



HERITAGE STATEMENT

GOLDBOROUGH ROAD BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM
LAND SOUTH OF GOLDBOROUGH ROAD, HUNDLETON, PRMBROKE, NEAR SA71 5SH
P16-01-HS JANUARY 2024

Project: Golborough Road BESS

Client: Pembroke Green Limited

Job Number: 647640

Revision: 2

File Origin: 2. National/Wales/ Goldborough Road BESS/Reports

Document Checking:

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Contents

Non-technical summary.....	- 5 -
1.0 Introduction	- 6 -
1.1 Project background	- 6 -
1.2 Site Location	- 6 -
1.3 Topography, Soils and Geology	- 7 -
1.4 Proposed development	- 7 -
1.6 Aims and objectives	- 8 -
2.0 Methodology and sources	- 10 -
2.1 Heritage Statement	- 10 -
2.2 Site visit.....	- 11 -
2.3 Assessing heritage significance.....	- 11 -
2.4 Assessing the contribution of setting	- 12 -
2.5 Assessing harm	- 13 -
3.0 Historic environment baseline	- 14 -
3.1 Introduction	- 14 -
3.2 Overview of past archaeological investigations	- 14 -
3.3 Archaeological and historical background	- 16 -
4.0 Buried heritage assets: statement of potential and significance	- 28 -
4.1 Introduction	- 28 -
4.2 Archaeological potential and significance	- 28 -
4.3 Past Impacts and factors affecting archaeological survival	- 28 -
5.0 Designated heritage assets: statement of significance	- 31 -
5.1 Introduction	- 31 -
5.2 Scoping	- 31 -
5.3 Designated heritage assets for assessment.....	- 32 -
6.0 Assessment of change.....	- 36 -
6.1 Introduction	- 36 -
6.2 Impact on buried heritage assets (archaeology).....	- 36 -
6.3 Impact on designated heritage assets	- 36 -

7.0	Conclusion and recommendations	- 41 -
7.1	Conclusion	- 41 -
7.2	Archaeological Potential	- 41 -
7.3	Impact to Designated Heritage Assets	- 42 -
8.0	References.....	- 43 -
8.1	Documentary sources	- 43 -
8.2	Cartographic & Aerial Photographic sources.....	- 43 -
9.0	Appendix 1: Gazetteer of known heritage assets.....	- 44 -
10.0	Appendix 3: Definitions of heritage significance/importance.....	- 46 -
11.0	Appendix 4: Factors for determining the importance of known and potential heritage assets .	- 47 -
12.0	Appendix 5: Criteria to determine the level of impact	- 49 -
13.0	Appendix 5: PLANNING POLICY WALES	- 50 -

Abbreviations and Conventions used in the text		
c.	circa	km kilometres
CA	Conservation Area	LB Listed Building
ha	hectares	LPA Local Planning Authority
HA	Heritage Asset	m metres
HE	Historic England	NGR National Grid Reference
HER	Historic Environment Record	NHLE National Heritage List for England
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	NPPG National Planning Practice Guidance
		NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

Assumptions and Limitations

This report is compiled using primary and secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

Compliance

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements stated within the Planning Policy Wales (2021) National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG; (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, and Standard and guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2017).

Non-technical summary

Savills Heritage and Townscape has been commissioned to produce a Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application for a proposed Battery Energy Storage System with associated infrastructure (BESS) on land south of Goldborough Road, Hundleton, Pembroke.

The historic development of the Site, in addition to an appraisal of the significance of the designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site, has been used to inform the assessment of the proposals' potential impact on the historic environment (inclusive of both above and below ground heritage assets).

Archaeological Potential

*The results of research from data held at the Dyfed HER, as well as cartographic and archive sources, suggest that the Site has a **moderate** to **high** potential for archaeological remains of Prehistoric date, a **negligible** potential for remains of Romano-British date, a **negligible** potential for remains of Early medieval date, a **low** potential for remains of medieval date (unrelated to agricultural practices), and a **low** potential for remains unrelated to agricultural activity dating to the post-medieval and modern periods.*

Development groundworks within the Site would have a direct impact on any archaeological remains present within the Site. Any impacts from groundworks associated with the proposed development could be mitigated through an agreed programme of archaeological works developed in conjunction with the Dyfed Archaeological Trusts Planning Archaeologist. Agreed archaeological mitigation works could then be undertaken prior to and / or during the construction phase.

Any mitigation fieldwork would need to be undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The exact scope and extent of any mitigation will be agreed in discussions with the Dyfed Archaeological Trusts Planning Archaeologist and all archaeological fieldwork would be monitored by the LPAs archaeological advisor to ensure that the works comply with the agreed WSI. The LPA archaeological advisor would also review all reporting on the archaeological fieldwork.

Impact to Designated Heritage Assets

Three designated heritage assets were assessed in detail. These were The scheduled monuments of Wallaston Barrow Cemetery and Corston Beacon Round Barrow, and the Grade II listed Sommerton Farmhouse.

*The assessment determined that the proposals would have **no direct impact** on any of these heritage assets, a **negligible** impact on the present day extended rural setting of the scheduled monuments, and a **negligible** impact on the wider setting of the listed building. It was also determined that these impacts to the setting of these heritage assets would result in **no harm** to their significance.*

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Comisiynwyd Savills Heritage and Townscape i gynhyrchu Datganiad Treftadaeth i gyd-fynd â chais cynllunio ar gyfer System Storio Ynni Batri arfaethedig gyda seilwaith cysylltiedig (BESS) ar dir i'r de o Heol Goldborough, Hundleton, Penfro.

Mae datblygiad hanesyddol y Safle, yn ogystal ag arfarniad o arwyddocâd yr asedau treftadaeth dynodedig yng nghyffiniau'r Safle, wedi cael ei ddefnyddio i lywio'r asesiad o effaith bosibl y cynigion ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol (gan gynnwys asedau treftadaeth uwchben ac o dan y ddaear).

Mae canlyniadau ymchwil o ddata a gedwir yn HER Dyfed, yn ogystal â ffynonellau cartograffig ac archifol, yn awgrymu bod gan y Safle botensial **cymedrol i uchel** ar gyfer gweddillion archaeolegol o'r cyfnod Cynhanesyddol, potensial **dibwys** ar gyfer gweddillion o ddyddiad Brythonaidd-Rufeinig, potensial **dibwys** ar gyfer gweddillion o'r cyfnod canoloesol Cynnar, potensial **isel** ar gyfer gweddillion o ddyddiad canoloesol (heb fod yn gysylltiedig ag arferion amaethyddol), a photensial **isel** ar gyfer gweddillion nad ydynt yn gysylltiedig â gweithgarwch amaethyddol sy'n dyddio i'r cyfnodau ôl-ganoloesol a modern.

Byddai gwaith datblygu o fewn y Safle yn cael effaith uniongyrchol ar unrhyw weddillion archaeolegol sy'n bresennol ar y Safle. Gallai unrhyw effeithiau o waith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad arfaethedig gael eu lliniaru drwy raglen gytûn o waith archaeolegol a ddatblygwyd ar y cyd ag Archaeolegydd Cynllunio Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed. Yna gellid gwneud gwaith lliniaru archaeolegol y cytunwyd arno cyn a/neu yn ystod y cam adeiladu.

Byddai angen gwneud unrhyw waith maes lliniaru yn unol â Chynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig (WSI) cymeradwy. Bydd union gwmpas a maint unrhyw waith lliniaru yn cael ei gytuno mewn trafodaethau gydag Archaeolegydd Cynllunio Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed a byddai'r holl waith maes archaeolegol yn cael ei fonitro gan ymgynghorydd archaeolegol yr ACLI i sicrhau bod y gwaith yn cydymffurfio â'r WSI y cytunwyd arno. Byddai ymgynghorydd archeolegol yr ACLI hefyd yn adolygu'r holl adroddiadau ar y gwaith maes archaeolegol.

Effaith ar Asedau Treftadaeth Dynodedig

Aseswyd tri ased treftadaeth dynodedig yn fanwl. Y rhain oedd henebion cofrestredig Mynwent Wallaston Barrow a Beddrod Crwn Corston Beacon, a ffermdy rhestredig Gradd II Sommerton.

Penderfynodd yr asesiad na fyddai'r cynigion yn cael **unrhyw effaith uniongyrchol** ar unrhyw rai o'r asedau treftadaeth hyn, effaith **ddibwys** ar leoliad gwledig estynedig presennol yr henebion cofrestredig, ac effaith **ddibwys** ar leoliad ehangach yr adeilad rhestredig. Penderfynwyd hefyd na fyddai'r effeithiau hyn ar leoliad yr asedau treftadaeth hyn yn arwain at **unrhyw niwed** i'w harwyddocâd.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1. Savills Heritage and Townscape has been commissioned to produce a Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application for a proposed Battery Energy Storage System with associated infrastructure (BESS) on land south of Goldborough Road, Hundleton, Pembroke, SA71 5SH, centred on NGR 192759, 201090, see **Figure 1**.



Figure 1 Aerial image of the Site (outlined in red) and its immediate environs

1.2 Site Location

- 1.3 The proposed BESS Site, including access from the public highway and cable corridor to the point of connection occupies approximately 6.8 hectares (ha) of land. The main BESS site sits within an irregularly shaped agricultural field, with the cable route to the point of connection crossing agricultural land, Goldborough Road, and land south of Pembroke Power Station.
- 1.3.1 The Site is surrounded by agricultural land set within fields with hedgerow boundaries. The southern

and western boundaries of the Site are bounded by a belt of trees. The eastern and northern boundaries comprise hedgerow planting.

Topography, Soils and Geology

- 1.3.2 The topography of the main BESS Site has a southerly aspect, sloping gently from approximately 60m above ordnance datum (AOD) on the northern boundary to 55m AOD on the southern boundary. The predominant soil type within the vicinity of the Site consists of Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>) and the underlying solid geology consists of the Milford Haven Group - Argillaceous rocks and sandstone, interbedded.

