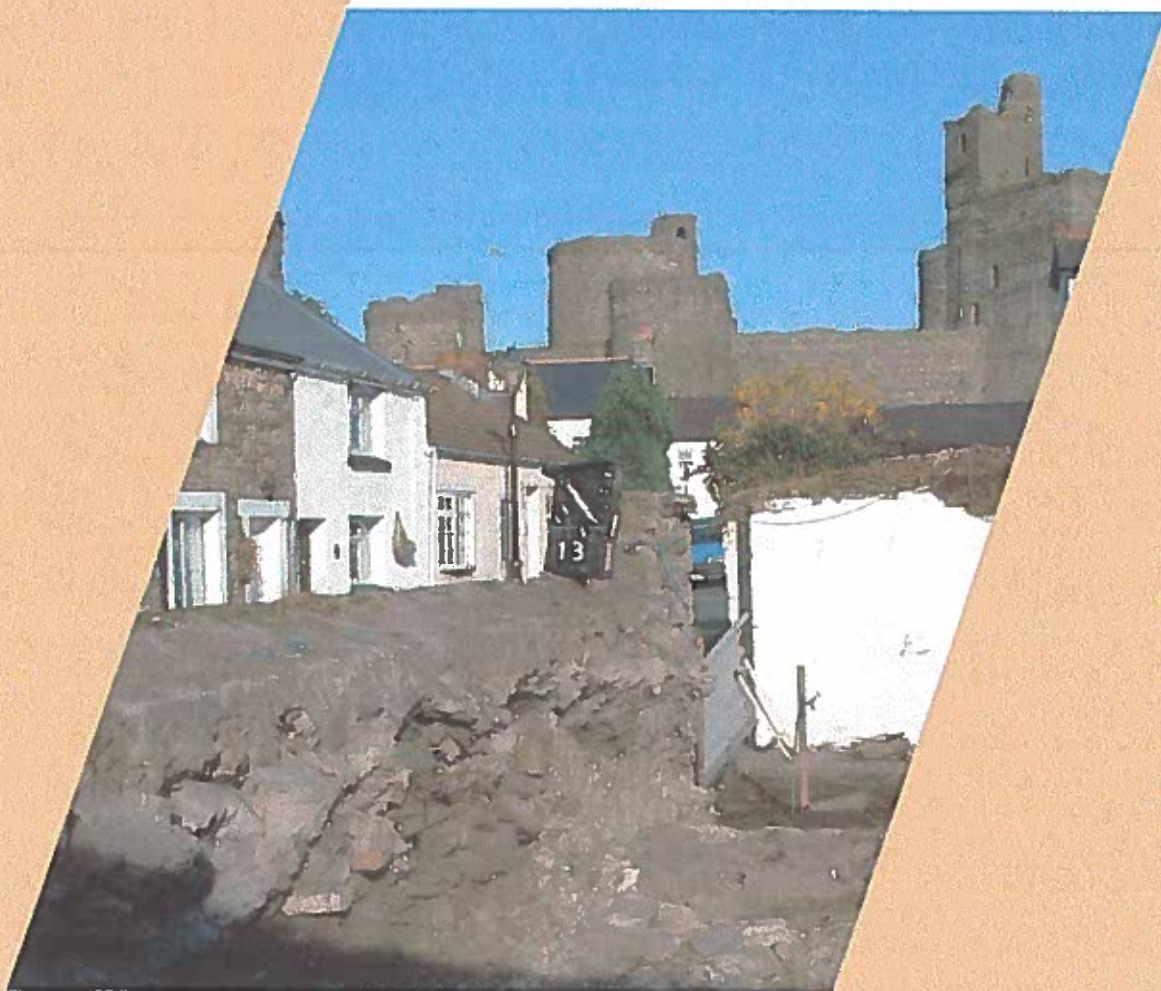




WEST WALES ARCHAEOLOGY



**Nursery Gardens
Castle Street
Kidwelly
Carmarthenshire**



**Archaeological
Watching Brief
Report**

ARCHAEOLEG GORLLEWIN CYMRU

WWA Report No. 4





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

**Nursery Gardens, Castle Street,
Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire
PRN 49482**

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**November 2003
WWA Report No: 4
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IFA Standards and Guidance

THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (IFA)

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief

The Standard

An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

Definition of an archaeological watching brief

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and *Standard* do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

Purpose of a watching brief

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- ◆ • to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

- ◆ A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

The Standard and Guidance for an archaeological desk-based assessment was formally adopted as IFA approved practice at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 14th October 1994.

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Summary

This report results from work undertaken by West Wales Archaeology (WWA) for B J Garratt of Nursery Gardens, Castle Street, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire.

Whilst a desk-based assessment did not form part of the brief; the documentary; photographic and cartographic evidence pertaining to the site was assessed.

The mechanical removal of approximately 1m of overburden revealed elements of mortared walling immediately inside the front boundary wall of the property. Traces of a central dividing wall, separating the site into two burgage plots, were also noted. Large quantities of unstratified pottery and butchered bone were also recovered.

The Watching Brief uncovered a series of probable light industrial pits, the rubble foundations of a central dividing wall, and substantial sections of medieval mortared wall foundations and segments of a probable cobbled path surface. Quantities of pottery dating from the 12th – 18th centuries were located in the highest levels.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

1.1.1 During October and November 2003 West Wales Archaeology (WWA) carried out an archaeological Watching Brief at Nursery Gardens, Castle Street, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 4078 0695) (PRN49482) (Fig 1) during the excavation of foundation trenches. Prior to this WWA carried out an inspection during the removal of approximately 1m of overburden.

1.1.2 The work was carried out on behalf of the client, Mrs B. J. Garratt the landowner; in response to a brief set by Cambria Archaeological Trust's Heritage Management Section.

1.1.3 The removal of the overburden and the excavation of the trenches (Fig 4) were carried out by D.T.H. Walters & Sons Ltd of Llanelli. A 3CX JCB fitted with a toothed bucket was used to remove the overburden whilst a JCB 804 *Super* mini-digger fitted with a 0.6m toothless blade was used to excavate the trenches.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Castle Street is located within the historic medieval core of Kidwelly and runs up a gentle incline between the Barbican Gate and Kidwelly Castle. Nursery Gardens lies on the south side of Castle Street, opposite No. 6 (Plates 1 & 2). Until recently the site was used as a small garden centre and records (Figs 2 & 3, Plates 3 & 4) show an absence of significant structures over the last 100 years and suggest that previously the ground had served as the gardens for the houses opposite.

- 1.2.2 The underlying geology is Middle Devonian boulder clay overlain by Milford Type typical brown earth in the Brickfield 2 series (GB sheet 2, 2nd edition 1957). The development site currently contains no structures and lies at approximately 13.40 m OD.

2 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The etymological evolution of the name Kidwelly can be traced back to the 9th century monk Nennius of Bangor who in 'Eulogium Britannia' refers to Celgueli. Later variants Celweli or Cadweli, the tribal name of Kidwelly, are derived from Cadwal. In essence the district gained its name from the tribe, the castle from the district and the town from the castle (Daven Jones 1908).
- 2.1.2 The town and port of Kidwelly owe their origins to the establishment of the castle in the first decade of the twelfth century. There is little evidence for the pre-conquest period – although the commote within which it lies bears the same name as the settlement (Murphy & Ludlow 2000).
- 2.1.3 Kidwelly Castle is part of a chain of castles built along the coastal road during the Norman advance throughout Henry I's reign. It is situated on a prominent ridge overlooking the tidal River Gwendraeth.
- 2.1.4 The castle occupies a D-shaped area defined on its south, west and north sides by a ditch constructed when the first castle, probably an earth and timber 'ringwork', and on the east side by a steep scarp down the river. In 1106 Kidwelly was granted by King Henry I to Roger de Caen, Bishop of Salisbury who built the castle by 1114 (Kenyon 1986, p7),
- 2.1.5 By the early 13th century a stone curtain wall had replaced the timber palisades around the earthwork, but it wasn't until the late 13th century, when the Chaworth family owned the castle, that a major reconstruction in stone took place.
- 2.1.6 The civil settlement, later a borough, was developed within the outer defences (the southernmost of three outer baileys) of the castle. Consisting primarily of French, English and Flemish agricultural settlers who supplied their own needs and those of the castle's household. Gradually the local retail economy expanded (the Flemish immigrants established a cloth industry) to trade with Bristol, the dominant port of the Severn basin, and with overseas. The earliest record of such enterprise was in 1229 when Henry III granted a certain Robert of Kidwelly, shipmaster, licence to trade with Gascony. A polychrome wine jug of the late thirteenth century, probably from the Bordeaux area, and now in the National Museum, was recovered during the 1931 excavations in the castle.
- 2.1.7 By the mid 14th century the castle had become an important administrative centre for the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1389, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, began construction of a large new gatehouse at the southern end of the outer ward. By 1403 it was strong enough to withstand an attack by Owain Glyn Dwr, but subsequent damage by fire and changes to the original plan meant that it wasn't completed until 1422. Further buildings

were added to the outer ward in the late 15th century, but by the early 17th century the castle was already falling into ruin and Kidwelly had entered into decline (Murphy, K, & Ludlow, N, 2000).

- 2.1.8 During the late 17th and early 18th centuries, under the House of Lancaster, the town enjoyed a brief revival with trade centred on new quays at Gwendraeth Fawr and at Muddlescwm east of the town. Much rebuilding was also undertaken in the new town south of river. With the construction of Kymer's Canal the town lost trade and by the mid 19th century sea-borne trade had ceased to be significant. In 1831 the population was still under 1500.
- 2.1.9 In 1832 Samuel Lewis describes the town as desolate with the old walled area comprised mostly of hovels. In the new town there were only a few respectable houses.
- 2.1.10 The arrival of the Great Western South Wales railway line in 1859 bolstered the town and during the 20th century extensive housing developments took place south of the river.

3 Archaeological Background

- 3.1.1 Tim Jackman, the former curator of a now defunct local museum, undertook an archaeological excavation of poor quality on this site during 1985-87. No record of these excavations survives other than a note by Heather James of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (the then monitoring authority, now Cambria) who observed traces of medieval building and finds of medieval pottery.
- 3.1.2 In 1977 Soulsby and Jones noted that knowledge of the archaeology of the historic areas of Kidwelly did not encompass either the depth of archaeological deposits nor the degree of destruction caused by post-modern development.
- 3.1.3 In 1980 excavations undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in advance of a proposed car park for the castle examined a section of the castle ditch and features associated with the Tithe Barn at the northern extent of Castle Street (James 1980). The excavations revealed that the medieval town walls (probably established c.1300) were built over the earlier earth and timber defences.
- 3.1.4 A southern extension to the car park was proposed in 1990 and evaluation trenches excavated by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Report 1990) uncovered evidence of medieval midden deposits and refuse pits containing many cockleshells and pottery sherds dating no later than the 14th century. The report postulated that as none of these pits was located within 6m of Castle Street the likelihood was that any buildings c.1400 would have fronted the street and that household rubbish would have been disposed of in the gardens behind the houses.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 To preserve by record any archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- 4.1.2 To signal, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of a significant archaeological find, for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard. All building work will be halted until the remains have been suitably investigated and dealt with.
- 4.1.3 To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits. The Watching Brief will not reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits.
- 4.1.4 To establish the archaeological resource existing on the site and to make available the results of the investigation.

