

Archaeology Wales

Sketty Isaf, Derwen Fawr, Sketty, Swansea

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Report No: 1400

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology Wales during groundworks and demolition associated with the construction of a housing development within the grounds of Sketty Isaf House, Derwen Fawr, Swansea (NGR: SS 61733 91377). The archaeological work was placed as a condition of the planning permission (Ref: 2013/0467) by the City and County of Swansea Council, on the advice of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. The watching brief was undertaken at the request of Waterstones Homes Ltd.

Prior to development the site consisted of Sketty Isaf House and grounds. This was a late Victorian residence built on the site of an earlier farmhouse, surrounded to the north by landscaped grounds and former fields, and to the south by a garden. Throughout much of the 20th century the house and grounds formed part of the Bible College of Wales.

The demolition of Sketty Isaf House revealed it to be largely brick-built, with stone and brick mixed in the lower storeys. As far as could be ascertained by observing the demolition the house appeared to be of a single build, with no evidence of a pre-existing farmhouse.

Groundworks to the north of the house uncovered the remains of two buildings and a well at a depth of circa 0.2m to 0.4m below current ground levels. The earliest building (Building 1) was stone built with lime mortar, orientated east – west, with a cobbled internal surface and evidence of slate roofing. Building 2 was built adjoining the north side of Building 1, projecting westward. This was built in a similar style with part cobbled, and part earth, or possibly flagstone, flooring. These buildings were agricultural in nature, possibly for storage or cart sheds rather than livestock, and are likely to be associated with the farmhouse that predates the Victorian house. The construction materials indicated this was a late post-medieval building, and mapping evidence suggests a 19th century for these buildings. A late post-medieval well was also revealed nearby, with a later lead-pipe insertion feeding the Victorian House. The buildings appear to have been demolished and backfilled in the late Victorian period, presumably contemporary with the construction of the Victorian house in the 1890s. The well had been covered over, perhaps when the Victorian residence was built, although it appears to have continued to supply water to the house.

No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered in the rest of the site. Agricultural and garden topsoil directly overlay naturally-occurring subsoils to the north and west of Sketty Isaf House.

1 Introduction

1.1 In March 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Waterstone Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential development at Sketty Isaf House, Derwen Fawr, Swansea NGR: SS 61733 91377 (Figures 1 - 3).

1.2 The requirements for a programme of building recording and analysis prior to development, and an archaeological watching brief during development, were placed as conditions of the planning permission for the development (planning application number 2013/0467) by the City and County of Swansea Council (henceforth - CCSC), on the advice of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. These conditions stated that:

21: No site works shall be undertaken until the implementation of an appropriate programme of building recording and analysis has been agreed with the local planning authority, to be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the local planning authority and in accordance with an agreed specification.

As the buildings are of archaeological and cultural significance the specified records are to mitigate the impact of the development.

22: The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground disturbing works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be constructed. The archaeological watching brief shall be undertaken to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority shall be informed, in writing, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development of the name of the said archaeologist and no work shall begin until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing, that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two months of the fieldwork being completed by the archaeologist.

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.

1.3 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014), and was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented prior to and during the construction works (see Appendix II).

1.4 The WSI included both Building Recording to Level 3 Historic England guidelines on standing structures on the site, followed by a watching brief during demolition and redevelopment works. The Building Recording work was undertaken prior to groundworks commencing, and the results are presented in two separate reports (Scott Jones 2011, Stafford 2015). This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief during development works.

- 1.5 The watching brief commenced in September 2015 and continued sporadically through to February 2016.
- 1.6 The AW project number for the work is 2299 and the site code is DFS/15/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix IV).

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The development site is located to the west of Swansea, on the Derwen Fawr Road in Sketty (SS 61733 91377, Figure 1). Swansea city centre is located *circa* 4km away, the edge of Swansea Bay lies just 700m to the southeast.
- 2.2 The site lies at approximately 30m above sea level. The land is relatively flat, gently sloping away to the south and east of the site. Prior to development the site included Sketty Isaf House, a four-storey Victorian residence, more latterly converted into residential accommodation and other function rooms as part of a Bible College. The house had a southern aspect, in front of which were gardens. To the north of the house lay a single-storey Meeting Room, beyond which, to the north and west, lay an open area of grass-covered land, semi-bisected by a row of mature trees on an east – west orientation, with areas of hardstanding throughout.
- 2.3 To the west the land dropped into a largely wooded area to the banks of the Clyne River, with Clyne Valley Country Park occupying rising ground beyond that. To the north and south of the site lies 20th century residential development. Derwen Fawr Road forms the eastern boundary, beyond which lies Derwen Fawr House and grounds, which now used a Bible College.
- 2.4 The solid geological formations beneath the assessment area are mainly composed of South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation (British Geological Survey, 2016).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken (Scott Jones, 2011) on this site prior to development works commencing. The following is a brief summary of the historical background as detailed within that report.
- 3.2 Some of the earliest evidence of human occupation in South Wales comes from Paviland Cave on Gower, where remains of the infamous **'Red Lady' were discovered**, dating to the Early Upper Palaeolithic (50,000 BC – 10,000 BC). Further Palaeolithic evidence has been recovered from other cave sites on Gower. There are no known Palaeolithic sites within 500m of the development site.
- 3.3 The Gower peninsula also contains a range of archaeological sites from the Mesolithic (10,000 BC – 4000 BC), Neolithic (4000 BC – 2500 BC) and Bronze Age (2500 BC – 800 BC) periods, but no sites are recorded within 500m of the development site, although stray Neolithic and Bronze Age finds are however known from the Swansea Bay area.
- 3.4 There are no known Iron Age (800 BC – 43 AD) or Roman (43 AD – 410 AD) sites within 500m of the development site, although again stray finds are recorded from the wider area. Iron Age defended enclosures are relatively common features on the

Gower coastline, and a possible Roman villa site lies under Oystermouth church to the south.

- 3.5 There are no known early medieval (410 AD – 1092) or medieval (1092 – 1540) sites within 500m of the site. It is possible however that some of the farms that were once predominant in this area may have their origins in the medieval period.
- 3.6 The main period of relevance to this site begins during the post-medieval period. During the 18th and 19th centuries Swansea expanded rapidly as an industrial and trading centre, and **became known as 'Copperopolis'.** The site lay between the city of Swansea and the settlement of Oystermouth. The village of Sketty, a hamlet of Swansea, was the closest settlement to the site, centred on Sketty Cross (the junction of Gower Road, Vivian Road and Dillwyn Road). The Lower Sketty area has long been dominated by villas owned **by Swansea's industrialists and successful professionals.** It was regarded as a desirable area to live, gaining popularity through access to the sea, Singleton Park, Swansea and Gower.
- 3.7 The history of Sketty Isaf house and grounds is somewhat confused, due in large part to the interchange of the Sketty Isaf/Lower Sketty name between this house, and Derwen Fawr house on the opposite site of the road. Both houses lay on the Derwen Fawr estate, for which estate papers exist dating from 1729 to 1960. The earliest **reference to 'Sketty Isaf' comes from a mortgage of 1729, which refers to a tenement** by that name, under the ownership of William Rosser. In 1785/6 the farms and lands of Sketty Isaf were leased to Sir Francis Holbourne, who lived there with his wife Alice, until moving to Bath in 1801.
- 3.8 In 1810 the owner, John Rosser, was leasing Sketty Isaf and land to three individuals; Francis Pinkney, a stationer from London; John James of Swansea; and William Phillips of Swansea. In 1814 the estate papers again list Sir Francis Holbourne and his wife Alicia, and Miss Sheldon, as leasing Sketty Isaf. These multiple leasees suggest more than one house on the estate by this time, **and a concord of 1819 lists 'four cottages, four barns, four stables, four beasthouses, four courts, four yards, four gardens, four orchards, twenty acres of land arable, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood and underwood, twenty acres of furze and heath, fifty acres of land which the tide overflows and the right of fishery therein, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle'.** It is clear on early maps of this period, the earliest being an Ordnance Surveyors Drawings of 1813, that there were dwellings on either **side of the road by this time (although both labelled as 'Lower Sketty').** An estate map of 1818 (Figure 9) provides more detail, indicating two dwellings on the west side of the road, within the development area. One would appear to be approximately in the location of the current Sketty Isaf House, with a second dwelling to the south.
- 3.9 A mortgage drawn up in **1837 renames the mansion house of Lower Sketty as 'Hen Dderwen', leased to a Charles Henry Smith in 1841,** who subsequently appears to have purchased the freehold of the estate by the mid-1840s. This property refers to the house on the eastern side of the road, later renamed again as Derwen Fawr. The tithe map of 1838 (Figure 10) indicates the multiple buildings on both sides of the road (still labelling the whole site as **'Lower Sketty'**). It would appear to show the same layout of buildings within the development area as indicated on the 1818 estate map, with the main, roughly east – west orientated, house, and a second north – south orientated building to the south. It is not clear if this southern building represents a dwelling, as

it is not listed separately in the tithe apportionments. One noted addition is a small outbuilding to the north of the main house. The land to the north of Sketty Isaf House is shown as one field, with a subdivision in the northeast corner. The owner and occupier of the house and its surrounding land is given as William Hughes, although he appears to have still paid tithe to Sir John Morris, a major Swansea industrialist, formerly of Morriston but who was living at Sketty Park House by this time.

- 3.10 The buildings at Sketty Isaf are shown in greater detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (Figure 11). Sketty Isaf is labelled as Lower Sketty Farm, with the main farmhouse shown in roughly the same location as the current house, but with a ground plan that differs enough to indicate this is the site of an earlier farmhouse. To the north of the house stands an outbuilding, roughly in the location of the building marked on the tithe map. This building stands on the northern edge of an enclosed yard, bounded by the road on the east, and the eastern wing of the main house to the south. This would suggest the eastern wing consisted of a range of farm-buildings, with the farmhouse itself occupying the western end of the building. To the north lay an additional outbuilding, orientated north – south, in the location of the current Meeting Room. The building that was shown to the south is no longer marked. The internal field boundaries in the land to the north of the farm have been rearranged, to divide the area into three fields. The line of the east – west field boundary has been preserved by a line of mature trees within the development area.
- 3.11 Sketty Isaf appears to have undergone major redevelopment in the 1890s. By the time of the 1897 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) the house has clearly been rebuilt on the current ground plan. The yard and attached outbuilding immediately to the north of the house have also been removed, although the site of the current Meeting Room is still shown as a building. Woodland planting is shown in the area to the south of the house, which is likely to have been laid out as a garden in front of the new house, whilst to the north the internal field boundaries have been removed. The site is still labelled as Lower Sketty Farm, but the house and rearrangement of the surrounding grounds would suggest it no longer operated as a farm. By 1919 the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13) shows the addition of greenhouses to the east and west of the main house, and on the southern end of the Meeting Room building. The Meeting Room building has also been extended with the addition of an east – west range on its northern edge. To the north of the house the grounds have once again been subdivided.
- 3.12 In 1932 Sketty Isaf House, along with five acres of land, was sold to Rees Howells for the relatively low sum of £3000. Howells had previously bought the Derwen Fawr site to the east in 1929 and established the Bible College of Wales there. Sketty Isaf was then incorporated into the expanding Bible College site, and became the Bible College School. The site layout is illustrated on Ordnance Survey maps of the mid-20th century. By this time an additional accommodation block had been added to the western wing of the house, with a series of outbuildings added within the grounds to the west. The east – west range of the Meeting Room had been removed, and a small open-fronted shelter added to the east. A small building is also shown immediately to the north of the main house, in between it and the Meeting Room. By 1961 a further building had been added at the northern end of the grounds, and woodland and scrub appear to have encroached into the site from the west. By 1971 the northernmost building had been removed again, and a playground established within the grounds.

