

P22-174



Hirfynydd Renewable Energy Park Anemometer Mast

Setting Assessment

for LUC

23/02/2023

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February 2023

Ver 2.2

PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	P22-174
NGR	281695 205898
COMMUNITY	Crynant
COUNCIL	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

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VERSION COMMENTS	Internal Review



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is a setting assessment in support of planning application (P2022/0984) to Neath Port Talbot Council for the erection of an anemometer mast up to 121.5m high (including instruments), with associated security fencing, for a period of 5 years on land forming part of Brynrhyg Farm, Brynawel, Neath Port Talbot (NGR SN 81695 05898). It has been prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on behalf of LUC and their clients, EDF Renewables.

Cadw's response to the planning application stated that they require additional information about the potential impact of the proposed mast. They requested a setting assessment of four scheduled monuments which have been identified as having visibility of the proposed development and have the potential to be impacted by changes in their setting. They are GM274 Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork, GM275 Carn Cornel Round Cairn, GM592 Coed Ddu ring cairn and GM593 Coed Ddu house platforms and enclosure.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the designated historic assets and the contribution made by setting to them. It provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on their significance, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.

No significant setting impacts resulting from the proposed development upon the four designated historic assets have been identified in this assessment.

It is not anticipated that the development proposals 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.

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu ar asesiad o amgylchoedd i gefnogi cais cynllunio (P2022/0984) i Gyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot ar gyfer codi mast anemometr hyd at 121.5m o uchder (gan gynnwys offer), gyda ffensys diogelwch cysylltiedig, am gyfnod o 5 mlynedd ar dir sy'n rhan o Fferm Brynrhyg, Brynawel, Castell-nedd Port Talbot (Cyfeirnod Grid Cenedlaethol SN 81695 05898). Mae wedi'i baratoi gan Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd ar ran LUC a'u cleientiaid, EDF Renewables.

Roedd Cadw wedi nodi yn eu hymateb i'r cais cynllunio bod angen gwybodaeth ychwanegol arnynt ynglŷn ag effaith bosibl y mast arfaethedig. Gwnaethant ofyn am asesiad o amgylchoedd ar gyfer pedair heneb gofrestredig y nodwyd bod y datblygiad arfaethedig i'w weld ohonynt ac y gallai'r newidiadau i'w hamgylchoedd effeithio arnynt. Sef GM274 Gwrthglawdd Rhufeinig Hirfynydd, GM275 Carnedd Gron Carn Cornel, GM592 carnedd gylchol Coed Ddu a GM593 llwyfannau tai a lloc Coed Ddu.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn disgrifio ac yn asesu arwyddocâd yr asedau hanesyddol dynodedig a chyfraniad eu hamgylchoedd atynt. Mae'n darparu asesiad o effaith debygol y datblygiad arfaethedig ar eu harwyddocâd, er mwyn nodi cyfyngiadau cynllunio posibl o ran yr amgylchedd hanesyddol.

Ni nodwyd unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol o ganlyniad i'r datblygiad arfaethedig ar amgylchoedd y pedwar ased hanesyddol dynodedig yn yr asesiad hwn.

Ni ragwelir bod y cynigion datblygu yn debygol o wrthdaro â deddfwriaeth neu bolisiau cynllunio cenedlaethol neu leol. Ni ystyrir bod effeithiau tebygol y datblygiad yn ddigon sylweddol i gyfiawnhau gwrthod cais cynllunio i ddatblygu'r safle.

SETTING ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by LUC on behalf of their clients EDF Renewables and presents the results of a setting assessment in support of a planning application submitted by Barton Willmore planning consultants to install and operate a temporary anemometer mast (metmast) and associated instruments (P2022/0984). The mast will be 121.5m high with associated works and will remain in situ for 5 years. The site is located on land forming part of Brynrhyg Farm, Brynawel, Neath Port Talbot (NGR SN 81695 05898) (Illus 1). The purpose of the mast is to record onsite wind resource data for a proposed wind farm development in the area.
- 1.1.2. Cadw have commented on the application and require additional information about the potential impact of the proposed metmast, comprising a setting assessment for four scheduled monuments which have been identified as having visibility of the proposed development. They are GM274 Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork, GM275 Carn Cornel Round Cairn, GM592 Coed Ddu ring cairn and GM593 Coed Ddu house platforms and enclosure. These assets have the potential to be impacted by changes in their setting.
- 1.1.3. This report describes and assesses the significance of these designated historic assets and the contribution made by their setting and provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on their significance, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.4. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 3).

