



MARINE ENERGY WALES

MARINE ENERGY TEST AREA (META)

Environmental Impact Assessment: Appendices

Appendix 13.1. - Marine Archaeology

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Marine Energy Test Area

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13 MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This technical appendix has been prepared by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS), on behalf of Marine Energy Wales (MEW), and is intended to be used in support of an Environmental Statement chapter (chapter 13: Marine Archaeology) accompanying marine consent and licences required for the proposed Marine Energy Testing Area (henceforth referred to as 'the META Project').

13.1.2 A description of the sites and proposals can be found in the Environmental Statement chapters 1 to 4.

13.1.3 This technical appendix sets out the legal and planning framework in more detail and provides a gazetteer of all relevant archaeological sites within a 500 m radius from each site, illustrated in Figures 1 to 8.

13.2 Non-Technical Summary (technical appendix 13.2)

13.2.1 Maritime archaeology is the study of physical remains of human activity, surviving beneath and at the edges of the water, and in the intertidal zone (e.g. submerged landscapes, wrecks and quays).

13.2.2 The baseline assessment identifies all heritage assets that could be affected by the proposed development, along with provision of a description of the value of those assets including the contribution made by their setting.

13.2.3 The marine archaeology chapter identifies the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets within each site and an appropriate study area centred on it; and assesses the significance of effects.

13.2.4 The following data sources, which provide coverage of the marine search area, were consulted for the purposes of this assessment:

13.2.5 Records of the UKHO wrecks and obstructions;

13.2.6 Records held by the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) and CADW (see Figure 5a);

13.2.7 Records held in the regional Historic Environment Record, held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (see Figure 5b); and

13.2.8 Any relevant cartographic material or written sources held by the National Library of Wales and RCHAMW.

13.2.9 There are no statutorily designated assets within any of the META project sites, therefore no designated heritage assets would be directly impacted by any part of the proposed development.

13.2.10 There are no designated heritage assets within the radius of impact from the sediment plumes assessed for each of the sites, and therefore there are no indirect impacts anticipated from the proposals on any designated heritage asset.

13.2.11 A review of marine archaeological data for Warrior Way (site 6), indicates that the site has medium archaeological potential for Prehistoric, low potential for Medieval, post-Medieval and Modern, and negligible potential for Neolithic to Roman archaeological deposits. Should these exist, they would be of local to regional significance.

13.2.12 Lindsway Bay, within which Dale Roads (site 7) is located, is itself an asset of local significance. Local significance is also ascribed to known post-Medieval and Modern wrecks of local significance, and comparable wrecks for which there is currently no location or condition data, but which have a negligible to low potential to be located with the site or immediate vicinity. Additionally, coastal processes will have resulted in previous land areas now being submerged, therefore the proximity of Prehistoric finds may be indicative of medium potential for Mesolithic remains within the site. Where these survive, they would be of regional significance on account of their evidential value.

13.2.13 Overall, East Pickard Bay (site 8) has medium potential for archaeological deposits dating to the early Prehistoric, post-Medieval and Modern periods. The site itself has high potential for deposits dated to the post-Medieval period, specifically associated with the wreck mapped on site, believed to be the Highland Home. The site has negligible potential for archaeological deposits dating to the Roman and Medieval periods. Where these archaeological deposits survive, they would be of local to regional significance.

13.2.14 The LCG (landing craft gun) No. 15 is mapped in close proximity to the south of the site and is a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.

13.2.15 A number of potential impacts on maritime archaeology, associated with the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the META project, were identified. These included removal or disturbance of sediments, buried prehistoric deposits, and archaeological resource (including shipwrecks), as well as increased sediment deposition on the seabed. The majority of these impacts result in effects of either negligible or minor adverse significance.

13.2.16 The possibility of direct effects from installation and decommissioning activities on the archaeological resource, such as piling, excavation and moorings, were deemed to be localised and of minor adverse significance (not significant in EIA terms).

13.2.17 Temporary increases in suspended sediment concentrations and associated deposition were deemed to be of negligible to minor adverse significance (not significant in EIA terms) due to the short-term nature of the impact and its reversibility.

13.2.18 Each site would be the subject of preliminary survey to confirm or otherwise the archaeological potential for archaeological deposits. Where these are present, and cannot be avoided, the archaeological deposits would be appropriately sampled and recorded, in accordance with current guidance.

13.2.19 Cumulative impacts were assessed, and no significant cumulative effects were identified. No transboundary effects with regard to maritime archaeology from the META Project on the interests of other EEA States were predicted.

13.3 Legal and Planning Framework

National Legislation

- 13.3.1 Legislative frameworks provide protection to the historic environment while planning policy guidance provides advice concerning how the historic environment should be addressed within the planning process.
- 13.3.2 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) amended by the National Heritage Act (1983) and the National Heritage Act (2002). Nationally important archaeological sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments and are afforded statutory protection.
- 13.3.3 For other components of the historic environment, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) and the Town and County Planning Act (1990) provide statutory protection to listed buildings and their settings and present measures to designate and preserve the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.
- 13.3.4 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016) gives protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments in Wales, improves the sustainable management of the historic environment, and introduces greater transparency and accountability regarding decisions affecting the historic environment.
- 13.3.5 There are numerous maritime wrecks in the seas around Wales. Although all of them have historic value, six currently have legal protection. These six are known as ‘designated wrecks’ or ‘protected wrecks’ and are statutorily protected by the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973). Sites are statutorily designated with the advice of the Advisory Committee for Historic Wreck Sites. Guidance notes for finders of historic wrecks and for sports divers are available from Cadw. Licences are required from the Secretary of State for Wales for the monitoring, survey or excavation of designated historic wrecks. The nearest designated wreck site to the META sites is The Smalls (Decimal Latitude: 51.721667 Decimal Longitude: -5.670278), outside the north-western edge of the marine search area (beyond 12 NM from Skomer Island).
- 13.3.6 The Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) provides the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment. The Marine Act, which mainly affects England and Wales, comprises eight key elements: A Marine Management Organisation (MMO); a Strategic Marine Planning System; a Streamlined Marine Licensing System; Marine Nature Conservation; Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement; Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries; Coastal Access; and Coastal and Estuarine Management.

National Planning Policy

- 13.3.7 The principal national planning policy relevant to this assessment is Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10, Welsh Government, December 2018), (PPW10). Chapter 6 of PPW10 (Distinctive and Natural Places) includes a section (6.1) on The Historic Environment. This establishes Welsh Government objectives with regard to the protection of the historic environment and explains that responsibility for caring for the historic environment lies with all those that have an interest in the planning system.

- 13.3.8 Welsh Government objectives regarding the historic environment are defined in paragraph 6.1.6 of PPW10 and seek to:
- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
 - conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
 - safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
 - preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, while at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
 - preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
 - protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.
- 13.3.9 Regarding archaeological remains, Section 6.1 of PPW10 states: ‘*The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not*’ (Paragraph 6.1.23). ‘*Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in a direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance)*’ (Paragraph 6.1.24). ‘*In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development*’ (paragraph 6.1.25).
- 13.3.10 Section 6.1 goes on to say: ‘*Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to understand a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains*’ (paragraph 6.1.26). ‘*If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository*’ (paragraph 6.1.27).
- 13.3.11 PPW10 also includes policies regarding historic landscapes, advising that ‘*The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment, or, if on call in, in the opinion of Welsh Ministers, the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape*’ (Paragraph 6.1.21).

Local Planning Policy

- 13.3.12 Planning Pembrokeshire’s Future is Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (up to 2021) (the LDP) and was adopted in February 2013. It contains the following policy, relevant to this assessment:
- Policy GN.38: Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment

'Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity.'

13.3.13 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan was adopted by the National Park Authority on the 29th September 2010. The following policies are relevant for this assessment:

Policy 13 Historic Landscapes Parks and Gardens

'Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens are shown on the Proposals Map.'

Policy 17 Shore Based Facilities

'Development of shore based facilities including those linked to proposals below mean low water, will be permitted within the developed areas of the coast where compatible with adjacent uses. Marina developments are not considered appropriate on the sensitive coast of the National Park.'

