

**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD**



30/10/94

**A40**  
**FISHGUARD WESTERN**  
**BYPASS**

DAT Primary Record No. <sup>28279</sup>29509

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSESSMENT AND PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF THE  
PREFERRED ROUTE  
OCTOBER 1994

**Commissioned by: Welsh Office Highways Directorate**

**Report by: K Murphy BA MIFA**  
*of*  
**Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd**  
**The Shire Hall**  
**8 Carmarthen Street**  
**Llandeilo**  
**Dyfed SA19 6AF**

**Tel (0558) 823121**

**Fax (0558) 823133**



## CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	RECOMMENDATIONS	3
3.	LANDSCAPE HISTORY OF CWM BRANDY COMMON DAT PRIMARY REFERENCE NOS. 13805, 13891	3
4.	CHARACTERISATION OF FIELD BOUNDARIES AFFECTED BY THE ROUTE	5
	4.1 Recommendations for further recording	
5.	PEN-COMMINS FARM DAT REFERENCE NO. 24460	5
6.	EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE DAT REFERENCE NO. 28277	6
7.	FISHGUARD GAS WORKS DAT REFERENCE NO. 28278	7
8.	REFERENCES USED AND CONSULTED	8
	8.1 Manuscript sources	
	8.1.1 Maps	
	8.1.2 Documents	
	8.2 Printed sources	
	8.2.1 Maps	
	8.2.2 Books and articles	
9.	INDEX TO ARCHIVE	9
10.	FIGURES (LARGER DRAWINGS IN FOLDER AT REAR OF REPORT)	10

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1.** Selected part of the proposed bypass reduced from engineer's drawing W5103/SW-TE/1010
- Figure 2.** Copy of *A PLAN of that part of the COUNTY of PEMBROKE called PEN-CAER*, by Thomas Probert, 1798
- Figure 3.** Photocopy of *Fishguard. Enlarged from the Ordnance Survey* (1831)
- Figure 4.** Cwm Brandy Common *circa* 1840. From Llanwrda and Fishguard tithe maps
- Figure 5.** Cwm Brandy Common 1889. From Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition, *Pembrokeshire LX.3* (1889)
- Figure 6.** Cwm Brandy Common 1908. From Ordnance Survey 1:10560 2nd Edition, *Pembrokeshire LX NE* (1908)
- Figure 7.** Cwm Brandy Common 1939. From Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Edition of 1939, *Pembrokeshire LX.3*
- Figure 8.** Cwm Brandy Common modern. From engineer's drawings based on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps
- Figure 9.** Pen-commins Farm 24460. Plan at 1:100 (in folder at rear)
- Figure 10.** Pen-commins Farm 24460. Profile and section of excavation trench (in folder at rear)
- Figure 11.** Earthwork enclosure 28277. Plan
- Figure 12.** Earthwork enclosure 28277. Plan at 1:100 (in folder at rear)
- Figure 13.** Earthwork enclosure 28277. Profiles and sections of excavation trenches (in folder at rear)
- Figure 14.** Gas Works 28278. Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Edition of 1939, *Pembrokeshire LX.3*.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of field and other archaeological investigations commissioned by the Welsh Offices Highways Directorate and specified in a brief prepared by Mr R C Turner of Cadw and circulated in June 1994. If a public inquiry should be required for this route then this report will be presented at the inquiry and its recommendations will form the basis of any further work in advance of construction.

Investigations specified in the brief included: recording the landscape history of Cwm Brandy Common, characterising field boundaries on the line of the route and advancing a strategy for recording, survey a lost farm and excavate a small trial trench, survey a earthwork enclosure and excavate a small trial trench, review the structural and documentary evidence for a small gas works and a examination of the route when the vegetation is low. All but the final specified item was completed for this report. At the time of field investigations, October 1994, it was not possible to examine the whole route as the vegetation on Cwm Brandy Common was still high.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

It is recommended that no future work needs to be undertaken on the site of the lost farm (Pen-Commins Farm 24460), on the earthwork enclosure (28277) nor on the site of the gas works (28278).

The only future archaeological work required is recording of field boundaries during or immediately following the topsoil strip phase of road construction. A basic strategy for this recording is outlined in section 2.1.

## 3. LANDSCAPE HISTORY OF CWM BRANDY COMMON DAT PRIMARY REF. NOS. 13805, 13891

Historical research by Anne Eastham

Figs. 2 - 8

Cwm Brandy Common (Comins Cwmbrandy), registered under two roughly equal parts in *The Common Land of Wales* (Rural Surveys Research Unit 1988, ref nos. Pembrokeshire CL02, CL93), nowadays covers a total area of 12.4 Ha. Its extent is shown on Fig. 8. The N part, CL93, is owned jointly by Dyfed County Council and Miss Llewelin of Dinas Cross. There are four rights of pasture on it, one of estovers and one of turbary. The S part of the

common, CL02, is owned by Mr Johns of Carne, Goodwick, and has 13 rights of pasture, three rights of estovers and two each of turbary and piscary. Poor quality soils and bracken covered N and NW facing steep slopes characterise the common. At the time of writing, October 1994, it does not appear to be grazed and the stone quarries are redundant; it has no economic use.

The Goodwick Brook defines the common on its W and NW side. At its N end the brook runs into an area of standing water and marsh known as Goodwick Moor. Formerly, this marsh was more extensive and would have stretched further S towards the farm known as The Drim. The earliest map of the area, a plan of 1798 by Thomas Probert showing the movement of French and British troops at the French invasion of 1797, marks the moor as 'a deep Morass'. To the S the boundary of the common is defined by a series of small fields around Cwm Brandy Farm and Cwm Brandy Gardens (formerly Castell Fartin). The boundary of the common to the E roughly coincides with the upper edge of the steep valley side. It is unlikely that the boundary of the common ever lay much further E than its present position as enclosed strip fields on the plateau above the valley side attest to a long history of arable cultivation in this area.

Prior to the late 19th century, there is no documentation directly relating to Cwm Brandy Common and it is not until the tithe survey of Fishguard in 1838 that any detailed information becomes available. Documents (Record Commission 1802, NLW MS 123 670 p245, Church Records Vol 11) were searched in an attempt to discover if the tradition of a church or chapel site at Llan Fartin had any foundation of fact. Clearly a medieval chapel or church in this situation would have implications for the history of settlement and enclosure in the vicinity. Documentary sources would seem to indicate that no medieval or early post-medieval ecclesiastical foundation existed here. The tradition may have arose through corruption of llain to llan. Of interest in the search was the record of glebe land in the parish in 1536 (NLW MS 123 670 p245). A field immediately to the S of the Pendre to Manorowen road near to Cwm Brandy Common is later recorded on the tithe survey as Glebe Land. Perhaps the 16th century record is a reference to an enclosed field just S of the common.

It is clear from documentary sources that relate to estates in the area that by the late 18th or early 19th centuries a number of farms edged Cwm Brandy Common to SW, S and SE; Castell Fartin and Llan Fartin are first mentioned in 1761, Cwm Brandy in 1798, Pen-Commins in 1819 (though marked on the earlier map), Vagwyrilas in 1766, Pen-yr-allt in 1650 and The Drim in 1595 (Charles 1992). These sources indicate the existence of a settlement but provide no guide to date of inception.

The first map of the area, dating to 1798 (Fig. 2), schematically shows the enclosure pattern surrounding the common, Cwm Brandy Farm is named and a track or road is drawn running across the common past Cwm Brandy Farm to Trelewelin Mill, later called Felin Isaf. A later map of 1831 (Fig. 3), but based on Ordnance Survey drawings of 1810, provides more detail, but it is still difficult to relate the full outline of the common with the enclosure pattern shown on later maps. The 1831 map does not show the track depicted on the 1798 map, but a track entering the commons from the N and crossing the Goodwick Brook is marked. Interestingly, this map does not mark the farm known as Pen-commins even though it is recorded but not named on the original surveyor's drawing of 1810.

Two large-scale estate maps, one of 1808 showing the now lost farm of Vagwyrilas (NLW 496 R K Lucas coll vol 2 no 4) and one of 1843 of Pen-yr-allt Farm (NLW Williams Williams no 49) depict holdings to the S of Cwm Brandy Common. The map of 1808 is of interest to this study. On it Cwm Brandy Farm formed part of the holding of Vagwyrilas although on the schedule to the map it is not named but listed as 'Houses'. The enclosure pattern around the 'Houses' is identical to that on the tithe map (see Fig. 4). Cwm Brandy Farm was clearly a holding dependent on Vagwyrilas and had probably been established on the edge of the common with the intention of exploiting and, perhaps, illegally enclosing parts of the common. This is supported by two later documentary sources: i) a sale catalogue of 1870 (PRO D/RTP/sc/3/38) states that 'the adjoining Commons have always been depastured by the Tenant of Cwm Brandy' ii) during the process of commons' registration in 1969-70 some of the fields to the S of Cwm Brandy Farm were suggested for inclusion, though were never submitted (PRO FGU/SE/9 8).

Enclosure patterns around further settlements, Llan Fartin, Castell Fartin and Pen-commins, suggest that these holdings were also carved out of common land. Indeed, it takes no great linguistic ability to realise that Pen-commins was established on the common edge. The owners of this farm were actively appropriating and enclosing common in the second half of the 19th century. Between c. 1840 and 1889 a small close was added to this holding and a larger portion of common to the N of the farm may also have been enclosed by them (Figs. 4 and 5).

In the late 18th and early 19th century, the attitude of local land owners and tenants to this piecemeal enclosure of common land seems to be one of tolerance so long as the encroacher was perceived to have rights over the common. However, the large-scale appropriation of common was not countenanced, especially from outsiders. In 1824, Mr Hamlet of London bought from the Crown the manor of Fish-

guard and proceeded to build three cottages on its waste-land. An old woman named Fenton (presumably the widow of Richard Fenton, the antiquary) summoned the inhabitants of Fishguard 'to defend their rights and to prevent their common being encroached upon by any persons styling himself lord of the manor'. About 400-500 people gathered and commenced tearing down the walls of the cottages to the foundations (Francis Green collection, vol. 22, p.429). The location of this dispute is unknown.

The situation at the time of the tithe survey of about 1840 is shown of Fig. 4. The extent of the Cwm Brandy Common is virtually congruent with the area registered in 1969-70 (Fig. 8). Only a few minor encroachments occurred in the intervening period. By 1889 (Fig. 5), the small, probably squatter, settlements of Sebastapol and Glan-afon were established and Pen-commins had taken in a small portion of common. The network of tracks shown dissecting the common was probably mainly established by 1840 but was not recorded by the tithe surveyors. By 1908 (Fig. 6), the position was unchanged except for the abandonment of Sebastapol and the establishment of a gas works on poor quality land, but not technically common. Maes-Gwynne Cottages were built prior to 1939 (Fig. 7), Pen-commins Farm abandoned and a small building constructed on the former site of Sebastapol. It is not certain, but this building may have been the club house of a golf course. Further evidence for a golf course is provided in a sale document of The Drim in 1925 (PRO D/JP/368). Amongst other holdings, the estate then consisted of the area CL02 of Cwmbrandy Common, Cwmbrandy Farm, Castell Fartin Farm and all the land around The Drim to the W of Goodwick Brook. The golf club was granted a lease over the common CL02 for 21 years from 1922 and had freehold over a club house (Sebastapol?). In addition, the golf club had rights over the land of Cwm Brandy Farm and Castell Fartin. It would also seem that the golf course extended into common CL93 as site 28277 (see below) was a tee. David Bennett Howell of Fishguard remembers seeing the remains of other tees and greens in this area about 40 years ago. The golf course moved from its Cwm Brandy Common home to Tregroes before WWII. It is probable that the present-day appearance of the common (Fig. 8) is very similar to what it was at any time prior to the foundation of the golf course.