1.4 Proposed development

- 1.5 The proposal is for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a Battery Energy Storage System for distribution of electricity to the National Grid. The Proposed Development would operate for a time limited period of 40 years. The main components of the Proposed Development comprise:

- Battery storage facility comprising batteries housed within shipping containers or similar;
- Inverter/transformer stations with cooling equipment and associated electrical infrastructure distributed evenly across the site housed within metal containers;
- Underground cabling to connect the battery storage facility and inverters/transformer stations to the proposed on-site 132kV substation and control room, which comprises the plant and equipment necessary to export the electricity stored on-site to the electricity network;
- Underground cabling from the BESS Site to the point of connection at Pembroke National Grid Substation;
- Security fencing and monitoring CCTV/infra-red cameras mounted along the perimeter of the BESS Site;
- Landscape planting, biodiversity enhancements and surface water attenuation measures (to be designed as part of the evolving design);
- Groundworks; and
- Temporary construction laydown area and site access from the public highway.

Scope

1.5.1 The report provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Proposed Development. These are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and include designated and non-designated assets. The report also includes an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site and a discussion of the potential impact the development may have on both above ground (built heritage) and below ground (archaeological remains) heritage assets.

1.6 Aims and objectives

1.6.1 Archaeology and built heritage have been a material consideration in the planning process since 1990 and its value is recognised in national and local planning policy. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the proposed development and to provide recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of a future planning application to develop the Site. The aim is achieved through six objectives:

- Identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
- Describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the Planning Policy Wales, taking into account factors which may have compromised asset survival;
- Determine the contribution that setting makes to the significance of any sensitive heritage assets;
- Assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals,
- Assess the impact of the proposed development on how designated heritage assets are understood and experienced through changes to their setting; and
- Provide recommendations for further mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

1.6.2 Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, taking into account past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival.



Figure 2 Prelim Plan

2.0 Methodology and sources

2.1 Heritage Statement

2.1.1 This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2020).

2.1.2 In order to determine the full historic environment potential of the Proposed Development, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any previous archaeological investigations within and/or adjacent to the Proposed Development Areas, and a 1km wider study area around the Site, were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible buried heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the area of the Proposed Development (**Figure 11**). In addition, designated heritage assets (such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and Conservation Areas) (**Figure 12 & 13**) were also assessed for potential indirect impacts to their settings and significance.

2.1.3 The table below provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this study area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 1: Sources Consulted

Source	Data	Comment
CADW	National Heritage List (NHL) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER	Historic Environment Records (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)	National Monument Record	The RCAHMW maintains and curates the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), an archive with an online Coflein.
Local Planning Authority	Conservation area appraisals	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Source	Data	Comment
Local Planning Authority	Locally listed buildings	Building of local importance designated by the local planning authority due to architectural and/or historic significance and a positive contributor to the character of an area. Whilst not statutorily protected, a building's inclusion on the list means that it is a material consideration in the planning process.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Sub-surface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Internet	Historic maps (eg tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment.

2.2 Site visit

2.2.1 In order to inform this report a site visit (**Figures 14 - 20**) was carried out on 29th September 2023 to confirm the topography and existing land use, the nature of the existing buildings and monuments, identify any visible heritage assets (e.g. structures, buildings and/or earthworks) and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets.

2.2.2 The site visit also extended into the outer study area beyond the areas of Proposed Development for the purposes of scoping designated heritage assets and their inter-visibility with the Proposed Development Area and for the settings assessment itself.

2.3 Assessing heritage significance

2.3.1 Conservation Principles (2011) and the TAN 24 (2017) glossary provide that an asset's significance derives from its historic 'values', which are defined by the latter as follows:

- **Evidential Value:** "Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity";
- **Historical Value:** "Value deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present";
- **Aesthetic Value:** "Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place"; and
- **Communal Value:** "Value deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to

it, or from whom it figures in their collective experience or memory”.

2.3.2 Each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case by case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

2.3.3 In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.

2.4 Assessing the contribution of setting

2.4.1 In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment takes into account the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.

2.4.2 Setting is the way in which the asset is understood (i.e. archaeological and historical interests) and experienced (aesthetic interests). It is not an asset in itself. It differs from curtilage (historic/present property boundary); context (association with other assets irrespective of distance) and historic character (sum of all historic attributes, including setting, associations, and visual aspects).

2.4.3 Guidance produced by Cadw (Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017) has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment:

Step 1: *Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.*

Step 2: *Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.*

Step 3: *Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

Step 4: *If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

2.4.4 This assessment has taken into account the physical surroundings of the asset, including topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the asset is currently experienced and understood through its setting, in particular views to and from the asset and the Site, along with key views, and the extent to which setting may have already been compromised.

2.5 Assessing harm

- 2.5.1 Professional judgement is used to consider the impact of future development on the significance a known or potential heritage asset.
- 2.5.2 The Cadw guidance document *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011) states that “Balanced and justifiable decisions about change to the historic environment depend upon understanding who values different historic assets and why they do so, leading to a clear statement of their significance and, with it, the ability to understand the impact of the proposed change on that significance. Every reasonable effort should be made to *eliminate or minimize adverse impacts on historic assets. Ultimately, however, it may be necessary to balance the benefit of the proposed change against the harm to the asset. If so, the weight given to heritage values should be proportionate to the importance of the assets and the impact of the change upon them.*” The section of the document *Conservation Principles in Action* provides further guidance on making decisions about changes to significant historic assets. It defines harm as “*Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of an historic asset.*”
- 2.5.3 *Conservation Principles in Action* does not provide further detail on this definition of harm, however the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) has produced guidance (*Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties* 2011), which along with *Conservation Principles*, has been used as a baseline to compile Table ? (Appendix 5) and extended to apply to all heritage assets whether designated or non-designated. ICOMOS defines substantial impacts as affect assets to such a degree that they are ‘totally altered’.

3.0 Historic environment baseline

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the historical development of the Site and its environs by historic period, compiled from sources as listed in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1** and drawing on previous studies in the area surrounding the Site with due acknowledgement.

3.2 Overview of past archaeological investigations

3.2.1 3 archaeological investigations (both desk-based and fieldwork) have been undertaken within the wider study area. These investigations (either HER points or events) are shown on **Figure 3**, detailed in **Appendix 1**, and listed below:

- **125517:** Greenlink Interconnector Geotechnical Trial Pits
- **108935:** Wogaston Inlet
- **35003:** Coastal Survey 1997-1998 Lower Milford Haven



3.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric period (900,000 BC–AD 43)

- 3.3.1 The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic period saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent (seasonal) occupation. During the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC), after the last glacial maximum, and in particular after around 13,000 BC, further climate warming took place and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that Britain first saw continuous occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. Southern Pembrokeshire is known to contain archaeological resources relating to the Palaeolithic, although these are mostly stray finds or located in cave sites, protected from glaciers movements at the end of the last Ice Age. There are however no records of Palaeolithic activity recorded on the HER within the Site nor the wider study area.
- 3.3.2 The Mesolithic hunter-gather communities of the post-glacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Within this part of Pembrokeshire Mesolithic activity is confined to flint working sites or find scatters and there are no known settlement sites. One such flint working site is recorded at Lambeeth (HER Ref. 3255) c. 450m to the east of the main BESS site and along the line of the proposed cable route, however it should be noted that the exact location of this flint scatter is not known. A second flint working site of Mesolithic date is recorded at Haplass Cottage (HER Ref. 3250) c. 780m to the north-west of the main BESS Site. The HER provides no further details regarding the finds from this site.
- 3.3.3 The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC), Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43) are traditionally seen as a time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land.
- 3.3.4 The above Mesolithic flint working sites (HER Refs. 3250 & 3255) are also recorded on the HER as

possibly dating to the Neolithic period. No further activity of Neolithic date is recorded within the main BESS site nor the wider study area.

3.3.5 There are no known heritage assets of Bronze Age date recorded within the main BESS site nor along the line of the proposed cable route. Within the wider study area there are three monuments of Bronze Age date recorded on the HER (HER Ref. 47442 (comprising HER Refs. 3245 – 8), 3245, and 11694).

3.3.6 The most significant of these are the Wollaton Round Barrows (HER REF. 47442) which together form Scheduled Monument PE064. The monument lies c. 600m to the south of the Site and comprises the remains of four earthen built round barrows. Three of the barrows form a north-west to south-east alignment; the north western barrow measures c 30m in diameter and c 0.7m in height, the central barrow measures c 35 m in diameter and c 1.7m in height and the south eastern barrow measures c 25m diameter and c 0.6m in height. The fourth barrow is situated to the south of the central and measures c 25m in diameter and c 1m in height. Two round barrows (HER Ref. 11694) were also recorded at Lambeeth Farm c. 200m to the east of the main BESS site but there is now no trace of them. Wallaston Green Burnt Mound (HER Ref. 3254) is recorded c. 520m to the south-east of the main BESS site, but no further description is given on the HER, however burnt mounds typically date to the Bronze Age.

3.3.7 Two additional Scheduled Monuments of Bronze Age date are recorded within the wider 3km study area. These are Corston Beacon Round Barrow (SM Ref. PE059 c. 1.2km to the south-east of the Site and Dry Burrows Round Barrows (SM Ref. PE060) c. 2.3km to the south-east of the Site.

3.3.8 The above Bronze Age activity within the vicinity of the Site indicates that Bronze Age settlement would have been present within the area, although such evidence remains elusive.

3.3.9 There are no non-designated heritage assets of Iron Age date recorded within 1km of the main BESS site. There are however 3 Scheduled Monuments of Iron Age date recorded within the wider 3km study area. These are: Kings Mill Camp (SM Ref. PE245), an inland Promontory Fort, c. 2.1km to the south-west of the Site; Enclosure & Earthworks at Lewiston Hall (SM Ref. PE400), a coastal Promontory Fort, c. 1.9km to the north of the Site; and north-west Pennar Camp (SM Ref. PE262), a late prehistoric enclosure, c. 1.9km to the north-east of the Site.

3.3.10 In addition, the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) description for Rhoscrowther, within which the

proposed development area lies, the B4320, c. 1km to the south of the Site follows the line of a likely prehistoric trackway known as The Ridgeway Road.

