

EDF Energy Renewables Limited

Swansea North BESS **Historic Environment** **Assessment**

Draft report

Prepared by LUC

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EDF Energy Renewables Limited

Swansea North BESS
Historic Environment Assessment

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Executive Summary

LUC was commissioned by EDF Energy Renewables Limited to produce a historic environment assessment (HEA) to accompany its proposal for a new battery energy storage system (BESS) development known as the Swansea North BESS (hereafter the 'Proposed Development'). The Proposed Development is located on land at Abergelli Farm approximately 2.5 km south-east of Felindre, Swansea (NGR SN 65364 01375; hereafter 'the Site'). This HEA covers effects on both above and below-ground historic assets and is intended to support the planning application submitted for the Proposed Development.

No historic assets have been identified within the Site. Twelve designated historic assets have been identified within 3 km of the Site, and 106 non-designated historic assets have been identified within 1 km of the Site. The potential for the presence of previously unrecorded historic assets, including buried archaeological remains, within the Site has been assessed to be **negligible to low**.

Historic assets forming the historic environment baseline in proximity to the Site are primarily characterised by evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity, along with rural domestic dwellings. The wider study area exhibits occupation dating to the Iron Age and medieval periods, with several sites of national significance located within the broader landscape.

No physical changes to historic assets have been identified. There is the potential for the removal or truncation of previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development.

No historic assets are predicted to experience adverse setting change as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.

No cumulative effects for the historic environment have been identified.

Potential mitigation for physical changes to previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development include targeted archaeological monitoring of groundbreaking within the construction footprint.

Mitigation would be secured by condition on any planning permission.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Project Background

1.1 LUC was commissioned by EDF Energy Renewables Limited (hereafter ‘the Applicant’) to prepare an historic environment assessment (HEA) to accompany its proposal for a new battery energy storage system (BESS) development known as the Swansea North BESS (hereafter the ‘Proposed Development’).

1.2 The Proposed Development is located on land at Abergelli Farm approximately 2.5 km south-east of Felindre, Swansea (NGR SN 65364 01375; hereafter ‘the Site’). This HEA covers effects on both above and below-ground historic assets and is intended to support the planning application submitted for the Proposed Development.

1.3 This HEA fulfils the requirements of national planning policy and the local development plan with regard to the historic environment (see **Appendix A: Legislation and Policy Context** for more detail).

The Proposed Development

1.4 The Site is located on land at Abergelli Farm, comprising agricultural fields used for pasture. The Site will be developed to provide battery energy storage units in containers, a 400kV customer substation and associated infrastructure.

1.5 Access to the Site is via the single-track road Heol Penfidy to the north. The Site access will require minor upgrades to an existing access road.

1.6 The Site comprises gently sloping agricultural fields used for pasture, an overhead line (OHL) which runs through these fields, woodland, hedgerows and an existing access track. The developable area lies over the fields and avoids the woodland. The Site slopes from the north-west (134 mAOD) towards the Afon Llan in the south-east (76 mAOD). The developable area chosen has a maximum elevation of 101 mAOD to 87 mAOD.

1.7 The Site is surrounded by the Abergelli Fach Plantation and scrubland. The developable area is separated by two private access tracks lined by hedgerows and trees, running from the north-west to the south-east. The remainder of the Site, retained in the red line boundary to ensure net biodiversity benefit can be created, includes the Llety-Morfil Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). A network of streams cross the Site running in a broadly south-easterly direction.

1.8 The Proposed Development includes the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a 250MW BESS.

1.9 The Proposed Development would operate for a time limited period of 40 years.

1.10 The main components of the Proposed Development comprise:

- Battery storage facility comprising batteries housed within shipping containers or similar;
- Inverter/transformer stations and associated electrical infrastructure distributed evenly across the Site housed within metal containers;
- Underground cabling to connect the battery containers and inverters/transformer stations to the proposed on-site substation and control room;
- Security fencing and monitoring CCTV/infra-red cameras mounted along the perimeter of the BESS Site;

- Landscape planting, biodiversity enhancements and surface water attenuation measures; and
- Temporary construction laydown area and site access from the public highway to the north.

1.11 The connection to the grid will form part of a separate application.

Aims and Objectives

1.12 The aim of this HEA is to identify the baseline conditions for the historic environment and assess the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. This will be achieved by:

- Identifying historic assets within the Site, and study area with the potential to experience effects, including as a consequence of setting change;
- Outlining the heritage significance of those historic assets identified as susceptible to change, including any contribution made by their setting;
- Assessing the importance (value) of those historic assets included in the baseline; and
- Identifying the potential for change to those historic assets as a result of the Proposed Development.

The HEA includes consideration of known historic assets and the potential for previously unrecorded historic assets, including buried archaeological remains, and therefore fulfils the purpose of an archaeological desk-based assessment and a heritage impact assessment.

Chapter 2

Methodology

Introduction

2.1 This chapter sets out the approach to the HEA, including the sources consulted in compiling and understanding the historic environment baseline and the method of assessment.

2.2 The historic environment is defined in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 (2024)¹ as comprising all surviving physical elements of past human activity, the individual elements of which constitute historic assets.² These historic assets can include historic buildings, places, landscapes, as well as archaeological remains that provide physical evidence of past human activity and hold sufficient value (i.e. heritage significance) to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system. This assessment therefore focuses on if, and how, the Proposed Development will change the heritage significance of historic assets within and around it.

Guidance

2.3 The report has been carried out in accordance with the principles contained in the following appropriate guidance:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2022);³
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2020);⁴
- Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (Cadw, 2011; hereafter 'conservation principles');⁵
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017; hereafter 'setting guidance');⁶
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw, 2017);⁷ and
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (PCHIA) in the UK (CIfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2021).⁸

Study Areas and Data Gathering

Study Areas

2.4 Physical effects to the heritage significance of historic assets are assessed within the Site only. The Site comprises the developable land excluding the Site access. Setting effects are assessed for historic assets within the Site, and using two study areas, which have been defined by an understanding of the distance over which effect arising from setting change are considered likely. The two study areas are the:

¹ Welsh Government (2024) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12)

² Historic assets are synonymous with 'historic assets', 'cultural historic assets', 'sites' or 'monuments'.

³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014, updated 2022) Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology

⁴ CIfA (2014, updated 2020) Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment

⁵ Welsh Government (2019) Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales

⁶ Welsh Government (2017) Setting of Historic Assets in Wales

⁷ Welsh Government (2017) Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales

⁸ CIfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (PCHIA) in the UK

- **1km Study Area:** Consisting of the land beyond the Site to a distance of 1 km. All historic assets located within this study area have been considered for the potential for effects arising from setting change.
- **3km Study Area:** Consisting of land between 1 km and 3 km. Designated historic assets lying within this area have been considered for the potential for effects due to setting change.

