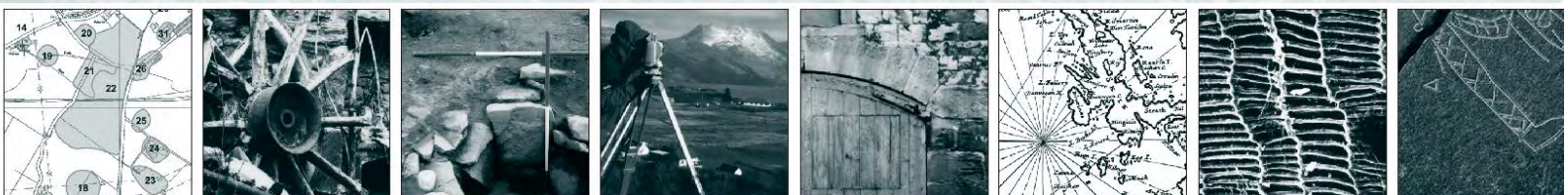


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SWANSEA BESS

Heritage Assessment

for Statkraft

12/02/2025

SWANSEA BESS

Heritage Assessment

for Statkraft

February 2025

Ver 2.1

PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	Code/USQ Ref
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COUNCIL	Swansea Council

PROJECT TEAM:

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is a heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) for a proposed development of a 100 MW battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated infrastructure at land west of Rhydypany Road, Rhydypany Road, Morriston, Swansea, (NGR: 265335, 200981).

The DBA Study Area extends 1km beyond the Proposed Development Area (PDA) boundary, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area is discussed. In accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, the possible impacts that the proposed development could have on known and potential below-ground archaeological remains within the PDA, and the setting of heritage assets is considered.

There are non-designated boundary field banks within the PDA but no other non-designated or designated assets are known. These boundary field banks should be preserved in-situ where possible. There is low potential for buried archaeological deposits and if present these are likely to be post medieval agricultural remains and of low importance.

There are two designated heritage assets within 1km; another two within 2km have been considered due to their potential sensitivity to changes in setting. There are a total of 43 non-designated assets within 1km, five of which have been discovered during this assessment.

No significant setting impacts have been identified on designated historic assets. There is anticipated to be an adverse impact upon the contribution of setting to the cultural and historic significance of Maes Eglwys (GGAT01005W) Farmstead which is a non-designated asset. Whilst there will be a change to the immediate farmland and rural setting of the asset, this setting will remain legible and therefore the impact is considered to be low. Any impact upon the setting of this heritage asset will be mitigated by vegetation screening that is to be implemented as part of the development proposals.

It is possible that the local authority will require further assessment of the site's archaeological potential and mitigation of the development impact as necessary and appropriate. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Asesiad treftadaeth wrth ddesg (DBA) yw'r adroddiad hwn – ar gyfer datblygiad arfaethedig system storio ynni batri (CESS) 100 MW a seilwaith cysylltiedig ar dir i'r gorllewin o Heol Rhydypany, Treforys, Abertawe (Cyfeirnod Grid Cenedlaethol: 265335, 200981).

Mae ardal astudiaeth y DBA yn ymestyn 1km y tu hwnt i ffin y safle datblygu arfaethedig (PDA). Mae trafodaethau am archeoleg a hanes y safle datblygu a'r tir o'i amgylch. Yn unol â pholisiau a chanllawiau cynllunio lleol a chenedlaethol, rhoddir ystyriaeth i effeithiau posib y cynllun arfaethedig ar unrhyw olion archeolegol o dan y ddaear o fewn terfynau'r safle datblygu arfaethedig, yn ogystal â lleoliad asedau treftadaeth.

Mae cloddiau terfyn heb eu dynodi o fewn y safle datblygu arfaethedig (PDA). Nid oes sôn am unrhyw asedau treftadaeth eraill sydd wedi'u dynodi na heb eu dynodi. Dylid cadw'r cloddiau terfyn yn eu lle, pan fo hynny'n bosibl. Mae potensial isel bod dyddodion archeolegol wedi'u claddu yma ac, os oes rhai yn bresennol, maent yn debygol o fod yn olion amaethyddol ôl-ganoloesol sydd o bwysigrwydd isel.

Mae dau ased treftadaeth dynodedig o fewn 1km; a dau arall o fewn 2km wedi cael eu hystyried oherwydd eu sensitifrwydd posib i newidiadau yn eu lleoliad. Mae cyfanswm o 43 o asedau heb eu dynodi o fewn 1km, ac mae pump ohonynt wedi cael eu darganfod yn ystod yr asesiad hwn.

Ni nodir effeithiau arwyddocaol o ran lleoliad ar asedau hanesyddol dynodedig. Rhagwelir y bydd effaith niweidiol ar gyfraniad y lleoliad at arwyddocâd diwylliannol a hanesyddol Fferm Maes Eglwys (GGAT01005W) sy'n ased heb ei ddynodi. Er y bydd newid i leoliad gwledig a thir fferm uniongyrchol yr ased, bydd y lleoliad hwn yn parhau i fod yn glir ac felly ystyrir bod yr effaith yn isel. Bydd unrhyw effaith ar leoliad yr ased treftadaeth hwn yn cael ei lliniaru drwy brosesau sgrinio llystyfiant a fydd yn cael eu gweithredu fel rhan o'r cynigion datblygu.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd yr awdurdod lleol yn gofyn am asesiad pellach o botensial archeolegol y safle ac am y camau i liniaru effaith y datblygiad – yn ôl yr angen ac fel y bo'n briodol. Nid yw effeithiau tebygol y datblygiad yn cael eu hystyried yn ddigon sylweddol i allu gwrthod y cais cynllunio rhag datblygu'r safle.

HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by DWD Ltd and presents the results of a heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) to support an application for Full Planning Permission for a proposed development of a 100 MW battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated infrastructure at land west of Rhydypanyd Road, Rhydypanyd Road, Morriston, Swansea. (NGR: 265335, 200981) (Illus 1 & 2).
- 1.1.2. The proposed development area (PDA) is agricultural land to the east of Felindre National Grid gas compressing station and Swansea North 400kV Substation.
- 1.1.3. The PDA constitutes a separate full planning application, the northernmost part of the red line boundary overlaps with the Swansea Greener Grid Park (Swansea GGP) Development consented under application reference (2023/0889/FUL) on 7th July 2023 and which is currently under construction.
- 1.1.4. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the PDA and provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, and the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.5. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 2).

CONSULTATION

- 1.1.6. Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)) were contacted on the 2nd January 2025 regarding the scope of the assessment. A response was received on the 7th January 2025 which defined a 1km Study Area as appropriate and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was required to set out the methodology for this DBA which was submitted on the 28th January 2025.
- 1.1.7. Historic Environment Record (HER) data was supplied for a 1km Study Area for non-designated assets and designated assets.

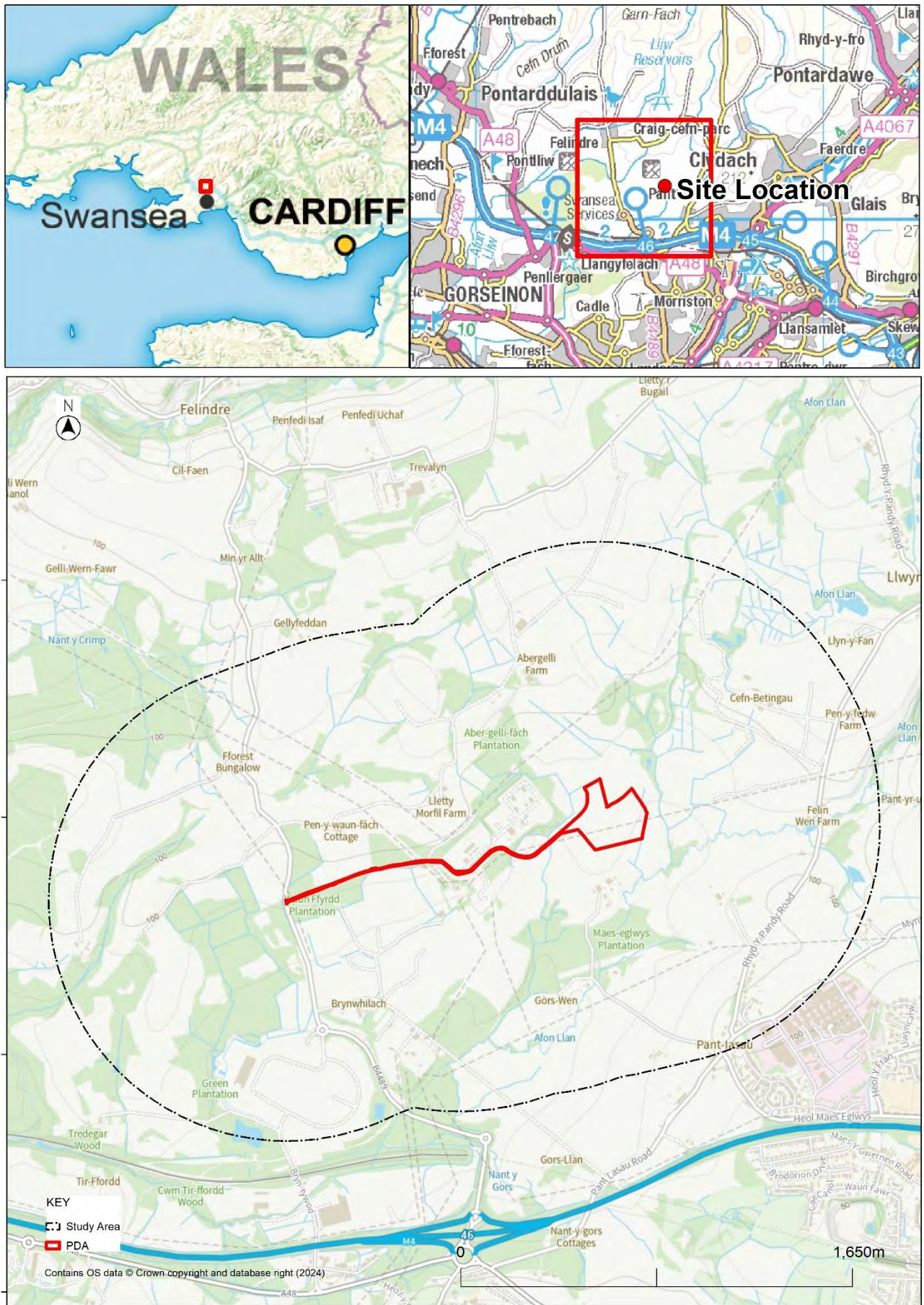
SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.1.8. The PDA comprises approximately 6.4 hectares ('ha') to the west of Rhydypanyd Road. The PDA boundary includes the existing National Grid access, which runs broadly west-east from the B449 adjacent to the Swansea North Substation.
- 1.1.9. The PDA lies 140m to the north of Maes Eglwys farm and is bounded on the south-west, south and east sides by agricultural fields. To the west is Felindre National Grid gas compressing station and Swansea North 400 kV Substation. The current land use is pasture, comprising five existing fields (Illus 2 - 9) although at the time of writing the northernmost (Field 1) (Illus 2) which lies within the Swansea Greener Grid Park Development is under construction.
- 1.1.10. The Afon Llan runs approximately 170m to the south and there is a drain which runs along the eastern edge of the PDA which connects to the river. Pant -lasau is the nearest settlement 920m to the south. The elevation of the PDA varies between 79 and 83m.

