

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY



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1 - 4 CASTLE SQUARE, SWANSEA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,
JUNE 1999

Part 1

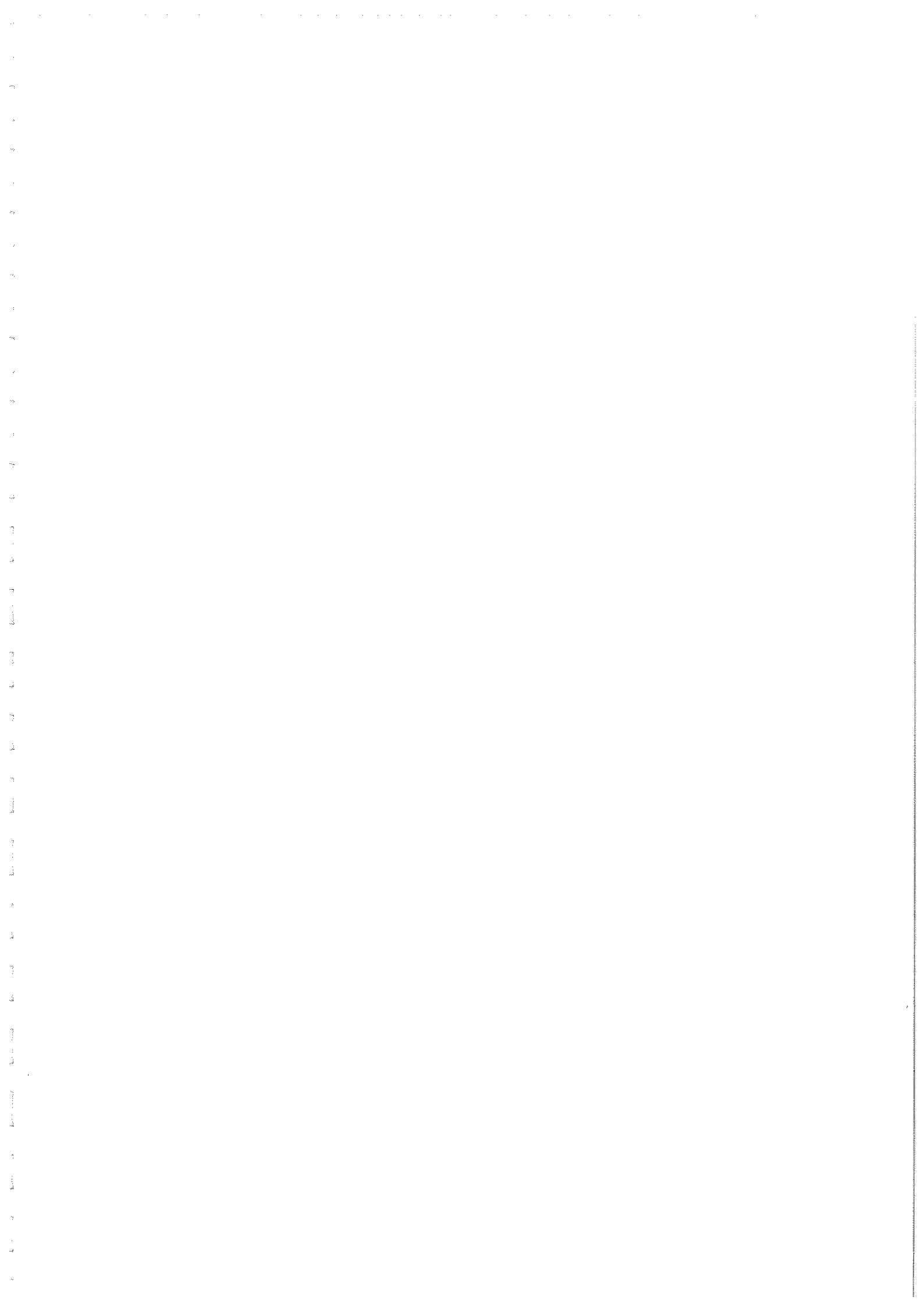


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Summary

Swansea has been an important town, and port, since the medieval period. Its commercial success has led to considerable rebuilding during the 19th and 20th centuries, and the centre was again largely rebuilt after the Blitz of 1941, with the resultant loss of much of its pre-19th century architectural heritage. Indeed, the castle and the Cross Keys Inn on St Mary Street represent virtually the only surviving pre 19th century buildings. The importance of the castle, as a link with Swansea's past, can therefore not be over-emphasised.

However, the morphology of the medieval town is still easy to 'read'. The town centre streets still largely follow the medieval plan, and radiate from the focal point of the castle - the axial High Street and Wind Street are medieval and the parallel Princess Way has medieval origins as do the cross-streets St Mary Street and College Street. Rutland Street and the former Waterloo Street, meanwhile, follow the line of the medieval town defences.

The site lies immediately adjacent to the surviving remains of the castle, probably overlying part of its former southern ditch and even possibly overlying part of its former outworks which may have been established over medieval properties during the late-medieval period. Furthermore, the site is crossed by the line of the former town defences. Deposits relating both to these features, and the domestic occupation of the site, may survive.

Nor can the city's maritime and trading heritage, represented by surviving early 20th century warehousing occupying Nos. 17 and 18 The Strand, be over-emphasised. Deposits relating to the post-medieval occupation and use of the site may also survive.

The proposed development will impact visually on what has been, since 1-4 Castle Square were demolished in 1994, a fine view of the high-quality south front of the castle. It may also impact on the below-ground archaeological resource. It is understood that the warehouse building is to be retained - one of the suggestions made within this report.

1.2 Development proposals

RGD Commercial Properties Ltd through their agents, Esquisse Design, submitted an outline planning application to the City and County of Swansea to develop a bar and restaurant between Castle Square and The Strand, Swansea, on a vacant plot formerly containing Nos. 1 - 4 Castle Square.

The Curatorial Division of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), the Council's archaeological advisors, suggested that the situation of the proposed development plot within the medieval town walls, adjacent to the New Castle of Swansea, indicated that there was likely to be a significant archaeological resource within the area. GGAT Curatorial accordingly recommended that an archaeological assessment of the development, according to GGAT Curatorial Brief SWA0143/02/99017/CNM (1999), be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application in order that the Members of Swansea Local Planning Authority about the effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology were invited by Esquisse Design to tender for the assessment project on 10 May 1999, and submitted a specification and quotation on 17 May 1999. The tender was successful and *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* were awarded the contract on 1 June 1999.

1.4 The report and archive

Three copies of this report will be sent to the client, with a further copy being sent to the LPA. A copy of the report will be deposited with the County Sites and Monument Record and the National Monuments Record within six months of completion, unless otherwise requested. A summary report of the results of the project, excluding any confidential information, will be submitted for publication in *Archaeology in Wales*.

The project archive has been accepted by Swansea Museum, and will be deposited under Accession No. SM1999.25.

2.0 THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Location and topography (Figs. 1 and 2)

The proposed development and study area comprises the now-vacant properties Nos. 1-4 Castle Square, the built-up properties Nos. 17-19 The Strand, and the former properties Nos. 8-10 Castle Lane.

It lies within Swansea City Centre centring on NGR SS 6574 9305, west of the old course of the River Tawe towards which the natural slope of the site is downhill. This slope was gentle as far as the Strand frontage, where there was a sharper break of slope down to the narrow Tawe floodplain, later enhanced by the medieval town defences (see Section 3.3.1). Nos. 1-4 Castle Square occupy an artificially level site, corresponding with pavement level and lying at c.11.00m OD; pavement and frontage level on The Strand is approximately 7.00m OD.

