

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment:

225-228 High Street, Swansea

July 2023



Report No. 2211

By

Rachel Wilmott and  
Jennifer Muller



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1	06/07/2023	Original	Rachel Wilmott and Jennifer Muller	Paul Huckfield

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**Archaeology Wales Limited**

Main Office, Unit D11.6 Treforest Industrial Estate

Pontypridd - CF37 5UR

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Web: [arch-wales.co.uk](http://arch-wales.co.uk)



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## Summary

*In June 2023, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Coastal Housing Group to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to determine the archaeological potential of land at 225-228 High Street, Swansea, centred on NGR SS 65685 93355.*

*The site covers an area of approximately 0.18ha and currently comprises disused and commercial buildings, Number 226/226a has been previously demolished. It is bounded by commercial buildings on its north and south side; High Street (B4489) on its west side; and a small parcel of land and The Strand on its east side.*

*There are 90 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within the 250m study area. Two sites lie within the bounds of the proposed development, these comprise the possible line of the medieval town wall which runs north to south through the central part of the proposed development area (GGAT09967w) and a building at No 52 The Strand (GGAT09969w).*

*No Registered Historic Landscape, Registered Historic Park & Garden or Scheduled Monument will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. A total of four conservation areas are within the 500m study area, two of which lie within the 250m study area. Due to the intervening city streets, the conservation areas are well hidden from the viewpoint of the development site. It is possible that the development will be visible depending on the height of the final design although this would not greatly impact the setting due to the built nature of the surrounding area.*

*There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 500m study area, both lying to the south and relating to Swansea Castle (GM280 and GM441). These are contained within the Wind Street Conservation area, which is not visible from the proposed development site due to the urban topography.*

*There are 58 Listed Buildings within the 500m study area. A total of nine of these lie within the 250m study area, none of which are within the bounds of the development area. The Kings Arms Public House (LB11583) is a grade II Listed Building and is the only listed building with the potential to be indirectly affected by the proposed development. Due to previous changes related to the redevelopment to the High Street, the proposed development will have a Negligible impact on its setting.*

*Due to the current state of disrepair of the standing structures, the development would be seen as having a positive impact on the surrounding historic landscape and the setting of the conservation areas and listed buildings.*

*There is a high possibility of a former basement being uncovered during the demolition, as was the case during the demolition of 226/226A, as well as previous archaeological work to the north at Urban Village and to the south at Urban Quarter. There is also potential for medieval remains related to both the town defences and the burgess plots to be uncovered.*

*Mitigation in the form of evaluation trenching following the demolition of the standing structures would inform all parties of the potential underlying archaeological resource in advance of the main works. Subsequent mitigation strategies could then be established based on the level of preservation uncovered during the evaluation works.*

## Crynodeb

*Ym Mehefin 2023, comisiynwyd Archaeogy Wales gan Coastal Housing Group i gario allan asesiad ddesg archeolegol i benderfynu'r potensial archeolegol y tir yn 225-228 High Street, Abertawe, wedi'i chanoli at NGR SS 65685 93355*

*Mae'r safle yn ardal o tua 0.18ha ac yn bresennol yn cynnwys adeilad diddefnydd a adeiladau masnachol i'r ochrau'r gogledd a de; High Street (B4489) ar ochr gorllewin; a llain o dir bach ac Y Strand ar yr ochr ddwyrain.*

*Mae yna 90 safle o ddiddordeb archeolegol a gofnodwyd yn flaenorol o fewn ardal yr astudiaeth 250m. Mae dau safle o fewn ffiniau'r datblygiad arfaethedig, mae'r rhain yn cynnwys llinell bosibl wal ganoloesol y dref sy'n rhedeg o'r gogledd i'r de trwy ran ganolog yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig (GGAT09967w) ac adeilad yn Rhif 52 The Strand (GGAT09969w).*

*Ni fydd unrhyw Dirwedd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig, Parc a Gardd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig neu Gofadeiladau Rhestredig yn cael ei effeithio yn uniongyrchol neu yn anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiadau arfaethedig. Mae yn bedwar ardal cadwraeth o fewn yr ardal astudiaeth 250m. Oherwydd y strydoedd cyfamserol y ddinas, mae'r ardaloedd cadwraeth wedi'i chuddio o'r safbwynt y safle'r datblygiad. Mae'n bosib i hyn fod y datblygiad yn weledig yn dibynnu ar uchder y cynllun terfynol er ni fydd hyn yn effeithio yn enfawr ar y gosodiad oherwydd y natur adeiledig yr ardal o amgylch.*

*Mae yna dwy Gofadail Restredig o fewn yr ardal astudiaeth 500m, y ddwy yn gysylltiedig ar Gastell Abertawe (GM280 a GM441) ar ddau yn gorwedd i'r dde. Mae'r rhain o fewn yr Ardal Cadwraeth Wind Street sef yn anweledig o'r safle ddatblygiad arfaethedig oherwydd y datblygiadau yn ganol y ddinas gyfnewidiol.*

*Mae yna 58 Adeilad Rhestredig o fewn yr ardal astudiaeth, mae naw o ran o fewn yr ardal astudiaeth 250m, nad yw'r rhain o fewn y ffiniau o'r safle ddatblygiad. Mae'r Kings Arms PH (LB11583) yn adeilad cofrestredig gradd II ac yn yr unig adeilad Rhestredig gyda'r potensial i gael ei effeithio yn anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad arfaethedig. Oherwydd newidiadau i'w gosodiadau gan yr ailddatblygiad i'r High Street fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith dibwys ar ei gosodiad.*

*Oherwydd y cyflwr o adfeiliad ar y strwythurau sefyll, fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael ei weld i gael effaith positif ar y dirwedd hanesyddol ar osodiad yr ardaloedd cadwraeth ac adeiladau Rhestredig.*

*Mae yna bosibilrwydd uchel o islawr blaenorol yn cael ei diorchudd yn ystod y proses hwn gan fod gwaith archeolegol blaenorol i'r gogledd yn Urban Village, High Street ac i'r dde yn Urban Quarter, High Street wedi darganfod olion tebyg. Hefyd, mae yna botensial i olion Canoloesol yn perthyn i amddiffyniad y dref a'r plotiau bwrdeiswyr i gael ei dadorchuddio.*

*Fydd lliniaru mewn ffurf o werthuso ffosio yn dilyn y dymchweliad o'r strwythurau sefyll yn dangos y potensial am adnoddau archeolegydd gwaelodol cyn i'r prif waith. Yna fe all lliniaru dilynol yna cael ei sefydlu yn seilio ar lefel cadwedigaeth sydd yn cael ei dadorchuddio yn ystod y gwaith gwerthuso.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1.1 In June 2023, Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Coastal Housing Group (henceforth the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on 225-228 High Street, Swansea (centred on NGR SS 65685 93355), prior to redevelopment, which includes ground floor commercial units on the High Street and the Strand/King Lane frontages with residential apartments above comprising approximately fifteen residential units at the High Street level and approximately eighteen units at the Strand level.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Management (henceforth GGAT-APM) as advisors to the local planning authority (Swansea Council) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (revised edition 11, 2021), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).
- 1.1.3 The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential heritage/archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located at 225-228 High Street within Swansea City Centre, 290m north of Swansea Castle centred on NGR SS 65685 93355. The site currently comprises disused and commercial buildings, Number 226/226a has been previously demolished. The High Street (B4489) lies on its west side; and The Strand on its east side, the northern boundary is formed by Kings Lane.
- 2.1.2 High Street runs along the crest of a ridge, rising gently to the north at approximately 16mOD. The ridge falls steeply to the east, with The Strand running alongside the former course of the river Tawe (diverted further to the east in the 1840s).
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology is comprised of Llynfi Member – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 310-315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, overlain by Till, Devensian – Diamicton, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

## **3. Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The primary objective of this desk-based assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition, and relative significance.

- 3.1.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.1.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.1.4 This assessment considers the following:
- A. The nature, extent, and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
    - Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, within a 250m buffer zone around the proposed development area.
    - Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within a 500m buffer zone around the proposed development area.
    - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
    - Assessment of aerial photographic and satellite imagery evidence.
    - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).
    - Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data.
    - Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe, and early estate maps (as available).
    - Place-name evidence.
    - Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
  - B. The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
  - C. The history of the site.
  - D. The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.
  - E. The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
  - F. The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.1.5 In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3* (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance).
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives).
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives).
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations).
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest).
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

3.1.6 The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting).
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset).
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting).
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting).
- No Change.

3.1.7 This work conforms to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2022).

## **4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies**

4.1.1 There are 48 previous archaeological investigations recorded on the regional HER within a 250m search area of the proposed development area. The most relevant are summarised below.

4.1.2 In March 2000, an archaeological desk-based assessment was produced for the proposed redevelopment of a block of land between 215-221 High Street. It was concluded the development would not have any direct impact on any known sites, however, the ground disturbance associated may severely affect below-ground evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation of the area (Howell 2000).

4.1.3 In 2005 a field evaluation and a watching brief on the site of the former Cardiff Arms pub was carried out. Evidence of walls and ceramics were recovered but these most likely dated to the post-medieval period (Sell 2005a, 2005b)

- 4.1.4 In 2006, GGAT undertook an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical test pits between 215 and 221 High Street, Kings Lane and The Strand. No archaeologically significant features were found other than a series of brick-walled and concrete floored cellars dating from 19th-20th century and a brick-vaulted cellar dating to 18th-19th century (James and Sherman 2011).
- 4.1.5 A desk-based assessment carried out in 2010 identified a number of new sites along the High Street and The Strand (Gerrard, 2010) including two within the bounds of the current proposed development. A building at number 52 The Strand (GGAT09969w) is described as having been on this site since the tithe mapping of 1843, but it is unclear if it is the same structure as currently present. Another site identified during the assessment includes a north to south aligned wall along the projected route of the medieval defences (GGAT09967w). This was not visible during the walkover for the current project, as the vegetation was very overgrown in this area. Evidence of the medieval town boundary has been found along the High Street (GGAT0958w), and it is assumed that it would have continued to the east, following the line of Kings Lane, and then turning south and following a course parallel with the present line of The Strand. It has been suggested that there may be medieval elements to the wall on the southern side of Kings Lane (Evans 1993).
- 4.1.6 In June 2011, GGAT undertook an archaeological watching brief at Urban Village, High Street. During the strip, a number of archaeological features were identified. This included an undated well, a stone-built circular feature, post-medieval cellars, a series of rectangular stone-built chambers, and a series of walls and built-up deposits relating to the post-medieval terracing of the area (James and Sherman 2011).
- 4.1.7 During April 2014, GGAT conducted an archaeological field evaluation between 48-52 The Strand and 231 and 232 High Street. One trench, along the High Street, contained two structures; one of which may have been a section of medieval burgage plot boundary wall, whilst the other was a wall for a possible cellar. A trench along The Strand revealed further post-medieval features including a cobble and slab surface and a stone capped drain (James-Martin 2014).
- 4.1.8 Between November 2015 and September 2018, Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the Urban Quarter between High Street and The Strand. The groundworks revealed large levels of disturbed ground related to modern demolition and post-medieval and modern development. An early stone wall, medieval burgage lots, three potential well structures, and a terraced cut which suggested potential evidence for the line of the medieval town wall were located (Poucher 2018).

## 4.2 Identified sites of archaeological interest

4.2.1 There are 90 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within the 250m study area (Figure 2, Table 1). These include nine Listed Buildings and a single Scheduled Monument; the remaining sites are non-designated assets. Two sites lie within the bounds of the proposed development, these comprise the possible line of the medieval town wall which runs north to south through the central part of the proposed development area (GGAT09967w) and a building at No 52 The Strand (GGAT09969w). No previously unknown sites were encountered within the bounds of the proposed development site during the site visit.

Table 1. Sites of archaeological interest within the 250m study area

PRN	Name	Period	Type	Status
GGAT00424w	Roman Pottery Sherd Find, Richardson's Yard	Roman	Findspot	-
GGAT00436w	Swansea Town Defences	Medieval	Town Defences	-
GM441; GGAT00438w; NPRN275871	Original Swansea Castle	Medieval	Castle	Scheduled Monument
GGAT00440w	Coin Find Site Goat St. Swansea.	Post Medieval	Coin Hoard	-
GGAT00450w	Flemish Paving Tile Find	Medieval	Architectural Frag	-
GGAT00455w	Chapel, Castle	Medieval	Chapel	-
GGAT00958w	Town Ditch, 27-29 High Street, Swansea	Medieval	Ditch	-
GGAT00959w	32-34 Princess Way	Medieval	Ditch	-
GGAT01046.0w	Swansea Canal	Post Medieval	Canal	-
GGAT01481w; NPRN19023	The Bush Inn, Swansea	Post Medieval	Inn	
GGAT02004w	Strand Viaduct	Post Medieval	Viaduct	-
LB11552; GGAT02201w; NPRN31902	Working men's Club Inst	Post Medieval	Working Men's Club	LB
LB11549; GGAT02347w; NPRN31764	Swansea Central Police Station	Unknown	Police Station	LB
LB11550; GGAT02348w; NPRN31763	Central Library, Swansea	Post Medieval	Library	LB
LB11553; GGAT02349w; NPRN31791	Glynn Vivian Art Gallery, Swansea	Post Medieval	Art Gallery	LB
LB11583; GGAT02356w; NPRN19022	Inn, Castle Community	Post Medieval	Inn	LB
GGAT02770w	Swansea Town Wall	Medieval	Town Defences	-
GGAT02795w	Tower; Swansea Town Defences,	Medieval	Tower	-
GGAT02866.0w	College Street	Post Medieval	Road	-

GGAT02912w	Elysium Club	Modern	Political Club	-
GGAT03254w	Arp Shelter	Modern	Air Raid Shelter	-
GGAT03255w	Duplicate PRN?	Roman	Findspot	-
GGAT03256w; NPRN91405	Old Quaker Meeting House, The Strand,	Post Medieval	Meeting House	-
GGAT03257w	Quaker Burial Ground	Post Medieval	Cemetery	-
GGAT03329w	Swansea Castle	Medieval	Wall	-
GGAT03484w; NPRN8954	Swansea Gospel Hall	Modern	Chapel	-
GGAT03486w; NPRN8961	Castle Street Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	-
GGAT03510w; NPRN9038	Alexandra	Post Medieval	Chapel	-
LB11587; GGAT03517w; NPRN9070	Unitarian Church	Post Medieval	Chapel	LB
GGAT03562w; NPRN91203	Capel Y Triniti	Post Medieval	Chapel	-
GGAT03563w; NPRN91204	Wesleyan Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	-
GGAT03571w	Capel Gomer	Unknown	Chapel	-
GGAT03572w	Elim Church	Unknown	Chapel	-
GGAT03573w	Friends' Meeting House, High Street,	Unknown	Meeting House	-
GGAT03580w	Swansea Castle Worcester Place	Medieval	Building	-
GGAT03837s	Findspot, Worcester Place, Swansea	Medieval	Findspot	-
GGAT04779.0w	Swansea - Morriston Railway	Post Medieval	Railway	-
GGAT04811w	Event Record	-	-	-
GGAT06260w	Vaults	Post Medieval	Vault	-
GGAT06306w	Foundry, Swansea City Centre	Post Medieval	Foundry	-
GGAT06307w	Dock, Swansea	Post Medieval	Dock	-
GGAT06308w	Independent Chapel, Swansea City Centre	Post Medieval	Independent Chapel	-
GGAT07109w	Mackworth Hotel, 41-44 High Street, Swansea	Modern	Hotel	-
GGAT07806w	Outer Retaining Wall, The Strand	Multiperiod	Wall	-
GGAT08080w	Projected Line Of Town Ditch, Swansea	Medieval	Boundary Ditch	-
GGAT08081w	Bovetown Settlement, Swansea	Medieval	Settlement	-
GGAT08640w	Albion Dry Dock, East Of Former North Dock, New Cut, Swansea	Post Medieval	Dry Dock	-



LB11551	School Of Art, Alexandra Rd			LB
LB11673; NPRN31758	Castle Cinema			LB
LB83278; NPRN403403	Centre For Greater Self Awareness, (The Old Ragged School)			LB
NPRN421339	Church, Clifton Row	19th Century		
NPRN9080	Tabernacle, Alexandra Road	Post Medieval		
NPRN414231	Public Conveniences, High Street	Modern		
NPRN9038	Alexandra English Presbyterian Church	Post Medieval		
NPRN309391	High Street Brewery, Tower Lane	Post Medieval		
NPRN8958	Capel Sion Welsh Independent Chapel	Post Medieval		
NPRN9036	Society Of Friends, 201 High Street	Post Medieval		
GGAT09953w; NPRN416873	Elysium Cinema	20th Century	Theatre	
NPRN309218	North Dock	Post Medieval		
GGAT09950w; NPRN34871	North Dock Branch, South Wales Railway	Post Medieval	Railway	
NPRN412246	Lewis Lewis Drapery Store, 27-31 High Street	Post Medieval		
GGAT09954w; NPRN416874	Picture House Cinema	20th Century	Theatre	
NPRN8961	Castle Street English Independent Chapel	Post Medieval		
GGAT09951w; NPRN34873	Swansea Harbour Trust Railway	Post Medieval	Railway	
NPRN402924	Parc Tawe Complex And 'Plantasia' Glasshouse	Modern		
NPRN9077	Goat Street Methodist Chapel (Bunker's Hill)	Post Medieval		
NPRN18932	Heathfield Lodge;Heathfield House	Post Medieval		
NPRN34270	North Dock Swansea Bollard	Post Medieval		
NPRN9049	Grove Place Methodist Chapel	Post Medieval		
GGAT09955w	Tramway, High Street, Swansea	Post Medieval	Tramway	
GGAT09953w	Palace Theatre, Swansea	Post Medieval	Railway Turntable	
GGAT09955w	Tramway, High Street, Swansea	Post Medieval	Inn	
GGAT09956w	Railway Turntable, High St, Swansea	Post Medieval	Bank (Financial)	
GGAT09957w	Cameron Arms, High St, Swansea	Post Medieval	Chapel	
GGAT09958w	Glamorganshire Bank, High St, Swansea	Post Medieval	Newspaper Office	
GGAT09959w	Mormonite Chapel, High St, Swansea	Post Medieval	School	

GGAT09960w	South Wales Post, High St, Swansea	Post Medieval	Building	
GGAT09961w	School, High St, Swansea	Post Medieval	Toll Gate	
GGAT09962w	Beaufort Place, Strand, Swansea	Post Medieval	Bank (Financial)	
GGAT09963w	North Gate, High Street, Swansea	Post Medieval	Public House	
GGAT09964w	Bank, High Street, Swansea	Post Medieval	Warehouse	
GGAT09965w	Cardiff Arms, Strand, Swansea	Post Medieval	Town Wall	
GGAT09966w	Warehouse, King's Lane, Swansea	Post Medieval	Wall	
GGAT09967w	Wall, Rear 227-230 High Street, Swansea	Unknown	Building	
GGAT09968w	Walls, Strand, Swansea	Post Medieval	Wall	
GGAT09969w	Building, Strand, Swansea	Post Medieval	Wall	
GGAT10019w	Wall, High Street, Swansea	Medieval	Pit	
GGAT10020w	Wall, High Street, Swansea	Post Medieval	Cobbled Surface	
GGAT10021w	Pit, High Street, Swansea	Post Medieval	Tramway	
GGAT10022w	Cobbled Surface, High Street, Swansea	Post Medieval	Railway Turntable	

### 4.3 The Historic Landscape

4.3.1 The site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape and there are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens located within the 500m study area. However, a number of Conservations areas are within the wider study area (Figure 3).

