

**FORMER SHIP & ANCHOR PUBLIC HOUSE,
FISHGUARD, PEMBROKESHIRE
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
(NGR SM 9567 3693)**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Services,
a contracting arm of Heneb – The Trust for
Welsh Archaeology
For: Asbri Planning Ltd



Archaeoleg Dyfed
Heneb
Dyfed Archaeology

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
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By

Luke Jenkins



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PEMBROKESHIRE:
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FORMER SHIP & ANCHOR PUBLIC HOUSE, FISHGUARD, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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FORMER SHIP & ANCHOR PUBLIC HOUSE, FISHGUARD, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

Dyfed Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording at the former Ship and Anchor public house in Fishguard, Pembrokeshire (SM 88174 73857). This work was completed prior to works to redevelop the site into residential flats.

Research indicates the current building was originally two cottages built before 1843 tithe mapping of the area and was marked as a public house on the 1888 1st edition OS mapping. The exterior was much modified but retained some of its original design elements. The original interior and floor plan has been completely lost.

CRYNODEB

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol Dyfed i ymgymryd â chynllun archeolegol o gofnodi adeiladau hanesyddol yn hen dafarn y Ship and Anchor yn Abergwaun, Sir Benfro (SM 88174 73857). Cwblhawyd y gwaith hwn cyn gwneud gwaith i ailddatblygu'r safle yn fflatiau preswyl.

Mae ymchwil yn dangos bod yr adeilad presennol yn ddau fwthyn yn wreiddiol a adeiladwyd cyn mapio degwm 1843 o'r ardal a'i fod wedi'i nodi fel tafarn ar argraffiad 1af mapio AO 1888. Roedd y tu allan wedi'i addasu'n sylweddol ond roedd yn cadw rhai o'i elfennau dylunio gwreiddiol. Mae'r cynllun mewnol a llawr gwreiddiol wedi'i golli'n llwyr.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services, a contracting arm of Heneb - The Trust for Welsh Archaeology were commissioned by Asbri Planning Ltd, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording works at the former Ship and Anchor public house, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire (SM 88174 73857), prior to a programme of demolition and re-development of the site for residential use.

1.1.2 The former Ship and Anchor public house is located in the centre of Fishguard town on the High Street, part of the A487 a main arterial route in the region. The building has been visible on historic mapping since the 19th century, and the site recorded as a public house since the late 19th century. The building is not listed, but it is recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (PRN 20212), held and maintained by Heneb - Dyfed Archaeology, and on the National Monuments Record (NPRN 30232), held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

1.1.3 Planning permission for the development of the site was recently secured (planning application number 22/0869/PA), subject to several Conditions. Condition 14 requires the completion of a historic building survey:

Prior to works commencing, a photographic survey and survey plans (equivalent to a Level 3 survey as set out in Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice, Historic England, 2016), shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Record, Heneb – Dyfed Archaeology, The Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE.

1.1.4 The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 3 standard as defined in the Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016), which is described thus:

Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis

1.1.5 A site visit was made to the structures on the 5th of April and 21st of May 2024.

1.1.6 The historic building recording has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, revised 2020).

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The town of Fishguard is a coastal town and port situated in north Pembrokeshire, in a north-facing position overlooking Cardigan Bay. The historic core of the town is on the high ground, 70m above sea level. The lower town lies in a sheltered cove to the west. The former Ship & Anchor building is in the historic core on the High Street (A487), a main arterial route in west Wales which travels north from Fishguard to Dolgellau in Gwynedd.

1.2.2 The site comprises a two-storey block, facing south, with attached two-storey range to the east. There are entrances on the southern and eastern facades. The building is surrounded by a grassed area to the west and north and paving to the east. A supermarket and adjoining carpark are situated to the rear of the building. The

southern façade faces onto the High Street with a paved area out front. The properties along the High Street are a mixture of commercial and residential use.

- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the area comprises a mudstone of the Aber Mawr Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 477.7 and 460.5 million years ago during the Ordovician period (BGS 2024).

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 The building recording was designed to record the existing fabric of the structures (at the time of the survey) through a combination of a photographic survey, site notes, drawings and historical research.

1.4 Report Outline

- 1.4.1 This report describes the location of the site, its known archaeological and historical background and includes photographs of the site. A description of the structures is included, along with a discussion on their form, function and date. Sources are referenced within the text or as footnotes.

1.5 Abbreviations

- Regional Historic Environment Record – HER
- Primary Reference Number – PRN
- National Grid Reference – NGR
- Written Scheme of Investigation - WSI.

1.6 Illustrations

Record photographs are included throughout the text. Printed plan, elevation and map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only. Fully scaled plans and elevations are included within the site archive.



Figure 1: Plan of Fishguard, location of site highlighted in red.