13.3.14 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority issues Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Local Development Plan for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, including the *'Historic Environment (Archaeology)'*, adopted 22 June 2011. This Supplementary Planning Guidance includes specific reference to the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cadw/ICOMOS UK. 1998) and where it is included within PPW10 (paragraph 6.1.21 as discussed above). Where an application site lies within a registered landscape the National Park Authority will expect applicants to have assessed the impact of their developments on registered historic landscape, which the Authority will weigh against other material considerations. To assist applicants for planning permission, Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales and the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts have prepared the Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (Revised 2007).

13.3.15 Two sites (Warrior Way and Dale Road) fall within the registered landscape of Milford Haven Waterway. The landscape area retains many Iron Age coastal promontory forts, early Medieval and Viking place names and Medieval cast boroughs as well as evidence of more recent history of ship building and fishing industries.

13.3.16 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority also issued Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Local Development Plan for the, Adopted 11 December 2013 titled *'Seascape Character Assessment'*.

13.3.17 The seascape character assessment of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park includes territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles offshore and extends from Cardigan Island in the north to the Taf estuary in Carmarthen Bay in the south. The study area reaches inland to include the areas of Milford Haven outside the Park, and up to the tidal limits of the Daugleddau.

13.3.18 Prehistoric promontory forts, more recent military installations, religious buildings, harbours and other historic features and wrecks indicate the area's strong connection to ancient seaways and reinforce its strong sense of place. Each area is described in terms of its key characteristics, physical influences, cultural influences and aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities. The following Seascape Character Areas (SCAs) are relevant for this assessment as depicted In Figure 4:

- SCA 31 – Outer Milford Haven (Dale Road – Site 7)
- SCA 32 – Inner Milford Haven (Warrior Way – Site 6)
- SCA 34 – Freshwater West (East Pickard Bay – Site 8)

Guidance

13.3.19 Detailed guidance on planning and the historic environment is provided in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN24: Welsh Government 2017). With regards to the planning process, TAN24 provides the following guidance:

'The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ (...) In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development (Paragraph 4.2).'

'Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeoenvironmental evidence, it is important that the opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted (Paragraph 4.3).'

13.3.20 Early consultation is encouraged, and *'Where archaeological remains are known to exist, or considered likely to exist (...).the local planning authority should ask an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation (...). Applicants should show they have modified their development proposals to minimise any negative impact on the identified archaeological remains, and how they intend to mitigate any remaining negative impacts (Paragraph 4.7).'*

13.3.21 With regards to preservation of archaeological remains, TAN 24 states: *'The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance (...), must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations, and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of and need for the proposed development. (Paragraph 4.10).'*

13.3.22 The aspirations and vision of the Welsh Government regarding the historic environment are additionally expressed in Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, published by Cadw in 2011). This provides guidance on understanding heritage values and includes a section advising on how to assess heritage significance.

13.3.23 According to the guidance, heritage values fall into four inter-related groups:

- Evidential value – the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- Historical value - this derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. This value tends to be illustrative (providing insights into

past communities and their activities) or associative (association with a notable family, person, event or movement);

- Aesthetic value – this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and
- Communal value – this derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

13.3.24 The National Seascape Assessment for Wales (Natural Resources Wales, November 2015), comprise two complementary and linked elements: a marine character assessment; and a visual resource mapping element – only the marine character aspects are considered in this assessment. The National Seascape Assessment identifies 29 Marine Character Areas (MCAs), of which MCAs 21 and 22 are relevant for this assessment (see Figure 3), as follows:

- MCA 21 – Milford Haven – Warrior Way (Site 6) and Dale Road (Site 7); and
- MCA 22 – South Pembrokeshire Coastal and Inshore Waters – East Pickard Bay (Site 8).

13.3.25 Heritage Coasts are sections of the coastline in England and Wales designated for their natural beauty, wildlife and heritage. The classification scheme was set up in 1972 to help protect coastline of important scenic and environmental value from undesirable development and to help promote access to it by the public. Heritage Coasts are managed by Natural Resources Wales (formerly the Countryside Council for Wales). Their status carries no legal protection, but planning authorities must take the designation into account when making decisions on development. East Pickard Bay (Site 8) falls within the South Pembrokeshire Heritage Coast.

13.3.26 Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Milford haven Waterway Ports & Harbours Project was consulted for this assessment, and relevant areas assessed as being of archaeological potential and significance within which Warrior Way (site 6) and Dales Road (site 7) are located are considered in the chapter, and depicted below.

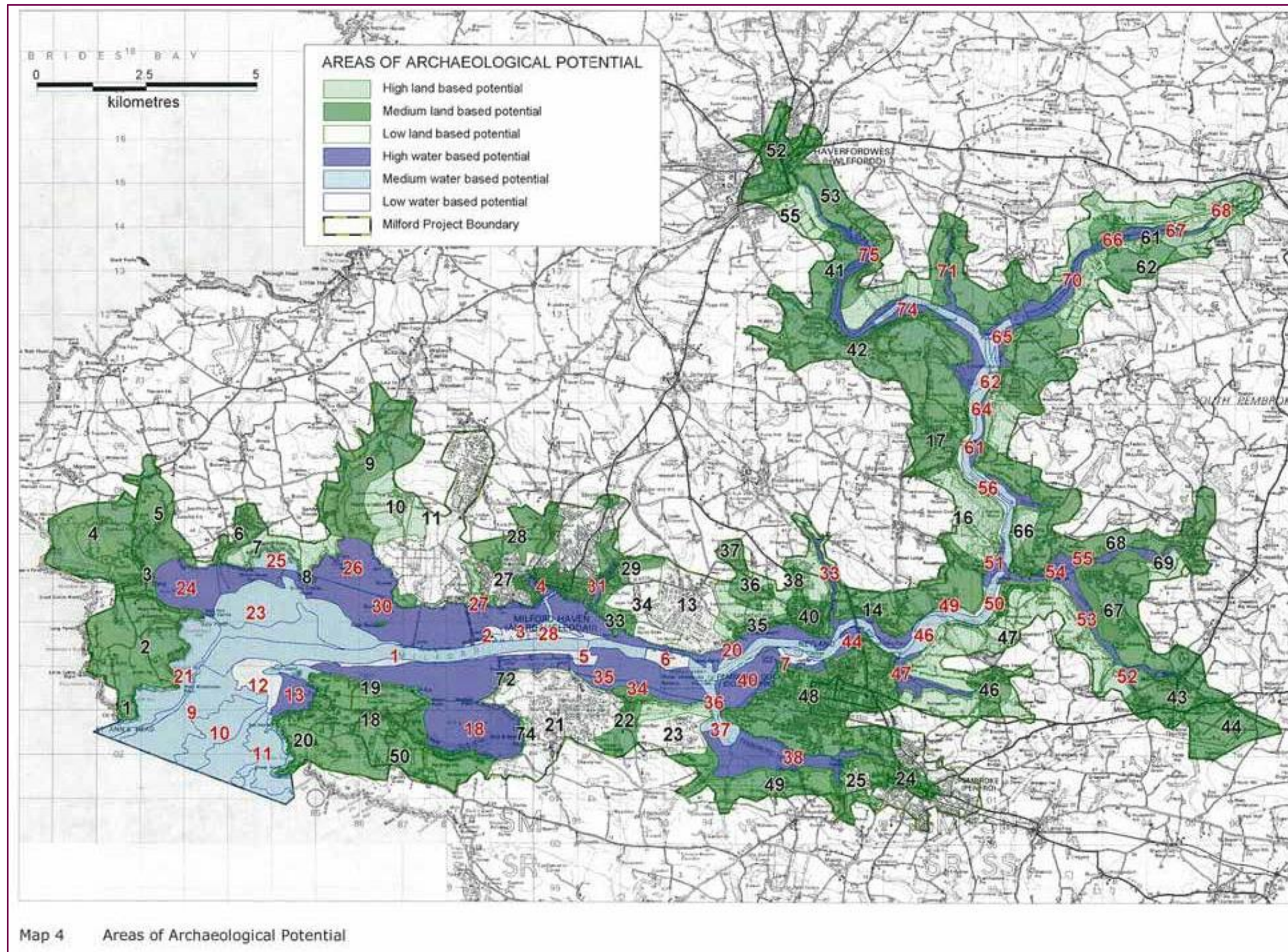


Figure 13.1: Areas of Archaeological Potential.

