

CHAPTER 6

BUILT HERITAGE

6.0 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

- 6.1 This chapter assesses the likely significant effects of the Development on the historic environment (archaeological remains, built heritage and historic landscape). It describes the methodology; the baseline conditions currently existing within the Site and the surrounding area; the likely significant environmental effects; the mitigation measures required to prevent; reduce or offset any significant adverse effects; the likely residual effect after these mitigation measures have been implemented and any potential cumulative effects.
- 6.2 The chapter is supported by and should be read in conjunction with the following documents:
- Historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) (Stantec, 2024) which is provided in Appendix 6.1
 - Geophysical survey (Headland, 2024) which is provided in Appendix 6.2 and
 - Archaeological evaluation report (Headland, 2024) which is provided as Appendix 6.3.

Policy Context

- 6.3 The historic environment impact assessment has been undertaken within the context of relevant legislation and national, regional and local planning policy. These are listed below and discussed in detail in **Appendix 6.1**.

Legislation

- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997

National Planning Policy

- Planning Policy Wales (2024)
- Technical Advice Note (TAN 24): The Historic Environment (2017)
- Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Llywodraeth Cymru, 2021)

Local Planning Policy

- Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (2013)

Consultation

- 6.4 Stantec contacted Cadw, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (now Heneb – Dyfed Region), the Pembrokeshire County Council Conservation Officer and the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust by email in November 2023 to discuss the Development and agree scope of the HEDBA. In his response, received 24 November 2023, the Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb noted the large number of historic assets in the wider area, which indicate the potential for archaeological remains to be preserved within the Site and for the setting and significance of historic assets to be affected by the Development. It was stated that archaeology and heritage should be scoped in for EIA and a desk-based assessment should

be prepared in accordance with professional standards and guidance to support the ES. A formal Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was requested by Heneb to set out the sources to be consulted and methodology for assessment within the desk-based assessment. The WSI (Stantec 2023b, included in **Appendix 6.1**) was prepared and submitted to all consultees on 4 December 2023 with confirmation that the methodology for assessment was suitable received from the Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb – Dyfed Region on the same day. The Welsh Gardens Trust responded to the initial consultation on 23 November 2023 and requested to be included in any further consultation and workshops and to be provided with further detailed information when available.

- 6.5 Stantec formally submitted a scoping opinion request to Planning and Environmental Decisions Wales (PEDW) with comments received from Cadw on 20 December 2023 and from Pembrokeshire County Council on 11 January 2023. Cadw highlighted the potential harmful effects to the Grade II listed dwelling called ‘Alleston’, a 19th century farmhouse, as a result to changes to its setting. A list was provided of other historic assets which required a minimum of Stage 1 setting assessment. Cadw confirmed that an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL) would not be required for two registered historic landscapes included on the list. They highlighted the need for initial assessment of the known and potential archaeological resource. Pembrokeshire County Councils response included comment from Heneb – Dyfed Region, and highlighted the need to consider Alleston and the associated structures within its curtilage as a group when considering impacts to significance as a result of changes to their setting. Consultee responses are included within **Appendix 6.1**.
- 6.6 A virtual meeting was held with the Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb – Dyfed Region on 8 April 2024 to discuss the results of the geophysical survey and the scope and requirement for further archaeological investigations. The Archaeological Planning Manager confirmed in that same meeting that the HEDBA was acceptable, and he was in agreement with the conclusions. Trial trenching was requested to test the results of the geophysical survey. It was agreed that this could be carried out in a phased approach with the areas of likely significant archaeology investigated prior to submission of the planning application with other areas investigated, as needed, post-determination. The results of the evaluation would be used to inform design and mitigation requirements. Neil Maylan, Senior Historic Environment Planning Officer for Cadw responded via email on 23/04/24 and agreed in general with the results of the HEDBA whilst asking for some further clarity on those heritage assets scoped out of detailed assessment. The HEDBA was revised accordingly. The Welsh Gardens Trust were provided with the HEDBA on 19 April 2024 but had not responded at the time of writing this assessment (September 2024).
- 6.7 Targeted archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2024, focussed on two enclosures, located in the west and southern areas of the Site which had been identified during the geophysical survey. The trenching confirmed the presence of both enclosures which were degraded and archaeologically sterile. No dateable artefacts were recovered and they have tentatively been interpreted representing the remains of possible prehistoric and medieval / post-medieval enclosures. Following the evaluation, consultation was undertaken with the Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb – Dyfed Region on 23 July 2024. During this meeting, it was established that no further archaeological works would be required to inform the planning application, and that mitigation by design and avoidance was sufficient to remove any requirement for archaeological mitigation during construction.

Assessment Methodology

Scope of assessment

- 6.8 The assessment of the Development’s effect upon the historic environment follows the methodology set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) which provides a framework and criteria for assessing value, impacts and effects upon receptors and is an accepted approach for assessing the effect upon the historic environment for most forms of development. The specific sections relevant to this assessment and the historic environment are:
- DMRB LA104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020a)
 - DMRB LA106 Cultural Heritage Assessment (Highways England, 2020b)
- 6.9 The assessment has also been conducted with regard to the following standards and guidance:

- DEFRA The Hedgerow Regulations: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice (1997)
- Principals of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (The Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), 2021)
- Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011)
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw, 2017a)
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017b)
- Managing Historic Character in Wales (Cadw, 2017c)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environmental Desk-Based Assessments (as revised 2020).

6.10 The historic environment has been divided into the three following sub-topics:

- **Archaeological remains:** the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These could be buried traces of human activities, archaeological deposits, archaeological sites which are visible above ground, or moveable artefacts. Archaeological remains can encompass the remains of buildings, structures, earthworks and landscapes, human, animal, or plant remains, or other organic material produced by or affected by human activities;
- **Historic buildings:** architectural, designed or other structures with a significant historical value. These could include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as 'buildings', such as milestones or bridges; and
- **Historic landscapes:** the current landscape, whose character is the consequence of the action and interaction of natural and/ or human factors.