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 09/05/2024

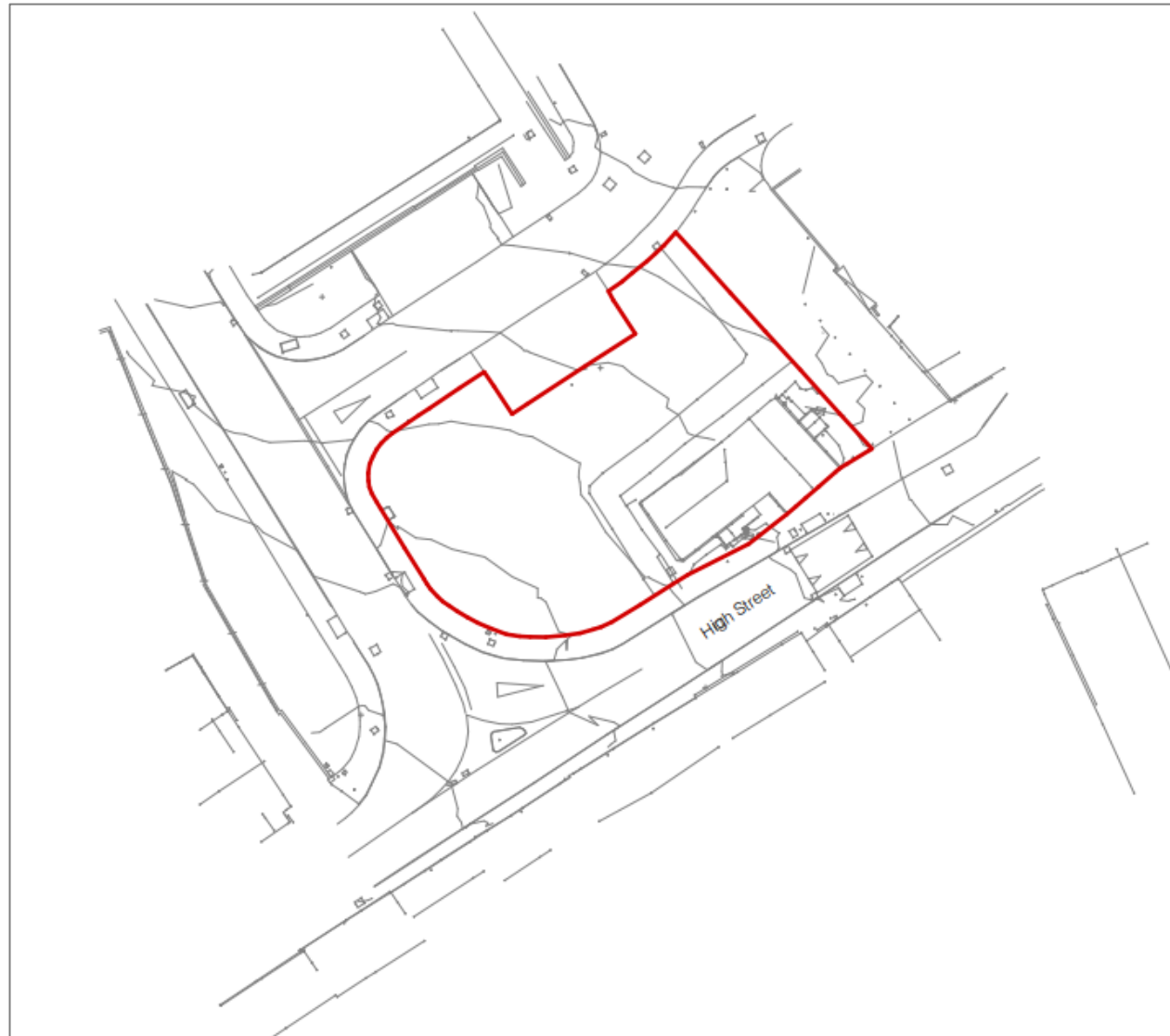


Figure 2: Development site boundary in red. Extract of plan supplied by the client, not reproduced to the original scale.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 3 standard as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016). This level of recording is described thus:

*Level 3 is an **analytical record** and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.

- 2.2 Based on the Level 3 record as defined in the Historic England (2016) guidelines the following have been undertaken:

Written Record

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area) and non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc).
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known.
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints
- An account of the building's overall form and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures or fittings associated with the building, and their purposes.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed features associated with the building.

- Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (if readily available and permissible).
- References to all sources consulted.

Drawn Record

- Measured plans (to scale) as existing of all floors, including significant structural detail and phasing elements. Plans will be georeferenced to the OS national grid.
- Measured external elevations, including significant structural detail and phasing elements.
- A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250 relating the building to other structures and to related topographical feature and landscape features.
- Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history, if available

Photographic Record

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- Views reflecting any original design intentions where these can be established.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas of the building.
- Any external or internal detail, relevant to the building's design, development and use.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage or graffiti.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.

3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 Although evidence of early Fishguard is limited, it suggests that Fishguard was likely a simple village through much of the medieval and post-medieval periods, only rising to become the main town of north Pembrokeshire in the early modern period. St Mary's Church (PRN 2535) is a 19th century church located at the end of High Street and is probably the site of the earlier medieval parish church, recorded in 1291. It has been suggested that the street layout around the church as seen on the 1843 Tithe Map, may have been in existence for centuries (figures 3 and 4). The settlement probably began expanding in the 19th century, continuing into the modern period (Murphy, 2021).

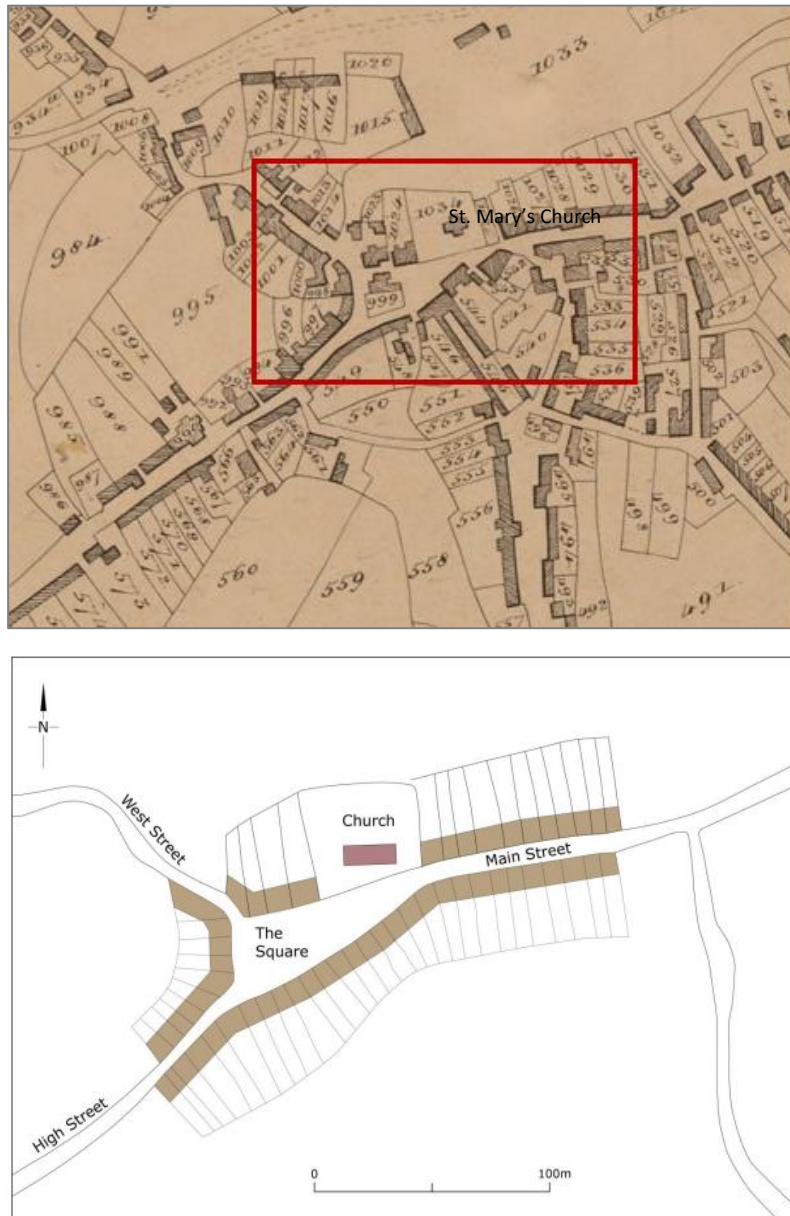


Figure 3 (top) is an extract from the tithe map of Fishguard (1843) of the area around St Mary's Church and the Square. **Figure 4 (bottom)** is the projected extent of medieval Fishguard in the 14th Century. From Murphy (2021).

- 3.2 The earliest map depicting the Ship and Anchor building is the 1843 Tithe Map (figure 5). The supporting apportionment document lists the building as 'cottages' owned by John Davies, who also owned two portions of garden to the rear of the chapel across the High Street. The building has a stepped front on the east end, which extends out onto the street.
- 3.3 By the time of the publication of the 1st Edition OS Map (1888) the building is recorded as a Public House (figure 6). The rear of the property appears to have undergone re-arrangement with a new or altered east-west wing with extensions extending northwards. At the north-west corner of the front wing of the building there also appears to have been a small extension. These changes were perhaps undertaken due to the change in use of the building. The building appears to have maintained this arrangement into the early 20th century (see figure 7).