13.4 References

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13.5 Annex A

Table 13.1: Gazetteer of relevant heritage assets (within 500 m radius from each site).

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
Site 6	PRN 37445	PEMBROKE FERRY	SM97650467	Medieval – post-Medieval
Site 6	PRN 46430	BURTON FERRY;PEMBROKE FERRY	SM97890509	Medieval – post-Medieval / Modern
Site 6	NPRN 518,693	LANDING PLACE, BURTON CLIFF	SM9858404868	Post Medieval
Site 6	NPRN 407,850	BURTON FERRY NATO QUAY	SM98220483	Modern
Site 6	PRN 60488	TIMBER JETTY, WALL AND GATEPIERS TO TRINITY HOUSE	SM9787205090	Post-Medieval
Site 6	NPRN 34,610	NEYLAND PONTOON	SM978049	Post Medieval
Site 6	NPRN 272,883	NORTH BRITON	SM9739204659	Post Medieval
Site 6	NPRN 515,592	HAWKER HENLEY I L3387	SM9805	Modern
Site 6	PRN 46413	BURTON FERRY LANDING STAGE	SM9843004827	Modern
Site 6	NPRN 408,288	BURTON BEACH OVERLORD HARD	SM98420480	Modern
Site 6	PRN 46412	BURTON FERRY NATO QUAY	SM98200478	Modern
Site 6	PRN 37051	LLANION JETTY	SM98160432	Modern
Site 6	PRN 37052	CLEDDAU REACH NAVIGATION MARKER	SM98270428	Modern
Site 7	PRN 12809	GREAT CASTLE FARM	SM8406	Prehistoric
Site 7	PRN 2994	CULL POINT	n/a	Mesolithic / Neolithic
Site 7	PRN 2953	CULL POINT	SM8406	Bronze Age
Site 7	PRN 3006	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	SM84820603	Iron Age
Site 7	NPRN 305,356	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	SM84800602	Iron Age
Site 7	PRN 44703	LONGOAR BAY	SM84950632	Early Medieval
Site 7	NPRN 423,636	CIST CEMETERY, GREAT CASTLE HEAD, LONGOAR BAY	SM8494906318	Early Medieval
Site 7	PRN 110332	LINDSWAY BAY	SM84150611	Modern
Site 7	PRN 34465	MONK HAVEN	SM83400627	Post-Medieval
Site 7	PRN 34762	WATCH HOUSE POINT	SM83400640	Modern
Site 7	PRN 35080	WATCH HOUSE POINT	SM83520628	Modern
Site 7	PRN 34763	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	SM84650647	Modern
Site 7	NPRN 270,734	GUN EMPLACEMENT, ST. ISHMAEL'S	SM84630644	Post Medieval
Site 7	PRN 34765	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	SM847060	Modern
Site 7	NPRN 270,717	COAST ARTILLERY SEARCHLIGHT, ST. ISHMAEL'S	SM83540628	Post Medieval
Site 7	NPRN 308,194	GREAT CASTLE HEAD BEACON (REAR)	SM848061	Post Medieval
Site 7	NPRN 308,193	GREAT CASTLE HEAD BEACON (FRONT)	SM84720599	Post Medieval
Site 7	NPRN 272,684	FLORA	SM8467305956	Post Medieval
Site 7	NPRN 272,615	GLYNDWR	SM8476005896	Modern
Site 7	NPRN 273,239	BEHAR 1	SM8479805686	Modern

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
Site 7	NPRN 272,795	UNNAMED WRECK	SM8499807002	Post Medieval
Site 8	PRN 4746	FRESHWATER WEST	SR885998	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 33353	SEAWEED DRYING SHED;LAVERBREAD HUTS, FURZENIP, FRESHWATER WEST	SR8853299380	Post Medieval
Site 8	PRN 32776	ANGLE	SM84960165	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 524956	QUARRY, PARSON'S QUARRY BAY	SM8497101660	Post Medieval
Site 8	PRN 3099	WEST PICKARD CAMP	SM86240103	Iron Age
Site 8	NPRN 92623	WEST PICKARD CAMP	SM86240102	Iron Age
Site 8	PRN 32765	ANGLE	SM86250103	Modern
Site 8	PRN 33438	ANGLE	SM86330105	Modern
Site 8	NPRN 270745	WEAPONS PIT, ANGLE	SM86270104	Modern
Site 8	PRN 33438	ANGLE	SM86330105	Modern
Site 8	NPRN 270754	GUN EMPLACEMENT, ANGLE	SM86710109	Modern
Site 8	PRN 33440	ANGLE	SM88040063	Modern
Site 8	NPRN 270760	WEAPONS PIT, ANGLE	SM88050063	Modern
Site 8	PRN 11976	FRESHWATER WEST	SR882993	Prehistoric
Site 8	NPRN 524,740	SUBMERGED FOREST, FRESHWATER WEST	SR8834299870	Mesolithic
Site 8	NPRN 240,879	UNNAMED WRECK	SM8499400453	Modern
Site 8	NPRN 273,100	HIGHLAND HOME	SR8768799145	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 273,231	LCG No 15	SM8451200179	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 273,193	WILLEMOES OF THURO	SM8810000200	Modern
Site 8	NPRN 420,445	UNNAMED WRECK (UPSIDE DOWN WRECK)	SM8810000200	Modern
Site 8	NPRN 272,992	MARY E WADHAM	SR8822799634	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 272,900	SPEEDWELL	SM8397601318	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 273,411	CRYSTAL	SM8407701570	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 518,475	ANCHORAGE, FRESHWATER BAY	SM8544700156	Post Medieval
Site 8	NPRN 518,599	SHEEP ROCK	SM8337701186	Multiperiod

PRN = Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER)

NPRN = Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales / National Monuments Record of Wales (RCAHMW / NMRW)

