

**DEMOLITION OF BRADLEY COURT RETAINING 11 PARK PLACE, REDEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE OF USE TO STUDENT ACCOMMODATION, STUDIOS AND COMMUNAL SPACES TOGETHER WITH GROUND FLOOR RESTAURANT AT BRADLEY COURT, 11 PARK PLACE, CARDIFF, CF10 3DR
PL/AP 18/02527/MJR**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



**Prepared
for**

AECOM on behalf of Vita (Cardiff) 1 Limited

By



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Summary

Ar ran Vita (Cardiff) 1 Limited, comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf gan AECOM i ymgymryd â briff gwylio archaeolegol ar gyfer datblygiad arfaethedig yn Bradley Court ac 11 Plas-y-parc, Caerdydd.

Datgelodd yr ymchwiliadau leoliad Camlas Bwydo Doc Bute, ond dim olion archeolegol. Mae'n ymddangos bod adeiladu Bradley Court ym 1988 wedi dileu unrhyw archaeoleg a allai fod yn bresennol ar y safle. Roedd blaendal o ddeunydd dymchwel yn bresennol yn unffurf ar draws y safle ac fe'i canfuwyd yn gorwedd dros y tywod a'r graean naturiol.

Mae'r adroddiad presennol yn nodi canlyniadau'r briff gwylio archaeolegol, a hynny'n unol â safonau proffesiynol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archaeolegwyr, fel y'u pennir yn y ddogfen, 'Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation'. Cyhoeddwyd 2014.

Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd have been commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Vita (Cardiff) 1 Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief for a proposed development at Bradley Court and 11 Park Place, Cardiff.

The investigations revealed the location of the Bute Dock Feeder Canal, but no archaeological remains. The construction of Bradley Court in 1988 appears to have removed any archaeology that may have been present on the site. A deposit of demolition material was uniformly present across the site and found overlying the natural sands and gravels.

The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Published 2014.

Acknowledgements and Copyright

The project was managed by Richard Lewis BA MCIfA. The fieldwork was completed by Dr Graham Eyre-Morgan. The report and illustrations were prepared by Richard Lewis and Dr Graham Eyre-Morgan. The copyright of this report is held by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd, who have granted an exclusive licence to Vita (Cardiff) 1 Limited and their agents enabling them to use and reproduce the material it contains. Figures 1 and 2 are reproduced with kind permission of Vita (Cardiff) 1 Limited and AECOM. Ordnance Survey maps where published are reproduced under licence 100058761. Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd retain copyright of any annotations.

Building Survey and Photographic Record

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd have been commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Vita (Cardiff) 1 Limited (Application number 18/02527/MJR), to undertake archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the redevelopment of 11 Park Place and Bradley Court, Cardiff. The archaeological watching brief was carried out on the 6th and 9th of August 2019.
- 1.1.2 Vita (Cardiff) 1 Limited, part of the Select Property Group, are redeveloping Bradley Court and 11 Park Place, Cardiff, CF10 3DR (Figure 1) by the demolition of the existing 1980s office block and 19th century villa, leaving just the façade of 11 Park Place, and replacing this with a landmark complex of student residences. The interconnected buildings are proposed at three heights. A 50m, 16-17 storey, building fronting Stuttgarter Strasse is proposed connected to a mid-level building fronting Park Place and also fronting Park Place a low-level building complementing the height of the existing Victorian façade.
- 1.1.3 In support of the current Section 73 planning application (18/02527/MJR), which replaces the previously consented scheme (17/01417/MJR), Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological desk-assessment on the potential impacts of the proposed redevelopment of Bradley Court, Cardiff on the historic environment in June 2017 (Lewis 2017) and October 2018 (Lewis 2018). The assessment identified the potential direct impact of the development on three heritage assets: 11 Park Place (GGAT 01952s, LB14105, NPRN19602), Bute Dock Feeder Canal (GGAT 01682.28s) and a Triangular-shaped Building (BC001). The latter two sites being mitigated by an archaeological watching brief (condition 34).
- 1.1.4 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) placed the following Condition (33) on the proposed development:

Archaeological Record: No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.

Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.

- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation (WSHEM) was produced (Lewis 2019) to fulfil Condition 34, which set out the requirement for detailing an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.
- 1.1.6 The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Published 2014.