4.3.2 The Conservation Area of Alexandra Road (WAL/SWA/CA:022) lies 85m to the north west of the development area. The conservation area report by Swansea Council states

*‘Between the area adjacent to High Street Station and the more middle class houses of Dynevor Place lay an area of poor housing, described as “Back Street and its lanes and alleys”. This area was built up between 1803 and 1823 in response to the initial rise in the town’s population.*

*In 1876 the Swansea Town Council obtained an Order under the Artisans’ and Labourers’ Dwelling Improvement Act of 1875 to remove the slums in five areas of the town. The Act provided the first instrument for Councils to initiate a comprehensive concept of urban renewal. By 1881 Swansea was one of eight towns and cities in Britain which had actually acquired slum property and cleared it.*

*The clearance of the Back Street area was carried out between 1876 and 1880 coupled with the lay out of Alexandra Road. Alexandra Road was constructed in 1879, originally called Yeo Street after Frank Ash Yeo, a prominent Councillor who was largely responsible for the clearance of the area. The name was changed in October 1881, following the visit of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra to Swansea.*

*Alexandra Road was designed as a “Grand Boulevard” which would sweep visitors directly into the town centre from the Great Western Railway station at High Street. The scheme demonstrated a rather cosmetic provision to enhance Swansea’s tourist reputation. Up to 1879 train passengers at High Street had to face all the visual diversity of a working class slum.*

*Between 1887 and the First World War a number of very fine public buildings were erected on both sides of Alexandra Road. Inadequacy of the old premises coupled with the availability of big publicly owned sites in a town centre location led to the erection of the Working Mens Club and Institute (1885), the Central Library (1887), the BBC Building (1899), the Glynn Vivian Art Gallery (1909/11) and the Central Police Station (1913). These buildings designed in a rich classical and baroque revival style were just part of the impressive curve of buildings along the “Grand Boulevard” which formed a splendid streetscape and an attractive urban space. Due to war time destruction and post-war reconstruction, road construction in particular, much of the original character of the area is gone leaving the historic group of public buildings a clustered solitaire rather than an integrated ensemble’ (Swansea Council).*

4.3.3 The Wind Street Conservation Area (WAL/SWA/CA:014) lies 150m to the south of the development area. Swansea Council describe this as

*‘Wind Street (Wyne Street in 1567) follows virtually the same line as it did in medieval times. It is likely that several of its buildings, in all or in part date from these times. Its curve follows that of the Tawe. Along with Butter Street (now St Mary Street), Castle Street and Castle Bailey Street (Bayliff Castella Street in 1626) and High Street. Wind*

*Street was an important centre of commerce and small industries, hotels and public houses. It was the site of two of Swansea's important hotels, The George and The Mackworth, which was the scene of many of the towns chief functions, and the centre of much of its social life. "The Cambrian" newspaper offices once occupied offices at the north end of Wind Street, close to where "Island House" used to stand. The offices of "The Cambrian" were adorned at ground floor level, by the first curved glass window in Swansea which became an important draw for tourists.*

*Dating back to the 11th Century, the Castle is in location and visually one of Swansea's most important buildings. It has been occupied through the ages as a debtors prison, fruit and vegetable market, Town Hall, market house, Roman Catholic Chapel, glass works, post office, drawing school and printing works. The old clock tower of the castle still dominates Castle Gardens; an exercise is in hand to include the old post office tower and Evening Post façade into a new Information Centre.*

*The best remaining example of a pedestrian lane, Salubrious Passage is largely flanked on Wind Street by buildings which are shown on the 1852 survey – the old Shades Tavern is now a shop. Wind Street itself is the finest remaining street in Swansea, appearing today with only two significant exceptions, as it did at the turn of the century. With so many other streets lost in the war, its retention is all the more important. Its gracious curve is in the best tradition of good townscape. (Swansea Council).*

- 4.3.4 The Oxford St./Nelson St./Union St. Conservation Area (WAL/SWA/CA:018) lies 400m to the south west of the development area. This conservation area was designated to protect any properties with the highest architectural value and to monitor and manage the development of the immediate surrounds.
- 4.3.5 Just within the bounds of the 500m search area lies the Maritime Quarter Conservation Area (WAL/SWA/CA:021). This area originally became popular following the construction of Cambrian Place, The Assembly Rooms, Gloucester Place and Adelaide Street in the 1810s and 1820s. The area became the genteel district: a "*gay resort of fashion*" noted for its "*good air*". The resort atmosphere soon diminished following the opening of the North and South Docks in 1859. The area is largely characterised by the buildings that were constructed to serve the dock in the Victorian and Edwardian periods. Following the decline of the docks in the 1920s, the proceeding decades saw many of the buildings redeveloped yet still retaining their character.

#### **4.4 Scheduled Monuments**

- 4.4.1 Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. No Scheduled Monuments lie within the boundary of the proposed development area, however, there are two Scheduled Monument within the 250m study area but no others in the wider 500m search area (Figure 2 and 3).

- 4.4.2 The nearest Scheduled Monument (SM) is the Original Swansea Castle (GM441). Cadw describe this as the remains of the first phases of Swansea Castle. The castle stands on the crest of a north-south gravel scarp, bounded to the east by the navigable River Tawe (now represented by The Strand). Its position was strategic: it commanded the lowest crossing of the river, the main east-west route in South Wales, and a safe harbour.
- 4.4.3 The Original Swansea Castle was Norman in date, first mentioned in 1116 as being attacked by the Welsh. It was established by Henry de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Warwick, and friend of Henry I, as the seat of administration of the marcher lordship of Gower, which Henry I bestowed on him in about 1106. This first castle was of motte and bailey type and nothing of it remains above ground. The western side of its deep ditch has been excavated to the north of the present remains. The castle was rebuilt in stone on the same site, probably after being razed by the Welsh in 1217. Once again, nothing remains above ground, but the west side of the curtain wall has been found, together with a mural tower. To the south west of this small castle, called the 'Old Castle', a large roughly rectangular outer bailey was built in stone in the 13th century (Cadw Scheduled Monument Report).
- 4.4.4 Just beyond this is Swansea Castle (GM012). The Scheduled Monument Report states that the monument consists of the remains of a castle dating to the medieval period. What is visible now is only a small part of the latest castle on the site, which in its heyday in the late 13th century stretched from Welcome Lane in the north to Caer Street in the south, and from the clifftop in the east almost to Princess Way in the west. The first phase of the Castle (GM441, above) is described as the 'Old Castle'. To the south-west of this 'Old Castle', a large roughly rectangular outer bailey was walled in stone in the 13th century. The 'New Castle', of which the present day remains were a part, lay in its southeast corner, built on the site of an earlier graveyard. This 'New Castle' dates from the late 13th to early 14th century, by which time Edward I's pacification of Wales had deprived it of any military importance. It continued as an administrative centre but at a reduced level. Its holders, then the de Braose family, preferred to live at Oystermouth Castle, and inevitable decline set in. Stripped of their usefulness, the various gates and towers of the bailey - Harold's Gate, Donald's Tower, Bokynham Tower and Singleton Tower - were sold off in the early 14th century. (Cadw Scheduled Monument Report).

## 4.5 Listed Buildings

- 4.5.1 No Listed Buildings lie within the proposed development area.
- 4.5.2 There are 58 Listed Buildings within the 500m study area. These include one Grade I, seven Grade II\*, and 50 Grade II Listed Buildings (Figure 2 and 3).

*Table 2. Listed Buildings within the 500m Study Area*

Number	Name	Grade
11568	Swansea Castle	I
11549	Central Police Station, Alexandra Road	II
11550	Central Library, Alexandra Road	II
11551	School Of Art, Alexandra Road	II

11552	Swansea Working Men's Club & Institute, Alexandra Road	II
11573	Top Rank Club (Formerly Albert Hall)	II
11583	No.26 High Street (Kings Arms P.H.)	II
11584	St. Matthew's Church, High Street	II
11585	Palace Theatre	II
11587	Unitarian Church	II
11594	No.15 Mount Pleasant (Mount Pleasant Hotel)	II
11595	Offices Of Community Industry, Mount Pleasant	II
11596	Former Swansea Grammar School, Mount Pleasant	II
11597	Technical College Building, Mount Pleasant	II
11599	Iron Bollard Close To River Tawe To N. of New Cut Bridge, New Cut Road	II
11600	Iron Bollard Close To River Tawe To N. of New Cut Bridge, New Cut Road	II
11611	No.2 Princess Way	II
11612	No.3 Princess Way	II
11613	No.4 Princess Way	II
11632	St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Square	II
11633	Swansea County Court & Offices, St. Mary's Square	II
11634	Pedestal & Statue of Sir. H. Hussey Vivian	II
11635	Old Cross Keys P.H.	II
11636	No.17 St. Mary's Street	II
11637	2 Somerset Place, also known as Prospect Place	II
11638	3 Somerset Place, also known as Prospect Place	II
11645	No.4 The Strand (Colonial Buildings Including Ace Electrical Spares Centre)	II
11647	No.10 Union Street (Tavern P.H. & Ye Olde Wine Shoppe)	II
11648	Mond Buildings, Union Street	II
11649	Mond Buildings, Union Street	II
11650	Mond Buildings, Union Street	II
11651	Mond Buildings, Union Street	II
11656	No.6 Wind Street	II
11657	No.7 Wind Street (Liverpool Victoria Insurance Offices) Including "Cane Connection" Shop	II
11658	No.8 Wind Street (National Bank Ltd.)	II
11659	No.9 Wind Street (National Bank Ltd.)	II
11660	Old Post Office Building, Wind Street (Now Post Office Sorting Office)	II
11662	Nos.11 & 12 Wind Street (Telecom Building)	II
11663	Lloyd's Bank, Wind Street	II
11664	Nos.51 & 52 Wind Street (National Westminster Bank)	II
11665	No.53 & 54 Wind Street, Including Entry to Salubrious Passage	II
11666	No.54 Wind Street, Including Entry to Salubrious Passage	II
11667	No.55 Wind Street, Including Entry to Salubrious Passage	II
11668	No.56 Wind Street ("No Sign Bar" & Munday's Wine Merchants)	II
11669	Barclay's Bank, Wind Street	II
11670	Nos.59 & 60 Wind Street (The Coach House)	II
11671	No.61 Wind Street	II
11672	No.62 Wind Street	II
11673	Castle Cinema	II
82484	Iron Bollard on E Side Of Afon Tawe	II

83278	Centre For Greater Self Awareness (The Old Ragged School)	II
11553	Glynn Vivian Art Gallery	II*
11570	Midland Bank	II*
11574	Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, Ebenezer Street	II*
11575	Ebenezer Baptist Chapel Hall, Ebenezer Street	II*
11590	Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Kingsway	II*
11591	Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Hall, Kingsway	II*
11592	Mount Pleasant Baptist School Blocks, Kingsway	II*

- 4.5.3 The site lies within the boundary of the medieval town, and the 1843 Tithe Map suggests the survival of medieval burgage plot boundaries along High Street. However, Swansea rapidly expanded first as a trading port in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, then as a major centre within the Industrial Revolution throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The course of the river was diverted in the 1840s and the area between the High Street and The Strand was severely landscaped, with much of the eastern slope down to the Strand terraced. The Listed Buildings reflect this intense development in the many periods and styles represented.
- 4.5.4 The only Grade I Listed Building within the 500m buffer around the development site are the remains of Swansea Castle (PRN 00426w; LB 11568), just under 300m to the south. These remains are later additions to the original castle and largely date from 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century. The remains consist of two separate blocks, a small square tower (later used as a debtors' prison) on the north, which may contain the earliest surviving work, and a larger residential block forming the south east angle. The most distinguished feature is the arcaded parapet associated with the work of Henry Gower, Bishop of St David's (d 1347), in the episcopal palaces at Lamphey and St David's (Cadw 2022).
- 4.5.5 Of the seven Grade II\* Listed Buildings, five have a religious affiliation. Ebenezer Baptist Chapel (Formerly the Ebenezer Chapel of the Welsh Independents) (LB 11574) and Ebenezer Baptist Chapel Hall (LB 11575), located 315m north of the site, were both built in 1862 and possibly designed by Rev Thomas Thomas. The building has a three-bay neo-classical facade with steep open pediment to gable. The two-storey hall gable from 1894 adjoins at the left side in a similar style.
- 4.5.6 The buildings that make up the complex of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church (PRN 01395W; LB 11590), Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Hall (LB 11591), and Mount Pleasant Baptist School Blocks (LB 11592) are three Grade II\* Listed Buildings, located 290m southwest of the site. Originally built in 1825-6, the main building has a 5-bay Bath stone front with a tetrastyle Corinthian portico. It was rebuilt and extended in 1874-6 by architect George Morgan of Carmarthen in the Classical style. The Lecture Hall, set back on the right side of the chapel, was built in 1884-5. The school-room block, set back on the left side, was built in 1904-5. Both are built in the Classical style to match the chapel.
- 4.5.7 Glynn Vivian Art Gallery (LB 11553), another Grade II\* Listed Building, is 175m north west of the site. It is an Edwardian, Baroque-style building constructed in 1909,

designed by local architect Glendinning Moxham. It is a low and wide, symmetrical construction of red brick with ashlar dressings, and two-storey ends. Lying just the north east of the gallery is the Grade II Listed Swansea Working Men's Club & Institute (PRN 02201W; LB 11552). Dated 1885, it was built in the French Second Empire style.

- 4.5.8 Wind Street, which lies 380m south of the development site, is potentially one of the oldest areas of Swansea and thought to be the site of the original medieval settlement. Coincidentally, it is here where the majority of Grade II Listed Buildings lie.
- 4.5.9 Grade II\* Listed Castle Square: Midland Bank (LB 11570) Building sits at the northern edge of Wind Street, 360m south of the development site. Built in 1908 and enlarged in 1914, this is an Edwardian, Baroque-style building constructed of Portland stone with yellow brick facings. No.17 St. Mary's Street (LB 11636) adjoins the rear of the bank and is Grade II Listed.
- 4.5.10 Along Wind Street are a large cluster of Grade II Listed buildings: Nos. 6 (LB 11656), 7 (LB 11657), 8 (LB 11658), 9 (LB 11659), 11 & 12 (LB 11662), Old Post Office Building (LB 11660) and Lloyd's Bank (LB 11663). On the west side of Wind Street are Nos. 62 (LB 11672), 61 (LB 11671), 59-60 (LB 11670), 56, (LB 11668), 55 (LB 11667), 54 (LB 11666), 53-54 (LB 11665), 51-52 (LB 11664), and Barclays Bank (LB 11669). These are a mixed group of commercial buildings dating mostly from the late 18<sup>th</sup>- early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5.11 At the back of Wind Street to the east is No. 4, The Strand (Colonial Buildings including Ace Electrical Spares Centre) (LB 11645); a four-storey, snecked rubble building which was in existence by 1806.
- 4.5.12 Just behind Wind Street to the west are another grouping of Grade II Listed buildings off Princess Way. At the southern end, nos. 2 (LB 11611), 3 (LB 11612) and 4 Princess Way (LB 11613) are a three-storey office block constructed in 1874-5 in the Victorian Gothic style. At the northern end is Swansea County Court & Offices (LB 11633), built in 1908 in Queen Anne Revival style and Old Cross Keys Public House (LB 11635), originally a hall-house of L-shaped plan dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. This building was largely altered in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and restored in 1950 and 1959. Lastly, there is the Church of St. Mary (LB 11632), set on the site of a medieval church, which was rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.5.13 Several Grade II Listed Buildings reside on High Street near the development site. The closest is the No.26 High Street, Kings Arms Public House (PRN 02356W; LB 11583), comprised of an early – mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Front, fixed to an earlier structure with later alterations. It lies 18m north west of the site, just across High Street.
- 4.5.14 About 70m south of the site is another post-medieval building on High Street, the Grade II Listed Unitarian Church (PRN 03517W; LB 11587). Originally a Presbyterian Meeting House, it was built in 1698. It was later rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1840 before being damaged in 1987 by fire and rebuilt from the shell in 1991.
- 4.5.15 West of the site between 100m and 130m are a group of four buildings which are all Grade II Listed. The closest of these is Swansea Central Police Station (PRN 02347W;



LB 11549), located about 100m north west of the development site. Built in 1912-1913, it was designed by Ernest Morgan, a local architect, in the Baroque revival style.

- 4.5.16 Around 120m west of the site is the Centre for Greater Self Awareness (The Old Ragged School) (LB 83278). First built in 1847 for the educational, religious welfare and medical support of poor families in Victorian Swansea, it was rebuilt in 1911 when The Ragged School moved to this site. The building is two storeys, with a symmetrical red brick façade in Renaissance style.
- 4.5.17 The Top Rank Club (formerly Albert Hall) (NPR 02354w; LB 11573) is located 370m southwest of the site. It is a Grade II Listed building and was originally opened in 1875 as public assembly and concert hall, converted to a cinema in 1921-2, and had further alterations in 1935.
- 4.5.18 Approximately 130m to the north west of the development site are a group of Grade II Listed Buildings designed by Henry Holtom of Dewsbury. These comprise Central Library (PRN 02348W; LB 11550) and School of Art (LB 11551). They were constructed in 1886-1887 in the Italianate style with symmetrical classical design. They are constructed in red brick facings with pale freestone dressings.
- 4.5.19 Around 250m to the south of the site is the Grade II Listed Castle Cinema (LB 11673), adjoining Swansea Castle on the edge of the slope above The Strand. It was built between 1912-14 and designed by Swansea architects C. S. Thomas Meager and Jones for the Andrews family of Cardiff. Damaged by fire 1927 and partly bomb damaged in 1944, its interior was refitted in 1962.
- 4.5.20 The Grade II Listed St. Matthew's Church (LB 11584) is located 380m north of the development site. The Mixed Romanesque and classical style building was rebuilt twice, first in 1823-4 over the site of medieval chapel of St. John the Baptist, and again in 1886. The Palace Theatre (LB 11585), another 100m to the north east, opened as Swansea Pavilion in 1888. It was converted to a cinema in 1908.
- 4.5.21 Mount Pleasant holds five more Grade II Listed Buildings. About 460m west-northwest of the site is the Technical College Building, Mount Pleasant (LB 11597). This is a 20<sup>th</sup> century, Tudor Gothic style building in red brick with Portland stone dressings. west-south west of the site by 380m is the Mount Pleasant Hotel (LB 11594), a late 18<sup>th</sup> century building of three floors, an L-plan stucco front with range forward to the right, built for Edward Hughes. Lying 360m west-northwest from the site is Former Swansea Grammar School (LB 11596), where Dylan Thomas attended from 1925-31. Lastly, the Offices of Community Industry (LB 11595), dated to c. 1900, is a two-storey Arts and Crafts-style corner building.
- 4.5.22 The four Mond Buildings on Union Street (PRN 02380w; LB 11648 – 11651) are office blocks built in the Edwardian Baroque style in 1911. Just south of them is No.10 Union Street, Tavern P.H. & Ye Olde Wine Shoppe (LB 11647), an Arts and Crafts style building remodelled in 1910.