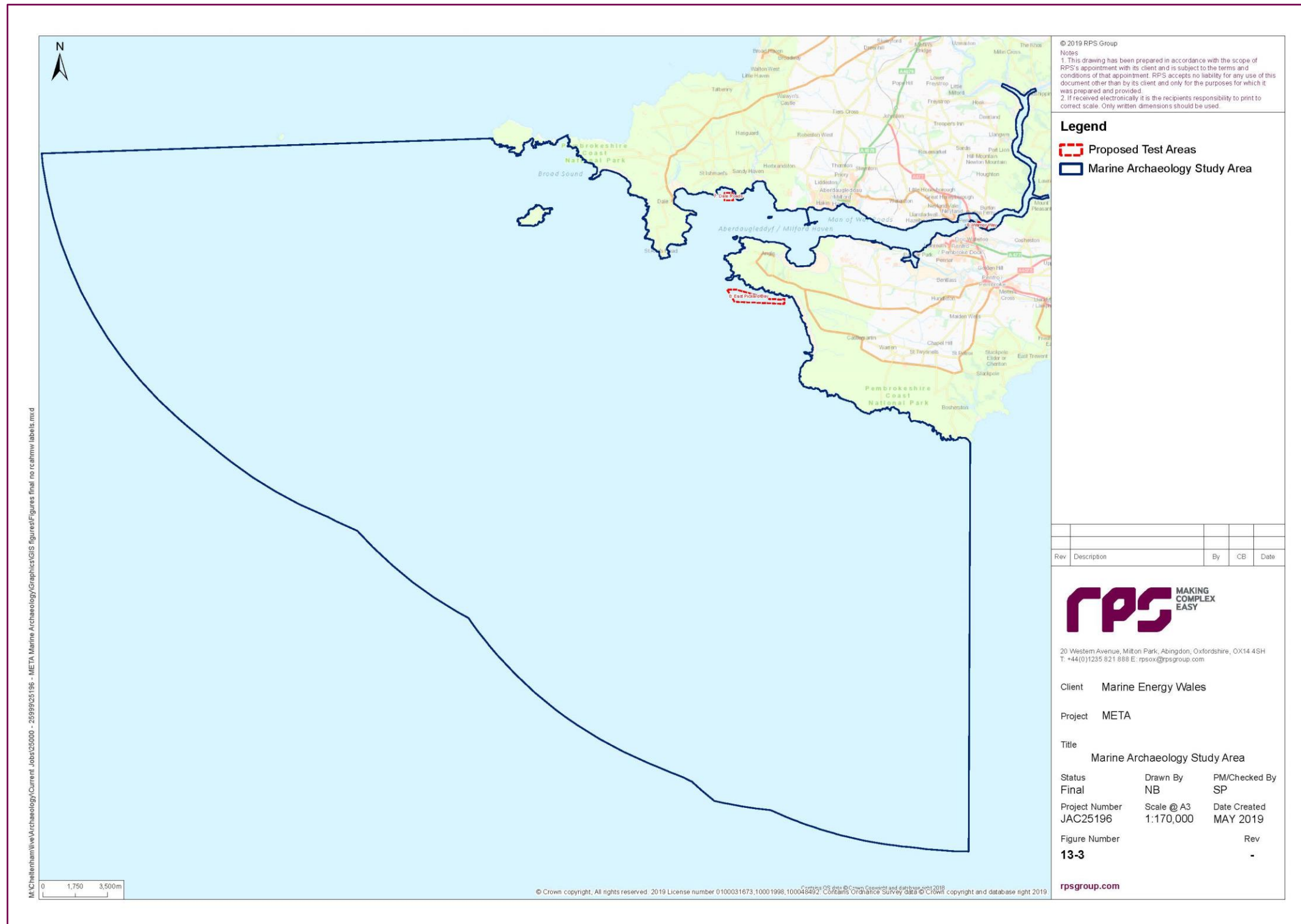


Figure 13.3: Marine Study Area.

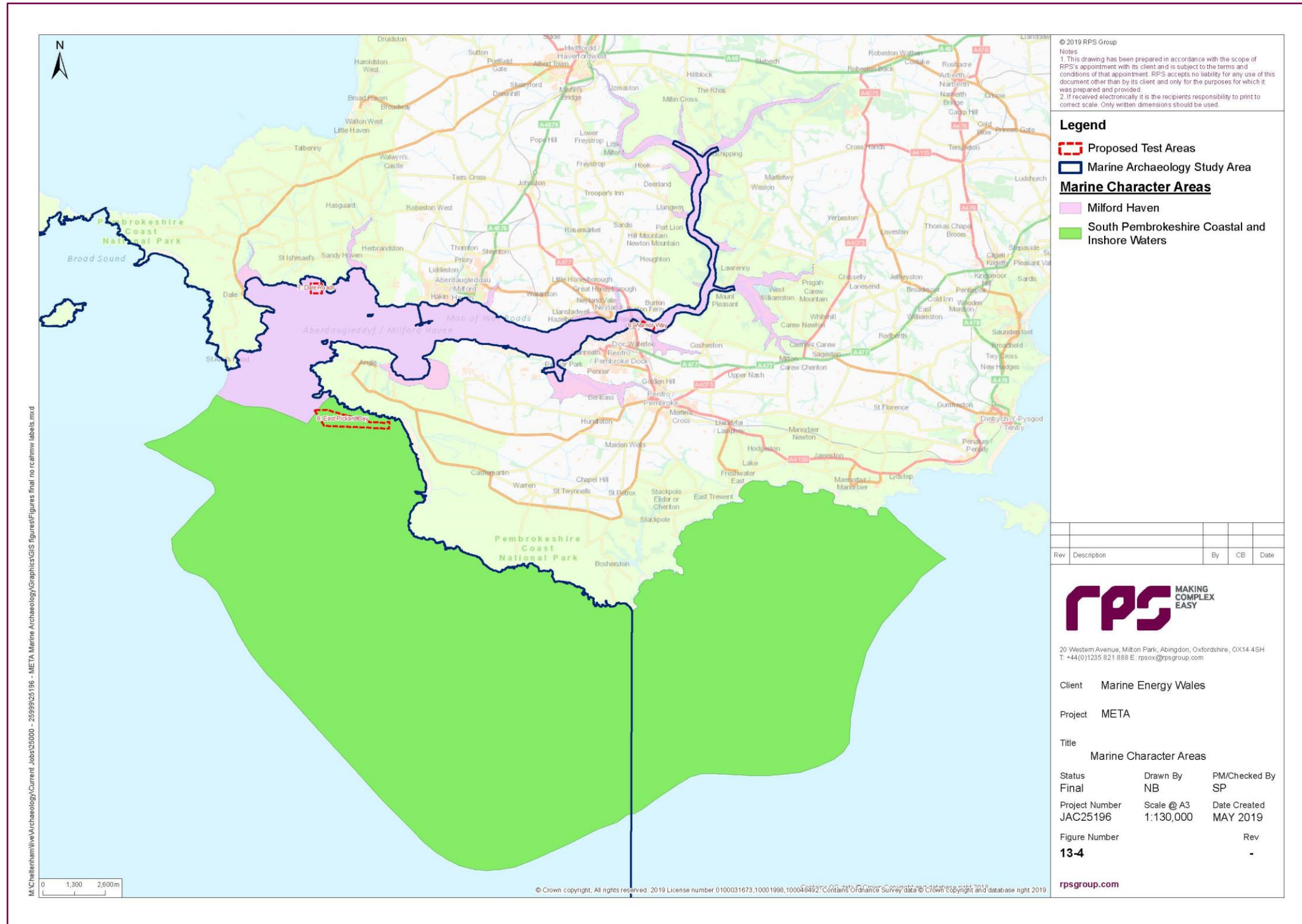


Figure 13.4: Marine Character Areas.

