

Kidwelly Town

Nestled beneath the imposing silhouette of a great Norman Castle, Kidwelly weaves a tale of resilience and heritage, tracing its roots back to its establishment as a borough circa 1115. As one of Wales' oldest boroughs, Kidwelly bears witness to the convergence of English, French, and Flemish settlers, drawn together by trade and agriculture to fortify Norman dominance in the district.

Throughout its history, Kidwelly faced numerous challenges, enduring attacks and devastation by Welsh adversaries, yet emerging stronger with each trial. By the close of the 13th Century, Kidwelly's inner town stood defended by formidable walls and gateways, a testament to its fortitude.

The 14th Century ushered in a period of prosperity, with Kidwelly flourishing as a bustling centre of trade and commerce in South Wales. However, the 18th Century brought challenges with the silting of the Gwendraeth Estuary, leading to a decline in fortunes.

Yet, resilience prevailed, and in the 19th Century, Kidwelly experienced a revival fuelled by the coal trade from the Gwendraeth Fawr. Thomas Kymer's visionary canal and docks further bolstered the town's economic prospects.

Industrial innovation marked Kidwelly's landscape, with the establishment of a Tinplate Works in 1737, followed by Victorian-era splendour reflected in the Gothic proportions of the Town Hall.

Amidst Kidwelly's rich tapestry of history stands the legacy of Princess Gwenllïan, whose courage and sacrifice echo through the ages. *Maes Gwenllïan*, her namesake field, bears witness to her valour, a poignant reminder of Kidwelly's enduring spirit.

Emblazoned upon Kidwelly's Coat of Arms, the enigmatic Black Cat symbolizes the town's resilience, while cherished nursery rhymes like "Hen Fenyw Fach Cydweli" offer glimpses into its folklore and identity.

In the shadow of its Norman Castle, Kidwelly stands as a beacon of Wales' rich heritage, a testament to the enduring legacy of its past and the boundless spirit of its people.

The Battles of Kidwelly: Tales of Courage and Defiance

Kidwelly, a place with a rich and storied past. The town has been a silent witness to the clashing swords and the rallying cries of warriors who fought fiercely to defend their land. Two pivotal battles—one in 1136 and another in 1257-1258—have etched

Kidwelly's name into the annals of Welsh history, showcasing the resilience and bravery of its people.

The Battle of Maes Gwenllian (1136)

Our story begins in the early 12th century, during a time of turmoil and uncertainty following the death of Henry I in December 1135. The Anglo-Normans were tightening their grip on Wales, but the Welsh spirit of resistance burned brightly. At the heart of this resistance was Princess Gwenllian, a remarkable woman whose courage would become legend.

Gwenllian was no ordinary princess. She was the wife of Gruffydd ap Rhys, the prince of Deheubarth, and daughter of Gruffydd ap Cynan, the prince of Gwynedd. In 1136, with the Norman threat looming large, she took up arms to defend her people. Leading her forces into battle at Maes Gwenllian, she fought valiantly against the invaders. Her leadership was a beacon of hope, symbolizing the struggle for Welsh independence.

Despite her valiant efforts, the battle ended in defeat, and Gwenllian was captured and executed. But her legacy did not die with her. Her bravery inspired future generations, and her name became a rallying cry for those who continued to resist oppression.

The Battle of Kidwelly (1257-1258)

Fast forward over a century, and Kidwelly once again found itself at the heart of conflict. This time, it was the era of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, known to history as Llywelyn the Last. Determined to unify Wales and resist English encroachment, Llywelyn's campaigns were filled with fierce battles and strategic manoeuvres.

In 1257, Llywelyn turned his attention to the strategic town of Kidwelly. The Anglo-Norman forces, led by Patrick de Chaworth, were firmly entrenched, and Llywelyn knew that a significant victory here would bolster Welsh resistance. The campaign began with a surprising twist: Maredudd ap Rhys Gryg, who had been loyal to the Normans, switched sides, igniting Llywelyn's campaign in Ystrad Tywi.

As the Welsh forces advanced, they laid waste to the lands surrounding Kidwelly and prepared to besiege the castle. The tension was palpable as both sides braced for the inevitable clash. The ensuing battle was fierce and brutal. Welsh and English soldiers clashed with a ferocity born of desperation and determination.

