courtyard

Figure 7. Phase 3: Siteplan

Figure 8. Phase 3: SW-NE Sections 1-6. Sections 3, 4 and 6 reversed.

Figure 9. Phase 3: SW-NE sections 7-10. Sections 8 and 10 reversed.

Figure 10. Phase 3: SW-NE sections 11-12. Section 12 reversed.

Figure 11. Phase 3: NW-SE Sections 1-3. Sections 2 and 3 reversed.

Figure 12. Phase 3: NW-SE Sections 4-6. Section 6 reversed.

Figure 13. Thematic maps.

(a) geology. rockhead contours (black) at 0.5m intervals with heights OD (green) shown on terrace; topographic contours with 0.5m intervals on terrace margin. Red indicates bedrock is red clay/marl; uncoloured indicates bedrock is conglomerate, with clay-filled fissures shown in black.

(b) C13-C14. Pre-development topographic contours with 0.5m interval, shown in brown, with darker tone indicating 5m intervals. Medieval archaeological features indicated, together with presumed line of road and outline of Bishops' Castle. Possible tower feature is suggested by geophysics, moat position is largely speculative.

(c) C17. Base as (b). Tentative position of walls shown on Speed's map of 1610 indicated.

Figure 14. Thematic maps

(a) late C18. Base as Fig. 13(b). Path on line of former road is after 1776 estate map (but is at least partially coincident with (3009). Status of walled garden and castle at this time unknown.

(b) mid C19 – early C20. Base as Fig. 13(b). W porch of Llandaff Court and path through castle probably date from after Llandaff Court becoming the Bishops' Palace in 1851. The garden features are not closely dated.

(c) late C20. Base as Fig. 13(b). Site as at start of development. School buildings in grey, except original core of Llandaff Court (black). Red indicates structures demolished during the present work and blue indicates the position of the former swimming pool.

Plate 1. Phase 2 site.

Plate 2. Phase 2 site.

Plate 3. Phase 2 site.

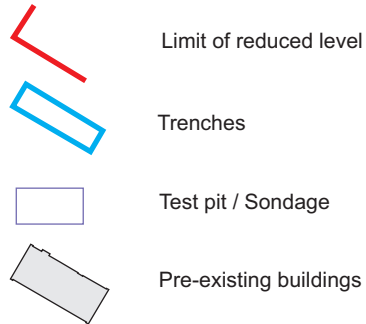
Plate 4. Phase 3 site.

Plate 5. Phase 3 site.