6.11 Historic assets can be designated (heritage assets which are afforded statutory protection, such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered parks and gardens) or undesignated (heritage assets which have a degree of heritage value but do not meet the criteria for designation).

Study Area

6.12 To assess the effects of the Development upon the historic environment resource a 3km study area was requested by the Archaeology Planning Manager at Heneb – Dyfed Region to identify designated historic assets that might have the potential to receive effects from the Development. A 1km study area was requested to identify non-designated historic assets which might be affected and to put the Site in its archaeological and historical context. Additionally, paragraph 3.6.1 of DMRB (LA 106) (Highways England, 2020b) states that a "*study area should include the settings of any designated or other cultural heritage resource in the footprint of the scheme or within the zone of visual influence or potentially affected by noise*". A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) prepared as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) and included within **Chapter 7** of this ES was reviewed and used to inform the baseline assessment and historic assets that might be susceptible to effects from changes to their setting.

Baseline Data Collection

6.13 The baseline conditions within this chapter are summarised from;

6.14 the HEDBA prepared by Stantec in 2024 (**Appendix 6.1**);

6.15 the geophysical survey report prepared by Headland in 2024 (**Appendix 6.2**);

6.16 the evaluation trenching report prepared by Headland in 2024 (**Appendix 6.3**).

- 6.17 The spatial scope and the sources utilised in the HEDBA were set out in a WSI prepared by Stantec and approved by the Archaeology Planning Manager at Heneb – Dyfed Region. Information on the historic environment within the study areas, as outlined above, was gathered from the following sources:
- The National Historic Assets of Wales (NHAW) for designated heritage assets;
 - The Heneb Historic Environment Record (HHER) for archaeological sites, events, findspots, historic buildings and historic landscape character data;
 - The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), for non-designated sites;
 - Groundsure mapping for Ordnance Survey maps;
 - Aerial Photographs held by the Welsh Governments Aerial Photo Unit;
 - Welsh Government LiDAR data, sourced from Data Map Wales using the Open Government Licence for Public Sector Information (OGL); and
 - Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished reports relating to previous archaeological investigations and ground investigation works considered relevant.
- 6.18 The assessment involved both a desk-based review and a walkover and setting survey which was carried out in December 2023.

Assessment Approach - Sensitivity or value of receptor

- 6.19 The value (or sensitivity) of historic assets has been based mainly upon existing designations but allows for professional judgement where features are found which do not have any formal national or local designation. The value of historic assets is assessed on a five-point scale of, very high, high, medium, low and negligible. The criteria used to assess the value of historic assets is presented in **Table 6.1** and follows Table 3.2N in DMRB LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020a).

Table 6.1: Environmental value (sensitivity) and description

Value (Sensitivity) of receptor/ Resource	Typical Description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

Assessment Approach – Magnitude of Impact

- 6.20 Magnitude of impact is the degree of change that would be experienced by a historic asset and its setting during the construction and operation of the Development, as compared with a 'do nothing' scenario. Magnitude of impact is assessed without reference to the value of the historic asset and could include physical impacts upon the historic asset or impacts on its setting. Effects may be temporary or permanent, direct or indirect and may be adverse, beneficial or may result in no change.
- 6.21 The magnitude of impact has been assessed using a five-point scale of, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible and No Change. The assessment is based on professional judgement and follows criteria

provided in DMRB (LA 104) (Highways England, 2020a). Factors in the assessment of the magnitude of impact for all historic assets are presented in **Table 6.2** and follows Table 3.4N in DMRB LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020a).

Table 6.2: Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions

Magnitude of Impact (Change)		Typical Descriptions
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No Change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

Assessment Approach – Significance of Effect

- 6.22 The significance of effect for all historic assets will be determined as a combination of the assessment of the value of the historic asset and the magnitude of impact. This is achieved using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated below in **Table 6.3**. Five levels of significance (Very Large, Large, Moderate, Slight or Neutral) are defined which derive from Table in 3.8.1 in DMRB LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020a). These apply equally to adverse and beneficial impacts. Where two significances of impacts are given in the table (for example neutral or slight) professional judgement will be used and fully explained within the text to suggest the most likely significance of impact in addition to the worst-case scenario.
- 6.23 A significance of effect of Moderate or above is taken to be significant in the context of EIA regulations.

Table 6.3: Significance of effect matrix

		Magnitude of Impact (degree of change)				
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Environmental Value (sensitivity)	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large

	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

Limitations and Assumptions

- 6.24 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 6.25 The records held by the HHER are not a record of all surviving historic assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment, usually driven by development in a particular area. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further historic assets that are, at present, unknown, notably buried assets.
- 6.26 LiDAR coverage of the Site was limited to 2m resolution. Whilst this is suitable for identification of more pronounced and well-defined earthworks and features, 2m resolution LiDAR is not suitable for identifying smaller and less pronounced archaeological features within the Site.
- 6.27 A geophysical survey has been carried out across the Site with trial trenching carried out to investigate those anomalies considered to have the potential to be nationally significant. These investigations have reduced the risk that previously unidentified archaeological remains will be present within the Site. Whilst this risk has not been completely reduced (i.e. in the areas where the geophysical survey has not been tested by trial trenching), the evaluation of the Site is considered suitable and provides a robust baseline and suitable assessment to allow consultees to advise on further requirements.

Baseline Conditions

- 6.28 The archaeological and historical baseline assessment for the Site has been set out in full in **Appendix 6.1**. A summary is provided below for ease of reference.
- 6.29 There are no world heritage sites, registered battlefields or protected wreck sites within the 3km study area and therefore they have been scoped out of the assessment and are not discussed further.