2.5 Consideration has also been given to the potential for setting change to historic assets beyond 3 km.⁹

2.6 The Site boundary including the access and the extent of the study areas are identified on **Figure 1**.

Sources

2.7 In line with best practice, the following publicly accessible sources of primary and secondary information were used in preparation of the baseline and to inform the assessment:

- Data on designated historic assets comprising:
 - Scheduled monuments;
 - Listed buildings; and
 - Conservation areas.¹⁰
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), which is held online as Coflein;
- Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (HGGA) Historic Environment Records (HER) data (Received April 2025);
- Available historic mapping, including relevant Tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (principally First and Second Edition 25 inch and 6-inch to the mile mapping where available for the Site);
- Publicly available aerial photography (oblique and vertical);
- Publicly available LiDAR data; and
- Available reports from recent archaeological work undertaken in the area ('grey literature').

2.8 In addition to the sources above, the research framework for the archaeology of Wales¹¹ was used to inform the assessment of the heritage significance and importance of those historic assets identified in the baseline.

Review of historic mapping, aerial photography and LiDAR data

2.9 Publicly accessible historic mapping, aerial photography and LiDAR data for the Proposed Development was reviewed to inform this assessment. This resulted in the identification of no previously unrecorded historic assets.

Field Survey

2.10 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken. It allowed for the verification of known historic assets, confirming their interpretation, location, and likely sensitivity to change, and informed the assessment of potential effects on those assets.

2.11 Site visits were also undertaken to selected historic assets beyond the Site. The selection of historic assets beyond the Site was informed by professional judgement in relation to the likely sensitivity to setting

⁹ No historic assets beyond 3 km were identified that may experience setting change as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.

¹⁰ There are no World Heritage Sites, registered historic parks and gardens or registered historic landscapes within the historic environment baseline.

¹¹ IFA Wales/Cymru on behalf of the archaeological community of Wales (2008) A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales

change of historic assets with theoretical visibility or the potential for in-combination views that contribute to their heritage significance.

2.12 Fieldwork was undertaken on 25th April 2025 to inform the assessment. Weather conditions were good though overcast with overall good visibility. Access was available to most of the Site. Although the presence of horses and heavily vegetated areas limited access to some parts of the Site, this did not include the construction footprint.

2.13 Selected photographs from the walkover survey and site visits are included in this HEA.

Assumptions and Limitations

2.14 The assessment has utilised a range of sources on the area's historic environment. Much of this is necessarily secondary information compiled from a variety of sources (e.g. HER data and grey literature reports). It has been assumed that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated.

2.15 The potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains has been considered in relation to the pattern and significance of known historic assets (drawn from relevant HER data, the results of previous archaeological surveys, a review of historic mapping and available digital aerial imagery, LiDAR data review and the results of the walkover survey), as well as the land use history and geology within the Site, to understand the archaeological potential.

2.16 While non-intrusive or intrusive archaeological investigations have not been undertaken to inform the historic environment baseline, the sources identified above are sufficient to identify the potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains within the Site.

2.17 Some information gaps are inevitable, given the buried nature of archaeological remains. It is considered that there is sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be taken in relation to the identification and assessment of likely significant environmental effects on the historic environment. A precautionary approach has been applied, based on the available information and the professional experience and judgment of the project team, to ensure that all likely significant effects have been assessed and reported. For the avoidance of doubt, when any historic asset is identified as being of 'uncertain' importance, a precautionary approach would be applied, and the effect reported as potentially significant. However, this has not been necessary in this instance.

Approach to Assessment

2.18 The historic assets forming the baseline were subject to a high-level analysis to identify those that are sensitive to the Proposed Development and required detailed assessment. Those historic assets identified as being likely to experience effects have been subject to a full assessment undertaken in line with the six steps set out in PCHIA:

1. Understanding historic assets:
 - a. Describe the historic asset;
 - b. Ascribe heritage significance; and
 - c. Attribute importance.
2. Evaluating the consequences of change:
 - a. Understand change;
 - b. Assess impact; and
 - c. Weight the effect.

Description

2.19 A factual description of each historic asset is provided including where relevant their location, form, fabric, condition, etc. As proportionality is key, the information presented is focused on that which is relevant

to understanding the heritage significance of the historic asset, especially those elements that might be affected by the Proposed Development.

Ascribing Heritage Significance

2.20 The historic environment is defined in the PPW as comprising all surviving physical elements of past human activity and consists of historic assets. These historic assets can include designated and non-designated historic buildings, places, landscapes, and archaeological remains.

2.21 The value of historic assets to present and future generations is measured by their heritage significance, the sum of their heritage values. In this assessment, heritage significance is articulated in accordance with Cadw's Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (2011), which sets out four key heritage values:

- **Evidential value** – the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when your historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried, or obscured elements associated with your historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.
- **Historical value** – a historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.
- **Aesthetic value** – the design, construction, and craftsmanship of your historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time. This includes architectural and artistic value.
- **Communal value** – a historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

The Contribution of Setting to Heritage Significance

2.22 In line with PPW, the contribution that setting makes to a historic asset's heritage significance has been considered with reference to Cadw's setting guidance. Setting is defined by the PPW as the surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced, and appreciated - embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. The extent of setting is not fixed and may change as the historic asset and its surroundings evolve. Understanding if and how setting contributes to a historic asset's heritage significance and how a proposed development will interact with that contribution forms the basis for determining its sensitivity to setting change.

Ascribing Importance

2.23 Historic assets may derive their heritage significance from one or more of the above heritage values, but a lack of interest in one or more of these values does not indicate a lower level of importance, just that their interest lies elsewhere. The above heritage values help in understanding heritage significance of a historic asset, but do not determine the level of that significance (i.e. 'importance').

2.24 The heritage values expressed in Cadw's conservation principles can help explain a historic asset's heritage significance, but they do not explain how important (e.g. high, medium, low) the significance of the asset is. Establishing the importance of a historic asset is a key stage of the assessment process as it influences the way in which decisions are made during the development of a proposal as well as the weight to be given it by the decision-maker. Importance is determined using professional judgement alongside an understanding of local, regional, and national historic environment research objectives and, where appropriate, the use of the designation criteria for historic assets.¹² The criteria used to inform the assessment of importance of historic assets are identified in **Table 2.1**.

¹² Designation criteria are included in Annex A, B and C of [Welsh Government \(2017\) Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment](#)

Table 2.1 Historic asset importance criteria

Importance	Criteria
High	Historic assets of national significance. Comprising designated historic assets and non-designated historic assets of demonstrable equivalent importance.
Medium	Historic assets of regional importance. Identified with reference to regional priorities from the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales.
Low	Historic assets of local importance.