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.1.11. The underlying solid geology is recorded by the BGS as sedimentary bedrock of the Grovesend Formation - Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits are recorded as Till, Devensian - Diamicton.¹

¹ British Geological Survey, 23rd December 2025



Illus 1. Site location



Illus 2. Aerial image of PDA and labelled fields



Illus 3. View towards PDA from southern edge of Field 3, looking north



Illus 4. View to east (Field 2) from Field 3



Illus 5. View to west from Field 3



Illus 6. View from Field 3 towards Field 1 and construction work, looking north



Illus 7. Eastern edge of Field 4, looking west, extension of road in distance



Illus 8. View to north from eastern edge of Field 4



Illus 9. View from eastern edge of Field 5, looking west

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023	<p>This Act replaces the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 so far as they applied to Wales. The Act and its supporting regulations for historic environment law makes no changes to the operation of the current management and protection regimes for the Welsh historic environment.</p> <p>Part 2 of the Act makes provision about the conservation of monuments of special historic interest. It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent (Part 2, Chapter 5). Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance..</p> <p>Part 3 of the Act makes provision about the conservation of buildings of architectural or historic interest. The Act requires the Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest (Section 76). The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* Listed Buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II Listed Buildings are of special interest. This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p> <p>Part 4 makes provision about conservation areas. Where those areas within a planning authority that are of special architectural or historic interest and whose character or appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance, are designated as conservation areas (Section 158).</p> <p>Part 6 provides for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a register of historic parks and gardens; (b) a list of historic place names; (c) historic environment records for every area of Wales.
Treasure Act (1996)	<p>The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.</p>
Burial Act (1857)	<p>Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.</p>
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	<p>An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.</p>

Legislation	Key Issues
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	<p>A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1)○ Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3)○ Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) <p>Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as "old enclosure" on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5)</p>

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.1.1. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 12) (PPW12) provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment.
- 2.1.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of PPW12. In general terms, policy is concerned with the protection of the significance of historic assets (including the contribution made by setting to that significance) and it affords greater protection to assets with statutory and non-statutory designations. It states that:
- “The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved.” (paragraph 6.1.5)*
- 2.1.3. PPW12 (paragraph numbers in bold text) confirms that:
- (6.1.5)** *“the planning system must take into account 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”.*
- (6.1.7)** *“It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.”*
- 2.1.4. PPW12 lays out specific objects for the historic environment (**6.1.6**):
- 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 at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
 - preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
 - protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

LISTED BUILDINGS:

“There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a Listed Building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a Listed Building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.” (PPW12, 6.1.10)

CONSERVATION AREAS:

“There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of Conservation Areas or their settings” (PPW12, 6.1.14)

“There is a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a Conservation Area or its setting to an unacceptable level” (PPW12, 6.1.15)

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

“Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales.” (PPW12, 6.1.18)

“The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.” (PPW12, 6.1.19)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPES:

“The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales” (PPW12, 6.1.20)

"The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment" (PPW12, 6.1.21)

"The register should ensure that necessary change is accommodated without sacrificing the essential integrity and coherence of historic landscape areas." (TAN24, 7.6)

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS:

"It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a Scheduled Monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting." (PPW12, 6.1.24).

UNDESIGNATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:

"The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a Scheduled Monument or not." (PPW12, 6.1.23)

"In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development." (PPW12, 6.1.25)

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.1.5. The Swansea Local Development Plan² 2010-2025 was adopted on the 28th February 2019. It is the primary material consideration for informing decisions on planning applications and development proposals. The adopted plan contains numerous policies which touch on the cultural and historic environment, but is detailed specifically in HC 1 Historic and Cultural Environment and in HC 2: Preservation or Enhancement of Buildings and Features as outlined below:

HC 1: Historic and Cultural Environment

The County's distinctive historic and cultural environment will be preserved or enhanced by:

- i. Requiring high quality design standards in all development proposals to respond positively to local character and distinctiveness;*
- ii. Identifying and safeguarding heritage assets, sites and their settings;*
- iii. Supporting heritage and cultural led regeneration schemes;*
- iv. Safeguarding and promoting use of the Welsh language.*

HC 2: Preservation or Enhancement of Buildings and Features

The County's buildings and features of historic importance will be preserved or enhanced through the following measures:

- 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;*
- 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;*
- 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;*
- iv. Proposals which will have a relationship to a listed building or its curtilage must ensure that the setting is preserved;*
- 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:*

² <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/article/9914/Swansea-Local-Development-Plan-2010-2025-LDP>

- 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;
- b. The retention of historically significant boundaries or other elements that contribute to the established form of development;
- c. The relationship to existing buildings and spaces, and grain of development;
- d. Scale, height and massing, architectural design, established architectural detailing, the use of materials, boundary treatment, and public realm materials.
- 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 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;
- vii. The preservation or enhancement of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.

GUIDANCE

- 2.1.6. PPW12 is supported by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment and in associated best practice notes issued by Cadw. This includes:
- With regard to Registered Historic Landscapes: *"The register should ensure that necessary change is accommodated without sacrificing the essential integrity and coherence of historic landscape areas."* (TAN24, 7.6).
- With regard to Scheduled Monuments: *"When considering development proposals that affect Scheduled Monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains".* (TAN24, 4.2)
- 2.1.7. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2020³) and *Code of Conduct* (revised 2021⁴).
- 2.1.8. Guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in the *Planning Policy Wales 12 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2021) and in best practice guides produced by Cadw including *The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017)⁵ and *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011)⁶ and *Managing Historic Character in Wales* (Cadw 2019)⁷.
- 2.1.9. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*⁸. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1.10. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.1.11. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality

³ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

⁴ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2019_0.pdf

⁵ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf>

⁶ https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles_EN_0.pdf

⁷ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf>

⁸ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.

2.1.12. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).

2.1.13. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform determination of a planning application for development of the PDA in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.

3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the PDA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.

3.1.3. The ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017⁹) defines a DBA as '...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'

3.1.4. The objectives are therefore to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the PDA;
- Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains;
- Determine the likely impact of the proposed development;
- Identify heritage assets beyond the PDA that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the proposed development; and
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the impacts of the proposed development on the historic environment.

⁹ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

4. METHODOLOGY

TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Historic assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in PPW12, and taking account of Cadw’s guidance in *Conservation Principles* (2011).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all historic assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The heritage significance of an asset is the sum of the heritage values associated with it (Cadw 2011) these heritage values are: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal. Cadw’s *Conservation Principles* notes that assets will have different degrees of significance which determines the appropriate degree of statutory or policy protection the asset should have. This definition of significance is therefore similar to the importance of an historic asset, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).
- 4.1.4. The significance of a historic asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a historic asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to PPW12.
- 4.1.5. PPW12 notes, that “the most important historic assets often have statutory protection or are included in formal registers which identify them as being of special historic interest. Other assets yet to be formally identified could include buried archaeological remains¹⁰”. Planning policy is intended “to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations¹¹”
- 4.1.6. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.7. The relative importance of each identified historic asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different historic assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).

IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

- 4.1.8. In policy terms, the historic environment is “made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets¹²”. The assessment identifies all known historic assets potentially affected by the proposed development and estimates the potential for currently unknown historic assets.

STUDY AREA

- 4.1.9. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 1km buffer surrounding the PDA for non-designated and designated, assets within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area has been considered.

DATA SOURCES

- 4.1.10. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance and agreed in the WSI. The following sources of information were referred to:

¹⁰PPW12 (2021) paragraph 6.1.3

¹¹PPW12 (2021) paragraph 6.1.5

¹²Planning Policy Wales 12 (PPW12) 2021

- Designation data from Cadw, downloaded from the Welsh Government Geo-portal website "DataMapWales"¹³ on 6/11/24 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Cadw website "Cof Cymru"¹⁴
- Archaeological and architectural records from the National Monuments Record Wales (NMRW), viewed on the Coflein website of the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW);
- Aerial photographs provided by the client;
- Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by Heneb;
- LANDMAP data for Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape;
- Historic maps and plans held in the local authority archive and online;
- Welsh Government Lidar data¹⁵;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey¹⁶;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme data;¹⁷
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

4.1.11. Historic assets within the Study Area are shown in Illus 11 & 12, with descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1).

4.1.12. Designated historic assets are referenced in this report by their Cadw reference number. Undesignated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the NMRW reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

SITE VISIT

4.1.13. A site visit was undertaken on 15/01/2025, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

4.1.14. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

4.1.15. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the PDA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

4.1.16. Parish tithing mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

LIDAR

4.1.17. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. A review of LiDAR available at 1m resolution has been undertaken.

LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

DATA SOURCES

¹³ <https://datamap.gov.wales/>

¹⁴ <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>

¹⁵ <http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/lidarcompositedataset?lang=en>

¹⁶ https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.151751353.1687926821.1660740424-32451903.1660740424

¹⁷ <https://museum.wales/portable-antiquities-scheme-in-wales/>

- 4.1.18. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
 - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
 - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
 - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

SITE VISIT

- 4.1.19. Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 4.1.20. The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).
- 4.1.21. Internationally designated assets such as World Heritage Sites are assigned to the highest level of importance. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens are considered to be of high importance, whilst Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered parks & gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the differences in statutory consultees and the different criteria for listing identified in Welsh Office Circular 61/96. The status of Conservation Areas as local designations justifies their classification as assets of medium importance unless their particular characteristics justify a higher level of significance, each is assessed on its own merits.
- 4.1.22. Non-designated assets are usually assigned to a low level of importance, however some non-designated assets merit a higher level of importance either because of their type, rarity or state of preservation. Professional judgement is used to assign importance to non-designated historic assets and a clear explanation is given where higher levels of importance are ascribed.
- 4.1.23. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the PDA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works. Such features may include the sites of historic remains known to be completely removed or destroyed, but would not include sites where below ground remains of archaeological interest are thought to survive.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives

Importance of the asset	Criteria
High (National)	Registered Historic Landscapes, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated historic assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, historic assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed historic assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated historic assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or historic assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Historic assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HISTORIC ASSETS

4.1.24. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered historic assets may be present within the PDA is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Heneb HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1.25. Impact assessment considers the effects of the proposed development on the significance of the identified historic assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.

4.1.26. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.

SETTING IMPACTS

- 4.1.27. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.
- 4.1.28. Where potential impacts on the settings of a historic assets are identified, the setting will be defined and analysed to understand its contribution to the significance of the historic asset and, in particular, the ways in which the asset is understood, appreciated and experienced, following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Cadw's guidance in *Setting of Heritage assets in Wales* (2017).
- 4.1.29. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 2 of *Setting of Heritage assets in Wales*.
- 4.1.30. An assessment of the sensitivity of a historic asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.1.31. This report includes a Stage 1 Setting Assessment, carried out in accordance with *Setting of Heritage assets in Wales*, and through the application of PPW12 and TAN 24 to determine significance. A screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the historic asset types that are likely to be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.1.32. Historic assets screened as sensitive to visual change were visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. The site visit enabled assessment of likely impacts of the proposed development including: locations which would remain unaffected, locations which have some visibility but that is minimal and does not affect the baseline condition, and locations where visibility is possible/prominent.
- 4.1.33. The scope of this DBA is limited to identifying where no substantial setting impacts are anticipated requiring no further works, or where substantial setting impacts are anticipated, to identify which historic assets are considered likely to be affected, and to make recommendations for proportionate further detailed assessments.