Romano-British period (AD43 – AD410)

- 3.3.11 There are no heritage assets of Romano-British date recorded within the Site nor the wider study areas.

Early medieval (AD410 – AD1066) and medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 3.3.12 In the period after the Roman withdrawal, the whole area of Wales was essentially rural in nature and was ruled as a series of separate kingdoms. It was characterised by small settlements known as *trefi*, and the society was ruled over at this time by a landed warrior aristocracy. The land ownership and territorial boundaries were complex and changeable during the early medieval period, with numerous wars for territorial gain, and consolidation between the aristocratic families.
- 3.3.13 There are no heritage assets of Early medieval date recorded on the HER within the Site nor its immediate environs. There are also no heritage assets of medieval date recorded within the Site, but there are three recorded within the wider 1km study area. These comprise of place name evidence with Wallaston Cross (HER Ref. 7932) recorded in the apportionment of the 1839 Tithe map in a field c.150m to the west of the Site and Cross Park (HER Ref. 3373) recorded c. 660m to the south-east of the Site. There is also documentary evidence for medieval settlement at Moreston (HER Ref. 10791) c. 850m to the east-south-east of the Site with the site itself possibly forming part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement.
- 3.3.14 Within the wider 3km study area there is 1 Scheduled Monument (Eastington Manor House (SM REF PE263) c. 2.9km to the north-west of the Site) and 2 Grade I listed churches (Church of St Decumanus (LB Ref. 6591) c. 2.5km to the north-west of the Site, and the Church of St Michael (LB Ref. 5948) c. 2.7km to the south-west of the Site.

Post-medieval and modern periods (AD1540 – present)

- 3.3.15 The majority of the HER records within the immediate vicinity of the Site date to the Post-medieval (11) and Modern (1) periods. Post-medieval assets include Wallaston Farmhouse (HER Ref. 120943) c. 115m to the south of the Site; Wallaston Methodist Chapel (HER Ref. 10092) c. 175m to the south-

west of the Site (built in 1809 and converted to a dwelling in the 1990s; the ruined cottage of Wallaston Green (HER Ref. 21676) c. 235m to the south-west of the Site; Converted farmstead at Wallaston Green (HER Ref. 120944) c. 225m to the south-west of the Site; Site of Margery Bottom Cottage (HER Ref. 103266) c. 400m south-east of the Site; Site of Margery Bottom Well (HER Ref. 103265) c. 405m to the south-east of the Site; Site of Blacksmiths Workshop (HER Ref. 17879) c. 205m to the north-west of the Site; Somerton Cottage (HER Ref. 120947) c. 600m to the south of the Site; Somerton Farmstead (HER Ref. 120948) c. 715m to the south of the Site; Somerton Farmhouse (Grade II Listed 60437) c. 710m South of the Site; Moreston Farmstead (HER Ref. 120945) c. 815m to the south-east of the Site; Site of Well (HER Ref. 126697) c. 890m to the south-east of the Site; and Site of Blacksmiths Workshop (HER Ref. 25439) c. 880m to the south-east of the Site. A single modern asset, the site of a High Frequency Direction Finding Station/Fixer Station – Demolished (HER Ref. 26247) c. 895m to the south-west of the Site.

3.3.16 The first map to show the Site and its immediate environs at any appreciable scale is the 1839 Tithe map for the Parish of Pwllcrochan (**Figure. 4**). The area of the BESS is located almost entirely within Plot 213 which is recorded on the accompanying apportionment as being under meadow and in the ownership of Sir John Owen and occupied by Elizabeth Gwither. The western side of the Site covers part of Plot 214 (owned and occupied by the same landowner and tenant as Plot 213) which was also under meadow. The Site is bounded to the south by Plots 215 (meadow) & 256 (pasture) and to the east by Plot 211 (pasture). The fieldnames do not give any indication of possible former landuse, in fact the fields containing Wallaton Round Barrows (244 (New Park) & 260 (Middle Park)) give no indication of their presence. Within the wider study area Wallaston Farmhouse (HER Ref. 120943) and the buildings at Wallaston Green (HER Refs. 10092, 120944, 120944) are shown to the south and south-west of the Site, and the Blacksmith Workshop to the north-west of the Site (HER Ref. 17879) is also illustrated. The road network appears largely as it does today, with the exception of Goldborough Road which was just a track at this time, and the remaining plots of land appear as undeveloped agricultural land.

3.3.17 The Ordnance Survey map of 1864 (**Figure 5**) shows the same general layout of fields with some more subdivision of plots to the south and east of Wallaston Farmhouse. Further dwellings are also shown in the wider study area, including Margerys Bottom (HER Refs. 103266 & 103265), Somerton Farmhouse (Ref. 60437), and Moreston (HER Ref. 120945).

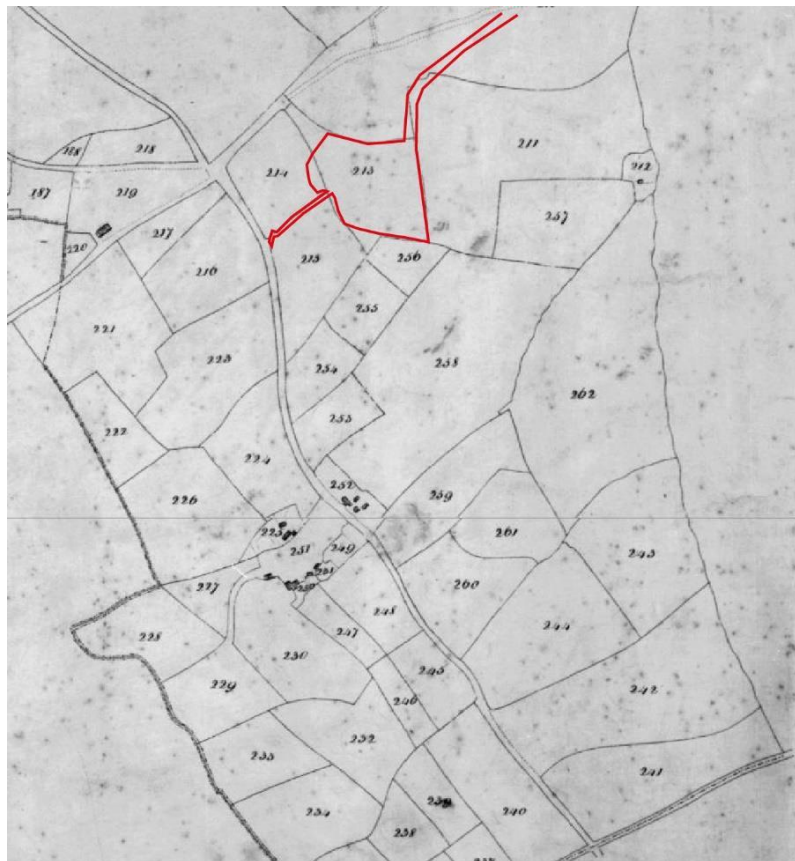


Figure 4 Extract from the 1839 Tithe map

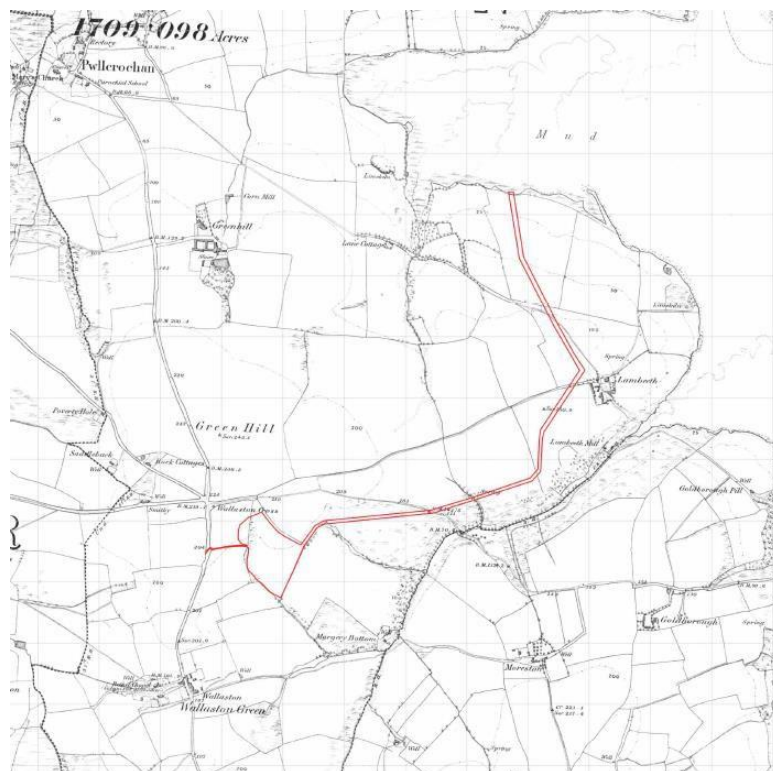


Figure 5 Extract from the 1864 Ordnance Survey map

- 3.3.18 There are no significant changes shown within the Site or its immediate environs on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1906 and 1948 (not illustrated) and the only notable change shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1964 (**Figure 6**) is that the Wallaton Round Barrows are annotated for the first time.