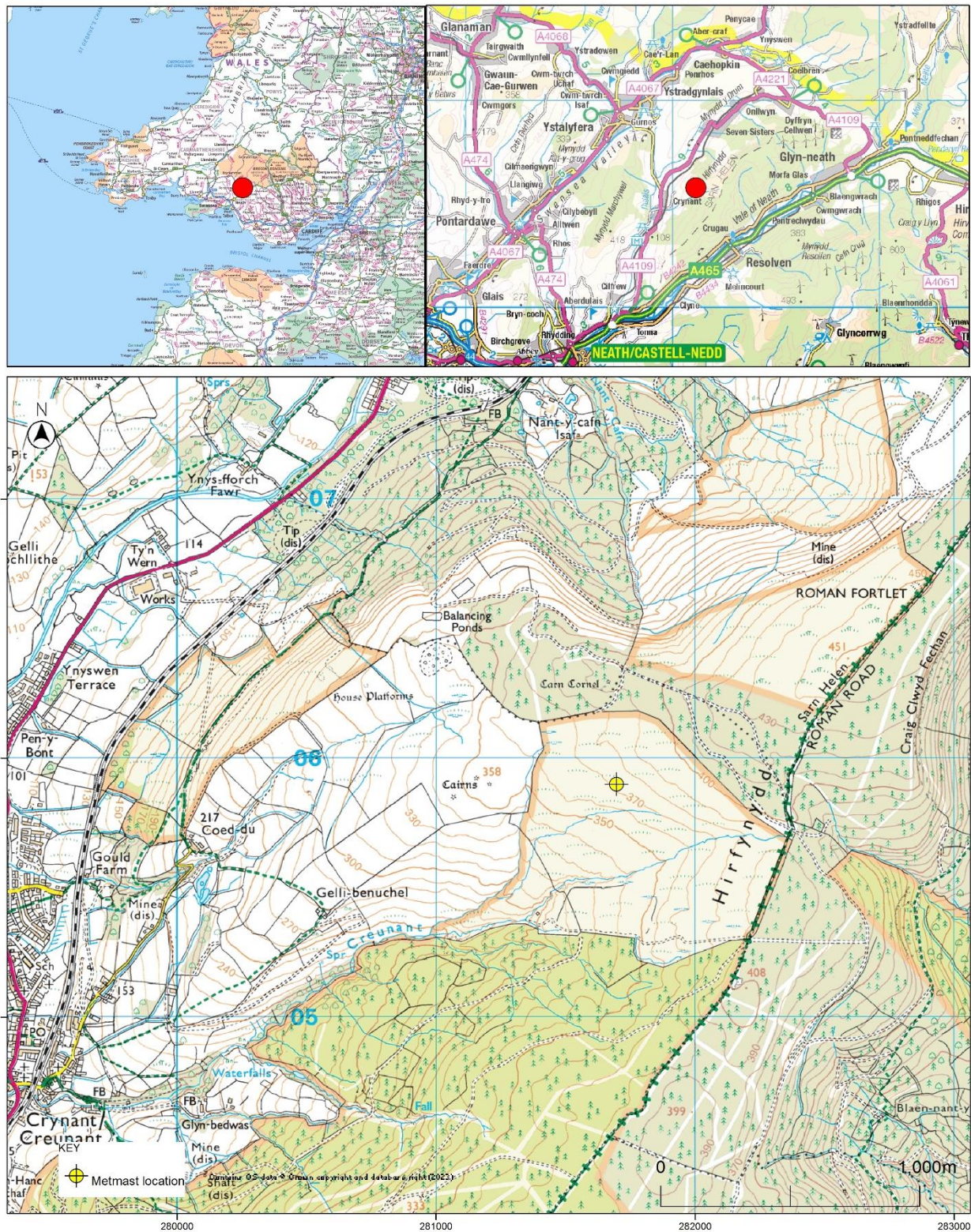
1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. The site of the proposed anemometer mast is located c.8km north-east of Neath within the community of Crynant at NGR SN 81695 05898.
- 1.2.2. It lies c.1.9km north-east of the town of Crynant on the slopes above the Dulais Valley in the west and the Vale of Neath to the east. It is located on high ground at an elevation of 370m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The surrounding area site slopes down towards the south-west and rises in the north-east. It is located in an area of open moorland (Illus. 2).

