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PRN 42233

**CARMARTHEN CASTLE, DEMOLITION OF NO'S 10-14  
BRIDGE STREET. EVALUATION WITHIN THE SQUARE  
TOWER UNDERTAKEN BETWEEN 21/6/1993 AND 1/7/1993  
AND THE WATCHING BRIEF CARRIED OUT DURING  
DEMOLITION ENDING 9/9/1993.**

**CARMARTHEN**

**D.A.T. P.R.N. 57 SITE CODE CMC93**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

**February 1994**

**Commissioned by: Dyfed County Council**

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**CARMARTHEN CASTLE, P.R.N. 57. DEMOLITION OF NO'S  
10-14 BRIDGE STREET, D.A.T. SITE CODE CMC93.  
EVALUATION WITHIN THE SQUARE TOWER UNDERTAKEN  
BETWEEN 21/6/1993 AND 1/7/1993, AND THE WATCHING  
BRIEF CARRIED OUT DURING DEMOLITION ENDING  
9/9/1993.**

## **Summary**

The evaluation within the Square Tower revealed that the present floor in the tower is below the probable level of any medieval floor. The tower walls appear to be built directly onto glacial gravel, with no footings. Two post-medieval openings have been inserted through the lower parts of the structure. Photographs were taken before, during and after demolition of the houses. There is a blocked modern doorway into the base of the South-West Tower and part of the spur buttress of the tower has been removed for a doorway of the later adjacent house. The footings of the tower have been revealed, below which a cellar wall has been inserted. Two test trenches found no evidence of any castle ditch and the curtain wall between the towers was probably finally removed when Nos. 10-12 Bridge Street were constructed.

## **Purpose**

This work for Dyfed County Council is being undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. It involves an assessment and watching brief prior to and during the demolition of some houses on and adjacent to the outer castle wall, and the landscaping to follow the demolition.

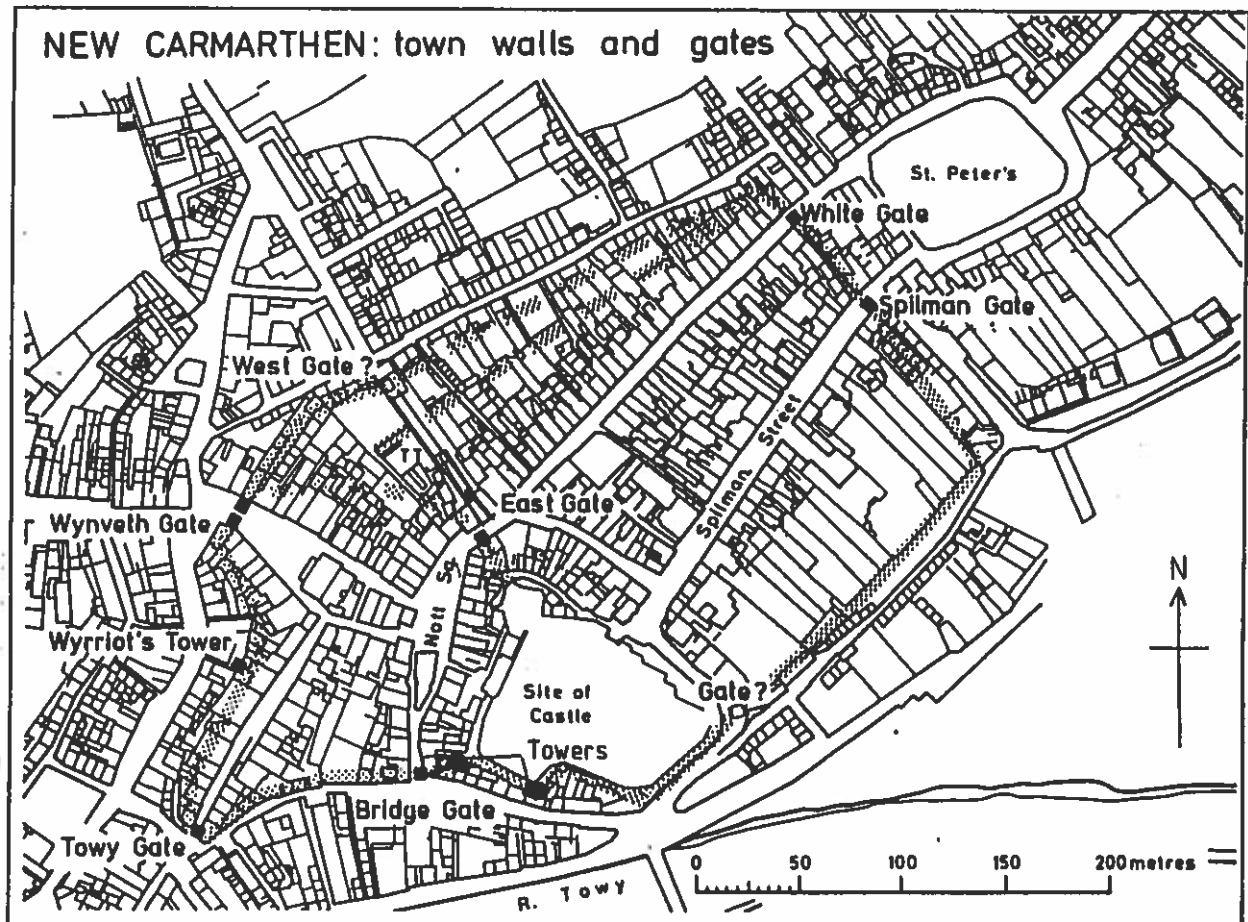
## **Location**

Carmarthen Castle is situated on the southern side of the present town of Carmarthen, overlooking the River Towy and the bridge across it (Figure 1). Ordnance Survey Grid Reference for the castle is SN41301996. The houses which are to be demolished lie to the south-west of the South-West Tower and between it and the Square Tower, 17 metres to the east (Figure 2).

For the purposes of this report the Square Tower name has been used in preference to the Water Tower; the site north used is in line with the tower walls, with true north about 35 degrees to the west.