2.2 Present condition (Figs. 38-44)

The western half of the study area was cleared in September 1994 when Nos. 1 - 4 Castle Square were demolished (Bernard Morris, *pers. comm.*). Some of the loose oolite freestone lying around the site may be derived from the castle.

2.2.1 Castle Square (Figs. 37-44)

Nos. 1-4 Castle Square were, prior to demolition, occupied by buildings with 3-storeyed frontages from c.1800 (No. 4 possibly being late 18th century) the façades of which had, however, been much altered during the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Fig. 37)). Buildings extended eastwards through the properties, largely as 2-storeyed gabled structures (re)built during the mid 19th century and subsequently subject to alteration. Nos. 2-3 had been derelict for some years prior to demolition, while No. 1 had been in use as a double-glazing centre, the interior of which was badly damaged by fire on 2 January 1993 (Bernard Morris, *pers. comm.*).

The site is now empty and partly overgrown (Figs. 38-44). No. 1 is now represented by a level concrete floor extending throughout most of the plot, alongside Castle Lane which slopes downhill to lie 1m below the level of the floor to the east. The floor lay over a basement, now inaccessible (and filled in?). A large manhole with a concrete surround lies within the former No. 3 and is probably associated with drainage. The east half of no. 4 is represented by a second area of concrete flooring.

See Appendix 5 for descriptions of the former buildings.

2.2.2 Castle Lane (Fig. 40)

The study area contains the sites of the former Nos. 8-10 Castle Square, which were dwellings constructed on the south side of the lane, probably during the early 19th century. The buildings have now gone, having been demolished between 1919 and 1947; the lane occupies the narrow site of Nos. 8 and 9, while the site of No. 10 is now a yard, with a concrete stairway up to the first floor of No. 17 The Strand.

See Appendix 5 for descriptions of the former buildings.

2.2.3 The Strand (Figs. 45-49)

Nos. 17 and 18 The Strand occupy the eastern half of the study area and are united, being occupied by a large, 3-storeyed warehouse of rubble and brick dressings (GGAT PRN 04607W),

to in two 15th century documents which mention 'the new work' (*le newerke*); specifically, 2½ properties had been 'built upon' by the 'new work' and rents were no longer received (Morris, 1993, 79). It had, prior to the watching brief, already been suggested that these properties lay in Castle Square (*ibid.*).

3.1.2 Post-medieval development

It has been suggested that sections of the castle defences may have been slighted after the Civil War of 1642-49 (Sell and Graves-Brown, 1997, 1) and it may be that the gateway here, and any associated outworks, suffered this fate. Whatever the reason, it can be demonstrated that the castle ditch had, in the study area, been backfilled (with debris?) or silted up by at least 1678, when a watercolour by Francis Place (National Museum of Wales; reproduced in Evans, 1983, 20-21) depicted Castle Lane with flanking buildings; the above-mentioned watching brief noted post-medieval deposits containing pottery of 17th-18th century date overlying the truncated masonry (Sell and Graves-Brown, 1997, 2).

Succeeding views of the castle from the east show the continuing development of Castle Lane (Figs. 8-14). The 18th century buildings on the north side of the lane were demolished in 1840 (Morris, 1997, 36) but were rebuilt shortly afterwards; Nos. 8-10, within the study area, may also have been 18th century, but both sides of the lane were cleared between 1919 and 1947 (see Appendix 4). The buildings are depicted as cottages in 19th century views, occupied by relatively low-status professions - shoemakers, journeyman tailors etc.; they appear to have been empty for some years prior to their demolition.

3.2 Castle Square

3.2.1 Medieval development

Castle Square was the site of Swansea's market from at least the 16th century and probably earlier (Griffiths, 1990, 153). The surrounding properties were therefore at the mercantile heart of the city and may be assumed to have been of relatively high status.

The study area properties were the long, narrow 'burgage' plots typical of medieval urban development and which survived in this form until the early 20th century. The earliest map evidence of the town, albeit much later, shows that the study area was already occupied by four plots, ie. Nos. 1-4, by the early 19th century (Figs. 18 and 20), and there is no reason not to suppose that they perpetuated medieval property boundaries.

It has been noted in Section 3.1.1 above that the study area may contain the 'burgage which had the ditch of the castle bailey on its north side' noted in 1417 (Morris, 1993, 78). In addition, at least part of the area may have been occupied by the 2½ properties which were to be 'built upon' by the 'new work' at the castle (Morris, 1993, 79). These properties had been acquired by the Master of St Davids Hospital, Swansea (see Appendix 3) at some period after the foundation of the hospital in 1332, and the 'new work' had been constructed by 1449 when rents were no longer received (*ibid.*).

3.2.2 Post-medieval development

Castle Square continued to be the market-place until 1830 (Griffiths, 1990, 153), and a central market house was constructed in the square in the mid 17th century (Soulsby, 1983, 246).

The overall form of the Castle Square properties appears to have remained largely unchanged until the 19th century, the earliest period for which detailed information is available and when the names and occupations of residents of Castle Square, Castle Lane and The Strand were

segmental-headed (Fig. 49). The interior was not seen but as a former public house, the building may be expected to contain a cellar.

(See Appendix 5 for a more detailed description of Nos. 17 - 19 The Strand).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (Fig. 50)

4.1 Review of the sources

4.1.1 Documents

A considerable body of work has been undertaken on the history, development, archaeology and built heritage of Swansea, much of it published (eg. Evans, 1983; Morris, 1993; Robinson, 1978, 283-88; Soulsby, 1983, 242-247). It was chiefly these secondary sources that were consulted for the medieval period. They provide a cultural and historic framework within which the study area can be assessed, and occasionally, specific references to development within the study area, for instance Morris, 1993, 79.

Post-medieval primary sources such as Trade Directories provide information on site usage and occupations undertaken, and therefore the significance of post-medieval buildings, as well as the possibility of below-ground disturbance.

4.1.2 Historic maps

Historic maps can establish the antiquity and significance of standing buildings, and show potential ground disturbance.

A map from 1823 in Swansea Museum (No. 284; Fig. 15) is of good quality but lacks detail of individual buildings. Earlier *Maps are of limited use. The tithe map of 1843* (West Glamorgan Record Office, P/123/18/1-2; Fig. 18) is the earliest map to show individual buildings but the apportionment is of limited use; few numbers are given on the map, and none within the study area.

The best information regarding previous site disturbance is contained in the later 19th-20th century Insurance Maps for the centre of Swansea, held by Swansea Reference Library (Nos. 775542-6) and West Glamorgan Record Office (D/D Z 319/1). The maps show basements, and provide evidence for the construction of the present warehousing over the eastern half of the site between 1897 and 1909. It was not possible to obtain photocopies of these maps, but sketch copies are contained within the project archive. Copies of most of the others are reproduced within this report, and form part of the project archive.

4.1.3 Pictures

Antique pictorial evidence in the form of prints and, later, ground photographs, also helps establish the antiquity and significance of standing buildings, and may show former disturbance of below-ground deposits for which there is now no evidence. A good collection is held in Swansea Museum, including some very early photographs of the study area (from the 1840s) by eg. Richard Calvert Jones and Edward Fox Talbot; later 19th century photographs of the study area are held in West Glamorgan Record Office.

Photographs from the 1940s show bomb damage as a result of the 1941 Blitz (see Section 4.1.4); the study area was not hit, but the Post Office building to the north was badly damaged. Copies of most pictorial sources are reproduced within this report, and form part of the project archive.