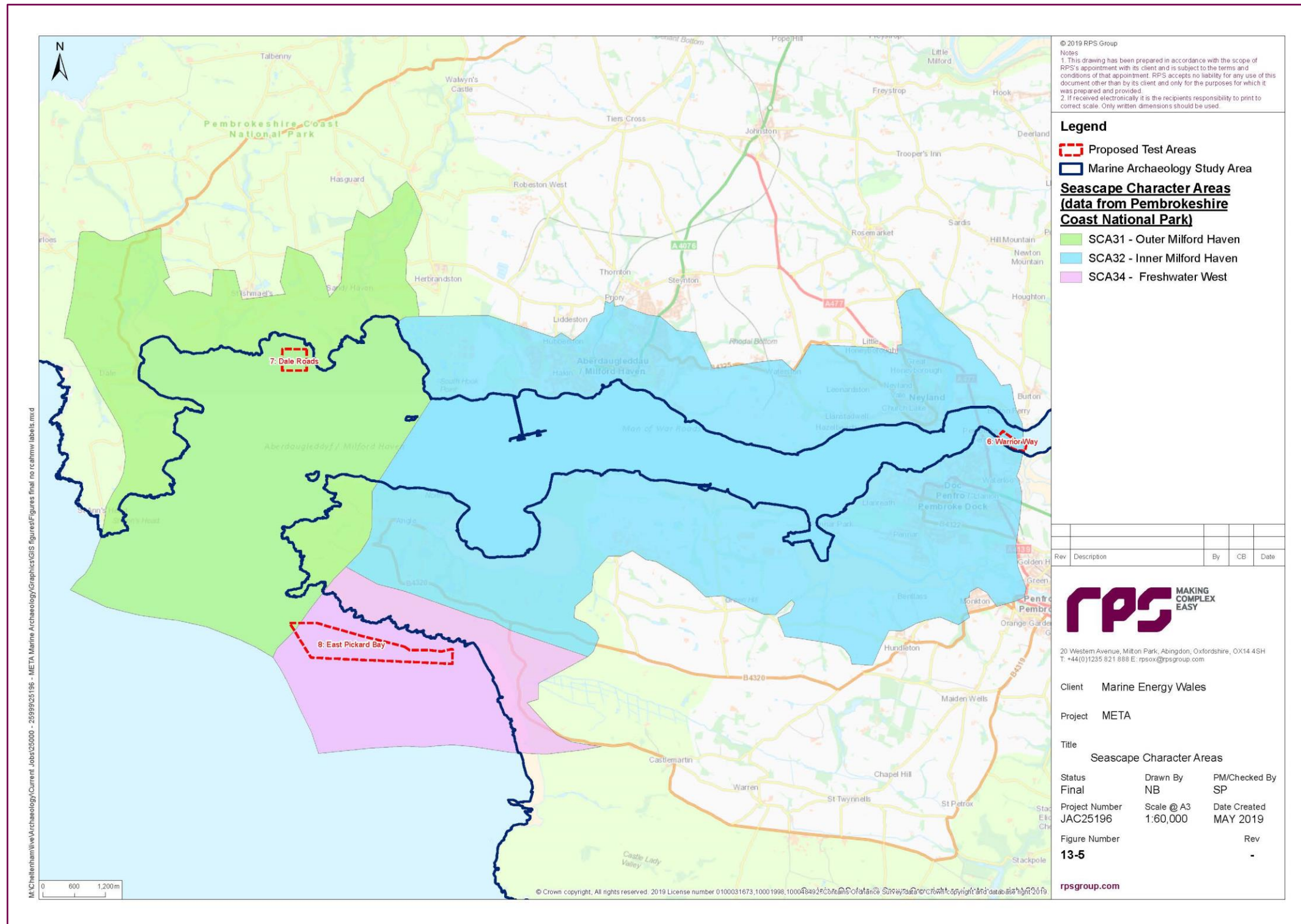


Figure 13.5: Seascape Character areas.

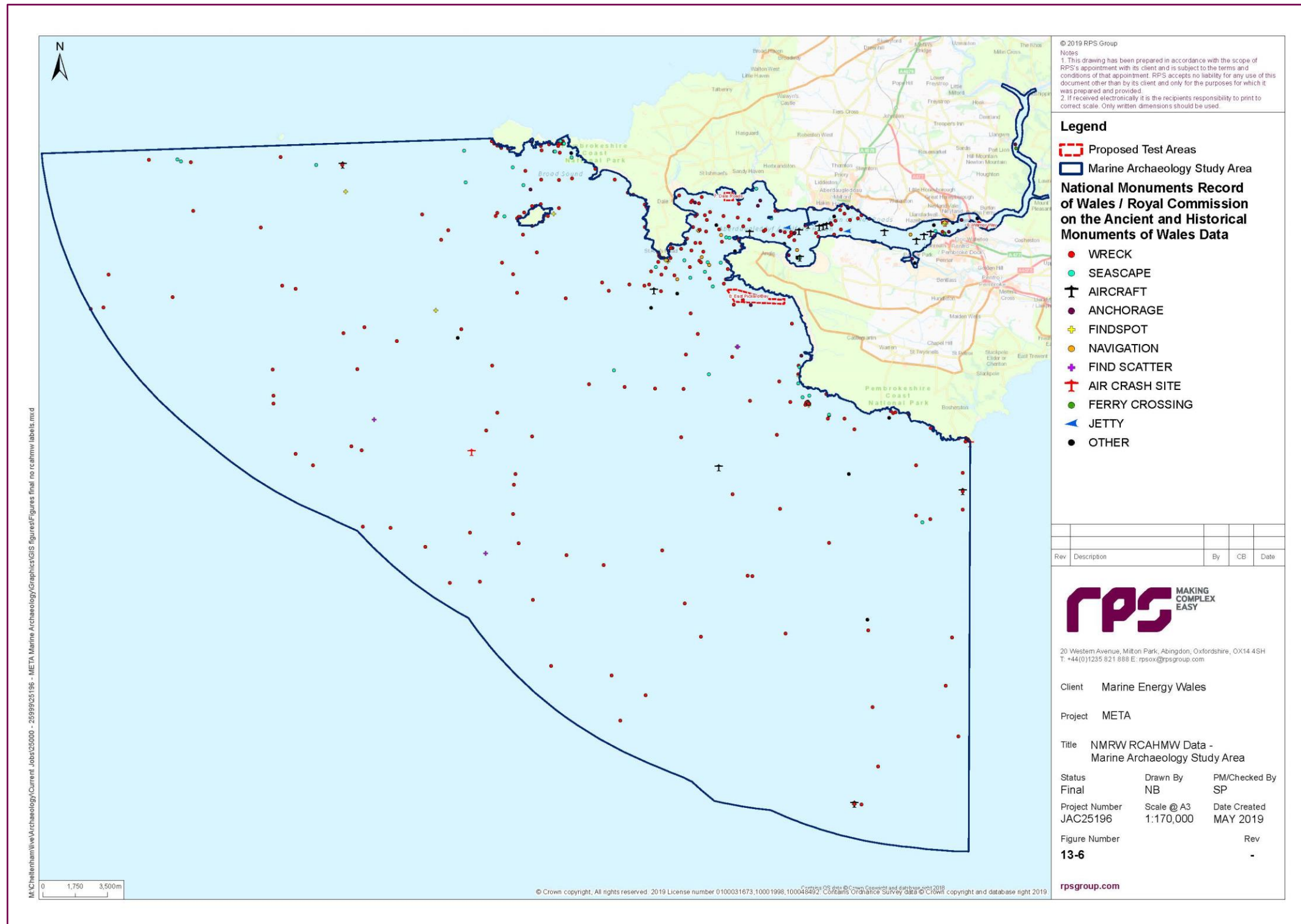


Figure 13.6: RCAHMW data – search area.

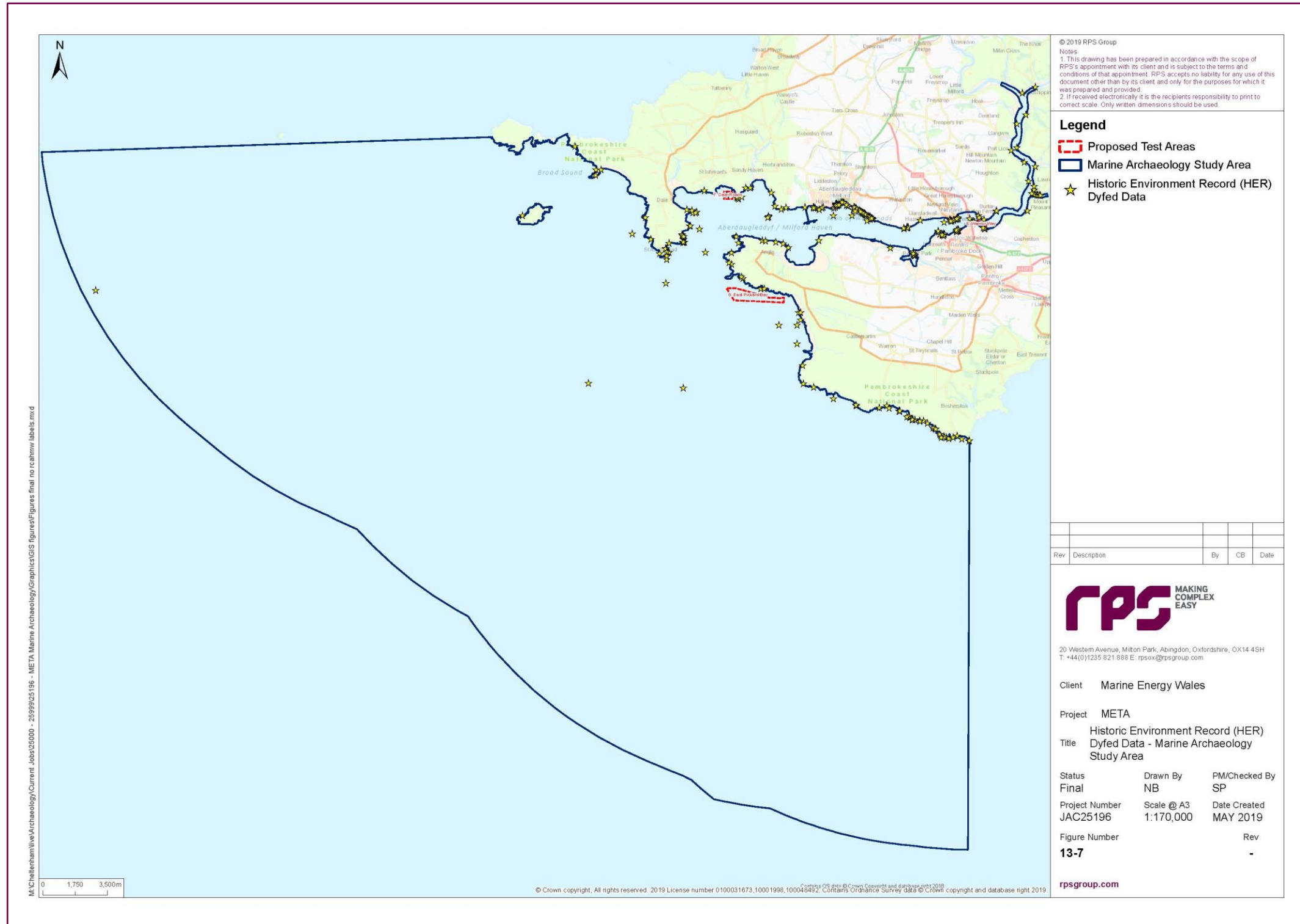


Figure 13.7: DAT data – search area.