## **Site History and Description**

The first castle on the site was probably a motte and bailey, built in 1109 by royal command. The first use of stone construction may have taken place in the rebuilding of 1181-3; however most or all of this is likely to have been destroyed when the castle was taken in 1196 and 1215. The castle was totally built in stone by 1232 with repairs and additions made from then into the fifteenth century. By 1660 the castle was described as "quite demolished". In the 1780's a gaol was built on the site and in 1938 this was superseded by the current County Hall. On the outside of the southern castle wall, road construction of Coracle Way in 1963 demolished buildings revealing the Square Tower.



Property boundaries based on OS 1:2500 (1890 edn.).

Figure 1

# CARMARTHEN CASTLE SOUTHERN TOWERS AND DEMOLITION AREA 1993

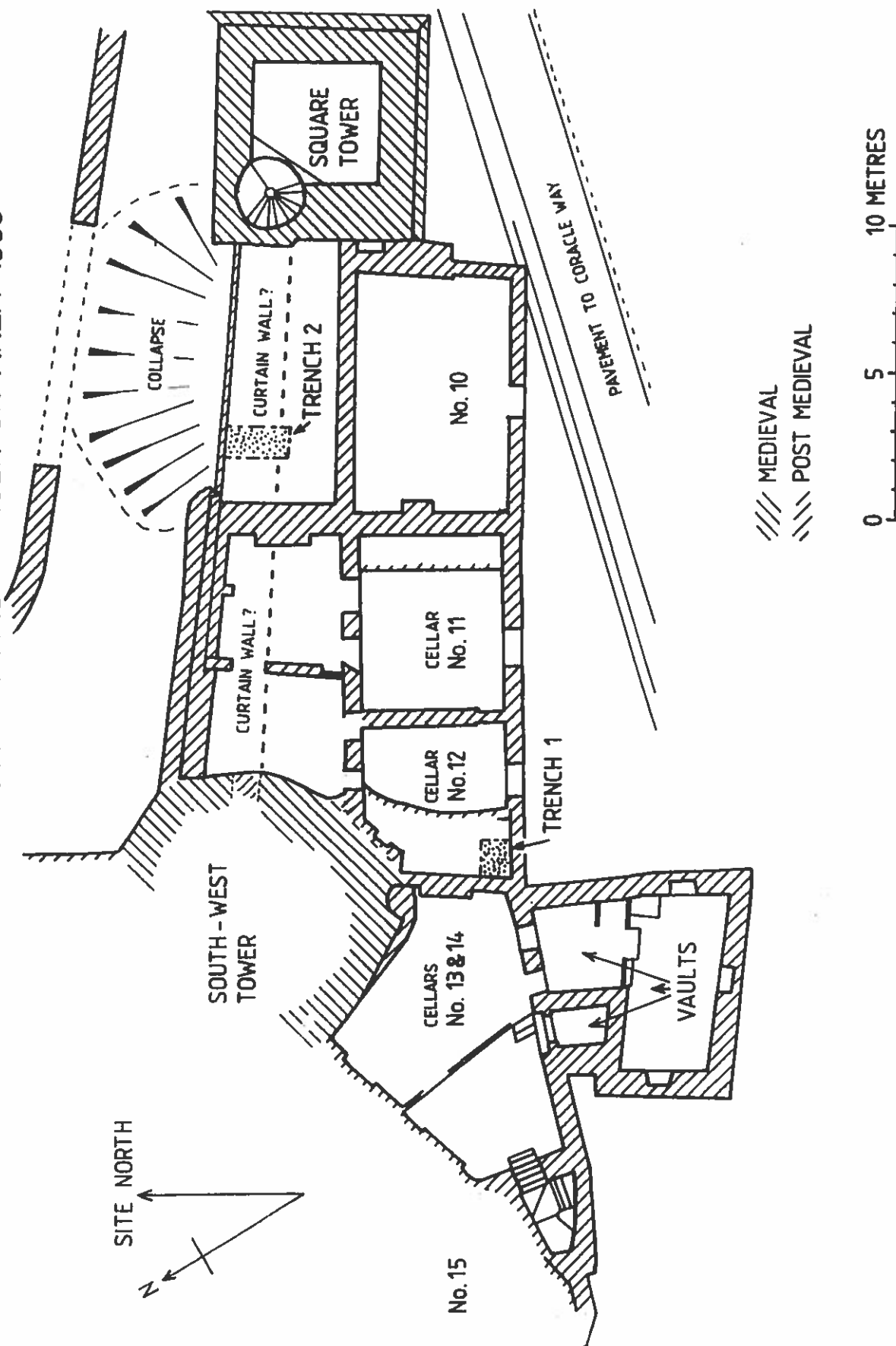


Figure 2

Access to the interior of the Square Tower is through a modern manhole, set into a concrete roof, above the top of the original circular stairs; this upper part of the stairway has been blocked off on the inner side of the castle, probably recently. The stairs spiral down anti-clockwise in the north-west corner of the tower. To accommodate this stairway the north-west corner has been thickened above by an arch across the top of the access into the chamber, which is in the north of the west wall. At the bottom of the circular stairs there is a post-medieval step in the chamber, of mortared stones above brick. The chamber is quite high with a barrel vault, arching from west to east. There are lights set up high in the south and east walls within splays; the southern light has been blocked with some bricks and stone. On the inside of the east wall there are two holes set into the wall, the upper one much smaller. All four interior faces have been lime washed, much of which remains, although there is a noticeable gap in the central area of the south side. The outside face is of coursed roughly squared rubble, with the lower part of the tower walls having a gentle splay.

The South-West Tower is round with a spur buttress on its southern side. On the outside of the castle this tower appears to exist almost up to its full height. Until this demolition programme most of the lower part of the exterior of the tower was hidden from view. The east side of the tower wall appears to have been redressed or rendered over where the curtain wall probably came off. The interior of the tower up to the bottom of the top floor has been backfilled, probably quite late when the castle was used as a gaol, this has then been capped with cement. There are the remains of a circular stairway with the wall of the tower and some structural features visible on the top floor.

## **Aims and Objectives**

Within the Square Tower, to establish if, and at what level, there are any archaeological remains, and ascertain whether there was a doorway at interior ground floor level.