Physical and cultural constraints have therefore constricted the extent of the common to a relatively small area. There is no documentary evidence which shows one way or the other if Cwm Brandy Common was a common in the Medieval Period. However, given its poor soils and inhospitable aspect it difficult to imagine it having any other purpose. Apart from minor encroachments, the area of the common has probably remained constant over a long period of

time. Certainly since about 1800, the establishment of small settlements and the use of the area as a golf course in the 1920s and 1930s have been the only modifications to the common.

#### **4. CHARACTERISATION OF FIELD BOUNDARIES AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED ROAD**

**Fig. 1**

Most of the field boundaries which will be cut through or destroyed by the road were examined and an attempt made to characterise them. This was unsatisfactory on two accounts: first, all the field boundaries were covered in vegetation and it was, in some instances, not possible to examine the faces of the bank; second, at no point was it possible to examine a section of a field boundary.

A basic characterisation of the banks is given below. The position of the banks is shown on Fig. 1. Bank no:

1. 1m high, 1.5m wide with facing stones laid in a herringbone pattern over an ?earth core.
2. 1m wide, 1.5m wide with facing stones in a herringbone pattern laid over an ?earth core.
3. 0.8m high, 1.5-2m wide, earth built? with some stone facing.
- 4a and 4b. 1.8m high, 2m wide, large foundation stones with smaller facing stones laid in herringbone pattern above.
5. 0.8m high, 1.5m wide with stones laid in herringbone pattern over ?earth core.
6. 0.8m high, 1.5m wide with stones laid in herringbone pattern over ?earth core.
7. 1.7m high, 2m wide, constructed entirely from stone, loosely laid, some in herringbone pattern.
8. 1.5m high, 2m wide, character unknown.
9. 1.5m high, 2m wide, possibly horizontally coursed stonework
10. 1.5m high, 2m wide with stones laid horizontally and in a herringbone pattern.
11. 1.5m high, 2m wide with stones laid horizontally and in a herringbone pattern.
- 12a. V. high roadside bank with stones laid in herringbone pattern.

12b. Roadside bank, 1m high with some stones laid in herringbone pattern.

13. 0.7m high, 1.3m high, of uncertain character.

14. 1.3m high, 2m wide, character uncertain.

15. 1.3m high, 2m wide, character uncertain.

16. 1.3m high, 2m wide, character uncertain.

17. Modern roadside boundary.

18. 1.3m high, 1.5m wide character uncertain.

#### **4.1 Recommendations for further recording**

It is recommended that recording of sections of field boundaries exposed by the road construction should be carried out during or immediately after the topsoil strip. The recording should consist of photographs, sketch sections where necessary and short written descriptions. Care should be taken in: i) identifying if more than one phase of construction is present in any one boundary ii) to the recording of buried soils beneath banks. An attempt should be made to relate the typology of the recorded field boundaries to the landscape history of Cwm Brandy Common described above.

#### **5. PEN-COMMINS FARM DAT PRIMARY REF. NO. 24460 (SM 94763704)**

**Figs. 9 and 10**

The early history of this site is unknown. It is marked, though not named on the Ordnance Surveyor's original drawings of 1810 though it does not appear on a map of 1831 (PRO D/EE Misc/4) enlarged from the OS drawings. The tithe survey of 1839 clearly records it, but is still not named and simply referred to as 'House and Field'. It is named 'Pen-commins' for the first time on the 1889 OS 1:2500 1st edition. The farm remains unchanged on 1908 OS maps but by the edition of 1939 it and the paddocks surrounding it had disappeared.

The ownership of the site is unknown. No deeds or other documentation relating to it seem to survive though David Bennett-Howell of Fishguard considers that it was in his grandfather's possession earlier in this century.

The location of the farm on the edge of Cwmbrandy Common coupled with the absence of documentary

evidence relating to it suggests that it was, perhaps, a squatter settlement carved out of common land possibly in the 17th or 18th century.

The site of the farm was overgrown with brambles and blackthorn scrub. After clearance, the site was shown to be a fairly smooth, slightly sloping field with no evidence of foundations or earthworks. On the E side of the site a slight lynchet probably marks the boundary of the farm as shown on the 1889 OS map (Fig. 9). The same map shows the farmyard open to the lane to the N. This is now blocked by a massive stone-built bank (see Fig. 9 for position). There can be little doubt that the stone in this bank was obtained from the old farm buildings. The ground surface to the S of this bank on the site of the farm is about 0.5 - 0.7m higher than that on the N side in the lane.

Trench 1 (Fig. 10) was located across the SW side of the former farmhouse with the intention of examining its foundations and to ascertain the quality of any surviving stratigraphy. Four contexts were assigned to the trench:

1. Root mat. Comprising a black silty loam.
2. Plough soil. Loose, black silty loam with a high percentage (50 - 60%) of small- and medium-sized stones, mortar fragments, pieces of roofing slate and a small collection of late 19th century and early 20th century pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass (these finds were not retained).
3. Disturbed subsoil. Consisting of mid- to dark-brown silty loam with coarse components as 2, above.
4. Subsoil. Orange-brown silty clay-loam with a high proportion (30 - 40%) of small-, medium- and large-sized angular stones. A band of stones at right-angles to the trench may be the remains of a rammed-stone foundation (Fig. x for location) but is perhaps more likely to be a natural.

It seems likely that stone robbing followed by ploughing has completely erased all structural remains of this former farm. Only building materials and finds contained within the ploughsoil indicate its position. None of the artifacts was of a date earlier than the late 19th century.

## 6. EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE DAT REFERENCE NO. 28277 (SM 94733723)

### Figs. 11 - 13

This small earthwork enclosure lay on the steep NW-facing valley side of the Goodwick Brook. The vegetation cover was bracken which at the time of the survey, October, stood to over head height. The bracken was cut down over the enclosure prior to the survey, but even so it hindered work on the surrounding slopes and probably obscured some minor features associated with the main earthwork.

Basically, the enclosure is a rectangular platform 38m by 10m with its long axis along the slope (Figs 11 and 12). The platform was created by cutting into the steep natural slope to the SE and dumping the resulting spoil on the down-slope side to create a level area. A low bank, up to 0.5m high, edges the platform on the N, NW and SW sides. A further low bank with an gap for access in the centre divides the platform in two - roughly a one-third/two-thirds division. The NE two-thirds forms a flat and level area with only a few centimetres difference in height across its surface. A gentle SW to NE slope is evident on the SW portion of the platform. A path leads down to the platform from the E and a further path runs alongside the S edge of the earthwork; this latter feature may be of recent date. A linear terrace approximately 70m long and 2m wide lies on the down-slope side of the main platform. This has been constructed in the same manner as the main platform. This feature has the appearance of a path or track. It, however, terminates abruptly at either end. Overall, the earthworks have a very fresh appearance and the steeper slopes have not stabilised - there is active erosion in many places.

Trench 1 (Fig. 13) was excavated on the SE side of the enclosure in an area where the natural slope had been cut into to form the platform. Here it was anticipated that colluvial deposits may have protected stratified archaeological layers. Five contexts were assigned to this trench:

1. Humic deposit. A thin, 10cm, layer comprising the root mat and leaf mould of bracken.
2. Colluvial deposit. Mid-orange/brown silt penetrated by bracken roots.
3. Redeposited subsoil. Loose, mixed layer of silty-sand and small angular stones. Penetrated by bracken roots. This seems to be deposit laid down to form a level surface over the cut 5.
4. Subsoil. Compact layer of gravel and angular stones in a silty-sand matrix.

5. Cut. The section drawing shows the original very steep cut into the slope on the SE side of the enclosure and the horizontal surface to the NW.

Trench 2 (Fig. 13) was excavated to examine the nature of the low bank on the NW side of the platform. Only two contexts were assigned to this trench:

1. Humic deposit. Root mat and leaf mould of bracken. This layer was only a few centimetres thick over the top of the bank and non-existent on the steep NW-facing slope. Over the platform it was up to 10cm thick.
2. Redeposited subsoil. This comprised a very loose and unconsolidated layer of silty-sand with gravel and angular stones. It is clear from the section that the platform and edging bank were constructed at the same time.

No artifacts were found in the trenches.

The absence of a developed soil, the unconsolidated character of the deposits in Trench 2 and the general fresh appearance of the earthwork strongly indicate that this site is of recent origin.

The recent date of the earthwork is confirmed by oral testimony. Formerly, Fishguard golf course was located on this part of Cwm brandy Common. The course was founded in the early 1920s. Prior to WWII, the golf course moved to Tregroes and the tees and greens on Cwm brandy Common were abandoned. About 40 years ago, according to David Bennett-Howell of Fishguard, the tees and greens were still clearly visible on the common. The earthwork investigated here was one of these tees.

<p><b>7. FISHGUARD GAS WORKS</b>  <b>DAT PRIMARY REF. NO. 28278</b>  <b>(SM 948375)</b></p>
---

**Fig. 14**

Fishguard gas works have been demolished and the area levelled. A short length of stone boundary wall survives alongside a bridleway but nothing remains to indicate the former purpose of the site. There is a small, modern British Gas installation which serves a natural gas pipeline in one corner of the site.

In 1899, land was purchased in order to construct Fishguard gas works (PRO QRZ/49). The works are shown on the 1908 OS 1:10560 map. In 1936, an Act of Parliament transferred the provision of gas and water to Fishguard and Goodwick Urban District Council from the North Pembrokeshire Water and

Gas Company with authority to construct a new works (PRO FGU/SE/10/33). An estimate for the new works was £1500 with £8500 for new mains. The works were constructed on the old site and are shown on the 1939 OS 1:2500 map (Fig. 14). In 1940 the provision for gas supply was transferred to 'The Cardigan and Fishguard Gas Company' (PRO QRZ/49). In 1959, following nationalisation and the extension of the national grid, the Fishguard gas works were closed.

No detailed records of the Fishguard gas works survive. There are none in the Fishguard and Goodwick Urban District Council collection in the Pembrokeshire Record Office and records on individual gas plants held by British Gas' record office in Cardiff have been destroyed.



## 8. REFERENCES USED AND CONSULTED

### 8.1 Manuscript sources

#### 8.1.1 Maps

National Library of Wales:

'Parish of Fishguard', Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1839

'Parish of Llanwrda' Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1843

Coll. B 488, PB 2208 'Map of French Invasion of Fishguard 1797'

Williams Williams no. 49, 'Plan of Penrallt Farm' 1843

Maps 496. R K Lucas Coll. Vol. 2 No. 4, 'Vagwrlas' 1808

'Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawings' Sheet 184, 1810

Pembrokeshire Record Office:

Parliamentary Plans QRZ/49-51 and 285

#### 8.1.2 Documents

British Gas Records held at Cardiff

National Library of Wales:

MS 123 67D Valor Ecclesiasticus Henry VIII

Church Records Vol. 11, Episcopal Visitations

P V Davies 96

Sealyham 5

Pembrokeshire Record Office:

D/EE/Misc/4

D/RTP/Stokes

D/JP/368

D/RTP/Misc/3/38

HDX/1273/1 and D/CT/91

FGU/SE/9 8, SE/10 4, 27-30 and 33

Haverfordwest Library:

Francis Green collection

### 8.2 Printed Sources

#### 8.2.1 Maps

Ordnance Survey Maps:

1:2500 *Pembrokeshire LX.3*, 1st Ed., 1889, Edition of 1939

1:10560 *Pembrokeshire LX NE*, 2nd Ed 1908

WS Atkins - Wales, Drawing no. W5103/SW-TE/1010, 1993

Probert, T. 1798 *A PLAN of the COUNTY of PEMBROKE called PEN-CAERP*

Rees, W., 1932 *South Wales and the Border in the Fourteenth Century*, Ordnance Survey

*Fishguard. Enlarged from the Ordnance Survey*, 1831

#### 8.2.2 Books and Articles

Charles, B. G., 1992

*The Place-names of Pembrokeshire*, Aberystwyth: NLW

Fenton, R., 1811

*Historical Tour of Pembrokeshire*

Jones, R. and Reeve, C. G., 1978

*A History of Gas Production in Wales*, Wales Gas Printing Centre

Owen, R. (ed.), 1897

*Owen's Pembrokeshire*, Cymmrodorion Record Series no. 1

Record Commission, 1802

*Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae auctoritate Papae Nicholia IV circa A.D. 1291*

Rural Surveys Research Unit, 1988

*The Common Land of Wales*, Dept. of Geography, UCW Aberystwyth.