2 Background

- 2.1.1 A comprehensive archaeological background has already been produced for the proposed development (Lewis 2017) and it is not the intention to repeat that information here. However, some site-specific information is useful for the present document to place the proposed development into context.
- 2.1.2 The development area (Figures 1) is located on the corner of Stuttgarter Strasse and Park Place, the latter originally known as Bradley's Lane (see below). Currently Bradley Court, boarded up and not in use, the car park to the rear and number 11 Park Place occupies the totality of the development area. Two known archaeological sites are located within the development area, the Bute Dock Feeder Canal (GGAT 01682.28s), part of the Glamorganshire Canal (GGAT 01682.0s), and 11 Park Place, a listed building (LB14105, NPRN19602).
- 2.1.3 Principally urban in character, Park Place sits within the Windsor Place conservation area noted for "...buildings with strongly defined perimeter blocks, with regular, narrow plot widths and a strong relationship with the public realm. There are three distinct groups of buildings within the conservation area that stand out because of their layout, form and architectural features. Park Place itself is characterised by a collection of Victorian middle-class houses, all slightly different, and sometimes quite eclectic in style, but unified by their scale, complementary materials and relationship with the street..." (Cardiff City Centre 2009).
- 2.1.4 Bradley Court is a four-storey office block of limited architectural value. Built in 1988 by the Wigley Fox Partnership it permanently canalised the Bute Feeder Dock underground where it bends south on its route towards the docks. Originally detached, 11 Park Place was connected to Bradley Court at this time and was substantially altered internally (Newman 1995, 218). Number 11 Park Place was built sometime after 1880 and certainly built by the production of the 1901 OS 2nd Edition plan. A classic three-storey (and basement) gothic Victorian town (house) villa designed by Walter Douglas Blessley and extended in 1896 by EWM Corbett for the Bute Estate (GRO BC/S/1/11696). Naturalist Charles Tanfield Vachell, creator of the botanic gardens at Roath, is reputed to have lived here at this time. Donald Insall Associates provide a useful description of 11 Park Place with some original building plans from the Glamorgan Archives (2017, 19-25).
- 2.1.5 Bradley Court likely gets its name from the Bradley family, prominent land developers in the 19th century (William Bradley Estate GRO D932). Park Place was originally called Bradley's Lane with William Alexander Bradley (Solicitor) living at Spring Gardens on the southern (eastern) end of Park Place at the junction with Crockherbtown Lane, now Queen Street. Together with a row of houses called Bradley Cottages and the Theatre Royal these buildings occupied the area of what is now the Park Hotel (Jurys). The Bradley family were originally (1796) successful in

the mail and coaching business operating from the original Angel Hotel and later ran The Cardiff Arms (Rees 1969, 228). The family were later large tenants of the Bute estate and were responsible for the development of the terraces off Broadway, with street names such as Pearl Street, Bradley Street etc named after family members. Spring Gardens Place was named after William Alexander Bradley's house at Crockherbtown (Childs 2012 99-100). The Bradleys also had a hand in Cardiff's first theatre, the Theatre Royal next door (east) of the Bradleys residence (Spring Gardens) on Crockherbtown Lane. The theatre would appear to have started as a theatrical movement operating from the loft of Bradley's stables but after a formal theatre group was formed in 1825 a new theatre was built by Mr Maddox of Gloucester on adjacent land. The theatre was regularly flooded from local springs and this was later improved by the construction of the Bute Dock Feeder Canal (GGAT 01682.28s). The theatre was destroyed by fire on the morning of Tuesday the 11th of December 1877. The fire was thought to have started in the painting shed behind the Theatre which was housing bundles of straw used in the production of 'The Scamps of London' at the time. The fire quickly engulfed the building, destroying the roof, the interior woodwork, and the stage timbers. The manager of the theatre at the time, Mrs. Esmonde, lost everything as the theatre was not insured (Rees 1969, 323-4). A blue plaque, now lost, originally positioned on Park Hotel (Queen Street) illustrated the theatre along with what must have been Bradley's house Spring Gardens just visible to the west (left) (<http://cardiffhistory.tumblr.com/post/16118552008>).

