

Site reference		Approx. site area (ha)	NGR	Existing information			Recommendations and Comments		Consultees
Locality	NRW Ref			Historic Landscapes	Historic Environment Features (HEFs)	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Restraint (see table)	Details	
Laugharne			SN31700885	LAUGHARNE SALTMARSH No. 136 The eastern edge of the consultation area falls within this Historic Landscape. This Historic Landscape is an area of saltmarsh which has mainly developed since the construction of the sea wall in Area 143 to the south in 1800-10. This area solely comprises unenclosed, developing salt marsh lying just above average High Water Mark and crossed by meandering streams and pills.	There are no HEFs within this area	There are no historic landscape conservation priorities in this area.	None known	Planning conditions may apply for anything affecting the buildings and or their setting.	
			SN23760805	PENDINE AND LLANMILOE NO.139 Lying at the western tip of the consultation area, this landscape area occupies the coastal fringe at Pendine and comprises former reclaimed marsh, sand dune, and the eastern part of Pendine village. The earliest surviving development includes the sea wall, cottages a hotel and chapel.	There are 2 HEFs recorded within the area the 19 th century sea wall (PRN 33469) and a late 19 th century Presbyterian Chapel (PRN 20524). In addition to the recorded HEFs the area includes part of the 19th century development of Pendine as a coastal tourist resort. In the early 20th century the beach was used for land speed records and at least one vehicle used for this was buried in the dunes. This has since been dug up.	The HEFs lie at the extremes of the consultation area and as standing structures should remain unaffected by any Habitat Creation. The site of the burial of the 1920s car has the potential for further remains not identified during the excavation of the vehicle	Restraint		
	958	SN 281086	LAUGHARNE AND PENDINE MARSH No. 143. This landscape area occupies the bulk of the consultation area. It is an area of open flat land just a few metres above sea level enclosed on the east side by two phases of post medieval sea wall. The land was reclaimed from the natural salt marshes from the 17th century onwards and is currently open pasture crossed by drainage channels. It is characterised by regularly-shaped fields of pasture divided by drainage ditches accompanied by wire fences or less commonly, low hedges. Towards the eastern end of the Marsh the fields become less regular and tend to reflect the dendritic pattern of the pre-drainage salt marsh. Prominent ridge and furrow, or rather in this instance ridge and drain, is everywhere apart from between the two phases of sea wall at the eastern edge. The settlement pattern is of dispersed with ‘Georgian’ style farms with ranges of outbuildings located around a yard and smaller less formal farmsteads. The sites of small cottages in the west of the area are recorded on maps.no longer survive. These early 19th-century estate farms lend a distinctive architectural signature to the area. The southern part of the area contains a 20 th century Ministry of Defence research establishment with associated new buildings and tracks with shelter belts and scrubby woodland to shield the establishment from view.	GROUP A. The most prominent and significant features are the remains of the land reclamation and subsequent coastal management concentrated on the eastern part of the area. During the medieval period certain privileges and rights were granted to the burgess of Laugharne which included pastoralism probably on a seasonal basis as the marsh was subjected to flooding and tidal inundation in the winter months. In the 17th century a scheme of drainage was initiated with the construction of sea walls (PRNs 29941,29946 39296) which allowed for the establishment of new farms. The distinctive ridge and furrow was created to make the land more productive by ridging-up the ground by the use of the Dutch Plough. Whilst the collective rights over had been expunged a small part of the marsh known as the Lees (PRN 6294) remained in the hands of the burgesses and was cultivated using a shared open- or strip field system. The Lees is still owned by Laugharne Corporation, and the strips are still rented out to individual burgesses of the Corporation. In theory each share is held and farmed separately, but now the shares are bundled into groups and farmed by Causeway Farm and Salthouse Farm. The ridge and furrow survives extensively throughout the area as prominent ridges with flanking furrows (PRN 39280 and 6294). The sea defences lie to the east and include earth and stone flat topped banks (PRN 29941, 29945, 29946, 39291, 39296, 29944) and a bridge (PRN 39297).	The physical remains of the ridge and furrow and sea defences survive well as earthworks. The drainage system, field patterns and earthworks are important and unusual historic landscape elements; it is important that the drains are maintained and the ridge and furrow preserved. Significant archaeological evidence of their construction and use over time will be preserved. In addition evidence of earlier land uses including paleo-environmental remains will survive below the earthworks. As well as the physical remains they also embody a former tenurial arrangement once common but now rare. The historic farm buildings also form an important component in this landscape. There is a public right of way along the sea defences and de facto open access to the eastern edge of the marsh. This access gives added value to the amenity value of the physical remains for public access and understanding.	Major Restraint	This part of the CA contains very important physical remains of the land use in the form of the ridge and furrow. In addition to the physical remains of the ridge and furrow is that it is a rare survival of once common former tenurial arrangements. There is a major restraint here and a presumption against habitat creation unless it has NO physical impact on the remains of the ridge and furrow and their setting.		