- 3.13 The Bible College remained in the Howells family until the death of Samuel Howells in 2004, at which point the Bible College was relocated to Rugby, Warwickshire, and the site put up for sale.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The watching brief was undertaken:

- 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;
- The main objective of the watching brief was to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

5 Methodology

The methodology for this archaeological watching brief follows the methodology set out within the WSI (Appendix III). In brief, this work included the following key elements:

5.1 *Watching Brief*

- 5.1.1 Prior to groundworks commencing on the site a programme of knotweed removal was undertaken. Unfortunately this included the excavation of pits along the western edge of the site, and stripping of an access track into the site from the northeast corner, which were not observed under archaeological watching brief conditions as this work was considered to be pre-development. The hard-core for the access track comprised large amounts of compacted imported modern pottery, which compromised the recovery of finds from topsoil deposits in its vicinity. Subsequent groundworks did however present the opportunity to re-examine deposits in these disturbed areas.
- 5.1.2 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping and levelling works undertaken across the site, along with foundation excavation and service trench excavations throughout the site, unless previous work had proved an area to be devoid of archaeological interest.
- 5.1.3 Groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a mix of toothless and toothed bucket (as dictated by ground conditions) under archaeological observation.
- 5.1.4 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by detailed, measured, sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 14MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems.

- 5.1.5 The demolition of Sketty Isaf House was also observed to determine if any earlier structural elements came to light. Demolition was undertaken using a Standard Demolition Excavator, equipped with a sorting grab and toothed bucket. Once sorted and reduced to a large mound of rubble this was removed by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothed bucket. A ground-floor plan and foundations were not exposed.
- 5.1.6 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Louis Stafford and Philip Poucher (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.
- 5.1.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the **CIfA's** *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5.2 *Finds*

- 5.2.1 Finds were recovered from topsoil deposit 123, but due to a spread of imported material shortly prior to groundworks commencing any finds recovered from this area were not considered to necessarily derive from the development site. All finds recovered from this area were 20th century in origin and were not retained.
- 5.2.2 Several finds were recovered from deposit 109, a deposit of tumble or deliberate backfill over the remains of some late post-medieval agricultural buildings (Buildings 1 & 2). These finds included three fragments of pottery, two dateable to the 19th century, with one fragment that may be earlier in origin, although still post-medieval in date. Two fragments of bottle glass were also recovered, probably from the same bottle. This glass was 19th to early 20th century in origin.
- 5.2.3 Also recovered from deposit 109 were several iron objects. This included a heavy, curved, iron blade 22cm long, with a flat end on one side, and a pointed end on the opposite side. Above the blade was a triangular attachment opening 6cm by 4cm, 7cm deep. This is assumed to be some form of plough blade. Two heavy flat iron, or sad iron, bases were also recovered, of typical 19th century design.
- 5.2.4 A catalogue of the site finds is presented in Appendix II.

5.3 *Palaeo-Environmental Evidence*

- 5.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the excavation.

6 Watching Brief Results

6.1 *Buildings 1 & 2 and Well (Plates 1-13)*

- 6.1.1 A site compound was established on pre-existing hard surfaces to the east and north of the former Meeting Room, itself converted into part of the site accommodation rooms. Existing hard surfaces and topsoil were removed from the area to the south of the Meeting Room, up to Sketty Isaf House.
- 6.1.2 The ground reduction exposed a firm light orangey-brown sandy-clay, at a depth of approximately 0.2m - 0.4m below current ground level. This represented the upper deposit of naturally occurring subsoils within this area (102). Exposed to the north of Sketty Isaf House were the remains of two masonry buildings (Building 1 & 2), cobbled flooring and a well (Figure 4).
- 6.1.3 Building 1 was rectangular, orientated east to west, and measured 6.9m in length (although truncated at its eastern end) by 4.15m in width, with walls standing to a maximum of 0.6m in height along the western end (Figures 4, 5 & 6; Plates 1-7). The eastern end of the building was truncated by an asphalt surface [114](111) that formed the current access to the Meeting Room. The walls (104) were constructed using limestone and lime mortar bonding in random rubble coursing. The walls included a few un-frogged red bricks, which appeared contemporary to the wall construction. The walls showed signs of being lime plastered internally, with the larger surviving areas of plaster located along the south wall (Figure 6, Section B). The construction cut for these walls [103] could not be identified; it would appear likely that the walls had been built up against the edge of the foundation trench.
- 6.1.4 The internal floor of Building 1 was covered in a cobble and flag stone floor (105), which was subdivided (Figure 5; Plate 4). The northern side had a small pathway, predominantly of flagstones with red brick edging. The southern side was a mirror image, but was constructed of cobbles, with larger cobbles used as edging. The central section was constructed of cobbles, and had a heavy camber; it continued from the western end of the building east for 2.2m. The paths stepped inward after the central plinth and continued the length of the building.
- 6.1.5 Building 2 lay immediately to the north of Building 1. The cut [106] for the foundations/walls (107) of Building 2 could not be identified, and was most likely constructed up against the foundation trench similar to Building 1. Building 2 was rectangular, orientated east to west and measured 6m in length in trench (truncated to the east) by 4.35m in width (Figures 4, 5 & 7; Plate 2, 8-10). It consisted of a single wall, parallel to the north wall of Building 1, which projected out slightly further west than Building 1, before returning south forming an end wall. An opening was apparent between the western wall of Building 2 and the north wall of Building 1. The walls (107) were constructed using limestone and lime mortar bonding in a random rubble coursing.
- 6.1.6 The interior of Building 2 had a cobbled surface (108) with an un-frogged red brick divide, running north to south toward the eastern end. A single flag stone also survived located centrally in the building (Plate 8). The western end was heavily truncated and showed signs of heavy bioturbation in the form of tree roots destroying any remnants of the floor in this area, although the lack of any cobbling would suggest this floor was either bare earth or this originally had flagstones.

- 6.1.7 The surfaces and walls of both Building 1 and 2 were covered with a single tumble/backfill deposit (109), which had large quantities of stone inclusions, lime mortar and purple roof slates, indicating slated roofs. Ferrous objects of both domestic and agricultural provenance were recovered, dating to the late Victorian period, with a small assemblage of similarly dated pottery. A single sherd of potentially earlier brown/green-glazed pottery, although still post-medieval in date, was also recovered in the back fill. Cutting this deposit and the wall (107) of Building 2 at its western end was a modern service trench associated with Sketty Isaf House.
- 6.1.8 To the east of Building 1 and 2 a small service trench was excavated, which exposed a cobbled surface (110) extending from the southeast corner of Sketty Isaf Meeting Hall down to the road entrance to the south. Presumably this was an external surface to Buildings 1 and 2, which formed a yard.
- 6.1.9 Approximately 3m to the west of Building 1 a stone-lined circular well (115) was identified. This had lime mortar bonding, and was approximately 0.75m in external diameter, and 0.5m internally (Figures 4, 5 & 8; Plate 11). This had been partially demolished/cut [116] and 1.1m to 1.3m of the upper courses rebuilt, with lead pipes inserted in its southern side (Plates 12 & 13). The rebuilt upper courses of the well (112) were constructed using the original stone and additional red brick, with cement mortar bonding. The well was capped with a large purple slate block. An associated small fragmentary flag surface (113) abutted the western side of the well; the floor measured approximately 7.5m in length by 3.5m in width (Plate 11).
- 6.1.10 Directly overlying the remains of the well, as well as the cobbled surface (110), and overlying the demolition rubble of Building 1 and 2 (deposit 109), was a layer approximately 0.2m in depth, of moderately compacted mid-orangey brown silty clay (101) with rare angular sandstone inclusions. This in turn was overlaid by a layer of modern topsoil (100) with a maximum depth of 0.25m. The topsoil and underlying deposit appear to have been cut in recent times for the asphalt surface [114](111) that provided access to the Meeting Room and Sketty Isaf House. The construction of the asphalt surface appeared to have truncated the remains of Building 1 and 2 at their eastern ends, although landscaping during the late Victorian period may have also attributed to this disturbed area of ground.

6.2 *Western Area (Plates 14-16)*

- 6.2.1 The area to the west of both the Meeting Hall and the remains of Buildings 1 and 2 consisted largely of open lawn and scrub. Across this area, topsoil deposits in this area had been churned up due to inclement weather (Plate 14). Also in this area lay a series of large pits excavated as part of the knotweed removal prior to groundworks commencing, with up-cast material mixed with topsoil deposits and spread across this area.
- 6.2.2 Stripping, levelling and trenching did revealed a natural subsoil layer of fairly compact light orangey-brown sandy-clay throughout this area, which represented a continuation of deposit 102 (Plate 15). No deposits of archaeological interest were recorded at this level (truncating deposit 102). Deeper excavations revealed a lower deposit of light grey-brown clayey-sand (117) with the occasional medium to large sub-rounded stone inclusion (Plate 16).

- 6.2.3 The upper deposit in this area consisted of up to 0.5m of mixed dark brown to mid grey-brown silty-clay (118) (Plate 16). No finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 6.2.4 Along the western edge of this area ground levels fell away by 2m to 3m towards the woodland that borders the western edge of the site. This would appear to represent the limits of any potentially cultivated ground associated with Sketty Isaf House.