Salmon, D., 1929

'The French Invasion of Pembrokeshire in 1797', *West Wales Historical Records*, 14, 129-206.

## 9. INDEX TO ARCHIVE

The archive of the project comprises:

Notes on documentary sources compiled by Anne Eastham.

Correspondence relating to project

Engineer's plans and drawings.

Field drawing (section) of 24460

Field drawing (sections) of 28277

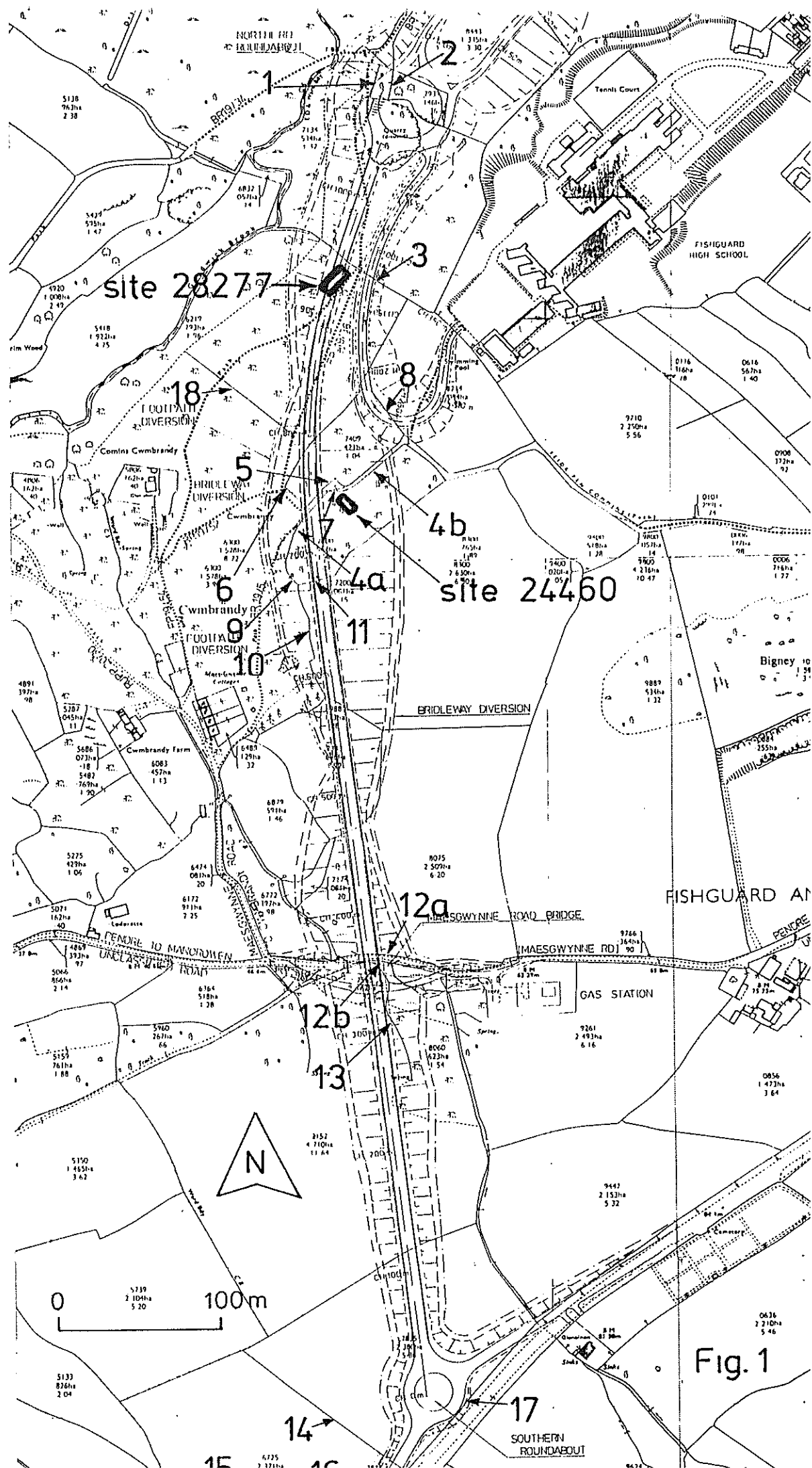
Original drawings of Figs. 4-13.

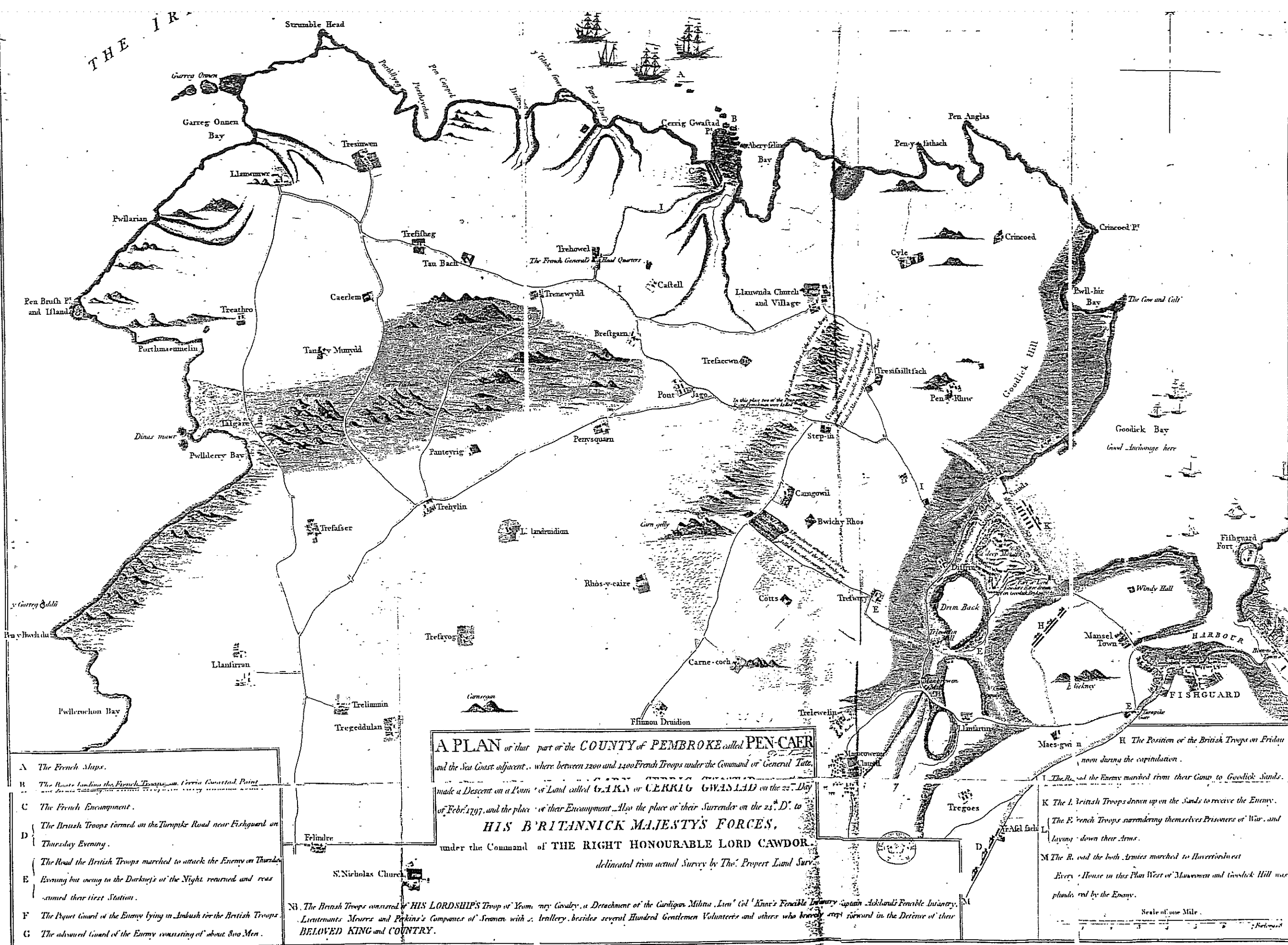
3 colour slides of 24460

5 colour slides of 28277

3 B/W negatives of 24460

5 B/W negatives of 28277





*To the Right Honorable Lord Cawdor*  
*This Plate by Permission is humbly DEDICATED by HIS LORDSHIP'S most obedient & obliged Servant*  
*THO. PROBERT.*

Fig. 2

D/E E Misc/4.

PRO

Plan of Penk's boroughs 1831 Reformat.

# FISHGUARD.

Enlarged from the Ordnance Survey.