Llandaff Cathedral School, 2001

Key to diagrams

Summary Site Plans



Sections

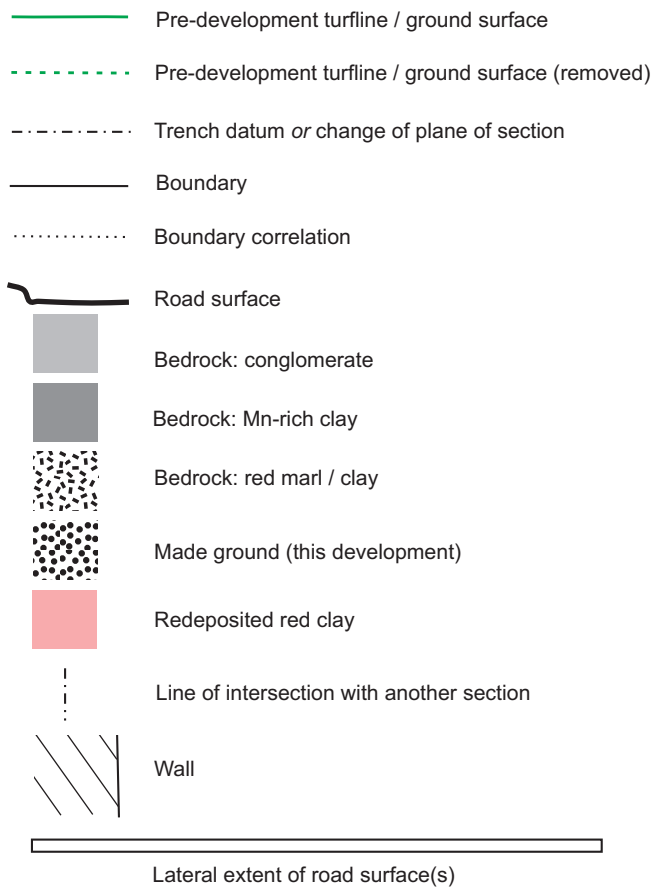


Figure 1

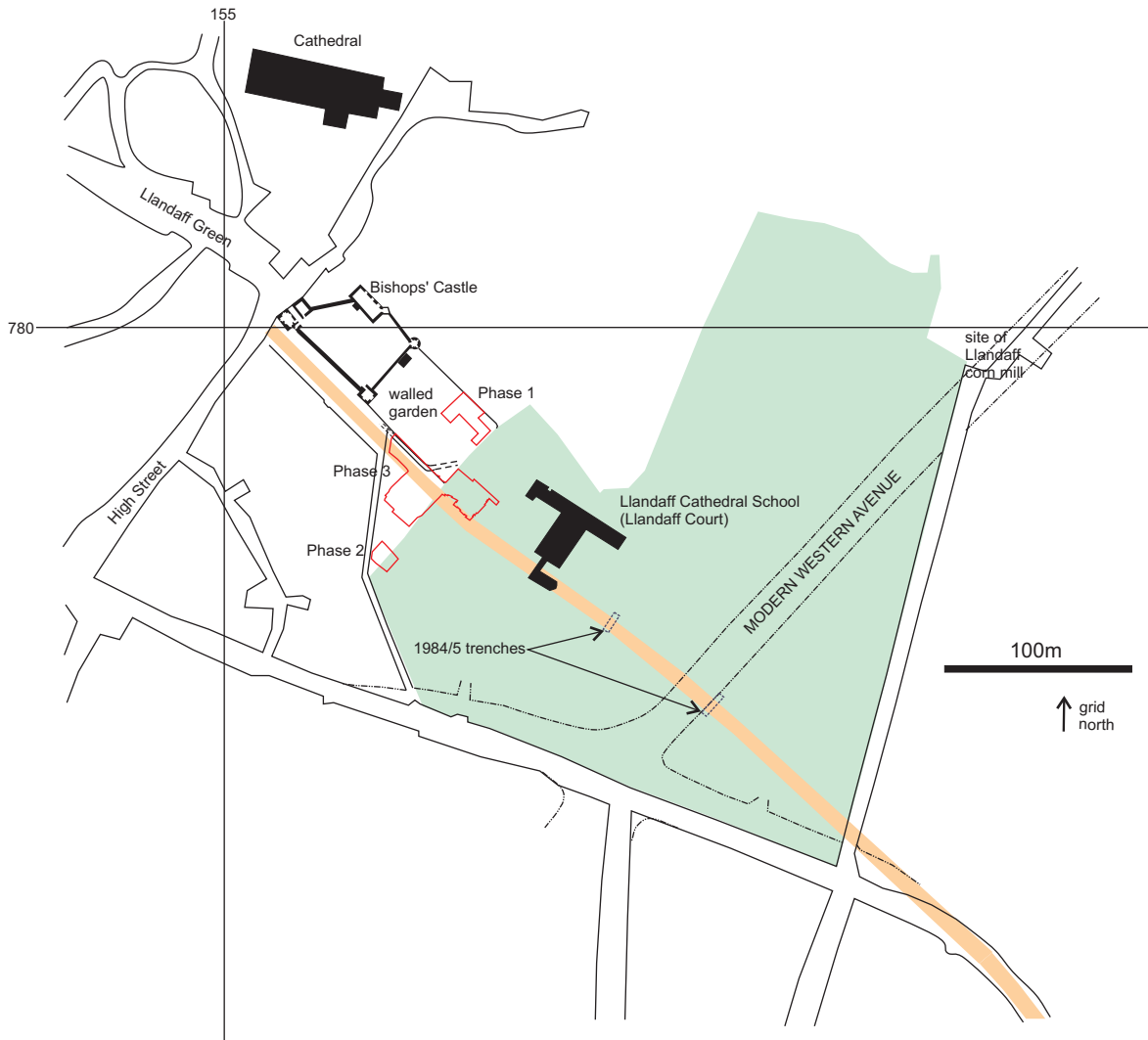
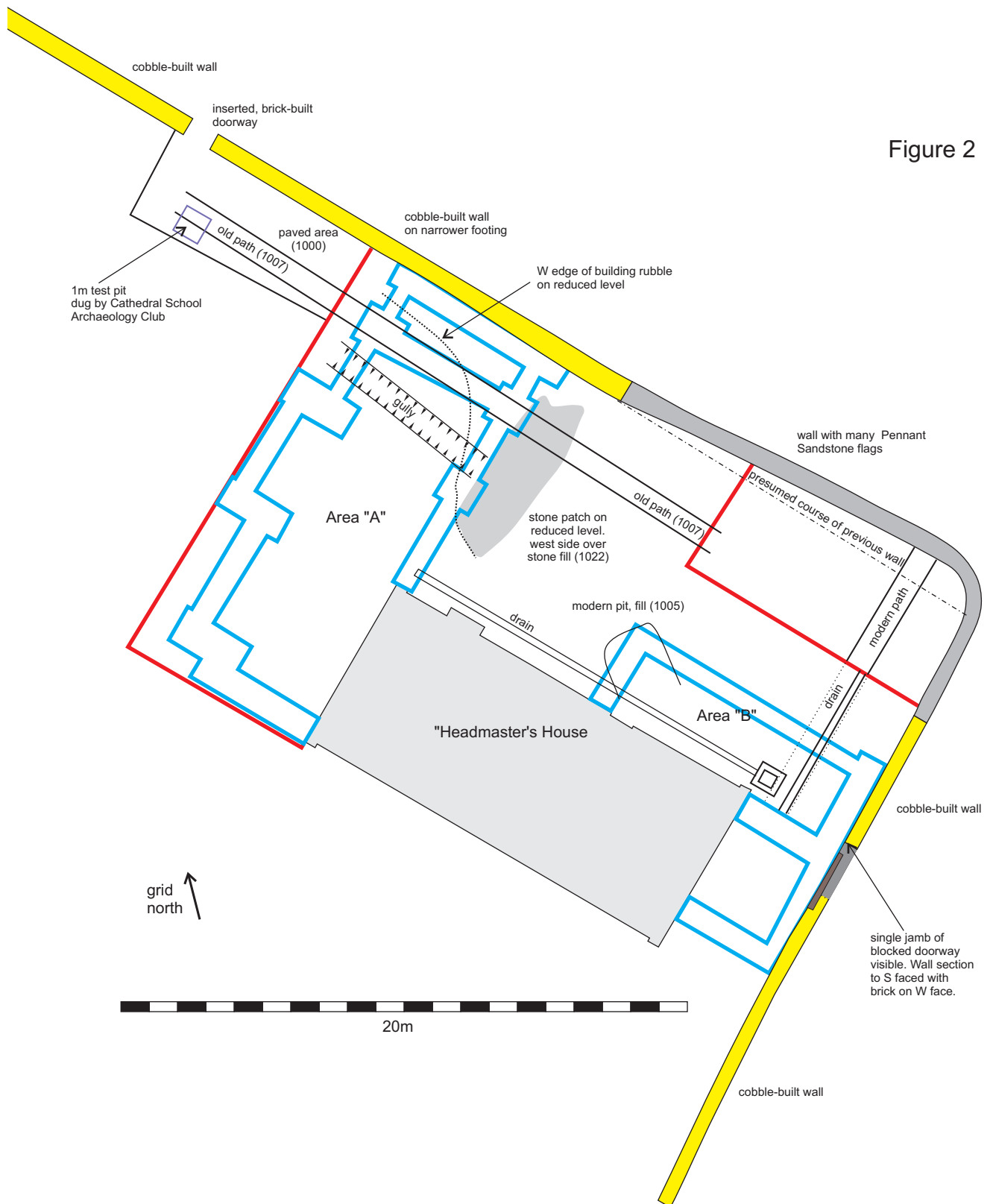
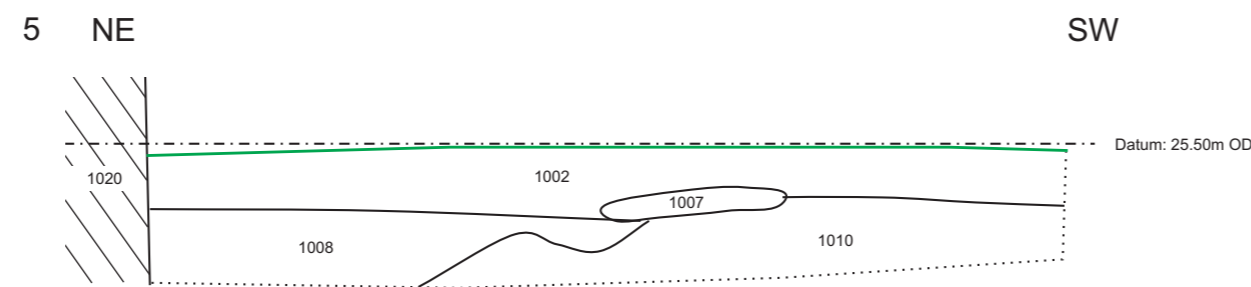
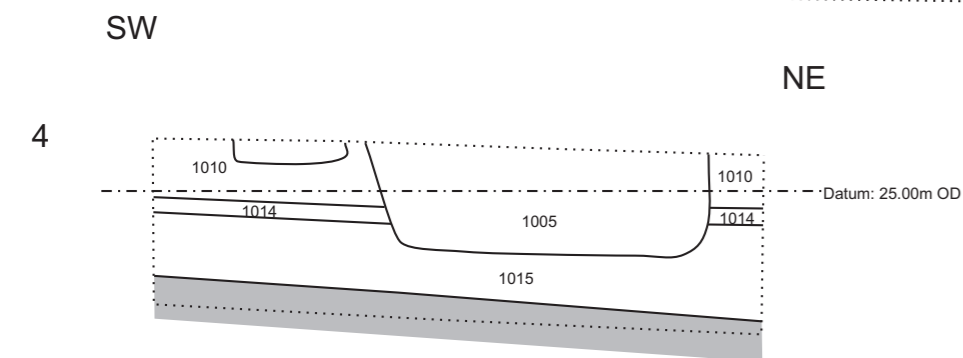
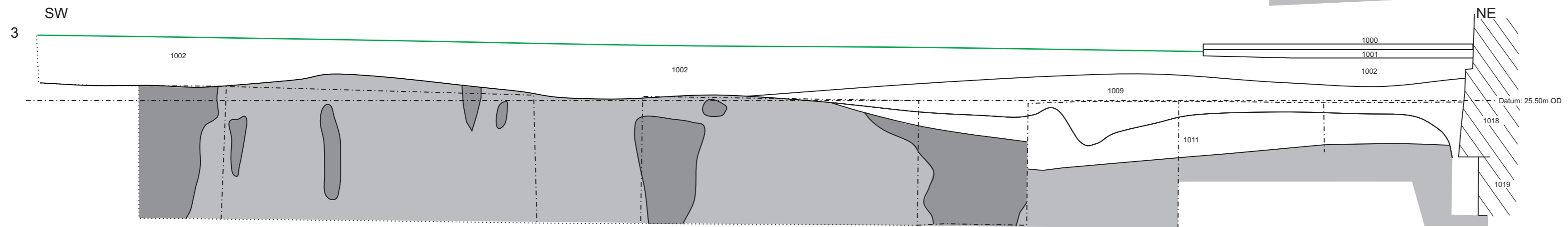
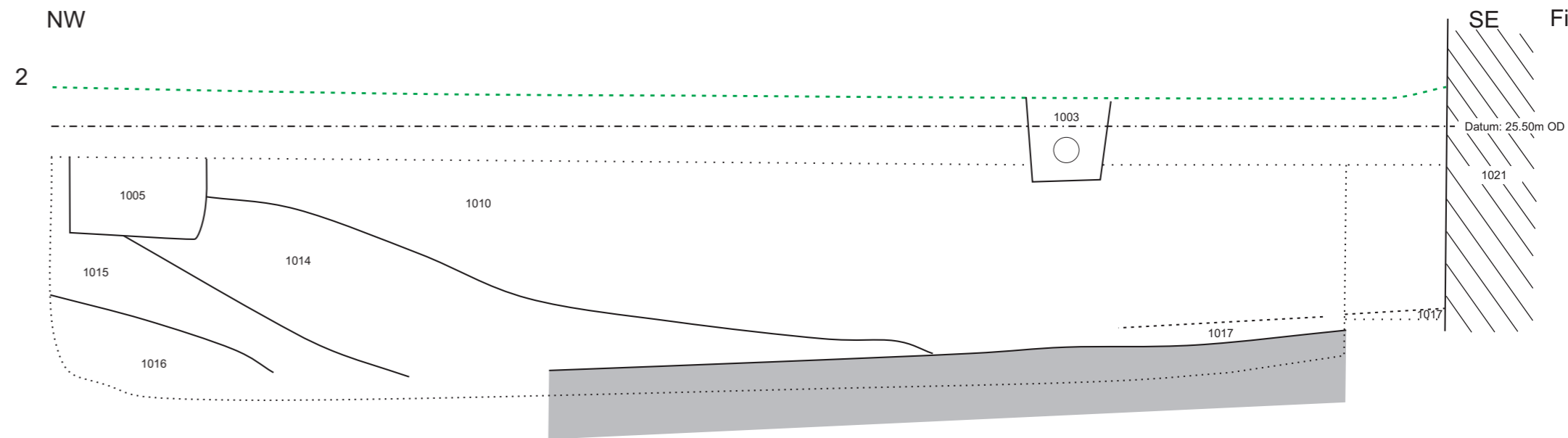
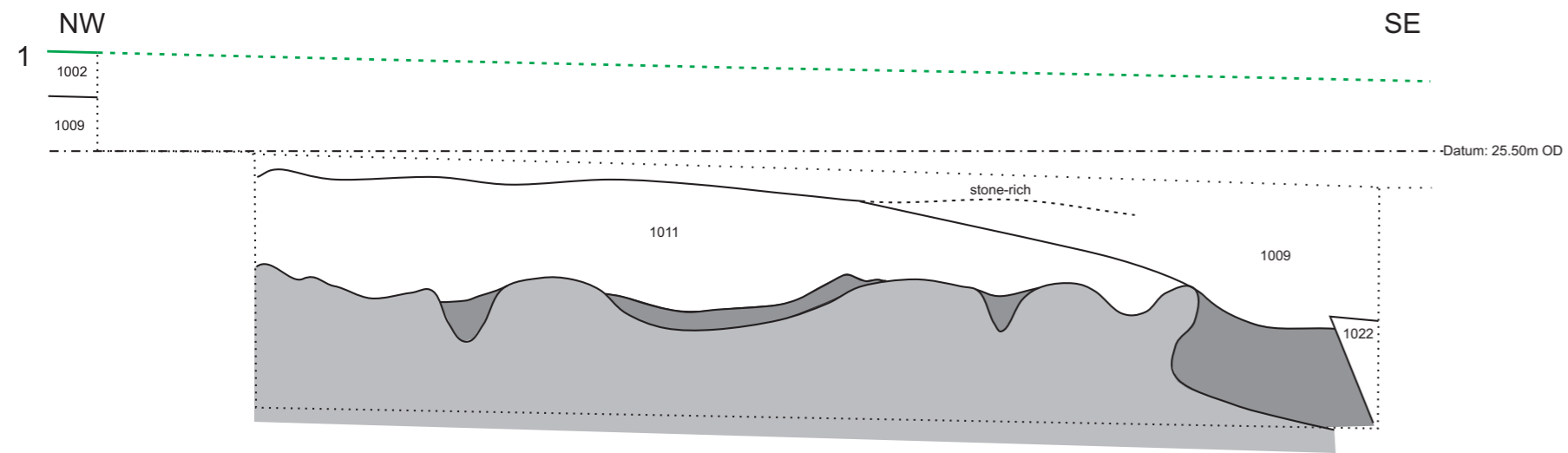