Evaluating the Consequences of Change

2.25 A historic asset's sensitivity to change does not automatically equate to its importance. It varies depending on the nature of a historic asset's heritage significance, the contribution that setting makes to that heritage significance, and the character of the proposed development and the way in which it interacts with that heritage significance.

2.26 Unless otherwise stated, all historic assets within the Site have been assumed to be of high sensitivity to direct physical change as their heritage significance is derived primarily from their evidential and historical value which will be diminished or lost if physically changed.

2.27 Sensitivity to setting change is variable and has been established based on an understanding of the contribution made by setting to a historic asset's heritage significance and the likely interaction of the Proposed Development with that contribution. Sensitivity to setting change has been articulated by describing the way a historic asset's setting contributes (or not) to its heritage significance (or understanding that significance), with reference to the Cadw setting guidance, and how that contribution may be changed by the Proposed Development.

2.28 There are three principal impact pathways that can affect historic assets:

- Direct physical change to historic assets within the Site. Historic assets beyond the Site are not at risk of physical change as a result of the Proposed Development.
- Direct change to historic assets resulting from setting change.
- Cumulative operational change as a result of setting change.

Physical change

2.29 Direct physical change to historic assets occur when, as a result of a proposed development, the physical remains/fabric of a historic asset is removed or damaged; this will be permanent and generally occurs during the construction phase. This risk exists in relation to recorded historic assets as well as previously unrecorded historic assets, including buried archaeological remains.

2.30 Indirect physical change can also occur at any stage of a development to historic assets which lie outside the Site. For instance, changes in groundwater levels which can affect the preservation of waterlogged archaeological remains, or damage to buildings and structures from vibration arising from construction plant and machinery. These adverse effects are likely to be permanent.

2.31 To identify historic assets sensitive to physical change a GIS intersection analysis was run between known historic assets and the development footprint. Consideration has also been given to the potential to encounter previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains.

Setting change

2.32 Setting change results from how a development proposal alters a historic asset's setting in a way which affects its heritage significance or how it is perceived. Such changes are often visual but can also relate to disruptions of historical functional or symbolic relationships (including intervisibility between historic assets or historic patterns of land use) or sensory factors such as noise, odour or emissions.

2.33 To identify historic assets whose heritage significance is potentially sensitive to setting change a high-level assessment of all known historic assets was undertaken.

2.34 A full list of historic assets forming the historic environment baseline can be found in **Appendix B: Historic Asset Assessment Tables**. This list has been used to establish the baseline data to inform the scope of the assessment of potential significant effects to historic assets due to setting change.

Cumulative change

2.35 Impacts of a cumulative nature can relate to the physical remains or the setting of historic assets. This can be a result of impact interactions between different impacts of a proposed development or in-combination with impacts of other schemes. Alternatively, they may be additive impacts from incremental changes caused by a proposed development together with other extant schemes or those already in the planning system.

Understanding Change

2.36 In line with the PCHIA guidance the way in which the Proposed Development may change the heritage significance of a historic asset, and whether that change is temporary or permanent, has been clearly articulated with explicit reference to the heritage value(s) affected.

Chapter 3

Archaeological and Historical Background

Introduction

3.1 This chapter provides a summary of the site context and conditions for the Site.

Geology, Topography and Land Use

3.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS)¹³ records an underlying bedrock geology of Grovesend Formation - Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, covering the entirety of the Site. This is sedimentary bedrock formed between 309.5 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.

3.3 The superficial geology of the Site is much more varied, with the majority of the area comprising Devensian till and diamicton, along with interspersed bands of hummocky (mounded) glacial deposits and Devensian sands and gravels. A sizeable portion of the eastern area is occupied by both alluvium and peat.

3.4 Peat deposits are known to have potential to preserve organic archaeological remains due to their typically waterlogged conditions. However, some areas containing such deposits within the Site look to have been at least partially disturbed by afforestation which is likely to have affected the preservation of any potential archaeological remains and the paleoenvironmental potential of these deposits.

Site Conditions

3.5 The Site comprises a series of agricultural fields interspersed with access tracks and areas of dense vegetation, including pockets of mature woodland (see **Figure 3.1**). The eastern part of the Site is occupied by a small woodland. Pylons cross part of the Site and a sub-surface utility recorded on historic maps appears in several locations, largely within the wooded area (see **Figures 3.2** and **3.3**).

3.6 Many of the fields are in use as pasture, with several generations of (largely modern) field boundaries having been both added and dismantled. Two access tracks intersect the Site running from north-west to south-east, neither of which are recorded on any historic mapping.

3.7 The Site is traversed by a substantial OHL supported on pylons which runs from the woodland and cross the main part of the Site.

¹³ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

Figure 3.1 Northern part of Site and woodland (L); earthwork remains of modern field boundaries (R)



View looking north-east from central track



View looking south-west from just north of woodland

Figure 3.2 Small wetland area to the east (L); main 400kv tower positioned in the woodland (R)



View looking north from central track



View looking north-east at edge of woodland

Figure 3.3 Modern culvert east of woodland (L); main trackway running through the centre of Site (R)



View looking east at woodland edge



View looking south-east along more compact of two tracks

Previous Archaeological Investigations

3.8 No intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place within the Site.

3.9 Field surveys, including walkover surveys and site visits to inform desk-based assessments for unrelated development proposals, have been undertaken within the Site. The results of these surveys have been incorporated into the HGGA HER.

3.10 The results of archaeological investigations undertaken to inform the assessment of the Afon Llan solar park immediately to the west of the Site¹⁴ identified the remains of a building in the north-eastern corner of the red line boundary, and concluded that the archaeological potential was low. Given the low potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be present, the mitigation for the consented development to the east of the Site comprised post-consent monitoring and recording. The results of this work are not currently in the public domain.

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.11 This section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background for the Site to inform the historic environment baseline for the assessment.

3.12 There are no recorded historic assets directly within the Site. The earliest evidence of human activity within the Site's environs dates from the Iron Age.

Iron Age (800 BC-74 AD)

3.13 The transition from the preceding Bronze Age to the Iron Age in Wales is archaeologically nuanced, often differentiated by the increased interactions within landscapes created by what is assumed to be new permanent systems of management associated with increased territorial control. This suggests a shift in societal imperatives, whereby the productive capacity of the land began to eclipse the manipulation of rare raw materials. For example, the emergence of defended enclosures such as hillforts and the use of extensive linear earthworks interpreted as territorial divisions, implies that a new 'inside and outside' mentality was being adopted during this time. The appropriation of land coupled with the act of enclosing it, implies a close integration of family units within their productive territory. These units likely belonged to larger territorial groups with which they identified closely. Overall, the archaeological record suggests a significant increase in agricultural production during this period compared to the Bronze Age and this is largely down to controlled systems of management.