Land use, topography and geology

- 6.30 The Site is c.96ha in area and comprises agricultural fields, plantation associated with Alleston Wood and ‘Alleston’, a Grade II listed early to mid-19th century farmhouse which once formed part of the Orielton estate, along with its associated ancillary buildings and structures.
- 6.31 The topography of the Site is varied (see Figure 2 of **Appendix 6.1**), with the northern part of the Site occupying fairly level, low lying ground which sits between c.15 and c.20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and through which passes an east to west aligned stream. The southern half of the Site rises relatively steeply up two hill slopes which flank a stream which passes through the Site west of Alleston, before joining with a stream in the northern part of the Site. The south-western part of the Site rises to c.50m aOD whilst the southeastern part of the Site rises to c.55m aOD.
- 6.32 The underlying bedrock geology across the Site is varied (see Figure 1 of **Appendix 6.1**). In the northern part of the Site, the geology is mapped as Pembroke Limestone Group, then Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation limestone, and Avon Group limestone and mudstone, interbedded, all of which are sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Carboniferous period (BGS, 2024). Further south is a band of Skrinkle Sandstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods. Next is a band of Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Devonian period. Lastly the southern half of the Site is mapped with underlying Millford Haven Group

argillaceous rocks and sandstone, interbedded, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Silurian and Devonian periods.

- 6.33 During archaeological evaluation of the Site in 2024 (Headland Archaeology, 2024 **Appendix 6.1**), the geology to the west of Alleston was noted to comprise of a silty clay and gravel, whilst clay with gravel and weathered stone was noted to the south-east indicating the varied geology across the Site. In both areas, no subsoil was observed indicating that the on-site stratigraphy has been impacted by ploughing.
- 6.34 Superficial deposits of Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton, which formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period, are recorded through the northern part of the Site on an east to west alignment and associated with the watercourse. The same superficial deposits are mapped at the south-western boundary of the Site.

Archaeological remains

Designated archaeological remains

- 6.35 There are no scheduled monuments within the Site. Within the 3km study area there are ten scheduled monuments (see Figure 2 of **Appendix 6.1**) all of which are of high value. Two scheduled monuments are within 1km – Medieval building at Kingston Farm (Cadw ref: PE401) which is approximately 600m southwest of the Site and the Bishops Palace, Lamphey (Cadw ref: PE003) which is approximately 900m northeast of the Site.

Medieval building at Kingston Farm

- 6.36 This scheduled monument is located approximately 600m south-west of the Site and comprises the remains of a hall house / tower house. This asset is not within the Site and will not be subject to any physical impacts associated with the Development. However, a detailed setting assessment covering Kingston Farm (non-designated built heritage asset, DHER: 121096) and its associated outbuilding which is both Grade II* listed (Cadw ref: 6363) and a scheduled monument (Cadw ref: PE401) is provided in paragraphs 5.2.15 – 5.2.27 of **Appendix 6.1**.

- 6.37 In summary, as a former high-status hall house, the present setting of the scheduled monument comprises a probable 19th century farmstead and surrounding enclosed field boundaries, many of which are a result of field boundary changes enacted when the Orielson Estate was laid out and managed. The absence of contemporary buildings, which would have once been associated with the medieval building, and other medieval elements of the wider historic landscape negatively effects the significance of the scheduled monument and effects the ability to appreciate the building within the landscape it was constructed. The Site in its current form is not considered to form part of the setting of the scheduled monument which contributes towards its significance (neutral contribution).

Bishops Palace, Lamphey

- 6.38 This scheduled monument is located c.900m north-east of the Site and comprising the remains of the former palace residence of the Bishop's of St David's during the medieval period. The palace is understood to be of pre-Norman origins, though the earliest documentary reference of a bishop's residence refers to Bishop of Wilfred (1084-1115). The manor was surrendered during the Reformation, and the palace became a home during the 16th century. By the 18th century the buildings had been abandoned and parts converted into farm buildings, before the precinct was cleared and converted into a walled garden during the 19th century, to serve the Grade II* listed Lamphey Court, a manor house built in 1823. A detailed setting assessment covering the Grade I listed Lamphey Bishop Palace (Cadw ref: 17393) and the scheduled Bishop's Palace, Lamphey (Cadw ref: PE003) is provided in paragraphs 5.2.28 – 5.2.36 of **Appendix 6.1**.
- 6.39 In summary, the key setting of Bishop's Palace Scheduled monument comprises Llandyfái Court Grade II* registered park and garden (WGU(Dy)34(PEM)), which contains associated monuments and landscape features which contribute positively towards the evidential and historic value of the scheduled monument as one of the most affluent medieval residences in Britain. The Site is considered to make a neutral contribution to the significance of this asset, lacking any above ground contemporary remains and

clear evidence for any below ground remains of any associated medieval archaeology which would otherwise have contributed to its evidential and historic values.

Other designated archaeological remains

- 6.40 The other eight scheduled monuments within the 3km study area are all located beyond the 1km study area. The Site doesn't contribute towards their setting, and this will not be altered by development within the Site. These receptors were considered within the HEDBA and scoped out from further assessment as per Stage 1 of Cadw's guidance 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017b)'. The full scoping exercise for Stage 1 is provided in Appendix 6.1..

Non-designated archaeological remains

- 6.41 There have been 15 previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area the majority of which have been carried out within the settlements of Pembroke and Lamphey, reflecting development led archaeological investigations. As part of this assessment, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site and detected a range of anomalies of archaeological and possible archaeological origin, some of which were then subject to targeted evaluation trenching. A summary of the potential and significance is provided below.