Before, during, and after the demolition of the houses to undertake a watching brief making appropriate records of archaeological features found and to offer advice on any implications that these might have on the further work on the site.

## **Methodologies and Results**

### **The Square Tower**

Work on the interior of the Square Tower began on 21st June 1993, and was completed on 1st July 1993. This work was for assessment only.

With the extreme difficulty of removing soil from within the tower, any soils excavated would be piled in a corner and moved to another as necessary, to gain access to the surface as required.

Before excavation, a brick and tile floor was just visible on the north side of the tower interior surface, therefore work commenced on the south side in the hope of better access, after removing some modern detritus.

## SITE NORTH



# CARMARTHEN CASTLE, EXCAVATION WITHIN THE SQUARE TOWER

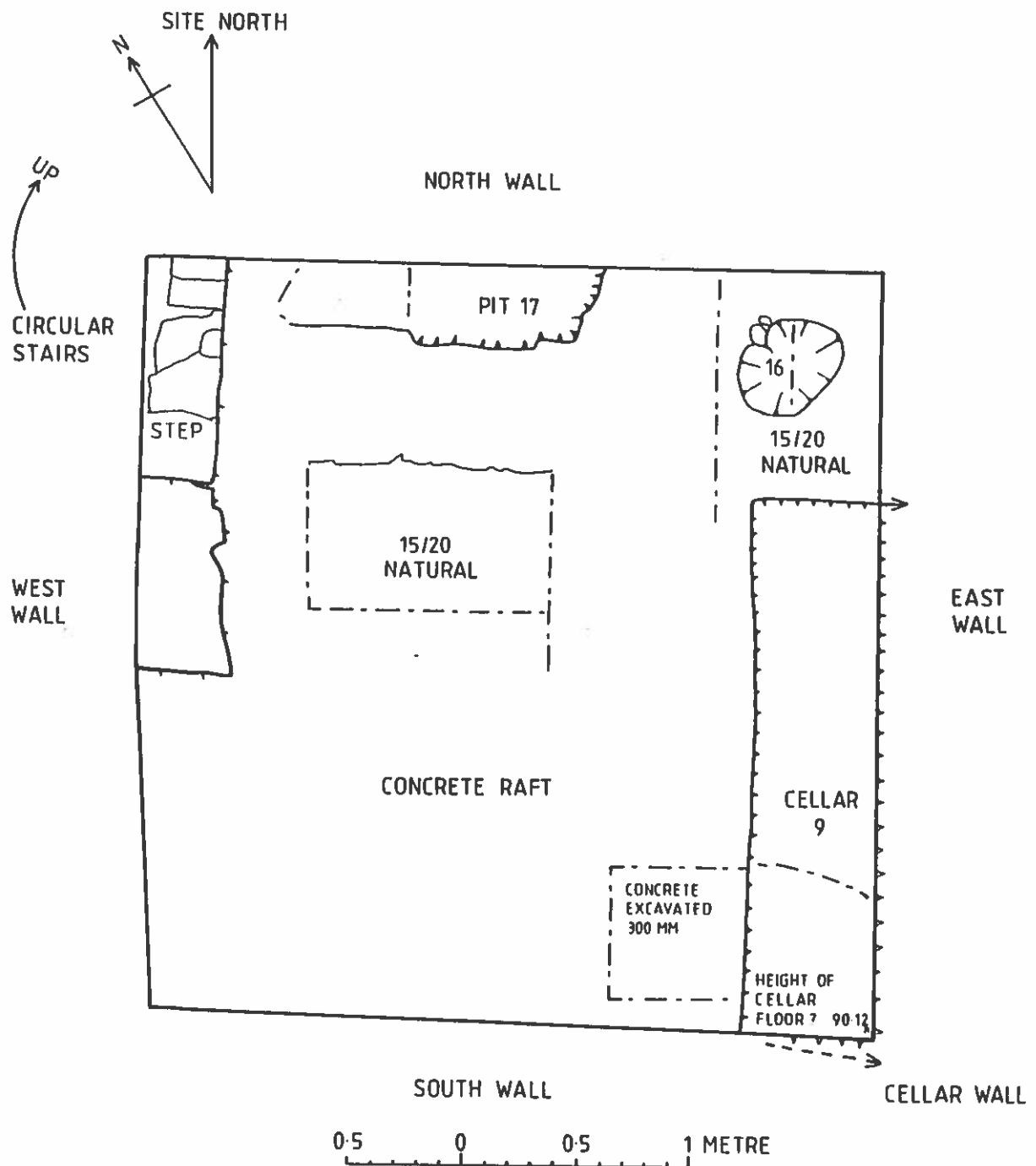


Figure 4

The southern side of the surface turned out to be mostly concrete, except for part of a strip along the east wall (Figure 3). This was investigated and revealed a cellar, or an extension to the side of the former post-medieval house on the east side of the tower, which had been inserted through the footings, or under the east wall of the tower. This extended approximately 500mm into the tower. Due to the limited space available the base of the "cellar" was not quite reached, but it is likely to be just below the level of 90.12 metres site datum, which is approximately 2.30 metres above the pavement height on Coracle Way outside (Figure 5). Where investigated on the north side, the "cellar" wall is only one course thick, with the interior surface well covered with lime wash, as was the base of the tower wall above the "cellar". Within this "cellar" a rough stone and lime mortared wall had been constructed under the east wall of the tower, before the rest of the "cellar" was backfilled with loose material. This contained a considerable amount of china from the late nineteenth-century, although this was probably deposited in 1963-4 when Coracle Way was constructed. In the top of the backfilled part was a concrete capping up to about 500mm thick in one place. Our excavation was lined with a damp proof membrane, as requested, before being backfilled. The concrete surface on the rest of the southern side was found to be quite thick; a small test hole (Figure 4) was excavated with an electric hammer to a depth of 300mm, with the concrete still solid below.