Figure 2





Llandaff School: The Nursery Building

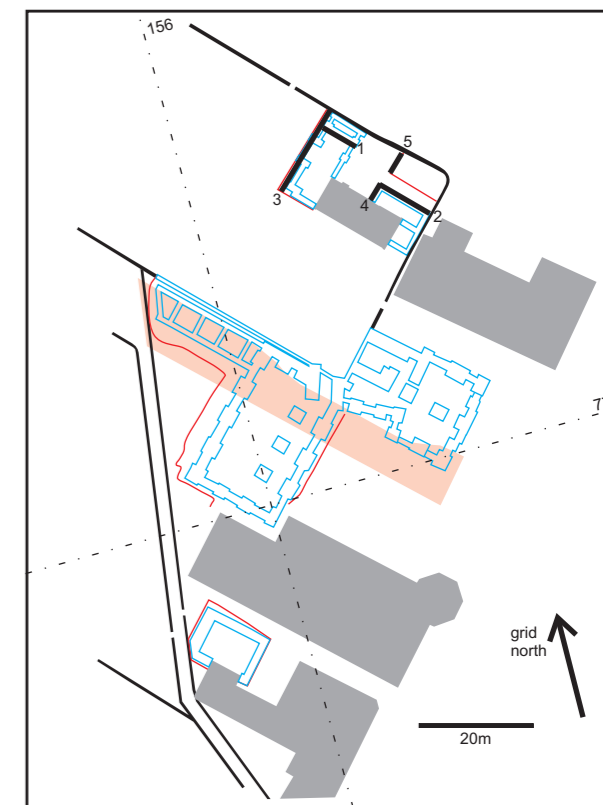


Figure 3

Figure 4

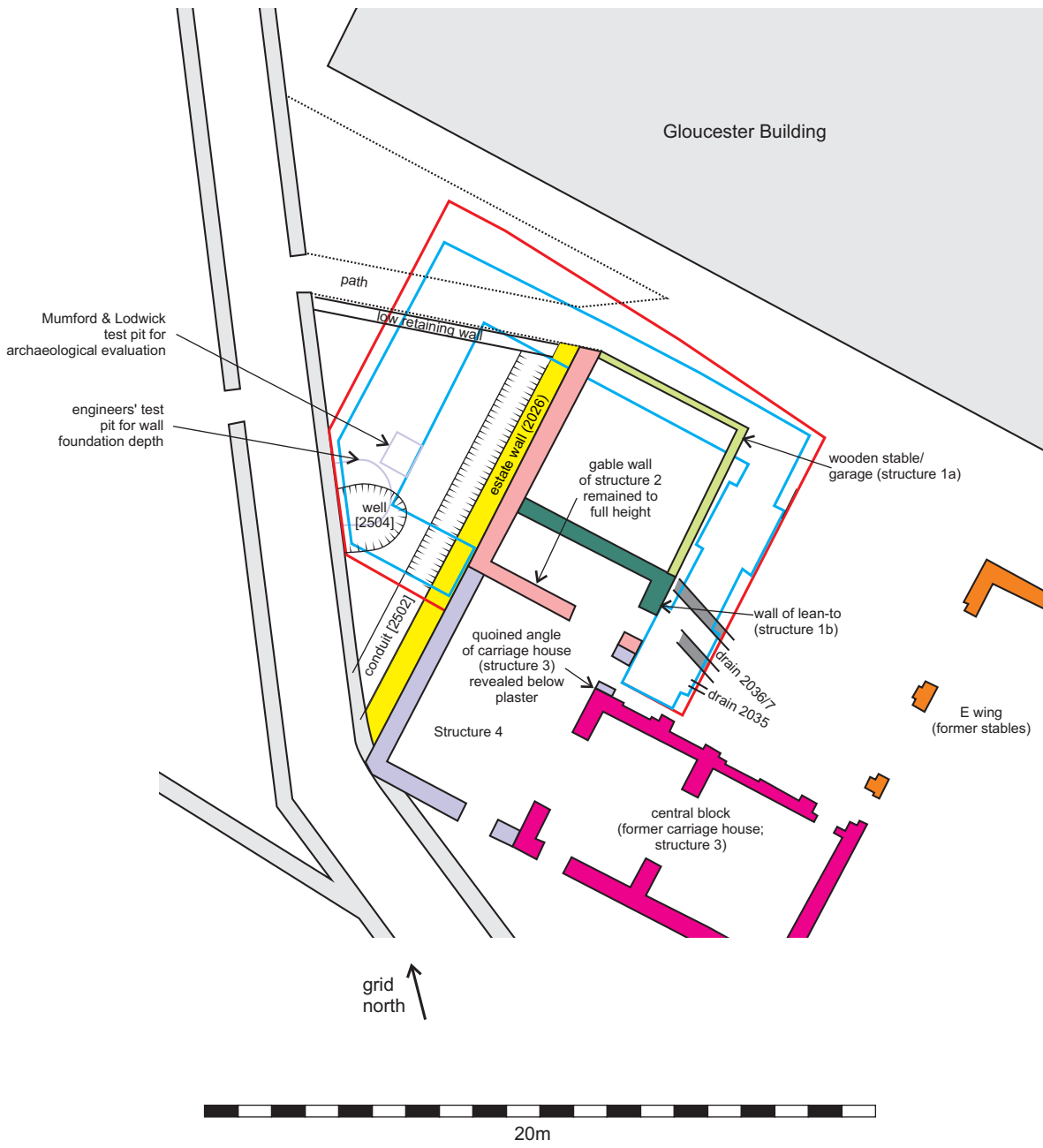
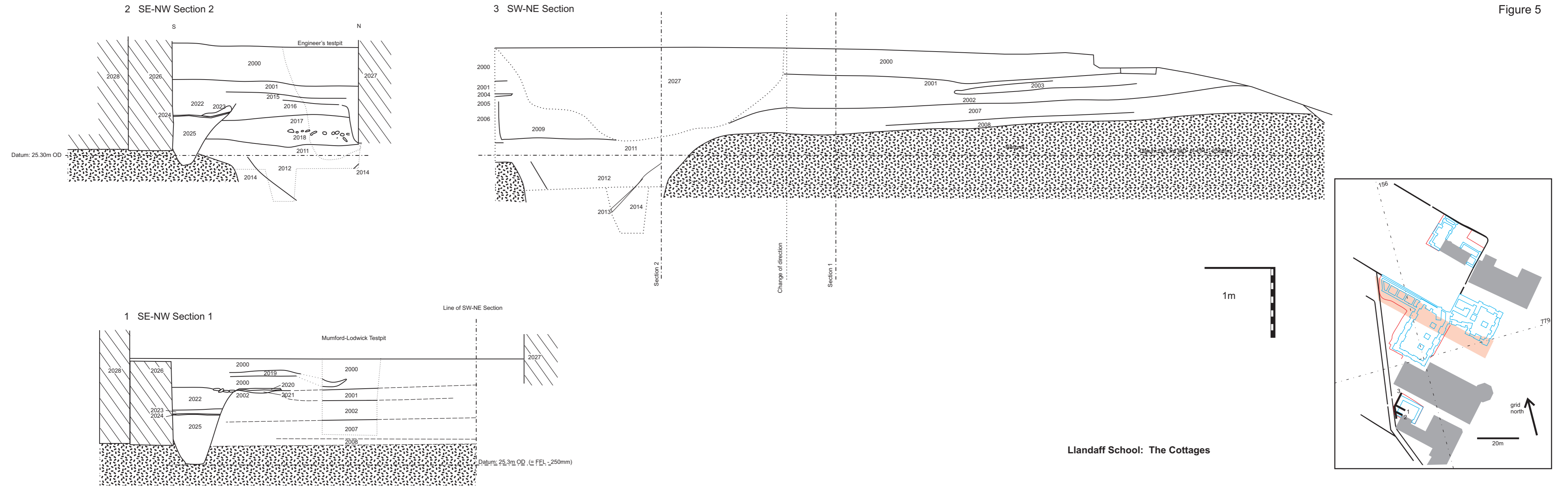
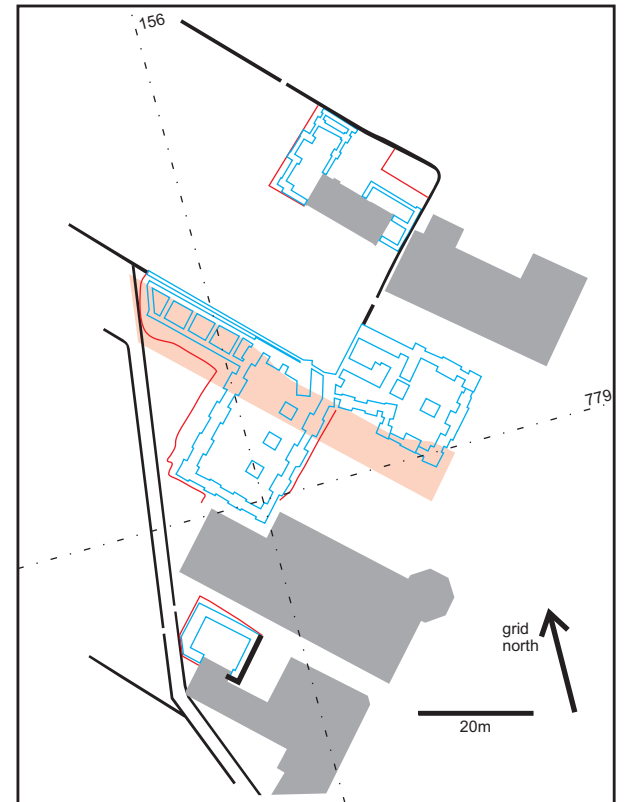
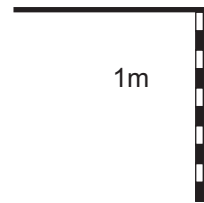
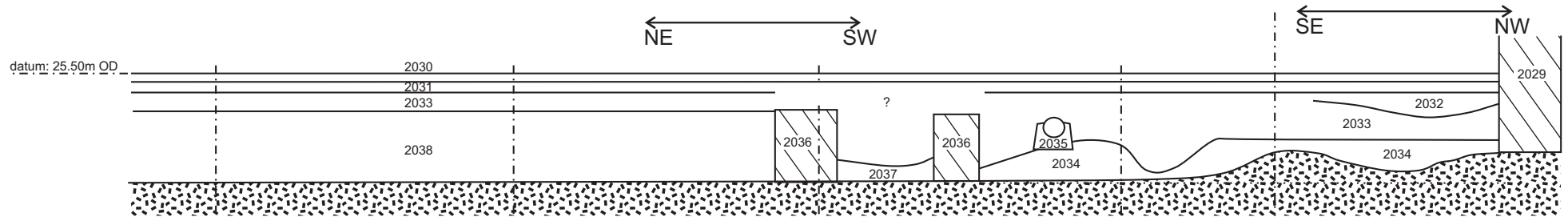