3.14 Along with 'hillforts', smaller defended enclosures are characteristics of this period. These defensive settlements illustrate an especially pro-active campaign of fortification.¹⁵ This societal partitioning of land, whether based on political or familial grounds, is complemented by a more formalised programme of agricultural division not too dissimilar to the agricultural revolution witnessed in the Neolithic.¹⁶

3.15 The Fforest Newydd defended enclosure (Cadw Ref. GM308) is thought to date from this period and is typically representative of a farmstead or dwelling that warranted some degree of strategic preparedness.

Roman Period in Wales (48-383 AD)

3.16 The Roman period in Wales is characterised by its conquest and its eventual occupation and inclusion into the province of Britannia. Evidence of these military campaigns can be found throughout Wales in the form of marching camps and system of forts connected by an extensive road network. The occupation of Wales saw the emergence of new trade systems through economic integration, the import of new and extensive material culture, the adoption of new social behaviours and religious practices and finally, the development of significant infrastructure such as the Roman road system.

¹⁴ Orion, 2019, Land at Afon Lan, Swansea Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment

¹⁵ Brown, I., 2009, Beacons in the landscape: The Hillforts of England and Wales, Windgather Press/Oxbow Books.

¹⁶ Pope, R. & C. Haselgrove, 2007, The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the Near Continent, Oxbow

3.17 There is no recorded Roman activity within the Site. The HGGA HER records the excavation of crop-drying ovens at Pontypyridd (HGGA Ref. PRN7995) which were radiocarbon date of 410-550 AD. This asset is recorded as early medieval, which is likely owing to the nature of the wheat composite identified within the feature, however it cannot be discounted as possibly Roman owing to its chronological overlap, and the potential for the asset to have Romano-British origins.

Early Medieval (410-1100 AD)

3.18 The early medieval period is characterized by significant social, political and cultural changes following the decline of the Roman occupation. It saw the emergence of competing independent Welsh Kingdoms, monasticism and the spread of Christianity. Whilst evidence from for this period in Wales is generally sparse, there are known sites of significance in reasonable distance.

3.19 The ovens identified above to the north-west of the Site that date to the late-Roman / early medieval period, were found along with hearths and pits. These illustrates a likelihood of activity in the area for the 5th and 6th centuries AD at the very least.

Medieval (1100-1539 CE)

3.20 The medieval period in Wales is typically characterized by the development of a more formally recognised Welsh power structure, most prominently in the form of the Welsh princes and the legacy they left behind. The continued desire for Welsh autonomy persevered in the face of regime changes in England as well as Viking incursions from the Irish Sea.

3.21 The successful Norman invasion of England in 1066 created further instability within neighbouring Wales, and as the Normans continued to advance westward, they were met with such resistance that Edward was led to install chiefs along the border. As the Normans pushed on, the construction of motte and bailey castles at strategic locations throughout the Welsh landscape were an indication of success, and the new territorial divisions that emerged. By the 13th century, however the *llysoedd* (courts) embodied the burgeoning nationalism re-emerging after the conquest, centring on a new royal dynasty. The Welsh princes defined the powerful, yet fragmented, movement that battled England for its autonomy over the following centuries.

3.22 The broader region is known for significant medieval centres, such as the castles of Oystermouth and Penrice to the south-east, but within the study area itself there is little evidence from this period. Approximately 2 km to the south of the Site are the remains of the medieval tower of the Church of St David and St Cyfelach (Cadw Ref. 26236) and the adjacent cross-base (Cadw Ref. GM299). While the HER entry for the medieval, comprising the supposed location of a manorial watermill (PRN: 388) although no trace has ever been identified.

Post-Medieval and Industrial (1539-1899 CE)

3.23 By the post-medieval period, the population across Wales had increased dramatically. Towns had become well-established economic and social hubs, while the countryside was undergoing significant transformation due to the expansion of commercial agriculture and the emergence of industrial centres and regions. The archaeological record from this period is distinctive, with a greater proportion of evidence surviving above ground in the form of landscape features and standing buildings, many of which still shape the everyday surroundings of modern Wales. By the mid-19th century, field and settlement patterns, as well as roads and communication networks, had been firmly established, much of which can be observed throughout the region.

3.24 The majority of the historic assets forming the historic environment baseline date from the post-medieval period. They evidence the growth and decline of small-scale industrial activity, such as the small river-side ironworks at Clydach Upper Forge (Cadw Ref. GM497) and the expansion of transport systems including the abandoned Lliw Valley Railway which served the Felindre colliery (HGGA Refs. PRN02816; PRN1406). In addition, the rural pattern of enclosure and settlement is reflected in the number of field boundaries, farmhouse and traditional buildings recorded on the HGGA HER, including Abergelli-fach, Lletty

Morfil and Cefn Betingau (HGGA Ref. PRN8514; PRN8534; PRN8516) and modified farm buildings that likely date to the mid/late 19th century.

Modern (1900-present)

3.25 The modern period is an emerging and active representation of what is often considered ‘recent history’, but includes significant historic moments such as the World Wars of the early 20th century. In Wales this is well represented by the war-time infrastructure of both conflicts, which is being increasingly threatened by development, and in turn has been prioritised as an area for consideration by stakeholders like Cadw and Heneb.

3.26 Periods of modern conflict are evidenced by known examples of WWII infrastructure in the Site’s environs, including a pillbox (HGGA Ref. PRN9029) and a bombing decoy site (HGGA Ref. PRN9013) to the west. These assets represent the coastal defensive works created throughout the British Isles in response to the looming threat of invasion.

3.27 A review of the 1843 Tithe map, historic OS mapping and publicly available historic aerial photographs suggests that while there has been little change within the Site itself, its immediate surroundings have seen the introduction of energy infrastructure including a 400km OHL, substations, solar farms and the Felindre compressor station (see **Figures 3.4** and **3.5**).

Figure 3.4 Upper north-east field adjacent to woodland, with development in background



View looking south-west

Figure 3.5 Active development immediately south and west of the Site



View from corner of Proposed Development looking south

Chapter 4

Historic Environment Baseline

Introduction

4.1 This chapter sets out the historic environment baseline conditions for the Proposed Development. It discusses the historic assets within the Site and in the study areas with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. It describes their heritage significance, including any contribution made by their setting, and assesses their importance.