4.1.4 Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs are of limited use in a densely built-up area such as the study area. However, 'The Eye of the Eagle' by N. A. Robins (1993) was consulted, containing Luftwaffe aerial

The castle ditch may extend into the northern edge of the study area and will extend far below the level of any basementing. Potential deposits within the ditch again offer the possibility of environmental evidence, and may contain refuse associated with neighbouring trades, as well as providing evidence for the constructional history of the castle. Furthermore, the late medieval 'new work', if a barbican, will have deep footings and may have been accompanied by a further defensive ditch with the same archaeological potential. The town wall, which crossed the eastern half of the study area from north-south, may have been much disturbed by the construction of the warehouse over Nos. 17 and 18 The Strand; deposits relating to the accompanying ditch, however, may survive at a lower level.

Masonry buildings had been constructed over the Castle Square, Strand and Castle Lane plots by the 18th century and the potential pre- (and post-) 19th century archaeology is similar in nature to the above, with the possible presence of wells or rubbish pits exhibiting material related to trade and manufacture, for instance assemblages of locally manufactured pottery etc. - two kilns were operational on The Strand during the later 18th - 19th centuries.

Nos. 8 and 9 Castle Lane beneath the tarmac of the lane itself, but No. 10 is represented by a yard. They occupy the site of the castle ditch, and post-medieval deposits relating to the backfill of the ditch and subsequent occupation probably survive.

4.3 Archaeological survival

4.3.1 Standing buildings

Buildings of late 18th, and early 19th century date formerly occupied Nos. 1-4 Castle Square and Nos. 8-10 Castle Lane. The former are represented by surviving floor surfaces within Nos. 1 and 4, but all other remnants are vestigial. Nos. 8 and 9 Castle Lane have been entirely lost, while the site of No. 10 is represented by a yard.

Nos. 17 and 18 The Strand are occupied by the warehouse constructed between 1897 and 1909 described in Section 3.3.2 above, and No. 19 is a later 19th century building which was formerly a public house, also described above. Both are in good condition, but derelict.

4.3.2 Below-ground deposits

It is unlikely that the area occupied by Nos. 1-4 Castle Lane has been truncated and there is good reason to suppose that both medieval and post-medieval deposits may be substantially intact. However, the deposits may have been disturbed by later activity, particularly cellaring, building construction and drainage. There is no record of geotechnical work, or previous archaeological disturbance within the study area.

Basements are labelled on Insurance Plans of the 19th and 20th century (Swansea Reference Library; West Glamorgan Record Office D/D Z 319/1 - Figs. 26, 30 and 35), on which No. 1 Castle Square is depicted with abasement in its western half. However, the lower levels of archaeology may be substantially intact (as suggested for the Worcester Square site by the Director of Planning, D. M. Wilson, in 1992 - see Wilson, 1992, 9), particularly areas within which defensive ditches may be present. Elsewhere on the site, without known basementing, better survival would be anticipated with the archaeology protected by deep overburden; previous archaeological work in Swansea has often been, in terms of archaeological assessment, of limited use but do suggest good archaeological survival at depth.

No further basements are labelled within the study area on the Insurance Plans, but both Nos. 18 and 19 The Strand have been public houses (the latter until recently) and may be expected to contain cellars. It is likely that the construction of the warehouse within Nos. 17 and 18 will have

The potential below-ground deposits are vulnerable to any future excavation, construction activity and drainage, but as their nature and depth are unknown, the extent of this vulnerability is unknown. It may be established through a programme of archaeological evaluation.

5.0 SUGGESTIONS

Swansea Castle represents the primary feature and settlement focus of the city. Its importance, in terms of its centrality, architectural heritage, cultural significance and amenity value cannot be over-emphasised.

As noted by Bernard Morris, 1983 - *'Swansea Castle is a prominent and attractive feature of the modern city centre, a building whose architectural and historic interest is enhanced by the present landscaped area within its former courtyard which so contrasts with the nearby busy streets. This survival of a medieval building into modern times is indeed remarkable, as a part from the extensively refurbished Cross Keys Inn, Swansea has virtually no other buildings of pre-nineteenth century date'* (Morris in Evans, 1983, 3).

Any development within the environs of the castle should take this importance into consideration.

5.1 Archaeology

It is suggested that the character and vulnerability of potential below-ground deposits, which are of national significance, are assessed through a programme of archaeological evaluation.

5.2 Standing buildings

It is suggested that the warehouse occupying Nos. 17 and 18 The Strand, which is of local significance and represents an aspect of Swansea's maritime and mercantile heritage, is retained.

5.3 Visual impact

The visual impact of the proposed development on what has been, since 1-4 Castle Square were demolished in 1994, a fine view of the south front of the castle, must also be considered. The view has been a favourite with artists since Francis Place first depicted it in a watercolour of 1678 (Fig. 8). Moreover, the impact of buildings close to the castle has been a cause of controversy since 1840, when the north side of Castle Lane was demolished. The townsfolk were so impressed by the enhanced view of what was, and is, a façade of high-quality that they attempted (unsuccessfully) to buy the land in order to keep it clear (Morris, 1997, 35). The present development proposal, similarly, will not only impact visually on the castle through proximity, but may also impede the view of the remains from the south. Such considerations may be taken into account at the design stage.

6.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive, indexed according to the National Monuments Record (NMR) material categories, will be deposited at Swansea Museum under Accession No. SM1999.25.A-M. It contains the following:-

A.1. Copy of the final report

A.4. Disk copy of report

B.4. Field notebooks

D.1. Catalogue of site photographs

D.3. CP and Mono prints and negs

G.1. Source documentation

I.4. Final report - manuscript

I.4. Final report - typescript

I.4. Final report - disk

I.4. Proofs

I.4. Paste-ups

L.1. Project research design/specification

L.4. General admin.

M.1. Non-archaeological correspondence

There is no material for classes **C, E, F, H, J, K** and **N**.

7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

8.1 Databases

Sites and Monuments Record for West Glamorgan, curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (GGAT) Curatorial Division, Ferryside Warehouse, Bath Lane, Swansea SA1 1RD.

8.2 Manuscript maps

The Road from ... Milford to the new passage of the Severn, by John Cary, 1792 (reproduced in Griffiths, 1990, Map III)

A Map of the County of Glamorgan, by George Yates of Liverpool, 1799 (reproduced in Griffiths, 1990, Map IV)

Plan for Harbour improvements at Swansea, by Thomas Telford, 1831 (reproduced in Griffiths, 1990, Map V)

MP/LBH/Swansea/1852, Board of Health plan, 1852.

Swansea Museum, Manuscript Map of Swansea, 1802.

Swansea Museum, 284, *Plan of Swansea*, by Jno. Evans, 1823.

Swansea Museum, 285, *A Plan for Supplying the Town of Swansea with Water*, by Wm. Tierney Clark, 1837.

Swansea Museum, 304, *A Plan of the River Swansey*, by B. Jones, 1771 (reproduced in Griffiths, 1990, Map II)

Swansea Reference Library, 775542-775546, Insurance Plans of Swansea City Centre, Sheet No. 3, 1888, 1897 and 1909.

West Glamorgan Record Office, *A Map of the Town of Swansea* by W. H. McKay, 1851.

West Glamorgan Record Office, D/D Beau E/1, *Map Book of the Duke of Beaufort's Estates in Gower and Kilvey*, by David Davies, 1803.

West Glamorgan Record Office, D/D Z 319/1, Insurance Plan of Swansea City Centre, Sheet No. 3, 1947.

West Glamorgan Record Office, P/123/18/1-2, Parish of Swansea, Tithe map and apportionment, 1843.