The brick and tile floor on the north side of the surface was recorded (Figure 3). Part of this floor was lifted in the north-east corner and a small and shallow pit or hollow was excavated, probably little earlier than the floor. The brick and tile floor post-dates the construction of the "cellar" and is contemporary with at least its later use. The shallow pit and the floor were above a gravel layer, probably a glacial gravel deposit. This layer is directly under the north-east corner of the tower walls and also immediately under the north wall further along to the west, where it was seen in the side of a shallow pit, post dating the floor (Figure 4). The brick and tile flooring was replaced and part of a thin cement slab in the centre of the tower was lifted; this appears to predate the concrete floor and is probably contemporary with the brick and tile floor. The cement slab was over a little dark soil, which was above gravel similar to that seen in both the north-east corner and in the bottom and side of the shallow pit against the north wall. The brick and tile floor is roughly the same level as the base of the north and east walls; there is no evidence of footings below the wall base.

A slide taken when Coracle Way was put through c.1963, looking at the outside of the south wall of the Square Tower, shows an entrance through the wall (Figure 6). As far as can be determined, the height of the top of this entrance is about 93.40 metres site datum, and around 2 metres above the height of the concrete floor on the inside. The interior of the south wall has been well repaired but shows where this entrance is likely to come through.

### **The Watching Brief**

A photographic record was made of the South-West Tower, the Square Tower and the houses as they were, before work commenced on the demolition.

The vaults of Nos. 13-14 Bridge Street (Figure 2) were photographed before their entrances were blocked up. All three vaults are of barrel type and built of brick. The largest vault has a cobble floor below the twentieth-century tile floor, there is a small coal shoot into this vault which could be



# CARMARTHEN CASTLE, SQUARE TOWER CROSS SECTION

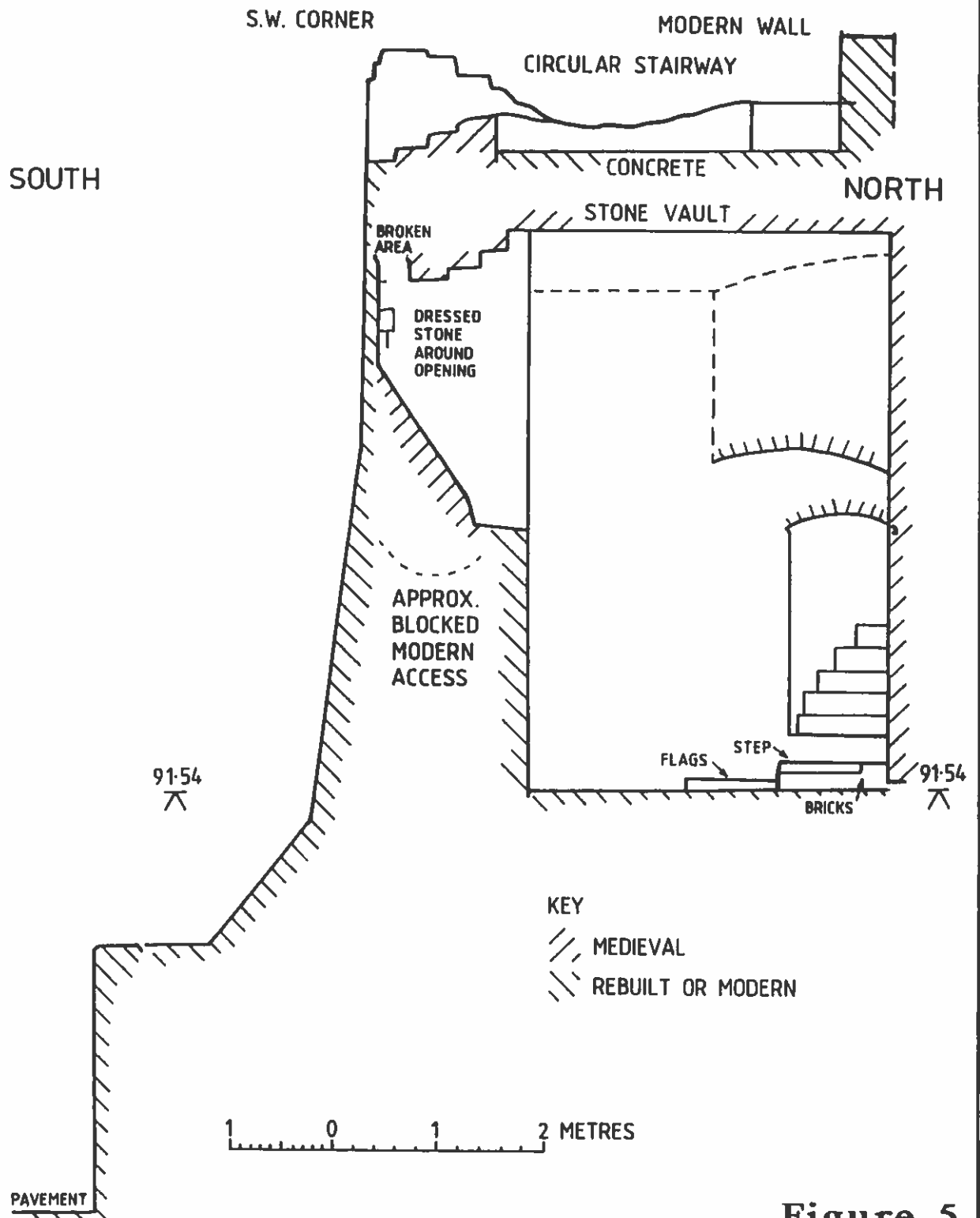


Figure 5



CARMARTHEN CASTLE, SQUARE TOWER 1963

Figure 6

original and the alcoves had shelves at one time. The material seen behind the backs of the alcoves is not a geological deposit, but neither is it of a ditch type fill, and probably derives from a rubble backfilling after the vault construction. These vaults probably date from the eighteenth or early nineteenth-century. The entrances to these vaults from the cellar have now been blocked up.

