

**Carmarthen Police Station  
Friars Park  
Carmarthen  
Carmarthenshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map & Record*



for  
Lidl Great Britain Ltd

CA Project: 6791  
CA Report: 6791\_1

May 2019



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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Carmarthen Police Station  
**Location:** Friars Park, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire  
**NGR:** 240831 219897  
**Type:** Evaluation and Strip, Map & Record  
**Date:** 8-12 April 2019  
**Planning Reference:** W/37401  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with the National Museum of Wales  
**Site Code:** CARM19

An archaeological evaluation and Strip, Map & Record were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2019 at Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire. Four trenches were excavated.

Possible evidence associated with the Civil War defences 'The Bulwarks' Scheduled Monument was noted in Trench 2 in the form of a deposit containing pottery of 16th or 17th century date, animal bone and a clay pipe fragment, potentially part of the monument make up, with another possible deposit identified in Trench 1. Trench 4 was a larger strip, map & record area alongside the defensive ditch of 'The Bulwarks' and a small number of undated features were identified, most notable of which were two parallel linears likely to pre-date the earthwork. There was no evidence of any additional defensive features external to the ditch in the form of a *glacis*, defensive pits or a wider counter scarp than previously identified, with the whole area showing evidence of having been disturbed and levelled in the modern period. Trench 3 demonstrated extensive evidence for modern disturbance of the monument in the latter part of the 20th century.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and strip, map & record for Lidl Great Britain Ltd at Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire (centred at NGR: 240831 219897; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken under a Class 7 consent issued by Cadw in response to a Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) application for the demolition of existing buildings and the development of a Lidl store with associated parking, delivery arrangements and widening of current access road. The evaluation was carried out to confirm the presence or absence of archaeology in the affected areas of the site in order to inform Cadw's final decision on the full SMC application. As such the evaluation was under the auspices of a separate SMC process related to a planning application, not the planning application itself.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief for archaeological evaluation prepared by Will Davies, Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Archaeology (North East Wales) for Cadw, the consenting authority for scheduled monuments. A subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CA (2019) and approved by Will Davies. As the proposed works relating to the widening of the access road and car park construction would likely impact up on a Scheduled Ancient Monument, 'The Bulwarks' (Cadw ref. CM009), it was deemed necessary to undertake archaeological investigation. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Will Davies and Louise Mees, including a site visit on 10 April 2019.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.3ha, and comprises the buildings of a former police station and associated car parks and access roads adjacent to the earthworks of The Bulwarks Scheduled Monument. It is bounded to the west by Morfa Lane, to the south by the A4242, to the east by Friars Park and to the north by residential properties and further earthworks of The Bulwarks. The area evaluated covers approximately 440m<sup>2</sup>, within the eastern area of the proposed development, and contains the bank and southern bastion remnant of the Scheduled Monument. Trenches were located adjacent to the existing access road to the police station and the area immediately in front of the defensive ditch. The site lies at

approximately 17m AOD, but occupies a point of high ground, sloping suddenly downwards to the roads in the south and west.

- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Tetragraptus Beds – Mudstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 466 to 478 million years ago in a local environment dominated by deep seas. Superficial deposits of Devensian Sand and Gravel are also recorded. These are glaciofluvial in origin, forming up to two million years ago in ice age conditions (BGS 2019). This is consistent with the geology encountered during the evaluation.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has previously been the subject of a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2018). Reference should be made to this document for detailed background information; the below is a summary of the Assessment's findings.
- 2.2 Carmarthen was the *civitas* of the *Demetae* tribe known as *Moridinum* (meaning *sea fort*) during the Romano-British period. The initial fort is believed to date to about AD75, possibly replacing the Iron Age hillfort on Merlin's Hill c. 2km to the north-west of the site. By AD120 the civilian *vicus* had been established and a new fort built further to the south, by the river, on the location of the medieval castle c. 600m to the east of the site. Although no evidence has been recorded of extra-mural Romano-British settlement within the wider area of the town, the proposed development area may have been close to a conjectural Romano-British road, c. 170m to the north of the site (*ibid.*).
- 2.3 In the early medieval period the settlement was known as *Llanteulyddog* and its strategic importance was such that a castle was built in 1094. The castle was destroyed and rebuilt several times until 1223 when a town wall was constructed. During the 13th century Franciscan friars established themselves in the town and by 1284 had their own friary buildings on Lammas Street, 70m to the east of the site (*ibid.*).
- 2.4 In the post-medieval period Carmarthen's main income centred on agriculture and the wool trade, with mills and wool mills sited around the town (*ibid.*). During the Civil War the town was a Royalist stronghold, and the aging medieval fortifications were



strengthened around the town. This included within the western part of the town, around and within the now dissolved Franciscan friary; this resulted in the earthworks of The Bulwarks, which were constructed over parts of the friary grounds (*ibid.*). Archaeological excavations within the Friar's Park area, c. 60m to the east of the site, revealed several Civil War trenches and features cutting through the medieval remains of the Friary, and evidence of earlier medieval layers (James 1995; Manning 1998).

