

**LAND ADJOINING WOOD END, LLANMILOE,
PENDINE, CARMARTHENSHIRE,
NGR SN2465 0853**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Stephen Kirkwood, Sancler 3 Ltd



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DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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**LAND ADJOINING WOOD END, LLANMILOE,
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(NGR SN2465 0853)**

Gan / By

Fran Murphy



Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

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SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by Stephen Kirkwood of Sancler 3 Ltd to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a proposed housing development on land adjoining Wood End, upon the historic environment (Planning Application No W/32544). This report will be used by the Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision on whether there is any requirement for further archaeological mitigation within the development area.

The proposed housing development is located on former Ministry of Defence owned land (centred on NGR SN24650851) situated to the north of the A4066 between Llanmiloe and Pendine, Carmarthenshire. The development site covers an area of just less than 2ha.

The proposed development lies within the Pendine and Llanmiloe Historic Character Area. This study suggests that the proposed development does not diminish the characteristics of the Historic Character Area and as the development is replacing an earlier group of buildings, now demolished, that the visual impact upon it is low.

Only one scheduled ancient monument lies within 1km of the development; that is Castle Lloyd Camp (CM141), an Iron Age promontory fort situated approximately 0.95km northwest of the centre of the development area. Two Grade II listed buildings lie within 1km of the development; Llanmiloe House (LB Ref No 18870) lies 0.35km to the northeast and Parc Cynog farmhouse (LB REF No 24957) lies 0.98km to the northeast. Neither Castle Lloyd Camp nor the two listed buildings are inter-visible with the proposed development and therefore the impact on the setting of these designated sites is considered negligible.

The development area lies directly west of the Registered Park and Garden of Llanmiloe House (PGW (Dy) 1 (CAM)). The drive to Llanmiloe house, Llanmiloe House itself and its immediate Edwardian terraces and lawns are heavily screened by trees. The defined essential setting and significant view of the Park and Garden will not be impacted upon. Therefore, it is suggested that the development will have a low visual impact upon Llanmiloe House Registered Park and Garden.

The only recorded archaeological site within the development area is the World War II Pendine Range Camp (PRN 109381). The development area was once occupied by this camp but today all that survives are the remains of an access road and a number of concrete hard standings. All buildings associated with the camp have been demolished and it is considered that the surviving remains are not archaeologically or historically significant.

This appraisal suggests that there are no historic environment issues that should prohibit the development. The archaeological potential for the site area is considered sufficiently low not to warrant further archaeological mitigation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by Stephen Kirkwood of Sancler 3 Ltd to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a proposed housing development on land adjoining Wood End, upon the historic environment. This report will be used by the Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision on whether there is any requirement for further archaeological mitigation within the development area.
- 1.1.2 The proposed housing development is located on land formerly owned by the Ministry of Defence (centred on NGR SN24650851) situated to the north of the A4066 between Llanmiloe and Pendine, Carmarthenshire. The development site covers an area of just less than 2ha. The development will include construction of the proposed housing, access roads and associated services.
- 1.1.3 The Appraisal has been produced in accordance with a generic brief supplied by Development Management at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented in fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) working to the generic brief provided by Development Management at Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential.
- 1.2.2 The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and does not preclude the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.
- 1.2.3 The desk top survey was limited to the resources held in the regional HER and other on-line resources. Considering the size and nature of the proposed housing development a 1km radius from the site (as proposed in the approved WSI) was considered a sufficient area with which to evaluate visual effects on designated sites within the historic environment and the same search area used to establish buried archaeological potential for the site area.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

- 1.3.1 Historic Environment Record (HER); Primary Record Number (PRN); National Grid Reference (NGR); National Monument Record (NMR); Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Photographic images are to be found adjacent to relevant text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4,000 – 2,300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2,300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The proposed development area lies on southeast sloping agricultural land immediately to the south of the small group of houses known as Llanmiloe Bach (centred on NGR SN24650851). The south side of the development area fronts the A4066 road between Llanmiloe and Pendine, Carmarthenshire.

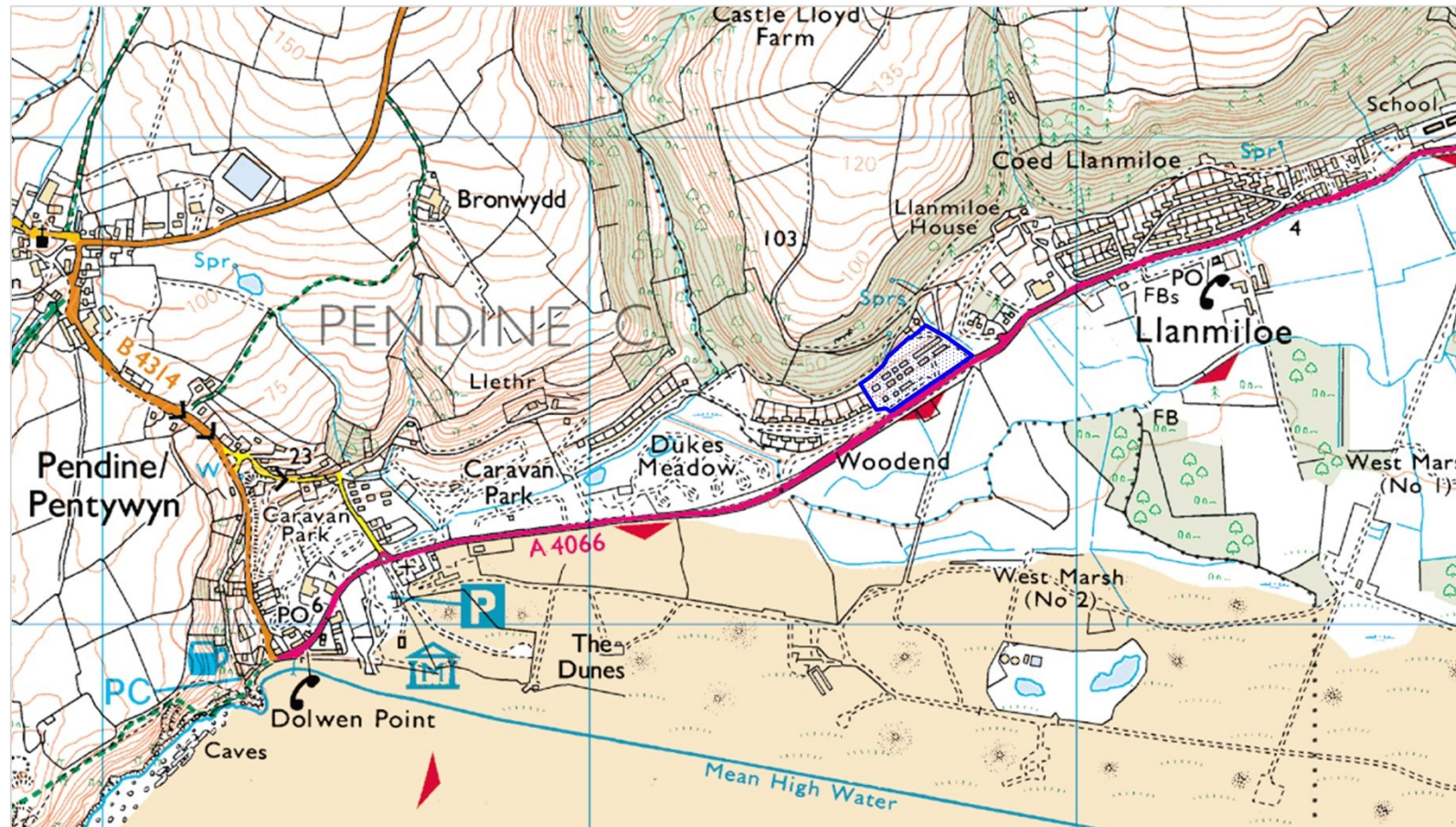


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey. The development area is outlined in blue.