The main cellars of Nos. 13-14 Bridge Street have a modern floor, although this may be above an earlier floor. The north-west wall of the cellar has been inserted directly below the base of the footings of the South-West Tower. The construction sequence for this wall appears to begin with the cutting back of the side of the castle cliff or ditch, before the insertion of two timber posts directly below the base of the footings of the South-West Tower. Then what is probably just a thin wall was constructed below the footings to support them and to hold back the glacial gravel on which the tower is built. These timber posts have subsequently rotted (Figure 7). It had been considered that the wall between the South-West Tower, including the gable end of No. 15 Bridge Street, could contain medieval construction linking the tower to the Bridge Gate of the town. However this does not seem to be the case and the connecting wall is of eighteenth-century date with later additions. Although the lower part of the gable end of No. 15 is splayed, there was no red stone in its construction (where this could be seen below the render), which is typical of the medieval town wall. It is now planned to buttress the connecting wall and protect it by render or cladding, also separating it visually from the construction of the tower, while the cellar below is to be partially or completely backfilled.

Both of the cellars of Nos. 11 and 12 Bridge Street were cleaned out by the demolition contractor. These had cobble floors which were photographed before being backfilled almost up to ground level. Towards the rear of No. 12 part of its west wall has been inserted below the footings of the South-West Tower, with a small part of the footings having been straightened. The house on the west side of the Square Tower, No. 10 Bridge Street, appears not to have had a cellar beneath it, but possibly a store leading through the south side base of the Square Tower, as revealed in 1963 (Figure 6).

Demolition of the houses further revealed the extent of the refacing of the Square Tower and, along with the construction of a chimney breast into its south-west corner (Figure 8), how much its structure has suffered in the past. The base of the footings in the south-west corner of the tower were uncovered during the demolition and this area was cleaned and recorded prior to it being underpinned. This again demonstrated how shallow the footings are to the tower. On the north-west side of the Square Tower the line of the curtain wall will now be easily visible to the public.

On the outside of the South-West Tower the spur buttress can now be seen. The lower part of this spur has been cut away (Figure 7), to facilitate the insertion of a doorway in the adjacent, now demolished house; it is intended to consolidate this part with core work, so it is sound again, but still revealing and retaining the structural history of the building. The footings of the tower have now been completely uncovered on the south-west side (Figure 6). Part of the south-eastern side of the tower footings are also now uncovered, and a small portion of which was underpinned during the demolition contract.

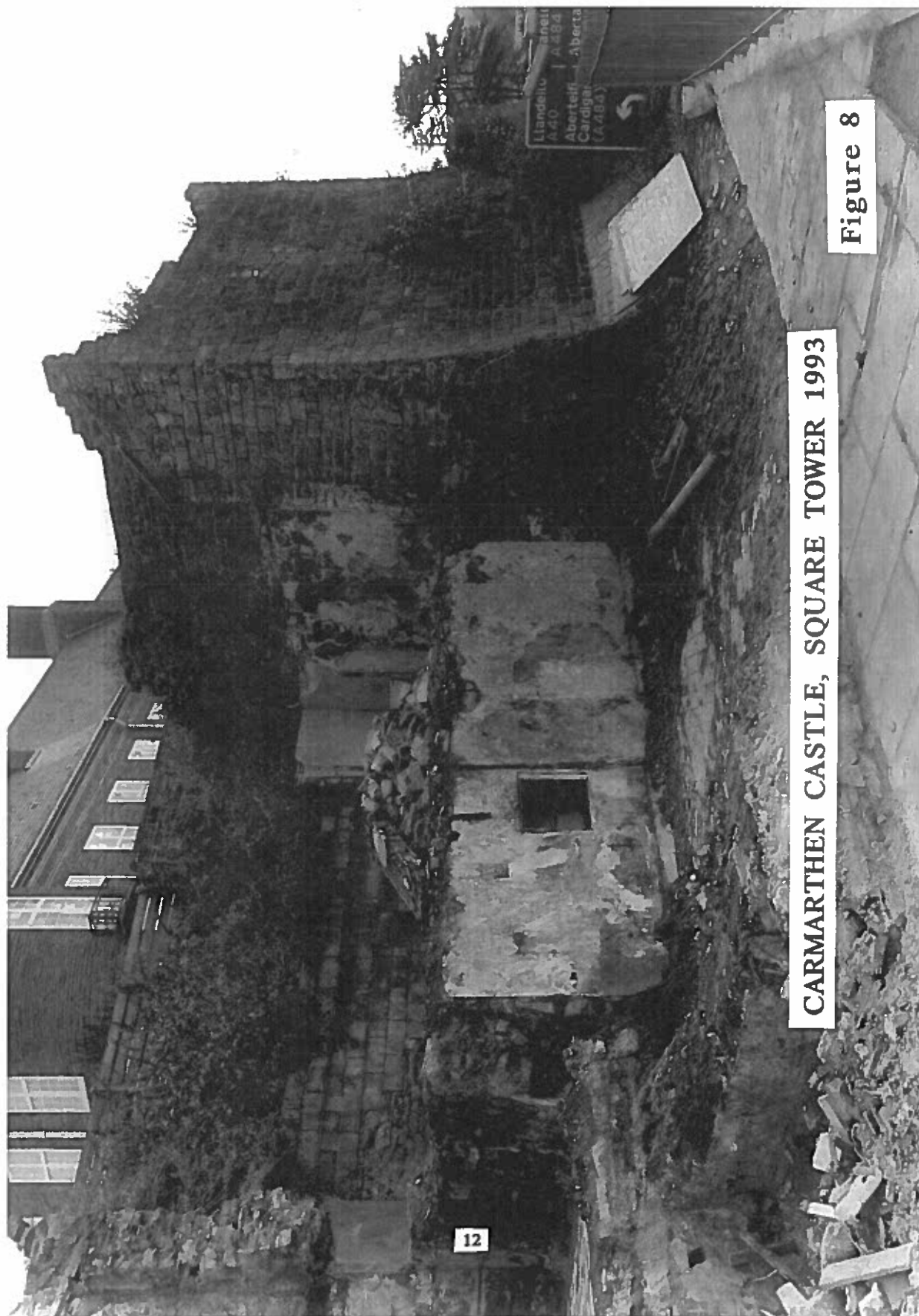
A modern doorway was constructed into the east side of the base of the tower, this has later been blocked. A timber hole in this door jamb has a minimum depth of 830mm from the outside of the wall.