1.3. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.3.1. The solid geology¹ is Rhondda Member – Sandstone. No superficial geology is recorded at the location.

¹ BGS, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> viewed 27/01/2023



Illus 1. Location of site and metmast



Illus 2. Modern Aerial Image with metmast location

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. 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
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	This Act makes amendments to the ancient monuments and archaeological areas act 1979, primarily in relation to ancient monuments in Wales. It also makes provision for the Welsh ministers to compile and maintain a register of historic parks and gardens.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting. 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.² 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'. Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows: Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</i> <i>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</i> Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i>

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

Legislation	Key Issues
Treasure Act (1996)	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.
Burial Act (1857)	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.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	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.
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	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: ○ 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) 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)

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.1. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 11) (PPW11) provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment, and this is supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and in associated best practice notes issued by Cadw. 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.
- 2.2.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of PPW11 (paragraph numbers in bold text):
- (6.1.5)** *"The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved."*
- 2.2.3. PPW11 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."*
- 2.2.4. PPW11 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 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." (PPW11, 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" (PPW11, 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" (PPW11, 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." (PPW11, 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." (PPW11, 6.1.19)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPES:

"The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales" (PPW11, 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" (PPW11, 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:

"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)

"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." (PPW11, 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." (PPW11, 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." (PPW11, 6.1.25)

2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.3.1. The Adopted Local Development Plan (2011-2016)³ is the development plan for Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and supersedes the Unitary Development Plan.

2.3.2. The built environment and historic heritage (Policy SP21) is covered by LDP Objectives: OB 2, OB 23 and OB 24. This states that:

[It]"will, where appropriate, be conserved and enhanced through the following measures:

Encouraging high quality design standards in all development proposals;

Protecting arterial gateways from intrusive and inappropriate development;

Safeguarding features of historic and cultural importance;

The identification of the following designated sites to enable their protection and where appropriate enhancement:

(a) Landscapes of Historic Interest;

(b) Historic Parks and Gardens;

(c) Conservation Areas;

(d) Scheduled Ancient Monuments; and

(e) Listed Buildings and their curtilage."

³ <https://www.npt.gov.uk/7328>

2.4. GUIDANCE

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2020⁴) and *Code of Conduct* (revised 2021⁵).
- 2.4.2. 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 11 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) and *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011) and *Managing Historic Character in Wales*⁶
- 2.4.3. 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*⁷. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. 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 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.
- 2.5.3. 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).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.
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⁴ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

⁵ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2019_0.pdf

⁶ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf> [access 22nd February 2022]

⁷ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this assessment is to inform determination of a planning application for the erection of a metmast in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to establish the significance of the designated heritage assets which are potentially affected by the proposed development, how setting contributes to that significance, and identify any significant effects that may result.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential impacts, 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* (2017⁸) 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 scheduled assets;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic assets potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Assess the impact of the proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the historic assets and their settings.
 - Formulate strategies to conserve the significance of historic assets and their settings.

⁸ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. 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 PPW11, 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 a 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 the PPW 11.
- 4.1.5. PPW11 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 remains⁹”. 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 generations¹⁰”
- 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).

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

- 4.2.1. This assessment is focused on the four scheduled monuments identified by Cadw as requiring more information to consider potential setting effects on these assets.

DATA SOURCES

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

⁹PPW11 (2021) paragraph 6.1.3

¹⁰PPW11 (2021) paragraph 6.1.5

- Designation data from Cadw, downloaded from the Welsh Government Geo-portal website "DataMapWales"¹¹ on 15th November 2022 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Cadw website "Cof Cymru"¹²
- Welsh Government Lidar data¹³;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey¹⁴;
- Information resulting from the site visit on 30th November 2022;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

4.2.3. The historic assets concerned are shown in Illus 3.

4.2.4. Designated historic assets are referenced in this report by their Cadw reference number.

SITE VISIT

4.2.5. A site visit was undertaken on 30th November 2022 to inspect the wider area, the assets and their settings. An earlier visit to the area was also made on the 21st November 2022.