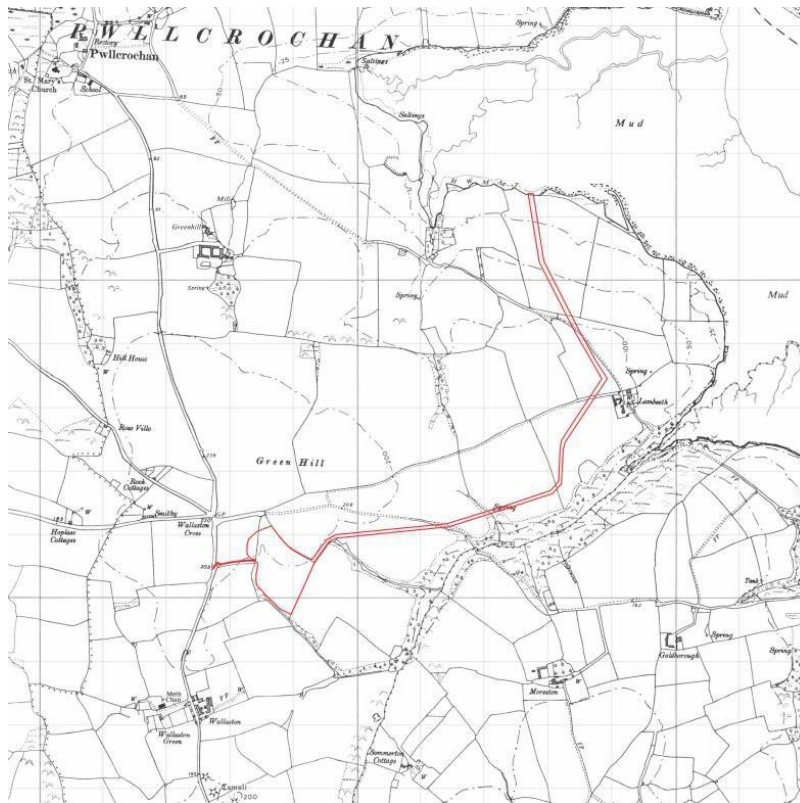


Figure 6 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1964.

- 3.3.19 By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1976 (**Figure 7**) the Green Hill Reservoir had been constructed to the north of the main BESS Site, north of Goldborough Road and the Pembroke Power Station had been constructed (1968 - Oil-fired predecessor to the current station opened in 2012), which alongside the construction of Oil Refinery (construction from 1964) further to the west saw the industrialisation of the wider area to the north of the Site. Goldborough Road had also become more established as a road, rather than the track shown before, and is annotated as such for the first time.
- 3.3.20 No significance changes are shown within the Site or its immediate environs on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1994, 2001 and 2010 (not illustrated).

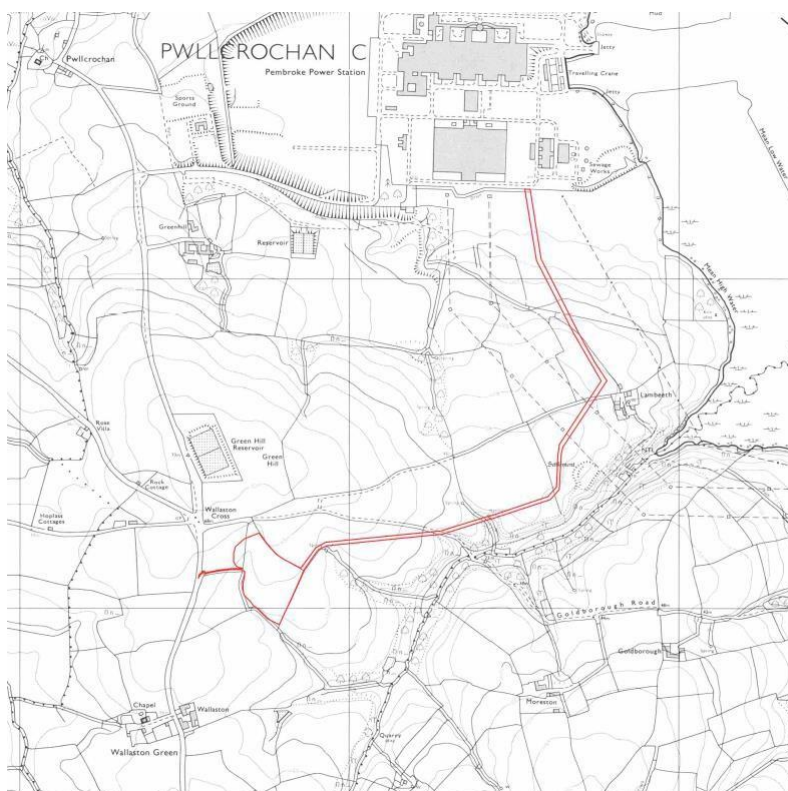


Figure 7 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1976.

Aerial Photographs

- 3.3.21 Aerial photographs were studied online at Data Map Wales, Coflein, Britain from Above, Cambridge Collection and Google Earth. No cropmark or earthwork features were visible on the available photographs.
- 3.3.22 Aerial photographs from Google Earth do however illustrate the more recent development of the area since the historic mapping of the 20th and early 21st centuries. An aerial photograph from 2013 (**Figure 8**) shows the area of the Site and wider study area shortly after the construction of the present day Pembroke Power Plant (as described above). Since 2013 there have been further development in the area, such as the Hoplass and Wogaston Solar Farms to the west of the Site as shown on an aerial photograph from 2018 (**Figure 9**).

Lidar

- 3.3.23 Data Map Wales LiDAR 1m resolution 2020-22 DSM (multidirectional hillshade) studied for this report did not reveal any potential archaeology within the Site or its immediate environs. The former field

boundary running north / south across the Site and the Wallaton Round Barrows to the south were however clearly visible and may total as many as 7 rather than the 4 previously recorded (**Figure 10**).



Figure 8 Aerial photograph of the Site and its immediate environs in 2013.



Figure 9 Aerial Photograph of the Site and its immediate environs in 2018.

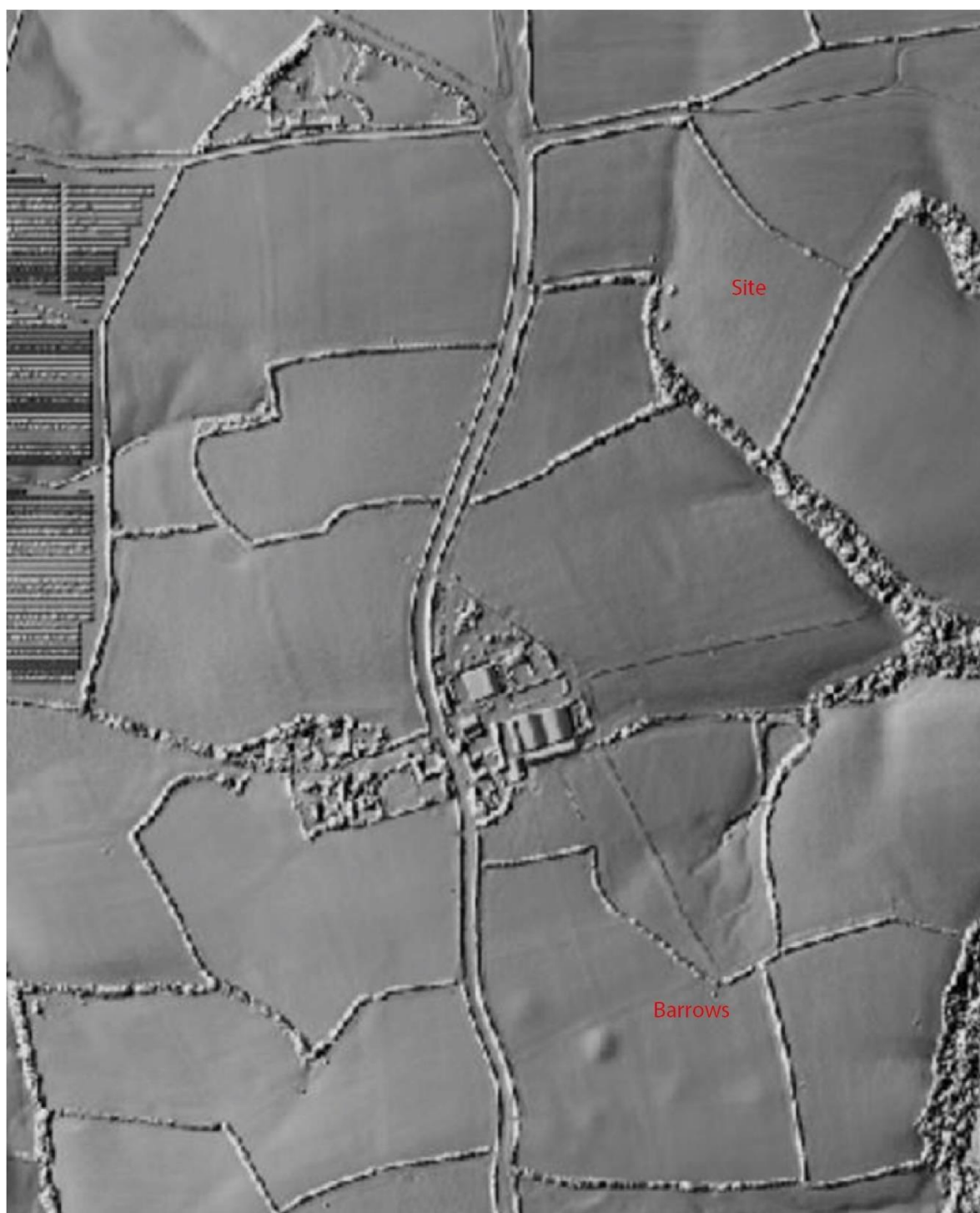


Figure 10 LiDAR 1m resolution 2020-22 DSM (multidirectional hillshade) covering the area of the Site and its immediate environs.



Figure 11 HER Monuments recorded within 1km of the Site.