CARMARTHEN CASTLE SOUTH-WEST TOWER  
1993



Figure 7





CARMARTHEN CASTLE, SQUARE TOWER 1993

Figure 8

A trial trench (1) was excavated in the south-west part of a block of soil between the cellars of No. 12 and that of Nos. 13 and 14 (Figure 2). The test pit was 1.2m long by 1m wide with a depth of 1m. The top deposit was from the recent demolition, although some of this may have accumulated earlier from between the wooden floor boards of the house. Below, near the walls, was a clayish soil deposit, probably associated with the wall construction, although this deposit does appear to go below the back of the wall face, suggesting it is slightly earlier. This clay deposit contained bricks, shell and stones. The inner face of the front wall (south) of No. 12 goes down approximately 300mm from the surface of the adjacent pavement, and the wall to the west approximately 530mm, indicating that there was no cellar within this part of the house. Below the clayish deposit described there was a layer of greenish brown sandy clay loam with 75% pebbles, with some shell, with traces of mortar and brown clay; this deposit possibly comes from just immediately before the construction of the houses. Just over 400mm down from the surface there are banded layers of dirty brown sandy gravel, which is probably glacial. At the bottom of the trench, 950mm below the surface, there is a lighter layer of gravel and this is almost certainly a glacial deposit. There was no sign of turf line or any ditch type fill in this trench.

Another trial trench (2) was excavated in the higher ground at the back of No. 10 Bridge Street (Figure 2), to look for remains of the curtain wall or its footings. The trench was 2m long by 1m wide and was excavated to 0.5m below the former backyard surface. The upper deposit 180mm deep, was of stone chippings and very modern. Below the chippings there is a possible garden soil layer 100mm deep; under this soil there is loose gravel with some pebbles and a few large rounded stones and this is probably glacial gravel. This trench is almost certainly on the line of the curtain wall, although there was no sign of any construction trench, and therefore the wall must have been removed from higher than the gravel in this trench.

## Discussion

The investigation of the interior of the Square Tower indicated that the height of any medieval floor was above that of the brick and tile floor and the concrete surface. Where investigated, what appears to be glacial gravel underlies the present surface, where it has not been cut into by the "cellar" inserted through and/or below most of the east wall of the tower. The thickness of the concrete on the rest of the south floor of the tower may indicate a cellar that has been rafted over. There was an entrance through the south wall, the foot of which is about at the level of the concrete raft within. This entrance was blocked in during the construction of Coracle Way c.1963. There is no evidence to suggest that this opening is a doorway of medieval date, and it is difficult to see how a portcullis, or any other defence, could have been accommodated in the present structure. It has been suggested that the Square Tower may be on the corner of the Bailey, making it even more unlikely to have contained a doorway to the exterior.

Clearing the house from around the Square Tower confirmed how much of its southern outer face was rebuilt in 1963. Bricks can now be seen behind this face on the western side and we would recommend that they are left in to indicate this refacing. However before work is undertaken on any part of the scheduled areas Cadw's advice should be sought and permission obtained.

Should further work be undertaken on the South-West Tower we would recommend that detailed structural recording is carried out on the affected areas, whether this is just the opening up of the modern blocked doorway or

repointing for consolidation. If, however, the tower is to be emptied of the fill within and the interior and exterior are to be consolidated (the exterior in parts is in urgent need of repointing), then we would recommend that there is a detailed standing building survey programme for the whole tower. Mortar samples from the various phases of the tower should also be taken.

When the area is being landscaped, evidence of the former houses should be displayed where possible and we would recommend that the footings of both towers should be covered so they are seen as intended at their construction. The line of the curtain wall is probably approximately as indicated (Figure 2). We would advise this is not indicated on the ground, as the curtain wall appears to have been constructed above the present surface levels, and unless evidence is found during work on the South-West Tower it is possible that the wall could have altered course between the towers. Cadw's opinion on this, however, may be different.

During the watching brief and in the small test trench 1 (Figure 2) there was no evidence for any castle ditch on its south side; it is probable that this side was a natural, or enhanced, cliff face down to the lower land by the river. It is also probable that there was a ditch along the west side of the castle, although even its southern end may have been outside of the area of this brief.

## Conclusion

There would appear to be few if any medieval remains within the base of the Square Tower. This tower appears to have no footings on its north side and little on the others. The south wall and its footings along with the footings for its eastern wall have been damaged or removed by post-medieval activity, which may affect its structural security. The entrances through the east and south walls, along with the cladded bank put up at the time of the construction of Coracle Way have compromised the tower's historical integrity.

The South-West Tower has shallow footings, where seen. This has also suffered from post-medieval activity, especially the construction of the cellars of Nos. 13 and 14 Bridge Street, which could affect its structural security.

In addition to the assessment and watching brief, two test trenches were also dug, to answer specific questions: is there evidence for ditch or ditch fill in the block of soil below No. 12 Bridge Street (there was not); and are there any remains of the castle curtain wall between the two towers. On investigation it appeared that all traces between the towers have been removed.

The demolition of these derelict buildings has gained a public amenity and removed a potential public eye-sore. Both locals and visitors to Carmarthen will be able to see more of the castle and be able to have a greater appreciation and awareness of an important part of the medieval history of the town.

## **Acknowledgments**

We would like to thank: John Llewellyn and Brangwyn Howell of the Dyfed County Council Planning Department, for their help and interest; Terrence James of the Royal Commission, Aberystwyth, for the use of his photographs; Dee Brennan, Finds Supervisor for D.A.T. Heather James, Deputy Director of D.A.T. for taking large format photographs; Neil Ludlow, Draughtsman for D.A.T.; Louise Lane for help with edit; Jackie Briggs and Hubert Wilson for their assistance with the excavation and recording.

## **Archive Deposition**

R.C.A.H.M., Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth.

## **Bibliography**

James T 1980	Carmarthen: An Archaeological and Topographical Survey
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## Appendices

### Site Levels

Site levels have been compiled relative to the height of 98.23m adjacent to the entrance manhole into the Square Tower, taken from survey drawings supplied by Dyfed County Council. The levels and site drawings should not be used for planning purposes.