4.2 The locations of historic assets discussed in this chapter are shown on **Figure 1**.

Designated Historic Assets

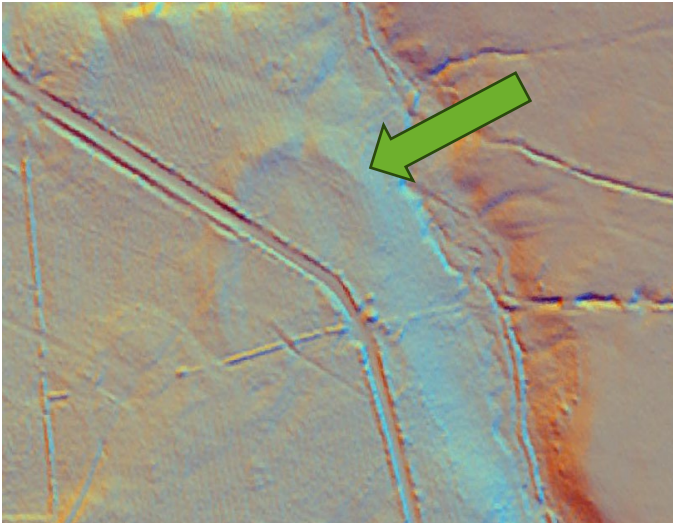
4.3 There are no designated historic assets within the Site.

4.4 Three scheduled monuments and 12 listed buildings assessed to be of **high** importance due to their designations are located within the 3 km of the Site. The location of these assets is shown on **Figure 1**.

4.5 Fforest Newydd earthwork enclosure (Cadw Ref. GM308) This earthwork enclosure is located 1.5 km to the west of the Site. Given its form the enclosure is likely to be later prehistoric (c. 800BC - AD74) in origin. The asset is defined a wide earthwork bank between 12 m and 17 m wide and up to 1 m high forming an oval approximately 90 m north-east and 65 m south-west (see **Figure 4.1**). A 7 m wide break in the bank to the at the north-east has been interpreted as the original entrance. A farm track and associated drainage ditch bisect the earthwork (see **Figure 4.2**).

4.6 The setting of the enclosure comprises dense mature woodland forming part of the Penllergaer Forest (see **Figure 4.3**), with the dense vegetation and woodland now making it difficult to visually identify the earthworks themselves. The topography of the land it sits on is broadly undulating, with no clear relationships with adjacent landforms, but is in close proximity to the Nant y Crimp tributary. The asset's current woodland setting limits the contribution it makes to the enclosures heritage significance which is predominantly derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains. This includes any buried archaeological remains that may be present, and their potential to enhance the knowledge of the date and function of the enclosure, as well as the chronology and building techniques employed. The enclosure has the potential to contribute to the understanding of wider later prehistoric context and how they were intended to interact with the surrounding landscape.

Figure 4.1 Lidar imagery of Fforest Newydd defended enclosure (Cadw Ref. GM308)



Welsh Government data - DTM 50cm-1m¹⁷

Figure 4.2 Farm track through centre of the Fforest Newydd defended enclosure (Cadw Ref. GM308)



View looking north-west through the Fforest Newydd defended enclosure (Cadw Ref. GM308)

¹⁷ <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-viewer/>

Figure 4.3 Heavily vegetated woodland encompassing Fforest Newydd defended enclosure (Cadw Ref. GM308)



View looking west towards Fforest Newydd defended enclosure (Cadw Ref. GM308)

4.7 The cross-base at Llangyfelachis (Cadw Ref. GM299) dates to the early medieval or medieval period. Of grit stone, it stands to a height of 0.76m tall with a rectangular socket that would have housed a pillar-cross. The cross-base was restored in 1926. On each face there is a narrow horizontal panel of decoration carved in low relief and slightly distorted to fit the irregularity of the stone. Decoration includes double-beaded knot work, Stafford-knots and five-cord plait work.

4.8 The setting of the cross-base comprises the enclosed churchyard and the surviving medieval tower of the Church of St David and St Cyfelach (Cadw Ref. 26236). The significance of the cross-base is derived from the evidential historical and aesthetic (architectural and artistic) value of its physical remains as a rare survive of religious art of the period.

4.9 The surviving tower of the medieval church (Cadw Ref. 26236) sits on the upper plateau of the churchyard at Llangyfelachis (see **Figure 4.4**). The scale and form of the tower indicates it is likely of medieval origin, and foundations of at least part of the rest of the church are believed to survive as buried archaeological remains, with parts of the lower masonry exposed during inhumations in the late 19th century. The current Church of St David and St Cyfelach (Cadw Ref. 26235) dates as early as 1820, with elements added continually throughout the 19th century and beyond (see **Figure 4.5**).

4.10 The setting of the old and new churches comprises the churchyard and each other, Llangyfeach to the north-west, and the A48 and M4 junction 46 to the north. The churches retain views to the north towards the Site, albeit partially screened by trees and restricted by landform (see **Figure 4.6**).

4.11 The evidential, historical and aesthetic value of their physical remains, including any buried archaeological remains that may be present and their potential to enhance the knowledge of the original church, contribute most their heritage significance.

Figure 4.4 Medieval tower (Cadw Ref. 26236) to left with post-medieval church to the rear (Cadw Ref. 26235)



View looking north-west along churchyard path

Figure 4.5 Post-medieval church (Cadw Ref. 26235) still active in village



Figure 4.6 Churchyard at Llangyfelachis looking towards the Site



View looking north-west

4.12 Located at the valley-floor on the Lower Clydach River, Clydach Upper Forge (Cadw Ref. GM497) was an active production site of wrought iron from the 18th century and remained successful for over a century. It is possible that the nearby production of pig iron at Ynysgedwyn Ironworks was complimented by this upper forge in order to process the bloom or cast iron could be processed. Whilst ruinous, many elements of the site survive in varying forms along the riverside (see **Figures 4.7** and **4.8**).

4.13 The setting of the forge is limited to the valley itself, with its intrinsic relationship with the river both as a practical source of power and temperature control, as well as its visual position and accessibility to nearby industry. There is encroaching modern housing to the east.

4.14 The significance of this asset is predominantly derived from the evidential (scientific), historical (illustrative) and aesthetic (architectural and artistic) value of its physical remains including any buried archaeological remains that may be present, and their potential to enhance the knowledge of the industrial process undertaken at the forge, as well as the chronology and building techniques employed. Those parts of the buildings that remain above ground have the potential to contribute to the understanding of industry from the period, and the potential for further unidentified remains that might survive beneath the surface could work to enhance this understanding.

Figure 4.7 Main building of the forge (Cadw Ref. GM497)



View looking north upriver

Figure 4.8 Remnant culvert exposed at riverside



View looking south down river

4.15 The mill at Felindre (Cadw Ref. 11210) produced corn and dates to the mid-19th century, although is noted to likely have had earlier origins. It is located in the lower part of the village and utilises the Afon Lliw as its power source, connecting the surviving wheel on its east elevation via a leat. The mill is said to have been one of the last mills in the region capable of operation owing to its surviving machinery, although is now used as offices.