- 2.1.6 The Bute Dock Feeder Canal (GGAT 01682.28s) occupies a large proportion of the development area with current proposals to leave the canal preserved *in-situ*. The feeder canal was built to provide water to the Bute West Dock, which was opened in 1839 creating a twenty-four hour operational dock, irrespective of tides. So successful was the West Dock that the Marquis of Bute opened a second dock in 1855, which the canal still feeds today. The feeder takes water from the River Taff at Blackweir along roughly the same alignment as the medieval (12th century) mill leat to Cardiff Castle. From here it follows the moat around the north of the castle, under North Road and then open through Friary Gardens and along Boulevard De Nantes to the development area where it disappears underground. It reappears at the southern end of Churchill Way and runs south to the Bute East Dock. The 3rd Marquis of Bute when agreeing for Cathays Park to be sold to the Corporation of Cardiff stipulated that the northern bank of the feeder canal (as it runs east from the castle) must be enclosed and planted with trees (Cadw/ICOMOS 2000, 53). It remains thus to this day.
- 2.1.7 There is only one record of any investigations carried out in the development area. In the late 1970s the RCAHMW carried out a survey of 11 Park Place (GGAT01952s; LB14101-14105; NPRNs19598-19602). The survey (see below) included measured drawings of both internal features and floors and external elevations. No basement recordings are noted. This survey provided some detail to inform on Cadw's spot listing of the building in 1984 when No. 3-11 were in danger of demolition by the then owners the British Petroleum Pension Trust for the construction of new offices. The internal layout of 11 Park Place was substantially altered when Bradley Court was built in 1988 by the Bailey Group.

3 Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1.1 The proposed development is centred on NGR ST (3)180,519 (1)760,773 located in the corner of Park Place and Stuttgarter Strasse, Cardiff. Opposite to the west is the New Theatre and Dock Feeder Canal; to the north Park Place extends towards Cardiff University with the Gorsedd Gardens on the western side of the road and to the south terminates with Queen Street and the Parc Hotel (Jurys Inn) (Figures 1).
- 3.1.2 The geology of the proposed development area is the Mercia Mudstone Group, these are sedimentary rocks formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Overlying these are Devensian glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits forming up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period. During periods of glaciation the bedded deposits were formed after glaciers scoured the landscape and deposited moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters (BGS 2019).

4 Objectives

- 4.1.1 The *definition* of an archaeological Watching Brief as set out by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 4.1.2 The *purpose* of an archaeological watching brief (as defined CIfA 2014) is:
- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
 - to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- 4.1.3 A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- 4.1.4 The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.
- 4.1.5 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Published 2014)

5 Legislative Framework

- 5.1.1 Planning legislation is set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. *Planning Policy Wales (PPW 10th Edition)* sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 sets out the Welsh Government's policy towards the historic environment. It states "*The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic*

environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset. It is the responsibility of all...planning authorities, applicants, developers and communities...to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective when it is considered at the earliest stage of plan preparation or when designing new proposals." (PPW 2018, 124).

- 5.1.2 Underpinning PPW are a series of legislative powers and TANs. The *Planning (Wales) Act 2015* sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The 2015 Act also introduces a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for certain types of development. The *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016* defines in *Schedule 4(I)* the parameters and definitions for the requirement of pre-application consultation by Welsh Ministers, particularly in response to the effect of statutory designated monuments, buildings, and parks and gardens.
- 5.1.3 Following adoption of the TAN 24 Historic Environment on 31st May 2017, Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas; and 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment have been cancelled. Detailed advice on Environmental Impact Assessment is still contained within Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 5.1.4 Any works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. In Wales the 1979 Act has been strengthened by *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. The 2016 Act makes important improvements for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also stands at the centre of an integrated package of secondary legislation (Annexes 1-6), new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance on a wide range of topics (*TAN 24 Historic Environment*). Taken together, these support and promote the careful management of change in the historic environment in accordance with current conservation philosophy and practice.
- 5.1.5 The *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* sets out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled/listed), and there exists in the current *Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6)* a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* of all types of heritage assets.

