

**The Bible College of Wales,  
Lower Sketty, Swansea.**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment  
& Standing Building Recording



*By*

Richard Scott Jones (*MA, MIFA*)

August 2011

HRSWales  
Report No: 130

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT  
& STANDING BUILDING RECORDING**

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Lower Sketty, Swansea.**

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*Date:* August 2011

HRSW Report No: 130

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales



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## Non Technical Summary

*The following report is the result of work undertaken by Heritage Recording Services Wales (HRSW) for Jones Lang Lasalle, on behalf of the Global Horizons Trust, on the former Bible College of Wales complex, Lower Sketty, near Swansea. The report details the results of a desk-based assessment and a program of standing building recording and investigation, prior to informing proposals to re-develop the site. With these development proposals in mind, the report has also considered the indirect impact that the proposals may have on the essential setting of the Clyne Valley Country Park, also known as 'Clyne Castle Historic Park', which is a Registered Park and Garden (PGW (Gm) 47).*

*The desk-based assessment entailed the gathering and investigation of all readily available historical and archaeological documentary sources of the proposed development area, with especial focus on the two large Victorian houses that occupy the site, namely, Derwen Fawr House and Sketty Isaf House. Following this, the study also assessed the indirect impact the proposed re-development may have on high value heritage assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings) within approximately 500m of the site and on the essential setting of the Clyne Valley Country Park. It also assessed the potential for hitherto unknown heritage assets within the proposed development area.*

*Following the desk based assessment, a program of standing building and recording was undertaken on all standing buildings within the boundary of the proposed development area, to English Heritage Level 3. This entailed a drawn and photographic record of all external elevations of all significant standing buildings within the area, and a photographic record of the interior of readily accessible major standing buildings, which included both Derwen Fawr House and Sketty Isaf House.*

*In summary, the desk based assessment has informed that the Derwen-Fawr Estate was also known as Sketty Isaf or Lower Sketty. During the 18th century the farm was leased by Sir Francis Holbourne until 1803. During the 19th century the house had a number of occupants, and its name changed first to Hendderwen ('old oak tree'), then Derwen Fawr ('great oak'). A mansion house replaced the original farmhouse, and a new farm, called Lower Sketty or Sketty Isaf, was built on the other side of the road. In the 1920s and 1930s the estate was purchased by the Bible College of Wales under the auspices of its founder 'Rees Howells', a well known teacher and prayer intercessor. Derwen Fawr and Glynderwen (formerly 'Casino') became the Bible College, and Sketty Isaf Farm became the Bible College School, later called the Emmanuel School. Rees Howells died in 1950 and his work was passed on to Samuel Howells until his death in 2004.*

*The desk-based assessment recorded a total of 13 standing buildings within the proposed development area, two of these being the main Derwen Fawr House and Sketty Isaf House. Within the Derwen Fawr complex, the desk based assessment and site visit also recorded the existence of the remains of Italian style gardens laid out in the 1920s by Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen, who resided in the house along with his wife Lady Mathilda Ruthen from 1921 until his death in 1926. Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen was an architect and an engineer and was the Minister for housing for the borough of Swansea. At Derwen Fawr, Sir Charles Ruthen frequently gave the use of the grounds for garden parties and other purposes. Among the guests who stayed there was Lloyd George (then Prime Minister) with his family. Ruthen was a member of the Swansea Town Council, representing the St Helen's Ward from 1906 to 1908. He showed a particular interest in housing matters was a member of the Harbour Trust and became a Borough magistrate. Sir Charles Ruthen's skills as an architect left several defining and characteristic features on the exterior and interior of Derwen Fawr House, in the form of Art Deco architectural additions, many of which still remain today.*

*The assessment concludes that, the present Derwen Fawr House is most likely a late Georgian house, built at some time in the late 1700s with later Victorian, Edwardian and 1920s architectural additions. However, it is very likely that the farm complex has earlier late 17<sup>th</sup> century foundations. Cartographic studies show that the greater part of the Derwen Fawr farm complex appears to have been demolished at some time in the late Victorian period, when the main focus and importance of the complex turned to the house and its setting other than its former agricultural and subsistence role it had served previously. This said however, there are fragments of the early farm complex still remaining in the form of red brick buildings and two cottages in the area of the courtyard and the walled garden to the north.*

*With regard Sketty Isaf House, cartographic studies show that the original 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse on this site appears to have been demolished and rebuilt into the present four-storey building at some time in the late 1880s, with later 1930s Bible College of Wales's additions. Although externally the original Victorian external façade remains, along with a pretty Victorian entrance central porch and substantial bay windows front and rear, the interior of the house has been much modified and modernised so that very few original features remain.*

*With regards to the potential indirect impact that the proposed re-development may have on the essential setting of the Clyne Castle Historic Park, the western and south-western regions of Sketty Isaf are so well screened by dense vegetation and well established trees for some distance from the essential setting area, that any indirect impact from any development proposals would be very slight if not negligible, as long as the density of existing tree coverage and vegetation is either retained or else carefully managed so as to not potentially affect the essential setting.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The following report is the result of work undertaken by Heritage Recording Services Wales (HRSW) for Jones Lang Lasalle, on behalf of the Global Horizons Trust, on the former Bible College of Wales complex, Lower Sketty, near Swansea. The report details the results of a desk-based assessment and a program of standing building recording and investigation, prior to informing proposals to re-develop the site. With these development proposals in mind, the report has also considered the indirect impact that the proposals may have on the essential setting of the Clyne Valley Country Park, also known as 'Clyne Castle Historic Park', which is a Registered Park and Garden (PGW (Gm) 47).
- 1.2 The desk-based assessment entailed the gathering and investigation of all readily available historical and archaeological documentary sources of the proposed development area, with especial focus on the two large Victorian houses that occupy the site, namely, Derwen Fawr House and Sketty Isaf House. Following this, the study also assessed the indirect impact the proposed re-development may have on high value heritage assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings) within approximately 500m of the site and on the essential setting of the Clyne Valley Country Park. It also assessed the potential for hitherto unknown heritage assets within the proposed development area, in accordance with Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology'.
- 1.3 Following the desk based assessment, a program of standing building and recording was undertaken on all standing buildings within the boundary of the proposed development area, to English Heritage Level 3. This entailed a drawn and photographic record of all external elevations of all significant standing buildings within the area, and a photographic record of the interior of readily accessible significant standing buildings, which included both Derwen Fawr House and Sketty Isaf House.
- 1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IfA's Standards and guidance: for an archaeological desk based assessment.

### **Site location and description**

- 1.5 The two sites proposed for redevelopment are known as Derwen Fawr and Sketty Isaf (NGR: SS 617 914). Both sites lie to the west side of Swansea on Derwen Fawr Road in close proximity to the University and Singleton Hospital. Derwen Fawr is approximately 5 acres and Sketty Isaf is approximately 4 acres. Both sites comprise a combination of a main house with outbuildings (none listed), gardens and woodlands, with a number of trees having preservation orders (henceforth TPO's) on them. All of the current buildings on both sites are considered to be in a poor state of repair.

### **Development Proposals and Planning Background**

- 1.6 At the time of writing the re-development proposals were to level and landscape both sites completely, with consideration of the TPO's, with a view to the construction of new residential development across the whole site.
- 1.7 Following consultation with the Council regarding these proposals, it was identified that there is a need for a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken prior to determination, and this work should take the form of a desk based assessment in order to determine the heritage value of the buildings and the potential underground archaeology on the site.
- 1.8 Further discussions with the Archaeological Planning Officer at Glamorgan and Gwent



Archaeological Trust (GGAT) have highlighted this programme of archaeological work, stating that a desk top study should be undertaken, which addresses the history of the College and the buildings on both sites and the immediate area surrounding the two sites. To accompany this desk top study GGAT have also requested that a programme of standing building recording work is undertaken on all of the buildings on both sites in order to create a lasting record.

- 1.9 In addition, the site borders to the west, the Clyne Valley Country Park also known as 'Clyne Castle Historic Park', which is a Registered Park and Garden (PGW (Gm) 47). Clyne Castle Historic Park is a Grade 1 listed, large and very attractive public park, formerly private and for a long time in the hands of the extremely wealthy and locally prominent Vivian family, in a beautiful situation overlooking Swansea Bay. The western boundary of the site also adjoins an 'Essential Setting' of the Clyne Castle Historic Park and therefore this is an important material consideration in the planning process.

## **Geology**

- 1.7 The geology of the assessment area forms part of the Pennines Lower Coal Measures formation and the South Wales Lower Coal Measures formation. Other stones include mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, ironstone and Ferricrete.

## **Brief Historical & Archaeological Background**

- 1.8 Initial Historical Environment Records (HER) have identified the main house at the Derwen Fawr site (PRN: 0476w) as being Georgian in date. A collection of estate papers relating to Derwen Fawr are lodged with the West Glamorgan Archive Service (WGAS).
- 1.9 In summary, the estate papers (dated 1729-1960) inform us that the Derwen-Fawr Estate was also known as Sketty Isaf, Lower Sketty and Hendderwen. The ancient name was Sketty Isaf, given to the farm situated to the south of the village of Sketty, Glamorgan, on the brow of the slope looking down towards the River Clyne to the west and the sea to the south. During the 18th century the farm was leased by Sir Francis Holbourne until 1803. However, during the 19th century the house had a number of occupants, and its name changed first to Hendderwen ('old oak tree'), then Derwen Fawr ('great oak'). A mansion house replaced the original farmhouse, and a new farm, called Lower Sketty or Sketty Isaf, was built on the other side of the road. In the 1920s and 1930s the estate was purchased by the Bible College of Wales under the auspices of its founder 'Rees Howells', a well known teacher and prayer intercessor. Derwen Fawr and Glynderwen (formerly 'Casino') became the Bible College, and Sketty Isaf Farm became the Bible College School, later called the Emmanuel School. Rees Howells died in 1950 and his work was passed on to Samuel Howells until his death in 2004.
- 1.10 In 2004 the trustees of the Bible College decided to move the College's UK training base to a new site in Rugby, Warwickshire and the site of Derwen Fawr and Sketty Isaf were put up for sale.
- 1.11 With regard the Registered Park and Garden of Clyne Castle (PGW (Gm) 47), the registered area is well covered by the extensive and detailed description contained in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 2000), whilst the area of Clyne Wood and the adjacent Clyne Farm (HLCA 077) has been described in detail in Leighton (1997). Both these publications are key to understanding this landscape. In summary however, Clyne Gardens were originally laid out in association with Clyne Castle (LB: 14931), now a private residential development. The park contains a significant

assemblage of choice and rare mature trees and shrubs. The earliest recorded house on the site was built in 1791 by Wyatt for Richard Phillips. In 1799 it was purchased by Colonel George Warde and re-named it 'Woodlands Castle', and rebuilt it in castellated Gothic style. The house was extended in the early 1800s. From 1832 to 1860 the property was owned by the Berrington family. In 1860 the castle and gardens were bought by William Vivian of the prominent Swansea family industrialists and was subsequently renamed Clyne Castle. Vivian greatly extended the house with a great hall and a large 3-storey north wing, in the Tudor style. The house and its immediate surroundings now belong to the University of Swansea.

- 1.12 As well as Clyne Castle itself and its pleasure park and gardens, on the northeast facing slopes within the woods there are extensive industrial remains associated with the former Clyne Wood Colliery, of which three sites within 500m from the proposed development are scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs: GM455, GM464, GM475).

## 2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 In accordance with the IfA's *Standards and guidance*, the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:
- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
  - the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised
  - the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a program of research.
- 2.2 The other aim of the assessment was to evaluate the potential direct and indirect effect of the proposed development on all cultural heritage features within the bounds of the proposed development area and the setting of all high value sites (SAM's, Listed Buildings and other undesignated sites considered to be of either national or regional importance) within a 500m radius, with a particular attention placed on the essential setting of the Registered Park and Garden of Clyne Castle (PGW (Gm) 47). Another aim of the assessment was to evaluate the potential threat of the proposals on hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains in the proposed development area.

## 3 Methodology

- 3.1 All work was conducted in compliance with the *Codes of Practice* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2000).
- 3.2 The desk based assessment considered the following:
- the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area.
  - the history of the site
  - the potential impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of

- archaeological importance.
- a methodology for non intrusive survey and/or intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

3.3 In considering the above, the following repositories were consulted as part of the research assessment

- Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) – Historic Environment Records database.
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth – NMR, aerial Photos, maps, archives.
- National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth – maps, archives
- Cadw – SAM Listings, Listed Buildings, aerial photos
- West Glamorgan Archive Service – Maps, plans, deeds.
- Local libraries – local histories and journals etc.
- Internet sources.

3.4 The site visit set the context of the assessment, identifying:

- The location and character of archaeological sites, features and standing buildings within the proposed development area.
- The current site condition.

3.5 The following maps were included in the study:

- Sketty Hall Estate map 1818
- OS Surveyors drawing 1813
- Tithe, apportionment and parish map of Swansea (1838-43)
- Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1878-1879 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map of 1884 (1:10560)
- Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition map of 1899 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition map of 1917-1919 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1938(1:10560)
- Ordnance Survey 5<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1948-1957 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 5<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1964-71(1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 6<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1971-73 (1:10000)

### *Photographs*

3.5 Aerial photos consulted spanned the years 1946 - 1981

3.6 All photographs appropriated during the site visit and building recording work were undertaken using a 10MP Olympus SLR in TIFF format.

3.7 Following the results of the desk based assessment and the program of standing building recording, the potential for further archaeological work was considered in order to assess the viability for further study of the assessment results and to provide an indication of the relative importance of the material in any subsequent decision-making and mitigation strategies.

### *Assessment of Direct Impact Methodology*

- 3.8 The system employed to evaluate the cultural value and direct effects of the proposed development on the archaeological resource is based on the site significance value scale as set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3, part 2 HA 208/07) (Ref. 10-5).
- 3.9 The value of all the known and potential assets that may be affected by the Development should be ranked, whether they are archaeological remains, historic buildings or historic landscapes. The value of each asset has been ranked according to the following scale:

<i>Very High</i> -	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives;
<i>High</i> -	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives;
<i>Medium</i> -	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives;
<i>Low</i> -	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives;
<i>Negligible</i> -	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; or
<i>Unknown</i> -	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

- 3.10 The following list provides an indication as to the predicted effect the proposed development will have on individual archaeological features and standing buildings. Potential impacts, direct and indirect, have been assessed in terms of their longevity, reversibility and nature (beneficial / neutral / adverse):

- **Permanent impacts** are those that persist beyond the predicted operational lifetime of the Development. All direct impacts are considered to be permanent;
- **Temporary impacts** arise as a result of the presence of elements of the Development but which would be removed by the dismantlement of those elements. Temporary impacts can be short-term (e.g. construction phase impacts); or long-term (arising from the long-term presence of the development affecting the setting of a receptor);
- **Reversible impacts** are those that are removed by the decommissioning / dismantling of the Development;
- **Irreversible impacts** are those that persist beyond the lifetime of the Development. All permanent and direct impacts are irreversible;
- **Beneficial impacts** are those that contribute to the value of a receptor through enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. In terms of cultural heritage, beneficial impacts include those that add to an appreciation of the receptor and/or its setting;
- **Neutral impacts** occur where the development can be accommodated comfortably by the receptor while neither contributing to nor detracting from the value of the

receptor; and

- **Adverse impacts** are those that detract from the value of a receptor through a reduction in, or disruption of, valuable characterising components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics. In terms of cultural heritage, adverse impacts include those that detract from an appreciation of the receptor and/or its setting, or compromise views to or from the receptor.

3.11 The magnitude of the effect needs to be viewed in conjunction with the value of the monument, in order to appreciate the overall significance of any effect on a given archaeological feature. The magnitude of the effect (degree of change) can also be negative or positive, and should be ranked without regard to the value of the asset. The total destruction of a Low Value asset will have the same magnitude of impact on the asset as the total destruction of a High Value asset; the value of the asset is factored in when the significance of the effect is assessed.

3.12 The magnitude of impact was ranked according to the following scale:

<i>Major:</i>	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting;
<i>Moderate:</i>	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset;
<i>Minor:</i>	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting;
<i>Negligible:</i>	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting; or
<i>No Change:</i>	No change

3.13 Assessing the significance of the effects of the scheme brings together the value of the resource and the magnitude of the impact for each cultural heritage asset, using the matrix illustrated in the Table 1. The adverse or beneficial significance of effect has been expressed according to the following scale: Major; Moderate; Minor; or Negligible.

3.14 For the purpose of satisfying the EIA regulations, those effects that are rated as 'moderate', 'moderate/minor' or 'major' or 'major/moderate' based on Table 1, are considered to be 'significant'.

Table 1. Matrix of Significance Criteria						
		Magnitude of Effect				
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Value	Very High	Negligible	Minor	Moderate / Major	Major	Major
	High	Negligible	Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Major	Major
	Medium	Negligible	Negligible / Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate / Major
	Low	Negligible	Negligible / Minor	Negligible / Minor	Minor	Moderate / Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible / Minor	Negligible / Minor	Minor

### Assessment of Indirect impact Methodology

- 3.15 In terms of indirect effects concerned with issues of setting, there are no established definitive criteria or methodologies for assessing the setting of listed buildings or scheduled monuments, a concept that was introduced by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The requirement to assess the potential effects of a development on the setting of designated heritage features, such as scheduled monuments, conservation areas and listed buildings, is outlined in Planning Policy Wales (2011).
- 3.16 There are no established definitive criteria or methodologies for assessing the setting of listed buildings or scheduled monuments, a concept that was introduced by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. In the absence of more detailed advice on setting in Wales, the requirement to assess the potential effects of a development on the setting of designated heritage features, such as scheduled monuments, conservation areas and listed buildings, has to turn to the Government's recent *Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5)*, March 2010, *Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010)* (Ref 12-13).
- 3.17 The PPS5, Policy HE10, sections 113 – 117 refers to setting as,

“....the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.

The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration; by spatial associations; and, by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. They would be considered to be within one another's setting.

Setting will, therefore, generally be more extensive than curtilage and its perceived extent may change as an asset and its surroundings evolve or as understanding of the asset improves.

The setting of a heritage asset can enhance its significance whether or not it was designed to do so. The formal parkland around a country house and the fortuitously developed multi-period townscape around a medieval church may both contribute to the significance.

The contribution that setting makes to the significance does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. Nevertheless, proper evaluation of the effect of change within the setting of a heritage asset will usually need to consider the implications, if any, for public appreciation of its significance.” (*Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5)*, March 2010, *Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010)*).

- 3.18 The aim in assessing the setting of an archaeological site, particularly one that is designated, such as a listed building, a scheduled monument or further still an historic landscape, is to prevent it becoming isolated from its surroundings.



- 3.19 For the purposes of this assessment, a setting is considered to have two principal dimensions - "immediate or near setting" and "wider or far setting", although some features, by nature of their location and surroundings, may not have a wider setting.
- *immediate/near setting* - ancillary land used with the building or monument, or within the curtilage of the building, e.g. the garden of a listed building or the rear gardens of buildings around the outskirts of a conservation area. Citation boundaries can be an indication of the immediate setting; and
  - *wider/far setting* - an area around the cultural heritage feature, which may be built environment or part of the countryside and which may or may not be functionally linked or contemporaneous with the age of the feature, but which contributes to the special interest and understanding of the feature.
- 3.20 There is no requirement under current statute, guidance or even case law that the wider setting should extend to the extreme limit of visibility, although the extent of a setting will tend to widen with the importance of the principal heritage feature. Regard should be given to views from the cultural heritage feature towards the Proposal, views from the Proposal towards the cultural heritage feature and views from any other relevant location. However, visibility is only the necessary starting point and, thereafter, it must be determined just what of relevance is visible in the heritage feature and its setting, what relationships exist between these visible elements and what weight or importance should be attributed to the whole (Colcutt 1999).
- 3.21 Further to this approach, regard must be given to the fact that setting is primarily governed by function and even nationally important heritage features may have narrow settings.
- 3.22 Landscapes and land-use often change over time, and thus an assessment of the setting of a designated site within the wider landscape requires a balance to be achieved between the concept of its original historic setting and its development as part of the modern day landscape.
- 3.23 The study has considered the physical attributes of each site and its setting in terms of topography, its original economic function and natural resources, historic resonance with land-use, connections and communications with neighbouring features of the historic landscape and inter-visibility between them, as well as cultural associations and issues of public perception. The assessment has also examined what peripheral effect tall structures would have on the historic views from each site, and on public appreciation of them as features of special historic and architectural interest.

#### **4 Baseline Conditions (see Figures 1-12)**

##### *Historical Context*

- 4.1 In order to put the assessment area into historical context a brief parish history of the area has been included, along with an extract from Samuel Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of Wales' of 1849. Following this are the results, in chronological order, of the desk based assessment of the proposed development areas and the prescribed 500m study area.
- 4.2 The assessment area is located within the village of Sketty, which is a hamlet of the much

larger parish of Swansea. Swansea is thought to have originally developed as a Viking trading post, the name possibly deriving from the Norse name 'Sweyn' and 'ey', which can mean inlet. The Welsh name first appears in Welsh poems at the beginning of the 13th century, as "Aber Tawy". The earliest known form of the modern name is Sweynessee, which was used in the first charter granted sometime between 1158–1184 by William de Newburgh, 3rd Earl of Warwick. The charter gave Swansea the status of a borough, granting the townsmen, called burgesses certain rights to develop the area. A second charter was granted in 1215 by King John. In this charter, the name appears as Sweyneshe.

- 4.3 Following the Norman Conquest, a marcher lordship was created under the title of Gower. It included land around Swansea Bay as far as the River Tawe, the manor of Kilvey beyond the Tawe, and the peninsula itself. Swansea was designated chief town of the lordship and received a borough charter some time between 1158 and 1184 (and a more elaborate one in 1304). The port of Swansea initially traded in wine, hides, wool, cloth and later in coal. As the Industrial Revolution reached Wales, the combination of port, local coal, and trading links with the West Country, Cornwall and Devon, meant that Swansea was the logical place to site copper smelting works. Smelters were operating by 1720 and proliferated. Following this, more coal mines (everywhere from north-east Gower to Clyne and Llangyfelach) were opened and smelters (mostly along the Tawe valley) were opened and flourished. Over the next century and a half, works were established to process arsenic, zinc and tin and to create tinsplate and pottery. The city expanded rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries, and was nicknamed "Copperopolis".
- 4.4 From the late 17th century to 1801, Swansea's population grew by 500% — the first official census (in 1841) indicated that it had 6,099 inhabitants. Swansea had now become significantly larger than Glamorgan's county town, Cardiff, and was the second most populous town in Wales behind Merthyr Tydfil, which had a population of 7,705. However, the census understated Swansea's true size, as much of the built-up area lay outside the contemporary boundaries of the borough; the total population was actually 10,117. Swansea's population was later overtaken by Merthyr in 1821 and by Cardiff in 1881, although in the latter year Swansea once again surpassed Merthyr. Much of Swansea's growth was due to migration from within and beyond
- 4.5 Through the 20th century, heavy industries in the town declined, leaving the Lower Swansea Valley filled with derelict works and mounds of waste products from them. The Lower Swansea Valley Scheme (which still continues) reclaimed much of the land. The present Enterprise Zone was the result and, of the many original docks, only those outside the city continue to work as docks; North Dock is now Parc Tawe and South Dock became the Marina. Little city-centre evidence, beyond parts of the road layout, remains from medieval Swansea; its industrial importance made it the target of bombing in World War II, and the centre was flattened completely.
- 4.6 In 1887, Swansea was a township at the mouth of the river Tawe, covering 4,562 acres (1,846 ha) in the county of Glamorgan. There were three major extensions to the boundaries of the borough, first in 1835, when Morriston, St Thomas, Landore, St John-juxta-Swansea, and part of Llansamlet parish were added, and again in 1889 when areas around Cwmbwrla and Trewyddfa were included, and in 1918 when the borough was enlarged to include the whole of the ancient parish of Swansea, the southern part of Llangyfelach parish, all of Llansamlet parish, Oystermouth Urban District and Brynau parish.
- 4.7 Whilst the city itself has a long history, many of the city centre buildings are post-war as much of the original centre was destroyed by World War II bombing on the 19th, 20th and 21 February 1941 (the 'Three Nights Blitz').

- 4.8 In 1969 Swansea was granted city status in 1969, which was inherited by the Swansea district when it was formed by the merger of the borough and Gower Rural District in 1974. In 1996, Swansea became one of 22 unitary authorities with the addition of part of the former Lliw Valley Borough. The new authority received the name 'City and County of Swansea' (Welsh: Dinas a Sir Abertawe).
- 4.9 The village of Sketty, a hamlet of Swansea, approximates the Vivian Road, and Sketty Green. The village is centred on Sketty Cross, which is the junction of Gower Road, Vivian Road, and Dillwyn Road. Sketty comprises a mix of housing, from Victorian and Edwardian villas, through pre- and post-war semis and detached houses, to the council estate at Sketty Park.
- 4.10 Sketty is an anglicisation of the Welsh Sgeti, which is also recorded in the form Y Sgeti (literally, "the Sketty"). It has been interpreted as a corruption of "Ynys Ceti", "Ceti's meadow". However, a popular alternative explanation is that Sketty is as an anglicisation of the Welsh 'ia maen Ketí', meaning "below Ketí's stone". Ketí or Ceti's Stone is believed to be an old name for the megalithic burial chamber on Cefn Bryn, known also as Arthur's Stone (NPRN: 95736). In the RCAHMW database, Maen Ceti is indicated as being a denuded and possibly dispersed cairn, 23m in diameter, enfold a hollow, approximately 4m in diameter, within which is set a twin chamber formed by a possible 12 orthostats, crowned by a massive capstone, now partially frost shattered. It is thought that the stone, the raising of which was one of, "the three mighty achievements of the Isle of Britain", is a natural boulder that has been undermined and underpinned to create the chambered structure. The site is believed to be Neolithic in date and lies some 12km west in the Gower area and as such its name unlikely has anything to do with Sketty village itself. More likely, is the theory that the name Ketí or Ceti refers to a named stream or watercourse in the immediate area.
- 4.11 Sketty was the domain of the copper magnate Vivian family of Sketty Hall and Singleton Abbey. In the mid-19th century John Henry Vivian employed the nationally-renowned architect Henry Woodyer to design buildings for the estate, of which three survive. St Paul's Church was built in 1849-50 to Woodyer's design, added to in 1907 and again in 1928-9 by Glendinning Moxham. Woodyer also designed the school opposite (now known as the Stewart Hall) in 1853. His third building is Parc Beck, on the corner of Brynmill Lane. This incorporates a square, late 18th century villa named Parc Wern, made much larger, irregular and Gothic by Woodyer in 1851-3 for J.H. Vivian's son, Henry Hussey Vivian and his wife. Woodyer's designs were drastically compromised by later 19th century heightening and elaboration. The building's current name commemorates a later owner, Roger Beck. It served as a nurses' home before a recent conversion into flats. St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Llythrid Avenue, was built in 1961 to a design by F.R. Bates, Son & Price. New Bethel Welsh Congregational Church, Carnglas Road, was built in 1869-70. Also on Carnglas Road (and also facing Tycoch Road) is Sketty Junior School, built in 1909 and designed by W. James Nash. The front to Carnglas Road is subtly detailed and deserves study. Sketty Hall, Sketty Lane is a much-altered building dating back to the early 18th century. Also on Sketty Lane is Singleton Hospital, two ten-storey blocks by O. Garbutt Walton for the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, 1961, with later additions. Opposite is the University Sports Pavilion, a late work by Glendinning Moxham, designed 1930, built 1932. Hendrefoelan, on Hendre-foilan Road is a severe grey stone mansion in the Tudor style, built c. 1860 for Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, MP for Swansea, by William B. Colling. It now houses the Adult Education Department of the Swansea University.
- 4.12 Smaller domestic architecture worthy of note includes architect and engineer Sir Charles.T. Ruthen's 29-47 Dillwyn Road (1905) and 1-11 De La Beche Road (1906). Sir Charles Tamlin

Ruthen is also known to have designed several other buildings in and around the Swansea region when he began work in the Swansea and Gower area in 1890 and a number of his works still survive. These include the extension to the Mount Pleasant workhouse, the Exchange Buildings and the Empire Theatre which opened in 1899, which presently stands next to the Waterstones book shop which occupies the building, which was originally the Carlton Cinema.

- 4.13 Lower Sketty, or Sketty Isaf, was long dominated by the villas which industrialists and successful professional men erected overlooking Swansea Bay and the Mumbles. The spread of mid-20th century housing estates has obliterated all but a few traces. The most significant of the villas was Sketty Park House, built c. 1810 for the Morris family from the materials of Clasemont (1775), Sir John Morris of Morriston's seat evacuated by the family once the fumes from their tinsplate works became unbearable. Sketty Park House was itself demolished c. 1973, but a large Gothic belvedere from its ornamental grounds survives on a tree-covered mound in Saunders Way. Morris's descendent George Lockwood Morris the Wales rugby player lived at Machen Lodge, and his son Cedric Morris the artist and plantsman was born there. Further south, along the Derwen Fawr Road, three white Regency villas can still be seen. These include Derwen Fawr, Sir Charles Ruthen's former residence until his death in 1926, when it was purchased by the Bible College of Wales, along with the large house of Sketty Isaf on the opposite side of the road. Other Regency villas in Lower Sketty include the best-preserved of the three, Gwern Eynon and Sketty Park.
- 4.14 Derwen Fawr (English: Great Oak tree) is a district of south Sketty village, shown as Lower Sketty on Ordnance Survey maps. It is named after the principal road, Derwen Fawr Road, which joins the village of Sketty with Oystermouth Road. It is regarded as an up-market area, gaining its popularity because of the proximity of the sea, Singleton Park, the centre of Swansea, and the ease of access to Gower. It also has a number of well-established large houses to which have been added a large number of more modestly sized houses.
- 4.15 Samuel Lewis's *Topographic Dictionary of Wales* in 1849 describes the area of Lower Sketty thus:
- “...There are numerous gentlemen's seats and elegant villas in the immediate vicinity of the town. *Singleton*, situated at the distance of two miles, on the road to the Mumbles, is an elegant and spacious mansion, in the later style of English architecture, erected at different periods by the present proprietor, and forming one of the most complete and best built houses in the county. The grounds, which are very extensive, are laid out with great taste, and embellished with some cottages after Swiss and Italian designs; the variety and beauty of the scenery within the limits of the demesne are judiciously displayed in the construction of the walks, and the distant views obtained from several points are strikingly picturesque. Sketty Park is a handsome and substantial mansion, in finely varied grounds of considerable extent. Sketty Hall, and Veranda, are elegant residences, pleasingly situated amidst flourishing plantations; and among others which constitute a rich assemblage in the vicinity, too numerous for a detailed description, are Woodlands Castle, Park Wern, Bryn-y-Môr, St. Helen's, Upland Villa, Pant-yGwydir, and Hill House; all on the road between Swansea and the beautiful village of Oystermouth..”  
(from Samuel Lewis's entry in the parish of Swansea, *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1849).
- 4.16 A Victorian travel writer, Nicholas Thomas, in *'Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales'* (1872), describes the Swansea area as having an atmosphere and scenes that scarcely no other place in Britain can equal. 'This is the copper smelting

district, *par excellence*, for the whole world. The air you breathe is charged with the fumes of copper. From the monster chimney stacks that rise on every hand, the bluish smoke of the copper furnaces escapes, and briskly curls away on its mission of destruction. On the slopes around Swansea not a blade of grass or any green thing can flourish..... A careful observer cannot fail noticing, however, the contrast between this district (Sketty), devoted to lawns, groves and parterres, domestic repose and elegance and the grimy chaos and desolation on the other side of town, where Nature's efforts at vegetation end in utter failure...'

## **Results of Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit**

### *Palaeolithic Period (Old Stone Age) 250,000 BC – 10,000 BC*

- 4.17 The earliest evidence for human occupation of south-east Wales, comprises finds of bones, both animal and human, and stone and bone artefacts of the Upper Palaeolithic period. Most of these finds come from cave sites in the Gower peninsula.. During the period known as the Early Upper Palaeolithic, small groups used these caves for temporary or, in the case of Paviland Cave, more permanent camps. Paviland is one of the richest Upper Palaeolithic sites in Britain and one of the most renowned caves in British prehistory, famous for its 'Red Lady of Paviland', a skeleton, minus the skull, vertebrae and parts of the right hand side. Discovered with the remains were perforated shells, ivory rods and ivory rings. All of these remains were lying in and stained by powdered red ochre.
- 4.18 Other Palaeolithic cave sites in south-east Wales include Long Hole Cave and Cat Hole Cave, both cave sites along the Gower peninsula.
- 4.19 There are no known Palaeolithic sites within the proposed development areas or within the prescribed 500m study area.

### *Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age) 10,000BC – 4000 BC*

- 4.20 During Mesolithic times, it is possible that this remote and mountainous district was a periodic hunting area for communities based further to the south. The people of this time were hunter-gatherers, and moved from place to place rather than living in settled communities. As they didn't live in permanent settlements or bury their dead in graves we can easily identify they can be difficult to identify in the archaeological record. The clearest evidence of their presence is usually the flint tools they have left behind, or scatters of flint flakes at sites where those tools were fashioned. There are no current recorded find of Mesolithic artefacts.
- 4.21 There are no known Mesolithic sites within the proposed development areas nor within the prescribed 600m study area

### *Neolithic Period (New Stone Age) 4,000 BC – 2500 BC*

- 4.22 Little is known of Neolithic settlement sites in the area and the most obvious evidence for occupation during this period comes from the 14 or so megalithic tombs of the period. Significant Neolithic sites in southeast Wales include chambered tombs, such as the tomb at Parc le Breos, in the Gower, the chambered cairn of Tinkinswood, in St. Nicholas, the chambered cairn at St. Lythans, and as already mentioned Arthurs Stone, or Maen Ceti, in Reynoldston in the Gower.

- 4.23 There are no known Neolithic sites within the proposed development areas nor within the prescribed 500m wider study area

*Bronze Age Period (2500 BC – 800 BC)*

- 4.24 South-east Wales appears to have prospered somewhat in the Bronze Age periods. This period saw the establishment of major changes in burial custom, from the communal chambered tombs of the Neolithic period to individual burial in round mounds of earth or stones, and from inhumation to cremation burial in pottery vessels. Most of the barrows and burial cairns are thought to date from the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC, with some possibly continuing in use for secondary burials into the second half of the millennium. It is these barrows and cairns that are the main Bronze Age monuments in the area.

- 4.25 There are no known Bronze Age sites within the proposed development areas or within the prescribed 500m wider study area.

*Iron Age Period (800 BC – 43 AD)*

- 4.26 The main evidence for occupation of the area of south-east Wales in the Iron Age shifts from burials, which dominate the Bronze Age periods, to settlements. Iron Age settlements are chiefly found in, or on the fringes of, the lowlands. The uplands areas appear to have been less intensively utilised at this time, with the distribution of Iron Age hill-forts inland suggesting that it was the low valley areas which were the focus of attention. Known Iron Age settlements take the form of enclosures surrounded by single or multiple banks and ditches. Hilltop settlements, known as hill-forts, are common, which suggests that defence was a primary concern in the location and form.

- 4.27 The closest significant Iron Age site to the proposed development area lies approximately 5km southwest, known as 'Bishopston Valley Camp' (SAM Ref: GM126). There are no known Iron Age sites within the proposed development area, nor within the wider 500m study area.

*Romano-British period (43 AD – 410 AD)*

- 4.28 The Romans left their mark on south-east Wales in two ways, through military organisation in the form of forts, marching camps, roads and through civilian settlement. There are a small number of marching camps on upland ridges in south-east Wales and these are thought to date from the early phase of Roman campaigning in the area. With regards auxiliary forts, these include forts at Caerleon, Gelligaer, Cardiff and Neath,. Civilian settlement is best represented by the town of Caerwent.