MINIMISING HARM

- 4.1.34. Where appropriate, measures for further assessment of, or mitigation of identified impacts are recommended.
- 4.1.35. A summary is presented of the measures to remove, reduce or mitigate harm to historic assets through careful design and consideration within the development proposals.

5. RESULTS

OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 5.1.1. The full list of known historic assets is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 1), and the location of each is shown on Illus 11 & 12.
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Assessment of Heritage Significance section below.
- 5.1.3. There are no designated assets recorded within the PDA. There are substantial field boundaries within the PDA in the form of boundary banks of 0.5m to 1.0m high with trees growing through the top, which suggests they are of some age. These were found during this assessment. No other known non-designated historic assets are present within the PDA which has been supported by the geophysical survey results from Headland.
- 5.1.4. There are two designated assets within 1km:
- Earthwork enclosure near Fforst Newydd (GM305) scheduled monument
 - Cefnfforest-fawr farmhouse (26238), grade II listed building
- 5.1.5. There are 38 non-designated historic assets recorded on the HER within 1km of the PDA dating from the post medieval to modern periods. In addition a further four non-designated assets were found during this assessment within the Study Area.
- 5.1.6. Beyond the Study Area at 2km to the south-west is Penllergaer PGW(Gm)54(SWA) registered historic park and garden and at 1.8km to the south is Tower of Church of St David and St Cyfelach (26236) grade II* listed building along with the Church of St David and St Cyfelach (26235), also grade II*.

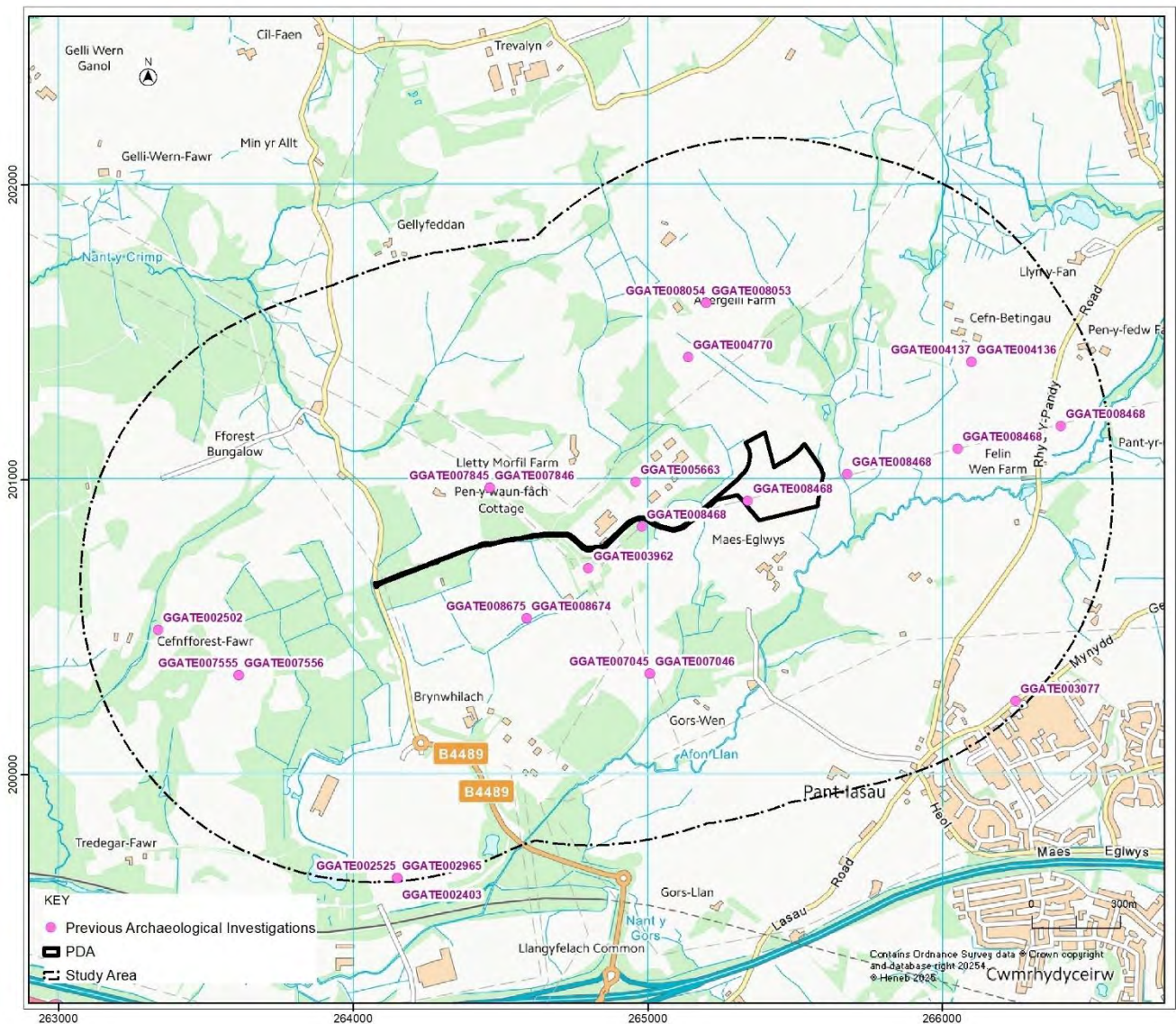
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

- 5.1.7. LANDMAP is a complete all-Wales GIS based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set. LANDMAP offers a mapped, contextual baseline of landscape information about landscape character, qualities and values. The data is formed of five spatially related datasets:
- Geological Landscape
 - Landscape Habitats
 - Visual & Sensory
 - Historic Landscape
 - Cultural Landscape Services
- 5.1.8. LANDMAP aspect areas define the character within each layer.
- 5.1.9. The PDA lies within the rolling lowland area (SWNSCLS089) for Cultural Landscape Services with high scenic quality. The historic landscape characterisation deriving from the post medieval period. It is also in the area of H27 Gower Supraboscus Agricultural (SWNSHL398) according to the Historic Landscape record, resulting from gradual enclosure of the uplands and their foothills and described as irregular fieldscape with characteristic dispersed settlement, and ribbon developments associated with industrial activity, which includes parcels of woodland and unenclosed land.

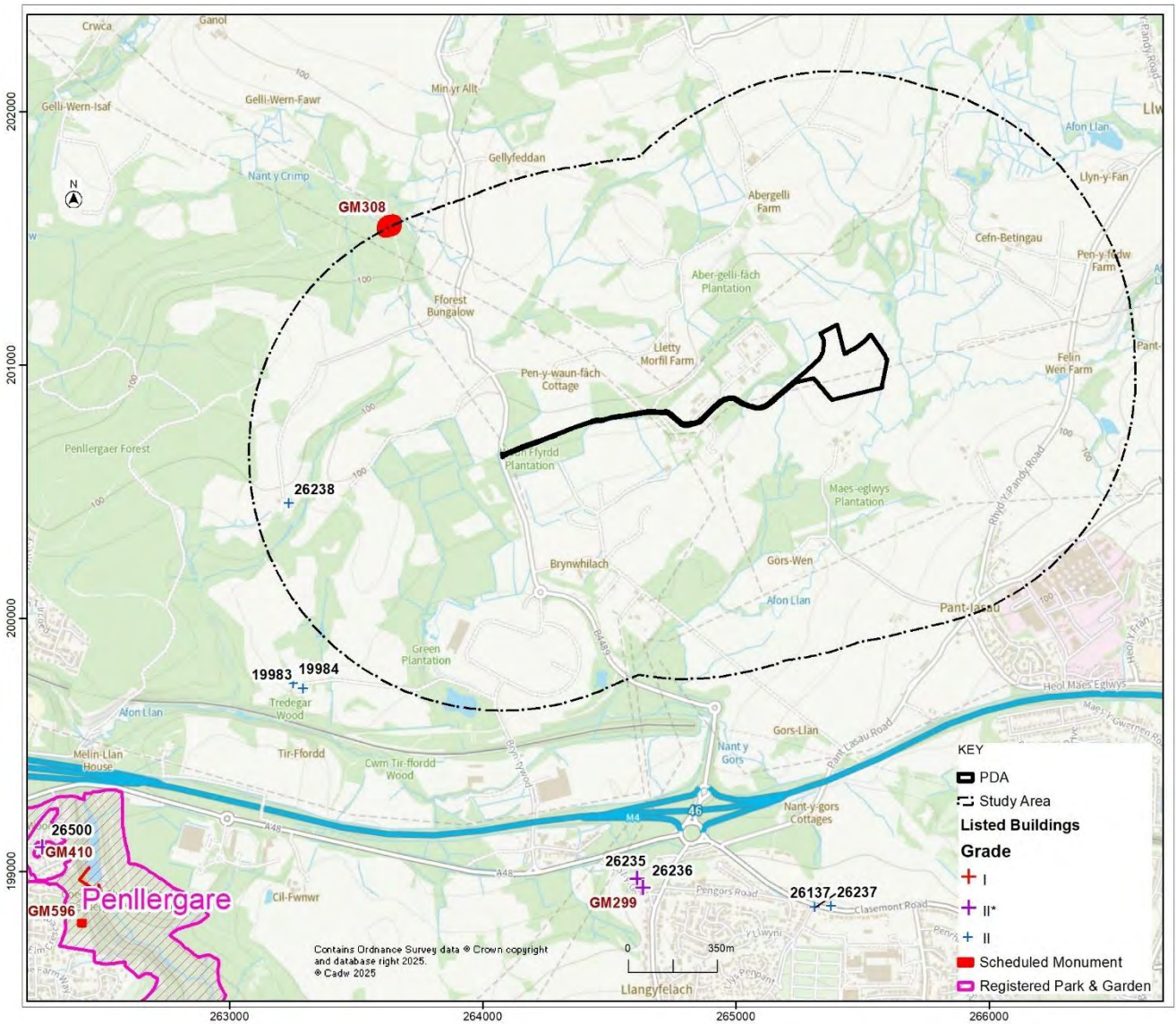
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

- 5.1.10. There are 29 previous archaeological investigations within 1km of the PDA (Illus 10). The PDA was included in the DBA (GGATE008468) for the Clydach (Route: Cilfnydd, Swansea North) by Arcade in 2022. The PDA has been subject to a geophysical magnetometry survey in January 2025 by Headland Archaeology. Preliminary results have found no anomalies of archaeological origin in the PDA, only agricultural, modern and natural anomalies are suggested and archaeological potential is assessed by the survey to be low.
- 5.1.11. Another geophysical survey was undertaken at Cefn Betingau Solar Park by Durham University Archaeological Services in 2013 (GGATE004137) weak or diffuse anomalies were found and it was concluded that there would be minimal impact on archaeology.