West Glamorgan Record Office, P/PR/7/5/2 (Castle Square from the north-west, and the demolition of the old Post-Office building, 1949)

West Glamorgan Record Office, P/PR/7/4/5 (Swansea Castle from above, early 1970s)

8.6 Unpublished works

Evans, E., 1991, *1-7 Princess Way: An Archaeological Assessment* (unpublished client report: copy held in GGAT Sites and Monuments Record).

Evans, E., 1994, *Archaeological Field Evaluation, Worcester Place, Swansea* (unpublished client report: copy held in GGAT Sites and Monuments Record, Report No. 94/053).

Evans, E., 1995, *Archaeological Field Evaluation, Worcester Place, Swansea, Stage 2* (unpublished client report: copy held in GGAT Sites and Monuments Record, Report No. 95/023).

Hill, E. C., 1989, *An Environmental Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of the Development at Worcester Place, Swansea* (unpublished report for Swansea City Council: copy held in GGAT Sites and Monuments Record).

Owen-John, H. S., 1988, *Proposed North Dock Development, Swansea: Report on the Archaeological Implications* (unpublished client report: copy held in GGAT Sites and Monuments Record).

8.7 Published works

Alban, J. R., 1984, *Swansea, 1184-1984*.

Anon., 1823, *The New Swansea Guide*.

Anon., 1887, *Swansea and District Directory, 1887*.

Anon., 1929, *The Swansea Directory, 1929*.

Anon., 1938, *The Swansea Directory, 1938*.

Butcher, P., 1874, *Percy Butcher & Cos. Swansea, Neath & Co. Directory for 1873-4*.

Butcher, P., 1876, *Butcher & Cos. Directory of Cardiff, Newport, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Llandaff etc for 1875-6*.

Evans, E., 1983, *Swansea Castle and the Medieval Town*.

Gibbs, M., and Morris, B., 1991, *Thomas Rothwell: Views of Swansea in the 1790s*.

Griffiths, R. A. (ed.), 1990, *The City of Swansea: Challenges and Change*.

Jones, W., 1826, *Description of Swansea*.

Jones, T. (ed.), 1952, *Brut y Twysogion* (Peniarth MS Version).

APPENDICES: THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF CASTLE SQUARE AND ENVIRONS

APPENDIX 1 - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The recorded history of Swansea, with special reference to the castle, has been discussed in, *inter alia*, Evans, 1983; Morris, 1993; Robinson, 1978, 283-88; Soulsby, 1983, 242-247. It will be briefly summarised here.

There is little historical or archaeological evidence within the town of Swansea for human activity before the medieval period, although a bronze age ritual monument and a number of Iron Age enclosures survive on Kilvey Hill immediately east of the town (Evans, 1983, 5). Roman coins from the third century have been found in Castle Street (Evans, 1983, 6), while sherds of Romano-British cooking pot and animal bone were discovered on the east side of the Tawe (GGAT PRN 424W) and two Roman coins at 10 Princess Way (GGAT PRN 423W).

Early medieval activity in what was to become Swansea is also largely unknown although the name 'Swansea' itself, first recorded in 1116 (Jones, 1952, 40) appears to be Norse in origin and to be derived from *Sweyn's Ey*, the island or inlet named after a Viking leader named Sweyn, which may suggest limited trading or settlement. The Welsh name for the town, *Abertawe*, is purely toponomical in origin and refers to its location at the mouth of the Tawe - it is first recorded in the late 12th century (Soulsby, 1983, 247n.) although an alternative form, *Seinhenydd*, in use during the 12th and 13th centuries (Jones, 1952, 90 and *passim*), may represent a native cult of Henydd.

Swansea's recorded history begins with the Anglo-Norman conquest of the Gower by Henry de Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, in 1106 (Evans, 1983, 6). The successful campaign resulted in the establishment of the Marcher Lordship of Gower, comprising the peninsula itself and a large inland region between the Rivers Loughor and Tawe (*ibid.*). As was normal Anglo-Norman practice, a regional centre or *caput* was established, from which the conquered territories were administered, and Swansea was chosen as its site, doubtless due to its strategic maritime location; a castle was soon constructed, outside (or initially within) which an accompanying borough had been founded by the mid 12th century.

The Warwick earls retained Swansea and Gower until 1184 when it reverted to the crown, in whose hands it remained until 1203 when King John granted the holding to William de Braose, briefly confiscating it 1211-15 (Evans, 1983, 6). His son, Reginald, surrendered the castle to the Welsh in 1216 (Gower having already been captured) but they were forced to give it up to John de Braose in 1220 (Evans, 1983, 8). Except for the period 1232-1241 during the minority of John's son William, when the castle and lordship were governed by crown stewards, Swansea and Gower remained in Braose hands until 1322 when, after some dispute, they were granted to Hugh Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan which was then separate from Gower (Evans, 1983, 8-10).

Swansea was attacked and burnt by the Welsh in 1257 and 1287, on both occasions the town (and possibly the castle) being burnt (Evans, 1983, 13-14). However, the sources suggest that occupation of the castle was not interrupted (but alterations may have been made - see below).

The holding reverted to a Braose heiress, Alina de Mowbray, upon the downfall of Despenser in 1327 (Evans, 1983, 10) apart from a period between 1354 and 1396 when the Warwick claim was renewed, and upheld, it remained in the largely absentee hands of the Mowbrays until 1461, when it was again regained by the Warwick earls (Evans, 1983, 11). In 1468, it passed to the Herberts of Raglan who, under the successive titles Earl of Worcester, Marquess of Worcester and Duke of Beaufort, retained the castle into the 20th century (*ibid.*).

APPENDIX 2 - SWANSEA CASTLE (Fig. 6)

The main sources consulted for the development of the castle were Evans, 1983, Morris, 1993, the West Glamorgan Sites and Monuments Record (GGAT) and Bernard Morris, *pers. comm.*

There is evidence for at least three main phases in the development of the castle. The initial castle (GGAT PRN 438W) occupied an area now crossed by Worcester Place, and early views of the town show an earthwork on the site - the 'Castle Knoll' - which appears to have been a motte and which is still represented by a change of levels (Evans, 1983, 6; Morris, 1993, 21-2). The surrounding ditches were partly excavated by Col. Llewellyn Morgan in 1913 and one was interpreted as a former natural watercourse, surrounding a partly natural mound heightened with gravel (Evans, 1983, 15). The motte appears to have been accompanied by a bailey, for in 1116 the castle was attacked by the Welsh, when the 'outer castle' was burnt (Jones, 1952, 40), the precise location of which is unknown; however, the shoreline of the River Tawe then followed the line of 'The Strand' forming the eastern limit of the castle, and the break of slope, later revetted in masonry, is still apparent.

The motte was later slighted and used to fill the ditch, whereupon a larger area was enclosed over its remains to form a 'ringwork' or bailey, and the first masonry was erected (Evans, 1983, 17). This phase was similarly partly excavated in 1913 when a masonry wall associated with a square tower were revealed (*ibid.*). The precise date of this phase is unknown; Morris has pointed out that its layout was like that of the nearby Coity Castle, Glamorgan and, to a lesser extent, Newcastle (Bridgend) and Ogmere, both also Glamorgan (Morris, 1993, 26), the masonry of all of which is traditionally dated to the mid 12th century. During periods of royal control accounts were maintained, and two dated records of expenditure at the castle were made in 1187 and 1212; there is also a record of 'strengthening' in 1221 (Evans, 1983, 17). However, there is no reason to suggest that this phase may not correspond with either Warwick or Braose tenure, from which the accounts have not survived.