*'The Bulwarks' Scheduled Monument (Cadw ref: CM009)*

- 2.5 Cadw's Scheduled Monument description states that 'The monument comprises the remains of earthwork defences dating to the Civil War, 1642-51 and built to protect west Carmarthen then held for the Royalists. Further stretches existed originally but these have now been destroyed. The earthworks comprise the remains of low wide walls and associated ditches designed to absorb shot combined with bastions to protect the walls and for positioning artillery. A central section of bank survives to a height of c. 0.7m fronted to the west by a ditch c. 1.6m deep externally and 2.3m above the crest of the bank. North and south of this are two polygonal projecting bastions. Only the northern is well preserved, with the depth of the ditch being c. 2m below the exterior and 4m below the crest of the now slight bank' (Cadw 2018).
- 2.6 The Bulwarks are considered to be one of the best examples of Civil War earthen town defences that still remain in Britain. They would have originally formed part of a larger *enceinte*, enclosing the old medieval walls and suburbs of Carmarthen with lengths of bank and ditch, interspersed with regularly spaced bastions to provide platforms for artillery and flanking musketry. O'Neil references an additional section which survived in a field known as Parc y Bulwark but was demolished in the 1860's (O'Neil 1938), which suggests that at one time the defences did encircle the town.
- 2.7 It is likely The Bulwarks were constructed after the Royalists under Colonel Charles Gerard recaptured the town from Parliament in June 1644 where he is said to be 'fortifying it for the King'. It is likely that these defences replaced the earlier 'mud wall' which is noted as facing the Parliamentarians during their capture of the town in April 1644 under Colonel Laugharne (O'Neil 1938). James has thrown this assertion into question, suggesting that there is little documentary evidence of the 'mud wall' which pre-dates the arrival of Gerard, although he does concede that it is likely Laugharne faced some form of defence in early 1644 which supplemented the pre-existing medieval walls (James 1991). This is further reinforced by Laugharne

himself, who gave some impression of the size of the existing defences, stating that the perimeter required at least 1000 men to defend it (Osborne 2004). It is probable that Gerard, an experienced soldier, modified the existing defences into a more modern style learnt during his time in the Low Countries and that the monument which survives today is largely the result of his work (Harrington 1992, O'Neil 1938, James 1991). Evidence of an earlier phase of defensive work was identified during excavations at Friar's Park, immediately east of the monument, which James suggests is from a poorly planned and possibly unfinished earlier defensive system. Certainly the sheer scale of the ditches (4.4m deep and c. 6m wide) suggests a defensive function and the recovered dating evidence and stratigraphic relationship with earlier features suggests a mid-17th century date for construction. If this is the case, the layout of The Bulwarks does not appear to respect the earlier identified defences and as such likely represents a newly planned defensive system. Although it is possible older defences still remained extant as internal defensive points, with the evidence from the upper fills of the ditches identified at Friars Park, suggesting that in some cases they were not entirely backfilled until the 19th century (James 1991). Harrington suggests that it is likely the Friar's Park ditches were built as earlier defences in 1643 or as an internal, secondary line of defence to supplement The Bulwarks (Harrington 2004).

- 2.8 The Bulwarks monument mostly survives well, however the southern demi-bastion, which likely formed the south-western corner of the whole *enceinte*, has seen considerable modern disturbance, likely during the construction of the Police station. This has included the creation of an access through the monument immediately north of the demi-bastion and the general levelling and landscaping of the demi-bastion itself. The layout of the southern part of the monument is therefore considerably changed from that which was recorded during a survey in 1937 (O'Neil 1938).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable Cadw to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset,



consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012), in order to inform Cadw's final decision on the full SMC application

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The position of **Trench 1, 2 and 3** was modified on site to take account of a buried service, with approval of Will Davies (Cadw) and **Trench 4** was located closer to the edge of the ditch than planned due to the presence of an existing metalled surface. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was carefully undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. All features were covered with terram prior to backfilling. Using a machine to excavate the trenches allows for the excavation of much larger areas, it produces neat, clear sections and surfaces with limited risk to the archaeology and is a standard approach on most archaeological sites.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Carmarthenshire County Museum, along with the site archive depending on whether . A summary of information from this project, set out within

Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

- 4.5 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to Cadw thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, Cadw, DAT Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record at Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) as per the *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives* (RCAHMW, 2015). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, as required by the Welsh HER guidelines (WAT 2018).

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-9)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the fieldwork results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 **Trenches 1, 2 and 3** were located alongside the existing access into the site, which is due to be expanded as part of the proposed development. The trenches were positioned to investigate the potential impact of this proposal and assess the level of survival or previous disturbance within this part of the monument. **Trench 4** was a strip, map & record area located immediately alongside the defensive ditch, in an area where the car park is proposed for expansion. As per the WSI (CA 2019), due to the relatively limited impact of the proposed car park expansion in the area of **Trench 4**, the trench was machined to formation level only and as such, did not reach the natural substrate in approximately two thirds of the trench.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 5.3 **Trench 1** consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil **100** up to 0.28m thick. This sealed a layer of redeposited natural **101** up to 0.42m thick comprising a mid-brownish grey sandy silt with very abundant angular mudstone fragments, possibly associated with the monument construction, although it contained no dateable

material. This overlay the natural substrate **102** of sub rounded mudstone gravel within a sandy silt matrix at a depth of 0.7m.

### ***Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)***

- 5.4 **Trench 2** was only partially excavated to its maximum depth of 1.2m due to the presence of a modern ceramic drain which crossed the trench in a north-east/south-west alignment at an approximate depth of 0.6m. The natural substrate **202** was encountered in the northern end of the trench at a depth of 0.93m below present ground level. This was directly overlain by a deposit **201** of mid brownish grey clayey sand and angular mudstone fragments, which appeared to thicken towards the south. Finds recovered from **201** included animal bone, pottery of 16th or 17th century date, a clay pipe fragment and a post-medieval bone cutlery handle. This was in turn overlain by a dark greyish brown sandy silt subsoil **200**.

### ***Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)***

- 5.5 **Trench 3** contained no features of archaeological interest and consisted entirely of modern made ground **301** which contained large quantities of modern brick, tarmac, wood etc to a depth greater than 1.2m below present ground level. This was sealed below 0.28m of topsoil and turf **300**.

### ***Trench 4 (Figs 2, 6 to 9)***

- 5.6 As outlined in the WSI (CA 2019) and above, **Trench 4** was machined to formation level only, averaging approximately 0.7m below present ground level. As such, the natural substrate was not consistently exposed along the length of the trench, with some remnants of subsoil **401** remaining (see Figure 4). The trench ran parallel to the earthwork bank and was located immediately to the east of the ditch. The trench was excavated in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features within the area of the proposed car park extension. Where exposed, the natural substrate **402** consisted of mid-reddish brown clayey silt with abundant sub-angular mudstone gravel. This was sealed below a mid-greyish brown clayey silt subsoil **401** which contained inclusions of modern coal, brick and gravel. This was in turn sealed below mid-brown sandy silt topsoil **400** which also contained abundant modern brick and coal fragments. The topsoil and subsoil depths were broadly

consistent throughout the trench and as a result only representative sections at the north-western and south-eastern ends were drawn.