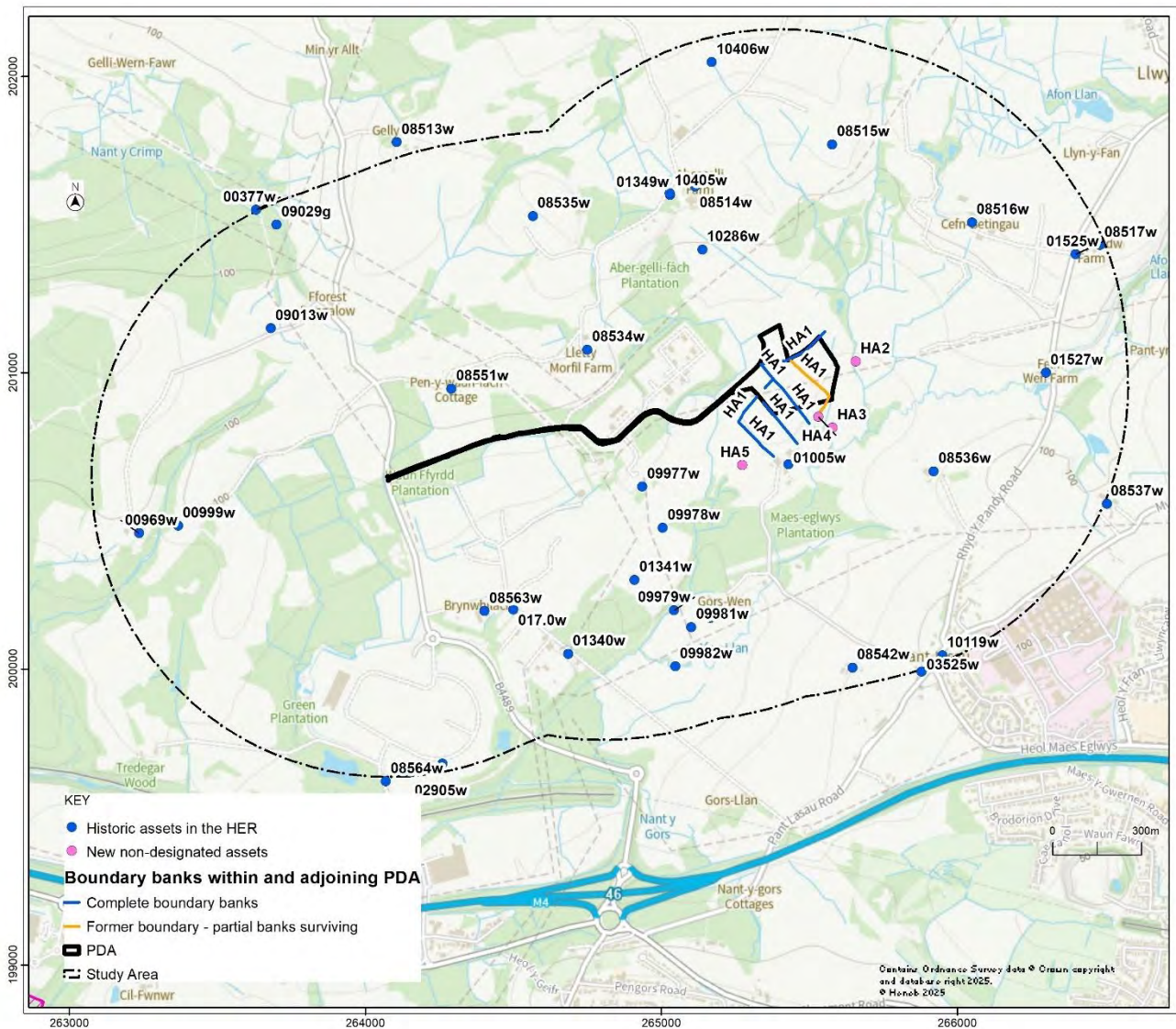
- 5.1.12. There are a further 10 DBAs, one environmental statement and one historical area assessment within the Study Area. There was one evaluation at Ewenny Quarry (GGATE002403) by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in 1999 1km to the south. No significant archaeological features were found.
- 5.1.13. There have been three watching briefs. One was at Felindre Gas Compressor Station, Land off Heol Llangyfelach, Felindre to the west of the PDA in 2007 (GGATE005663) by Cardiff Archaeological Unit, no significant finds were discovered. Another was at Land south of Abergelli Farm 380m to the north of the PDA (GGATE004770) by Cambrian Archaeological Projects in 2007 in advance of the South Wales high pressure gas pipeline scheme, there was evidence of in situ burning possibly the remains of a hearth or furnace of uncertain date. The other watching brief recorded in the HER was at Morristan Hospital (GGATE003077) by Oxford Archaeology in 2009 in advance of new parking facilities. A linear boundary and ornamental features from a former garden were observed. The northern area of this PDA had been subject to a watching brief during groundworks in the related Swansea Greener Grid Park scheme.
- 5.1.14. The remaining previous investigations include four field surveys and six field visits and one building survey.



Illus 10. Previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area



Illus 11. Designated assets within 2km



Illus 12. Non-designated assets within 1km

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC PERIODS

PALAEOLITHIC (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

- 5.1.15. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlements or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 5.1.16. There is no evidence relating to this period within the PDA or Study Area.
- 5.1.17. There is assessed to be low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA.

MESOLITHIC (8500-4000 BCE)

- 5.1.18. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period.
- 5.1.19. There are no known recorded historic assets related to this period within the PDA or Study Area. The nearest sites recorded as Mesolithic are found on the coast around the Gower peninsula to the west of the PDA c.10km away from the PDA.

- 5.1.20. There is assessed to be low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA.

NEOLITHIC (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.1.21. The Neolithic period was a gradual transition towards settlement types that facilitated a shift towards agriculture.
- 5.1.22. There are no known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA or Study Area. The nearest Neolithic evidence 3km to the north-west was discovered during the South Wales Gas Pipeline Project (Site 238) when charred hazelnut shells were found in a pit and dated to the early Neolithic (10291w).
- 5.1.23. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered in buried deposits within the PDA.

BRONZE AGE (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.1.24. During this period people had started to establish permanent settlements.
- 5.1.25. There is no evidence for Bronze Age activity in the PDA or Study Area. A prehistoric ditch or henge is located about 3km to the north-west (10292w) and round barrows are present 3.5km to the south (05122w, 00380w & 05121w).
- 5.1.26. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA.

IRON AGE (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.1.27. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA but there is evidence in the Study Area.
- 5.1.28. An oval enclosure partly damaged by ploughing which is defined by a wide earthen bank is thought to be of Iron Age date (GGAT00377w). It is located about 1km to the north of the PDA. The earthworks are scheduled (GM308).
- 5.1.29. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA.

HISTORIC PERIODS

ROMAN/ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.1.1. South Wales was an important area during the Roman period, with the region to the east of the Gower being particularly Romanised including the established of the town of Caerwent (Venta Silurum).
- 5.1.2. During the Roman period the levels were reclaimed from the sea when engineers built a network of banks, ditches, drains and sluices to control water levels that would allow year-round occupation of the area.
- 5.1.3. There is no evidence from the Roman period within the PDA or the Study Area. There is a section of what is thought to be part of the RR60 Roman road at Pontardulais (01016.20w) 7km to the west and there is a fort at Loughor (00202w) 9km to the south-west.
- 5.1.4. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site; any remains of this date are likely to be chance finds.

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (410-1066 CE)

- 5.1.5. There are no records of the early medieval in the PDA or the Study Area. Some of the local place-names could derive from this period. Maes-eglwys, the nearby farmhouse, can be translated as church field which could be interpreted in many different ways, from ownership by the church to a place for religious gatherings.
- 5.1.6. The nearest early medieval assets are approximately 1.8km to the south at Llangyfelach, at the Church of St David and St Cyfelach. The foundation of a monastic community here ('Monasterium Langemelach') (05208w) is attributed to St David in the late 11th century and part of the parish formed a manor belonging to the Bishop of St David's. The church yard includes a number of 9th century incised stone crosses, including a ring cross incised slab (00395w), a cross slab (00385w) and a cross socket stone (00394w).
- 5.1.7. Another early medieval site dated to the very start of the period was found 2.8km to the north-west in the form of crop-drying ovens (07995w) and other features associated with grain processing.

- 5.1.1. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site; any remains of this date are likely to be chance finds.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.1.1. There are no known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA or in the Study Area. There are intact and partial boundary banks (HA1, Illus 13 - 15) within the PDA which are substantial in height and could date from this period at the earliest. They are constructed with earth and stone and survive from 0.5m up to 1m high. There are trees growing through the top of the banks which also suggest they are features of some age which could date from as early as the end of the medieval period to the post medieval period.



Illus 13. A partial boundary bank in Field 3



Illus 14. Partial boundary bank in Field 3



Illus 15. Boundary bank between Field 3 and 5

- 5.1.2. The nearest medieval asset recorded in the HER is Gelli Wern Grange (05206w) 2.5km to the north-west. This is the suggested location for a grant of land to Talley Abbey by John de Braose at Gelliwen and Gelli Thrim in the 13th century. Given the name of church field associated with the farmhouse, it may be possible that the land within the PDA was owned by a monastic establishment.
- 5.1.1. There is assessed to be a low to medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be found in the PDA. It is likely that the PDA was agricultural fields in this period and any buried deposits and finds are likely to be agricultural in origin.

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1500-1900CE)

- 5.1.2. There are 35 assets recorded in the HER relating to this period. None are located within the PDA.
- 5.1.3. The largest number of these are agricultural features. There are 15 farmhouses recorded and eight field boundaries within the Study Area.
- 5.1.4. Maes Eglwys (GGAT01005w) which lies immediately to the south-west of the PDA is a 17th century farmhouse, it also had a corn drying kiln and a bakehouse and byre adjacent to the house. This is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map and in the historic mapping the HER mentions a pigsty and orchards. It was described by the RCAHMW in 1983 as in a ruinous condition, today it has been modernised and a new farmhouse built next to the original building (Illus 16 & 17).



Illus 16. Maes Eglwys original farmhouse,, extensively remodelled



Illus 17. Maes Eglwys stone barns, now converted

5.1.5. The remaining 14 farmhouses are distributed fairly evenly around the Study Area as the surrounding land was rural at this time. Cefnfforest-fawr (GGAT00969w / LB 26238) is also a grade II listed building and is located 850m west from the far western edge of the PDA. It is dated to the late 18th century and described as substantial. The remaining farmhouses are as follows:

- GGAT08513w Gelli-feddan Farm
- GGAT08514w Abergelli Farm (Aber-gelli-fach)
- GGAT08515w Aber-gelli-fawr Farm
- GGAT08516w Cefn-betingau Farm
- GGAT08517w Pen-y-fedw Farm
- GGAT08534w Lletty Morfil Farm (Lletty'r-morfil)
- GGAT08535w Lletty'r-scilp Farm
- GGAT08536w Dorglwyd Farm
- GGAT08537w Cefn-felindre Farm
- GGAT08542w Odyn-foel Farm
- GGAT08551w Pen-y-waun-fach Farm
- GGAT08563w Bryn-whilach Farm
- GGAT08564w Tredegar-fach Farm

5.1.6. Six field boundaries (09977w to 09982w) are all located to the south of the PDA from 170m to 780m away. They were all noted during a site visit as part of an archaeological DBA in advance of a proposed construction of a new section of overhead electricity line near Swansea North Substation.