Among the chaos, Maredudd ap Rhys Gryg was grievously wounded near a bridge, a turning point that led to the retreat of the English forces. The aftermath was grim, with many fallen soldiers lying where they fought. The Welsh had emerged

victorious, their triumph echoing through the valleys and hills. The death of the nobleman Dafydd ap Hywel was a sombre note in the victory, and he was laid to rest at Strata Florida Abbey, his bravery remembered by all.

The battles of Kidwelly are more than historical footnotes; they are stories of courage, defiance, and the unyielding spirit of a people determined to protect their homeland. Princess Gwenllïan's stand in 1136 and Llywelyn ap Gruffudd's victory in 1257-1258 are testaments to the enduring legacy of Kidwelly in the saga of Welsh resistance. These tales continue to inspire, reminding us of the sacrifices made and the indomitable will of those who came before us.

Industrial Revolution

Kidwelly Brick Manufacturing, was historically home to four notable brickworks, contributing significantly to the local industry. Here's a brief overview of these brickworks:

1. **Dinas Silica Brick and Cement Works:** Established in the 19th century, these brickworks specialised in producing silica bricks, which were highly valued for their heat-resistant properties, making them ideal for lining furnaces and kilns. The site is notable for its extensive production and contribution to industrial advancements in the region
2. **Stephens Silica Brickworks:** Operating in the early 20th century, this brickwork was known for its high-quality silica bricks. An aerial photograph from 1937 provides a glimpse into its extensive layout and industrial significance. The site is now part of the Kidwelly Industrial Museum collection, highlighting its historical importance.
3. **Alexander Young Brickworks:** Active from around 1900 to 1927, this site produced bricks and was associated with other industrial ventures by Alexander Young, including lime kilns at Penymynydd Farm.
4. **Kymer's Canal and Dock:** Although primarily a transportation route for coal, the nearby Kidwelly and Llanelly Canal facilitated the transport of bricks and other materials. This canal system underscores the interconnection between different industries in the area.
5. **Additional Brickworks:** There were other smaller brickworks around Kidwelly, contributing to the local economy and infrastructure. These sites were integral in providing building materials for both local use and wider distribution.

These brickworks contributed to the local economy and infrastructure, providing materials crucial for various construction and industrial projects.

Overall, the brickworks in Kidwelly played a crucial role in the town's industrial history, providing essential materials for construction and industrial applications. The remnants of these sites, preserved in part by local museums and historical archives, offer valuable insights into the industrial heritage of the region.

The Rise and Fall of Kidwelly Tin Works:

From Industrial Powerhouse to Museum Closure

Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire - The history of the Kidwelly Tin Works is a poignant tale of industrial prowess, economic challenges, and cultural preservation. Once a beacon of the Industrial Revolution, the tin works in Kidwelly played a crucial role in the town's development, only to later transition into a heritage site and then face closure due to financial difficulties.



The origins of the Kidwelly Tin Works date back to the early 18th century when the burgeoning demand for tinfoil drove the establishment of numerous tin works across South Wales. Kidwelly's proximity to coal mines and its access to the river Gwendraeth for transportation made it an ideal location for such an enterprise. By the mid-19th century, the tin works had become a vital part of Kidwelly's economy, employing hundreds of workers and contributing significantly to the town's prosperity.

For decades, the tin works thrived, producing high-quality tinfoil that was exported around the world. The industrial site was a bustling hub of activity, with the clanging of machinery and the diligent labour of its workers creating a vibrant economic centre. However, the 20th century brought significant challenges. The global decline

in demand for tinfoil, coupled with increasing competition and changing economic conditions, led to a gradual decline in production.

By the late 20th century, the once-thriving tin works had become economically unviable. In 1941, operations ceased, marking the end of an era for Kidwelly. The closure of the tin works dealt a severe blow to the local economy, leaving many workers unemployed and the town facing an uncertain future.

To preserve the rich industrial heritage of Kidwelly, local historians and community leaders campaigned to transform the derelict site into a museum. Their efforts bore fruit in 1981 when the Kidwelly Industrial Museum was established. The museum showcased the history of the tin works and the broader industrial history of the region, attracting visitors from near and far. It served as an educational resource, offering insights into the industrial revolution and the lives of the workers who had powered it.