4.16 The setting of the mill is tied directly to the watercourse on which it relied, and as such is located at the bottom of the undulating land beneath the main core of the village above. The views towards and from the building are dominated by the lowland area where it sits, with neighbouring modern buildings along the street, and varying degrees of screening provided by trees and vegetation (see Figure 4.9).

4.17 The significance of this asset is predominantly derived from the evidential, historical, and aesthetic value, which contributes to its architectural and historic interest, and the potential to enhance the knowledge of the local food processing.

Figure 4.9 The village of Felindre from the south-east with the mill centre at end of road (Cadw Ref. 11210)



View looking north-west along B4489

4.18 The War Memorial in Morrision Park (Cadw Ref. 11743), is located over 2.5 km south of the Site. Built in the 1920s the memorial comprises a statue and plinth, with the latter naming those lost to conflict, written in both English and Welsh. The memorial's setting is Morrision Park, and its heritage significance is derived from its historical, aesthetic and communal value.

4.19 The remaining listed buildings are post-medieval boundary posts, houses, cottages, and traditional farm buildings (Cadw Refs. 26137; 26237; 11740; 19983; 19984; 26238; 81060; 81065). These buildings' setting comprises their village locations, spatial and functional relationship with one another (i.e. between a farmhouse and its associated agricultural ranges), or their immediate village/rural/agricultural landscape.

Non-designated Historic Assets

4.20 There are no non-designated historic assets located within the Site.

4.21 There are 25 non-designated historic assets within 1 km of the Site recorded on the HGGA HER. These are characterised by:

- A very small number of early medieval and medieval discrete features that relate to agricultural and industrial processes to the north-west;

- A large number of post-medieval farmhouses, traditional farm buildings, cottages, mills, churches and chapels, marker stones, railway infrastructure, war memorials, and quarries.

4.22 Baseline analysis has been undertaken for this assessment of the non-designated historic assets identified within 1 km of the Site to identify those with the potential for their heritage significance to be affected by setting change due to the presence of the Proposed Development in their setting.

4.23 The main type of non-designated historic environment asset within the 1 km of the Site relates to farms and quarries from the post-medieval period. The closest farmhouse is Abergelli-fach (HGGA Ref. PRN8514; see **Figure 4.10**), whose associated field enclosures include the Site. Other nearby farms recorded on the regional HER include: Aber-gelli-fawr Farm (HGGA Ref. PRN8515); Lletty Morfil (HGGA Ref. PRN8534); Lletty'r-scilp Farm (HGGA Ref. PRN8535); Cefn Betingau (HGGA Ref. PRN8516) and Gelli-feddan Farm (PRN: 8513). The majority, if not all, of these farms represent historic buildings or agricultural complexes that have undergone some degree of modernisation both in material and function, and are still occupied today.

4.24 The pair of quarries within reasonable distance of the Site include Quarry, Mawr (HGGA Ref. PRN1349) and Quarry, Llangyfelach (HGGA Ref. PRN1341). The former is located immediately adjacent to Abergelli-fach and forms part of its ownership. Whilst still present as a quarry, it is now heavily overgrown with vegetation and concealed by tree coverage and a recently constructed horse menage (see **Figure 4.11**). The latter is located to the south-west of the Site and looks to have been overtaken by a plantation some time ago, with very little surviving.

4.25 The significance of these assets is tied to their continuity of practice in farming and the agricultural regimes that have survived particularly from the post-medieval period into the modern. They represent the history of the area as a rural location subject to pasture farming. The quarries illustrate industrial function and the broader use of the area as a source of construction material. All these assets are discrete historic sites with limited surviving historic material, and all largely isolated to their immediate confines. Owing to their type and condition, they will not be impacted by the development.

4.26 Given their potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the landscape and agricultural practices during the post-medieval period at a local level, the importance of these assets has been assessed to be **low**.

Figure 4.10 Main farmhouse of Abergelli-fach (HGGA Ref. PRN8514)



View looking south across adjacent fields

Figure 4.11 Quarry at Abergelli-fach farm



View looking south-east down towards quarry

Potential for Previously Unrecorded Historic Assets Including Buried Archaeological Remains

4.27 There is the potential, for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be present within the footprint of the Proposed Development. Given the pattern of distribution of known historic assets beyond the Site and their form and function, as well as the receiving environment i.e. largely enclosed pasture, the potential for the presence of previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains within areas of the construction footprint of the Proposed Development, has been assessed to be **negligible to low**.

Chapter 5 Assessment

Introduction

5.1 This chapter considers potential changes in relation to the heritage significance of the historic assets outlined in the previous baseline chapter. All effects are assumed to be adverse unless otherwise stated.

Direct Physical Change

Designated Historic Assets

5.2 No physical changes to designated historic assets resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Non-designated Historic Assets

5.3 No physical changes to non-designated historic assets resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Previously Unrecorded Buried Archaeological Remains

5.4 There is the potential for construction activities, such as ground preparation and land forming within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development to remove or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present. The potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains in all other areas of the Site has been assessed to be **negligible to low**.

Setting Change

5.5 This section identifies changes to the setting of historic assets resulting from the presence of the Proposed Development during operation, and the potential effects on the heritage significance of historic assets identified in the baseline, including how changes to setting will affect how the setting of historic assets contributes to how they are understood, appreciated or experienced.

5.6 No direct changes to historic assets resulting from setting change have been identified.

5.7 Further information on setting change for individual designated assets is provided in **Appendix B**.

Cumulative Effects

5.8 Cumulative effects resulting from setting change have been considered in relation to the developments identified below:

- Afon Llan solar park
- Cefn Betingau 9MW Solar Farm
- Felindre Compressor Station
- Swansea Greener Grid Park

5.9 No cumulative effects have been identified.

Decommissioning

5.10 At the end of the Proposed Development's operational life (40 years) it will be decommissioned. Decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be carried out in line with the legislation and guidance current at the time of decommissioning.

Proposed Mitigation

5.11 To mitigate the potential for the Proposed Development to remove or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present within the construction footprint targeted archaeological monitoring and recording to include the preparation of a report on the results of the archaeological recording and preparation and submission of an ordered archive is proposed.

5.12 The archaeological monitoring and recording would be secured through a planning condition, to include the submission and approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

Physical Change

6.1 No physical change have been identified for known historic assets.

6.2 There is the potential for construction activities within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development to remove or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present. The potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains in all other areas of the Site has been assessed to be **negligible to low**.

Setting Change

6.3 No direct changes to historic assets resulting from setting change have been identified.

6.4 Further information on setting change for individual designated assets is provided in Appendix B.

Cumulative Effects

6.5 No cumulative effects have been identified.

Proposed Mitigation

6.6 To mitigate the potential for the Proposed Development to remove or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present within the construction footprint targeted archaeological monitoring and recording to include the preparation of a report on the results of the archaeological recording and preparation and submission of an ordered archive is proposed.