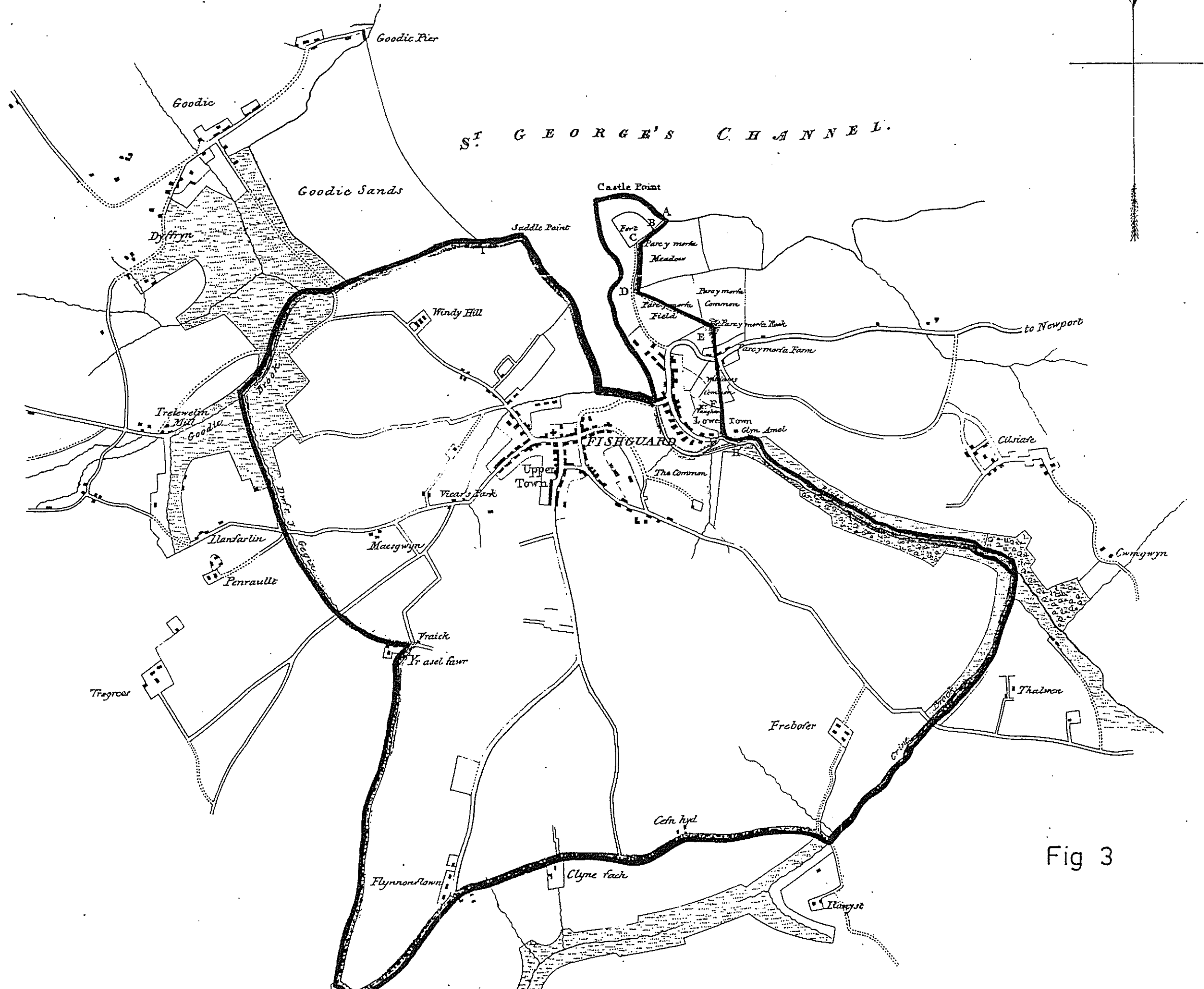
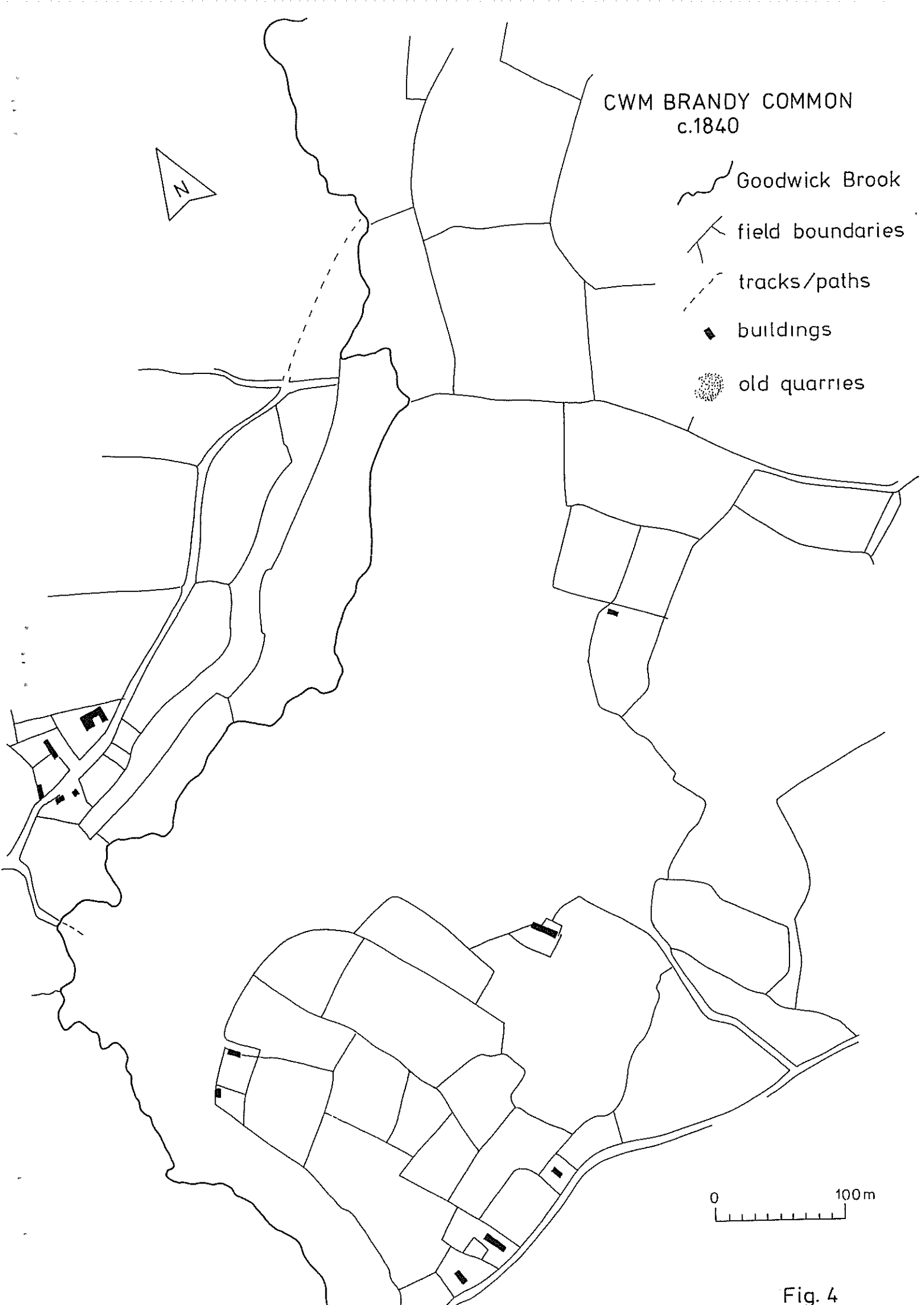