At some period, either during or after the establishment of the first masonry castle, a large, rectangular outer bailey was established in an area bounded by Princess Way to the west, College Street/Welcome Lane to the north, Caer Street/Castle Lane to the south and The Strand to the east (*ibid.*); the area may have been built up and the construction of the bailey possibly involved demolition of urban dwellings. The bailey was surrounded by a ditch - Castle Lane follows the line, east of the gateway, of the southern bailey ditch, the outer edge of which probably lies within the study area. It was also walled and appears to have been entered through two gateways, one to the north, in the area now occupied by the junction between High Street and Castle Street, and one to the south, at the present Castle Square/Castle Bailey Street junction (Evans, 1983, 19). A document of 1320 suggests that the northern gateway was 'twin-towered' in form, ie. was a gate-passage between two 'D'-shaped towers (*ibid.*) which would suggest an early-mid 13th century date for its construction, and so the addition of the outer bailey may perhaps represent the 'strengthening' in 1221.

The same document records the Braose's as having 'disposed' of various parts of the castle between 1272 and 1319 including the north and south gateways, 'Donald's Tower' and a Tower belonging to Thomas de Singleton (*ibid.*). This suggests that areas of the outer bailey had gone out of use - as a result of the attacks of 1257-87? (see above). Castle Bailey Street had been established as a 'common road' through the outer bailey by 1383-4 when it was mentioned in a deed (Morris, 1993, 69), but may have resulted from this 'disposal' of part of the outer bailey; the establishment of a road suggests a reversion to urban usage.

However, the south-east quarter of the bailey (next to Castle Lane), far from becoming disused, was redeveloped during the same period, with the fine masonry building group that now forms the only standing remains of the castle (GGAT PRN 426W). The buildings appear to have been a self-contained unit structurally independent of the rest of the castle and are thus known, perhaps somewhat erroneously, as the 'New Castle'. They consist of a two-storey, north-east -

A town hall was built on the site of the west curtain wall of the 'New Castle' in 1585 (Morris, 1993, 83); it was demolished in 1856. By 1678 the square tower in the north-east corner of the complex was in use as a glassworks, being labelled as such on Francis Place's view of 1678 (Fig. 8); the works is mentioned in a lease of 1686 when the Duke of Beaufort leased '*part of the said castle of Swanzey lately converted to a glasshouse... the Townhall... together with a room next to it and rooms underneath... as also the Barber's shop late in the tenure of Joseph Cranford, Barber*', to one Robert Wilmot (Swansea and Glamorgan Calendar, Vol. I, p.12a).

During the 18th century, if not before, the present castle courtyard was known as 'the castle garden', presumably reflecting its usage (Act of Parliament, 14 Geo III, Cap XXVII). In 1774 a meat-market was erected in the garden, and adjoining the town hall to the east (*ibid.*, Morris, 1993, 92), while from c.1750 until 1817 the castle hall was used as a poorhouse (*ibid.*).

The castle had been used as a prison from at least 1524 (Morris, 1993, 82) and in c.1800 the square tower - formerly the glassworks (see above) - was converted into a gaol (Swansea Reference Library MSS Coll., no. 1127). The upper storey was partly rebuilt in 18th century Classical style, to house debtors, but the gaol closed in 1858 (Morris, 1993, 98). The town hall and meat market were demolished in 1856 to make way for the main Post Office (Morris, 1993, 83), which was itself replaced by a post office in Wind Street in 1901 (Morris, 1993, 102) and was severely damaged in the Blitz of 1941 (*ibid.*). Between 1875 (Butcher, 1876) and 1890 (Wright, 1890) the castle hall was being used as the drill room of the First Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers, while the Square Tower was a 'Store' (Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, 1877).

The final lease of the castle site was granted by the Duke of Beaufort in 1911; in the 99 year lease for commercial development, the site was described as '*... the ancient castle of Swansea and adjoining land, except such part of the as is under the Ancient Outer Walls Clock Tower and battlements of the said castle*' (Morris, 1993, 103). As a result the Castle Cinema was built on the north side of the present castle site in 1912-13, following the demolition of the north curtain wall, and the *Cambrian Daily Leader* (later the *South Wales Evening Post*) presses were built in the castle courtyard (see Fig. 7); the print was stored in the castle buildings (*ibid.*). The Castle Cinema and the Lion Hotel, survived the Blitz but the latter was demolished in the 1960s (Morris, 1997, 36). The *Evening Post* moved to a new site in 1968, and the press buildings were demolished in 1976 (Morris, 1993, 103); an accompanying watching brief located the medieval castle yard surface 0.40m beneath the (then) ground level, and 13th-14th century pottery and slag was recovered (GGAT Sites and Monuments Record).

The castle site contains two Scheduled Areas (GM 012/SWA and GM 441/SWA) and the surviving remains are a Grade I listed building (Fig. 3).

APPENDIX 3 - THE MEDIEVAL TOWN (Fig. 5)

The main sources consulted for the development of the medieval town were Evans, 1983, Robinson, 1978, 283-88, Soulsby, 1983, 242-247, the West Glamorgan Sites and Monuments Record (GGAT) and Bernard Morris, *pers. comm.*

Only a few pre-19th century buildings survive in Swansea, and only two from the medieval period - the castle and the Cross Keys Inn. In addition, archaeological information is comparatively scanty.

However, the morphology of the medieval town is relatively clear. The town centre streets still largely follow the medieval plan, and radiate from the focal point of the castle - the axial High Street, Castle Street, Castle Bailey Street and Wind Street are all medieval in origin, although the middle two were cut across the castle bailey during the late medieval period. The parallel Princess Way also has medieval origins, as do the cross-streets St Mary Street and College Street. Rutland Street and the former Waterloo Street follow the line of the medieval town defences. Swansea's parish church of St Mary was entirely rebuilt during the 19th century.

The town had probably already been established by the time its charter was granted by William de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick and Lord of Gower, between 1153 and 1184 (Alban, 1984, 4). Its form, during this early period, is not known but the main, axial High Street/Wind Street routeway may be assumed to be a primary feature. As noted above, the expansion of the castle during the 13th century may have been accomplished at the expense of an area of the town, the outer bailey intervening between the High Street and Wind Street, and it may affected the subsequent development of the town. Wind Street came to lead directly to the south gate of the outer bailey, matched by High Street which led to the north gate; the northern section of Princess Way (the former Goat Street) appears to have arisen as a link between High Street and Wind Street, around the outer bailey. The position of the southern section of Princess Way (the former Fisher Street) and Little Wind Street suggests that they began as a 'back lane' to service the rear of Wind Street properties, which were the long, narrow 'burgage plots' typical of medieval towns and which survived in this form into the 20th century.

Castle Square, lying immediately beyond one of the castle gates, was probably subject to early development and a market was present here from at least the mid 16th century, and probably earlier (Griffiths, 1990, 153). The Castle Square properties may have run right up to the edge of the castle's south ditch, ie. have included the present Nos. 1-4 Castle Square, for in 1417 'a burgage which had the ditch of the castle bailey on its north side' was noted (Morris, 1993, 78). The interruption of the axial routeway effectively gave the town two settlement foci and probably gave rise to urban development along High Street. The link was restored in the 14th century with the (re)establishment of Castle Bailey Street (see above).

The formation of the cross-street - St Mary Street - appears to have been influenced by the foundation of the church, which occupies a peripheral site to the east.