For several decades, the museum stood as a testament to Kidwelly's industrial past, hosting exhibitions, educational programs, and community events. However, the challenges of maintaining such a site became increasingly apparent. Funding for the museum was primarily reliant on grants and donations, and as economic conditions tightened, securing sufficient financial support became more difficult.

Despite the dedication of its staff and volunteers, the museum faced mounting financial pressures. Maintenance costs, coupled with a decline in visitor numbers, exacerbated the situation. In 2020, the museum's financial struggles reached a critical point. With no viable solution to the funding crisis, the difficult decision was made to close the Kidwelly Industrial Museum.

The closure of the museum marked another chapter in the town's history, reflecting broader challenges faced by heritage sites across the country. The loss was deeply felt by the local community, who had long cherished the museum as a link to their collective past.

Today, the story of the Kidwelly Tin Works and its transformation into a museum serves as a reminder of the town's rich industrial heritage and the ongoing struggle to preserve such history in the face of modern economic realities. While the museum may have closed its doors, the legacy of the tin works and the efforts to honour that legacy continue to resonate within the community. The hope remains that future initiatives may find ways to revitalize and preserve this important piece of Kidwelly's heritage for generations to come.

Kymer's Canal: The Waterway that Transformed Kidwelly

Kidwelly owes much of its industrial heritage to a remarkable feat of engineering: Kymer's Canal. This once bustling waterway was instrumental in propelling Kidwelly from a quiet medieval settlement to a thriving industrial hub during the Industrial Revolution.

In the late 18th century, as the Industrial Revolution was beginning to reshape Britain, Thomas Kymer, a forward-thinking local entrepreneur, envisioned a canal that would link Kidwelly to the wider world. Completed in 1768, Kymer's Canal was one of the earliest constructed in Wales, stretching from Kidwelly to Carmarthen Bay. This strategic waterway provided a crucial link to the sea, allowing goods to flow in and out of the town with unprecedented efficiency.

Kymer's Canal quickly became the lifeline for Kidwelly's burgeoning industries. The town's coal mines, ironworks, and tinsplate factories found in the canal an invaluable asset for transporting raw materials and finished products. Coal from the Gwendraeth Valley was shipped to fuel the local ironworks and tinsplate factories, driving industrial productivity.

The iron industry in Kidwelly thrived as the canal enabled easy importation of iron ore and exportation of finished iron goods. This efficiency helped Kidwelly's ironworks compete with larger, more established industrial centres.

The tinsplate industry, for which Kidwelly became particularly renowned, also benefited enormously. Tin and iron could be brought in efficiently, and the finished tinsplate was shipped to markets far and wide. The success of the Kidwelly Tinsplate Works, one of the largest in Wales, was closely linked to the canal's operation.

The economic boom spurred by Kymer's Canal led to rapid growth and transformation in Kidwelly. The town expanded with new housing, shops, and services to accommodate the influx of workers and their families. This growth fostered a vibrant community, rich in both commerce and culture.

Infrastructure improvements followed the canal's success. New roads connected the canal to more remote areas, facilitating even greater economic activity. The canal also inspired technological advancements as businesses sought to optimize their operations.

With the advent of the railway in the mid-19th century, the use of Kymer's Canal began to decline. Railways offered faster, more reliable transportation, gradually overshadowing the canal. Despite this, the legacy of Kymer's Canal endures. It laid the groundwork for Kidwelly's industrial prominence and shaped the town's historical and economic landscape.

Today, Kymer's Canal is a cherished historical landmark, a testament to Kidwelly's industrious past. It attracts visitors and historians alike, drawn by its story and its role in the town's development. The remnants of the canal stand as a tribute to the vision and determination of those who harnessed its power to fuel an era of unprecedented growth and prosperity.

Kymer's Canal was more than a waterway; it was the catalyst for Kidwelly's transformation into a thriving industrial center. By connecting the town to broader markets, the canal played a crucial role in Kidwelly's economic and social development. Its legacy continues to be celebrated, reminding us of the town's rich industrial heritage.

Kidwelly's Crucial Role in D-Day Preparations:

American Forces Gear Up for Operation Overlord

As the world commemorates the 80th anniversary of D-Day, it is essential to remember the vital preparations that took place far from the beaches of Normandy. The town of Kidwelly played a significant role in the lead-up to Operation Overlord, hosting American forces as they readied themselves for the monumental invasion that would turn the tide of World War II.