- 4.29 There are no known Roman sites within the proposed development areas or within the prescribed 500m wider study area.

*Early Medieval Period (410 AD – 1092 AD)*

- 4.30 At the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, following the Roman departure, south-east Wales was still mainly pagan, but Christianity had already begun to seep into the Gwent area. It is during these dark ages, that Celtic saints begin to appear in their hundreds across all of Wales, which in turn created monastic settlements in the area. These settlements, or 'clasau', were usually sited in valley bottoms and were little more than a few huts for



monks, a timber church and a cemetery, all sited within an enclosure or 'llan'.

- 4.31 There are no known Early Medieval sites within the proposed development areas or within the prescribed 500m wider study area.

*Medieval Period (1092 AD – 1540 AD)*

- 4.32 Although there are no known Medieval sites within the proposed development areas, nor within the prescribed 500m study area, it is very possible that one or two of the older farmhouses in the area have medieval foundations. This may well be the case with both Derwen Fawr and Sketty Isaf, where documentary sources imply that there was a well established farm already occupying this area in the early 1700s, which may suggest that the foundations Sketty Isaf could well extend back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.30 However, there are no conclusively known medieval sites recorded in the regional HER database within the proposed development areas and nor are any recorded within the prescribed 500m study area.

*Post Medieval period (1540 AD – 1900 AD)*

- 4.31 The post medieval period marks a true starting point for the history of the Sketty area and in particular the history of Sketty Isaf and Derwen Fawr.
- 4.26 As already mentioned in the introductory and contextual history, by 1720 the area of Swansea was fast becoming the Copper smelting capital of Britain. With this, more collieries opened and as a consequence even more smelters (mostly along the Tawe valley) were opened. Over the next century and a half, extensive works were established to process arsenic, zinc and tin and to create tinplate and pottery in the Swansea area. Within 500m of the proposed development area, one significant copper works was the Clyne Valley Wood Arsenic and Copper Works (PRN: 01215w / SAM Ref: GM475), of which its designated remains are positioned approximately 500m southwest of the Bible College. Naturally because of this heavy industry, the Swansea region expanded rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries, so rapidly that it was soon nicknamed 'Copperopolis'. Other collieries within the 500m radius include the Clyne Valley Colliery (PRN: 04766w / SAM Ref: GM455) and the Ynys Colliery (PRN: 01547w / GM461), both of which have extensive remains designated as scheduled monuments. Both these sites lie approximately 450m to the northwest of the Bible College.
- 4.27 Inevitably, this huge surge in industry in the area offered employment opportunities for all of the social classes at the time. From the late 17<sup>th</sup> century to 1801, Swansea's population is known to have grown by 500%.
- 4.28 This growth also saw the need for the construction of workers housing, not just housing for the working class smelter, but also housing for the professional gentleman and industrialist, and one of the main areas where these gentlemen settled was the area of Sketty, being a distant enough away from the fumes and smell of copper smelting with beautiful views out to the sea, and yet close enough for the gentleman to commute to work easily. It wasn't long before the area of Sketty became a seat for gentleman with numerous elegant villas being constructed.
- 4.29 A small selection of these villas, other than Sketty Isaf and Derwen Fawr, still survive in the

area of Lower Sketty, such as Gwern-Einion (Farm (PRN: 04761w) and Brook Villas (PRN: 06552w). Immediately west and northwest of the Bible College is the Clyne Valley Country Park, a Registered Park & Garden (GM47). The park is a very large and very attractive public park, formerly private and for a long time was in the hands of the extremely wealthy and locally prominent Vivian family, in a beautiful situation overlooking Swansea Bay. Within the grounds are two listed buildings, Clyne Castle (Grade II\*); Clyne Chapel (Grade II) and two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Clyne Wood Coal Level and already mentioned, the Clyne Wood Arsenic and Copper Works (SAM Ref: Gm 464 and Gm 475). Clyne Castle was originally built in 1791 by Richard Phillips, a wealthy Carmarthenshire landowner. The Castle was subsequently remodelled by later owners. Swansea University used the Castle as a hall of residence (Neuadd Gilbertson) after it acquired the building in the 1950s. The University built two accommodation blocks, and, later, a women's hall (Neuadd Martin), with exceptionally fine sea views, on the hill behind the castle. The two halls, which were linked by external steps, shared some functions. The City of Swansea acquired the mature park of the Castle, now called Clyne Gardens (Gerddi Clun), which has views over the bay.

- 4.30 The current park was formed from the landscaped gardens created by Glynn Vivian who purchased the castle in 1860. The estate passed to his nephew Algernon, 'The Admiral' in 1921 who owned it until his death in 1952. He had the greatest influence on the gardens as we see them today.
- 4.31 The gardens consist of 19 hectares of land and include over 2,000 different plants including over 800 rhododendrons for which the gardens are renowned. Clyne holds National Collections of Pieris, Enkianthus and Rhododendrons.
- 4.32 The gazebo to the right of the castle was built by the Admiral to view the incoming ships as they entered Swansea Bay. The gazebo surrounded by a stand of Monterey Pine 'Pinus radiata'. These trees have retained their lower branches which filter the prevailing winds and give greater cover (protection) to the area. A Japanese garden at the top of the gardens holds a red and white painted bridge, many bamboo and an artificial lake with waterfall passing underneath the bridge. The water which rises in Clyne Common, travels under the Japanese Bridge and through the Gardens to join the sea at Blackpill. Alongside the Bridge is a fine specimen of the Handkerchief Tree 'Davidia involucrata var. vilmoriniana'.
- 4.33 The park is scattered with small dogs graves to commemorate the Admiral's family pets. Joy Cottage at the seafront entrance was built as a miniature cottage for the relaxation and education of the Admiral's daughters by nannies employed to teach reading, writing and cookery.
- 4.34 Clyne Chapel built by William Graham Vivian, was opened for worship in 1908. Beneath it, in a private vault, Graham Vivian, his sister Dulcie and the Admiral are buried.
- 4.35 The tallest recorded Magnolia in Britain 'Magnolia campbellii var. alba' can be found here. The Oak woodland is a remnant of Clyne Forest, an important Norman 11th century historical land feature. Glynn Vivian planted three notable trees still alive in front of the castle - one Wellingtonia 'Sequoiadendron giganteum' and two Monterey Cypress 'Cupressus macrocarpa', one a fastigate form which is also one of the tallest recorded in Britain.

#### *History of Sketty Isaf and Derwen Fawr*

- 4.36 The earliest readily accessible information relating to both Sketty Isaf and Derwen Fawr are to be found in a series of estate papers held in the West Glamorgan Archive Service. These include references to both farms in the Derwen Fawr Estate Papers (also known as the

Sketty Isaf Estate papers) and the Sketty Park Estate Papers. Both of these collections are filled with papers relating to testaments, will, conveyances and land deeds, with few plans of the areas under investigation.

- 4.37 The Derwen Fawr Estate papers date from 1729 – 1960 and were formally the property of Charles Henry Smith, who resided at Derwen Fawr, known earlier as Sketty Isaf, from 1840 – 1868. One of the most confusing issues within the estate papers and cartographic documents is the confusion between the names Lower Sketty and Sketty Isaf, which at first appears to be the same property, but it appears that there was at his time two properties, one on either side of the road, as is the case today, and it's not until 1837, when William Henry Smith renames part of Sketty Isaf to Hen dderwen, do we start to recognise a distinction between the two properties. Too add to the confusion, immediately north of these two properties was also another Farm known as Sketty Farm.
- 4.38 The earliest reference in the collection relates to a Mortgage for £10 dated 24 July 1729, between Matthew Matthews, a shoemaker or 'corviser' and one William Rosser junior of Sketty Isaf, a yeoman, for Arable and meadow land called Tir Walter, Gwaun Cae'r Odin, which was part of a tenement called Sketty Isaf.
- 4.39 Various conveyances continue between Matthew Matthews, and William Rosser, owner of Sketty Isaf, until 1785/86, when a post nuptial settlement between William Rosser and his wife Mary releases the farm and lands of Sketty Isaf and it ends up being leased to Sir Francis Holbourne, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet.
- 4.40 Little is known of the life of Sir Francis Holbourne (1752-1820), the father of Sir William Holbourne. The son of the renowned Admiral Francis Holbourne (1704-1771) and Frances Ball, he became the fourth Baronet on the death of his cousin Alexander in 1772. After their marriage in 1786, Holbourne and his wife Alice lived at Lower Sketty near Swansea (see Figure 19). By 1801 the family had moved to Bath to a house in Lansdown Crescent, now 7 Lansdown Place West.
- 4.41 Although the Holbourne family moved from Lower Sketty to Bath, lease papers in the Derwen Fawr estate papers dated 1803 show that Sir Francis was still leasing Sketty Isaf at this time.
- 4.42 By 1810 however, Sketty Isaf and land appears to have been leased by John Rosser to three other individuals, Francis Pinkney of London, stationer; John James of Swansea (gentleman), and William Phillips of Swansea (gentleman). This may imply that Sketty Isaf was already divided at this time into two separate farms, either side of the road, which causes great confusion.
- 4.43 Again in 1814, the estate papers say that Sir Francis Holbourne and his wife Lady Alicia Holbourne, and Miss Sheldon leased Sketty Isaf for 99 years.
- 4.44 On the death of William Rosser, a final Concord dated 31 August 1819, implies that the land of Sketty Isaf was left to a series of Trustees. Of interest here is a list which describes much of Sketty Isaf at this time and allows a picture to form of the size and extent of the Sketty Isaf estate in the early 1800s. The concord 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'.
- 4.45 In 1829 a further new lease appears to have been drawn up for Sir Francis Holborn and

Alicia his wife and Catherine Elizabeth Maria Sheldon, for £60 annual rent and also for one John James of Swansea (gentleman) and one James Beaumont de la Barthe of Lower Sketty, esq. Lands include the mansion house called Lower Sketty, with lawns and courtyards, and fields called Black Pill Meadow, Cae Walter, Cae'r Ardd, Waun Bwll, Croft by Garden, Garden, Cae'r Odyn, Croft above the wood, pieces of meadow land along the river and under the railroad, the wood, croft above the rail road and a piece of land under the rail road, orchard, and a spot of land under the rail road, measuring in total 18 acres, in the parishes of Swansea and Oystermouth.

- 4.46 In 1837 an assignment in trust between one William Henry Smith and Matthew Moggridge renames the mansion house and lands of Lower Sketty as 'Hen Dderwen'. In 1841, Lower Sketty, now 'Hen Dderwen' is leased to one Charles Henry Smith, son of Henry Smith, for the sum of £2189 6s 7d.
- 4.47 It is at about this time that we start to see some distinction between the two properties. This distinction is also confirmed by the Tithe apportionment records of 1843, which name the present Sketty Isaf as Lower still pays tithes to Sir John Morris (Baronet).
- 4.48 The Tithe apportionment records also tell us that Sketty Farm to the north of the area was also owned by Sir John Morris, but was tenanted to William Henry Smith, Charles Henry Smiths father.
- 4.49 During the entire 1840s Charles Henry Smith first leased then purchased the freehold of the small estate at Sketty Isaf, later Derwen-Fawr, in the parish of Swansea, with some lands in the parish of Oystermouth. The family were living there in 1851, but by the late 1860s they had decided to lease, and in 1878 the mansion, now called 'Derwen Fawr' was let to one Jeremiah Clarke Richardson, the Richardson's being a very prominent Swansea family, for 10 years at the sum of £300 per year.
- 4.50 Charles Henry Smith died at the age of 73 at Lexden House, Tenby on 11 April 1878. He left his estate to his grandson Robert Morris of Danygraig, near Bridgend, esq., his nephew Herbert Riversdale Mansel Jones, and Edward Strick of Swansea, in trust for his grand-daughters. Following his death, a further notice of irrevocable appointment of shares in the trust funds of the estate was given in favour of T. Byng Morris esq. and of the assignment by him to the trustees of the settlement made on his marriage on 23rd August 1898.
- 4.51 It is unclear after this date as to who resided at the Derwen Fawr and Sketty Isaf, however, given that Sketty Isaf and Derwen Fawr appears to have been leased continually over a great many years, it is likely that both houses were leased for several years to various parties. However, what we do know, is that in 1921 Charles Tamlin Ruthen purchased the 'Derwen Fawr' estate from Jeremiah Clark Richardson, so, we can assume that at some time in the 1900s, Jeremiah Richardson had stopped leasing Derwen Fawr and had himself purchased the estate from Charles Henry Smith's trustees.
- 4.52 A photo of the Derwen Fawr mansion house (see Figure 17 - A), which is probably dated circa 1900, the time of Jeremiah Richardson, shows that the house at the time was covered in decorative vegetation with no ground floor bay windows and no Meeting House at the rear, which was a late construction during the Bible College years. In its place here is a greenhouse, whose former position is also confirmed on the early OS maps of 1878-1899. This photo gives a very good idea of the alterations that were undertaken on the house by Charles Tamlin Ruthen following his purchase of the property in 1921.
- 4.53 Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen was born on 22nd October 1871 in Eldon Street, Westoe, South

Shields, County Durham, the son of John, a Master Mariner, and Harriet (nee Tamlin). He attended the local elementary school and then had technical training at the Newcastle Corporation Science and Arts School. He served as a pupil surveyor in the office of Matthew Hall, the Borough Surveyor at South Shields. In 1890 Ruthen secured an appointment to George Bell, the Borough Surveyor at Swansea. Having progressed in his profession as an architect, he commenced practice in Swansea on his own account in 1896, with offices in Bank Chambers, Heathfield Street. He married in 1894 Matilda Jane Westlake, daughter of a local haulage contractor, W.B. Westlake, at one time a Town Councillor. Their first home was in Gorse Lane (now King Edward Road), then they lived in Terrace Road, and, in about 1910, moved to Northampton Gardens.

- 4.54 In 1921 Ruthen purchased Y Derwen Fawr, from Jeremiah Clark Richardson, a member of a prominent Swansea family. The Ruthen's had one child, Jennie, who married Garfield Attwood Watkins. Sir Charles spent large sums improving the Derwen Fawr estate, which, in addition to the main residence included three cottages and seventeen acres of land. He altered the house and laid out acres of land as lawns and flower beds. The Italian Garden, for which he bought costly stonework from Italy, was reported to have involved an outlay of over £ 20,000. The Ruthen's frequently gave the use of the grounds for garden parties and other purposes. Among the guests who stayed there were David Lloyd George (then Prime Minister) with his family; and other Cabinet Ministers, including Lord Melchett.
- 4.55 Ruthen was a member of the Swansea Town Council, representing the St Helen's Ward from 1906 to 1908. He showed a particular interest in housing matters, and worked as the H.M Director-General of Housing, for which he was honoured with a Knighthood. He was also a member of the Harbour Trust and became a Borough magistrate. During the First World War he served in the Special Constabulary and as a Captain in the R.A.S.C. (Motor Transport). An active member of the Liberal Party, his clubs listed in Who's Who for 1926 included the National Liberal and Swansea Liberal. Interested in foreign travel, another of his clubs was the Swiss Alpine and one of his publications was An Architect's Holiday with a Camera in Northern Italy. In addition to his Presidency of the Society of Architects he served for four years as President of the Institute of Structural Engineers (Neilson 1999).
- 4.56 On a commercial note, Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen was also the Chairman of the Kit-Kat Club, which opened in 1925, a year before his untimely death from a fatal illness. The fashionable Kit Cat Club in the Haymarket, which too many people today still epitomises the gay care-free days of the 1920s, was opened in the summer of 1925 and immediately became one of the most famous nocturnal haunts in London. Decked out with the last word in restaurant and dance floor equipment it was regarded as the most sumptuous resort in Europe and was the only club in London that had been built expressly for the purpose of a club.
- 4.57 Charles Ruthen's skills as an architect and his enjoyment of garden parties and other pastimes of the 1920s is reflected in many of his Art Deco architectural additions to both the exterior and interior of Derwen Fawr house.
- 4.58 In 1926 Charles Ruthen died and the estate passed onto his wife Lady Mathilda Ruthen. Lady Ruthen resided at Derwen Fawr for only a very short time until she eventually put the house up for sale and in 1929 one Rees Howells purchased the property as a second estate for his expanding Bible College of Wales.
- 4.59 Rees Howells opened the Bible College of Wales in Swansea in 1924. Rees Howells left school at the age of twelve, working initially in a tin mine and then a coal mine. After his conversion to Christianity, he fully surrendered his life to Christ. As he grew in his faith, he increasingly learnt the power of prayer, developing a powerful intercessory prayer ministry.

- 4.60 The Bible College of Wales was initially set up from donations which helped Howells to purchase the Gynderwen estate in Swansea Bay. The College opened on Whit-Monday 1924 with six tutors and thirty students and was run by faith, just as Howells' life was. After five years there was a need for expansion to double the size of the College, so Howells purchased the Derwen Fawr estate, again from donations. At the time Derwen Fawr consisted of a large house, three cottages and seventeen acres of land. When the house and land came on the market the Roman Catholics also wanted to purchase it. The negotiations lasted several months, as a Syndicate was also trying to buy the estate, but Howells finally bought it from Lady Ruthen for the sum of £8,000.
- 4.61 Whilst still paying for the Derwen Fawr estate, the College proceeded to erect new buildings on the estate. The first of these buildings was the College Chapel House (Building No.9) and the Conference Hall between the two red brick cottages alongside the walled garden (Building No.8). Following these two buildings, a further two men's hostels and a women's hostel were built (Building No's: 4, 5 and 7) and a Meeting House (Building No. 2). All of the new buildings were built at a cost of £6,000. In 1932, when the building programme was nearing completion, Howells was instructed to build a children's missionary home. Initially Howells attempted to negotiate with the Swansea Corporation to purchase Sketty Park, the mansion of Sir Byng Morris, but was turned down. Instead, the next day Sketty Isaf, the mansion on the opposite side of the road came on the market along with 5 acres of land with the offer to purchase a further 12 acres. The tenant of Sketty Isaf at the time was one Major Pratt. Howells eventually bought Sketty Isaf for £3000, a very low price but at the time of the Depression. He later bought twelve acres that were part of the estate and a further seven of adjoining land (Grubb 1952).
- 4.62 Rees Howells died in February 1950. He passed the work to his son Samuel who faithfully carried on the work until 2004 when he died. When the new team took the work over in 2004, it became obvious that the campus in Swansea was no longer fit for purpose. After much consideration and prayer the trustees decided to move the College's UK training base to a new, designed-for-purpose site in Rugby, Warwickshire.

### **Cartographic Sources** (see Figures 6-16)

- 4.69 All of the maps consulted for the proposed development area span the years 1813-1973. Each of these maps are described and discussed in the following section.

#### *OS Surveyors Drawing (1813)*

- 4.70 The OS Surveyors drawing of 1813 shows the complexes of the present Sketty Isaf and Derwen Fawr, however both are marked as one site and called Lower Sketty, which is confusing since on the later 1818 estate map we are informed that both Lower Sketty and the site of the present Derwen Fawr were in the hands of two separate landowners.

#### *Lower Sketty Estate Map (1818)*

- 4.71 This estate map is from the Sketty Park Estate papers Collection. It shows the extent of the estate of Lower Sketty in 1818, which was the property of John James Esq, with immediate neighbouring properties owned by John Rosser and Sir John Morris (Bart), the latter apparently owning the present site of Derwen Fawr.
- 4.72 Lower Sketty house is shown as a large farmhouse different in ground plan than today, with



two areas of land to the north and south, much like today in size.

*Tithe map and apportionment for Swansea parish, surveyed 1838 - 1843*

- 4.73 The portion of tithe map, surveyed in 1843, for the development area is in very poor condition, with it being hard to decipher easily the apportionment numbers, particularly the copy in the National Library. However, the copy held in the West Glamorgan Archive is better, although still far from good.
- 4.74 The map shows the form, extent and layout of both the complexes on either side of the road, however, again the site of the present Derwen Fawr is un-named. The site of Sketty Isaf however is marked as Lower Sketty and in 1843 was the property of one William Hughes who also resided there. The Lower Sketty estate owned by William Hughes at this time extended down to the tramroad along the seafront and covered a total area of 50 acres, 2 Rods and 1 perch. For this land he had to pay tithe rent of £1 - 7 shillings to the vicar and £2 – 14 shillings to Sir John Morris (Bart), which implies that William Hughes did in fact lease the estate and not own it outright.
- 4.75 Across the road, the site of Derwen Fawr, un-named in the tithe apportionment record, was owned by Charles Smith, presumably the same Charles Henry Smith already mentioned in the earlier section, who also resided there. In total the estate covered 36 acres, 1 Rod and 9 perch. He paid tithe rent of 16 shillings to the vicar and £1 – 13 shillings to Sir John Morris, which again implies that Charles Henry Smith didn't own the land outright, but was answerable to Sir John Morris, Baronet.

<b>Table 2: Tithe Apportionment details of proposed development area.</b>			
<b>Tithe No.</b>	<b>Landowner</b>	<b>Occupier</b>	<b>Land details</b>
<b>Derwen Fawr</b> (also named Lower Sketty on Tithe records)			
965	Charles Smith Esq	Charles Smith Esq	Croft
1019	Charles Smith Esq	Charles Smith Esq	Cae Canol
1020	Charles Smith Esq	Charles Smith Esq	House and Garden
1021	Charles Smith Esq	Charles Smith Esq	Garden
1022	Charles Smith Esq	Charles Smith Esq	Meadow
1023	Charles Smith Esq	Charles Smith Esq	Cae Dan Ty
<b>Lower Sketty</b>			
978	William Hughes	William Hughes	Home Mead
979	William Hughes	William Hughes	Home Mead
982	William Hughes	William Hughes	Home and Garden

*Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1878-79 (1:2500)*

- 4.71 The OS first edition map provides the first detailed ground plan of the layout of the Lower Sketty estate. As already mentioned, by 1837 Charles Henry Smith had renamed his home as Hen Dderwen, thus allowing some distinction between the two sites at Lower Sketty. On this early OS edition map, Sketty Isaf is called Lower Sketty Farm and Hen Dderwen is now called Derwen Fawr. Both of the estates are well established with the main houses being fairly large in extent, particularly that of Derwen Fawr, which appears to have once extended out into the present courtyard area as far as the present Oak House halls of residence, which

also seems to have been occupied by an earlier building. In the area of the present Meeting House, this map shows that there was once a greenhouse here, which ties in with the early photo of 1900. At the far northern end of the area, the present Lodge House is present, as is the range of buildings alongside the eastern end of the walled garden, which itself is depicted as being an orchard. The main access gate to Derwen Fawr appears to have been from the area of the Lodge House via a long winding wooded drive that once continued on passed the house and down towards the beach. The garden area of Derwen Fawr is shown as being tree covered with no laid out formal garden areas.

- 4.72 For Lower Sketty, this site is marked as Lower Sketty Farm and shows a farmhouse with a completely different ground plan than the present Sketty Isaf mansion, which suggests that this ground plan is that of the original 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, before it was demolished and rebuilt as a mansion at some time in the 1890s. Other buildings in the Lower Sketty complex include the existing outbuilding lecture room (Building No. 10). The garden area is shown as being much as it is today.

*Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of 1884 (1:10560)*

- 4.76 This second edition Ordnance Survey map is dated 1884 and all features for both sites are almost identical to the earlier OS map of 1878.

*Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1899 (1:2500)*

- 4.77 By 1899 the early farmhouse at Lower Sketty Farm appears to have been replaced by the present mansion house, which has a different ground plan than the earlier farmhouse. The only feature not shown for the new Sketty house is the central porch, which appears to be absent at this time, which may suggest that it was either not built at this time and access was gained from an earlier central entrance at ground floor level, or else the entrance porch had just been omitted by the surveyor at the time. With regard Derwen Fawr however, little has changed apart from the change of use of the walled garden area, which now seems to have been cleared or orchard and is now bare lawn and the complexes name status which is now marked in large bold script, which signifies the site as having some importance.

*Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> edition map of 1917-19 (1:2500 and 1:10560)*

- 4.78 This fourth edition Ordnance Survey map is dated 1917 -1919. The First World War has now passed and the wider landscape surrounding both of the estates has changed quite dramatically by the industrial activity of the Clyne Valley Colliery and the Ynys Colliery, which must have disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the two estates dramatically. Although the site at Lower Sketty has changed little since the new mansion's construction, the site of Derwen Fawr appears to have suffered by the demolition of large parts of the former farm courtyard area alongside the present house to the north. The buildings that have been kept however, accepting the main house, include the Dining Hall, the Kitchen, the southern end of Ash House and a building in the area of the present Oak House halls of residence. The walled garden area at the far north has changed little since the earlier OS map series.

*Ordnance Survey 5<sup>th</sup> edition map of 1938 (1:10560)*

- 4.80 The only noticeable change on this map series for both the Derwen Fawr and the Lower Sketty complex, is that the area of the Derwen Fawr walled garden appears to be being utilised possibly for industrial purposes. A series of two buildings are now shown occupying

the walled garden area and these may either have had associations with the Clyne Valley Colliery or else some other industrial activity built between the years 1919 – 1938, or else they were associated with the Bible College of Wales, who had now owned the Derwen Fawr estate for over 8 years by this time. However, I would favour that these two buildings are industrial and were most probably built post 1919, but were demolished at some time in the 1920s, possibly following purchase of the land by Charles Ruthen in 1921. Both of these two buildings are no longer present on the site.

*Ordnance Survey 6<sup>th</sup> edition map of 1948-1957 (1:2500)*

- 4.81 By the time of this map series, the Bible College of Wales had well completed its building program, with all of its hostels and other buildings now fully constructed and operational. All of the buildings shown on this map series are still present on the site, except for a rectangular building immediately to the east of the Chapel House (Building No. 9), which is presently visible on site only as a red brick platform area.
- 4.82 With regard Sketty Isaf, this building is now marked as a Mission Home with its layout much the same as it is today, complete with its western extension.
- 4.83 A point to notice on this map series is the sudden surge and increase in 1950s housing that now surrounds the two former estates, whose pride was once its undisturbed tranquil and peaceful views.

*Ordnance Survey 7<sup>th</sup> edition map of 1964-1971 (1:2500)*

- 4.84 No change from the earlier OS map of 1948-1957, part from the obvious increase in housing in the area.

*Aerial Photos*

- 4.85 Aerial photos consulted date from 1946 – 2006.
- 4.86 Other than the disused remains of the former Clyne Valley Colliery and the Ynys Colliery, there is very little else to see on the 1946 RAF aerial photo.

**Summary of Heritage Assets within assessment areas**

- 4.87 The desk based assessment and site visit has recorded 16 heritage assets within the wider 500m study area from the edge of the proposed development area. Of this number 4 sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments with extensive scheduled areas. These include:
  - 1) The Clyne Valley Shaft Mounds (SAM Ref: Gm 455)
  - 2) Ynys Pit & Leat (SAM Ref: Gm 461)
  - 3) Clyne Wood Coal Level (SAM Ref: Gm 464)
  - 4) Clyne Wood Arsenic & Copper Works (SAM Ref: Gm 475)
- 4.88 Also within the 500m wider study area is the Registered Park & Garden of Clyne Castle (GM 47). This park and Garden includes several Listed Building sites. However none are within the 500m wider study area circumference and nor are there any further Listed Buildings within the assessment area as a whole.
- 4.99 With regard to general heritage assets within the 500m wider study area, the HER database

has a total of 28 sites.

- 1) Derwen Fawr House (PRN: Gm 04763w)
- 2) Sketty Isaf House (PRN: Gm 04755w)
- 3) Coal Workings (PRN: Gm 04752w)
- 4) Cae-dar-tyle (formerly Sketty Farm)(PRN: Gm 04754w)
- 5) \*Clyne Valley Colliery workings(PRN's: Gm 04767w – 04776w)
- 6) Medieval Field system (PRN: Gm 04765w)
- 7) Ynys Colliery (PRN: Gm 01543w)
- 8) Ynys Colliery (PRN: Gm 01547w)
- 9) Clyne Valley Colliery shaft Mounds (PRN: Gm 04766w)
- 10) Footbridge, east of Ynys Newydd (PRN: Gm 04758w)
- 11) Clyne Valley Cottages (PRN: Gm 06554w)
- 12) Anti Aircraft Battery defence site (PRN: Gm 03105w)
- 13) Gwern Einion Farm (PRN: Gm 04756w)
- 14) Glynderwen Farm (PRN: Gm 04761w)
- 15) Brook Villas (PRN: Gm 06552w)
- 16) Clyne Valley Colliery tramroad (PRN: Gm 04764w)
- 17) Clyne Wood Arsenic and Copper Works (PRN: Gm 01215w)
- 18) LNW Railway (PRN: Gm 03831w)
- 19) Ynys Newydd Farm Ynys Colliery (PRN: Gm 04757w)

- 4.100 With regards heritage assets within the proposed development area of the old Bible College of Wales complex, total number of 22 sites were identified. Of this number 13 sites are standing buildings (numbered 1-13) and 9 sites features identified through the site visit and through cartographic study.
- 4.86 The desk based assessment and site visit has identified that there is a high chance that archaeological sites, features and deposits lay buried in the area of the courtyard area adjacent to the northern end of Derwen Fawr house, that will definitely date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and may even have foundations that date to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The cartographic study also noted that within the walled garden area, post 1919, a series of buildings had been built, which appear to have been demolished in the late 1930s following the purchase by Bible College. It is possible that these buildings may have had an industrial purpose associated with the Clyne Valley Colliery or else for some other industrial purpose. Whatever their function, the site visit confirmed that there is very likely buried foundation remains of these buildings buried beneath the present ground surface in this area.
- 4.87 In respect of Sketty Isaf, the cartographic study and other research sources confirmed that the present Sketty Isaf mansion appears to have replaced an earlier farmhouse at the site, which appears to have been demolished at some time in the 1890s. Although appearing to follow the same orientation of the present mansion house, the earlier farmhouse appears to have extended northwards slightly and foundation remains may well still be buried in the area immediately north of the present house. However, it is very likely, given the position of the present Sketty Isaf mansion, that the new mansion was built directly on the footings of the earlier farmhouse.
- 4.88 With regard to the areas outside of the main building complexes, the garden areas, the desk based research and site visit, did not identify any further archaeological sites of any significance other than the formal Italian gardens laid out under the direction of Sir Charles Ruthen in the 1920s.

- 4.89 Although the main house of Derwen Fawr very likely has late 17<sup>th</sup> century foundations, the present building is late Georgian in date, with later Victorian and Edwardian additions, which were followed by an Art Deco facelift internally and externally, again under the direction and inspiration of Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen, who as well as being the H.M Director General of Housing later in his life, was also first, an engineer and an architect.

## **5 Results of Standing Building Recording** (see Figs 24–54 and Photo plate No's. 1-225)

- 5.1 In total 13 standing buildings were investigated and recorded in the Bible College complex (Building No's. 1-13 as shown in Figure 4 and 20(b)). These included both the Derwen Fawr House and the Sketty Isaf House complexes, a series of brick built cottages and a number of other buildings built as part of the Bible College's building program in the 1930s, which included the two Halls of Residence, Ash House and the Chapel House. Also investigated were the walled garden area and the remains of the former Italian Gardens laid out in the 1920s under the instruction of Sir Charles Ruthen and his wife Lady Mathilda Ruthen.
- 5.2 At the time of the site visit all of the buildings inspected were in a poor state of repair, with one building, a red brick garden shed being covered extensively in dense vegetation (Building No. 13). The only buildings inspected and recorded internally were Derwen Fawr House and Sketty Isaf House. For each of the other buildings in both complexes, either access was not possible at the time of the site visit or else the buildings were still in use and occupied by tenants.
- 5.3 Each of the buildings investigated and recorded are discussed and described in the order as shown on Figures 4 and 20(b).

### *Building No. 1 – Derwen Fawr House*

- 5.4 The present Derwen Fawr House is a three-storey stone built building, rough rendered and painted white with black window frames and half timbering at its two gable ends. The roof is covered in grey slate roof tiles with terracotta ridge tiles, each surmounted with a characteristic ring design. The front façade of the house, which faces east, has a projected central bay, which houses the front door. This is flanked either side by a curved projecting bay window at ground floor level only. Both the central porch and the two bay windows are covered by an over balcony that shelters a Victorian mosaic tiled Veranda area immediately in front of the house. This balcony is supported by a series of vertical oak timbers to first floor level.
- 5.5 The two bay windows at ground level are polygonal in plan with angles of approximately 150°. An early photograph of Derwen Fawr house, circa 1900, shows the entire building covered in foliage, with the absence of ground floor bay windows or the veranda and as such, it is clear that these bay windows were inserted post 1900 and are most likely the work of Sir Charles Ruthen in the 1920s. Another defining feature of the house, which is very characteristic and individual, with regards to the buildings external façade, is the building's fenestration, wherein, each sash window has very distinctive glass panes of alternating size, with a line of narrow panes framing central square panes. Again, as with the bay windows and the veranda, the photo of 1900, clearly shows that this glass formation is post 1900 and again is most likely part of Sir Charles Ruthen's 1920s Art Deco refurbishment. This refurbishing included the construction of a balcony and veranda over the central porch and bay windows surmounted by Art Deco style railings. These railings have since been removed, however they were still in place when the Bible College was in operation in the 1930s and later, as is shown in a series of photos of this period (see Figures 17 and 18).

- 5.6 Derwen Fawr House is attached at the rear by a 2-storey building constructed in the 1930s as part of the Bible Colleges building program. The building is known as the Meeting House (Building No. 2). Also attached to the rear of the house are the Dining Hall and the former Kitchen, both buildings which are original to the Victorian house. Derwen House is also linked to Ash House (Building No. 3) by a slate roofed car port or porch walk-through. The defining character of the rear west facing elevation of the main house is the series of original Victorian sash windows, without the later characteristic alternate glass panes which occupy the front east and west facing elevations and the large approximately 3m high x 2.5m wide leaded stained glass window at first floor level, with an armorial Coat of Arms, likely associated with Sir Charles Ruthen and his wife Lady Mathilda Ruthen, formerly Mathilda Westlake.
- 5.7 The north facing elevation of the house is fairly plain when compared to the east and south facing elevations, having only a pair of plain sash windows and a dormer window at roof height.
- 5.8 The south facing elevation is similar in architectural style to the east facing elevation in terms of fenestration, with a pair of double doors at ground floor level that gave ease of access to the garden area.
- 5.9 On entering the house from the front central doorway in the east facing elevation, the visitor is immediately met by a high depressed 'ogee' archway that gives access to the main stair hallway. This arch is the only arch of this style at ground floor level and was most certainly installed under the direction of Sir Charles Ruthen and as such may be dated to the mid 1920s Art Deco movement. Another significant feature in the entrance lobby area is the stucco ceiling, which although plain in design, its geometry is also very likely associated with the 1920s Art Deco movements re-visiting of earlier architectural styles. A similar stucco ceiling, although slightly different in style, also occupies the ground floor stair hall ceiling. Another feature evident in the entrance lobby is the position of a former fireplace, with its surround now absent, along with the accompanying wall half-panelling that once encircled the room. Removal of the panelling has exposed parts of the earlier early Victorian wallpaper design in places.
- 5.10 Once through the 'ogee' arch and into the main stair hall, the visitor is met by the main staircase, which flanks the southern wall and ascends to the first floor. The present staircase appears to be late Victorian/early Edwardian in style and may have been put in during Jeremiah Richardson's time in the late 1890s or early 1900s.
- 5.11 On the ground floor there are 4 large rooms in total, each with different decorative fireplaces and *faux* stucco ceilings still surviving. At the far north end of the house is what appears to be an extension to the house, however, it is more likely, given its apparent different floor level, that this part of the house is in fact earlier in date, and its windows, layout and character suggest that it is 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin. This part of the house appears to have formerly been used as a cold room and a scullery area. However, its former function prior to this may well have been agricultural, given that there is a blocked in arched entrance in the north wall, presently occupied by a sash window. Access to the first floor can be gained from this part of the house, however the main guest stairs are those in the main stair hall.
- 5.12 From the hallway to the rear of the house are the Kitchen and the Bible College Dining Hall. Attached to the Dining Hall is the Meeting House, which can be accessed via two doors in the Dining Hall itself. The Kitchen building retains no significant visible architectural features. However, in the Dining Hall there are a number of features, which shed some light on this room's earlier function. These include; a small window at ceiling height that has a group of

three pointed arches with leaded stained glass inserts; a blocked in double door entrance at the far eastern end of the Dining Hall that must have formerly allowed access to the Dining Hall from the ground floor back room in the main house. This blocked in opening is presently occupied by shelving, but its presence would imply that the Bible College Dining Hall was very likely also the Dining Room for the main house in Jeremiah Richardson's and Charles Ruthen's time.