- **Prehistoric** – The Site has some potential for later prehistoric remains evidenced by the results of the geophysical survey and intrusive evaluation conducted within the Site. Geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies including six possible ring-ditches and three possible enclosures. Two of the enclosures are of a sub-circular form attributable to the prehistoric period. Only one of the sub-circular enclosures falls within the development footprint and was subject to evaluation. Whilst its presence was confirmed through evaluation it was found to comprise of a very shallow, truncated ditch and no dateable artefacts were recovered. Therefore, the date of this and its chronological relationship with the other enclosure remains unconfirmed, though morphologically the enclosure presents as prehistoric. On the understanding that both enclosures are degraded and comprise the remains of former enclosures, both are considered to comprise historic assets of evidential and historic value derived from their potential to contribute to our understanding of the nature and extent of prehistoric activity in south-west Wales and thus comprise historic assets of medium value. Elsewhere within the Site anomalies shown in the geophysical survey data remain untested. However, given the success of the evaluation in terms of ground truthing the results of the geophysical survey, it is anticipated that some of these anomalies will be non-archaeological but others are potentially of archaeological interest.
- **Roman** – Given that Wales was never fully Romanised in contrast to southern and eastern Britain, and that neither the HHER, the geophysical survey, or the subsequent targeted evaluation found any Romano-British remains, the potential for Romano-British remains is considered to be very low.
- **Medieval** – Despite the absence of explicit, dated evidence, it is very likely that the Site was in agricultural use during this period. The Site likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the nearby town of Pembroke, with surviving and recorded field patterns, indicative of former medieval open field within the immediate vicinity of the Site, as well as recorded medieval farms and the former Bishops Palace, which would have utilised some of its surrounds for commercial agricultural purposes. Geophysical survey indicates that the Site contains remains of former ploughing activity and field boundaries, some of which may originate from the medieval period. A heavily truncated sub-rectangular enclosure evaluated in the southern part of the Site remains undated, though morphologically it has the potential to be of medieval to post-medieval date and possibly represents the remains of a former stock enclosure or pound. Remains of former agricultural activity, including the remains of the possible stock enclosure or pound, are historic assets of evidential and historic value in their contribution to our understanding of the nature and extent of medieval agricultural activity around Pembroke during this period. These remains are of low value.
- **Post-medieval / Modern** – The Site has high potential for agricultural remains and remains of rural industry, including quarrying, dating from the post-medieval and modern periods. This potential is evidenced by the geophysical survey which indicates the presence of agricultural drainage and boundary ditches associated with former field boundaries. As noted above, a heavily truncated sub-rectangular enclosure was evaluated and, whilst sterile, morphologically may represent the remains of a former medieval or post-medieval stock enclosure. Remains of the former quarrying activity

survive as earthworks in the north-eastern part of the Site and appear to be represented by anomalies on the geophysical survey. Known and potential remains of this period are a low value resource.

Built heritage

Designated built heritage assets

- 6.42 As noted above, the Grade II listed dwelling called Alleston is located within the Site. The Site includes a complex of ancillary buildings and structures associated with, and within the curtilage of, the Grade II listed Alleston. These include contemporary buildings and structures which collectively form the wider farmstead, some of which are considered to be curtilage listed structures and would therefore be high value (Plate 14, **Appendix 6.1**). The setting of Alleston and its associated buildings and structures presently makes an overall positive contribution to its significance, as discussed in detail in **Appendix 6.1**. The Site forms part of the setting of Alleston which makes a positive contribution towards its significance, derived from the surviving agricultural landscape with which it shares a functional and historic relationship. The agricultural land within the Site also contributes to our understanding and appreciation of Alleston, enhancing its agricultural character which, when juxtaposed with its gentrified architecture, enhances its legibility as a former estate farm.
- 6.43 There are 181 listed buildings within 3km of the Site including seven Grade I listed buildings and ten Grade II* listed buildings; the remaining listed buildings are all listed at Grade II. All these listed buildings are of high value, and most fall within the nearby settlements of Pembroke to the west of the Site and Lamphey to the east, the historic cores of which are designated as conservation areas. Those listed buildings outside of the settlements primarily include farmhouses, isolated dwellings and churches as is common in rural areas. The Site doesn't contribute towards their setting, and this will not be altered by development within the Site. These receptors were considered within the HEDBA and scoped out from further assessment at Stage 1 as per Stage 1 of Cadw's guidance 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017b)'. The full scoping exercise for Stage 1 is provided in Appendix 6.1.

Non-designated built heritage assets

- 6.44 The Site includes a complex of ancillary buildings and structures associated with the high value Grade II listed Alleston. As noted above, some of those buildings and structures which are contemporary with Alleston are considered part of its curtilage and have potential to be of up to high value. Their setting is intrinsically linked with Alleston and this is discussed above in the context of the listed building and is not repeated here. Modern barns, stables and stores are part of the wider farm complex but are not considered part of its curtilage.

Historic Landscape

Designated historic landscape

- 6.45 Grade II* registered historic park and garden Lamphey Bishop's Palace & Lamphey Court, a high value historic asset, is located c.400m north-east of the Site at its nearest (**Appendix 6.1**, Figure 2PWG(Dy)34(PEM)). The setting of this asset is discussed in detail in **Appendix 6.1**. In summary, the original design for the grounds of Lamphey Court were never realised but replaced by the layout seen today, as highlighted in the listing description. The key approach, from the south-east of Lamphey Court, makes a positive contribution to its significance, providing a late reveal of the house, albeit reduced in quality by the presence of hotel signage and surface parking set against the final reveal of its principal elevation. 'Significant views' are noted looking south from the southern elevation of the house. Removal of former planting in this location provides for longer uninterrupted views. Whilst verdant and impressive in their extent, such views lack any notable parkland aesthetic which demonstrably once existed as part of the designed landscape, reducing their contribution to the historic value of Lamphey Court as part of a high-status dwelling. The Site is glimpsed in these views and thus makes a neutral contribution to the setting of the registered park and garden.
- 6.46 There are no further registered historic parks and gardens within the 3km study area.
- 6.47 The Registered Landscapes of Outstanding and of Special Interest in Wales is a non-statutory register of 58 landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest in Wales. Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd

Aberdaugleddau) Registered Landscape lies c.795m north-west of the Site at its nearest extent and Manobier (Maenorbyr) Registered Landscape lies c.2.6km south-east of the Site at its nearest extent. These assets are not designated and are considered to be of medium value.