6 Methodology

- 6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief observed the machine excavation of six large trenches in the area of the former Bradley Court (Figure 2). The excavations were carried out under archaeological watching brief conditions in order to accurately establish the position of the buried concrete-encased Bute Dock Feeder Canal, the ground make-up and any other possible buried features. Each trench was excavated into the underlying natural ground found at over 2m in depth.
- 6.1.2 The excavations were tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum using a GNSS/Glonass (GPS) Receiver and data logger with a 20mm tolerance. The general ground level once the foundations of Bradley Court had been grubbed up was 12.5mOD, about 1.1m below the present road level of Park Place.
- 6.1.3 The trenches were not entered for health and safety reasons as the trench sides were dangerous and constantly collapsing. However, the stratigraphy in all trench sections was recorded in detail and plan together with a photographic record. The archaeological recording techniques conformed to the best industry standard; all deposits were recorded using a single continuous context numbering system and are summarised in Appendix III. Contexts were drawn in section and the excavations drawn in plan. All excavations and contexts were photographed in digital using a Fujifilm FinePix S4800 super wide (30x) 24-720mm camera at 16mp and detailed in Appendix II. All photographs positioned in landscape for conformity irrespective of orientation. The natural sand and gravel deposits were encountered and recorded in the base of the trenches.
- 6.1.4 A several classes of finds were identified: a late 19th century bottle, late 19th to early 20th century white earthenware pottery and a single late 19th to early 20th century brick, which was recorded on-site but not retained (too dangerous to enter the trenches). The paucity of finds likely the result of the construction activities of Bradley Court in the late 1980s.
- 6.1.5 A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) was made, reference number 5507.
- 6.1.6 The archaeological watching brief was carried out to the standards of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Published 2014.
- 6.1.7 A digital copy of the report and archive will be supplied to the regional HER, the LPA and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

7 Results

- 7.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the site of a new development at Bradley Court, Cardiff (Figure 2). The initial ground reduction comprised the excavation of six large trenches across the site in order to accurately establish the position of the buried concrete-encased Bute Dock Feeder Canal (Figure 3), the ground make-up and any other possible buried features. Each trench was excavated into the underlying natural ground. The concrete encased canal was revealed in the position that had been previously anticipated and mapped. No archaeology was revealed on the site and the earliest artefact discovered was a late 19th century bottle. It was not possible to enter the excavated areas due to the depth and

instability of each trench. However, the stratigraphy in all trench sections was recorded together with a photographic record.

7.2 Trench 1

7.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned east-west and excavated adjacent and parallel to the eastern end of the northern elevation of No. 11, Park Place. The trench (Plate 1) was approximately 4m long by 2m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.8m. Underlying the compressed and levelled rubble surface (101), at a depth of c.0.2m, was a remnant concrete surface (102) with remains of a damp course from the demolished building. Below this was various layers of made-up ground that comprised reddish-brown and grey, sandy, angular limestone gravel mix of levelling material (103) and small, grey, angular limestone gravels (104) which appeared uniform across the northern side of the trench and overlaid the top and southern side of the concrete-encased buried Bute Dock Feeder Canal [105] at a depth of c.1.10m (Plate 1). A tip line or possible cut [106] for the concrete-encased Bute Dock Feeder Canal was observed in the east terminal the trench, within made-up ground. The natural (107) was encountered at a depth of approximately 1.5m and comprised brown, sandy gravel with rounded sandstone cobbles and occasional boulders with occasional red clay pockets. No archaeological features were observed with this trench.

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 Trench 2 was located to the north of Trench 1 and aligned east-west in order to find the north side of the concrete-encased buried Bute Dock Feeder Canal and its accurate direction across the site. Trench 2 was approximately 7m long by 2m wide and excavated to maximum depth of 2.2m. The upper surface (201) was a 0.3m deep levelled-rubble layer that comprised a grey, slightly clayey sandy gravel with an abundance of fragmented brick, concrete and sandstone (crushed building rubble). Underlying this surface layer was a further 1.5m of made-up ground (202) which comprised a reddish-brown, sandy limestone gravel with bands of small, grey angular limestone gravels (levelling material). In the north section, at the eastern end of the trench and below the levelling material at a depth of c.1.8m was a 0.4m deep by c.3m long spread of dark grey soot/ash and clay mix (203) (Plate 2). This sooty mixture revealed a late 19th century bottle along with occasional sherds of late 19th to early 20th century pottery and a single late 19th to early 20th century brick. A sondage was excavated to ensure that any underlying archaeological potential would not be missed, however, the soot clay layer overlaid a red-clay natural (206). The south section of the trench (Plate 3) revealed the concrete-encased buried Bute Dock Feeder Canal [204] covered with grey, small angular limestone gravels (205) at approximately 1m below the surface and the trench was extended to its 7m length in order to accurately establish its alignment. No archaeological features were observed within this trial trench.