6.3 *Northern Area (Plates 17-20)*

- 6.3.1 A row of mature trees lie to the north of the Meeting Room building, orientated east – west, that define the line of a former field and garden boundary. These trees are to be retained within the development site. To the north of this lay a partly obscured asphalt surface (119), representing the location of a former playground, and open grass-covered area (Plate 17). Prior to development works commencing, topsoil deposits had been stripped in this area to form an access track as part of the knotweed removal programme. A hard-core surface had been laid comprising largely fragmented pottery and building rubble. Pottery fragments subsequently became spread throughout the site resulting from the passage of site vehicles. This trackway was re-laid, service trenches were excavated, and building plots were stripped and levelled.
- 6.3.2 A thick deposit of soft light-brown sandy clay (120) was revealed across this area, most prevalent to the northwest where levels brought it close to the surface (Plates 18-20). To the west and northwest this was overlaid by light orange-brown sandy-clay, representing a continuation of deposit 102. This deposit did not extend across this entire area however. To the northwest it was overlaid by a deposit of light brown sandy-clay (121), which to the north of the line of trees, directly overlay the soft sandy deposit (120) (Plate 19). It then appears to have been overlaid by a stonier silty-clay (122), although the interface between the two deposits was difficult to determine. Together both deposits varied from 0.3m to 0.6m thick. No archaeological material was recovered from any of these deposits, and they would appear to be natural in origin.
- 6.3.3 Overlying these natural deposits was a dark-brown clayey-silt topsoil (123), between 0.2m and 0.3m thick. Due to modern contamination, as previously mentioned, few finds could be securely ascribed to this layer, but those that were consisted of fragments of 20th century pottery. Topsoil deposits had been largely removed in the area of the former playground, where asphalt was laid on deposit 122.

6.4 *Demolition of Sketty Isaf House (Plates 21-28)*

- 6.4.1 Demolition work initially commenced at the eastern end of the house, removing a single-storey modern extension. This was followed by the demolition of the mid-20th century full-height extension on the western side of the main house. This revealed a three-storey high brick-built structure with attic space above. Floors were supported on timber beams.
- 6.4.2 The main house structure was largely brick-built, although with stone evident to first floor level, with brick inclusions. Brick became more prevalent at lower first floor level with occasional stone inclusions, and upper levels were constructed almost entirely of brick. Four floor levels were revealed, supported on timber beams, with a small attic

space above. The main areas of the house were partitioned by single-skin brick walls with further rooms divided by lathe-and-plaster divisions.

- 6.4.3 The lower ground floor and foundation levels did not become visible during the demolition process. Demolition created a mound of rubble on the site, which was then removed by machine down to ground level and the area compacted and covered in hard-core. No earlier structural remains became apparent during the demolition process although the lowest levels were not visible. The main building appeared to be constructed as a single-build, with a subsequent extension on the western side in similar materials, and a later single-storey extension added on the eastern side.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken over a prolonged period between September 2015 and February 2016 during groundworks and demolition work associated with the redevelopment of land around Sketty Isaf House, Derwen Fawr, Swansea.
- 7.2 Prior to development the site included Sketty Isaf House, a late Victorian four-storey residence, which appears to have been built in the 1890s on the site of an earlier, potentially 17th or 18th century, farmhouse. A second building lay to the north of the house, known as the Meeting Room, potentially a re-used late-19th century agricultural building. Both buildings were subject to standing building recording prior to development works commencing (Scott Jones, 2011; Stafford, 2015). Throughout most of the 20th century both buildings, and surrounding grounds, formed part of the Bible College of Wales.
- 7.3 The demolition of Sketty Isaf House revealed it to be largely brick-built, with a mixture of brick and stone in the lower storeys. The main house appeared to be a single build of the late 19th century, with a later (early to mid-20th century) extension on its western side. There was no clear evidence of the re-use of an earlier farmhouse. The demolition process did not allow for an examination of the ground plan or foundations however.
- 7.4 Groundworks to the north of Sketty Isaf House uncovered the remains of two buildings and a well. The earlier of the two buildings, Building 1, was a rectangular stone-built structure, bonded in lime-mortar. The use of the occasional red-brick within its construction would indicate a later post-medieval date. Historical mapping first records a structure here by 1838, although the form of this particular building is more accurately depicted on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map. This building had a cambered central section with paths either side. The floor was largely cobbled, with flag stones laid along the northern wall. The interior would appear to be lime-plastered, and the roof slated. Building 2 appears to have been a later addition to the northern side of Building 1, with a distinctive off-set to the west, which is first recorded on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map. Building 2 appears to be similarly constructed in mortared stone, with a slate roof. Building 2 was part cobbled, and part earth flooring at the west end, which may have originally been covered with flagstones. This would suggest this building was sub-divided internally. The floors sloped eastward, although the eastern end of both buildings had been truncated, likely removing the original entranceways. Both buildings were cut directly into the underlying natural subsoil, no earlier structures were revealed. The cobbled and flag-stone flooring, and layout of

the buildings indicated these were agricultural in nature. The lack of drainage within and around the buildings suggests they may have used primarily for storage and/or carts rather than livestock. The mapping evidence suggests the buildings are 19th century in date, but are likely to be associated with the former farmhouse predating the Victorian residence.

- 7.5 To the east of both buildings there appeared to be a cobbled surface (110). This may have been a continuation of the internal floor surfaces, but could have formed a small yard down to the edge of the current road.
- 7.6 A mortared stone-built well (115) lay nearby, with later lead-pipes inserted. The well is of uncertain date, although the construction would indicate a late post-medieval date. A pump is marked at this location on mid-20th century mapping, by which time the lead-pipes may have been inserted, as these pipes appear to have once fed into the main house.
- 7.7 The two buildings, well and cobbled surfaces appear to have been rendered obsolete by the late Victorian period. The move away from agricultural use of the surrounding land to the landscaped gardens for the new Sketty Isaf House appears to be the main reason for this. The landscaping and construction of a new residence seems to have resulted in a fairly rapid burying of earlier features. Buildings 1 and 2 were deliberately backfilled and levelled out, and at approximately the same time, the well also appears to have been covered after the lead pipes were inserted. The cobbled surfaces may well have survived for longer, but were eventually covered by asphalt.
- 7.8 No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered in the remaining areas of the development site. To the north and west of Sketty Isaf House and the adjacent Meeting Room, agricultural and garden soils were recorded overlying natural subsoils.

8 Sources

Reports / Publications

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- Scott Jones, R. 2011, *The Bible College of Wales, Lower Sketty, Swansea: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment & Standing Building Recording*, Heritage Recording Services Wales Report No.130.
- Stafford, L. 2015, *Sketty Isaf Meeting Room, Bible College Site, Derwen Fawr, Swansea: Standing Building Recording*, Archaeology Wales Report No.1334.

Maps

- British Geological Survey. 1994. *The Rocks of Wales: Geological Map of Wales 1:250,000*.
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--|
| Ordnance Survey | 1813 | <i>Original Surveyors Drawing</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1878 | <i>1st edition 1:2,500 Glamorganshire</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1899 | <i>2nd edition 1:2,500 Glamorganshire</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1919 | <i>3rd edition 1:2,500 Glamorganshire</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1948-57 | <i>1:2,500 Glamorganshire</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1961-2 | <i>1:1,250 Glamorganshire</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1964-71 | <i>1:2,500 Glamorganshire</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1971 | <i>1:1,250 Glamorganshire</i> |

Online Resources

- Bluesky. Infoterra Ltd & COWI A/S 2015 *Digital imagery* (accessed 29/06/16)
- British Geological Survey, 2016, *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/> (accessed 29/06/16)