#### 4.6 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 4.6.1 There are 90 sites listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR) and by Cadw within 250m of the proposed development site. Two within the bounds of the proposed development site, the projected line of the medieval town defences (GGAT09967w) and a building at No 52 The Strand (GGAT09969w) (Appendix I, Figure 2).
- 4.6.2 A search of artefacts recorded within the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database ([www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)) within the same search area was also carried out.
- 4.6.3 The recorded archaeological sites and PAS finds are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

*Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4000 BC), Neolithic (4000 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

- 4.6.4 There is very little prehistoric activity within the immediate area of the site and within the wider study area. To the immediate north of the site is a Neolithic arrowhead findspot located just off High Street in the community of the Castle (GGAT00452w).
- 4.6.5 Just outside of the 500m search area to the west is a Bronze Age flat axe findspot (GGAT00441w). Further to the north east in the area of Crymlyn Bog and Pant y Sais National Nature Reserve are multiple areas of prehistoric activity. This includes a Palaeolithic flint scraper findspot (GGAT03244w) in the community of St Thomas and GGAT00434w which records a prehistoric findspot on Kilvey Hill that included a flint scraper and flakes. Just to the east on Kilvey Hill is the base of a post-medieval windmill that was formerly recorded as a cairn site by Morgan, E in 1899 (GGAT00420w). Morgan describes the site as a 'western carn' with an 'outer ring of stones' that was 6.1m in diameter and stood about 0.8m high. However, later visits in 1961/1976 suggest that the site does not correlate with what was described by Morgan. In the community of St Thomas there is also Llywynheiernin Enclosure which consists of an Iron Age triangular shaped enclosure (GGAT00451w). Another Iron Age enclosure is located nearby in the community of Bonymaen (GGAT00464w). The Carn Nicholas Enclosure consists of an oval enclosure which is 45m long and 37m wide which a single bank surviving to the west side of it.
- 4.6.6 Continuing outside the study area, but this time to the south west along Swansea Bay, are three other prehistoric findspots which include a flint scraper (GGAT02095w), a Red Deer right metacarpal (GGAT02914w), and two Red Deer antlers (GGAT07553w). In the area of Brynmill is a Prehistoric submerged forest that can be seen in the exposed areas of the peat shelf. The remains of root systems and tree boles are visible.

*Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)*

- 4.6.7 There are also very few Roman sites within the immediate area and the study areas. GGAT00423w shows a Roman coin hoard located at 9 Castle Bailey Street, it consisted of four coins dating between AD305-337 that were found in 1871.
- 4.6.8 Just outside of the wider study area, to the west, a fragment of a Roman cooking pot dating from 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD alongside animal bones were found 2m below the found surface on a layer of peat at Richardson's Yard, North Dock. Further afield to the north, in the community of Landore, is a crossing point for the Neath-Loughor Roman Road across the River Tawe (GGAT01016.18w). To the south west along Swansea Bay are the located of multiple findspots which include a gold coin from the reign of Emperor Valentinian (GGAT0435w) and another coin dating to AD79 (GGAT04817w). Four others are located just to the west of these two and all are Roman coins metal detector finds. There are multiple other coin sites located around Swansea.

*Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086), Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

- 4.6.9 There are no sites of early medieval date recorded within the site and the study areas. Nor are there any further afield in Swansea.
- 4.6.10 There are 14 sites of medieval date located within the 250m search area. Swansea itself is a medieval settlement (PRN02768w) that is thought to have originated as a Scandinavian trading post in the 9th and 10th centuries. There were multiple town defences built for Swansea during the medieval period, remains of these include a tower found at Worcester Place (PRN02795w) and sections of the town wall at the Strand (GGAT02770w) and Wind Street (GGAT01852w). Part of these town defences are thought to bisect the proposed development area.
- 4.6.11 The remains of the original Swansea Castle (GGAT00438w) are located south of the site. It was built early 12<sup>th</sup> century in the present-day location of Worcester Place and formed the administrative centre for the Lordship of Gower. It may have been comprised of a motte and bailey or a possible ringwork and is termed the 'old' castle. It was attacked and rebuilt several times before being rebuilt in stone in the 13<sup>th</sup> /14<sup>th</sup> century (GGAT00426w). These are the upstanding remains that are visible today and are termed the 'new' castle. It was originally part of a much larger stronghold that was built alongside the Old Castle under the de Braose Lords of the Gower, it started as a set of apartments that then development into a self-contained castle. In 1976, fragments of skulls and upper cervical vertebrae were recovered from two inhumations found in the interior of the new castle grounds (GGAT01946w).
- 4.6.12 To the immediate south behind the Castle on the Strand is the site of a small medieval quay of former course of River Tawe (GGAT00458w). It consists of a riverbank revetted with piles, oak planks and posts which may have been used for mooring. An oak anchor stock and a horse skull with a cannon ball embedded into it were also discovered. To the southwest of this site is St Mary's Church (GGAT00430w) and its churchyard (GGAT05253w). The first reference to the Swansea parish church occurs in the 1291 *Taxatio Ecclesiae* but there is evidence to suggest it existed in the early years of the

13<sup>th</sup> century. It is a cruciform structure with a tower, a nave and two aisles, transepts, a chancel with a chapel beyond, two porches, a suite of vestries, and an attached hall. Its churchyard is first seen in the tithe plan of 1838 a quadrangular and flat, and surrounded by other buildings.

4.6.13 Other medieval sites include the remains of the Hospital of the Blessed St David located in the Cross Keys Inn (GGAT00431w). It was founded by Bishop Henry de Gower to provide for sick and injured clergy and laymen. It also held a small area to hold mass. The building was given to Sir George Herbert in 1547 who converted it into an inn. During the 1840s, George Grant Francis noted the presence of blocked openings with medieval dressings in the fabric at the back of Cross Keys Inn and concluded it must be the remains of the Hospital. To the immediate south west of this are the remains of a medieval building found outside the remains of a defence wall at Whitewalls (GGAT06621w). It was discovered during the excavation of the defence walls and beneath its floor were a collection of green-glazed jug sherds, coarse unglazed wares, iron fragments, a bronze ring, and animal bones. To the north of this is the site of a demolished Elizabethan or earlier manor house known as Plas House (GGAT00425w). There is no record of the building of the original structure but in 1897 during alterations to another structure on the site part of the south west wall and project gable with window was exposed and taken down. It was also noticed that another building on the street had been built over a filled ditch. A model and picture show the building to be Elizabethan in character with an octagonal shaped tower, it was likely to have been built by Matthew Cradock.

4.6.14 There are occasional medieval findspots located within the 500km search area. This includes Flemish paving tiles found during the construction of the Unitarian Chapel (GGAT00450w), an earthenware demijohn found on the site of the New liberal Club in Wind Street (GGAT0454w), silver coins in 268 Place House (GGAT01976w), and a silver penny of Edward I dug up in a garden in Gower Street (GGAT00445w).

*Post Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)*

4.6.15 Directly opposite the site to the west on the corner of King Street is a post medieval inn that is L-shaped in plan and has three storeys (GGAT02356w). On the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the OS map the site is depicted as a public house. The building contains stucco with giant Tuscan pilaster to the upper floors, a slate roof, sash windows, and a brick right stack. Directly to the south of the site are three post medieval building which include Castle Street Chapel (GGAT03486w), which was a Methodist congregation meeting place by 1769, a Unitarian Church (GGAT03517w) built in 1846-7, and a two-storied vault (GGAT06260w).

4.6.16 There are multiple places of worship located within the 500km search area. At the northern end of High Street towards The Strand is the Old Quaker Meeting House (GGAT03256w) and its associated burial ground (GGAT03257w). The meeting house was built between 1807-9 by architect William Powell but disused as a religious building in 1876. It is now used as a warehouse by Strand Metals. Its burial ground is located on High Street. Directly to the west of the site between Pleasant Street and Richard's Place is the site of Capel Y Trinitri (GGAT03562w). It was built before 1851 and destroyed during the blitz, however, the Board of Health plan shows how the

building once looked. It was a rectangular building with two storeys that contained a pulpit with pews arranged in an amphitheatre style. To the south of this on the southwest side of Ffordd y Brenin is Mount Pleasant Baptist Church (GGAT01395w) which was originally building in 1825-6, rebuilt and extended in the classical style by architect George Morgan in 1874-6. Further additions included a lecture hall in 1885 (GGAT05922w) and classrooms in 1905 (GGAT05923w). It is now a Grade II listed building.

4.6.17 To the north west of the site around The Strand and near the River Tawe there is an area of industrial interest. Swansea (Victoria) Railway Station (GGAT03827w) was opened in 1867 by Llanelly Railways but was badly damaged in WWII and never repaired. It was redeveloped in the 1970s for Swansea Leisure Centre. An associated railway swing bridge is located to the east of this on New Cut Road and is known as the Pottery Bridge (GGAT05904w). Nearby is the site of a coal wharf (GGAT07399w) that was visible on the first edition of the OS maps and was likely associated with the Gragola Merthyr Works. Also part of Gragola Merthyr Works was the Patent Fuel Works (GGAT07396w). The North Dock (PRN07369w) is located just north east of this and was constructed between 1843-52 but infilled in the 1970s as part of the construction of Parc Tawe. A pottery mill (GGAT04644w), associated pottery dock (GGAT07377w) from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and Cambrian Copper works (GGAT07363w), founded in 1720, are located nearby. Finally, to the south is Swansea Canal (GGAT01046.0w) which was designed by Charles Roberts and Thomas Sheasby and built between 1794-98. It provided transport essential for industrial development and also supplied waterpower for a least 42 installations along its 16 miles. It was closed to navigation in 1931.

4.6.18 Directly to the north of the site on High Street is the Elysium Club (GGAT02912w) which is a c.20<sup>th</sup> century Swansea and District Labour Hall. To the west is Mackworth Hotel, 41-44 High Street (GGAT07109w) which was built in 1895 and Swansea's most prestigious hotel during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was used as a temporary accommodation for Belgian refugees during the early war period and was also used to accommodate important visitors for war related business. It was demolished in 1971 and occupied by Alexandra House. Behind this on Orchard Street is Swansea Gospel Hall (GGAT03484w) which was constructed in 1911 as the Ragged School, then in the 1950s the congregation moved here. Further to the south on Castle Street is Castle Cinema (GGAT02136w), which dates to 1911 and contains classical details within the interior. On the other side of the road is Castle Square (GGAT06302w) which was originally known as Castle Gardens. It is a recreation are that was created in 1953 on land left derelict after WWII. It was redeveloped in 1990.

## **5. Map Regression**

### **5.1 Plan of Swansea, 1828, by John Evans**

5.1.1 This, one of earliest reliable maps of the Swansea area, shows the area of the development and the town layout being similar to as it is today although no detail is shown of the structures along the High Street.

## **5.2 Tithe Map, Plan of the Parish of Swansea, OS 6". c. 1842 (Figure 4)**

- 5.2.1 The tithe map depicts the area surrounding proposed development site much as it is today. The street layout is shown more accurately than the earlier mapping and demonstrates that the system has not changed drastically since the tithe. No numbers are given to the plots relating along High Street except for the gardens. The northernmost plot (2453) along Kings Lane (or Morris Lane as it was then called) is listed as belonging to Elizabeth Biggs and occupied by Elen Rowe, whilst plot 2454 was both owned and occupied by Biggs. Plots 2455 and 2456 were both owned by Thomas Grove, who also occupied plot 2455 whilst 2456 was occupied by Martha Morgan. The proposed development site is shown as a series of terraced buildings, mostly rectangular in shape, along the High Street, but along the Strand side of the development area, the buildings are more irregular in alignment, contouring to the shape of the street. Along Morris Lane are a series of structures of varying shape and size.

## **5.3 Map of Swansea made for the Local Board of Health c. 1855 (Figure 5)**

- 5.3.1 The map of Swansea made for the Local Board of Health depicts the proposed development area in detail and shows that the street layout is much the same as it is today, with only a few changes. Within the proposed development boundary there is more detail showing the various structures that make up this plot.

## **5.4 Map of Swansea municipal boundaries 1" by Thomas Jones, c. 1867**

- 5.4.1 The map created by Thomas Jones represents Victorian Swansea c.1867. The development area can be seen in plan but are not labelled or shown in detail. The reasoning for the map not providing much detail may be due to the fact it was created as a display map rather than a working map and is only 1" in size so is unable to include such detail.

## **5.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1884)**

- 5.5.1 The first edition OS Map shows the development area and the surrounding streets have changed very little since the production of the Board of Health Map.

## **5.6 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1900)**

- 5.6.1 The second edition OS Map shows the development area remains unchanged although no great detail is shown. In the wider landscape, the area near the railway station has been developed and Alexandra Road has been incorporated into the northern part of the High Street

## **5.7 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1921)**

- 5.7.1 There are no noticeable changes from the second edition mapping to the third edition.

## **5.8 Glamorgan Sheet XXIV.NW. OS Map, c.1946**

- 5.8.1 This OS Map published in 1946 focuses detailing on street and road names, with only the minimum on naming and drawing structures. This is a revised edition of the 1913-1914 parliamentary division map. There are no discernible changes.

## **1.6 OS Map, 1:25,000 c. 1947**

- 5.8.2 This map once again shows the development area similar to how it is depicted today. The map itself is not highly detailed with no labelling of street names shown.

# **6. Aerial Photographs and Lidar**

## **6.1 Aerial Photographs**

- 6.1.1 Aerial photographs from 1921 to the present day have been examined, the full list of examined photographs is included in the bibliography.
- 6.1.2 The photographs show the site layout as observed in the historic mapping, with only a small number of alterations evident to the urban landscape.
- 6.1.3 The earliest photographic evidence from the proposed development site and surrounding area dates to 1921. This photograph (Plates 1 and 2) shows the group of structures that occupy the proposed development area in great detail. To the front of the buildings is shop signage as is the case for most of the properties on this street. To the rear of the buildings on the High Street is a disarray of buildings similar to those seen on the earlier detailed maps.
- 6.1.4 A photograph taken in 1923 shows the proposed development area occupied by multiple structures which looks largely unchanged from the 1921 photo.
- 6.1.5 A photograph taken in 1935 with a view of Swansea Docks shows the north dock which ran to the east of the Strand still extant. The proposed development is not visible in great detail.
- 6.1.6 The next dated photograph is of 1952. This shows a view of the now empty North Dock and more detail of the proposed development area can be seen. The development area appears to be a grouping of irregular buildings similar to the Board of Health mapping, not to say that these are the same structures though.
- 6.1.7 An RAF photograph dated 6<sup>th</sup> May 1987 shows a tightly packed urban town, with shops, housing, and other recreational activities, west of the river Tawe. The development area has undergone very few changes. Open land and the beginning of construction work can be seen to the east of the development area alongside the river, which is now known as the River Tawe Retail Park.
- 6.1.8 Aerial photography dating to 1992 (Geonex 6592) shows some changes in the landscape surrounding the proposed development area. The photographs from 1992 show the construction for the retail park has been completed. The quality on this photograph is much clearer than the previous and shows the construction of a new road, buildings and car parks, located to the east of the proposed development site. Again, the buildings in question are very similar with little noticeable change.
- 6.1.9 Later aerial photography from 1999 (WDA 112\_1) shows the proposed development area and surrounding landscape. The quality of the photography is not as clear as the photograph from 1992, however, it is still possible to see the development area. The surrounding landscape has not changed significantly, with no obvious developments

in the surrounding area. Some of the buildings along high street do seem to have been extended and new signage posts have been placed in the development area.

- 6.1.10 More modern aerial photography includes two photographs from 2002 (WDA 20\_9 and 20\_2). One shows the buildings along High Street face-on, however, the overall view does not reveal much about the buildings in question or the surrounding area. The second photograph reveals slightly more than the first, facing north east it reveals the front of 225-228, and a wider view of the surrounding area.

## **6.2 Lidar**

- 6.2.1 Due to the urban setting of the proposed development, the Lidar data does not add further information.

## **7. Site Visit**

- 7.1.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 26th June 2023 (Plates 3-14). Conditions were clear and sunny, and the visibility was good.
- 7.1.2 The proposed development area could be viewed from the High Street (Plate 3 and 4), The Strand (Plate 5-7) and Kings Lane (Plate 8-10). The proposed development site comprises disused buildings, scrubland and commercial and residential properties. The footprint of the former number 226 could also been seen (Plate 11) but not entered.
- 7.1.3 The proposed development site is located opposite a Grade II Listed Building with a clear view between one another. Although the site is located close to further Grade II Listed Buildings and one Scheduled Monument, Swansea Castle, it was clear that the indirect impacts will be very minimal due to the urban landscape and layout of the street. The tall 2/3 storey buildings and the constant redevelopment of buildings nearby make the intervisibility between assets nearly impossible.

## **8. Impact Assessment**

### **8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance**

- 8.1.1 Two archaeological sites have previously been recorded within the proposed development area, the projected line of the medieval town wall which passes through the proposed development area and a structure in the location of No 52 The Strand. No previously unknown sites of archaeological potential were encountered within the proposed development site during the site visit.

### **8.2 Previous Impacts**

- 8.2.1 Previous impacts across the proposed development area are of great significance in determining the survival and importance of the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 8.2.2 The construction of the current buildings would have impacted potential earlier archaeological resource but there is the possibility of remains surviving below this level and surrounding the current foundations. There is a potential for unknown archaeological remains to be uncovered. Any activities associated with the proposed



development could therefore expose, damage and or destroy any surviving archaeological remains. If anything is disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development, then they will be fully investigated and recorded.

### **8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development**

- 8.3.1 It is proposed that the existing buildings within the development area are to be demolished for the construction of commercial properties on the High Street and the Strand/King Lane frontages with residential apartments above including associated service and infrastructure.
- 8.3.2 There is a high possibility of a basement being uncovered during the demolition. This was the case during the demolition of number 226 as well as previous archaeological work to the north at Urban Village, High Street (James & Sherman 2011) which discovered basement levels to the building, which were hitherto unknown. The basements/cellars all dated to the post-medieval period.
- 8.3.3 To the south of the current proposed development at Urban Quarter, excavations between 2014 and 2018 (James 2014, Poucher 2018) revealed fragmentary remains of an early stone wall potentially associated with medieval burgage plots, along with three potentially early well structures. A terraced cut towards the northern end of the site remains the only potential evidence of the line of the medieval town wall. Later post-medieval and modern remains encountered on the site include a series of cellars along the High Street frontage, similar to those seen to at Urban Village.
- 8.3.4 During the proposed works it seems likely that post-medieval archaeological remains will be encountered and there is the potential for medieval remains related to both the town defences and burgess plots to be uncovered.

### **8.4 Historic Landscapes**

- 8.4.1 No Registered Historic Landscape or Registered Historic Park & Gardens will be directly or indirectly affected by the development.
- 8.4.2 Four conservation areas are within the 500m study area, two of which lie within the 250m study area. The conservation area located on Wind Street lies south east of the development site and at a distance of approx. 150m. The surrounding modern developments and distance indicate no impacts from the proposed development will affect this area. The second conservation area is located on Alexandra Road approx. 85m from site, again, much like the area on Wind Street there is unlikely to be any indirect impacts as a result of the proposed development.
- 8.4.3 Due to the intervening city streets, the conservation areas are well hidden from the viewpoint of the development site. It is possible to that the development will be visible depending on the height of the final design although this would not greatly impact the setting due to the built nature of the surrounding area. Therefore, the indirect impact of the development would be **Negligible**.