7.4 Trench 3

7.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated across the central area of the site and measured approximately 4m by 2m. It was excavated to a depth of 2.2m and aligned east-west. The upper surface layer (301) comprised grey, slightly clayey, sandy gravel with an abundance of fragmented brick, concrete and sandstone (crushed building rubble). This overlaid (302) a further 1.5m of made-up ground that comprised a red-brown, sandy gravel. This overlaid the natural (303) which was encountered at 1.8m and

comprised brown, slightly silty, gravelly sand with rounded sandstones and occasional medium to large cobbles. The trench was bottomed at 2.2m in the natural. No archaeological features were observed within this trial trench.

7.5 Trench 4

7.5.1 Trench 4 (plate 5) was excavated in the north-eastern of the site and aligned north-south; it measured approximately 3.5m by 2m by 3.5m deep. Two distinct layers of made-up ground were observed: from the surface to a depth of 1.20m was a mixed grey sandy, gravel of crushed concrete and brick building rubble (401). This overlaid another 1.4m of made-up ground (402) that comprised brown, slightly silty, sandy gravel with rounded sandstone and occasional medium to large cobbles. The natural (403) was encountered at 2.30m and excavated to a depth of 2.6m. No archaeological features were observed within this trial trench.

7.6 Trench 5

7.6.1 Trench 5 (Plate 6) was excavated to the north of Trench 4 in the northeast corner of the site and aligned north-south. The trench was 3.5m long by 2m wide by 3.5m deep. From the surface there was observed a consistent mix of made-up ground (501) consisting of grey to brown sandy gravel, crushed concrete and sandstone fragments with an abundance of building rubble to depth of 1.10m. Underlying layer (501) was a brown, silty sandy mix with rounded sandstones and occasional cobbles (502). Occasional/rare pieces of plastic were observed throughout this layer. The natural (503) was revealed at 2.10m, comprising a reddish-brown, slightly silty, sandy gravel and cobbles of rounded sandstone with occasional boulders. No archaeological features were observed within this trial trench.

7.7 Trench 6

7.6.2 Trench 6 (Plate 7) was excavated to the west of Trench 5 and aligned north-south. The trench was 3.5m long by 2m wide by 3.3m deep. From the remnant tarmac surface (601), there was observed a consistent mix of made-up ground (602) consisting of grey to brown sandy gravel and sandstone fragments, cobbles and an abundance of building rubble (brick, concrete, metal conduit, plastic piping and cables) to depth of 2.4m. Underlying layer (602) was the natural (603), comprising a reddish-brown, slightly silty, sandy gravel and cobbles of rounded sandstone with occasional boulders. No archaeological features were observed within this trial trench.

7.6.3 The open canal cut excavation was carried out without archaeological supervision down to the top of the modern concrete structure that encases the dock feeder canal. The excavations on the north side of the dock feeder canal reopened Trench 2. The survey data was kindly provided KIER, which has allowed the alignment of the modern structure to be documented.

7.8 Conclusions

7.8.1 The trenching that was undertaken across the site for the new student development at Bradley Court revealed the location and direction of the concrete-encased Bute Dock Feeder Canal, but no archaeological remains. It is difficult to form a conclusion around the extent of Roman and medieval Cardiff based on the limited area examined, but no trace of either was revealed anywhere within the site. It is assumed that any development existing prior to the 20th century building of Bradley

Court had also been removed across the greater extent of the site, due to the consistent presence of what appeared to be recently made-up ground over the natural formation.