Non-designated historic landscape

- 6.48 The Site includes hedgerows of late medieval / post-medieval origin, identified from historic tithe mapping (see **Appendix 6.1**, Figure 7). Given that these boundaries are more than 30 years old and mark a boundary that existed before 1850, they are likely to be considered ‘important’ under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Hedgerows defined as ‘important’ under the Regulations are not designated and not necessarily heritage assets of high value. Regarding those hedgerows within the Site, in and of themselves they are of relatively limited historic and evidential value, being common landscape features, of a much wider post-medieval enclosure pattern which are well documented on historic mapping. As such, historic hedgerows are considered to comprise a low value heritage receptor, albeit defined as ‘important’ under the Regulations.

The setting of historic assets

- 6.49 Those heritage assets which were found to be potentially susceptible to harm as a result of changes to their setting from the Development comprise:
- Alleston, Grade II listed building within the Site, and its associated farmstead complex (**Appendix 6.1** Figure 2, 84963);
 - Kingston Farm (**Appendix 6.1** non-designated, Figure 3, 121096) and the associated scheduled Medieval Building at Kingston Farm and Grade II* listed Outbuilding Range at Kingston Farm to SE of Old Farmhouse, c.560m south-west of the Site (**Appendix 6.1** Figure 2, PE401 and 6363);
 - Lamphey Conservation Area (including eight Grade II listed buildings), immediately west and north of the Site (**Appendix 6.1** Figure 2);
 - The Grade I listed and scheduled Bishop’s Palace, Lamphey c.580m north of the Site (**Appendix 6.1** Figure 2, 17393 and PE003);
 - The Grade II* listed Lamphey Court, c.820m north of the Site (**Appendix 6.1** Figure 2, 5968); and
 - The Grade II* Lamphey Bishop’s Palace and Lamphey Court registered historic park and garden c.200m north of the Site (Figure 2, PGW(Dy)34(PEM)).
- 6.50 All the above assets were subject to detailed setting assessment. Only Alleston farm and its associated assets were found to be susceptible to indirect effects as a result of the Development, as summarised below. Regarding the remaining assets, those elements of their setting which makes a material contribution to their setting will remain unchanged, such that the way they are currently appreciated will be preserved. A full setting assessment is provided in **Appendix 6.1** which includes a Stage 1 assessment of all historic assets highlighted by Cadw as potentially sensitive to the Development in their scoping response, and full detailed assessment of all the above assets (**6.1**, Appendix H).
- 6.51 The Site forms part of the setting of Alleston which makes a positive contribution towards its significance, derived from the surviving agricultural landscape with which it shares a functional and historic relationship. The agricultural land within the Site also contributes to our present understanding and appreciation of Alleston, enhancing its agricultural character which, when juxtaposed with its gentrified architecture, enhances its legibility as a former estate farm.
- 6.52 The creation of a solar farm within its associated fields, could be viewed as another change in land usage, as has been characteristic of its history, changing with the times, from agricultural to industrial (quarrying) and back again. The change is ‘temporary’, though long standing (40 years), and the topography and former rural landscape will remain legible once the Development is constructed. However, since the contraction of its quarrying activity in the early to mid-20th century, the surrounding landscape of Alleston has been fortuitously bucolic in character, contributing to its historic and aesthetic values. The geophysical

survey and evaluation trenching did not identify any known or potential archaeological remains which might make a material contribution to our present understanding of Alleston.

Future Baseline

- 6.53 In the absence of the Development, the land uses within the Site will be retained and management of the historic environment will continue on a similar basis to the existing situation. Given the agricultural use of the Site, any current impacts on below ground archaeological remains in relation to ploughing and other intrusive agricultural practices will continue. During the evaluation, a lack of subsoil was observed as was significant truncation of the archaeological deposits, which has been largely attributed to agricultural activity, specifically ploughing, within the Site.

Likely Significant Effects

Construction Phase

Archaeology

- 6.54 The Development includes intrusive works. These include piling, cable trenches (anticipated to be between 0.6m and 1m wide and up to 1m deep), stripping for temporary and permanent access tracks and transformer stations.
- 6.55 Mitigation by design has removed both subcircular enclosures of possible prehistoric date from the developable area and both will be avoided and preserved in-situ as such. The sub-circular enclosures are heritage assets of medium value and the magnitude of impact for both sub-circular enclosures is 'no change'. As such, the significance of effect is neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.
- 6.56 The intrusive impact upon the remaining known and potential archaeological features will be minimal owing to the installation of the panels by piling, which will be C-section channels with dimensions of 130mm by 70m, and spaced between 2.5m and 5m apart. Given the localised extent of truncation associated with piling, the impact is considered to be minor, adverse impact upon a heritage resource of low to medium value. The significance of this effect would be slight adverse, which is not significant in EIA terms. In consultation with Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb (Dyfed Region, via email 12/09/24), it was agreed that the development avoided those areas of highest known archaeological potential and, following some very localised intrusive works, the remaining areas of archaeological interest will be removed from current arable land use and preserved under the Development.

Historic Landscape

- 6.57 Some localised removal of hedgerows within the Site is anticipated associated with the creation of access tracks, as well as to facilitate the installation of fencing around the panels. The extent of hedgerow removal is still being established. Minimal loss, as expected, would comprise a permanent minor adverse impact on a low value historic asset. The significance of effect would be slight adverse which is not significant in EIA terms.