4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

DATA SOURCES

4.3.1. 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;
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify, 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

4.3.2. Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, including access, weather, terrain and locating historic assets which have a limited visual presence. It was not possible to visit GM274 Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork due to limited access and time constraints. This was visited on another earlier trip when access to the forestry track was available on the 21st November 2022. The information collected from these visits is supplemented by two photographs from the client. GM275 Carn Cornel Round Cairn is located within forestry, some recently replanted and was not visited for this reason.

4.4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

¹¹ <https://datamap.gov.wales/>

¹² <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>

¹³ <http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/lidarcompositedataset?lang=en>

¹⁴ https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.151751353.1687926821.1660740424-32451903.1660740424

- 4.4.1. 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).
- 4.4.2. 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.
- 4.4.3. 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.
- 4.4.4. 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
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

SETTING IMPACTS

- 4.4.5. 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.

- 4.4.6. 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).
- 4.4.7. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 2 of *Setting of Heritage assets in Wales*.
- 4.4.8. 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.
- 4.4.9. This report includes a Stage 1 Setting Assessment, carried out in accordance with Setting of Heritage assets in Wales, and through the application of PPW11 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.
- 4.4.10. 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: 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.

MINIMISING HARM

- 4.4.11. Where appropriate, measures for further assessment of, or mitigation of identified impacts are recommended.
- 4.4.12. 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. OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC ASSETS IN THE ASSESSMENT

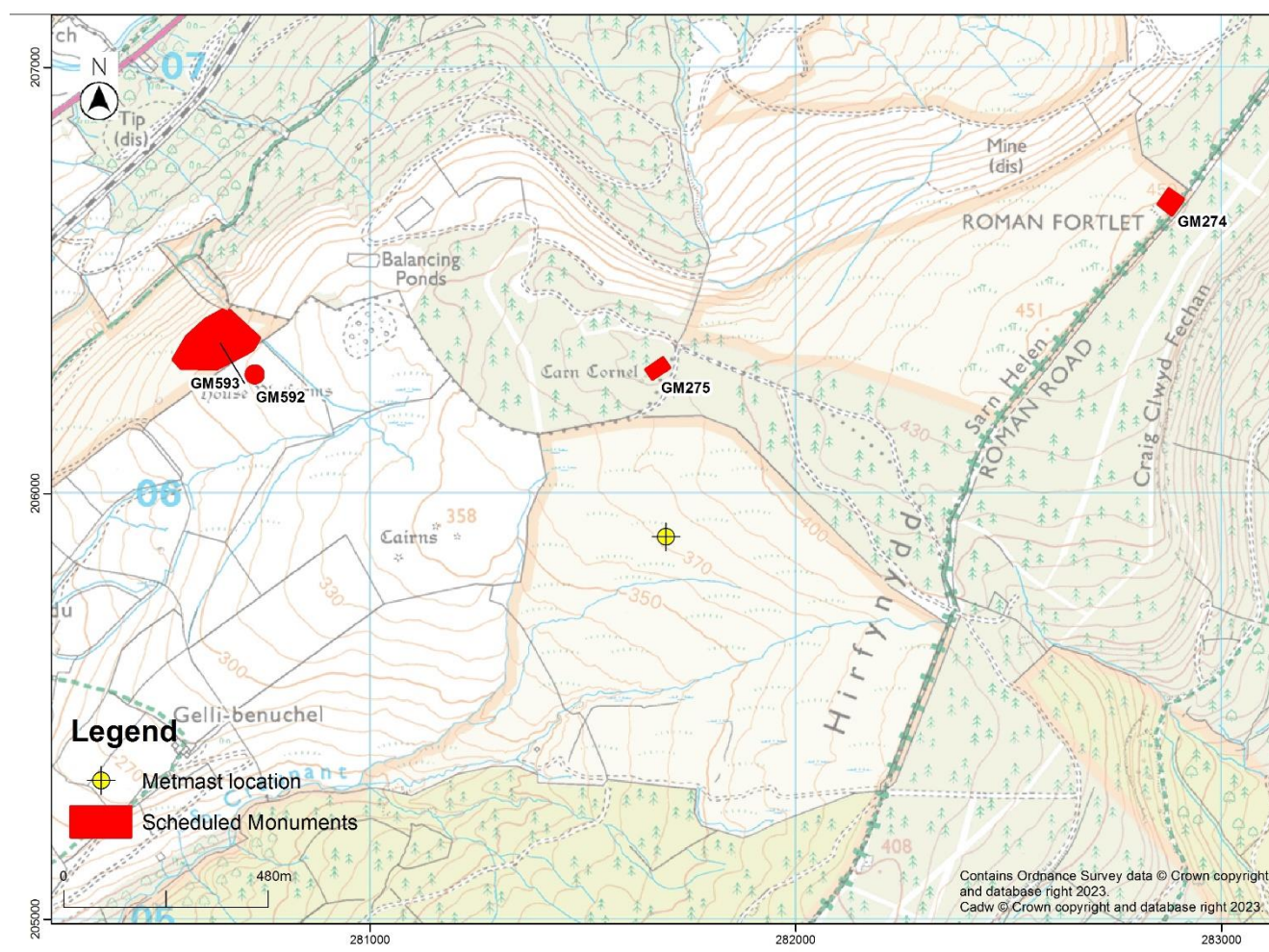
5.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