Analysis of the historical development of the medieval town is hampered by the lack of detailed evidence. Its success as a trading centre was sufficient, by 1215, for the burgesses to petition King John from an exemption from tolls levied by other towns (Evans, 1983, 22) but the burning of the town in 1215, 1257 and 1287 must have impeded its development. The town eventually received defences, which appear to have been constructed in several phases, probably during the earlier 14th century following the issue of 'murage grants' in 1317 and 1338 (Evans, 1983, 24-5). The course of the defences influenced the subsequent development of the town and can still be easily traced (Fig. 5). From the castle, with which they were connected, they followed a line between Wind Street and The Strand to the south (including the study area), between High Street and the Strand to the north, while the line to the west is reflected by Rutland Street and the former Waterloo Street. Remains of the defences have been observed at a number of locations and comprised a wall with an average thickness of 1.90m, and a ditch which, to the north of the

APPENDIX 4 - THE POST-MEDIEVAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY AREA

Swansea retained much of its medieval character and extent well into the post-medieval period. George Owen observed in c.1600 that it was '*a pretie town and good*', already established as a prosperous port before the rapid industrialisation and commercial expansion of the late 18th century, and particularly the 19th century, transformed it into the present city (Soulsby, 1983, 246). The old commercial centre of the city was rebuilt twice over during the 19th century and was then devastated by air raids in 1941 (Morris in Evans, 1983, 3)

This section concentrates on development within the study area.

Earlier post-medieval (1500 - 1800)

The main evidence for the earlier post-medieval development of the study area is provided by the many views of the town taken from the late 17th century onwards. There is, however, some archaeological evidence for the period.

It has been suggested that sections of the castle defences may have been slighted after the Civil War of 1642-49 (Sell and Graves-Brown, 1997, 1). Demolition of the defences continued into the 18th century; documentary sources recorded the destruction of the northern sections of the outer bailey in 1774 (Morris, 1993, 90) while recent excavation, by Bernard Morris, of part of the castle ditch suggests that it became disused during the 17th-18th centuries, the date of the pottery in the uppermost fill (GGAT, 1995, 8). By c.1800, at least, the castle buildings appear to have been reduced to its present extent, while the overall plan of the castle, and its influence on surrounding development, had been largely lost.

It can be demonstrated that Castle Lane had been established by at least 1678, when a watercolour by Francis Place (National Museum of Wales; reproduced in Evans, 1983, 20-21) depicted the lane, with flanking buildings. The lane overlies the southern castle ditch meaning that it had been backfilled (with debris?) or silted up by this date at the latest; the 1997 watching brief (see above) noted post-medieval deposits containing pottery of 17th-18th century date overlying the truncated masonry (Sell and Graves-Brown, 1997, 2).

By c.1800 Castle Lane had been developed to the extent that the castle ruins were more-or-less concealed from view; 18th century views of the castle from the east show this development but the buildings are not depicted with great clarity. However, a substantial domestic building, with dormer windows, constructed on the north side of Castle Lane on the junction with The Strand at some period between 1678 and 1729 (Morris, 1993, 88) is shown on a number of prints (Figs. 9, 10 and 14); it is mentioned in a lease of 1734 as leased from the Duke of Beaufort by 'James Griffiths of Swansea, Gentleman', who owned the copperworks on The Strand (below the present railway station) and may have leased the castle for storage (Morris, 1993, 89). It may have been rebuilt before 1748 but was demolished between the 1820s, when it was shown in an engraving by G. Shepherd (Fig. 13) and a map of 1823 (Fig. 15) and the 1830s (not being shown by Gastineau, see Fig. 14).

Place's 1678 view (Fig. 8) clearly shows The Strand and it is apparent that the town defences in this area had not only become disused, but appear to have been removed altogether. Ships are shown drawn up on the mudflats of the Tawe, north of the quay, but no real waterfront development appears to have taken place by this date and it is not clear whether or not the street had developed as a formal thoroughfare. It certainly had by the 1720s, however (Morris, 1993, 42), and the Buck prints of 1741 and 1748 (Figs. 9 and 10) show development along both sides of the street which, it appears, mainly comprised 3-storeyed, well-lit domestic buildings, with warehousing between The Strand and the river bank. This development is shown in maps of 1771 and 1792 (Maps II and III in Griffiths, 1990).

when No. 15 belonged to the grocers Messrs. Moyse & Sibbering, the upper rooms being the HQ of the Royal Institution of South Wales (RISW) from 1835 until 1841 when the present museum building was constructed (Morris, 1997, 32).

The frontages of Nos. 1 and 2 Castle Square are also shown in the Ince painting in which they appear to be from c.1800; No. 3 was similar to No. 2, while No. 4 was possibly earlier, from the late 18th century. All were substantial, comprising three storeys, and underwent varying changes of ownership, and varying degrees of alteration, through the 19th century prior to their demolition in 1994, which largely reflected the later 19th-20th century decline of this area of the town (see Appendix 5).

The rear of these properties had been built up, right to the then common junction with the Strand properties - which probably perpetuated the line of the medieval town wall (see Appendix 3) - between 1803, when the earliest detailed map of the town was drawn (West Glamorgan Record Office, D/D Beau E/1) and 1823 (Fig. 15). A model of this part of the town as it may have appeared in the early 19th century, constructed later in the century by Col. Evan Morgan and now in Swansea Museum, shows a number of single- and 2-storey outhouses, relatively simple in the tradition of post-medieval burgage plot development, occupying the rear of the Castle Square properties, but the source of Morgan's information is unknown (Bernard Morris, *pers. comm.*); the 1823 map merely shows the entire block as hatched. The tithe map of 1843 (Fig. 18) is more informative and shows the frontages of the properties with the same ground plans that were to persist until their demolition; however, it is apparent that the buildings to the rear were of very different form and were subject to much later 19th century development (see Appendix 5).

This backyard redevelopment had already commenced by 1852 and is depicted on a very detailed map of that year (Fig.), when a large storage building lay to the rear of Nos. 2-3. By 1879 this had expanded to take up both plots in entirety (Fig. 20). However, the greatest change occurred between 1897 and 1909 (Figs. 26 and 30) when the ironmongers Paton & Co., the occupiers of Nos. 17 and 18 The Strand, extended their property westwards into the backyards of Nos. 2-4 Castle Square, with the construction of the warehouse which still occupies the study area (see below); this development is depicted on the Insurance Plan of 1909 in Swansea Reference Library (Fig. 30). Property boundaries which had persisted since the medieval period were obliterated, including the line of the medieval town wall, which had followed the junction between the Castle Square and Strand backyards.

A statue of Sir H. Vivian was erected in Castle Square in 1867 and remained until the 1920s (Fig. 32).

Castle Lane

Both sides of Castle Lane had been developed by c.1800. Most of the west half of the south side of the lane formed the northern edge of No. 1 Castle Square, but three former properties to the east, Nos. 8 -10 Castle Lane, lie within the study area.

The castle formed the subject of several early 19th century views (eg. Figs. 14, 16 and 17) which show varying degrees of development along both sides of Castle Lane. After the demolition of the 18th century building at the east end of the north side, in the 1820s-30s (see above) development was mainly concentrated at the west end of the north side. Buildings are shown here in a watercolour by Charles Toplis from c.1835 (Swansea Library) in which they appear to have been of 18th century date, and are depicted on the 1823 map (Fig. 15) occupying much the same area that the later buildings were to perpetuate. They were owned by Samuel Jenkins, a prominent local ironmonger (Morris, 1997, 34) and may, at least in part, be the premises listed in Castle Lane in 1836 (Pigot, 1836), which included -
Cadwallader, John, Tailor and Draper

APPENDIX 5 - THE STUDY AREA: DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The surviving buildings on The Strand, Nos. 17-19, are described below. In addition the buildings that, until 1994, occupied Nos. 1-4 Castle Square, and the former Nos. 8-10 Castle Lane, demolished between 1919 and 1947, are described.