## 8.5 Scheduled Monuments

- 8.5.1 No Scheduled Monuments (SMs) will be directly affected by the development.
- 8.5.2 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 250m study area, both relating to Swansea Castle (GM280 and GM441), both lying to the south. These are contained within the Wind Street Conservation area which is not visible from the proposed development site due to the intervening structures. There will be no other potential impacts to the settings such as noise and sense of tranquillity, due to the urban landscape setting and the distance of the monuments from the proposed site, noise is unlikely to be an issue. These monuments are considered to be of **High** archaeological value, but the proposed development will result in **No Change** to either of their settings.

## 8.6 Listed Buildings

- 8.6.1 There are 58 Listed Buildings within the 500m study area, nine of which lie within the 250m study area. None of the Listed Buildings lie within the bounds of the development area. No Listed Buildings will be directly affected by the development.
- 8.6.2 The Kings Arms PH (LB11583) is a grade II Listed Building and is the only Listed Building with the potential to be affected by the proposed development. Located immediately opposite the development site, 18m to the north west, the development itself will have no direct impacts. The visual impact would be **High** in most circumstances, but due to the constant redevelopment and changes of the busy high street in this setting, the impact is deemed to be **Moderate**.
- 8.6.3 The Kings Arms PH is considered to be of **Medium** archaeological value. Due to previous changes to their settings due to the redevelopment to the High Street the proposed development will have a **Negligible** impact on the setting of the Listed Building.

## 9. Mitigation

- 9.1.1 The site visit did not indicate the presence of any buried archaeological remains within the bounds of the site. However, during the proposed works it seems likely that post-medieval archaeological remains will be encountered and there is the potential for medieval remains related to both the town defences and burgess plots to be uncovered as seen in the properties to the north and south.
- 9.1.2 Mitigation in the form of evaluation trenching following the demolition of the standing structures would inform all parties of the potential underlying archaeological resource in advance of the main works.
- 9.1.3 Subsequent mitigation strategies could then be established based on the level of preservation uncovered during the evaluation works.

## 10. Conclusion

- 10.1.1 The proposed development site is located at 225-228 High Street within Swansea City Centre, 290m north of Swansea Castle. It currently houses disused buildings and commercial properties. It is bounded by Kings Lane on its north; High Street (B4489) on its west side; and The Strand on its east side.
- 10.1.2 There are 90 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within the 250m study area. Two sites of potential archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development boundary including the projected line of the medieval town wall which passes north to south through the site.
- 10.1.3 Four conservation areas are within the 500m study area, two of which lie within the 250m study area. Due to the intervening city streets, the conservation areas are well hidden from the viewpoint of the development site. It is possible to that the development will be visible depending on the height of the final design although this would not greatly impact the setting due to the built nature of the surrounding area.
- 10.1.4 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 250m study area, both relating to Swansea Castle (GM280 and GM441), both lying to the south. These are contained within the Wind Street Conservation area, which is not visible from the proposed development site due to intervening structures within the city centre.
- 10.1.5 There are 58 Listed Buildings within the 500m study area, nine of which lie within the 250m study area. None of the Listed Buildings are within the bounds of the development area. The Kings Arms PH (LB11583) is a grade II Listed Building and is the only Listed Building with the potential to be indirectly affected by the proposed development. Due to previous changes to their settings due to the redevelopment to the High Street the proposed development will have a Negligible impact on its setting.
- 10.1.6 Due to the current state of disrepair of the standing structures, the development would be seen as having a positive impact on the surrounding historic landscape and the setting of the conservation areas and Listed Buildings.
- 10.1.7 There is a high possibility of a former basement being uncovered during this process as previously seen during the demolition of number 226 and archaeological work to the north at Urban Village, High Street and to the south at Urban Quarter, High Street, which both encountered similar remains. Also, there is the potential for medieval remains related to both the town defences and the burgess plots to be uncovered.
- 10.1.8 Mitigation in the form of evaluation trenching following the demolition of the standing structures would inform all parties of the potential underlying archaeological resource in advance of the main works. Subsequent mitigation strategies could then be established based on the level of preservation uncovered during the evaluation works.

## 11. Sources

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### Maps

Tithe Map, Plan of the Parish of Swansea, OS 6". c. 1842

Map of Swansea made for the Local Board of Health c. 1855

Map of Swansea municipal boundaries 1" by Thomas Jones, c. 1867

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1884)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1900)

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1921)

Glamorgan Sheet XXIV.NW. OS Map, c.1946

OS Map, 1:25,000 c. 1947

### Aerial Photos

WPW006110 WALES (1921). View of Swansea showing the docks and part of town centre

1923 view of High Street

WAW043977 WALES (1952). View of Swansea showing Weaver & Co., Ltd. Mill

WAW043978 WALES (1952). View of Swansea showing Weaver & Co., Ltd. Mill

1987 8737 RAF1PRU\_1179 0011

1992 9th June Geonex 6592 0124

1999 WDA 112\_1

2002 WDA 2381 549 20\_2

2002 WDA 2381 549 20\_9

### Websites

British Geological Society, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 06/04/2022)





Figure 1. Location of development area (red)



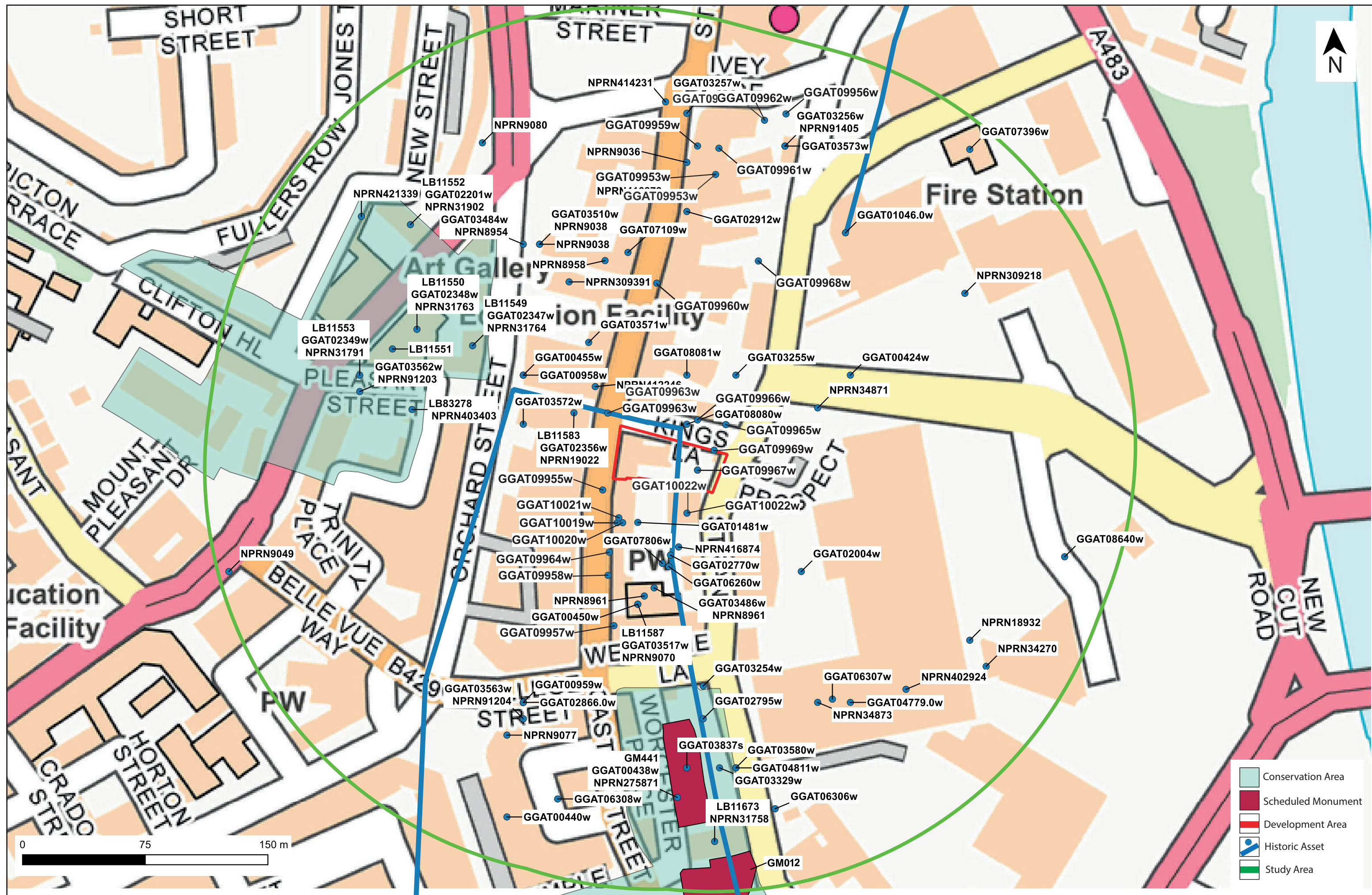


Figure 2. Plan showing all assets within the 250m study area





Figure 3. Plan showing all designated assets within the 500m study area









Figure 5. The Swansea Board of Health Plan of 1855 with the development area shown in red



### 13. Plates



*Plate 1. View of Swansea showing the docks and part of the town centre, oblique aerial view (1921, Britain from above)*

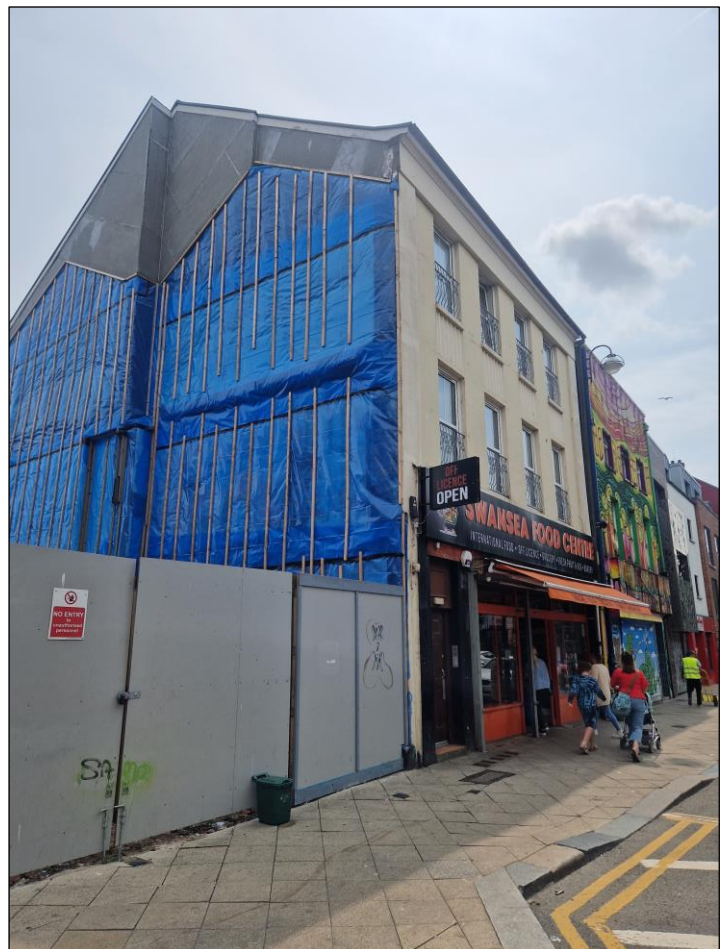


*Plate 2. A zoomed in view of Plate 1 of the proposed development area*



*Plate 3. View of the development area from High Street, Number 225 closest. View to the south.*

*Plate 4. View of the development area from High Street, Plot of the now demolished 226 and Numbers 227 and 228. View to the south.*







*Plate 5. View towards the proposed development area from the Strand, view to the north west.*



*Plate 6. View of the proposed development area from the Strand showing the rear of 227 and 228 High Street, view to the west.*





*Plate 7. View of the proposed development area from the Strand, view to the west.*



*Plate 8. View along the northern boundary of the proposed development from the corner of Kings Lane and the Strand.*





*Plate 9. View along the northern boundary of the proposed development from Kings Lane, view to the west.*



*Plate 10. View along the northern boundary of the proposed development from Kings Lane, view to the east.*





*Plate 11. Plot of the former 226/226a High Street, view to the east.*



*Plate 12. View eastwards towards the proposed development from the Alexandra Road Conservation Area*





*Plate 13. View eastwards towards the proposed development from the Alexandra Road Conservation Area, looking along Kings Street*



*Plate 14. View northwards towards the proposed development from near the Wind Street Conservation Area and the Swansea Castle Scheduled Monuments*



## **Appendix I**

### **Gazetteer of sites recorded on the Regional HER**

# GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 7032

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust  
Produced for: Charley James-Martin, Archaeology Wales

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## Search criteria

I would like to request all HER records within the attached shapefile

**PRN** 00424w **NAME** ROMAN POTTERY SHERD FIND SITE, Richardson's Yard **NGR** SS658934 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Roman, Findspot, **RANK**: 1  
**SUMMARY** Roman sherd of 2nd century cooking pot.

**DESCRIPTION** Site of Roman sherd of a 2nd century cooking pot. The potsherd which was a grey-black colour was found 6 foot 6 inches below the surface in peat at Richardson's Yard, North Dock, Swansea with animal remains. The 1919 OS 25" map shows the North Dock at 658934. MasterMap records this as at the present Parc Tawe North. The sherd was given to R.I.S.W. (Friends of Swansea Museum), accession number 938.2. Reported in Dr Evans study of The Strand **REPORT NO.** 93/70 **PROJECT NO.** A148. A sherd of Romano-British cooking pot was found associated with animal bone on the surface of a peat deposit 2m below the ground surface in Richardson's Yard on the east bank of the Tawe. (OS card SS 69 SE 3). 03255w is possible duplicate of this record. Actual location of find is unclear. Richardson's Yard is shown labelled on either side of The Strand in an undated map of the Railway & Dock Development in Swansea shown in Griffiths "The City of Swansea Challenges & Change" 1990, map VIII.

## CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

## SOURCES

Book Rutter, J.G 1948 Prehistoric Gower

## ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00424w>

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**PRN** 00436w **NAME** SWANSEA TOWN DEFENCES **NGR** SS65709295 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Medieval, Town defences, **RANK**: 1

**SUMMARY** This PRN acts as the master for a number of others which mark specific, identified, features of the Swansea town defences - see the cross references. There is a wealth of further information in the various further information files.

**DESCRIPTION** In his charter of 1306, William de Bros promised not to take a murage tax (for wall building) from the burgesses of Swansea without their consent. In 1317 and again in 1328, the King gave the burgesses the right to charge tolls on goods coming into Swansea and to use the money to build walls or pave streets. Swansea's town walls were standing, at least partially, by 1332, when St. David's Hospital was established, as it was given plots of land "next to the wall of Sweynes". A deed of 1499 speaks of a burgage plot "extending to the high road called Frog Street on the north, and as far as the Town Ditch to the south". The boundaries of two burgages in Frog Street and Fisher Street (1449) were formed by the Town Ditch. A gate may have existed in the defences at the point where Frog Street joined Wassail Street, as Cromwell's 1650 survey of Swansea refers to "Wassal Street, without the gate", and an entry in the town Account Books for 1658 records the disbursement of 11s 2d "for 28 bushells of lime to mend the old gate at Wasell Street". Swansea's town walls, gates and the town ditch appear in records through to the start of the eighteenth century. The town defences subsequently disappeared during redevelopment of the medieval town. Specific features which have been rediscovered during development and excavations are referenced by the PRNs cross referenced to this one. There is no visible evidence of the walls above ground but two murage grants are recorded in 1317 and 1338. John Pencok's land grant of 1498 describes the "town fosse" as lying west of his land. Morgan (1899) proposed that the wall followed the old bailey wall along College Street and turning south to Waterloo Street (formerly called Old Walls). Excavations have exposed sections of the wall in several places. The corner house to the north-west of Church Street in 1897. In 1926 two sections were revealed in Quay Street and a 20 foot high wall with half a round tower during demolition in King Street and Welcome Lane. Jones thought it be part of the town wall and Llewelyn Morgan considered that it may be 14th century. It runs in line with the Castle wall and another similar section runs south from King's Street. A flight of steps had been built against the tower from the High Steet to the Strand. Excavation in the 1970s (SS656934) revealed a 20 metre section of the town ditch running e-w under King's lane. The ditch was U shaped in section with a narrow bottom 30 cms wide, 3 metres below the present surface. It contained pottery sherds, shellfish and iron slag. Further work revealed that the ditch cut through an earlier Medieval ditch also U shaped and 2.5 metres south. A Medieval sherd was also found in this earlier ditch. Excavation at SS 65529295 revealed the walls at Whitewalls. Eight and twelve courses of the wall survived. It was constructed of roughly dressed local stone and was 1.09m wide with a ditch in front about 10 metres wide. East of it were the foundations of a building running parallel with it. Finds include 13th - 14th century pottery.

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 02771w, Associated with GGAT 00958w, Associated with GGAT 01852w, Associated with GGAT 02769w, Associated with GGAT 02770w, Associated with GGAT 02795w, Associated with GGAT 02845.0w, Associated with GGAT 02846.0w, Associated with GGAT 03214.0w GGATE000612, GGATE002261, GGATE003696

#### SOURCES

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 GGAT assessment Worcester Place a358 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00436w>

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**PRN** 00438w **NAME** Original Swansea Castle **NGR** SS65699314 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Medieval, Castle, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** The original early-12th century castle, comprising a motte and bailey. It served as the caput of the commote of Gwyr and was reconstituted as the Lordship of Gower. It was attacked and rebuilt several times, before being rebuilt in stone in the C13th.