			LAUGHARNE AND PENDINE MARSH No. 143	GROUP B. In the eastern part of the area are a number of occupied farms. Five are recorded on the HER (PRNs 25295; 39279; 39284; 39285; 48176), and a further seven marked on the 1st edition OS map. These are all post-medieval in origin with some dating to the 17th century. Only one of these 19th century buildings is derelict (Salt House, PRN 29940) although its survives as a roofless ivy clad ruin.	All the farms include a farmhouse, with a number of farm buildings. They have all been added to by 20 th century farm buildings but the historic core as identified from the OS map still survive. The 19 th century plan form and a range of internal fittings will survive in the historic core.	Minimal Restraint	Conditions may apply for any works affecting the buildings or their settings.		
			LAUGHARNE AND PENDINE MARSH No. 143	GROUP C. In the western part of the area are the sites of 3 cottages and farmsteads which are shown on the 1 st edition OS map but which no longer survive above ground. (PRN 25565, 22337, 29940).	Although no longer surviving above ground there is the potential for significant remains of the footings of buildings and internal features to survive.	Minimal Restraint	Conditions may apply for any significant intrusive works on the sites of the former buildings		
		SN 2608 0828	LAUGHARNE AND PENDINE MARSH No. 143	GROUP D. In the western part of the area there is the extensive MOD weapons research establishment (PRN 30071). Dating from WWII the establishment is still in use and includes groups of buildings clustered across a wide a area.	Dating from WWII it is believed that some early examples of military buildings and ancillary structures including ground defence features may survive. However access has not been possible so the full nature and extent of significant surviving remains is currently unclear.	Restraint	A desk based assessment may be required for any operations which affect the setting and understanding of historic buildings and other remains on the site.		

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			SN 3039 0971	LAUGHARNE AND PENDINE MARSH No. 143	GROUP E. In the NE corner of the area by the bridge spanning Rainsgate Pill (PRN 39297) are the remains of a small quay side complex (PRNs 29947, 29948, 29949). This was connected to Coygan quarry to the N by a tramway (PRN 29943). A cottage associated with the tramway is marked on the early OS maps adjacent to the tramway (PRN 29942). It no longer survives.	The bridge and sluice are still a functioning part of the management of the marsh. Along with the adjacent remains of the quayside complex significant evidence of the form and function of this 19 th century operations will survive. The tramway survives a flat topped earth and stone embankment which extends for some 1.8km. It is a significant landscape feature.	Fairly Significant Restraint	May require further evaluation dependant on nature and extent of any proposed works.	