### Record Numbers

01 to 20 context

Number	Type	Provisional date
01	Unstratified	
02	Layer	Modern
03	Floor	Late C19
04	Layer	Modern
05	Layer, concrete raft	Modern
06	Fill of 9	Modern
07	Fill of 9	Modern
08	Fill of 9	Modern
09	Cellar	Post-Med
10	Wall	Modern
11	Layer	Late C19
12	Fill of 17	Modern
13	Layer	Late C19
14	Fill of 16	Post-Med
15	Layer	Natural
16	Pit	Post-Med
17	Pit	Modern
18	Layer	Modern
19	Layer	Late C19
20	Layer	Natural

051 to 057 Drawings

101 to 226 Photographic

## **CARMARTHEN CASTLE 1993.**

**THE FINDS: Late 19th and 20th century material.**

**CONEXT [006] CELLAR.**

**Pottery. Coarsewares:**

Pancheon (2 rim, 2 base sherds) in black-glazed red earthenware, internally glazed.

Date: Late 19th cent. (Discarded).

Crocks/jars (5 rim, 21 body, 3 base sherds) in brown-glazed red earthenware, internally glazed.

Date: Late 19th cent. (Discarded).

Jug (1 rim, 5 body, 1 handle sherd) in brown-glazed red earthenware, double glazed.

Date: 19th cent (Discarded).

**Pottery. Finewares:**

Chamber pot (3 rim, 12 body, 2 base sherds) in banded creamware. Buff coloured earthenware with clear glaze. Blue underglaze bands on a white zonal background. Date: 19th/20th cent. Cf. similar banded creamware but with mocca decoration. See context [007] for same vessel.

Tea-cup (2 joining rim sherds) in glazed white earthenware with all-over blue sponged decoration on exterior surface.

Date: 19th cent.

Plate (2 joining base sherds) in glazed white earthenware with blue transfer print. The pattern name 'Asiatic pheasants' is printed on the base.

Date: 19th cent.

Cup (1 base sherd) in bone china with orange transfer print on interior surface. Part of a Chinoiserie pattern depicted. Pattern picked out in yellow paint over the glaze. Painted potter's mark on underside.

Date: 19th cent. (Discarded).

Bowl (1 base sherd) in glazed white earthenware with dark brown transfer print. Pattern name 'Fibre' printed on base in oval cartouche.

Date: 19th cent. See also context [008]. Cf. Spilman St cellar, context [10250].

Jug (2 rim, 11 body, 1 handle and 1 base sherd) in glazed white earthenware with moulded decoration and flow-blue colours. A classical theme with classical design elements which include small cherubic figures, a vine and 'egg & dart' motifs. Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th cent. See context [007] for same vessel.

Jug (1 rim sherd) in copper lustre ware.

Date: 19th cent. Joins contexts [007] & [008].

Plate (1 rim, 2 body sherds) in glazed white earthenware with blue transfer print. 'Colandine' pattern. Unmarked.

Date: 19th cent. A Llanelli pattern. (Discarded).

Plate ( 1 base sherd) in glazed white earthenware with blue transfer print.  
'Willow' pattern. Unmarked.  
Date: 19th or 20th cent. (Discarded).

Saucer (2 rim & 1 joining body sherd) in bone china with internal border decoration. Painted floral band in over-glaze colours of pink, yellow and green.  
Unmarked.  
Date: 20th cent. Cf. [008]. (Discarded).

Bowl (1 rim, 3 body sherds) in bone china. Underglaze blue transfer decoration inside & out. Over-glaze colours as infill (yellow, pink and green) and further gilded detail. Unmarked.  
Date: 20th cent. Cf. [008]. (Discarded).

Cup (1 base sherd) in plain bone china.  
Date: Late 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Plate (1 rim sherd) in glazed white earthenware with grey transfer border print.  
'Grecian' pattern.  
Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

Jar (2 joining rim & 1 body sherd) in grey stoneware.  
Date: Late 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Bowl (1 rim sherd) in glazed white earthenware with banded decoration. White bands on a blue background externally.  
Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

Saucer (2 joining rim sherds) in bone china with grey floral transfer print internally. Unmarked.  
Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

#### Glass:

One fragment from base of large bottle. Clear colourless glass.  
Date: Late 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Three wine bottle rims (machine made). Light olive green.  
Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

One base from cylindrical wine bottle with high domed base kick. Dark olive green.  
Date: Late 19th cent. (Discarded).

#### Clay pipes:

1 clay pipe stem.  
Date: ?19th cent. (Discarded).

#### Lead:

One waste fragment with several circular piercings (perforations).  
Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

One bar fragment with copper alloy plating.  
Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Iron:

One round-headed nail.

Date: 19th/20th cent (Discarded).

Animal Bone:

Three fragments. (Discarded).

Stone:

Fragment of marble ?hearth tile measuring 16.7 x 2.5 cms thick.

Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

CONTEXT [007] CELLAR.

Pottery. Coarsewares:

Pancheons (4 rim, 7 body, 2 base sherds) in brown-glazed red earthenware, internally glazed. Comprises c.2 deep sided basins with rolled rims.

Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Jug (4 rim [with pouring lip], 1 strap handle) in brown-glazed red earthenware, double glazed.

Date: Late 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Ink bottle (complete) in brown salt-glazed stoneware.

Date: 19th cent.

Jar (2 rim sherds) in grey stoneware.

Date: Late 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Pottery. Finewares:

Chamber pot (2 body, 1 base sherd) in banded creamware. Buff coloured earthenware with clear glaze. Blue under-glaze bands on white zonal background.

Date: 19th cent/20th cent. Cf. [006] for same vessel.

Jug (1 rim, 7 body, 3 handle sherds) in glazed white earthenware with moulded decoration and flow-blue colours.

Date: Late 19th cent. See for details [006].

Jug (1 rim sherd) in copper lustre ware.

Date: 19th cent. Joins [006] and [008].

Plate ( 1 rim sherd) in glazed white earthenware with blue transfer print. 'Colandine' pattern. Unmarked.