- KEY
-  = Site
 -  = Wider Study Area
 -  = Prehistoric
 -  = Roman
 -  = Anglo-Saxon
 -  = Medieval
 -  = Post-medieval
 -  = Modern
 -  = Undated

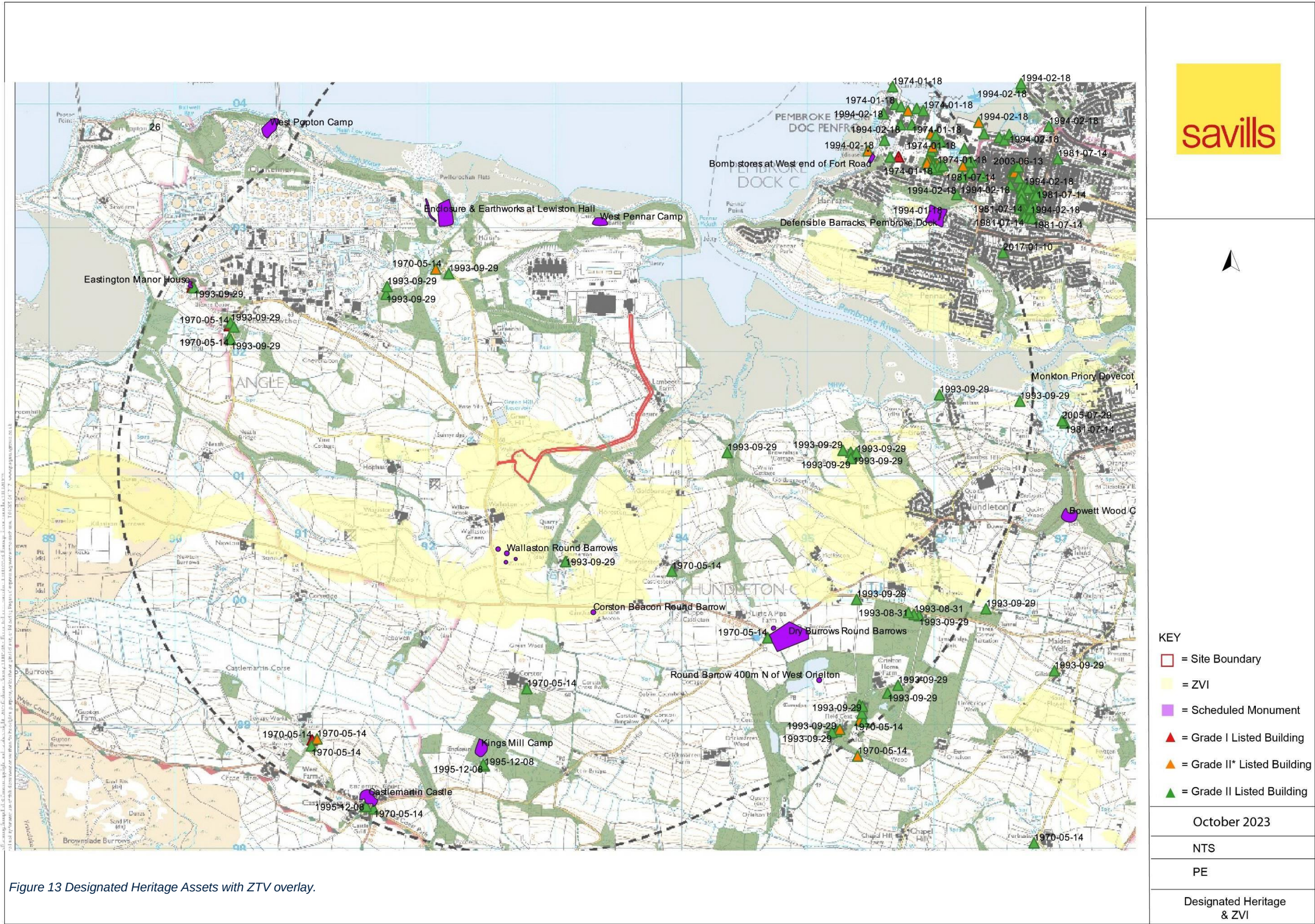
October 2023
NTS
PE
HER Monuments



-  = Site Boundary
-  = Scheduled Monument
-  = Grade I Listed Building
-  = Grade II* Listed Building
-  = Grade II Listed Building

Designated Heritage Assets

26



4.0 Buried heritage assets: statement of potential and significance

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section discusses the potential of the Site for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and taking into account past disturbance which may have affected survival.

4.1.2 This is followed by a statement on the likely potential and significance of buried heritage assets within the site, derived from current understanding of the baseline conditions, past impacts, and professional judgement. The determination of the significance of below ground non-designated heritage assets (archaeological remains) is generally based on professional judgement against its archaeological value (as outlined in **Section 2**) rather than historic or architectural values (however, certain archaeological remains would hold historic or architectural values, for example structural remains).

4.2 Archaeological potential and significance

4.2.1 The potential for archaeological remains being encountered at any given site is based upon an assessment of the distribution and character of recorded local archaeological monuments (as shown in the Dyfed HER. Archaeological potential is measured as negligible, low, moderate or high. This section also includes professional opinion on the likely heritage significance of such remains.

4.3 Past Impacts and factors affecting archaeological survival

4.3.1 Archaeological survival across the Site is expected to be moderate due to the Site having remained undeveloped but in agricultural use since at least the Post-medieval period, although centuries of ploughing may have truncated any earlier remains that may have been present within the Site.

Prehistoric period (900,000 BC–AD 43)

4.3.2 There are no known remains of prehistoric date recorded within the Site but there is evidence of human activity throughout the wider study area (especially to the south) during the prehistoric period. A number of isolated flint tools and scatters have been located dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods, indicating early activity in the area, and the presence of burial mounds c. 600m to the south, and

possible barrows 200m to the east, of the Site suggests settlement within the vicinity of the Site, although this currently remain elusive. LiDAR imagery of the Site and the immediate environs clearly showed the barrows to the south, but no features of potential prehistoric date were noted within the Site itself.

- 4.3.3 The potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric date during groundworks associated with the proposed development has been assessed as **moderate to high** and if present likely to consist of isolated findspots or scatters rather than settlement activity. If present, prehistoric remains are likely to be of **moderate** local significance depending on their nature and extent.

Romano-British period (AD43 – AD410)

- 4.3.4 There are no heritage assets of Romano-British date recorded within the Site nor the wider study areas. The potential for encountering remains of Romano-British date during groundworks associated with the proposed development has been assessed as **negligible**. If encountered these would likely be of **moderate to high** local to regional significance, depending on their nature and extent, due to the relative rarity of such remains within the vicinity of the Site.

Early medieval period (AD410 – AD1066) and Medieval (AD1066 – AD1540)

- 4.3.5 There are no heritage assets of Early medieval and medieval date recorded within the Site and those within its immediate environs largely relate to place name evidence such as Wallaston Cross to the west of the Site. There is also documentary evidence of settlement at Moreston c. 850m to the east of the Site, and it is possible that the Site lay in the agricultural hinterland of this settlement.
- 4.3.6 The potential for encountering archaeological remains of Early medieval and medieval date during groundworks associated with the proposed development has been assessed as **negligible** for the Early medieval period, and **low** for remains unrelated to agricultural practices for the medieval period. If present, remains dating to these periods are likely to be related to agricultural practices and be of **low** to **moderate** local significance depending on their nature and extent.

Post-medieval and modern periods (AD1540 – present)

- 4.3.7 Cartographic evidence suggests that the Site remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. The potential for encountering archaeological remains of post-medieval and

modern date during groundworks associated with the proposed development has been assessed as **high**, with any archaeological remains likely to be of agricultural origin (former field boundaries/ridge and ploughing etc), but **low** for any remains unrelated to agricultural practices. If present, remains dating to these periods are likely to be of **low** local significance depending on their nature and extent.

5.0 Designated heritage assets: statement of significance

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Understanding the history and context of the relevant heritage assets is important to establishing their setting and the contribution that their setting makes to their significance. Cadw guidance on the setting of heritage assets advises that while this matter is primarily a visual assessment, there are other factors, such as historical associations and relationships that define settings and contribute to significance.

5.1.2 Setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced: all heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part to its setting, other environmental factors such as noise, dust, vibration, as well as spatial associations, and the understanding of the historic relationship between places.

5.1.3 Change, including development, can sustain, enhance or better reveal the significance of an asset, as well as detract from it or leave it unaltered. The design of a development affecting the setting of a heritage asset may play an important part in determining its impact. The contribution of setting to the historic significance of an asset can be sustained or enhanced if new buildings are carefully designed to respect their setting by virtue of their scale, proportion, height, massing, alignment and use of materials.

5.2 Scoping

5.2.1 In accordance with **Step 1** of the methodology recommended by Cadw (Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017), some designated heritage assets within the wider environs of the Site have been scoped out of this assessment as they would not be affected by the Proposed Development, in terms of material changes or changes to their setting and significance. This has been based on the distance of the asset from the Site; the asset's location, scale and orientation, and the nature, extent and scale of intervening-built form, vegetation and topography between asset and the Site.

5.2.2 The initial assessment utilised ZTV, modern and historic mapping, aerial photography, Google Earth,

the National Heritage List, and the Historic Environment Record to identify which designated above ground heritage assets identified within the wider study area may include the Proposed Development areas as part of their setting.

5.2.3 Following this initial assessment, the majority of the designated heritage assets within 3km of the Site (**Figure 13**) have been scoped out of this report due to the topography, existing built form and vegetation which screen these heritage assets from the Proposed Development. In addition, no historical or functional connections have been identified between the Proposed Development areas and such assets. As such, it is considered that the land which constitutes the development does not form part of the setting of these assets and therefore does not contribute to their heritage significance.

5.2.4 As a result of this sifting process, there is 2 Scheduled Monument and 1 Grade II Listed Building, whose settings and significance could potentially be impacted by the development. These assets were evaluated further during the Site Visit and are assessed further below.

5.3 Designated heritage assets for assessment

5.3.1 The Proposed Development has the potential to impact upon the setting and therefore heritage significance of these designated heritage assets. These assets are summarised in **Table 33** below.

Table 3: Summary of designated built heritage assets for assessment

Designated built heritage assets	Reference Number	Grade	Significance	Location (NGR)
Wallaston Round Barrows	PE064	N/A	High	192609, 200366
Corston Beacon Round Barrow	PE059	N/A	High	193315, 199904
Sommerton Farmhouse	6598	II	High	193092, 200311

The following section will assess the assets significance, including the contribution their setting makes to this significance, in accordance with **Step 2** of the methodology recommended by Cadw (Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017)

Wallaston Round Barrows (Cadw Ref. PE064)

5.3.2 The Wallaston Barrows (**Figure 13**) are a Scheduled Monument located c. 600m to the south of the Site at NGR 192609, 200366, sharing some intervisibility according to the results of the ZTV. By virtue of their designation, they are considered to be of national importance, and to be of **high** significance.