Legislation and Policy Context

National legislation relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process identifies historic assets as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource and places a priority on their conservation. The key piece of legislation is the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023¹⁸.

Scheduling is applied only to sites of national importance. It makes it illegal for scheduled site to be disturbed in any way without scheduled monument consent.

The 2023 Act places a number of duties on decision makers, key amongst these are:

- Section 90 which states that, in considering applications for Listed Building Consent, “*special regard*” will be had “*to the desirability of preserving the listed building, the setting of the building, or any features of special architectural or historic interest the building possesses*”; and
- Section 160 which states that, in considering applications affecting Conservation Areas, “*special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*”.

The application of these laws is guided by national policy, set out in the Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 (2024).¹⁹ The historic environment is covered in Chapter 6 which deals with the theme of ‘Distinctive and Natural Places’ with paragraph 6.11-6.12 defining the historic environment in policy terms as “...*all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us*”. It further explains that the historic environment is made up of individual historic features, collectively known as ‘historic assets’ which can include:

- Listed buildings;
- Conservation areas;
- Historic assets of special local interest;
- Historic parks and gardens;
- Townscapes;
- Historic Landscapes;
- World Heritage Sites; and
- Archaeological remains (including scheduled monuments).

The policy recognises the Welsh Government’s objectives to “*protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations*”. Recognising it the historic environment as “*a finite, non-renewable and shared resource...*”.

The ways in which the policy seeks to protect the historic environment through the planning process is set out in **Table A.1**.

The PPW is supported by the Technical Advice Note 24: The historic environment.²⁰ This document provides an overview of conservation principles and setting as well as additional information on the protection and

¹⁸ Welsh Government (2024) Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

¹⁹ Welsh Government (2024) Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12)

²⁰ Welsh Government (2017) Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

management of scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, archaeological remains, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic landscapes, historic assets of special local interest.

Local Policy

Current planning policy for the Site is provided in the Swansea Local Development Plan 2010-2025 (LDP) (adopted 2019),²¹ which sets out the proposals and policies for future development and use of land in Swansea Council administrative area.

Policies of relevance to the current application in terms of the historic environment are given in **Table A.2**.

²¹ <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/article/9914/Swansea-Local-Development-Plan-2010-2025-LDP>

Relevant paragraphs of PPW (2024)

Paragraphs	Context
6.1.10 – 6.1.13	These paragraphs cover listed buildings requiring that “ <i>The demolition of any listed building should be considered as exceptional and require the strongest justification</i> ”.
6.1.14 - 6.1.17	These paragraphs cover conservation areas stating that “ <i>There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings</i> ”.
6.1.18 – 6.1.19	These paragraphs cover historic parks and gardens stating that they are a material consideration in the planning process and that planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance them and their settings.
6.1.20 – 6.1.21	These paragraphs cover historic landscapes stating that “ <i>An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting...</i> ”.
6.1.23 – 6.1.27	These paragraphs cover archaeological remains stating that they are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and that nationally important remains should be preserved in situ. Only in ‘exceptional circumstances’ will planning permission be granted to a development that harms nationally important remains or their setting. For less than significant remains, planning authorities should weight the harm against the need of the development. Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains.
6.1.28	This paragraph requires that HERs “ <i>must be used as a key source of information in making planning decisions affecting the historic environment</i> ”.

Swansea LDP historic environment policies relevant to this assessment

Policy	Context
Strategic Policy HC 1	Historic and Cultural Environment <i>The County's distinctive historic and cultural environment will be preserved or enhanced by:</i> <i>i. Requiring high quality design standards in all development proposals to respond positively to local character and distinctiveness;</i> <i>ii. Identifying and safeguarding heritage assets, sites and their settings;</i> <i>iii. Supporting heritage and cultural led regeneration schemes;</i> <i>iv. Safeguarding and promoting use of the Welsh language.</i>
Strategic Policy HC 2	Preservation or Enhancement of Buildings and Features <i>The County's buildings and features of historic importance will be preserved or enhanced through the following measures:</i> <i>i. Proposals for alteration and/or extension to a listed building or its curtilage must ensure that the special architectural character or historic interest is preserved;</i> <i>ii. The change of use of a listed building or its curtilage will only be permitted where this contributes towards the retention of a building or its sustainable re-use without having an adverse effect on its character, special interest or structural integrity;</i> <i>iii. Permission will not be granted for the total or substantial demolition of a listed building, unless there is the strongest justification and convincing evidence that the proposal is necessary;</i> <i>iv. Proposals which will have a relationship to a listed building or its curtilage must ensure that the setting is preserved;</i> <i>v. Development within or adjacent to a conservation area will only be permitted if it would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area or its setting. New development in such locations must also be of a high standard of design, respond to the area's special characteristics, and pay particular regard to:</i> <i>a. Important views, vistas, street scenes, roofscapes, trees, open spaces, gaps and other features that contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area;</i> <i>b. The retention of historically significant boundaries or other elements that contribute to the established form of development;</i> <i>c. The relationship to existing buildings and spaces, and grain of development;</i> <i>d. Scale, height and massing, architectural design, established architectural detailing, the use of materials, boundary treatment, and public realm materials.</i> <i>vi. Development proposed in relation to a locally important historic asset should not have a significant impact on the character and special local interest attributed to it. Permission will not be granted for the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted locally important</i>

Policy	Context
	<i>building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of an area, unless there is justification and evidence that the proposal is necessary;</i> <i>vii. The preservation or enhancement of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.</i>
Policy 2.6.12	These paragraphs cover listed buildings noting that the policy “ <i>seeks to ensure that where a development proposal affects a listed building or its setting the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses</i> ”.
Policy 2.6.16	These paragraphs cover scheduled monuments noting that the policy seeks to “ <i>highlight that the desirability of preserving and enhancing an ancient monument and its setting (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration</i> ”.
Policy 2.6.19	These paragraphs cover the Historic Environment Record (HER) and more specifically non-designated heritage assets, noting that it “ <i>seeks to reflect their significance either as locally important sites or as currently undesignated sites worthy of potential national designation</i> ”.