**DESCRIPTION** The visible remains of the medieval curtain consists of a band of roughly coursed rubble, much patched and repaired and largely masked by recent masonry. Henry de Beaumont, Earl of Warwick was invited by the king c.1106 to conquer Welsh Gwyr, and on completion of this he established Swansea as its capital and constructed a motte-and-bailey castle for its defence. The first documentary evidence is dated 1116, when the castle was attacked by Gruffudd ap Rhys, and although the outer castle was burnt the tower remained intact. The castle was attacked on two further occasions, in 1192 and 1215. The castle was in the hands of Reginald de Braose during this time as it is known that he later surrendered to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1217. Later in the same year it was destroyed by Rhys Gryg in reprisal for the siege of Caerleon by the English. Further attacks by the Welsh took place in 1257 and 1287, but only limited mention is made in the documentary sources. "For two hundred years it [the motte and bailey castle] was a key and strategically important fortress, the administrative and financial centre of the Lordship of Gower and a vital baronial and royal base in South Wales". By 1300 however, with the end of the Welsh wars, the military function of the castle was becoming less important, although its importance as the administrative centre of the lordship and one of de Braose's principal seats was undiminished. The earth and timber

castle was eventually replaced with a stone one, but exactly when this took place is unclear. Sources dating to 1187 and 1212 refer to rebuilding but the sums of money involved appear too small for this undertaking. A single reference refers to a rebuild by John de Braose in 1221 but this source is unreliable. A date some time in the thirteenth century seems reasonable however, as other Gower castles, such as Penmaen and Oystermouth, were rebuilt in stone during this period. This castle was later to become known as the 'Old Castle'. Surrounding the castle was the castle ditch that was later incorporated into the New Castle. The following hundred years proved to be a period of uncertainty with parts of the castle being sold by the de Braose family. Between 1332 and 1347 however a second castle ('New Castle' PRN 426w) was constructed, supposedly by the Bishop of Gower for the de Mowbray family. In appearance this looked more like a fortified manor house than a castle, the south (remaining) facade resembling the Bishops Palace at St Davids, Dyfed. In 1534, the commissioners of the Earl of Warwick visiting the town preferred to stay at the Boar's Head Inn rather than the castle, and by 1583 the buildings of the castle were 'in decay' according to a survey carried out in the same year. The decayed nature of the castle meant that in time the site was re-used; firstly in 1686 a lease was given by the Duke of Beaufort to Messrs Willmot and Mann for the construction of a glassworks within the castle walls, and during the 18th century the north block was remodelled as a debtors prison. It was during this period that the castle ditch finally went out of use, as indicated by the work carried out by Morris (1976,17). He excavated part of the ditch and uncovered pottery dating to the 17th-18th century within the uppermost fill. It is also interesting that the east side of Goat Street, although within the town walls, remained as open waste ground until it was developed in the 1770s (01).

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

**STATUS** Scheduled Monument GM441

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 02795W, Associated with 426W, Associated with 4811w, Same as 94706 GGATE000613, GGATE000693, GGATE001107, GGATE001483, GGATE002179, GGATE002242, GGATE002265, GGATE003096, GGATE003100, GGATE003324 , GGATE003904, GGATE003963

**SOURCES**

Article Williams G. 1957 A brief History of Swansea Castle

Document Cadw Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

01/PM DESC TEXT/GGAT/1995/EXCAVATION NO. 261; REPORT NO.95/023; REPORT NO.94/053

02/Pm Desc Text/Old Swansea Castle: Environmental Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Development at Worcester Place, Swansea/1989 Oct/Charles Hill/GGAT SMR Report

Archive **ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00438w>

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**PRN** 00440w **NAME** COIN FIND SITE Goat St. Swansea. **NGR** SS65599313 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Coin hoard, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Three silver coins were found when the Old White Lion was pulled down in 1867. One was a shilling of James I and the two others may have been dated to the reign of either James I or Elizabeth I.

**DESCRIPTION** Three silver coins were found when the Old White Lion was pulled down in 1867. One was a shilling of James I and the two others may have been dated to the reign of either James I or Elizabeth I.

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

Book Llewellyn Morgan, W 1899 An antiquarian survey of east Gower GG.9341.MOR

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00440w>

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**PRN** 00450w **NAME** Flemish Paving Tile Find **NGR** SS65679326 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Medieval, ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** A Flemish paving tile found during the construction of the Unitarian Chapel in Swansea (OS card SS 69 SE 29)

**DESCRIPTION** A Flemish paving tile found during the construction of the Unitarian Chapel in Swansea (OS card SS 69 SE 29)

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES - -****SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00450w>

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**PRN** 00455w **NAME** Chapel, Castle **NGR** SS656934 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** Medieval, Chapel, **RANK**: 1

**SUMMARY** Not a correct site. St John's Church (Hospitallers) is marked on Rees's map (as church appropriated to a monastic house) ie Hospital (OS card SS 69 SE 34).

**DESCRIPTION** Not a correct site. St John's Church (Hospitallers) is marked on Rees's map (as church appropriated to a monastic house) ie Hospital (OS card SS 69 SE 34). A pencilled note says that this is the wrong location, and that the site is given correctly for PRN 429w (St John's-juxta-Swansea), correct if Hosp means Hospitallers and not Hospital in this position, slightly SW of its true position, which is given accurately in PRN 429w. OS card entered this as a separate site on Rees's authority, but it should be disregarded. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 2004

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES - -****SOURCES**

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00455w>

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**PRN** 00958w **NAME** Town ditch, 27-29 High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS656934 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** Medieval, Ditch, **RANK**: 1

**SUMMARY** A foundation trench followed the centre of the town ditch or moat. The ditch ran approximately E-W under Kings Lane forming the northern side of the defended area. Lowest filling of the ditch contained med sherds, shellfish and iron slag.

**DESCRIPTION** Foundation trench 1.5m wide followed the centre of the town ditch or moat for a length of c20m. Lowest filling of the ditch was 50cm of compressed black silt contained med sherds, shellfish and iron slag. Later excavation revealed the V-shaped ditch had been cut through the silt of an earlier medieval ditch.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**:

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with GGAT PRN 00436w GGATE002984, GGATE003690

**SOURCES**

01/PM Desc Text/Morris B/1975/Arch in Wales pp60-1 no81 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00958w>

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**PRN** 00959w **NAME** 32-34 PRINCESS WAY **NGR** SS656932 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** Medieval, Ditch, **RANK**: 1

**SUMMARY** Complete section across the ditch of the castle bailey was revealed during construction. The stratigraphy revealed a number of distinct episodes ranging from Edwardian consolidation to a 1941 'destruction layer'.

**DESCRIPTION** A complete section across the ditch of the castle bailey was revealed during construction. Initial silt contained sherds of 4 green-glazed jugs. The relatively late date of the pottery from the early silting suggests a substantial recutting, perhaps linked with Edwardian consolidation. Also evidence of C17th/18th tipping including building debris, with groups of sgraffito and gravel-tempered ware. C18th building foundations and 1941 'destruction layer'.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**:



**STATUS** None recorded  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

### SOURCES

Report Higgins, J. 2008 *Excavations at the former David Evans store, Princess Way, Swansea: post-excavation assessment 2567 208\_13*  
01/PM Desc Text/Morris B/1975/Arch in Wales pp60-1 no81 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00959w>

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**PRN** 01046.0w **NAME** Swansea Canal **NGR** SN8089612579, SS6579793437 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Canal, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** The canal was designed by Charles Roberts and Thomas Sheasby and was built between 1794 and 1798. It was unique in Britain, however, in also supplying water power for around 42 of the new enterprises along its route.

**DESCRIPTION** The Swansea Canal was designed by Charles Roberts and Thomas Sheasby and was built between 1794 and 1798. Like all canals, it provided the reliable water transport essential for industrial development before the railways came, and at its peak was carrying 400,000 tons of cargo a year. It was unique in Britain, however, in also supplying water power for many of the new enterprises along its route. Until the canal was closed to navigation in 1931, it provided power for at least 42 installations along its 16 miles, and reputedly for the first electric house lighting in the valley, at Clydach. (02) This unique dual role emphasizes the desirability of preserving the canal together with the associated industrial installations wherever possible. Only two canal sections remain in a restorable condition, from Clydach to Trebanos and from Pontardawe to Godre'r Graig. These are currently being renovated by the Swansea Canal Society. (02)

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 00432w, Associated with 00829w, Associated with 00841w, Associated with 00842w, Associated with 00843w, Associated with 01046.45w, Associated with 01073.0w, Associated with 01073w, Associated with 01585w, Associated with 02262.0w, Associated with 02424w, Associated with 02641w, Associated with 02642w, Associated with 02643w, Associated with 02645w - 2653w, Associated with 02992w, Associated with 08221w, Associated with 08225w, Associated with 08238w, Associated with 08245w, Associated with 08253w, Associated with 08293w, Associated with 2644w, Divided into 01046.47w, Divided into 01046.48w, Divided into 01046.49w, Same as 34494 GGATE001075, GGATE003883, GGATE004170, GGATE005411

### SOURCES

Report Geake H 1990 A4067 Swansea Valley Route Stage Three Pontardawe to Ynysmeudwy An archaeological Assessment. 25 90\_01  
Report Toft L A 1990 A4067/A4217 Cross Valley Link at Pentrechwyth 27 90\_01  
01/PM Mention/Hughes SR/1977/Arch in Wales/p52 no101(20)  
02/Pm Desc Text/GGAT/1990 APR/A4067 SWANSEA VALLEY ROUTE: STAGE 3 PONTARDAWE TO YNYSMEUDWY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT/GGAT SMR Report Archive 25  
03/map/OS/1878 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01046.0w>

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**PRN** 01481w **NAME** The Bush Inn, Swansea **NGR** SS65679331 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Inn, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** This site comprises a Post-Medieval Inn entitled 'The Bush' situated within the community of Castle, located at 233 High Street midway between Kings Lane and Welcome Lane.

**DESCRIPTION** A four storey buliding located at 233 High Street midway between Kings Lane and Welcome Lane. The windows on the first floor have ironwork balconies and sashes, glazing bars are present on the fourth floor. The porch consists of cast iron columns with angle brackets, railed balcony, and studded entrance door. Ground floor interior is open plan with full height panelling and tendril friezes. The rear area has cusped and interlacing plasterwork and a segmental arched ceiling (Gerrard 2010).

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**  
**CONDITION:** INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E006958 **RECORDED:** 2010

**STATUS** listed building 11586 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE002984, GGATE006958

### SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01481w>

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**PRN** 02004w **NAME** STRAND VIADUCT **NGR** SS65779328 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Viaduct, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** This site comprises a Post-Medieval Viaduct entitled 'Strand Viaduct' situated within the community of Castle. The 1st edition OS map depicts the area as part of the CWR North Dock Branch. No further information is currently available.

**DESCRIPTION** This site comprises a Post-Medieval Viaduct entitled 'Strand Viaduct' situated within the community of Castle. The 1st edition OS map depicts the area as part of the CWR North Dock Branch. No further information is currently available.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1992

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

01/mm map/NMR//1899// **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02004w>

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**PRN** 02201w **NAME** WORKINGMENS CLUB INST **NGR** SS6553193492 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Working mens club, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** 1885 French Second Empire Style

**DESCRIPTION** 1885 French Second Empire Style

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1986

**STATUS** listed building 11552 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

01/mm desc text/Cadw//1986/Listed Building List/ **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02201w>

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**PRN** 02347w **NAME** SWANSEA CENTRAL POLICE STATION **NGR** SS6556993418 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** Unknown, Police station, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Bomb splinter damage to Orchard Street frontage. Extensive splinter damage still visible on brick walls and stone window surrounds.

**DESCRIPTION** Bomb splinter damage to Orchard Street frontage. Extensive splinter damage still visible on brick walls and stone window surrounds.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

**STATUS** listed building 11549 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1987/Listed Building List

02/PM List/Maynard D/1995/Proposed New Site Notification Form (Addition) **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02347w>

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**PRN** 02348w **NAME** Central Library, Swansea **NGR** SS6553593428 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Library, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** This site comprises a Post-Medieval Library entitled 'Central Library' situated within the community of Castle. The Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows: 'In a group of public buildings at the N end of the city centre. Erected 1886-7. Designed by Henry Holtom of Dewsbury (cost 20,000). Italianate. Monumental, symmetrical classical design; red brick facings with pale freestone dressings. 2-storey, attic and basement. Advanced centre and end bays with slate pavilion roofs (centre roof destroyed in Second War), tower to centre with tripartite arched windows' (Cadw Listed Building Description).

**DESCRIPTION** This site comprises a Post-Medieval Library entitled 'Central Library' situated within the community of Castle. The Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows: 'In a group of public buildings at the N end of the city centre. Erected 1886-7. Designed by Henry Holtom of Dewsbury (cost 20,000). Italianate. Monumental, symmetrical classical design; red brick facings with pale freestone dressings. 2-storey, attic and basement. Advanced centre and end bays with slate pavilion roofs (centre roof destroyed in Second War), tower to centre with tripartite arched windows' (Cadw Listed Building Description).

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS listed building 11550 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

#### SOURCES

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/pm desc text/Cadw//1987/Listed Building List/ **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02348w>

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**PRN** 02349w **NAME** Glynn Vivian Art Gallery, Swansea **NGR** SS655934 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Art gallery, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** Dated 1909, designed by Glendinning Moxham, architect of Swansea. Edwardian Baroque.

**DESCRIPTION** Dated 1909, designed by Glendinning Moxham, architect of Swansea. Edwardian Baroque.

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS listed building 11553 II\*

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 31791

#### SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/pm desc text/Cadw//1987/Listed Building List/ **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02349w>

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**PRN** 02356w **NAME** Inn, Castle Community **NGR** SS6563193377 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Inn, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** This site comprises a Post-Medieval inn situated within Castle Community. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a public house. The structure is located on the corner of King Street; key features include an early/mid 19th century Georgian front to an earlier structure, L-shaped plan, three storeys, Stucco with giant Tuscan pilasters to the upper floors, a slate roof, sash windows and a brick right stack (Cadw Listed Building Description; 3rd edition OS Map)

**DESCRIPTION** This site comprises a Post-Medieval inn situated within Castle Community. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a public house. The structure is located on the corner of King Street; key features include an early/mid 19th century Georgian front to an earlier structure, L-shaped plan, three storeys, Stucco with giant Tuscan pilasters to the upper floors, a slate roof, sash windows and a brick right stack (Cadw Listed Building Description; 3rd edition OS Map)

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS listed building 11583 II

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002984

#### SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database



01/pm desc text/Cadw//1987/Listed Building List/ ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02356w>

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**PRN** 02770w **NAME** Swansea Town Wall **NGR** SS65699329 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Medieval, Town defences, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** Visits to this area in 1989 indicates that this grid ref and the structure described by Jones are one and the same (if not we have an extra tower).

**DESCRIPTION** Visits to this area in 1989 indicates that this grid ref and the structure described by Jones are one and the same (if not we have an extra tower). See GGAT/CPAT source reference in further information file for PRN00436w.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1991

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with GGAT PRN00436w GGATE003690

**SOURCES**

01/PM Desc Text/RISW/Jones WH/1925-6/Annual Rep RISW/town walls of S ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02770w>

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**PRN** 02795w **NAME** Tower; Swansea Town Defences, Worcester Place **NGR** SS65719319 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Medieval, Tower, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Possible tower outlined by different masonry noted by UMS during discussion on the possible development of the Worcester Place.

**DESCRIPTION** Possible tower outlined by different masonry noted by UMS during discussion on the possible development of the Worcester Place. The survival of a remnant of a medieval tower in the north-east corner of the site was first noted in 1925 as a 'half round tower, apparently circular at the bottom and polygonal at the top'. It was recorded by RCAHMW more recently and currently considered to be a rare, if not unique, survival of the town's riverside medieval defences. The remains are of a projecting tower, which rises almost 6m from the lower level behind the Strand. The junction of the tower with the line of the medieval town wall is currently not accessible. Only the south flank of the tower survives though it is possible that the northern part survives below ground in the adjacent property to the north. It contains neatly cut masonry, reminiscent of medieval work elsewhere in Swansea, in its upper part below later brickwork. The south side of the tower shows evidence of having had secondary uses in the Post-medieval period. The 1852 Board of Health plan shows that the south face of the tower was reused for a lean-to structure that supported a flight of steps leading down from the upper terrace level to the Strand below (Hughes and Hill 2000).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1992

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with GGAT 00436w GGATE002994

**SOURCES**

Report Hughes, S. and Hill, C. 2000 46 - 47 The Strand, Swansea . Rapid Survey of Historic Features 2399 208\_04  
01/MM Oral/Spence UM/1992 ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02795w>

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**PRN** 02866.0w **NAME** COLLEGE STREET **NGR** SS65609320 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Road, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** This street lies on an east-west alignment and follows the medieval street line. This street has been partially destroyed by the construction of a roundabout, during post-war reconstruction, at the junction of Princess Way and The Kingsway.

**DESCRIPTION** This street lies on an east-west alignment and follows the medieval street line. This street has been partially destroyed by the construction of a roundabout, during post-war reconstruction, at the junction of Princess Way and The Kingsway. On the Tithe Plan, 18 tenements were identified to the north of this road and 15 to the south. On the Ordnance Survey plan of 1919 the street line remained the same but tenements to the north numbered 14 and to the south 14. On the Board of Health Plan of 1852, three buildings had cellars, numbers 8, 9 and 11.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02866.0w>

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**PRN** 02912w **NAME** *ELYSIUM CLUB* **NGR** SS657935 **COMMUNITY** *Castle*

**TYPE** *Modern, Political club, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Swansea & District Labour Hall. C20th hall tiled with Art Nouveau tiles manufactured by Craven Dunhill & Co, Jackfield. Includes dedication plaque mentioning Ben Tillett.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Swansea & District Labour Hall. C20th hall tiled with Art Nouveau tiles manufactured by Craven Dunhill & Co, Jackfield. Includes dedication plaque mentioning Ben Tillett.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/PM List/Maynard D/1995/Proposed New Site Notification Form* **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02912w>

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**PRN** 03254w **NAME** *ARP SHELTER* **NGR** SS65719321 **COMMUNITY** *Castle*

**TYPE** *Modern, Air raid shelter, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *1953 Plan of the area of Swansea Castle Scale 1:500 (SCA Engineers'file no 502) Building 048 is marked 'ARP shelter'. Only Remaining Civil Defence site in Swansea City Centre Building 048 in Dr Evans report.*

**DESCRIPTION** *1953 Plan of the area of Swansea Castle Scale 1:500 (SCA Engineers'file no 502) Building 048 is marked 'ARP shelter'. Only Remaining Civil Defence site in Swansea City Centre Building 048 in Dr Evans report.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - *GGATE000679*

**SOURCES**

*evaluation report worcester place*

*01/pm desc text/ggat/1995/evaluation report worcester place GGAT REPORT NO.94/053* **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03254w>

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**PRN** 03255w **NAME** *Duplicate PRN?* **NGR** SS65739340 **COMMUNITY** *Castle*

**TYPE** *Roman, Findspot, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Probable duplicate of 00424w.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Probable duplicate of 00424w.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - *GGATE003690*

**SOURCES**

*01/desc text/GGAT REPORT NO. 93/70; PROJECT NO. A148*

*The Strand* **ARCHWILIO URL**<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03255w>

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**PRN 03256w NAME OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, THE STRAND,****SWANSEA NGR SS65769354 COMMUNITY** *Castle***TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, Friends meeting house, RANK: 1***SUMMARY** *Built 1807-9; architect William Powell of Swansea. Disused as religious building 1876, subsequently used for a variety of commercial purposes. Now mutilated and gutted; used as warehouse of Strand Metals. Depicted shortly after erection in a watercolor*