5 Methodology

5.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 5.1.1 The Watching Brief was undertaken on areas of ground disturbance, specifically:
 - The excavation of footings to a depth of 1m.
- 5.1.2 WWA staff observed the removal of approximately 1m of overburden and a strip of concrete flooring by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothed bucket. A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to excavate the 1m deep foundation trenches.
- 5.1.3 The archaeological contractor then carried out limited cleaning and recording
- 5.1.4 The Watching Brief consisted of a programme of monitoring during the works and was undertaken by WWA staff under the direct supervision of Steve Kelly.

5.2 Recording

- 5.2.1 The site was planned at a scale of 1:50 and archaeological features were recorded at scale of 1:20 and photographed using digital colour and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the WWA *Fieldwork Manual* (Kelly, 2003) and in accordance with the IFA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological Watching Brief*. Current Health and Safety legislation was observed.
- 5.2.2 All significant archaeological features located in the trench sections were cleaned and recorded. It should be noted that, with the agreement Cambria Archaeological Trust's Heritage Management Section, four out of the ten pits revealed were not drawn in section.

5.3 Finds

- 5.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the Watching Brief and bagged by context.

5.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 5.4.1 No deposits suited to environmental sampling were located during the Watching Brief.

5.5 Presentation of results

- 5.5.1 This presentation outlines the results from the Watching Brief. An inventory of all contexts (which includes measurements not presented in the text) is presented in Appendix 1. Note that all OD levels are included in the figures. Whilst the north south axis of the site ran along a diagonal alignment as referenced by the plan and section drawings, in the following text the boundaries of the site are simply referred to as north, south etc. Specific features are, however, discussed in terms of their actual orientation.

6 Results

6.1 Overburden

(Plates 5-7)

- 6.1.1 The removal of the overburden by mechanical excavator yielded quantities of pottery and butchered bone. These finds were noted and kept. The dates of the pottery ranged from the 12th – 18th centuries and comprised mostly of North Devon Wares. There was also a high presence of mollusc shells; cockles, oysters and mussels.
- 6.1.2 Segments of mortared walling (structure 5, Fig 5, see 6.4 below) were revealed inside the northern boundary wall at the frontage of the property.
- 6.1.3 The boundary wall itself consisted of several phases of rebuilds and repairs (Fig 9) that in places overlay the mortared walling. The boundary wall, 1.60m high and 11m long, had clearly been refaced along the street frontage in recent times but the site face was found to be in poor condition and unstable. It was also apparent that the recent repairs (context 14) had added approximately a third to the height of the wall.

6.2 Pits

(Plate 15)

- 6.2.1 A swathe of pits was located across the southern half of the site (Figs 4, 5, 7 & 8, 11 & 12). These pits varied in depth and diameter but averaged 1.75m across by 0.80m deep. Their fills were comprised mainly of greyish brown, friable clay silts and the inclusions consisted mainly of cockleshells and pockets of lime or lime mortar. The height from which these pits were cut from within the stratigraphy was difficult to ascertain as discussed in 7.2.5 below. Three of the pits; 42, 47, and 61 were truncated by the construction cut for the rubble built foundations of a central dividing wall.

6.3 Rubble Wall

(Plate 8)

- 6.3.1 The removal of the overburden revealed traces of a possible linear structure running centrally (NW – SE) from the front to the back of the site. Initial cleaning and recording (Figs 4-6) prior to the excavation of the trenching noted a possible wall base approximately 1m wide.
- 6.3.2 The excavation of the trenches confirmed this premise. The rubble built foundations (un-mortared) of a wall was clearly revealed. In section (Figs 7, 10-12) the construction cut (26, 42, 50 and 63) was seen to truncate the natural clay to a depth of up to 0.60m below existing ground levels. The width of the cut varied between 1.20 – 1.40m and, as noted in 6.2 above, it clearly truncated three of the pits. The foundations comprised of large stones (up to 0.50m diameter) within a clay silt matrix. At the highest levels traces of mortar were noted but no clear bonding or coursing was evident. These foundations continued beneath the baulk to the south (Fig 6, section 1) and to the north it was overlain by a mortared wall (structure 5).
- 6.3.3 At around 7m from the inside base of the northern boundary wall there was a step, or kink in the wall foundations of approximately 1m eastwards. The elements of this structure noted at various junctures clearly indicated that it ran for approximately 13m and this is represented by the projection in Figure 5.

6.4 Mortared Wall

(Plates 7, 10, 13 & 14, 16 & 17, 19)

- 6.4.1 Elements of mortared wall (structure 5) were first revealed during the removal of the overburden. These were located immediately inside the northern boundary next to the entrance and extended 4.25m westwards in plan. At the western extent a pier of stonework was found to be approximately 1m square. Cleaning along the inside edge of the northern boundary wall revealed further traces of walling (Plate 10) extending into the north western corner of the site.
- 6.4.2 The excavation of the trenches uncovered further elements of this structure. In Trench 6 (Fig 5) a substantial piece of masonry was revealed (Plates 13 & 14). The machining in the trench was halted whilst the stonework was recorded. The walling was 0.70m wide and 0.60m deep, built upon a construction cut (18) that truncated the natural clay at a depth of 12.67m OD. At the southern end fragments of flagstones were found to skirt the corner of the stonework, these were un-mortared and the patch measured 0.70m wide by 0.40m deep.
- 6.4.3 The wall (structure 17) was constructed from a mixture of faced and rough-hewn stones up to 0.60m high and 0.36m wide. A whitish grey lime mortar with charcoal and mollusc inclusions bonded the stonework and as can be seen in section 4 (Fig 7) the walling, although randomly coursed, was well laid.

- 6.4.4 The main block of masonry ran NW-SE along the trench 1.75m from the inside edge of the northern boundary wall and extended for 3m to the south. At this point it stepped back (westwards) into the section (Fig 13), continued for another 1.60m before stepping back out again (eastwards) and continuing beneath the section to the south. The stonework in the trench was then removed revealing a backfill deposit (19) along the western edge of the trench (Figure 13). During machining the construction cut (18) was seen to continue at a consistent level.
- 6.4.5 In Trench 1 it became apparent that the walling continued at right angles along the inside of the northern boundary wall. The construction cut for the wall was observed in plan during machining and further sections of the wall were revealed along the northern edge of the trench (Fig 10). As can be seen in the section it is clear that structures 17 and 5 are of similar construction and that they ran for 9.60m along the northern edge of the trench.
- 6.4.6 Two further patches of flagstones were found; the first abutted structure 5 to the south and was 1.50m long and 0.60m deep and was laid roughly on a thin (0.04m) mortar bed. The second was located at the base of the eastern boundary wall and was possibly part of that wall's foundations. This patch was un-mortared and was 0.40m long by 0.70m deep.

6.5 Path Surface (Plates 17 & 18)

- 6.5.1 In Trench 1 (Fig 5) a horizontal surface was noted between structures 17 and 5 at a distance of 5.5m from the north west corner of the trench. This cobbled surface (40)(Fig 10) was constructed from vertically laid, rough-hewn, stones approximately 0.10m by 0.10 by 0.04m in dimension. A possible lime mortar bed (39), up to 0.06m thick underlay the stones, although the stones themselves were not mortared together.
- 6.5.2 A continuation of this surface (67) (Section 13, Figure 12) was observed along the eastern edge of Trench 5 where it continued for 4.20m southwards. The surface was truncated by Trench 8 and did not continue into the southern juncture of Trenches 5 and 8. The eastern extent of the surface (which was 0.25m in plan) butted against the upper levels of the central dividing wall (6.3 above) although its western extent had been machined away. The structure overlay a short stretch of reddened clay (burning) and this was also observed in the trench edge to the west.

7 Discussion And Interpretation

7.1 Ground Conditions

- 7.1.1 Generally the site and weather conditions were fine during the overburden strip and the initial clean and record. During the excavation of the foundation trenches heavy showers made the conditions difficult. In addition the compact nature of the site together with the presence of the mechanical excavator and a tractor and trailer for the removal of spoil

meant that little recording took place during the ground works. The trenches formed a grid pattern and this made access and movement across the site difficult.

7.1.2 In general the site was level and easily accessible from Castle Street.

7.2 Reliability of Investigations

7.2.1 The cartographic evidence, historical documentation and aerial photographs, clearly demonstrated that the nature and use of the site had changed little over the last 150 years.

7.2.2 The eastern side of the site had certainly been truncated in the recent past by the installation of a garage. The removal of a section of the eastern boundary wall (Plate 9) revealed that the height of the ground level in the adjoining property was similar to that of the overburden before its removal. This meant that the construction of the garage had resulted in a reduction in the level of the ground surface by around 0.80 – 1m (Plate 5). Alternatively some of the 1980s excavations may have taken place in this area and the garage then installed in the space. The removal of the concrete base of the garage during the Watching Brief revealed the top of the natural clay to be less than 0.05m lower.

7.2.3 It had been anticipated that the 1980s excavations on the site might have destroyed most, if not all, of the archaeological features, although it was conceivable that some may have survived, particularly at deeper levels. It should be noted, however, that the earlier excavations appear to have predominately taken place towards the rear of the property in an area now dominated by a pond.

7.2.4 The removal of the overburden, although observed, was not conducted under archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator was fitted with a toothed bucket and therefore it was difficult to ascertain if that area of the site had been truncated during the earlier excavations. Given the past usage of the site as both gardens and a garden centre and given the level of vegetation apparent in the aerial photographs (Plates 3 & 4) a degree of interference must have taken place. The overburden certainly appeared to be very mixed and contained quantities of bone and ceramics consistent with domestic waste or dumping.

7.2.5 It subsequently became clear that the machine had truncated approximately 5-10cms of the surviving archaeological horizon during the removal of the overburden. This horizon was further eroded during the Watching Brief by the machine tracking across the site in inclement conditions. The compact nature of the site meant that no other strategy was available.

7.2.6 Despite the above qualifications a series of stratigraphically secure features were revealed.

7.3 Overall Interpretation

7.3.1 There are five elements of the site that are worthy of consideration (The recorded archaeology can be seen as an overlay in Fig 4).