Their significance is strongly vested in the buried archaeological remains preserved within the barrows (archaeological/evidential value) and their Cadw Scheduling Description is given below:

'The monument comprises the remains of four earthen built round barrows, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). Three of the barrows form a north west to south east alignment ; the north western barrow measures c 30m in diameter and c 0.7m in height, the central barrow measures c 35 m in diameter and c 1.7m in height and the south eastern barrow measures c 25m diameter and c 0.6m in height. The fourth barrow is situated to the south of the central and measures c 25m in diameter and c 1m in height.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.'

- 5.3.3 The setting of the monument is considered to make less of a contribution to its significance than the archaeological/environmental remains contained within the monument. The original rural setting of the monument has obviously undergone significant changes since the Bronze Age, and it now sits within enclosed agricultural fields likely to be of post-medieval origin. The wider setting of the monument is also largely agricultural in nature but there has been a gradual industrialisation of the wider landscape which now includes the Pembroke Powerstation and Oil Refinery to the north, and two solar farms to the west (**Figure 12**).

Corston Beacon Round Barrow (Cadw Ref. PE059)

- 5.3.4 Corston Beacon Round Barrow (**Figure 13**) is a Scheduled Monument located c. 1.2km to the south-east of the Site at NGR 193315, 199904, sharing some intervisibility according to the results of the ZTV. By virtue of its designation, it is considered to be of national importance, and to be of **high** significance. Its significance is strongly vested in the buried archaeological remains preserved within

the barrow (archaeological/evidential value) and the Cadw Scheduling Description is given below:

'The monument comprises the remains of an earthen built round barrow, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow is a low ploughed out mound that measures 28m in diameter and is 1m high. Excavation in 1927 revealed a large central cist set into the old ground surface containing an extended skeleton accompanied by a bronze dagger.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.'

- 5.3.5 The setting of the monument is considered to make less of a contribution to its significance than the archaeological/environmental remains contained within the monument. The original rural setting of the monument has obviously undergone significant changes since the Bronze Age, and it now sits within an enclosed agricultural field likely to be of post-medieval origin. The wider setting of the monument is also largely agricultural in nature but there has been a gradual industrialisation of the wider landscape which now includes the Pembroke Powerstation and Oil Refinery to the north, and two solar farms to the west (**Figure 12**).

Sommerton Farmhouse (Cadw Ref. 6598)

- 5.3.6 Sommerton Farmhouse (**Figure 13**) is a Grade II listed building designated on 29th September 1993 and located c. 730m to the south-east of the Site at NGR 193092, 200311, sharing some intervisibility according to the results of the ZTV. By virtue of its designation, it is considered to be of national importance, and to be of **high** significance. Its significance is primarily derived from its architectural form and its historic and evidential values. The Cadw listing entry is given below:

'Later C18 house, probably built for Stackpole estate, whitewashed rubble stone with slate roof

and brick N end stack. Picturesque canted two-storey front with hipped roof and long, narrow 6-pane windows in S and SE sections; SW section is blank. W wall has lean-to with similar window in S end, and E side has lean-to but fronted with castellated wall and later castellated porch. Rear roof is hipped.

Building design seems to relate to Picturesque cottage designs of late C18 and early C19, presumably with matching wings originally, either the whole castellated or the castellations added later.

Sommerton is recorded as a property of the Whites of Henllan in the C16 and is marked to the present plan and with the unusual semi-circular rear garden on a plan in the 1787 Cawdor estate map book.'

- 5.3.7 The contribution of setting to the significance of this monument is primarily derived from its immediate setting which consists of its immediate gardens (surrounded by trees to the north, east, and west), separate dwelling to the west (converted from earlier structures – barns?), and a large barn to the east, all immediately surrounded by agricultural fields with a belt of woodland to the north-west. The area of the proposed BESS forms part of the extended rural setting of the listed building (**Figures 19 & 20**).

6.0 Assessment of change

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section assesses the likelihood for the project to have an impact on the significance of buried heritage assets and the likelihood for the project to have an impact (change) on the significance of above ground (built) heritage assets. Such impacts include anything that would cause harm to the significance of the asset (physical impacts which would remove or change building fabric, or changes to the historic character and setting of designated above ground heritage assets within the site or outside it) or better reveal its significance (material change, such as building restoration and conservation, removal of unoriginal fabric and positive change to the setting of the asset, for example restoration of key views).

6.2 Impact on buried heritage assets (archaeology)

6.2.1 The results of research from data held at the Dyfed HER, as well as cartographic and archive sources, suggest that the Site has a **moderate** to **high** potential for archaeological remains of Prehistoric date, a **negligible** potential for remains of Romano-British date, a **negligible** potential for remains of Early medieval date, a **low** potential for remains of medieval date (unrelated to agricultural practices), and a **high** potential for remains relating to agricultural activity dating to the post-medieval and modern periods.

6.2.2 It is unlikely that any archaeological remains (below ground non-designated heritage assets) on the Site would be equivalent to the significance of a scheduled monument and therefore would be of lesser significance and would not require changes to the layout of the proposals.

6.2.3 Development groundworks within the Site would have a direct impact on any archaeological remains present. Any impacts from groundworks associated with the proposed development could be mitigated through an agreed programme of archaeological works developed in conjunction with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Archaeologist.

6.3 Impact on designated heritage assets

6.3.1 This stage of the assessment will consider both the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of each of the designated heritage assets in turn (**Step 3**) and will then examine the

potential for maximising enhancement and/or minimising harm, where identified (**Step 4**). In examining the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of the identified heritage assets, consideration is given to the scale, massing, design, materials, location, and topography of the Site and the proposed scheme, and the degree to which these may alter the way in which the Site contributes, or otherwise, to the significance of the identified heritage assets.

Wallaston Round Barrows (Cadw Ref. PE064)

- 6.3.2 The Wallaston Round Barrows primarily derive their significance from the buried archaeological remains preserved within the barrows and their immediate surrounds, with the setting of the monument considered to make less of a contribution to its significance. The area of the proposed development forms part of the present day wider rural agricultural setting of the monument, with the original setting of the monument no longer discernible.
- 6.3.3 The proposed development would have no direct impact on the Scheduled Monument, but it was noted during the Site visit that there are views between the Barrows and the area of the proposed BESS (**Figures 14 & 16**). It was also noted during the Site visit that the extended rural setting of the Barrows, although largely agricultural in nature, also includes the Pembroke Power Station and Oil Refinery (at some distance) to the north and two solar farms to the west (**Figure 12**), which are visible in both views from the Scheduled Monument itself (**Figure 14**) and in distant views over the monument from the B4320 to the south (**Figure 15**).
- 6.3.4 Development within the Site would however not obstruct any significant views to / from the Scheduled Monument to any significant landscape features / other monuments that would have been present in the Bronze Age landscape; views which would add to the significance to the monument.
- 6.3.5 Without mitigation the proposed BESS would likely be seen as an additional built / industrial element within the present day wider rural setting of the Barrows, although the proposals would likely appear similar in size and scale to the agricultural barns adjacent to Wallaston Farm, especially in distant views. However, additional screening of the Site from the Scheduled Monument could be provided in the form of additional vegetation planting (trees and hedgerows, possible with an earth bund) which could obscure views directly between the Scheduled Monument and the Site and soften the impact on distant views over the Barrows.

6.3.6 Although, the proposals would result in the introduction of additional built / industrial form into the extended present day rural setting of the Scheduled Monument the proposals, following screening mitigation, would have an overall **negligible** impact on this extended rural setting and cause **no harm** to the significance of the Scheduled Monument which primarily lies in the buried archaeological remains within the scheduled area.

Corston Beacon Round Barrow (Cadw Ref. PE059)

6.3.7 The Corston Beacon Round Barrow primarily derive its significance from the buried archaeological remains preserved within the barrow, with the setting of the monument considered to make less of a contribution to its significance. The area of the proposed development forms part of the present day extended rural agricultural setting of the monument, with the original setting of the monument no longer discernible.

6.3.8 The proposed development would have no direct impact on the Scheduled Monument and it was noted during the Site visit that there is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening hedgerows to either side of the B4320 (**Figures 17 & 18**). It was also noted during the walkover that views from the monument towards the Site are dominated by views of the Pembroke Power Station and the Oil Refinery to the north.

6.3.9 Although, the proposals would result in the introduction of additional built / industrial form into the extended present day extended rural setting of the Scheduled Monument the proposals would have a **negligible** impact on this extended setting and cause **no harm** to the significance of the Scheduled Monument which primarily lies in the buried archaeological remains within the scheduled area.

Sommerton Farmhouse (Cadw Ref. 6598)

6.3.10 The proposed development would have no direct impact on the listed building and the contribution of setting to the significance of this monument is primarily derived from its immediate setting which consists of its immediate gardens (surrounded by trees to the north, east, and west).

6.3.11 It was noted during the walkover that although there are views of the dwelling to the west of the listed building from the Site (**Figure 20**) there appear to be no views to or from the listed building and the Site due to intervening trees, which due to their density, are also likely to obscure views in the winter months.

6.3.12 Although, the proposals would result in the introduction of additional built / industrial form into the wider rural setting of the listed building the proposals would have a **negligible** impact on this wider setting and cause **no harm** to the significance of the listed building.



Figure 14: Looking north from the Wallaston Barrow Cemetery towards the Site.



Figure 15: Looking north towards the Site from the entrance to Sommerton Farmhouse off the B4320



Figure 16: Looking south from the western side of the Site towards the Wallaston Barrow Cemetery.



Figure 17: Looking towards the Site from the lay-by on the north side of the B4320 opposite field containing Corston Beacon Barrow - from which there is no intervisibility with the Site.



Figure 18: Looking south-east from the western side of the Site in the direction of Corston Beacon Round Barrow.



Figure 19: Looking south from the B4320 towards the Site and Sommerton Farmhouse.



Figure 20: Looking south-east from the western side of the Site in the direction of Sommerton Farmhouse (behind trees) with only the unlisted building to the east of the Farmhouse just visible in the distance.