In the months leading up to June 6, 1944, Kidwelly and its surrounding areas became temporary homes to thousands of American soldiers. These troops, part of the extensive build-up for the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe, were billeted in various locations around the town. Local fields, barns, and community halls were transformed into makeshift barracks and training grounds, while the soldiers prepared for the most significant military operation in history.

The arrival of the American forces brought a unique dynamic to Kidwelly. The town, which had been relatively untouched by the direct impacts of the war, suddenly found itself at the heart of a crucial military effort. The presence of the soldiers was a constant reminder of the impending invasion and the critical role that Kidwelly would play in its success.

The preparations in Kidwelly were comprehensive and intense. Soldiers engaged in rigorous physical training, honing their skills in marksmanship, tactics, and amphibious operations. The surrounding countryside, with its diverse terrain, provided an ideal setting for the kind of exercises that would be crucial during the landings in Normandy. Training also included the use of mock-ups and simulations to prepare troops for the specific challenges they would face on the beaches of France.

Beyond the physical preparations, the presence of American forces in Kidwelly also required extensive logistical support. Supplies had to be stored and transported, equipment maintained, and communication lines established. The local population played a crucial role in supporting these efforts, often interacting with the soldiers, and providing hospitality. The bond between the American troops and the people of Kidwelly grew strong, creating a sense of camaraderie and mutual respect.

Despite the secrecy surrounding the specifics of Operation Overlord, the townspeople were aware that something monumental was underway. The increased military activity, combined with the presence of high-ranking officers and the visible build-up of men and material, left little doubt that a significant operation was imminent.

On the eve of D-Day, the tension in Kidwelly was palpable. Soldiers wrote letters home, polished their gear, and steeled themselves for the daunting task ahead. The local community, too, felt the weight of the moment, understanding that the success of the invasion could hinge on the readiness of the troops that had been among them.

As the American forces departed Kidwelly for the south coast of England and then across the English Channel to Normandy, the town's role in the grander scheme of the war became clear. The rigorous training and preparation conducted in Kidwelly contributed to the success of the D-Day landings, a pivotal moment in the fight against Nazi tyranny.

Today, as we reflect on the bravery and sacrifice of those who stormed the beaches of Normandy, we also remember the critical contributions of places like Kidwelly. The town's support and the training it facilitated were integral to the success of Operation Overlord. The legacy of this period remains a proud part of Kidwelly's history, a testament to the town's role in one of the most significant military campaigns of the 20th century.

The British American Optical Company Ltd.:

A Post-War Catalyst for Economic Revival in Kidwelly

Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire - The establishment of the British American Optical Company Ltd. in Kidwelly represents a pivotal post-World War II initiative aimed at stimulating economic growth in economically depressed regions. This endeavour, part of the British government's plan to promote light industries in "special areas," marked a significant shift from traditional industries to more diversified economic activities in the area.



In 1946, the ambitious project began with the turning of the first sod on farmland known as "Greenfields." This development was part of a broader strategy to modernise and rejuvenate the local economy, providing much-needed employment and reducing the region's reliance on coal mining and agriculture. The post-war period saw many areas like Kidwelly struggling with economic hardships, and the government's intervention through such industrial projects was crucial for regional development.

The factory began its operations in June 1950, producing optical goods such as lenses and precision instruments. This not only created numerous job opportunities but also significantly enhanced the skills of the local workforce. The introduction of such a specialized industry required training and skill development, leading to a more skilled and versatile labour force in the region.

The economic activity generated by the factory had a ripple effect, benefiting local businesses and services. Shops, restaurants, and other service-oriented businesses experienced increased patronage from the factory workers and their families, contributing to the overall economic health of Kidwelly. This growth helped stabilise the local economy and provided a buffer against the volatility of the traditional industries that had previously dominated the region.

The British American Optical Company Ltd. is a prime example of a successful post-war industrial policy, illustrating the government's efforts to create balanced and resilient regional economies. Its establishment and operations played a key role in the economic revitalization of Kidwelly, leaving a legacy in the region's industrial history. The factory's presence not only diversified the local economy but also showcased the potential of strategic government intervention in fostering long-term economic sustainability.