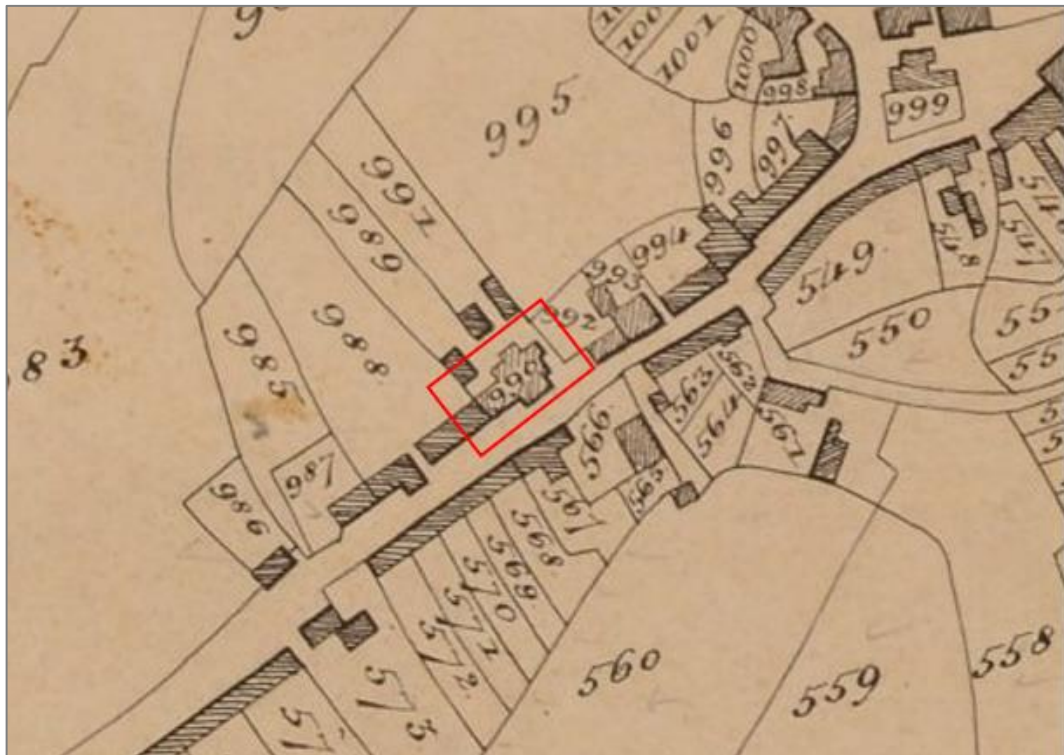


Figure 5: Extract from the tithe map of Fishguard (1843). The Ship and Anchor site is highlighted in red. The gardens associated with the owner are numbers 564 and 565 on the map.

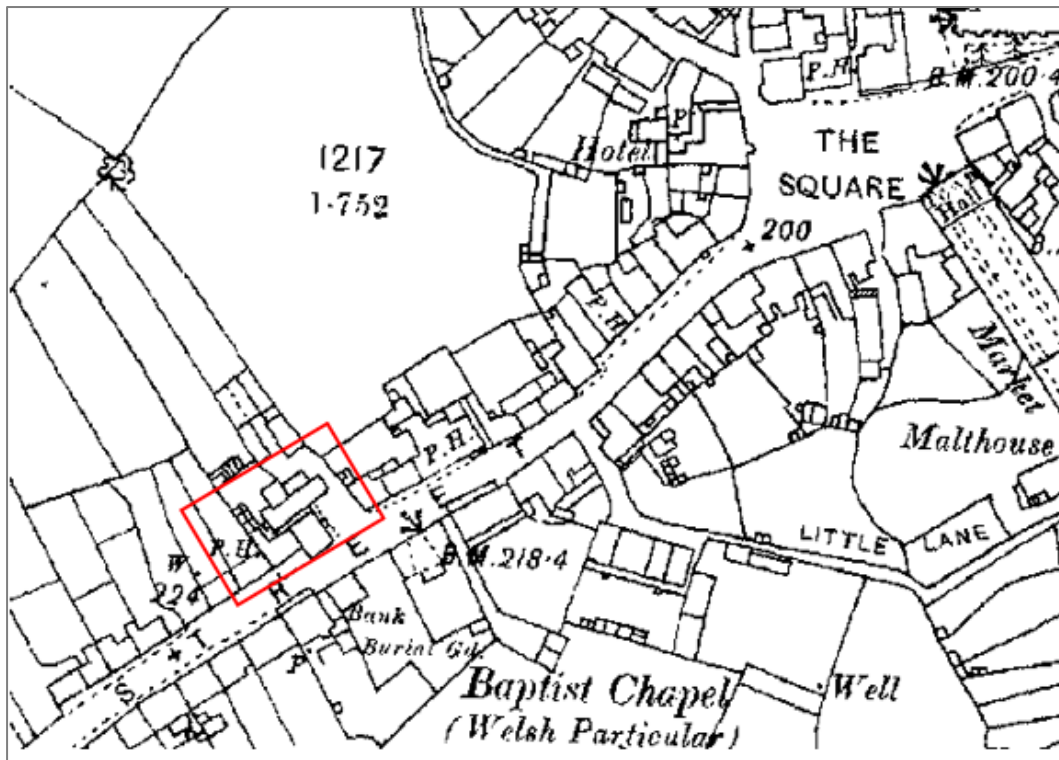


Figure 6: Extract of the 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map (1888). The Ship and Anchor site is highlighted in red.