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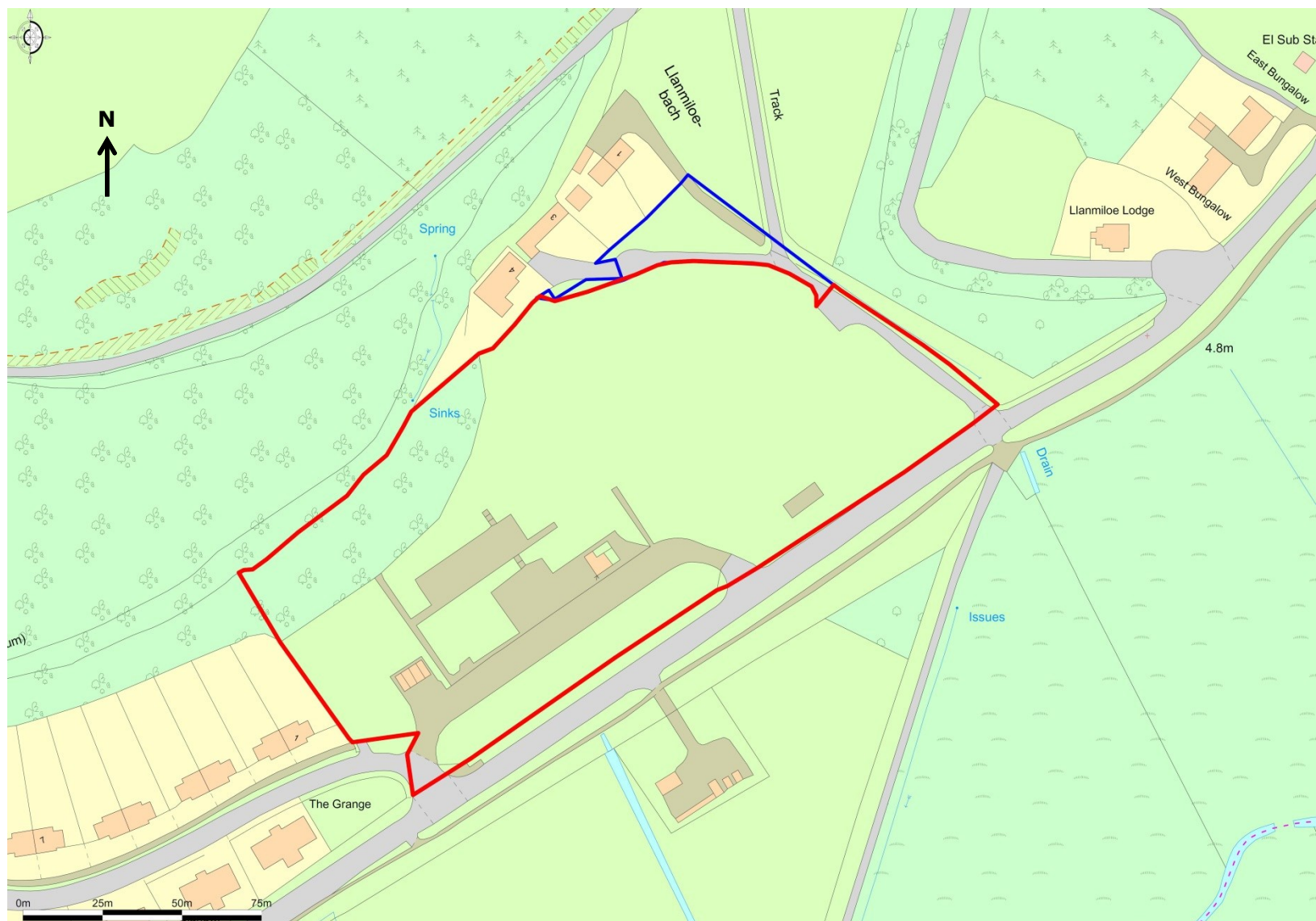


Figure 2: Plan of the development area (outlined in red) showing the surviving concrete hard standings, road and steps associated with the Pendine Range Camp (PRN 10938). Plan supplied by client.



Figure 3: Detailed plan of the residential development. Plan supplied by client.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This Historic Environment Appraisal followed the required methodology laid out in the specification which was prepared in response to a generic brief prepared by DAT Planning Services (Appendix 1).

Desk Top Study

- 3.2 Computer-based and other resources within the Regional HER were consulted in the preparation of this document. Sufficient information was consulted to inform comment on the goals of the assessment. GIS layers were used to assess and illustrate what the likely effects of the proposals upon the historic environment might be.
- 3.3 Designated historic environment assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens) were identified within a 1km radius centred on the proposed residential development site at centred on NGR SN 24650852. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was also considered.
- 3.4 Non-designated archaeological and historic sites were identified within a 1km radius centred on the proposed residential development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the buried archaeological potential of the site area to be made.

Site Walkover Survey

- 3.5 A detailed site visit was undertaken on the 16th June 2015. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed residential development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the development site from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Historic Landscape

- 4.1.1 The proposed development area lies within the Historic Landscape Character area (HLC) of Pendine and Llanmiloe (Figure 4). The Pendine and Llanmiloe historic landscape character area is contained and therefore well defined. It stands in sharp contrast to the steep, wooded coastal slope and enclosed farmland to the north, and sand dunes and reclaimed marsh to the south.

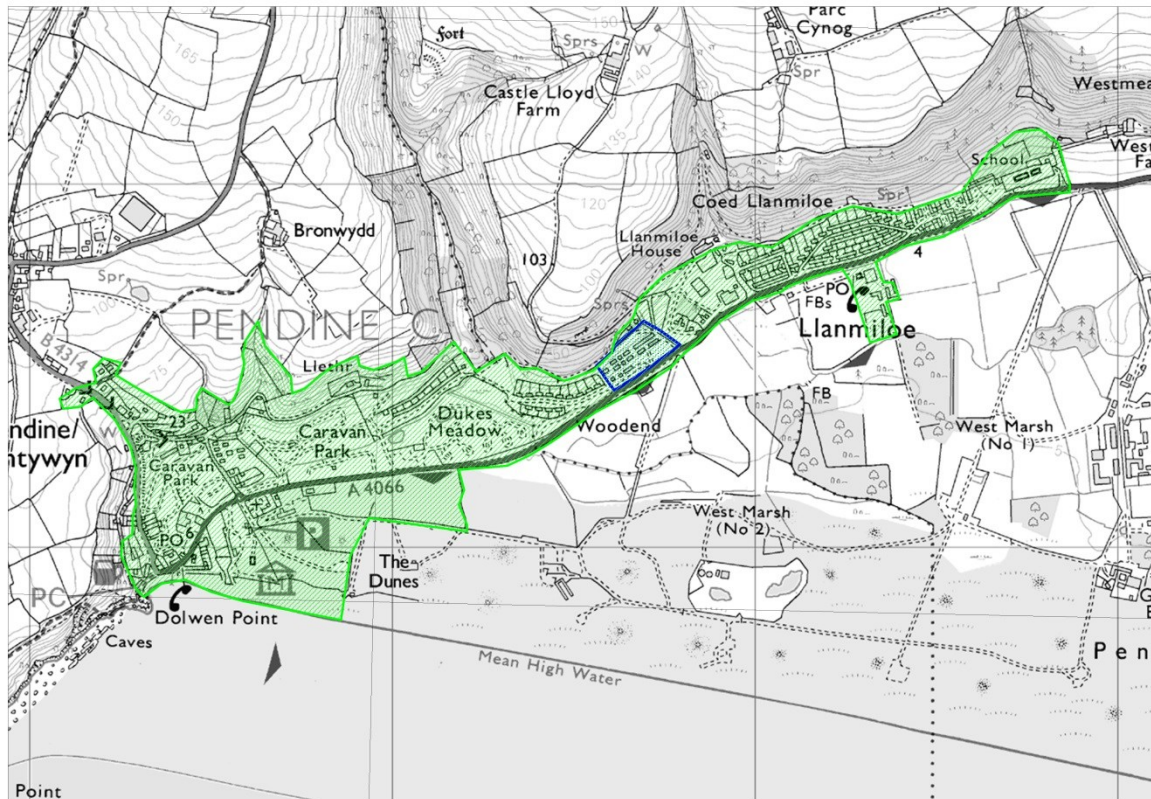


Figure 4: Map showing the Pendine and Llanmiloe Historic Character Area (green) within which the proposed development lies (outlined in blue).

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4.1.2 Historic background to the Pendine and Llanmiloe HLC:

Pendine was a manor of the post-Conquest Lordship of Laugharne, held of the de Brian lords from the 13th century; the village itself lies in Area 147. On the tithe survey of c. 1842 (Pendine tithe map) a small settlement of four houses and a lime kiln is shown on the shoreline, hard against the foot of a steep slope, with a cluster of houses further up the hillside at New Inn. At Llanmiloe to the east stood Westmead Mansion in its grounds, and Llanmiloe House (Laugharne Parish tithe map). The former holding was owned by John Perrot, Lord of Laugharne, in the 16th century but the present house was built by sir Sackville Crow in the 17th century (Lloyd 1986, 56). The latter dates to the 1720s and was acquired for military use during the Second World War when a Ministry of Defence research establishment was set up on the marsh to the south. A tourist industry developed at Pendine during the latter part of the

19th century and the 20th century. At first development was low-key, consisting of the construction of villas, a public house and a small hotel. However, since the Second World War Pendine and Llanmiloe have experienced large-scale changes with the building of extensive holiday and caravan parks, and the foundation of a Ministry of Defence research establishment, worker housing for the latter in the form of small estates including 'prefabs' - now rare survivors of post-war social housing - and more recent brick and concrete dwellings. A narrow band of land from Llanmiloe to Pendine is now continuously developed with housing, shops and caravan/holiday parks.