**DESCRIPTION** *Built 1807-9; architect William Powell of Swansea. Disused as religious building 1876, subsequently used for a variety of commercial purposes. Now mutilated and gutted; used as warehouse of Strand Metals. Depicted shortly after erection in a watercolour of between 1814 and 1818, attributed to Thomas Hornor; comparison between this drawing and the surviving remains shows that it is not completely accurate. Pennant sandstone ashlar, rock faced, with pennant sandstone ashlar dressings; this visible externally only on the north side, as Strand facade (east) has been rendered, and south obscured by modern lean-to. Original semicircular-headed entrance in north wall, designed for a floor level higher than the present one; two semi-circular-headed windows; all these openings now blocked; traces of another window over the door, now blocked and head removed, but it has no dressings and is probably an insertion. Lower part in rubble, and was obviously designed to be concealed behind makeup. Three round-headed windows at first floor level on Strand facade, originally above blind ground floor (Hornor) but now with wide door and blocked window, both square-headed. Upper part of building now removed above tops of first floor windows, but originally the wall continued up with a gable to the Strand; gable now filled in with corrugated asbestos, as roof. Interior now gutted; masonry not dressed which, together with amount expended on timber (?207.18.6) and joiners' wages (?96.0.5) out of a total building cost of ?642.15.10, suggests that it was originally wainscoted. Several rows of joist holes on both long walls for an upper floor, but none certainly connected with use as a meeting house; rear wall at ground floor level does not extend beyond first floor; first floor rear wall is further back, but this may be an extension rather than the original building - it is not possible to determine this in present conditions. A description in an anonymous booklet of 1859 (Sundays in Wales - visits to places of worship by a weekday practiser) estimate sittings at 300 and states 'There are no pews, but the seats are forms with backs, arranged each side of a central aisle. At the side and in front the seats are elevated above the floor. Pillars in the centre of the building support what appears to be a gallery until, coming in front of it, you see that the space is walled off to constitute a distinct room. There is a stove in the centre of the house.'*

**CONDITION***CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997***STATUS** *None recorded***CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 03257W, Associated with 03258W, Same as 91405 GGATE003690***SOURCES***Report Evans E M 1993 Archaeological Desk Top Survey, The Strand, Swansea 252 93\_05**01/desc text/GGAT REPORT NO. 93/70; PROJECT NO. A148**The Strand* **ARCHWILIO URL**<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03256w>

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**PRN 03257w NAME QUAKER BURIAL GROUND NGR SS65709356 COMMUNITY** *Castle***TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, Cemetery, RANK: 1***SUMMARY** *Reported in Dr Evans study of The Strand REPORT NO. 93/70 PROJECT NO. A148 "The Society of Friends' (Quaker) Meeting House (no 80, now part of the warehouse of Strand Metals) is the only building of historical interest to survive. It is extremely important, both as a Meeting House, of which there are very few from this period extant in Wales, and as one of the remaining buildings of Regency Swansea*

**DESCRIPTION** *Reported in Dr Evans study of The Strand REPORT NO. 93/70 PROJECT NO. A148 "The Society of Friends' (Quaker) Meeting House (no 80, now part of the warehouse of Strand Metals) is the only building of historical interest to survive. It is extremely important, both as a Meeting House, of which there are very few from this period extant in Wales, and as one of the remaining buildings of Regency Swansea" The Society of Friends' (Quaker) Meeting House and Burial Ground This Meeting House (no 80 the Strand), erected 1807-9, is the single surviving building of historical interest in the survey area. The architect is almost certainly to be identified with William Powell of Swansea (Lloyd 1990, 63-5), and it would therefore seem to be the only building now known to survive by this important local architect (T Lloyd pers comm). It went out of use as a religious building in 1876 (Williams 1967, 70). Most of the attached Burial Ground lies outside the area of the survey, but the Monthly Meeting minutes concerning the boundary walls suggests that the Burial Ground may have continued as far as the Strand frontage.*

**CONDITION***CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997*

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 03256W, Associated with 03258W GGATE003690

## SOURCES

Report Evans E M 1993 Archaeological Desk Top Survey, The Strand, Swansea 252 93\_05  
01/desc text/GGAT REPORT NO. 93/70; PROJECT NO. A148

The Strand **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03257w>

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**PRN** 03329w **NAME** SWANSEA CASTLE **NGR** SS65729316 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** Medieval, Wall, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** GGAT assessment Worcester Place A192 - Rapid survey of the standing walls in the area between The Strand and Worcester Place car parks, Swansea, has established that at least two of these walls are of medieval origin and preserve masonry identical to that in the oldest (13th century) parts of the 'New Castle'.

**DESCRIPTION** GGAT assessment Worcester Place A192 - Rapid survey of the standing walls in the area between The Strand and Worcester Place car parks, Swansea, has established that at least two of these walls are of medieval origin and preserve masonry identical to that in the oldest (13th century) parts of the 'New Castle'. Other walls continuing this line may be on medieval foundations, or may incorporate medieval masonry within them, but it was not possible to establish this within the parameters of the rapid survey. The walls at the level of The Strand are all recent, and the only one of any historical interest is the west wall of the ARP shelter at the northern end of the site. The ground-probing radar survey of the Worcester Place car park revealed the presence of a possible rampart to the castle. it was concluded that the excavation should be positioned on The Strand frontage of the car park where this feature was located

## CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE002179, GGATE003096

## SOURCES

GGAT assessment Worcester Place A192 -

Stratascan survey Worcester Place 1994 -c.f. A192 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03329w>

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**PRN** 03484w **NAME** SWANSEA GOSPEL HALL **NGR** SS65609348 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** Modern, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** The present building was constructed in 1911 as the Ragged School. The congregation of Orchard Street Gospel Hall moved here in the mid 1950s after their original building, at SS 6458 9323, was demolished during post-war clearance; building was used mai

**DESCRIPTION** The present building was constructed in 1911 as the Ragged School. The congregation of Orchard Street Gospel Hall moved here in the mid 1950s after their original building, at SS 6458 9323, was demolished during post-war clearance; building was used mainly for youth activities. Rectangular plan with projecting bays at either side of rear wall. Main facade on short side, with three storeys (lowest semi-basement) and hipped roof in slate; gablet at front. . Building appears to have been adapted to its new use by the removal of internal partitions, now marked only by pilasters against the walls and beams across ceiling, supported on the basement and ground floor by beams. Now disused and partly stripped. No attached grounds. Exterior Red brick (English bond), with Bath stone keystones to all windows; in Classical style. Plinth; string course between ground floor and first floor. Main elevation (Pleasant Street) divided into three by pilasters in which every fifth course slightly recessed; similar pilasters also set in slightly from corners, supporting a cornice with modillions, continuing round side elevation, and from which a gable rises over the central section. Door central, up three steps, round head with corbelled brick surround; fanlight. Datestone marked 'Ragged School' above doorway. Above this is round-headed window, rising into gable. Side bays each have narrow window with segmental head on ground floor (left-hand one blocked), oculus with Bath stone keystones on the first floor; parapet above. Side elevation (Richard's Place, left-hand side) has narrow windows on ground and first floors in first bay; main section of side wall has three semi-circular windows on first floor, three segmental headed windows and ground floor and three square windows (now blocked) at pavement level in semi-basement. Rear bay contains one narrow window on each of the ground floor and first floor, two windows with segmental heads on the first floor, and the rear door and a small window to the stairs on the ground floor. Interior Large hall on each level, with staircases at front and rear of left-hand side.. Main hall is on the first floor. Five bays divided by flat pilasters; king-post trusses with curved struts. Left-hand side of first bay partitioned off to accommodate top of stairs. Blocked fireplaces in second and fourth bays covered by matchboarded wainscot; walls plastered above. Text painted on rear wall, above traces of platform, nearly as tall as wainscot, with steps on either side. Dormer window in roof at rear; gablet at front filled with louvre closed off on inside with doors apparently opened by pulleys. Door either side of platform; left-hand



one to rear stairs, right-hand one to small projecting room. Ground floor hall is smaller, three bays only, as first bay partitioned off with a full-height timber and glass partition to form the entrance lobby and ?an office, with a small hatch, as in a ticket office, between the two; on left main staircase divided from lobby by round-headed arch. Three bays in hall marked off by slight pilasters and by beams supported in the middle by iron columns; fireplaces under those on the first floor; hall divided into two by a full-height folding timber and glass partition. Rear bay and projections occupied by a series of small rooms including a kitchen and shower room. Basement windows blocked, but basement hall seems to be as ground floor hall.

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 8954

#### SOURCES

GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03484w>

**PRN 03486w NAME CASTLE STREET CHAPEL NGR SS65689327 COMMUNITY Castle**  
**TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Chapel, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Methodist congregation meeting in 'The Old Room' in Castle(Bailey) St by 1769. Castle Street chapel finally demolished between 1899 and 1919. Parts of the upper sections of the Castle Street chapel frontage and its north side appear in a watercolour of between 1814 and 1818 attributed to Thomas Hornor, in Swansea Museum.

**DESCRIPTION** Methodist congregation meeting in 'The Old Room' in Castle(Bailey) St by 1769. Castle Street chapel finally demolished between 1899 and 1919. Parts of the upper sections of the Castle Street chapel frontage and its north side appear in a watercolour of between 1814 and 1818 attributed to Thomas Hornor, in Swansea Museum (not completely reliable in detail, see NPRN 91405). It is shown with a hipped or pyramidal roof. There is a central window with a semicircular head, the bottom of which is obscured by other buildings; to the south (left) of this appears to be a circular window: the corresponding area on the north side is again obscured. No windows are depicted on the north side. On the Board of Health plan of 1851, the Castle Street chapel is shown as a rectangular building end on to the street, with three doorways from the street leading into a lobby from which gallery stairs ascend on either side. Two doorways in the farther wall led into church. Sedd fawr and pulpit on the back wall, the pulpit steps on the right and curving from the front. Two aisles, with pillars for gallery (5 a side) along the outer edges of aisles. An unexplained wide gap appears in outside wall on either side. A doorway either side of pulpit led to separate small courts, each with lavatory, and a third door led into a trapezoidal block marked 'school'. This is not necessarily the same building as that shown in Hornor's drawing, as extensive rebuilding took place in Swansea throughout the Victorian period.

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 8961

#### SOURCES

GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03486w>

**PRN 03510w NAME ALEXANDRA NGR SS65619348 COMMUNITY Castle**  
**TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Chapel, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Corner of Orchard and Alexander. Demolished early 1960s. Photographs in Swansea City Council archives show that it was Gothic in style, stood gable end to Orchard Street, and that the central gabled section was recessed between a projecting square tower

**DESCRIPTION** Corner of Orchard and Alexander. Demolished early 1960s. Photographs in Swansea City Council archives show that it was Gothic in style, stood gable end to Orchard Street, and that the central gabled section was recessed between a projecting square tower on the left and a projecting polygonal wing with a gable on the right, both with angle buttresses. Built of snecked rock-faced sandstone enlivened by horizontal bands of Bath stone, and with Bath stone dressing. Double-pitched roof to main building, broken at eaves over side elevation by small gables; pyramidal roof to right-hand wing. Central two-centred door with carved tympanum between two small rectangular windows; hoodmould over door rose from string course over windows. Above were three windows sharing jambs and all with two-centred heads, the middle window being the tallest and having two cinquefoiled lights and geometric tracery; outer windows of a single light. Three graduated slits in gable. Tower and polygonal wing each had a door similar to the main door, but narrower, on the front wall of the ground floor.

*The side wall of the tower facing towards the main entrance had a pair of two-centred arched windows; above these on both sides were three narrow slit lights; top storey had a pair of two-centred louvred openings with hoodmoulds, standing above Bath stone panelling; corbel table above supported crenellations, and there were pinnacles at the corners. Above door on polygonal wing was a small window with a pointed head flanked by similar windows with rectangular heads; these also appeared on canted walls to sides. Small slender spire on roof rising from middle of ridge*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 9038*

**SOURCES**

*GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey ARCHWILIO URL*  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03510w>

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**PRN** 03517w **NAME** UNITARIAN CHURCH **NGR** SS65679326 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** *Built in 1846-7 on the site of the 1698 Presbyterian Meeting House, which is shown on drawings as being in vernacular style with two gables to street, central doorway with window above; window to the right; door to the left reached by a substantial stone*

**DESCRIPTION** *Built in 1846-7 on the site of the 1698 Presbyterian Meeting House, which is shown on drawings as being in vernacular style with two gables to street, central doorway with window above; window to the right; door to the left reached by a substantial stone staircase. The present building was damaged by fire in 1987; this destroyed roof and most of original fittings. Rebuilding from shell completed 1991, architect Martin Glass. Gothic-style rectangular building with projection to front, which forms main facade with gable. Main roof runs at right-angles. Church originally aisled, but during 1991 restoration, aisles were blocked off (now used as service rooms) and floor of church raised c 5m to provide hall underneath. Schoolroom on upper floor at front. Exterior Rock-faced ashlar in local pennant sandstone, with Bath stone dressings on main facade. Slate roof. Corner piers are of Bath stone on the ground floor; set with panels of rock-faced masonry above and crowned with pinnacles with battlemented surrounds. Three depressed arches originally led to open loggia, now closed in with glass doors. Far wall has central door with three steps to main building, with door at south (right-hand) side leading to schoolroom stairs. Above arches is window to schoolroom, 5-light Perpendicular-style with panel tracery; and quatrefoil window in gable. Gable and pinnacles surmounted by crosses. Interior Church 5 bays, walls now formed by original arcade of ogee-headed arches on compound piers of painted iron. Angel busts above spandrels support half-octagonal applied pilasters which in turn support trusses of steel grained to imitate wood. Between pilasters in clerestory are 4-light Perpendicular-type windows with panel tracery. Roof trusses have 9 struts between principals and tie-beam, and arched braces. Walls plastered. Only original fitting to survive is panelled reredos embellished by applied tracery and crowned by vine scroll. Now 9 panels wide, but was reduced by 2 panels to fit in restored building. Pulpit is modern, very simply panelled with slender applied crosses. A wood and glass screen separates church from lobby with lift. Main window to schoolroom is that of facade; there are also two 3-light windows with Caernarvon arches in the adjoining wall. Walls plastered. Adjoining vestry has two 2-light pointed windows, but no other features of note. Ground floor occupied by hall (under church), which retains original church floor area including aisles. Walls plastered. Small graveyard front and rear; has been cleared and some of gravestones used for paving.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998*

**STATUS** *listed building 11587 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 9070*

**SOURCES**

*Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database*  
*GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey ARCHWILIO URL*  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03517w>

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**PRN** 03562w **NAME** CAPEL Y TRINITI **NGR** SS65509339 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** *Park street, Swans. Built before 1851, destroyed in blitz Board of Health plan shows rectangular building, long side to street. Two doorways in facade lead into building on either side of sodd fawr. Long single flight of stairs to pulpit. Pews arranged*

**DESCRIPTION** *Park street, Swans. Built before 1851, destroyed in blitz Board of Health plan shows rectangular*

building, long side to street. Two doorways in facade lead into building on either side of sedd fawr. Long single flight of stairs to pulpit. Pews arranged in angle amphitheatre shape. No supports are shown for a gallery, but two staircases are shown, one adjacent to each door. Two windows in front on either side of pulpit, two windows on each side, and four in the back wall. Photographs show facade with projecting central section, in two storeys separated by a cornice. This does not correspond to the as shown on 1851 plan, and the fenestration is different too. Either a complete rebuilding or a new frontage. Ground floor of projection has two semi-circular headed doors with decorative cornice on either side of what appears to be memorial plaque. Upper storey has two tall 2-light semi-circular headed windows with moulded arches supported on slender engaged columns, moulding interrupted by decorative keystones. Windows are framed by an order of 4 Doric pilasters, outer pilasters clasping corners, supporting triglyph and metope frieze and triangular pediment with modillions. Short length of cornice between inner pilasters beneath (unreadable) ?date stone. At junction between projection and main building are two further pilaster at first floor level; on ground floor junction is masked by small one-storey, flat-topped wings to projection, with single rectangular window. Main block first floor has 2-light semicircular headed window with moulded arch supported on elaborate consoles. Parapet above masks roof.

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 91203

#### SOURCES

GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03562w>

**PRN** 03563w **NAME** WESLEYAN CHAPEL **NGR** SS65609319 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Built 1844-7, to replace an earlier building on the same site. Destroyed during the blitz. Shown in great detail on the 1851 Board of Health plan, and also appears in Victorian drawings as well as more recent photographs. Exterior Classical, apparentl

**DESCRIPTION** Built 1844-7, to replace an earlier building on the same site. Destroyed during the blitz. Shown in great detail on the 1851 Board of Health plan, and also appears in Victorian drawings as well as more recent photographs. Exterior Classical, apparently with an ashlar plinth with a flat string course at the top, and ashlar dressings. Entrance on College Street though gabled end via a flat-roofed porch in the form of a three-way arch with keystones and carving in the spandrels. Above was a projecting section which held a tall, narrow window whose round head, with prominent voussoirs, rose from pilasters with moulded imposts; this projection continued through the pediment, above which curved brackets supported a bell-tower in form of an octagonal cupola. Prominent staircase towers, though the plan shows that they projected only by reason of the thickness of the walls in comparison with the rest of the building. A cornice ran along the top of the towers, where it was supported by brackets, and across the front of the facade; over the cornice on the towers was a parapet. Each tower had a giant round-headed window rising from the top of the plinth on each of the external faces, with a keystone, and a flat string course at the height of the springing of the arch. A five further similar windows appeared on the Goat Street facade, but with a moulded string courses and no keystone at their heads, and with consoles under the stringcourse at the top of the plinth. Interior The plan shows the gallery stairs running along the inside of the facade wall, and the ground floor seating in three blocks, with four columns on the sides of the outer blocks; two columns at the corner of each staircase suggest that the corners were angled. Photographs show that the gallery continued round over the pulpit, where it held the organ. Both photographs and plan show that the rear of the church was apsidal; under the gallery photographs show that the apse was lined by five panels framed with pilasters, each of which contained a tablet bearing the Creed, Ten Commandments or Lord's Prayer. The pulpit itself was entered by a single flight of steps to the left. The sedd fawr (which does not appear in the 1851 plan) was enclose by a semi-circular rail supported on wrought iron standards. The plan shows a room on either side of the apse, with a corridor leading to a rear door in Goat Street. Reference: F G Cowley, 'Religion and education', in G Williams (ed) Swansea: An illustrated history. Swansea 1990, plate on p150

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 91204

#### SOURCES

Article Neilson G.P 1984 A missionary to Gower, 1834.  
 GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03563w>



**PRN 03571w NAME CAPEL GOMER NGR SS65649342 COMMUNITY Castle**

**TYPE** Unknown, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Orchard Street, constructed between 1888 and 1897. Bombed in the Second World War. No information about appearance, other than schematic depiction on the 1888-1838 Fire Insurance plans of central Swansea which show it as a standard rectangular building.

**DESCRIPTION** Orchard Street, constructed between 1888 and 1897. Bombed in the Second World War. No information about appearance, other than schematic depiction on the 1888-1838 Fire Insurance plans of central Swansea which show it as a standard rectangular building with a gallery around three sides and the organ on the fourth facing the entrance. A photograph (consulted by courtesy of L A Toft) shows it as being Classical in style, and apparently constructed in the same rock-faced squared sandstone blocks laid in snecked courses with Bath stone dressings as most of the chapels of any pretensions constructed in Swansea at this date. It had a three-bay façade, the two outer bays each having a parapet decorated with what looks like blind arcading, and a giant round-headed window with one string course at sill level and another at the height of the springing of the head. The slightly projecting central bay had two doors side by side, each with keystone and impost bands, divide by a double string course from a triplet of round-headed windows of the same size with a circlet above the central one and blind circlets above the others, all within a large blind round-headed arch. The pediment over the central bay contained a graduated triplet of small round-headed windows and had a finial at the apex with a conical top; there were smaller pinnacles at the outer corners of the central and side bays. (It is probably from this chapel rather than the post war Capel Gomer in Carlton Terrace (PRN 9003) from which came the organ now in Noddfa Chapel, Lampeter.