Built Historic Assets

- 6.58 During construction, there will be a temporary increase in noise, movement and possible visual scarring relating to machine tracking and stripping for tracks etc, within the setting of the Grade II listed Alleston which makes a positive contribution to its significance. However, the Site is part of an active farm and thus the movement, noise, and earth movement / grass loss associated with ploughing is currently part of the experience of the listed building in those fields under arable cultivation. As such, the magnitude of impact during construction is minor adverse and temporary. The significance of effect, particularly given the temporary nature, is slight adverse, which is not significant in EIA terms. No further built historic assets will experience any material change to their setting as a result of the Development. This includes those historic assets scoped out in Stage 1, comprising of eight scheduled monuments and 181 listed buildings, all of which comprise high value assets. The magnitude of impact on all 189 of these high value assets is 'no change' and the significance of effect is neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Operational Phase

Archaeology

- 6.59 No further impacts are anticipated in relation to archaeology during the operation phase of the Development. All intrusive works will have already been conducted during the construction phase; decommissioning works and associated effects are considered below. Maintenance vehicles will utilise those access tracks established during construction, which are sited away from key areas of known and potential archaeology, namely the two probable prehistoric enclosures. In summary, the significance of effect for archaeology during the operational phase will be neutral.

Historic Landscape

- 6.60 Following some localised hedgerow removal to facilitate access into and across the Site, there will be no further impacts to historic hedgerows during the operational phase of the Development and so the significance of effect is neutral.
- 6.61 No significant effects are anticipated in relation to the historic landscape during the operational phase of the Development. The field enclosure pattern will remain largely preserved and legible, and the former arable use of the Site will also remain legible. The agricultural character of the Site can be fully restored following the removal of the panels. As such, significance of effect upon the historic landscape is neutral. Impacts with specific regards to the setting of heritage assets are discussed below (built historic assets).

Built Historic Assets

- 6.62 The Development will result in a temporary, minor adverse impact upon the significance of the Grade II listed Alleston during construction, as a result of changes to the present fortuitous setting of the listed building (provided in detail in Appendix 6.1), which is rural in character and currently contributes positively to its aesthetic and historic value. As a result of embedded mitigation by design, the magnitude of impact would be negligible/ minor to the high value asset resulting in a slight adverse temporary effect. This effect is not significant in EIA terms. This primarily relates to the preservation of the key and immediate farmyard setting of Alleston, and the removal of those solar panels to the north of the house which would otherwise have obscured a key view of the listed building from Lower Lamphey Road, looking south along the principal access track. Whilst the panels, which will be between 3 and 3.4m in height, will be visible at the periphery, the key and unimpeded view towards the house will be preserved. This key view makes a positive contribution to the aesthetic and historic value of the listed building as a gentrified farmhouse which formed part of an affluent estate. Whilst the panels, which will be between 3 and 3.4m in height, will be visible at the periphery, the key and unimpeded view towards the house will be preserved. Whilst the character of the wider setting of Alleston will change from rural agricultural to solar, the former agricultural use of the land will be legible and the proposal is temporary and reversible with regards to operational impacts.
- 6.63 The Development will have no material impacts on any other historic assets as a result of changes to their setting, including those 189 high value assets scoped out in Stage 1 of the setting assessment. The magnitude of change in relation to these assets is 'no change' and the significance of effect is neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.
- 6.64 Separately, orchard planting is proposed to the east of the farmhouse to restore a historic landscape element once recorded as part of the former holdings of the Grade II listed Alleston in its peak when it formed part of the Orielson Estate. Whilst the orchard will not mitigate the impacts of the solar panels on the significance of Alleston, this will, in and of itself, present a permanent minor benefit as a result of enhancement to its setting. The significance of effect would be slight beneficial and permanent.

Mitigation Measures

Construction Phase

Archaeological remains

- 6.65 It has been agreed, in Consultation with Heneb, that no further archaeological work is needed in association with the Development.

Historic landscapes

- 6.66 Given the limited extent of intrusive works proposed on historic hedgerows and the preservation of field boundaries as part of the wider design, no mitigation is proposed in relation to the historic landscape.

Built historic assets

- 6.67 Given the temporary nature of the minor adverse impact to the Grade II listed Alleston, associated with construction noise, movement and temporary scarring associated with stripping, levelling and tracking across the Site, no mitigation is proposed during construction.
- 6.68 The significance of effect in relation to the remaining 189 high value historic assets which were scoped out of a full setting assessment at Stage 1 is neutral and thus no mitigation is proposed.

Operational Phase

Archaeological remains

- 6.69 There will be no impacts upon the archaeological resource within the Site during the operational phase and, as such, no mitigation measures are proposed.

Historic landscapes

- 6.70 No mitigation measures are proposed for historic landscape during the operational phase of the Development.

Built historic assets

- 6.71 Following on from mitigation by design, no further mitigation is proposed in relation to built historic assets.

Residual Effects

Construction Phase

Archaeological remains

- 6.72 As above, the Development will have some localised impacts upon the archaeological resource within the Site as a result of piling, spaced between 2.5m and 5m intervals, during the installation of the panels. Following mitigation by design, the impact upon this low-medium historic resource is considered to be minor, adverse. The significance of this effect would be slight adverse, which is not significant in EIA terms. The archaeological resource will be taken out of arable and preserved as part of the Development. On this basis, Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb (Dyfed Region) confirmed that no further archaeological works are required.

Built historic assets

- 6.73 The construction phase will have temporary impact upon the significance of the Grade II listed Alleston farmhouse as a result of construction related traffic, movement, noise, smells and construction scarring prior to vegetation regrowth. The effects of construction however will be largely comparable to ploughing as per the current land use of much of the Site. As such, the effects would be temporary minor adverse

to a high value historic asset, and the significance of effect will be slight adverse, temporary, which is not significant in EIA terms.

- 6.74 The scheme will not harm the significance of the remaining 189 high value assets, comprising eight scheduled monuments and 181 listed buildings located within a 3km study area of the Site, as a result of changes to their setting. No mitigation is proposed and the magnitude of impact will be 'no change' and the significance of effect will be neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Historic landscape

- 6.75 The Development will result in a minor adverse impact on the historic landscape as a result of localised removal of field boundaries associated with establishing new access to the Site and possibly associated with delivery of plant etc. No mitigation is proposed and so the residual effect remains slight adverse and permanent.