4.1.3 *Description and essential historic landscape components*

This area occupies the coastal fringe at Pendine and comprises former reclaimed marsh, sand dune, and the lower built-up hillside of the coastal slope lying between 5 m and c.30 m above sea level. Apart from Llanmiloe House, the earliest surviving development consists of cottages, a hotel and public house, and 19th century villas on the sea front and coastal slopes. This early development has been swamped however by caravan/holiday parks on the reclaimed marsh at Pendine, and by housing development at Llanmiloe for workers at the nearby Ministry of Defence research establishment. Included in this housing is a small estate of post-war 'prefabs'. Most of the housing is of a more recent date. The Museum of Speed, celebrating the attempts on the land-speed record on Pendine sands in the 1920s, has recently been established on the sea front.

- 4.1.4 Recorded archaeology is restricted to the post-medieval or modern sea defences at Pendine.
- 4.1.5 Buildings are all stone-built with slate roofs. Llanmiloe House is an imposing structure of several periods, but the central block is probably from the 1720s; the well-preserved Edwardian garden, mainly from 1908-12, is entered as ref. number PGW (Dy) 1 (CAM) in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw, 2002) (Figure 5).
- 4.1.6 This registered park and garden has been listed as a well preserved Edwardian garden with much original planting, whose main period of construction was 1908-1912.

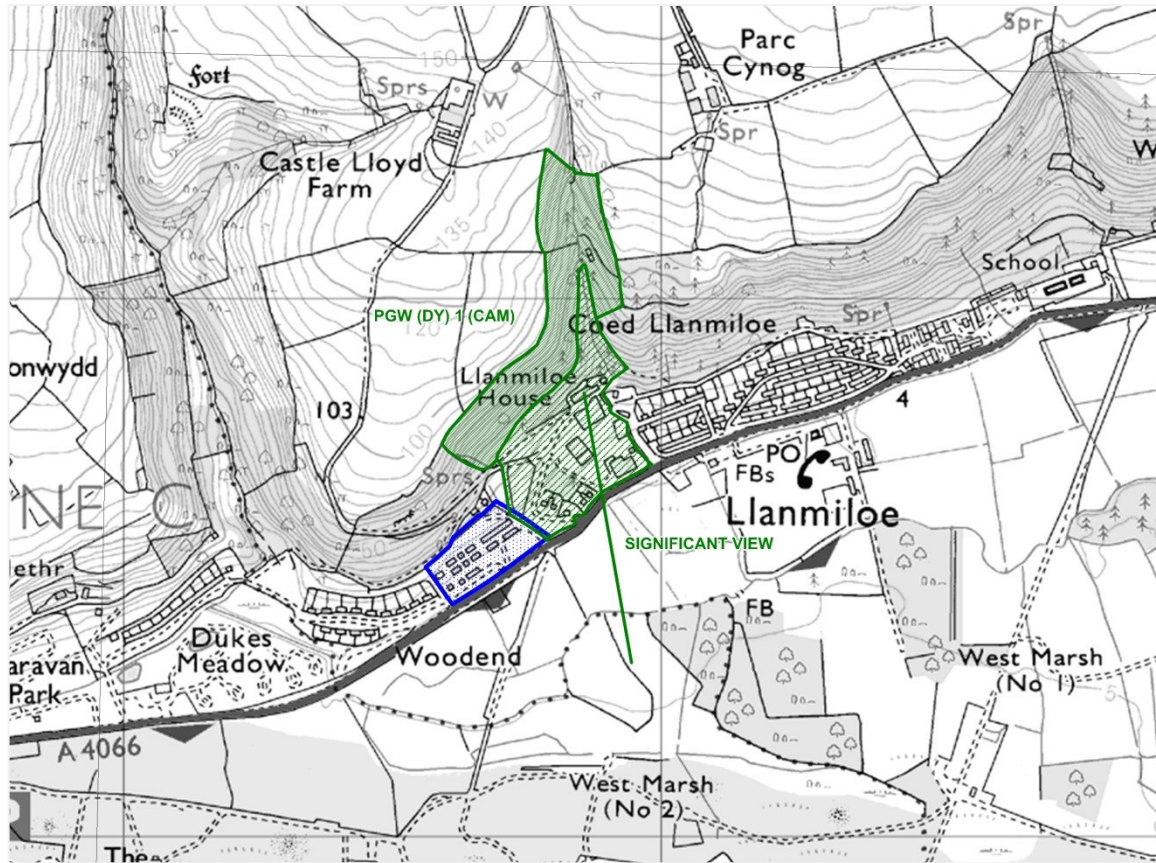


Figure 5: Map showing the Llanmiloe House Registered Park and Garden in Wales with the proposed development outlined in blue.

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4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 6)

- 4.2.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1km search area. Castle Lloyd Camp (CM141), an Iron Age promontory fort that lies approximately 0.95km NW of the centre of the development area

SAM Ref	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR and distance from site
CM141	Castle Lloyd Camp	A promontory fort situated on a triangular spur of high ground at approximately 120m above sea level. The sides of the camp slope away sharply in all directions, except on the north where a well-preserved single bank and ditch cuts off and protects the interior ground. A counterscarp is also visible and is best preserved on the northwest. The interior bank is 5.0m high, and the ditch 1.3m deep, 4.0m wide; the counterscarp is c.1.0m high on west, 0.30m high on east. The interior bank peters out as it curves south, on the east side, but ends abruptly on the west, which may indicate the position of the original entrance.	Iron Age	SN24100930 0.950km

Table 2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km search area of the proposed development; illustrated in Figure 6.

4.3 Listed Buildings (Figure 6)

- 4.3.1 There are 2 listed buildings within 1km of the proposed development area, both Grade II listed. The closest is Llanmiloe House (LB Ref No 18870) that lies 0.35km to the northeast.

Listed Building Ref No	Site Name	Summary	Grade	Period	NGR and distance from site
18870	Llanmiloe House	Llanmiloe is a country house of 1720 rebuilt in the mid-19th century. Drawings from c.1850 show just the central block, but some extensions are visible on later 19th century OS maps. The present appearance of the house with large 4-window wings dates from c.1905. There is a 3-storey central block, 2-storey wings and slate roofs are behind parapets with copings. There is a central classicising square porch with moulded cornice and Roman Doric columns.	II	Post-medieval	SN2485708825 0.35km
24957	Old farmhouse at Parc Cynog	House probably built in mid-19 th century from a long single-storey range, perhaps farmhouse and byre, that then became farmhouse and service range. Disused since building of modern farmhouse. Listed as a traditional farmhouse retaining vernacular character, and with evidence of earlier origins	II	Post-medieval	SN2505509439 0.98km

Table 3: Listed buildings within a 1km search area of the proposed development; illustrated in Figure 6.