- 5.7 Where **402** was consistently exposed in the south-eastern end of the trench, several features were identified. All were sealed below subsoil **401** and cut the natural **402**. Most notable were two parallel linears **403** and **415**.
- 5.8 Gully **403** was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 0.46m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill **404**, which consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay from which a single iron nail and a roof slate with nail hole, were recovered.
- 5.9 Ditch **415** ran parallel to **403**, approximately 5m to the south-east and measured up to 1.33m wide and 0.51m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single homogenous mid brown clayey silt fill **416**, from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.10 A further possible ditch terminal **411** and associated pit/posthole **409** were also recorded. The possible terminal was 1.5m wide and up to 0.26m deep, while the pit/posthole was 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep. There was no discernible relationship between the two as both were filled with the same homogenous mid greyish brown clayey silt fill **410** and **412**. The organic rich and topsoil-like nature of the fills, suggests a probable post-medieval or modern date.
- 5.11 Tree bowl **413** was the south-eastern most feature encountered and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.94m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill **414** of mid greyish brown gravelly silt but no dateable material was recovered. Root disturbance was noted in this part of the trench and it may be that **413** was related to this as the nature of the fills was very similar.
- 5.12 Pit **405** was sub-oval in plan with very steep sides and an irregular base measuring 1.54m x 1.1m in plan and 0.43m deep. It contained three fills, the lower two of which **407** and **408** consisted of a dark blackish brown silt charcoal rich layer **407** and a mid-brown with reddish orange silty clay layer **408**, exhibiting evidence for having been subjected to heat. The presence of these fills, along with the general form of the feature and abundance of very large, still extant roots throughout, suggest **405** is probably the remnant of a tree bowl which has been burnt out in situ.

- 5.13 Pit **405**, post hole **409**, tree bowl **413** and ditch terminal **411** were all excavated and fully recorded on site. Photographs and drawings of these features can be found in the site archive but were not included in the report as they are considered to be later features.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet. Alphanumerical codes have been applied to pottery fabrics.

### **Pottery**

- 6.2 A small assemblage, comprising three sherds of glazed earthenware, was recovered from two deposits. Topsoil layer **400** produced a single sherd (31g) of possible Donyatt ware, whilst monument construction deposit **201** produced a sherd of brown-glazed earthenware and a slip-trail decorated flat-based dish or bowl sherd of possible local or Somerset production. The group is probable of 16th to 17th century date.

### **Other Finds**

- 6.3 Two metal items, comprising one of iron (Ra. 2) and one composite item of iron and worked bone (Ra. 1), were recovered from two deposits. Ra. 1 is a cutlery handle formed from an iron blade fragment riveted between two worked bone plates. It is broadly dateable to the post-medieval period. Ra. 2 is of uncertain form, function and date.
- 6.4 A single clay tobacco pipe fragment (3g), of stem only, was recovered from monument construction deposit 201. Without diagnostic features such as decoration or bowl, the fragment can only be broadly dated from the late 16th to late 19th centuries.
- 6.5 A slate peg roof tile of pre-19th century date (CADW 2019) was recovered from gully 403 (fill 404).

- 6.6 Three fragments of highly fired clay were recovered from monument construction deposit 201, featuring a flat base and broadly rounded upper surface. The almost vitrified nature of the clay is suggestive of use in a hearth base or similar.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### ***Animal Bone***

- 7.1 Four fragments of animal bone (368g) were recovered from construction deposit 201 and layer 300. Artefactual material dating respectively to the post-medieval period and the modern era was also recovered (See Table 1, Appendix C). Each fragment was identified as cattle bone (*Bos taurus*) and displayed either cut marks or impact damage that indicates an origin in butchery waste





## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The fieldwork identified a number of archaeological features, although they largely remain undated.
- 8.2 The evidence most likely to be directly associated with the Scheduled Monument and the Civil War period is the deposit 201 encountered within Trench 2 and possibly the redeposited natural deposit 101 within Trench 1. Both may relate in some form to the original construction of the monument. Deposit 201 appeared to be thickening towards the south, possibly even being cut into the natural substrate 202 and it seems highly likely that this is associated with the construction of the monument in 1644. Based on the 1937 survey, it could potentially be argued that this deposit represents an upper fill of one of the demi-bastion ditches where it adjoins the longer stretch of ditch, however within the narrow confines of the trench it is impossible to argue this beyond conjecture, particularly now that the topography of this part of the site is much changed.
- 8.3 The presence of large deposits of modern made ground within Trench 3 suggests that this part of the monument has seen extensive modification and landscaping, probably associated with the construction of the police station, potentially representing an easy way, at the time, to dispose of construction related spoil. However, the absence of evidence in this trench does not preclude the possibility that archaeological remains may survive at a greater depth than was possible to safely reach within the confines of Trench 3. Any archaeological remains that do survive below this depth will not be impacted by the development and will be preserved *in situ*.
- 8.4 Despite being positioned on the outer lip of the defensive ditch, Trench 4 did not identify any evidence directly associated with the monument. There was no evidence that the edge of the counter-scarp existed any further to the west than it does presently and no evidence for any external defensive features such as a *glacis*, pitfalls or *chevaux de frise* (Harrington 2003). Based on the abundant presence of modern material within the topsoil and subsoil, it seems likely that this part of the monument has also been exposed to a certain degree of disturbance, levelling and landscaping, presumably also associated with the Police station and car park construction which may have occurred prior to the Scheduling in 1982.