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9 Appendix I – Figures

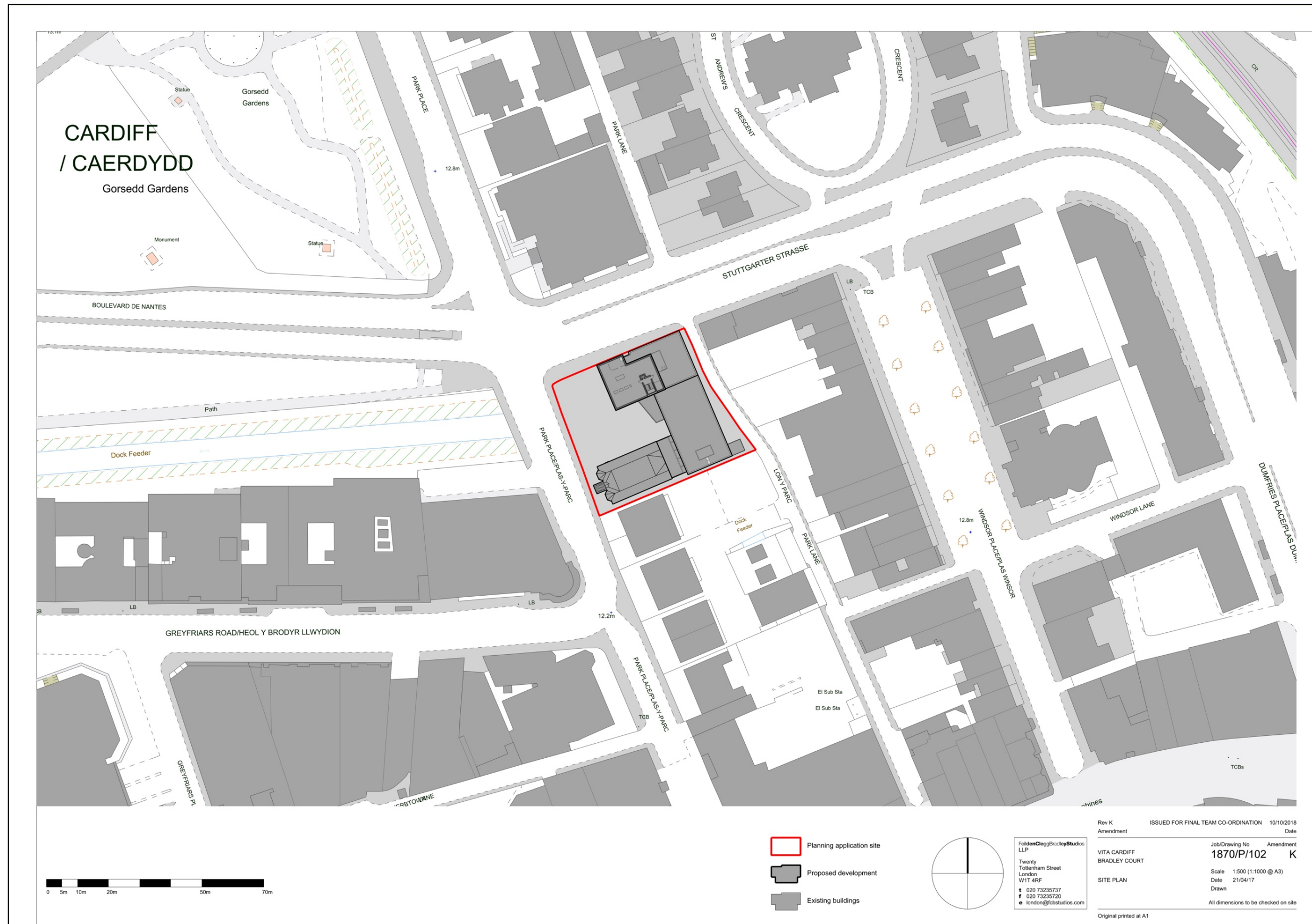


Figure 1. Site plan showing development area (red) and proposed building layout.