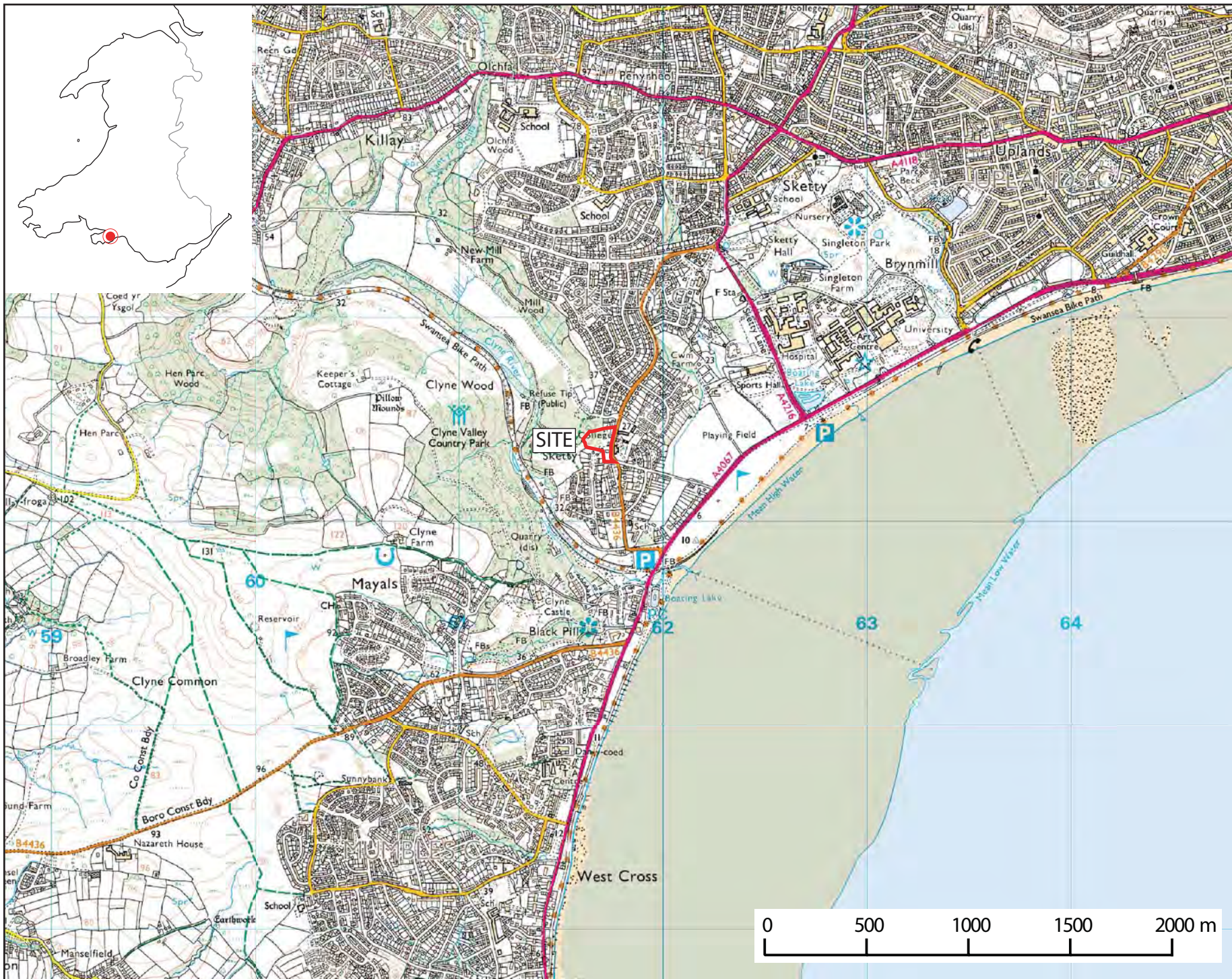
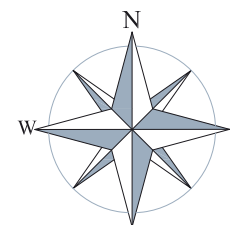
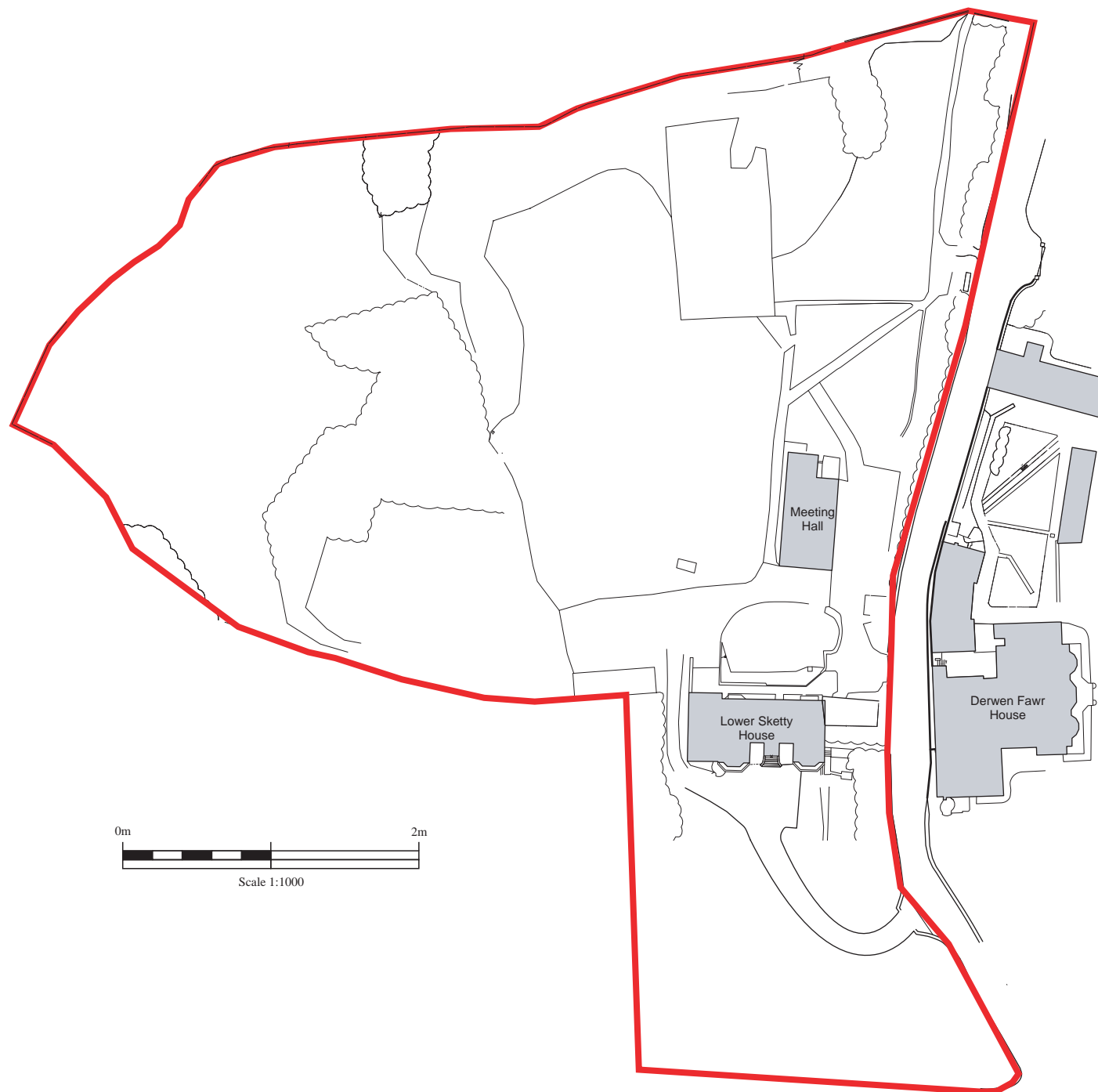


Figure 1: Location map,
1:25,000 @ A4

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reproduce map information;
Copyright remains otherwise with
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Site Boundary

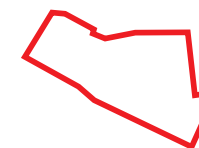
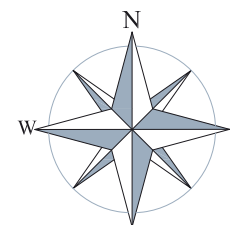
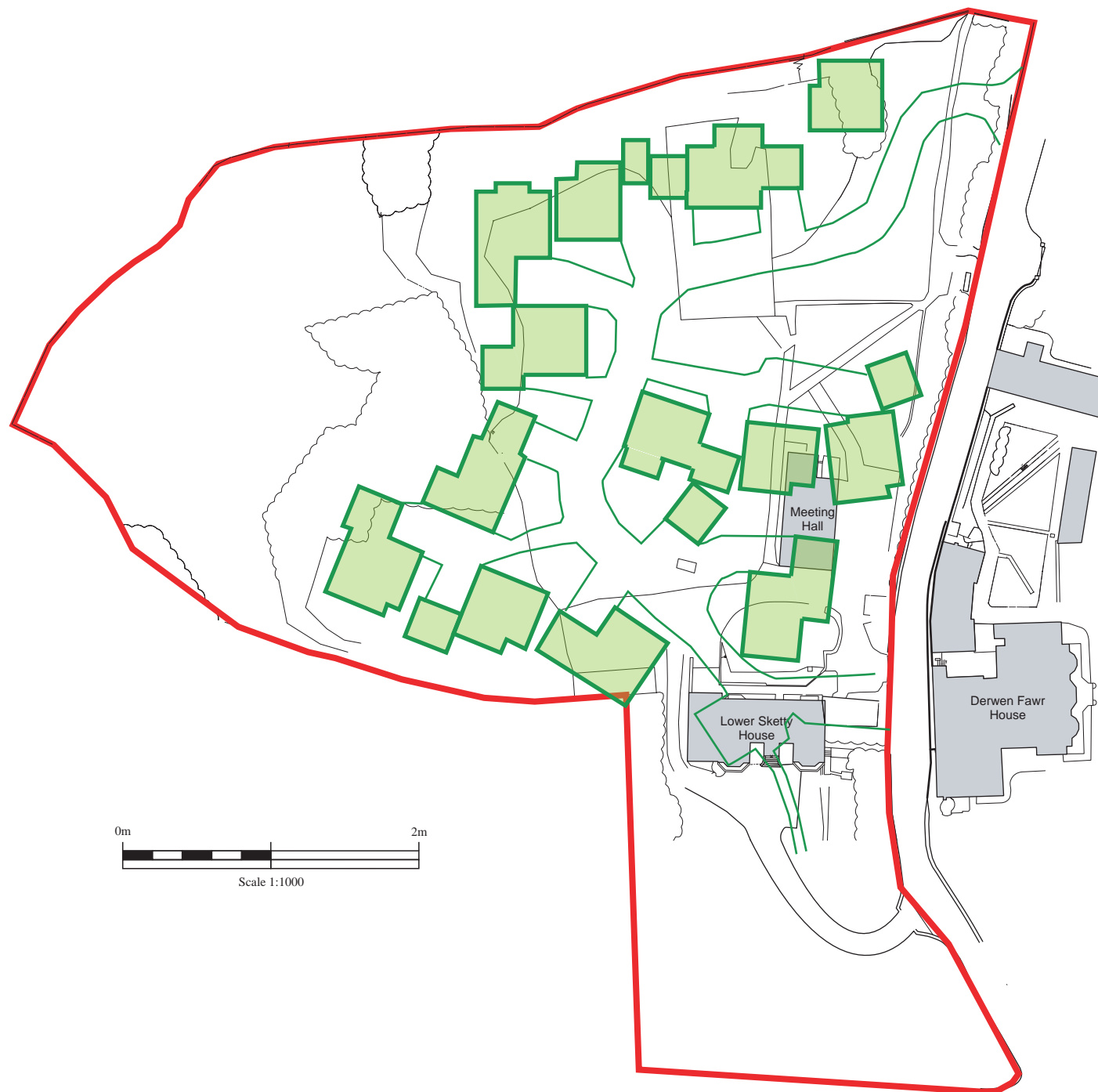


Figure 2: Site plan



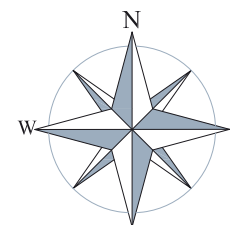
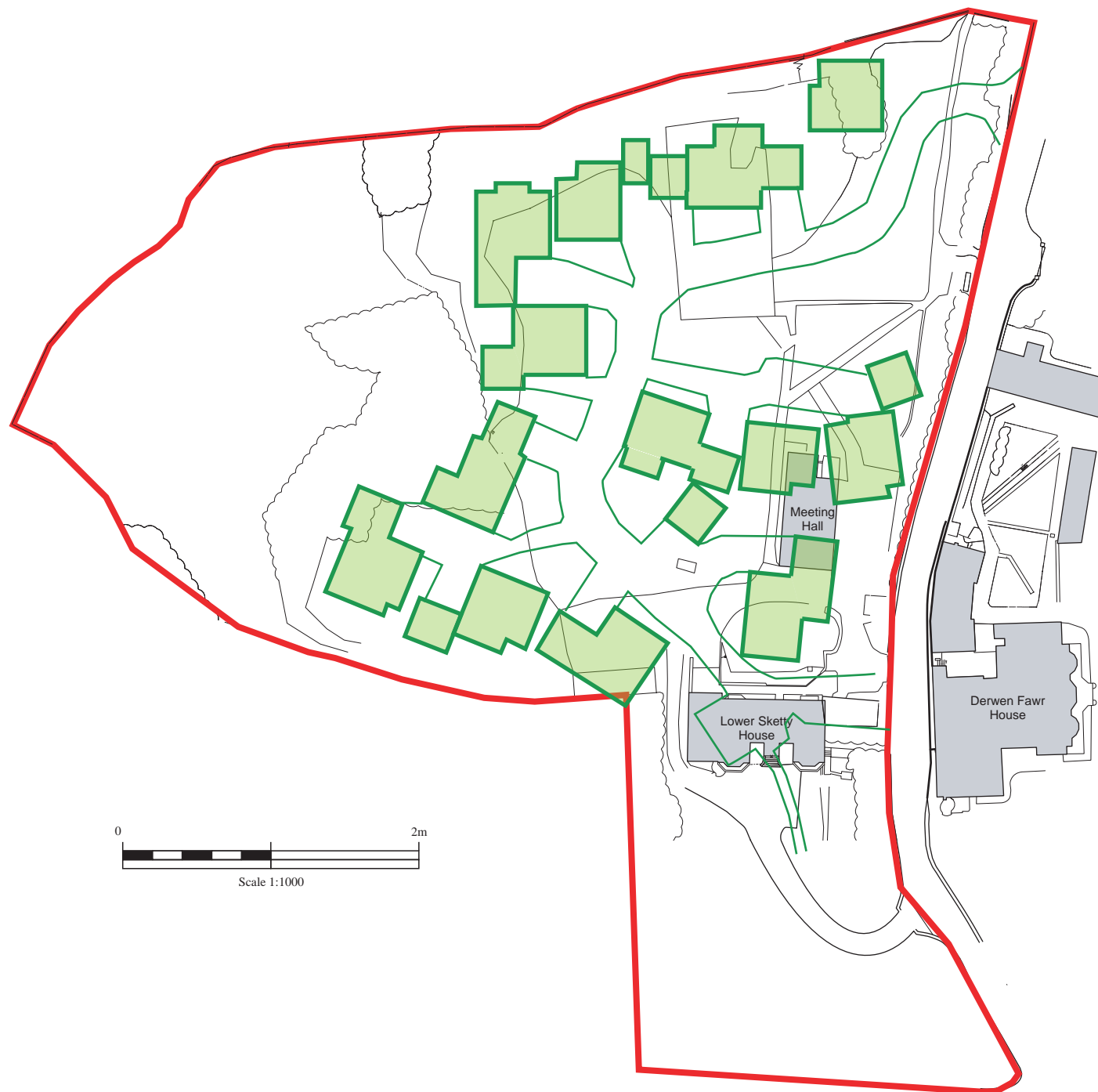
Site Boundary