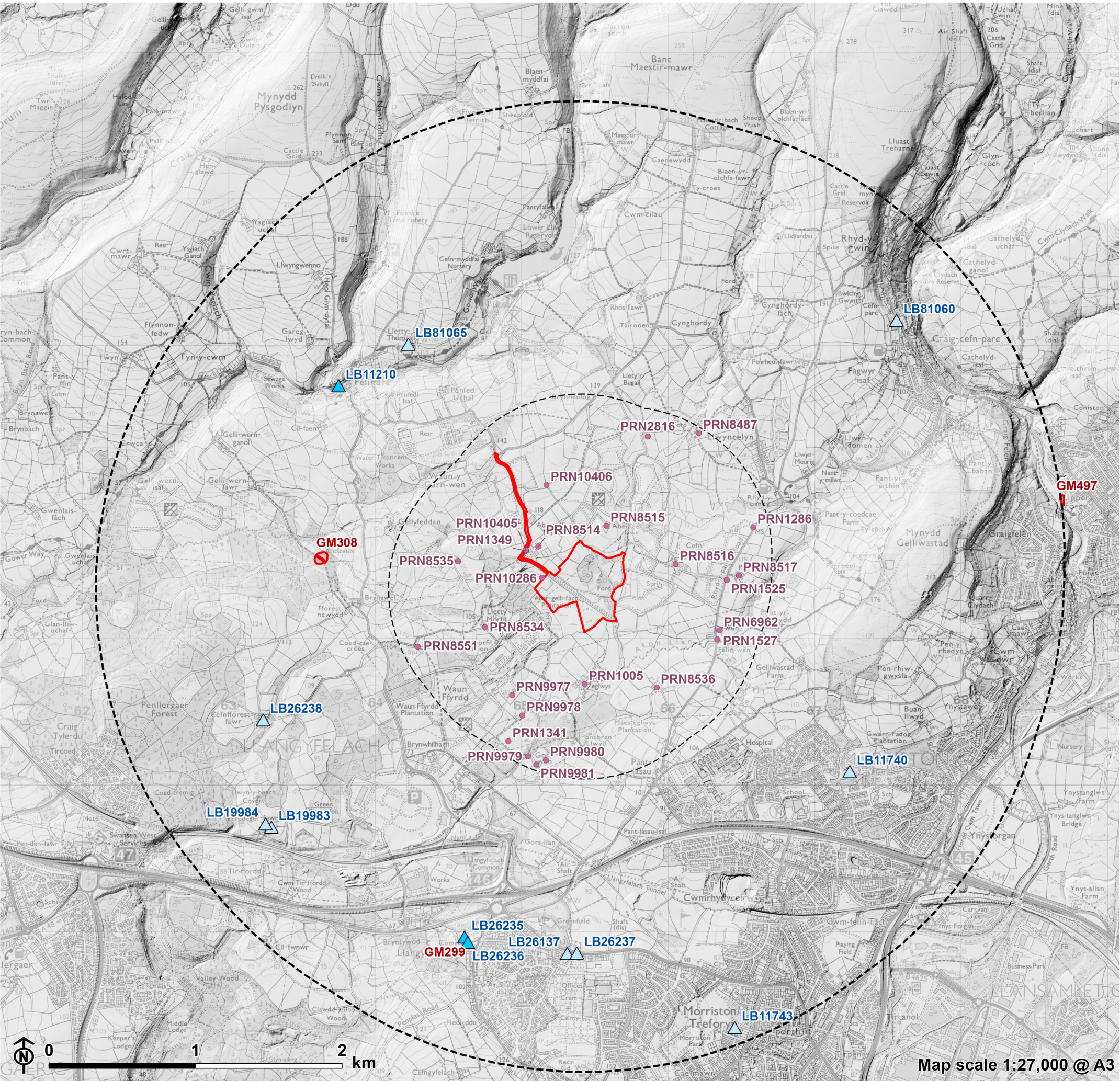
Designated Historic Asset Setting Change Assessment Tables

Assessment table for designated assets

Historic Asset Ref.	Historic Asset Name	Reasoning
GM299	Llangyfelach Cross-Base	The setting of this asset includes its relationship with the adjacent medieval church tower and surrounding churchyard. The tower and other intervening structures conceal any intervisibility of the Proposed Development from the asset. Changes to this asset's setting as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
GM308	Earthwork 1080m NNW of Fforest Newydd	Given the distance from the Proposed Development (c.1.5 km to the west) the presence of the Proposed Development in its setting, will not alter the contribution its current setting, i.e. enclosed forestry, makes to the way it is understood and appreciated, or how it is experienced as such. Changes to this asset's setting as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
GM497	Clydach Upper Forge	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the Site due to intervening topography, mature woodland and existing infrastructure. The contribution the riverside location makes to this asset's heritage significance will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
11210	The Water Mill / Melin Felindre	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the Site due to intervening topography, mature woodland and existing infrastructure. The contribution the location within the settlement of Felindre makes to this asset's heritage significance will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development.
11740	Wernfadog	The current setting of this asset includes surrounding modern housing development that impeded any intervisibility with the Site. The contribution the historic and illustrative value makes to this asset's architectural and historic interest, will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development.
11743	War Memorial in Morriston Park	The current setting of this asset includes surrounding urban park. There is no intervisibility with the Site. The contribution the historic, illustrative and communal value makes to this asset's architectural and historic interest, will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development.
19983	Tredegar Fawr	The current setting of this asset includes surrounding its associated field enclosures. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening mature woodland and existing infrastructure. The contribution the historic and illustrative value makes to this asset's architectural and historic interest, will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development.

Historic Asset Ref.	Historic Asset Name	Reasoning
19984	Lofted Pigsty at Tredegar Fawr	The current setting of this asset includes the farmhouse and surrounding its associated field enclosures. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening mature woodland and existing infrastructure. The contribution the historic and illustrative value makes to this asset's architectural and historic interest, will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development.
26137	Boundary Post	There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening existing infrastructure. The contribution this asset's roadside setting makes to its heritage significance will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
26235	Church of St David and St Cyfelach	The setting of this asset includes its relationship with the adjacent medieval church tower and surrounding churchyard. There is limited intervisibility of the Proposed Development from the asset. Changes to this asset's setting as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
26236	Tower of Church of St David and St Cyfelach	The setting of this asset includes its relationship with the adjacent medieval church tower and surrounding churchyard. There is limited intervisibility of the Proposed Development from the asset. Changes to this asset's setting as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
26237	Boundary Post	There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening existing infrastructure. The contribution this asset's roadside setting makes to its heritage significance will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
26238	Cefnfforest-fawr	The current setting of this asset includes surrounding its associated field enclosures. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening mature woodland and existing infrastructure. The contribution the historic and illustrative value makes to this asset's architectural and historic interest, will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development.
81060	Cottage attached to Bryn Elim	There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening existing infrastructure. The contribution this asset's roadside setting makes to its heritage significance will therefore not affect its heritage significance.
81065	Llety Thomas	The current setting of this asset includes surrounding its associated field enclosures. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to intervening mature woodland and existing infrastructure. The contribution the historic and illustrative value makes to this asset's architectural and historic interest, will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development.

Figure 1: Location of Historic Assets



- Site boundary
- 1km Study area
- 3km Study area
- Non-designated historic asset point
- Designated heritage assets**
- Listed building**
 - Grade II*
 - Grade II
- Scheduled monument