In addition to its economic contributions, the factory also had a significant social impact on Kidwelly. The influx of workers and their families brought about demographic changes, leading to increased demand for housing, education, and healthcare services. This, in turn, prompted improvements in local infrastructure and public services, enhancing the overall quality of life for the residents.

The success of the British American Optical Company Ltd. in Kidwelly also served as a model for other regions facing similar economic challenges. It demonstrated that with the right support and investment, even areas heavily reliant on declining industries could transition to more diverse and sustainable economic bases. This strategic approach helped to ensure that the benefits of post-war prosperity were more evenly distributed across the country, preventing economic stagnation in vulnerable areas.

Today, the legacy of the British American Optical Company Ltd. continues to be felt in Kidwelly. The skills, infrastructure, and economic stability it brought to the region have had long-lasting effects, proving the enduring value of targeted economic interventions. As Kidwelly looks to the future, the lessons learned from this post-war initiative remain relevant, offering insights into how regional economies can adapt and thrive in changing economic landscapes.

Celebrating Notable Figures from Kidwelly:

A Legacy of Passion and Perseverance

Kidwelly is not only rich in industrial heritage but also boasts a legacy of notable individuals whose contributions have left an indelible mark on Welsh culture and history. Among these figures are Ray Gravell, a beloved rugby icon; the Reverend Peter Williams, a dedicated minister and scholar; Hugh Williams, a passionate activist in the Chartism and Rebecca Riots movements; as well as George Ernest John Powell, a philanthropic landowner; Arthur Mee, an influential educator and writer; Sir Thomas Stepney, a significant political figure; and Nigel Owens, a renowned rugby referee.

Ray Gravell: A Rugby Legend

Ray Gravell, born in Kidwelly in 1951, is a name synonymous with Welsh rugby. Known for his fierce play and passionate spirit, Gravell became a celebrated figure in the rugby world. He earned 23 caps for the Welsh national team and was a key player in the Llanelli RFC team, which famously defeated the New Zealand All Blacks in 1972.

Beyond his rugby career, Gravell was a respected broadcaster and actor, contributing significantly to Welsh media and culture. He was known for his warmth, charisma,

and deep love for Wales, qualities that endeared him to many. Gravell's legacy lives on, inspiring future generations both on and off the field.

Reverend Peter Williams: A Faithful Scholar and Minister

Another illustrious figure from Kidwelly is the Reverend Peter Williams, born in 1723. Reverend Williams dedicated his life to the ministry and scholarly pursuits, becoming renowned for his significant contributions to Welsh religious literature. He published three editions of a Welsh Bible with explanatory notes, one in octavo format, as well as a concordance and numerous pamphlets in Welsh.

Despite his scholarly achievements, Reverend Williams faced persecution and ingratitude for his work. However, he remained steadfast in his faith and dedication, continuing as a laborious minister of the gospel for 53 years. He passed away on August 8, 1796, at the age of 74, finding joy in his faith until the end. Reverend Williams is buried in St Maelog's Church, Llandefaelog, remembered for his unwavering commitment to his faith and his invaluable contributions to Welsh religious literature.

Hugh Williams: A Voice for Justice and Reform

Hugh Williams, another notable figure, played a significant role in the Chartism and Rebecca Riots movements in the 19th century. These movements were crucial in advocating for political reform and addressing the grievances of the working class in Wales.

Williams was deeply involved in the struggle for justice and better living conditions. His activism during the Rebecca Riots, where protesters disguised as women destroyed toll gates in protest of unfair tolls, highlighted his commitment to social justice. His efforts in the Chartism movement also underscored his dedication to securing political rights and representation for all.

Hugh Williams is buried in St. Ishmael's Church in Ferryside, leaving behind a legacy of activism and advocacy that continues to inspire those fighting for justice and equality.

George Ernest John Powell: The Philanthropic Landowner

George Ernest John Powell, born in 1842, was a prominent figure in Kidwelly's history. A landowner and philanthropist, Powell is best known for his significant contributions to Welsh culture and education. He was deeply involved in the National Eisteddfod, a festival celebrating Welsh literature, music, and performance, where he promoted the arts and supported local talent.

Powell's dedication to education was evident through his generous donations to schools and scholarships, enabling many young Welsh people to pursue higher education. His legacy of philanthropy continues to benefit the community, underscoring the importance of supporting cultural and educational initiatives.