Development



Figure 3: Site plan overlaid with development plans



Site Boundary



Development



Figure 3: Site plan overlaid with development plans

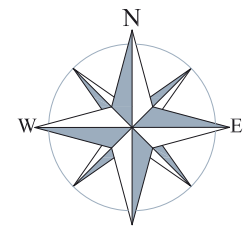
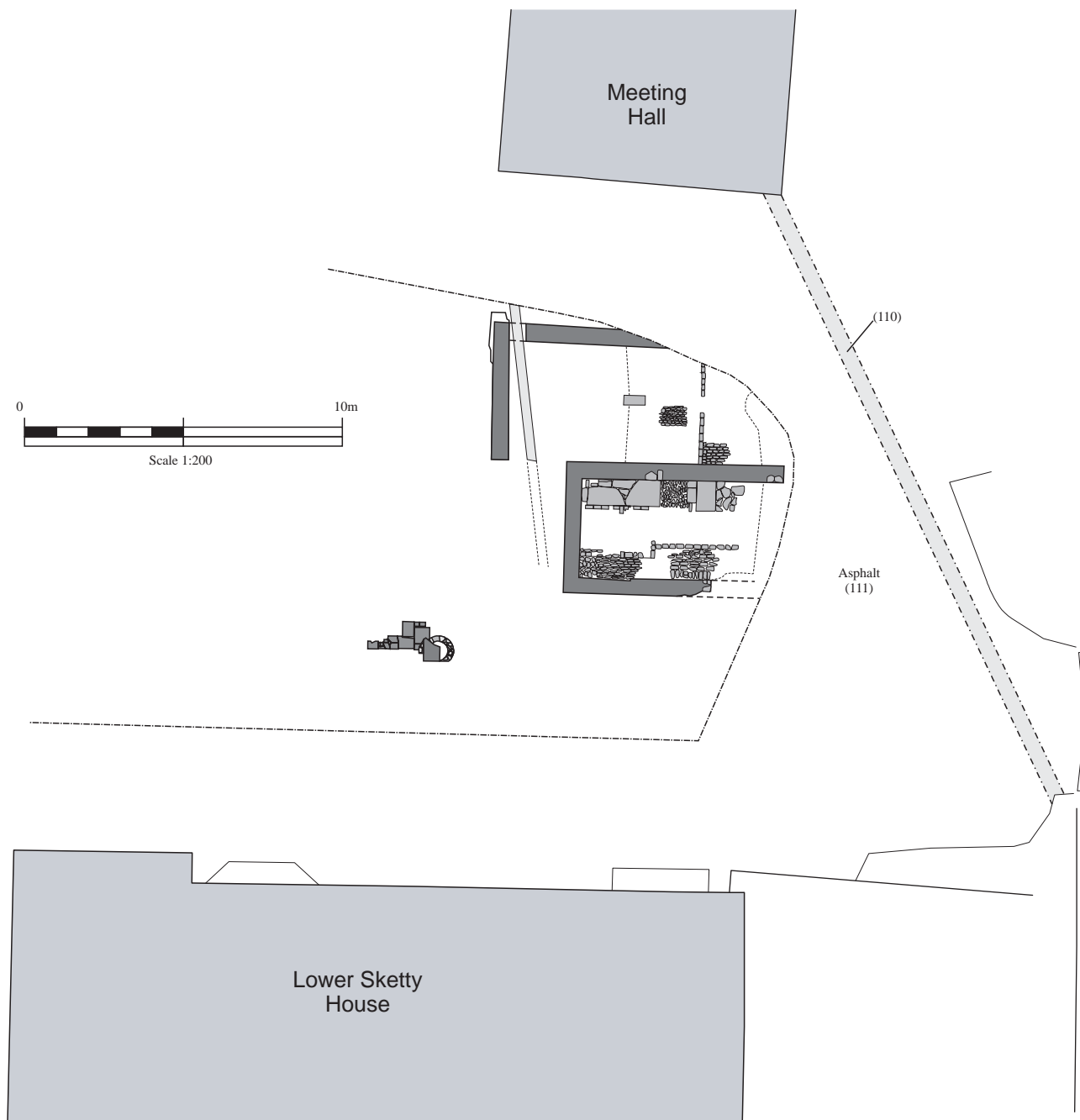
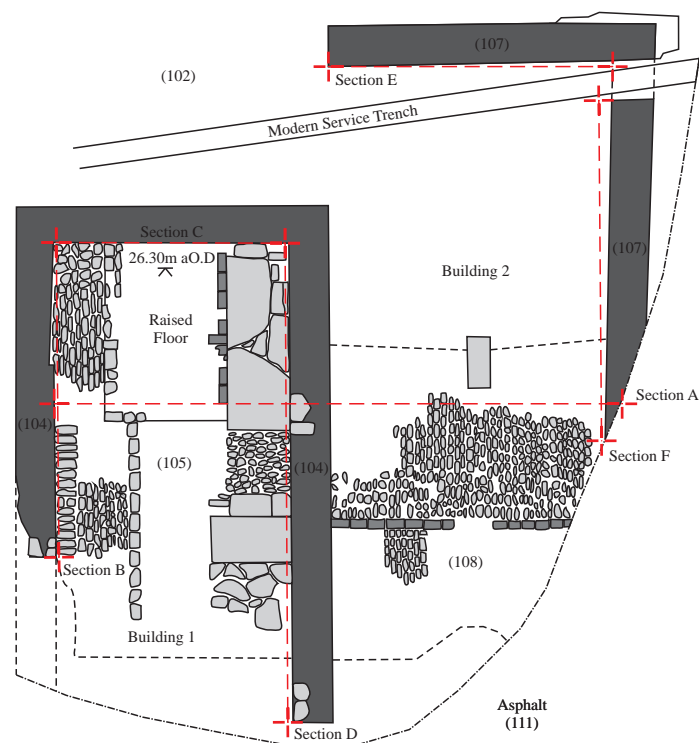
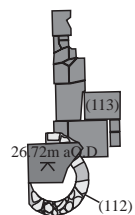


Figure 4: Location plan of archaeological features



Scale 1:100

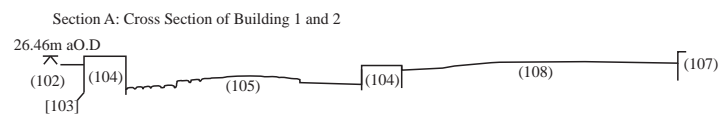
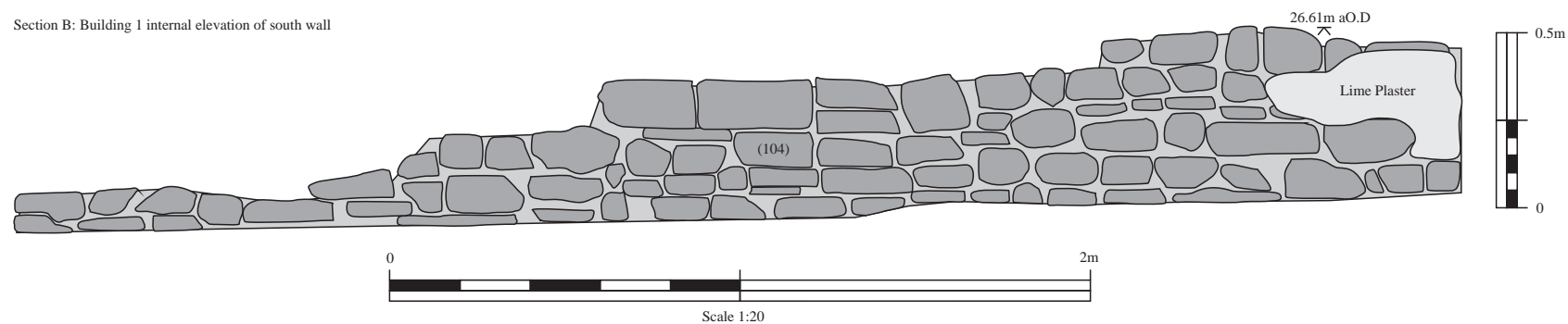
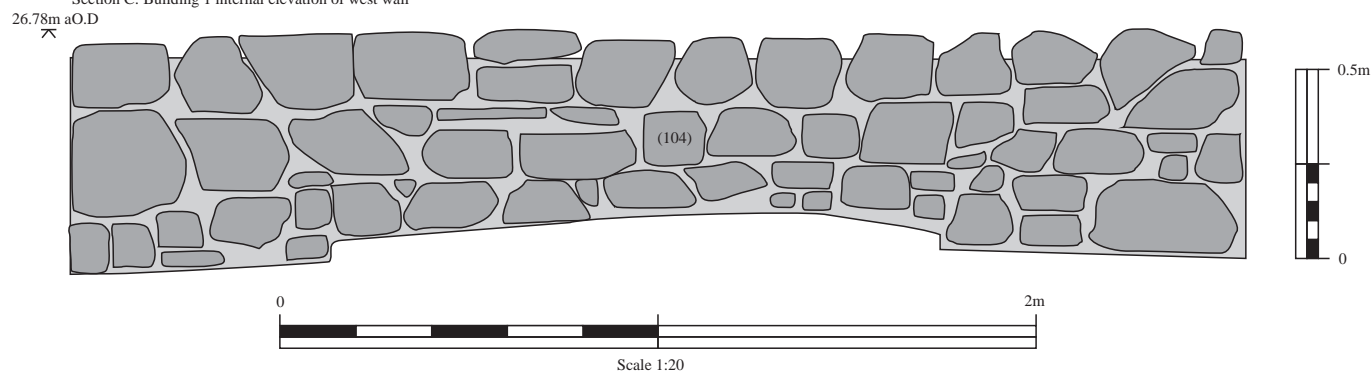