5.1.1. There are four scheduled monuments in proximity to the metmast, they are:

- GM274 Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork;
- GM275 Carn Cornel Round Cairn;
- GM592 Coed Ddu ring cairn; and
- GM593 Coed Ddu house platforms and enclosure.

5.1.2. The location of each designated asset is shown on Illus 3 below.

5.1.3. Both the metmast and the scheduled monuments are located within the LANDMAP historic landscape characterisation area (ID NPTHL027) classed as rural, non-agricultural, marginal and described as unenclosed upland.



Illus 3. Location of scheduled monuments in relation to the metmast

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT

CARN CORNEL ROUND CAIRN, GM275

- 6.1.1. The nearest scheduled monument to the metmast is Carn Cornel Round Cairn, GM275 (Illus 3) which is located 390m to the north. The cairn is located at a slightly higher elevation than the proposed metmast and located next to an area of forestry, the area around the cairn has recently been replanted. It comprises the remains of two burial cairns, probably of Bronze Age date. One is characterised by a large mound of stone 20m long by 17.7m wide and 0.9m high and it is suggested the base is partly natural. The actual cairn is about 15m in diameter. A kerb of flat slabs is visible to the south. The other cairn is located 12m further north. The circular cairn is 7.6m in diameter and up to 0.6m high, it is formed from flat laid stone slabs. A central hollow suggests that the cairn has been disturbed in the past.
- 6.1.2. This is a historic asset of national importance. It is a prehistoric funerary and ritual monument. In common with other cairns it is located in the upland landscape, in this case on a ridge below the summit, and may have originally been intervisible with other cairns. It has evidential value in its physical remains and buried deposits. The cairns are part of a group, which is also a common feature of these monuments. There are two non-designated cairns in the vicinity, one is 199m to the south and the other 300m to the west. Another group of three non-designated cairns is located 600m to the south-west, although recorded in the historic environment record as Bronze Age cairns, the site visit noted that at least one, if not more, are more likely to be recent clearance cairns. This is supported by historic mapping which shows the cairns were not mapped until 1913 which suggests they are likely to relate to modern clearance. A single cairn is located 770m to the south-east. Coed Ddu ring cairn (scheduled) is located 900m to the west.

COED DDU RING CAIRN GM592

- 6.1.3. Coed Ddu Ring Cairn GM592 (Illus. 3-5) is just over 1km to the north-west of the proposed metmast. The ring cairn is located on west facing slopes above the Dulais Valley. The asset probably dates to the Bronze Age and is a well preserved circular ring cairn c.14m across with a stony ring bank about 2m deep and 0.3m high with a level, stone-free interior. The north side has been denuded by robbing or antiquarian investigation. It has wide views all around, and particularly to the north-west (Illus 4) except to the north-east where it is overlooked by higher ground which is a characteristic feature of these monuments. Large slabs are present immediately to the south forming a semi-circle which could be the surviving kerb of a further cairn.
- 6.1.4. This is a historic asset of national importance.. These are primarily ceremonial monuments and sometimes associated with burials or the deposition of charcoal, symbolic of funeral pyres. The location of ring cairns suggests that they were designed to be highly visible in the landscape, especially during rituals. Coed Ddu Ring Cairn is located on an upland ridge below the summit. It has evidential value in its physical remains and buried deposits. It has a relationship with the other cairns in the landscape, including those further east as described above.