- 7.3.2 Firstly, the overburden produced large quantities of 12th – 18th century pottery and butchered bone, consistent with the land being previously used as gardens. The degree of truncation, either modern or early, together with the method of stripping meant that little further information could be gleaned.
- 7.3.3 Secondly, a swathe of pits was located in the southern half of the Watching Brief area. These pits contained quantities of cockleshell, some of which was crushed, but little in the way of dating evidence. The pottery found in pit [52], context (55) was located towards the top of the section where the stratigraphy was indistinct and probably affected by machine tracking. The range of dates from the assemblage (12/13thC – 17th/18th C) strongly suggests that the material was re-deposited. However it was clear that the pits were the earliest features on the site and that they were probably domestic refuse pits or perhaps some form of light industry was present in the vicinity.
- 7.3.4 With one exception, the pits were all set back at least 6m from the street and as noted in the 1990 Dyfed Archaeological Report (Car park extension) this may be indicative that buildings lined the street frontage. No evidence of any structures associated with the pitting was found.
- 7.3.5 Thirdly, the rubble built foundations of a central dividing wall truncated three of the pits and it is probable that the wall originally divided the site into two burgage plots. There were indications that the wall, above the level surviving, may have been mortared. This wall does not appear on the 1906 OS map.
- 7.3.6 Fourthly, substantial elements of mortared wall foundations were revealed and all appeared to be of one phase, or at least of a similar build. The character and nature of the remains strongly indicate a medieval date, although no secure dating evidence was uncovered to support this. These well-laid foundations would clearly have supported a fairly substantial building as they are of too high a standard to be mere boundary walls.
- 7.3.7 It was evident that one element of this structure overlay the rubble built foundations of the central dividing wall. The evidence also suggests that the bulk of the site was outside the building represented by the foundations suggesting that the inside of the building crossed the street and extended into the gardens of the adjoining property to the west. Certainly fragments of flagstones (perhaps a path up to 0.60m wide?) were found to skirt the wall in two places but these certainly did not continue in section. Further fragmentary remains of flagstones were located just inside the entrance to the site at the foot of the eastern boundary wall.
- 7.3.8 Whilst it is possible that the north west corner of the site lay inside the building there was no evidence to support this. It should be noted that various interventions, including the recent works, might well have destroyed any such evidence.
- 7.3.9 Finally, two patches of a thin cobbled surface were located. The first lay between two piers of the mortared stonework along the northern extent of the site and appeared to be of a similar phase as the stonework. A continuation of this surface, albeit truncated by the trenching works, extended southwards for 4 metres or so. Along its eastern edge it

clearly butted against the upper levels of the rubble built foundations of the central dividing wall. This probable cobbled path again suggests that the north west corner of the site lay outside whatever building the mortared foundations represented.

7.4 Significance

- 7.4.1 In terms of the recorded history of the medieval town of Kidwelly the findings of the Watching Brief are of local significance adding to the information uncovered during the 1990 archaeological works on the extension to the castle car park.

8 Acknowledgements

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Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map (1906)
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Aerial Photographs
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Tithe Map 18480
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10 Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick · (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	Layer	1.40	0.14	Re-deposited clay	-		
2	Layer		0.36	Top-soil	-		
3	Layer		0.22	Sub-soil	-		
4	Structure	0.70	0.10	Wall	-		
5	Structure	4.25	1.50	Wall	-		
6	Layer		0.12	Occupation layer	-		
7	Structure	1.00		Wall	-		
8	Layer			Clay	-		
9	Structure	3.00		Wall	-		
10	Structure	1.80	1.00	Wall	-		
11	Layer	2.00	0.50	Plaster / render	-		
12	Layer	5.60	0.15	Mortar spread	-		
13	Structure	5.40	0.90	Wall	-		
14	Structure	11.00	1.50	Wall	-		
15	Layer	5.40	0.10	Dump layer	-		
16	Layer	1.90	0.40	Dump layer	-		
17	Structure	2.30>	0.60	Wall	-		
18	Cut	2.30>	0.70>	Wall construction cut			
19	Fill	5.00	0.36	Construction back fill	-		
20	Layer			Natural clay	-		
21	Cut	0.64	0.38	Pit cut	-		
22	Fill	0.58	0.20	Pit – primary fill	-		
23	Fill	0.64	0.18	Pit – secondary fill	-		
24	Layer	0.25	0.16	Possible occupation layer	-		
25	Layer	0.30	0.28	Possible occupation layer	-		
26	Cut	1.40	0.44	Wall construction cut			

27	Structure	1.05	0.60	Wall foundation	-		
28	Cut	1.24	0.52	Pit cut			
29	Fill	0.53	0.52	Pit – primary fill	-		
30	Fill	1.40	0.28	Pit – secondary fill	-		
31	Fill	0.56	0.08	Pit – tertiary fill	-		
32	Fill	1.35	0.07	Pit – fourth fill	-		
33	Fill	1.60	0.22	Pit – top fill	-		
34	Fill	1.94	0.35	Construction back fill	-		
35	Layer	1.94	0.28	Sub soil	-		
36	Layer	1.94	0.19	Top soil	-		
37	Cut	1.10	0.16	Wall construction cut			
38	Fill	1.10	0.20	Construction back fill	-		
39	Layer	0.90	0.06	Mortar spread	-		
40	Structure	1.10	0.10	Path surface	-		
41	Layer	1.10	0.10	Occupation layer	Pottery Bone	73/2.631Kgm 8/ 185gm	13 th /14 th C 17 th /18 th C
42	Cut	0.54	0.24	Possible pit cut			
43	Structure	1.10	0.46	Wall foundation	-		
44	Cut	1.82	0.76	Pit cut	-		
45	Fill	1.80	0.56	Pit – primary fill	-		
46	Fill	1.50	0.20	Pit – secondary fill	-		
47	Cut	1.60	0.48	Pit cut	-		
48	Fill	1.20	0.25	Pit – primary fill	-		
49	Fill	0.95	0.20	Pit – secondary fill	-		
50	Cut	1.60	0.50	Wall construction cut	-		
51	Structure	1.00	0.50	Wall foundation	-		
52	Cut	1.95	0.84	Pit cut	-		
53	Fill	0.62	0.10	Pit – primary fill	-		
54	Fill	1.55	0.24	Pit – secondary fill	-		
55	Fill	1.86	0.20	Pit – tertiary fill	Pottery Bone	13/276gm 1/<1gm	12 th /13 th C 17 th /18 th C
56	Fill	1.94	0.16	Pit – fourth fill	-		
57	Fill	1.95	0.28	Pit – top fill	-		

58	Cut	1.70	0.50	Pit cut	-		
59	Fill	1.58	0.28	Pit – primary fill	-		
60	Fill	1.60	0.22	Pit - secondary fill	-		
61	Cut	0.20	0.90	Pit cut	-		
62	Fill	0.20	0.90	Pit fill	-		
63	Cut	0.90	0.90	Wall construction cut	-		
64	Structure	1.00	0.94	Wall foundation	Pottery	10/80gm	17 th /18 th C
65	Cut	4.23	-	Possible construction cut	-		
66	Fill	4.23	0.08	Backfill / levelling	-		
67	Structure	4.20	0.10	Path surface	-		
68	Layer	1.40	0.05	Possible occupation layer	-		

11 Appendix 2 Pottery Inventory

11.1 Context 41

Type	Number of sherds	Weight	Date
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North Devon Sgraffito Ware	6	47gm	17 th /18 th C
Westerwald (German Stoneware)	2	10gm	17 th /18 th C
North Devon - Barnstable	1	46gm	17 th /18 th C
South Wales?	7	135gm	13 th /14 th C
North Devon	10	709gm	17 th /18 th C
North Devon GT Ware	47	1.686kgm	17 th /18 th C

11.2 Context 55

Ham green	1	1gm	12 th /13 th C
South Wales?	1	52gm	17 th /18 th C
North Devon	11	223gm	17 th /18 th C

11.3 Context 64

North Devon	7	60gm	17 th /18 th C
North Devon GT Ware	3	20gm	17 th /18 th C

12 Appendix 3 Animal Bone Inventory

Context	Species	Number of frags	Weight
41	Cattle	3	151gm
41	Sheep	3	28gm
41	Pig	1	3gm
41	Unknown	1	6gm
55	Pig	1	<1gm

Unstratified	Pig	9	116gm
“	Cattle	39	969gm
“	Sheep	25	240gm
“	Unknown	46	29gm
“	Misc. frags	31	216gm

12.1 Animal Bone by Jan Blyth

12.1.1 Predominately butchered non-meat (mainly foot bones, teeth and jaw frags) of domesticated animals. Some evidence of scavenging (2 carnivore teeth). The majority of bone from the site was very well preserved with little attritional damage although there was some weathering and abrasion.

13 Appendix 4

13.1 Summary of site details

Site Name:	Nursery Gardens, Castle Street, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire.
Site Code:	KNG 03
PRN:	49482
NPRN:	
SAM:	
Other Ref No:	WWA Report No. 4
NGR:	SN 4078 0695
Site Type:	Medieval
Project Type:	Archaeological Watching Brief
Site Director:	Steve Kelly
Project Dates:	October / November 2003
Categories Present:	Medieval
Local of Original Archive:	Carmarthen Museum,
Location of Duplicate Archive:	West Wales Archaeology
Number of Finds Boxes:	
Location of Finds:	Carmarthen Museum
Museum Reference:	2003:0862
Copyright:	West Wales Archaeology