Figure 5



Llandaff School: The Cottages

Figure 6



Llandaff School: The Cottages, courtyard

Figure 7

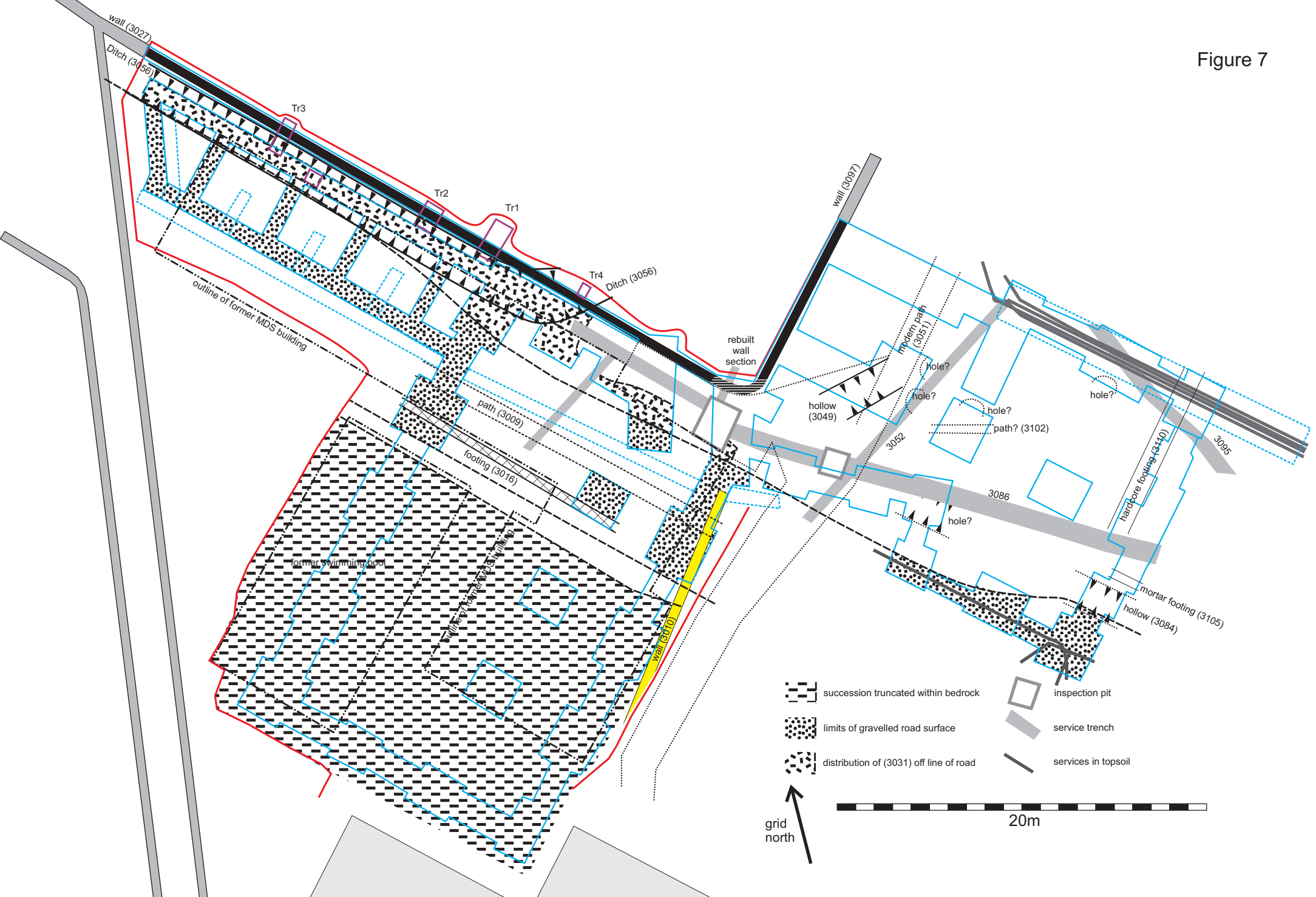
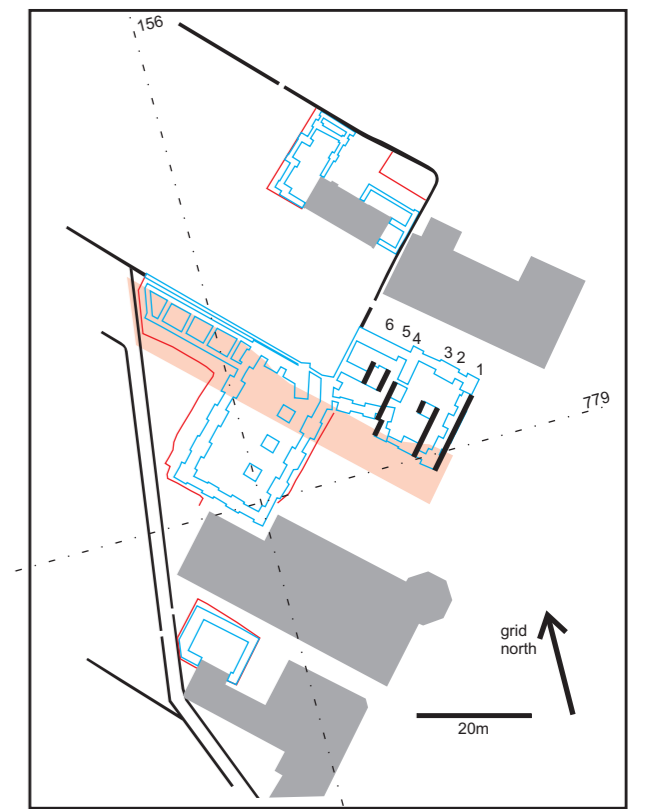
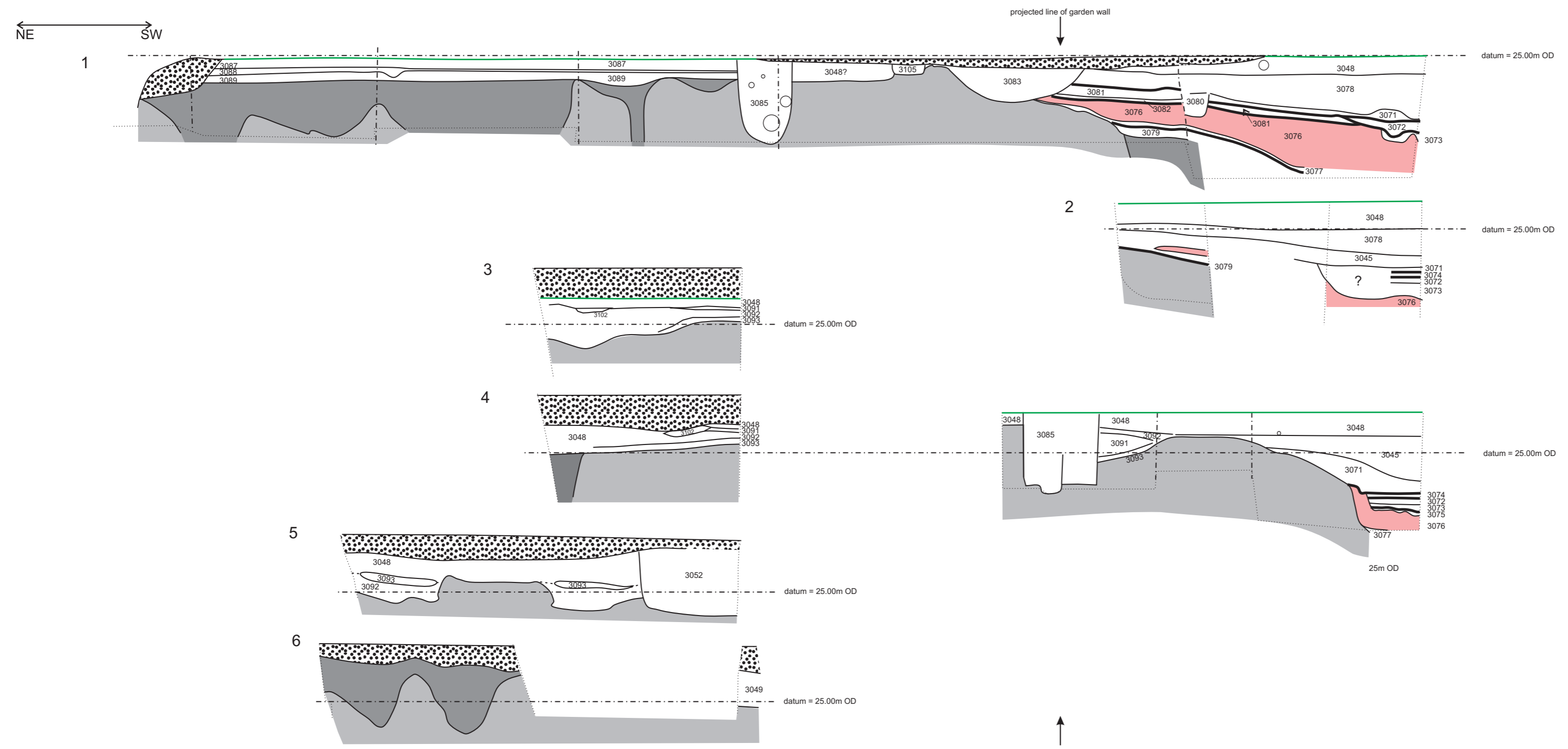
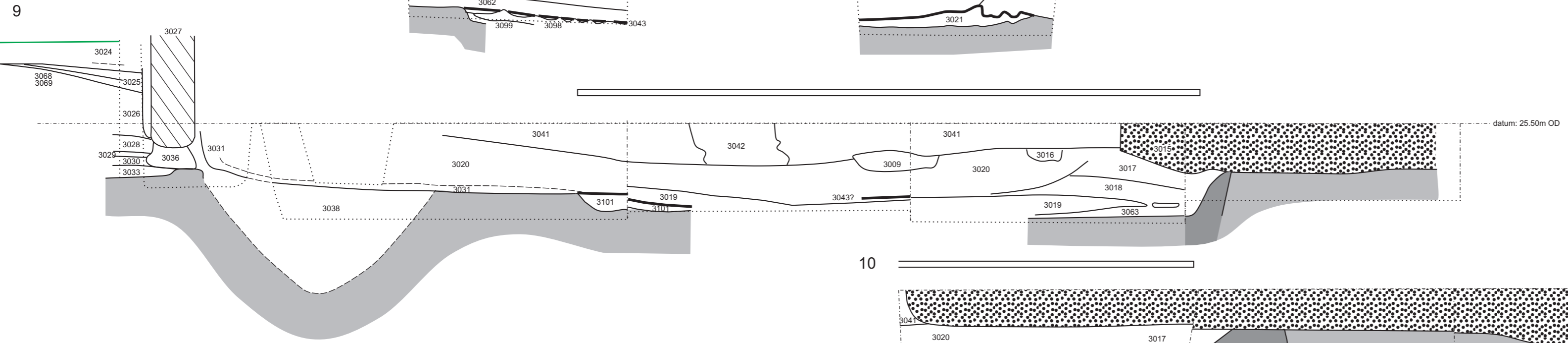
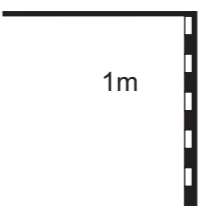
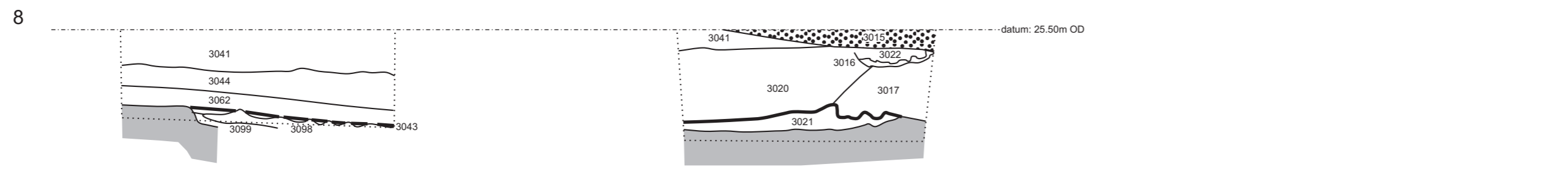
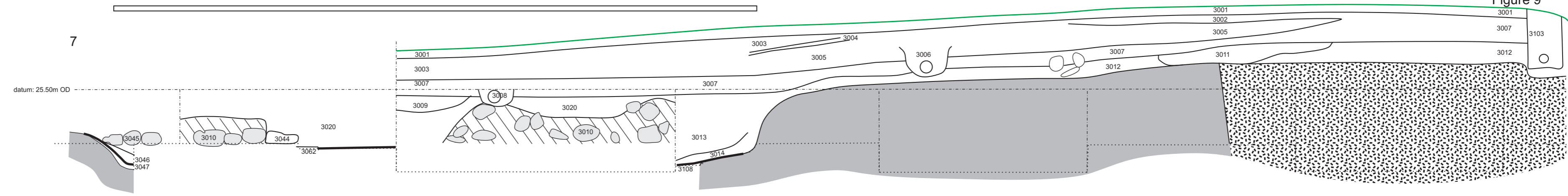


Figure 8

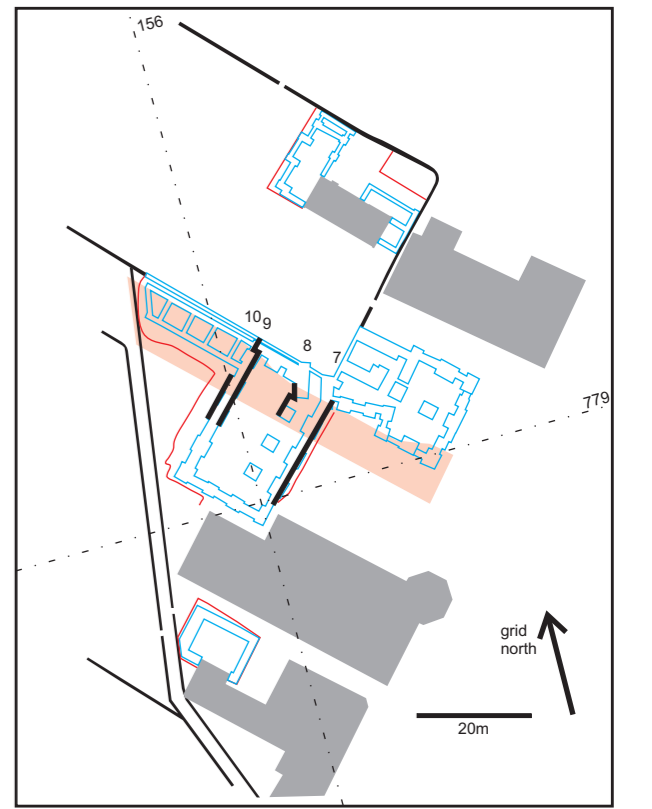
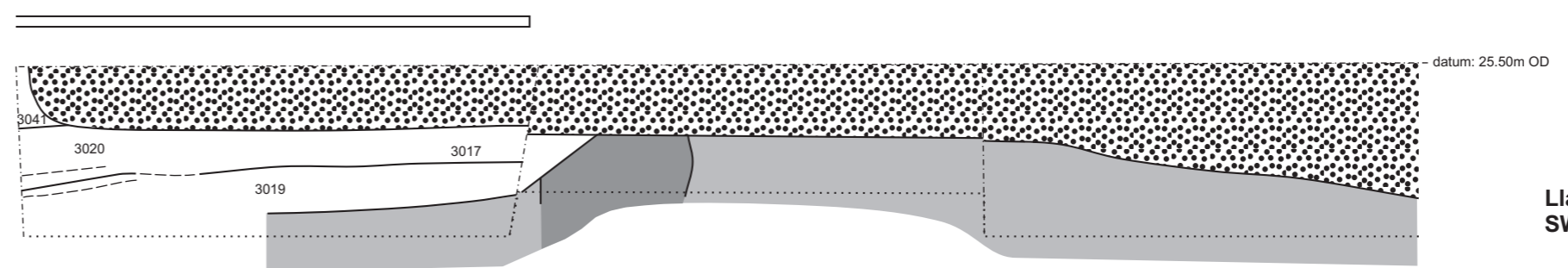