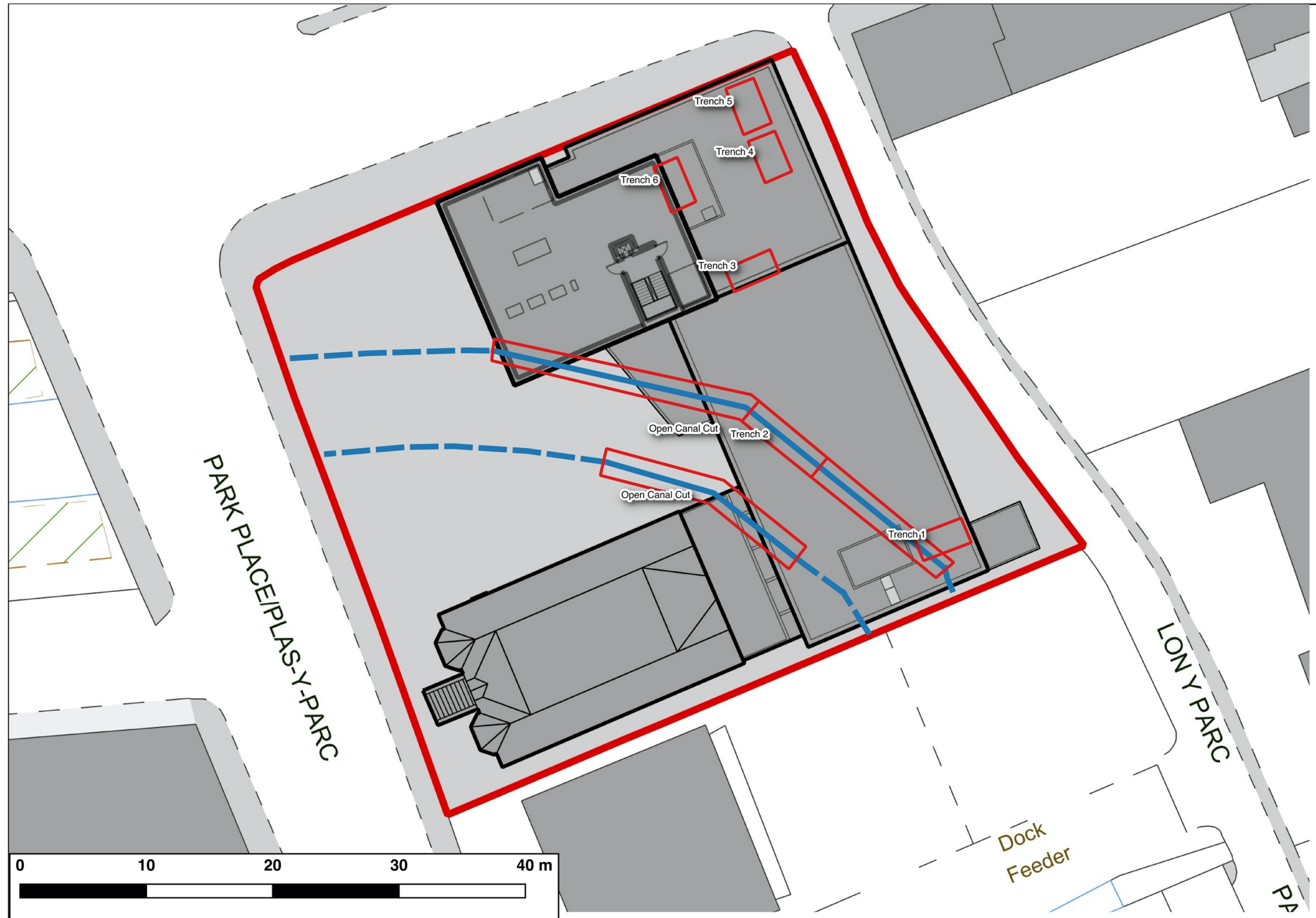


Figure 2. Site plan showing development area (red) and six excavated trenches with the open canal cut.



Figure 3. Ordnance Survey (1942) plan showing development area (red) and open Dock Feeder Canal.

10 Appendix II – Plates

10.1.1 The plates below form the photographic record for 11 Park Place, Cardiff.



Plate 1 - Trench 1 revealing the southern wall of the encased Bute Feeder Canal [105] (looking north).



Plate 2 - Trench 2 revealing soot/ash layer (203). (looking north)



Plate 3 - Trench 2 revealing north wall of the encased Bute Feeder Canal [204]. (looking southeast)



Plate 4 – Trench 3 showing made ground (302). (looking northwest)



Plate 5 – Trench 4 showing made ground 402 and natural gravels (404). (looking southwest)



Plate 6 –Trench 5 showing made ground 502. (looking south)



Plate 7 –Trench 6 showing made ground 602. (looking south)



Plate 8 – General view across excavation area (looking west).



Plate 9 - General view across excavation area (looking southwest).