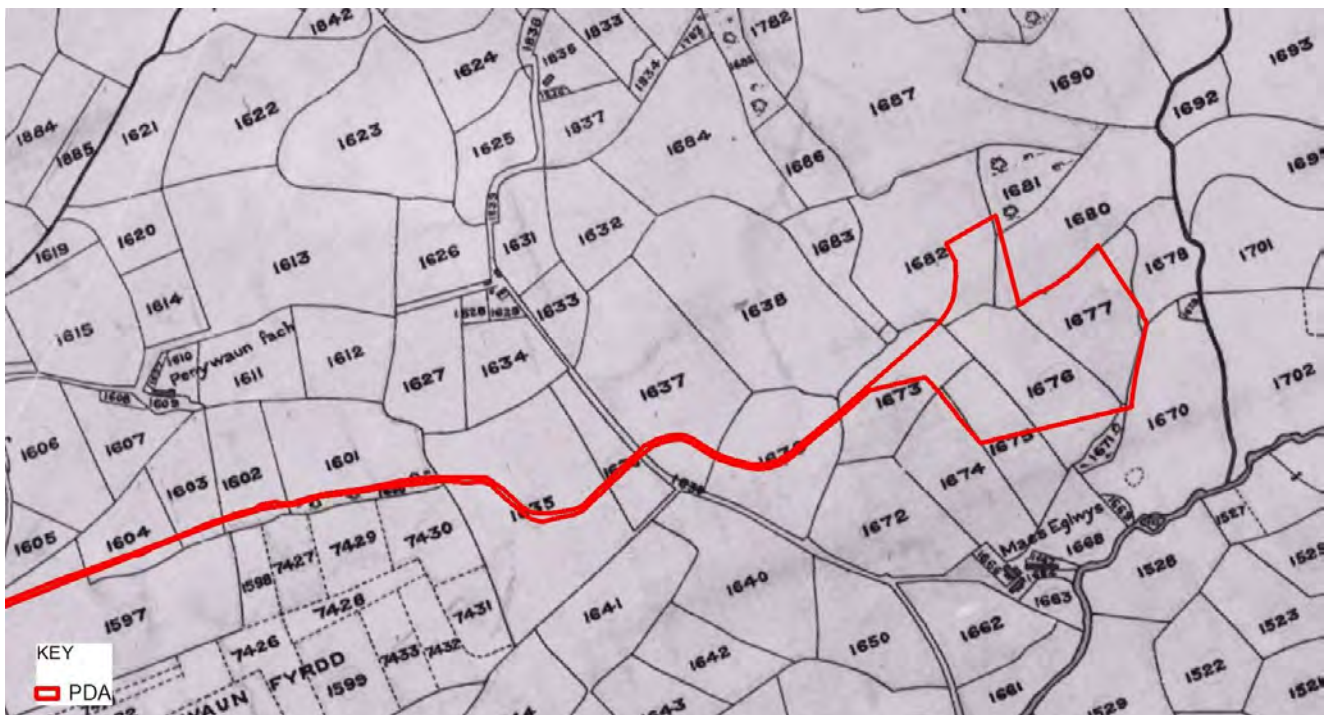
5.1.7. Another two field boundaries are located to the north (GGAT10405w & GGAT10406w) 580m and 850m to the north respectively. They were both found on the 2 inches to 1 mile maps of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire from 1812 -14. They are described as stone and earth bank with mixed species tree growth through them and suggested as originating from before the 19th century. The description is similar to those found within the PDA.

5.1.8. Also attributed to the post medieval period is the settlement of Pen Y Fedw (GGAT01525w) which is 910m to the east of the PDA. It is included on Rees' 1932 map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century which might suggest a medieval origin.

5.1.9. The HER also records some buildings within Pant lasau 1km to the south including a house, The Pines (GGAT10119w) and Hermon Independent Chapel (GGAT03525w) which both appear on historic mapping and reflect the expansion of settlements during the 19th century.

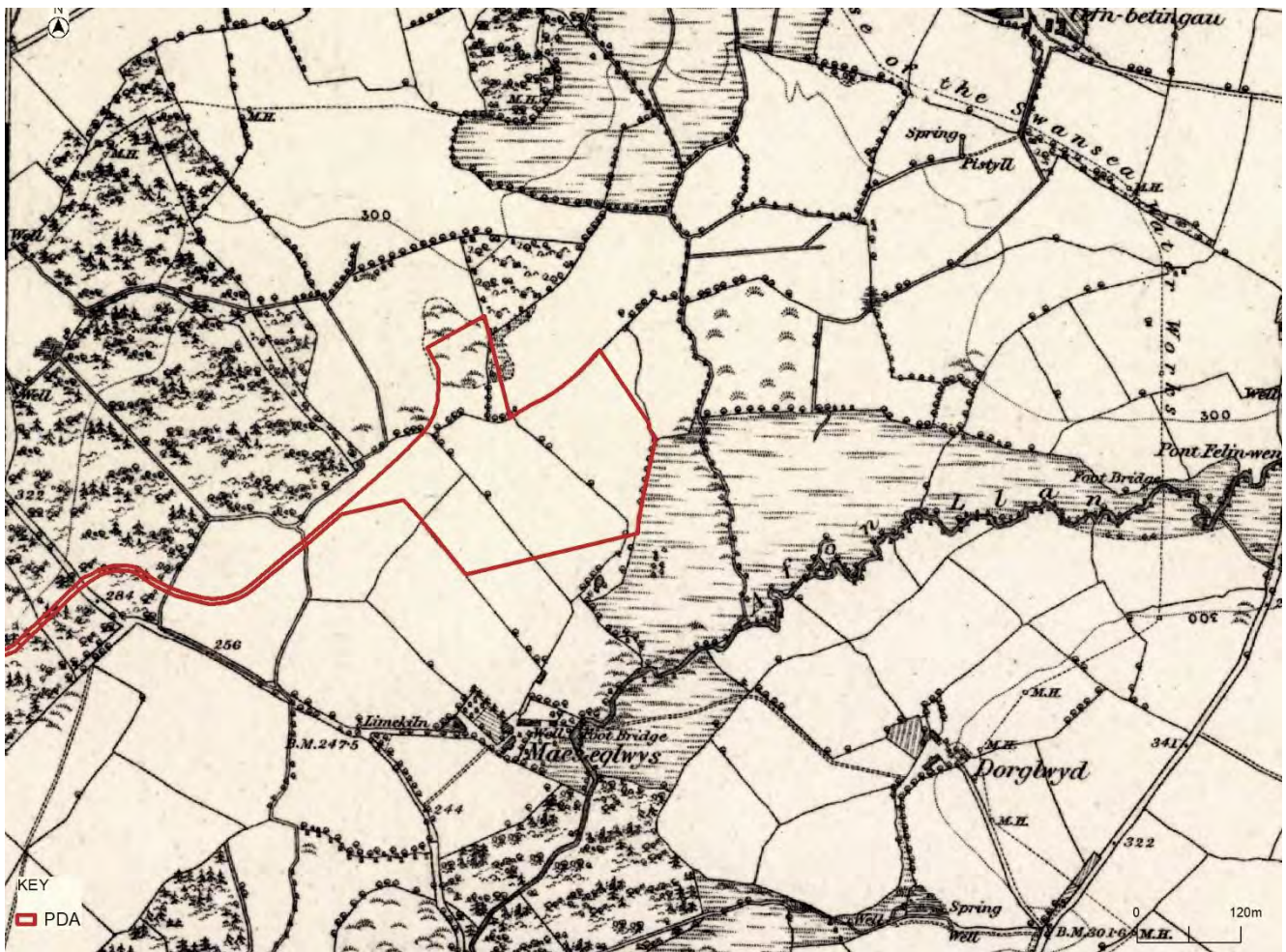
5.1.10. George Yate's map of Glamorgan (1799), published by John Cary includes Maes Eglwys, Cefnfforest-fawr, Abergelli Farm and Cefn-betingau farmsteads but is not detailed enough to reveal any further information.

- 5.1.11. The tithe map for the parish of Llangevelach (Llangyfelach) from 1838 (Illus 18) includes the area of the PDA. This appears to be in the ownership of the Assignees of the late John James and is occupied by Morgan Grey. He occupies the farmhouse at Maes Eglwys including stables and yard (1664). The following landplots make up the main area of the PDA: 1675, 1676, 1677, 1673, 1682. Plot 1673 is Cae Llety Morfil, plot 1675 is Cae Cwm, plot 1676 is Cae Cenol, plot 1677 is Cae Pella, plot 1682 is Cae Gorse. No details of agricultural use are given.
- 5.1.12. Plot 1679 beyond the PDA is very small and is owned by Jenkin Jones and occupied by William Jones who also are given as landowner and occupier of the field 1702 to the east. Although no sign of a house is present, the name of the plot is Cae Uchlaur Ty which translates as House Top Field (HA2) and may have been a small enclosure with a farmstead within. A circular area to the south of the PDA may indicate a pond or a small extraction area (HA3).
- 5.1.13. A road appears to have run from Maes Eglwys to the north-west but is not shown on current mapping, this is still visible on LiDAR. It then split into two where one heads to the B4489 today and the other continues north to Abergelli Farm. Both these sections survive today. The road from the PDA and part of the Felindre Gas Compressor Station does not appear on historic maps.



Illus 18. Tithe map of the Parish of Llangevelach (Llangyfelach) 1838

- 5.1.14. The 1st Edition OS map, published in 1884 (Illus 19) showed little change within the main PDA. The map did show that the road which forms the tail of the PDA to have mostly passed through plantations. There was a small pond (HA4) indicated in an enclosure south of the PDA, this is not the same location as the circular feature on the tithe.
- 5.1.15. A limekiln (HA5) was indicated either within or north of a small triangular enclosure immediately west of Maes-eglwys. Nearby was also the orchard mentioned above, a well and foot bridge were shown near the river.
- 5.1.16. There was a Mineral Railway (GGAT03017.0w) 800m to the south which connected to the Bryn-Whilach Colliery (GGAT01340w) that opened around 1860 the railway possibly continues as a tramway (GGAT05950.0w) on the 1st edition OS map which connects to the pit at Pen-rhiw-felan which is outside the Study Area.
- 5.1.17. Other industrial features at the time include two quarries recorded in the HER. One is located at 500m to the south at Llanguyfelach (GGAT01341w) and the other is 570m to the north at Mawr, they are both gravel pits thought to be post medieval but are not depicted on the 1st edition OS map.
- 5.1.18. The HER also records a mill, Y Felin Wen (GGAT01527w) 700m to the east. The 1st edition OS map records 'flour' against the mill and associated mill race (GGAT06962w) which originates outside of the Study Area.
- 5.1.19. The 1st edition OS map also shows the line of the Swansea Water Works which appears to be a pipeline which snakes across the landscape in the eastern part of the Study Area, eventually heading into Swansea.