Llandaff School: The Music, Drama, Science Building
SW-NE Sections 1 - 6

Figure 9

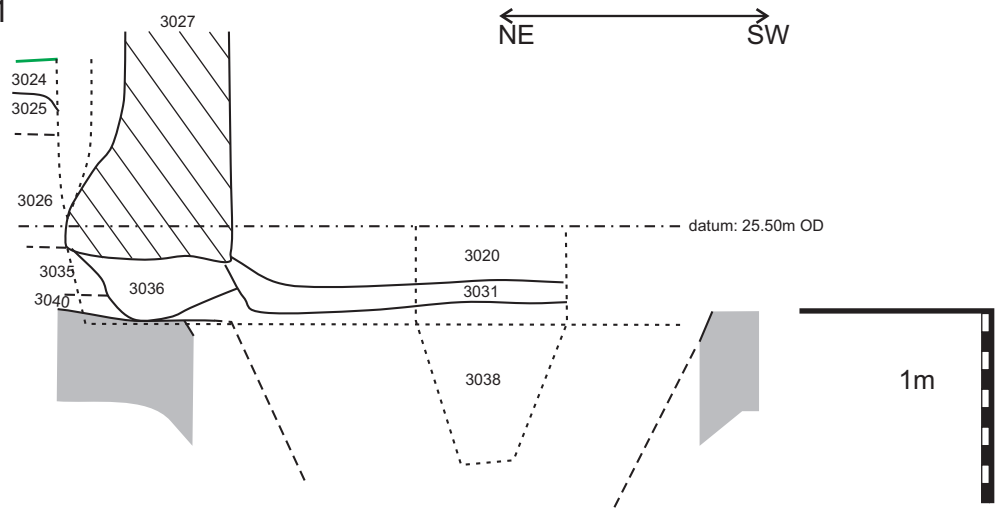


10



Llandaff School: The Music, Drama, Science Building
SW-NE Sections 7 - 10

11



12

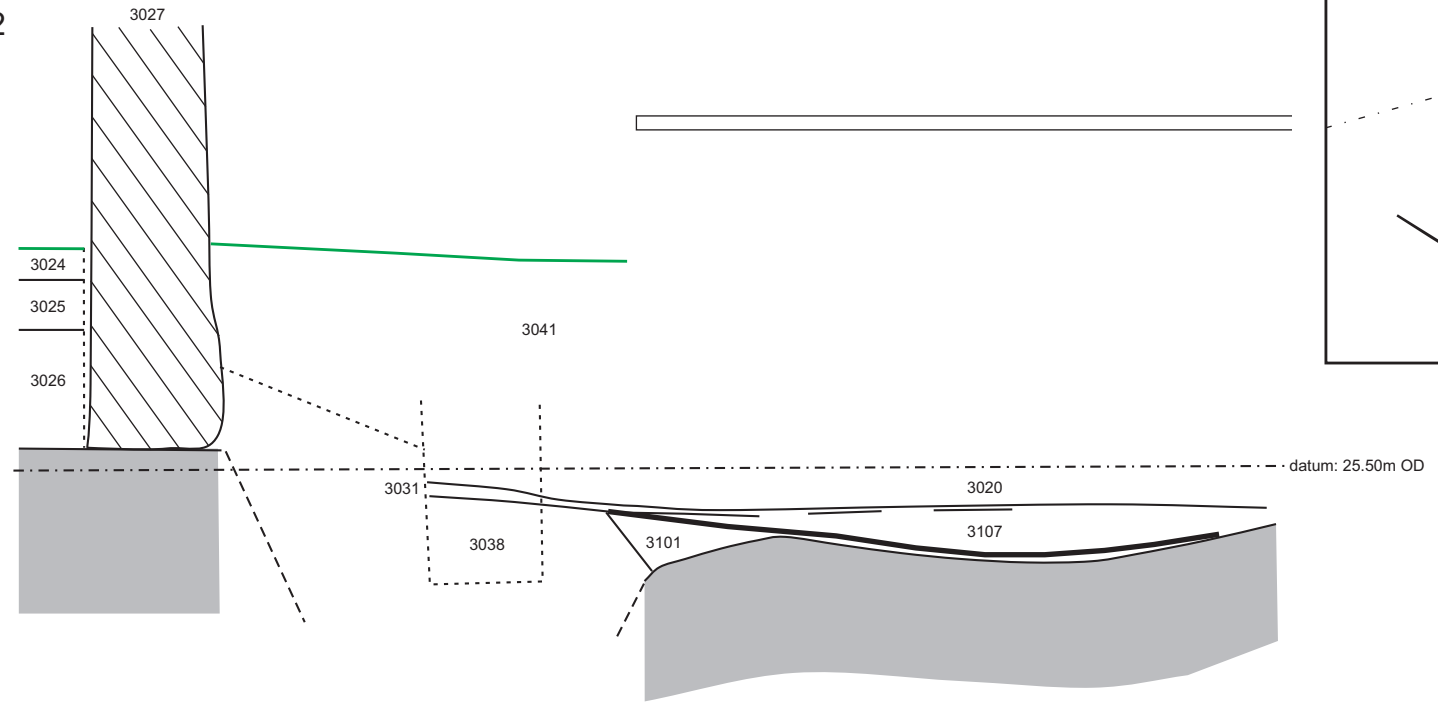
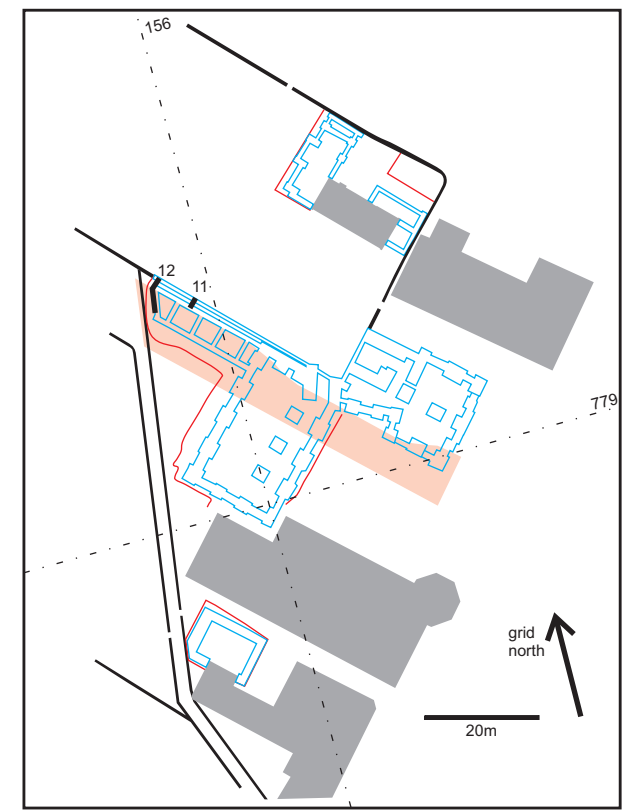
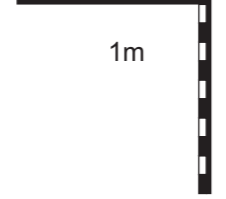
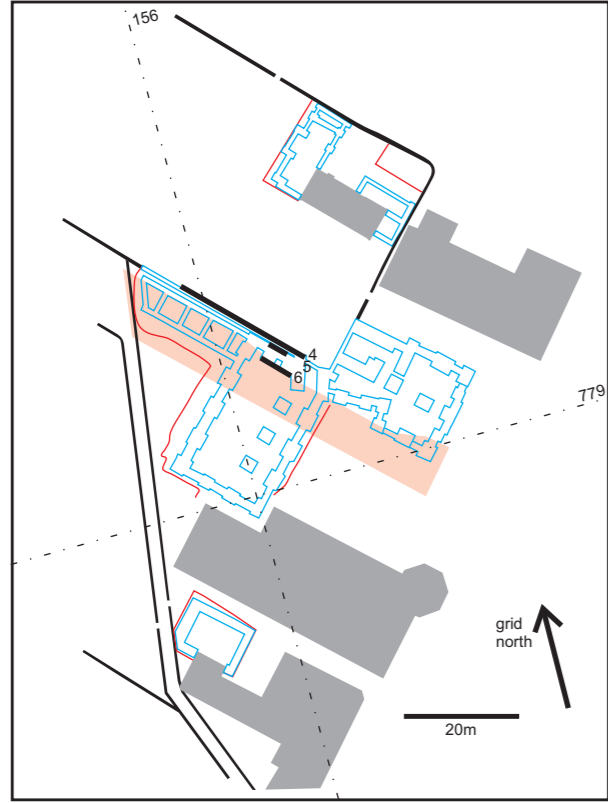
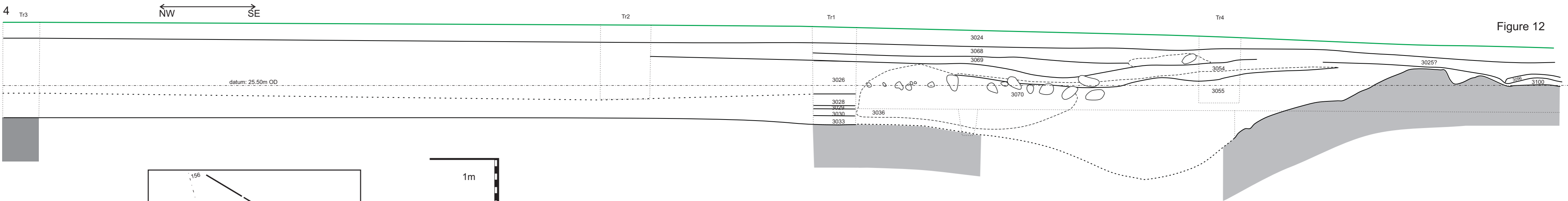


Figure 10

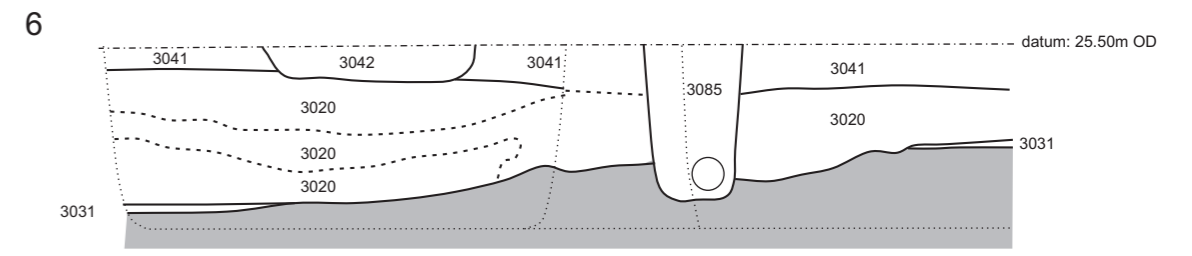
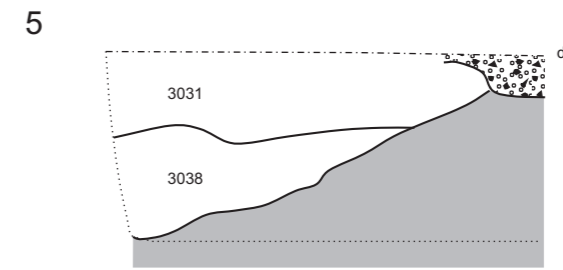