Fig 3



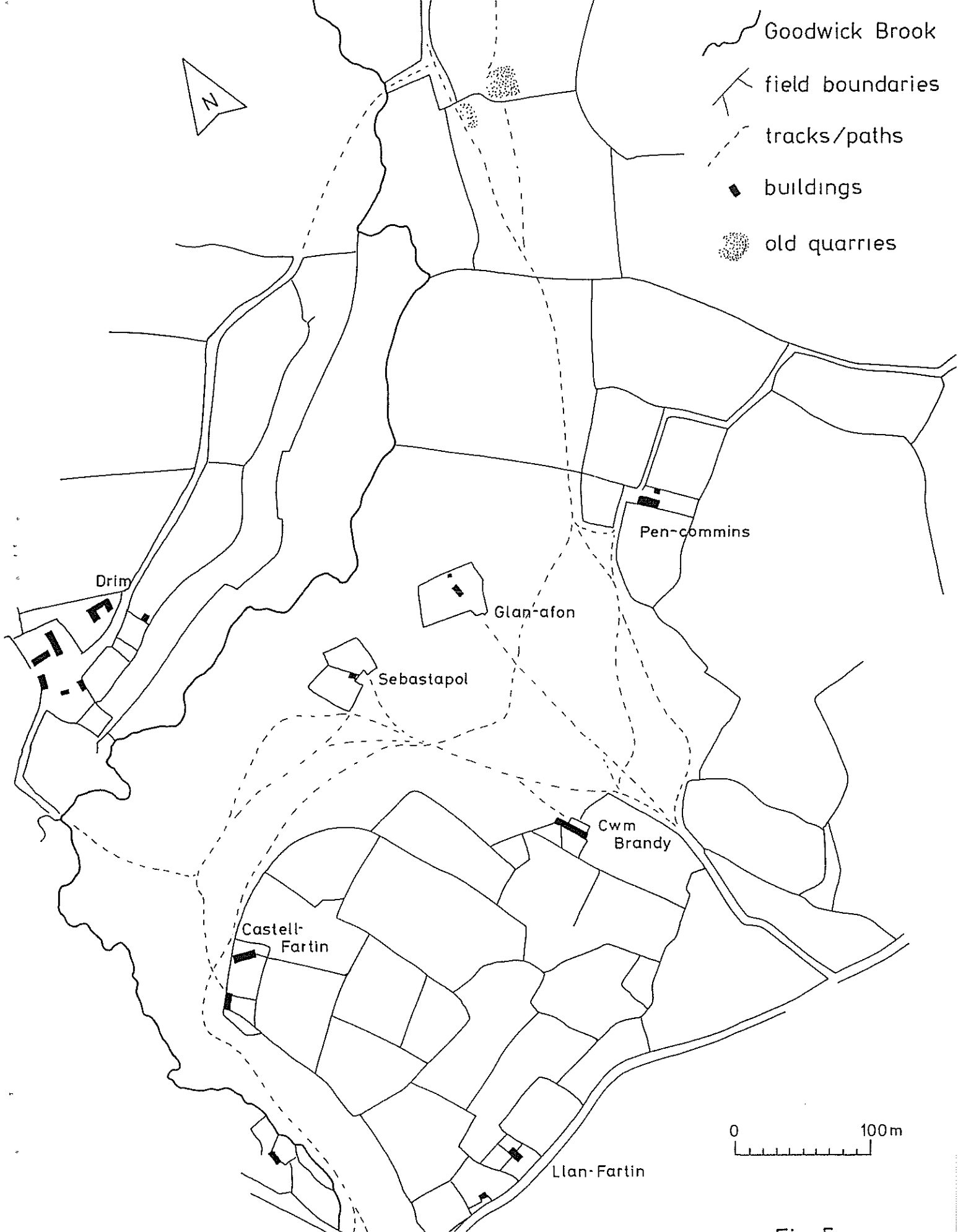


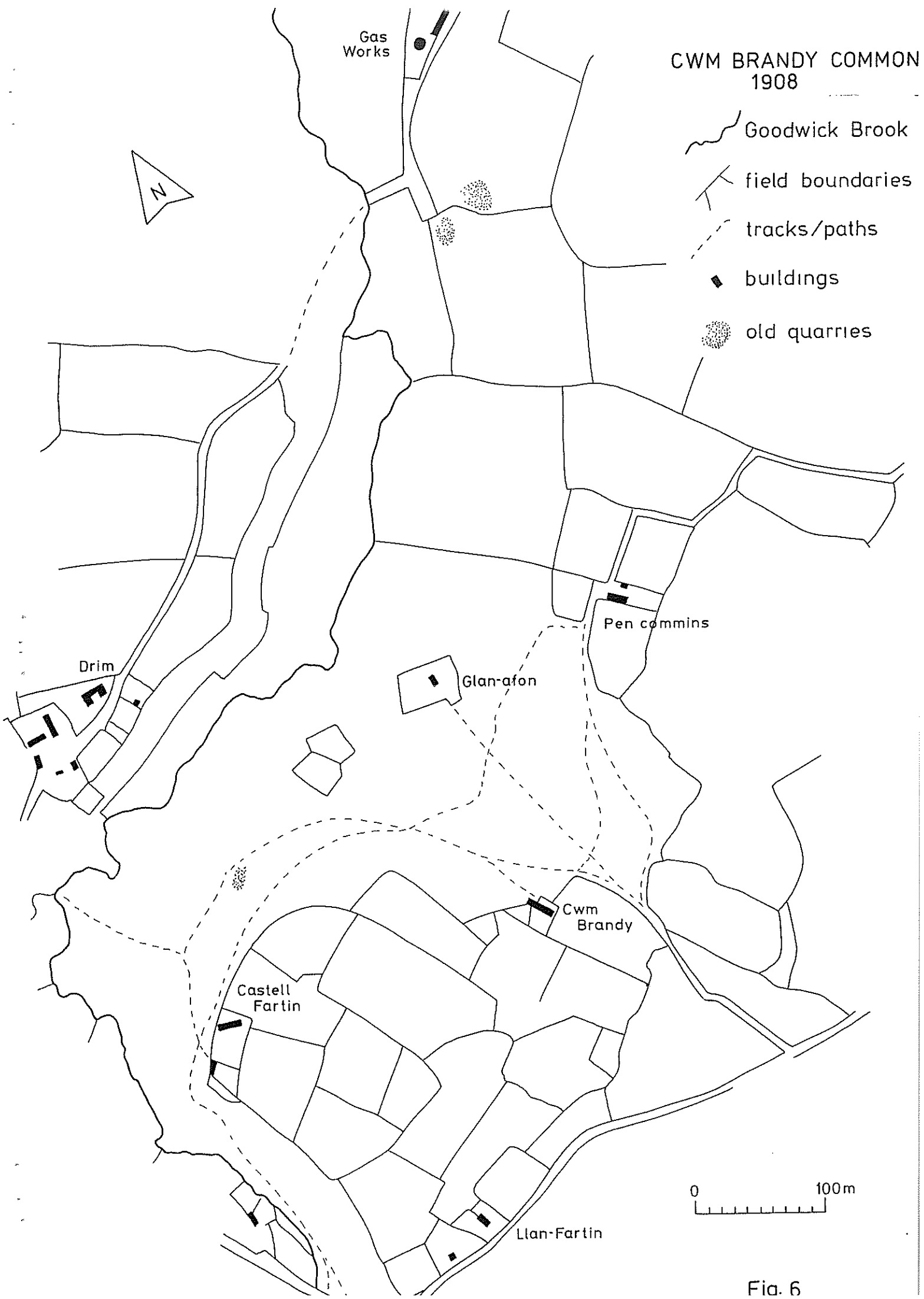
CWM BRANDY COMMON  
c.1840

- Goodwick Brook
- field boundaries
- tracks/paths
- buildings
- old quarries

Fig. 4

# CWM BRANDY COMMON 1889





CWM BRANDY COMMON  
1908

- Goodwick Brook
- field boundaries
- tracks/paths
- buildings
- old quarries

Fig. 6

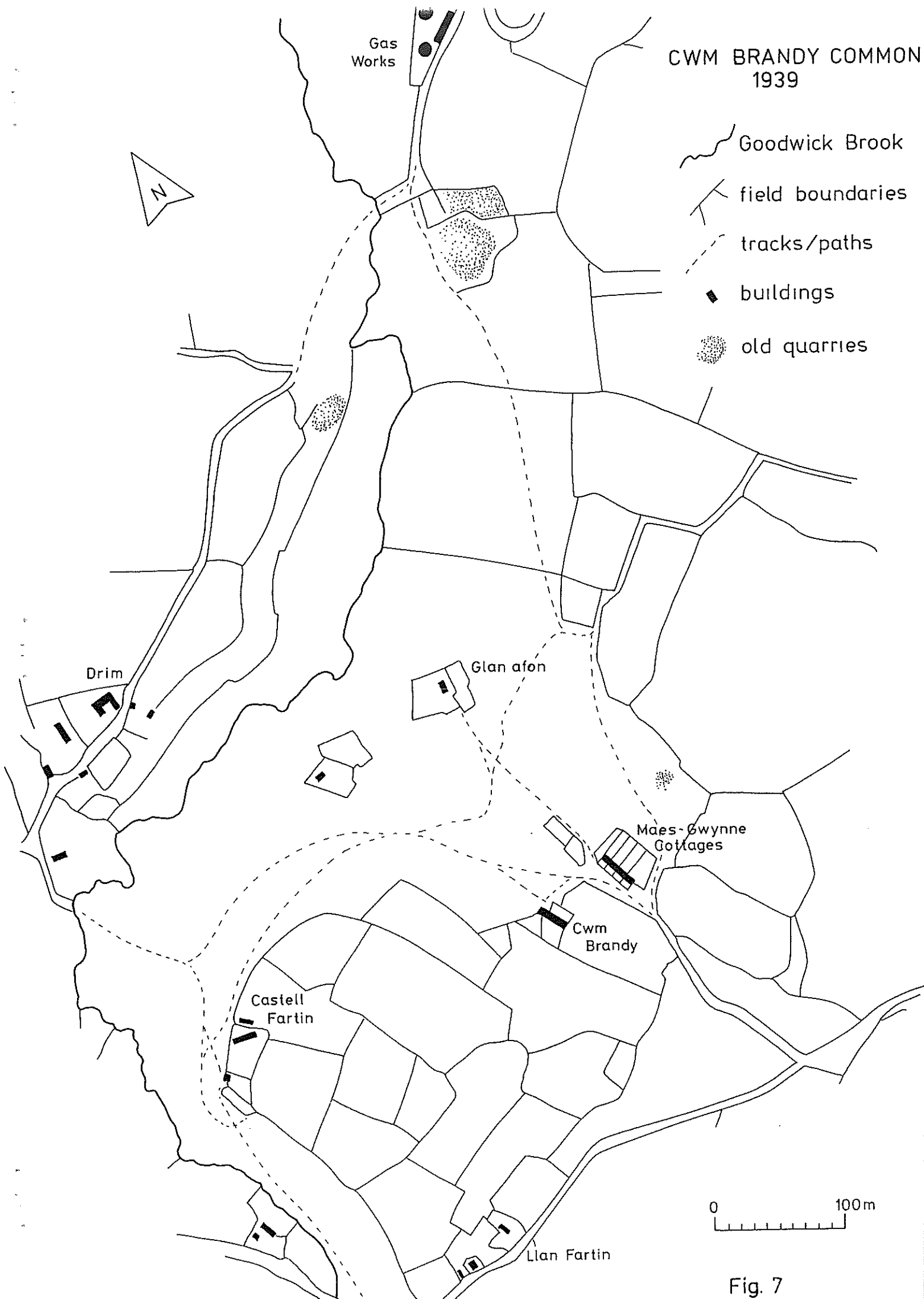


Fig. 7

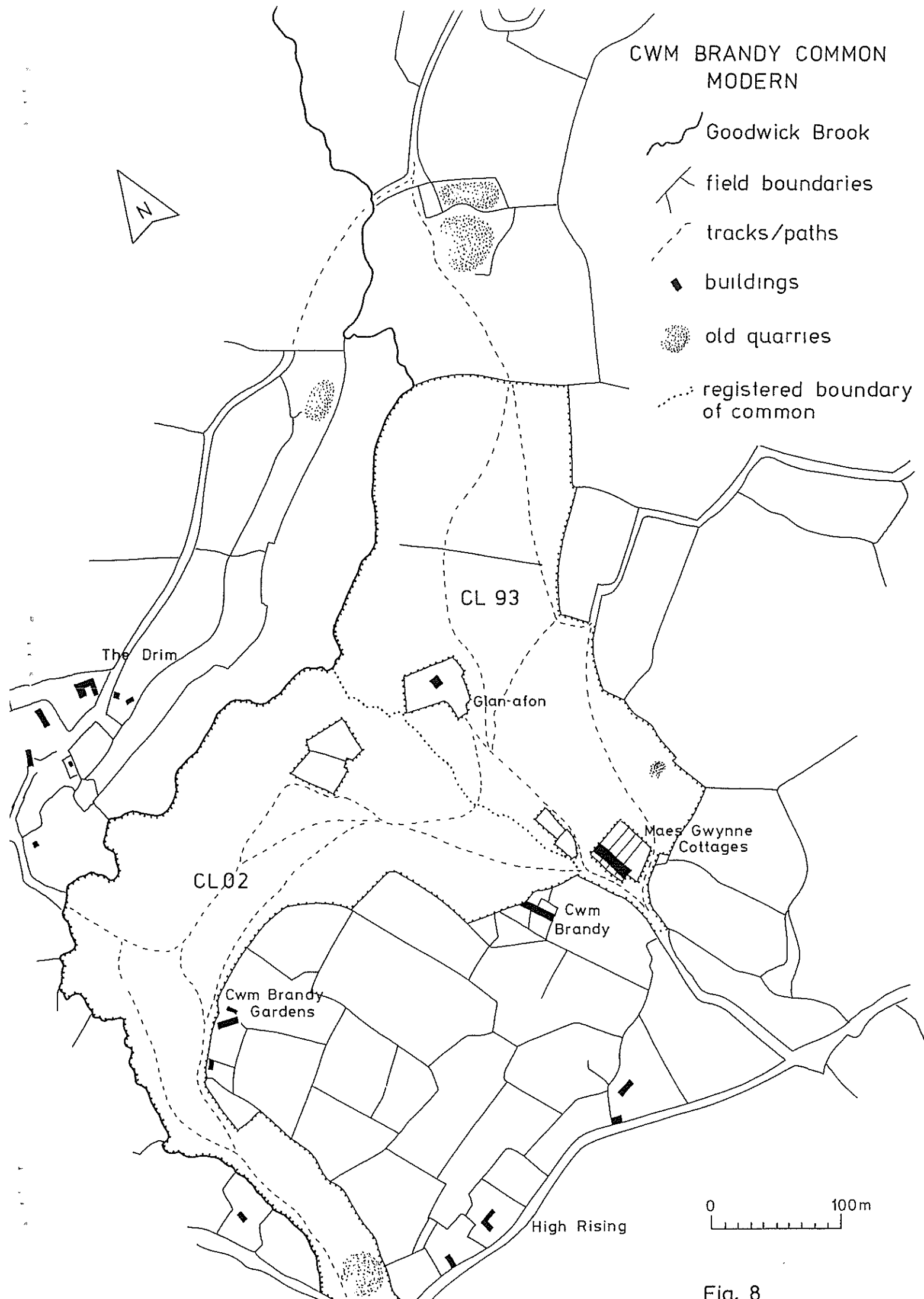


Fig. 8



PEN-COMMINS FARM 24460

A

19m

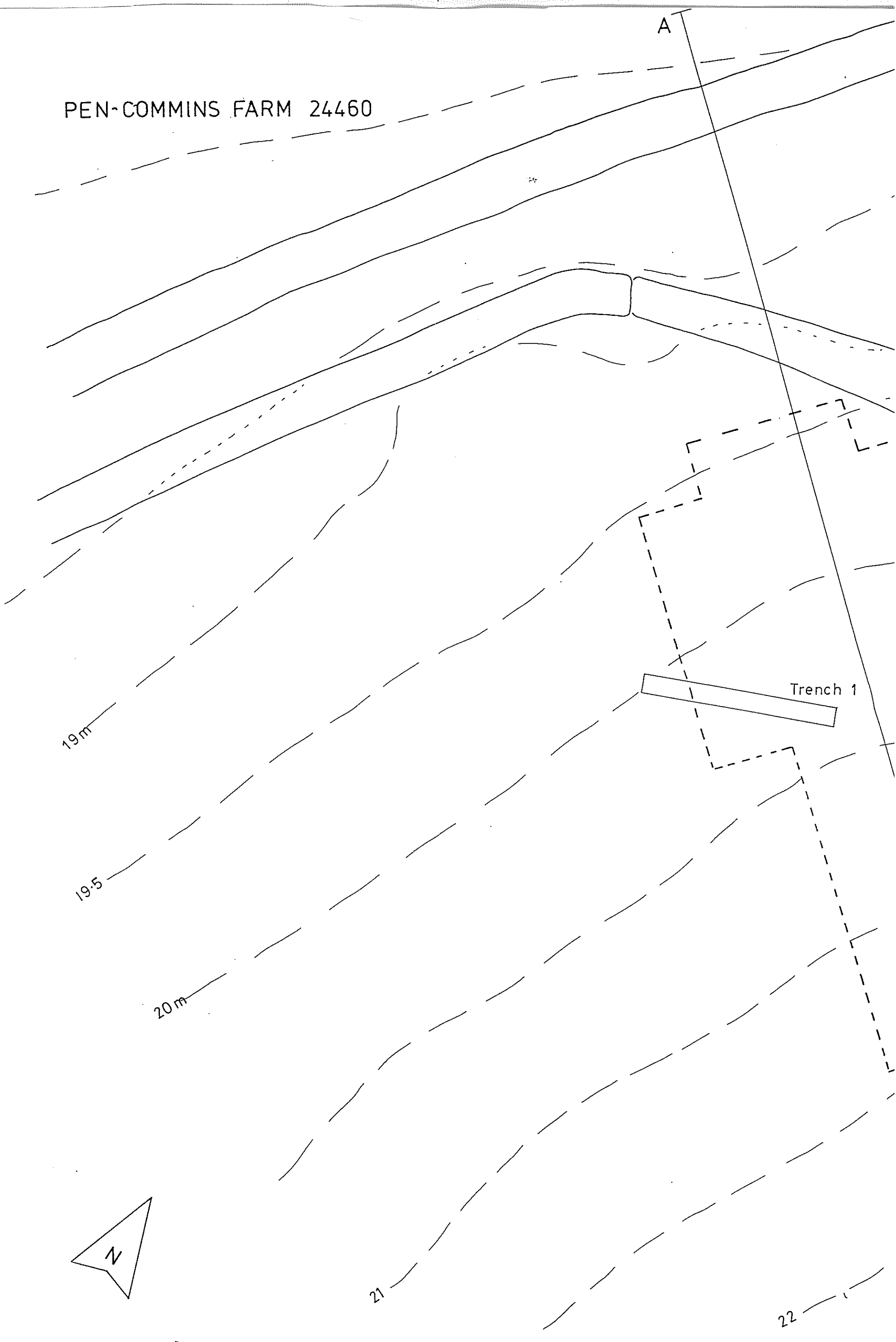
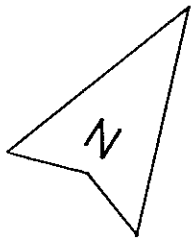
19.5