730.6			SN 280074	LAUGHARNE AND PENDINE BURROWS No. 144. An extensive area of sand dunes running for over 9 km from Pendine in the west to the Taf estuary in the east. It is 1km to 1.5km wide between Laugharne Marsh (Area 143) and High Water Mark. In common with with other coastal areas of South Wales it probably began to form in the second millennium BC. In the early in the 20th century a series of shell middens, seemingly associated with prehistoric finds, were discovered in the dunes which suggests an early date for sand incursion. The dunes were unused during the historic period and since the Second World War a Ministry of Defence research establishment has used the dunes for tests, and many installations have been constructed within them.	GROUP A. In the centre of the burrows centred on NGR SN 2798 0753 there were a cluster of features associated with the water management of the marsh to the north. These include 2 engine houses and a sluice, (PRN 22790, 29932, 29934) a cottage and other building (PRN 22789; 29937) and three tracks (PRN 29933, 29935, 29939) linking the other structures to farms in the HLCA 143 to the north. None of the buildings survive above ground. The tracks are in use as roads and the sluice is believed to still be operational for drainage.	Although no longer surviving above ground there is the potential for significant remains of the footings of buildings and internal features to survive.	Minimal Restraint	Conditions may apply for any significant intrusive works on the sites of the former buildings	
				LAUGHARNE AND PENDINE BURROWS No. 144.	GROUP B. The records show artefact evidence of human activity from the Prehistoric and Roman periods (PRN 2107, 3845, 3847). The artefacts include Neolithic flints, a Roman coin, brooch , pottery, and 2 querns. They were found in so called shell mounds (a loose term applied to surface deposits covering a wide area) that occur in an area about three-quarters of a mile long on the sands of Laugharne Burrows centred at SN296076. A single medieval brooch was uncovered in 1930 (PRN 12916). Its precise location of discovery is currently unclear.	The current condition of the shell mounds is unclear. There is the potential for further similar saites to be survive in the wider area.	Fairly Significant Restraint	Specific historic landscape issue and/or will need archaeological evaluation prior to planning permission being granted. Site could be included in habitat creation programme but subject to results of archaeological evaluation and/or resolution of historic landscape issue.	
			SN 2844 0916	COYGAN No. 151. This is a very distinct HLCA consisting of a Carboniferous Limestone outlier, which forms a hill rising from reclaimed marsh, at sea level, to over 60m. The whole is now dominated by a large, modern limestone quarry. This has removed the summit of the hill and most of its eastern flanks. Also lost to quarrying were significant archaeological remains covering several millennia from the prehistoric, Roman and post- medieval periods. The surviving unquarried hill is now covered with scrub and rough ground.	The most significant site in this CA was Coygan Cave (PRN 3426) which produced evidence of occupation by Neanderthals during the Middle Palaeolithic between 64,000 BC -50,000 BC. Hominid occupation is attested by 5 stone implements specifically 3 'bout coupe hand axes and 2 stone flakes. Later exploitation Coygan hill top included occupation from the Neolithic (PRN 3854), Bronze Age (PRN 7450), Romano-British (PRN 3855), Iron Age (PRN 7451) and Early Medieval (PRN 3857) periods. Limestone quarrying, which has now removed the greater part of the hill, was well under way in the early 19th-century when a tramway was built to link the works with a newly constructed quay 2 km to the east (see HLCA 143). The tithe map of 1841 (Llansadurnen parish) records five lime kilns at the base of the hill.	Comprehensive quarrying of the hill has removed all known traces of the recorded HEFs.	None known	No reason for not including in habitat creation programme	
			SN 2804 0953	LAUGHARNE PARISH, PENDINE AND LLANDDOWROR No. 147 The CA includes the southern fringe of this large historic landscape area. It includes enclosed pasture fields on the northern edge of the low lying coastal marsh and differs from the adjacent HLCA Laugharne Lower Marsh (HLCA No. 143). by the absence of surviving ridge and furrow.	The recorded HE features in this area include the site of a bronze age barrow, now destroyed, (PRN 3859) AND 2 artefacts recovered from plough soil in 1929 (a flint knife PRN 3852 and a Roman coin PRN 1162). The late post medieval period is attested to by a 19th century quarry (PRN 15006) with an associated lime kiln marked on the OS map which no remains survive. Also within the HLCA is a 19th century farm (PRN 9689) still functioning.	The location of the barrow and finds is uncertain and the presence of artefacts close to the known prehistoric and Roman exploitation of Coygan Hill is not unusual. Similar finds may be uncovered through archaeological field walking if the fields are ploughed.	Minimal Restraint	Conditions may apply for any works affecting the farm buildings and or its setting.	