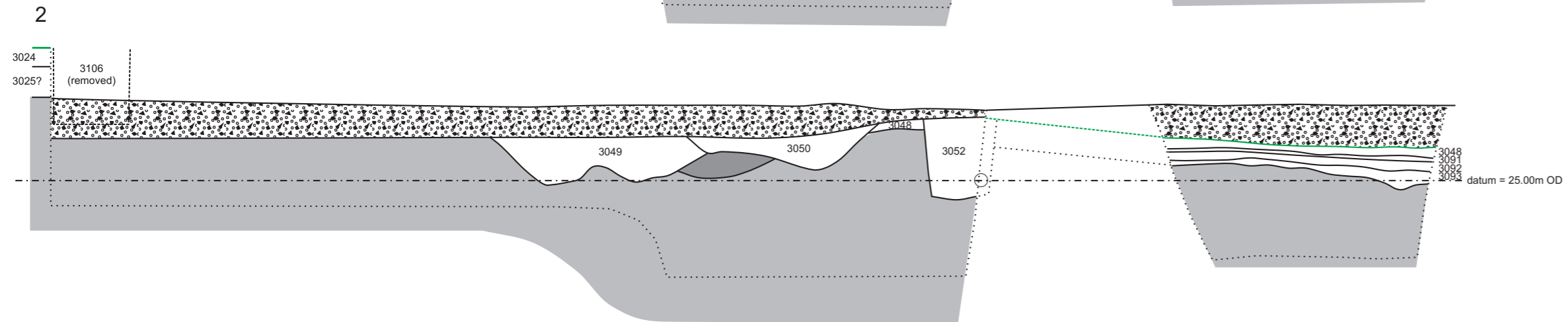
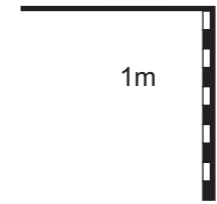
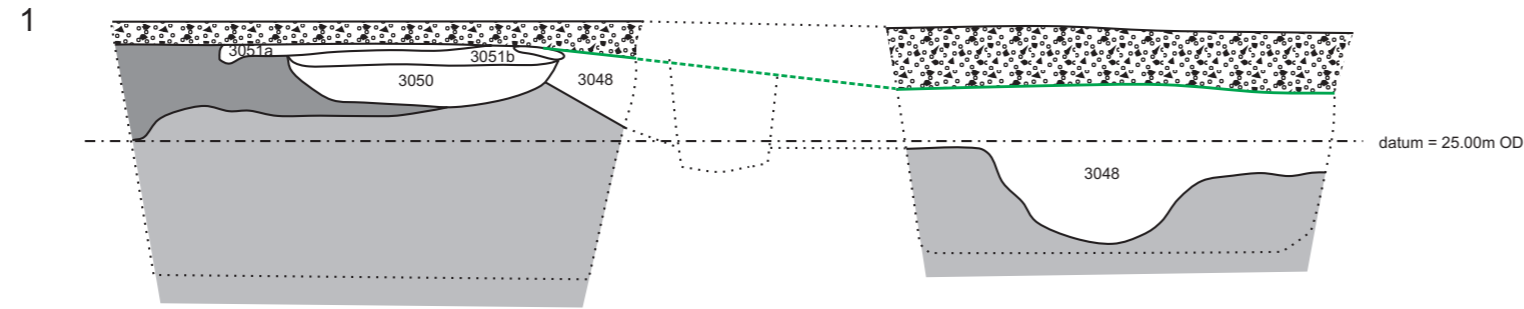
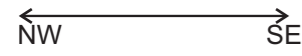
Llandaff School: The Music, Drama, Science Building
SW-NE Sections 11 - 12

Figure 12



Llandaff School: The Music, Drama, Science Building
NW-SE Sections 4 - 6





3

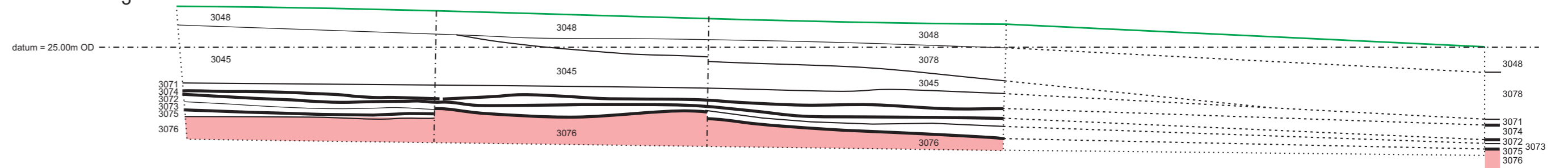
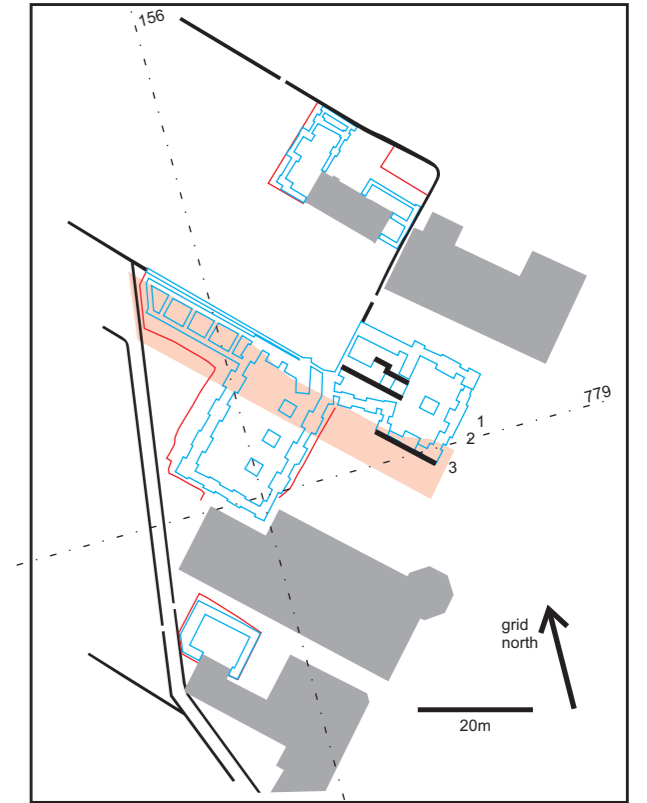


Figure 11



Llandaff School: The Music, Drama, Science Building
NW-SE Sections 1 - 3

Figure 13

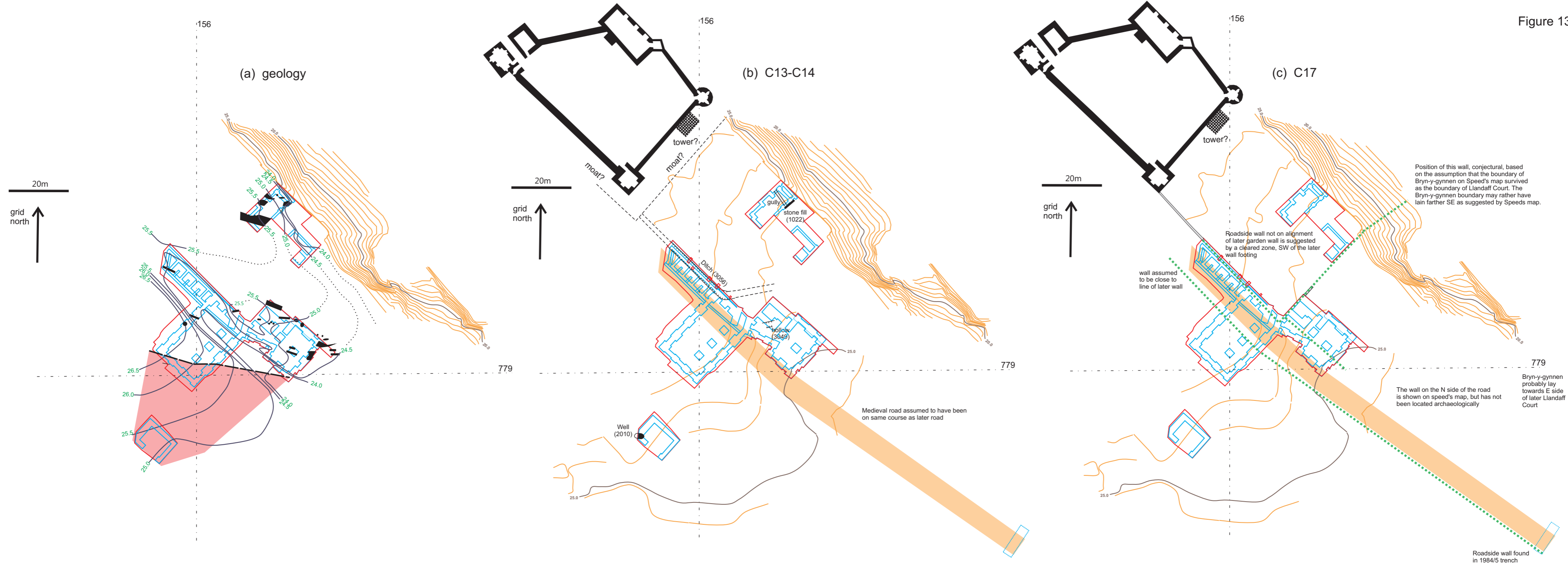
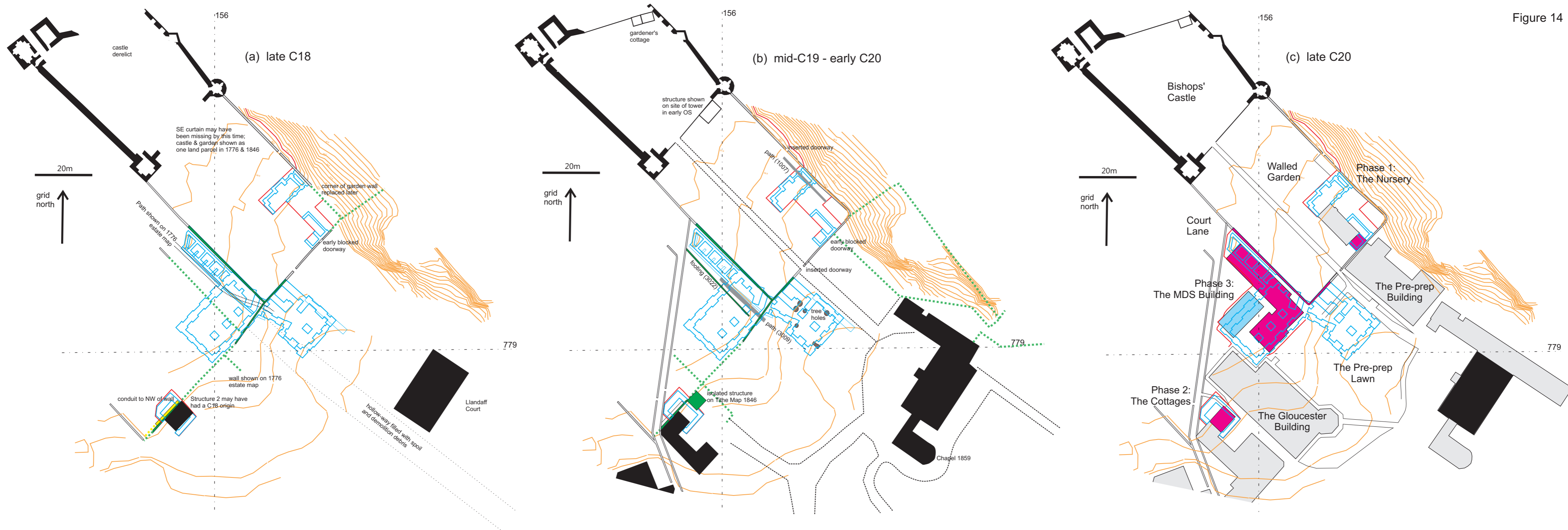


Figure 14





(b)

Plate 1

(a) View of Cottages site from NNW before development. The lean-to (structure 1b) and plant covered wall (structure 1a) to its left (2028) are mainly formed by surviving components of structure 2. The higher building to the right is structure 4. To the right of the window the slate-capped estate wall (2026) is preserved to about the first floor level of structure 4. To the left of the window it has been robbed out to below garden level.