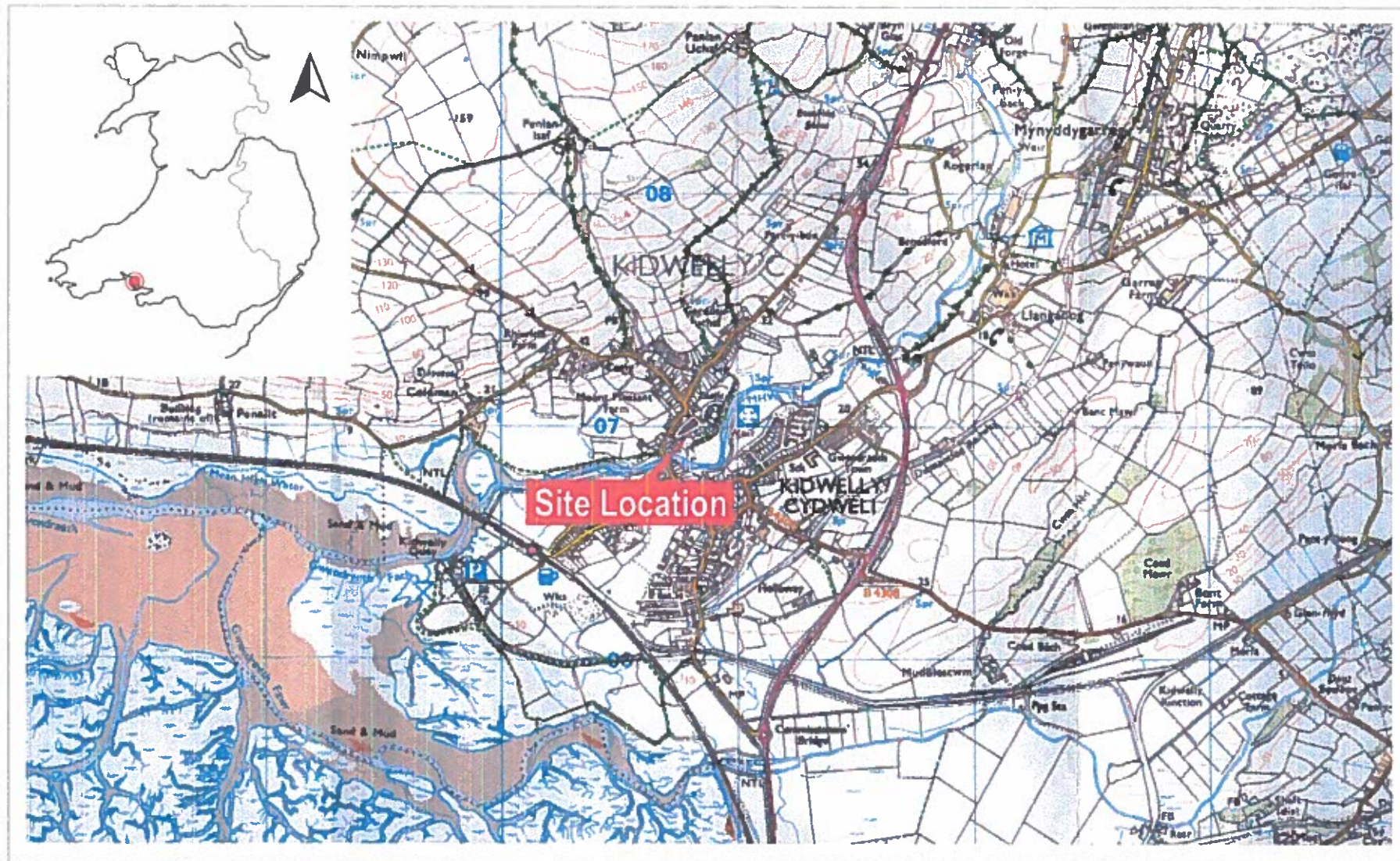


Fig 1: Site location map

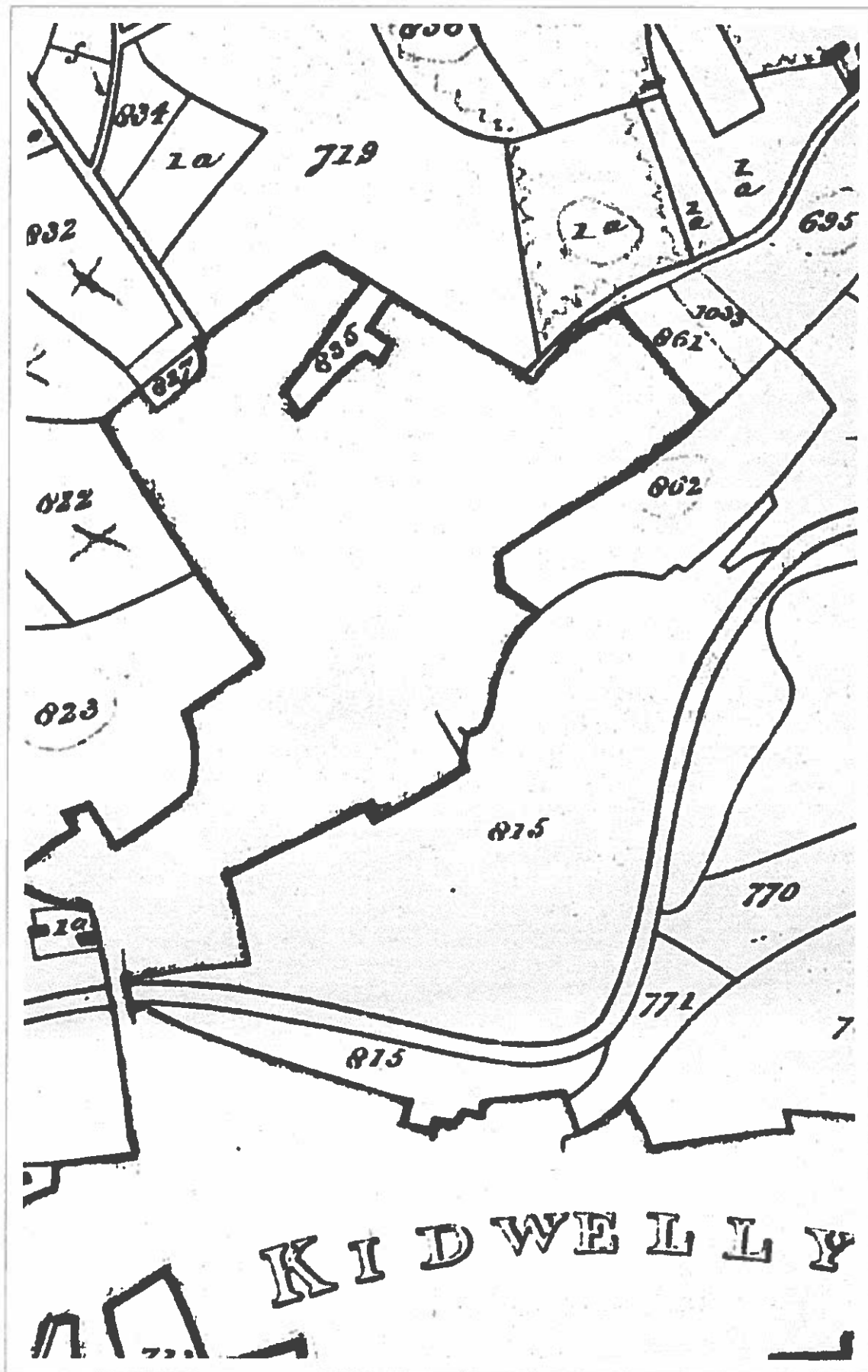


Fig 2: 1840 Tithe map

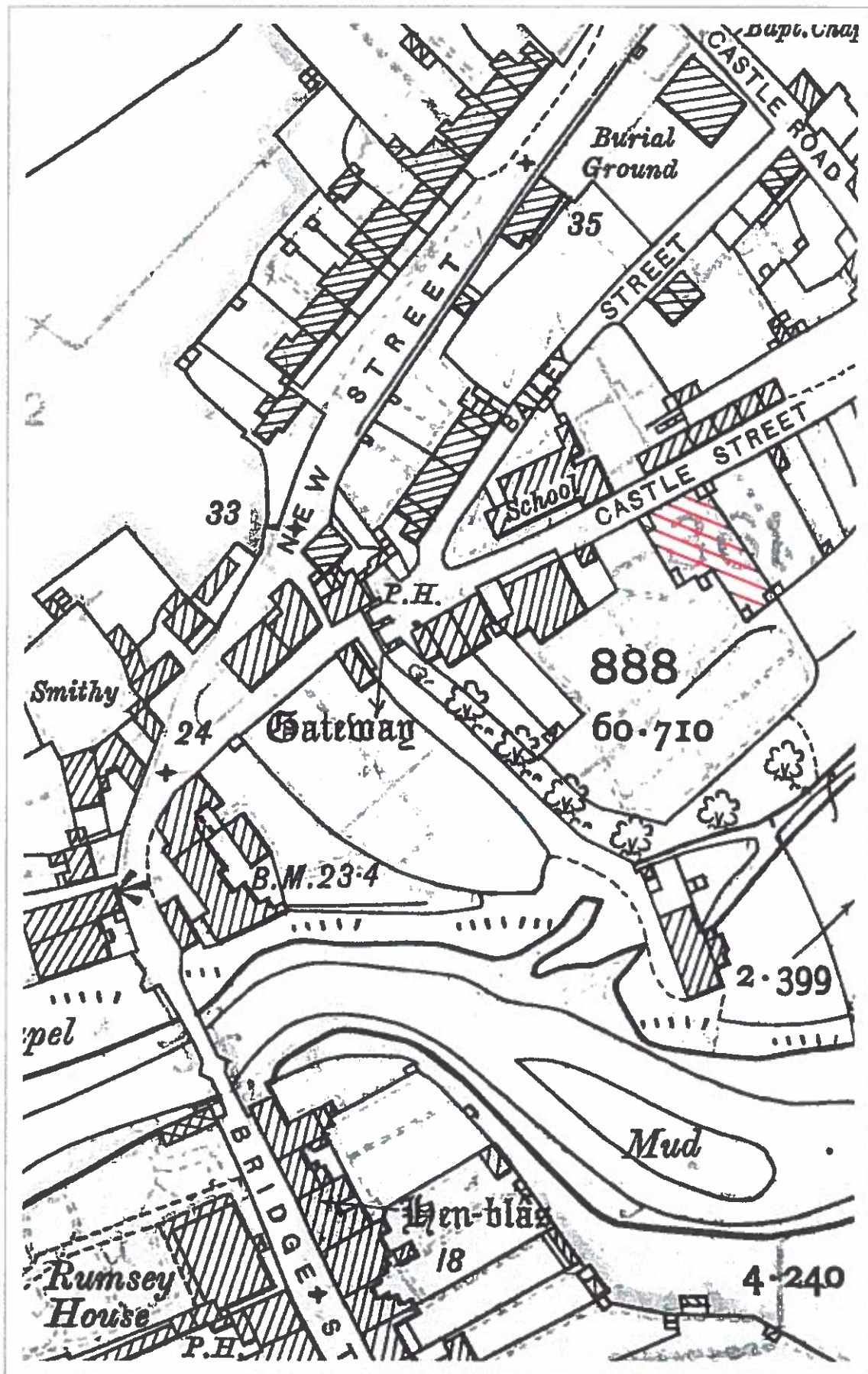