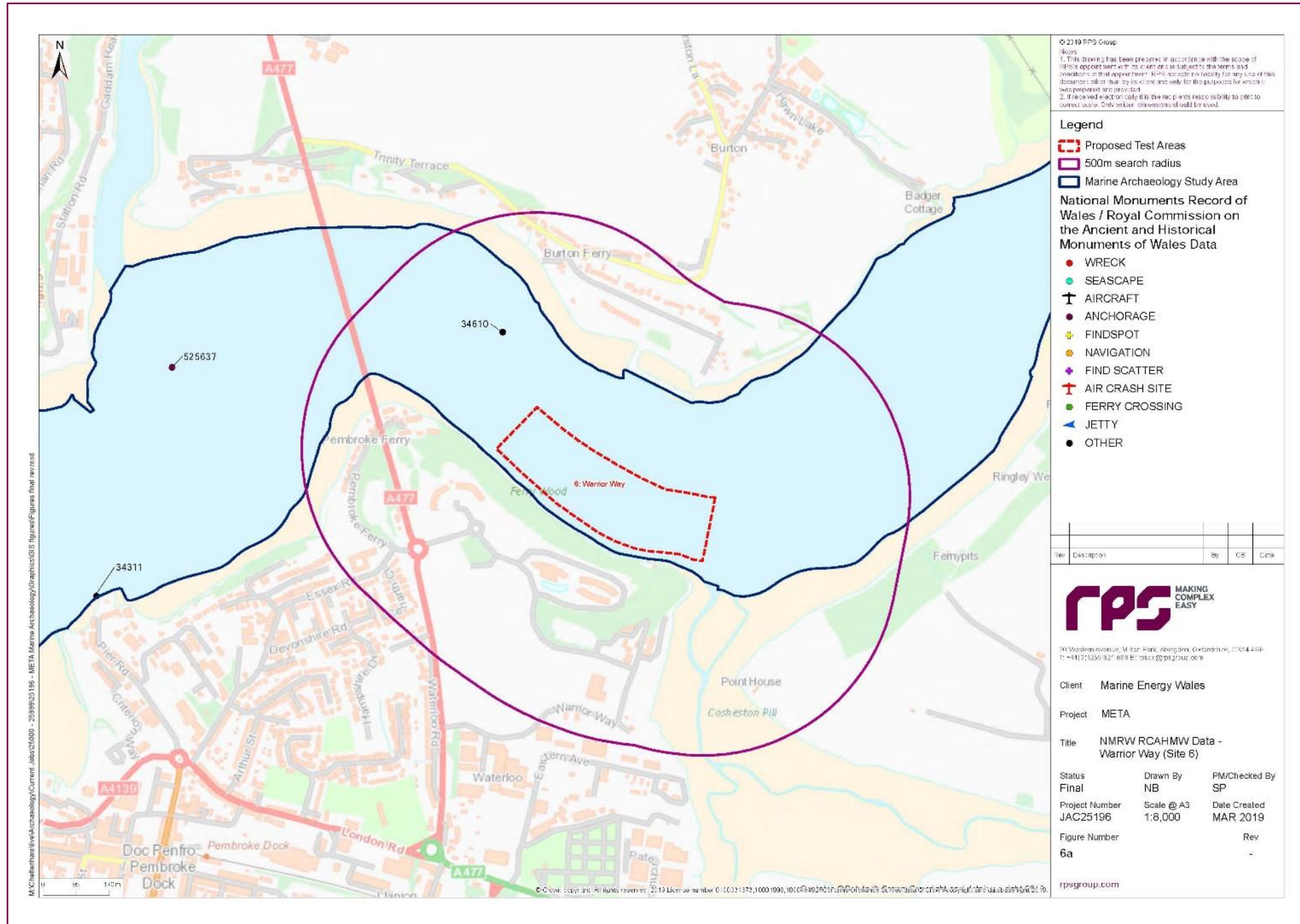


Figure 13.8: Warrior Way - Site 6 – RCAHMW

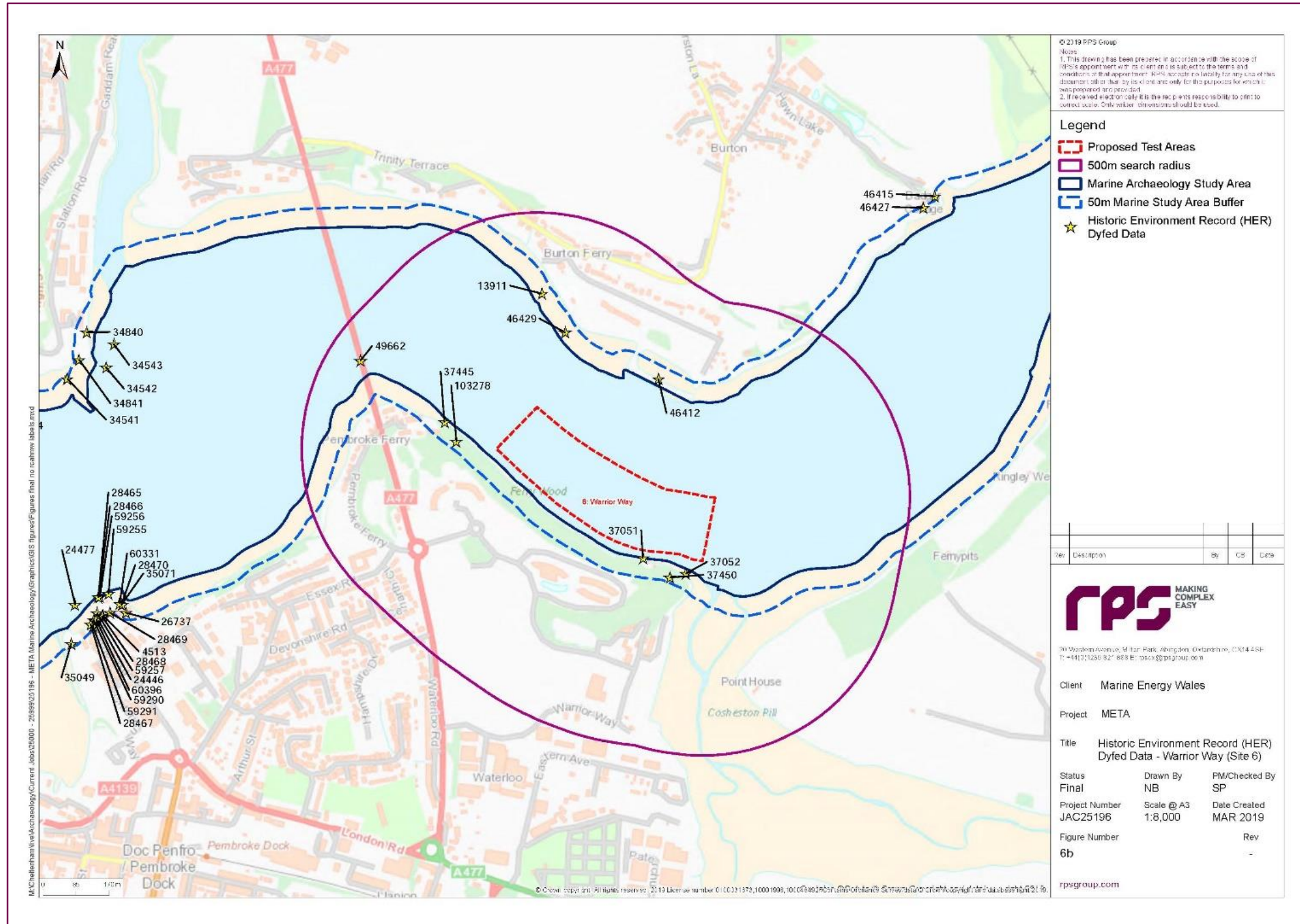


Figure 13.9: Warrior Way - Site 6 – HER Dyfed Data.