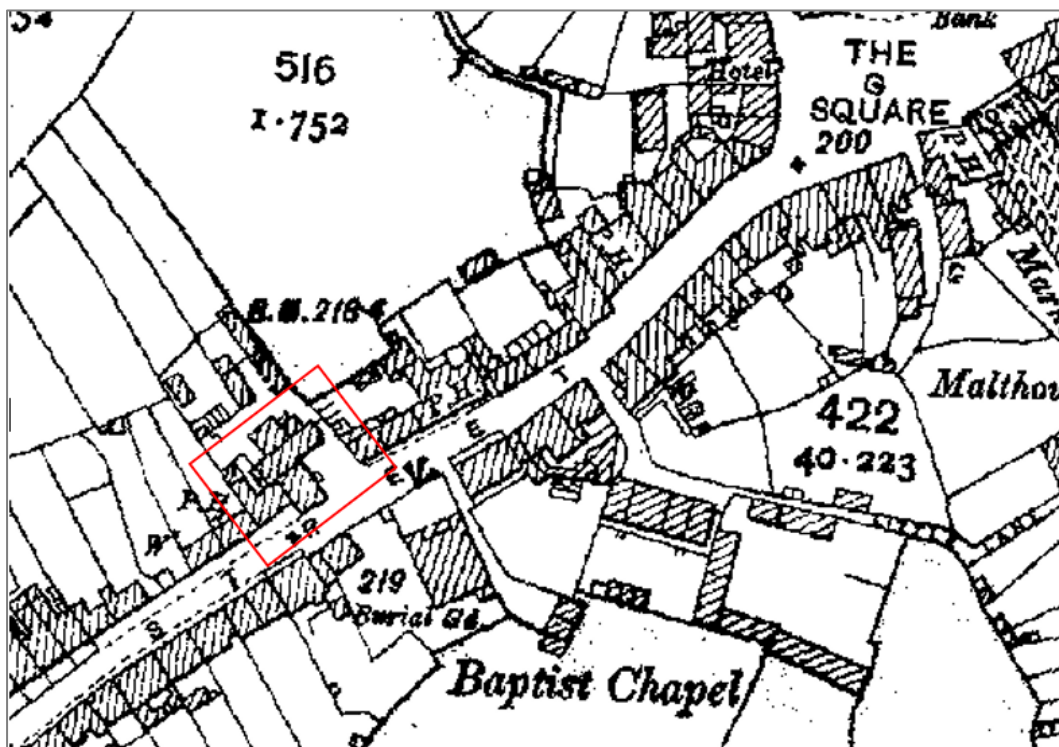


Figure 7: Extract of the 2nd Ed. Ordnance Survey Map (1902). The Ship and Anchor site is highlighted in red. The building arrangement appears unchanged from the earlier 1888 map.

- 3.4 There appears to have been much re-modelling of the building in the first half of the 20th century. The 19th century additions at the rear east-west wing seem to have been removed or consolidated with the front wing of the building. The footprint has been increased with an extension off the northwest-corner.
- 3.5 In modern times a large extension was added to the rear to create a function room for the public house. A public library building was also added to the northeast. In 2021 the Chimney's link bypass was built immediately to the west of the former Ship and Anchor which necessitated the demolition of the modern function hall and the Victorian extension to the northwest. The former public library was also demolished during this time.

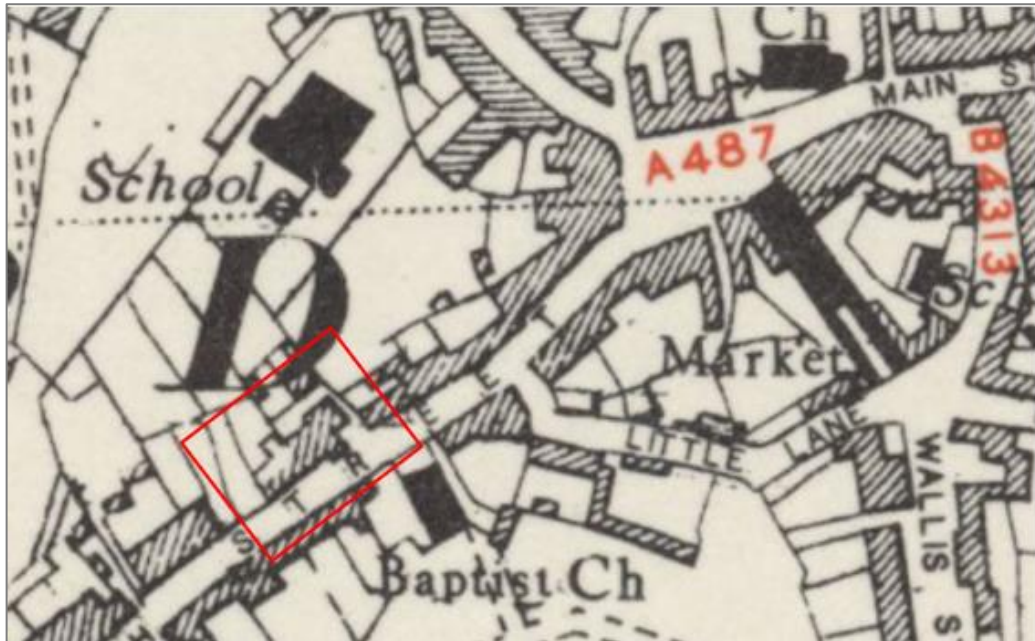


Figure 8: Extract of the 1952 Ordnance Survey Map. The Ship and Anchor site is highlighted in red.



Photo 1: Image from 2009, showing the large rear extension. Image supplied by the client (Pentan, 2022).

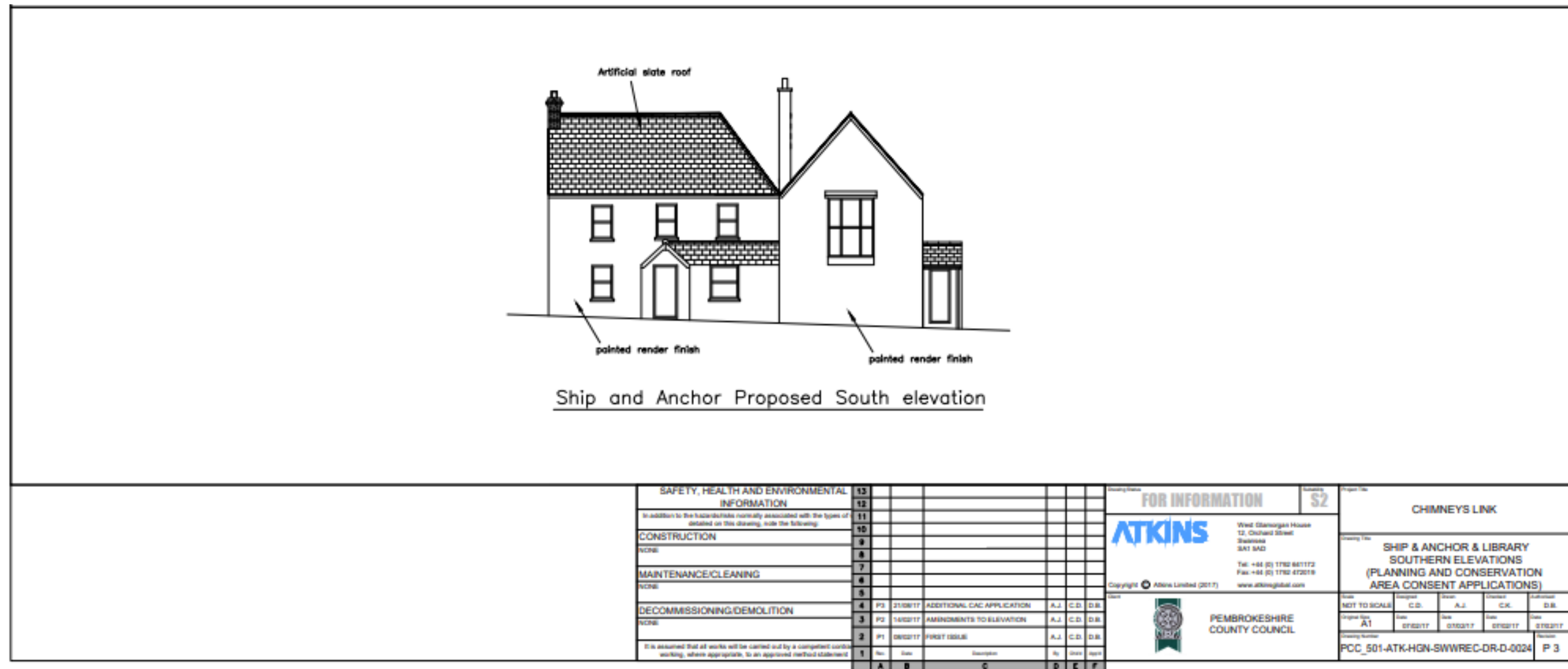
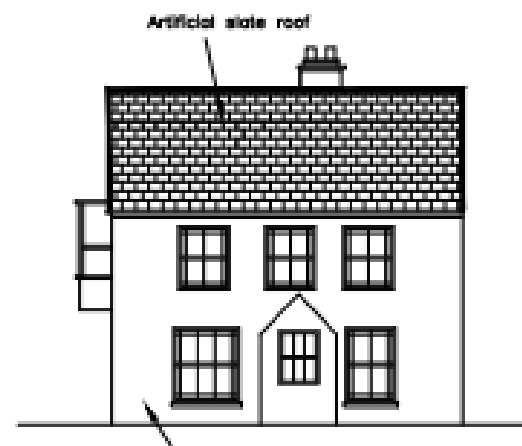