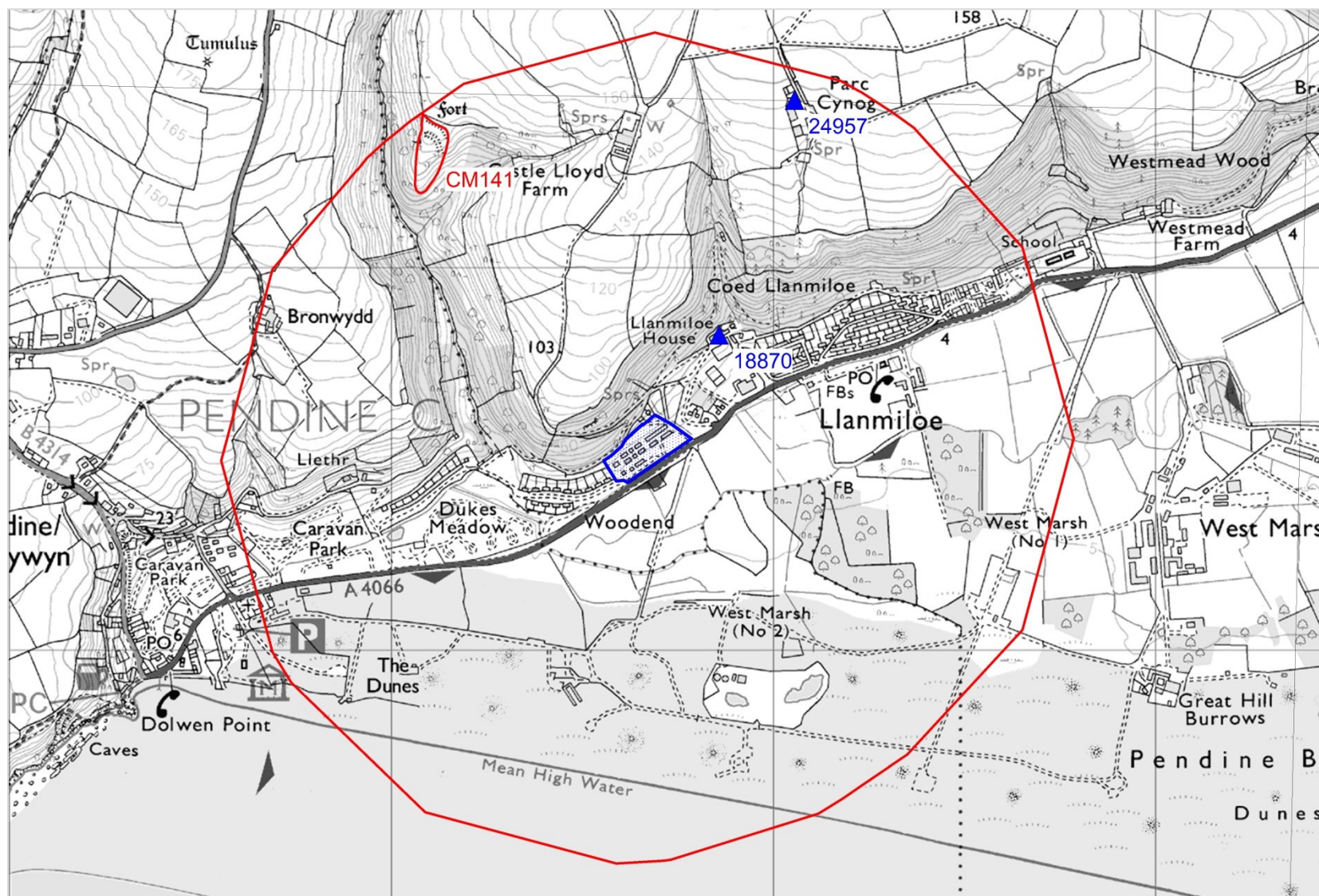


Figure 6: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (red) and Listed Buildings (blue triangle) recorded within a 1km search area (red circle) of the proposed development (outlined in blue).

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4.4 Known Archaeological Remains (Figure 7)

4.4.1 The following table lists the 27 sites of archaeological or historical interest that are recorded in the Regional HER and on the National Monuments Record (NMR) within 1km of the development area (Figure 7; Table 4).

PRN	NPRN	Site Name	Site type	Summary	NGR
3818		FROG'S HOLE HARBOUR; DUKE'S BOTTOM	Stone Block, Cross	A large rectangular stone with a central hole was found in 1909 when removing a fence of a disused garden. It was 2' to 2' 3" in width, 1'6" in height and the hole was a foot long its longer axis and 4.5" deep. It may have been the base of a cross. The stone is now lost. K Murphy December 2010.	SN24190854
3830	304172	CASTLE LLOYD	Promontory Fort	A promontory fort situated on a triangular spur of high ground at approximately 120m above sea level. The sides of the camp slope away sharply in all directions, except on the north where a well-preserved single bank and ditch cuts off and protects the interior ground. A counterscarp is also visible and is best preserved on the northwest. The interior bank is 5.0m high, and the ditch 1.3m deep, 4.0m wide; the counterscarp is c.1.0m high on west, 0.30m high on east. The interior bank peters out as it curves south, on the east side, but ends abruptly on the west, which may indicate the position of the original entrance. The whole site is under rough pasture, with some bracken and gorse. The adjoining field is ploughed up to the edge of the ditch. F Murphy July 2007 - compiled from several source	SN24100934
5042		STONE PARC	Standing Stone	The field name "Stone Park" was picked up from the Tithe map and apportionment. The field lies on a steep south-facing slope. The aerial photographs show that this field is heavily wooded. PR 2004	SN245085
7635		CASTLE LLOYD	Occupation Site, Findspot	One sherd of Roman samian pottery that reputedly came from Castle Lloyd Iron Age promontory fort.	SN24100934
8025		SILVER RING	Placename	OS West Marsh Farm in 1841	SN253085
8924		CASTLE LLOYD; PARK BANNAL	Cropmark	A possible circular cropmark was noted during aerial survey in 1979. It is situated on a south seaward facing promontory at 110m above sea level. In 2008 there was no trace of any earthwork on the ground. The field is ploughed every year. F Murphy and R Ramsey 27 February 2008	SN245088
9693		CASTLE LLOYD	Settlement	No remains of mediaeval settlement - large 18-19 th century farm with some very fine outbuildings. JI 1984 Cart house - 6 arched and barn. Settlement at Castle Lloyd is mentioned in an inquisition of 1307. Perhaps this is why Rees marks it on his map?	SN2451109348
11621		ST CYNOG'S WELL	Holy Well	Within a few hundred yards of the mansion of Westmead ref. Lady Crow's residence. TCASFC	SN2609

11843		LLANMILOE MANSION	Findspot	Found at Llanmiloe Mansion (grounds) in May 1900. obv: Bust-facing with open crown within arch treasure. Meit mark? or star legend 'Henric Di Gra rex Angl Z F. Rev : cross paltie with three pellets in each angle. Legend: outer Posvi Dev Andictore Med (inner) Civitas cantor.	SN248088
22299		BACKS MILL	Corn Mill	The mill building is in a ruinous state. The walls, of dry stone construction, stand to a height of a maximum 1.5m. The building is rectangular in shape and measures 4m x 9.5m. The owners have had the dam wall renovated. The old millstone is lying in the streambed. L Weeks DAT 1985	SN242085
22347		LLANMILOE HOUSE	Mansion	A house demolished in 1720 prior to the building of the present Llanmiloe House, PRN 25084. A mediaeval settlement had been recorded at this location on the SMR as PRN 10788; however this record has now been deleted as no evidence for a settlement existed in the sources listed. JH Nov 1997	SN24850882
22365		KNAPS	Cottage	Cottage shown on parish tithe map, but no trace is visible on 1946 RAF APs, when area was heavily wooded. RPS August 2001	SN2553509136
22366		ADDERS LODGE	Cottage	Cottage shown on parish tithe map, but no trace is visible on 1946 RAF APs, when the area was heavily wooded. RPS August 2001	SN25260896
22757		ROBBIN'S REST	Cottage	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known. RPS September 2001	SN24870909
22758		BACKS; BARQUES	Cottage	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known. RPS September 2001	SN24870909
22760		ADDER'S LODGE	Lodge	Domestic dwelling	SN25300896
24946		CASTELL LLWYD	Farmstead, Country House	Major dwelling described by Francis Jones in 1987. RPS September 2001	SN24620934
25084	121997	LLANMILOE MANSION	Dwelling	A large country house built in 1720, replacing an earlier house PRN 22347. It was used as HQ for the Pendine range, PRN 30071, from the late 1930's. JH Nov 1997	SN2485708825
25565		BURROWS FARM; WEST MARSH NO2	Farmstead	Farmstead recorded on Westmead Estate sales catalogue of 1821 held in DRF. RPS September 2001 Identified as West Marsh No2 RJ 2002	SN2498008160
30537		PARC CYNOG	Farmstead	The farm house is now abandoned, though in a reasonable state of repair, and is surrounded by modern farm buildings. A 'chalet' type single storey house has been built c50m to the N of the old house. The old house is stone-built 2-storey with gable-end chimneys and box sash windows. It is of 3 bays, with the S bay possibly earlier, though this is not certain. Generally, the house, from external appearance seems to be 19th century, probably towards the latter end of the century. The farm is marked on the 1809-10 ordinance survey drawings. K Murphy	SN2498008160
44330		PARC CYNOG	Privy House	A stone built structure stands built into the corner of the enclosure at Parc Cynog. It has largely collapsed and only a small section of walling remains at a height of approximately 2 metres. This may be the remains of a privy house or an	SN25030942