- 8.5 Whilst uncertain in date, ditch 415 and gully 403 can at least be argued to likely date prior to the construction of the monument as they appear to be heading directly into the defensive ditch. The presence of the Friary excavated immediately east of the site, lends weight to the suggestion that these are potentially of medieval date and representing minor boundaries or enclosures in its immediate hinterland, although without firm dating evidence this remains conjectural.
- 8.6 The remaining features 405, 409, 411 and 413 are likely to be of natural or relatively modern origin and therefore of little archaeological value.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Wilson, assisted by Majbritt Bengtson and Katherine Hebbard. The report was written by Sam Wilson. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Eleanor Cox. The archive has been compiled by Sam Wilson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Oliver Good.



## 10. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Turf/topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular mudstone shale	5.5	1.9	0-0.28	
1	101	Layer		Redeposited natural?	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with v. abundant mudstone shale	5.5	1.9	0.28-0.7	Civil War?
1	102	Layer		Natural	Angular and sub-rounded mudstone shale gravel in sandy silt matrix	5.5	1.9	0.7-0.9+	
2	200	Layer		Turf/topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular mudstone shale and CBM frags	4.9	1.9	0-0.53	
2	201	Deposit		Monument construction	Mid brownish grey clayey sand with angular and sub-rounded mudstone shale	4.9	1.9	0.53-0.93	Civil War
2	202	Layer		Natural	Angular and sub rounded mudstone shale gravel in sandy silt matrix	4.9	1.9	0.93-1.2+	
3	300	Layer		Turf/topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular mudstone shale	5.1	1.9	0-0.28	
3	301	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey sandy silt with angular mudstone shale gravel and CBM, concrete, tarmac, etc	5.1	1.9	0.28-1.2+	Modern
4	400	Layer		Turf/topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt with sub-angular mudstone shale, modern coal and CBM frags	67.1	5.1	0-0.17	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with sub-angular mudstone shale, modern coal and brick frags	67.1	5.1	0.17-0.41	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clayey silt with angular mudstone shale gravel	67.1	5.1	0.41-0.69+	
4	403	Cut		Gully	Linear in plan with steep sides and concave base	5.1	0.46	0.34	Medieval?
4	404	Fill	403	Single fill of gully	Mid greyish brown silty clay	5.1	0.46	0.34	Medieval?
4	405	Cut		Tree bowl?	Sub-oval in plan with very steep sides and irregular base	1.54	1.1	0.43	Undated
4	406	Fill	405	Tree bowl?	Mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal frags	1.54	1.1	0.28	Undated
4	407	Fill	405	Tree bowl?	Dark blackish brown charcoal rich silt	>0.87	>0.38	0.03	Undated
4	408	Fill	405	Tree bowl?	Mid brown silty clay with reddish orange patches with charcoal flecks	>0.83	>0.35	0.11	Undated
4	409	Cut		Posthole/pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and concave base	0.82	0.7	0.12	Post-medieval/ Modern?
4	410	Fill	409	Posthole/pit	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.82	0.7	0.12	Post-medieval/ Modern?
4	411	Cut		Possible ditch terminal	Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave base	>2	1.5	0.26	Post-medieval/ Modern?
4	412	Fill	411	Possible ditch terminal	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	>2	1.5	0.26	Post-medieval/ Modern?
4	413	Cut		Posthole/pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and concave base	0.94	0.94	0.14	Undated
4	414	Fill	413	Posthole/pit	Mid greyish brown gravelly silt	0.94	0.94	0.14	Undated
4	415	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan with steeply sloping sides and concave base	5.1	1.33	0.51	Medieval?
4	416	Fill	415	Single fill of ditch	Mid brown clayey silt	5.1	1.33	0.51	Medieval?

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Ra No.	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot- date
201	post-medieval pottery	1	Slip-trail decorated bowl/dish	ST EW	1	51	C16-C17
	post-medieval pottery		Brown-glazed earthenware	BG EW	1	4	
	clay tobacco pipe		Stem		1	3	
	fired clay		hearth base		3	137	
	worked bone and iron		cutlery handle		1	20	
400	post-medieval pottery		Donyatt?	DONY	1	31	C16-C17
404	iron	2	uncertain object		1	18	
	worked stone		slate peg tile		2	274	



**APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE****Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

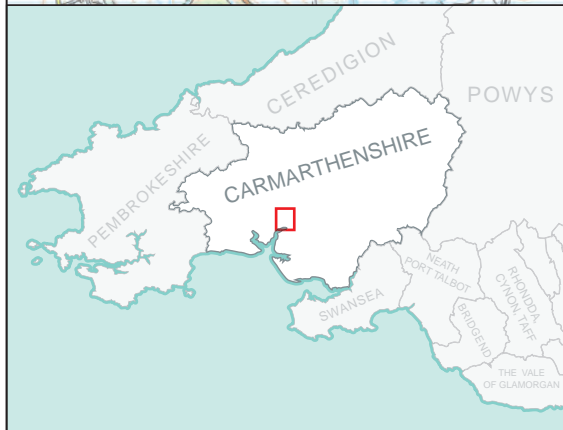
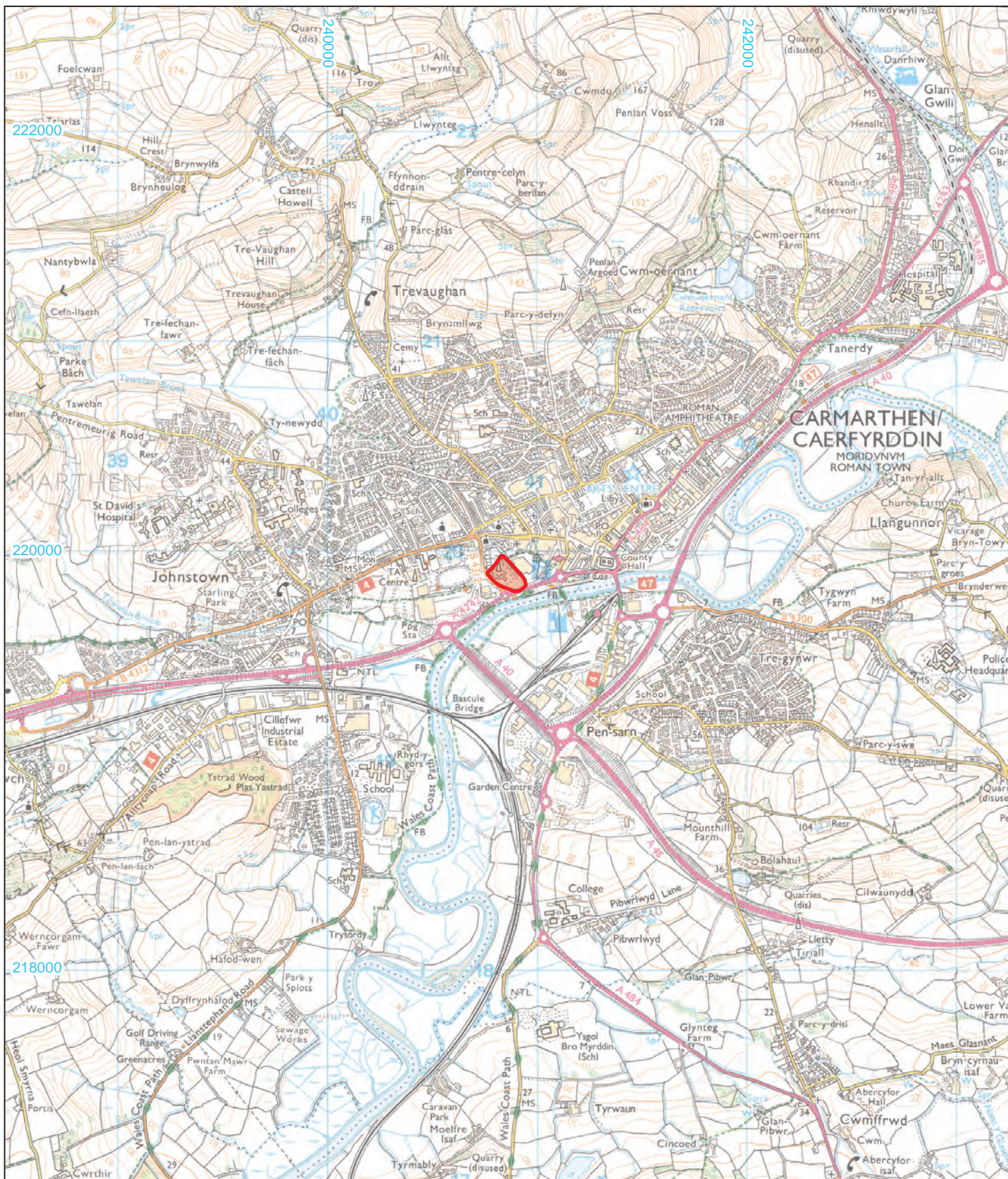
Context	BOS	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Post-medieval</b>			
201	3	3	307
<b>Modern</b>			
300	1	1	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Weight</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>368</b>	

BOS = cattle

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation and Strip, Map &amp; Record was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2019 at Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire. Four trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Possible evidence associated with the Civil War defences 'The Bulwarks' Scheduled Monument was noted in Trench 2 in the form of a deposit containing pottery of 16th or 17th century date and animal bone, potentially part of the monument make up, with another possible deposit identified in Trench 1. Trench 4 was a larger strip, map &amp; record area alongside the defensive ditch of 'The Bulwarks' and a small number of undated features were identified, most notable of which were two parallel linears likely to pre-date the earthwork. There was no evidence of any additional defensive features external to the ditch in the form of a <i>glacis</i>, defensive pits or a wider counter scarp than previously identified, with the whole area showing evidence of having been disturbed and levelled in the modern period. Trench 3 demonstrated extensive evidence for modern disturbance of the monument in the latter part of the 20th century.</p>	
Project dates	8-12 April 2019	
Project type	Evaluation/Strip, Map & Record	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	240831 219897	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cadw	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology (2019)	
Project Manager	Olly Good	
Project Supervisor	Sam Wilson	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Scheduled Monument 'The Bulwarks' Cadw ref CM009	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	National Museum of Wales	Ceramics, animal bone, metal objects, clay pipe
Paper	National Museum of Wales	Context sheets, trench sheets, drawings, registers
Digital	National Museum of Wales	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map &amp; Record</i> . CA typescript report <b>6791.1</b>		





**Cotswold  
Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**

**Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park,  
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**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