No. 1 Castle Square

No 1 Castle Square is shown by J. M. Ince's 1840 painting of the castle, in Swansea Museum, with the name 'Davies' above the door (Fig. 17) and in a photograph of 1847 (Fig. 21); it was the premises of the linen and woollen draper Daniel Davies from at least 1830 (Mathews, 1830) until 1889 (Wright & Co., 1890; see Appendix 6). In the painting, the building is shown with a low, 3-storeyed brick frontage, of a single bay, with a gabled roof behind a stepped, dummy façade; two semicircular-headed doorways at ground floor level flank a large 'shop window, and a semicircular headed opening, divided into two square-headed windows, ascends both upper floor. In style, the façade appears to date from c.1800 but the remainder of the building could have been of any date.

The tithe map of 1843 (Fig. 18) shows the frontage with the same ground plan that was to persist until 1994; however, it is apparent that the buildings to the rear of the property were of very different form and were subject to much later 19th century development. These buildings, where they run alongside Castle Lane, were depicted in a number of 19th century views of the castle (Figs. 14; 22-24), but with insufficient clarity to usefully supplement the map information; it can be noted, however, that the structures to the rear of the frontage, alongside the lane, appear 19th century in character.

By 1908 the façade had been given a dummy 'dutch' gable and a first floor bay window (Fig. 32); the former was still present in the 1920s (Fig. 33) but had gone by the 1940s when the façade had acquired its final form (Figs. 36 and 37) and the frontage had been given a basement (Fig. 35). Photographs taken by Bernard Morris immediately prior to demolition in 1994 (Fig. 37), show a 3-storeyed frontage with a gabled roof behind a square, dummy façade, with a glazed ground floor and the first floor bay window, which extended along Castle Lane as a 2-storeyed gabled structure. The exterior was rendered, and all openings to the north, which included doorways onto Castle Lane, appear to be 19th and 20th century.

The property was an electrical goods warehouse in 1947 (Fig. 35). Later it was, for some years, an antique shop but was a double-glazing centre in 1993 when the interior was badly damaged by fire on 2 January (Bernard Morris, *pers. comm.*) and was demolished in September 1994.

No. 2 Castle Square

No. 2 Castle Square also appears on the Ince painting, and in a watercolour by Charles Toplis from c.1835 (Swansea Library). It was a tall, substantial, 3-storeyed frontage with an attic, of two bays, in ashlar masonry throughout and with square-headed openings with 'Gibbs' surrounds and a hipped slate roof with dormer windows, again probably from c.1800. The building may, at this date, have been occupied by the Bank of Messrs. Walters, Voss and Walters (*ibid.*) but from the 1860s until the mid 1920s was the premises of Morgan's Wine and Spirit Merchants (see Appendix 6), and as such is labelled 'P.H.' on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1879 (Fig. 25).

Like No. 1, the ground plan of the frontage was unchanged from at least 1843 (Fig. 18), but had been given a north-south gabled roof by 1847 (Fig. 21) and the buildings to the rear were subject to much later 19th century development. By 1852 a large storage building had been constructed to the rear of Nos. 2-3 (Fig. 20) - see No. 3 below. However, the greatest change occurred

As in Nos. 1 and 2, the overall ground plan of the frontage was unchanged from at least 1843 (Fig. 18), but the buildings to the rear were subject to much later 19th century development. See No. 2 for backyard development between 1897 and 1909.

No. 8 Castle Lane

A small building, probably of stone, occupied No. 8 Castle Lane by at least 1843 (Fig. 18) and probably before. It was labelled a 'dwelling', of two storeys, on the Insurance Plan of 1888/1897 (Fig. 26) and was relatively low-status; the earliest-named occupant, listed in both 1887 (Anon., 1887) and 1890 (Wright, 1890), was Dennis MacCarthy, shoemaker; no subsequent occupants are listed in the Trade Directories. The ground plan of the building remained unchanged until it was demolished between 1919 (present on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition of 1919, Fig. 31) and 1947 (Fig. 35), and the site is now part of the lane itself.

No. 9 Castle Lane

A similar small building occupied No. 9 by at least 1843 (Fig. 18) and probably before, and was also labelled a 'dwelling', of two storeys, on the Insurance Plan of 1888/1897 (Fig. 26). Like No. 8 it was relatively low-status; the earliest-named occupant, listed in both 1887 (Anon., 1887) and 1890 (Wright, 1890), was David Rees, journeyman tailor; no subsequent occupants are listed in the Trade Directories. The ground plan of the building remained unchanged until it was demolished between 1919 (present on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition of 1919, Fig. 31) and 1947 (Fig. 35), and the site is now part of the lane itself.

No. 10 Castle Lane

A larger building, extending further south, occupied No. 9 Castle Square by at least 1843 (Fig. 18) and probably before. It too has gone but its site is now an open yard, the walls of which demonstrate that the building was of stone. It was also labelled a 'dwelling', of two storeys, on the Insurance Plan of 1888/1897 (Fig. 26) and again was relatively low-status; the earliest-named occupant, listed in both 1887 (Anon., 1887) and 1890 (Wright, 1890), was Henry Thatcher, coachman; no subsequent occupants are listed in the Trade Directories. The ground plan of the building remained unchanged until it was demolished between 1919 (present on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition of 1919, Fig. 31) and 1947 (Fig. 35).

No. 17 The Strand (GGAT PRN 04607W)

A building was present on the site of No. 17 by at least 1823 (Fig. 15), the frontage of which was depicted with a rectangular plan on maps of 1843 (Fig. 18) and 1852 (Fig. 20). However, in 1853 it was occupied by Franklin Meager, merchant, but by 1852 the outbuilding shown to the south in 1843 was a 'workshop'. The premises were an independent grocers in 1875 (Butcher, 1876).

By 1887 the building had been acquired by Phillips & Son, Grocers, of the adjoining No. 3 Castle Square, and was depicted as a 3-storey building on the Insurance Plan of 1888/1897 (Fig. 26), with a plan unchanged from 1843.

There was little development to the rear until the property was, along with No. 18, acquired by Paton & Co., Ironmongers, who, between 1897 and 1909, extended both properties westwards into the curtilage of Nos. 2 - 4 Castle Square, obliterating the medieval property boundaries and the line of the town wall, with the construction of the warehouse that still survives on the site (Fig. 30). Along with No. 18, the property was in the hands of Evans, Jenkins & Co. by 1947 (Fig. 35).

central, similar ground floor doorway, while the first floor was lit by two plain, segmental-headed windows.

The interior was not seen. As a former public house, the building may be expected to contain a cellar, but none is labelled on the Insurance Plan of 1947 (Fig. 35).

APPENDIX 6 - PAST OCCUPATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Nb. until 1854, the Trade Directories do not give property numbers.