20m

21

22

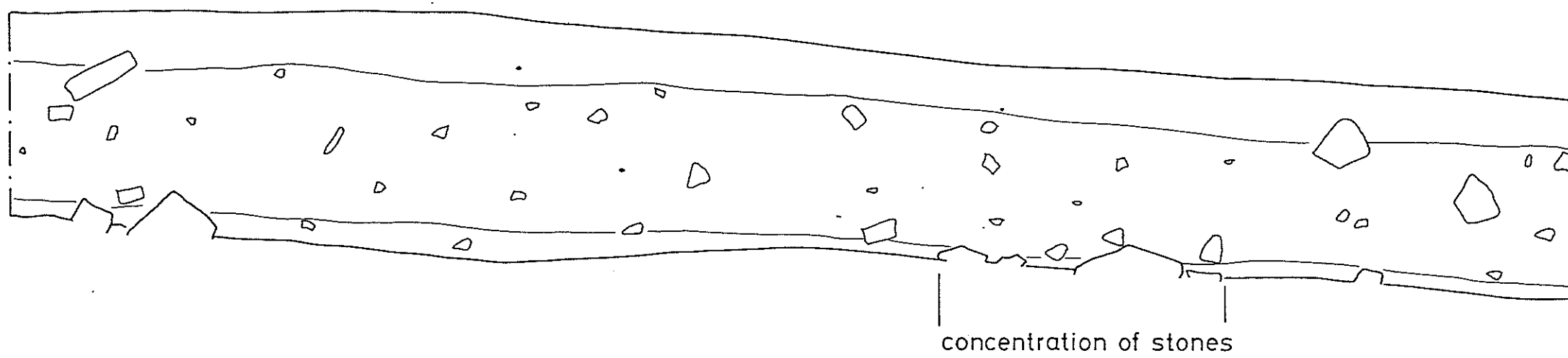
Trench 1



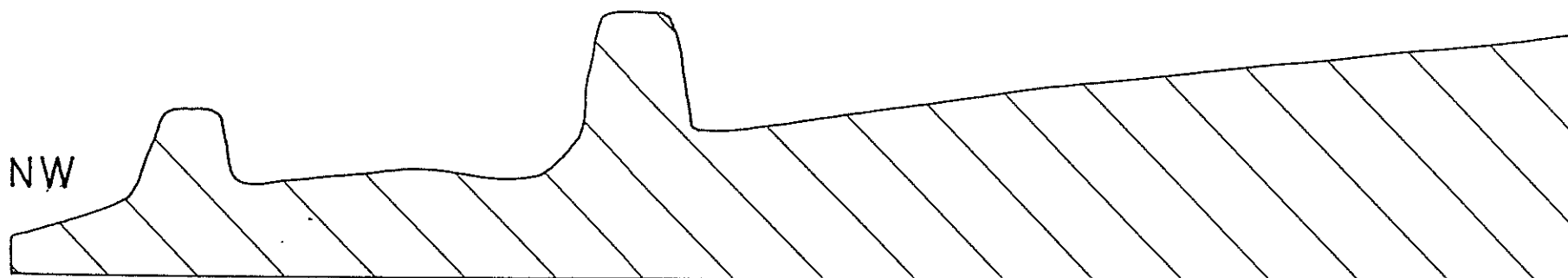


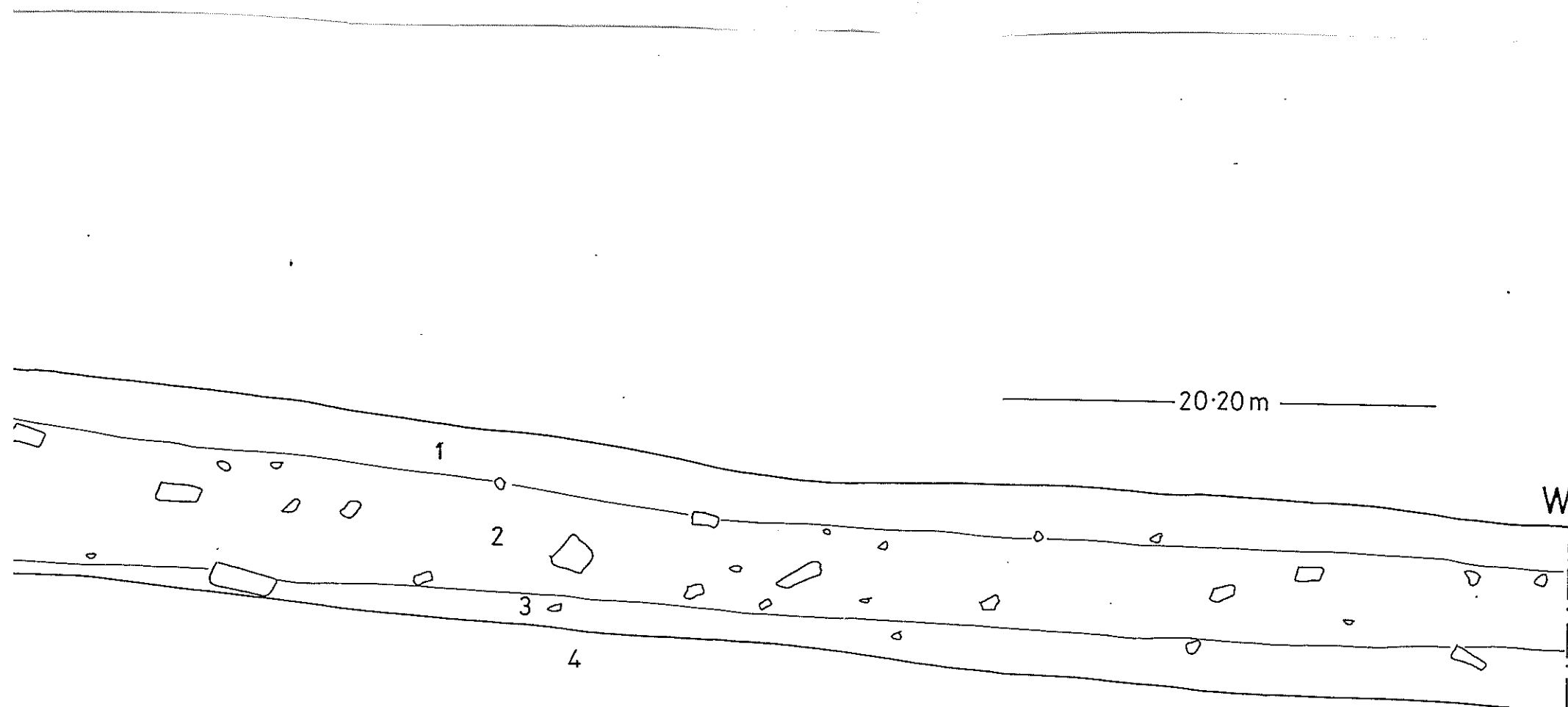
E

SECTION OF TRENCH 1 1:10



NW





PEN-COMMINGS FARM 24460

PROFILE A-A 1:100

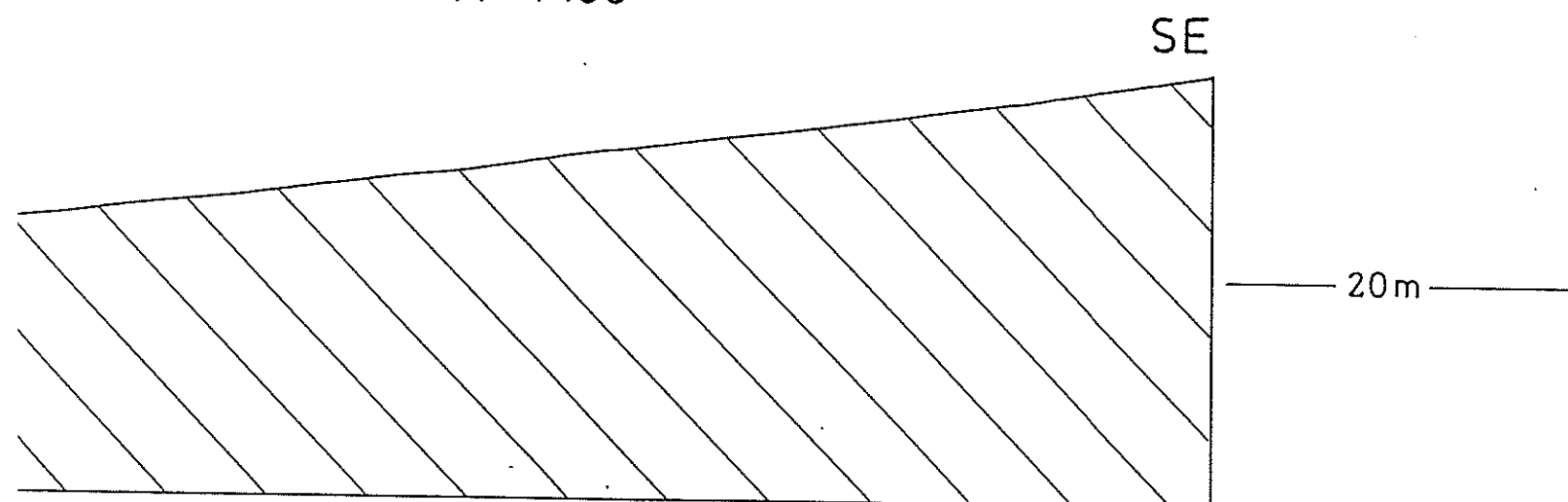


Fig. 10