- 5.13 On accessing the first floor from the main guest stairs, the first feature that gets attention is the large approximately 3m high x 2m wide leaded stained glass window at the first landing stage. This window is decorated by a Coat of Arms in stained glass (See Photo plates 168 - 169). The defining character and symbolism of this Coat of Arms suggests that it belonged to Sir Charles Ruthen, given that the main shield is flanked by two lances, which normally signifies a knight of the realm. However, this armorial design needs specialist research in order to determine conclusively, whose family Coat of Arms it represents who once resided at the house.
- 5.14 Once at the top of the first floor landing, the visitor first notices the Art Deco wooden frame work that flanks either side of the entrance to the central viewing room that gives access to the external over balcony. The design for this framework is a sun flare design, a typical and common 1920s Art Deco design.
- 5.15 The viewing room is a large well lit room with decorative stucco style wallpaper at coving ceiling level, whose design depicts an 18<sup>th</sup> century maritime view of ships in harbour. Another significant feature in this room is the late Georgian/ early Victorian fireplace surround positioned in the southern wall, now painted with gloss paint.
- 5.16 Access to both flanking front and rear bedrooms is gained via a central south to north running hallway beneath a pair of depressed 'ogee' arches, which give the first floor a significant and defining character and are again a feature almost certainly put in place by Sir Charles Ruthen, in his attempt at giving the house an Art Deco face-lift in the 1920s. With all of the upper floor rooms, each room has a different fireplace surround and again this would lend itself to the same 1920s Art Deco statement of adopting a variety of different architectural styles. However, wall decoration and floor coverings are all modern and associated with the Bible College refurbishment over the decades.
- 5.17 Access to the second floor is gained from the small flight of stairs positioned at the far northern end of the house. The defining features at this floor level (attic level) are again, another pair of low depressed ogee arches, that introduce each of the houses flanking attic rooms and its central dormer bedroom.

#### *Building No. 2 – The Meeting House*

- 5.18 The Meeting House at Derwen Fawr was built in the 1930s as part of the Bible College's building program following initial purchase of the property in 1929/30. The building is attached to the rear west facing southern corner of Derwen Fawr house. The external elevations are covered in a rough coat render painted with white limewash and the sash window frames are all painted black, being sympathetic to the main house. At the building's east facing gable end is half-timbering also painted black and this also is sympathetic to the main house. There are two entrances to the house from outside, one in the southern elevation and the other in the eastern elevation.
- 5.19 Access to the upstairs rooms is gained via a flight of stairs positioned at the far west end of the open plan ground floor meeting room. The upstairs is divided into 5 small bedrooms and

a W.C, all recently decorated and still partly furnished with window curtains.

- 5.20 The rear west facing elevation of the Meeting house is joined by a small lean-to shed and overlooks the main road. This elevation is smooth cement rendered with the window frame painted green.
- 5.21 The roof of the Meeting House is covered in grey slate roof tiles with grey fired clay ridge tiles.

#### *Building No. 3 – Ash House*

- 5.22 Ash House is positioned opposite the rear west facing elevation of the main Derwen Fawr house at the northern end. It is a 2-storey building with grey slate roof tiles, covered in a rough coat render and painted white with black painted window frames and doors. The building is divided into two gable ends joined in the middle by a central range. According to the cartographic study, the southern gable end is the older, Victorian in date, and the northern gable and the central range was built in the 1930s as part of the Bible College's building program. At the time of the site visit, the southern end ground floor was used as a toilet and the central and northern end was used as a college library.
- 5.23 Access to the interior of this building for inspection wasn't possible due to it still being partly furnished and partly still in use for storage.
- 5.24 Externally, there were no significant features noted in the buildings elevations.

#### *Building No. 4 – Oak House*

- 5.25 Oak House is positioned at the far northern end of the courtyard. The building is aligned east to west and was built in the 1930s as part of the Bible College's building program. This building was built as a hostel or a hall of residence. The external wall covering for this building is a smooth cement render unpainted, with window frames and doors painted green. On the walls of the south facing elevation are a series of three wall plaques, each with biblical writings on them. This same elevation has a series of windows and doors that are spread evenly across the elevation. In the north facing elevation, a significant and defining feature, is a large leaded stained glass window at first floor level.
- 5.26 Access to the interior of this building for inspection wasn't possible due to it still being partly furnished and partly still in use for storage.
- 5.27 Externally, other than the features already mentioned above, there were no other significant features noted in the buildings elevations.

#### *Building No. 5 – Courtyard Building*

- 5.28 This building is positioned at the east end of the courtyard area. The building is constructed from red brick and features visible in the exposed brickwork in the east facing elevation, suggest that this building is 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin, which has had its west facing elevation modernised with a rough coat render and turned into accommodation. It is very likely given the size and character of the exposed features in the east facing elevation, which includes a small blocked in window and a semi circular blocked in opening, that this building was once a range of animal sheds or stables in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the estate was still known as Sketty Isaf and the courtyard area formed part of the farm buildings.



- 5.29 Access to the interior of this building for inspection wasn't possible due to it still being partly furnished and partly still in use for storage. However, from brief inspection through the windows, the interior walls have all been covered in modern render and wall covering.
- 5.30 Externally, other than the features already mentioned above, there were no other significant features noted in the buildings elevations.

*Building No. 6 – Lodge House*

- 5.31 Lodge House is positioned at the main entrance gate to the former college and at the time of the site visit is still in use as a dwelling. Cartographic studies suggest that this Lodge House is very likely 18<sup>th</sup> century in date and likely formed part of the original Sketty Isaf estate. The building is essentially a low single-storey building with a pair of bay windows in its front south facing façade flanking a central half-timbered gable with an upper floor attic bedroom. The building is presently painted white with window frames and doors painted green. The roof of the building is covered partly in hexagonal shaped grey slate roof tiles. However, re-roofing and an extension at some stage at the eastern end have replaced many of these tiles with standard slate roof tiles.
- 5.32 Access to the interior of this building for inspection wasn't possible due to it still being in use as a dwelling.
- 5.33 Externally, other than the features already mentioned above, there were no other significant features noted in any of the other buildings elevations.

*Building No. 7 – Halls of Residence*

- 5.34 The Halls of Residence building is a long two-storey building immediately adjacent to the east end of the Lodge House. The building was built in the 1930s as part of the Bible College's building program. The building is of brick construction covered in a smooth cement render. The defining characteristic of the building is the series of windows and doors that punctuate both the front south and rear north facing elevations. The majority of the windows at both ground and first floor level have repeated small leaded stained glass windows at their upper frames. All doors in the front south facing elevation are painted dark green and flanked by a series of windows with frames painted mid green. The far eastern end of the building appears to have received an extension at some time, given its apparent square ground plan when compared to the main range.
- 5.35 The north facing elevation is much the same as the front south facing elevation, however, without the same entrance doors and many of the windows are missing the leaded stained glass window additions. An interesting feature in the rear north facing elevation of this building is a long concrete bunker-like structure attached to the building toward the eastern end. The character and form of this structure suggests that it was built as a WWII bomb shelter.
- 5.36 Access to the interior of this building for inspection wasn't possible due to it still being in use as a dwelling being occupied by tenants.
- 5.37 Externally, other than the features already mentioned above, there were no other significant features noted in any of the other buildings elevations.

*Building No. 8 – Walled Garden Cottages and Conference Hall*

- 5.38 This range of buildings is positioned at the far east end of the walled garden. It includes two red brick built cottages either side of a central range. Cartographic studies suggest that this range of buildings are very likely late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date and were very likely farm workers cottages either side of a central animal shed. Although the east facing elevation of this entire range appears to be in a good state of repair, the story changes somewhat when inspecting the rear west facing elevation, which is in a serious state of disrepair.
- 5.39 Access to the interior of this range of buildings for inspection wasn't possible due to them still being partly in use and used for storage.
- 5.40 Externally, other than the features already mentioned above, there were no other significant features noted in any of the other buildings elevations.

*Building No. 9 – Chapel House*

- 5.41 This building is the former Bible College's Chapel House and was one of the first buildings erected on the college's initial purchase of the Derwen Fawr estate. The building is of red brick construction, rendered in a smooth cement render and punctuated in each east and west facing elevation by a series of three pointed arches, with trefoil tracery at its upper window level. Each east and west facing elevation is supported by a series of segmented cement rendered brick built buttresses. Access to the building is gained from the north facing elevation through a central porch and from a further entrance in the southern wall alongside a projecting window. Close inspection of the west facing elevation showed that there was once a low entrance porch in the west facing elevation also, but this is now blocked in. The roof of the present building is of modern corrugated tin. In its entirety, this building is in a very poor state of repair.
- 5.42 Access to the interior of this building for inspection wasn't possible due to it being locked, however inspection through the window showed that there were no significant features worth recording.
- 5.43 Externally, other than the features already mentioned above, there were no other significant features noted in any of the other buildings elevations.

*Derwen Fawr Walled Garden (Site No. 16)*

- 5.44 The walled garden that surrounds the Derwen Fawr complex is constructed from stone externally, but lined with red brick internally. The site visit inspection of this wall showed that the western wall has two blocked in openings, one appearing to be a former cart entrance and the other a simpler single door opening that appears to have had a relationship with access to the rear of the Lodge House.

*Derwen Fawr gardens (Site No. 19)*

- 5.45 The formal Italian style gardens of Derwen Fawr are believed to have been laid out in the 1920s under the instruction of Sir Charles Ruthen. Several significant features still survive of the gardens, the most impressive being the dressed stone built water course, complete with stone bridge (*see photo plates 92 - 95*).

*Building No. 10 – Meeting/ Lecture Room (Sketty Isaf)*

- 6.40 This range of buildings is located immediately north of Sketty Isaf House. It includes one long building range with a modern lean-to range of the same length attached at its western side, presently used as a lecture room and a further small cottage/shed attached at the far northern end. This small building is presently used as a toilet block. Cartographic studies imply that this range of buildings may well be early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, however each building element has undergone modernisation in the 1930s as part of the Bible College's building program following the purchase of the Sketty Isaf estate. Presently the building is covered in a rough coat render painted white.

*Building No. 11 – Sketty Isaf House*

- 5.46 The grounds to Sketty Isaf House are accessed via three entrances, one at the far northern end of the grounds, another from a small Victorian iron gate directly opposite Derwen Fawr and another via a double iron gated driveway at the grounds southern end, again opposite Derwen Fawr.
- 5.47 The house itself is a very imposing and impressive structure, being four-storey, having a basement and three upper floors. The front of the house faces south and overlooks an area of well groomed gardens. This south facing elevation is characterised by a very pretty late Victorian central porch accessed via a flight of stone steps with curved metal hand rails, flanked either side by half-timbered gable ends, each with half-timbered curved projecting bay windows that stretch the height of the house. Colour wise, the house is presently painted in cream, with red brick colour paint highlighting the existing red brick decorative edging. The surface of the house is smooth render. The fenestration in the central area between the two gables is characterised by a run of windows in pairs of three, each having a characteristic depressed pointed arch tracery frame, enclosed by square window framing. The roof of the building is of grey slate.
- 5.48 Toward the far west end of the house is a tall residential extension block, built as part of the Bible College's missionary building program, for which Sketty Isaf was used. This building is also smooth rendered and painted cream, but architecturally it has nothing significant about its character other than a run of paired string coursed brickwork that breaks up the monotony of the building's utilitarian function as a hall of residence for the mission.
- 5.49 The rear north facing elevation, is again, like the front south facing elevation, a large building, but even more so from this side, given that its basement area is fully visible and accessed freely from the northern side. Significant features in this elevation include a length of bay windows at the western end at first and second floor level and a further square projecting bay window at first floor level at the far east end of the building. It is plain to see from this elevation, that this side of the house was most definitely the 'tradesman's' entrance, given its series of doors allowing access to the basement area and the large number of drainage pipes that cover the elevation.
- 5.50 Unfortunately the interior of Sketty Isaf is very disappointing in terms of interesting or significant architectural features, as the building has undergone serious refurbishment over the years with all doors being modern fire-doors and all of the floor and wall coverings being modern. The only internal features worth noting are a quarry tiled red and black floor that cover the entire basement area and a number of late Victorian features in the first floor entrance lobby corridor, which includes the surviving late Victorian oak staircase that

ascends to the second and third floors, a number of decorative stucco ceiling and wall motifs and several late Victorian fireplace surrounds. Other than these internal features there is nothing of any great interest within the interior of the building remaining.

*Building No. 12 – Red brick shed*

- 5.51 This small red brick built shed is positioned in the walled garden area alongside the walled garden cottages. All of the walls are cement rendered and the windows and door appear to be 1930s in style.
- 5.52 Access to the interior of this shed for inspection wasn't possible due to it being locked.
- 5.53 Externally, other than the features already mentioned above, there were no other significant features noted in any of the other buildings elevations. This building was only recorded photographically.

*Building No. 13 – Red brick garden shed*

- 5.54 5.54 This red brick building is positioned alongside the Chapel House and adjacent to the southern cottage of the walled garden building range. At the time of the site visit this building was completely covered in dense vegetation which made inspection, investigation and recording impossible. However, what was seen suggests that the building is very likely contemporary in date to the early buildings in the walled garden range and as such it is very likely an old farm building and dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This building was only recorded photographically.

## **Summary of Standing Building Recording**

- 5.55 The site visit and building investigation and recording has revealed that the most noteworthy building within the Bible College of Wales complex is Derwen Fawr House. The site visit to the house along with the results from the desk based assessment have shown that Derwen Fawr house very likely dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, but it may well have earlier late 17<sup>th</sup> century foundations. This said however, the defining architectural character of the house has to be the Art Deco additions that were made to both the exterior and the interior of the house by the architect and engineer Sir Charles Ruthen in the 1920s. Charles Ruthen also designed and implemented the construction of several other notable buildings within the Swansea region in the 1900s.

## **6 Impact of Development upon Heritage Assets**

- 6.1 In summary, the proposed development proposes to demolish all of the standing buildings in the old Bible College of Wales complex, with a view to redeveloping the site into residential housing. Inevitably these proposals will have a major adverse effect on all of the standing buildings within the proposed development boundary and an effect on all potential buried remains within the area. At the time of writing the proposed development design was still in its early stages and its final design is dependent on supplied information and decisions following the results of this report and other relevant consultations, and as such all predictions are based purely on a worst case-scenario basis, this scenario being that all standing buildings on the site will be demolished.

- 6.2 The following table summarises the predicted impact on each of the identified archaeological elements within the proposed development area, based on the significance criteria listed in Table 1 on page 6. Following this is a section which addresses the potential indirect impact that the proposals will have on all high value sites, including the essential setting of the Clyne Castle Registered Park and Garden within 500m from the proposed development area.

<b>Table 3. Predicted Directs Effects on all Heritage Assets within proposed development area</b>						
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Type of Effect</b>	<b>Amount of loss</b>	<b>Site Value</b>	<b>Magnitude of effect</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>
<b>Standing Buildings</b>						
1	Derwen Fawr House, inc. Dining Hall and Kitchen	Demolition	Total	High	Major	Major/Adverse
2	Meeting House	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
3	Ash House	Demolition	Partial	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
4	Oak House	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
5	Courtyard Building	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
6	Lodge House	Demolition	Total	Medium	Major	Moderate/Major/Adverse
7	Halls of Residence	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
8	Walled garden cottages and Conference Hall	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
9	Chapel House	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
10	Meeting Room	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
11	Sketty Isaf House	Demolition	Total	Medium	Major	Moderate/Major/Adverse
12	Red brick shed	Demolition	Total	Negligible	Major	Minor/Adverse
13	Red brick shed	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
<b>Archaeological sites identified from research and site visit</b>						
14	1920s Building foundations	Groundwork	Unknown	Negligible	Unknown	Minor/Adverse
15	1920s Building foundations	Groundwork	Unknown	Negligible	Unknown	Minor/Adverse
16	18 <sup>th</sup> century Walled Garden enclosure wall	Demolition	Total	Medium	Major	Moderate/Major/Adverse
17	20 <sup>th</sup> century Platform	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
18	19 <sup>th</sup> century Platform	Demolition	Total	Low	Major	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
19	1920s Formal	Demolition	Total	Medium	Major	Moderate/Major/Adverse

	Gardens					
20	Modern Greenhouse	Demolition	Total	Negligible	Major	Minor/Adverse
21	18 <sup>th</sup> century Buried building foundations	Groundwork	Unknown	Low	Unknown	Moderate/Minor/Adverse
22	18 <sup>th</sup> century Buried building foundations	Groundwork	Unknown	Low	Unknown	Moderate/Minor/Adverse

*Indirect- visual effects and effects upon "setting"*

- 6.3 The assessment has identified no High Value designated scheduled sites or listed buildings within the prescribed 500m of the wider study area that would be indirectly impacted upon to any significant degree by the proposed development due to dense screening from tree coverage to the north, west and northwest.
- 6.4 With regards to the potential indirect impact that the proposed re-development may have on the essential setting of the Clyne Castle Historic Park, the western and south-western regions of Sketty Isaf are so well screened by dense vegetation and well established trees for some distance from the essential setting area, that any indirect impact from any development proposals would be very slight if not negligible, providing the density of existing tree coverage and vegetation is either retained or else carefully managed so as to not potentially affect the essential setting and that the proposed development is within a restricted height (a photograph of the area west and southwest of Sketty Isaf has been provide in Photo Plate No. 133- 136)

**Significance of the remains**

- 6.5 The desk based assessment and site visit identified the existence of 22 heritage assets within the bounds of the proposed development area. Of the sites within the proposed development area, nine (9) sites, inclusive of standing buildings, are either 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. These include No's 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 21 and part of 3. The remaining sites are all 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.
- 6.6 In terms of rarity, there are essentially three buildings, which are deemed to be noteworthy, Derwen Fawr House, Sketty Isaf House and the Lodge House. However, of these three buildings, Derwen Fawr has to be given greater attention due to the prominent historical figures that have resided there over the decades, along with the Art Deco architectural features that are attached to the house's interior and exterior, which are associated with the architect and engineer Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen, a former H.M Director General for Housing and a figure responsible for the buildings and designing of several early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings in the Swansea area.
- 6.7 In respect of Sketty Isaf House, the site in question has an interesting past with a succession of notable historical figures in the 18<sup>th</sup> century that resided in the early house, such as Sir Francis Holbourne. However, this early house was demolished in the late 1880s and replaced with the current mansion, which although it is certainly an impressive and attractive late Victorian building, with a number of interesting architectural features in both the south and north facing elevations, with especial importance put on the projecting bay windows and the

central porch, the building has very few surviving late Victorian internal features.

- 6.8 The significance of any potential buried remains within the proposed development area is considered to be moderately high given the potential presence of earlier building foundations within both the grounds of Derwen Fawr and Sketty Isaf, likely both dateable to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century in both cases. If any such features should become exposed during groundwork then these would be considered to be of medium significance.

### **Mitigation Measures**

- 6.9 This report in its entirety acts as a mitigation measure in terms of the potential direct impact on all standing remains identified on the site. Each of the buildings prior to any planning decisions have now been preserved by record. However, due to the fact that a number of buildings were not accessible due to them being either inaccessible or else still occupied by existing tenants at the time of the field visit, it is advisable that a program of photographic recording be undertaken on these buildings so as to create a lasting record, prior to any potential ground work on the site.
- 6.10 Development impact upon minor sites, such as the potential early buried building foundations around both Derwen Fawr and Sketty Isaf, or where the absence of archaeological features has not been established by other methods, can be mitigated against by undertaking an archaeological watching brief to record any unforeseen archaeological features that may be encountered during groundwork for construction. This can however, result in delays during construction while archaeological recording is undertaken.
- 6.11 In this instance, it is advised that an archaeological watching brief is maintained in the area of Sketty Isaf house and Derwen Fawr should either of the buildings be demolished, so that a lasting record can be made of the footprint of any potentially earlier buildings in both these areas.

## **7 Conclusion & Recommendations**

- 7.1 The desk based assessment, site visit and standing building recording within the old Bible College of Wales complex, identified the existence of 22 heritage assets, 13 of which are standing remains. Within the 500m wider study area, a total of 28 heritage assets were identified.
- 7.2 The most noteworthy sites identified within the boundary of the proposed development area are Derwen Fawr House, Sketty Isaf house and the Lodge House, but of most importance is Derwen Fawr House due to its historical and architectural associations with the architect and engineer Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen.
- 7.3 In terms of recommendations, it is advised in the Mitigation section (Section 6.9) that prior to the potential ground works commencing, a program of photographic recording is undertaken on all of the interiors of each of the buildings on the site which were not accessible at the time of the site visit due to various reasons in order to create a lasting record of the buildings.
- 7.4 It has also been recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained in the area of Sketty Isaf House and Derwen Fawr House, during any potential future top soil stripping, in order that records can be kept of any unforeseen archaeological features that may become exposed relating to both the early farmhouses of Sketty Isaf and Derwen Fawr.

## 8 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; Staff at West Glamorgan Archive Service for supplying information from the Derwen Fawr and Sketty Park Estate Papers. Also, thanks To Jeff Moore of Global Horizons Trust for allowing access to the site.

## 9 Bibliography and References

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Neilson, G 1999. *Cylchgronau Cymru - Gower* - Vol. 50.

Thomas, N, 1872. *Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales*

### *Other references*

British Geological Survey 1979, Ten Mile Map 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (solid) 1:625000

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3, part 2 HA 208/07) (Ref. 10-5)

### *Cartographic Sources*

- Sketty Hall Estate map 1818
- OS Surveyors drawing 1813
- Tithe, apportionment and parish map of Swansea (1838-43)
- Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1878-1879 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map of 1884 (1:10560)
- Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition map of 1899 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition map of 1917-1919 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1938(1:10560)
- Ordnance Survey 5<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1948-1957 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 5<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1964-71(1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 6<sup>th</sup> Edition map of 1971-73 (1:10000)

### *Aerial Photos*

- RAF 106G/UK/1625.
- Meridian. 1981
- Google Earth Aerial photos 2006



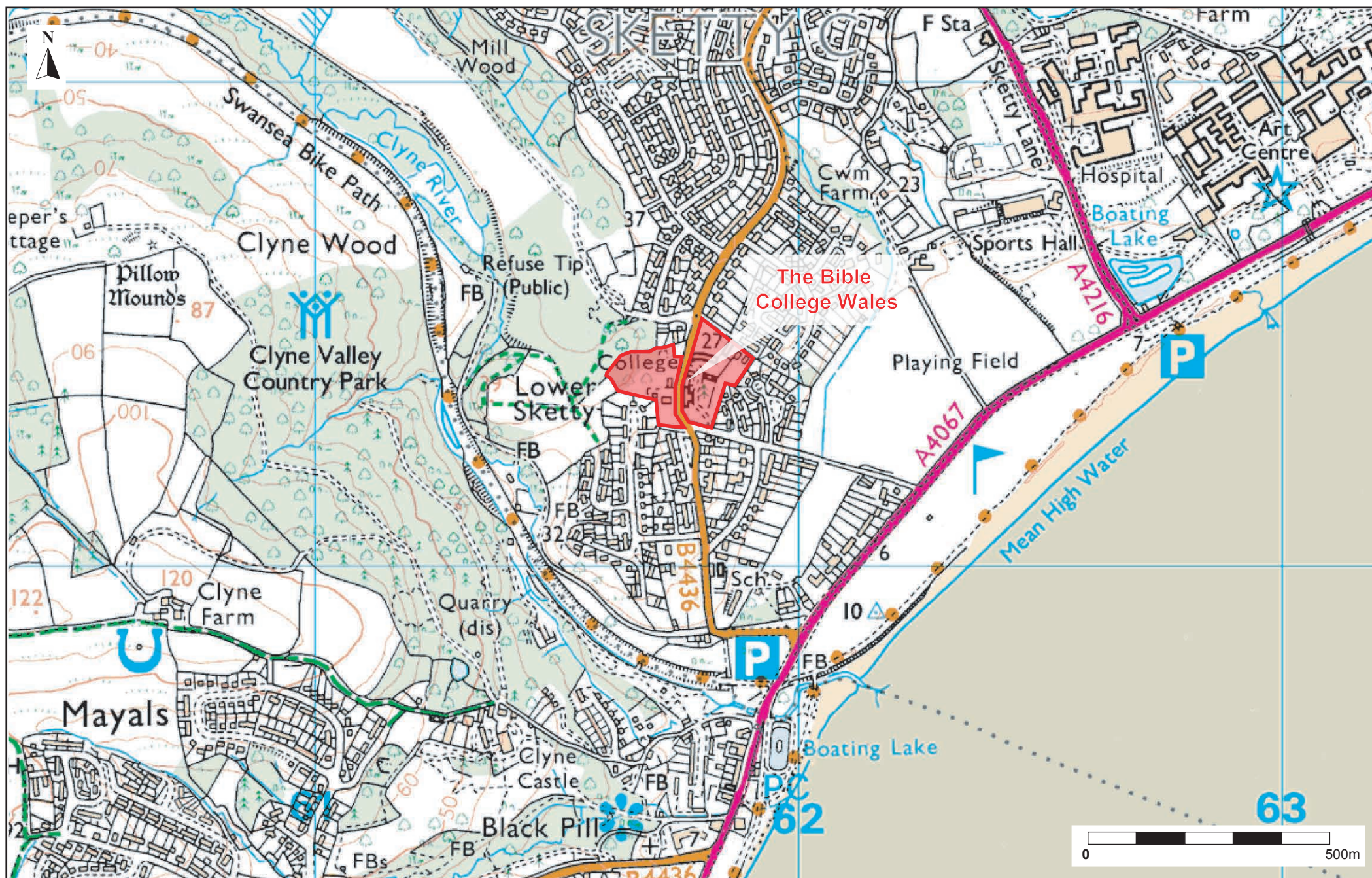
*Internet Sources*

- [www.welshcoalmines.co.uk](http://www.welshcoalmines.co.uk)
- [www.holburne.org](http://www.holburne.org)

# **APPENDIX I:**

## **Figs & Illustrations**





**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

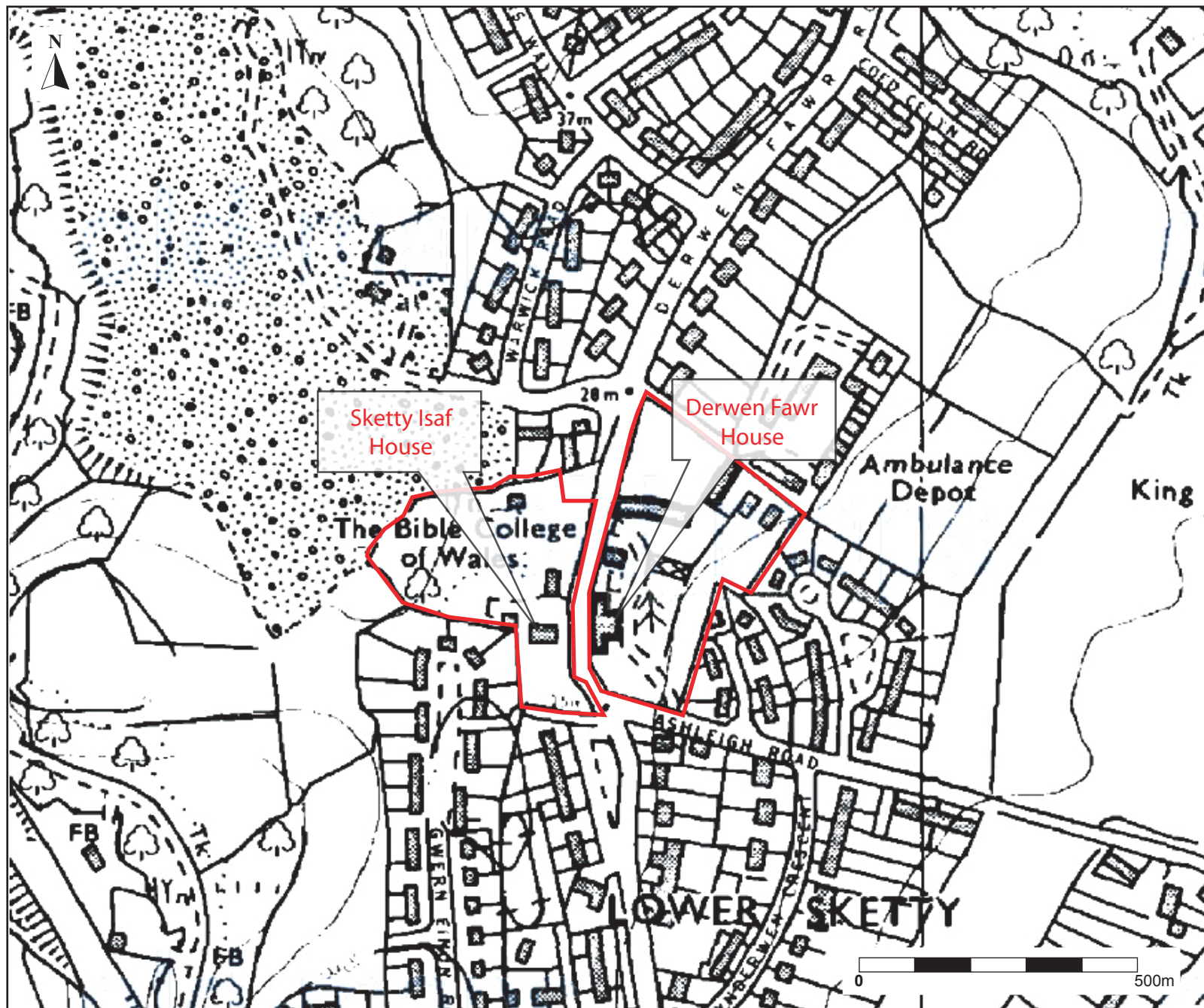
**Drawn by:**

**Original scale:** OS 1:50,000

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 1:** Site location map





# Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:** OS 1:10000

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 2:** Proposed development area (Bible College Wales)





**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 3:** Aerial photo (2006) showing proposed development area.



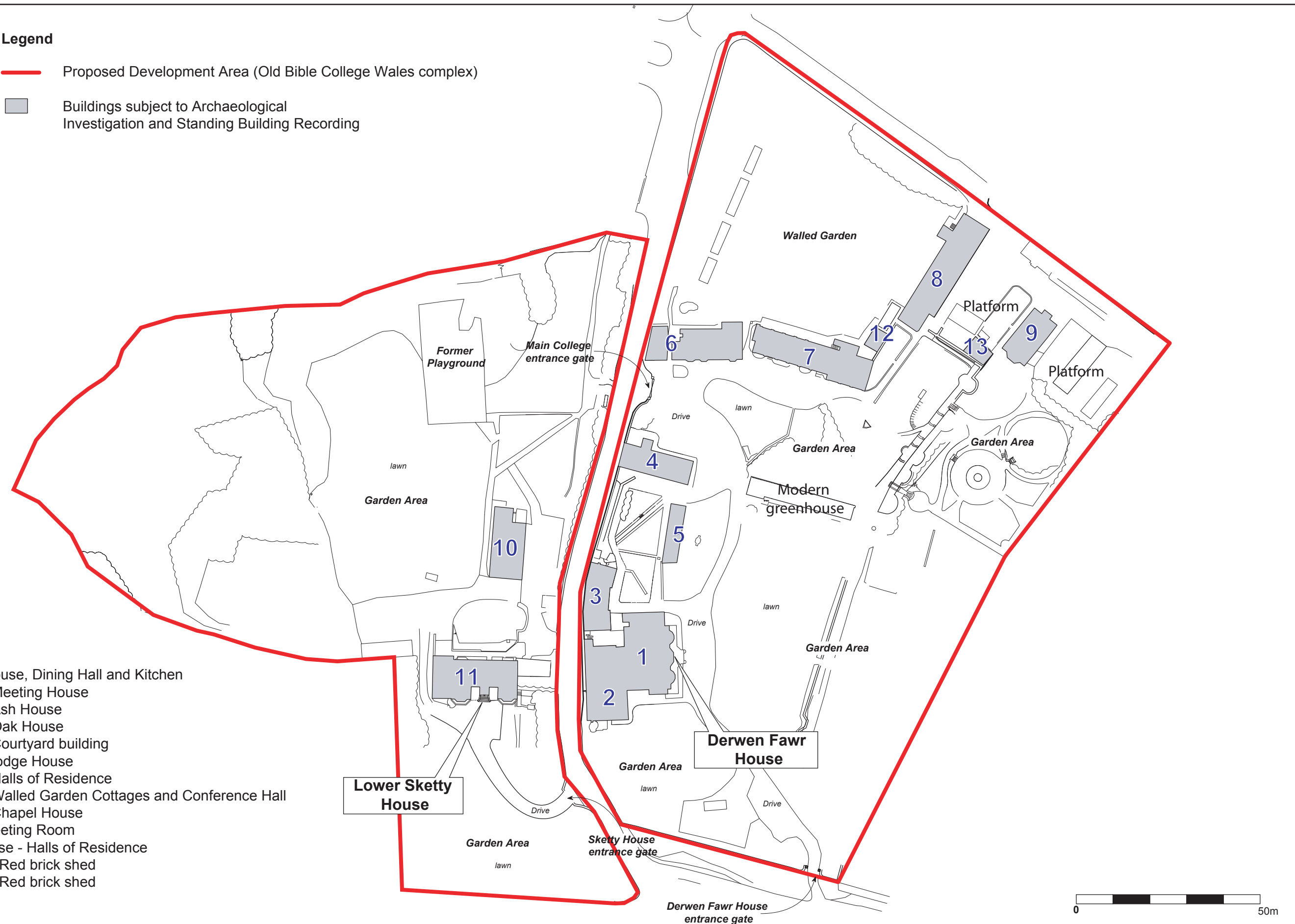


### Legend

- Proposed Development Area (Old Bible College Wales complex)
- Buildings subject to Archaeological Investigation and Standing Building Recording

### Buildings

1. Derwen Fawr House, Dining Hall and Kitchen
2. Derwen Fawr - Meeting House
3. Derwen Fawr - Ash House
4. Derwen Fawr - Oak House
5. Derwen Fawr - Courtyard building
6. Derwen Fawr - Lodge House
7. Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence
8. Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden Cottages and Conference Hall
9. Derwen Fawr - Chapel House
10. Sketty Isaf - Meeting Room
11. Sketty Isaf House - Halls of Residence
12. Derwen Fawr - Red brick shed
13. Derwen Fawr - Red brick shed



**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Scale:** 1:500

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 4:**

Site Plan showing existing former Bible College Wales site layout, with buildings under archaeological investigation and standing building recording shown numbered 1-13





## Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

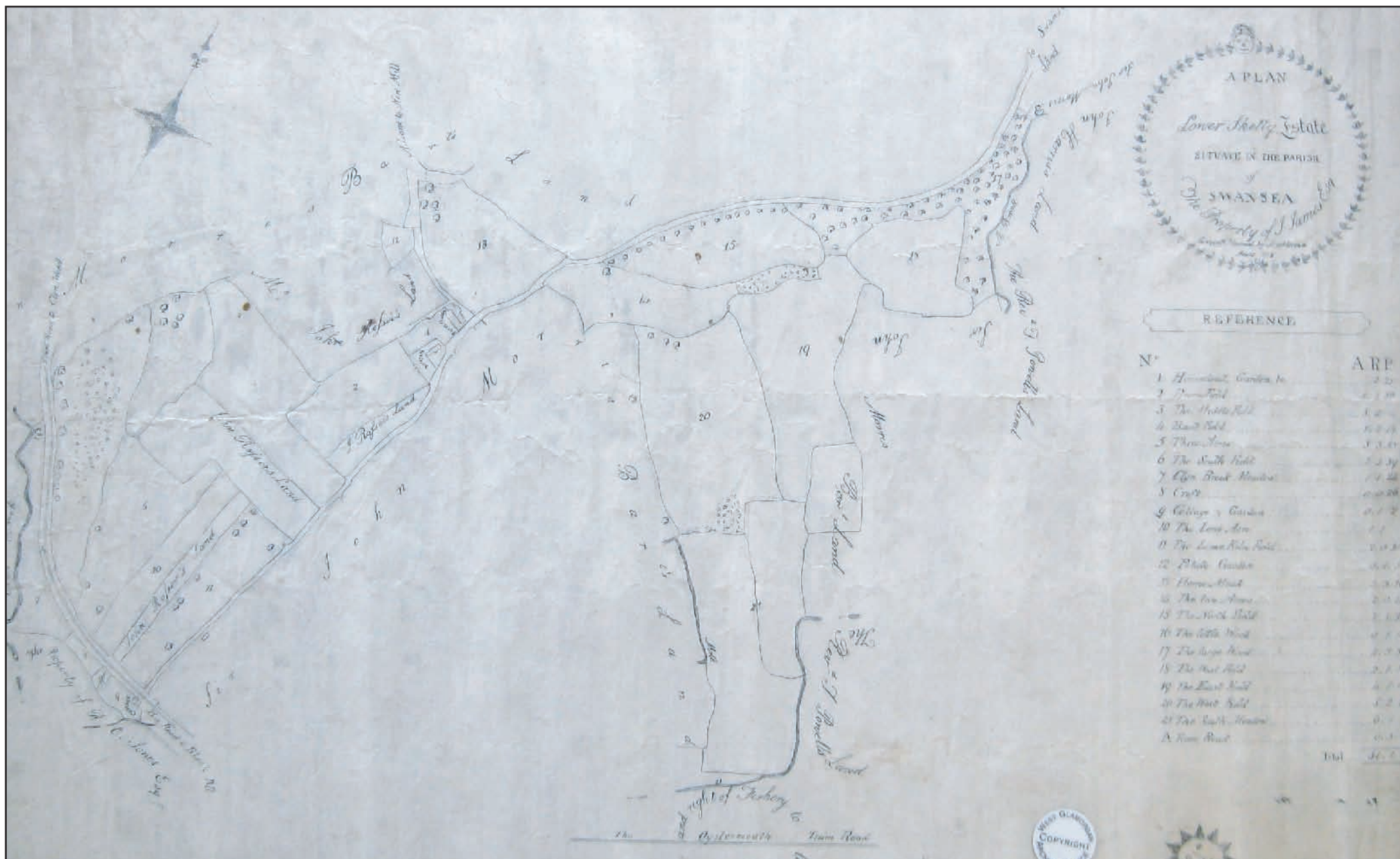
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**Original scale:** 6 inch to 1 mile

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 5:** OS Surveyors drawing 1813





**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 6:** Lower Sketty Estate map dated 1818. Lower Sketty House referenced as No. 1 on plan.