Figure 9: Southern elevation of the former Ship and Anchor Public house. Western block to left, eastern block to the right with 1st storey bay window. Supplied by client.



Ship and Anchor Proposed East elevation

[illegible]

Figure 10: Eastern elevation of former Ship and Anchor public house. Supplied by client.

4 FORMER SHIP AND ANCHOR BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Exterior (Figure 9 and 10, Photos 2-7)

- 4.1.1 The former Ship and Anchor public house has a backwards L-shaped plan comprising of a two similarly sized two-storied blocks. Its modern form is the result of many alterations in the past, both during the construction of the new Chimneys Link road when the public library to the north, a Victorian wing, and modern function hall were demolished, and during its time as a public house which changed or removed much of its original layout.
- 4.1.2 The L-shaped design is broadly consistent with that seen on the 1843 tithe map which indicates the current building was initially two cottages. This accounts for the building having two blocks and by extension two facades on its southern and eastern edges.
- 4.1.3 The western block of the building is marginally the larger of the two, facing towards the south onto High Street with its northern extent removed by the recent developments referenced above, and a gable end towards the west. The block is built of stone with a rubble core, faced in a modern concrete render (photo 2). Its façade is roughly symmetrical, having a centrally located modern porch faced with stone and three first floor sash windows, replaced in modern times (photo 3). To the east of the central porch on the ground floor is a modern extension with a lean to slate roof. This extension was added to extend the main bar area within but has detracted significantly from the overall aesthetics of the building. The wing has a gabled slate roof, hipped to the east where it joins the east block, with two chimneys, both of brick and replacements of original chimneys. The eastern chimney is encased in a pebble-dashed concrete render. The west gable is plain, adorned with the name of the public house in attached lettering (photo 4). Stripping away the modern alterations to the wing it has the form of a typical well-proportioned simple Victorian building typical of the area.
- 4.1.4 The eastern block faces east towards a pedestrian thoroughfare, its northern extent once abutted the former library building now demolished. Again, the block is built of stone now rendered with modern concrete (photo 5), with a gabled slate roof. The eastern façade has a modern central porch, accessed from the south with sash windows to each side and above (photo 6). The sash windows on this façade are more traditional timber framed panelled sashes. The southern gable end of the eastern block includes a 1st floor bay window of Victorian date, subsequently replaced to form much of the character of the southern façade with the western block.
- 4.1.5 The northern face of the building shows the extent of the modifications to the building as a part of the chimneys Link bypass (photo 7). The western block showing the entrances at both ground and 1st floor level to its Victorian wing and function room, subsequently infilled with concrete breezeblock, and the eastern block showing the scar of the now demolished public library covered in a plain concrete render. The remainder of the north face is unrendered, revealing the masonry construction of mortared random rubble.



Photo 2: View northeast, showing the L-shaped layout of two blocks. The western block lies to the left, and eastern block on the right. 1m scale.



Photo 3: View north of the front (south) face of the western block. 1m scale. Note modern porch and extension to the right.



Photo 4: View east, showing gable end of western block. 1m scale. Note brick chimney.



Photo 5: View northwest, showing southern façade to the left and eastern façade to the right. 1m scale. Note bay window added to the gable end of the eastern block.



Photo 6: View west, showing eastern facade of eastern block. 1m scale. Note symmetrical design



Photo 7: View southeast of the north face of the building. Note extent of modification to the northern edge of the building after demolition of former public library and Victorian wing/function hall. 1m scale.