#### **CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### **SOURCES**

GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03571w>

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**PRN 03572w NAME ELIM CHURCH NGR SS6560093370 COMMUNITY Castle**

**TYPE** Unknown, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** This chapel is reported to have stood in Orchard Street Swansea ("about SS 655 898" - this NGR is nowhere near Orchard St so it has been amended 11/5/01) and to have been demolished c 1976 to make way for new building work.

**DESCRIPTION** This chapel is reported to have stood in Orchard Street Swansea ("about SS 655 898" - this NGR is nowhere near Orchard St so it has been amended 11/5/01) and to have been demolished c 1976 to make way for new building work, but the 1938 Fire Insurance plans (and the earlier editions) show only Alexandra, Capel Gomer and the Orchard Street Gospel Hall in Orchard Street. Photographs in Swansea City Council archives show it to have been of mixed classical and gothic inspiration, built of brick with Bath stone dressings, and with the gable to the street. There was a central two-centred arched door, over which was a pair of two-centred arched lights with a quatrefoil light between their heads; door and window were flanked by two tall round-headed lights; oculus with quatrefoil in gable. At the corners of the main elevation were Bath stone angle buttresses, each supporting a conical pinnacle, corbelled at its base, and the corbelling running directly into the string course around the gable. Side elevation in five bays; round-headed upper window and segmental-headed lower window in each bay except the penultimate, which had no windows but a door on the ground floor.

#### **CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### **SOURCES**

GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03572w>

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**PRN 03573w NAME FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, HIGH STREET,**

**SWANSEA NGR SS65769354 COMMUNITY Castle**

**TYPE** Unknown, Friends meeting house, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** The site of the original Quaker meeting house in Swansea, from the end of the 17th century. The Quakers owned a burgage plot fronting onto High Street and running back to The Strand; a meeting house fronted onto High Street with a burial ground behind.



**DESCRIPTION** *The site of the original Quaker meeting house in Swansea, from the end of the 17th century. The Quakers owned a burgrave plot fronting onto High Street and running back to The Strand; a meeting house fronted onto High Street with a burial ground behind. A new meeting house (NPRN 91405) was built in 1807-9 at the Strand end of the burial ground, and this was replaced in 1876 by a new building on the High Street frontage, which remained in use until it was destroyed by bombing (SEE PRN 3256w, NPRN 91405, original NGR incorrect (SS65729003), amended 14/5/01)*

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

**SOURCES**

GGAT assessment Swansea Chapels survey **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03573w>

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**PRN 03580w NAME** Swansea Castle Worcester Place **NGR** SS65739316 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Medieval, Building, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** ggat assessment worcester place a358 - An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. H. Sell-for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd Contracts-Division (hereafter GGAT Contracts) on behalf of the City and-County of Swansea, as part of t

**DESCRIPTION** ggat assessment worcester place a358 - An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. H. Sell-for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd Contracts-Division (hereafter GGAT Contracts) on behalf of the City and-County of Swansea, as part of the landscaping scheme being-undertaken on the land between The Strand and Worcester Place,-Swansea. which includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument (hereafter-SAM) Gm 441. Following the discovery of medieval and post-medieval-archaeological deposits in the main area, between the path to-Parc Tawe and the parapet wall which marks the upper edge of the-escarpment, time was allowed for limited clearance and recording-of the principal features, which included the East Curtain wall-of the Old Castle, and three test pits were hand-dug to examine-the structure and line of this wall. Subsequently other areas-were examined and recorded archaeologically as the groundworks-proceeded - these included exploratory work to the east of the-parapet wall, salvage excavation to the west and north-west of-the existing path, and a minor excavation adjacent to the-frontage of the Castle Cinema. This report covers the results of all work carried out in the-area to the north of the Castle Cinema and the east of Worcester-Place within the scheme of works completed at the end of March-1997. A Watching Brief in 1997 discovered the south and east curtain walls of the Old Castle. Following a demolition phase an open area of garden was established and in the 17th century a summer house (Sell, 1997).

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE000680, GGATE001107, GGATE002179

**SOURCES**

ggat assessment worcester place a358 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03580w>

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**PRN 03837s NAME** FINDSPOT, WORCESTER PLACE,  
SWANSEA **NGR** SS65709316 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** Medieval, Findspot, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Small deposits of oyster shell, animal and some C13-14th pottery were retained during the test pitting of Worcester Place in Swansea, at a depth of c1.0m below present day ground surface.

**DESCRIPTION** Small deposits of oyster shell, animal and some C13-14th pottery were retained during the test pitting of Worcester Place in Swansea, at a depth of c1.0m below present day ground surface. (01)

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001488

**SOURCES**

*Report 1988 Proposed North Dock Development, Swansea: archaeological implications 11 78-89 01 01/Pm desc Text/PROPOSED NORTH DOCK DEVELOPMENT, SWANSEA: REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS/GGAT1988/GGAT SMR Report Archive* **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03837s>

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**PRN** 04779.0w **NAME** SWANSEA - MORRISTON RAILWAY **NGR** SS65809320 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** FORMER D18: Swansea to Morriston railway, built alongside Swansea canal in 1881 by the GWR who had owned the Swansea and Trewyddfa canals since 1874

**DESCRIPTION** FORMER D18: Swansea to Morriston railway, built alongside Swansea canal in 1881 by the GWR who had owned the Swansea and Trewyddfa canals since 1874

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004170

**SOURCES**

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT04779.0w>

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**PRN** 04811w **NAME** Event record **NGR** SS65739316 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** , , **RANK:** -  
**SUMMARY** See event E001107

**DESCRIPTION** See event E001107

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** DESCRIPTION: - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT04811w>

---

**PRN** 06260w **NAME** Vaults **NGR** SS6568993283 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, vault, **RANK:** -  
**SUMMARY** Two vaulted, two storied structures now situated behind the convent hostel and beneath land to the side of the Unitarian Church.

**DESCRIPTION** Two vaulted, two storied structures now situated behind the convent hostel and beneath land to the side of the Unitarian Church. The inner curved retaining wall is the earliest identifiable feature on the site and probably represents the line of the medieval town defences. It was used later as the west or rear wall for the newly constructed vaults to the east, which were separated into two rooms, with one larger than the other. The vaults share an internal party wall containing two doorways, the easternmost of which was blocked up at a subsequent date. Both vaults show evidence of many periods of usage from initially being used for two-storeyed residential purposes with the inclusion of fireplaces, through to industrial activity, associated with the removal of the internal floors, a heightening of the ground floor and evidence of heavy sooting. The West wall of room 2 shows evidence for a pitch line of a structure, earlier than the vaults. The present floors of the rooms are c1m higher than the original floors, which are buried under a considerable overburden of imported material. No evidence for the access arrangements to the upper floors is discernable, though this may have been simply provided by internal ladders. Three brick fireplaces are built into the 0.52m thick central wall, that divides the two rooms with the chimney flues rising to the exit through the outer retaining wall. There are two fireplaces in room 1, one on the upper floor level, with the brick arch of another showing just above the present heightened floor level. Room 2 contains one fireplace in the upper floor (Hill and Hughes 2000).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** DESCRIPTION: - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002994****SOURCES**

*Report Hughes, S. and Hill, C. 2000 46 - 47 The Strand, Swansea . Rapid Survey of Historic Features 2399 208\_04*  
**ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT06260w>

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**PRN** 06306w **NAME** Foundry, Swansea City Centre **NGR** SS6575493135 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, foundry, **RANK**: -  
**SUMMARY** Foundry visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1879) but not named by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1899). (Bowden 2009)

**DESCRIPTION** Foundry visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1879) but not named by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1899). (Bowden 2009)

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: E003109 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003096****SOURCES**

*Report Bowden, R 2009 Castle Square, Swansea: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment 2783 2010\_04*  
**ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT06306w>

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**PRN** 06307w **NAME** Dock, Swansea **NGR** SS6578993202 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, dock, **RANK**: -  
**SUMMARY** Dock

**DESCRIPTION** Dock visible on 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps; also visible on the 1852 Local Board of Health map (as Dry Dock) and the 1855 Local Board of Health map (as Graving Dock). (Bowden 2009)

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: Near Destroyed **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: E003109 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003096****SOURCES**

*Report Bowden, R 2009 Castle Square, Swansea: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment 2783 2010\_04*  
**ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT06307w>

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**PRN** 06308w **NAME** Independent Chapel, Swansea City Centre **NGR** SS6562193141 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, independant chapel, **RANK**: -  
**SUMMARY** Independent chapel visible on the 1st edition OS map but not named on the 2nd or 3rd edition; visible on the 1855 Local Board of Health map and the 1852 Local Board of Health Map. (Bowden 2009)

**DESCRIPTION** Independent chapel visible on the 1st edition OS map but not named on the 2nd or 3rd edition; visible on the 1855 Local Board of Health map and the 1852 Local Board of Health Map. (Bowden 2009)

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: E003109 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003096****SOURCES**

*Report Bowden, R 2009 Castle Square, Swansea: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment 2783 2010\_04*  
**ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT06308w>

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**PRN** 07109w **NAME** Mackworth Hotel, 41-44 High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6566493475 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** Modern, Hotel, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** A large hotel frequently used as temporary accommodation for Belgian refugees on arrival in Swansea during the early war period. (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). Additionally it would almost certainly have accommodated important visitors to Swansea and been a focal point for those working on war related business. It was the site of frequent reunion dinners for the 14th (Service) Battalion The Welsh Regiment (the Swansea Pals) after the war. The hotel was built in 1895 and was Swansea's most prestigious hotel for much of the 20th Century. It survived the bombing of the town during the Second World War but never recovered from being the scene of a murder in 1957 and was closed the same year. The building was demolished in 1971 and the site is now occupied by Alexandra House. (<http://elwyjones.wordpress.com/2013/10/24/the-mackworth-hotel-swansea/>)

**DESCRIPTION** A large hotel frequently used as temporary accommodation for Belgian refugees on arrival in Swansea during the early war period. (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). Additionally it would almost certainly have accommodated important visitors to Swansea and been a focal point for those working on war related business. It was the site of frequent reunion dinners for the 14th (Service) Battalion The Welsh Regiment (the Swansea Pals) after the war. The hotel was built in 1895 and was Swansea's most prestigious hotel for much of the 20th Century. It survived the bombing of the town during the Second World War but never recovered from being the scene of a murder in 1957 and was closed the same year. The building was demolished in 1971 and the site is now occupied by Alexandra House. (<http://elwyjones.wordpress.com/2013/10/24/the-mackworth-hotel-swansea/>)

#### **CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: Destroyed **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: E004823 **RECORDED**: 2014

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004823

#### **SOURCES**

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020\_06

##### **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07109w>

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**PRN** 07806w **NAME** Outer Retaining Wall, The Strand **NGR** SS6568593285 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** MULTIPERIOD, WALL, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** The site comprises an outer retaining wall measuring c10m high and c20m wide; it is set back around 10m from the modern line of the Strand. It abuts the southern end of the tower, which it clearly post-dates. The brick and stone fabric, which shows evidence of many periods of use, has evidence of doorways and windows, roof pitching, chimney vents, putlog holes, sewer drain opening etc. To the south the retaining wall is clearly earlier in date and it is suggested that this southern section (Hill and Hughes 2000).

**DESCRIPTION** The site comprises an outer retaining wall measuring c10m high and c20m wide; it is set back around 10m from the modern line of the Strand. It abuts the southern end of the tower, which it clearly post-dates. The brick and stone fabric, which shows evidence of many periods of use, has evidence of doorways and windows, roof pitching, chimney vents, putlog holes, sewer drain opening etc. To the south the retaining wall is clearly earlier in date and it is suggested that this southern section (Hill and Hughes 2000).

#### **CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: E002994 **RECORDED**: 2000

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE002994

#### **SOURCES**

Report Hughes, S. and Hill, C. 2000 46 - 47 The Strand, Swansea . Rapid Survey of Historic Features 2399 208\_04

##### **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07806w>

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**PRN** 08080w **NAME** Projected line of Town Ditch, Swansea **NGR** SS65709337 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, BOUNDARY DITCH, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** Projected line of Swansea Town Ditch, possibly along the northern side of Kings Lane.

**DESCRIPTION** Evidence of the medieval town boundary has been found along the High Street (0958w), and it is assumed that it would have continued to the east, following the line of Kings Lane, and then turning south and following a course parallel with the present line of The Strand. It has been suggested that there may be medieval elements to the wall on the southern side of Kings Lane (Evans 1993). In light of these assumptions, it is considered likely that the town ditch is located along the north side of Kings Lane (Howell 2003).



**CONDITION**

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002984

**SOURCES**

Report Howell, K. 2003 Urban Village, 212-221 High Street, Swansea: archaeological assessment 1334 203\_03

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08080w>

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**PRN** 08081w **NAME** Bovetown Settlement, Swansea **NGR** SS65709340 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, SETTLEMENT, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Documentary evidence for a suburb of Swansea known as Bovetown.

**DESCRIPTION** Documentary evidence (Calendar of Close Rolls 1429-1435: University of Wales, Swansea, Local Archive Collection) suggests that there was medieval occupation along the High Street to the north of the town walls, known as Bovetown. The 1843 Tithe Map shows narrow east-west tenements fronting onto the High Street in this area, indicative of medieval burgrave plots, suggesting that land divisions in this area were laid out as part of Bovetown. Parts of this layout still survived in the modern town in 2003, and evidence of occupation may survive below-ground (Howell 2003).

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002984

**SOURCES**

Report Howell, K. 2003 Urban Village, 212-221 High Street, Swansea: archaeological assessment 1334 203\_03

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08081w>

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**PRN** 08640w **NAME** Albion Dry Dock, East of Former North Dock, New Cut,

Swansea **NGR** SS6593193289 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, DRY DOCK, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Site of post-medieval dry dock, originally the site of 'Richardsons Patent Slip', later converted in 1875 to 'Albion Dry Dock'. The dock was located to the east of North Dock Basin and west of the New Cut, within the former course of the River Tawe.

**DESCRIPTION** Dry dock, originally the site of 'Richardsons Patent Slip' owned by Meager & Richards which was part-owned by the influential Richardsons family who shipped much of the copper ore into Swansea. Here, and at Meager's dry dock, they built vessels which included the barques 'Owen Glyndwr', the 'Marquis of Worcester' and the 'Duke of Beaufort'. The slip was converted to the Albion Dry Dock in 1875 (Sherman 2014). A small section of wall was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation in 2014. Constructed from dressed sub-rectangular stones, the wall was 0.5m wide and found 2.07m below the present ground surface. Historic mapping suggests the wall is located at the northern end of the Albion Dry Dock. The mortar sample taken suggests a date of late 18th or early 19th century, therefore the wall is probably part of the Richardsons Patent Slip or a structure associated with it (Sherman 2014).

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Site not visited. Condition of 1879 estimated from the 1st edition of OS map. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1879

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Site not visited. Condition of 1899 estimated from the 2nd edition of OS map. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1899

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Site not visited. Condition of 1919 estimated from the 3rd edition of OS map. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1919

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Site not visited. The dock is not visible on the Google Earth map 2018, but it is possible that its buried remains survived in situ. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2018

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006100, GGATE007169

**SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Online Resource Google Earth Historical Imagery  
Report (digital) Sherman, A 2014 Parc Tawe, Swansea 3643

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08640w>

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**PRN** 09950w **NAME** South Wales Railway North Dock **NGR** SS65789338 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, RAILWAY, **RANK**: -  
**SUMMARY** Built by the South Wales railway (later Great Western Railway) to serve the North Dock (07369w).

**DESCRIPTION** Built by the South Wales railway (later Great Western Railway) to serve the North Dock (07369w) which had four coal drops (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).  
**RELATED EVENT**: E006958 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 07369w, Same as 34871 GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09950w>

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**PRN** 09951w **NAME** Swansea Harbour Railway **NGR** SS65789320 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, RAILWAY, **RANK**: -  
**SUMMARY** Swansea Harbour Railway was built to extend the North Dock Branch to the South Dock.

**DESCRIPTION** Swansea Harbour Railway was built to extend the North Dock Branch to the South Dock (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).  
**RELATED EVENT**: E006958 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 34873 GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09951w>

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**PRN** 09953w **NAME** Palace Theatre, Swansea **NGR** SS6571893522 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, THEATRE, **RANK**: -  
**SUMMARY** Identified on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919)

**DESCRIPTION** Identified on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919), and is still visible on modern mapping with the building plan remaining relatively unchanged. On insurance plans of 1929 and 1938 it is labelled Dockers Hall and Elysium Cinema (Gerrard 2010). (See also 02912w which has a different location but may refer to the same structure).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).  
**RELATED EVENT**: E006958 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09953w>

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**PRN** 09954w **NAME** Picture Theatre, Strand, Swansea **NGR** SS6569593295 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, THEATRE, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Picture Theatre identified on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919). Building since demolished and partially built over by the Convent Hostel.

**DESCRIPTION** Picture Theatre identified on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919). Building since demolished and partially built over by the Convent Hostel where remnants of the medieval town wall and tower (02770w) were discovered (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).

**RELATED EVENT:** E006958 **RECORDED:** 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 416874 GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09954w>

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**PRN** 09955w **NAME** Tramway, High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6564993329 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, TRAMWAY, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Tramway delineated on 2nd and 3rd Ed. OS Maps (1899 & 1919).

**DESCRIPTION** Tramway delineated on 2nd and 3rd Ed. OS Maps (1899 & 1919). Not identifiable on subsequent mapping (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).

**RELATED EVENT:** E006958 **RECORDED:** 1899

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09955w>

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**PRN** 09956w **NAME** Railway Turntable, High St, Swansea **NGR** SS6576193559 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, RAILWAY TURNTABLE, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Railway turntable identified on aerial photography to the immediate south-east of Swansea Railway Station.