**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

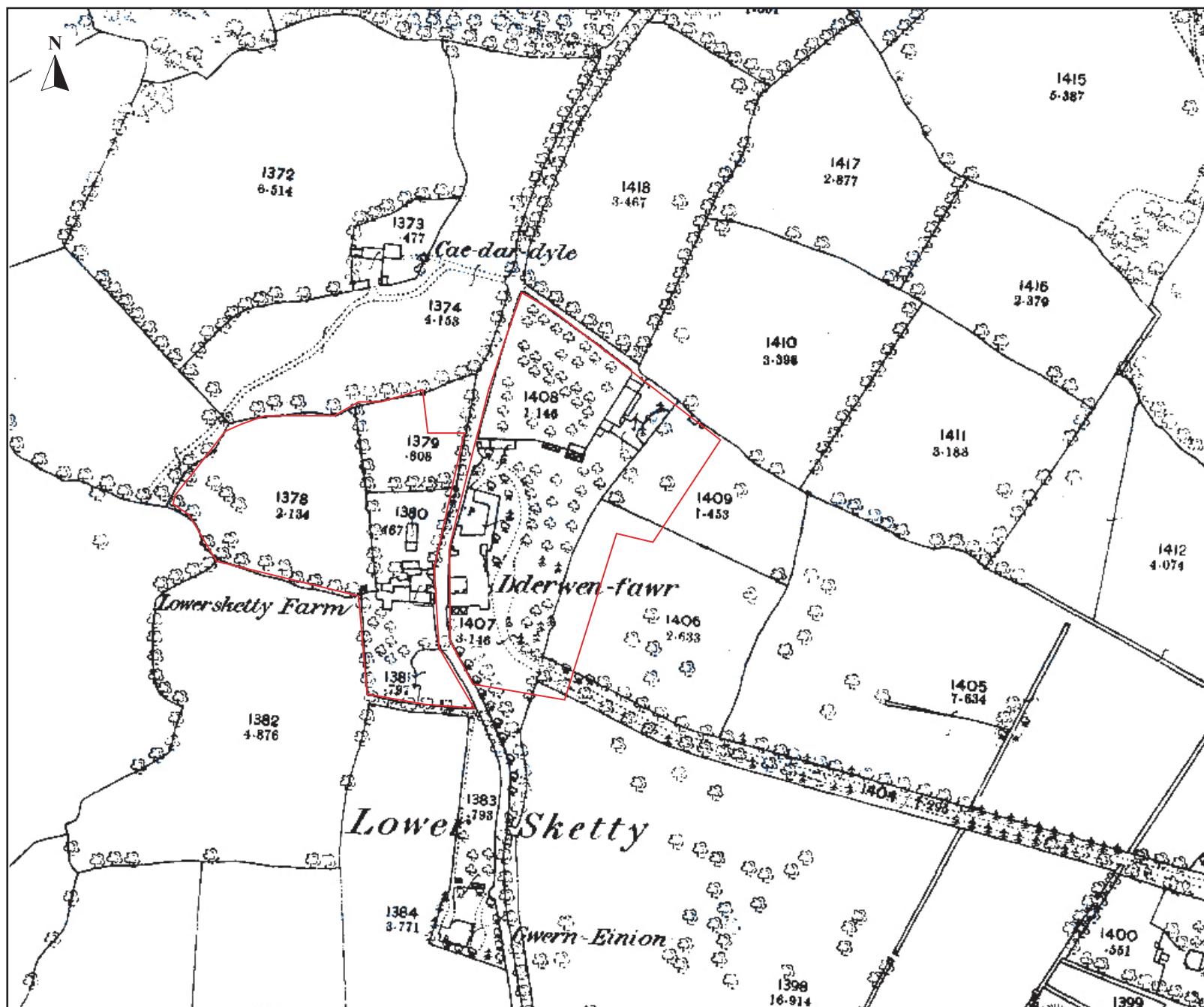
**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 7:** Portion of Swansea parish Tithe apportionment map 1838-1843 showing Lower Sketty





# Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

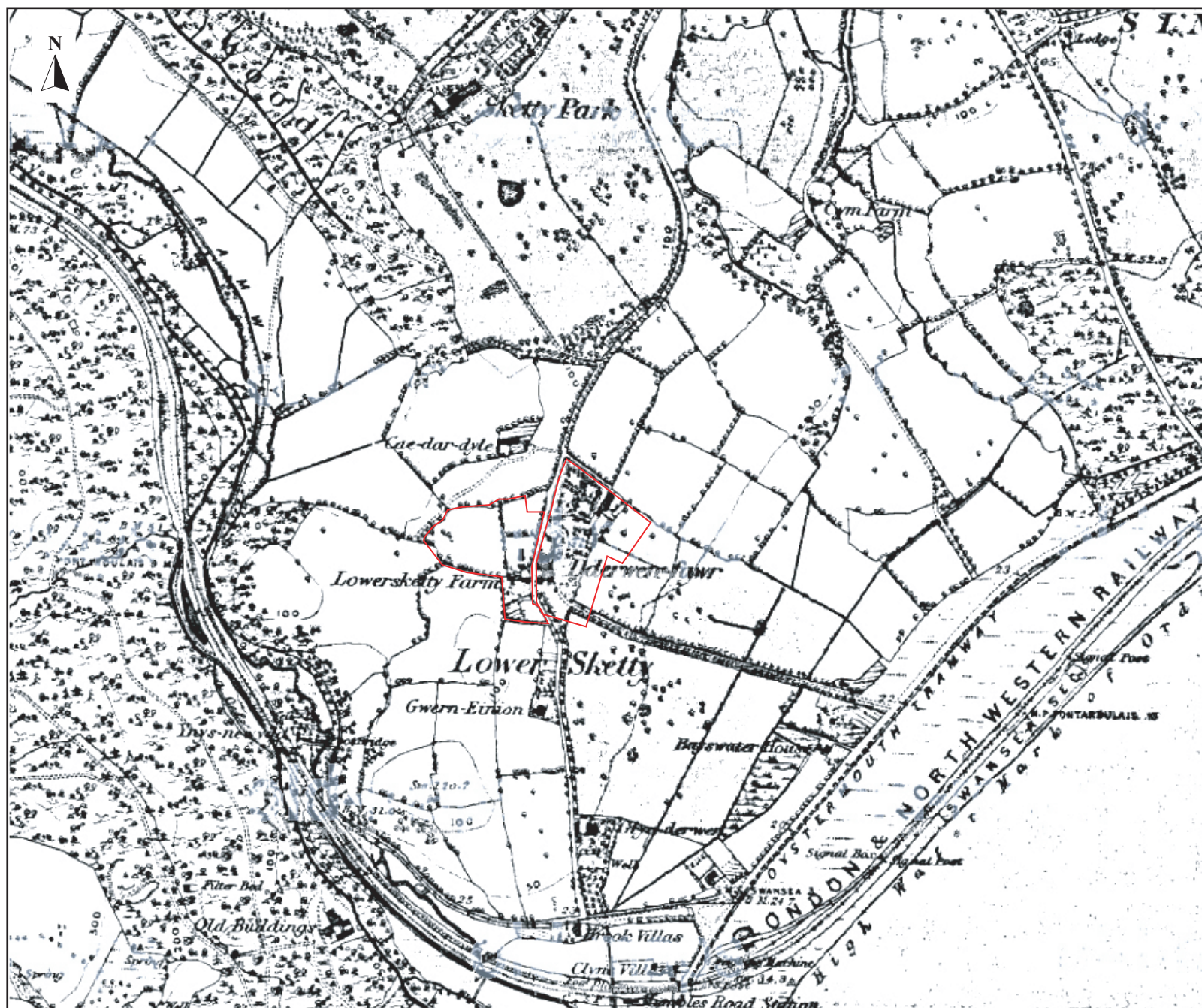
**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:**

**Original scale:** 1:2500

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 8:** OS 1878-79 edition map (1:2500)



# Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:** 6 inch to 1 mile

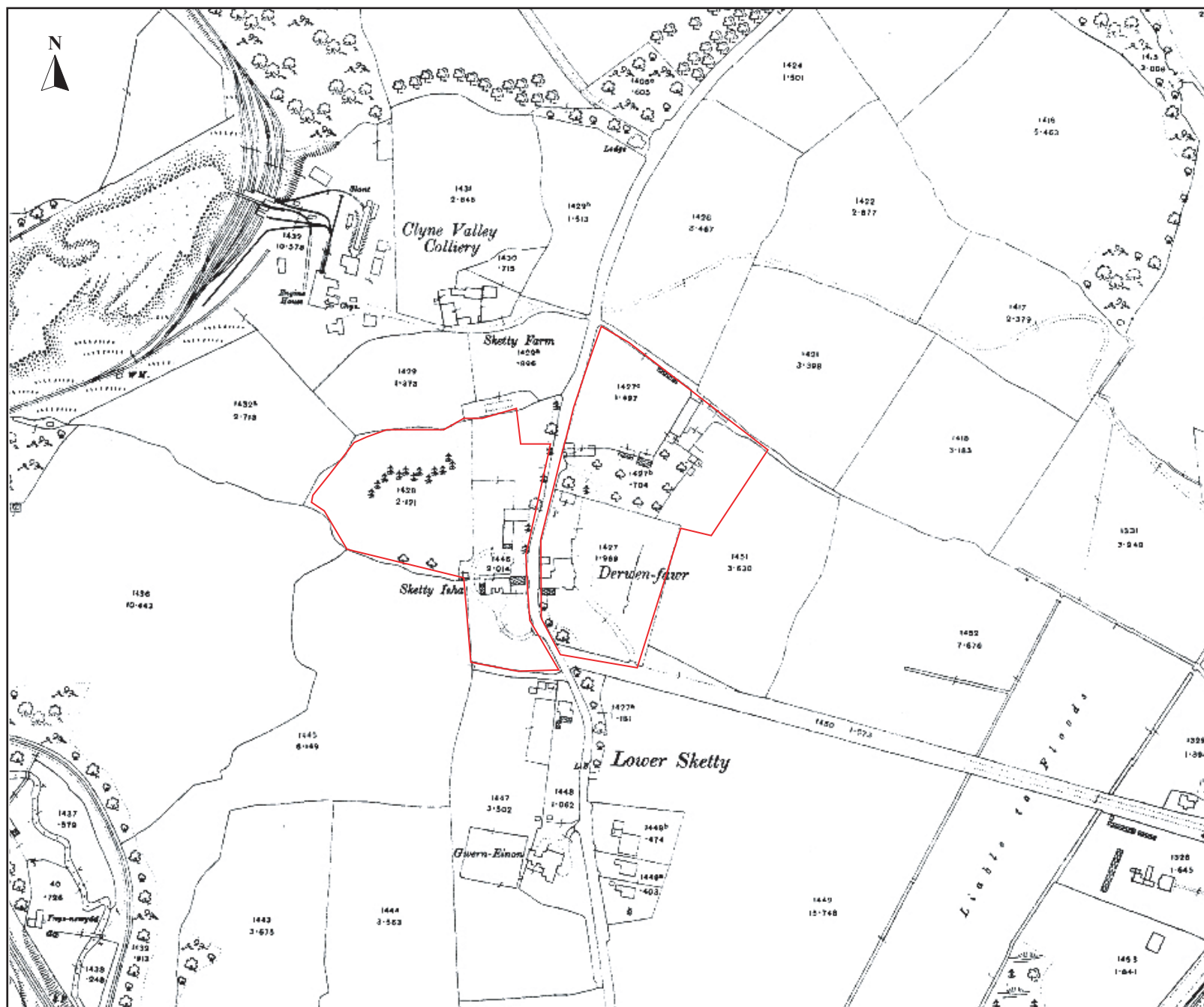
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**Drawing No.**

**Figure 9:** OS 1884 edition map (1:10560)







## Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

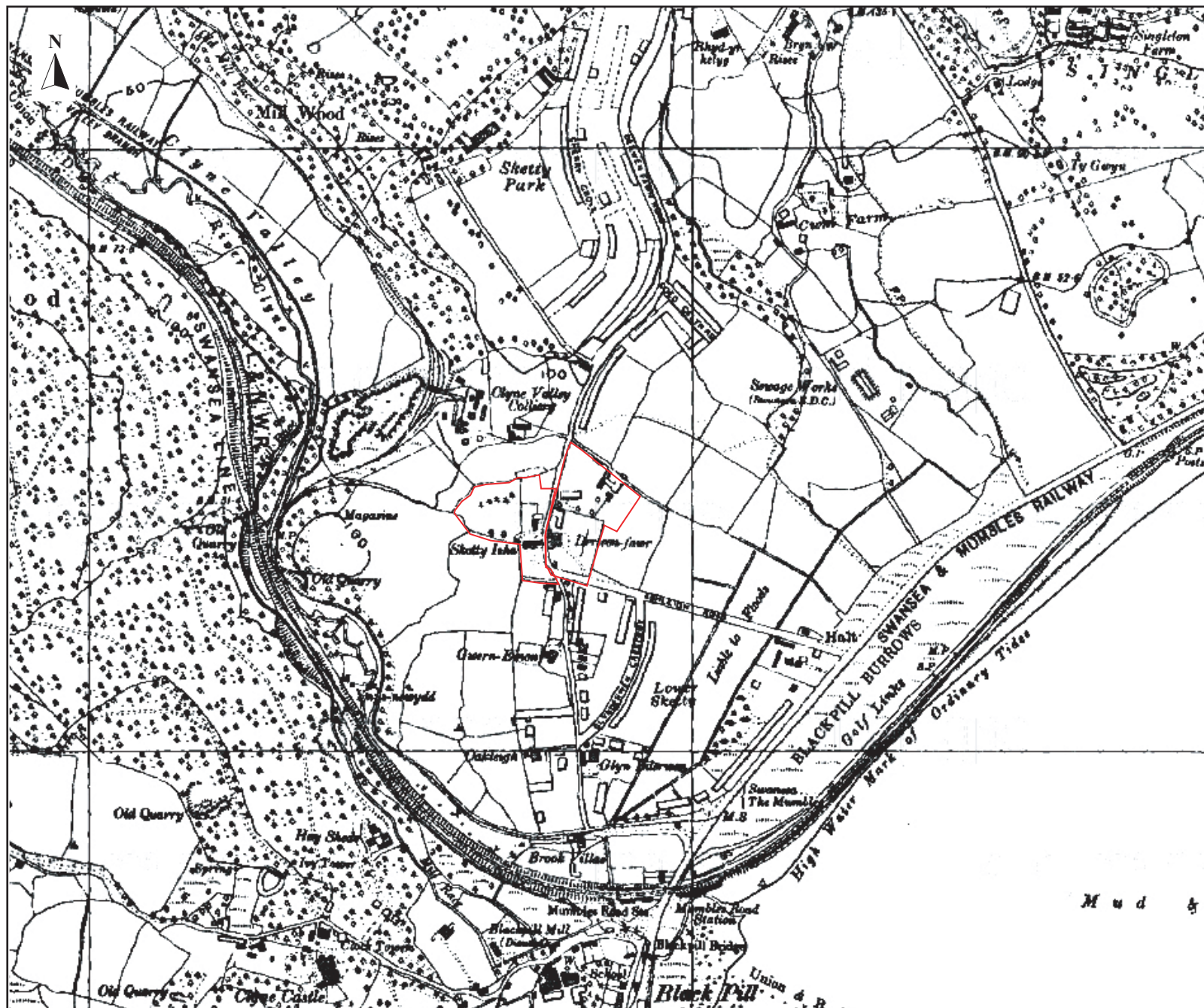
**Original scale:** 1:2500

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 11:** OS 1917 edition map (1:2500)





# Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

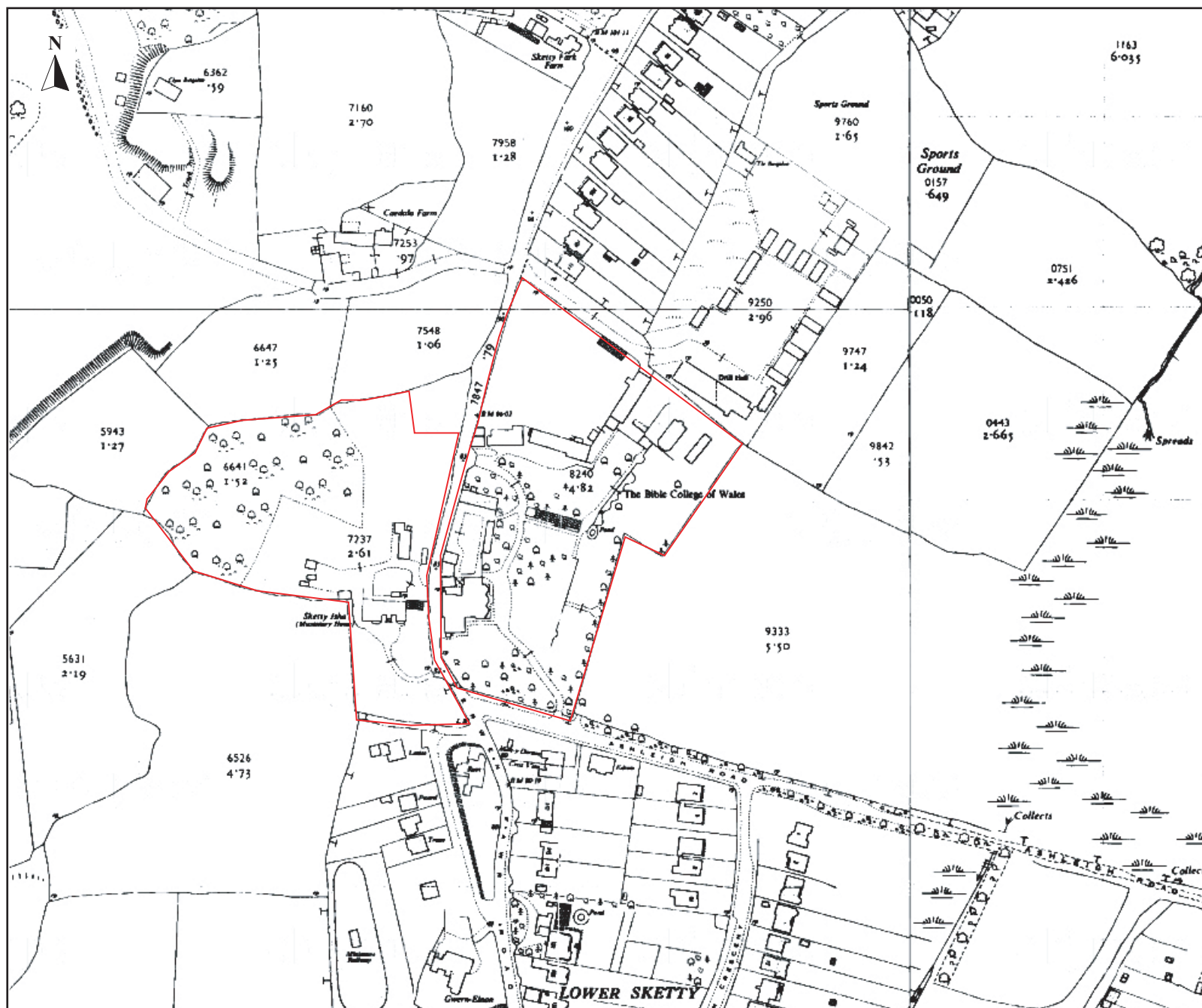
**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:** 6 inch to 1 mile

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 12:** OS 1938 edition map (1:10560)



# Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

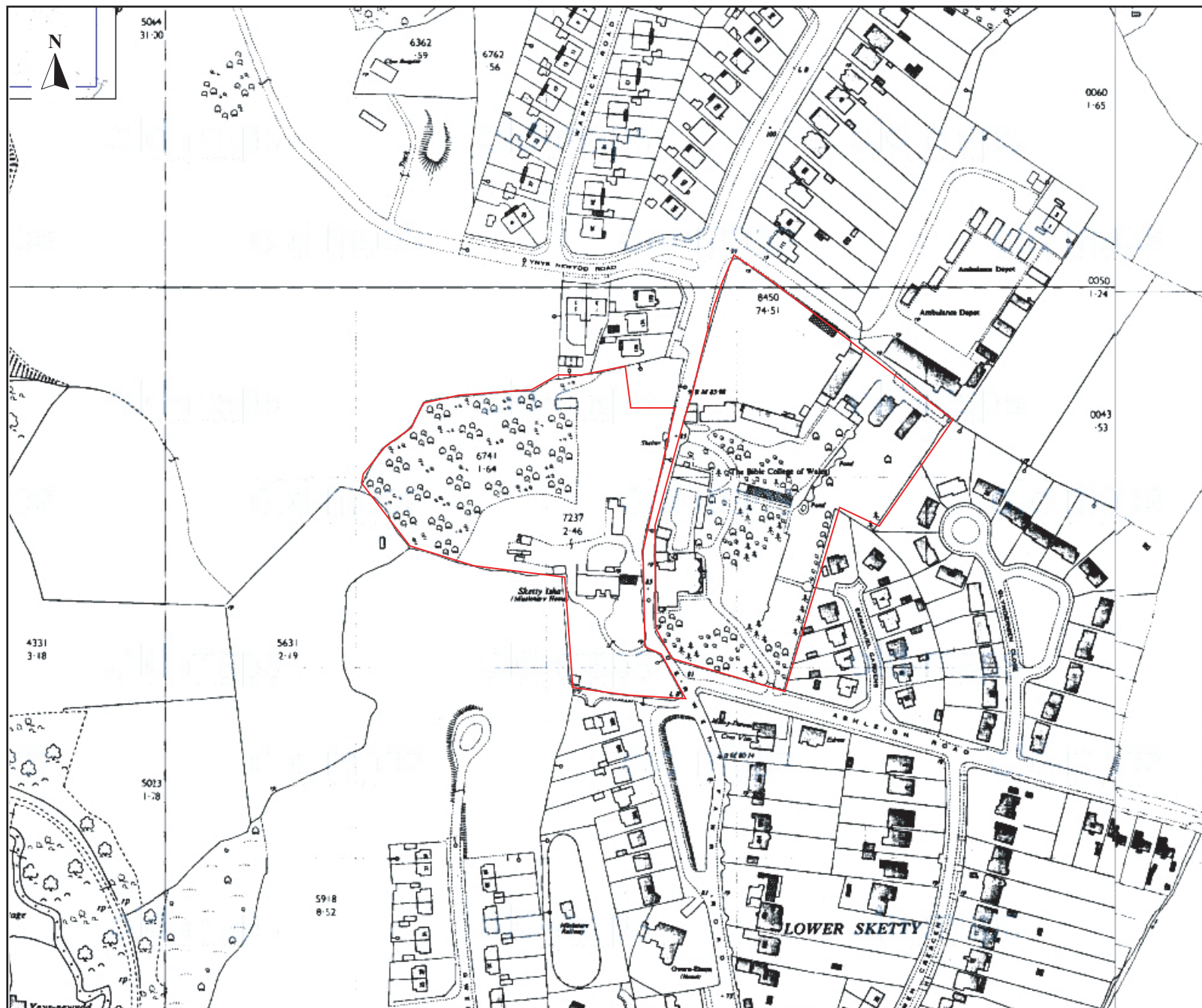
**Original scale:** 1:2500

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 13:** OS 1948-1957 edition map (1:2500)





# Legend

— Proposed development area

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

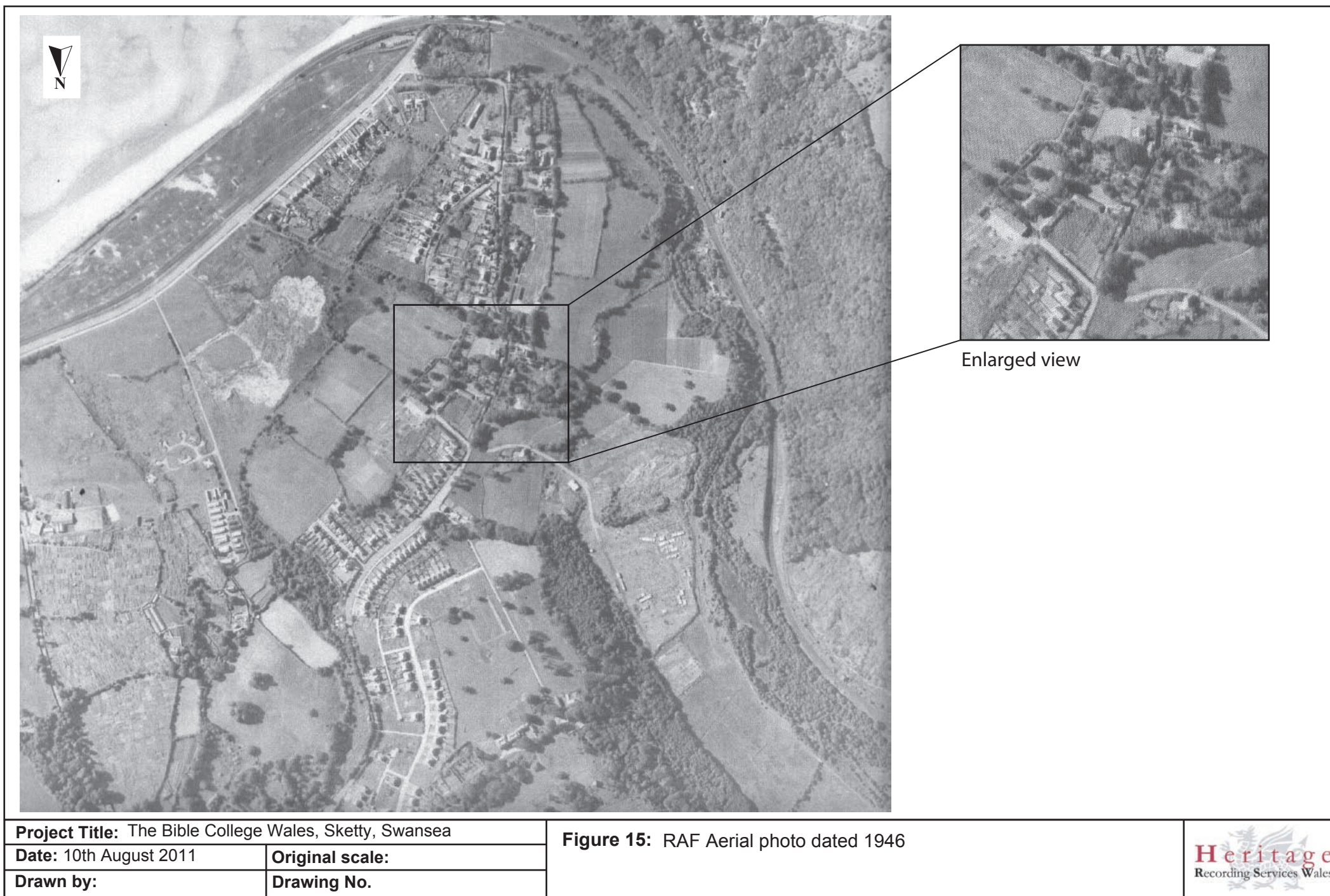
**Original scale:** 1:2500

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 14:** OS 1964 - 71 edition map (1:2500)





**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 15:** RAF Aerial photo dated 1946





Enlarged view

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 16:** Meridian Aerial photo dated 1981





A) Postcard, c. 1900



B) Photo, c. 1930



C) Photo, c. 1930



D) Photo, c. 1930

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 17:** Photos of Derwen Fawr between c. 1900 - 1935





A) Photo, 1935



B) Photo, c. post 1950. Entrance gate beside Lodge House



C) Aerial photo, c. 1960

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 18:** Photos of Derwen Fawr and Sketty Isaf between 1935 - 1960



A) Sir Francis Holbourne, 4th Baronet.  
(1752 - 1820)



B) Lady Alice Holbourne (1766 - 1829)



C) Sir Charles T. Ruthen (1871-1926)

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

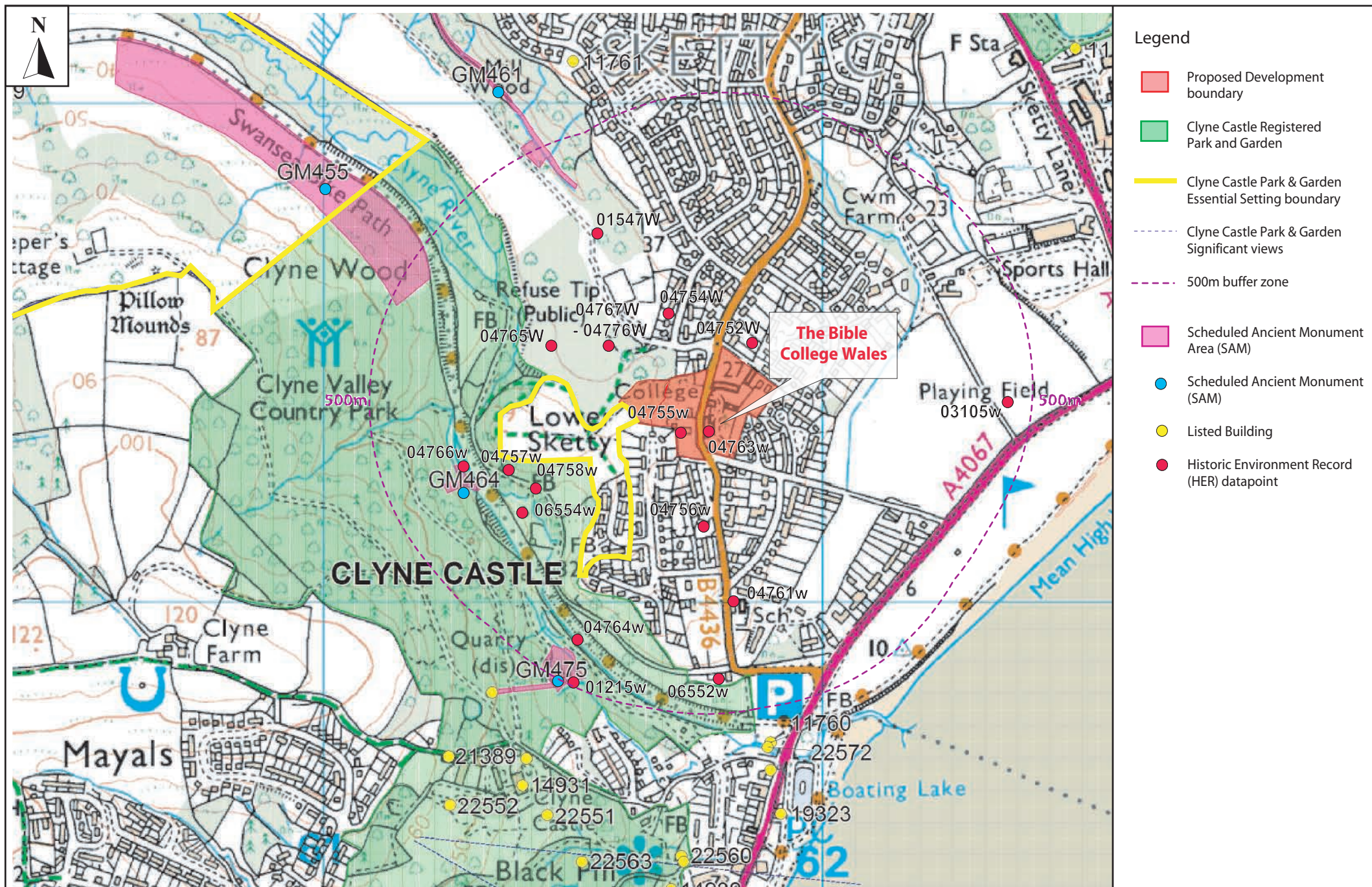
**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 19:** Portraits of Sir Francis Holbourne and Lady Alice Holbourne of Lower Sketty, c. 1800. Also, portrait of Sir Charles Ruthen of Derwen Fawr, c. 1900

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Scale:** Original OS 1:50000 map

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 20 (a):**

Location map showing proposed development area (Bible College Wales), in conjunction with designated sites, listed buildings and Clyne Castle Park & Garden





### Legend

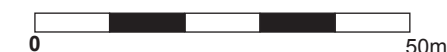
- Proposed Development Area (Old Bible College Wales complex)
- Buildings subject to Archaeological Investigation and Standing Building Recording
- Archaeological datapoint

### Buildings

1. Derwen Fawr House, Dining Hall and Kitchen
2. Derwen Fawr - Meeting House
3. Derwen Fawr - Ash House
4. Derwen Fawr - Oak House
5. Derwen Fawr - Courtyard building
6. Derwen Fawr - Lodge House
7. Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence
8. Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden Cottages and Conference Hall
9. Derwen Fawr - Chapel House
10. Sketty Isaf - Meeting Room
11. Sketty Isaf House - Halls of Residence
12. Derwen Fawr - Red brick shed
13. Derwen Fawr - Red brick shed

### Archaeological Sites identified

14. Building (now absent). c. 1920-1938
15. Building (now absent). c. 1920-1938
16. Stone and brick enclosure wall
17. red brick platform (building absent)
18. Red brick platform (opposite church)
19. Formal gardens
20. Modern greenhouse.
21. Former building demolished 1917-1918
22. Former building demolished 1890s



**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

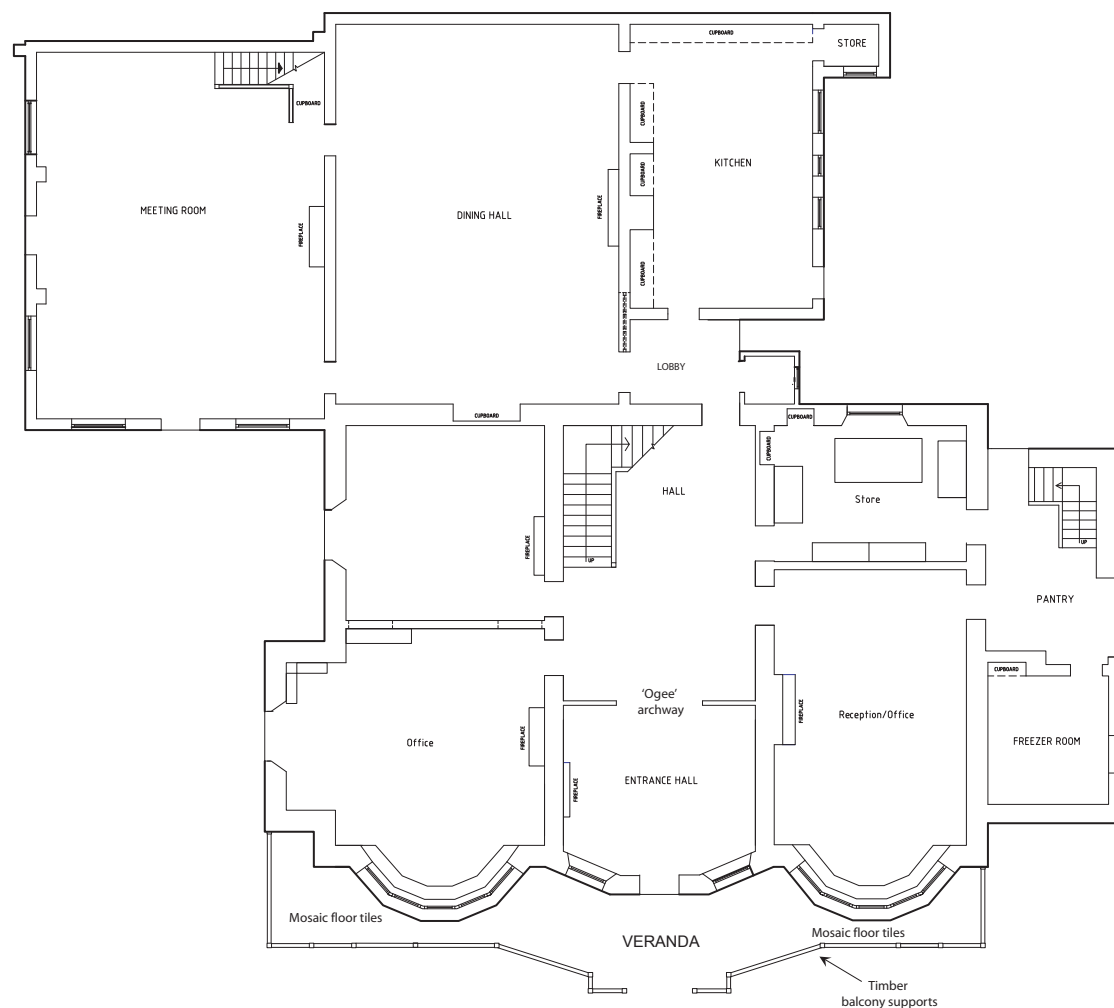
**Scale:** 1:500

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 20(b):**

Site Plan showing existing former Bible College Wales site layout, with buildings under archaeological investigation and standing building recording shown numbered 1-13 and archaeological sites identified from site visit and cartographic study (numbered 14-22).