HEIGHTS BASED ON AN ARBITRARY DATUM OF 20m

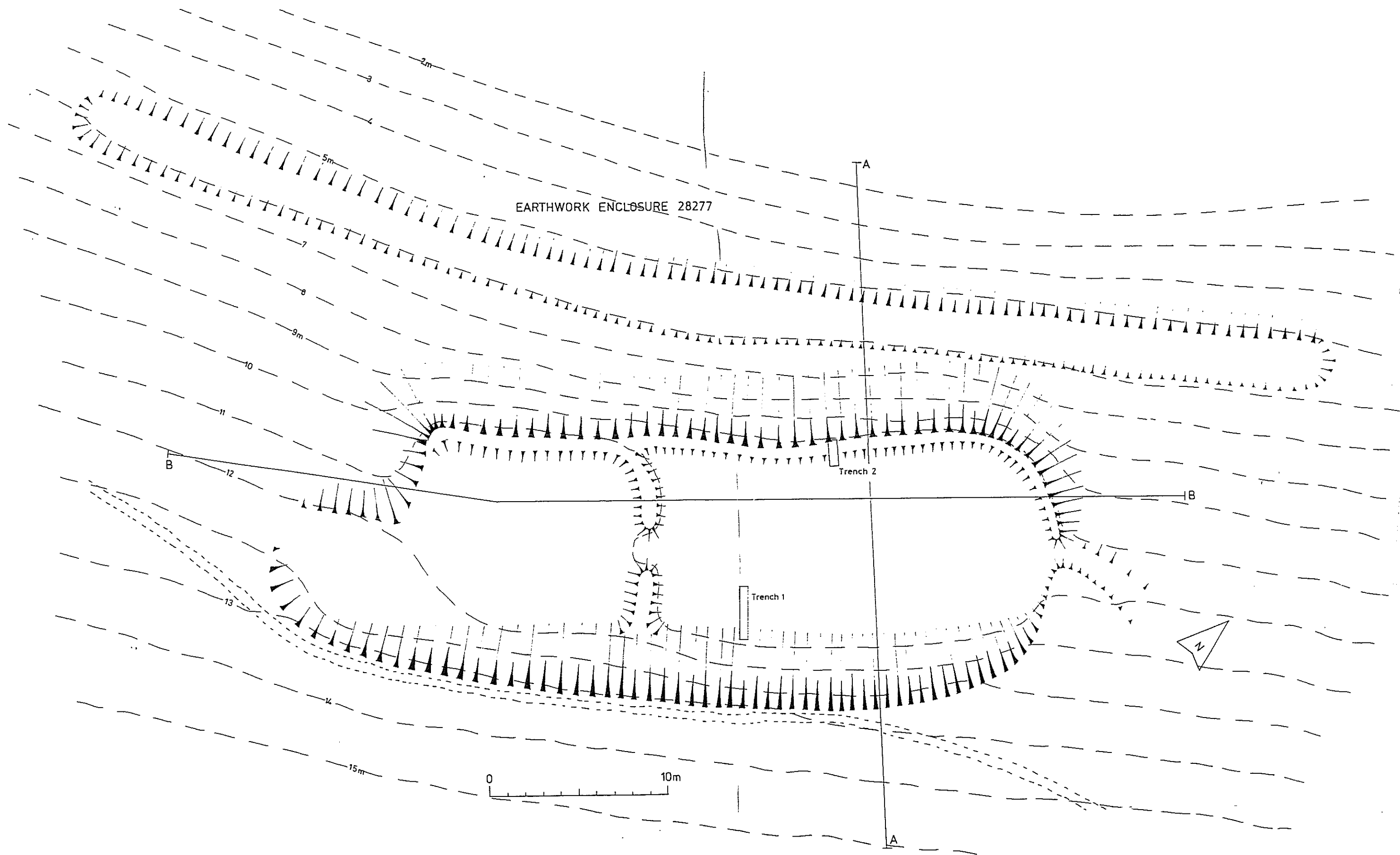
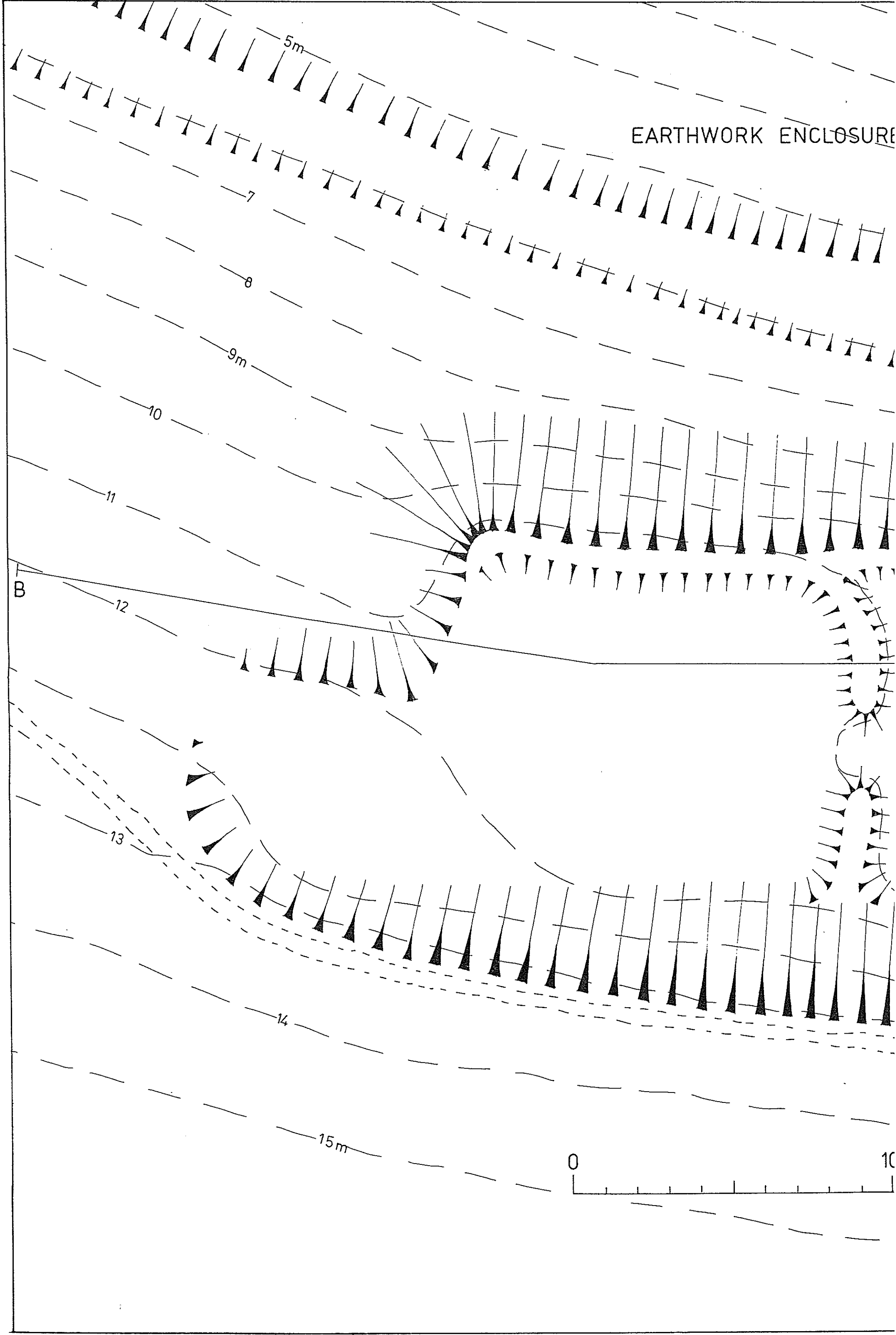


Fig. 11



EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE



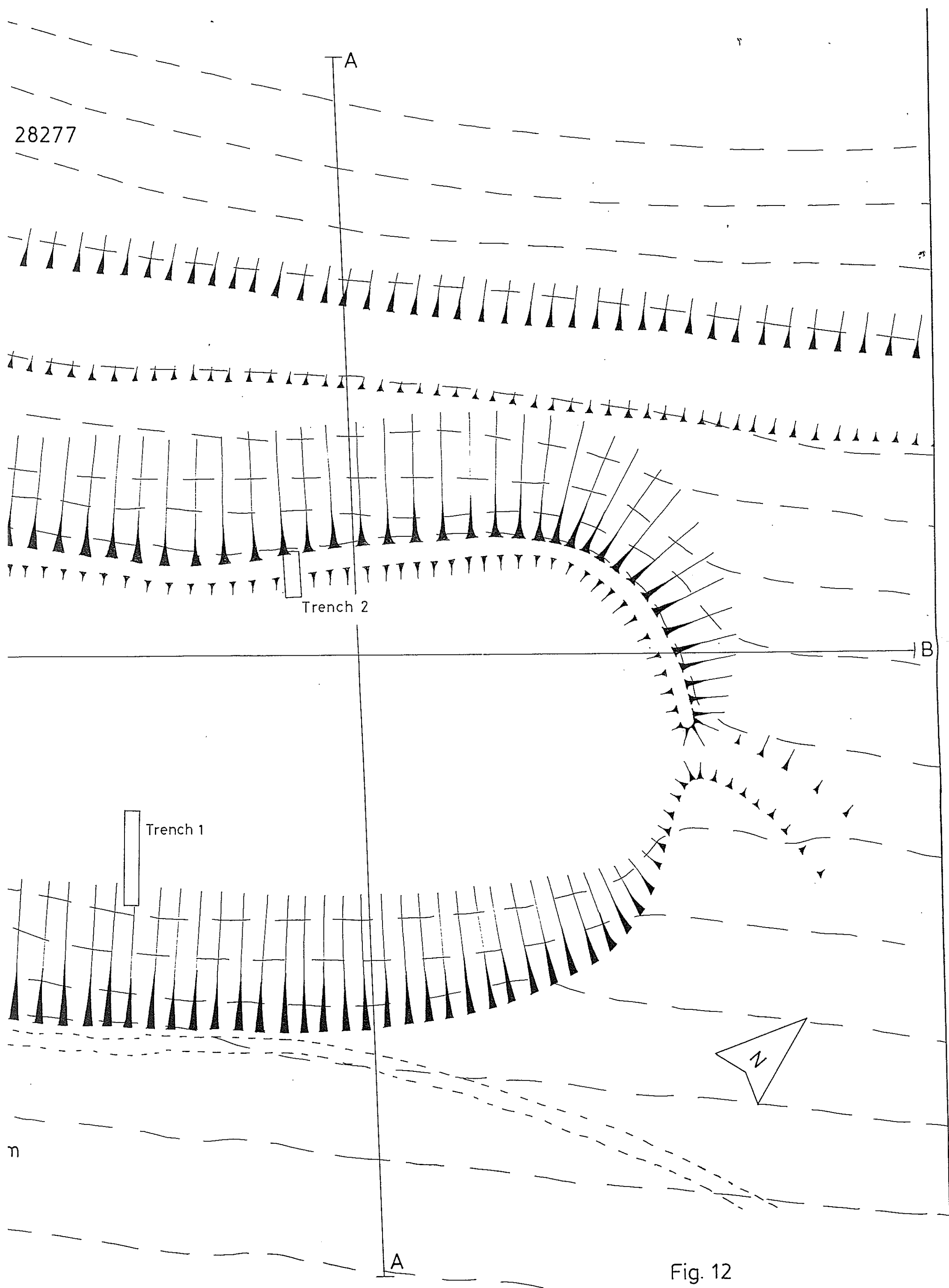
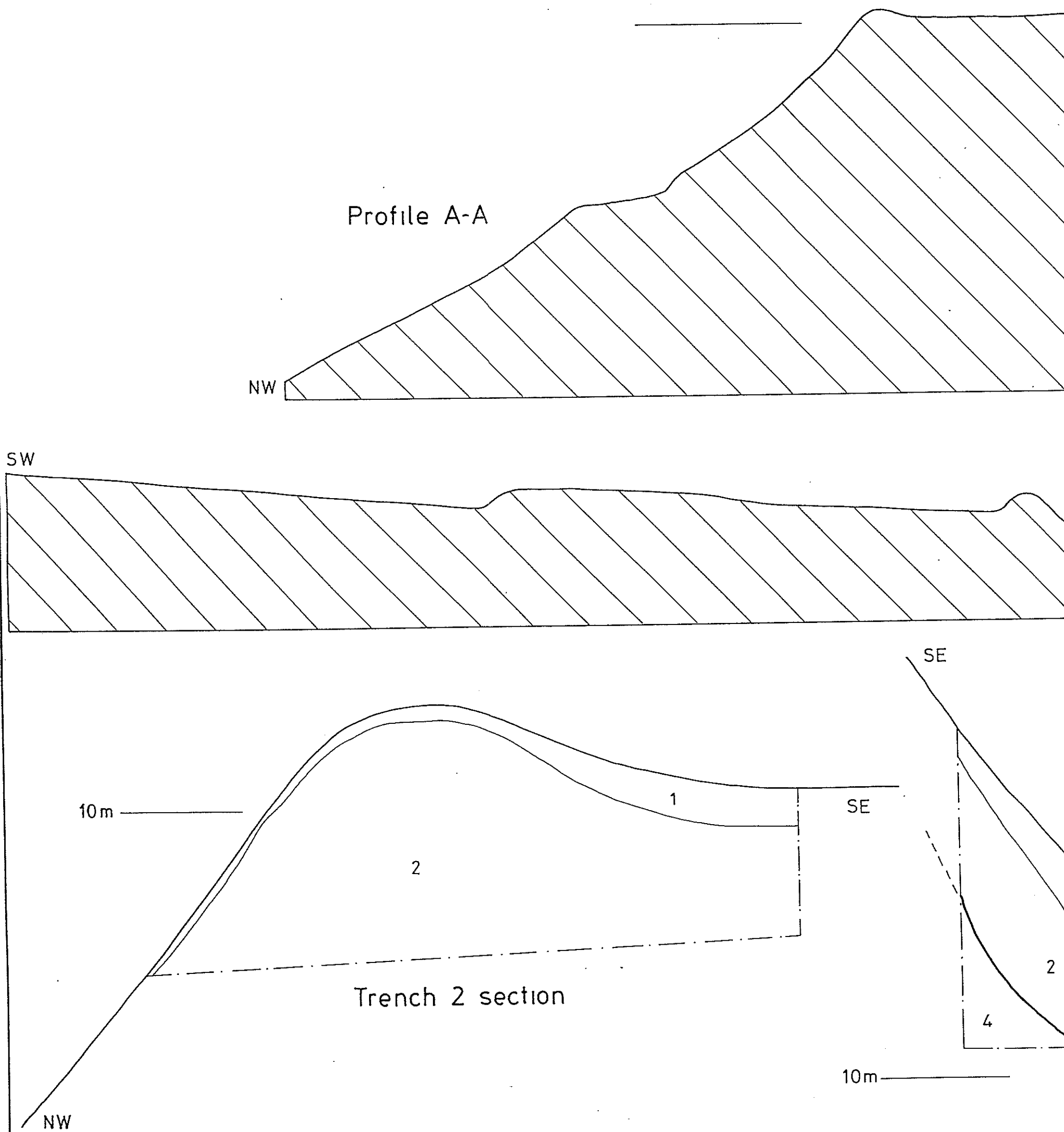
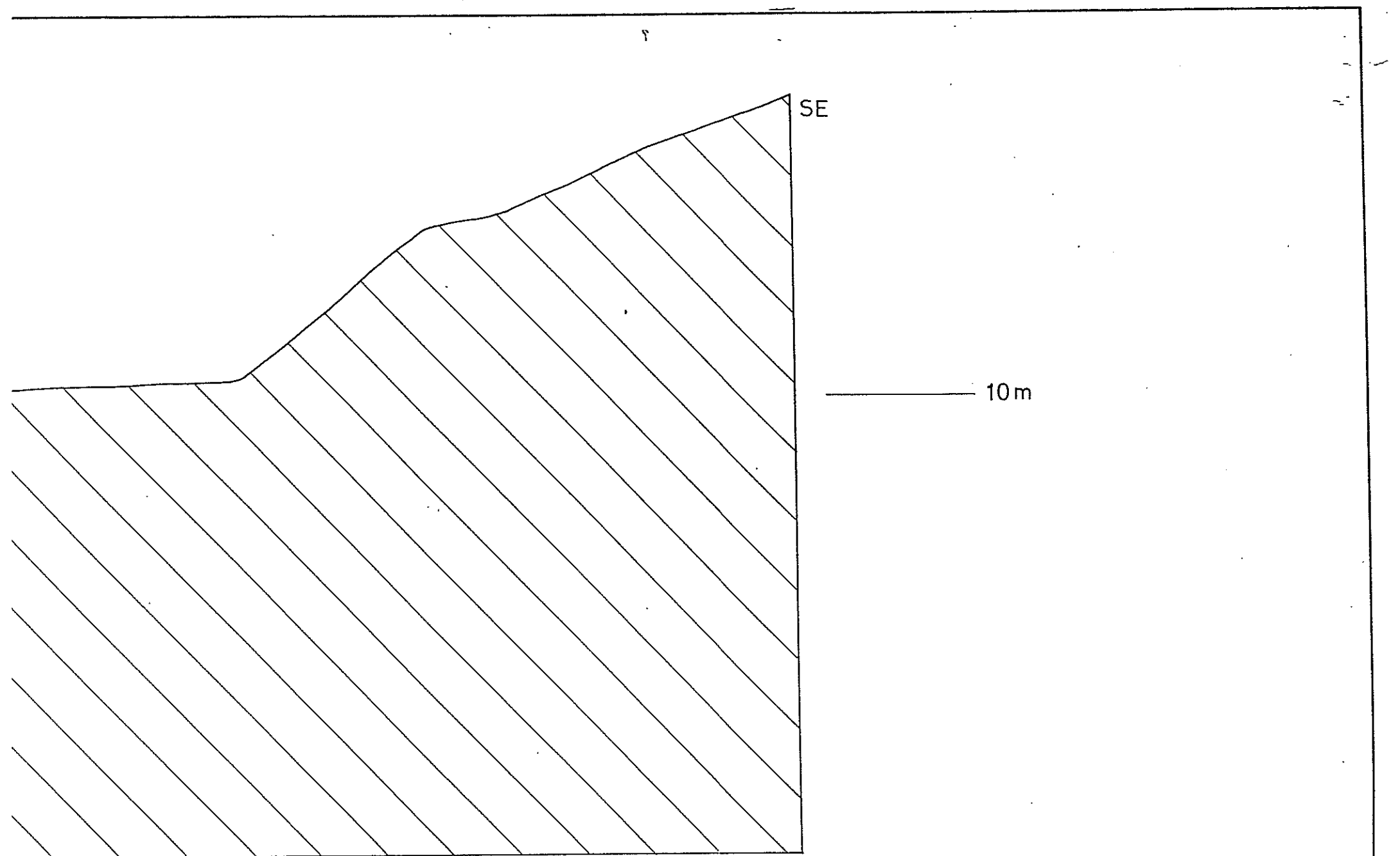


