

# Technical Appendix 3: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

Penpergwm Solar Farm

16/04/2021



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## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

*This draft Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment is being published to accompany pre-application consultation carried out under Articles 8 and 9 of the Development of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016. The formal pre-application consultation runs until 25<sup>th</sup> August 2021.*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 3.1. A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment has been produced to evaluate the potential direct and indirect effects upon cultural heritage assets and archaeological remains resulting from the proposed solar farm on lands 0.5km north of Penpergwm and c. 3.9km southeast of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. A search of high-grade heritage assets such as World Heritage Sites, Historic Landscape Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Heritage Coasts have been assessed within a 5km study area of the Proposed Development. Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas were also identified within a 2km study area and non-designated sites within the National Monuments Record of Wales, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the National Museum Archaeology Collection were also identified within a 1km study area. Baseline information was also obtained through a site walkover survey, map regression analysis, aerial photography and consultation with relevant records and databases.
- 3.2. There are no designated or non-designated archaeology and heritage assets present within the Application Site. The nearest such asset is the Grade II\* listed Great House (NA24) located c. 100m to the east of the site boundary. The site boundary identified the presence of a hollow way (green way) along the southern extents of Fields 5, 6, 7 and 14, as well as a lynchet feature between Fields 1 and 2 and a former footpath through Field 8. These features have been almost entirely avoided within the development design, but where construction elements such as access tracks or cable trenches cross them, **it is recommended that these features be subject to archaeological monitoring (watching brief) in order to mitigate possible impacts.** Residual direct effects upon known assets would therefore be **Negligible**.
- 3.3. It is anticipated that due to the number of recorded archaeological sites in the surrounding area from the Neolithic period onwards, the Application Site has a **Moderate** potential for remains from the prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods. While there are currently no specific indicators for sub-surface remains that may be impacted by the Proposed Development, this general potential for sub-surface remains is present throughout the site. Residual direct effects upon hitherto-unknown archaeology as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be **Low, on the assumption that mitigation measures for further evaluation and protection of sub-surface archaeology within the Application Site is implemented via an appropriate programme of archaeological works, prior to the commencement of the construction stage of the Proposed Development.**
- 3.4. Indirect effects upon the surrounding heritage assets have been assessed as **Moderate to Low** on the Grade II\* listed Great House (NA24) and overall ranging between **Low and Negligible** for all other heritage assets within the calculated ZTV of the Proposed Development. Therefore, **no specific mitigation is considered to be required for the reduction of any visual impacts**, but vegetative planting proposed as part of the Green Infrastructure Plans will help ensure that visual impacts upon the listed building and other heritage assets will be kept minimal throughout the operational phase of the development.

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

- 3.5. Neo Environmental Ltd has been appointed by Great House Energy Centre Limited (the “Applicant”) to complete this Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed solar farm and associated infrastructure (the “Proposed Development”) on lands 0.5km north of Penpergwm and c. 3.9km southeast of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire (the “Application Site”).
- 3.6. Please see **Figure 1 of Volume 2: Planning Application Drawings** for the layout of the Proposed Development.

### Development Description

- 3.7. The Proposed Development consists of the construction of a 40MW solar farm and will comprise PV panels mounted on metal frames, inverter and transformer units, new access tracks, underground cabling, perimeter fencing with CCTV cameras and access gates, a temporary construction compound and all ancillary grid infrastructure and associated works.

### Site Description

- 3.8. The Application Site is located on land 0.5km north of Penpergwm and c. 3.9km southeast of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire; the approximate centre point of which is Grid Reference E332954, N211435. Comprising 14 agricultural fields, the Application Site measures 70.03 hectares (ha) in total with only c. 17.61 hectares of the landscape under the solar arrays themselves. See **Figure 1 of Volume 2: Planning Application Drawings** for details.
- 3.9. Land within the Application Site itself is undulating, ranging between 61 – 140m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and consists of fields typically of medium scale, bound by a mixture of grassy field margins, semi-mature hedgerows, and intermittent trees (see **Figure 3 of Volume 2: Planning Application Drawings** for field numbers).
- 3.10. The Application Site is in an area with existing electricity infrastructure with a pylon line crossing Field 3 to the north and running in a north – south direction between Fields 6 and 7 and to the west of Field 8.
- 3.11. The local area is largely agricultural in nature, punctuated by individual properties and farmsteads; the nearest residential areas are the villages of Penpergwm and The Bryn; located 0.5km and 0.9km north respectively. Recreational Routes include a Public Right of Way (PRoW) which passes through Fields 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the southern section of the site and an Other Route with Public Access (ORPA) which passes from Great House along the eastern boundary of Field 14 and through the treeline on the southern border of Fields 5, 6 and 7. Another PRoW passes along the northern boundary of Fields 1, 3 and 4.

- 3.12. While there are a number of drains and watercourses throughout the Application Site, including a small tributary of the Frwd Brook bordering Field 11, the site is entirely contained within Flood Zone A, an area described as having a “*Low probability*” of flooding.
- 3.13. The Application Site will be accessed via an improved farm access situated on the southern boundary. Traffic will approach the site entrance from the south using a local road from Penpergwm for approximately 800m. Traffic will be routed to Penpergwm from the north via the B4598. This road connects to the strategic road network south of Abergavenny at the A40 / A465 interchange.

## Scope of the Assessment

- 3.14. The assessment has been produced to evaluate the heritage assets and the cultural landscape relevant to the site. Designated sites, including World Heritage Sites, Historic Landscape Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Heritage Coasts have been assessed within a 5km study area of the proposed development. Where appropriate, sites outwith the study zone have been assessed for their sensitivity to the proposed development. Historic Park and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas were also identified within a 2km study area and non-designated sites within the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Museum Archaeology Collection (NMAC) were also identified within a 1km study area. The aims of the assessment are as follows:
- To identify all known heritage assets within the study zone based on all available public resources;
  - To identify the archaeological potential of the Application Site;
  - To determine what if any level of recording will be required for any extant remains;
  - To assess the significance of any direct or indirect effect of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage assets and their settings and potential archaeological remains within the study zone, from construction through to decommissioning;
  - To identify mitigation measures where possible and aid in the design process to reduce the potential impacts of the proposed scheme;
  - To provide recommendations for any further archaeological/heritage assessment work that should be undertaken as part of the Proposed Development.
- 3.15. The report is supported by the following Figures and Technical Appendices:
- Appendix 3A: Figures
    - Figure 3.1 – Designated Heritage Assets within 5km



- Figure 3.2 – Architectural Heritage Assets within 2km
  - Figure 3.3 – Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km
  - Figure 3.4 – OS 1885 Historic Map
  - Figure 3.5 – OS 1902 Historic Map
  - Figure 3.6 – OS 1952 Historic Map
- Appendix 3B: Tables
  - Appendix 3C: Plates

## Consultation

### Cadw (Email Consultation)

- 3.16. Initial consultation with Cadw was undertaken with Neil Maylan, the senior historic environment planning officer for Cadw, between the 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020. The project was summarised and the scope of this CHIA outlined to Cadw, and the response received via email stated that *“the proposed solar farm will have no direct impact on any designated heritage asset but there is a possibility that there could be an impact on the settings of designated heritage assets”*.
- 3.17. The response recommended that a stage 1 assessment (following the methodology within the ‘Setting of Historic Assets in Wales’ document) be undertaken for designated heritage assets, with stages 2 – 4 then being undertaken for specific heritage assets.

### Cadw (Screening Opinion Response)

- 3.18. Cadw also provided a formal response to the screening opinion request for the Proposed Development on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2020. This response was as follows and was largely commensurate with the previous email response, but with suggestions for study areas:

*“The request for a screening opinion includes a screening report prepared by Neo Environmental which indicates that an initial appraisal of the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment has been carried out and that this has indicated that there will be no significant impacts on it. We have considered the information included in the screening report and made our own appraisal using readily available information and conclude that we concur that the proposed solar farm is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment and therefore an environmental impact assessment will not be required.*

*The screening report states that a full Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment will be produced in order to ascertain the impact of the proposed development on designated heritage assets. We recommend that a search area of 5km should be used to identify World Heritage Sites;*

*3km for scheduled monuments and 2km for listed buildings that may be affected. The impact of the proposed development on the setting of these designated heritage assets should be carried out in accordance with the Welsh Government guidance given in the document “The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales”. We would expect a stage 1 assessment to be carried out for all of the above designated heritage assets and included in the report (possibly as an appendix), which will determine the need, if necessary, for stages 2 to 4 to be carried out for specific heritage assets.”*

### Heritage Officer (Pre-application Advice – Written Response)

- 3.19. The heritage officer for Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) provided the following formal comments in response to the pre-application advice request for the Proposed Development:

*“There are a number of listed buildings in the vicinity as well as two registered parks and gardens. The Listed buildings are all annotated on the designations map submitted with the pre application enquiry, however please note that Coldbrook estate is not identified on the information. I have attached a copy of the designation so this can be added to the maps. In addition, as discussed, any application should be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment which complement the LVIA. There should be consideration in the HIA and the LVIA in terms of the key views to and from Great House Farm which is the nearest listed building and is of Grade II\*. It is advised that where there are visual impacts on the setting of the listed building, GI should be incorporated into the scheme to mitigate against the short-term visual harm. The GI strategy and LVIA should complement any necessary mitigation.*

*In terms of the policy in relation to renewables and the historic environment, I direct you to paragraph 5.9.17 of PPW Edition 10. This state ‘Planning Authorities should give significant weight to the Welsh Governments targets to increase renewable and low carbon energy generation, as part of our overall approach to tackling climate change and increasing energy security. In circumstances where protected landscape, biodiversity, and historical designations and buildings are considered in the decision-making process, only direct irreversible impacts on statutorily protected sites and buildings and their settings where appropriate should be considered. In all cases considerable weight should be attached to the need to produce more energy from renewable or low carbon sources in order for Wales to meet its carbon and renewable targets’.*

*Therefore, in order for the application to comply with policy it should show that there are no direct irreversible impacts on the designated historic assets. From the information submitted there are no proposed physical alterations to any of the historic designated assets. In addition, the proposed life span of the development is at 35-40 years which is considered to be reversible. The supporting information should therefore follow and evidence the proposals as put before us.”*

- 3.20. As such, this CHIA will address the comments raised within responses from both Cadw and the MCC heritage officer by undertaking sufficient assessment of potential visual impacts upon designated heritage assets, in line with the ‘Setting of Historic Assets in Wales’

document. In addition, the archaeological potential of the Application Site and possible direct effects upon hitherto-unknown sub-surface remains will also be evaluated within the assessment and utilisation of a field walkover survey.

### Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)

- 3.21. GGAT were invited to respond to the scope of this assessment in May 2020 but no response was received. However, GGAT responded to a subsequent consultation response following this in order to confirm that a desk-based assessment would be an appropriate first step, and that the proposed 5km and 2km study areas for the assessment would be suitable. GGAT also stated that any recommendations for further work would be dependent on the results of the completed desk-based assessment. A written scheme of investigation was also agreed with GGAT, which outlined the methodology for this impact assessment.

### Statement of Authority

- 3.22. The assessment has been conducted by registered archaeologists with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of Associate (ACIfA) level or above and/or members of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI). The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the appropriate professional guidance outlined in the Codes of Professional Conduct, Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (adopted April 2006)<sup>1</sup>.
- 3.23. Michael Briggs BSc (Hons) MSc ACIfA MIAI was the primary author of this assessment. He has undertaken a large number of cultural heritage and archaeological impact assessments for developments across the UK and Ireland, with a particular focus on renewable projects, including numerous solar farms throughout the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. He has over six years of professional experience, including assessments for the initial stages of feasibility and heritage impacts through to any final mitigation measures required for each site, such as geophysical surveys and trial trenching.
- 3.24. Paul Neary BA H.Dip MA MSc MEnvSc MIAI ACIFA CEnv was the primary editor of this assessment. Paul is dual-qualified as a Chartered Environmentalist and archaeologist. Paul has over 14 years of archaeology and heritage experience, the majority of which relates to Ireland. Paul has worked on large road projects, EIA developments and energy projects across Ireland and the UK. He is licensed to direct archaeology work in the Republic of Ireland and has also held archaeology director licenses in Northern Ireland.

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<sup>1</sup> CIfA (2014) *Code of Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

## LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

3.25. This Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment has been considered with regard to all relevant national, regional and local planning policy and guidance:

- Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021): Chapter 6<sup>2</sup>
- Technical Advice Note 6: Planning for Sustainable Communities 2010<sup>3</sup>
- Technical Advice Note 24: Historic Environment<sup>4</sup>
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012 (amended 2017)<sup>5</sup>
- The Wales Spatial Plan 2004 (updated 2008)<sup>6</sup>
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016<sup>7</sup>
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017)<sup>8</sup>
- Policies 17 and 18 of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)<sup>9</sup>
- Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2011 – 2021 (2014)<sup>10</sup>

3.26. The most relevant policy documents to this impact assessment are discussed in more detail below.

### Planning Policy Wales (2021)

3.27. Edition 11 of the Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 2021 serves as the current national planning framework and Government Policy on the management of change to the Historic Environment in Wales.

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<sup>2</sup> Welsh Government (2021) *Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11)*. Welsh Government: Cardiff.

<sup>3</sup> Welsh Government (2010) *Technical Advice Note 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities*. Welsh Government: Cardiff.

<sup>4</sup> Welsh Government (2017) *Technical Advice Note 24: Historic Environment*. Welsh Government: Cardiff.

<sup>5</sup> Welsh Government (2012, amended 2017) *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations*. Welsh Government, Cardiff.

<sup>6</sup> Welsh Government (2008) *People, Places, Futures: Wales Spatial Plan Update 2008*. Welsh Government, Cardiff.

<sup>7</sup> Welsh Government (2016) *Historic Environment (Wales) 2016*. Welsh Government, Cardiff.

<sup>8</sup> Cadw (2017) *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. Cadw.

<sup>9</sup> Welsh Government (2021) *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040*. Welsh Government: Cardiff.

<sup>10</sup> Monmouthshire County Council (2014) *Adopted Local Development Plan (adopted Feb 2014)*. MCC.

3.28. The policy and guidance relevant to the management, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment are contained within Chapter 6 of PPW (Distinctive and Natural Places: The Historic Environment). The prime objectives of the policy framework which are specific to this CHIA are to:

- *“protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;*
- *conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;*
- *safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;*
- *preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;*
- *preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and*
- *conserve areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.”*

3.29. PPW 2021 sets out policies for the determination of planning applications insofar as they relate to the Historic Environment. This guidance is broken down in to the specific elements of the Historic Environment, consisting of:

- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Historic Landscapes;
- World Heritage Sites;
- Archaeological Remains; and
- Historic Environment Records.

### Summary of PPW Policy

3.30. Under PPW 2021, archaeological sites, listed buildings, parks and gardens, conservation areas, world heritage sites, historic landscape areas and other aspects of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are considered heritage assets. These heritage assets include both designated sites and non-designated sites identified by the LPA and must be a consideration in the planning process due to their heritage interest.

- 3.31. This impact assessment will cover all heritage assets defined in this document that are within the locality of the proposed development and assess their significance and the level of impact that the proposed solar farm will have upon them in order to comply with the above policies. More detail on how this is done is found in the Methodology section.
- 3.32. It is understood that the proposed development has the potential to directly and indirectly impact upon local heritage assets and that views to and from a heritage asset, as well as any meaningful intervisibility shared with the surrounding landscape, can be significant. Due to the nature and size of the solar farm, detailed consideration of the potential views has been undertaken and any relevant impacts, including any appropriate mitigation measures required, have been highlighted.

### Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (2021)

- 3.33. While there are no specific policies dedicated to archaeology or heritage within the Future Wales National Plan, Policies 17 and 18 deal with 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure' and 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Developments of National Significance' respectively. These policies encourage renewable development and, in relation to archaeology and heritage, states that renewable and low carbon energy projects would be permitted providing "*there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets*".
- 3.34. Outside these policies, the National Plan document also has a repeated emphasis on the preservation of the unique and important cultural heritage throughout Wales.

### Monmouthshire County Council Adopted Local Development Plan 2011 – 2021

- 3.35. There are several policies specific to the historic environment contained within the Local Development Plan (LDP) for Monmouthshire. However, these policies are limited to development either within conservation areas or alterations proposed to existing historic buildings and as such are not relevant to the proposed solar farm. Development management regarding listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens and other heritage assets are all mentioned within the local development plan, but in each case the plan defers to national policy documents regarding their protection (PPW Chapter 6, Circular 60/96 and Circular 61/96). As such, measures taken within this assessment to comply with national policy outlined in PPW will also satisfy policies at the local level.
- 3.36. The scope of this impact assessment has therefore included all of the classes of archaeological and architectural heritage assets defined within the above documents. This will ensure that any points where the design of the Proposed Development may cause significant harm on assets, direct or indirect, mitigation measures will be recommended in order to comply with policies at both national and local levels.

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### Desk Based Assessment

- 3.37. The desk-based assessment (DBA) was conducted to ascertain all historical and archaeological information relevant to the Application Site and the local area. World Heritage Sites, Historic Landscape Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Heritage Coasts were identified within a 5km study zone, while Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas were identified within a 2km study zone. The sizes of these study zones were selected to ensure that comprehensive and informative data was collated to characterise the direct and indirect effects that the Proposed Development may have on historical and archaeological assets within the local area. Due to the nature of the records, some degree of overlap was possible, and some assets may have been repeated. However, where this may be the case, efforts have been made to reduce duplication. The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), the GGAT Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Museum Archaeology Collection (NMAC) were also consulted in order to identify non-designated heritage assets within a 1km study area.
- 3.38. Historical databases and various archives were consulted to identify the designated assets and undertake the DBA. These assets were imported into ArcGIS Pro as shapefiles in order to determine their locations relative to the Application Site and produce the figures supporting this assessment. The main sources which were consulted include the:
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER);
  - Published sources available in the GGAT HER;
  - Cadw online resources;
  - Gwent Archives;
  - Historic Maps (available through National Library of Scotland);
  - List of Historic Place Names (RCAHMW);
  - Aerial imagery via Google Earth, Bing Maps and ArcGIS Pro global mapping;
  - Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography;
  - National Collection of Aerial Photography;
  - Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales;
  - Lidar data; and
  - <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

## Map Regression Analysis

- 3.39. Analysis of historic maps can reveal the changes in land use and field boundaries in the area and can highlight potential areas of archaeological interest that may have been lost in the subsequent years. Relevant maps were consulted to undertake this analysis as part of the desk-based assessment and site walkover survey.

## Aerial Photography and Placename Assessments

- 3.40. To identify potential archaeological features within the Application Site that are not recorded within the relevant databases, both historical and modern aerial photography of the land was examined in order to identify any cropmarks or markings within the Application Site that may be indicative of previously unknown features.
- 3.41. Similarly, a placename analysis of the baronies, townlands and parishes containing the land may be undertaken if this is judged to be potentially relevant to the Application Site, as this can sometimes determine the historical land use associated with the Application Site even when other evidence of this usage has been lost.

## Assessment of Direct Effects

- 3.42. Potential direct effects during the construction phase are considered as physical disturbance of known or associated archaeological remains. These impacts can be caused through the construction processes within the footprint of the Development, including ancillary works such as access tracks. Direct impacts can affect both above ground and subsurface remains, which will both be considered within this assessment. The presence and character of any existing archaeological features will be identified within the site boundary, and the archaeological potential of the site assessed through a desk-based assessment of the surrounding archaeological resource and landscape. The significance of any impacts will be determined by considering the construction methodology within the Application Site and to what extent this would disturb any sub-surface remains.

## Assessment of Indirect Effects

- 3.43. The assets that were identified through the sources previously listed were assessed for their significance using the criteria presented in **Table 1: Appendix 3B**. The magnitude of the indirect impacts upon these assets was determined by considering the views and intervisibility shared with the Proposed Development, as well as the nature, character, date, extent, setting and surviving remains of the feature where relevant. Indirect effects were then assigned using this information on the following scale:
- Major
  - Major to moderate



- Moderate
- Moderate to low
- Low
- Low to negligible
- Negligible

3.44. Indirect effects of 'moderate' or above are considered significant and appropriate mitigation measures have been recommended where appropriate to lower the potential impact.

### Visual Impact Assessment

3.45. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility ("ZTV") was produced to identify sites with a greater potential for being indirectly impacted by the Proposed Development. The ZTV has been overlaid on the heritage assets within the study zones, to identify those that will potentially be visually impacted by the Proposed Development during the operational phase. The production and overlays of this calculated ZTV are in line with the Stage 1 requirements of the Welsh Government 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' guidance document. Where appropriate, the assets below have been assessed in line with Stages 2 – 4 of this document also.

3.46. Digital Terrain Modelling sourced from digital height data derived from Ordnance Survey Ireland, with the viewer height set at 2m high was used to calculate the ZTV. The produced ZTV was 'bare earth' and therefore did not account for any elements in the landscape such as trees, hedgerows, walls or buildings that may help screen views, nor account for the influences of the weather upon any views.

### Site Visit

3.47. A walkover survey was conducted at the Application Site over two days on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> May 2020. The primary aim of the survey was to identify any potential archaeological or historical features within the Application Site that are not recorded. The land and fields within the Application Site were documented photographically along with any possible features identified. The results of this survey also considered available information on the known designated and non-designated sites within and close to the Application Site.

### Assessment Limitations

3.48. The consulted sources contain records of known archaeological and historic features. The record is not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic environment features and does not preclude the possible existence of archaeological remains of significance within the study zone, which are at present unknown or have been added to the records recently. It was assumed that official data provided by public bodies was accurate and up-to-date.

- 3.49. Views and effects are carefully assessed, but restrictions due to accessibility because of private land ownership or issues regarding Health and Safety may have limited assessment for some assets.

## The Importance of Setting

- 3.50. Setting can be important to the way in which historic assets or places are understood, appreciated and experienced. Where development is proposed it is important to identify and define the setting of the heritage asset and to assess how development might impact upon this resource. Setting often extends beyond the property boundary, or 'curtilage', of an individual historic asset into a broader landscape context. Less tangible elements can also be important in understanding the setting. These may include function, sensory perceptions or the historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations of places or landscapes.
- 3.51. In the light of this guidance, development proposals should seek to avoid or mitigate detrimental impacts on the settings of historic assets. This has been done in consultation with the 2017 Welsh Government guidance document "Setting of Historic Assets in Wales"<sup>11</sup>.

## Professional Guidance

- 3.52. The assessment will be conducted in accordance with the appropriate professional guidance:
- Code of Conduct, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014)<sup>12</sup>
  - Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, CIfA (2014)<sup>13</sup>
  - Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives, CIfA (2014)<sup>14</sup>
  - Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2018)<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Welsh Government (2017) *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. Welsh Government Historic Environment Service (Cadw): Cardiff.

<sup>12</sup> CIfA (2014) *Code of Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

<sup>13</sup> CIfA (2014) *Standards and Guidance for desk-based assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

<sup>14</sup> CIfA (2014) *Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

<sup>15</sup> Welsh Archaeological Trusts (2018) *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*. Welsh Archaeological Trusts (CPAT, Dyfed, GGAT, GAT, Cadw).

## BASELINE CHARACTERISATION

3.53. The following section outlines the historical and archaeological background within the extent of the study zone and the local area. This will provide a clear depiction of the context and significance of the heritage assets that could potentially be impacted by the proposed development. The report will then outline an assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development and proposed mitigation measures. The potential for disturbing any remains within the footprint of the development will also be assessed and recommendations produced for any further investigative work.

### Archaeological Period Classifications

- Mesolithic (10,000 – 4400BC)
- Neolithic (4400 - 2300BC)
- Bronze Age (2300 - 700BC)
- Iron Age (700BC – AD43)
- Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)
- Early Medieval (AD410 - AD1086)
- Medieval (AD1086 - AD1536)
- Post Medieval & Modern (AD1536 onwards)

### Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assets

3.54. The full list of assets identified within their respective study zones is presented within **Table 2: Appendix 3B**. The total number of each type of heritage asset within their study areas are as follows:

#### Designated Heritage Assets within 5km Study Area (Figure 3.1: Appendix 3A):

- One World Heritage Site;
- One Historic Landscape Area;
- 19 Scheduled Monuments;
- No Registered Battlefields; and

- No Heritage Coasts.

#### Architectural Heritage Assets within 2km Study Area (Figure 3.2: Appendix 3A):

- Two Historic Parks and Gardens
- No Grade I Listed Buildings;
- Seven Grade II\* Listed Buildings;
- 28 Grade II Listed Buildings; and
- No Conservation Areas.

#### Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km Study Area (Figure 3.3: Appendix 3A):

- 16 Sites within the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record;
- 14 Sites within the National Monuments Record for Wales; and
- Two Sites within the National Museum Archaeology Collection.

3.55. The assets identified within the study zones were considered along with the results of previous archaeological work, the site visit and map regression analysis, in order to assess the archaeological potential within the Application Site. These results informed part of the direct impacts assessment. It is noted that none of the designated or non-designated assets identified above lie within the Application Site boundary itself.

### Map Regression Analysis

3.56. **Figures 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6** contain historic OS maps from 1885, 1902 and 1952 respectively. These maps show the Application Site in sufficient detail to evaluate the progression of land use and field boundaries in the area, and can highlight potential areas of archaeological interest that may have been lost in the subsequent years.

3.57. The 1885 OS map (**Figure 3.4**) shows that land within the Application Site was predominately agricultural, divided into relatively regular fields with occasional footpaths, small farm buildings and sections of woodland scattered throughout. The core setting of the Great House estate, including the principal building, range buildings and formal gardens, lies outside the proposed red line boundary, but some of its ancillary landscape features to the west of this core area lie inside the boundary. This includes ornamental woodland areas, key footpaths and an orchard. In addition, the footpaths throughout the wider fields of the Application Site largely connect with this estate and there is a main connecting avenue which runs from the southern end of the core buildings and directs westwards, running between the proposed red line boundary. No other features of archaeological interest are discernible on this map, but it

is noted that two small quarries are also depicted slightly further to the west of the Great House estate, indicating some previous small-scale quarrying undertaken within the land.

- 3.58. The 1902 OS map (**Figure 3.5**) similarly shows all of the same features present within the Application Site as the 1885 OS map, including the land use and field boundaries remaining unchanged. The core area and wider setting of the Great House estate remains largely the same and no additional buildings or features have been constructed or removed. The old quarries to the west of the estate are still depicted but are now labelled as such. No other new features of archaeological interest are depicted on the map.
- 3.59. The 1952 OS map (**Figure 3.6**) shows that land within the Application Site had mostly retained its agricultural land use and all of its internal field boundaries. However, the most obvious change is the removal of the previous sections of woodland within the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This includes woodland at the western and southwestern extents of the site, as well as the ornamental woodland areas at the western extent of the Great House estate. The orchard and several former footpaths in this area have similarly been removed and the land depicted as a mix of general agricultural and rough/uncultivated land. The small farm buildings in the western sections of the site are still depicted, while the overall core area of the Great House estate is mostly unchanged, including the retention of all the core buildings. The old quarries to the west of the estate are still depicted as unlabelled features. No other new features of archaeological interest are depicted on the map.

## Aerial Photography

- 3.60. Since the depiction of the Application Site on OS historic mapping, a number of internal field boundaries have been removed in order to facilitate their agricultural usage. There has been no notable development within the site and the overall footprint and character of the fields remain recognisable. There is a small farm building within the southwest corner of Field 3, at the location of the previously depicted building on OS historic mapping, but this appears to be a modern replacement. Similarly, the previous small farm building within Field 12 appears to have been removed and no traces of it are visible on aerial photography.
- 3.61. Some footpaths, as well as the main avenue connecting to the south of the Great Farm estate, are still discernible in the area, although some appear to have been cleared along with the internal field boundaries. The footprint of the Great House estate and its core are also still recognisable, although there have been substantial modern farm buildings constructed within its core that have since impacted its character and setting. No archaeological features or cropmarks of archaeological potential have been identified from a review of modern aerial photography on Google Earth, Bing Maps and ArcGIS Pro global mapping, although markings associated with recent cultivation are noticeable throughout.
- 3.62. Consultation with historical aerial photography databases revealed the presence of one relevant entry from the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) but no other entries from other sources that showed fields within the Application Site. However, the NCAP entry

from 1991 was not available for viewing<sup>16</sup> and it is expected that, as a relatively recent photograph expected to show only partial points around the northern site boundary, this would not provide any additional information for the assessment.

## Site Visit

- 3.63. A walkover survey of the Application Site was conducted by APAC Ltd over two days on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> May 2020. The survey covered Fields 1 – 11 but did not include Fields 12 – 14, as these fields were excluded from the red line boundary at the time. However, as the design of the development has intentionally avoided locating any construction elements within these fields, they will not be affected by the development and the results of the walkover survey are therefore considered to remain sufficiently representative. Field numbers for reference are contained within **Figure 3 of Volume 2: Planning Application Drawings**, while plates referred to are contained within **Appendix 3C**. The below summary is taken from the APAC site visit report.
- 3.64. The fields occupy three west/east blocks running along the northerly and southerly slopes of a gentle ridge which drops easterly to Great House Farm. Investigation was visual, and a minimum sighting from each boundary and corner was viewed. Fields with recent planting were not ventured onto, the walkover survey restricted to the perimeters. Viewpoints were recorded using a 26MP Canon EOS 6D MK II digital camera with images saved as both RAW files and HD Jpegs. Where anomalies or features were identified, these were photographed where informative, and ranging rods were included where practical.

### Field 1

- 3.65. The field, currently under grass, slopes gently to the north and east within a perimeter of 763m. It is hedged to the north, east and west, with a partial tree boundary remaining to the southern edge. The tree boundary retains a lynchet along the mid to western edge which stands some 400m at its highest point (**Plate 1**). Along the northern edge there is a 3m drop to a stream in a vertical gully. Except for the lynchet, there were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 2

- 3.66. The field, again currently under grass, also slopes gently to the north and east but within a perimeter of 774m. It is hedged to the west only; the northern boundary is shared with Field 1, whilst to the south and east are post and wire fences. Apart from the lynchet shared with Field 1, there are no features of archaeological or historical interest.