(b) View from NNW of the repaired and rendered termination of the NW wall of structure 2 (forming the rear wall to structure 1a). This may have been an original termination, but whether for the corner of structure 1, or an opening, is not known. The position of the surviving part of the estate wall is masked by the modern retaining wall along the side of the path to the alley gate.

(c) View from SE towards site of Phase 2 development. On the right the wall of the Gloucester Building is visible. To the left of this is the pre-development path to the alley gate (itself obscured by the wooden structure, structure 1a). The alley wall can be seen in the gap between the nearer buildings. The wooden structure is believed to have been built in the 1950s. To the left, the lean-to, structure 1b can be seen against the taller building, largely structure 4, but of which the gable end is survival from structure 1. The paved courtyard is seen in the foreground.

(a)



(b)



(c)



Plate 2

(a) View S after demolition of lean-to structure, showing the earlier gable wall with quoins, not bonded into wall of structure 4 beyond.

(b) View to SW along NW wall of structure 2, showing estate wall to its NW reduced to a level close to the pre-development ground level in the garden. Beyond the garden plants the estate wall is preserved to a much greater height against the outside of structure 4, and is capped by angled slates.

(c) View to W at same stage of development as (b) showing conduit to NW of stub of estate wall.

(a)



(b)



Plate 3

(a) View SW across the Phase 2 site parallel to the line of the former estate wall. Section at far end as drawn in Figure 5 section 2 (i.e. not yet dug to the full length). The estate wall (2026) is preserved to the level of the first floor in the building to the east (left). The cobble fill of the conduit (2025) is clearly visible close to the estate wall.

(b) View W of the reduced level exposure of the well. The well is centre. The extent of the excavation has reached final size.

(c) View as in (a) on completion of groundworks.

(d) View N on completion of ground works showing the section illustrated in Figure 5 section 3, with the left hand side of the picture approximately on the intersection of that section with section 2.



(c)



(d)



(a)



(b)

Plate 4

(a) General view of Phase 3 site towards NW from site office. Cathedral in distance, behind Bishops' Castle. S angle tower of castle visible left-centre. SW and SE walls of walled garden removed; temporary fencing in place. E edge of road visible in trench in lower left centre (see also Plate 5 and Figure 8 section 4). Blockwork replacing wall along SW (left) side of walled garden finishes close to point at which medieval ditch swings away from road.

(b) Hand-dug test pit Tr3 (see also Figure 10 section 11) looking NE. Face to rear shows medieval spoil (3026) capped by garden soil. Rubble in background is stone from demolished wall, lying on pre-development ground surface. Post-medieval garden wall footings (3027) visible to left of trench. Rounded pebbles in trench below the medieval revetment (3036). In the foreground the pit is cleared to the level of a cut surface (3067), extending to the NE of the road. Trowel to left of trench for scale.



Plate 5

(a) View to SW along SE trench of western part of Phase 3 site (the line of Figure 9 section 7). In the foreground can be seen the junction of the upper surface of the mortar-rich layer (3062) and the pebble surface below (3020). It is uncertain whether this surface is the surface (3047) which underlies (3062), or a separate surface, possibly a path on the same line as the later path (3009).

(b) Vertical view of foreground area of (a).

(c) Partially cleaned section at E of Phase 3 site (SW end of Figure 8 section 1), looking SE. 3 successive road surfaces (3081 to left; 3073 lower right; 3072 upper right) overlie the red clay deposit (3076). The large stones in the lower right form a crude mend of a rut worn into the top of the clay.

(d) View facing west of corner of trench forming on the right the SW end of the section in Figure 8, section 4 and on the left the NW end of Figure 11, section 3. Road hollow filled with rubble (3045) overlying thick red sand layer (3071) representing last use of the multiple surfaces (3075, 3072, 3074) which here overlie the red clay (3076). The steep margin of the hollow way is seen mid-way between the green painted cross and the broken block.

Llandaff Cathedral School, 2001: Context listing, Phase 1

Context	Group	Type	Description	Interpretation	Over-	Under-	Contains	Cont. by	Equals	Finds
1000		layer	paving slabs	modern garden feature	1001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1001		layer	sand setting for paving slabs	modern garden feature	1002	1000	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1002		layer	dark garden soil	C18-C20 garden soil	1009 1010 natural	turf 1001	n/a	n/a	n/a	C19-C20 pottery, bone, building debris, slag
1003		layer	fill of pipe trench	modern feature	1004	path	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1004		cut	pipe trench cut	modern feature	1002	1003	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1005		layer	fill of cut 1006, abundant concrete debris	modern feature	1006	turf	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1006		cut	pit/trench	modern feature	1002? 1010 1014 1015	1005	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1007		layer	mortar & rubble lens	garden path	1008 1010	1002	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1008		layer	dark soil with ash at base	C18-C19 garden soil, contemp. with wall rebuild?	1010	1007 1002	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1009		layer	red-brown soil with building debris	C13/14 levelling	1011 1022	1002	n/a	n/a	n/a	C13 pottery, bone, building debris
1010		layer	red-brown soil with building debris	C13/14 levelling	1014 1017	1002 1004 1006	n/a	n/a	n/a	bone, building debris
1011		layer	red soil with charcoal	C13/14 levelling	natural	1009	n/a	n/a	1016?	charcoal
1012		natural	clay (natural)				n/a	n/a	n/a	
1013		natural	red conglomerate (natural)				n/a	n/a	n/a	
1014		layer	loose lias limestone fragments and lime mortar	C13/14 levelling	1015	1010 1006	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1015		layer	red-brown soil with building debris	C13/14 levelling	1016	1014 1006	n/a	n/a	n/a	bone, building debris
1016		layer	red stoney soil with charcoal	C13/14 levelling	natural?	1015	n/a	n/a	1011?	charcoal
1017		layer	dark soil with charcoal, cinders & bone	C13/14 occupation	natural?	1010	n/a	n/a	n/a	C13 pottery, bone, charcoal, coke
1018		structure	Upper, wider, cobble wall on NE of garden	C18 wall	1019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1019		structure	Lower, narrower cobble footing, NE of garden	early wall?	natural?	1019	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1020		structure	Rebuilt wall around E corner of garden	C19 wall						
1021		structure	Cobble wall on SE of walled garden	C18 wall						
1022		layer	cobble fill in lower part of feature	C13/14 feature	natural	1009	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Llandaff Cathedral School, 2001: Context listing, Phase 2

Context	Group	Type	Description	Interpretation	Over-	Under-	Contains	Cont. by	Equals	Finds
2000		layer	Modern garden soil	Black ashy unconsolidated soil, with abundant refuse, post	2001, 2003, 2020	n/a	2019	n/a	n/a	C20 rubbish, pet burials
2001	2501	layer	Brown garden soil	Garden soil, post building of alley	2004, 2015, 2009	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, bone, slate, glass
2002	2501	layer	Brown stoney soil with building debris	Pre-1742 soil	2007	2003	n/a	n/a	2001(p) 2016	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, bone, slate, glass, brick
2003	2501	layer	Brown-red stoney soil		2002	2001	n/a	n/a	2015	
2004	2501	layer	mortar-rich lens	? Building of alley wall	2005	2001	n/a	n/a		
2005	2501	layer	brown stoney soil, cobbles and red clay lumps near top	Late C18 & ?earlyC19 soil	2006	2004	n/a	n/a		
2006	2503	layer	Brown soil	undiff medieval soils	2011	2005	n/a	n/a	2007, 2008, 2017, 2018	
2007	2503	layer	brown soil	Medieval cultivation soil, possibly early post-med too	natural, 2008	2002	n/a	n/a	2006(p) 2017?	Medieval pottery, bone
2008	2503	layer	Disturbed natural	Medieval cultivation soil	natural	2007	n/a	n/a	2018?	Medieval pottery, bone
2009	2501	cut	Foundation trench for alley wall (2027)		2006, 2007, 2002, 2017, 2018	2001	n/a	n/a	2015?	
2010		cut	Well cut	C13 well			n/a	n/a		
2011	2504	layer	Upper fill of well	Undiff upper layer of well backfill	2012 2014	2018, 2025, 2007	n/a	n/a	2012 mainly, but 2014 not diff'd	Medieval pottery, bone, iron slag
2012	2504	layer	Silt with blocks of red clay	Deliberate fill of well	2013, 2014	2011	n/a	n/a		Medieval pottery, bone, iron slag
2013	2504	layer	Green layer in well	Surface at abandonment	2014	2012	n/a	n/a		seeds?
2014	2504	layer	Silt in well		natural	2011, 2012, 2013,	n/a	n/a		Medieval pottery, bone, iron slag
2015	2501	layer	Brown stoney soil with lumps of red clay	Spoil from wall foundation	2016	2001	2005 (part)		2003	
2016		layer	garden soil below 2015	Late C18 & ?earlyC19 soil	2017	2015			2002	
2017	2503	layer	brown clayey soil	Medieval cultivation soil, possibly early post-med too	2018	2016			2007	Medieval pottery, bone
2018	2503	layer	brown soil	Medieval cultivation soil	2011	2017			2008	Medieval pottery, bone
2019		layer	Sand and mortar debris	Interpreted as associated with repair/rebuild of wall of Cottages				2000		
2020		layer	stone surface		2021	2000				
2021		layer	red gravelly material		2002	2020				
2022	2502	layer	Upper fill of drain cut	Brown stoney soil with building debris	2023, 2024, 2002, 2016	2000				C18 wine bottle
2023	2502	layer	Clay seal	Red clay	2024, 2002	2022				
2024	2502	layer	Drain capping	blueish reused roofing slates	2025, 2002	2023, 2022				roofing slates

Llandaff Cathedral School, 2001: Context listing, Phase 2

Context	Group	Type	Description	Interpretation	Over-	Under-	Contains	Cont. by	Equals	Finds
2025	2502	layer	Drain	Fill of cobbles and boulders	natural, 2011, 2017, 2018, 2016, 2002, 2007	2024				brick fragments, recycled stone
2026		structure	Estate Wall	1740s estate wall						C18 wine bottle
2027		structure	Alley wall	late C18 or early C19 wall						
2028		structure	W wall of Cottages (structure 1/2)	C18 wall						
2029		structure	E wall of Cottages (structure 1/2)	C18 wall						
2030		layer	paving slabs in courtyard	C19 or C20 paving	2031	n/a				
2031		layer	sand bed for paving in courtyard	C19 or C20 paving	2032 2033	2030				
2032		layer	ashy soil	C19 or C20 garden soil	2033	2031				
2033		layer	clayey rubble	C19? Makeup	2034 2038	2032				
2034		layer	brown clayey soil	Medieval or early post medieval soil	natural	2033				medieval pottery
2035		layer	fill of drain cut	C20 drain						
2036		structure	masonry sides to large drain	C19? Drain						
2037		layer	silt in large drain	C19? Drain						
2038		layer	yellow clay with large cobbles	make up for C18/C19 courtyard	natural	2033				
2039		layer	W wall of Cottages (structure 4)							