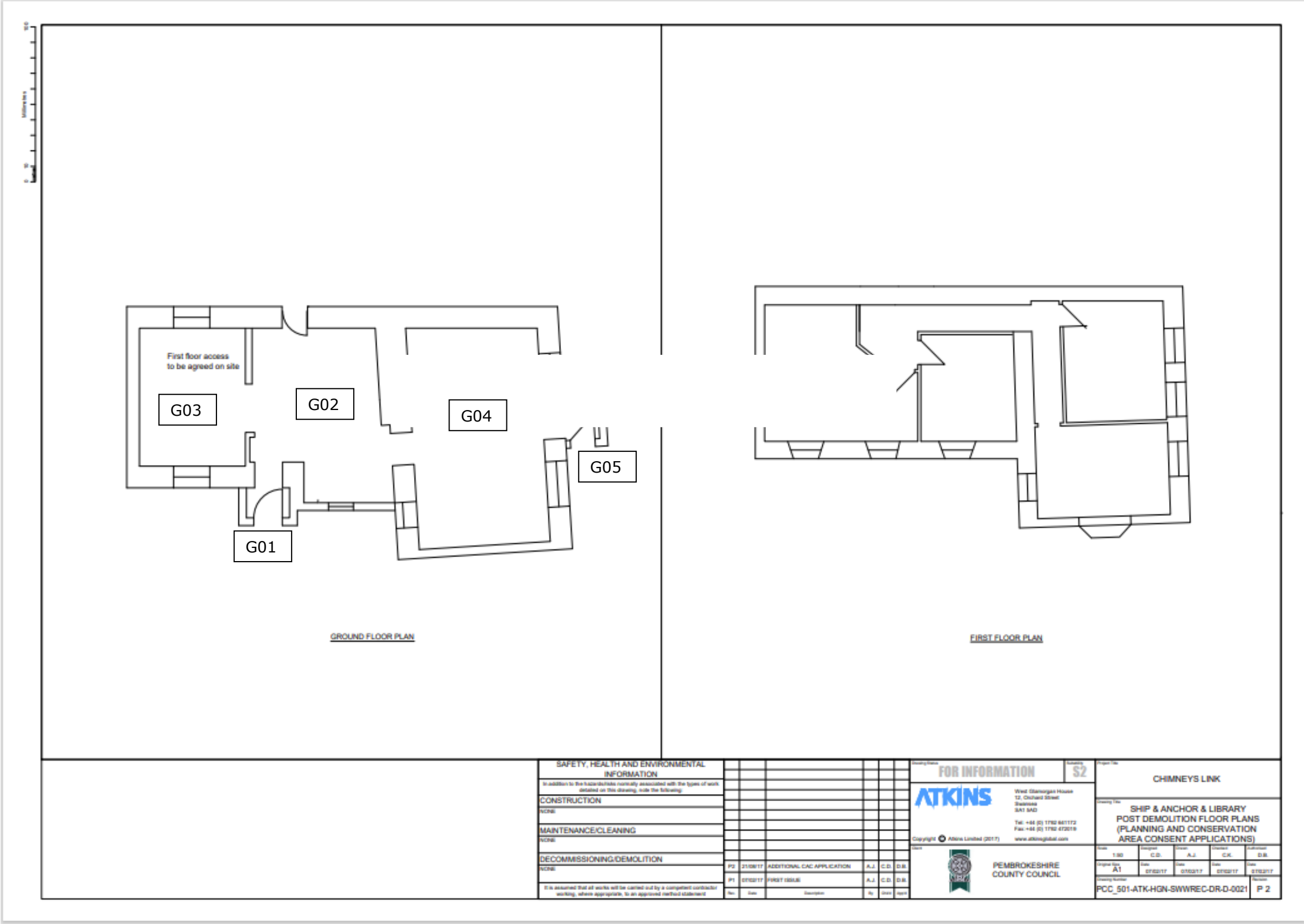


Figure 11: Floor plans of the former Ship and Anchor public house. Supplied by client.

4.2 Interior Ground Floor (Figure 11, Photos 8-12)

- 4.2.1 Within the building, the rooms have been partially soft-stripped with large amounts of detritus now left within. The ground floor is also boarded up making photography difficult. As the building is now being demolished there was no prospect of further clearance.
- 4.2.2 As described externally, the building consists of two main blocks, a western and eastern block and has two entrances, one to the south, central to the southern facade onto High Street (G02), and a second central to the eastern facade onto a pedestrian walkway (G04). Both entrances are fronted with small modern porches (G01 and G05).
- 4.2.3 At ground level, the building is divided into three rooms (G02-04). The western block being subdivided into two rooms (G02 and G03, photos 8 – 11) and the eastern wing forming a single room (G04, photo 12). All of the rooms are accessible from room G02 which served as the main bar. Turning west, room G01 is accessible through a wide opening. Turning east, is room (G03) accessible through a narrow doorway, though originally their bars were connected. Looking north from rooms G01 and G02 are entrances to the now demolished Victorian wing and function hall.



Photo 8: Showing view from southern entrance porch (G01) into room G02. Note entrances into now demolished Victorian extension and function room to the north. Looking northwest, 1m scale.



Photo 9: Looking west from room G02 to room G03 beyond. 1m scale.



Photo 10: View back towards room G02 from room G03. Looking southeast, 1m scale.



Photo 11: Looking from room G02 east towards room G04. Note the now blocked bar area to left and narrow doorway to right. 1m scale.



Photo 12: Showing room G04. Looking east, 1m scale. Note doorway towards porch G05.

G01 Porch (Figure 11, Photo 13)

- 4.2.4 A small modern single storied stone clad modern porch with pitched roof. adjoined by a modern extension to the east. Internally it was plastered with modern plaster and a carpeted floor. No significant architectural features present. It was not possible to photograph the internal area of the porch after access was gained.



Photo 13: Photo of porch G01 from the exterior. 1m scale.

G02 Main Bar (Figure 11, Photos 14 and 15)

- 4.2.5 Porch G01 opens onto room G02 from the south which functioned as the main bar during its most recent phase of use.
- 4.2.6 This room was the product of numerous alterations over time. Its southeastern edge had been extended in modern times with a lean-to annex increasing the internal area by approximately by 1.5m (referenced in section 4.1). The lean-to extension had an awning window now boarded in its southern wall (photo 14).
- 4.2.7 The room had a bar in its northeastern corner which adjoined the bar in room G04. This bar had now been removed and the opening between the two rooms blocked up (photo 11). To the south of the of the bar was a small doorway into room G04.
- 4.2.8 Along its northern wall were two openings, now blocked up, which originally adjoined the Victorian extension and modern function room to the north (photo 8). A further breeze block wall reduced the size of the opening between this room (G02) and room G03, implying that these rooms would have been mostly connected when in use (photo 9).
- 4.2.9 Though partially stripped out some of the modern interior features were still present. The ceiling had false beams with plaster board and papered partitions (photo 15). The walls were plastered and subsequently papered then painted and included a dado rail and modern varnished skirting boards.



Photo 14: Looking south in room G02, Note entrance through porch G01 and awning window in modern lean-to extension. 1m scale.



Photo 15: Detailing false beams portioned with plastered and papered partitions.
G03 (Figure 11, Photo 16)

- 4.2.10 This room occupies the western end of the western block of the building. It was smaller than room G02, and as mentioned above was likely mostly interconnected when in use.
- 4.2.11 The south wall of this room contained a modern awning window, now boarded up set within a slightly splayed, plain, opening. The north wall of the room, like room G02, was the former location of one of the entrances into the Victorian wing to the north.
- 4.2.12 The interior has painted plastered walls and a false beamed ceiling with plasterboard and papered partitions. Along the southern and western wall was built-in upholstered seating from its use as a bar.
- 4.2.13 On the exterior of the building a chimney is visible on the western gabled end of this room. However internally a fireplace was not visible.



Photo 16: Looking south towards the window in southern wall of room G03. 1m scale. Note built in seating.

G04 (Figure 11, Photos 17-20)

- 4.2.14 Room G04 occupies the eastern block of the building. It can be accessed from room G02 to the west and through a small modern porch (G05) in its eastern wall. It was used as a secondary bar area when the pub was in use and its interior is the most complete of the rooms on the ground floor.
- 4.2.15 The room contained two sash windows on its eastern wall located either side of the porch G05 (photos 17-18). The bar, which once adjoined the bar in room G02 was in the northwest corner of the room (photo 19). It was varnished and somewhat ornate though modern in date.
- 4.2.16 The room was decorated with a dado rail and tongue and groove panelling around its edge. A dart board hung in the southeastern corner of the room. The ceiling was

ornately painted with a map showing the early place names of Pembrokeshire (photo 20).



Photo 17: Looking east from entrance to room G03. Note entrance to modern porch (right) and sash window (left). 1m scale.



Photo 18: Looking southeast in room G04. Note darts board on southern wall. 1m scale.



Photo 19: Showing bar once adjoining the bar in room G02 in northwestern corner of room G04.