1853-6 (from Slater, 1853; Pearse, 1854 and Pearse, 1856)

Castle Square

- No. 1 - Daniel Davies, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
- No. 2 - ? (Walters, Voss & Walters, *Bankers?*)
- No. 3 - Henry W. Phillips, *Grocer & Tea Dealer*
- No. 4 - Thomas Scantlebury, *Ironmonger, Plumber & Chandler*

Castle Lane

(None listed)

The Strand

- No. 17 - Franklin Meager, *Merchant*
- No. 18 - ?
- No. 19 - *The Three Mariners PH* (prop. Robert Bolton)

1869 (from Pearse & Brown, 1869)

Castle Square

- No. 1 - Daniel Davies, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
- No. 2 - Samuel Morgan, *Wine & Spirit Merchant*
- No. 3 - Phillips & Son, *Grocer*
- No. 4 - Thomas Scantlebury, *Ironmonger*

Castle Lane

(None listed)

The Strand

(Nos. 17 - 19 not listed, including *The Three Mariners PH*)

1875-6 (from Butcher, 1876)

Castle Square

- No. 1 - Daniel Davies, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
- No. 2 - Edmund Morgan, *Wine & Spirit Merchant*
- No. 3 - Phillips & Son, *Wholesale Grocers*
- No. 4 - Thomas Scantlebury, *Ironmonger*

Castle Lane

(None listed)

The Strand

- No. 17 - Annie Morgan, *Grocer*
- No. 18 - *The Albion Stores PH* (prop. John R. Norman)
- No. 19 - *The Three Mariners PH* (prop. John Allen)

1887 (from Anon., 1887)

Castle Square

- No. 1 - Daniel Davies & Sons, *Tailors etc.*
- No. 2 - Edmund Morgan, *Wine & Spirit Merchant*
- No. 3 - Phillips & Son, *Wholesale Grocers*
- No. 4 - Scantlebury & Co., *Ironmongers*

Castle Lane

- No. 8 - Dennis McCarthy, *Shoemaker*
- No. 9 - David Rees, *Journeyman Tailor*
- No. 10 - Henry Thatcher, *Coachman*

Castle Lane
(None listed)

The Strand
No. 17 - Mills, English & Co. Ltd., *Ironmongers*
No. 18 - Mills, English & Co. Ltd., *Ironmongers*
No. 19 - James & Edwards, *Upholsterers*

1929 (from Anon., 1929)

Castle Square
No. 1 - J. S. Arnold & Co., *Stockbroker*
No. 1 - S. Hodgson Ltd., *Wallpaper Warehouse*
No. 2 - Reginald Morgan, *Wine & Spirit Merchant*
No. 3 - Potter-Gilmore Ltd., *Costumiers*
No. 4 - ?

Castle Lane
(None listed)

The Strand
No. 17 - ?
No. 18 - ?
No. 19 - James & Edwards, *Upholsterers*

1947

(from Insurance Plan, West Glamorgan Record Office D/D Z 319/1, Sheet 3)

Castle Square
No. 1 - *Electric Goods Warehouse*
No. 2 - *Restaurant*
No. 3 - *Confectioners and Hat Warehouse*
No. 4 - Evans, Jenkins & Co. Ltd., *Warehouse*

The Strand
No. 17 - Evans, Jenkins & Co. Ltd., *Warehouse*
No. 18 - Evans, Jenkins & Co. Ltd., *Warehouse*
No. 19 - *Rope Store*

1 – 4 CASTLE SQUARE, SWANSEA

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

RGD Commercial Properties Ltd. through their agents Esquisse Design¹ have made an outline planning application to City and County of Swansea to develop a bar and restaurant between Castle Square and The Strand, Swansea (pl.app.no.98/1749). The application area is immediately adjacent to the medieval New Castle and inside the walls of the medieval town therefore the Curatorial Division of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust² (the Council's archaeological advisors) has indicated that there is likely to be a significant archaeological resource in the area. They have recommended, following the advice given in Welsh Office Circular 60/96, that an archaeological assessment of the proposed development area should be produced prior to the determination of the planning application. The assessment will consider and assess the known archaeological resource in the application area and predict the impact of the proposed development on it. In areas where the archaeological resource cannot be determined, using current information, it will indicate the requirements for further investigation. There are a number of standing buildings in the application area and therefore it is unlikely that any archaeological evaluation of the area will be possible until after the demolition of these structures which cannot take place until after the determination of the application. The assessment report will therefore be the main document informing the Members of the Swansea Local Planning Authority about the effect of the development on the archaeological resource, at the time of the determination of the planning application.

This brief has been prepared by GGAT Curatorial to ensure that a suitable assessment of the archaeological resource is undertaken and that an appropriate strategy for further archaeological investigation can be devised from the findings of that work if required.

ASSESSMENT AREA

The application is for the construction of a three storey bar, restaurant and live music venue on a plot of land bounded by Wind Street, Castle Lane, the Strand and Number 5 Castle Square (centred at NGR SS 65723 9304), an area of circa 1,380m². The buildings which fronted Castle Square (numbers 1 to 4) have been demolished; however buildings fronting The Strand and the eastern end of Castle Lane are still standing.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INTEREST.

The application area is inside the medieval walled town of Swansea and is immediately south of the "New Castle". The "Old Castle" of Swansea is first recorded in AD 1116, with the "New Castle" being built by William de Braos circa AD 1300 on the site of the Old Castle's bailey. The town of Swansea was established around the castle sites with its first charter being granted by

¹ Agent is Mark Jackson, Esquisse Design, Ashleigh House, Button Park, Pontefract, West Yorkshire WF8 4HR Tel: 01977 794455 Fax: 01977 790348

² Henceforth GGAT (Curatorial)

4. Documentary

All of the following should be consulted:-

4.1 Sites and Monuments Record⁴

This should produce evidence of all known sites in the vicinity of the survey area. Information about listed building and scheduled ancient monuments is also available from this source⁵.

4.2 Cartographic and Pictorial⁶

All editions of the Ordnance Survey
Board of Health Surveys
Relevant Tithe maps and associated apportionments
Estate maps and surveys
Early County maps
Any relevant topographic maps, prints or engravings
Any early photographs of the area.

4.3 Documentary

Relevant manorial and estate papers
Deeds and Wills
Contemporary published accounts (eg travel guides, agricultural surveys)
Place-names
Written surveys
Antiquarian histories

4.4 Air Photographs⁷

Photographs from the Ordnance Survey,
RAF photographs
Commercial photographs
Developers photographs

4.5 Geo-technical

Engineering plans of existing buildings on the site.
Borehole surveys
Developers site surveys
Any relevant historic cellar surveys.

⁴ The adopted Swansea Sites and Monuments Record is held and curated by GGAT Curatorial

⁵ Statutorily designated sites are curated by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and it is recommended that they are consulted for the most recent information on such sites.

⁶ It is understood that the majority of the relevant material is in the West Glamorgan Archives and at Neath Museum

⁷ For the purposes of this study of an urban area, research of aerial photography may not produce significant results, although evidence of modern land use and any bombing damage may be more easily recovered from this source.

- 5.4 Recommendations as to the necessity and/or nature of further archaeological work are not specifically sought. Where recommendations are made, these will be considered and may be subject to alteration or amendment.
- 5.5 Once completed, a copy of the report should be submitted, as completed by the archaeological contractor, to the LPA for their approval. A further copy of the evaluation report should also be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)⁹. If necessary a note on any conditions of confidentiality that the client may wish to impose should be attached (see 5.7).
- 5.6 Before work commences, arrangements should be made with an appropriate organisation, such as Swansea Museum, for the deposition of the assessment archive. Wherever the archive is deposited, the place of deposition should be relayed to the SMR.
- 5.7 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and archive should be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

6. Suitable Archaeological Contractors

- 6.1 The work will be undertaken by the staff of a competent and professionally recognised archaeological body (hereafter the archaeological contractor).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor will have considerable experience in compiling archaeological appraisals and assessments, be preferably managed by a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeology, and also have a proven track record of publication of archaeological reports.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor will observe the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
- 6.4 The personnel undertaking the assessment should preferably be corporate members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and shall be identified to the LPA in advance, with, where requested, details of their qualifications and experience. Arrangements for the maintenance of professional standards should also be stated.
- 6.5 The body commissioning the report will satisfy themselves of the ability of the archaeological contractor to undertake the necessary work¹⁰.

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⁹ As well as the bound report, the SMR would be grateful, if an electronic version of the report (preferably IBM compatible and in Word) could be submitted for inclusion on the computerised database.

¹⁰ It is recommended that it is in the best interest of those commissioning archaeological work that they ensure potential contractors have current professional indemnity insurance cover