**DESCRIPTION** Railway turntable identified on aerial photography to the immediate south-east of Swansea Railway Station. By 1968 it had been built over by a small square structure with two chimneys and a tank abutting the building to the south and ancilliary structure to the south-east. The two railway lines leading to the turntable had also been removed. By 1987 a multi-storey carpark had been built at the location which still stands today (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Noted during desk-based assessment (E006958). **RELATED EVENT:** E006958 **RECORDED:** 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09956w>

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**PRN** 09957w **NAME** *Cameron Arms, High St, Swansea* **NGR** SS6565693246 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, INN, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** *Marked as a hotel on the 1st and 2nd Ed. OS Maps of 1879 and 1899 and as 'Cameron Arms' on the Board of Health plan of 1852.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Marked as a hotel on the 1st and 2nd Ed. OS Maps of 1879 and 1899 and as 'Cameron Arms' on the Board of Health plan of 1852. Site of the present day 'Argos' store (Gerrard 2010).*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** *Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).*

**RELATED EVENT:** E006958 **RECORDED:** 2010

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Map Board of Health Plan, Swansea 1:496*

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09957w>

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**PRN** 09958w **NAME** *Glamorganshire Bank, High St, Swansea* **NGR** SS6565293277 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, BANK (FINANCIAL), **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** *Labelled on the Board of Health plan (1852) at 235 High Street. It is also visible on the 1st/2nd/3rd Ed. OS Maps (1879-1919).*

**DESCRIPTION** *Labelled on the Board of Health plan (1852) at 235 High Street. It is also visible on the 1st/2nd/3rd Ed. OS Maps (1879-1919), although only labelled as a bank on the 3rd Ed OS map (1919). The building layout seems relatively unaltered on modern mapping (Gerrard 2010).*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** NEAR INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** *Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).*

**RELATED EVENT:** E006958 **RECORDED:** 2010

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Map Board of Health Plan, Swansea 1:496*

*Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500*

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09958w>

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**PRN** 09959w **NAME** *Mormonite Chapel, High St, Swansea* **NGR** SS6570793539 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, CHAPEL, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** *Chapel identified at 199 High Street on the Board of Health plan of 1852, backing onto the Quaker Burial Ground.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Chapel identified at 199 High Street on the Board of Health plan of 1852, backing onto the Quaker Burial Ground. By the time of the 1st Ed. OS Map (1879) the building had been partitioned into two. The Insurance Plan of Swansea Town (1897) shows the southern partition as a Drug Store which remains so until 1929. The 1909 Insurance Plan of Swansea Town shows a school to the rear (Gerrard 2010).*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** *Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).*

**RELATED EVENT:** E006958 **RECORDED:** 1852

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958



**SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Plan Chas. E. Goad Ltd Insurance Plan of Swansea Town

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09959w>

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**PRN** 09960w **NAME** South Wales Post, High St, Swansea **NGR** SS6568293455 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, NEWSPAPER OFFICE, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** Offices of the South Wales Post noted on the Insurance Plan of Swansea Town 1897, with a printing office and paper warehouse marked on the plan.

**DESCRIPTION** Offices of the South Wales Post noted on the Insurance Plan of Swansea Town 1897, with a printing office and paper warehouse marked on the plan. The building was in use as a furniture showroom by 1938. Apart from the addition of a 20th century shop front, externally the building appears today to be relatively intact (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).

**RELATED EVENT**: E006958 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Plan Chas. E. Goad Ltd Insurance Plan of Swansea Town

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09960w>

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**PRN** 09961w **NAME** School, High St, Swansea **NGR** SS6572093538 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, SCHOOL, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** School identified on the Insurance Plans of Swansea Town 1909 and 1929, to the rear of the Society of Friends House (03257w).

**DESCRIPTION** School identified on the Insurance Plans of Swansea Town 1909 and 1929, to the rear of the Society of Friends House (03257w). Also appears on the 1938 Insurance plan but is no longer labelled as a school. today it may be amalgamated with 200 and 201 High Street (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION**: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958)

**RELATED EVENT**: E006958 **RECORDED**: 2010

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

Plan Chas. E. Goad Ltd Insurance Plan of Swansea Town

Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09961w>

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**PRN** 09962w **NAME** Beaufort Place, Strand, Swansea **NGR** SS6574893555 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, BUILDING, **RANK**: -

**SUMMARY** A building labelled 'Beaufort Place' shown on the Tithe Map (1843) and Board of Health Plan (1852).

**DESCRIPTION** A building labelled 'Beaufort Place' shown on the Tithe Map (1843) and Board of Health Plan (1852). The building footprint remains relatively unchanged until the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919). The 1929 Insurance Plan of Swansea Town suggests the building has been demolished. Notable occupants include pioneering local historian Lewis Weston Dillwyn and John Richardson and Elizabeth Gething who ran a boarding school (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).  
RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 2010*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Map Board of Health Plan, Swansea 1:496  
Plan Chas. E. Goad Ltd Insurance Plan of Swansea Town  
Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09962w>

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**PRN** 09963w **NAME** North Gate, High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6565293376 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, TOLL GATE, **RANK:** -  
**SUMMARY** The North Gate was situated on High Street at the junction with king's Lane.

**DESCRIPTION** The North Gate was situated on High Street at the junction with king's Lane (the northernmost extent of the medieval town). A toll gate is depicted at this location in Paul Padley's view of Swansea from the north in the 1790's (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).  
RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 2010*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09963w>

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**PRN** 09964w **NAME** Bank, High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6565393291 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, BANK (FINANCIAL), **RANK:** -  
**SUMMARY** Bank at 234 High Street, labelled on 1st Ed. OS Map (1879).

**DESCRIPTION** Bank at 234 High Street, labelled on 1st Ed. OS Map (1879). The buliding has since been extended or demolished and rebuilt as a larger structure (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958)  
RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 1879*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500  
Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09964w>

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**PRN** 09965w **NAME** Cardiff Arms, Strand, Swansea **NGR** SS6572493369 **COMMUNITY** Castle  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, PUBLIC HOUSE, **RANK:** -  
**SUMMARY** The Cardiff Arms was a two storey building (with basement) first seen on the Board of Health Plan (1852). It was demolished in recent years.

**DESCRIPTION** The Cardiff Arms was a two storey building (with basement) with a complex plan having a different footprint at each storey level, the first floor being cruciform and the cross-roof having a gable on each of the four faces. The building is first seen on the Board of Health Plan (1852). It was demolished in recent years (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).*

*RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 1852*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Map Board of Health Plan, Swansea 1:496*

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09965w>

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**PRN** 09966w **NAME** Warehouse, King's Lane, Swansea **NGR** SS6570793372 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, WAREHOUSE, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Building present on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1899).

**DESCRIPTION** Building present on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1899). Labelled as a cabinet factory with gas powered saw mill attached to 221 High street on the 1909 Insurance Plan of Swansea, the High Street address was the furniture show room of Down & Son. The tithe Map of 1843 shows that prior to the building of the warehouse, in the same location on the North side of King's Row (then Morris Lane) was a row of small buildings fronting onto the lane with small plots at the rear (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).*

*RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 1899*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09966w>

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**PRN** 09967w **NAME** Wall, Rear 227-230 High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6570793341 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** UNKNOWN, TOWN WALL, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Wall on a roughly north-south axis, could incorporate masonry which is medieval in date and it may represent the line of the medieval town defenses and is in close proximity to a medieval tower (02770w).

**DESCRIPTION** Wall on a roughly north-south axis, could incorporate masonry which is medieval in date. It may represent the line of the medieval town defenses and is in close proximity to a medieval tower (02770w). The wall is identifiable from the 1843 Tithe Map onwards, the plan of which appears unchanged but it is likely the wall has been altered through damage and repair. Walls running east-west demarcating the High Street property boundaries abut the wall and are reminiscent of medieval burgage plots (Gerrard 2010).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958).*

*RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 2010*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09967w>

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**PRN** 09968w **NAME** Walls, Strand, Swansea **NGR** SS6574493469 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, WALL, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Remnants of a building first shown on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919), possibly at one time a store for the nearby Central hotel.

**DESCRIPTION** *Remnants of a building first shown on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919). Only the northern and eastern walls remain to two/three stories, constructed of red brick. The Insurance Plan (1929) notes a Hotel Stores and Grocery at the location, and shows the building linked to the nearby Central Hotel by a wooden passage. A wall to the immediate south has a kiln built into it suggesting it pre-dates the building (Gerrard 2010).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958). RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 1919*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500*

*Plan Chas. E. Goad Ltd Insurance Plan of Swansea Town*

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09968w>

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**PRN** 09969w **NAME** *Building, Strand, Swansea* **NGR** SS6571793353 **COMMUNITY** *Castle*

**TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, BUILDING, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Building at 52 Strand where King's Lane meets the Strand. The layout in its present form is first visible on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919), but a there has been a building in some form at the location since at least the publication of the 1843 Tithe Map.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Building at 52 Strand where King's Lane meets the Strand. The layout in its present form is first visible on the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919), but a there has been a building in some form at the location since at least the publication of the 1843 Tithe Map (Gerrard 2010).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: Noted on 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919) during archaeological desk-based assessment (E006958). RELATED EVENT: E006958 RECORDED: 1919*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE006958

**SOURCES**

*Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500*

*Report (digital) Gerrard, C 2010 High Street and The Strand, Urban Village, Swansea Archaeological desk-based assessment 4102*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09969w>

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**PRN** 10019w **NAME** *Wall, High Street, Swansea* **NGR** SS6565893309 **COMMUNITY** *Castle*

**TYPE** *MEDIEVAL, WALL, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *The remains of a stone-built wall uncovered during a 2014 archaeological evaluation (E007211) constructed of roughly faced stone and rounded cobbles. Potentially medieval in date.*

**DESCRIPTION** *The remains of a stone-built wall uncovered during a 2014 archaeological evaluation (E007211) constructed of roughly faced stone and rounded cobbles. The wall survived to 0.35m and was at least 2.6m long, continuing beyond the limit of the evaluation trench. The construction method of using cobbles and clay bonding suggests it may have been a section of medieval wall, similar to that found in an excavation on Princess Way in 2009 (E003267). The north-south aligned wall may have formed part of a burgage plot boundary (James-Martin 2014).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: Excavated during archaeological evaluation (E007211). RELATED EVENT: E007211 RECORDED: 2014*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE007211

**SOURCES**

*Report (digital) James-Martin, C 2014 Numbers 48-52 The Strand, Swansea 3640*

**ARCHWILIO URL**



<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10019w>

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**PRN** 10020w **NAME** Wall, High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6566193309 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, WALL, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** A section of wall excavated during a 2014 archaeological evaluation, likely post-medieval in date and possibly once formed the south-eastern corner of a cellar.

**DESCRIPTION** A section of wall excavated during a 2014 archaeological evaluation, constructed of rounded cobbles of an average size of 0.2 by 0.2m and bonded with light grey mortar. The north-south aligned wall was at least 4.1m long, continuing beyond the limit of the evaluation trench. It is likely post-medieval in date and possibly once formed the south-eastern corner of a cellar (James-Martin 2014)

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** EXCAVATED **DESCRIPTION:** Excavated during archaeological evaluation (E007211). **RELATED EVENT:** E007211 **RECORDED:** 2014

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE007211

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) James-Martin, C 2014 Numbers 48-52 The Strand, Swansea 3640

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10020w>

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**PRN** 10021w **NAME** Pit, High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6565993312 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, PIT, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Post-medieval pit excavated during a 2014 archaeological evaluation (E007211) containing sherds of 17th century pottery.

**DESCRIPTION** A pit excavated during a 2014 archaeological evaluation (E007211). It measured 1.0m across, and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. The fill included sherds of 17th century North Devon Gravel-tempered Ware (James-Martin 2014).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** EXCAVATED **DESCRIPTION:** Excavated during archaeological evaluation (E007211). **RELATED EVENT:** E007211 **RECORDED:** 2014

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE007211

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) James-Martin, C 2014 Numbers 48-52 The Strand, Swansea 3640

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10021w>

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**PRN** 10022w **NAME** Cobbled Surface, High Street, Swansea **NGR** SS6570193315 **COMMUNITY** Castle

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, COBBLED SURFACE, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** A stone cobbled and slabbed surface was uncovered during a 2014 archaeological evaluation (E007211).

**DESCRIPTION** A stone cobbled and slabbed surface was uncovered during a 2014 archaeological evaluation (E007211). The cobbled surface run the full length of the trench, constructed of cobbles approx. 0.1m by 0.1m in size with no visible bonding matrix. Along the centre of the trench in the cobbles ran the slab surface which was typically approx. 0.5m wide although at its widest was 1.55m. The slabs measured from 0.4m to 0.65m with no visible bonding matrix (James-Martin 2014).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** EXCAVATED **DESCRIPTION:** Excavated during archaeological evaluation (E007211). **RELATED EVENT:** E007211 **RECORDED:** 2014

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE007211

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) James-Martin, C 2014 Numbers 48-52 The Strand, Swansea 3640

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10022w>

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Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR  
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email [her@ggat.org.uk](mailto:her@ggat.org.uk) , website [www.ggat.org.uk](http://www.ggat.org.uk)

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

## **Appendix II**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**



## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**For an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment  
at**

**225-228 High Street, Swansea**

**Prepared for:  
Coastal Housing Group**

**Project No: 2987**

**June 2023**



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## Summary

*This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) associated with the proposed demolition of 225-228 High Street and the redevelopment to include ground floor commercial units on the High Street and the Strand/King Lane frontages with residential apartments above comprising approximately fifteen residential units at the High Street level and approximately eighteen units at the Strand level. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology Wales (AW) for Coastal Housing Group Ltd (the 'Client').*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. The proposed development site is located at 225-228 High Street within Swansea City Centre, 290m north of Swansea Castle centered on NGR SS 65685 93355. The proposed development of proposed demolition of 225-228 High Street and the redevelopment to include ground floor commercial units on the High Street and the Strand/King Lane frontages with residential apartments above comprising approximately fifteen residential units at the High Street level and approximately eighteen units at the Strand level.
- 1.1.2. This Specification has been prepared by Charley James-Martin (Archaeology Wales). It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk-based Assessment.
- 1.1.3. The purpose of the proposed Desk-based Assessment is to provide Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust - Archaeological Planning Management (henceforth – GGAT-APM), as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Swansea City Council), with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.11.). The work is to highlight and assess the impact if any archaeology on/surrounding the proposed site. An archaeological consultant is to provide specialist advice upon any potential impact.
- 1.1.4. All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020)

## 2. Site Description and Objectives

- 2.1.1. The proposed development site is located at 225-228 High Street within Swansea City Centre, 290m north of Swansea Castle centered on NGR SS 65685 93355. The site currently comprises disused and commercial buildings, Number 226/226a has been previously demolished. The High Street (B4489) lies on its west side; and The Strand on its east side, the northern boundary is formed by Kings lane.
- 2.1.2. High Street runs along the crest of a ridge, rising gently to the north at approximately 16mOD. The ridge falls steeply to the east, with The Strand running alongside the former course of the river Tawe (diverted further to the east in the



1840s).

## 2.2. Objectives

- 2.2.1. The primary objective of the desk-based assessment will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk-based study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 2.2.2. The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 2.2.3. This desk-based assessment will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

## 3. The Proposed Archaeological Work

- 3.1.1. The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.
- 3.1.2. The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

### 3.2. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.2.1. The assessment will consider the following:
  - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
    - 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within a 250m buffer zone around the proposed development area.
    - 2. Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks &

Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 0.5km buffer zone around the proposed development area.

3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
  4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include visits to Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
  5. Assessment of relevant archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMMW
  6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
  7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
  8. Place name evidence.
  9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
  10. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
  11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Bridges).
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.
- 3.2.2. The site visit will be a visual walked search of the accessible development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the visible archaeology.
- 3.2.3. All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.
- 3.2.4. The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national

significance.

- 3.2.5. Digital photographs, including scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.
- 3.2.6. The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

### **3.3. Method Statement for the Production of an Illustrated Report and the Deposition of the Site Archive**

- 4.1.1. A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.
- 4.1.2. The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2022). The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.
- 4.1.3. Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 4.1.4. All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced.
- 4.1.5. The report will specifically include the following:
  - a copy of the design brief (if applicable)
  - a location plan
  - all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
  - a gazetteer of all located sites
- 4.1.6. Copies of the report will be sent to the client and to GGAT for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format.

### **4.2. The Archive**

- 4.2.1. A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of the report. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard

and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

- 4.2.2. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.
- 4.2.3. Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

## **4. Resources & Timetable**

### **5.1. Standards**

- 5.1.1. The desk-based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA.

### **5.2. Staff**

- 5.2.1. The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Charley James-Martin – project manager, AW (MCIfA).

### **5.3. Timetable of archaeological works**

- 5.3.1. The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

### **5.4. Insurance**

- 5.4.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

### **5.5. Arbitration**

- 5.5.1. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

### **5.6. Health and safety**

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

## **5. References**



Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).*



3rd Floor, 220 High Street, Swansea, SA1 1NW



Client: **Coastal Housing Group**

Project: **Urban Quarter\_ Phase 3**

Title: **Site Extents Plan**

Scale: 1:750 @A4

Date: 14 Apr 2023

Drawn By:

Drawing No:

## **Appendix III**

### **Data Management Plan**

## Data Management Plan

### Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID
2987
Project Name
225-228 High Street, Swansea
Project Description
<p>An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to determine the archaeological potential of land at 225-228 High Street, Swansea, centred on NGR SS 65685 93355.</p> <p>The site covers an area of approximately 0.18ha and currently comprises disused and commercial buildings, Number 226/226a, have been previously demolished. It was bounded by commercial buildings on its north and south side; High Street (B4489) on its west side; and a small parcel of land and The Strand on its east side.</p> <p>Site visit took place between the days of 20/04/2022, and the 29/07/2022. All work conformed to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA</p>
Project Funder / Grant reference
Coastal Housing Ltd
Project Manager
Paul Huckfield
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jerry Bond
Data Contact Person
Rhiannon Philp (rhiannon.philp@arch-wales.co.uk)
Date DMP created
19/06/23
Date DMP last updated
14.05.25
Version
V2
Related data management policies
This DMP is guided by the Project Brief, CIfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

### Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?		
<p>The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected / created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.</p>		
Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archived)
Text/documents	PDF (.pdf)	1
Images	Photographs (.jpg) PDF (.pdf)	37



GIS	Shapefiles (.shp plus associated files)	1 group
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#### How will the data be collected or created?

##### **Data Standards / Methods**

- Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against RCAHMW Guidelines. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project are listed below, and will
- be updated as the project progresses.
- Methods of collection are specified within the Project Design and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant CIfA Standards and guidance.
- Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.
- Specific guidance:
  - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.
  - Historic England, 2016. Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

##### **Data storage / file naming**

- The data produced will be uploaded at regular intervals during the project as a way of backing up the information.
- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal organisational server. The internal organisation server is backed up to a cloud-based storage system to maintain an up-to-date security copy of the organisation wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures and the folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures, based on RCAHMW file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of quality assurance.

#### Section 3: Documentation and metadata

##### What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).
- A RCAHMW metadata document will be included with the digital archive and include all data types included within the archive. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. A copy of the form containing HER required data will also be created.

- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository

#### Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

##### How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

- The project archive will include the names and contact details of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the excavation and post excavation stages. We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a secure cloud-based database and not retained on the project specific folders.
- Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.
- Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.
- Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

#### Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

##### How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

- Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, who is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed
- Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in
- Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).
- Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access

#### Section 6: Selection and Preservation

##### Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

- The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated as part of the Post Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design and following full analysis. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.
- Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, RCAHMW).
- Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via RCAHMW and as part of this archive), with full access to research data.</li> <li>• The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.</li> <li>• Deselection will be undertaken automatically on any duplicate or unusable files, such as blurry or superfluous photographs.</li> </ul>
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, which is working towards becoming a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.</li> <li>• The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.</li> </ul>
Have you contacted the data repository?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AW has an ongoing agreement with the RCAHMW who the intended repository for digital data are.</li> </ul>
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A costing estimate has been produced to allow for the preparation of the archive and has been included in the project budget.</li> </ul>

#### Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The museum and digital archive repository and will be updated as the project progresses.</li> <li>• The investigations have resulted in the following documents: Project Design, Desk-Based Assessment Report</li> <li>• A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.</li> <li>• The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be included in the final report</li> </ul>
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details once agreed will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata.</li> <li>• Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive</li> </ul>

#### Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.</li> <li>• Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager.</li> <li>• Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.</li> <li>• Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company.</li> </ul>

- Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.
- Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.





**Archaeology Wales Limited**

Main Office, Unit D11.6 Treforest Industrial Estate

Pontypridd - CF37 5UR

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Web: [arch-wales.co.uk](http://arch-wales.co.uk)