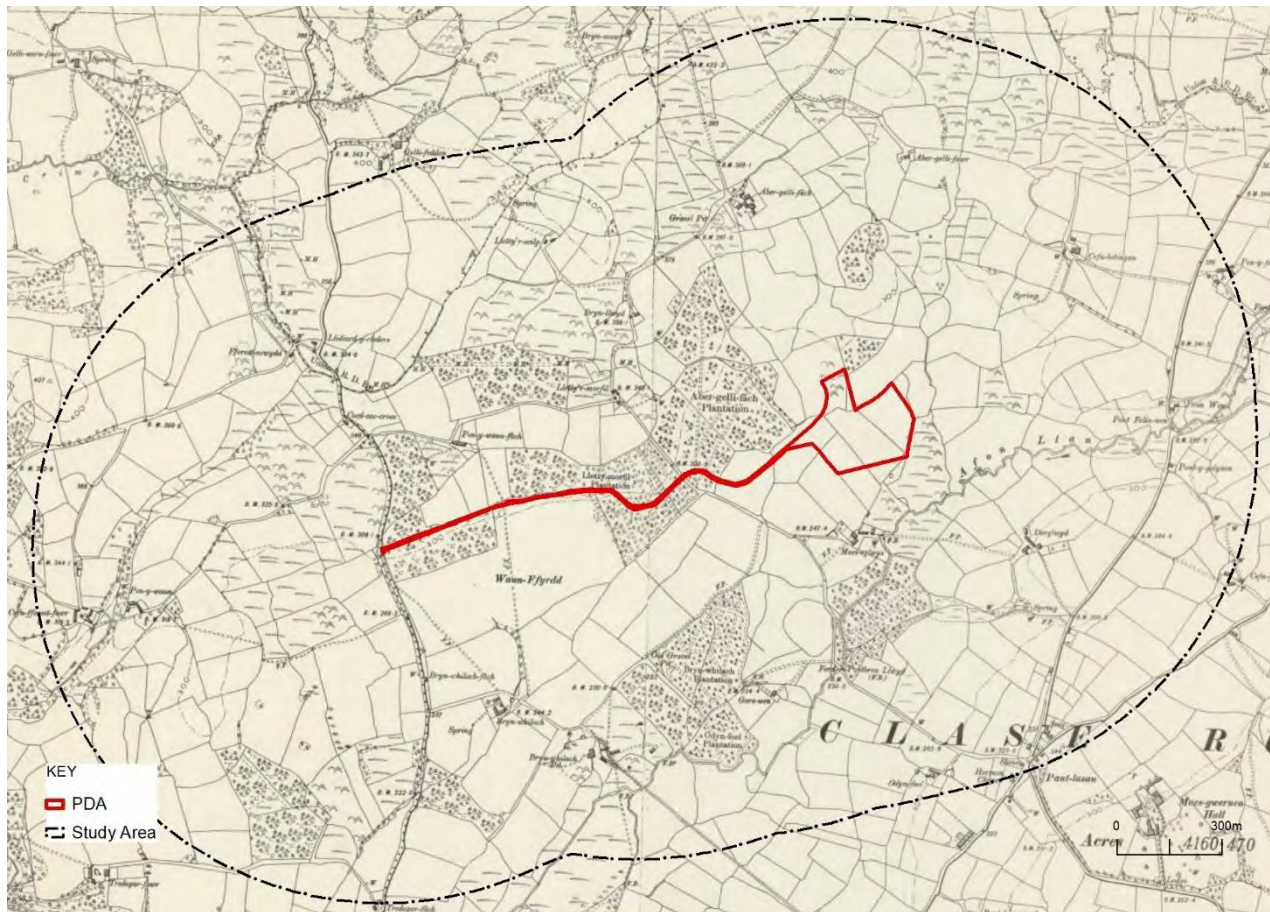


Illus 19. 1st Edition OS map, published 1884

- 5.1.20. There is assessed to be a low to medium potential for previously unknown remains of post medieval found in the PDA. Any remains are likely to be agricultural or drainage in origin and of low importance.

MODERN (1900CE - PRESENT)

- 5.1.21. There are some industrial assets in the Study Area including the Velindre plating works (GGAT02905w) about 1km south-west of the PDA. It was built as part of the post war development programme after the Steel Company of Wales was formed in 1947. The works opened in 1956 and closed in 1989. The record is erroneously marked as post medieval.
- 5.1.22. The Llangyfelach Goods Depot (GGAT01229.10) is recorded in the HER as 1km to the south of the PDA. Although it is marked as post medieval is likely part of the Swansea District Line which opened in 1912 and appears on the 3rd edition OS map.
- 5.1.23. The HER also records two records from the Second World War, a Lydney type FW3/26 pill box (GGAT09029g) 930m to the north and a Starfish Bombing Decoy (SF series) (GGAT09013w) 640m to the north.
- 5.1.24. The 2nd edition OS map from 1900 (illus 20) does not show any substantial changes to the PDA although it does indicate the location of gravel pits, which did not appear to be recorded on the 1st edition map.



Illus 20. 2nd Edition OS map from 1900

- 5.1.25. There is no or little change in the PDA or surrounding area in the following map editions. On the 1951 edition of the six inch map, Morrison Hospital has been constructed to the south-east just beyond the Study Area.
- 5.1.26. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of modern date to be encountered at the PDA.

5.2. IMPORTANT HEDGEROWS

PARISH BOUNDARIES

- 5.2.1. The boundary between the communities Felindre and Llangyfelach runs to the south of the PDA and slightly into the south-east corner of the PDA. This does not follow the boundary of the historic boundary on the tithe mapping and is assumed to post date 1850.
- 5.2.2. There do not appear to be any 'important' hedgerows' in accordance with Criterion 1 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations that will be impacted by the proposed development.

HISTORIC ASSETS

- 5.2.3. There are no known designated or non-designated historic assets other than boundary banks located within or bounding the site. No 'important' hedgerows' in accordance with Criteria 2 and 3 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations will be impacted by the proposed development.

ESTATE BOUNDARIES

- 5.2.4. No boundaries have been identified as estate boundaries which would clarify as 'important' under Criterion 4 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

PRE-INCLOSURE FIELD BOUNDARIES

- 5.2.5. The field boundaries within or bounding the PDA are shown to correspond to field boundaries on the 1838 tithe map. It is considered very likely that these represent remnant pre-parliamentary enclosure field systems and would therefore qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE PDA

- 6.1.1. There are field boundaries (HA1) within the PDA, which survive as both fragmentary and complete boundaries. Two sections along Field 4 and the north of Field 5 in the north of the PDA in proximity to the pylon may have been modified in recent times as they do not have trees growing through them (Illus 21).
- 6.1.2. There is low potential for significant as-yet unknown archaeological remains within the PDA. Any remains that might be encountered are likely to be of agricultural origin and of low importance.



Illus 21. Boundary at northern edge of PDA and partial boundary bank also visible on left

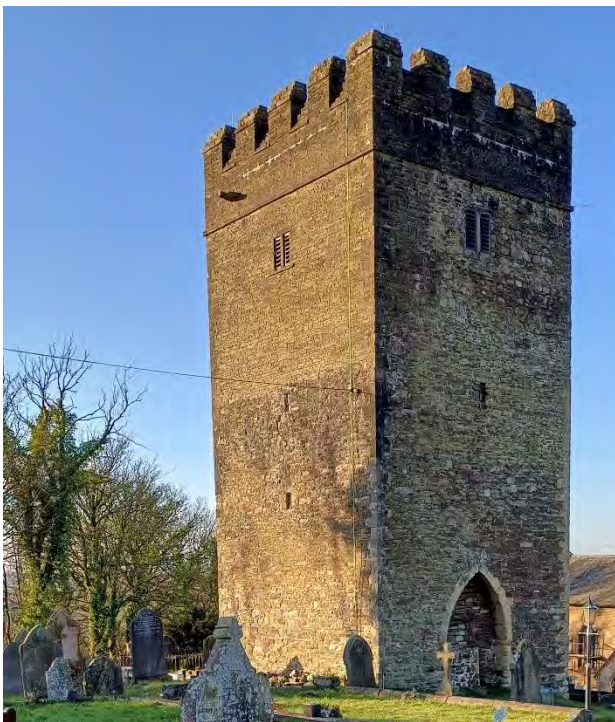
SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA

- 6.1.3. Setting impacts upon historic assets in the area surrounding the site may occur as a result of the construction and operation of the development causing visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, air quality, access) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of the asset is adversely (or beneficially) affected.
- 6.1.4. There are two designated assets within 1km:
- Earthwork enclosure near Fforst Newydd (GM305) scheduled monument
 - Cefnfforest-fawr farmhouse (26238), grade II listed building
- 6.1.5. The PDA is also close to a non-designated historic asset of Maes Eglwys (GGAT01005w) Farmstead.
- 6.1.6. The scheduled earthwork enclosure near Fforst Newydd (GM305) is today covered by woodland (Illus 22). The designated asset is about 1km from the west edge of the PDA and 1.7km from the main body of the proposed development. The significance of the asset is derived from its evidential value, from its physical remains and from the buried archaeological deposits. It may also derive significance from its immediate location which was the site selected for the defensive enclosure. It also has historic value and can contribute to our understanding of the Iron Age and its people.
- 6.1.7. Cefnfforest-fawr farmhouse (26238) listed building is located 870m west of the most western point of the PDA. The significance of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic value and from its physical fabric. It also has a direct relationship with the rural setting in which it is located.
- 6.1.8. Maes Eglwys (GGAT01005w) Farmstead also derives significance from the rural setting and the farmland which belonged to it. It also derives significance from its surviving fabric and its historic value.
- 6.1.9. Both farmhouses are part of the development and settlement of the area in post medieval times and contribute to our understanding of this.



Illus 22. Earthwork (GM305) scheduled monument, looking east from track that runs through the centre

- 6.1.10. The assessment also considered historic assets beyond the Study Area that might be sensitive to changes in setting such as Penllergaer (PGW(Gm)54(SWA)) registered park and garden 2km to the south-west. It is a large formerly wooded park and grounds, including lakes and an artificial waterfall. There is also a large walled kitchen garden which includes the ruins of a pioneering orchideous house. It also contains the Equatorial Observatory grade II* listed building. The asset derives significance from the surviving features of the park and their relationship to each other. There are significant views within the park but these are relatively short and are internal.
- 6.1.11. To the south is the tower of the Church of St David and St Cyfelach (26236) grade II* which has views over the surrounding area (Illus 23). The tower derives significance from its fabric and architectural and historic value, it also derives significance from its relationship with its parish and its elevated location which was once perhaps visible from much of its parish.



Illus 23. The tower of the Church of St David and St Cyfelach (26236) grade II, looking north-west*

7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7.1.1. The proposed development (Illus 24) is for the construction and operation of a BESS and associated infrastructure. The point of connection to the electrical grid is Swansea North 400 kV Substation, which is approximately 350 m to the west of the main Site. The proposed development would include the following equipment (approximate):