				outhouse. (Pyper, A. 2001)	
44333		PARC CYNOG	Stable	To the west of the farmhouse at Parc Cynog is a stone built two storey stable with a granary above. It is constructed out of roughly coursed stone rubble, with a pitched slate roof. The south elevation has a central doorway and a window to either side, all with large stone lintels. External stone steps provide access to the granary at the east end. A few roof slates have slipped, otherwise the building is in fair condition.(Pyper, A. 2001)	SN25040944
44334		PARC CYNOG	Pigsty	At the west gable end of the stable at Parc Cynog is a small pigsty. It is constructed out of rubble stone with a pentice slate roof. The roof slates have slipped considerably in places and the masonry is collapsing. (Pyper, A.2001)	SN25040944
44335		PARC CYNOG	Cow Shed	To the south of Parc Cynog farmhouse is a low one storey cow house orientated on a south west-north east alignment. It is constructed out of roughly squared stone built to courses with a pitched slate roof. It has three doorways in the south elevation interspersed by windows. To the east is a rendered extension with a corrugated asbestos roof. As this building is currently in use as part of the dairy unit in operation at Parc Cynog this building was not closely inspected. (Pyper, A.2001)	SN25050939
44336		PARC CYNOG	Well	A stone well is built into the hedge bank to the east of Parc Cynog farmhouse. It consists of two square recesses, the larger of which is blocked up. The existing opening is c. 1 metre high and 0.70 metre wide. The owners believe that this may be a holy well.(Pyper, A. 2001)	SN25070949
61368		OLD FARMHOUSE AT PARC CYNOG	Farmhouse	Grade II listed store	SN2505509439
109381		PENDINE RANGE CAMP	Military Range	In 1938 a joint services conference was held at which it was decided to form an inter service small arms Experimental Establishment. The new Establishment was opened at Foulness, early in 1940, as part of the ministry of supply. After Dunkirk and under the threat of invasion it became apparent that the site chosen was unsuitable. Pendine was selected as a temporary wartime location in June 1940. it was called Proof & Experimental Establishment Pendine or P & EE Pendine. At this location the old range camp and sgt's mess were situated which were demolished in the late 1980s/1990s. F Murphy 2016	SN24660852
-	1001	UNNAMED WRECK	Ship wreck	The remains of a timber wreck exposed due to sand-dune erosion at top of Pendine beach within MOD controlled area. Approx dimensions are 9.7m (32ft) x 5.1m (17ft). The bow is buried in the sand, and the rudder is to seaward end. Copies of two contemporary postcards (N.M.R. Collections: Thomas Lloyd Carmathenshire Album, TL1/107 and Wrecks Collection) show, in all probability, the boat to have been recently wrecked in the 1920s. The vessel is two masted, with a bowsprit, the main mast	SN2447107707

				having been removed or destroyed. The wreck is grounded high on the beach, in a very similar position and orientation.	
-	310157	ST BARNABUS CHURCH, LLANMILOE	Chapel	Possible 2nd WW/ or pre-war construction. Garrison chapel at Pendine.	SN253087
-	402837	MOD STORES AND OFFICES, PENDINE BURROWS, LAUGHARNE	Military Site		SN255082

Table 4: HER and NMR sites within a 1km search area of the proposed development; illustrated in Figure 7.

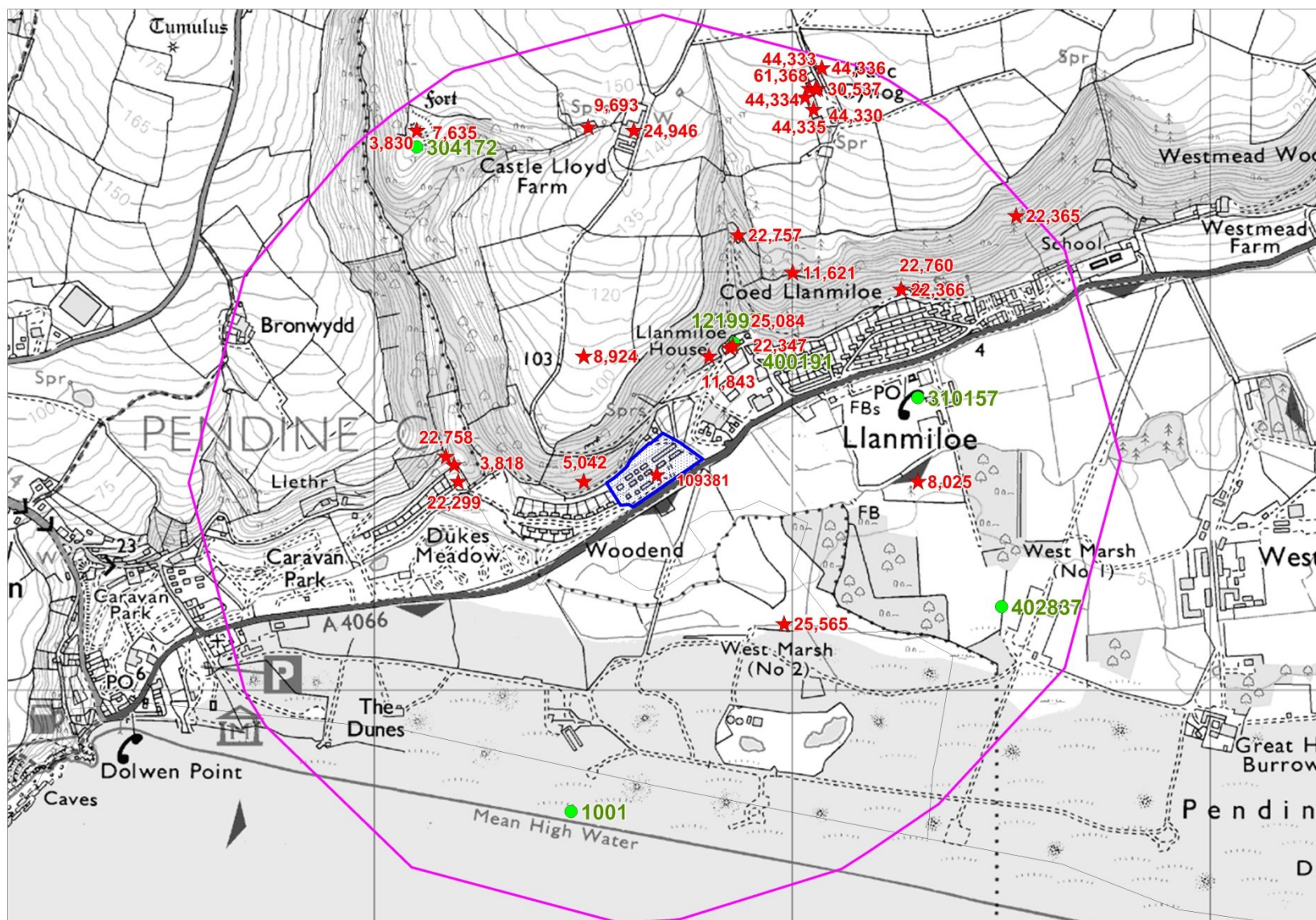


Figure 7: Map showing HER sites (red) & NMR sites (green) within a 1km search area (pink) of the proposed development (blue).

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Explorer Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930

- 4.4.2 Apart from the scheduled site of Castle Lloyd Iron Age promontory Fort (PRN 3830, SAM CM141) there is only one other positive prehistoric site recorded within the search area; that of Castle Lloyd cropmark site (PRN 8924) that lies 310m to the NW of the development area.
- 4.4.3 The 'Stone Parc' field name (PRN 5042) may be derived from a former prehistoric standing stone somewhere in the vicinity, but there is no evidence of its exact location.
- 4.4.4 The known prehistoric sites in the area are sufficiently distant for them not to increase the general potential for prehistoric features to be present within the development area.
- 4.4.5 There is a record of one find of Roman pottery (PRN 7635) from Castle Lloyd Promontory Fort. There are no other recorded Roman period sites within the search area. There is no evidence to suggest an increased likelihood that Roman period sites might be present within the proposed development area.
- 4.4.6 There are no pre-1086 origins early medieval sites in the search area. There is no evidence to suggest an increased likelihood that early medieval period sites might be present within the proposed development area.
- 4.4.7 There are several medieval period features within the search area. These include a standing building with medieval origins, a holy well of possible medieval origin of unknown location and finds of possible medieval origin.
- 4.4.8 The majority of recorded archaeological and historical sites within the search area are post-medieval buildings, including a mill, a number of cottages, agricultural buildings and the estate of Llanmiloe Mansion built in 1720 (whose garden is a Registered Park & Garden Wales Ref No: PGW (Dy) 1 (CAM)).
- 4.4.9 It is considered very unlikely that the known medieval and post-medieval recorded sites will increase the likelihood of unrecorded archaeologically significant features from these periods surviving within the proposed development area.
- 4.4.10 There is only one site located within the proposed development area and that is the site of Pendine Range Camp (PRN 1089381). The Range Camp (which also included the Sergeant's Mess) was part of what was known as P&EE (Proof & Experimental Establishment) Pendine; a small arms Ministry of Defence (MoD) testing facility established in 1940.
- 4.4.11 The following summary is based on a summary of the history of P&EE Pendine on the Llanmiloe and District Community Association website:

at <http://www.ildca.org/area-history.html>

Pre-World War II Llanmiloe was a very small place consisting of Llanmiloe House, three cottages at Llanmiloe Bach and West Mead Farm. In 1940 following a decision to locate the small arms establishment to Pendine temporary headquarters was established in the 'Beach Hotel' and other buildings were requisitioned to provide accommodation for personnel and equipment. The village garage became the official workshops area. This was all temporary until the prefabricated bungalows were built in the grounds of Llanmiloe House in December 1941.