0 10 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

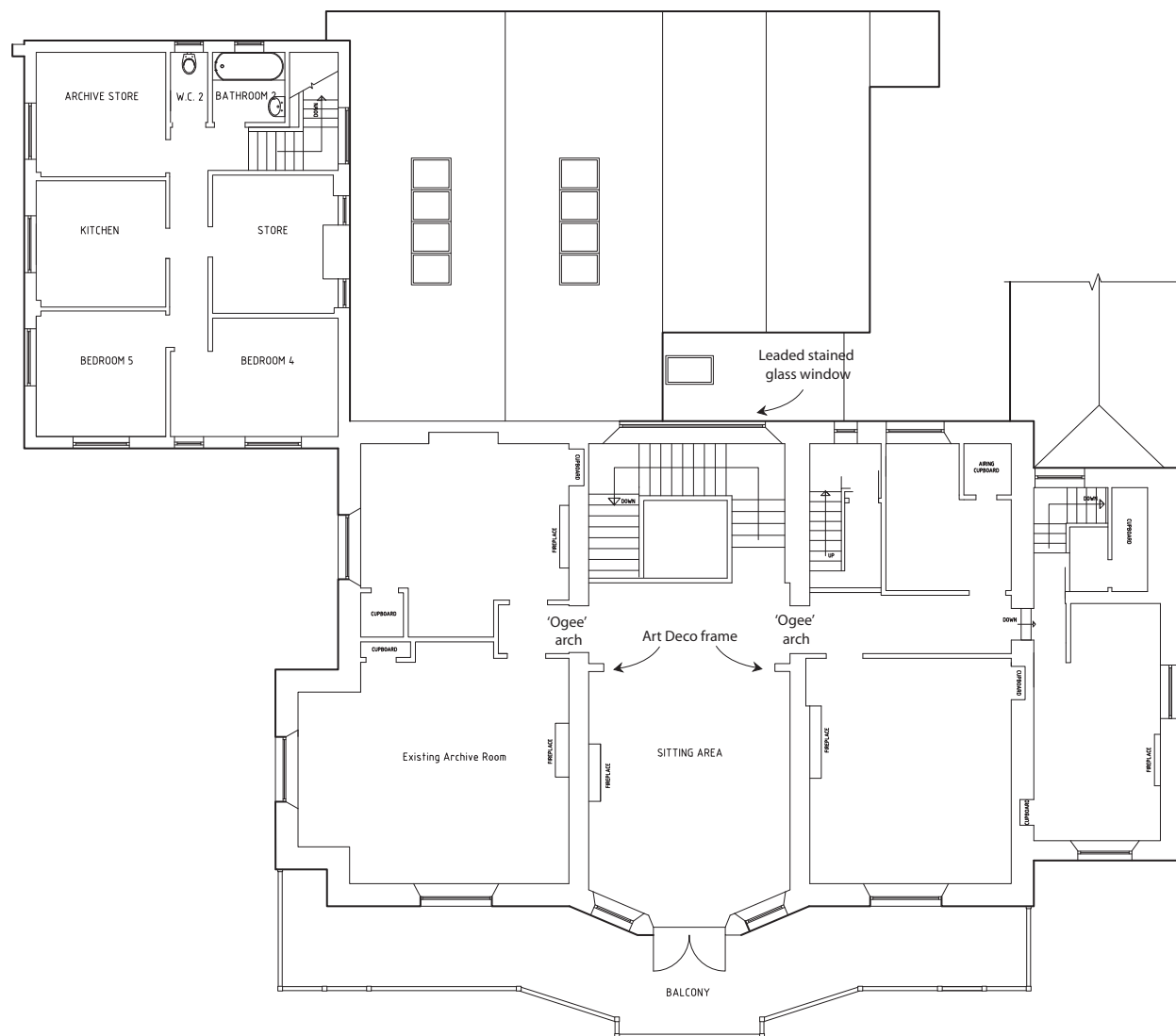
**Original scale:** 1:100 @ A2

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 21:** Ground plan of Derwen Fawr House  
(from former architects plan dated 2003)





0 10 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:** 1:100 @ A2

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 22:** First floor plan of Derwen Fawr House  
(from former architects plan dated 2003)



0 10 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:** 1:100 @ A2

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 23:** Second floor ground plan of Derwen Fawr House  
(adapted from former architects plan dated 2003)



**Building No. 1 - Derwen Fawr House**

**EAST FACING ELEVATION**



**Project Title:** The Bible College of Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

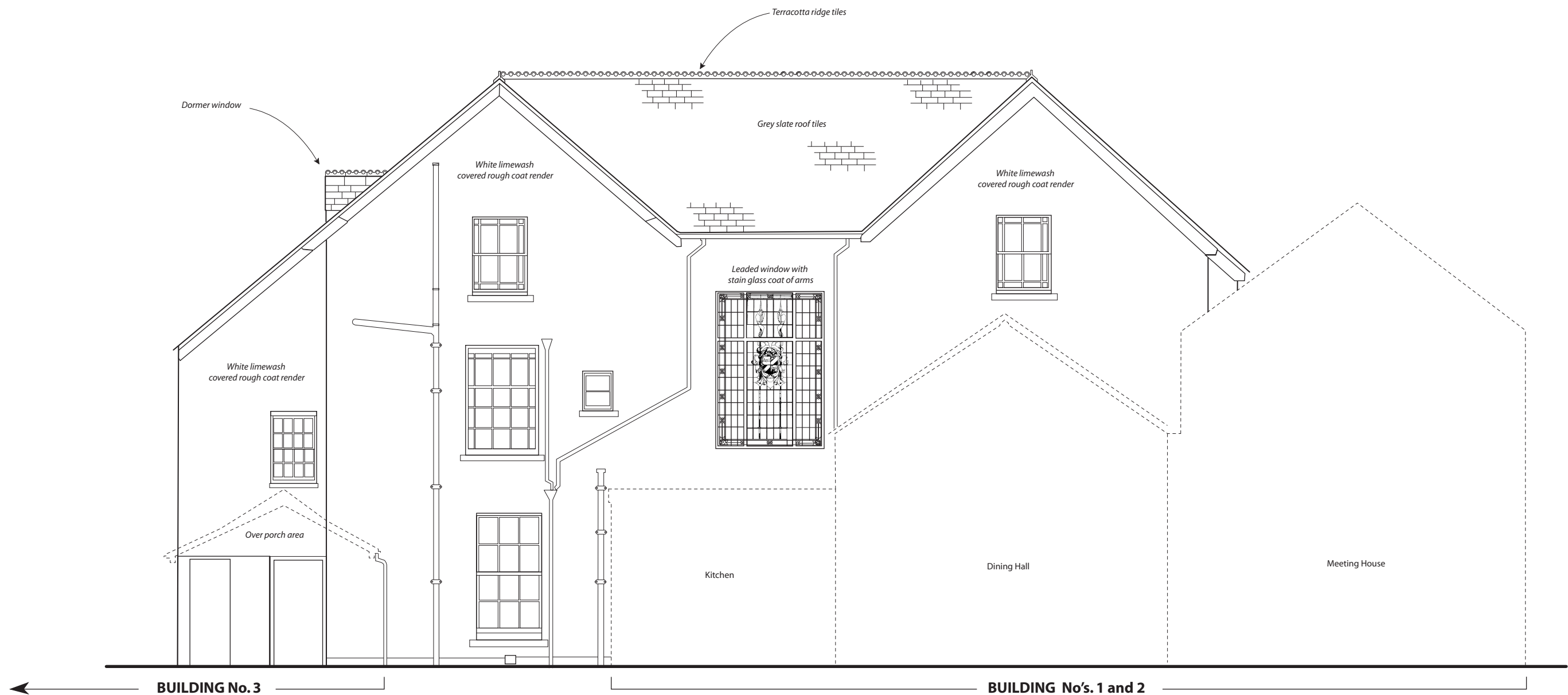
**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 24:**

Building No. 1 - DERWEN FAWR HOUSE - East Facing Elevation



Building No. 1 - Derwen Fawr House

WEST FACING ELEVATION

0 5 meters

Project Title: The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

Date: 10th August 2011

Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

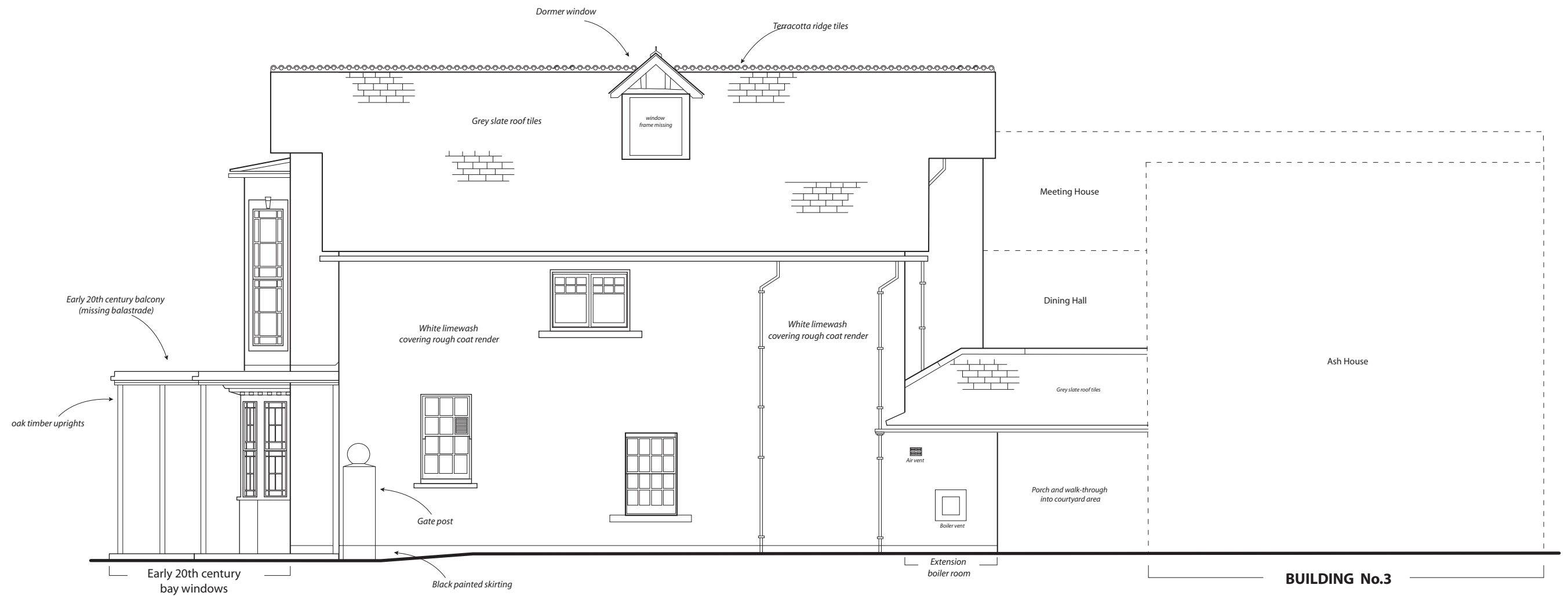
Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 25:

Building No. 1 - DERWEN FAWR HOUSE - West Facing Elevation





**Building No. 1 - Derwen Fawr House**

**NORTH FACING ELEVATION**

0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

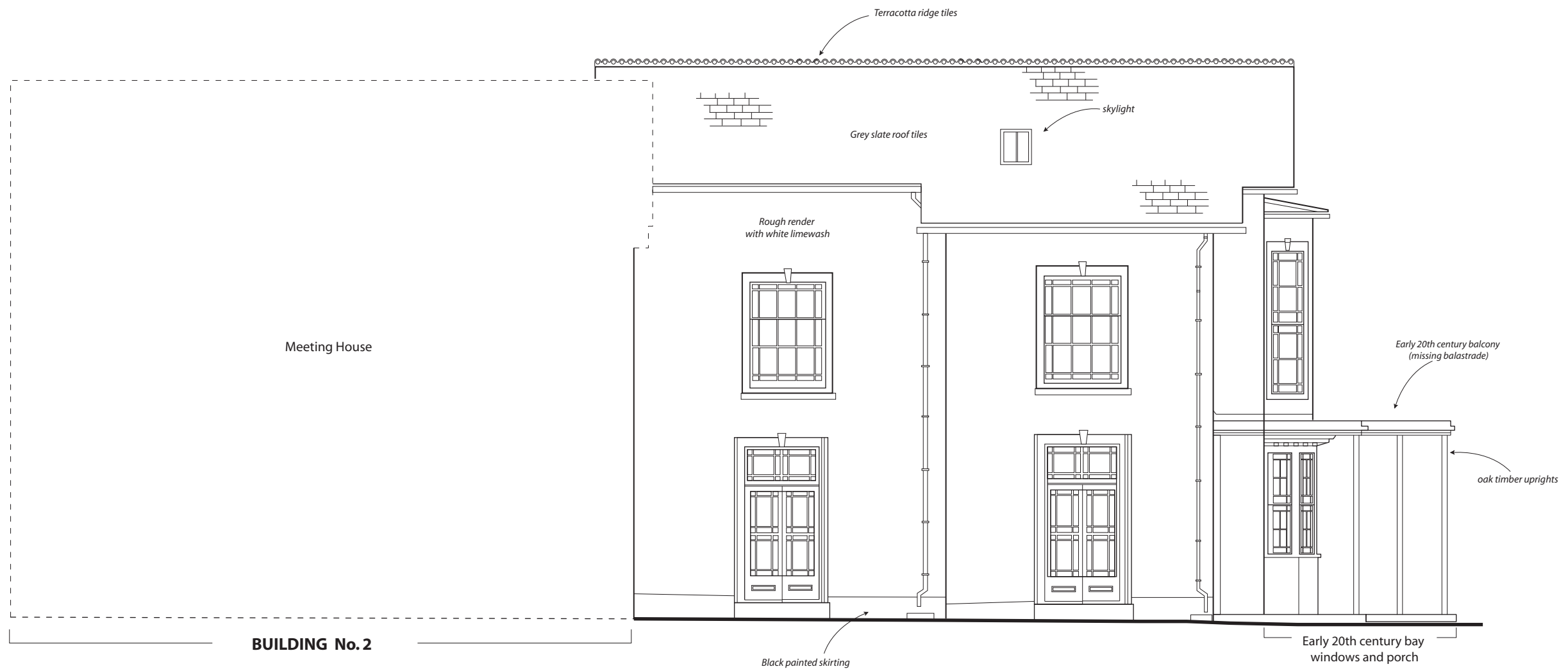
**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 26:**

Building No. 1 - DERWEN FAWR HOUSE - North Facing Elevation





Building No. 1 - Derwen Fawr House

SOUTH FACING ELEVATION

0 5 meters

Project Title: The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

Date: 10th August 2011

Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

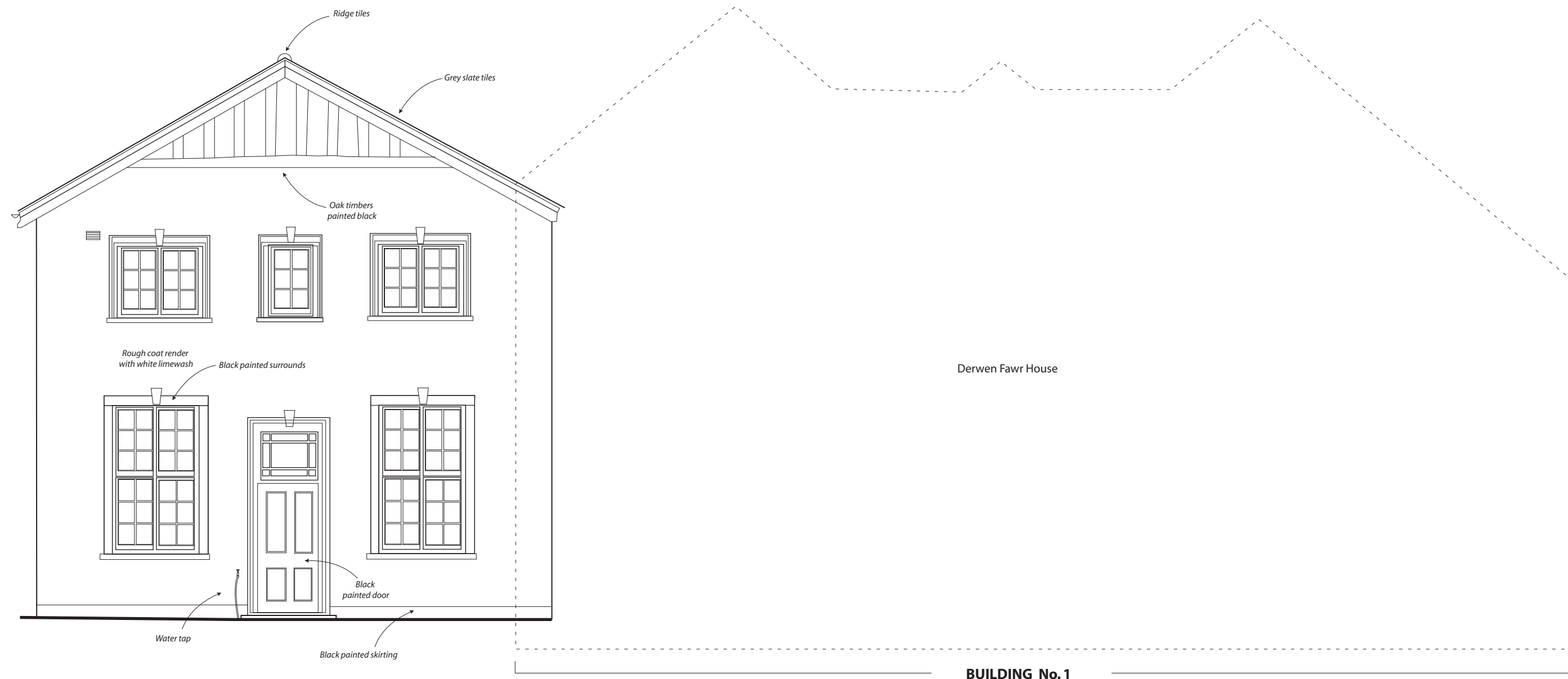
Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 27:

Building No. 1 - DERWEN FAWR HOUSE - South Facing Elevation





**Building No. 2 - Derwen Fawr Meeting House**

**EAST FACING ELEVATION**



**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

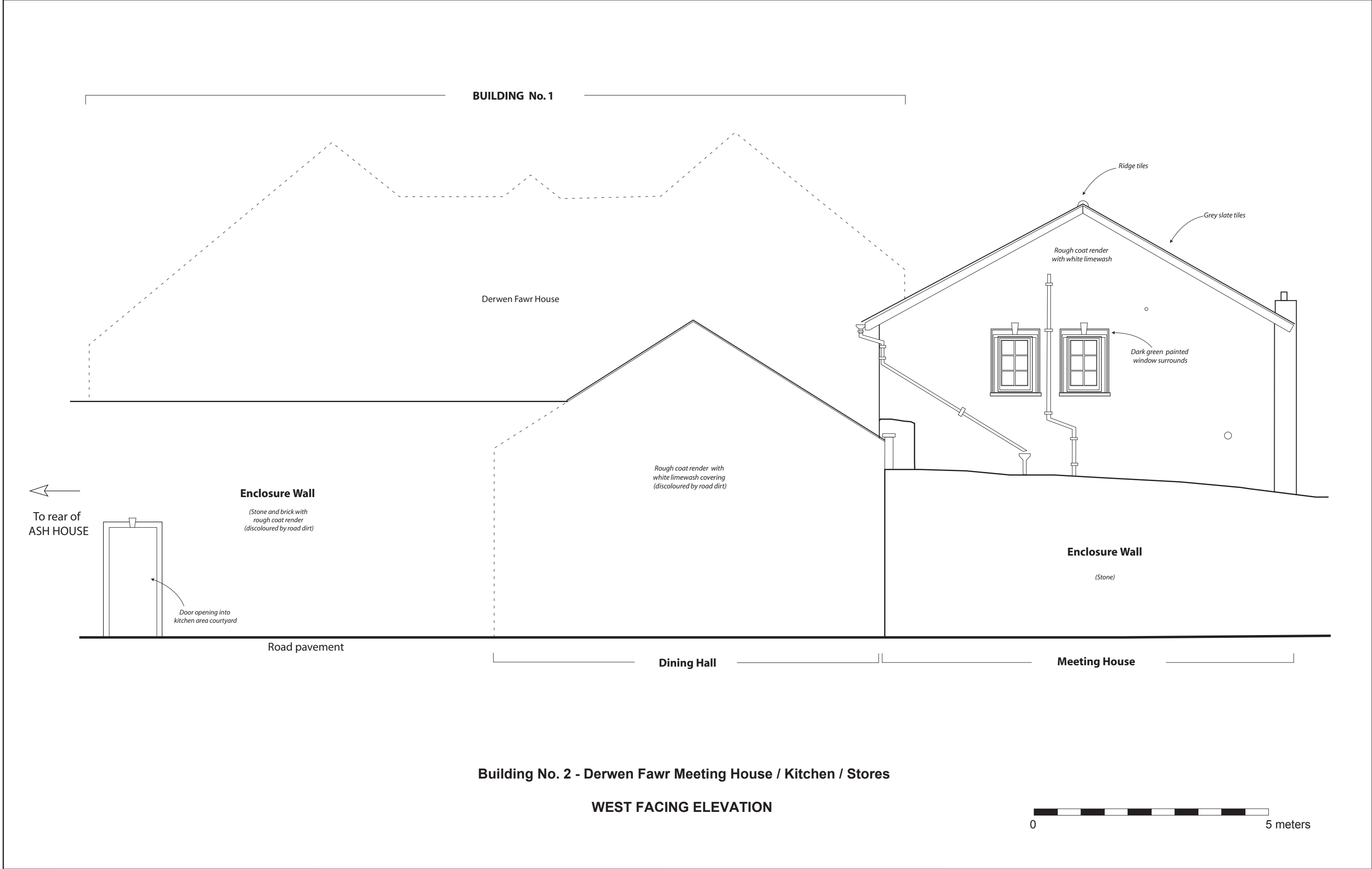
**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 28:**

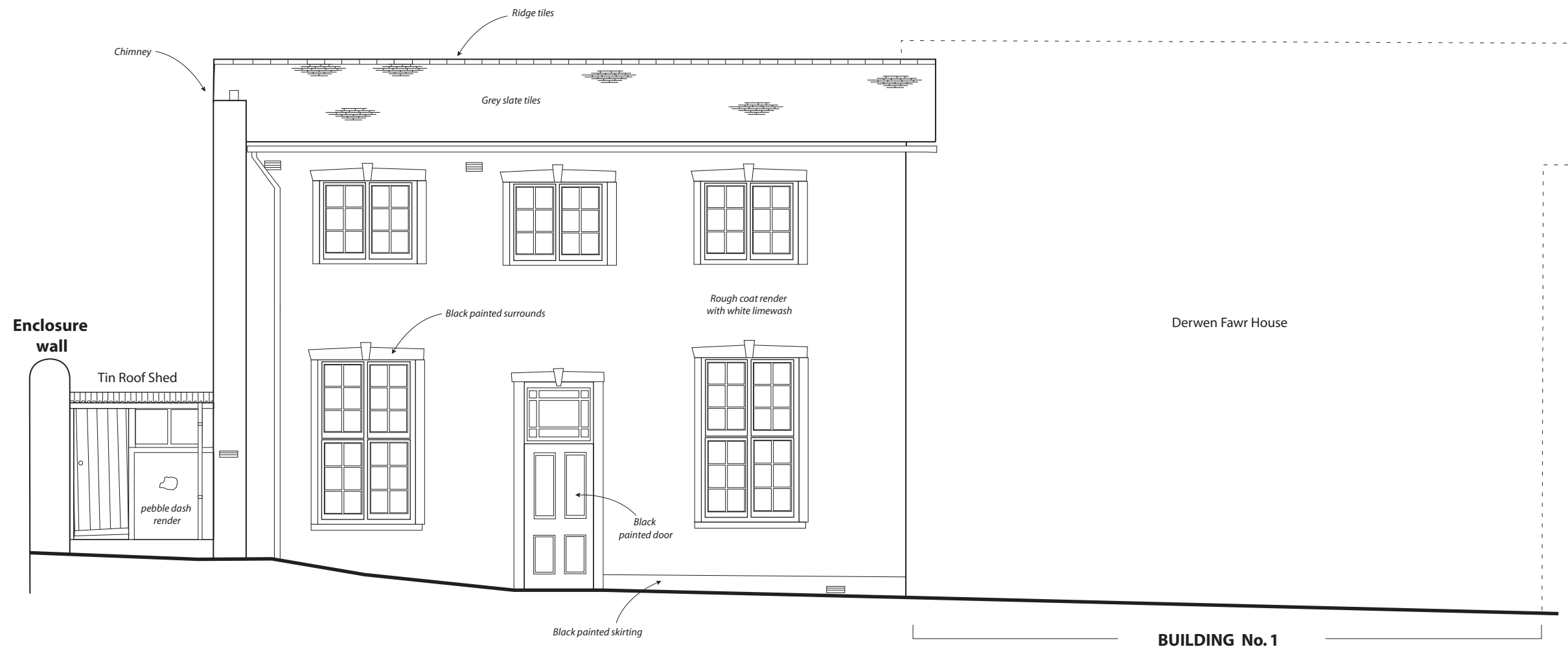
Building No. 2 - DERWEN FAWR MEETING HOUSE - East Facing Elevation





<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 29:</b> Building No. 2 - DERWEN FAWR MEETING HOUSE / DINING HALL / KITCHEN / STORES (Courtyard area) - West Facing Elevation	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		





**Building No. 2 - Derwen Fawr Meeting House**

**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**



**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

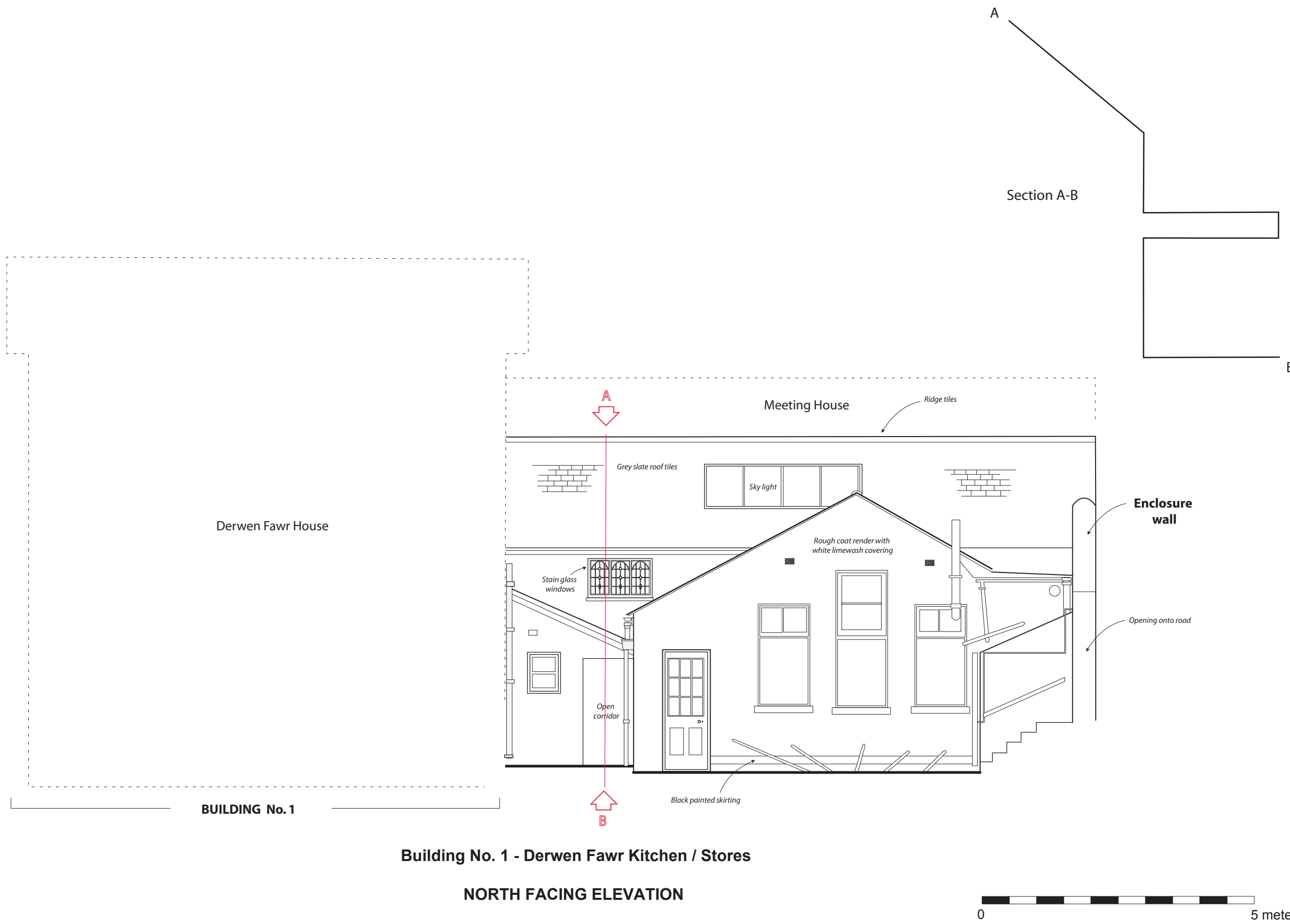
**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 30:**