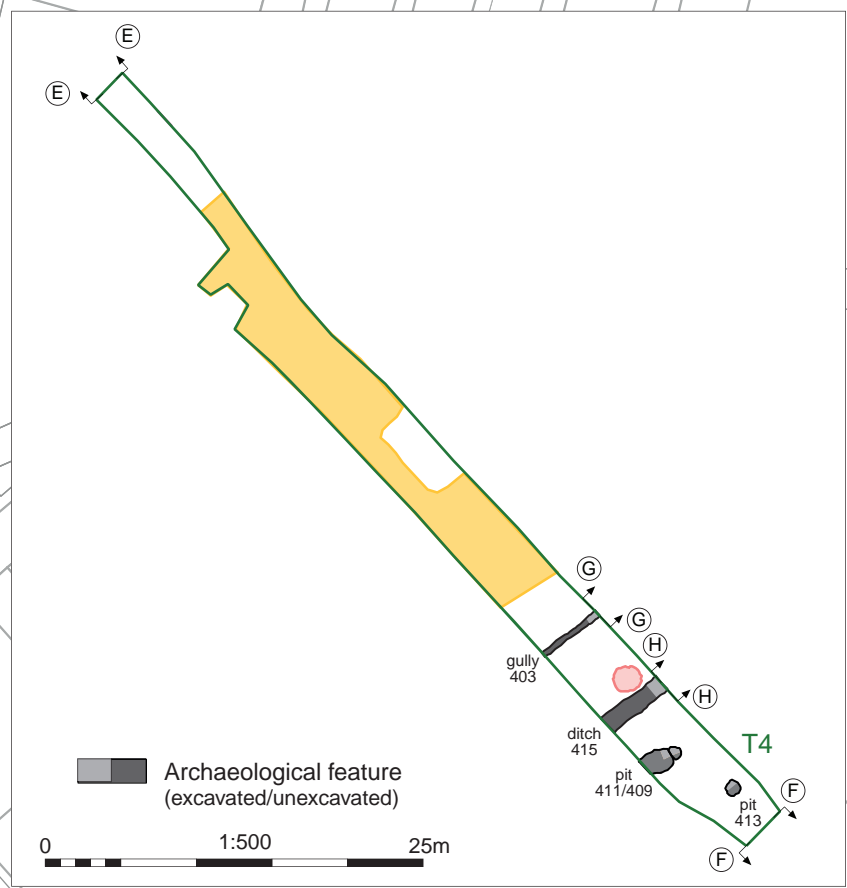
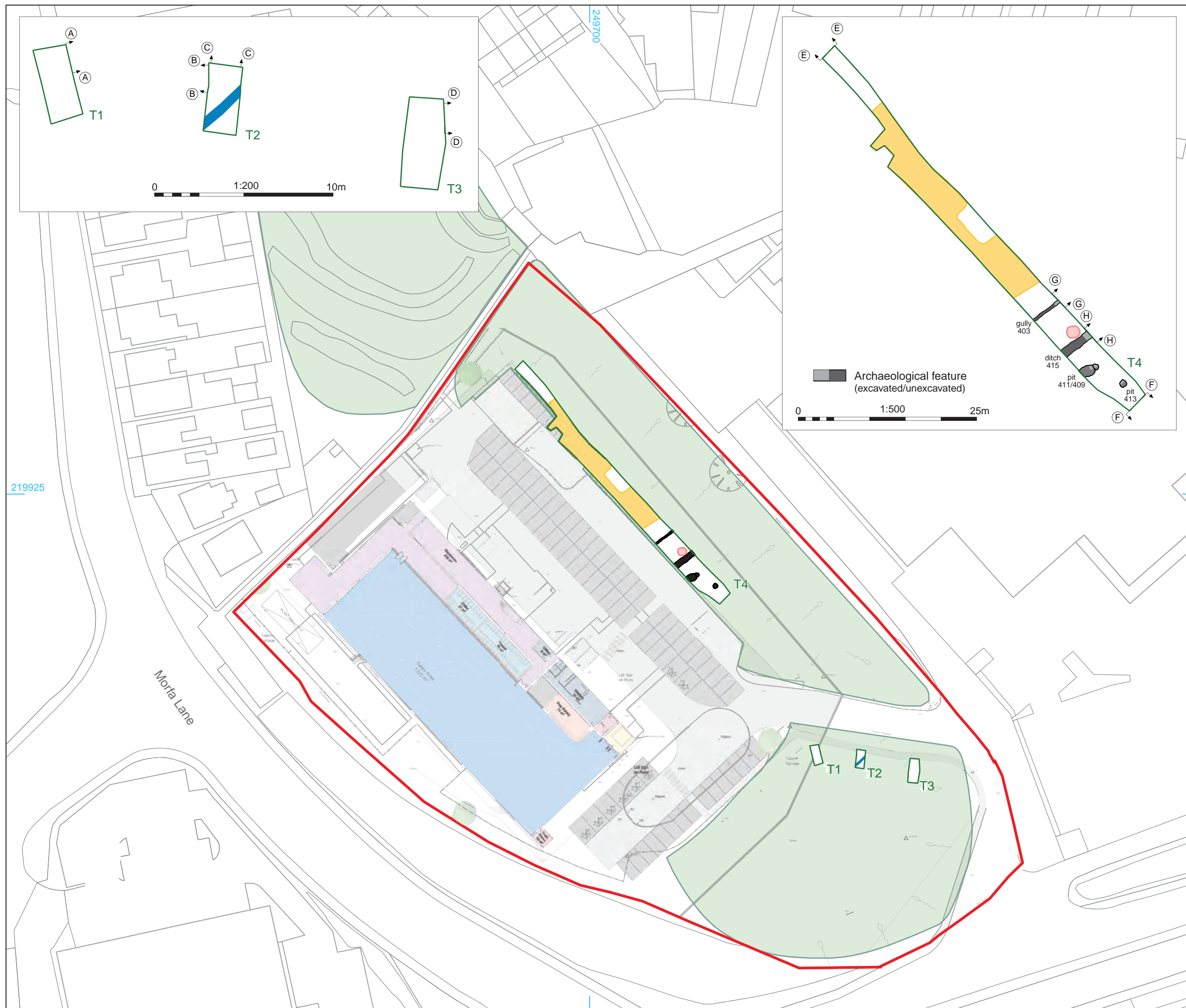
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CHECKED BY DJB  
APPROVED BY OG

PROJECT NO. 6791  
DATE 29/04/2019  
SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

**1**





- Site boundary
- Scheduled monument
- Evaluation trench
- Modern
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit/fill
- Treethrow
- Section location

0 1:750 25m

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Plan of proposed development supplied by client