Figure 5: Plan of Buildings 1 & 2, and Well Site plan

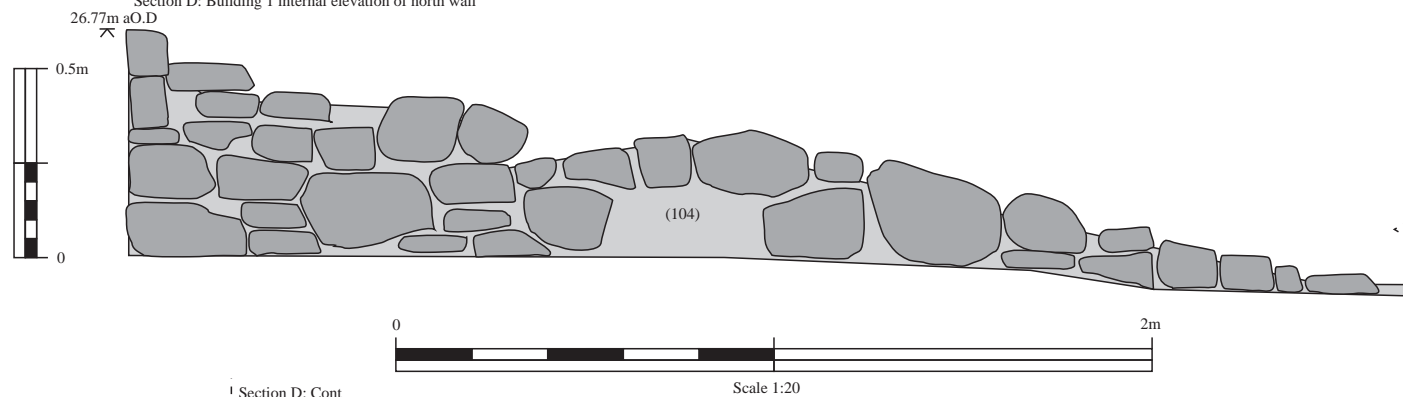
Section B: Building 1 internal elevation of south wall



Section C: Building 1 internal elevation of west wall



Section D: Building 1 internal elevation of north wall



Section D: Cont

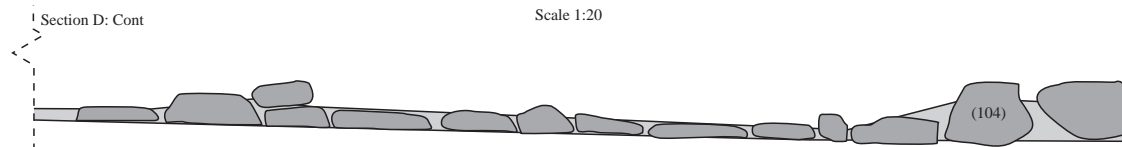
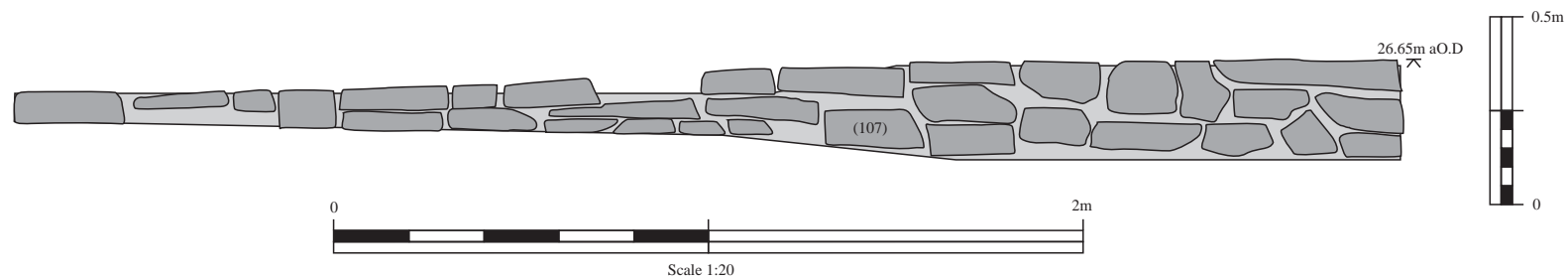


Figure 6: Building 1 Wall Sections

Section E: Building 2 internal elevation of west wall



Section F: Building 2 internal elevation of north wall

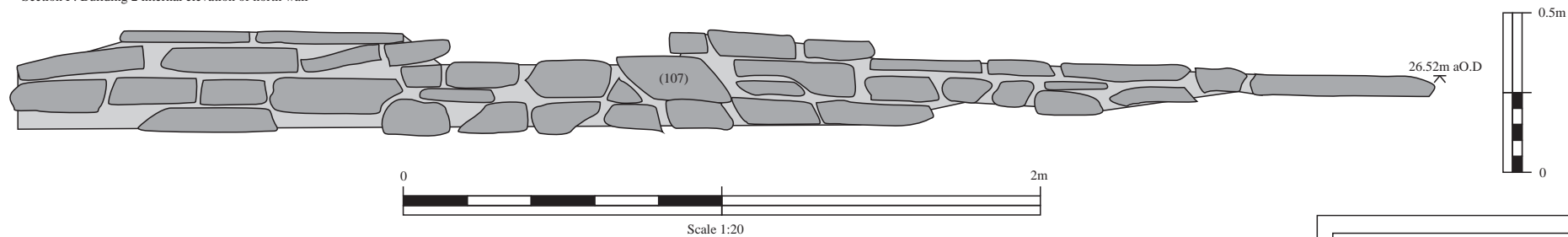


Figure 7: Building 2 Wall Sections

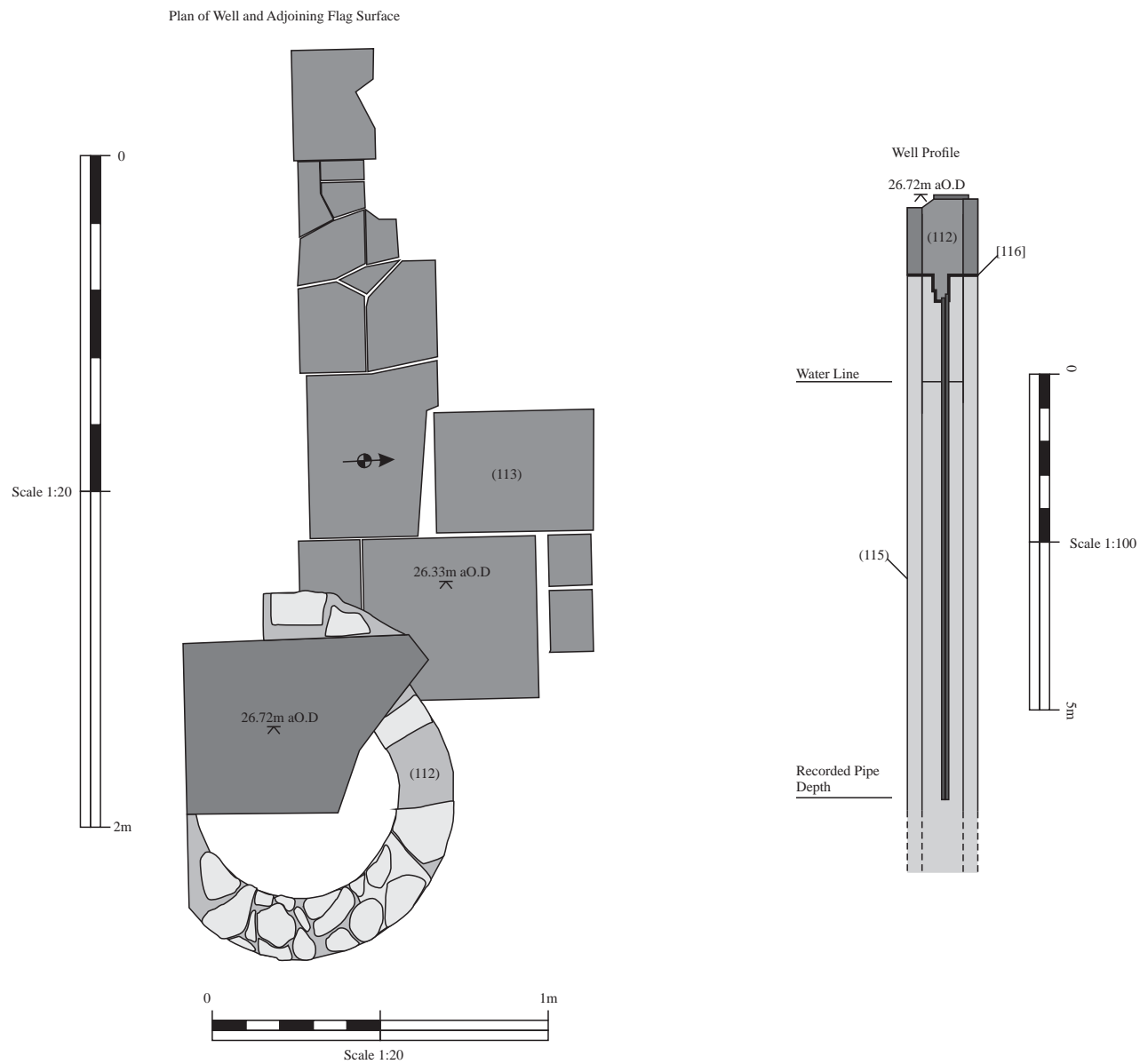
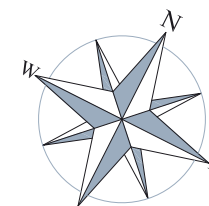
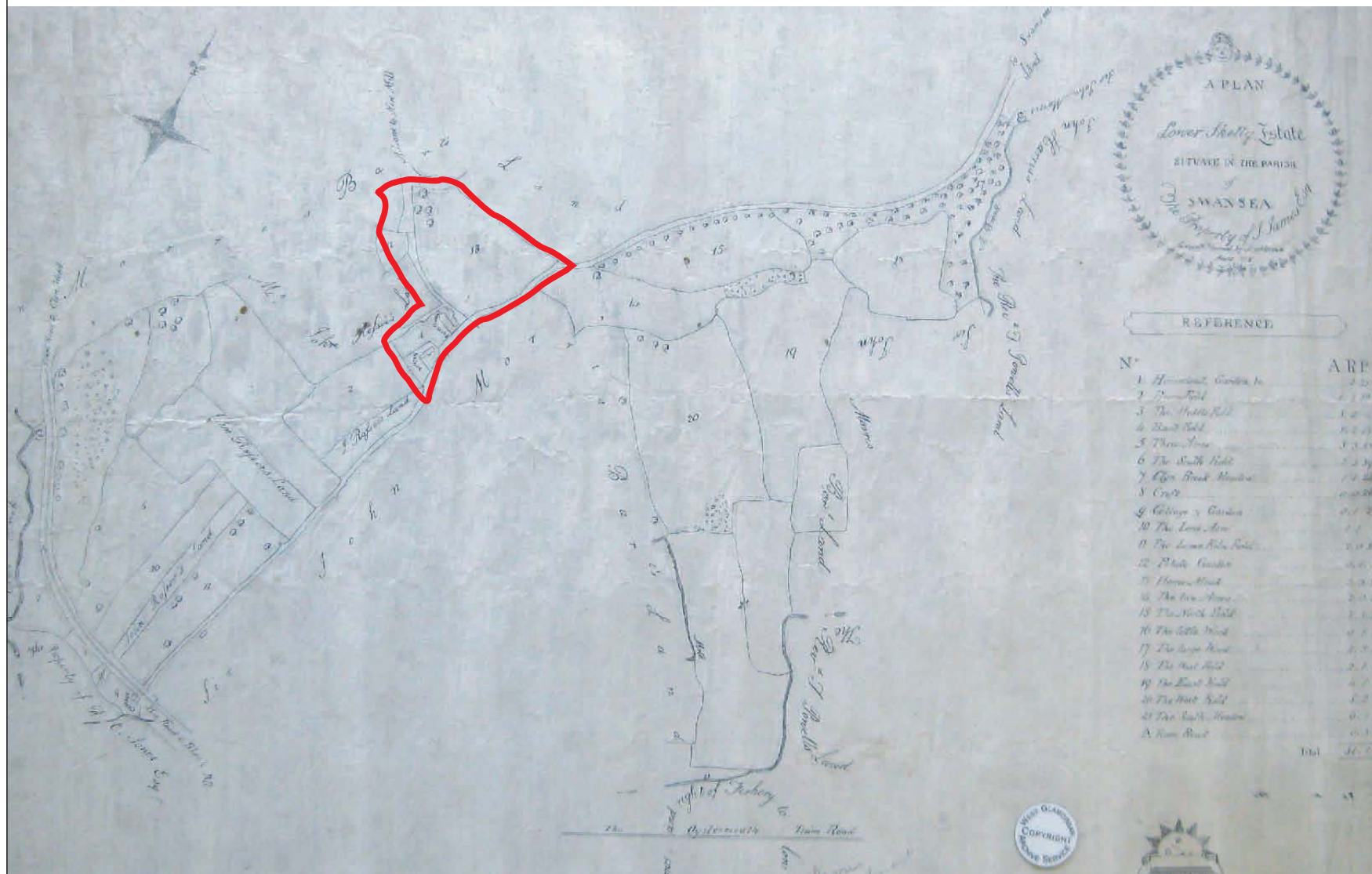