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<sup>16</sup> <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/16-1-2-576-79>, last viewed 16/04/21

### Field 3

- 3.67. This field is also under grass but not so well established as ploughing marks are still evident., It slopes generally north and has a full hedged perimeter of 904m. Along the northern border is a deep gully c. 3m to a small stream whilst along the south is an access track. Besides the recent light plough furrowing there were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 4

- 3.68. This field has the same slope and boundaries as adjacent Field 3; it is slightly smaller but with a greater perimeter 904m due to the irregular northern edge at the stream. The field had been recently sown and was shooting, so no attempt was made to enter the inside area. There were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 5

- 3.69. This field, again currently under grass, slopes gently to the south and west from the top of the ridge where Field 2 is located. Its perimeter measures 1171m. The western boundary is irregular in shape formed along an old stream bed possibly draining ponds in the north west corner. The southern boundary is mature hedge: in some places two parallel, along the line of an Old Greenway, (**Plates 2, 3 & 4**). The eastern boundary with Field 6 is fence and post for the most part whilst the northern boundary is fence and post. There is a noticeable ridge running west east to a gateway in the eastern boundary, but it may be geological in origin. **Plate 5** shows a dip in the hedge in the distance which mirrors the slope in the foreground which did not photograph very well. Apart from the Greenway, there were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 6

- 3.70. This field is a continuation of the same slope and ground cover as in Field 5 but this time the 818m perimeter comprises post and wire fencing on all sides except the south which again has the Old Greenway (**Plate 6**). Apart from the Greenway, there were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 7

- 3.71. This again is a continuation of Fields 5 and 6 in orientation, slope and boundaries, with the addition of a slope east at the eastern edge. The field with a 920m perimeter contains more mature grass with thistles currently used as sheep grazing. Along the eastern edge are some depressions, probably geological in nature. There are also a few isolated trees within the field which may be old hedge lines although there are no ground anomalies to conform this. To the south, the field edge at the steep drop to the Greenway has been fenced off to create a separate small triangle (**Plate 7**). Apart from the Greenway, there were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 8

- 3.72. Field 8 is lower down the southern slope than Fields 5, 6 & 7 and had been recently ploughed and planted. The 760m field perimeter was hedged and drained along the north, west and south; with fence and post to the east. The enclosed area had new shoots of c. 300mm height forming a relatively uniform surface but no anomalies could be spotted in landform in all directions. **Plate 8** shows a possible slight linear depression from a gateway in the hedge; south west corner, along the direction of the ranging rod, towards a gate between Fields 8 and 9. The linear may be an old path way judging by the alignment between the two gates, otherwise, there were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 9

- 3.73. Field 9 had a 1086m boundary hedged on all sides except along survey section of Field 8. This was a fairly flat pasture with grazing cows. There were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 10

- 3.74. Field 10 had a 1044m boundary hedged on all sides. This was a fairly flat pasture with grazing sheep. There were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Field 11

- 3.75. Field 11 had a 798m boundary hedge northwest, southwest and south east but open along the northeast. Recently ploughed and planted the clay soil showed a lot of small rounded but fractured sandstone, larger boulders and some bedrock slab. The field sloped gently down towards the northwest. There were no features of archaeological or historical interest.

### Conclusion

- 3.76. The Green-way (Hollow-way) along the southern edge of Fields 5, 6 & 7 is of archaeological and historical interest as it clearly forms a west to east route just below the ridgeline. As it runs across the slope it is unlikely to have formed as natural drainage. The notable features of this green way are currently excluded from the red line boundary of the Proposed Development.
- 3.77. The lynchet between Fields 1 & 2 is a feature of historical interest related to land use and management as is the potential path across Field 8.
- 3.78. In the case of the Green-way it can probably be avoided by any proposed work as it is an outer boundary of the proposed area. The lynchet and path have less archaeological importance, their preservation by record is adequate.



## Views and Assessments

- 3.79. The following observations and assessments were made on clear sunny days with some heat haze also apparent.
- The slightly elevated position within Field 1 (**Plate 9**) contains views of the surrounding landscape but there are no discernible heritage assets identifiable within these views;
  - Fields 2 to 4 on the northern slope have limited visibility in most directions, being flanked by higher slopes all around with the exception of eastwards, where no heritage assets were visible;
  - Fields 5 to 7 offer far-reaching views across the Usk valley to the south and east, with views west obscured by the topography and mature tree hedges. **Plate 10** shows the view south from the highest vantage point of Field 5, but no heritage assets were visible;
  - **Plates 11 & 12** provide a panoramic sequence from just below the southeastern corner of Field 7, sweeping east, south and west. Again, no heritage assets were visible. At the northeastern corner of Field 7 it was possible to see the chimney of the Great House listed building;
  - The majority of the lower Fields (8, 9, and 10) were shielded from view by their surrounding hedgerows, therefore offering no views of heritage assets, other than Great House itself and then only roof level;
  - Field 11 offered a good vantage point west to northeast. **Plate 13** is the roof of Upper Court, which is not a Heritage asset, but no sign of Park Llettis is visible behind. **Plate 14** shows the roof of the Grade II\* Great House.
- 3.80. Overall, given the caveat of tree cover and weather, visual impacts on the surrounding heritage assets are expected to be limited and not significant, based on their visibility from points throughout the Application Site. The only noticeable heritage asset viewed was that of Great House, which itself is mostly shielded by tree cover.

## ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT EFFECTS

### Known Archaeological and Heritage Assets

- 3.81. There are no recorded designated or non-designated sites within the Application Site boundary that could be physically impacted by the Proposed Development. The closest such sites are the Grade II\* listed Great House (NA24) and the associated non-designated records at this location (NA58, NA59 & NA74), which will not be directly impacted as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 3.82. Several features of archaeological interest were identified during the site visit, including the green way along the south of Fields 5, 6, 7 and 14 (**Plates 2 – 4: Appendix 3C**), as well as a lynchet between Fields 1 and 2 (**Plate 1: Appendix 3C**) and the pathway through Field 8 (**Plate 8: Appendix 3C**). However, these features are almost entirely avoided within the development design (see **Figure 1 of Volume 2: Planning Application Drawings**), with the exception of the very southeastern extent of the projected lynchet line in Field 1 and a small proportion of the projected green way at the northern extent of Fields 8 and 9, where the feature is significantly less defined.
- 3.83. In consideration of the above, direct effects upon known archaeological and heritage assets are anticipated to be **Low**.

### Archaeological Potential

- 3.84. Due to the absence of any recorded archaeological or architectural features within the Application Site itself, the site is considered to have limited specific archaeological potential. However, the number of designated and non-designated heritage assets in the region demonstrates that settlement activity dating back to the Neolithic period has been identified in the surrounding landscape. As a result, while there are no specific indicators for prehistoric potential within the Application Site itself, the greenfield nature of the site suggests that there is a general potential for prehistoric remains, albeit the survival of such remains may have been somewhat impacted by the consistent agricultural usage of the fields.
- 3.85. The proximity of the site to the southeast of the edge of Abergavenny, which was the location of a Roman fort and a medieval walled town, indicates that the region has some degree of potential for Romano-British and medieval remains. Similarly, the extant remains of the green way and lynchet identified during the site visit may also be indicative of medieval land usage within the site. While these features are almost entirely avoided within the design of the Proposed Development, they may suggest some degree of potential for medieval sub-surface remains in the surrounding fields.
- 3.86. As with the other periods, there are a number of post-medieval records within the surrounding area, not least of all the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site (NA01) and Historic Landscape Area (NA02) c. 3.8km and c. 3km to the west respectively.

These are large designated areas representing the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial heritage within the South Wales area, housing many integral elements of coal mining and iron ore mining from that time. The relative proximity of the Application Site to these designated areas, combined with the adjacent Great House estate and a number of further post-medieval features in the local area, indicates that there is potential for sub-surface remains of post-medieval origin. While the features associated with Great House on OS historic mapping have been largely avoided within the design of the Proposed Development, potential for sub-surface remains of low significance would be expected throughout the remainder of the site.

- 3.87. In consideration of the above, the Application Site is regarded as having a general **Moderate** potential for archaeological remains of significance throughout all its greenfield areas, with this potential being applicable to the prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods. As there are no currently-known specific indicators for sub-surface remains, specific impacts relating to this potential cannot be accurately ascertained at this stage, but the predicted likelihood of such impacts can be estimated by considering the ground disturbance of the construction methods that will be used.

### Ground Disturbance from Construction Methods

- 3.88. Different levels of intrusion and disturbance are anticipated for different construction elements. As such, the potential for impacting upon sub-surface remains is dependent on the type and scale of each construction element. The following information is provided in order to present quantitative detail on each aspect of construction that is expected to have potential direct impacts upon archaeology.
- 3.89. All technical details are based on the best information available and are indicative only. They may change due to situations such as ground conditions, micro-siting or changes in technology. Individual impacts from each element of construction are estimates based on information available at this stage, and are assigned based on their resulting ground disturbance relative to the overall Application Site area, as well as the archaeological potential of the land.
- 3.90. Construction involving topsoil stripping has, in general, a lower potential for impacting upon sub-surface remains below the archaeological horizon, but retains a similar potential for encountering archaeological remains as construction involving deeper excavation work.

### Excavation works

#### *Substation*

- 3.91. A large grid substation compound is proposed in an abnormal shape in Field 3. This area will result in a ground disturbance footprint of c. **2,000m<sup>2</sup>**.

### *MV Transformers*

- 3.92. There will be 10 MV transformers positioned alongside the access track through the Application Site. Each station will measure approximately 3.75m by 2.95m, requiring an approximate area of ground disturbance of c. 11.06m<sup>2</sup> each and c. **110.33m<sup>2</sup>** in total.
- 3.93. Each of these MV transformers will be positioned onsite through the use of a crane. It is anticipated that the site tracks can be used to provide a hardstanding for the crane and that no additional hardstanding areas will need to be constructed. The units will require ground excavation before establishing a hardstanding base for stability.

### *Cable Trenches*

- 3.94. Depending on the functionality of the cable trenches, they will measure up to 1m wide and their total ground disturbance area is estimated to be c. **5,000m<sup>2</sup>**, located throughout the Application Site. The trenches will be excavated to a depth of approximately 1m and will be backfilled after the cables have been laid.

### *CCTV Bases*

- 3.95. There will be approximately 58 CCTV cameras positioned along the perimeter fence. Each base will require a concrete foundation of 0.8m by 0.8m which will therefore have an area of disturbance of c. 0.64m<sup>2</sup> each. This will result in a total ground disturbance of **37.12m<sup>2</sup>** of the Application Site area.

## **Topsoil stripping**

### *Access and Site Tracks*

- 3.96. The access and site tracks will measure c. 3,000m in length and have an average width of c. 4m, therefore resulting in a total ground disturbance of approximately **12,000m<sup>2</sup>**, located throughout the Application Site. The access tracks will be constructed by stripping the topsoil and laying down a geotextile/geogrid. Crushed rock will then be layered and compacted on to the geotextile/geogrid in order to establish the access and site tracks.

### *Temporary Compound Area*

- 3.97. The temporary compound area will be implemented in an irregular shape in Field 11, expected to result in a total ground disturbance area of c. **3,000m<sup>2</sup>**. This will be constructed by the stripping of topsoil and subsequent layering of crushed stone similar to the process for the site tracks.

## Piling

### *Solar Panels*

- 3.98. Solar panels throughout the Application Site will be mounted on galvanised metal mounting frames which will be supported by posts piled into the ground at a depth of up to c. 1.5m. The direct impacts from the piling are considered to be minimal due to the small total area covered, with each pile having a diameter of 0.1m and an area of disturbance of 0.008m<sup>2</sup>. The number of pile-driven poles will be approximately 14,496, resulting in a total cumulative area of ground disturbance of c. **115.97m<sup>2</sup>**.

### *Perimeter Fence*

- 3.99. Poles will also be inserted into the ground to support the perimeter fence. The total length of fence will be 6,487m with approximately 2,162 fence posts (proposed as one every 3m). Each fence post will disturb c. 0.03m<sup>2</sup> of ground, resulting in a total area of ground disturbed by the perimeter fence of **64.86m<sup>2</sup>** of the Application Site area.

## Vehicle Movements

- 3.100. Vehicle movements are expected to be largely accommodated by the internal site tracks. Where off-road driving is required (e.g., placement or removal of piling), there is potential for ground compression or rutting in adverse/wet conditions. However, this is not expected to have any notable effect on sub-surface archaeology and the current agricultural use of the Application Site indicates that the ground is already subject to frequent movement of agricultural machinery.

### *Piling*

- 3.101. Piling is anticipated to be done by a c. 2.95 tonne pile driver with rubber tracks. The relatively low weight of the vehicle (compared to standard agricultural vehicles which are currently on use on the Application Site) and the rubber tracks (as opposed to tyres) indicate that its activity is not expected to have any impact upon potential sub-surface remains.
- 3.102. A standard agricultural vehicle will also be used to move panels on areas without an access track where this is required. This vehicle will be of similar weight and specifications as other agricultural vehicles which are commonly used on the land.

### *Excavation and Topsoil Stripping*

- 3.103. A standard 360° excavator will be used on site to excavate material. Movement of this vehicle will be limited; movement up once during excavation and down once during backfilling. The excavator will be on tracks and will largely move on areas due to be subsequently stripped of topsoil.

### Summary of Ground Disturbance

3.104. Overall, the proposed footprint constitutes a relatively small percentage of the total area of the Application Site (70.03ha):

- 23,110.33m<sup>2</sup> for infrastructure (c. 3.30% of the Application Site area); and
- 180.83m<sup>2</sup> for piling (c. 0.03% of the Application Site area).

3.105. The total ground disturbance area resulting from the Proposed Development is therefore **23,291.16m<sup>2</sup>** or only c. **3.33%** of the Application Site area. As such, the potential for encountering or disturbing below-ground archaeology within the Application Site during the construction phase, based on its aforementioned archaeological potential, is considered to be relatively low compared to other types of development.

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## ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT EFFECTS

- 3.106. The ZTV was overlain onto the heritage assets maps in order to identify those which have a greater potential to be visually impacted by the Proposed Development (see **Figures 3.1, 3.2 & 3.3: Appendix 3A**). The ZTV does not account for intervening hedgerows, trees or built structures, which will limit the intervisibility between the building/monument and the Proposed Development. The production and overlays of this calculated ZTV is in line with the Stage 1 requirements of the Welsh Government 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' guidance document. Where appropriate, the assets below have been assessed in line with Stages 2 – 4 of this document.
- 3.107. Within their respective study zones, a total of one World Heritage Site, one Historic Landscape Area, eight Scheduled Monuments, one Historic Park and Garden, six Grade II\* Listed Buildings and 21 Grade II Listed Buildings lie within the calculated ZTV. These assets are therefore assessed for indirect impacts below. A total of 15 GGAT HER sites, 13 NMRW sites and two NMAC sites also lie within the calculated ZTV, although are considered to be of lower sensitivity to visual impacts in general.

### World Heritage Sites

#### Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (NA01)

- 3.108. The Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site is a designated area with its closest point located c. 3.8km to the west of the Application Site. This area denotes the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial landscape at the upper end of the Avon Llwyd Valley in South Wales, primarily related to iron and coal mining. The World Heritage Site area provides the landscape setting for a number of scheduled monuments, listed buildings and other features of industrial heritage within its extent.
- 3.109. While the industrial nature of its heritage is not overly concerned with wider views of the surrounding area, its high significance indicates that it is considered to be at least partly sensitive to such visual impacts upon its setting. Nonetheless, the distance from the Application Site and the presence of considerable recent development in the intervening area, including the A40 road, suggests that the Application Site does not make a significant contribution to the heritage value or setting of the asset. As a result, a change in land use or development within the Application Site would not inhibit the visual relationship between the industrial heritage fabric within the asset itself.
- 3.110. While the designated area of the asset lies only partially within the calculated ZTV and only its eastern extent lies within the 5km study area, views and intervisibility with the Application Site are expected to be possible from infrequent points in the landscape. The elevated nature of the designated area, as well as some of the fields within the Application Site (particularly Fields 5 – 7, 13 and 14), indicates that such views and intervisibility are likely to be possible

with at least these fields. However, these views are not expected to cause substantial harm to the heritage value of the asset or its setting at this distance. Indirect effects upon the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site are anticipated to be **Low**.