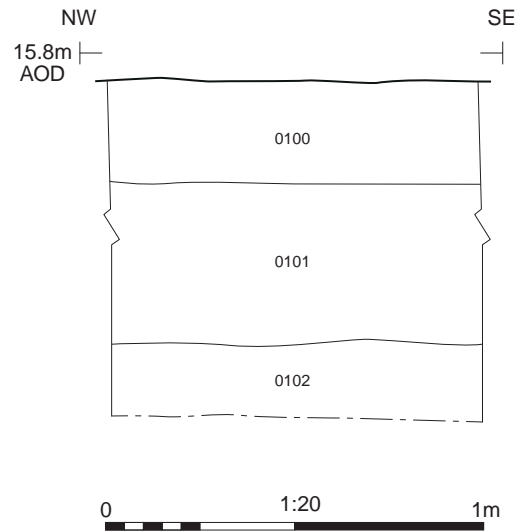
**Cotswold Archaeology**  
Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park,  
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan showing trench  
locatons, archaeological features, and  
proposed development

DRAWN BY	EC	PROJECT NO.	6791	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/05/19	2
APPROVED BY	SW	SCALE@A3	1:750	

# Section AA



Representative section of Trench 1, looking north-east (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

## PROJECT TITLE

Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park,  
 Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire

## FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 1: representative section  
 and photograph**

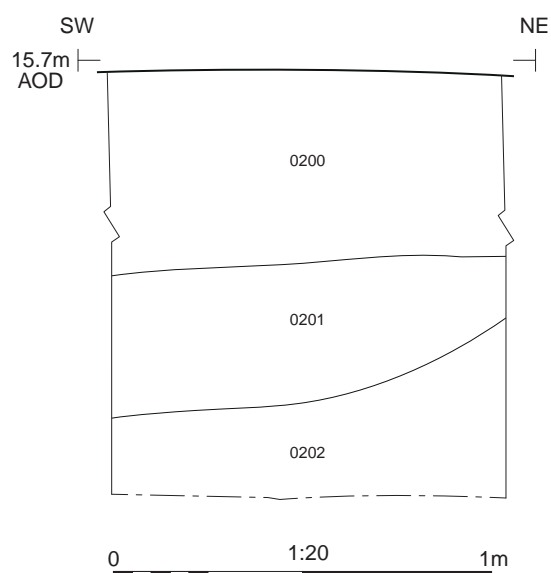
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 APPROVED BY SW SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

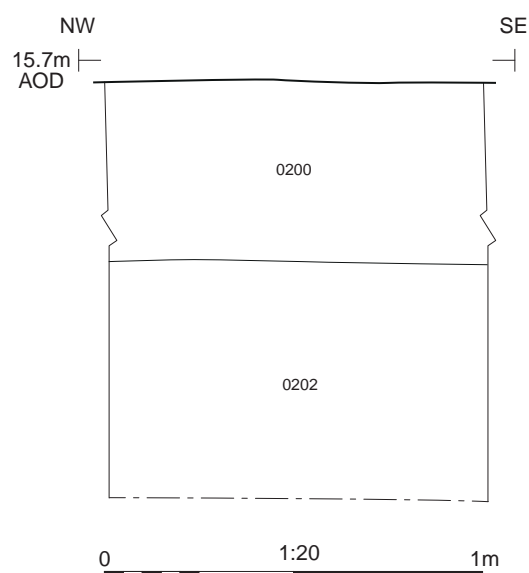
**3**



## Section BB



## Section CC



Representative section of Trench 2 showing possible Civil War related deposit, looking south-west (1m scale)



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Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

### PROJECT TITLE

Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park,  
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### FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 2: representative sections  
and photograph**

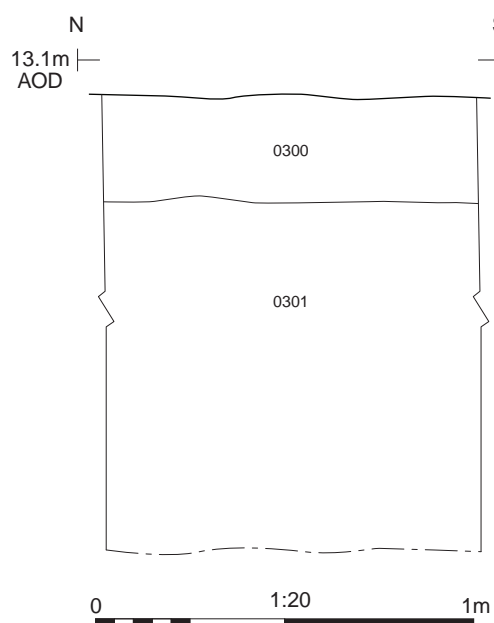
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FIGURE NO.

**4**



# Section DD



Representative section of Trench 3, looking south-east (1m scale)



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Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

## PROJECT TITLE

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## FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 3: representative section  
and photograph**