7.0 Conclusion and recommendations

7.1 Conclusion

- 7.1.1 Savills Heritage and Townscape has been commissioned to produce a Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application for a proposed Battery Energy Storage System with associated infrastructure (BESS) on land south of Goldborough Road, Hundleton, Pembroke.
- 7.1.2 This report has been produced within the context and requirements of relevant legislation, national and local planning policy and guidance, including Cadw guidance on significance and setting, and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 7.1.3 The historic development of the Site, in addition to an appraisal of the significance of the designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site, has been used to inform the assessment of the proposals' potential impact on the historic environment (inclusive of both above and below ground heritage assets).

7.2 Archaeological Potential

- 7.2.1 The results of research from data held at the Dyfed HER, as well as cartographic and archive sources, suggest that the Site has a **moderate** to **high** potential for archaeological remains of Prehistoric date, a **negligible** potential for remains of Romano-British date, a **negligible** potential for remains of Early medieval date, a **low** potential for remains of medieval date (unrelated to agricultural practices), and a **low** potential for remains unrelated to agricultural activity dating to the post-medieval and modern periods.
- 7.2.2 It is unlikely that any archaeological remains (below ground non-designated heritage assets) on the Site would be equivalent to the significance of a scheduled monument and therefore would be of lesser significance and would not require changes to the layout of the proposals.
- 7.2.3 Development groundworks within the Site would have a direct impact on any archaeological remains present within the Site. Any impacts from groundworks associated with the proposed development could be mitigated through an agreed programme of archaeological works developed in conjunction with the Dyfed Archaeological Trusts Planning Archaeologist. Agreed archaeological mitigation works

could then be undertaken prior to and / or during the construction phase.

7.2.4 The exact scope and extent of any mitigation fieldwork would need to be agreed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Planning Archaeologist and undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). All archaeological fieldwork would be monitored by the LPAs archaeological advisor to ensure that the works comply with the agreed WSI. The LPA archaeological advisor would also review all reporting on the archaeological fieldwork. The Archaeological Trust's Planning Archaeologist as necessary.

7.3 Impact to Designated Heritage Assets

7.3.1 Following initial assessment, relevant heritage assets within 3km of the Site boundary were scoped in and out of further assessment due to the topography, existing built form, and intervening vegetation which screen these heritage assets from the Site. In addition, no historical or functional connections were identified between the area of the Proposed Development and these assets. It was considered for all those scoped out that the land which constitutes the proposed development does not form part of the setting of these assets and therefore the development would have no impact on the setting of these assets and would cause no harm to their significance.

7.3.2 Three designated heritage assets were taken forward for further assessment. These were The scheduled monuments of Wallaston Barrow Cemetery and Corston Beacon Round Barrow, and the Grade II listed Sommerton Farmhouse.

7.3.3 The assessment determined that the proposals would have no direct impact on any of these heritage assets, a **negligible** impact on the present day extended rural setting of the scheduled monuments, and a **negligible** impact on the wider setting of the listed building. It was also determined that these impacts to the setting of these heritage assets would result in **no harm** to their significance.

8.0 References

8.1 Documentary sources

ClfA [Chartered Institute for Archaeologists] Dec 2014a, Standards and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment, Reading.

ClfA [Chartered Institute for Archaeologists] Dec 2020, Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, Reading

ClfA [Chartered Institute for Archaeologists] Dec 2014c (revised 2020), Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures, Reading

Heritage Places, 2021. Land East of London Lane, Ascott-Under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire

Historic England, 2017 The setting of heritage assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3.

Historic England, 2019, Advice note 12: Statements of significance, Swindon

MHCLG 2019 [Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government], July 2019 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment: Planning Practice Guide

8.2 Cartographic & Aerial Photographic sources

1839 Tithe Map and Apportionment for Pwllcrochan Parish

Ordnance Survey Maps of 1874, 1864, 1906, 1948, 1964, 1968, 1976, 1994, 2001, 2010, 2023

1985 - 2021 Aerial photography (source: Google, Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community)

9.0 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of known heritage assets

9.1.1 The table below represent a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds along the pipeline route, wider study area, and immediate vicinity. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features shown of **Figures 3, 12 – 13**.

Table 2: Historic Environment Record Data (Monuments and Events)

HER Identifier	Name	Summary
126697		Well marked on both 1st and 2nd edition OS historic mapping.
17879		
3373	Cross Park	
26247	Hf/df Angle Bay Raf Pembroke Dock	High Frequency Direction Finding Station/Fixer Station is recorded on the Pembroke Dock 6" location Plan 1944. When visited in 2013 no visible trace of the structure could be identified. A Pyper 2013.
3232	Hoplass	Visited in May 1977 by GH Williams. No trace of antiquity was found in largely overgrown hedge bank.
3250	Hoplass Cottage	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3229, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238 and 3243) shown in the Rhoscrowther area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). There are no details regarding any finds from this site. NA
25439	Hundleton	
3255	Lambeeth	A flintworking site was shown in roughly in this location by Wainwright (1963, plate x opp p104), based on A L Leach's records. NAP 2004.
11694	Lambeeth Farm	A possible burial mound recorded in the early 20th century. Its location is unknown.
103265	Margery Bottom	Well recorded on the 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, associated with Margery Bottom cottage (PRN 103266) . Not shown on subsequent maps (M.Ings, 2012)
103266	Margery Bottom	Cottage, named Margery Bottom, recorded on the 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Appears ruinous on the 1908 2nd ed. O.S. and is not shown on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)
120945	Moreston	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.
10791	Moryston;moreston	
120948	Sommerton	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.
120947	Sommerton Cottage	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.
60437	Sommerton Farmhouse, B4320 (n Side), Sommerton	Grade II listed house
120943	Wallaston	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.
7932	Wallaston Cross	

HER Identifier	Name	Summary
21676	Wallaston Green	Ruined cottage described in 1985. Possibility of future renovation mentioned at that time. Current condition unknown RPS July 2001

10.0 Appendix 3: Definitions of heritage significance/importance

Heritage significance/importance	Criteria
Very High Of International Importance	- World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value. - Areas associated with intangible historic activities as evidenced by the register and areas with associations with particular innovations, scientific developments, movements or individuals of global importance.
High Of National Importance	- Scheduled Monuments - Listed Buildings (All Grades) - Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*). - Conservation Areas - Registered Battlefields. - Non-designated sites and monuments of schedulable quality and/or importance discovered through the course of assessment, evaluation or mitigation. - Unlisted assets that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historic association, and may be worthy of listing at Grade II* or above. - Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest, or high quality and importance and of demonstrable national value. - Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
Medium Of Regional Importance	- Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens - Historic townscapes and landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth and other critical factor(s). - Unlisted assets that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historic association, and may be worthy of Grade II listing. - Designated special historic landscapes. - Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. - Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors. - Archaeological features and deposits of regional importance.
Low Of Local Importance	- Locally Listed Buildings - Sites of Importance within a district level. - Heritage Assets with importance to local interest groups or that contributes to local research objectives - Robust undesignated assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations. - Robust undesignated historic landscapes. - Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. - Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest

11.0 Appendix 4: Factors for determining the importance of known and potential heritage assets

Interest		Factors determining the relative importance
Archaeological	High	There is a high potential for the heritage assets to provide evidence about past human activity and to contribute to our understanding of the past. This potential relates to archaeological sites that are likely to survive (both below and above ground) and, in the absence of written records, provide the only source of evidence about the past, resulting in enhanced understanding of the development of the area. It also relates to other physical remains of past human activity, such as historic fabric within buildings and surviving elements in the historic landscape which contribute to its historic character.
	Medium	The potential for heritage assets to yield physical evidence contributing to the understanding of the development of the area is recognised, but there may be fewer opportunities for new insights to be deduced due to the nature of the heritage assets in question, our knowledge of the past of the area or subsequent changes to the development of the area throughout history. The potential for archaeological deposits to contribute to an understanding of the development of area may not be fully recognised due to the current level of understanding of the local and regional history. The potential may also be impacted, in a limited way, by later development.
	Low	The physical remains are preserved in a limited way: limited assets survive, very few are recorded or assets are known to have been partially or significantly damaged. Low evidential value of archaeological deposits may be affected by the current lack of research within the area, but this does not preclude for further remains of higher value to be discovered.
	None	There are no surviving physical remains from which evidence about past human activity could be derived (assets are known to have been removed or destroyed by later activity).
Architectural and artistic	High	The architectural interest of the heritage assets are visually perceptible within sympathetic surroundings, developed through conscious design or fortuitously, throughout prehistory and history. The completeness or integrity of the heritage assets within the landscape is clear and their contribution to the aesthetics of the surrounding area is significant.
	Medium	The architectural or artistic qualities of the individual assets or landscapes are legible, but there may have been considerably impacted upon by the modern, unsympathetic development.
	Low	The aesthetic qualities of the individual assets or landscapes have been significantly impacted upon by the modern development as a result of which the aesthetic value is not clear, however, there may be a possibility for improvement.
	None	Assets have no aesthetic or artistic interest as they have been removed by inconsiderate later or modern development or interest was never held. Buried archaeological remains are not ascribed aesthetic values as, whilst buried, they are not visible/perceptible in their context.

Interest		Factors determining the relative importance
Historic	High	The legible heritage assets are clearly perceptible in the landscape/townscape and the links between the assets and the history or prehistory of the area (illustrative value) or to historical events or figures associated with the area (associative value) are easily visible and understandable. The high value is not precluded by some degree of later/modern alterations to the historic buildings and landscapes. Heritage assets which provide a sense of togetherness for those who experience it. Assets that hold the ability for people to feel a sense of collective experience or memory, and in which a collective identity can be understood.
	Medium	The legible heritage assets are present in the area, but their legibility may have been compromised by some form of alteration to the asset or its surroundings (e.g. rural parish church now situated within a suburban residential development). Even in their present form, such assets enable the local community to visualise the development of the area over time as there are potential associations between assets. The presence of these assets may contribute to an understanding of the development of the area. Further research, including archaeological investigations, may clarify these associations and elucidate the contribution of these assets to the history of the wider area. The process of time has lessened the meaning of the event or asset for the community or that meaning may be limited to specific groups or at a regional or local level.
	Low	The historical associations of the asset are not clearly understood, as a result of severe changes to the asset or its surroundings or any associations were of only of a low degree at local level. Any illustrative interest may have been eroded through alteration or loss of key elements. The ability of the asset to create or reinforce a sense of togetherness for a community may be limited by later development which has encroached upon the asset or its setting.
	None	There are no legible heritage assets and their associations are not understood. Heritage assets that do not bring people together by providing a shared experience, memory or place of commemoration.