11 Appendix III – Context Inventory

Trench 1

11.1.1 Trench 1 was approximately c.4m long by 2m wide and excavated to a depth of c.1.8m. The trench was considered unstable and therefore unsafe to work in. No archaeological features were observed with the trial trench.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
101	Layer	0.2m	Compressed and levelled rubble surface	modern
102	Layer	0.1m	Remnant surface concrete surface with damp course	Remnant modern surface
103	Rubble layer	C1m	Reddish brown sandy angular limestone gravels mix (levelling material)	modern
104	Layer		Layer of gravel covering concrete encasement of canal	modern
105	Structural	1.10m	Concrete encased buried Bute Dock Feeder Canal	modern
106	Cut		Possible tip line or cut for 205	modern
107	Natural	1.2m -1.5m	Brown sandy gravel with rounded sandstone cobbles and occasional boulder with occasional red clay pockets.	natural

Trench 2

11.1.2 Trench 3 was approximately 7m long by 2m wide and excavated to maximum depth of 2.2m. The trench was considered unstable and therefore unsafe to work in. No archaeological features were observed with the trial trench.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
201	Layer	0.3m	Surface layer made from crushed building material	modern
202	Layer	0.3 - 1.5m	Made-up ground a reddish-brown sandy limestone gravel with bands of grey small angular limestone gravels (levelling material)	modern
203	Layer	1.8-2.2 m	Spread of dark grey soot/ash and clay mix	19th century
204	Structural	1m	Concrete encased buried Bute Dock Feeder Canal	modern
205	Layer		Grey small angular limestone gravels covering 304	modern
206	Natural		Natural red clay underlying 303	natural

Trench 3

11.1.3 Trench 3, was approximately 4m long by 2m wide and excavated to depth of 2.2m. The trench was considered unstable and therefore unsafe to work in. No archaeological features were observed with the trial trench.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
301	Layer	0.3m	Surface layer of grey slightly clayey sandy gravel with an abundance of fragmented brick, crushed concrete and sandstone (crushed building rubble	modern

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
302	Layer	0.3 – 1.8m	Made ground red-brown sandy gravel	modern
303	Natural		Brown, slightly silty gravelly sand with rounded sandstones and occasional medium to large cobbles	Natural

Trench 4

11.1.4 Trench 4 was approximately 3.5m long by 2m wide by 2.6m deep. The trench was considered unstable and therefore unsafe to work in . No archaeological features were observed with the trial trench.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
401	Layer	0 – 1.20m	Mixed grey sandy gravel of crushed concrete and brick building rubble	modern
402	Layer	1.20 – 2.30	Made ground of brown slightly silty sandy gravel with rounded sandstone with occasional medium to large cobbles	modern
403	Natural		Brown, slightly silty gravelly sand with rounded sandstones and occasional medium to large cobbles	natural

Trench 5

11.1.5 Trench 5 measured approximately 3.5m long by 2m wide by 3.5m deep. The trench was considered unstable and therefore unsafe to work in. No archaeological features were observed with the trial trench.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
501	Layer	0 -1.10	Made ground of grey, sandy gravel of crushed concrete.	modern
502	Layer	1.10 – 2.10m	Made ground Brown, slightly silty sandy gravel with rounded sandstone with occasional cobble. Rare plastic observed	modern
503	Natural		reddish brown, slightly silty sandy gravel and cobbles of rounded sandstone with occasional boulders	natural

Trench 6

11.1.6 Trench 6 measured approximately 3.5m long by 2m wide by 3.3m deep. The trench was considered unstable and therefore unsafe to work in. No archaeological features were observed with the trial trench.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
601	Layer	0.1	Remnant tarmac surface	modern
602	Layer	0.1 – 2.40m	Made ground grey to brown, sandy gravel and sandstone fragments, cobbles and an abundance of building rubble (brick, concrete, metal conduit, plastic piping and cables)	modern
603	Natural		reddish brown, slightly silty sandy gravel and cobbles of rounded sandstone with occasional boulders	natural



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Yn rhan o'n hawydd i wella ansawdd ein gwasanaeth, rydym yn croesawu unrhyw adborth y gallwch ei ddarparu.

As part of our desire to improve our quality of service we welcome any feedback you are able to provide.

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