Llanmiloe House, was compulsory acquired. During 1944-45 a welfare centre and Church were built adjacent to the housing estate. Over the years that

followed the MoD not only developed the experimental range but in conjunction with the Ministry of Works also developed the living areas outside of the range facilities; the Range camp and Sgt's Mess were built in front of Llanmiloe Bach. The married quarter area's known as Woodend and Dukes Meadow were built between Llanmiloe and the village of Pendine.



Photo 1: A view of Pendine Range Camp taken in 1963. The houses of Llanmiloe Bach can be seen in the background (QinetiQ).

During the Second World War it was found that Pendine could undertake much larger Trials than originally thought. In 1945 the Armament Development Board undertook a review of all ranges and it was decided that Pendine be kept as a permanent Establishment. The Decision was approved in 1948 and Pendine became an official Experimental Range.

By the mid-1950's Llanmiloe had grown in dramatic fashion and was a busy thriving community. The ranges themselves had grown, covering an area of around seven miles in length, and employed up to two thousand personnel who were shipped in daily from the surrounding towns and villages.

By the 1990s military activities were being run down, and in 1997 the MoD ceased to run the base, parts of which were taken over by commercial enterprises. In the following years the pre-fabricated housing built in the 1940's was demolished and new housing built.'

The old range camp and sgt's mess were demolished very recently as they had become unused and unsafe.

4.4.12 Photo 1 (above) is a view of what is now the proposed development area when it was occupied by Pendine Range Camp. Note how the buildings were constructed on terraced cut into the southeast sloping ground.

4.5 Historical mapping

4.5.1 The earliest map consulted for was the 1841 tithe map of the parish of Laugharne (Figure 8). The accompanying apportionment lists fields 766 and 767 as meadow and arable respectively.

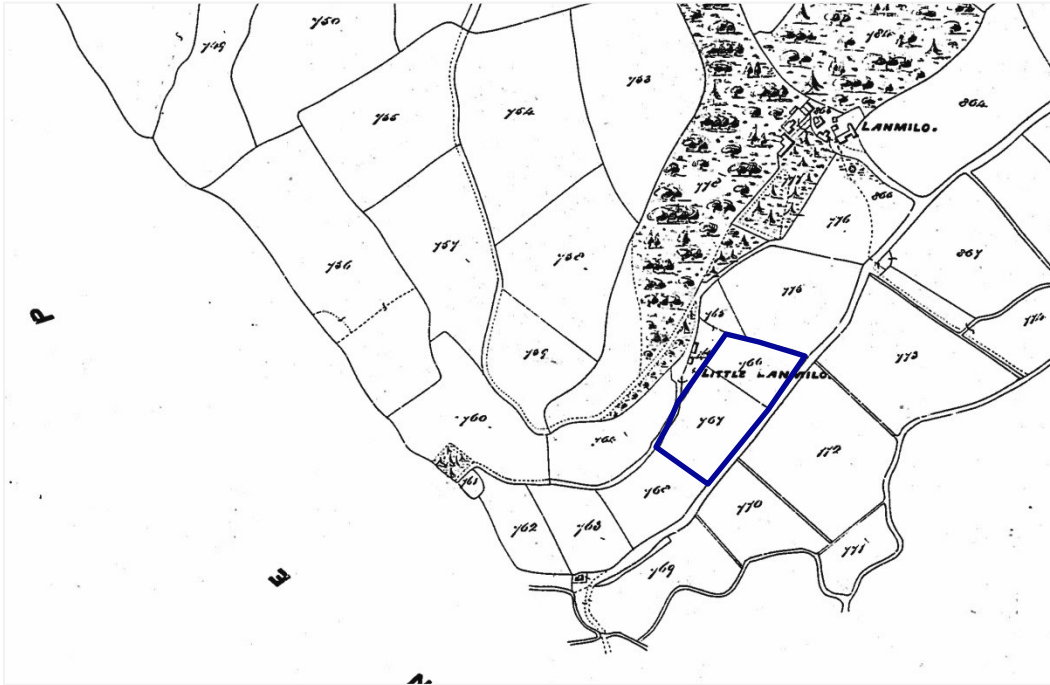


Figure 8: Extract of 1841 tithe map of the parish of Laugharne showing location of proposed development area in red

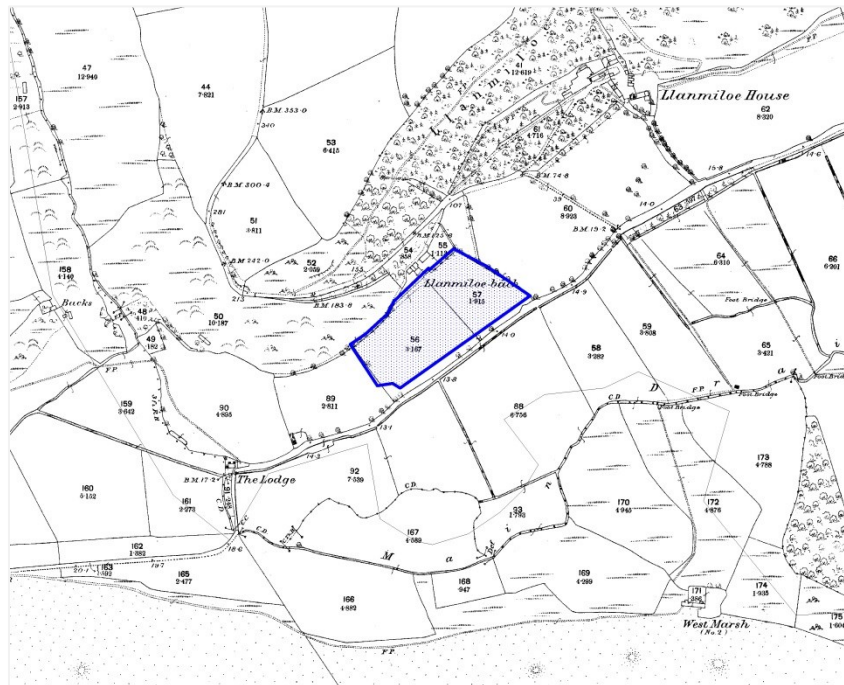


Figure 9: Extract of 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map published in 1889 with position of the proposed residential development outlined in blue

- 4.5.2 The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map published in 1889 (Figure 9) shows no change in field boundaries from the earlier tithe map.
- 4.5.3 It isn't until the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map published in 1953 (Figure 10) that the mapping shows the proposed development area is now occupied by buildings associated with the Pendine Range Camp.