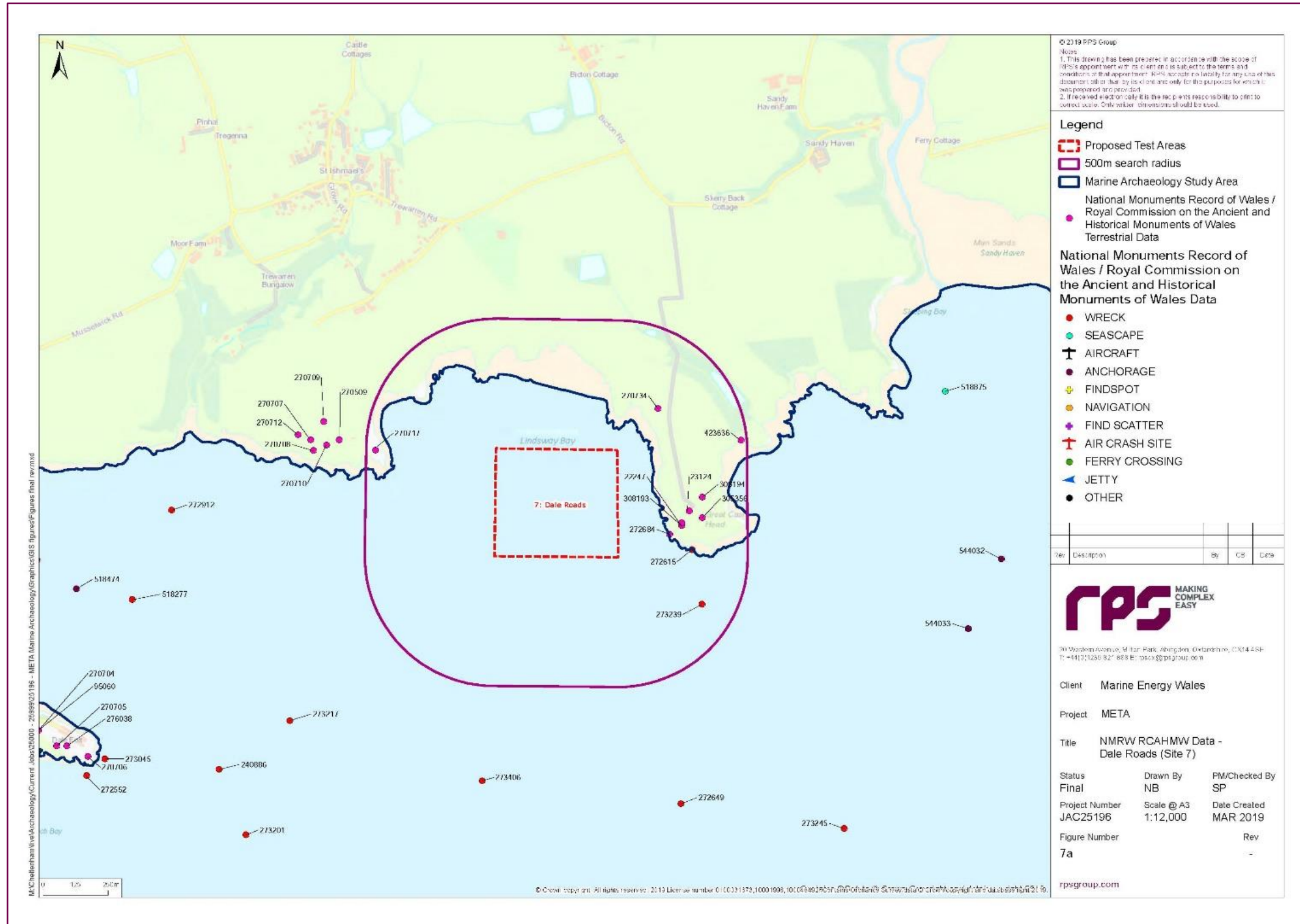


Figure 13.10: Dale Road - Site 7 – RCAHMW

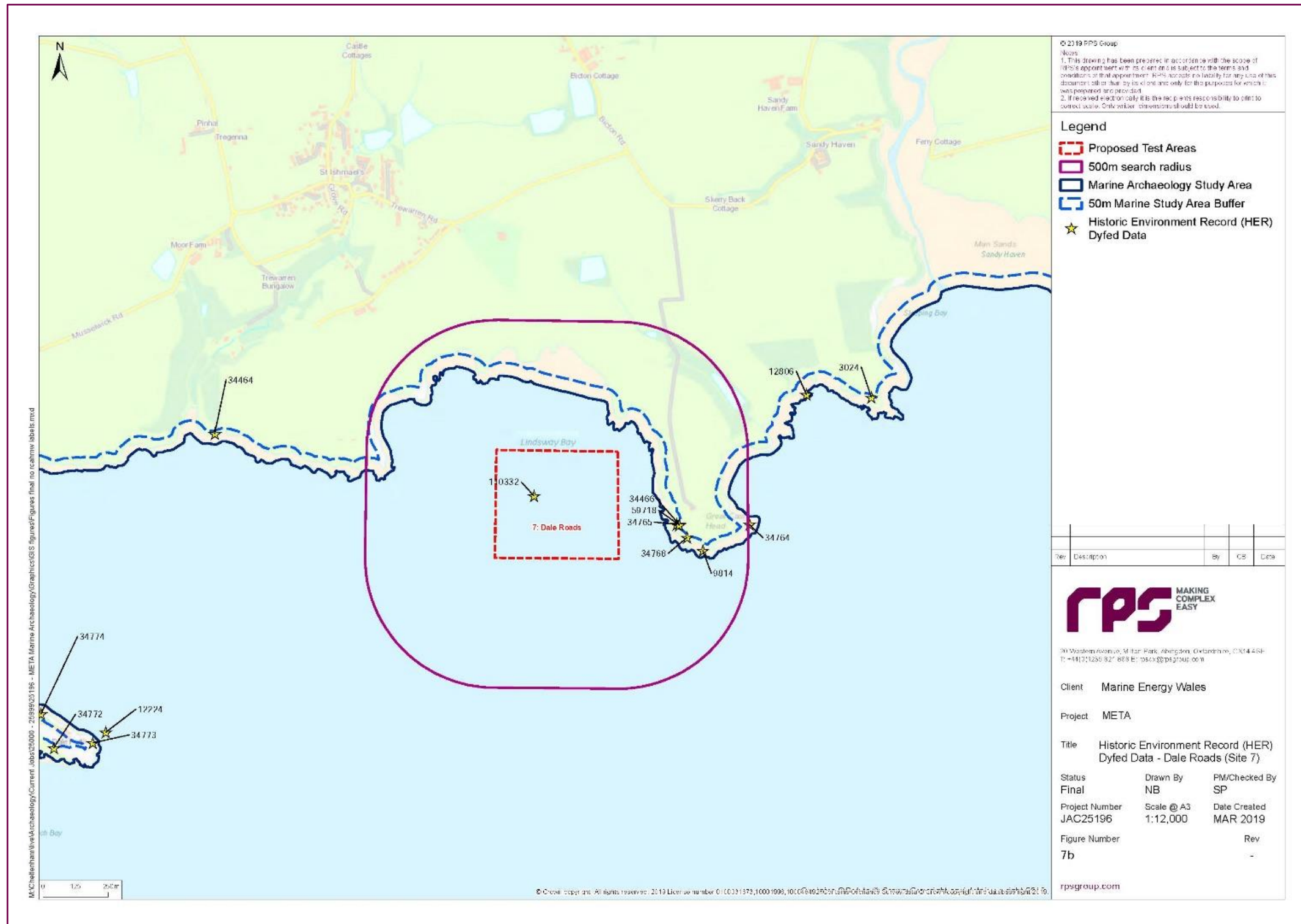


Figure 13.11: Dale Road - Site 7 – HER Dyfed Data.