## Historic Landscape Areas

### Blaenavon (NA02)

- 3.111. The Blaenavon Historic Landscape Area is a designated area with its closest point located c. 3km to the west of the Application Site. This is a similar designation to the aforementioned World Heritage Site, but covers an additional area closer to the Application Site. Nonetheless, the landscape area derives its heritage value for similar reasons and possesses many of the same views and settings.
- 3.112. As with the World Heritage Site, it lies partially within the calculated ZTV and 5km study area and is expected to share its sensitivity to visual impacts. Views and intervisibility are also expected to be similar but are likely to be more widely possible. However, such views are not considered to be sufficient to result in any higher magnitude of effects and so indirect effects upon the Blaenavon Historic Landscape Area are also anticipated to be **Low**.

## Scheduled Monuments

### Llangattock Nigh Usk Churchyard Cross (NA03)

- 3.113. This churchyard cross is located c. 1.2km to the south of the Application Site and is described within the RCAHMW as:
- “An octagonal cross shaft, 2.0m high, topped by a modern crosshead and set in a recent socket stone upon an ancient hexagonal base of four steps.”*
- 3.114. The cross is located within the setting of the Grade II\* listed Church of St Cadoc (NA26) and so forms part of this group setting. As an individual feature it is not considered to be sensitive to visual impacts, but it is included within the assessment of NA26 (Paragraph 3.140) in this report due to its contribution to this setting. Indirect effects from the Proposed Development as part of this setting are anticipated to be **Negligible**.

### Castle Arnold, Earthwork Feature SE of (NA04)

- 3.115. This earthwork feature is located c. 1.25km to the southwest of the Application Site and described within the RCAHMW as:
- “Rather irregular depression, portrayed by OS County series (Monmouth. XII.12 1882) as a pool/pond, 13m NW-SE by 13m; lies immediately S of known gravel extraction features.”*



- 3.116. The feature is of unknown function and origin, but may have potential for sub-surface archaeology of significance, although there is also a possibility of being a depression formed from similar gravel extraction activity. As there are no standing remains associated with the feature and its relationship with its setting is unknown, it is not considered to be sensitive to visual impacts, as its primary heritage value is derived from its sub-surface potential. In addition, views and intervisibility with the Application Site are largely screened by blocks of woodland along its northeastern sides, as well as by vegetation along the intervening A40 road. As such, indirect effects upon this monument are anticipated to be **Negligible**

#### Llanvihangel Nigh Usk Churchyard Cross (NA05)

- 3.117. This churchyard cross is located c. 1.65km to the southeast of the Application Site and is described within the RCAHMW as:

*“A square base of three steps supports a massive socket stone holding the stump of an octagonal cross shaft.”*

- 3.118. The cross is located within the setting of the Grade II\* listed Church of St Michael (NA27) and so forms part of this group setting. As an individual feature it is not considered to be sensitive to visual impacts, but it is included within the assessment of NA27 (Paragraph 3.143) in this report due to its contribution to this setting. Indirect effects from the Proposed Development as part of this setting are anticipated to be **Negligible**.

#### St. Bartholomew's Churchyard Cross, Llanover (NA06)

- 3.119. This churchyard cross is located c. 1.95km to the southwest of the Application Site and is described within the RCAHMW as:

*“An incomplete octagonal cross shaft set in a socket stone which is set upon a four step base. The cross itself is said to have been found, in two fragments.”*

- 3.120. The cross is located within the setting of the Grade II\* listed Church of St Bartholomew (NA29) and so forms part of this group setting. As an individual feature it is not considered to be sensitive to visual impacts, but it is included within the assessment of NA29 (Paragraph 3.148) in this report due to its contribution to this setting. Indirect effects from the Proposed Development as part of this setting are anticipated to be **Negligible**.

#### St. Bridget's Churchyard Cross, Llansantffraed (NA07)

- 3.121. This churchyard cross is located c. 1.95km to the east-southeast of the Application Site and is described within the RCAHMW as:

*“A base of four steps supports a socket stone in which is mounted 0.8m of an original octagonal shaft; restored.”*

- 3.122. The cross is located within the setting of the Grade II\* listed Church of St Bride (NA28) and so forms part of this group setting. As an individual feature it is not considered to be sensitive to visual impacts, but it is included within the assessment of NA28 (Paragraph 3.145) in this report due to its contribution to this setting. Indirect effects from the Proposed Development as part of this setting are anticipated to be **Low**.

#### St Mary's Churchyard Cross, Llanfair Cilgedyn (NA10)

- 3.123. This churchyard cross is located c. 2.6km to the southeast of the Application Site and is described within the RCAHMW as:

*"A base of four steps supports a socket stone holding 0.8m of an octagonal shaft, completed by a modern cross-head and portion of shaft."*

- 3.124. The cross is located within the setting of the St Mary the Virgin medieval church, possibly of mid to late 14<sup>th</sup> century origin but largely rebuilt in 1873 – 1876. The church and its curtilage, including the cross, are situated within a well-defined setting enveloped by mature trees on its west, east and north sides. As such, the cross derives considerable benefit from its churchyard setting and the group value of the surrounding associated assets. However, as a result of the surrounding trees, no views or intervisibility are expected to be possible with the Proposed Development and so indirect effects upon the cross are anticipated to be **Negligible**.

#### Round Barrow 180m North of Ty-Canol (NA11)

- 3.125. This round barrow is located c. 2.9km to the southeast of the Application Site and is described within the RCAHMW as:

*"A mound, c.30m in diameter and 1.0m high, set in a valley bottom location, close to the Usk."*

- 3.126. This feature is located within an arable field along the eastern side of the B4598 road and c. 750m to the west of the River Usk. It is visible from the roadside as a vague undulation within the field and there are no discernible remains visible on aerial photography. Its relationship with its surrounding setting is primarily concerned with the river valley on its eastern side. The Application Site to the northwest does not contribute to its setting and development in the site would not interfere with its relationship with the river valley. As such, it is not considered to be particularly sensitive to possible views with the Proposed Development.
- 3.127. Views and intervisibility between the asset and the Application Site are expected to be largely restricted by vegetation and tree-lines along the adjacent B4598 and further intervening roads and field boundaries. Any views that may be possible will be infrequent and will not be harmful to the setting of the monument. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Negligible**.

### Coed y Bwnydd Camp (NA20)

- 3.128. The Coed y Bwnydd Camp is located c. 4.5km to the southeast of the Application Site and is described within the RCAHMW as:

*“An oval enclosure, c.170m by 114m, set upon the S tip of Clytha Hill, multivallate, except to the NW where there are severe natural slopes, the entrance faces an open ridge to the NE. Excavation, 1969-71 uncovered a med. longhouse along with much evidence of IA occupation.”*

- 3.129. The enclosure was presumably situated atop Clytha Hill in order to take advantage of its clear views over the River Usk valley to its west. As a result, these views are integral to its original function and therefore its setting. As such, it would be considered potentially sensitive to visual impacts occurring within the river valley landscape. However, its sensitivity to possible impacts from changes inside the Application Site would be considered lower, albeit still partially sensitive due to its commanding position.
- 3.130. Views and intervisibility with the Proposed Development would be largely restricted by the dense woodland across the western edge of the hill upon which the feature sits. As such, its views in this direction are expected to be limited and therefore views with the Proposed Development unlikely, although cannot be ruled out entirely. However, any infrequent views at this distance would not be considered harmful to the heritage value of the enclosure or its setting. Indirect effects upon the asset are therefore anticipated to be **Low to Negligible**.

## Historic Parks and Gardens

### Pant y Goitre House (NA23)

- 3.131. Pant y Goitre House is a country estate located c. 1.8km to the south-southeast of the Application Site. It is a small, well-preserved 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape park situated on the southern bank of the River Usk. The current composition of the principal house and associated parks and gardens dates from 1770 and retains much of its original fabric and aesthetic setting.
- 3.132. The heritage value of the asset benefits greatly from its setting above the River Usk and would therefore be considered sensitive to visual changes that may interfere with this setting. However, as the Application Site is located considerably further to the north of the asset, with numerous modern farm buildings, residences and the A40 road within the intervening area, the sensitivity of the estate to visual changes within the Application Site is considered to be significantly lower. Nonetheless, some degree of visual impact is expected due to the views and intervisibility that are likely to be possible from limited points within the estate and the surrounding landscape. These views are predicted to be infrequent and largely screened by woodland within the setting of the asset itself as well as within the intervening area, but partial views are probable. Indirect effects upon Pany y Goitre House are anticipated to be **Low**.

## Listed Buildings

### Great House (NA24)

- 3.133. Great House is a Grade II\* listed building located c. 100m to the east of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“The evidence for the history of this house is very contradictory; it is of two main periods, 1590-1610 and the middle of the C18. Bradney says George II's reign, and the 1750s is very likely, probably by Richard Lucas. As to how much of the fabric and decoration survives from each period is, however, very difficult to say, and what changes there were in the Victorian period is also unclear. The house fell into decay in the mid/late C20 and has been undergoing repair and restoration since 1985. The principal elevation is mid C18 in appearance, while the rear service wing is clearly of c1600 and internal evidence suggests that almost all the lower fabric of the main block also dates from the first build, but was heightened and added to in the C18. The main block was then drastically altered in c1890 (Bradney) when a new overall hipped roof replaced the previous one, which was within a parapet and with dormers (Bradney). The present roof thus gives the house a look of the very early C18, whereas the previous appearance would have been a much more clearly mid C18 one. The large porch was also added probably in c1890. Since then the house has been very little changed and the interior is still much in its C19 state, although now being slowly restored.”*

- 3.134. The primary heritage value of the asset is therefore derived from its architectural merit and its unusual composition of two main periods and potential retention of features from c. 1600. As the Proposed Development will not interfere with its architecture or curtilage, these attributes will not be affected. However, the house also has a relationship with its surrounding setting, which in this case would include the eastern extent of the Application Site, particularly those fields in which previous landscape features such as ornamental woodland, gardens and orchards were present. This would include Fields 7, 13 and 14, and to a lesser extent Fields 9 – 11. As these fields visibly contributed to the overall estate on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping, they would be considered part of its general setting and the house would be potentially sensitive to visual impacts occurring in these areas.
- 3.135. Despite the above, it is noted that the construction of large modern farm buildings within the core of the Great House estate has somewhat compromised the value and contribution of its setting to its heritage value. In addition, the location of these modern farm buildings to the south of the house largely screens views in this direction and reduces its sensitivity to changes within Fields 9 – 11. Similarly, as no standing structures or panels are proposed within Fields 7, 13 or 14, no notable visual impacts are expected to occur from these fields.
- 3.136. Nonetheless, views and intervisibility between the Great House listed building and the Application Site were identified to be possible at several points throughout the site. Views are therefore expected to be inevitable with the Proposed Development in multiple directions, albeit these views will be partially screened by surrounding trees in almost all cases due to

the drop of the east-facing slope upon which the house sites, with only the upper levels visible (see **Plates 13 & 14**).

- 3.137. While these views will result in visual impacts, they will not alter the architectural merit of the house and will not result in substantial harm to its setting, particularly due to the temporary and reversible nature of the proposal. Overall, indirect effects are anticipated to be **Moderate to Low**.

#### **Llangattock Court and Water Trough (NA25 & 34)**

- 3.138. Llangattock Court is a Grade II\* listed building located c. 0.55km to the south of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“A house of three main periods, of which the earliest cannot be seen externally. It seems to have originated as a major late medieval, partly timber framed, house, dating perhaps from the 1490-1520 early Tudor period. This house is within the main range facing the road and appears to have been hall, cross-passage and solar with a roof storey above.*

*[...]*

*Since that time the house has fallen into disrepair and then had a major repair and modernisation in the years 1985-2000.”*

- 3.139. The building sits on the north side of the B4598 road, within a well-defined setting containing numerous buildings of mixed age, including modern farm buildings within its eastern curtilage. Within its setting is also the Grade II listed water trough, dating from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This setting therefore benefits the heritage value of the listed buildings and the surrounding mature trees allows for views to be largely contained within this setting. However, these factors also indicate that the listed buildings are not considered to be particularly sensitive to visual impacts occurring within the wider landscape, including the Application Site. In addition, views and intervisibility are expected to be almost entirely screened by mature trees, both around the setting itself and along field boundaries within the intervening area. Any possible views and intervisibility will be limited and not harmful to the setting of the listed buildings. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Low to Negligible**.

#### **Church of St Cadoc and Cross/Early Gravestone (NA26, NA39 & NA40)**

- 3.140. The Church of St Cadoc is a Grade II\* listed building located c. 1.2km to the south of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“No feature is really datable before the C15 but it seems likely that the church was re-featured then and the fabric of the body of the church and the base of the tower is older. The church was re-roofed with a straight ridge in 1827 by John Upton, the Gloucester engineer, and he probably also built the top of the tower and possibly added the south porch. John Prichard*

*restored the church again in 1864-5 when the windows were repaired, the east window replaced and the furniture added. The church has been little changed since then."*

- 3.141. The church is situated within a well-defined setting set back from the built environs of The Bryn to its northeast. Its position on the northern bank of the River Usk, and set back from residential buildings and major roads, allows the church to benefit greatly from its setting, particularly in the southern directions over the open fields and towards the river. The inclusion of two other Grade II listed buildings within its curtilage (cross NA03/NA39 and gravestone NA40) also contributes to the group setting value of the church.
- 3.142. Views and intervisibility with the Application Site are expected to be almost entirely screened by woodland and buildings in the intervening area, particularly along the north of the church setting, the adjacent farmstead on its north side, The Bryn and the A40 road. As such, indirect effects upon the listed buildings at the Church of St Cadoc are anticipated to be **Negligible**.

#### Church of St Michael and Cross (NA27 & NA47)

- 3.143. The Church of St Michael is a Grade II\* listed building located c. 1.6km to the southeast of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*"There is nothing to date the church to before the C15 apart from its massive tower and its plain nature and lack of windows, which may suggest something earlier. There is no record of a Victorian restoration but there clearly have been repairs e.g. quoin replacements, at the top of the tower and re-roofing, and some of this is known to have been done in 1925. The very similar appearance of the roofline and tower to that of St. Cadoc, Llangattock-nigh-Usk (qv), may suggest that John Upton of Gloucester also worked on this church. Externally the building shows little change from the early C20."*

- 3.144. The primary heritage value of the church is therefore derived from its architectural merit, but the feature benefits greatly from its very well-defined and contained setting within enveloping mature trees. This setting therefore contributes notably to the heritage value of the church and the associated Grade II listed cross (NA05/NA47) and graveyard add a group value to this. However, while the listed buildings would therefore be considered sensitive to visual impacts, the enveloping trees prevent all possible views and intervisibility with the Application Site. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Negligible**.