Building No. 2 - DERWEN FAWR MEETING HOUSE - South Facing Elevation

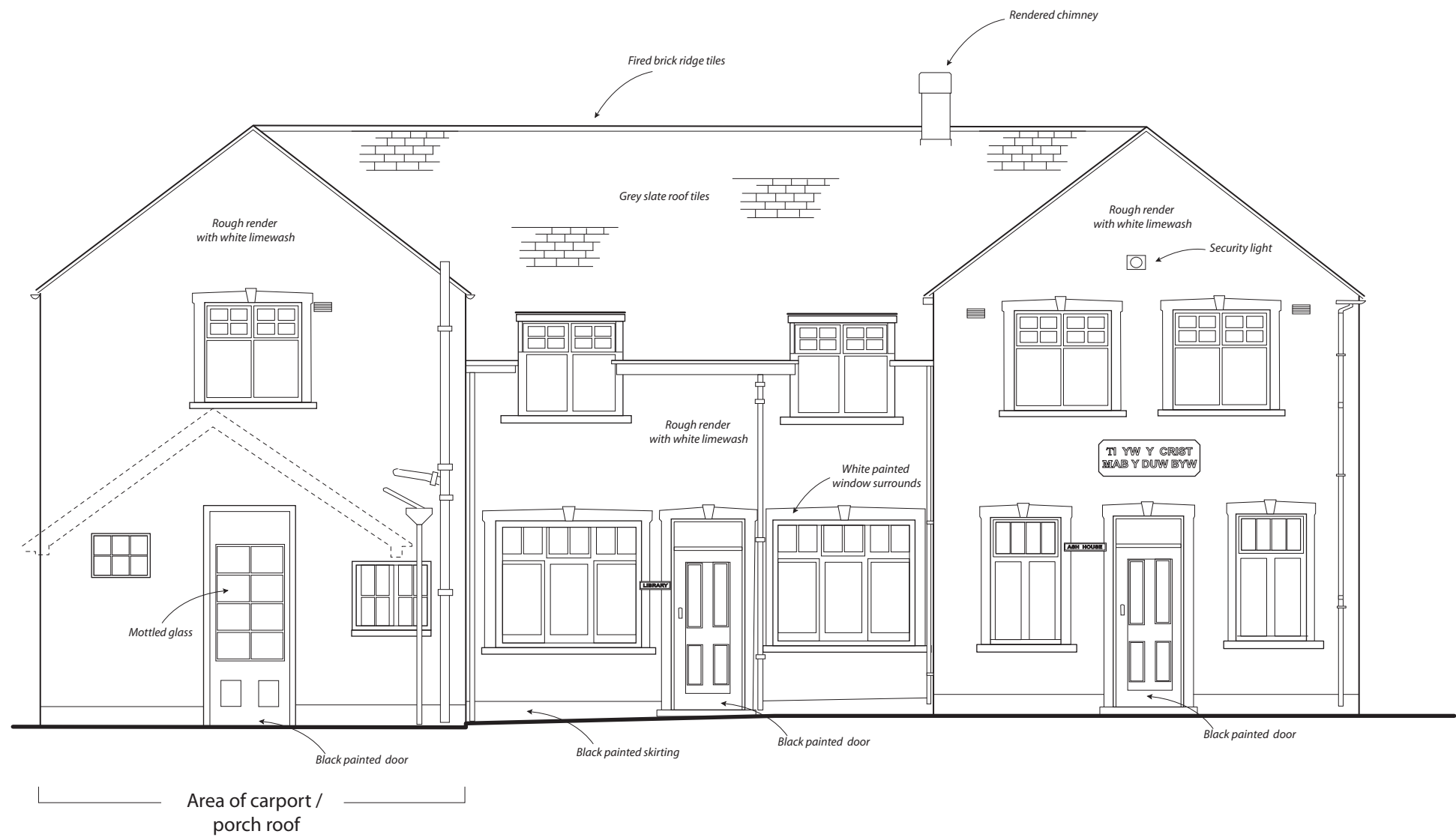




Building No. 1 - Derwen Fawr Kitchen / Stores


NORTH FACING ELEVATION

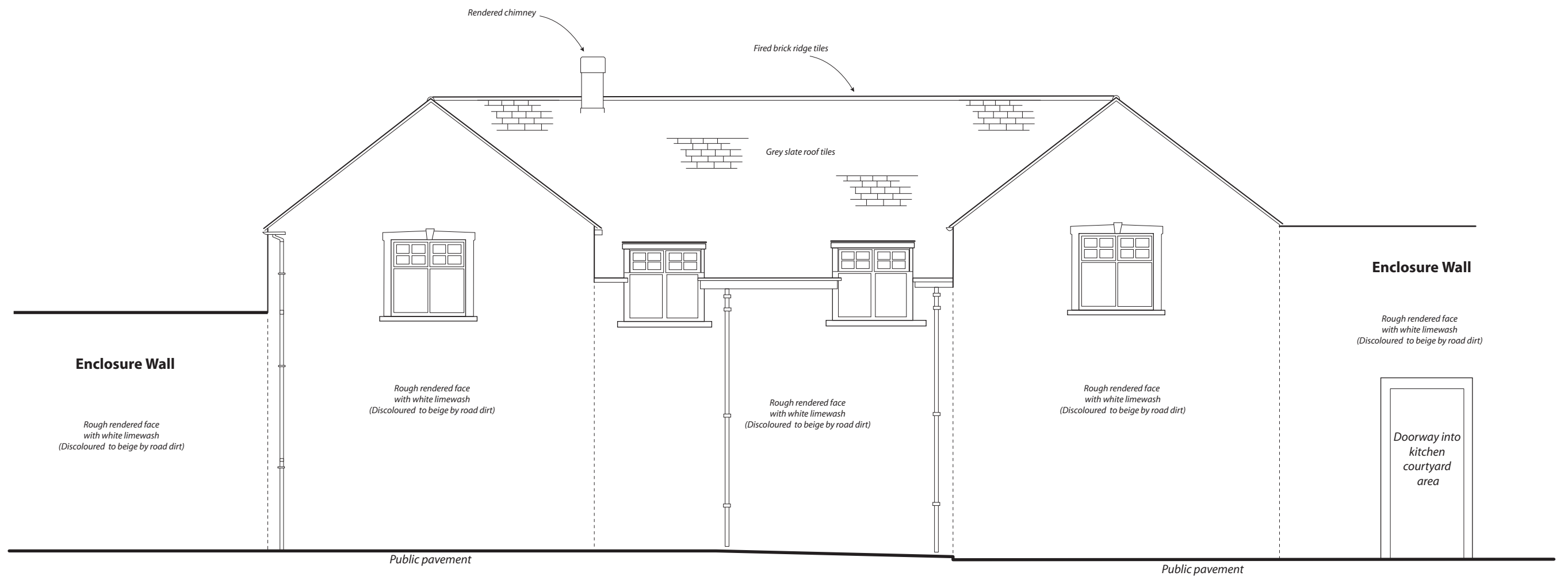
Project Title: The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		Figure 31: Building No. 1 - DERWEN FAWR KITCHEN/STORES (Courtyard area) - North Facing Elevation	
Date: 10th August 2011	Scale:		
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones	Drawing No.		



Building No. 3 - Ash House and Library  
EAST FACING ELEVATION

0 5 meters


Project Title: The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		Figure 32: Building No. 3 - DERWEN FAWR - ASH HOUSE & LIBRARY - East Facing Elevation	
Date: 10th August 2011	Scale:		
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones	Drawing No.		

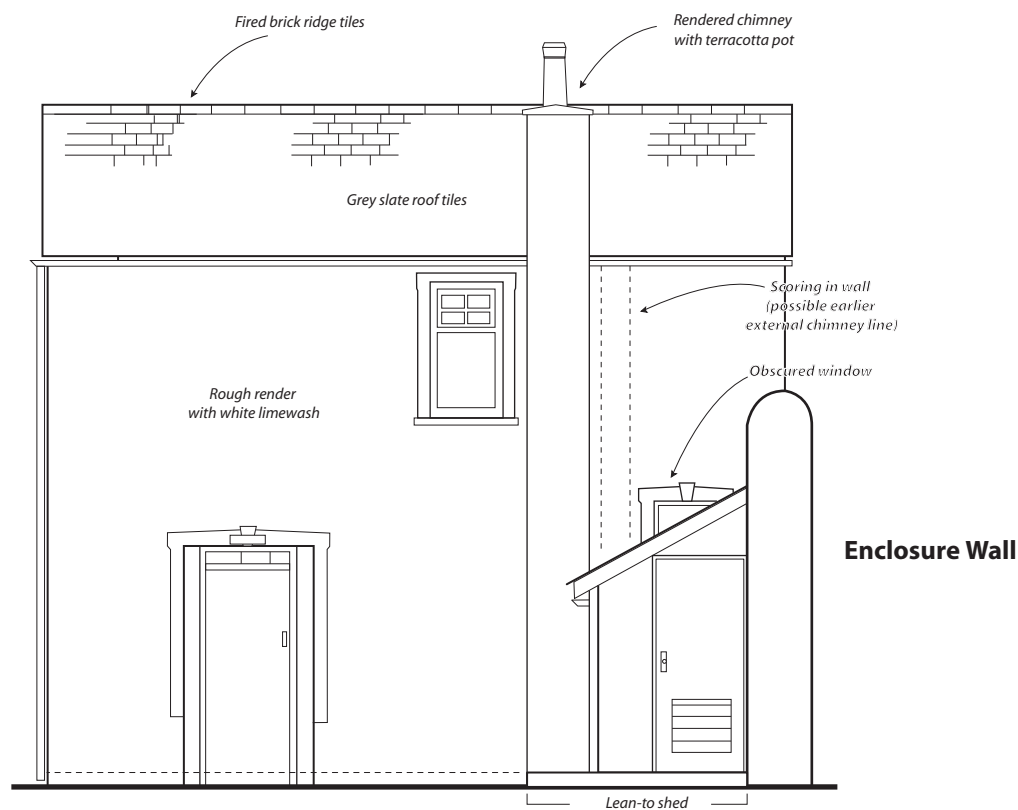


Building No. 3 - Ash House and Library

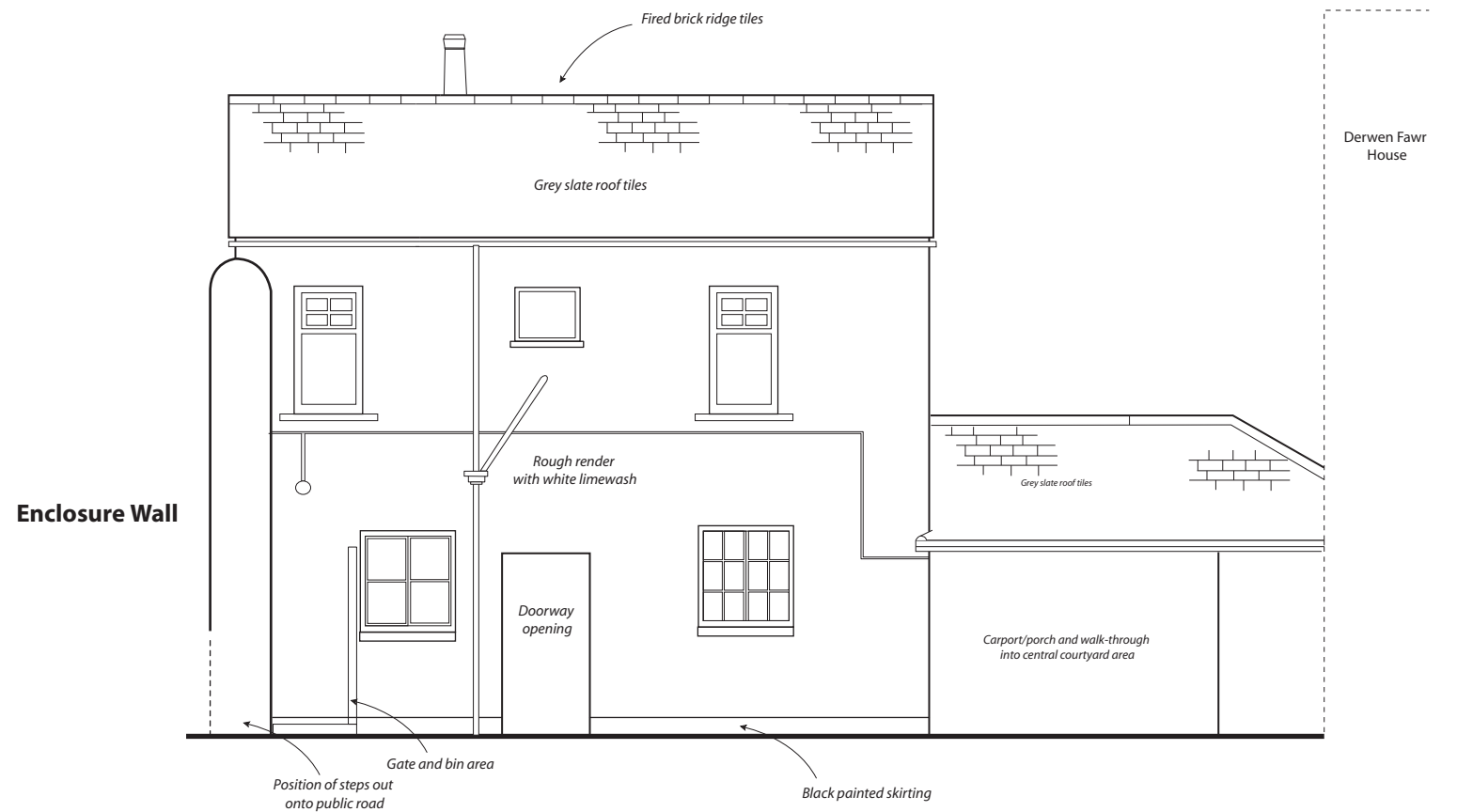
WEST FACING REAR ELEVATION



<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 33:</b> Building No. 3 - ASH HOUSE & LIBRARY - West Facing Rear Elevation	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



**NORTH FACING ELEVATION**



**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**

**Building No. 3 - Ash House and Library**

**NORTH & SOUTH FACING ELEVATIONS**



**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 34:**

Building No. 3 - DERWEN FAWR - ASH HOUSE & LIBRARY - North and South Facing Elevations




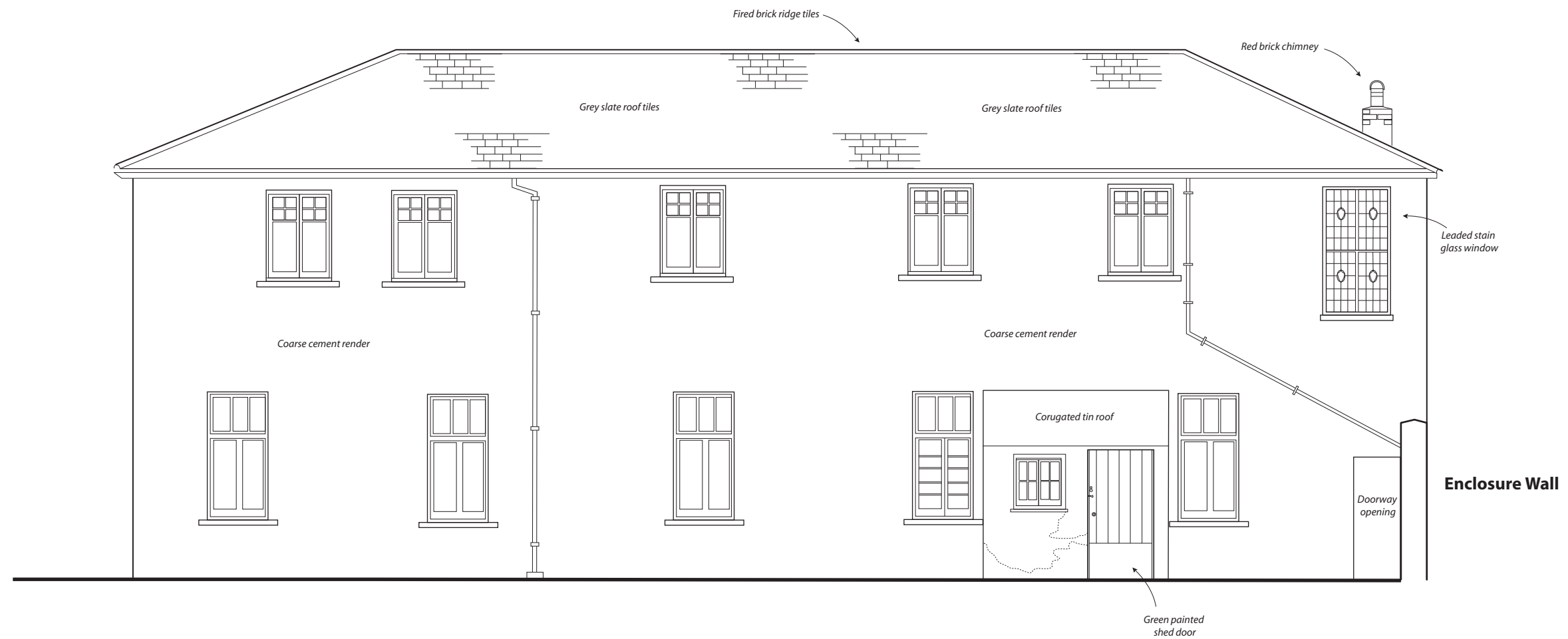




**Building No. 4 - Oak House**  
**SOUTH FACING FRONT ELEVATION**



<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 35:</b> Building No. 4 DERWEN FAWR - - OAK HOUSE - South facing front Elevation	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



**Building No. 4 - Oak House**  
**NORTH FACING REAR ELEVATION**

0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

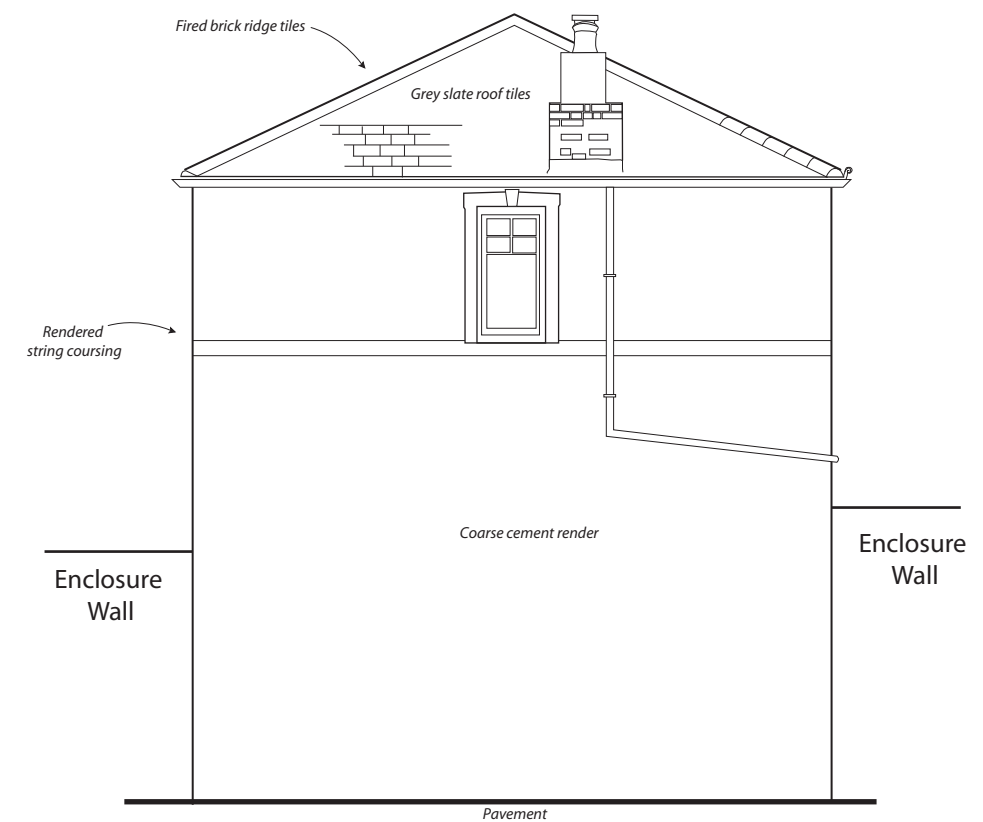
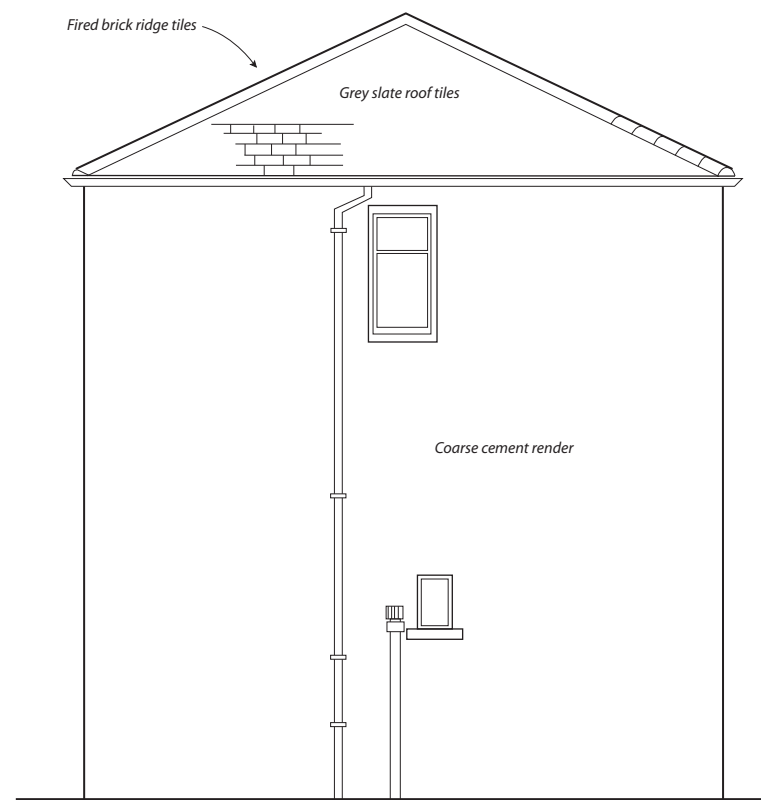
**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 36:**

Building No. 4 DERWEN FAWR - - OAK HOUSE - North facing rear elevation





**Building No. 4 - Oak House**  
**EAST AND WEST FACING REAR ELEVATIONS**

0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

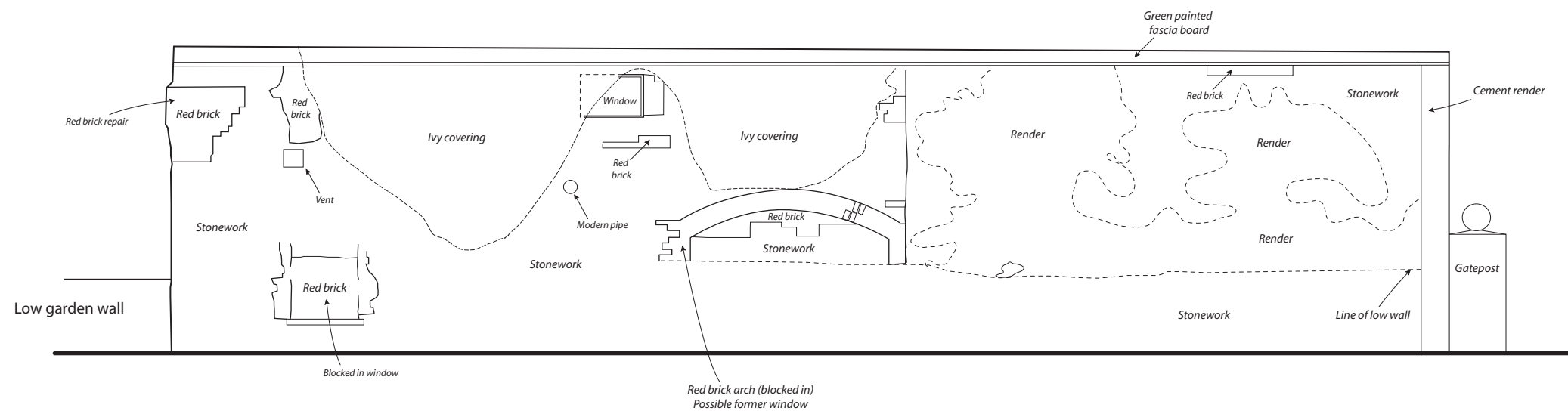
**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Scale:**

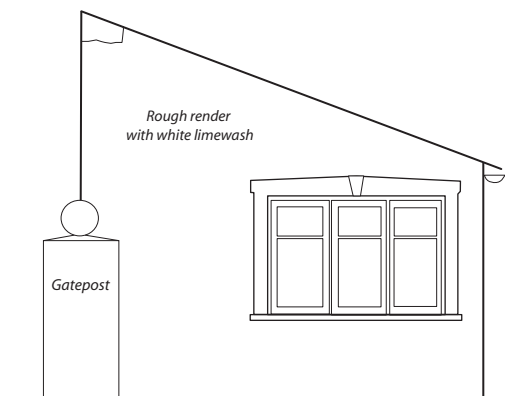
**Drawing No.**

**Figure 37:**

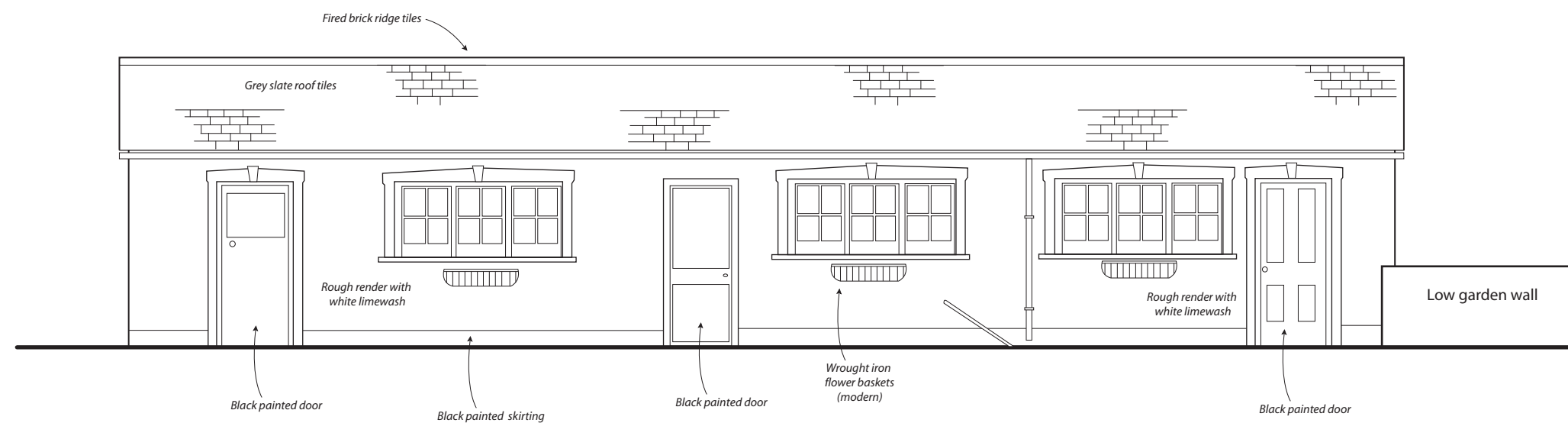
Building No. 4. DERWEN FAWR - OAK HOUSE - East and West Facing Elevations



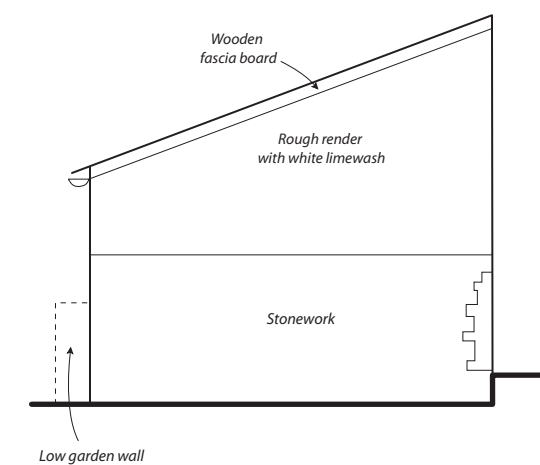
**EAST FACING ELEVATION**



**NORTH FACING ELEVATION**



**WEST FACING ELEVATION**

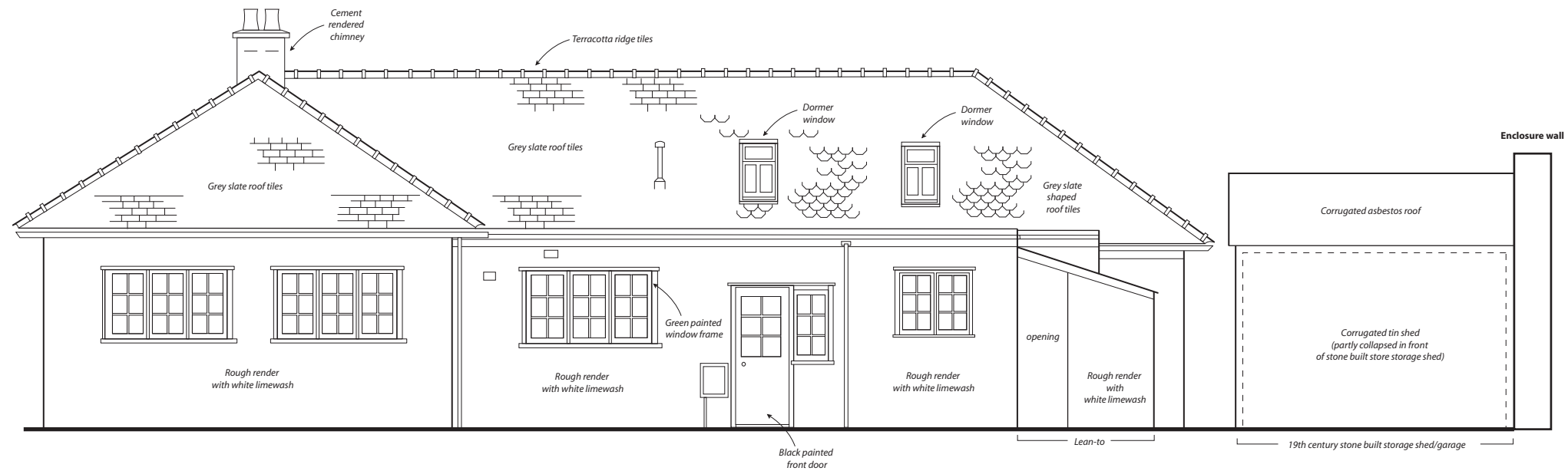


**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**

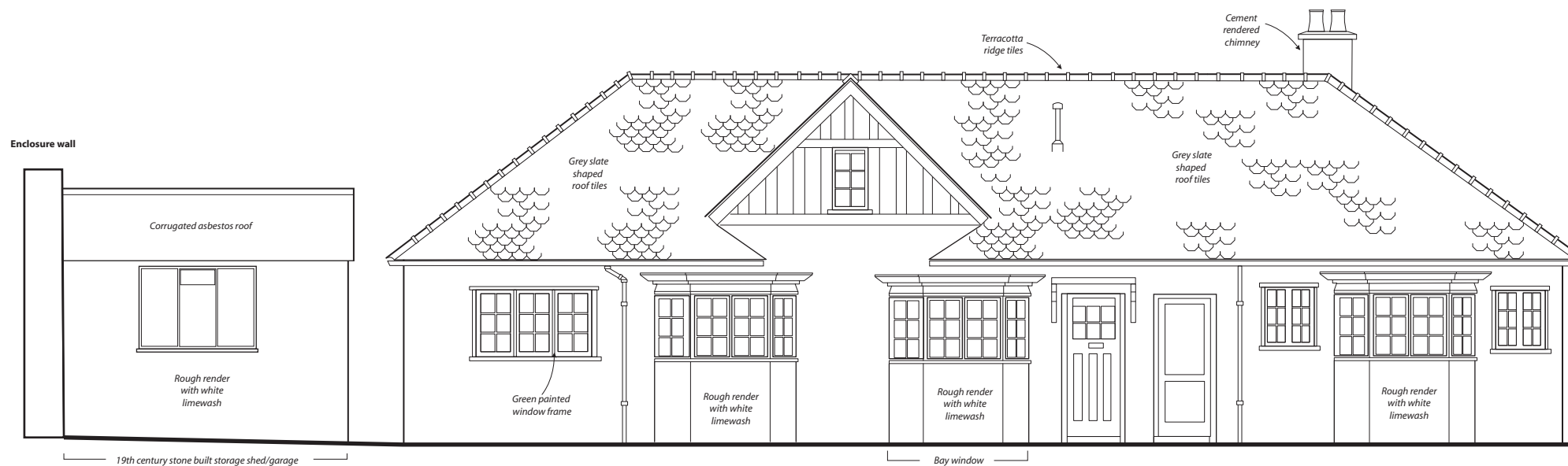
**Building No. 5 - Derwen Fawr - Courtyard Building**



<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 38:</b> Building No. 5 - DERWEN FAWR - COURTYARD BUILDING - West, East, North and South Facing Elevations	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



**NORTH FACING ELEVATION**




**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**

**Building No. 6 - Derwen Fawr Lodge House**

**NORTH & SOUTH FACING ELEVATIONS**

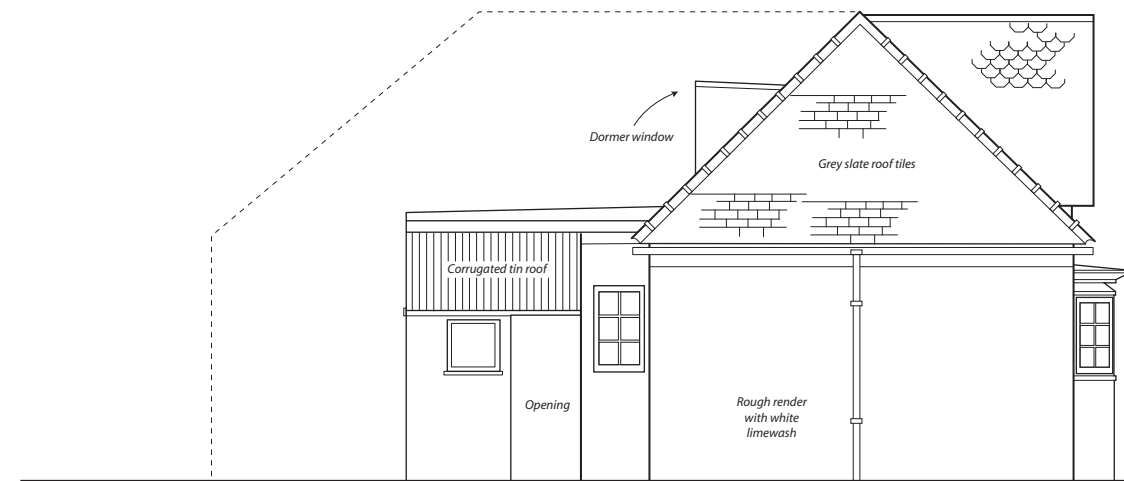


<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 39:</b> Building No. 6 - DERWEN FAWR - LODGE HOUSE - North & South Facing Elevations	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		





**EAST FACING ELEVATION**




**WEST FACING ELEVATION**

**Building No. 6 - Derwen Fawr Lodge House**

**EAST & WEST FACING ELEVATIONS**



<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 40:</b> Building No. 6 - DERWEN FAWR - LODGE HOUSE - East & West Facing Elevations	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