Operational Phase

Archaeological remains

- 6.76 During the operational phase there will be no change to archaeological remains, comprising historic assets of low to medium value, and thus the significance of effect will be neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Built heritage assets

- 6.77 There will be indirect negative residual impacts on the significance of the Grade II listed Alleston as a result of changes to its key and immediate setting for the duration of the Development. The temporary effects will be minor adverse to a historic asset of high value and the significance of effect will be slight adverse, temporary, which is not significant in EIA terms.
- 6.78 The Development includes enhancement of the setting of the Grade II listed Alleston by design through orchard planting, the effect of which will be minor beneficial and the magnitude of impact will be slight, permanent. No further mitigation is proposed.

Historic landscape

- 6.79 There will be no impacts upon the historic landscape during the occupational phase of the Development. As such, the significance of effect will be neutral.

Cumulative Effects

- 6.80 There are two operational schemes considered to have potential for cumulative impacts with the Development. These comprise:
- Land East of Mylett's Hill, Golden Hill, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, Application Reference: 14/0129/PA (new solar park and associated works), located c.1.6km north of the Development; and
 - Land at West Farm, Coheston, Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, application reference: 12/0050/PA (Construction of a solar photovoltaic park with attendant infrastructure), located c.3.5km north of the Development.
- 6.81 Cumulative effects on archaeology and heritage result from incremental changes caused by impacts specifically relating to the Development as well as the effect of impacts with other past, current and reasonably foreseeable developments, activities or natural processes. In this case, the consideration of whether the Development would result in further impact upon any archaeological and historic landscape resource already impacted by the above developments with regards to intrusive works, and whether the introduction of further solar development would result in indirect impacts upon the built historic resource as a result of changes to their setting.

Construction Phase

Archaeological remains

- 6.82 The archaeological resource identified within the Site is not extensive. There is some potential for further archaeological remains to remain undetected by both the geophysical survey (e.g. as a result of masking by debris or a ferrous sediments, or feature types which do not produce strong signatures) and outside of the targeted trial trenching areas, though given the success of the geophysical survey, as indicated by ground truthing through trenching, this potential is considered to be low. As such, there is very limited potential for extensive archaeological features to extend beyond the Site boundary, which would be impacted by the above schemes, given the distance of c.1.6km and c.3.5km north of the Site. In respect of archaeology, the cumulative effect is neutral.

Historic landscape

- 6.83 Given the preservation of the majority of the existing field boundaries during construction, the impacts upon the historic landscape resource of the Site is limited to minimal hedgerow removal to facilitate access points for construction traffic and new access tracks. Given the localised impacts of this aspect of the Development, the cumulative effect with the operational solar schemes is neutral.

Built historic assets

- 6.84 The minor adverse temporary impact upon the significance of the Grade II listed Alleston during construction relates to construction noise, movement and scarring. Given that Land East of Mylett's Hill and Land at West Farm are both operational and lack intervisibility with the Site, as such the significance of effect with the operational solar schemes is neutral.

Operational Phase

Archaeological remains

- 6.85 There are no operational impacts on archaeology for the Development, and thus there will be no cumulative impacts with the two operational solar sites to the north of the Site. The significance of effect will therefore be neutral.

Built historic assets

- 6.86 The Development will result in a temporary minor adverse impact upon the Grade II listed Alleston as a result of changes to its immediate setting. No further built historic assets will be indirectly impacted by the Development as a result of changes to its setting. The two schemes for consideration with regards to cumulative impacts on built heritage assets lie c.1.6 and c.3.5km north of the Site. Alleston shares neither any historic association nor any experiential association with either site (e.g. designed or fortuitous views) such that they would be considered to contribute, positively or negatively, to the significance of Alleston. As such, neither scheme will result in any cumulative impacts with the Development and the significance of effect is neutral.

Historic landscape

- 6.87 No operational impacts are anticipated in relation to the operational phase of the Proposed Development with regards to the historic landscape. As such, there will be no cumulative impacts with either of the two operational solar sites and the significance of effect is neutral.

Decommissioning

- 6.88 As set out in Chapter 3 of the ES, following the operational period of 40 years, the Development will be decommissioned, and the Site could be returned to its current agricultural use. All solar array infrastructure including modules, mounting structures, cabling, inverters and transformers would be removed and recycled or disposed of in accordance with good practice available at the time. Additional

measures of the decommissioning phases have been recommended and detailed within Chapter 5 and the oDEMP (Appendix 5.2).

- 6.89 Decommissioning of the piled area is expected to require the use of a pile extraction machine which will draw the piles from the ground. The piles have a minimum lifespan of 50 years, and so their condition is not anticipated to have deteriorated within the 40-year operation period. As such, no additional intrusive damage is anticipated in relation to archaeology, built historic assets or the historic landscape specifically with regards to decommissioning.
- 6.90 As per Appendix 5.2, the decommissioning works are anticipated to include:
- Panel dismantling;
 - Panel support removal;
 - CCTV infrastructure removal;
 - Substation, MV transformer stations, inverters and pile removal; and
 - Fencing removal.
- 6.91 Temporary drainage is expected to be required to facilitate the decommissioning works. For the purpose of this assessment, it is assumed that all intrusive works associated with decommissioning fall within the footprint of the intrusive construction works. Where decommissioning works extend beyond the area of construction impacts, such as to facilitate the installation of temporary drainage and the removal or 'grubbing out' of the substation and MV transformer stations, further archaeological consultation should be undertaken.