#### Church of St Bride and Cross (NA28 & NA53)

- 3.145. The Church of St Bride is a Grade II\* listed building located c. 1.9km to the east-southeast of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as a:

*"Small church of classic Norman form with much of the fabric original. The building was restored by Prichard and Seddon in 1856-7. The bell-cote predates the restoration but was added at some time between the late Middle Ages and the C18. The porch was added by Prichard and Seddon when they moved the entrance from south to west. Previously there had*

*been a south porch which is shown on a drawing by Sir Richard Hoare at Clytha Castle. Dr. Peters reported evidence of an intermediate west porch but the rebuilt walling on the south wall looks like Prichard and Seddon's work. The building has changed very little since restoration but it was repaired and re-roofed in the 1990s. This is the church of Monmouthshire's smallest parish, only some 290 acres (117 hectares)."*

- 3.146. The primary heritage value of the church is therefore derived from its architectural merit and retention of post-medieval fabric, but it benefits greatly from its open rural setting, set back from the major roads and other buildings. The curtilage of the church contains an associated graveyard and stone walls, all relatively small in scale, and other than the presence of individual mature trees within this curtilage there is very little screening offered around its setting. As a result of this, views from the church are relatively uninterrupted, particularly westwards across its small carpark and over the open, undeveloped fields in this direction. The church and its associated Grade II cross (NA07/NA53) are therefore considered to be sensitive to visual impacts from the Proposed Development in this direction.
- 3.147. Views and intervisibility with the Church of St Bride were not identified during the site visit and are therefore likely to be mostly screened. However, some degree of visibility is predicted to be possible, especially for the fields in the Application Site that lie at higher elevations such as Fields 1, 2, 5 and 6. At this distance, views of the Proposed Development within these fields would not be considered likely to cause substantial harm to the heritage value of the church, cross or their setting, but would result in some degree of impact. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Low**.

#### **Church of St Bartholomew, Cross and Hall Monument (NA29 & NA54 – NA56)**

- 3.148. The Church of St Bartholomew is a Grade II\* listed building located c. 1.95km to the southwest of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:
- "The nave, could in origin, be Norman, as it has a south door with the possibility of a north door opposite, now included in the Perpendicular window which is placed rather oddly in the north wall. The nave seems likely to be older than the chancel which appears in origin to be early C14. The tower is probably early C16. The porch is an addition of 1750 (dated). The church had a minor Victorian restoration of unknown date and little has been changed since. The village school was held in the tower until 1835."*
- 3.149. The primary heritage value of the church is therefore derived from its architectural merit and retention of medieval and post-medieval fabric, but it benefits greatly from its rural setting on the southwestern bank of the River Usk. Its curtilage is well-defined by surrounding mature trees and contains an associated graveyard as well as three further Grade II listed buildings, namely the late medieval churchyard cross (NA06/NA54), the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Hall Monument (NA55) and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Seat at Hall Monument (NA56). As the rural setting is positioned away from any major roads or buildings, its location on the river bank allows for an aesthetic and beneficial setting to all listed buildings in its curtilage. As a result, these features are considered to be particularly sensitive to visual impacts that may interfere

with its relationship with the adjacent river and somewhat sensitive to visual impacts that may occur in the wider area beyond this.

- 3.150. Despite its sensitivity to visual impacts, the listed buildings are not expected to possess views or intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to the presence of screening effects from intervening woodland and other vegetation, especially woodland covering the hill c. 1.2km to the northeast of the church, on the northern side of the A40, which is predicted to prevent most views towards the site. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Negligible**.

### Parc Llettis and Barn (NA31 & NA32)

- 3.151. Parc Llettis and Barn are Grade II listed buildings located c. 0.35km to the west-southwest of the Application Site and are described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“Apparently with origins in the early C17 as storey two-room plan, gable entry house but very largely rebuilt in c1700 as a heightened symmetrical fronted house with central entry and gable stacks. This house was given more major alterations in the early C20 and has minor late C20 alterations and extensions.” (NA31)*

*“A probably c1700 barn which has undergone various changes and alterations particularly in the C20. It includes a section of timber framing which is a characteristic of a number of barns in the locality.” (NA32)*

- 3.152. The primary heritage value of these assets is derived from their architectural merit, while their setting is largely tied to their agricultural surroundings. The construction of modern farm buildings within their core setting has somewhat impacted the value and contribution of this setting, but overall it has retained its character. The buildings are considered to be somewhat sensitive to visual changes within their surrounding agricultural setting, but less sensitive to visual impacts in the wider landscape, including the Application Site.
- 3.153. Views and intervisibility with the Proposed Development will be largely screened by intervening vegetation, and it is noted that direct views from the curtilage of Parc Llettis will be partially prevented by mature trees on its north and east sides. Nonetheless, visibility is likely to be possible, particularly with Fields 2 and 5 due to their higher elevations. Such views would be cause substantial harm to the setting of the listed buildings but would result in some degree of impact. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Low**.

### Llangattock House (NA33)

- 3.154. Llangattock House is a Grade II listed building located c. 0.5km to the south of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“Early C19 house which is very little altered on the main elevation.”*



- 3.155. The house is set back from the B4598 road and contains small parkland areas on its south side, where its main elevation is orientated. The house therefore benefits from its parkland setting on the south side, but its northern side is dominated by numerous large farm buildings which do not contribute to its setting. As such, the house is considered to be somewhat sensitive to visual impacts upon its parkland setting on the south side, but significantly less sensitive to visual changes occurring from the north, in the direction of the Application Site.
- 3.156. Views and intervisibility between the setting of the house and the Proposed Development are expected to be heavily screened by the combination of large farm buildings and the block of woodland in the intervening area. As such, only very limited intervisibility is expected to be possible from third points in the surrounding area, which are not considered to be harmful to the heritage value of the house or its setting. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Negligible**.

### Glan-y-nant (NA35)

- 3.157. Glan-y-nant is a Grade II listed building located c. 0.85km to the east-southeast of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:
- “Said to have been in origin medieval with C16 rebuilding but nothing pre-C16 was seen at resurvey (June 2005). Fox and Raglan considered the house to be an example of alternate development, and the building is clearly of several periods C16-c1700, but it was very extensively repaired and altered in the late C20 so the evidence is confused, and much of the house's character, especially externally, now dates from this period.”*
- 3.158. The house therefore derives value from its architectural merit as a 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse and its potential for retaining elements of pre-16<sup>th</sup> century origin. The property benefits from its immediate setting and its adjacent range buildings, which site within a well-defined setting on the eastern side of the local road. Main views from the house are orientated westwards over the local road and towards the Application Site, so while the Application Site itself does not make any known contribution to the value of its setting, the house may be considered slightly sensitive to potential visual impacts from the Proposed Development.
- 3.159. Views and intervisibility with the Application Site are largely screened by the belt of mature trees located c. 150m to the west-northwest of the house, which largely prevent views in this direction. However, partial and infrequent views between the trees here are expected to be possible from point within and around the setting of the listed building, particularly with the more elevated fields within the Application Site. Such views would not result in substantial harm to the asset and indirect effects are anticipated to be **Low to negligible**.

### Llanddewi Rhydderch Baptist Chapel, including Street Wall and Gates (NA41 & NA42)

- 3.160. Llanddewi Rhydderch Baptist Chapel and its associated walls/gates are Grade II listed buildings located c. 1.4km to the northeast of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“Particular Baptist Chapel of 1826, extended south by one bay in the late C19. Chapel site given by local landowner John Williams of Tresaison.”*

- 3.161. The chapel is located within a well-defined setting bound by hedgerow, mature trees, residential buildings and the adjacent local road. Its associated graveyard on its south side, as well as the separately listed wall and gates, contribute notably to its setting and the views southward over the adjacent field also significantly benefit the heritage value of this. As a result, these assets are considered to be sensitive to visual impacts occurring on their setting or relationship with the southern field, although it is noted that the substantial modern farm buildings within the adjacent field to the west somewhat lower this sensitivity for views to the southwest.
- 3.162. Views and intervisibility with the Application Site are expected to be mostly prevented by trees and farm buildings within the immediate area, as well as additional intervening woodland and field boundaries. However, some views and intervisibility with higher elevation fields in the northwestern extent of the Application Site (Fields 1 – 3, 5 & 6) are likely from within the setting as well as points along the adjacent local road. Such views would not be expected to cause substantial harm to the asset or its setting and indirect effects are anticipated to be **Low to Negligible**.

### Glanffrwd Mill and Barn (NA44 & NA45)

- 3.163. Glanffrwd Mill and Barn are Grade II listed buildings located c. 1.45km to the east-northeast of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“Late medieval (C16) and sub-medieval (C17) 3-unit hall house (later floor to hall). Tall three storey gabled cross-range to south-east, low hall range to centre with cross-range completing U-plan to north-west. At the time of listing in 1985 this building was in a fairly ruinous condition, but it has been completely renovated since with a very high quality of oak joinery from the owner's hand. It is not known why this building is called a mill. The watercourse is some way away and none of the building seems appropriate for a water-mill.”*

- 3.164. The mill and its associated 18<sup>th</sup> century barn benefit greatly from their group setting contained within an aesthetic rural landscape. While the primary heritage value of the assets lies within their architectural merit, their setting clearly also contributes to their experiential value. The buildings would therefore be considered somewhat sensitive to any visual impacts upon their immediate setting or the associated fields on their southern side.

- 3.165. Views and intervisibility with the Application Site appear to be entirely screened by adjacent hedgerow, mature trees and field boundaries to their west. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Negligible**.

#### Manor House (NA46)

- 3.166. Manor House is a Grade II listed building located c. 1.5km to the southeast of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“An apparently late C16 house, of two-room plan, with two storeys and attic, and a storeyed porch. The house appears to have been largely unaltered until the C20 when it was given added outshuts at the rear and all new fenestration, but some of these changes may have been a re-doing of C19 ones.”*

- 3.167. The house derives its heritage value from its architectural merit but it benefits slightly from the well-contained gardens within its curtilage. However, as the area surrounding this curtilage comprises numerous modern developments, its sensitivity to visual impacts in the wider area is very limited. In addition, the location of the house in a slightly sunken location on the east side of the B4598, and behind other buildings, appears to greatly reduce views in the northwest direction towards the Application Site. Intervisibility is also unlikely due to intervening treelines and vegetation, particularly along the A40, and any infrequent views of the Proposed Development that may occur through this screening would not be harmful to the heritage value of the house or its setting. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Negligible**.

#### Llansantffraid Court Hotel (NA49)

- 3.168. Llansantffraid Court Hotel is a Grade II listed building located c. 1.75km to the east-southeast of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“Built 1912 (dated) and designed by Fairfax B Wade and C Frankis for J Herbert. The design was probably based on Edwin Lutyens' Monkton House at West Dean in Sussex. The house appears to have been very little altered externally.”*

- 3.169. The house is therefore relatively recent compared to other listed buildings in the area, but has been designated as a country house (now hotel) designed by Fairfax Wade in a style unusual to Wales. In addition to this heritage value, the building benefits from the gardens and parkland within its immediate curtilage, as well as the open field to its west over which its main views are orientated. The asset would therefore be considered sensitive to visual impacts which occur in the local area, although this sensitivity is notably lower for the wider landscape.
- 3.170. Some degree of views and intervisibility with the Application Site are likely for the fields in the Application Site that lie at higher elevations such as Fields 1, 2, 5 and 6. As the hotel lies to the north of the Church of St Bride (NA28), views are likely to be similar to this asset, although

as a Grade II listed building it is generally considered to be of slightly lower significance. At this distance, views of the Proposed Development within these fields would not be considered likely to cause substantial harm to the heritage value of the hotel or its setting, but would result in some degree of impact. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Low to Negligible**

### Fro Fawr (NA50)

- 3.171. Fro Fawr is a Grade II listed building located c. 1.75km to the south of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“Originally an early C17 house of Fox & Raglan's regional 2-room type, extended to R perhaps in C18, and with an additional rear wing of C19 [...] Farmhouse with early C17 origins retaining good interior character.”*

- 3.172. The heritage value of the house is therefore derived from its architectural merit and its surviving interior features. It benefits slightly from its immediate curtilage, which appears to be defined by stone walls and contains its associated gardens. However, its setting beyond its immediate curtilage is dominated by numerous large, modern farm buildings. In addition to defining its setting, these buildings also screen views towards the north and east. The building and its setting are therefore not considered to be sensitive to visual impacts in this direction, including the Proposed Development. In addition, as views and intervisibility with the Application Site appear to be largely prevented by these adjacent farm buildings, no such views are expected to be possible. Indirect effects are therefore anticipated to be **Negligible**.

### The Old Rectory (NA51)

- 3.173. The Old Rectory is a Grade II listed building located c. 1.8km to the southwest of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“In origin an early C17 two unit house but greatly enlarged in c1840 as the Rectory and given the overall character of that period. Unaltered in appearance since then apart from the addition of a new wing in matching style in 1985 [...] Included as a good example of a c1840 rectory, including contemporary interior detail, and with evidence of early origins.”*

- 3.174. In addition to its architectural merit and interior features, the building benefits from its well-contained setting, set back from the local road and screened by surrounding mature trees. An associated field on its south side also contributes to its setting, with clear views in this direction indicating an obvious visual relationship. As a result, the asset is considered to be sensitive to visual impacts which may interfere with these views, while it is slightly less sensitive to potential visual impacts resulting from the surrounding area. It is less clear what relationship it may have had with the River Usk to the east, but the setting here is aesthetic at the least.

- 3.175. Views and intervisibility with the Application Site appear to be entirely screened by dense treelines along the local roads as well as along the River Usk to the east. As such, indirect effects from the Proposed Development are anticipated to be **Negligible**.

### Ty Mawr (NA52)

- 3.176. Ty Mawr is a Grade II listed building located c. 1.8km to the south of the Application Site and is described within the Cadw listed buildings database as:

*“A late C16 two-unit house extended to south (L) in the C17. In the C19 the front fenestration was regularized with tall windows in moulded surrounds with keyblocks; the glazing itself now generally C20 casements. Kitchen recently relocated from end to central part of house.”*

- 3.177. The heritage value of the house is therefore primarily derived from its architectural merit and surviving interior features. It is situated within a very rural setting amongst a number of agricultural fields and, along with its associated range buildings, are set far back from any major roads or other buildings, with the closest other development being the railway c. 250m to the west. The fields comprising its wider setting are bordered by the River Usk c. 400m to the north, which in turn contributes positively to the setting. As such, while the immediate curtilage of the building contains associated buildings, its wider setting is entirely undeveloped and benefits its heritage value considerably, particularly within the area between the house and the river itself. The house would therefore be considered sensitive to visual impacts that may occur on this overall setting or that would interfere with views to the river on its north and east sides.

- 3.178. Views and intervisibility with the Application Site are expected to be largely screened by vegetation and treelines in the intervening area, including that along the A40 and around built areas of Penpergwm. Some degree of visibility is likely to be possible from points around the wider setting of the house due to the large area it covers, particularly of the fields within the Application Site at higher elevations. However, such views would not be considered to cause substantial harm to the setting of the house, while direct views from the house itself do not appear likely due to the aforementioned screening effects as well as the screening from its range buildings on the north side. Overall, indirect effects are anticipated to be **Low to negligible**.

### Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 3.179. There is a total of 15 GGAT HER sites, 13 NMRW sites and two NMAC sites that lie within the calculated ZTV, although are considered to be of lower sensitivity to visual impacts in general. These sites can be used to evaluate the potential for archaeological remains within the Application Site, but are considered to be of local and regional significance and are therefore less sensitive to possible visual impacts than those of national significance. As such, indirect effects upon most non-designated sites as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be **Negligible**. However, exceptions such as monuments close to the Application Site or those with well-preserved remains or settings will be assessed below.

### Manor House and Great House (NA58, NA59 & NA74)

- 3.180. The non-designated records for Manor House (NA58) and Great House (NA59 & NA74) are located c. 0.1km to the east of the Application Site. The GGAT HER record and NMRW record for Great House refer to the Grade II\* listed building (NA24) which has been previously assessed. As such, indirect effects upon NA59 and NA74 are also anticipated to be **Moderate to Low**. Similarly, Manor House is considered to largely share the same setting and views/intervisibility as Great House, but is of a lower significance and sensitivity. As such, indirect effects upon NA58 are anticipated to be **Low**.