Fig 3: 1906 OS 2nd Edition Map

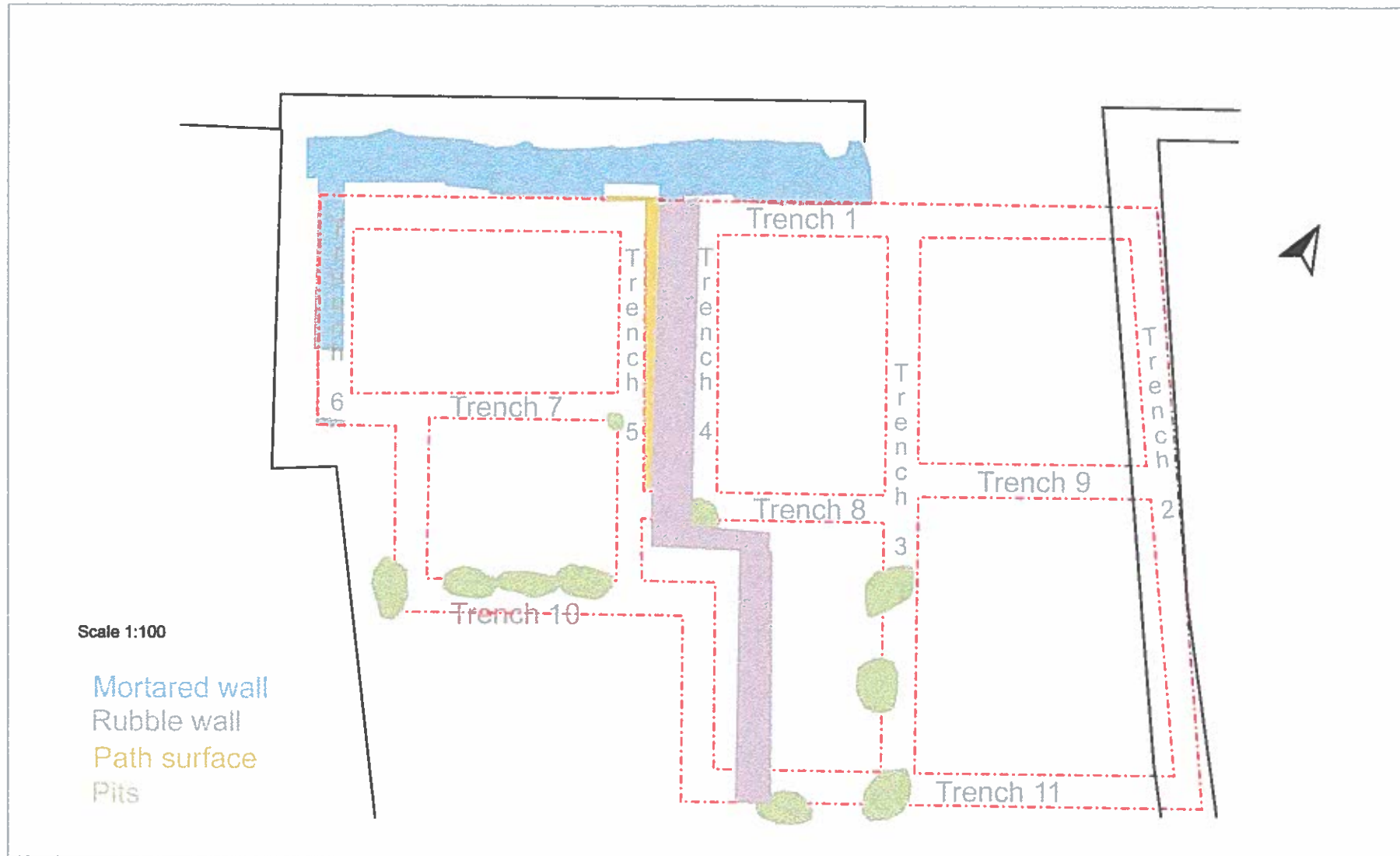


Fig 4: Trenching plan

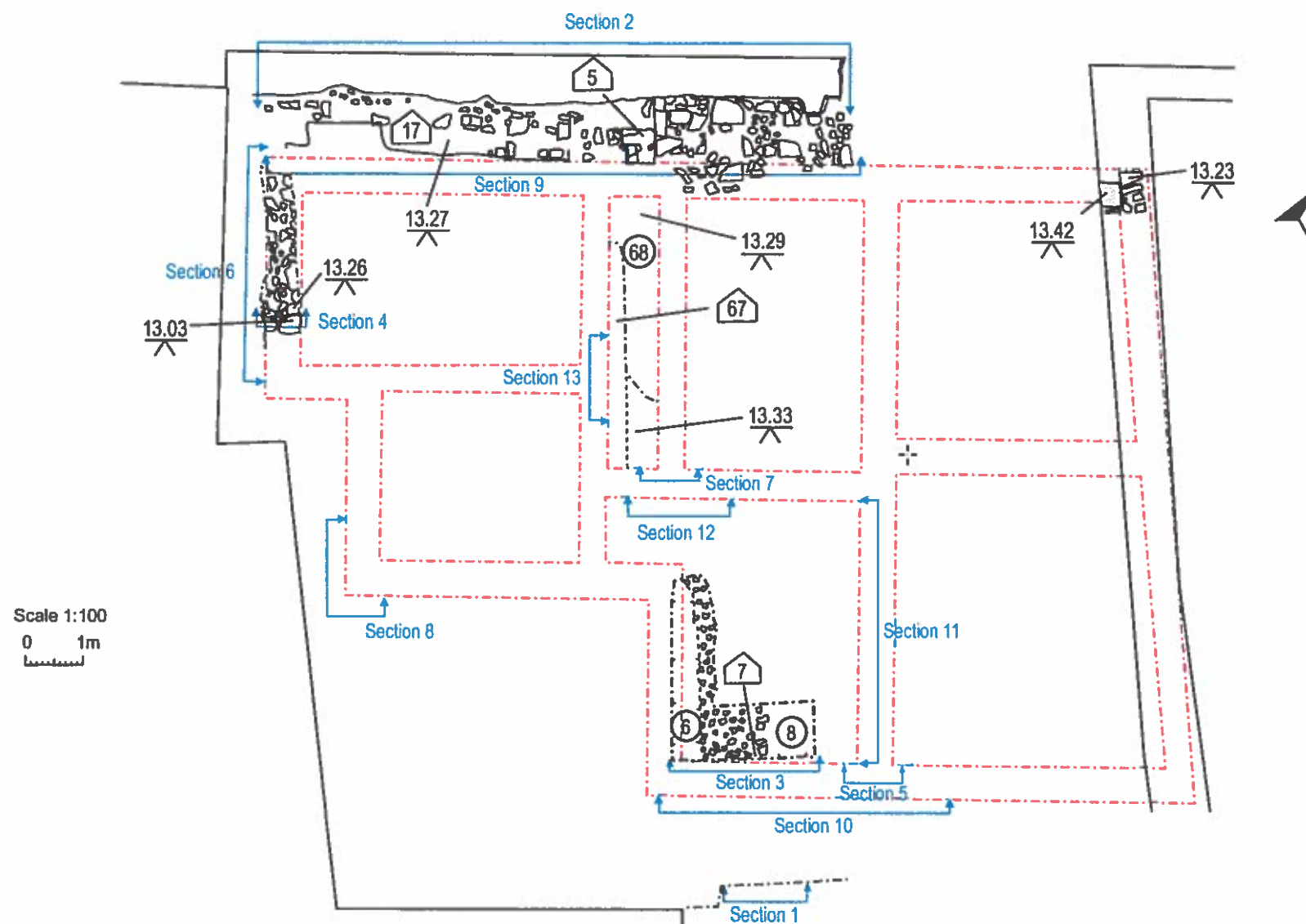


Figure 5: Archaeology in plan

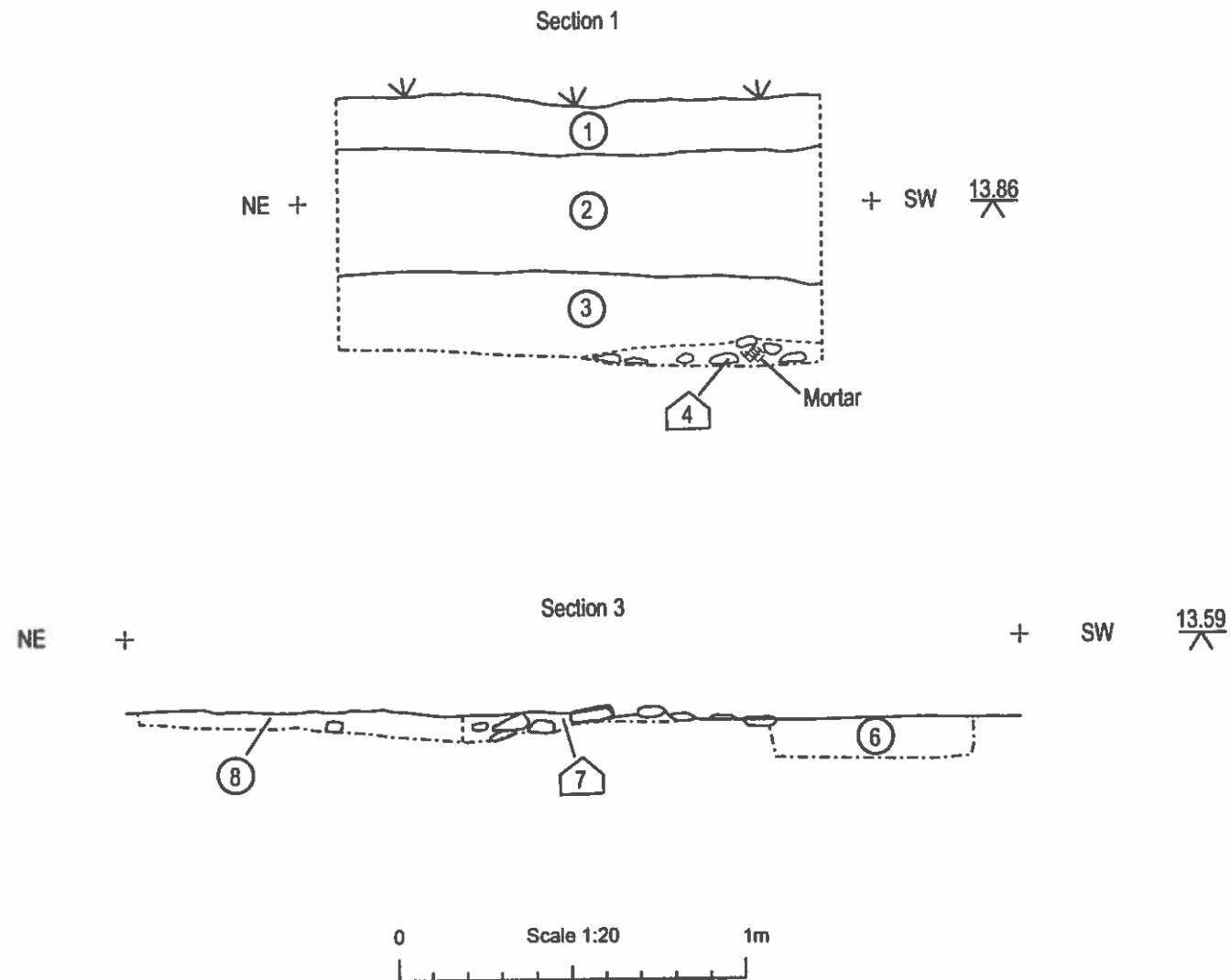