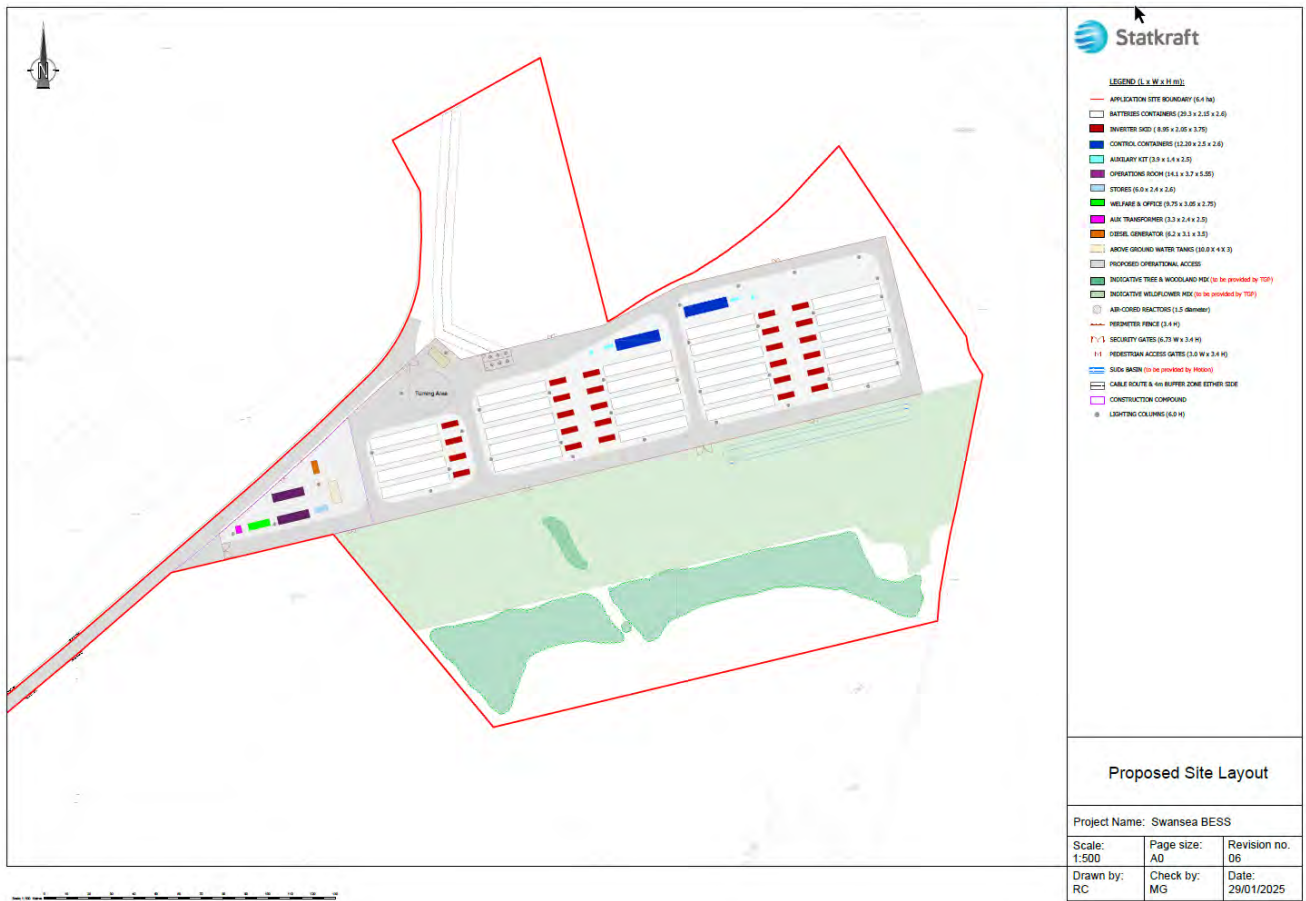
- battery modules and associated inverters
- control containers;
- stores;
- office and welfare building;
- underground water tanks;
- auxillary transformer;
- cabling;
- air core reactors;
- control and protection systems;
- power inverter systems including associated switch gear and transformers;
- climate control systems;
- internal access tracks and access gates;
- perimeter fence;
- lighting and CCTV cameras;
- habitat management planting;
- a construction compound and;
- diesel generator (required as an emergency power source in the instance of a power failure at the PDA.)

BATTERIES

7.1.2. The batteries would be contained within modular / containerised units and would be placed on a hardcore/concrete base. Each battery unit is made up of a number of battery racks which have their own battery management system and interfaces with a centralised control management system. The proposed development would connect into the existing Swansea North Substation via Swansea GGP, negating the need for a new onsite substation.

ACCESS

7.1.3. The PDA will be accessed via the same extension of the existing National Grid access track (which currently serves Swansea North Substation and Felindre National Grid gas compressing station) as consented by the Swansea GGP, with this access being reached from the west via the B4489.



Illus 24. Layout of proposed development supplied by the client

8. PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

PHYSICAL IMPACTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

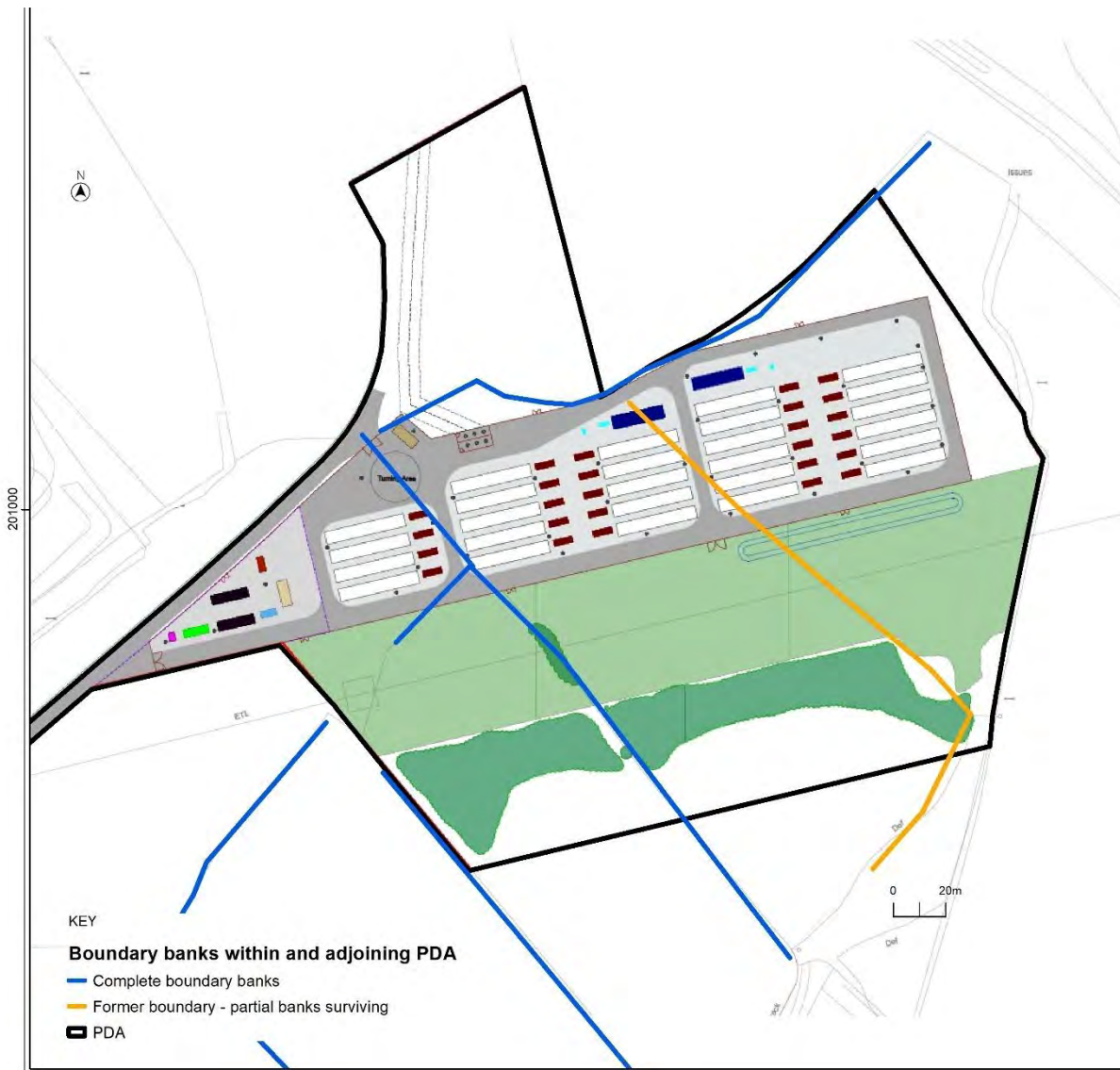
- 8.1.1. The assessment presented in this report has considered the known archaeological and heritage resource within and surrounding the PDA in order to establish the potential constraints and implications for construction of a BESS scheme.
- 8.1.2. Direct impacts upon buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during development as a result of intrusive groundworks. The development proposals as outlined above entail construction activities which may remove any previously unknown buried archaeological remains within its footprint. Activities which may have an impact upon buried archaeological remains include construction enabling works, any areas of cut and fill, bulk excavation and topsoil stripping, site compound establishment and excavations for footings, roads, utilities and landscaping.
- 8.1.3. Development activities within the site as described above have the potential to truncate or remove buried archaeological remains, resulting in a direct impact on these assets.
- 8.1.4. Although deep foundations are not required for the battery units, the depth of archaeological deposits in a rural location are likely to be shallow. It should be noted, however, that no evidence of buried archaeology has been found from this assessment or during the geophysical survey and the archaeological potential of the PDA is low. The potential for direct physical impacts on below ground remains is therefore considered to be low.
- 8.1.5. However, the surviving boundary banks within the battery storage area in the northern half of the PDA would be directly impacted by the removal of any hedgerows, trees and earthworks in this area (Illus 25). It is believed the bank along the northern edge of Field 3 and 2 are not likely to be removed or reduced.

IMPORTANT HEDGEROWS

- 8.1.6. Permission will need to be sought from the LPA for the removal of hedgerows which have been identified as 'important' under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations. It is not anticipated that this would be cited as a reason to refuse planning consent for the proposed development.
- 8.1.7. The reason for the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations is to protect the historic landscape grain, and to prevent largescale removal of hedgerows which could allow deep ploughing leading to the erosion or destruction of below-ground archaeological sites.
- 8.1.8. In terms of the potential for direct impacts to archaeological remains within the PDA (which are unlikely as a direct result of the removal of the hedgerow), these impacts will be mitigated through a programme of archaeological investigation.

SETTING IMPACTS

- 8.1.9. Setting impacts upon historic assets in the area surrounding the site may occur as a result of the construction and operation of the development causing visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light, movement) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of the asset is adversely (or beneficially) affected.
- 8.1.10. No assets sensitive to visual or other changes that have been identified through the screening exercise carried out within this assessment, will experience change to their visual setting from the proposed development such as could affect their significance.



Illus 25. Boundary banks within and adjoining the PDA overlaid with the battery layout to show where impacts are likely

DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE NEAR FFORST NEWYDD (GM305) SCHEDULED MONUMENT

- 8.1.11. No adverse impacts are anticipated on the scheduled monument. There are no views towards the PDA from the scheduled monument and even without the trees it is unlikely that there would have been much visibility as the intervening topography is slightly higher than the PDA and the historic asset. It is considered that there will not be any changes to the setting of the enclosure and no effects on the significance of the asset. Whilst the selection of the location for the asset was important at the time of the construction as a defended enclosure, this would not have extended as far as the PDA.

CEFNFFOREST-FAWR FARMHOUSE (26238), GRADE II LISTED BUILDING

- 8.1.12. No adverse impacts are anticipated upon the listed building. The farmhouse is located up a remote track and was not accessible during the site visit. However, there are intervening areas of woodland between the farmhouse and the PDA and it is unlikely that any changes to setting would be experienced by the listed building.
- 8.1.13. Also the proposed development is not located within the farm's operational hinterland and there is no significant relationship between the farm and the proposed development site.

PENLLERGAER (PGW(GM)54(SWA)) REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN

- 8.1.14. The registered park and garden will not be adversely affected by the proposed development. The setting of the park is created by the surviving features and the views are inward looking especially given the wooded nature of the landscape. The proposed development is unlikely to have any impacts on the setting of the parkland and the features within it, partly due to the distance and topography of the area, but also the inward nature of the views and features which make up the historic asset.

*THE TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST DAVID AND ST CYFELACH (26236) GRADE II**

- 8.1.15. There is expected to be no adverse impact on the cultural significance of the church tower. Although there is potential visibility with the PDA this will not alter the relationship that the tower and the church had with its parish, in that it was the tower which was visible to the parish. The presence of a BESS in the parish does not alter this. The relationship of the church, tower and parish has been affected slightly by the presence of the M4 which has 'cut off' the tower with the area to the north to some degree. The rural nature of the parish will be slightly reduced by the proposed development but would not be rendered illegible.

NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

MAES EGLWYS (GGAT01005W) FARMSTEAD

- 8.1.16. The setting of the non-designated historic farmstead is likely to be adversely affected by the proposed development, the site of which is located within the 17th century farmstead's operational hinterland, which contributes to its significance. As a historic asset of low importance, this adverse effect is unlikely to be of such magnitude to warrant a refusal of consent for the proposed development. In addition, it is noted that proposed vegetation screening along the site's southern boundary would further serve to reduce this effect, if the project were to be consented. The degree of impact is limited in that whilst some of the associated farmland will be lost, other areas in the vicinity of the farmstead will remain rural.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

- 8.1.17. The development proposal will result in a small change or loss in the character of the existing landscape grain.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1. POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

- 9.1.1. There are direct impacts on surviving field boundaries within the northern area of the PDA. These appear to be late medieval or post medieval in date and qualify as important hedgerows. The proposed development will alter the landscape grain to a small degree but only in this limited area.
- 9.1.2. The boundary banks should be retained where possible and should at least form part of the landscaping and biodiversity design of the scheme.
- 9.1.3. There is also the potential for impacts on buried archaeology although this is thought to be low potential. Geophysical survey has not identified any significant archaeological features and if deposits are present these are thought to be of agricultural in origin and probably post medieval in date. They are likely to be of low importance.
- 9.1.4. Based on the likelihood of buried archaeological remains being present within the site and their importance, the potential direct impacts upon known historic assets arising from the proposed development are not considered to be sufficiently significant to represent a likely constraint on development consent.
- 9.1.5. It is possible that the local authority will require further assessment of the site's archaeological potential and mitigation of the development impact as necessary and appropriate. Such works should be proportionate to the importance of the remains and significance of the impacts.
- 9.1.6. Further assessment and mitigation may be required as follows:
- A programme of site investigation comprising targeted archaeological trial trenching to inform any further mitigation work; and
 - Dependent upon the result of the above, a programme of archaeological mitigation works such as a watching brief of groundworks for the construction of any haul roads, temporary compounds, laydown areas, or set piece excavation prior to any development within footprint of the proposed new substation or part thereof.
- 9.1.7. Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

10. POTENTIAL SETTING IMPACTS

- 10.1.1. No adverse impacts are expected on the significance of any designated assets.
- 10.1.2. An adverse impact upon the contribution of setting to the cultural and historic significance of Maes Eglwys (GGAT01005W) Farmstead, a non-designated historic asset, has been identified. As an asset of low importance, it is not anticipated this effect would be sufficient justification for refusal of planning consent. The degree of impact is also limited in that whilst some of the associated farmland will be lost, other areas in the vicinity of the farmstead will remain rural and therefore the impact is considered to be low. The impact will also be reduced by vegetation screening to be implemented on the southern part of the PDA which should minimise the level of change and reduce impacts on the setting of the historic asset.
- 10.1.3. No other significant setting impacts upon designated or non-designated historic assets have been identified as a result of the proposed development. No site-specific mitigation is recommended over and above proposed vegetation screening, and it is anticipated that no further detailed setting assessment would be necessary in support of the planning application.

11. CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1.1. This desk-based assessment has considered the likely impact that proposed development would have on potential above and below-ground archaeological remains within the PDA, and the setting of historic assets within the Study Area, in accordance with planning policy and guidance.
- 11.1.2. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding whether further investigation and mitigation is required at the proposed development site, in consultation with the local planning authority archaeological advisors.

- 11.1.3. It is not anticipated that proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.
- 11.1.4. It is recommended that, wherever feasible, the proposed development is designed such that the known archaeological remains identified within the PDA by this DBA are fully preserved in situ, including any historic field boundaries and hedgerows.
- 11.1.5. Whilst the PDA is considered to be low archaeological potential it is possible that the local authority will require further assessment of the PDA's archaeological potential.

POTENTIAL SETTING IMPACTS

- 11.1.6. No likely significant setting impacts upon designated historic assets have been identified as a result of the proposed development. There would be an adverse impact on the non-designated farmstead Maes Eglwys (GGAT01005W) but this would not be enough to warrant refusal and just state that no other significant setting impacts have been predicted.

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Designated Historic asset	Assets registered on the National Historic Assets of Wales, Cadw. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Historic asset Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)	<p>“An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist of a combination of an archaeological site, an historic building, or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.”</p> <p>Some historic assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p> <p>Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated historic assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.</p> <p>Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as historic assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.</p>
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of ‘special architectural or historic interest’
Non-Designated Historic asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally Listed Buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also ‘Monuments’)	Historic assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance	The value of a historic asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a historic asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.

Term	Definition
Significance: cultural heritage values	<p>Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a historic asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;</p> <p>Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the historic asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types;</p> <p>Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture;</p> <p>Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Historic assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Historic assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.</p>
Setting: Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)	<p>"The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape."</p> <p>Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral</p>

TERMS

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
ASIDOHL2	"Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development On Historic Landscape" – a formal methodology for assessing the impact of development on historic landscapes included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BC and 700 BC
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.

Term	Definition
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Early Medieval	The period of human activity between 410 AD and 1066 AD
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Historic asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BC and 43 AD
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 AD and 1550 AD
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BC and 4,500 BC.

Term	Definition
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BC and 2,500 BC
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BC
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 AD and 1900 AD
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 AD
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Registered Historic Landscape	A landscape area included in either the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales or the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Part 2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales)
Registered Park and/or Garden	A park or garden included in Part 1 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
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AD	Anno Domini
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BC	Before Christ
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIFA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with CIFA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf
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Historic maps

1799 George Yate's map of Glamorgan

1838 Tithe Map of the Parish of Llangevelach (Langyfelach)

Ordnance Survey:

25"

Glamorgan XV.1 Revised: 1913, Published: 1918

Glamorgan XV.1 Revised: 1935, Published: 1937

6"

Glamorgan Sheet XV Surveyed: 1876 to 1877, Published: 1884

Glamorgan Sheet XIV Surveyed: 1875 to 1878, Published: 1884

Glamorgan Sheet XV Revised: 1913 to 1914, Published: 1921

Glamorgan Sheet XV.NW Revised: 1913, Published: 1921

Glamorgan Sheet XV.NW Revised: 1935 to 1936, Published: ca. 1940

Glamorgan Sheet XV.NW Revised: 1938, Published: ca. 1946

Glamorgan Sheet XV.NW Revised: 1948, Published: 1951

APPENDIX 1: KNOWN HISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

ASSETS IN THE HER

PRN	Name	Type	NGR	Period	Broadclass	Condition	Status	Status_Ref
GGAT00377w	Earthwork, Near Fforest Newydd	Enclosure	SN63630155	Iron Age	Unassigned	Intact	Scheduled Monument	GM308
GGAT09029g	Lydney type FW3/26	pill box	SN63700150	Modern	defence	Not known	Non designated	-
GGAT09013w	Starfish Bombing Decoy (SF Series) Swansea	BOMBING DECOY	SN63680115	MODERN	DEFENCE	NOT KNOWN	Non designated	-
GGAT00969w	Cefn Fforest Fawr	House,FARMSTEAD	SN6323500458	POST MEDIEVAL	Domestic,Agriculture and Subsistence	RESTORED,Not known,INTACT	Listed building	26238
GGAT01005w	Maes Eglwys, Llangyfelach	House,FARMSTEAD	SN65430069	POST MEDIEVAL	Domestic,Agriculture and Subsistence	Not known,NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT01229.10w	Llangyfelach Goods Depot	Goods yard	SS64269968	POST MEDIEVAL	Transport	Not known	Non designated	-
GGAT01340w	Bryn- Whilach Colliery	Colliery	SN6468500050	POST MEDIEVAL	Industrial	Not known,DESTROYED	Non designated	-
GGAT01341w	Quarry, Llangyfelach	Quarry	SN64910030	POST MEDIEVAL	Industrial	Not known	Non designated	-
GGAT01349w	Quarry, Mawr	Quarry	SN65030160	POST MEDIEVAL	Industrial	Not known	Non designated	-
GGAT01525w	Pen Y Fedw / Pen Vedw	Settlement	SN664014	POST MEDIEVAL	Domestic	Not known	Non designated	-

GGAT01527w	Y Felin Wen	Mill	SN663010	POST MEDIEVAL	Industrial	Not known	Non designated	-
GGAT03017.0w	Mineral Railway, Llangyfelach	Mineral railway	SN64500020	POST MEDIEVAL	Industrial	Not known	Non designated	-
GGAT03525w	Hermon Independent Chapel	Chapel	SS65889999	POST MEDIEVAL	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Not known,NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT05950.0w	Tramroad, Pen-rhiw- felen Colliery	tramway	SS6718898499	POST MEDIEVAL	transport	Damaged	Non designated	-
GGAT06962w	Mill race, Y Felin Wen Mill	mill race	SN6694401727	POST MEDIEVAL	water supply and drainage	-	Non designated	-
GGAT08513w	Gelli-feddan Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6410601779	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08514w	Abergelli Farm (Aber- gelli-fach)	FARMSTEAD	SN6511401629	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR DESTROYED,INTACT,DESTROYED?	Non designated	-
GGAT08515w	Aber-gelli- fawr Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6557801771	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR DESTROYED,INTACT,DESTROYED	Non designated	-
GGAT08516w	Cefn- betingau Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6605001508	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08517w	Pen-y-fedw Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6648201431	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08534w	Lletty Morfil Farm (Lletty'r- morfil)	FARMSTEAD	SN6475001078	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08535w	Lletty'r-scilp Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6456601529	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	INTACT,DAMAGED	Non designated	-
GGAT08536w	Dorglwyd Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6592100667	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-

GGAT08537w	Cefn-felindre Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6650600557	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	NEAR INTACT,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08542w	Odyn-foel Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6564600004	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	RESTORED,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08551w	Pen-y-waun-fach Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6429000946	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	RESTORED,INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08563w	Bryn-whilach Farm	FARMSTEAD	SN6440200195	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT08564w	Tredegarfach Farm	FARMSTEAD	SS6406999620	POST MEDIEVAL	Agriculture and Subsistence	INTACT,DESTROYED	Non designated	-
GGAT09977w	Field Boundary, Llangyfelach	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN6493600615	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT09978w	Field Boundary, Llangyfelach	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN6500500476	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT09979w	Field Boundary, Llangyfelach	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN6504300198	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT09980w	Field Boundary, Llangyfelach	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN6516600171	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT09981w	Field Boundary, Llangyfelach	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN6510100141	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT09982w	Field Boundary, Llangyfelach	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN6504700008	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT10119w	The Pines, Pant-lasau, Morriston	HOUSE	SN6595000045	POST MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC	INTACT	Non designated	-

GGAT10405w	Field Boundary, Abergelli	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN6502901606	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	NEAR DESTROYED	Non designated	-
GGAT10406w	Field Boundary, Abergelli	FIELD BOUNDARY	SN 6517002049	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT (BY FORM)	NEAR INTACT	Non designated	-
GGAT02905w	Velindre (felindre) Works	Plating works	SS64159965	Unknown	Industrial	Intact,Destroyed	Non designated	-
GGAT10286w	Pit, south of Abergelli Farm	PIT	SN6513901416	UNKNOWN	UNASSIGNED	EXCAVATED	Non designated	-
GGAT00999w	Pen-y-Mawr / Pen-y-Waun Farmhouse	House,FARMSTEAD	SN6336700483	Unknown,POST MEDIEVAL	Domestic,Agriculture and Subsistence	Not known,NEAR DESTROYED,INTACT,DESTROYED	Non designated	-

NEWLY RECORDED ASSETS

HA number	description
HA1	Boundary banks
HA2	House Top Field (fieldname)
HA3	Pond?
HA4	Pond?
HA5	Limekiln



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