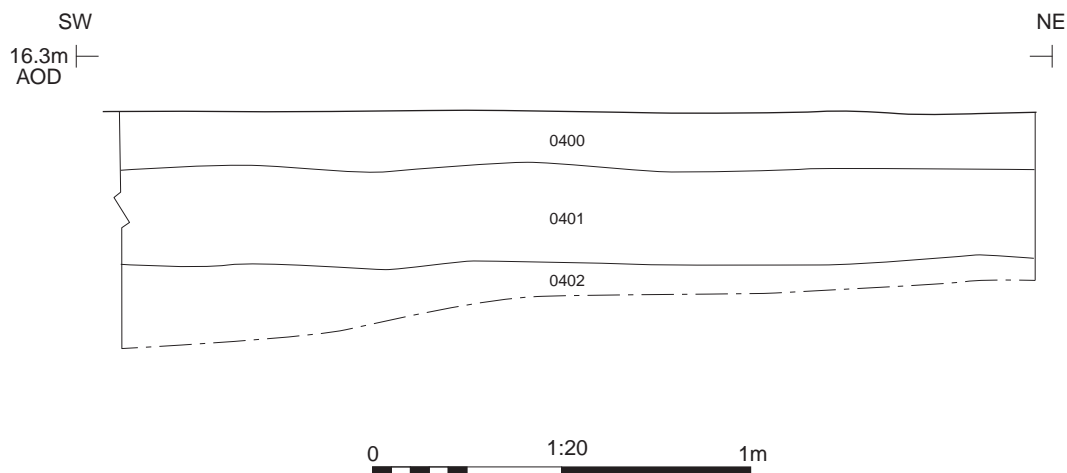
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PROJECT NO. **6791**  
DATE **29/04/2019**  
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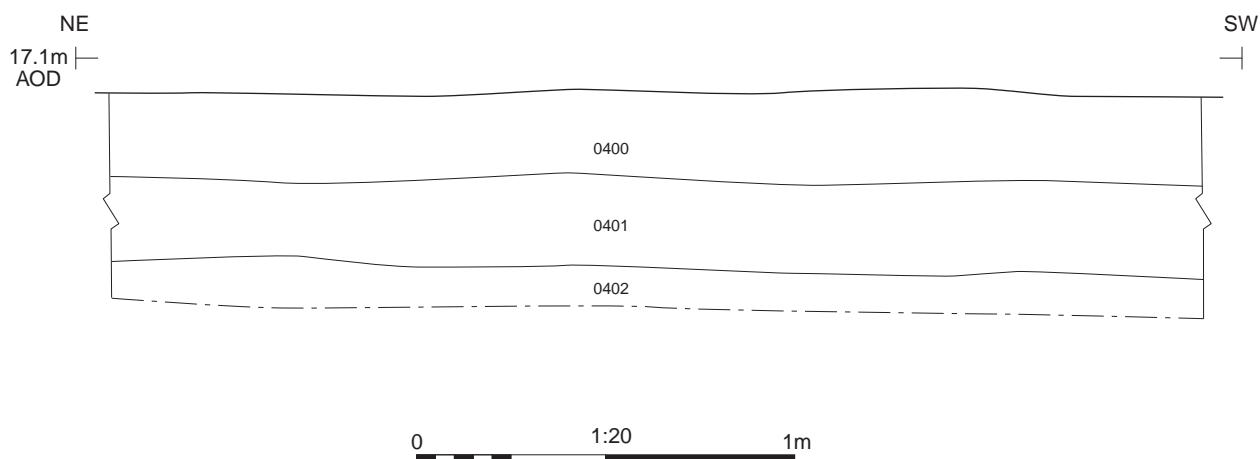
FIGURE NO.

**5**

# Section EE



# Section FF



**Cotswold  
Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

## PROJECT TITLE

Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park,  
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire

## FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 4: representative sections**

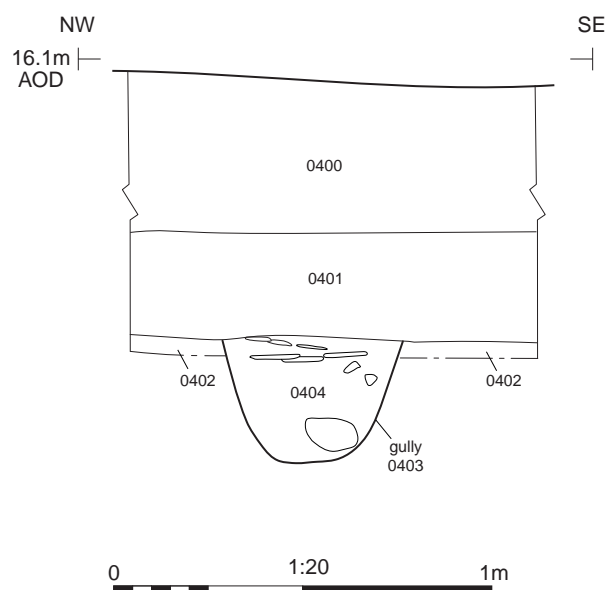
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APPROVED BY **OG**

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SCALE@A4 **1:20**

FIGURE NO.

**6**

# Section GG



Section of gully 403, looking north-east (1m scale)



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Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

## PROJECT TITLE

Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park,  
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire

## FIGURE TITLE

**Section and photograph of  
archaeological features**

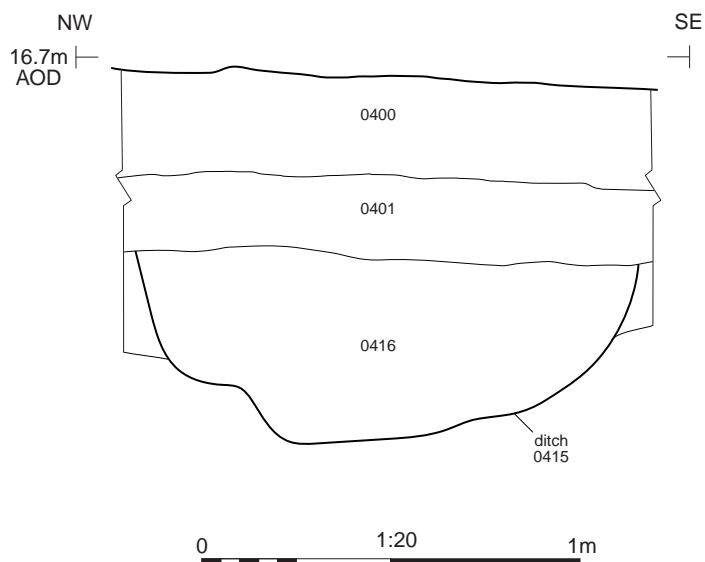
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CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **29/04/2019**  
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FIGURE NO.

**7**



# Section HH



Section of ditch 415, looking north-east (1m scale)



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Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

## PROJECT TITLE

Carmarthen Police Station, Friars Park,  
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire

## FIGURE TITLE

**Section and photograph of  
archaeological features**

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FIGURE NO.

**8**





*Trench 4 post-excavation showing subsoil 401 still present at formation level, looking south-east (1m scales)*



*Trench 4, features covered with terram prior to backfilling*



*General view of features in Trench 4, looking south-east (1m scales)*



*Trench 4 post-excavation, looking north-west (1m scales)*



#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units  
Cofton Road  
Marsh Barton  
Exeter  
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