Figure 6: Sections 1 & 3

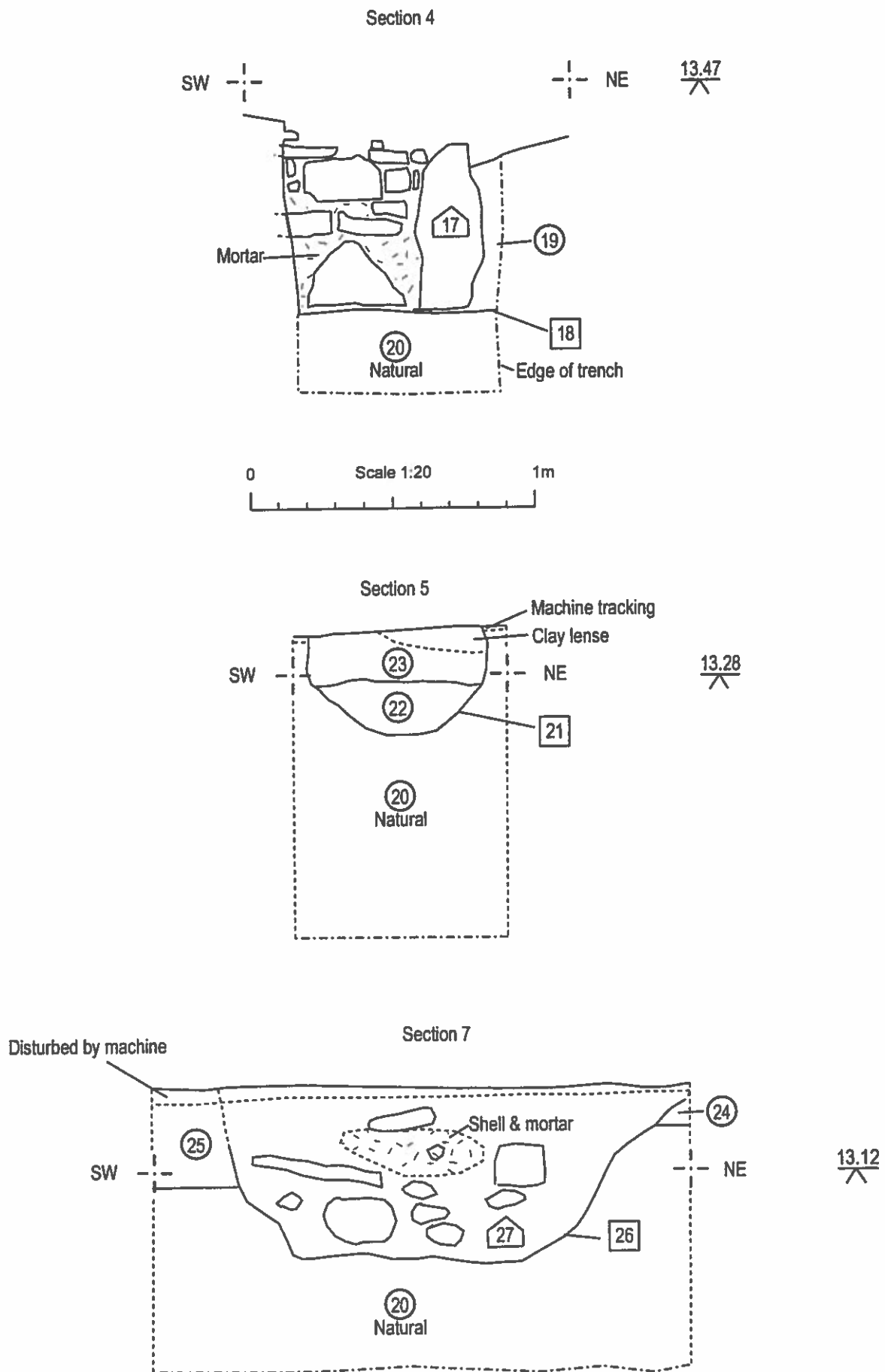


Fig 7: Sections 4, 5 and 7

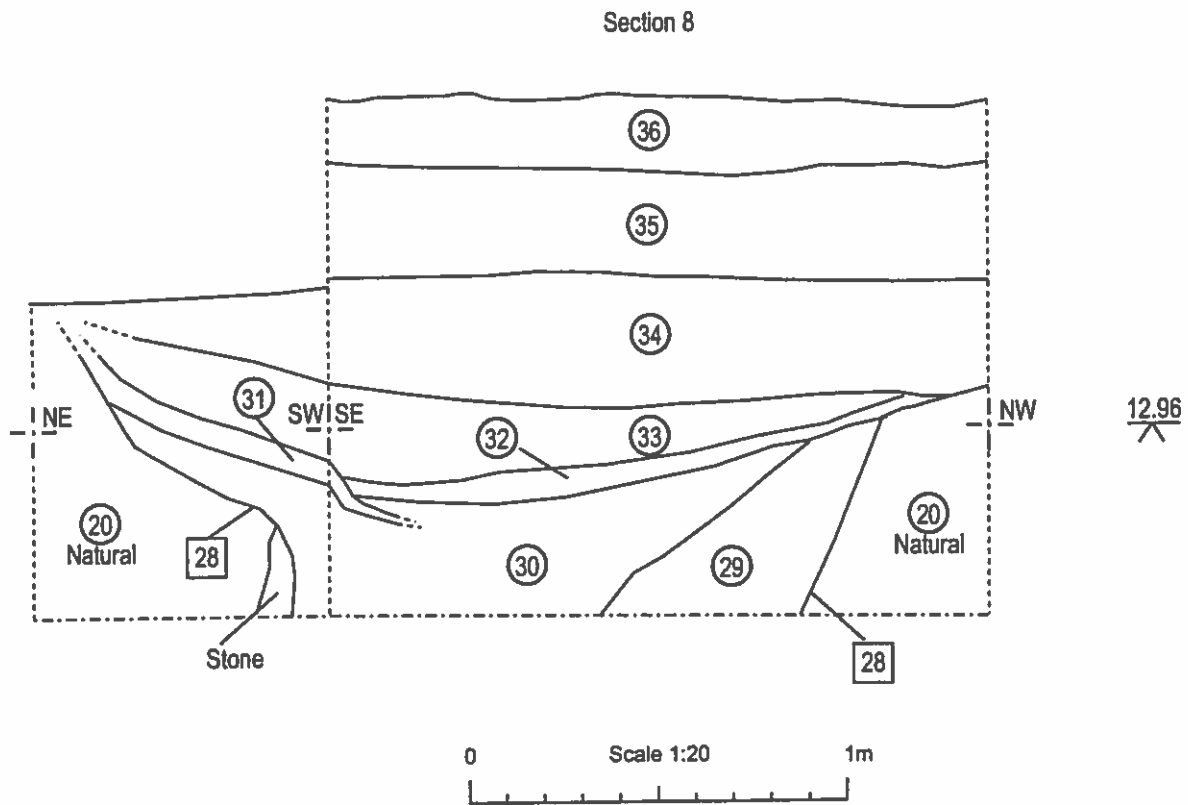
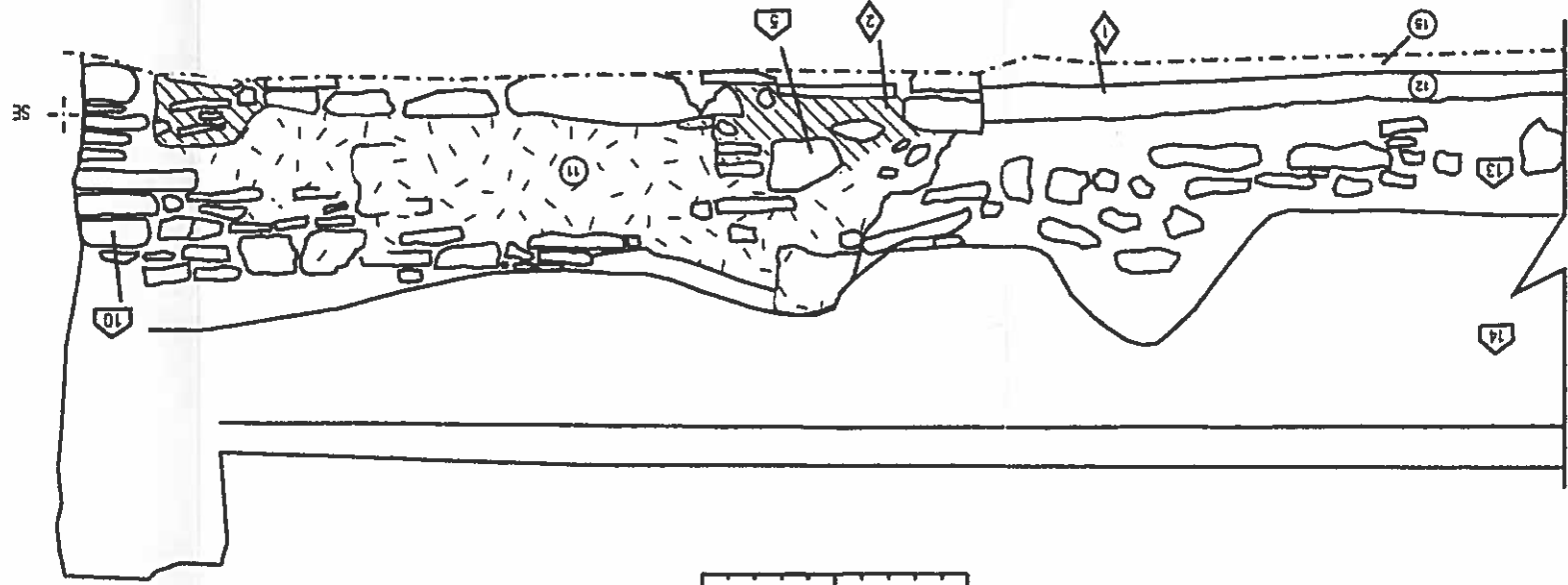