**Building No. 7 - Derwen Fawr Halls of Residence**

**NORTH FACING ELEVATION**

0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 41:**

Building No. 7 - DERWEN FAWR - HALLS OF RESIDENCE - North Facing Elevation



**Building No. 7 - Derwen Fawr Halls of Residence**

**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**

0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

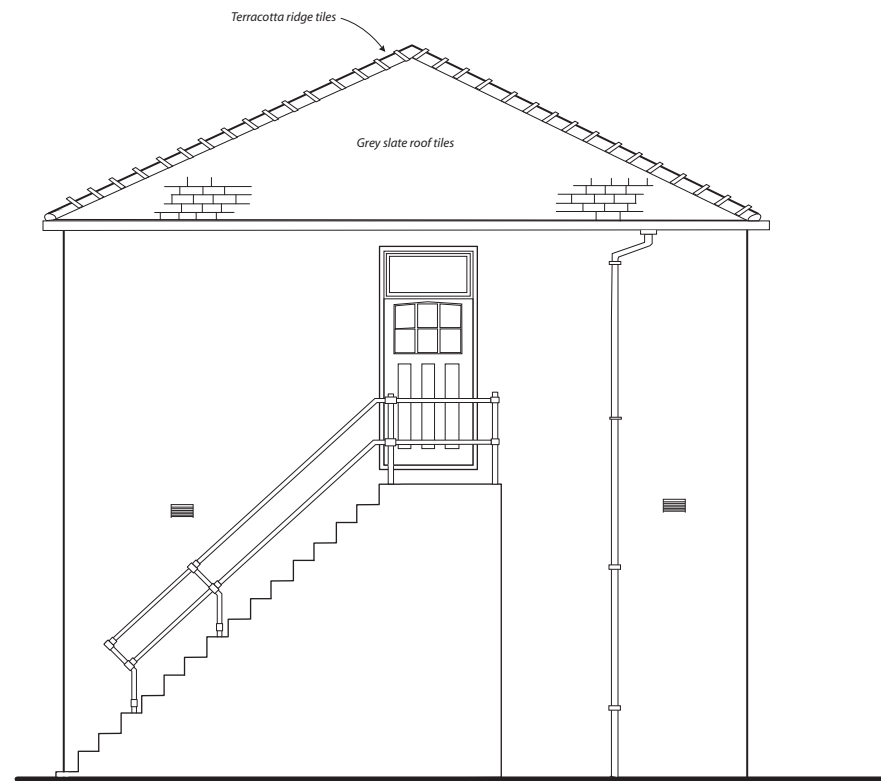
**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Scale:**

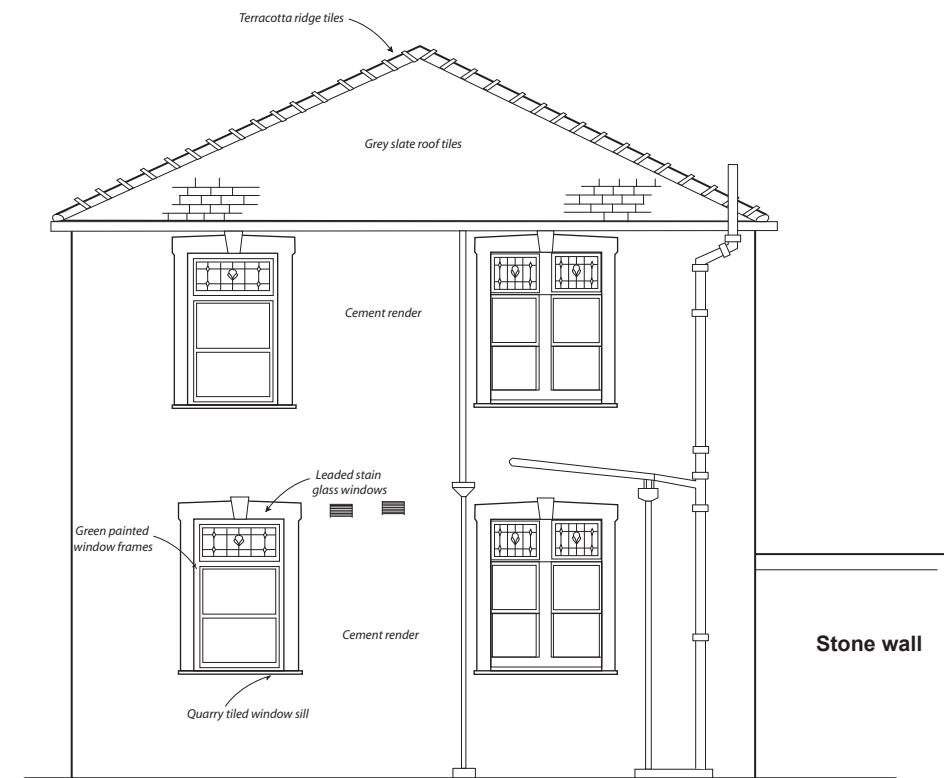
**Drawing No.**

**Figure 42:**

Building No. 7 - DERWEN FAWR - HALLS OF RESIDENCE - South Facing Elevation



WEST FACING ELEVATION




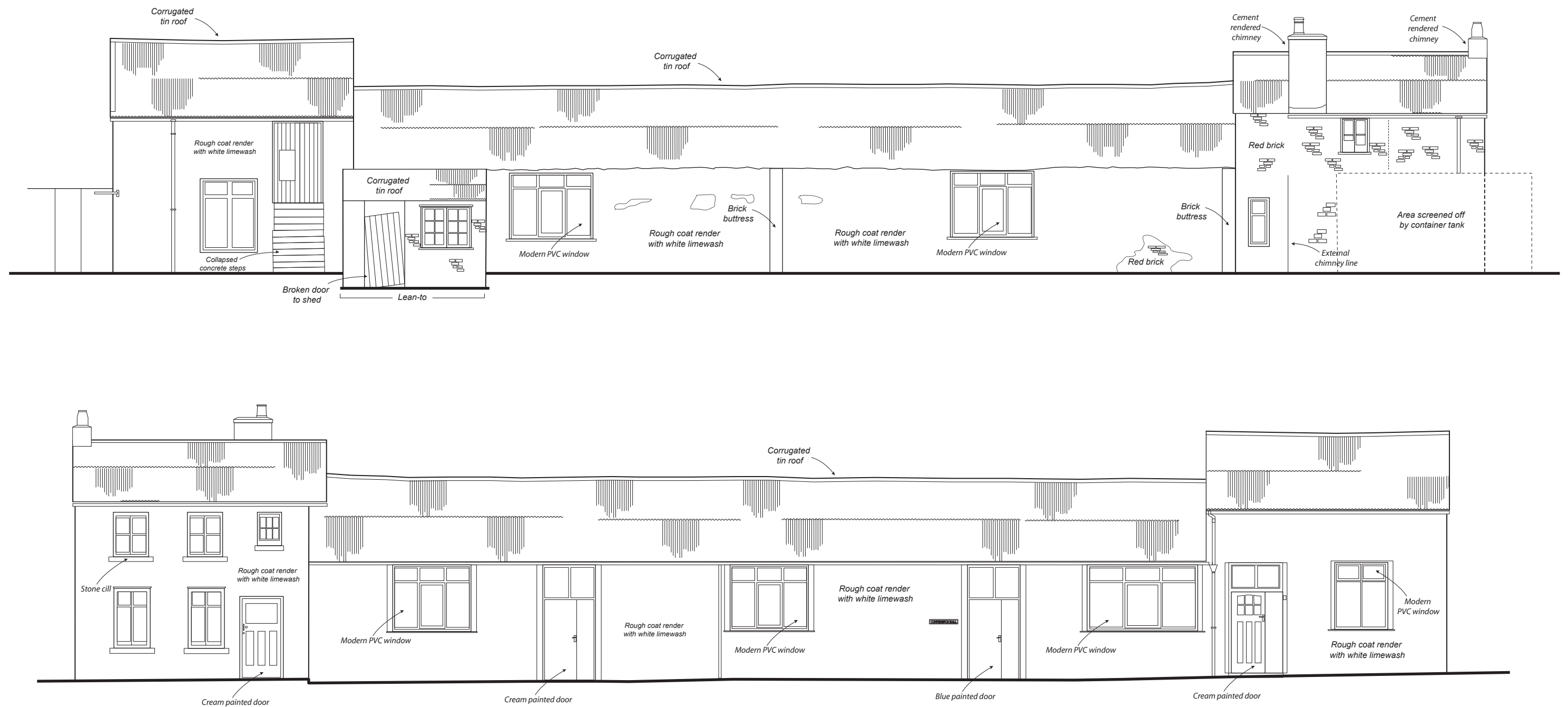
EAST FACING ELEVATION

Building No. 7 - Derwen Fawr Halls of Residence

EAST & WEST FACING ELEVATIONS



Project Title: The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 43:</b> Building No. 7 - DERWEN FAWR HALLS OF RESIDENCE - East and West Facing Elevations	
Date: 10th August 2011	Scale:		
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones	Drawing No.		



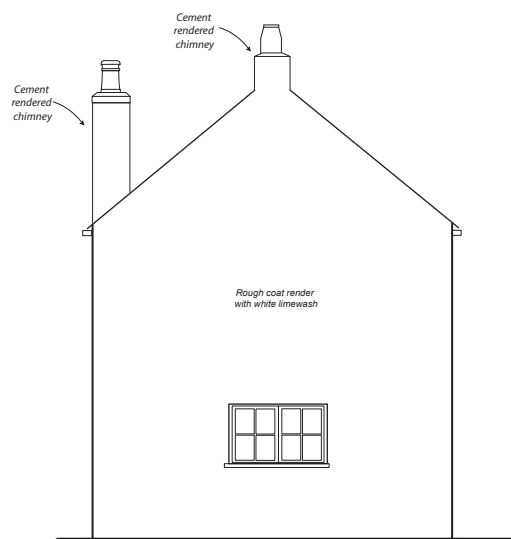
Building No. 8 - Derwen Fawr Cottages & Conference Hall

EAST & WEST FACING ELEVATIONS

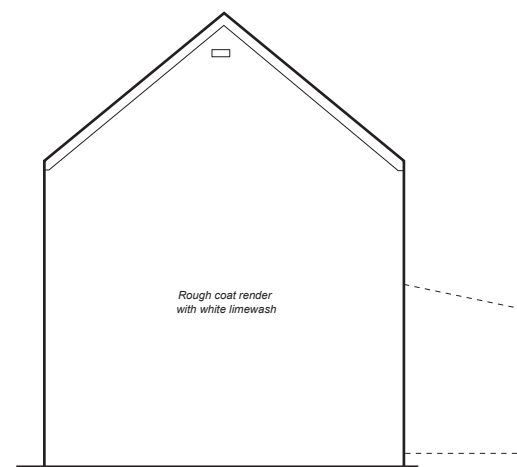


Project Title: The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		Figure 44: Building No. 8 - DERWEN FAWR - COTTAGES AND CONFERENCE HALL - East & West Facing Elevations	
Date: 10th August 2011	Scale:		
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones	Drawing No.		





**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**



**NORTH FACING ELEVATION**

**Building No. 8 - Derwen Fawr Cottages & Conference Hall**

**NORTH & SOUTH FACING ELEVATIONS**



**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

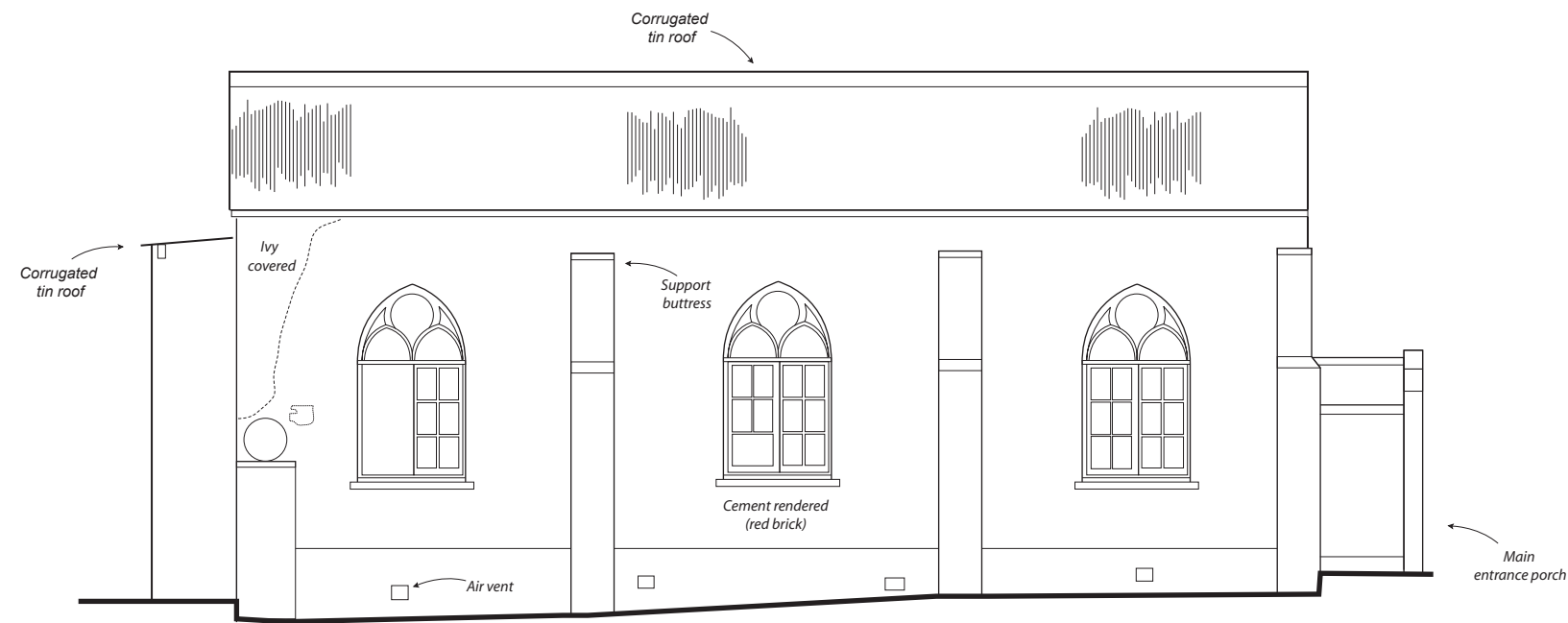
**Scale:**

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

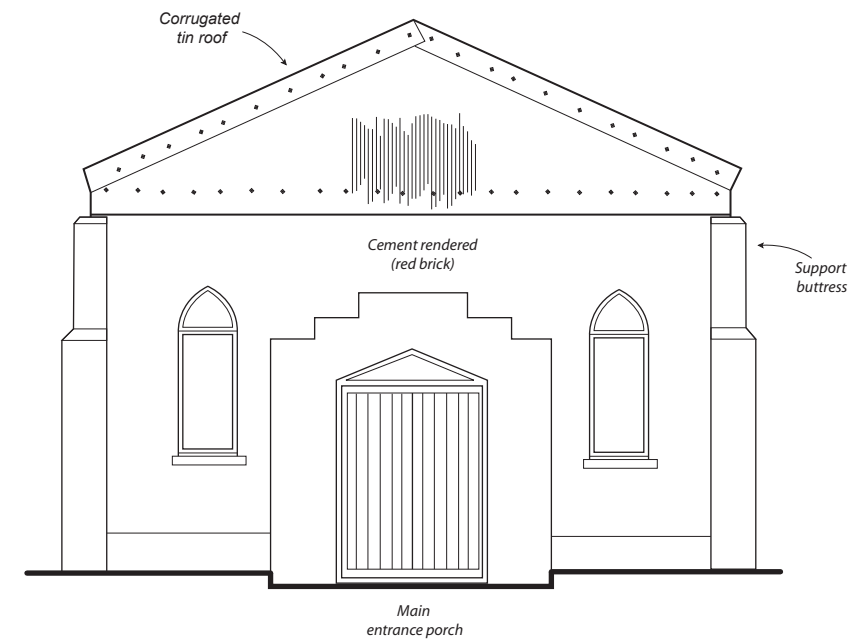
**Drawing No.**

**Figure 45:**

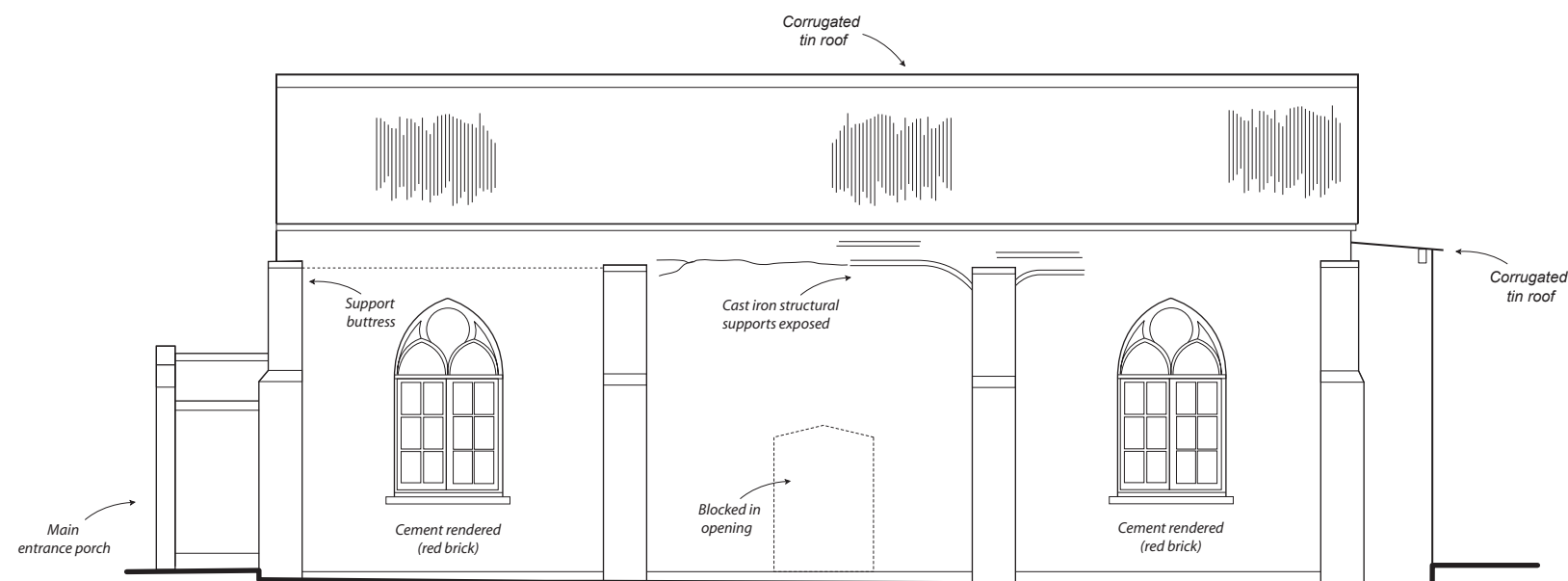
Building No. 8 - DERWEN FAWR - COTTAGES AND CONFERENCE HALL- North & South Facing Elevations



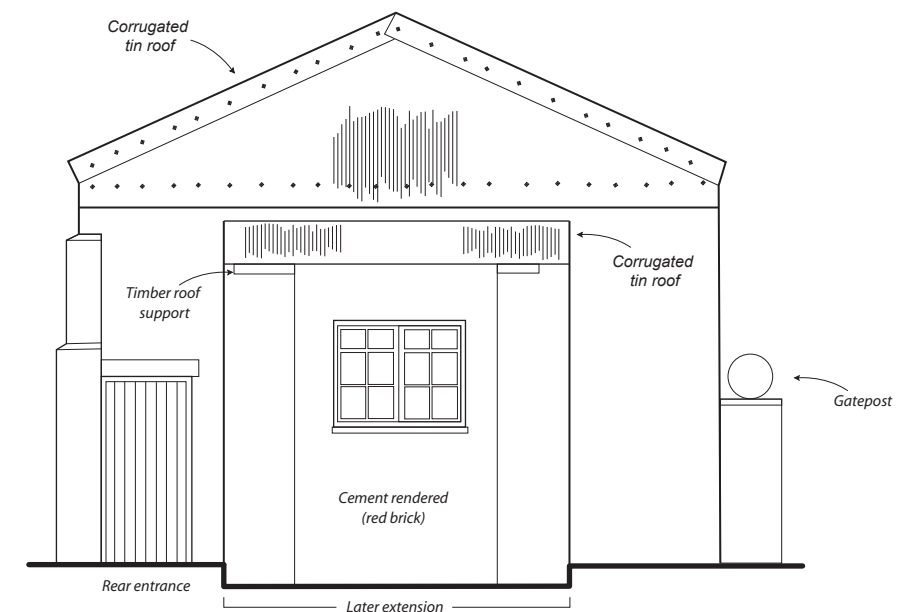
EAST FACING ELEVATION



NORTH FACING ELEVATION




WEST FACING ELEVATION

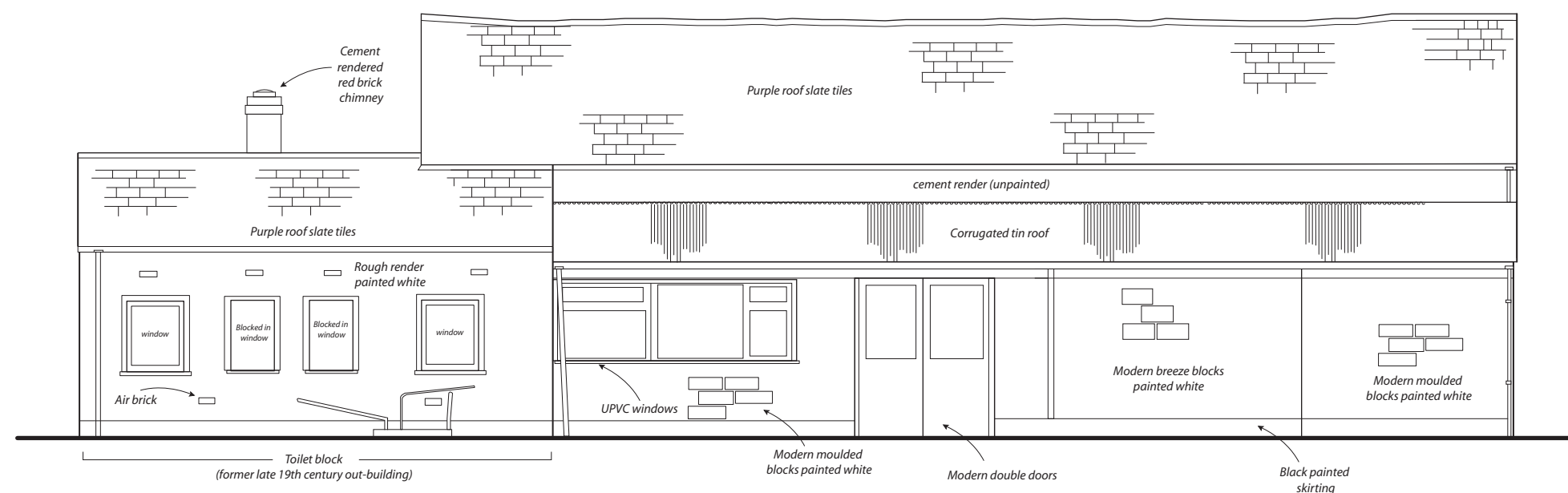


SOUTH FACING ELEVATION

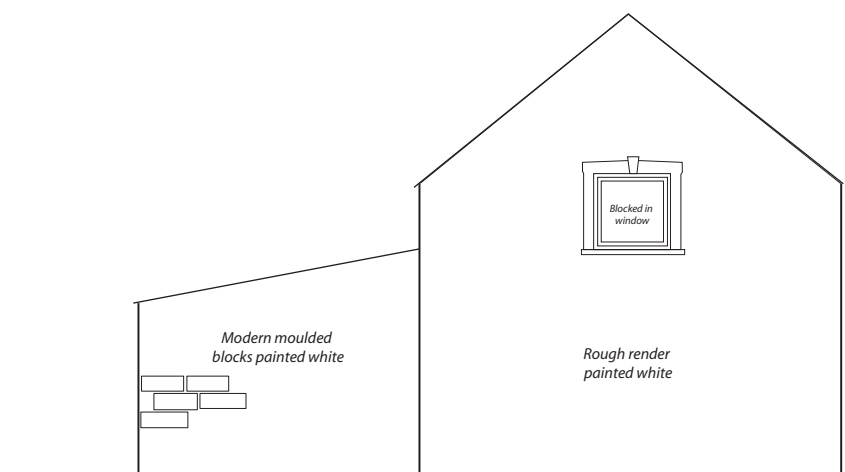
Building No. 9 - Derwen Fawr Chapel House  
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST & WEST FACING ELEVATIONS



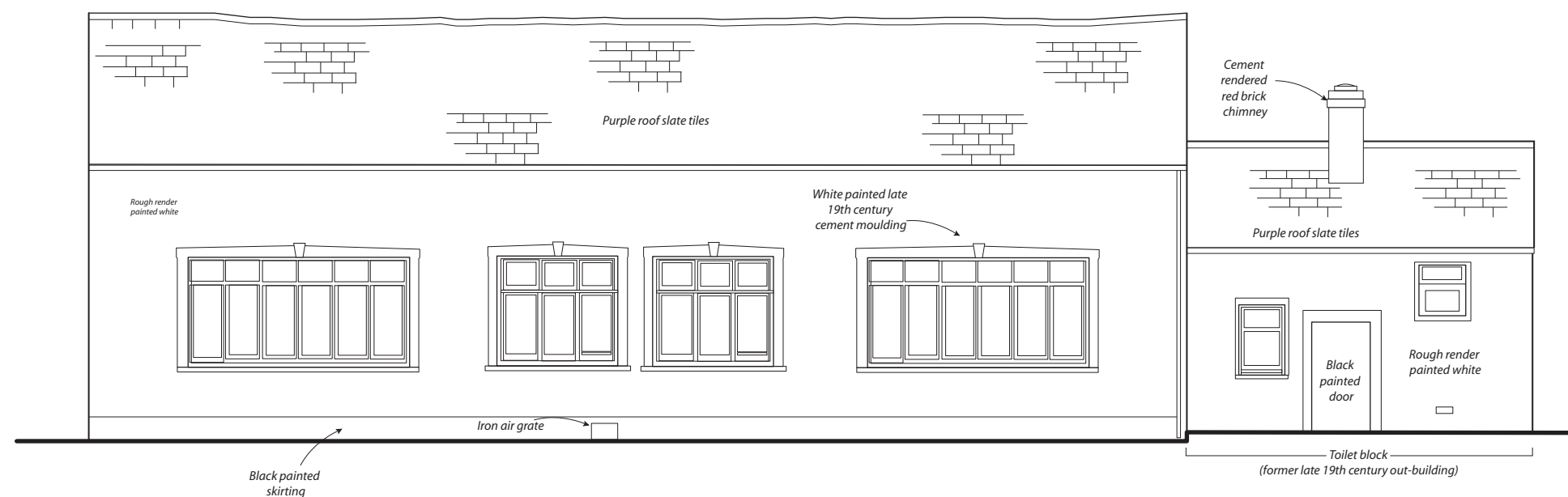
<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 46:</b> Building No. 9 - DERWEN FAWR CHAPEL HOUSE - North, South, East & West Facing Elevations	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



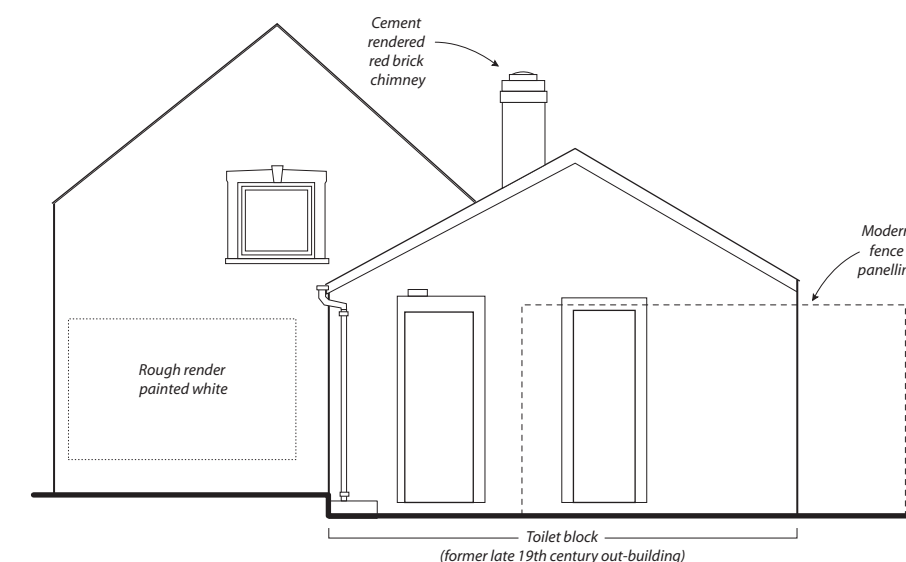
WEST FACING ELEVATION



SOUTH FACING ELEVATION



EAST FACING ELEVATION




NORTH FACING ELEVATION

Building No. 10 - Sketty Isaf Meeting Room - North, South, East and West Facing Elevations

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST & WEST FACING ELEVATIONS



<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 47:</b> Building No. 10 - SKETTY ISAF - MEETING ROOM - North, South, East and West Facing Elevations	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



**Building No. 11 - Sketty Isaf House**

**SOUTH FACING ELEVATION**



**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

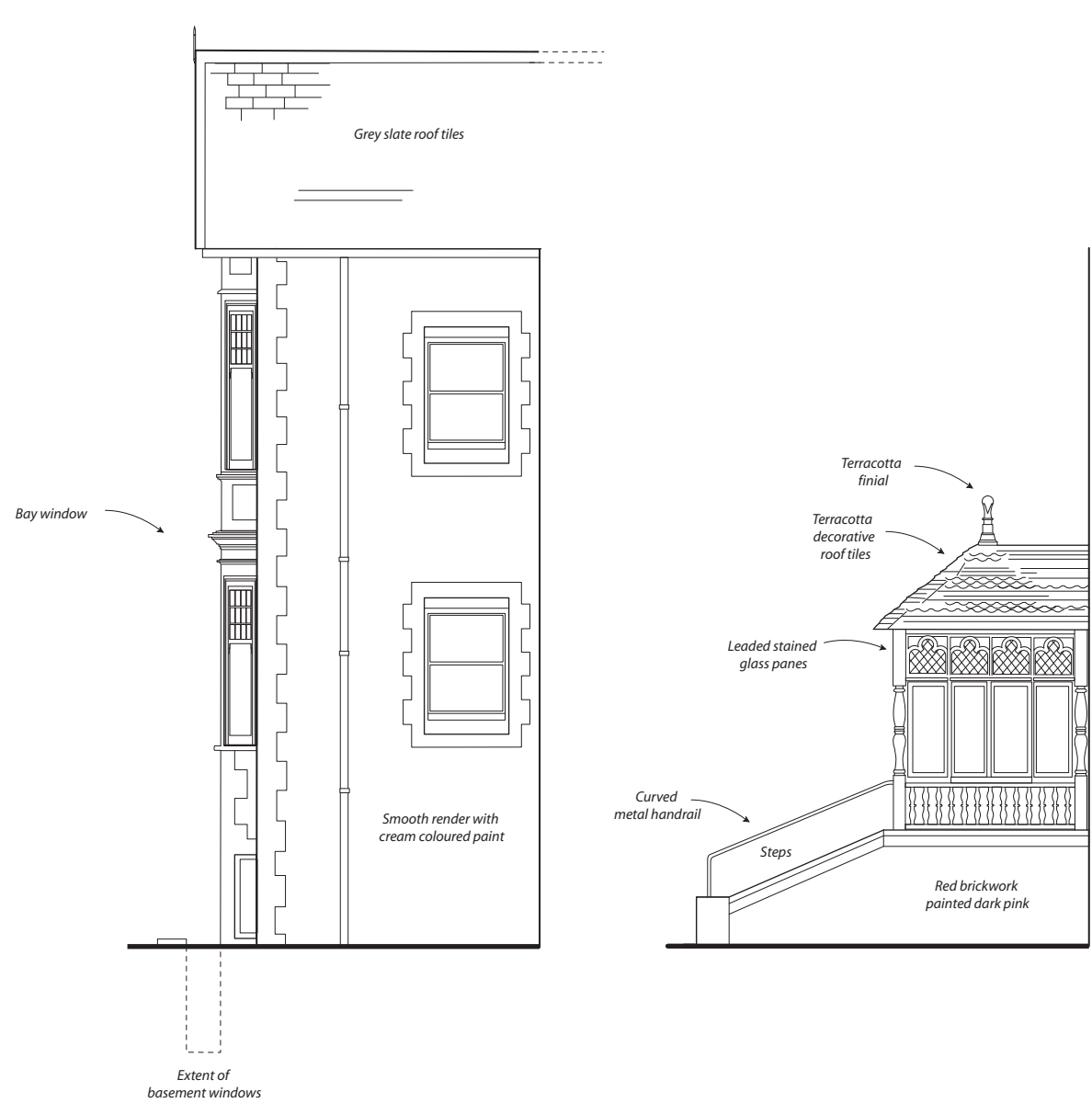
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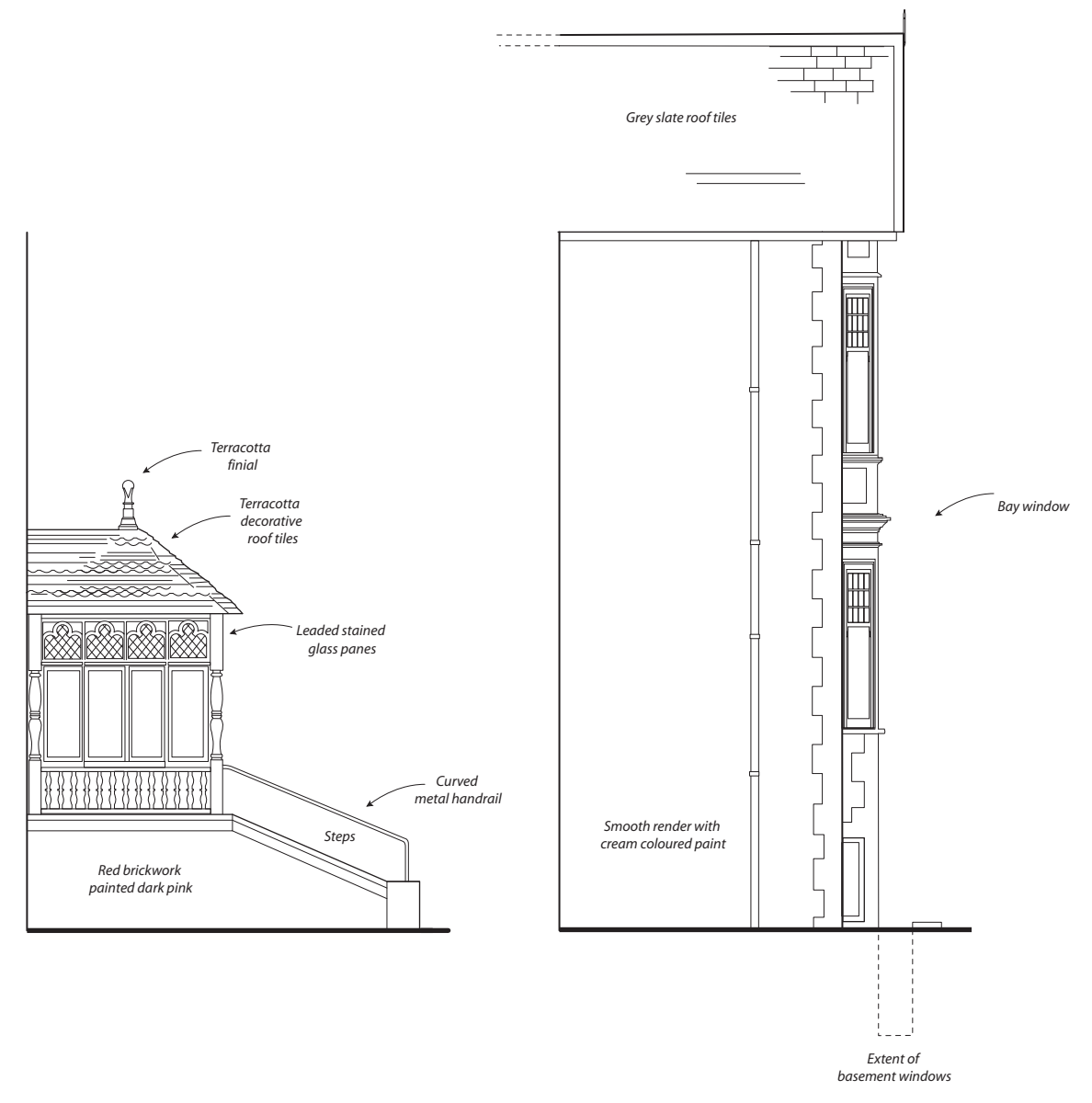
**Figure 48:**