Figure 8: Well plan and profile



Site Location

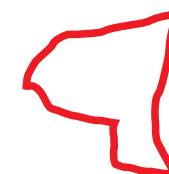
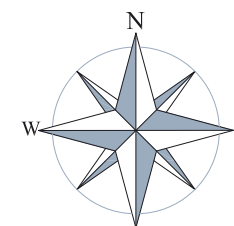


Figure 9: Extract from 1818 Estate Map



Site Location

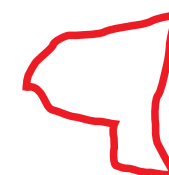
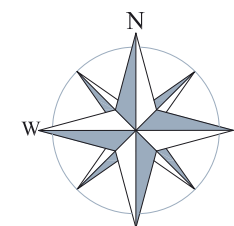


Figure 10: Extract from the 1838-43 Swansea Parish Tithe Map



Site Location

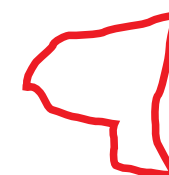
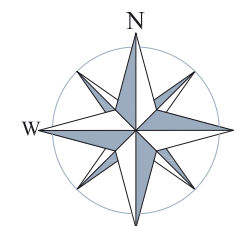
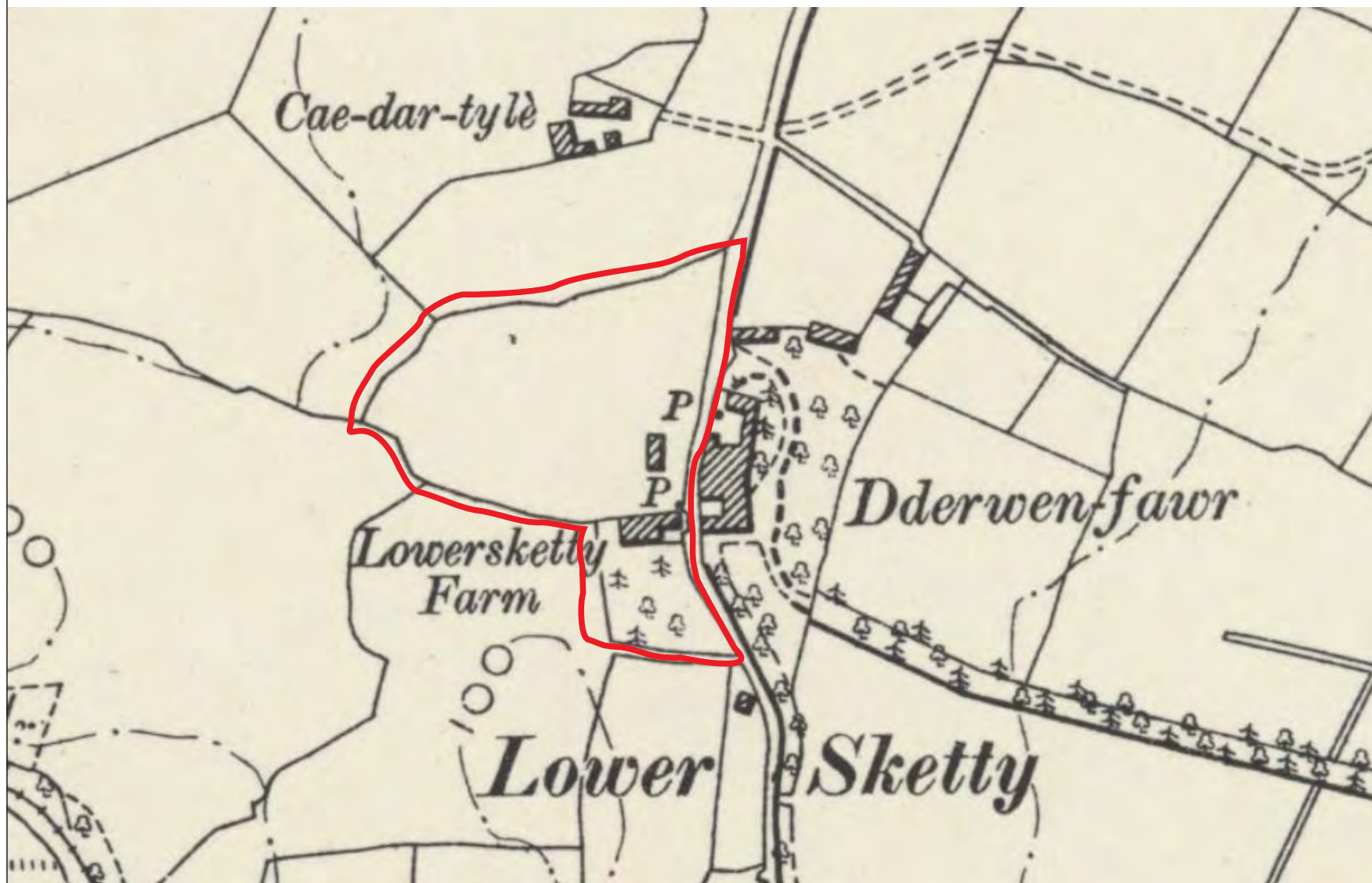


Figure 11: Extract from the 1878 Ordnance Survey 6 Inch Map



Site Location

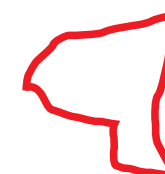


Figure 12: Extract from the 1897 Ordnance Survey 6 Inch Map



Plate 1: General view of Buildings 1 & 2 and Well 112, with Sketty Isaf House (Lower Sketty) in the background. 1m scales. Looking southwest.



Plate 2: Overall view of Buildings 1 & 2 and Well 112. 1m scales. Looking west.



Plate 3: General view of Buildings 1 & 2. 1m scales. Looking southwest.



Plate 4: Building 1, showing internal cobble surface (105). 1m scales. Looking west.



Plate 5: Building 1, showing internal face of south wall (104). 1m scales. Looking south.



Plate 6: Building 1, showing internal face of west wall (104). 1m scales. Looking west.



Plate 7: Building 1, showing internal face of north wall (104). 1m scales. Looking north.



Plate 8: Building 2, showing internal cobble surface (108). 1m scales. Looking west.



Plate 9: Building 2, showing internal face of south wall, part of Building 1 (104).
1m scales. Looking south.



Plate 10: Building 2, showing internal face of north wall (107). 1m scales. Looking north.



Plate 11: View of Well, upper rebuild 112, and abutting flagstones 113. 1m scales.
Looking south.



Plate 12: Internal view of upper rebuild [116] (112) of Well 115 and contemporary lead pipework.



Plate 13: View down well 115, showing lead water pipes to draw water.



Plate 14: VGeneral shot of soil strip down to natural subsoil (102) in the western part of the site. 2m scale. Looking west.



Plate 15: General shot of soil strip down to natural subsoil (102) in the western part of the site. 2m scale. Looking west.



Plate 16: Representative section of natural subsoil (117) and disturbed topsoil (118) in the western part of the site. 1m scale. Looking east.