12.0 Appendix 5: Criteria to determine the level of impact

Level of impact	Archaeological Remains	Historic Buildings	Historic Landscapes
Major	Changes to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting and consequential impact on setting.	Change to key historic building elements such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting and consequential impact on significance.	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset and impact some aspects of the assets significance.	Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to the setting that affect the character of the asset and impact some aspects of the assets significance.	Change to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape; noticeable differences in noise or sound quality; considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the resource is slightly altered but remains understandable. Slight changes to setting that are tangible but without impact on significance.	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different but remains appreciable. Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed but without impact on significance.	Change to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape; limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access; resulting in limited change to historic landscape character.
Negligible	Very minor changes to key archaeological materials, or setting without consequential effect on significance.	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting without consequential effect on significance.	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects; very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No change	No change	No change to fabric or setting	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes in amenity or community factors.

13.0 Appendix 5: PLANNING POLICY WALES

Legislation

- 13.1.1 In March 2016 the 'Historic Environment (Wales) Act' came into force, although many of its provisions will not commence until a later date. Whilst providing a number of new provisions to existing legislation, the changes do not specifically affect the planning process or the way archaeology and heritage is assessed.

Archaeology

- 13.1.2 The 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979' addresses the designation and management of scheduled monuments, providing for a schedule of monuments (and archaeological remains) which are protected. The designation of archaeological and historic sites as scheduled monuments applies only to those that are deemed to be of national importance, and is generally adopted only if it represents the best means of protection.
- 13.1.3 The 1979 Act does not address the concept of 'setting', just their physical remains and, therefore, for scheduled monuments the protection of 'setting' is a matter of policy only.
- 13.1.4 In Wales, the written consent of the Welsh Minister is required for development that would impact directly upon a scheduled monument, and applications for Scheduled Monument Consent are submitted to Cadw, the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Service.

National Planning Policy

- 13.2 National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of archaeological remains, listed buildings, conservation areas and the wider historic built environment across Wales, is detailed in Chapter 6 of PPW (edition 11), published in February 2022.
- 13.3 National The Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment (Paragraph 6.1.6) 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 of appearance of conservation areas whilst 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.
- 13.4 Paragraph 6.1.7: It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.
- 13.5 Paragraph 6.1.8: It is the responsibility of all those with an interest in the planning system, including planning authorities, applicants, developers and communities, to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective when it is considered at the earliest stage of plan preparation or when designing proposals new proposals
- 13.6 Paragraph 6.1.9: Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place.
- 13.7 Paragraph 6.1.10: There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
- 13.8 Paragraph 6.1.14: There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings. Positive management of conservation areas is necessary if their character or appearance are to be preserved or enhanced and their heritage value is to be fully realised. Planning authorities should establish their own criteria against which existing and/or new conservation areas and their boundaries should be reviewed.
- 13.9 Paragraph 6.1.15: There is a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level. In exceptional cases, the presumption may be overridden in favour of development considered desirable on public interest grounds.
- 13.10 Paragraph 6.1.16: Preservation or enhancement of a conservation area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area's character or appearance or leaves them unharmed. Mitigation measures can also be considered which could result in an overall neutral or positive impact of a proposed development in a conservation area.
- 13.11 Paragraph 6.1.17: Conservation area designation introduces control over the total or substantial demolition of unlisted buildings within these areas, but partial demolition does not require conservation area consent. Procedures are essentially the same as for listed building consent. When considering an application for conservation area consent, account should be taken of the wider effects of demolition on the building's surroundings and on the architectural, archaeological or historic interest of the conservation

area as a whole. Consideration should also be given to replacement structures. Proposals should be tested against conservation area appraisals, where they are available

- 13.12 Paragraph 6.1.20: The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales
- 13.13 Paragraph 6.1.21: Planning authorities should protect those assets included on the register of historic landscapes in Wales. As above, the sharing and use of evidence and assessments undertaken for wider reasons, such as Green Infrastructure Assessments, should be used to identify and better understand historic landscapes and ensure their qualities are protected and enhanced. 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 the Welsh Ministers, the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting and there is potential for conflict with development plan policy.
- 13.14 Paragraph 6.1.23: The planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. 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.
- 13.15 Paragraph 6.1.24: Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by propose 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).
- 13.16 Paragraph 6.1.25: In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weight the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
- 13.17 Paragraph 6.1.26: 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 allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeological and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.
- 13.18 Paragraph 6.1.27: 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. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances, scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue.

13.19 Paragraph 6.1.29: Development plans should consider the inclusion of locally specific policies relevant to the historic environment. These must be distinctive and only cover those elements deemed as important considerations from a local planning perspective. They might include locally specific policies relating to:

- Archaeological remains – unscheduled archaeological remains and their settings, may be identified in development plans as of local importance and worthy of conservation. Development plans should not include policies relating to the financing of archaeological works in return for the grant of planning permission. Planning permission for archaeologically damaging development should not be granted merely because it is proposed to record sites whose physical preservation in situ is both desirable (because of their level of importance) and feasible.
- Listed buildings and conservation areas – development plans may include locally specific policies for the conservation of the built historic environment, including the protection or enhancement of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings. They may also include policies relating to re-use or new development that affect particular historic areas and/or buildings, which may assist in achieving urban and rural regeneration. Development plans should not include policies for the designation of new conservation areas or extensions to existing conservation areas, nor should they include detailed statements or proposals for existing conservation areas. The process of assessment, detailed definition or revision of boundaries and formulation of proposals for individual conservation areas should be pursued separately from the development plan.
- Historic assets of special local importance – planning authorities may develop lists of historic assets of special local interest, that do not have statutory protection, but that make an important contribution to local distinctiveness and have the potential to contribute to public knowledge. Where a planning authority chooses to identify historic assets of special local interest, policies for the conservation and enhancement of those assets must be included in the development plan.

Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24)

- 13.19.1 Additional guidance for archaeology in Wales is set out in ‘Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment’ (Welsh Government, 2017). 2.13 TAN 24 provides “guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.”
- 13.19.2 As well as providing general advice regarding the assessment of development impacts on the historic environment, the new Welsh Government guidance also provides more specific advice regarding the treatment of the following: • World Heritage Sites; • Scheduled monuments; • Archaeological remains; • Listed buildings; • Conservation areas; • Historic parks and gardens; • Historic landscapes; and • Historic assets of special local interest.
- 13.19.3 Of particular relevance to the current application is Annex A: Scheduled Monuments, although it is predominantly concerned with direct effects on their fabric. Also relevant is Section 5, which

deals with listed buildings, although it is predominantly concerned with direct effects on their fabric.

- 13.19.4 Indirect effects through changes within the settings of designated heritage assets are also covered in TAN24 at Paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29. These paragraphs define the setting of an historic asset as: “...the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.”
- 13.19.5 They also give advice of factors to considered when assessing effects on setting. Paragraph 1.26 of TAN 24 states that: “...for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings.”
- 13.19.6 Paragraph 1.29 states that: “The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. A judgement has to be made by the consenting authority, on a case-by-case basis, over whether a proposed development may be damaging to the setting of the historic asset, or may enhance or have a neutral impact on the setting by the removal of existing inappropriate development or land use.”
- 13.19.7 Also relevant is Section 6 which is concerned with conservation areas. Within this section Paragraphs 6.6 and 6.7 are most relevant. These discuss Planning within Conservation Areas.
- 13.19.8 Paragraph 6.6 reiterates the policy that “development proposals will be judged against their effect on the character or appearance of a conservation area as identified in the appraisal and management document.”
- 13.19.9 Paragraph 6.7 states that development control within conservation areas should have: “...an emphasis on controlled and positive management of change that encourages economic vibrancy and social and cultural vitality, and accords with the area’s special architectural and historic

qualities.’ It also states that ‘Many conservation areas include sites or buildings that make no positive contribution to, or indeed detract from the character or appearance of the area; their replacement should be a stimulus to imaginative, high-quality design and an opportunity to enhance the area.”

- 13.19.10 Finally, also of relevance to the application is Section 4, which is concerned with archaeological remains. This section outlines advice regarding consultation, archaeological assessment and the preservation, recording and understanding of archaeological evidence

Local Planning Policy: Local Development Plan (LDP) for Pembrokeshire (February 2013)

- 13.19.11 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.
- 13.19.12 Paragraph 6.154 Pembrokeshire has a rich and varied historic environment made up of architectural, historical and archaeological features that are integral to its quality and distinctiveness. The historic environment enhances quality of life, forging cultural identity and community cohesion and is a major asset to Pembrokeshire’s visitor economy. This policy builds on national policy, to draw attention to the scale and significance of these assets within Pembrokeshire and to protect, preserve and enhance these features and designations. It ensures that Pembrokeshire’s historic environment including formally designated sites together with buildings and features of local importance and interest, and their setting, are appropriately protected and enhanced. Development that may detrimentally affect the character or integrity of such areas will not be permitted.
- 13.19.1 Paragraph 6.155 The special qualities of the historic environment can be derived from numerous other factors, in addition to those listed in formal designations, such as the form, scale or grouping of buildings; vistas and visual composition of the townscape/landscape; architectural detailing; building materials; trees and other landscape features. Many of these features make an important contribution to the character and appearance of local communities.
- 13.19.2 Paragraph 6.156: In assessing development that may affect archaeological remains the Council

will take into account: 1. Information (including from the Historic Environment Record (HER), held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust) on the character, extent and importance of the remains, 2. The extent to which the proposed development is likely to impact upon them, 3. The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development by redesign to achieve physical preservation in situ.

- 13.19.3 Paragraph 6.157: Areas and sites of national significance are protected by national policy including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Landscapes of Historic Interest and Historic Parks and Gardens. In addition to national policy adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisals will also be a material consideration when determining planning applications



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