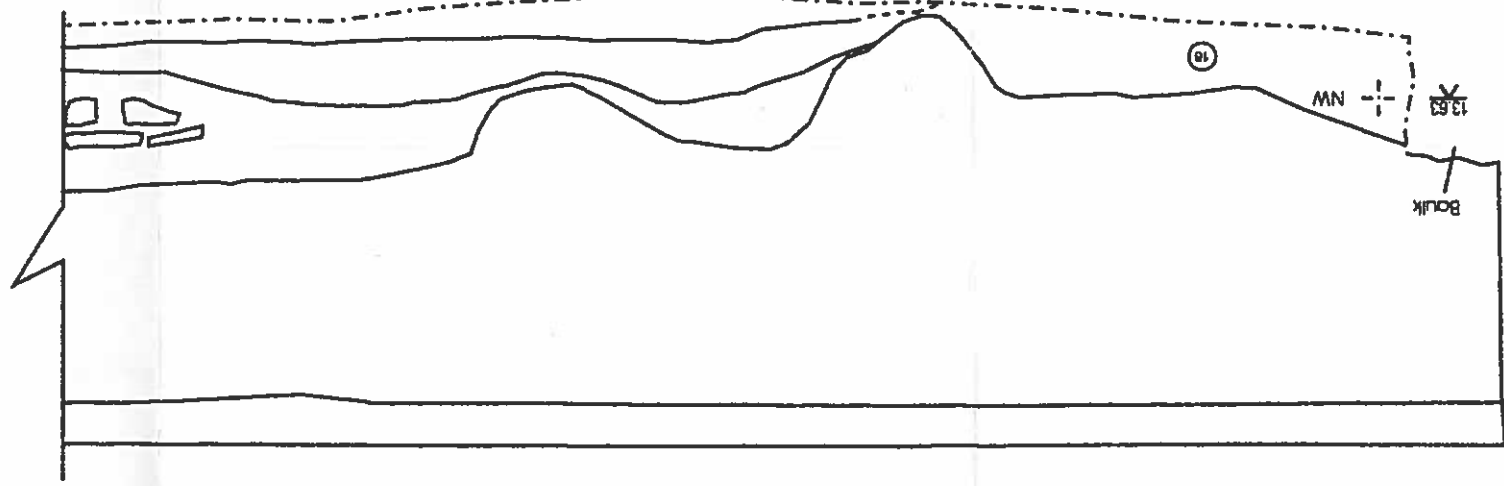
Fig 8: Section 8

Figure 8: Section 2



Mortar
Plaster

Figure 9: Section 2



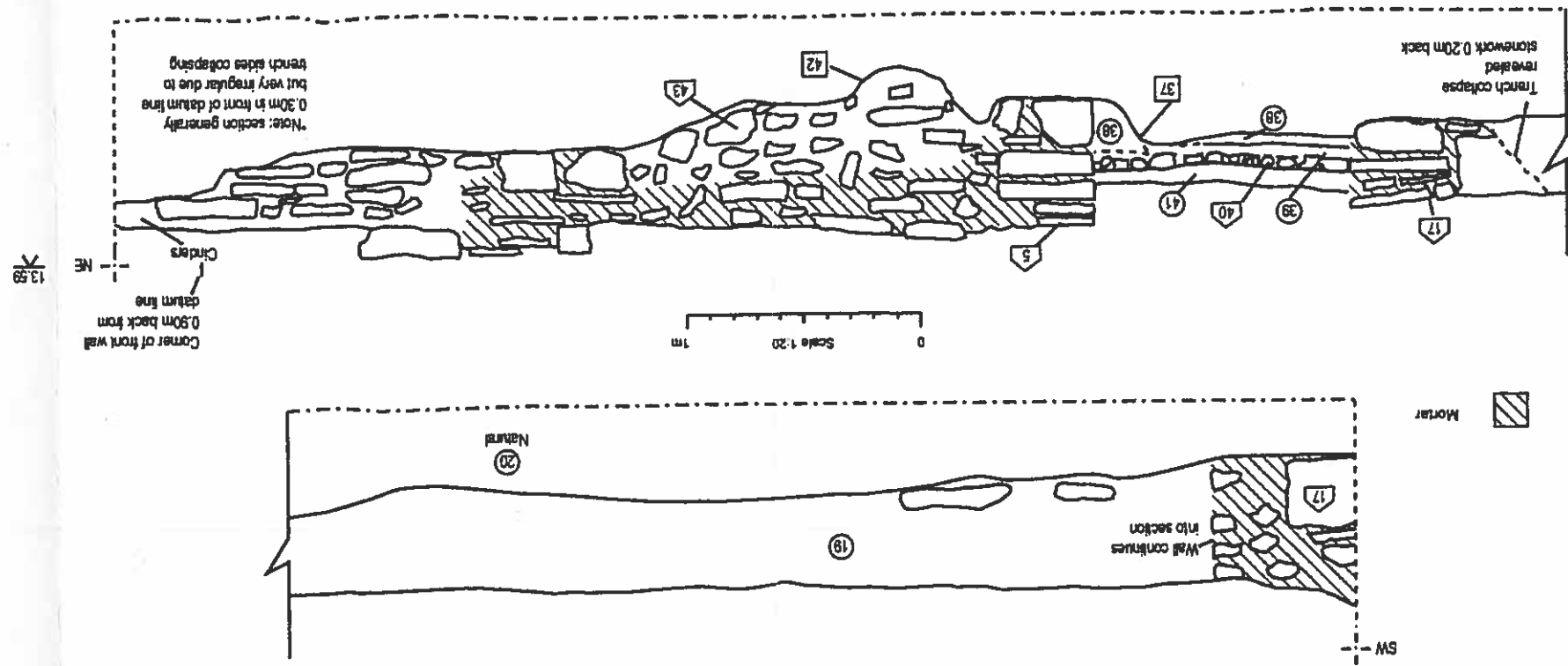


Figure 10: Section 9

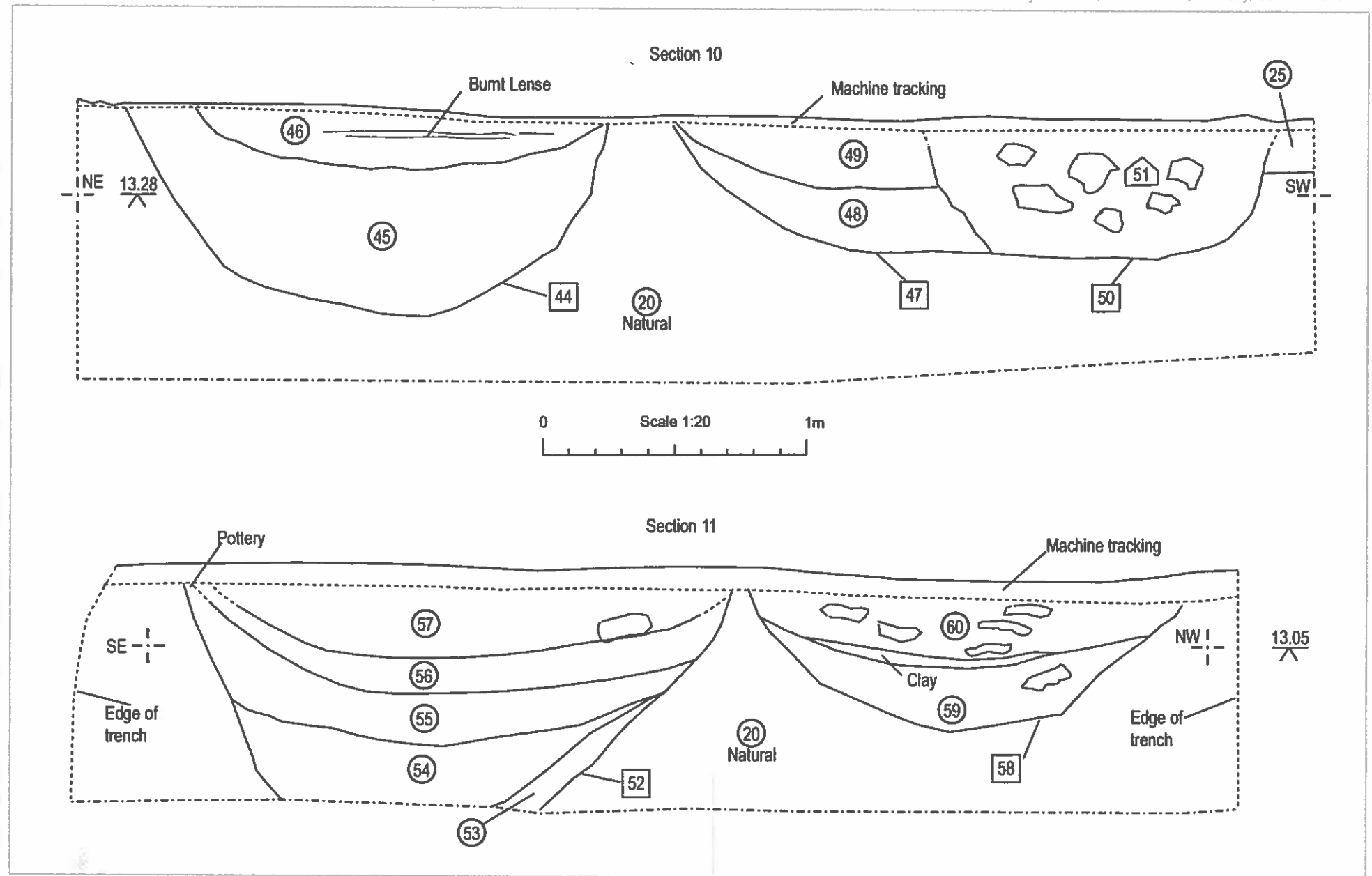


Figure 11: Sections 10 & 11

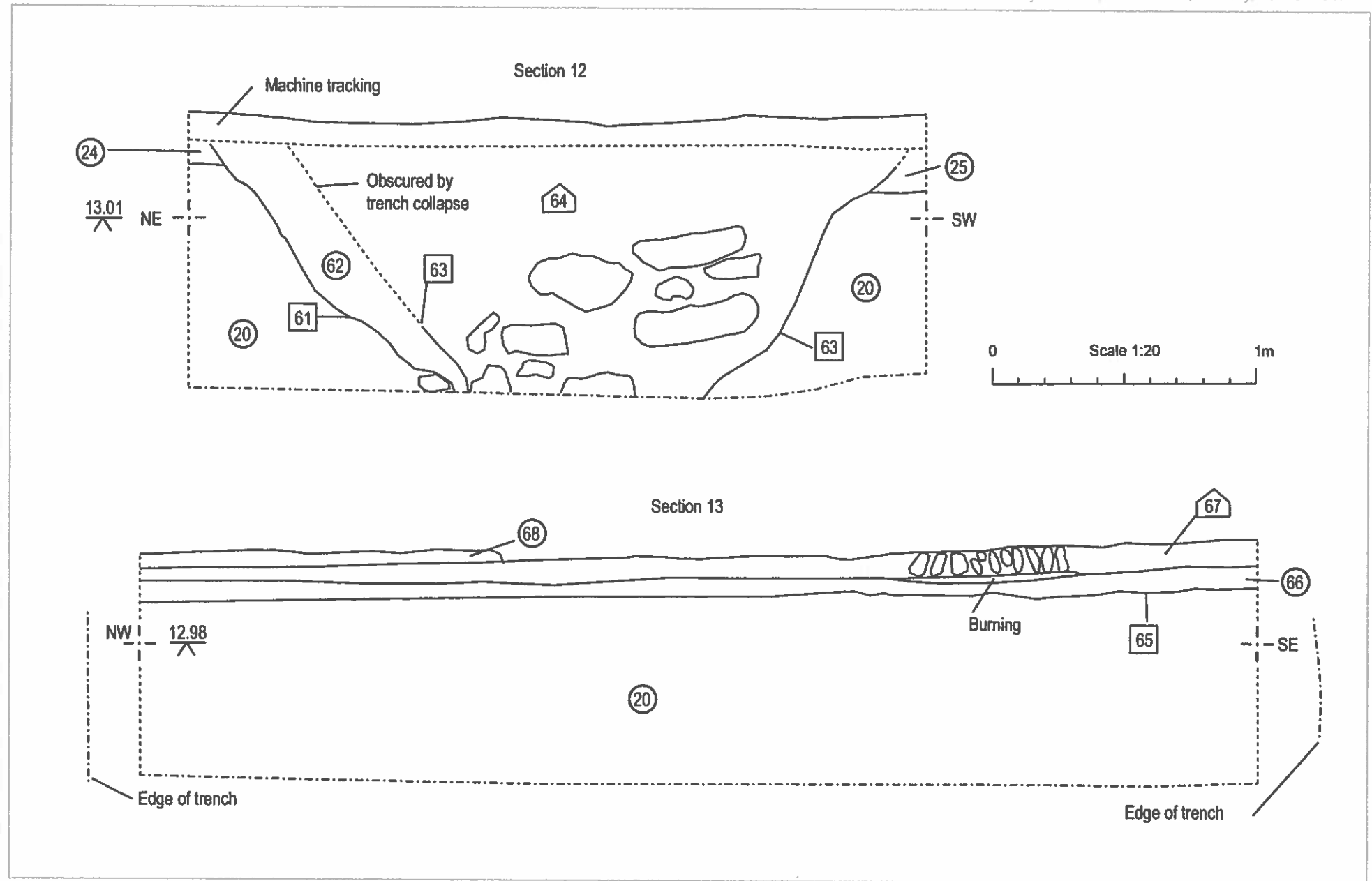


Figure 12: Sections 12 & 13



Plate 1: Castle Street c.1910

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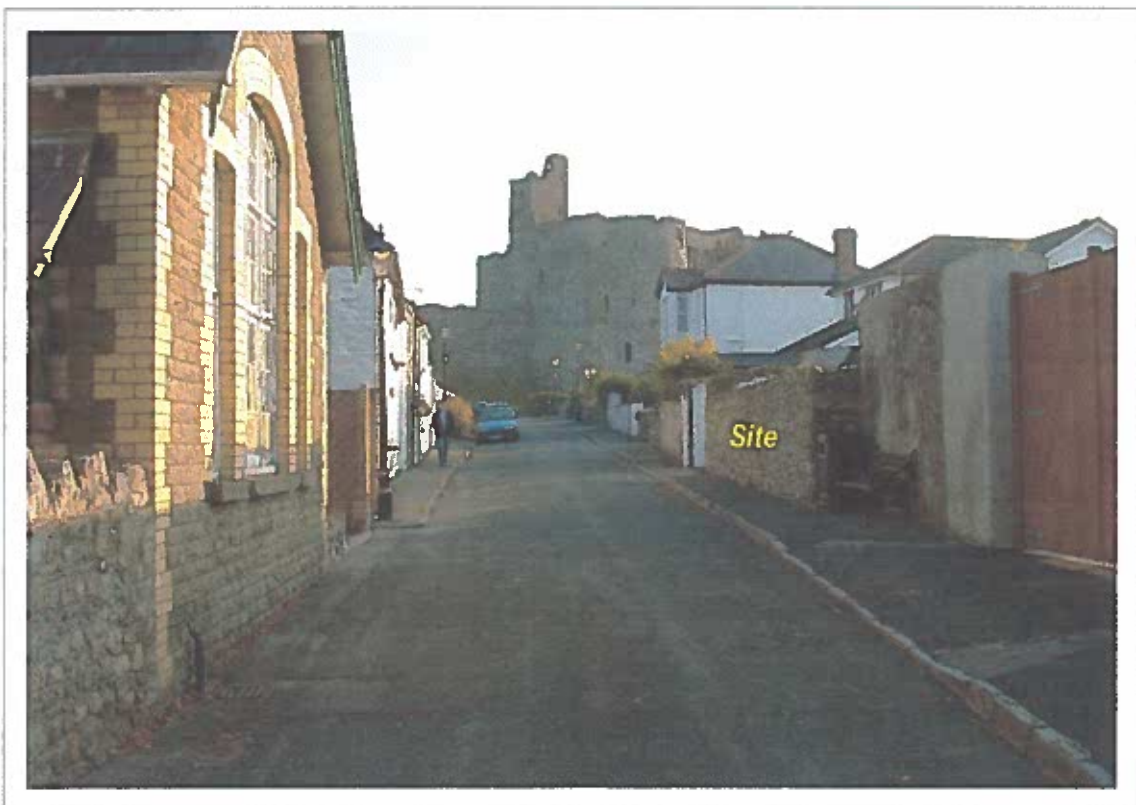