Building No. 11 - SKETTY ISAF HOUSE - South Facing Elevation






CENTRAL PORCH AREA EAST FACING ELEVATION



CENTRAL PORCH AREA WEST FACING ELEVATION

Building No. 11 - Sketty Isaf House  
CENTRAL PORCH AREA EAST & WEST FACING ELEVATIONS



<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 49:</b> Building No. 11 - SKETTY ISAF HOUSE - Central Porch Area East & West Facing Elevations	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		





**Building No. 11 - Sketty Isaf House**

**NORTH FACING ELEVATION**

0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

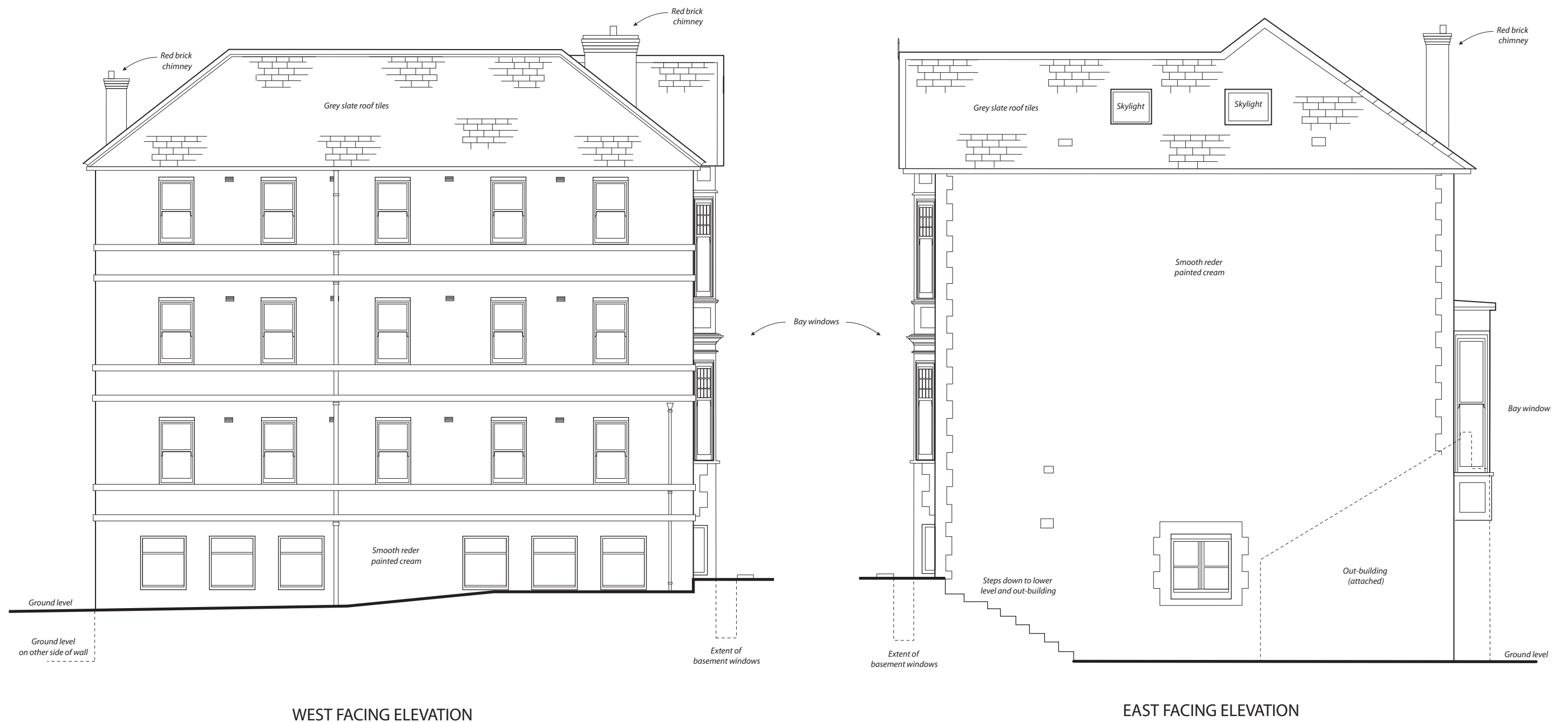
**Drawn by:** Richard Scott Jones

**Scale:**

**Drawing No.**


**Figure 50:**

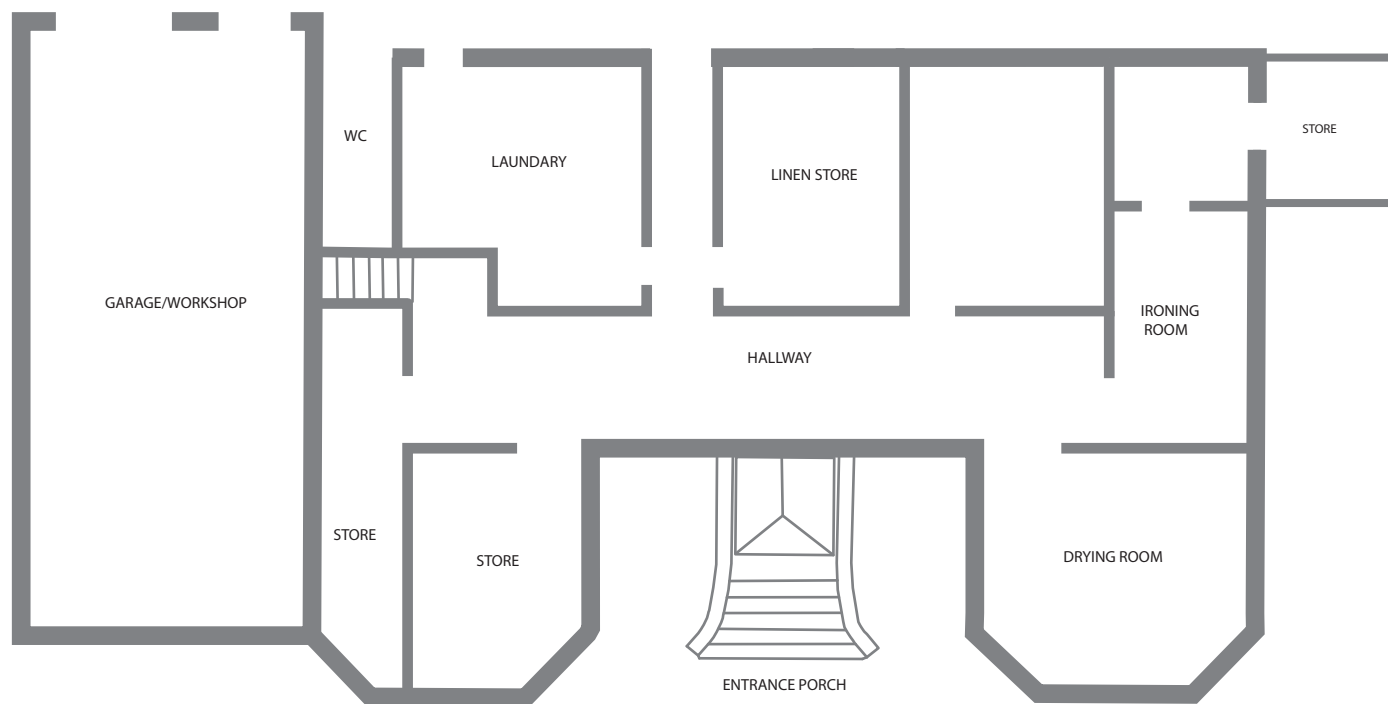
Building No. 11 - Sketty Isaf House - North Facing Elevation



Building No. 11 - Sketty Isaf House

EAST & WEST FACING ELEVATIONS

<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 51:</b> Building No. 11 -SKETTY ISAF HOUSE - East & West Facing Elevations	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b> Richard Scott Jones	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

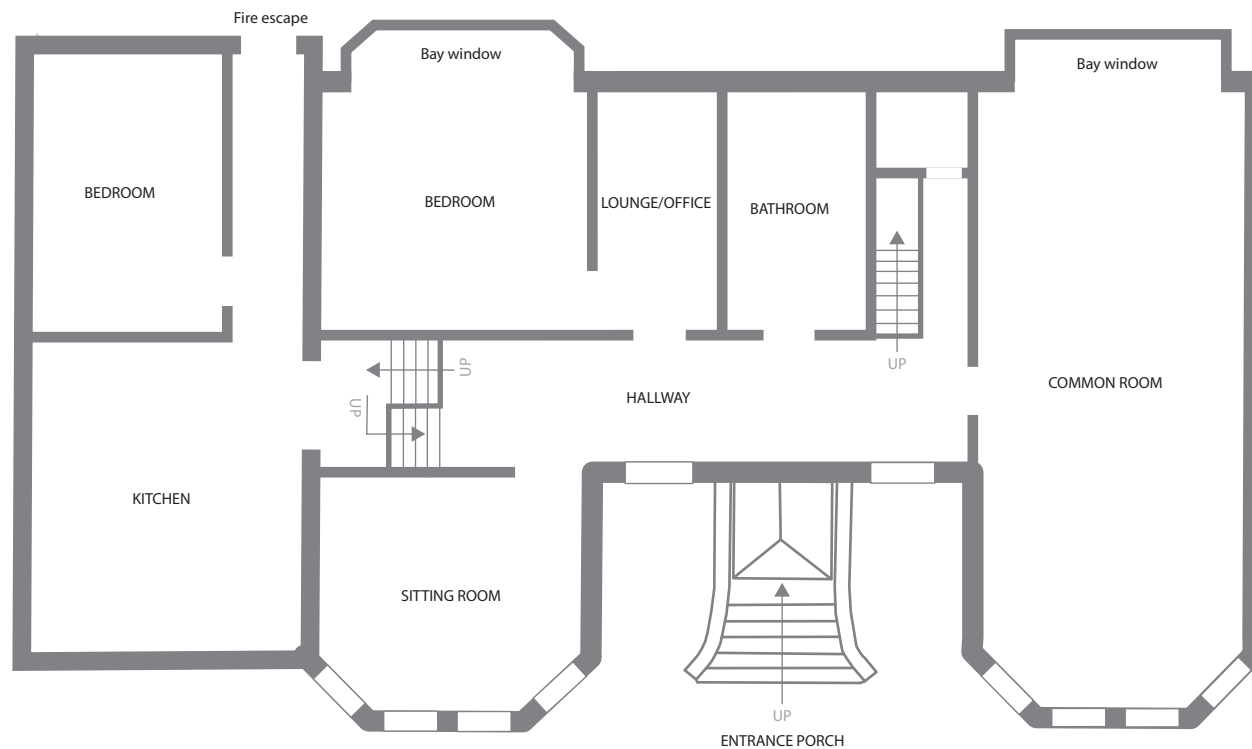
**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 52:** Ground plan of Lower Sketty House (Sketty Isaf)



0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

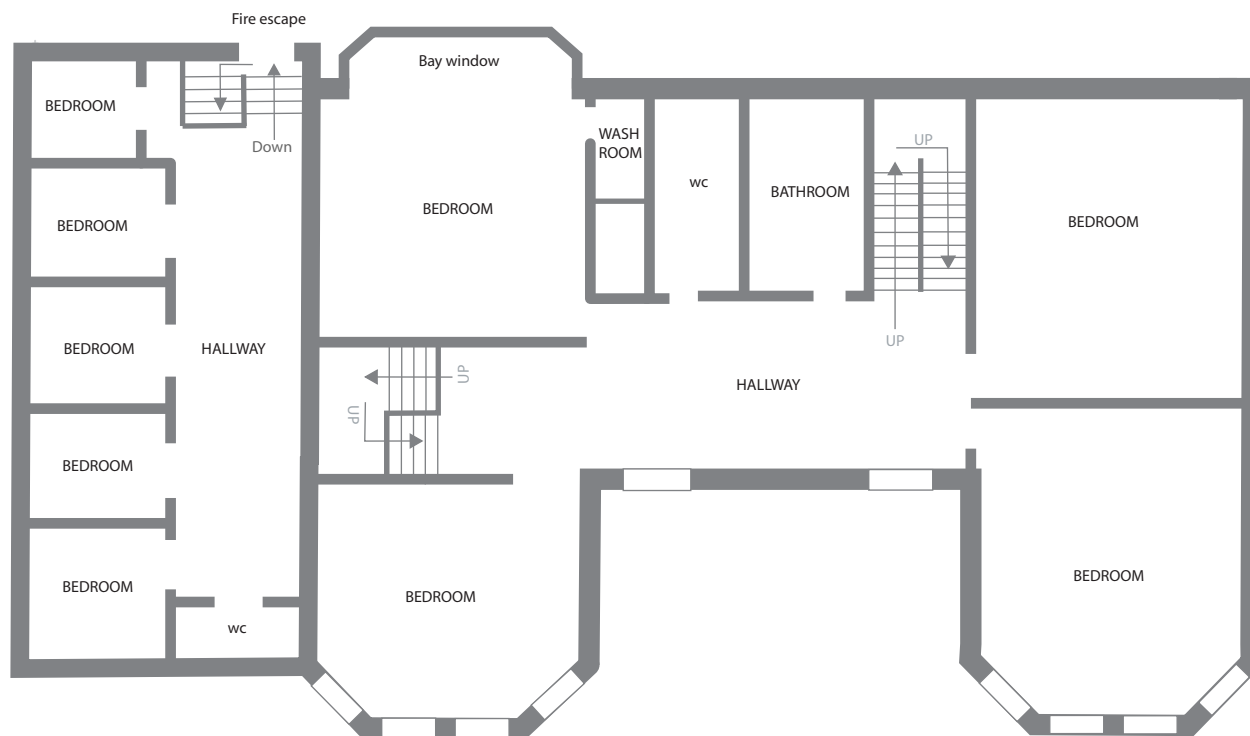
**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 53:** First floor plan of Lower Sketty House (Sketty Isaf)



0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 54:** Second floor plan of Lower Sketty House (Sketty Isaf)





0 5 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Original scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 55:** Third floor plan of Lower Sketty House (Sketty Isaf)



FIRST FLOOR




SECOND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

Legend

 Position and direction of photo

0 10 meters

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date:** 10th August 2011

**Scale:**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 56:** Photo index for interior of Derwen Fawr House



<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		<b>Figure 57: Photo index plan for interior of Lower Sketty House (Sketty Isaf)</b>	
<b>Date:</b> 10th August 2011	<b>Original scale:</b>		
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.</b>		

## **APPENDIX II:**

### **Photo plates**



Plate No. 1: Derwen Fawr House. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 2: Derwen Fawr House. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 10th August 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 1 and 2





Plate No. 3: Derwen Fawr House. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 4: Derwen Fawr House. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 3 and 4





Plate No. 5: Derwen Fawr House. North facing elevation. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 6: Derwen Fawr House. North facing elevation. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 5 and 6







Plate No. 7: Derwen Fawr House and Meeting House with Sketty Isaf in background. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 8: Derwen Fawr House and Meeting House with Sketty Isaf in background. Looking northwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 7 and 8





Plate No. 9: Derwen Fawr House. South facing elevation. Looking north.



Plate No. 10: Derwen Fawr House and Meeting House. South facing elevation. Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 9 and 10







Plate No. 11: Derwen Fawr House. West facing elevation. Looking east from Sketty Isaf House.



Plate No. 12: Derwen Fawr House. West facing elevation. Looking east from Sketty Isaf House.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 11 and 12

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 13: Derwen Fawr House. West facing elevation. Looking east from rear courtyard area.



Plate No. 14: Derwen Fawr House. Front east facing elevation. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 13 and 14

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 15: Derwen Fawr House. Detail of bay window. Looking west.



Plate No. 16: Derwen Fawr House. Detail shot of entrance. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 15 and 16







Plate No. 17: Derwen Fawr House. Detail of bay window. Looking north.



Plate No. 18: Derwen Fawr House. Detail first floor central bay window. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 17 and 18





Plate No. 19: Derwen Fawr House. Entrance porch Looking west.



Plate No. 20: Derwen Fawr House. Detail of entrance porch tiled mosaic floor. Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 19 and 20

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 21: Derwen Fawr Meeting House. Looking northwest with Sketty Isaf in background.



Plate No. 22: Derwen Fawr Meeting House. Looking northwards.


<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		
<b>Date taken:</b> 22nd July 2011	<b>Photo Plates No.</b> 21 and 22	
<b>Photographer:</b> Richard Scott Jones		





Plate No. 23: Derwen Fawr Meeting House. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 24: Derwen Fawr Meeting House. West facing elevation. Shot taken from second floor of Sketty Isaf House. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 23 and 24

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 25: Derwen Fawr Meeting House. Looking southeast from road with back wall of kitchen in foreground.



Plate No. 26: Derwen Fawr Courtyard Area. North facing elevation. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 25 and 26

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 27: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. North facing elevation. Looking south.



Plate No. 28: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. East facing elevation. Looking west.



Plate No. 29: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. West facing elevation. Looking east.



Plate No. 30: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. North facing elevation. Looking south.



Plate No. 31: Derwen Fawr. Detail of stained glass window in kitchen. North facing elevation. Looking south.



Plate No. 32: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. View of sheltered walk-through. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 27 - 32





Plate No. 33: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. Looking west..



Plate No. 34: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. North facing elevation. Looking south.



Plate No. 35: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. Looking west.



Plate No. 36: Derwen Fawr. Rear courtyard area. View of roofed walk-through alongside Ash House. Looking north.



Plate No. 37: Derwen Fawr. View of roofed porch and eastern part of AAsh House. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 38: Derwen Fawr. Roofed walkthrough linking Derwen Fawr House to Ash House. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 33 - 38







Plate No. 39: Derwen Fawr - Ash House. East facing elevation. Looking west.



Plate No. 40: Derwen Fawr - Ash House. East facing elevation. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 39 and 40





Plate No. 41: Derwen Fawr - Ash House. East facing elevation. Looking west.



Plate No. 42: Derwen Fawr - Ash House. Oblique view of south and east facing elevation. Taken from first floor of Derwen Fawr House. Looking northwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 41 and 42







Plate No. 43: Derwen Fawr - Ash House. North facing elevation. Looking south.



Plate No. 44: Derwen Fawr - Ash House. Oblique view of west faing elevation from side of road. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 43 and 44

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 45: Derwen Fawr. View of Ash House and Oak House and former entrance, now blocked. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 46: Derwen Fawr - Oak House. South facing elevation. Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 45 and 46

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 47: Derwen Fawr - Oak House. Oblique view of south facing elevation. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 48: Derwen Fawr - Oak House. Oblique view of north facing elevation. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 47 and 48







Plate No. 49: Derwen Fawr - Oak House. Oblique view of north facing elevation. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 50: Derwen Fawr - Oak House. Oblique view of north facing elevation. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 49 and 50

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 51: Derwen Fawr - Oak House. Detail showing stained glass window in north facing elevation. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 52: Derwen Fawr - Oak House. West facing elevation. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 51 and 52

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 53: Derwen Fawr - View of Oak House and courtyard building. Looking northwards.



Plate No. 54: Derwen Fawr - Courtyard building. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 53 and 54





Plate No. 55: Derwen Fawr - East facing elevation of courtyard building. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 56: Derwen Fawr - Southern end of east facing elevation of Coutyrad Building (No. 5). Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 55 and 56





Plate No. 57: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). Looking northeast from entrance.



Plate No. 58: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). Looking northeast

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 57 and 58





Plate No. 59: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). South facing elevation. Looking north.



Plate No. 60: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). South facing elevation. Looking northwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 59 and 60







Plate No. 61: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). South and east facing elevations. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 62: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). East facing elevation. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 61 and 62

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 63: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). North and east facing elevations. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 64: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). North facing rear elevation. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 63 and 64





Plate No. 65: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). North facing elevation. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 66: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). West end of North facing rear elevation. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 65 and 66







Plate No. 67: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). Detail of shaped slate roofing tiles. Looking south.



Plate No. 68: Derwen Fawr - Lodge House (No. 6). View of Lodge House and Halls of Residence (No. 7). Looking southeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 67 and 68





Plate No. 69: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7). North facing elevation. Looking south.



Plate No. 70: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7). North facing elevation. Looking south.

<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		
<b>Date taken:</b> 22nd July 2011	<b>Photo Plates No.</b> 69 and 70	
<b>Photographer:</b> Richard Scott Jones		





Plate No. 71: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7). North and west facing elevations. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 72: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7). South facing elevation. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 71 and 72





Plate No. 73: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7). South facing elevation. Looking north.



Plate No. 74: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7). South and east facing elevations. Looking northwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 73 and 74







Plate No. 75: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7). East facing elevation. Looking west.



Plate No. 76: Derwen Fawr - Halls of Residence (No.7) and walled garden out-buildings (No. 8). Looking southeast from walled garden.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 75 and 76







Plate No. 77: Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden outbuildings and cottages (No.8). West facing elevation. Looking east.



Plate No. 78: Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden outbuildings and cottages (No.8). West facing elevation. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 77 and 78







Plate No. 79: Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden outbuildings and cottages (No.8). West facing elevation of southern end cottage Looking southeast.



Plate No. 80: Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden outbuildings and cottages (No.8). West facing elevation of cottage at northern end of range. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 79 and 80







Plate No. 81: Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden outbuildings and cottages (No.8). East facing elevation of northern end of range. Looking west.



Plate No. 82: Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden outbuildings and cottages (No.8). West facing elevation of cottage at southern end of range. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 83: Derwen Fawr - Walled Garden outbuildings and cottages (No.8). West facing elevation of cottage at southern end of range. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 81 - 83

**Heritage**  
Recording Services Wales





Plate No. 84: Derwen Fawr -Chapel House (No.9). View of east facing elevation. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 85: Derwen Fawr -Chapel House (No.9). View of east facing elevation. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 84 - 85





Plate No. 86: Derwen Fawr -Chapel House (No.9). View of west facing elevation. Looking southeast



Plate No. 87: Derwen Fawr -Chapel House (No.9). View of west facing elevation. Looking southeast..

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 86- 87







Plate No. 88: Derwen Fawr -Chapel House(No.9). View of south facing elevation.  
Looking southeast.



Plate No. 89: Derwen Fawr -Chapel House(No.9). View of south facing elevation.  
Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 88- 89





Plate No. 90: Derwen Fawr - Red brick built garden shed (No. 13). View of east facing elevation. Looking west



Plate No. 91: Derwen Fawr - Green House (No.20). View of south facing elevation. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 90 - 91





Plate No. 92: Derwen Fawr - Modern green house. View of east and south facing elevation. Looking northwest



Plate No. 93: Derwen Fawr - Water feature in gardens. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 92 - 93





Plate No. 94: Derwen Fawr - Stone bridge over water course in gardens. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 95: Derwen Fawr - Garden area. Looking north.


<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		
<b>Date taken:</b> 22nd July 2011	<b>Photo Plates No.</b> 94 - 95	
<b>Photographer:</b> Richard Scott Jones		





Plate No. 96: Derwen Fawr - Area of walled garden interior. Looking west.



Plate No. 97: Derwen Fawr - Blocked in former opening in east facing walled garden envlosure wall (No. 16). Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 96 - 97







Plate No. 98: Derwen Fawr - Exterior north facing elevation of walled garden enclosure wall. Looking west.



Plate No. 99: Derwen Fawr - Exterior west facing elevation of walled garden enclosure wall. Looking south

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 98 - 99





Plate No. 100: Derwen Fawr - Exterior west facing elevation of walled garden enclosure wall. Looking north.



Plate No. 101: Derwen Fawr -Detail of former entrance near Lodge House in exterior west facing elevation of walled garden enclosure wall. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 100 - 101







Plate No. 102: Derwen Fawr - Exterior west facing elevation of college enclosure wall showing former entrance now blocked. Looking south.



Plate No. 103: Derwen Fawr -Detail of former main drive entrance gate to house. Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 102 - 103







Plate No. 104: Lower Sketty - Side entrance gate to Sketty Isaf from road. Looking west.



Plate No. 105: Lower Sketty -South facing elevation of Sketty Isaf House. Looking north.


<b>Project Title:</b> The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea		
<b>Date taken:</b> 27th July 2011	<b>Photo Plates No.</b> 104 - 105	
<b>Photographer:</b> Richard Scott Jones		





Plate No. 107: Lower Sketty House - South facing elevation. Looking north.



Plate No. 108: Lower Sketty House - South facing elevation. Looking northwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 107 - 108







Plate No. 109: Lower Sketty House. West gable end.  
Looking north.



Plate No. 110: Lower Sketty House. East gable end.  
Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 109 - 110



Plate No. 111: Lower Sketty House. Detail of bay window in west gable end. Looking west.



Plate No. 112: Lower Sketty House. Detail of bay windows in east gable end. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 111 - 112





Plate No. 113: Lower Sketty House - Detail of bay window in south facing elevation. Looking north.



Plate No. 114: Lower Sketty House - Detail of first floor bay window in south facing elevation. Looking northwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 113 - 114







Plate No. 115: Lower Sketty House - Central porch with steps. Looking north.



Plate No. 116: Lower Sketty House - Detail of first floor windows and second floor dormer windows. Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 115 - 116





Plate No. 117: Lower Sketty House - Detail of central porch. Looking north.



Plate No. 118: Lower Sketty House - Detail of stained glass windows in central porch. Looking north

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 117 - 118





Plate No. 119: Lower Sketty House. Central porch. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 120: Lower Sketty House. Central porch. Looking northwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 119 - 120





Plate No. 121: Lower Sketty House. West facing elevation. Looking north.



Plate No. 122: West and north facing elevation. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 121 - 122





Plate No. 123: Lower Sketty House - North facing elevation. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 124: Lower Sketty House - North facing elevation. Looking southeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 123- 124





Plate No. 125: Lower Sketty House - North facing elevation. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 126: Lower Sketty House - North facing elevation. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 125- 126





Plate No. 127: Lower Sketty House - North facing elevation. Detail of first and second floor bay window. Looking south.



Plate No. 128: Lower Sketty House - North facing elevation. Detail of first floor square bay window. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 127- 128





Plate No. 129: Lower Sketty - View of north facing elevation of main house and west facing elevation of hall building. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 130: Lower Sketty - West facing elevation of hall building. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 129- 130





Plate No. 131: Lower Sketty - East facing elevation of hall building. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 132: Lower Sketty - West and north facing elevation of hall building. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 131- 132





Plate No. 133: Lower Sketty - View looking west toward Clyne Castle Park essential setting area.



Plate No. 134: Lower Sketty - View southwest from dense woodland area at Sketty Isaf.



Plate No. 135: Lower Sketty - View westwards from dense woodland area at Sketty Isaf.



Plate No. 136: Lower Sketty - View northwest from dense woodland area at Sketty Isaf.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 12th August 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 133 - 136





Plate No. 137: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - Entrance hall. Looking east toward front door.



Plate No. 138: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - Entrance hall. Looking west toward 'ogee' arch into hallway.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 137- 138





Plate No. 139: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - Hallway. Looking west toward staircase.



Plate No. 140: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - Hallway. Looking east toward 'ogee' arch into hallway.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 139- 140



Plate No. 141: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - Decorative stucco work ceiling in entrance hall. Looking east.



Plate No. 142: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - North facing elevation of staircase. Looking south from hallway.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 141- 142





Plate No. 143: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - Decorative stucco work ceiling in hallway. Looking east.



Plate No. 144: Derwen Fawr House (Internal) - View from staircase looking down to hallway. Looking northeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 27th July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 143- 144





Plate No. 145: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor front room 1. Looking east.



Plate No. 146: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor front room. Stucco ceiling. Looking east.



Plate No. 147: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor front room 2. Looking east.



Plate No. 148: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor front room 2. Stucco ceiling. Looking east.



Plate No. 149: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor back room 1. Looking south



Plate No. 150: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor back room 1. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 145- 150



Plate No. 151: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor back room 2. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 152: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor back room 2. Stucco ceiling. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 153: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor back room 2. Stucco ceiling. Looking north.



Plate No. 154: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor Kitchen. Looking east.



Plate No. 155: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor Kitchen. Looking west.



Plate No. 156: Derwen Fawr House (Internal).  
Ground floor lobby between Kitchen and main house.  
Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 151- 156





Plate No. 157: Derwen Fawr - Dining Hall (Internal). Ground floor. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 158: Derwen Fawr - Dining Hall (Internal). Ground floor. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 159: Derwen Fawr - Dining Hall (Internal). Ground floor. Stained glass window detail. Looking north.



Plate No. 160: Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Lecture Room) (Internal). Ground floor. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 161: Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Lecture Room) (Internal). Ground floor. Looking east.



Plate No. 162: Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Lecture Room) (Internal). Ground floor. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 157- 162



Plate No. 163: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Ground floor. Rear lobby and stairs at north end of house. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 164: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Ground floor. Former Cold Room/Larder. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 165: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Ground floor. Former Cold Room/Larder. Looking east.



Plate No. 166: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Ground floor. Rear lobby and stairs at north end of house. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 167: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Rear lobby stairs at north end of house. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 163 - 167





Plate No. 168: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Stained glass window with heraldic shield. Looking west.



Plate No. 169: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Stained glass window with heraldic shield. Looking southwest.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 168 - 169



Plate No. 170: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Stained glass window and stair landing. Looking west



Plate No. 171: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. View from top of stairs to central front viewing room. Note Art Deco sun ray design on entry to room. Looking east.



Plate No. 172: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. View from viewing room toward stair and stain glass window.. Note Art Deco sun ray design at entry to room. Looking west.



Plate No. 173: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. West facing elevation of viewing room. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 170 - 173





Plate No. 174: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Fireplace surround in viewing room north facing wall. Looking south



Plate No. 175: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Detail of wallpaper in viewing room and repeated across first floor.



Plate No. 176: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Series of two depressed 'ogee' arches on first floor corridor. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 174 - 176



Plate No. 177: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Front southern room. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 178: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Front southern room. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 179: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Fireplace surround in north wall. Looking north.



Plate No. 180: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Back southern room. Looking southeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 177 - 180





Plate No. 181: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Front southern room. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 182: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Front southern room. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 183: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Fireplace surround in north wall. Looking north.



Plate No. 184: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Back southern room. Looking southeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 181 - 184



Plate No. 185: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Central back room alongside skullery stairs. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 186: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Central back room alongside skullery stairs. Looking northeast.



Plate No. 187: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Front far north room. Looking east.



Plate No. 188: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - First floor. Front far north room. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 185 - 188





Plate No. 189: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. View of stucco ceiling at balcony level on second floor. Looking east.



Plate No. 190: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Balcony and depressed 'ogee' arch. Looking north.



Plate No. 191: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Balcony and depressed 'ogee' arch. Looking south.



Plate No. 192: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Depressed 'ogee' arch from attic room (southern end). Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 189 - 192



Plate No. 193: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Southern side attic room. Looking west.



Plate No. 194: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Southern side attic room. Looking east.



Plate No. 195: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Southern side attic room. Detail of former fireplace. Looking south.



Plate No. 196: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Central front room. Looking south toward entrance.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 193 - 196





Plate No. 197: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Central front room. Looking east.



Plate No. 198: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Northern side attic room. Looking east.



Plate No. 199: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Southern side attic room alongside stairs. Looking north toward dormer window.



Plate No. 200: Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Internal) - Ground floor. Stairway to first floor rooms. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 197 - 200



Plate No. 201 :Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Internal) - Second floor. First bedroom. Looking southwest.



Plate No. 202: Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Internal) - Second floor. Second bedroom. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 203: Derwen Fawr (Internal) - Second floor. Third bedroom. Looking north.



Plate No. 204: Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Internal) - Second floor. Fourth bedroom. Looking southeast.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 201 - 204





Plate No. 205 : Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Internal) - Second floor. Front bedroom. Looking southeast



Plate No. 206: Derwen Fawr - Meeting House (Internal) - Second floor. Hall corridor. Looking west toward WC.



Plate No. 207: Sketty Isaf (Internal) - Basement corridor. Looking east.



Plate No. 208: Sketty Isaf (Internal) - Basement corridor. Looking west.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 205 - 208



Plate No. 209: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). East end basement room. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 210: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). First floor sitting room in western gable end with bay window. Looking south.



Plate No. 211: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Fireplace in first floor sitting room in western gable end. Looking west.



Plate No. 212: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). First floor sitting room in eastern gable end with bay window. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 213: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). First floor sitting room in eastern gable end with bay window. Looking south.



Plate No. 214: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). First floor sitting room at rear of house with square bay window. Looking north.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 209 - 214





Plate No. 215: Sketty Isaf (Internal). First floor staircase to upper floor. Looking northwest.



Plate No. 216: Sketty Isaf (Internal). First floor corridor leading to staircase. Looking east.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 215 - 216



Plate No. 217: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Second floor. East end gable end room. Looking south.



Plate No. 218 Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Second back room. Looking north.



Plate No. 219: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Second floor. Rear west end bay window room. Looking north.



Plate No. 220: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Second floor. West end gable end room. Looking south.



Plate No. 221: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Third floor. Landing corridor. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 222: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Third floor bedroom. East end gable end room. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 217 - 222



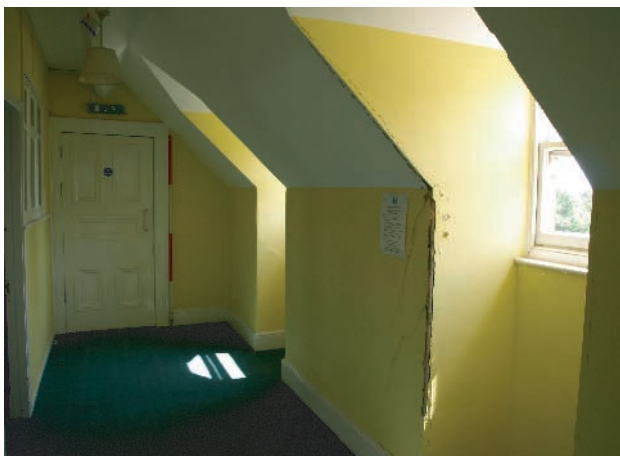


Plate No. 223: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Third floor corridor. Looking east..



Plate No. 224 Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Third floor attic room. Looking southeast.



Plate No. 225: Sketty Isaf House (Internal). Third floor attic gable end room. Looking south.

**Project Title:** The Bible College Wales, Sketty, Swansea

**Date taken:** 22nd July 2011

**Photographer:** Richard Scott Jones

**Photo Plates No.** 223 - 225

**APPENDIX III:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**



## **ARCHIVE COVER SHEET**

**The old Bible College of Wales,  
Lower Sketty, Swansea**

### **ARCHIVE DESTINATION – RCHAMW**

Site Name:	<b>The old Bible College of Wales, Lower Sketty.</b>
Site Code:	<b>BCW/11/DBA&amp;SBR</b>
PRN:	
NPRN :	<b>N/A</b>
SAM:	<b>N/A</b>
Other Ref No:	<b>HRSW Report No. 130</b>
NGR:	<b>SS 617 914</b>
Site Type:	<b>18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century mansions</b>
Project Type:	<b>Desk Based Assessment &amp; Building Recording</b>
Project Manager:	<b>Richard Scott Jones</b>
Project Dates:	<b>July – August 2011</b>
Categories Present:	<b>N/A</b>
Location of Original Archive:	<b>HRSW</b>
Location of duplicate Archives:	<b>Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust</b>
Number of Finds Boxes:	
Location of Finds:	
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	<b>HRSWales</b>
Restrictions to access:	<b>None</b>



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