### Cumulative Indirect Effects

- 3.181. Cumulative visual impacts have been assessed in detail within **Technical Appendix 1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**. The assessment states:

*“Localised cumulative visual interactions with existing electricity infrastructure including pylon lines and single wind turbines are experienced from all viewpoints considered in the appraisal. Cumulative interactions with existing Crinacott Solar Farm are largely limited to transient and recreational routes (Viewpoints 3 and 8). Cumulative interactions with Pyworthy substation are largely limited to partial views from Footpath 7 (Viewpoint 4).*

*Once operational, the addition of the Proposed Development in combination with the existing operational, and consented developments will result in a Moderate adverse cumulative visual effect experienced from Viewpoints 8 (Footpath 1). From other visual receptors cumulative visual effects will be Minor adverse or lower.”*

- 3.182. As the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment identified that moderate adverse visual effects would occur on the local public rights-of-way (footpaths), similar cumulative visual impacts would occur on these historical routes. However, as the value being impacted is derived primarily from their recreational usage and not from their historical or archaeological merit, their heritage value and settings are not considered to be as sensitive to cumulative views as their landscape values are. As such, cumulative indirect effects upon the wider heritage assets overall are anticipated to be aligned with the ‘minor adverse or lower’ visual effects assessed within the LVIA. As such, no significant cumulative visual impacts are expected to occur on any of the surrounding heritage assets previously identified.

### Summary of Indirect Effects

- 3.183. The Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site was identified to lie partially within the 5km study area and the calculated ZTV of the Proposed Development. Similarly, the Historic Landscape Area associated with this asset also lies partially within the study area and ZTV at the same location. Indirect effects anticipated upon these designated areas are anticipated to be **Low**.

- 3.184. There were eight Scheduled Monuments identified within the 5km study zone that were within the ZTV of the Proposed Development. Of these assets, **Low** indirect effects are anticipated for St Bridget's Churchyard Cross (NA07/53), while **Low to Negligible** indirect effects are anticipated for the Coed y Bwnydd Camp (NA20) and **Negligible** indirect effects anticipated for the remainder (NA03 – 06 & NA10 – 11).
- 3.185. There was one Historic Park and Garden identified within the 2km study zone that was within the ZTV of the Proposed Development. This was the Pant y Goitre House asset (NA23), for which **Low** indirect effects are anticipated.
- 3.186. There were 27 Listed Buildings identified within the 2km study zone and the ZTV of the Proposed Development, including six Grade II\* and 21 Grade II. Of these assets, **Moderate to Low** indirect effects are anticipated for Great House (NA24), while **Low** indirect effects are anticipated for the Church of St Bride (NA28), Parc Llettis and Barn (NA31 & NA32) and St Bridget's Churchyard Cross (NA07/53). **Low to Negligible** indirect effects are also anticipated for seven listed buildings (NA25, NA34, NA35, NA41, NA42, NA49 & NA52) while **Negligible** indirect effects are anticipated for 15 (NA26, NA27, NA29, NA33, NA39, NA40, NA44 – 47, NA50, NA51 & NA54 – 56).
- 3.187. There were 30 non-designated sites inside the 1km study area that lie within the calculated ZTV, including 15 GGAT HER sites, 13 NMRW sites and two NMAC sites. Of these assets, **Moderate to Low** indirect effects are anticipated for Great House (NA59 & NA74), while **Low** indirect effects are anticipated for Manor House (NA58) and **Negligible** indirect effects anticipated for the remaining 27 non-designated sites (NA60 – 68, NA70 – 73, NA75 – 82 & NA84 – 89).
- 3.188. There were no Heritage Coasts, Battlefields or Conservation Areas identified in their respective study zones.
- 3.189. Cumulative indirect effects upon the wider heritage assets overall are anticipated to be aligned with the 'minor adverse or lower' visual effects assessed within the LVIA. As such, no significant cumulative visual impacts are expected to occur on any of the surrounding heritage assets previously identified.

## MITIGATION MEASURES

### Direct Effects upon Known Assets

3.190. There are no recorded designated or non-designated sites within the Application Site boundary that could be physically impacted by the Proposed Development. Similarly, as the green way, lynchet and footpath features identified during the site walkover survey have been almost entirely excluded from the development design, Low direct effects upon known archaeological and heritage assets are anticipated and **no specific mitigation measures are considered to be necessary as a result**. The Low direct impacts occurring on the aforementioned features can be **mitigated sufficiently within the scope of the more general archaeological mitigation measures discussed below**.

### Archaeological Potential

- 3.191. It is anticipated that due to the number of recorded archaeological sites in the surrounding area from the Neolithic period onwards, the Application Site has a Moderate potential for remains from the prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods. While there are currently no specific indicators for specific sub-surface remains that may be impacted by the Proposed Development, this general potential for sub-surface remains is present throughout the site.
- 3.192. In consideration of the above, **it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological works is implemented for the further evaluation of the Application Site prior to the commencement of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. This programme of works should allow for the evaluation of the land by geophysical survey and/or trial trenching**, in order to more specifically indicate the likelihood of the site to contain sub-surface remains dating to these periods, as well as identify their locations and extents. The results of such evaluation can then inform the need for any further archaeological work or site re-design as necessary.
- 3.193. In addition, it is recommended that where any construction elements, such as the site access tracks and cable trenches, cross the identified green way along the southern extents of Fields 5, 6, 7 and 14, or the lynchet feature between Fields 1 and 2, such construction works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist as part of the wider programme of works. Archaeological monitoring at the location of these features will help ensure that any direct impacts upon these features and their sub-surface remains are recorded and mitigated accordingly.
- 3.194. Any requests and requirements for archaeological work is at the discretion of the relevant planning authorities and their archaeological and heritage officers.



## Indirect Effects

- 3.195. Indirect effects upon the surrounding heritage assets have been assessed as Moderate to Low on the Grade II\* listed Great House (NA24) and overall ranging between Low and Negligible for all other heritage assets within the calculated ZTV of the Proposed Development. Therefore, **no specific mitigation is considered to be required for the reduction of any visual impacts**, but vegetative planting proposed as part of the Green Infrastructure Plans will help ensure that visual impacts upon the listed building and other heritage assets will be kept minimal throughout the operational phase of the development.

DRAFT

## RESIDUAL EFFECTS

- 3.196. As no designated or non-designated heritage assets lie inside the Application Site, no direct effects will occur on these resources. Similarly, the Proposed Development has been designed in a way to almost entirely avoid the previously unrecorded archaeological features identified during the site walkover survey (see **Figure 1 of Volume 2**). With the implementation of archaeological monitoring at these locations as described above, measures will be in place to mitigate any direct impacts upon these features and so residual direct effects are anticipated to be **Negligible on the assumption that mitigation measures are implemented**.
- 3.197. Following the implementation of an appropriate archaeological programme of works prior to the construction stage of the Proposed Development, measures will be in place for the further evaluation of the specific archaeological potential of the Application Site, as well as the full recording and preservation of any sub-surface remains of significance that are identified during this or any further work as necessary. As such, residual direct effects upon hitherto-unknown archaeology as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be **Low, on the assumption that mitigation measures are implemented**.
- 3.198. As no mitigation is expected to be required for indirect effects, residual indirect effects can be considered to be unchanged at **Moderate to Low** for the Grade II\* listed Great House (NA24) and overall ranging between **Low and Negligible** for all other heritage assets within the calculated ZTV of the Proposed Development.

## SUMMARY

- 3.199. All potential direct and indirect impacts upon designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study zones have been assessed through appropriate methods. There are no designated or non-designated archaeology and heritage assets present within the Application Site. The nearest such asset is the Grade II\* listed Great House (NA24) located c. 100m to the east of the site boundary.
- 3.200. The site boundary identified the presence of a hollow way (green way) along the southern extents of Fields 5, 6, 7 and 14, as well as a lynchet feature between Fields 1 and 2 and a former footpath through Field 8. These features have been almost entirely avoided within the development design, but where construction elements such as access tracks or cable trenches cross them, **it is recommended that these features be subject to archaeological monitoring (watching brief) in order to mitigate possible impacts.** Residual direct effects upon known assets would therefore be **Negligible.**
- 3.201. It is anticipated that due to the number of recorded archaeological sites in the surrounding area from the Neolithic period onwards, the Application Site has a **Moderate** potential for remains from the prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods. While there are currently no specific indicators for specific sub-surface remains that may be impacted by the Proposed Development, this general potential for sub-surface remains is present throughout the site. Residual direct effects upon hitherto-unknown archaeology as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be **Low, on the assumption that mitigation measures for further evaluation and protection of sub-surface archaeology within the Application Site is implemented via an appropriate programme of archaeological works, prior to the construction stage of the Proposed Development.**
- 3.202. Indirect effects upon the surrounding heritage assets have been assessed as **Moderate to Low** on the Grade II\* listed Great House (NA24) and overall ranging between **Low and Negligible** for all other heritage assets within the calculated ZTV of the Proposed Development. Therefore, **no specific mitigation is considered to be required for the reduction of any visual impacts,** but vegetative planting proposed as part of the Green Infrastructure Plans will help ensure that visual impacts upon the listed building and other heritage assets will be kept minimal throughout the operational phase of the development.

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- Figure 3.1 – Designated Heritage Assets within 5km
- Figure 3.2 – Architectural Heritage Assets within 2km
- Figure 3.3 – Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km
- Figure 3.4 – OS 1885 Historic Map
- Figure 3.5 – OS 1902 Historic Map
- Figure 3.6 – OS 1952 Historic Map

### Appendix 3B – Tables

### Appendix 3C – Plates

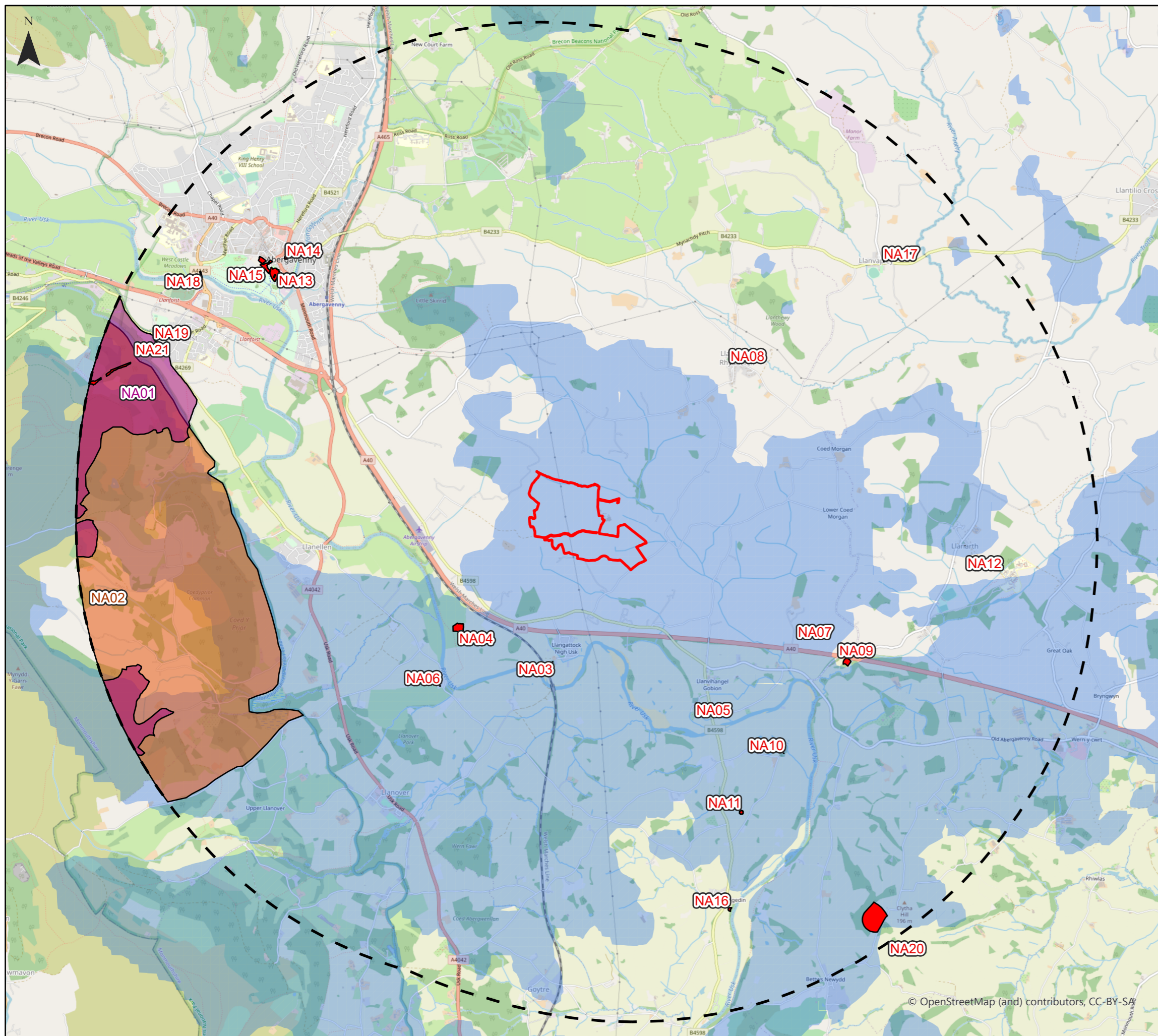
DRAFT



## Appendix 3A – Figures



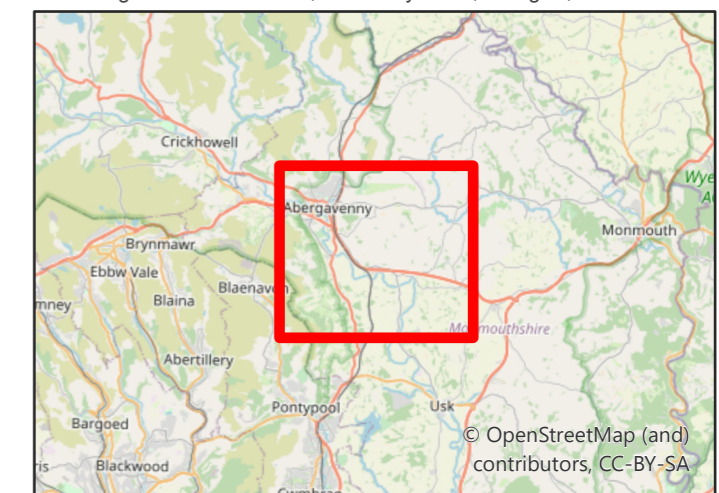
# Penpergwm Solar Farm Designated Heritage Assets Figure 3.1