Date: 19th cent. A Llanelli pattern. (Discarded).

Plate (1 base sherd) in glazed white earthenware with blue transfer print. 'Willow' pattern. Unmarked.

Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Saucer (1 rim sherd) in glazed white earthenware with pale blue transfer decoration. 'Two Temples II' border on interior. Unmarked.

Date: 19th cent. (Discarded).

**Glass:**

One wine bottle rim, machine made. Pale olive green.

Date: 20th cent. (Discarded).

**Leather:**

Several fragments of leather boots. Included two man-sized soles and one child's size.

Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

**Plastic:**

One woman's black plastic comb fragment.

Date: 20th cent. (Discarded).

**CONTEXT [008] CELLAR.**

**Pottery. Coarsewares:**

Plant-pot holder (1 rim sherd - complete profile) in unglazed red earthenware.

Date: 20th cent. (Discarded).

Pancheon (1 rim sherd) in black-glazed red earthenware.

Date: Late 19th cent. (Discarded).

Jar/jug (7 body and 1 base sherd) in brown-glazed red earthenware, internally glazed.

Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

**Pottery. Finewares:**

Teapot (4 rim, 2 body, 1 handle & 1 base - complete profile) in brown glazed white earthenware. Manufactured in a mould. Moulded Leaf decoration.

Date: Late 19th or 20th cent.

Meat serving plate (2 joining rim sherds) in glazed white earthenware with indented & moulded rim. Blue transfer-printed decoration. Main centre pattern depicts pagoda type building, palm trees and exotic tropical plants. Floral border pattern. Unmarked.

Date: 19th cent.

Saucer (complete - 4 joining sherds) in glazed white china with brown transfer print and pink over-glaze painted decoration. The main design consists of three sprigs of roses against a white background. Around the rim interior there is a pattern inspired by classical Greek architecture. The pattern name 'Grecian' is printed in a scrolled cartouche on the base. Beneath the pattern name is the maker's name '..... & Son'. Also the number '295'. A potter's initial 'F' is painted in red.

Date: 20th cent.

Plate (2 joining rim sherds) in glazed white earthenware with pale blue transfer print. The pattern is 'Asiatic Pheasant'. A very common pattern used by a number of factories including Llanelli.

Date: 19th/20th cent.

Bowl (base sherd) in glazed white earthenware with purple transfer-print. Surviving decoration depicts a lion. Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Plate in glazed white earthenware (4 rim, 1 base sherd) with mould decorated rim and green transfer-print. Depicts a black man carrying a long pole from which hangs a scythe. Behind him on a fence is a cockerel. Part of a three-lined verse reads '...cock da crow....whip da Busha doe. ... me back. ... imcle Jack'. Blobs of colour (blue, red and yellow) under the glaze are poorly and crudely applied. A pink band decorates the rim edge.

Date: Late 19th/20th cent.

Bowl (4 rim, 1 body sherd) in glazed white earthenware with under-glaze green sponged decoration (leaf decoration) around the rim on both surfaces. Unmarked.

Date: 19th cent.

Shallow dish (1 rim - complete profile) in glazed white earthenware with all-over (under-glaze) brown sponged decoration internally. Unmarked.

Date: 19th cent.

Cup (2 joining rim sherds - complete profile) in bone china with under-glaze black transfer decoration. A repeated pattern of flowers and connecting 'fir' tree branches. Unmarked.

Date: 20th cent.

Plate (1 rim sherd) in bone china with scalloped rim and sprigged decoration. Lilac thistle sprig.

Date: 19th/20th cent. Cf. Cellar group from Spilman St. Context [10250].

(Discarded).

Tankard/mug (1 base sherd) in white glazed stoneware. Single trailed-on blue band above base. Applied handle with moulded leaf terminal. For shape and decoration cf. Mocca ware tankards.

Date: 19th or 20th cent.

Jug(s) (1 rim, 2 handle sherds) in copper lustre ware.

Date: 19th cent.

Bowl (1 base sherd) in glazed white earthenware with blue sponged decoration on interior base.

Date: 19th cent. (Discarded).

Cup (2 non-joining rim sherds) in bone china with over-glaze border decoration around the rim exterior. A border of pink and yellow flowers with green leaves between. A blue band decorates lip of rim.

Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

Bowl (3 rim sherds) in glazed white earthenware with under-glaze brown transfer decoration. Pattern name 'Fibre'. Unmarked.

Date: 19th cent. Cf. Cellar group from Spilman St. Context [10250].

(Discarded).

Bowl (1 rim sherd) in bone china with under-glaze blue floral transfer-print inside and out. Over-glaze infill colours of pink and yellow for the flowers and green for the leaves. The flowers and leaves are picked out with over-glaze gilding.

Unmarked.

Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

Plate (1 rim, 3 base sherds) in plain white glazed earthenware. The maker's mark 'WEDGWOOD' and a three letter date mark '?DZ' (the first letter/number not easily read) and '6' are all impressed on the base.

Date: Post 1860, pre 1930. (Discarded).

Plate (1 body sherd) in glazed white earthenware with under-glaze blue transfer-print. 'Willow' pattern. Unmarked.  
Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Cawl/slop bowls (2 base sherds) in plain white earthenware.  
Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Bowl or jug (2 joining base sherds) in plain white earthenware.  
Date: 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).

Cup (1 base sherd) in plain white bone china.  
Date: 20th cent. (Discarded).

#### Glass:

One fragment from body of wine bottle. Olive green. Embossed with the date registration mark. The 'Rd' system was in use from 1842-1883. The letter 'X' indicated the year 1868.  
Date: 1868.

Three fragments from neck and body of cylindrical wine bottle. Pale olive green.  
Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

Rim of Codd bottle. Bluish-green.  
Date: 20th cent (Discarded).

#### Bone:

One complete circular tab for feeding bottle. A central hole allowed the teat to pass through. 'MATHERS INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLE. LONDON & MANCHESTER' impressed around edge.  
Date: Late 19th/20th cent.

#### Iron:

One large buckle frame/ring object. Three sides are curved and one is straight.  
Date: Late post-med, 19th/20th cent. (Discarded).