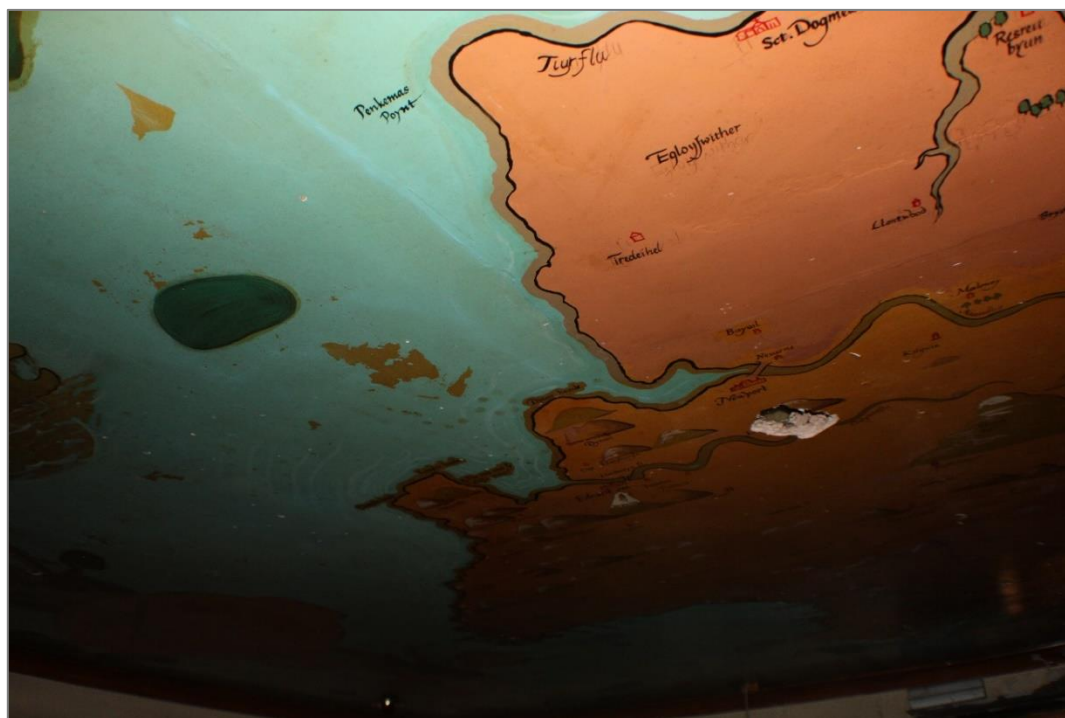


Photo 20: Showing ceiling plastered and painted as map of Pembrokeshire with ancient placenames.

G05 (Figure 11, photo 21)

4.2.17 Room G05 was a small modern porch with a pitched roof on the eastern façade of the eastern block of the building (photo 21). It was not accessible from either the interior or exterior. Described from the outside it is a small roughly square porch with an entrance to the south, with a modern wooden door and a small window in its eastern wall.



Photo 21: Showing small modern porch G05 on eastern façade of the building. 1m scale.

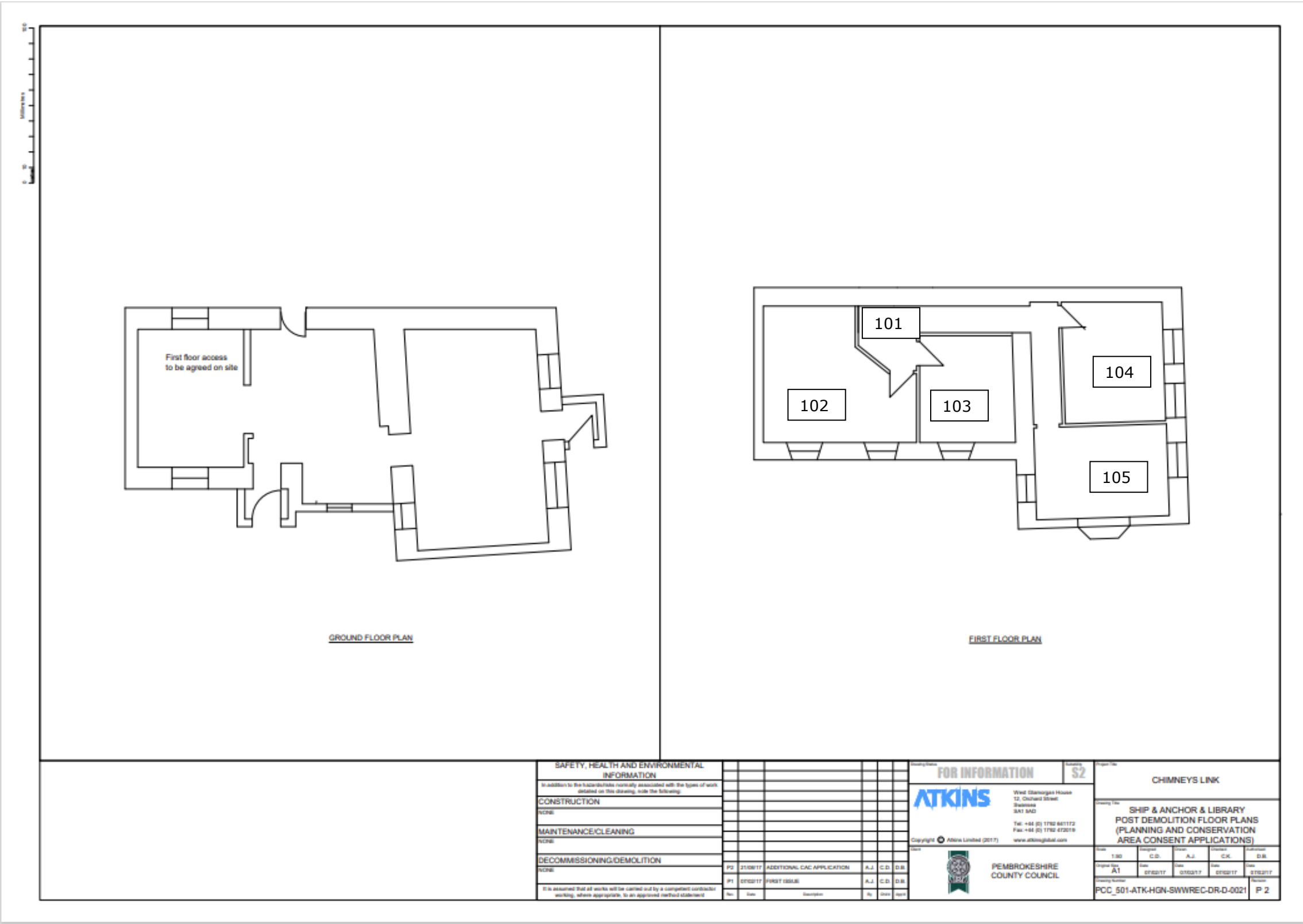


Figure 12: Labelled plan of the 1st floor of the former Ship and Anchor public house.