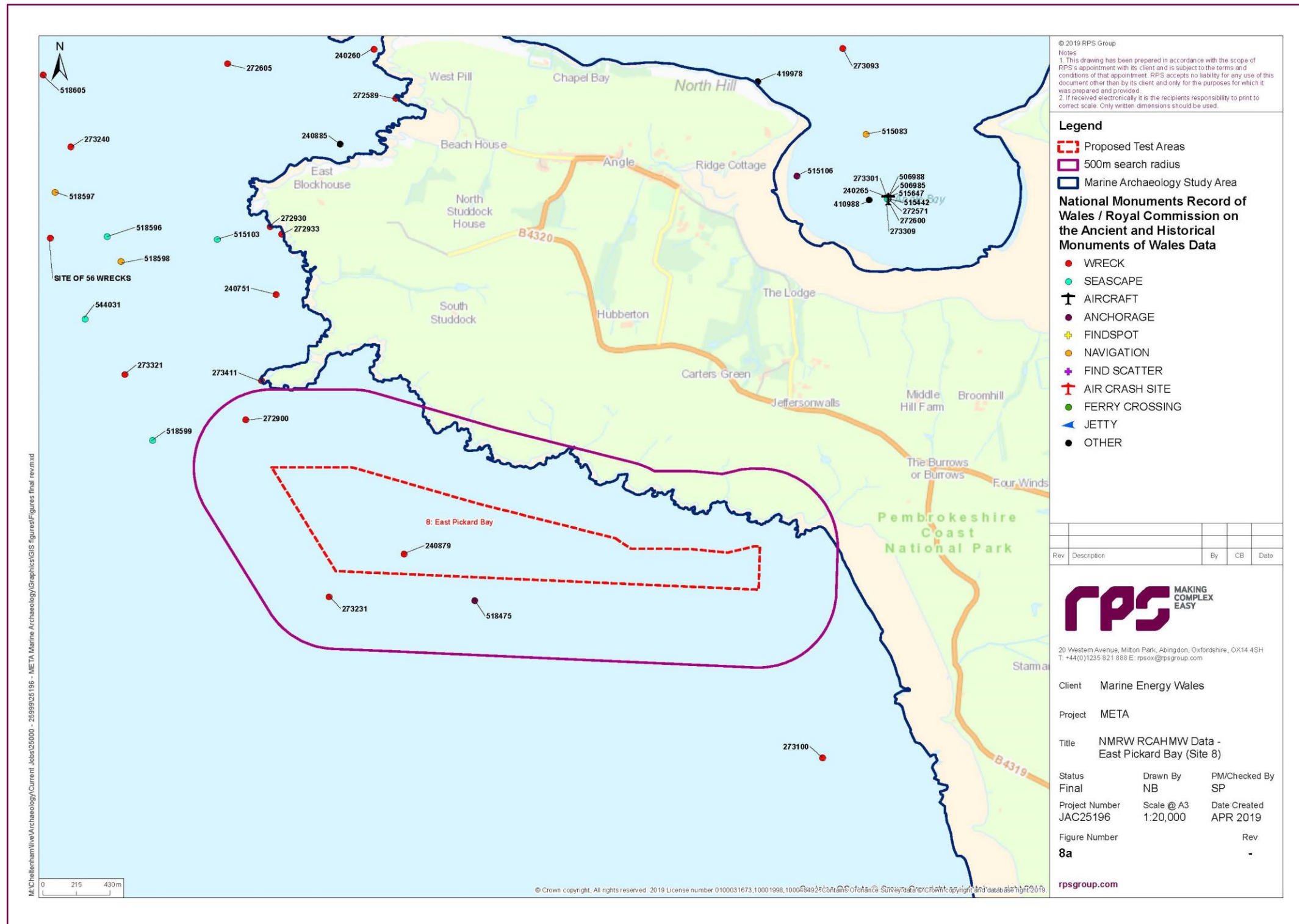


Figure 13.12: East Pickard Bay - Site 8 – RCAHMW.

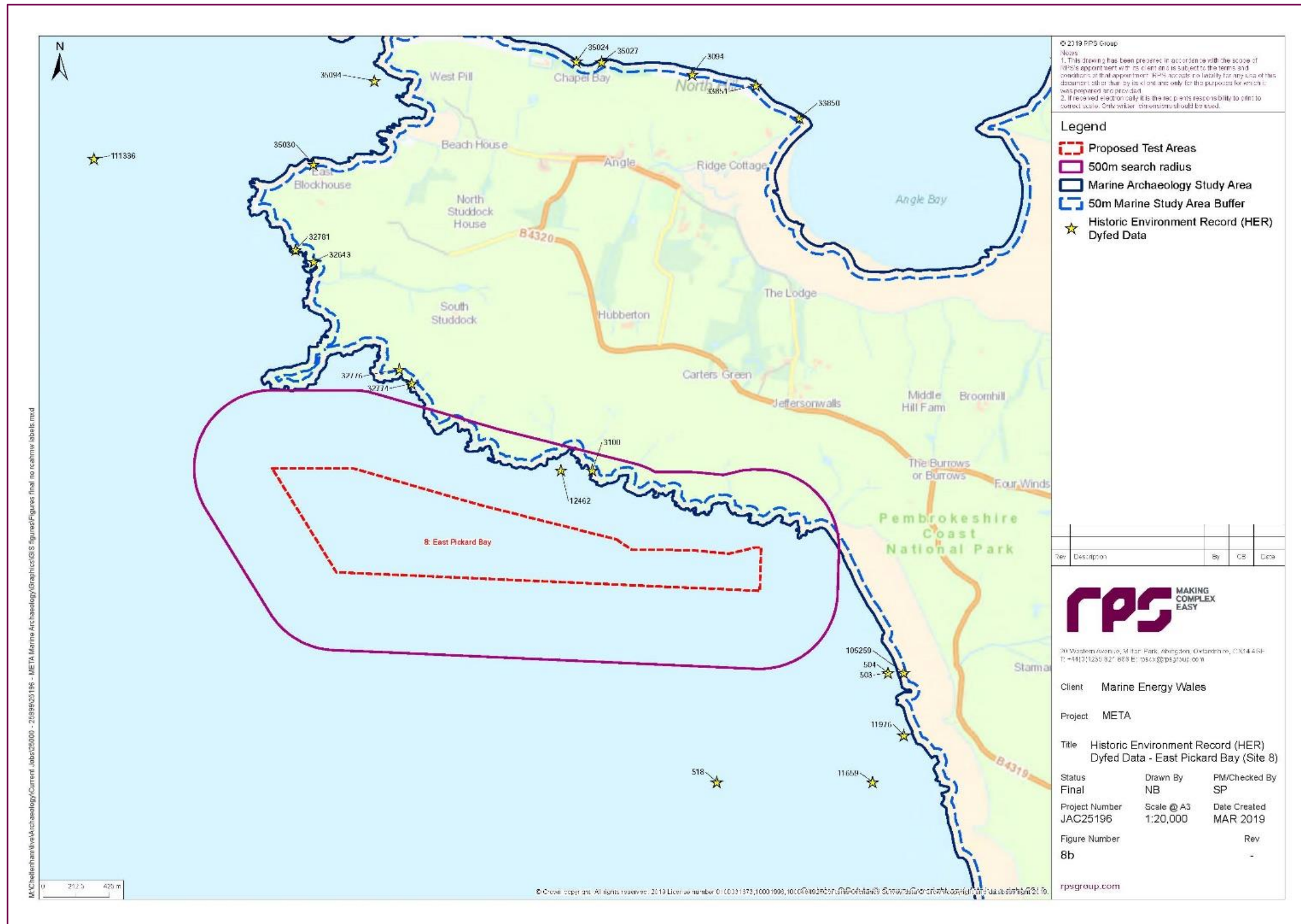


Figure 13.13: East Pickard Bay - Site 8 – HER Dyfed Data.