Fig. 12

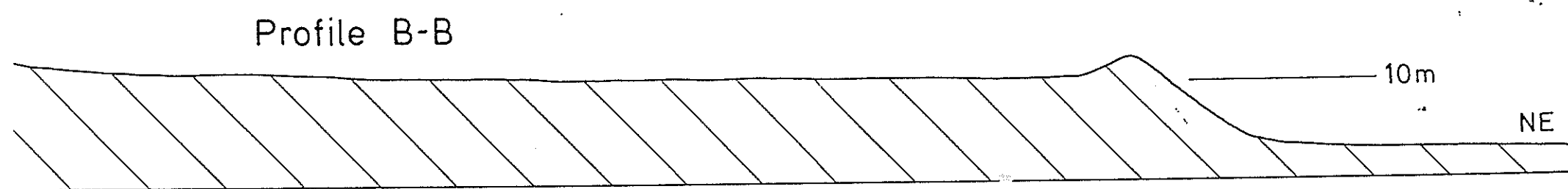
EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE 28277



HEIGHTS BASED ON AN ARBITRARY DATUM OF 10m



PROFILES 1:100



SECTIONS 1:10

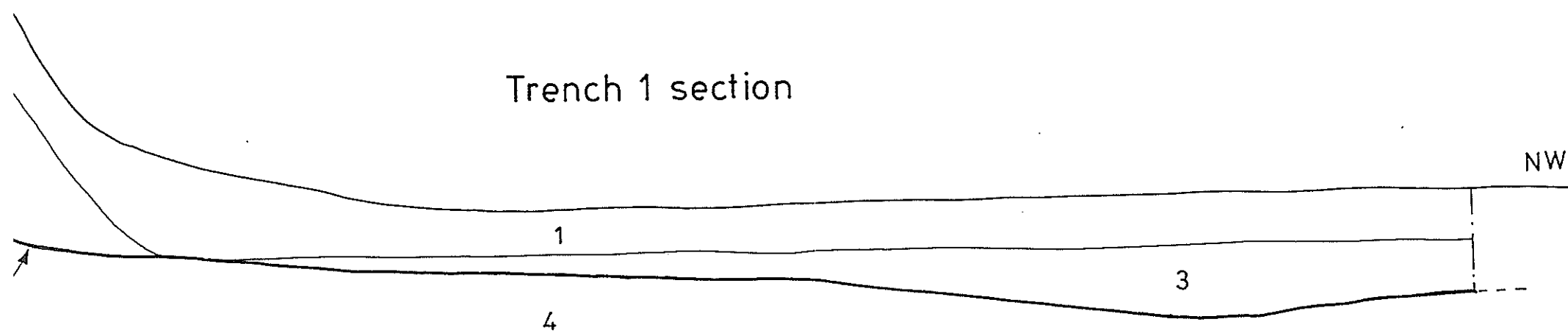
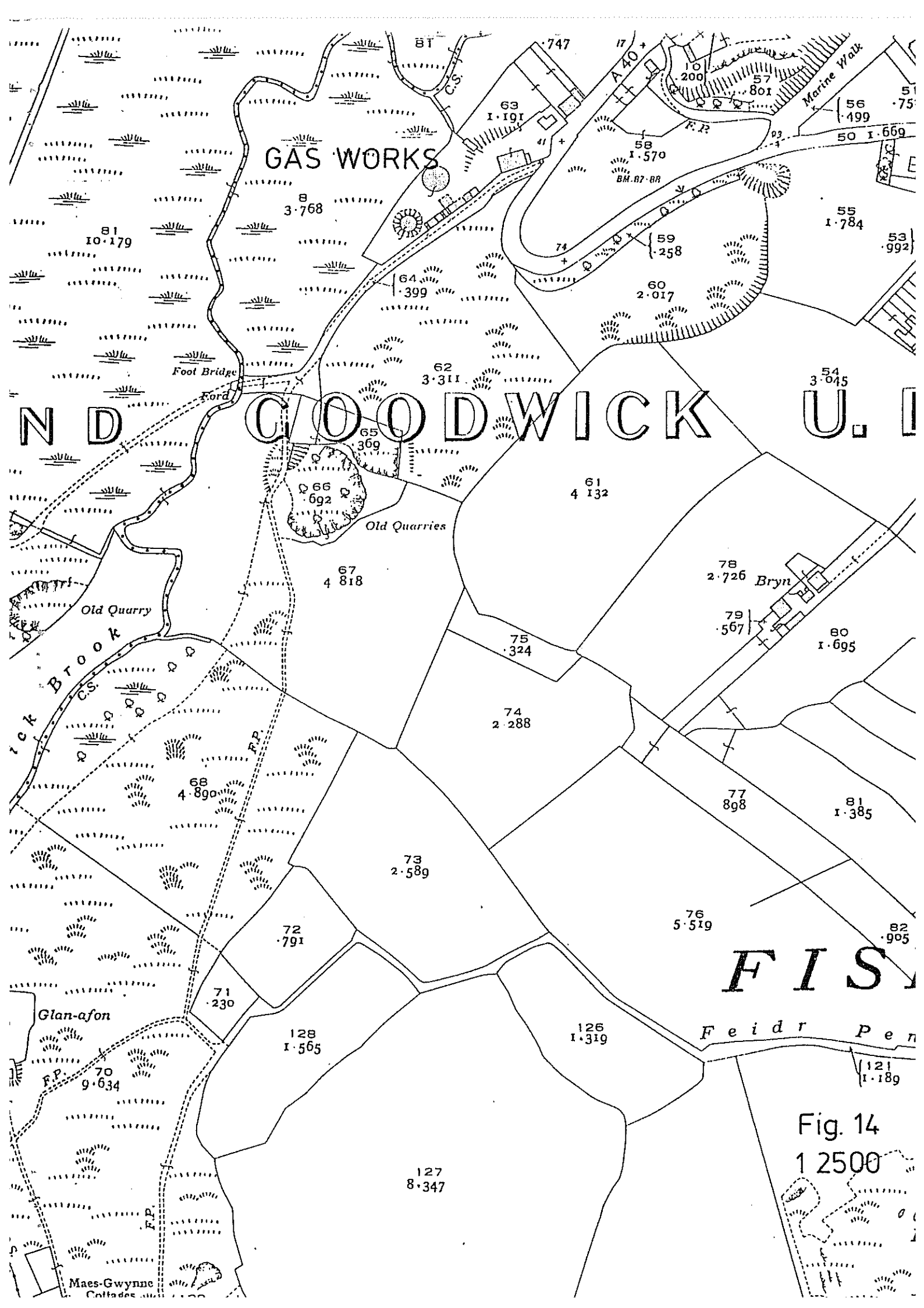


Fig. 13



GAS WORKS

ND CLODDWICK U.I.

Old Quarries

Bryn

FIS

Feidr Pen

Fig. 14  
1 2500