4.3 Interior 1st Floor (Figure 12, Photo 22)

- 4.3.1 The 1st floor extends throughout the building. When extant there was no first floor above the modern function room.
- 4.3.2 Due to the prior demolitions there were no staircases, it formerly being in the Victorian extension to the northwest. Access was possible for the site visit through a doorway in the northern wall of the building into room 101 using a ladder (photo 22).
- 4.3.3 The opening in the northern wall of the building enters a corridor mirroring the shape of the building. At the west end of the corridor looking south are two rooms (102 and 103) with a further two rooms accessible at the eastern end of the building (104 and 105).



Photo 22: Showing access into the upstairs of the former Ship and Anchor public house via ladder. Looking north, 1m scale.

101 (Figure 12, Photos 23-25)

- 4.3.4 This room is a connecting corridor between the four residential rooms on the 1st floor of the building. The corridor forms a backwards L-shape approximately 1.4m wide broadly mirroring the shape of the building.
- 4.3.5 Corridor 101 and the wider layout of the 1st floor is a relatively modern partition with any non-structural walls constructed of timber formed plasterboard. The corridor narrows slightly where it passes between the two blocks of the building.
- 4.3.6 At the western end of the corridor are two doors leading to rooms 102 and 103, placed at 45 degrees to one another where the corridor broadens slightly to form a small hall. Walking east through the corridor are a further two doors, facing east and north leading to rooms 104 and 105 respectively.

- 4.3.7 The interior of room 101 has been mostly stripped out. However, it has a chip board floor, walls including a dado rail which were papered and later painted. with a varnished pine ceiling. All fixtures and fittings such as doors were modern painted wood



Photo 23: Looking east along corridor 101. 1m scale.



Photo 24: Looking south into rooms 102 and 103 from western end of corridor 101. 1m scale.



Photo 25: View north across along eastern end of corridor 101 1m scale.

102 (Figure 12, Photos 26-29)

- 4.3.8 This room occupies the western end of the of the western block and is the larger of the rooms in this part of the building.
- 4.3.9 The corridor is broadly L-shaped fitting around the space left by corridor 101. The room is entered through an entrance in the eastern part of the room from corridor 101 to the north.
- 4.3.10 Its southern wall is the longest wall in the room and contains two awning windows approximately 0.40m from the ground which have been replaced in modern times (photo 27). The eastern windows sill had been dropped to ground level. The western wall includes a chimney/fireplace towards its southern edge which had at some stage been fitted with a back boiler, though it appears to have been boarded up and mostly removed until the most recent phase of demolition (photo 28). The chimney which serves this fireplace can be seen on the western gable of the building and appears to be in relatively good condition. The only other architectural feature was a small windowlight intended to feed light to corridor 101 located to the northwest of the door (photo 26).
- 4.3.11 This room was mostly devoid of features. It had a plain plastered walls a modern skirting board and a varnished ceiling with curved cornicing. A brass ceiling light hung in the eastern part of the room.



Photo 26: Looking east towards door in room 102. 1m scale. Note windowlight above door through to corridor 101.



Photo 27: Looking south in room 102. 1m scale.



Photo 28: Looking at former fireplace with remains of back boiler on western wall of room 102. Looking west, 1m scale.



Photo 29: Northern part of room 102. Looking north, 1m scale.

103 (Figure 12, Photos 30-31)

- 4.3.12 This room occupied the eastern part of the western block the building. It was somewhat smaller than room 102 and had clearly most recently been used as a bedroom.
- 4.3.13 The room is entered via a doorway in the northwest corner offset obliquely to the room. The southern wall of the room was taken up mostly by a window identical to that found in room 102, again making up part of the southern façade (photo 30). Its eastern wall is taken up by a wardrobe and bed surround of typical 1980s design (photo 31).
- 4.3.14 The room was formerly carpeted; this had now been removed showing the chipboard floor. It had patterned papered walls and ceilings finished with a modern skirting and cornicing. A brass wall light hung from the northern wall.



Photo 30: Showing southern wall of room 103. Looking south, 1m scale.



Photo 31: Eastern wall of room 103. Looking east, 1m scale.

104 (Figure 12, Photos 32-33)

- 4.3.15 This room occupied the northern part of the eastern block the building. It was entered from the northwest via a doorway leading corridor 101. The partitioning between this room and corridor 101 and room 105 is entirely of wood and plasterboard implying that that it may be a very modern layout.
- 4.3.16 This room had two sash windows somewhat elaborate in design skewed slightly to the south along its eastern wall which form part of the eastern façade (photo 32). This room was otherwise entirely devoid of other architectural details with a chipboard floor, no coving and simply painted plaster walls.



Photo 32: Looking east towards sash windows in room 104. 1m scale.



Photo 33: Looking south in room 103. Note plasterboard walls. 1m scale.

105 (Figure 12, Photos 34-37)

- 4.3.17 This room occupied the southern part of the eastern block the building and was the most intact of the rooms on the 1st floor. It is entered from the northwest from corridor 101 and bounded by a plaster board partition wall shared with room 104 (photo 34).
- 4.3.18 The room itself is rectangular and has a window on all three external sides. Its eastern wall has a somewhat ornate sash window matching those in room 104 which form part of the eastern façade of the building (photo 35). Its western wall contained a small awning window that had been renewed in modern times (photo 36). Its southern wall contained a large bay with sash windows, though seemingly renewed in modern times (photo 37).
- 4.3.19 The room has a chipboard floor, had wallpaper which was later painted and modern doors, reveals, skirting boards and cornicing.



Photo 34: Looking towards doorway in northwest corner of room 105. 1m scale.



Photo 35: Looking east towards sash window in room 105. 1m scale.



Photo 36: Looking southwest towards bay window in room 105. 1m scale.



Photo 37: Looking west towards small window in western wall of room 105. 1m scale.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services, a contracting arm of Heneb - The Trust for Welsh Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording works at the former Ship and Anchor public house, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire (SM 88174 73857), prior to a programme of demolition and re-development of the site for residential use.
- 5.2 The Ship and Anchor Inn is a former public house located in the heart of Fishguard, a small town in northwestern Pembrokeshire. It has been unoccupied for several years and was significantly altered during the building of the Chimneys Link bypass immediately to the west of the building which required the demolition of a modern function hall and Victorian extension along the northern edge of the building.
- 5.3 The building has an L-shaped plan which is already established by the time of the 1843 tithe mapping of Fishguard where the building is listed as two separate cottages. By the 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping the building is noted as a public house, retaining this function until the construction of the Chimneys Link bypass.
- 5.4 The external appearance is typical of simple Victorian design seen throughout Fishguard, though it has been much modified and extended over time. Its most distinctive design element being its double fronted design with facades to the south and east, though this seems to be more a result of the evolution of the building rather than an intentional design element.
- 5.5 Internally very little, if any, of the original interior layout, design elements or architectural features survive. The only reference to the original design being the general arrangement of the rooms downstairs within the two blocks of the original building.

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