### Key

- Development Boundary
- 5km Study Area
- Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site
- Blaenavon Historic Landscape Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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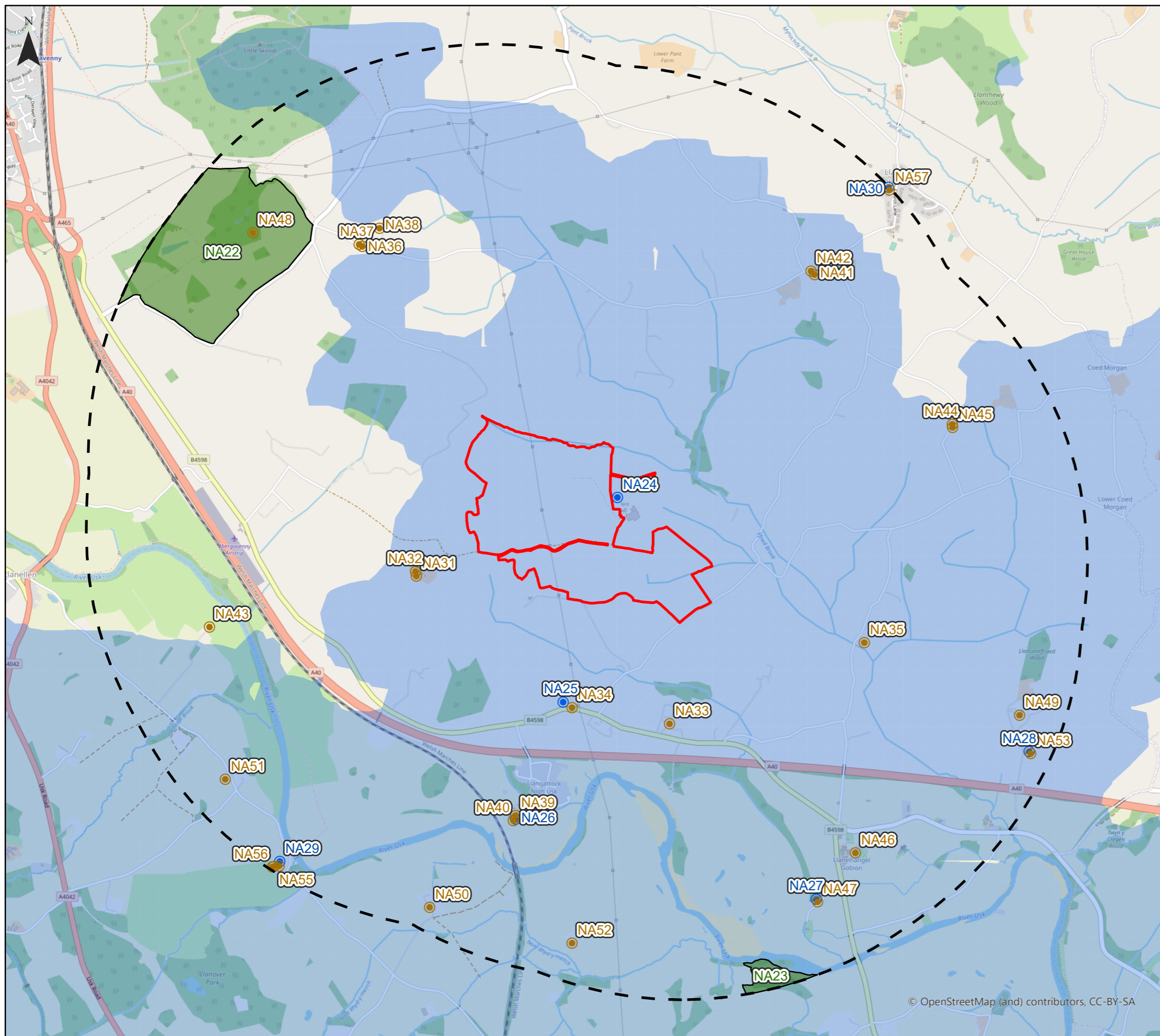
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Date: 23/06/2021  
 Drawn By: Michael Briggs  
 Scale (A3): 1:42,000  
 Drawing No: NEO00667/0031/A



# Penpergwm Solar Farm Architectural Heritage Assets within 2km Figure 3.2



## Key

-  Development Boundary
-  2km Study Area
-  Historic Parks and Gardens
-  Grade II\* Listed Buildings
-  Grade II Listed Buildings
-  Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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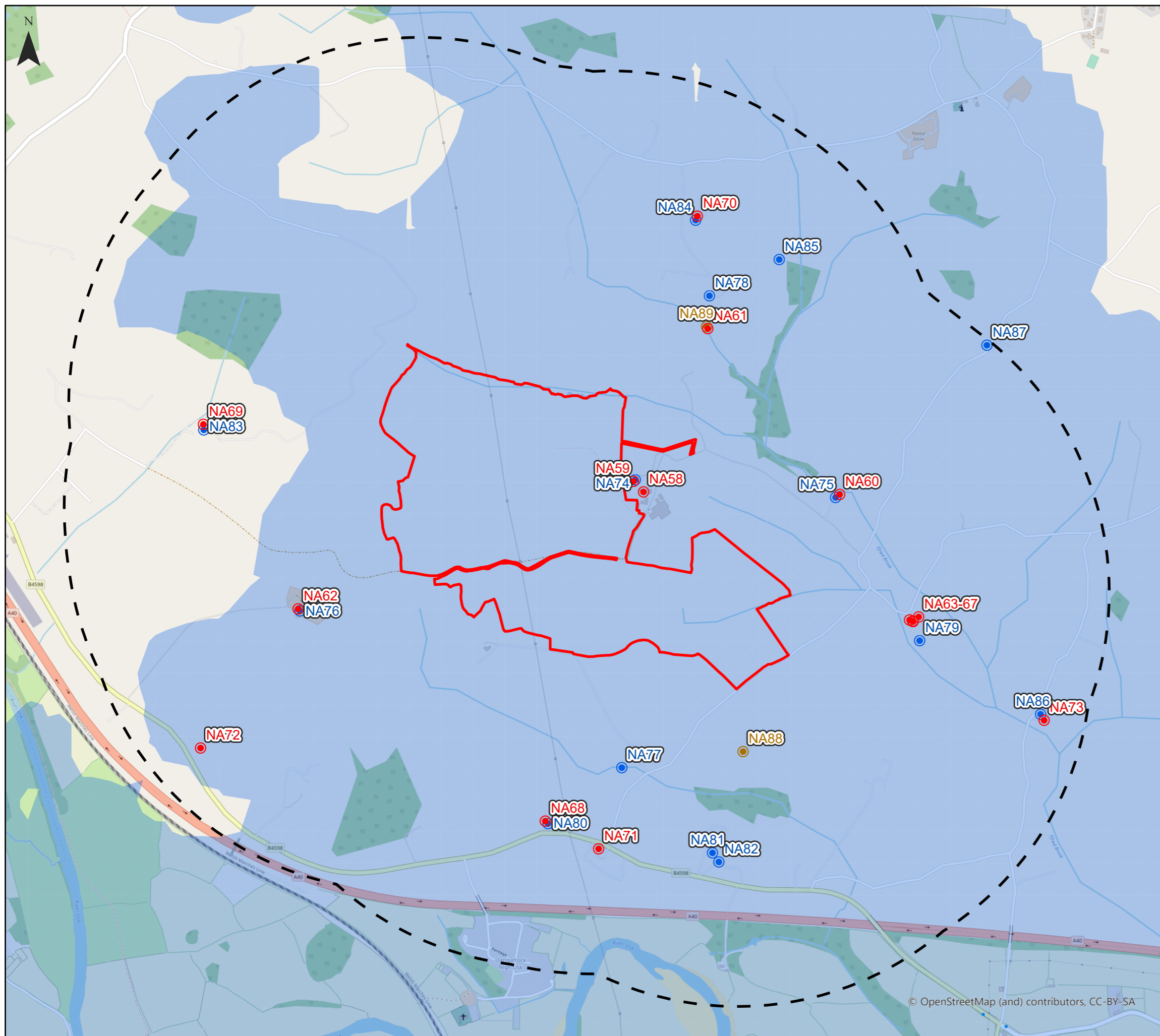
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0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres



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 Drawn By: Michael Briggs  
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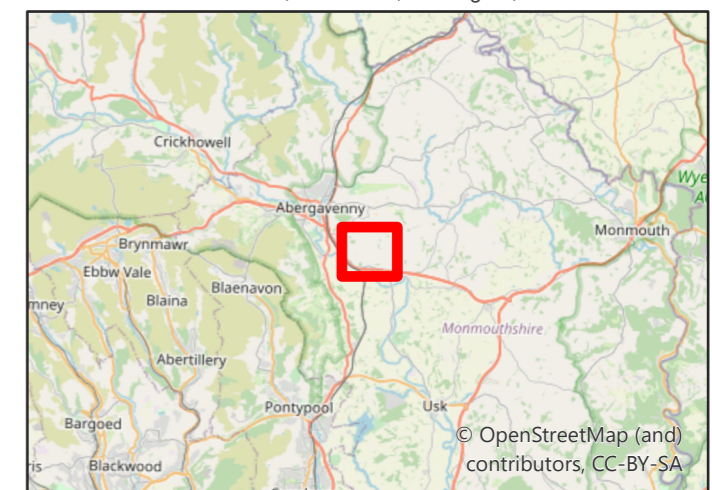
# Penpergwam Solar Farm Non-designated Heritage Sites Figure 3.3



## Key

-  Development Boundary
-  1km Study Area
-  Historic Environment Record
-  National Monuments Record for Wales
-  National Museum Archaeology Collection
-  Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres


Date: 14/04/2021  
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 Drawing No: NEO00667/0051/A

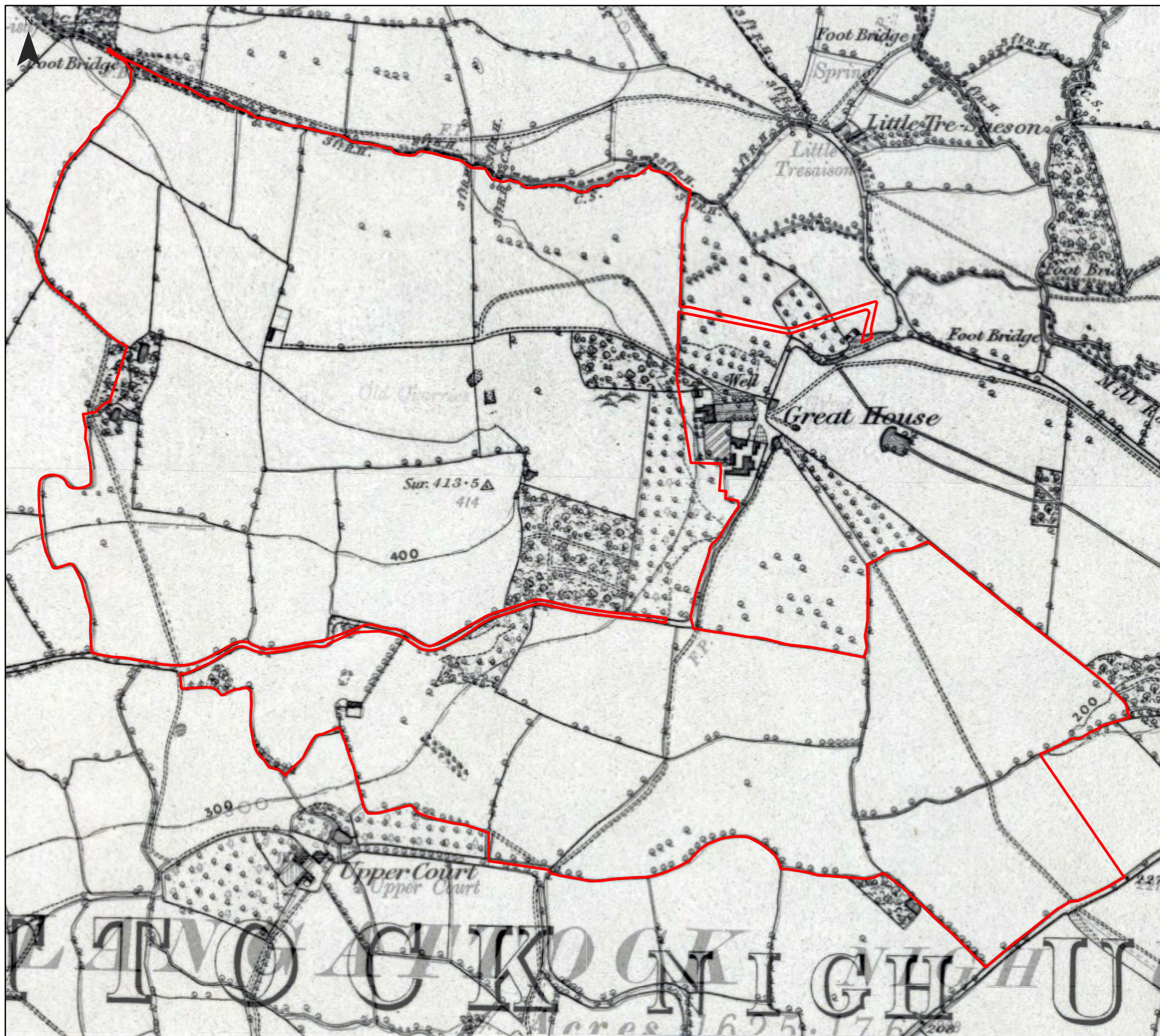




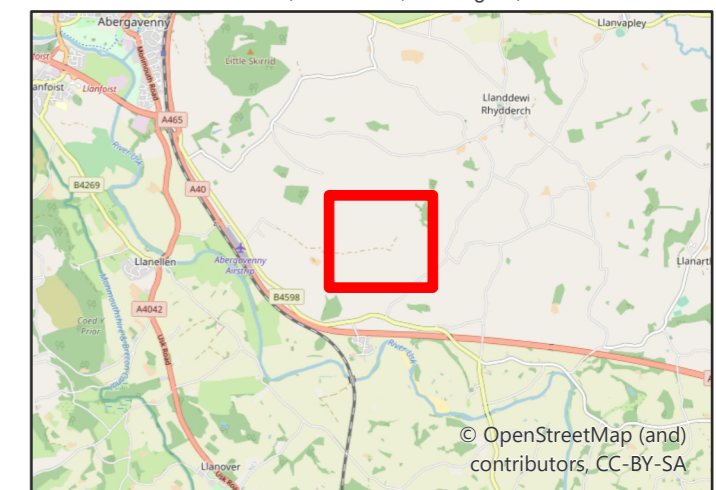
Penpergwm Solar Farm  
OS 1885 Historic Map  
Figure 3.4

Key

 Development Boundary



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Cinnamon House, Crab Lane, Warrington, WA2 0XP




Date: 24/03/2021  
Drawn By: Michael Briggs  
Scale (A3): 1:4,500  
Drawing No: NEO00667/0061/A



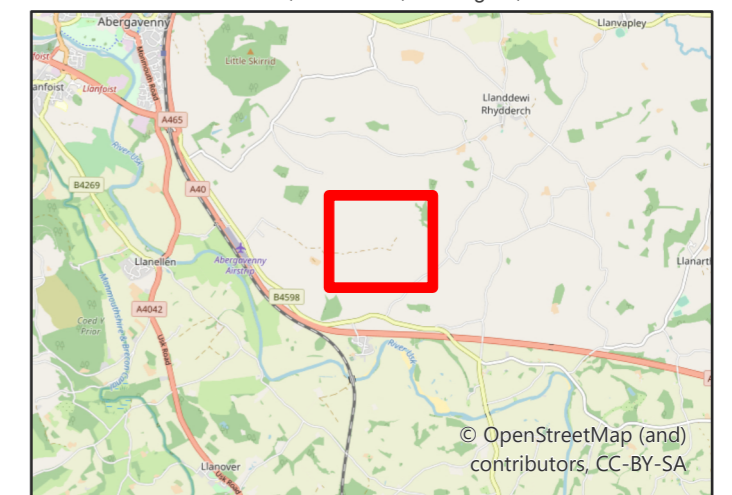
Penpergwm Solar Farm  
 OS 1902 Historic Map  
 Figure 3.5