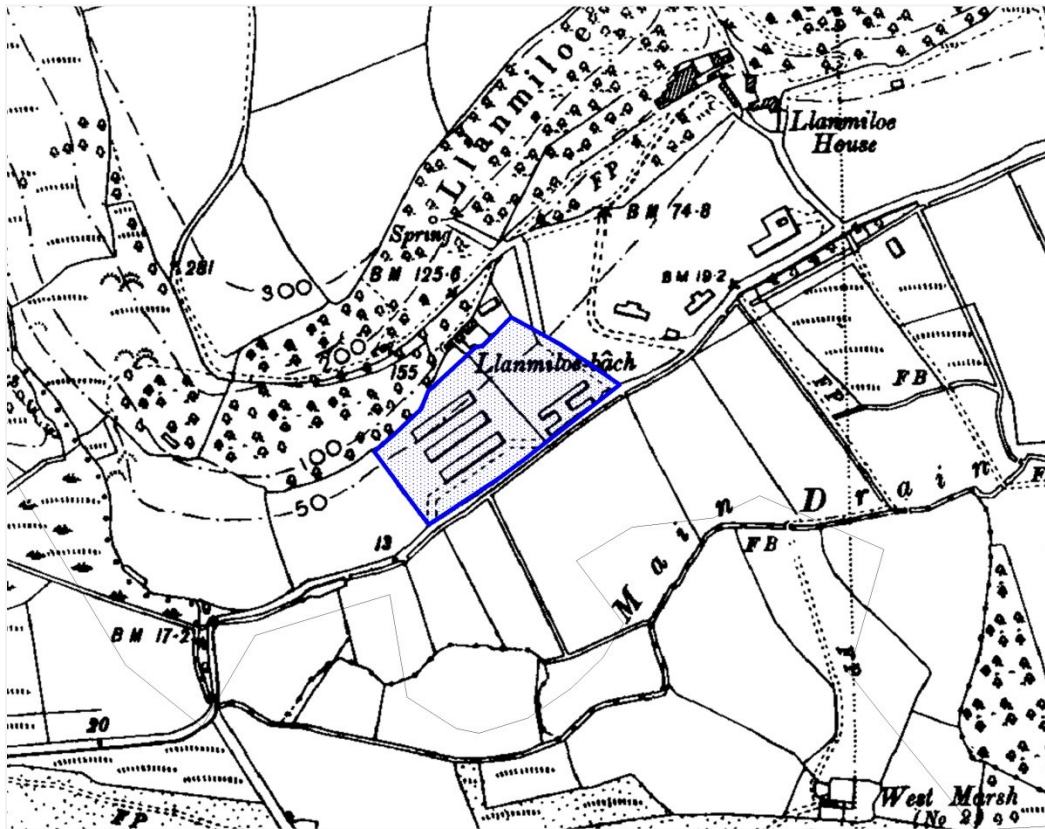


Figure 10: Extract of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map published in 1953 showing buildings of the Pendine Range Camp within the proposed development area (outlined in blue)

4.6 Site Visit and Walkover Survey

4.6.1 A site visit and walkover survey was undertaken on 16th June 2015.

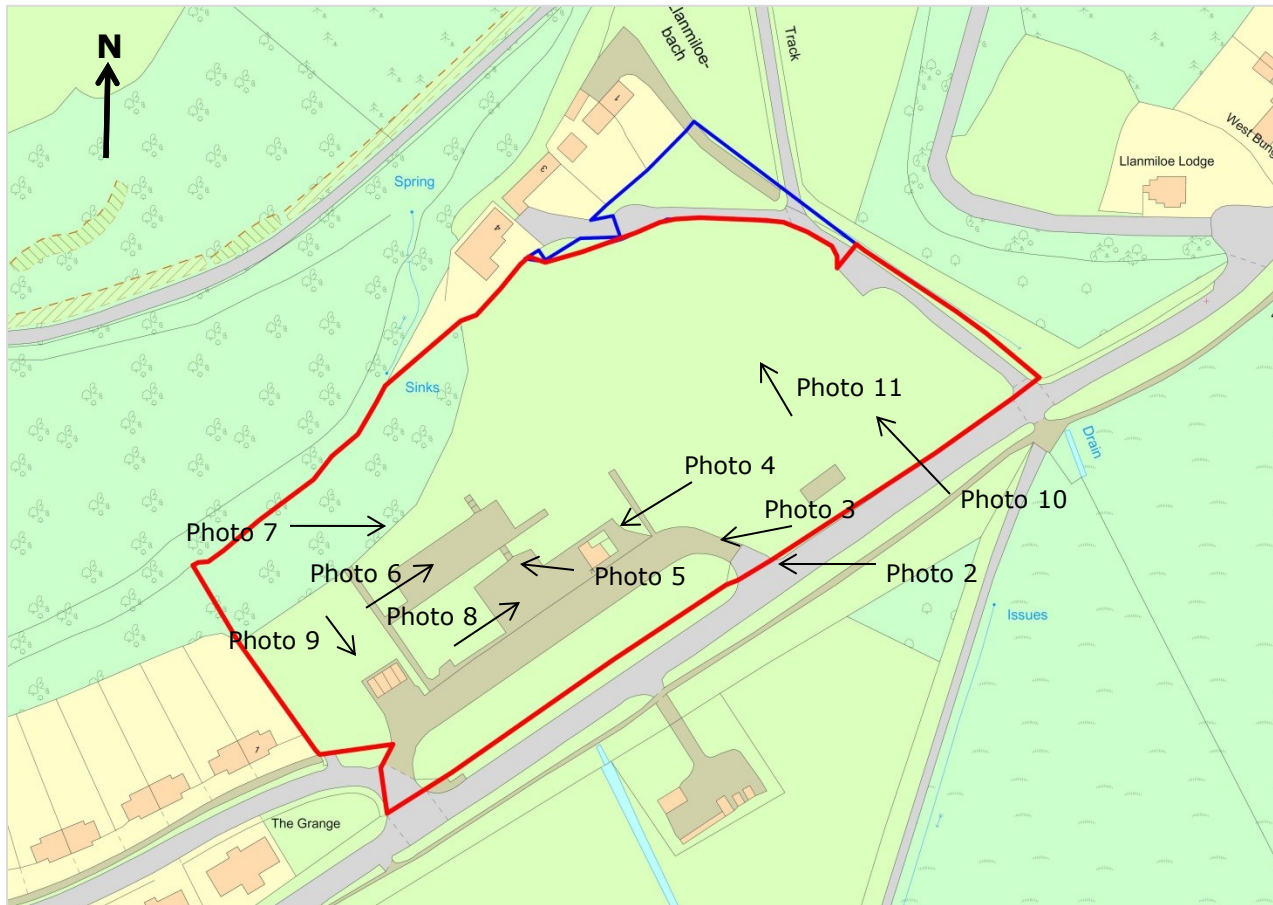


Figure 11: Plan showing locations of site visit photographs illustrated in the text (plan supplied by client).

- 4.6.2 The development area was accessed from the A4066 (Photo 2). It is bounded on the southeast by the A4066, on the northwest by steeply sloping woodland, on the northeast by woodland and on the southwest by housing.
- 4.6.3 No features of archaeological significance were recorded within the proposed development area during the site visit.
- 4.6.4 Across the development area was evidence of the infra-structure of the former Pendine Range Camp. An access road and concrete hard standings for many of the buildings still survive, as does evidence of sewers/drains and steps that connected the landscaped terraces on which the buildings once stood (Photos 3-9).
- 4.6.5 The area comprises 3 terraces built into the southeast facing slope. Concrete hard standings survive on the lower 2 terraces on the western side of the development area (Photos 4-8)



Photo 2: The entrance to the proposed development area from the A4066. Looking approximately west.



Photo 3: View to west showing former access road to Pendine Range Camp.



Photo 4: View to southwest showing concrete hard standing of former building of Pendine Range Camp on lower terrace. The housing of Woodend can be seen in the background.



Photo 5: View to west from concrete hard standing on lower terrace showing steps up to the middle terrace.



Photo 6: View to northeast from the concrete hardstanding of the middle terrace showing the wooded slopes that bound the development and the houses of Llanmiloe Bach. 1m scale



Photo 7: View to east from northwest corner of the upper terrace within the development area.



Photo 8: View to northeast from the lower concrete hardstanding showing how woodland obscures views out towards the Park & Garden of Llanmiloe House (PRN 25084, PGW (Dy) 1 (CAM)).



Photo 9: View southeast towards the Pendine MoD Firing Range from the northwest corner of the development, showing the derelict garages in the foreground.



Photo 10: View northwest showing the terraced landscape of the eastern side of the development area with the houses of Llanmiloe Bach in the background.



Photo 11: View approximately northeast showing the surviving concrete steps between the lower two terraces on the eastern side of the development area.

- 4.6.6 Views to the north and northwest (Photo 10) are cut short by the steeply wooded slopes, views to the southeast are of Pendine MoD Firing Range (Photo 9). Closer views to the northeast are masked by trees (Photo 8) and to the southwest by modern housing of Woodend (Photo 4).
- 4.6.7 The proposed development can be clearly seen from the A4066 road and the group of houses at Llanmiloe Bach. It can only be partially seen from the eastern end of the housing at Woodend. Views into the development from all other archaeological and historical features, including the Registered Park & Garden of Llanmiloe Mansion (PGW (Dy) 1 (CAM) are obscured by woodland.

5. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical impacts

- 5.1.1 The proposed development will have a direct impact on the surviving remains of the Pendine Range Camp (PRN 109381). However, these remains comprise an access road and a number of concrete hard standings. All buildings associated with the camp have previously been demolished and it is considered that the surviving remains are not archaeologically or historically significant. The camp has been well documented and it not thought that recording the surviving elements of the camp will increase our understanding of the camp.
- 5.1.2 The proposed development will have no other direct impacts on recorded archaeology.

5.2 Buried archaeological potential

- 5.2.1 The archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be low to negligible.
- 5.2.2 There is no evidence from within the surrounding area to suggest an increased likelihood of hitherto unknown archaeological sites of prehistoric, Roman or early medieval date being present within the proposed development area.
- 5.2.3 The cartographic evidence suggests that that the location appears to have been agricultural land since at least the medieval period. The potential for medieval and post-medieval remains within the development area is therefore considered to be negligible.
- 5.2.4 The construction of the Pendine Range Camp in the 1940s included comprehensive landscaping of the area to construct level terraces on which to site buildings. It is therefore very unlikely that any archaeological features or deposits, if they had existed, would survive these events and still be present today.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental potential

- 5.3.1 The proposed development location is unlikely to have any potential to reveal deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis.

5.4 Visual Impacts

- 5.4.1 A brief assessment of the visual impact of the proposed residential development on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings within 1km of the site concludes that none of these sites were inter-visible with the development site, as they were obscured by topography and vegetation or are sufficiently distant for any visual impacts to be considered negligible.
- 5.4.2 The proposed development lies within the Pendine and Llanmiloe Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area. The development area is situated within the narrow band of land that runs from Llanmiloe to Pendine that sits in sharp contrast to the steep, wooded coastal slope and enclosed farmland to the north, and sand dunes and reclaimed marsh to the south. This strip of land is now nearly continuously developed with low level housing, shops and caravan/holiday parks. Therefore, this study considers that the proposed development is an extension of this characteristic of the HLC and as it is replacing an earlier group of buildings, now demolished, that the visual impact upon the HLC is low.
- 5.4.3 The development area lies directly west of the Registered Park and Garden of Llanmiloe House (PGW (Dy) 1 (CAM)). Although it may be possible to view the development from the extreme western boundary of the Park and Garden, the vast majority will be obscured by woodland. The drive to Llanmiloe house, Llanmiloe House itself and its immediate Edwardian terraces and lawns are heavily screened by trees. The demarcated essential setting and significant view (Figure 5) of the Park and Garden will not be impacted upon. Therefore, it is considered that the development will have a low visual impact upon Llanmiloe House Registered Park and Garden.

5.5 Other Constraints

- 5.5.1 There are no other known archaeological or historic landscape constraints to development in the proposed location.

5.6 Summary of Impacts

- 5.6.1 Overall the archaeological potential within the development area is considered low to negligible.
- 5.6.2 The likelihood of the proposed development impacting upon hitherto unknown archaeological features of any period is considered to be low to negligible.
- 5.6.3 The potential for the proposed development to reveal deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis is negligible.
- 5.6.4 The visual impact of the development on scheduled monuments is considered to be negligible.
- 5.6.5 The visual impact of the development on listed buildings is considered to be negligible.
- 5.6.6 The visual impact of the development on the Registered Park and Garden of Llanmiloe House is considered to be low.
- 5.6.7 The visual impact of the development on the Pendine and Llanmiloe HLC Historic is considered to be low.

- 5.6.8 The results of this study suggest that no further archaeological mitigation is required prior to or during the proposed development at this location.
- 5.6.9 The Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any historic environment issues that would be prohibitive to the development.

6. SOURCES

Published

Cadw 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*.

Cadw 2002. *Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion & Pembrokeshire. Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1: Parks and Gardens*.

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

APPENDIX I:

LAND ADJOINING WOOD END, LLANMILOE, PENDINE, CARMARTHENSHIRE: SPECIFICATION FOR A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This specification presents a proposed methodology for a historic environment appraisal of land adjoining Wood End, Llanmiloe, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN2465 0853). The appraisal has been requested by Stephen Kirkwood of Sancler 3 Ltd in response to a condition attached to a planning decision (Planning Application No W/32544) on a proposed residential development on the land in question.
- 1.2 A generic brief for the required historic environment appraisal has been prepared by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Development Management at Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This document outlines the proposed methodology that will be used to undertake the appraisal, which will provide the information required for Carmarthenshire Planning Authority to make a decision on whether further archaeological mitigation is required.
- 1.3 The appraisal will be a primarily desk-based study of the development area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the area and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.
- 1.4 An indication of what further archaeological works might be required, if any, will also be prepared.
- 1.5 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, revised 2001 & 2008).
- 1.6 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.7 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.8 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS² registered.***

² Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a specification for:

the preparation of a historic environment appraisal of a scheme for proposed residential development (Planning Application No W/32544) on land adjoining Wood End, Pendine, Llanmiloe, Carmarthenshire (NGR SNSN2465 0853). The report will assess the potential impact the development may have on any known or potential underlying archaeological remains, the existing buildings, and an assessment of the wider impact of the redevelopment on the wider historic environment.

2.2 To identify any known archaeological remains and assess the potential of any hitherto unknown archaeological deposits within the location of the water treatment works and any associated infrastructure.

2.3 To identify any known historic environment features within the wider area that could be affected indirectly by the proposed works.

3. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The historic environment appraisal will involve the preparation of a stand-alone report. The report will be prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise a number of elements, including:

- Dyfed Historic Environment Record data and other relevant information (including a review of online information held on the RCAHMW Coflein site) – **1km search area**;
- Identification of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, CADW and NRW – **1km search area**;
- Readily available bibliographic information, cartographic material and photographs (including aerial photographs) held at the Trust;
- A review of historic maps;
- Relevant web-based information;
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) or setting issues and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

3.2 The proposed site visit would be undertaken to provide an assessment of the presence of any visible archaeological remains within the development area and its visibility from nearby cultural heritage features. Photographs will be taken of the site area and its environs and these will be used within the report.

3.3 A 1.0km search area for both designated and undesignated sites will be used to determine the presence of historic environment features within the site location and vicinity of the proposed redevelopment – as agreed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority. This will identify HER

sites, SAMs, Listed Buildings and Historic Landscape Characterisation areas etc.

- 3.4 The following will be considered when preparing the assessment, although in some cases no such features may be present and will thus not be considered further:
- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments {SAMs} and their settings;
 - b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings;
 - c. Listed buildings and their settings;
 - d. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development;
 - e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings;
 - f. Registered Historic Landscapes;
 - g. Non-registered historic landscapes;
 - h. Buried archaeological potential;
 - i. Palaeo-environmental potential;
 - j. Hedgerows and field patterns;
 - k. Ancient woodland;
 - l. Place-name evidence;
 - m. Newly identified sites of historic importance;
 - n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity;
 - o. Any Tir Gofal / Glastir interests or requirements (where relevant); and
 - p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information.
- 3.5 A report will be prepared on the results of the assessment. This report will include information on known sites within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Maps of known archaeological and historical sites will be presented in the report. Photographs will be used where appropriate.
- 3.6 The report will be fully representative of the information gained from the above methodology, even if there should be negative evidence. The report will include the following:
- a) A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results.
 - b) The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography.
 - c) The report should list all the sources consulted.
 - d) Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and maps (including historic maps) of significant archaeological features.
 - e) Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit.
 - f) Statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified. Consideration, where appropriate, of the national Research Agenda.

- g) An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset.
 - h) An impact assessment of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource.
- 3.7 Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report should be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.8 Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.
- 3.9 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and the archive should normally be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

4. STAFF

- 4.1 The project will be managed by F Murphy, Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services.
- 4.2 The report and site walkover survey will be undertaken by Fran Murphy of DAT Archaeological Services.

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 5.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment prior to the site walkover survey to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 5.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed where advised by the client.
- 5.4 As the site visit will likely be undertaken by a single archaeologist, it may be necessary to implement lone working procedures and contacts.

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

LAND ADJOINING WOOD END, PENDINE, LLANMILOE, CARMARTHENSHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

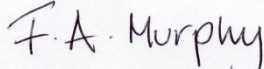
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2016/48

RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD/ EVENT RECORD NO. 109386

Mehefin 2016
June 2016

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:
Fran Murphy

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**



Llofnod / Signature

Dyddiad / Date 05/07/2016

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith

This report has been checked and approved by:
James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments
you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