Arthur Mee: The Educator and Encyclopaedist

Arthur Mee, born in 1875, was an influential educator and writer who spent part of his life in Kidwelly. He is best known for his work on "The Children's Encyclopaedia" and "The King's England," a comprehensive guide to the counties of England. Mee's works were pioneering in their time, making knowledge accessible and engaging for children and the general public.

His connection to Kidwelly adds to the town's rich literary heritage, highlighting its role as a nurturing ground for intellectual and educational pursuits. Mee's contributions to education and literature have had a lasting impact, inspiring generations of learners and readers.

Sir Thomas Stepney: The Influential Baronet

Sir Thomas Stepney, the 7th Baronet, was a prominent figure in the 18th century with ties to Kidwelly. As a landowner and politician, he played a significant role in the local and national political landscape. Sir Thomas was an advocate for agricultural and economic development, supporting innovations that benefitted the local community.

His involvement in politics and development projects helped shape the economic foundation of Kidwelly, fostering growth and prosperity in the region. Sir Thomas Stepney's legacy is remembered for his contributions to public service and community development.

Nigel Owens: The Renowned Rugby Referee

Another notable sports figure linked to Kidwelly is Nigel Owens, widely regarded as one of the best rugby referees in the world. Born in Mynydd y garreg, near Kidwelly, in 1971, Owens has officiated numerous international matches, including World Cup finals. His professionalism, fairness, and commitment to the sport have earned him respect and admiration globally.

Owens' connection to Kidwelly highlights the town's contribution to the world of rugby, complementing the legacy of Ray Gravell. His achievements in sports officiating have brought pride to the community, showcasing the town's ongoing influence in the sporting world.

The contributions of Ray Gravell, Reverend Peter Williams, Hugh Williams, George Ernest John Powell, Arthur Mee, Sir Thomas Stepney, and Nigel Owens are integral to Kidwelly's rich historical tapestry. Their lives and work reflect the town's spirit of resilience, passion, and dedication. As Kidwelly continues to grow and evolve, the legacies of these remarkable individuals serve as a beacon of inspiration, reminding us of the enduring impact of dedication and perseverance.

Mystery of the Hole in The Clock:

On Saturday, May 20th, 1944, before the D-Day Landing, an incident occurred involving an American soldier stationed in Kidwelly during World War II. While stationed at Brookfield Mansion Kidwelly, the soldier discharged a firearm towards the town's St Mary's Church clock tower. The event suggests that the soldier, allegedly a little worse for wear from drink after leaving a local pub, fired a shot, at the Church clock on the tower.

The soldier's identity remains unknown, but some details of the event became known after Alan Wray from Trimsaran had a conversation with Len Coniff in 1974 while working at the Copperworks in Llanelli at the time, he recalled the event occurring approximately two weeks before the D-Day landings on June 6th, 1944.



According to Mr. Coniff's account, the American soldier was armed with a Remington Rifle used by the United States during World War II.

Lenard Coniff, mentioned in the historical account, is currently buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. It was also noted that troops were engaged in training exercises along the beaches of Amroth and Wisemans Bridge during this time, preparing for the D-Day assault.

Also, during a visit to the church in the 1990's a heartfelt message was left in the visitors' book, expressing remorse for the bullet hole in the clock tower. The visitor, identified as Kenneth Johnson, who was not the perpetrator but rather a tourist from the Southern United States, offered an apology on behalf of his American compatriot.

The soldier in question may have been a GI serving with the 38th Regiment 2nd Infantry Division during World War II.

This incident stands as a historical testament to the events that unfolded in Kidwelly during the tumultuous years of World War II. Lenard Coniff is now buried in St Mary's Cemetery.

We are still trying to find out where he fired the shot from and have come up with four possible firing points, each a potential clue to where he shot from.

The investigation is ongoing as we try to gain access to the bullet hole in the clock tower. We hope to try and assess the trajectory angle of the bullet's impact, which will help us determine the point of origin of the shot.

The story of Kidwelly stands as a testament to resilience, heritage, and community spirit. From the echoes of battles fought to the industrious hum of its historic canal, the town's rich past intertwines with the vibrant present.

Kidwelly's legacy of passion and perseverance continues to inspire. As it honours its storied past, Kidwelly looks forward to a bright and promising future, embodying the enduring spirit of Wales.

Graham T Emmanuel 2024