Decommissioning effects

- 6.92 As above, on the basis that the intrusive footprint of decommissioning works is the same as construction, the effects on archaeology and heritage are as follows:

Archaeological remains

- 6.93 During the decommissioning phase it is expected that the works will be limited to the same footprint as construction and there will be no change to archaeological remains. A 'no change' magnitude of effect on historic assets of low to medium value results in a neutral significance of effect, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Built Historic Assets

- 6.94 As with construction, decommissioning will have temporary impact upon the significance of the Grade II listed Alleston farmhouse as a result of construction related traffic, movement, noise, smells and construction scarring prior to vegetation regrowth. As with construction, the effects would be temporary minor adverse to a high value historic asset, and the significance of effect will be slight adverse, temporary, which is not significant in EIA terms.
- 6.95 Once decommissioned, the setting of Alleston will be restored to the same conditions as pre-development and, as such, the magnitude of change will be 'no change' and the significance of effect will be neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.
- 6.96 Decommissioning will not harm the significance of the remaining 189 high value assets, comprising eight scheduled monuments and 181 listed buildings located within a 3km study area of the Site, as a result of changes to their setting. No mitigation is proposed and the magnitude of impact will be 'no change' and the significance of effect will be neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Historic Landscape

- 6.97 During construction, it has been established that the Development will result in a minor adverse impact on the historic landscape as a result of localised removal of field boundaries associated with establishing new access to the Site and possibly associated with delivery of plant etc. No mitigation is proposed and so the residual effect remains slight adverse and permanent. However, given that suitable accesses will remain in place for the lifespan of the Development, and no further hedgerow loss is anticipated in association with decommissioning, the magnitude of change will be 'no change' and the significance of effect will be neutral, which is not significant in EIA terms.
- 6.98 Should additional hedgerow loss be required as part of the decommissioning works, a hedgerow removal notice may be required for any 'important' hedgerows as per the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).

Summary

- 6.99 The archaeological resource within the Site has been established through geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching, in consultation with Heneb, Dyfed region. During evaluation it was established that much of the resource has been truncated by ploughing and is not of national significance. The Development will therefore result in some very localised truncation of known and possible archaeological features of low to medium value. The impact will be minor adverse and permanent, and the significance of effect would be slight adverse. This is not a significant effect in the context of EIA regulations. However, following construction, the archaeological resource within the Site will have been removed from arable land use, and preserved under the Development. As such, it has been agreed in consultation with Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb (Dyfed Region, via email 12/09/24) that no further archaeological work is needed in association with the Development.
- 6.100 The Development will result in a minor adverse impact on the high value Alleston farm Grade II listed building and its associated curtilage and non-designated heritage assets during construction. The magnitude of this effect will be slight adverse and temporary. The Development will result in a minor adverse impact on the significance of Alleston and its associated curtilage and non-designated structures during the operational phase. Impacts to the significance of this historic asset have been mitigated by design, including the preservation of key views. The impact results from the change in character of the present setting of the listed building from verdant, which currently contributes to its aesthetic and historic value, to solar and the significance of effect will be slight adverse and temporary. The operational impacts can be reversed once the Development has reached the end of its operational use and is removed from the Site. Following construction, the Development will result in a minor beneficial effect on Alleston farm and its associated assets through the creation of orchard planting offset from its principal elevation, restoring lost historic landscape and enhancing this key view. The significance of this beneficial effect will be slight and permanent, this effect is not considered to be significant in EIA terms
- 6.101 Table 6.4 contains a summary of the likely significant effects of the Development. No significant effects have been identified in the context of EIA regulations.

Table 6.4: Alleston Solar Farm Development Table of Significance – Historic Environment

Potential Effect	Nature of Effect (Permanent/ Temporary)	Significance (Major/Moderate/ Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance*						Residual Effects (Major/Moderate/Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)
				I	UK	W	R	C	L	
Construction										
Localised truncation of known and potential archaeological remains which are of not of commensurate value with designated archaeological remains	Permanent	Slight adverse	Avoiding more significant intrusive works in the location of areas of highest archaeological potential. Construction method minimally intrusive			*				Slight adverse
Changes to the setting of the Grade II listed Alleston during construction associated with increased noise and movement associated with construction vehicles	Temporary	Slight adverse	None			*				Slight adverse
Changes to the setting of remaining 189 designated historic assets within a 3km study area of the Site	Temporary	No change	None			*				Neutral
Localised truncation of 'important' (based on Hedgerow Regulations (1997)) historic hedgerows to facilitate access to and across the Site	Permanent	Slight adverse	None					*		Slight adverse
Completed Development										
Changes to the Archaeological resource within the Site	N/A	Neutral	None					*		Neutral

Changes to the setting of the Grade II listed Alleston house and its associated ancillary buildings and structures associated with the insertion of solar panels within the Site	Temporary	Slight adverse	Preservation of key views of the heritage asset, looking south from Lower Lamphey Road towards Alleston					*		Slight adverse
Changes to the setting of the Grade II listed Alleston house and its associated buildings and structures associated with the insertion of orchard planting	Permanent	Slight Beneficial	N/A					*		Slight beneficial
Changes to the setting of remaining 189 designated historic assets within a 3km study area of the Site	Temporary	No change	None			*				Neutral
Changes to 'important' (based on Hedgerow Regulations (1997)) historic hedgerows to facilitate access to and across the Site	N/A	Neutral	N/A							Neutral
Cumulative Effects										
<i>Construction</i>										
Potential impacts upon the archaeological resource extending beyond the Site	N/A	Neutral	N/A			*				Neutral
Potential indirect impacts upon designated and non-designated heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting during the construction of the proposed development (increased noise, movement and visual intrusion)	N/A	Neutral	N/A					*		Neutral

Potential impacts upon the historic landscape beyond the Site, such as legibility of historic field boundaries owing to localised hedgerow loss within the Site	N/A	Neutral	N/A					*		Neutral
<i>Completed Development</i>										
Potential impacts upon the archaeological resource extending beyond the Site boundary	N/A	Neutral	N/A					*		Neutral
Potential impacts indirect upon the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting as a result of the change from agricultural and verdant to solar	N/A	Neutral	N/A			*				Neutral
Potential impacts upon the historic landscape beyond the Site, such as legibility of historic enclosure pattern	N/A	Neutral	N/A					*		Neutral

*** Geographical Level of Importance**

I = International; UK = United Kingdom; W = Wales; R = Regional; C = Council; L = Local

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