Key

 Development Boundary




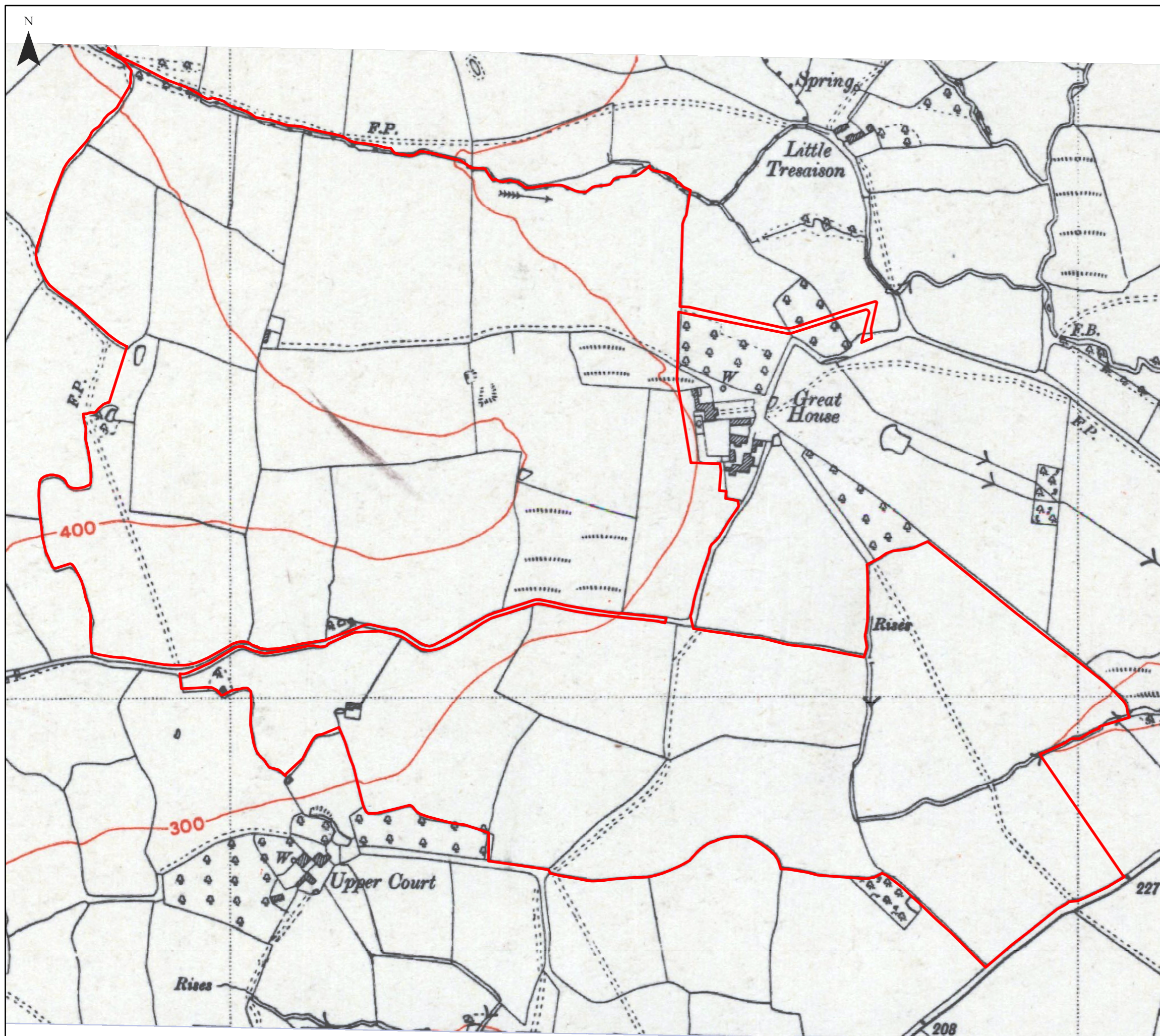
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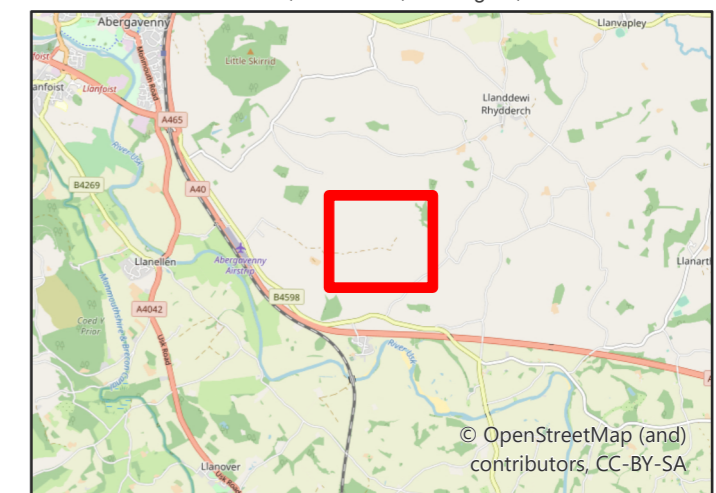
# Penpergwm Solar Farm OS 1952 Historic Map Figure 3.6

Key

 Development Boundary



Neo Office Address:  
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0 200 400 800 Metres

Date: 26/03/2021  
Drawn By: Michael Briggs  
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Drawing No: NEO00667/0091/A





## Appendix 3B – Tables



Table 1: Grading of the Significance of Cultural Heritage Resources Based on DMRB 2009<sup>1</sup>

Significance	Assessment Considerations		
	Archaeological Remains	Historic Buildings	Historic Landscapes
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Sites</li> <li>Assets inscribed as of universal importance</li> <li>Assets that can contribute substantial knowledge to international research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Sites</li> <li>Structures of recognised international importance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Sites</li> <li>Historic landscapes of international historic value</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled Monuments of national importance</li> <li>Undesignated structures of clear national importance</li> <li>Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to national research objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled Monuments which incorporate standing remains</li> <li>Grade I Listed Buildings</li> <li>Some Grade II* Listed Buildings that have exceptional historic or architectural qualities or associations not adequately reflected in their listing</li> <li>Some Conservation Areas containing very important buildings</li> <li>Undesignated assets of clear national importance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated or undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest</li> <li>Historic landscapes of demonstrable national value</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grade II* and some Grade II Listed Buildings of regional importance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated historic landscapes</li> <li>Undesignated historic landscapes showing quality justifying designation</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Highways Agency (2009) *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*. Highways Agency.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled Monuments compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unlisted buildings containing exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations</li> <li>Conservation Areas containing buildings important to its historic character</li> <li>Historic townscapes with important historic integrity in their buildings or settings</li> </ul>	
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undesignated assets of local importance</li> <li>Assets compromised by very poor preservation or survival of contextual associations</li> <li>Assets with potential to contribute to local research objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grade II Listed Buildings of local importance</li> <li>Undesignated structures of modest fabric or historical association</li> <li>Historic townscapes of limited integrity features within urban areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undesignated historic landscapes of local interest</li> <li>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets with little or no surviving evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings of no architectural or historical note</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscapes with little or no historic interest</li> </ul>

Table 2 Heritage Assets within the Study Zones

Neo Ref.	Database No.	Name	Distance (km)	Potential Indirect Impact
<b>World Heritage Sites (5km)</b>				
NA01	5	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	3.80	Low
<b>Historic Landscape Areas (5km)</b>				
NA02	HLW (GT) 1	Blaenavon	3.00	Low
<b>Scheduled Monuments (5km)</b>				

NA03	MM123	Llangattock Nigh Usk Churchyard Cross	1.20	Negligible
NA04	MM086	Castle Arnold	1.25	Negligible
NA05	MM124	Llanvihangel Nigh Usk Churchyard Cross	1.65	Negligible
NA06	MM307	St. Bartholomew's Churchyard Cross, Llanover	1.95	Negligible
NA07	MM312	St. Bridget's Churchyard Cross, Llansantffraed	1.95	Low
NA08	MM117	Llanthewy-Rhytherch Churchyard Cross-Base	2.00	Not in ZTV
NA09	MM080	Twyn y Cregen Castle Mound	2.55	Not in ZTV
NA10	MM326	St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Llanfair Cilgedyn	2.60	Negligible
NA11	MM081	Round Barrow 180m North of Ty-Canol	2.90	Negligible
NA12	MM116	Llanarth Churchyard Cross-Base	3.50	Not in ZTV
NA13	MM056	Abergavenny Castle	3.65	Not in ZTV
NA14	MM183	Area of Conventual Buildings, St Mary's Priory	3.65	Not in ZTV
NA15	MM193	Abergavenny Roman Fort	3.70	Not in ZTV
NA16	MM082	St Mary's Yard Castle Mound	3.90	Not in ZTV
NA17	MM318	St. Mabli's Churchyard Cross, Llanvapley	4.00	Not in ZTV
NA18	MM010	Abergavenny Bridge	4.30	Not in ZTV
NA19	MM306	St. Faith's Churchyard Cross, Llanfoist	4.45	Not in ZTV
NA20	MM075	Coed y Bwnydd Camp	4.50	Low to negligible
NA21	MM276	Hill's Tramroad Inclines, Llanfoist	4.65	Not in ZTV
<b>Historic Parks and Gardens (2km)</b>				
NA22	GT30	Coldbrook House	1.35	Not in ZTV
NA23	GT10	Pant y Goitre House	1.80	Low
<b>Grade I Listed Buildings (2km)</b>				
<i>None</i>				
<b>Grade II* Listed Buildings (2km)</b>				
NA24	2785	Great House	0.10	Moderate to low
NA25	1990	Llangattock Court	0.55	Low to negligible
NA26	1988	Church of St Cadoc	1.20	Negligible
NA27	1998	Church of St Michael	1.60	Negligible

NA28	17419	Church of St Bride	1.90	Low
NA29	1992	Church of St Bartholomew	1.95	Negligible
NA30	17417	Church of St David	2.00	Not in ZTV
<b>Grade II Listed Buildings (2km)</b>				
NA31	87181	Parc Llettis	0.35	Low
NA32	87136	Barn at Parc Llettis Farm	0.35	Low
NA33	1991	Llangattock House	0.50	Negligible
NA34	87216	Water Trough near Llangattock Court	0.55	Low to negligible
NA35	2000	Glan-y-nant	0.85	Low to negligible
NA36	87137	Barn at Pentre-Gwyddel Farm	1.15	Not in ZTV
NA37	87184	Pentre-Gwyddel	1.15	Not in ZTV
NA38	87532	Lower Pentre Gwyddel	1.15	Not in ZTV
NA39	1989	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. Cadoc	1.20	Negligible
NA40	87153	Early Gravestone in Churchyard of Church of St. Cadoc	1.20	Negligible
NA41	20753	Llanddewi Rhydderch Baptist Chapel	1.40	Low to negligible
NA42	87193	Street Wall, Gatepiers and Gates of Llanddewi Rhydderch Baptist Chapel	1.40	Low to negligible
NA43	17640	Glan Usk Farmhouse	1.45	Not in ZTV
NA44	2777	Glanffrwd Mill	1.45	Negligible
NA45	2778	Barn at Glanffrwd Mill	1.45	Negligible
NA46	2001	Manor House (or Gobion Manor)	1.50	Negligible
NA47	1999	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. Michael	1.60	Negligible
NA48	87654	Coldbrook Chapel	1.60	Not in ZTV
NA49	87167	Llansantffraid Court Hotel	1.75	Low to negligible
NA50	87531	Fro Fawr	1.75	Negligible
NA51	87195	The Old Rectory	1.80	Negligible
NA52	87535	Ty Mawr	1.80	Low to negligible
NA53	87148	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. Bride	1.90	Low



NA54	1993	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. Bartholomew	1.95	Negligible
NA55	87159	Hall Monument	1.95	Negligible
NA56	87190	Seat at Hall Monument	1.95	Negligible
NA57	1983	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. David	2.00	Not in ZTV
<b>Conservation Areas (2km)</b>				
<i>None</i>				
<b>Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (1km)</b>				
NA58	01358g	Manor House, Llanover	0.10	Low
NA59	01357g	Great House Llanover	0.10	Moderate to low
NA60	01364g	Llangattock Mill	0.30	Negligible
NA61	01359g	Felisite axe, Tresaison	0.30	Negligible
NA62	01347g	Parc Lettis	0.35	Negligible
NA63	08590g	Gatehouse Complex, Penpergwm Moated Site	0.40	Negligible
NA64	08587g	Penpergwm Moated Site	0.40	Negligible
NA65	08588g	Penpergwm Moated Site	0.40	Negligible
NA66	08589g	Penpergwm Moated Site	0.40	Negligible
NA67	08591g	Gardens/Drainage, Penpergwm Moated Site	0.40	Negligible
NA68	01365g	Llangattock Court	0.55	Negligible
NA69	01346g	Llwy-Cecil Farm	0.60	Not in ZTV
NA70	01363g	Store adjoining Bannut-tree house	0.60	Negligible
NA71	01366g	King of Prussia	0.65	Negligible
NA72	08458g	Waun Afon Peat Bog	0.80	Negligible
NA73	01362g	Glan-y-nant	0.85	Negligible
<b>National Monuments Record for Wales (1km)</b>				
NA74	36975	Great House Mansion	0.10	Moderate to low
NA75	413736	Llangattock Corn Mill	0.30	Negligible
NA76	20566	Parc Llettis Dwelling	0.35	Negligible
NA77	265943	Penpergwm Lodge House and Garden	0.35	Negligible
NA78	96387	Tresaison House	0.40	Negligible

NA79	413756	Penpergwm Moated Manor	0.45	Negligible
NA80	45077	Llangattock Court House	0.55	Negligible
NA81	16	Llangattock Farm Cowhouse	0.55	Negligible
NA82	45078	Llangattock House Guest House	0.55	Negligible
NA83	45107	Llwyn Cecil House	0.60	Not in ZTV
NA84	36423	Bannut Tree House	0.60	Negligible
NA85	407886	Tre Elidyr Garden Village Housing Estate	0.65	Negligible
NA86	36920	Glan-y-nant House	0.85	Negligible
NA87	20433	Mount Pleasant Dwelling	1.00	Negligible
<b>National Museum Archaeology Collection (1km)</b>				
NA88	89.76H/41	Find Spot - Prehistoric Flint Arrowhead Tip	0.20	Negligible
NA89	20.11	Find Spot – Neolithic Stone Axehead Roughout Tresaison	0.35	Negligible



## Appendix 3C – Plates



Plate 1 – Field boundary, remaining lynchet about 400mm drop in Fields 1 and 2, facing southeast



Plate 2 – General view, end of green way in Field 5, facing east



Plate 3 – Green way in Field 5, 1.5m depth and 5m width, facing east



Plate 4 – Green way in Field 5, facing west



Plate 5 – General view, possible linear feature in Field 5 (east-west lynchet?), facing east



Plate 6 – PROW gate in green way, facing east



Plate 7 – Green way along south of Field 7, facing east



Plate 8 – Linear feature (pathway) in Field 8, facing northeast



Plate 9 – Fenced field boundary from pond in field 2, facing east



Plate 10 – General view in Field 5, facing south





Plate 11 – General view over Fields 8, 9, 10 & 11, facing southeast



Plate 12 – General view over Fields 8 & 9, facing southwest



Plate 13 – General view from Field 11, facing southwest



Plate 14 – General view from Field 11, facing northwest





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