Llandaff Cathedral School, 2001: Context listing, Phase 3

Context	Group	Type	Description	Interpretation	Over-	Under-	Contains	Cont. by	Equals	Finds
3000			unstratified		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3001		layer	gravel makeup outside E of former drama building		3002 3003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3002		layer	brown rubbly soil		3005	3001	n/a	n/a	3007 (p) 3048	
3003		layer	reddish rubbly soil	rubble from mds constr.	3004 3007	3001	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3004		layer	lens of mortar rubble	rubble from mds constr.	3005	3003	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3005		layer	reddish rubbly soil	rubble from mds constr.	3007	3004	3006	n/a	n/a	
3006		layer	fill of pipe trench	services to old mds	3007 3012 3005 (p)	3005(p)	n/a	3005	n/a	
3007		layer	dark topsoil	topsoil pre old mds building	3020 3009 3011 3012	3005	3008	n/a	3002 (partly) 3048 (partly) 3041	
3008		layer	fill of pipe trench	services to old mds	3007 3020	3003	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3009		layer	dark soil with pebbles (east + w of n-s wall)	possible path	3020	3007 3041	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3010		structure	cobble built wall	C18 estate wall	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3011		layer	disturbed mortar spread (= disturbed footings of wall 3011)	C18 estate wall	natural	3007	n/a	n/a	3010?	
3012		layer	mortar-rich brown soil	disturbed soil, C18?	natural	3007	n/a	n/a	3013 3020?	
3013		layer	dark soil with rubble and rubbish	soil dump on SW side of road	3014	3007	n/a	n/a	3017?	C18 pottery, late C17 clay pipe, glass, oyster shells
3014		layer	soft brown loam	soil of SW road verge	3108	3013	n/a	n/a	3018?	post-med pottery
3015		layer	hardcore, this development	hardcore					n/a	
3016		structure	mortar footing	?C19 garden feature	3020	3041	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3017		layer	brown soil	soil accumulation on SW of road	3018	3020	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3018		layer	dark soil	soil accumulation on SW of road, lower part	3019 3063	3017	n/a	n/a	3014?	
3019		layer	red clay and stone	build-up for replacement road surface	3101 3063	3018 3020 3043?	n/a	n/a	3021? 3098?	
3020		layer	dark rubbly soil with abundant small river pebbles	main backfill of road hollow	3021 3044 3062 3043? 3017 3018 3019	3009 3016 3041 3042 3007	n/a	n/a	3012?	
3021		layer	red-purple clayey silt	debris from comminution of road surface	natural	3018 3020	n/a	n/a	3019? 3098?	
3022		layer	brown soil	fills concave top of 3016 mortar	3016	3015	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3023		layer	red clay	locally over 3016 mortar	3016	3015	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3024		layer	black garden soil	garden soil of walled garden	3025	turf	n/a	n/a	1002	
3025		layer	dk brown soil with charcoal	subsoil to 3024 - contains ByG demolition debris	3026	3024	n/a	n/a	3068+ 3069	med and post-med pottery, slate
3026		layer	reddish stoney soil with charcoal	main levelling of walled garden	3028 natural	3025 3035 3069	n/a	n/a	n/a	bone
3027		structure	footings for SW wall of walled garden	C18 or C19 garden wall	3025 3026 ...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	glass
3028		layer	upper stoney layer in trench 1	lower part of spoil mound	3029	3026	n/a	n/a	3035(p)	C13 pottery, bone, slag
3029		layer	soft brown soil in trench 1	lower part of spoil mound	3030	3028	n/a	n/a	3035(p)	
3030		layer	lower stoney layer in trench 1	lower part of spoil mound	3033	3029	n/a	n/a	3035(p)	C13 pottery, bone
3031		layer	brown soil with mortar (base), red clay lumps and snails	removal of early roadside wall and verge	3038 natural 3043 3107	3020	n/a	n/a	3062?	Medieval pottery, C18 pottery and glass, brick, mortar
3032		layer	gravel fill of service trench	trench between NE foundation trenches so not fully seen	3031 3020					
3033		layer	clean dark clay with charcoal in trench 1	pre-spoil dump soil	natural	3030 3036	n/a	n/a	3040?	

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Context	Group	Type	Description	Interpretation	Over-	Under-	Contains	Cont. by	Equals	Finds
3034		layer	clay on natural beside ditch (a) = 10.5-11.5m, (b) = 11.5-12.5m, (c) = 12.5-13.5m, (d) = 13.5-14.5m, (e) = 14.5-15.5m	pre-spoil dump soil	natural	?	n/a	n/a	3033? 3040?	
3035		layer	gravelly clay in trench 3	lower part of spoil mound	3040	3026	n/a	n/a	3028+ 3029+ 3030	
3036		layer	stone layer / feature in trench 3	spoil dump revetment	3035 3040	3027	n/a	n/a	3070	C13 pottery, bone
3037		layer	top of ditch below wall	ditch silt	3056	?	n/a	n/a	3038? 3055?	C13 pottery, bone
3038		layer	sondage into ditch below road	ditch silt	3056	3031	n/a	n/a	3037? 3055?	C13 pottery, bone
3039		layer	unstratified from removal of wall base - mainly 3034/3036		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	C13 pottery, bone
3040		layer	base of brown stoney soil in trench 3	lower part of spoil mound	natural	3035		n/a	3033?	C13 pottery, bone
3041		layer	dark coal-rich organic soil, browner below	C19/C20 garden	3020 3016 3009	?	3042	n/a	3007??	
3042		layer	layered clinker deposit	path?	3020	?	n/a	3041	n/a	
3043		layer	pebble surface? Dk soil with pebbles + bedrock lumps	last road surface			n/a	n/a		
3044		layer	redeposited heavy red clay	redeposited clay west of estate wall	3062	3020 3041	n/a	n/a	3076???	
3045		layer	dark soil bearing large cobbles, boulders and mortar debris	demolition rubble in road SE of estate wall, dark	3071	3048 3078	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3046		layer	red-brown sand	last use of road	3047	3045	n/a	n/a	3071?	Ewenny bowl
3047		layer	very hard small pebble road surface					n/a	3101	
3048		layer	dk soil locally with mortar near base (pre-prep lawn)	landscaped soil	3078 3045 3092 natural	turf	n/a	n/a	3007 3041	
3049		layer	brown clayey soil with large blocks of charcoal	clearance deposit - tree hole?	natural	3050 3051a	n/a	n/a	n/a	C13 pottery, bone, charcoal
3050		layer	rubble make up below path	modern path	3048 3049	3051	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3051		layer	path surfacing (tarmac on chippings)	modern path	3050	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3052		layer	service trench fill to 3053		3053	turf	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3053		cut	service trench cut	services nr NW path of ppl	3048 natural	3052	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3054		layer	brown soil with abundant coal, some burnt stone and mortar TR4	coal dump	3055	3069	n/a	n/a	n/a	slate, slag, coal, medieval pottery
3055		layer	brown clay with occasional coal and mortar TR4	ditch silt	3056	3054		n/a	3037? 3038?	medieval pottery and slag
3056		cut	ditch cut	ditch	natural	3037 3038 3055	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3057		cut	wall cut? TR4	C18/C19 garden wall foundation trench	3054 3055	3027?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3058		layer	fill of wall trench? Slates angled down slope (TR4)	could also be spill over earlier revetment 3070	3057 3070	3027	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3059		layer	brown rubbly soil with mortar + slate (=3025?) TR 4	edge of kiln dump, possibly disturbed	3054	3027	n/a	n/a	n/a	medieval pottery
3060		cut	cut for services 3061	inspection and junction of 3085	3061		n/a	n/a	3085	
3061		structure	concrete service connection(drainage)				n/a	n/a	n/a	
3062		layer	brown soil with mortar + stone	demol of wall?	3043	3044	n/a	n/a	3031?	
3063		layer	dk soil above bedrock in s road hollow	silt on first road surface		3019 3020	n/a	n/a	3107??	
3064		layer	undiff dark soil on s side of road		3019	3020	n/a	n/a	3017+ 3018	
3065		cut	southern road hollow	southern section of hollow-way	natural	3063 3108?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3066		cut	northern road hollow	northern section of hollow-way	natural	3101	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3067		cut	cut surface to NE of road	C18/C19 removal of roadside wall	natural 3038	3062 3031	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3068		layer	upper part of 3025/3059 where diff	late medieval soil??	3069	3024	n/a	n/a	n/a	medieval pottery
3069		layer	lower part of 3025/3059 - rubbish deposit	kiln waste dump	3026 3054 3070	3068	n/a	n/a	n/a	medieval pottery, tile, slate, slag

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Context	Group	Type	Description	Interpretation	Over-	Under-	Contains	Cont. by	Equals	Find
3070		layer	heavy stone, interstices penetrated by coal rich clay.	spoil dump revetment	3026 3028 3029 3030	3054 3055	n/a	n/a	3027?	medieval pottery, slag
3071		layer	sand	use of road, last surface	3072 3074		n/a	n/a	3046?	
3072		layer	road surface	last road surface		3074 3071	n/a	n/a	n/a	bone
3073		layer	sand	use of road surface 3075	3075	3072	n/a	n/a	n/a	pottery, clay pipe
3074		layer	road surface	mend to last road surface	3072	3071	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3075		layer	road surface	road surface, rutted, above clay 3076	3076	3073	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3076		layer	red clay	spoil fill to road hollow, start of LC construction, spoil from foundations?	3075		n/a	n/a	n/a	
3077		layer	brown clay	deposit on early road 3079	3079	3076	n/a	n/a	n/a	mortar
3078		layer	sandy rubbly demolition layer	pale rubble in road hollow, towards S	3071 3045	3048	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3079		layer	road surface	earliest surface seen in S	natural	3077	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3080		layer	?rut fill	repaired rut cut into 3081	3081	3078	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3081		layer	road surface	surface on flank of hollow = 3072, 3074 and maybe part of 3075	3081	3071 3078 3080	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3082		layer	black coal/mortar rich layer	contemp with demolition of Byg	3075	3081	n/a	n/a	n/a	nail
3083		layer	fill of cut 3084	fill of hole			n/a	n/a	n/a	
3084		cut	cut	hole from tree planting/removal (or just possibly from removal of roadside wall)			n/a	n/a	n/a	
3085		layer	fill of cut 3086		3086	turf	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3086		cut	cut	main services to old MDS block			n/a	n/a	n/a	
3087		layer	topsoil, E part of p-p lawn	modern garden soil	3088	turf	n/a	n/a	n/a	C19/20 pottery, glass
3088		layer	pebble layer - courtyard surface?	C20 surface?	3089	3087	n/a	n/a	n/a	C19/20 pottery, glass
3089		layer	brown clayey soil below pebble layer	medieval? Soil	natural	3088	n/a	n/a	n/a	Medieval pottery, coal, slate
3091		layer	upper mortar layer below 3048	post-med garden work	3092	3048	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3092		layer	brown garden soil	post-med garden work	3093	3091	3093	n/a	n/a	
3093		layer	mortar layer below 3092	post-med garden work	3092	3092	n/a	3092	n/a	
3094		cut	cut for services	old Headmasters' house services	natural 3087 3088 3089	3094	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3095		layer	fill of 3094		3094	turf	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3096		layer	mortar rich lens in garden soil near SE of WG	from rebuild of SE corner?	3100	3025?	n/a	n/a	n/a	post-med pottery
3097		structure	older part of SE Walled Gdn wall, s of gate	C18 estate wall			n/a	n/a	1021	
3098		layer	redposited red rock debris	rock build-up for replacement road	3099	3062	n/a	n/a	3019 3021?	
3099		layer	dark soil w pebbles - road surface?	early road surface and silt	natural	3098	n/a	n/a	3101?	
3100		layer	brown clay soil on bedrockS of ditch	medieval soil?	natural	3025? 3096	n/a	n/a	3049?	
3101		layer	pebble surface	first pebble built road surface in NW of site	natural	3019 3107	n/a	n/a	3047	
3102		layer	ash with C20 ceramics	E-W path	3092	3048	n/a	n/a	3091?	
3103		layer	fill of pipe trench cut 3104	services running around N side of Gloucester building			n/a	n/a		
3104		cut	pipe trench				n/a	n/a		
3105		structure	mortared ?footing	? C20 temporary structure			n/a	n/a	n/a	
3106		structure	se wall of walled garden	C18 estate wall			n/a	n/a	n/a	
3107		layer	soil on road surface 3043 in north	road abandonment (near alley)	3101	3031? 3020	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3108		layer	road surface, SE side of road outside estate	probably surface of upper road?	?	3014	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3110		layer	rubble fill of cut 3111 (as on ppl geophysics)	base for C20 temporary structure?	3111	turf	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3111		cut	NE/SW cut on ppl	base for C20 temporary structure?	3089	3111	n/a	n/a	n/a	
					natural					