Plate 2: Castle Street 2003

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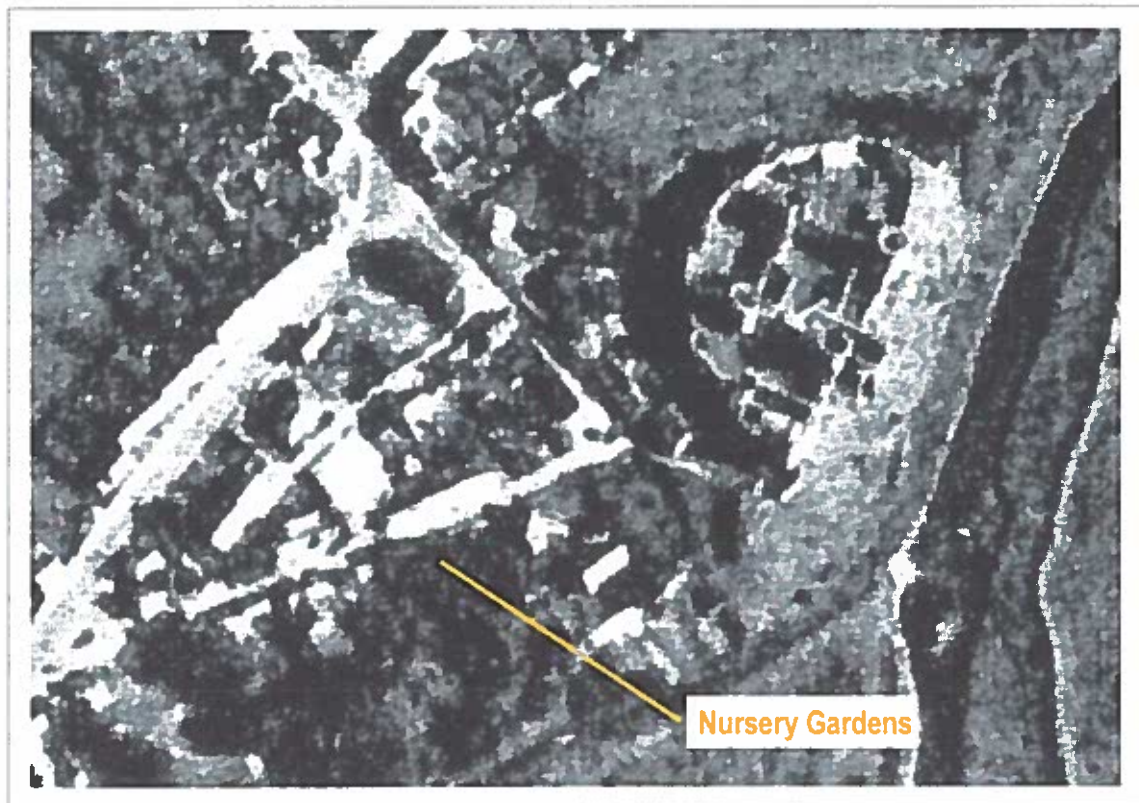


Plate 3: 1948 Aerial Photograph

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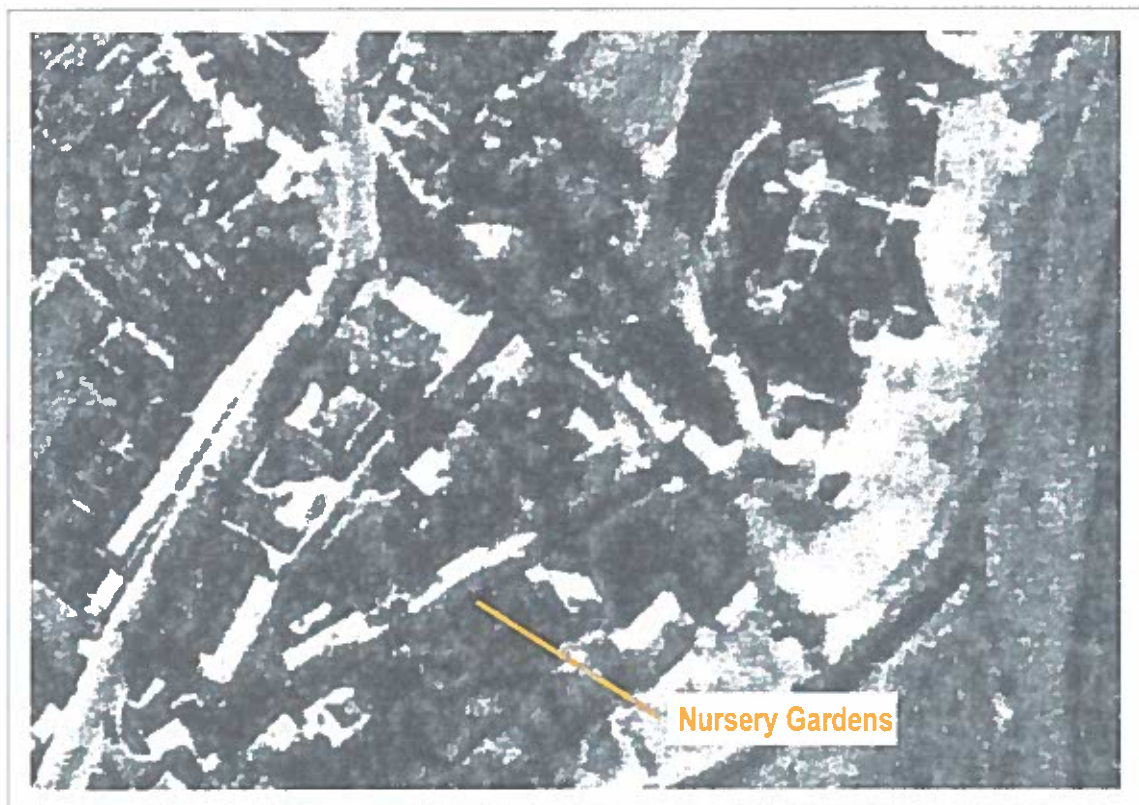


Plate 4: 1953 Aerial Photograph

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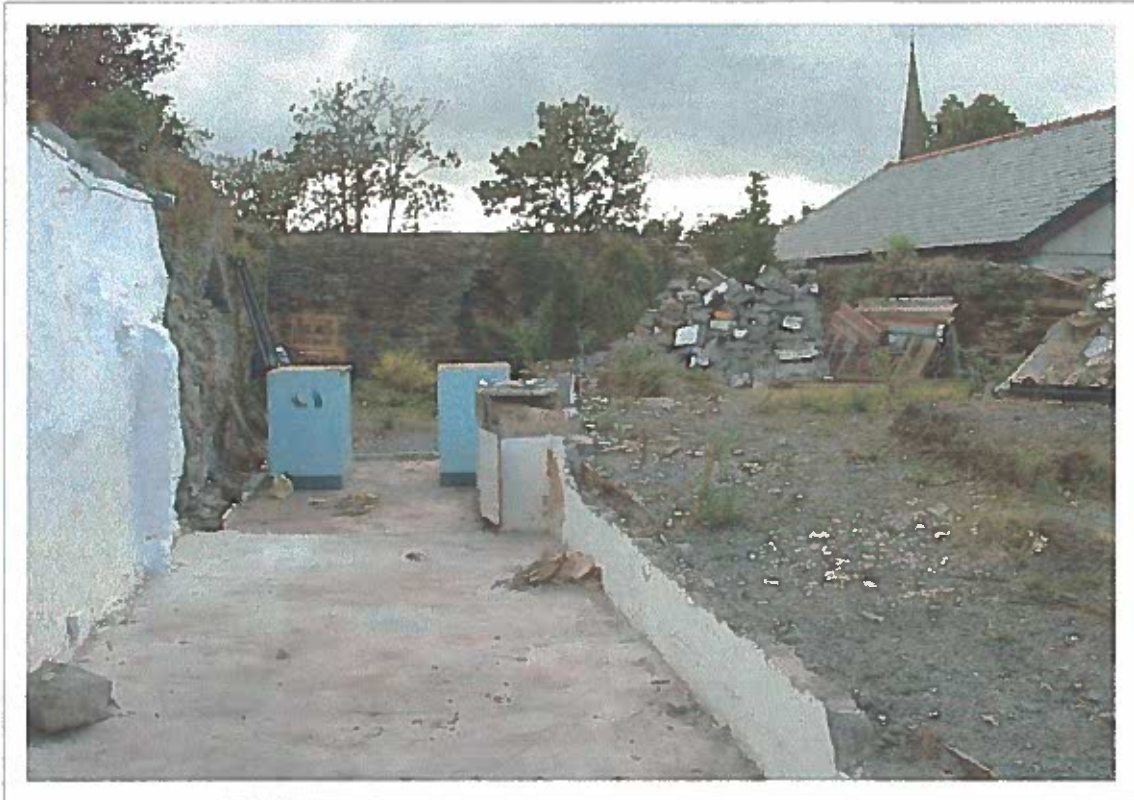


Plate 5: SE view - prior to removal of overburden

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Plate 6: SW view - during removal of overburden

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Plate 7: NW view - Structure 5 (approximately lower third of wall)

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Plate 8: SE view - Section 3 / structure 7

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Plate 9: NW view section through eastern boundary wall



Plate 10: NE view of front wall and top of structures 9 and 5



Plate 11: S view prior to trenching

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Plate 12: SW view - Trenching commences

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Plate 13: Structure 17 - NW view



Plate 14: Structure 17 - elevated view



Plate 15: SW view of pit - section 8

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Plate 16: NW view - Central segment of section 9

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Plate 17: NW view - Segment of section 9 showing elements of structures 5 and 17 and path 40

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Plate 18: NE view - Section 13 showing path surface 67

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Plate 19: NE view - top of structure 17

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Plate 20: No tripod is an island!

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