Plate 17: The remains of the tarmac playground surface (119) in the northern part of the site.



Plate 18: View of excavated natural subsoil deposits (120) (121) in the northern part of the site. 1m scale



Plate 19: Representative section of natural subsoil deposits (120) (121), below topsoil (123), in the northern part of the site. 1m scale. Looking east.



Plate 20: General view of the soil strip, down to natural (120), in the northern part of the site. 2m scale.



Plate 21: Demolition of the modern extension on the eastern side of Sketty Isaf House. Looking west.



Plate 22: Demolition of the early to mid 1900s extension on the western end of Sketty Isaf House. Looking north.



Plate 23: The front porch of Sketty Isaf prior to demolition. Looking north.



Plate 24: General view of the demolition of Sketty Isaf. Looking east.



Plate 25: The demolition of the ground floor level of Sketty Isaf House, showing a high concentration of stone in the construction.



Plate 26: General view of the demolition works. Looking east.



Plate 27: View of external walls during demolition works, showing upper section built in brick. Looking east.



Plate 28: General view across the former site of Sketty Isaf House following clearance of the demolition rubble. Looking southwest.

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APPENDIX I: Context List

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across site, 0.25m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levelling deposit • Moderate, mid orange-brown silty-clay • Rare, small angular stone • No finds 	c.23m x c.18m, 0.2m thick
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural geological subsoil • Fairly compact, light orange-brown sandy-clay • Occasional small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	c.80m x c.70m, 0.3m thick
103	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction cut for Wall 104 • Cut itself could not be identified. Assumed that Wall 104 was built tight to edge of cut. 	Unknown
104	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall of Building 1 • Straight, linear, of one build forming a rectangular building • Roughly faced sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone, with a lime-mortar bonding. • Random rubble coursing • Rare, un-frogged red-brick inclusions • Internal lime plaster fragments 	6.9m x 4.15m, 0.6m high
105	Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobbled flooring in Building 1 • Abundant medium-large sub-rounded cobble stones set within a dark-grey silty-clay • Occasional large flat flag-stone forming a path • Occasional red-brick inclusions, forming edging to flag-stone path 	9.1m x 4.15m, 0.18m thick
106	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction cut for Wall 107 • Cut itself could not be identified. Assumed that Wall 107 was built tight to edge of cut. 	6m x 4.5m
107	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall of Building 2 • Straight, linear, of one build forming a rectangular building • Roughly faced sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone, with a lime-mortar bonding. • Random rubble coursing 	6m x 4.5m, 0.35m high
108	Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobbled flooring in Building 2 • Abundant medium-large sub-rounded cobble stones set within a dark-grey silty-clay • Rare red-brick inclusions, forming a north-south orientated linear divide. 	6m x 4.5m, 0.2m deep

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very rare, large flat flag-stone 	
109	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumble/deliberate backfill • Moderate, dark grey-brown silty-clay • Abundant, small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions; Abundant, medium, angular roofing slate fragments; Common, small, lime-mortar inclusions • 3 sherds of pottery (2 x 19th cent., 1 x post-med) • 2 frags of bottle glass (19th/20th cent.) • 4 Fe objects (1 x possible plough blade, 2 x flat/sad irons). 	10m x 12m 0.5m thick
110	Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobbled surface • Abundant medium-large sub-rounded cobble stones set within a mid-brown silty-clay 	20.5m x >0.75m 0.32m deep
111	Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern asphalt surface • Associated with cut 114. 	21m x 10.6m, 0.2m deep
112	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Later Well insert • Mix of squared stone, unworked stone and machine-made red-brick. • Cement mortar bonding • Lead pipes inserted 	0.35m wide, 1.3m deep
113	Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flag-stone surface abutting Well 115 • Abundant large flat, worn, flag-stones, set in a dark grey silty-clay with fragments of lime mortar bonding 	7.5m x 3.5m
114	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut for modern asphalt surface • Edges not defined. Flat bottom • Contains asphalt surface 111 	21m x 10.6m, 0.2m deep
115	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well • Circular in plan, with straight vertical sides • Built of roughly faced and roughly squared limestone in random rubble coursing. • Lime mortar bonding • Capped by large slate blocks. 	0.75m external diameter, and 0.5m internally, >10m deep
116	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut for later insertion (112) in top of Well 115 • Irregular sides and base, caused by removal of well structure stones. 	0.35m wide, 1.3m deep
117	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural geological subsoil • Moderate, light grey-brown clayey-sand • Occasional medium-large sub-rounded stone inclusions • No finds 	c.60m x c.40m, 0.4m deep
118	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed topsoil • Moderate, dark brown to mid grey-brown silty-clay • No finds 	c.60m x c.40m, 0.5m deep
119	Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asphalt playground surface 	34m x 16m, 0.3m deep

120	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural geological subsoil • Loose, light brown sandy-clay • No finds 	c.54m x c.30m, >1m deep
121	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural geological subsoil • Moderate, light brown sandy-clay • Occasional, small-medium, sub-angular stone • No finds 	c.30m x c.15m, 0.4m deep
122	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural geological subsoil • Moderate, light brown silty-clay • Abundant, small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	c.20m x c.15m, 0.5m deep
123	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark brown clayey-silt • Common, small-medium sub-angular stone • Pottery, not secure, 20th cent. 	c.70m x c.40m, 0.3m thick

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APPENDIX II: Finds Catalogue

Archaeology Wales Ltd.
Finds catalogue Derwen Fawr, Swansea

Site code: DFS/15/WB

Number	Context	Description	Amount	Weight	Kept/Disc.
Pottery	109	Red earthenware, internal green-brown glaze - post-med	1	118g	Kept
	109	White-glazed creamware, blue transfer print - 19th cent.	1	30g	Disc
	109	Brown-glaze stoneware jar - late 19th cent.	1	6g	Disc
Metal	109	Fe obj	1	195	Disc
	109	Fe flat iron / sad iron bases - 19th cent.	2	2.84kg	Kept
	109	Fe ?plough blade	1	1.78kg	Kept
Glass	109	Clear bottle glass - 19th/20th cent.	2	180g	Disc.
	Total finds:				
	Pottery		3		
	Metal		4		
	Glass		2		
	Total:		9		

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APPENDIX III: Specfication

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

Specification

For Archaeological Building Recording
Level 3
and a watching brief

Bible College Site, Derwen Fawr, Swansea

Prepared for:
Asbri Planning Ltd

Project No: 2299

23rd December 2014

Archaeology Wales Limited
Rhos Helyg, CwmBelan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for archaeological building recording in advance of, and a watching brief during, demolition at the Bible College, Derwen Fawr, Swansea. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Asbri Planning Ltd.

1. Introduction

The proposed demolition and redevelopment is at the Bible College, Derwen Fawr, Swansea (Henceforth – the site), NGR: SS 61777 91289. The building recording work will be carried out to English Heritage Level 3 standards prior to the commencement of on-site works. The watching brief will be undertaken during the demolition works and during all intrusive works associated with the redevelopment of the site.

This Specification has been prepared by Chris E Smith (MCIfA), Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Asbri Planning Ltd (Henceforth – the Client). The specification has been submitted to Judith Doyle (GGAT) for approval. The specification provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the archaeological building recording and watching brief.

The planning application reference for the site is 2013/0467.

The purpose of the proposed building recording is to produce a permanent and lasting digital and physical record of the structure to be demolished.

The watching brief during demolition will ensure that any previously unrecorded features of archaeological significance are recorded and that no further damage to the archaeological resource is made. The watching brief will also be carried out after the demolition on all intrusive procedures associated with the sites redevelopment (foundation/service trenches, landscaping etc).

The details set out in this document outline procedures to be undertaken during the building recording work and watching brief at Derwen Fawr, which will result in an archive standard photographic record and a fully illustrated report.

All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2 Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the work will be to record, by means of high resolution digital photography, all areas of the structure which will be subject to demolition. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 3 Building survey.

The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the CfA (2008; revised 2011) are:

- To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological/architectural features that are uncovered during the proposed demolition and associated groundworks within the application area.

- To provide the 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 are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard

The work will result in a fully illustrated report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the structural fabric rests.

3 Building Survey

After consultation on recording requirements with Judith Doyle of the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (Henceforth – GGAT), it was agreed that recording in accordance with EH level 3 requirements (English Heritage, 2006) would be undertaken.

Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic **account of the building's** origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's **appearance** and structure and to support an historical analysis.

Recording

The recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who **will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important** details. The photographic record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.

The following will be considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

The recording will be completed in accordance with ClfA Standards and Guidance relating to the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (Oct 2008) and to a standard equivalent to English Heritage Level 3 (**English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' 2006**).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution (14+ Mega Pixel) digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

Existing architects plans and, wherever possible, elevations, will be used to supplement the report. Plans will be used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

4 Watching Brief

General

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2008; revised 2011).

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the demolition and all other associated work (levelling, foundation excavation) where the sub ground level deposits are likely to be exposed or cut into. Any mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

If archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and GGAT. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site can be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with GGAT and if required the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the Developer and the Local Planning Authority.

Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts. All excavation and recording will be carried out in accordance with the AW guidelines (2011).

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using a 14MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored

appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the Environment Agency, GGAT and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

Monitoring

GGAT will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording and/or watching brief. GGAT will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

If significant detail is discovered, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with GGAT to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

5 Post Field-work programme

Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the RCAHMW, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth.

The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the RCAHMW within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with GGAT.

A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT.

Final reporting

A draft report will be submitted to GGAT for comments within 4 weeks of the watching brief being completed.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 6 months of the end of the on-site works. Copies of the report will be sent to Judith Doyle (GGAT) and to Asbri Planning Ltd (Client). Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of

- how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A history of the site (Brief desk based assessment including readily available historic maps)
- A written record of the building
- Location plans tied into the national grid showing the positions of all drawn and photographic records relating to the survey
- Conclusions as appropriate
- A statement of the local and regional context of the remains
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Specification

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

Staff

The project will be managed by Chris E Smith (MCIfA) and fieldwork will be undertaken by Louis Stafford.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Expected timetable of archaeological works

The on-site work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date or works programme has yet been put forward.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the AW Health and Safety Policy.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

Bibliography:

English Heritage. 2006. Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2008, Rev 2014. Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Sketty Isaf, Derwen Fawr, Swansea

Site Name:	Sketty Isaf, Derwen Fawr
Site Code:	DFS/15/WB
PRN:	4755w (Sketty Isha farm)
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 61733 91377
Site Type:	Victorian Mansion & grounds – housing development
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	March 2015 - March 2016
Categories Present:	Post-Medieval/Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Paper copies with RCAHMW, Aberystwyth with duplicate copies along with the finds at Swansea Museum
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	Swansea Museum.
Museum Reference:	TBC
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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