COED DDU HOUSE PLATFORMS AND ENCLOSURE, GM593

- 6.1.5. Eighty metres to the north-west of Coed Ddu Ring Cairn is Coed Ddu house platforms and enclosure GM593 (Illus 3 -5). These are two medieval or post medieval house platforms and a large enclosure situated within enclosed moorland on the west-facing slopes of Hirfynydd. The larger platform is 17m x 9m and located to the south-west, located on a terrace at between 2m to 2.5m above the slope and structural foundations are suggested. Grass covered footings are visible to the north-east which is probably part of a wall of the original building. The enclosure is sub-rectangular and is about 105m across. The inner bank and ditch are still visible. The second building platform is located within the enclosure and measures 16m x 7m; it is terraced into the slope with an entrance to the north-east. The settlement was probably a seasonal *hafod* residence, possibly a house and barn associated with summer grazing. It has also been suggested that this is a monastic grange at Crynant to which there are historical references, the grange belonging to the Abbey at Neath.



Illus 4. Coed Ddu Ring Cairn (GM592) in foreground, platform houses behind (GM593), looking north-west

- 6.1.6. This is an asset of national importance, enhancing our understanding and knowledge of upland land use and settlement, whether permanent, regular transhumance or opportunistic expansion, and of economy such as the stock rearing practices on the uplands in the medieval or post medieval periods. This asset is relatively well preserved and has evidential value in the archaeological remains. The importance of the asset may be increased by the possibility that it is the remains of the Crynant monastic range.

HIRFYNYDD ROMAN EARTHWORK, GM274

- 6.1.7. Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork (GM274; Illus 3, 7 & 8) is located 1.4km to the north-east of the proposed metmast. It is the remains of a Roman signal station located on the route of the Sarn Helen Roman Road. The station is situated at 451m AOD on a ridge, with views in all directions extending as far as the Preseli Mountains. The signal station consists of a square earthwork c.19m wide. There is a low bank 1.8m to 3.7m wide with an external ditch, surviving above ground from 0.3m to 0.9m high. No internal features are visible.
- 6.1.8. The asset is of national importance. It has the potential to improve our understanding of the Roman conquest of Wales and of Roman military life. It is also a relic of the Roman landscape and is part of the Roman network and communication system, having a relationship to other signal stations and the wider network. It also has evidential value in the surviving below ground remains.



Illus 5. View towards house platforms (GM593) and ring cairn (GM592), looking west



Illus 6. View from non-designated cairns to north-east towards the signal station, Carn Cornel located just off picture within the new forestry



Illus 7. View towards the proposed metmast from near Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork, GM274, looking south-west



Illus 8. View to west from near Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork, GM274

6.2. CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC ASSETS

CARN CORNEL ROUND CAIRN, GM275

- 6.2.1. The physical remnants of other prehistoric assets in the landscape are an important part of the setting of Carn Cornel Round Cairn which contribute to its significance, and to the other designated (and non-designated) cairns. The high moorland location, which is another frequent characteristic of their setting, adds to our appreciation and understanding of this asset, and was an important aspect of setting, although the meaning and purpose is not fully comprehended. Intervisibility is a common feature of these assets, and although not every cairn is likely to be visible to all of its neighbours, it is likely that potential intended intervisibility is another aspect of the setting which adds to the significance of these assets. The footprint of the metmast location is unlikely to be visible due to the proximity of forestry immediately adjacent to this asset, including mature forestry to the east and south.

COED DDU RING CAIRN GM592

- 6.2.2. As with Carn Cornel Round Cairn, the other prehistoric ritual remains within the upland landscape, to which the asset has a relationship both historically and visually, are an important part of the setting of the ring cairn and contribute to our understanding of these monuments. The high moorland location with open views, especially to the west in the case of Coed Ddu, is an important characteristic of this type of monument. The visibility of the asset is also another important characteristic. These features contribute to the significance of this asset, adding to our appreciation and understanding of the monument.

COED DDU HOUSE PLATFORMS AND ENCLOSURE GM593

- 6.2.3. The house platforms and enclosure have a direct relationship with the surrounding rural landscape, including the enclosed moorland and the open moorland with its rough grazing, which forms the agricultural hinterland of the former settlement. If the asset can be correlated with Crynant Grange, then this will also have a historical relationship with Neath Abbey. This rural upland setting contributes to our understanding of the economic function and social context of the settlement.

HIRFYNYDD ROMAN EARTHWORK, GM274

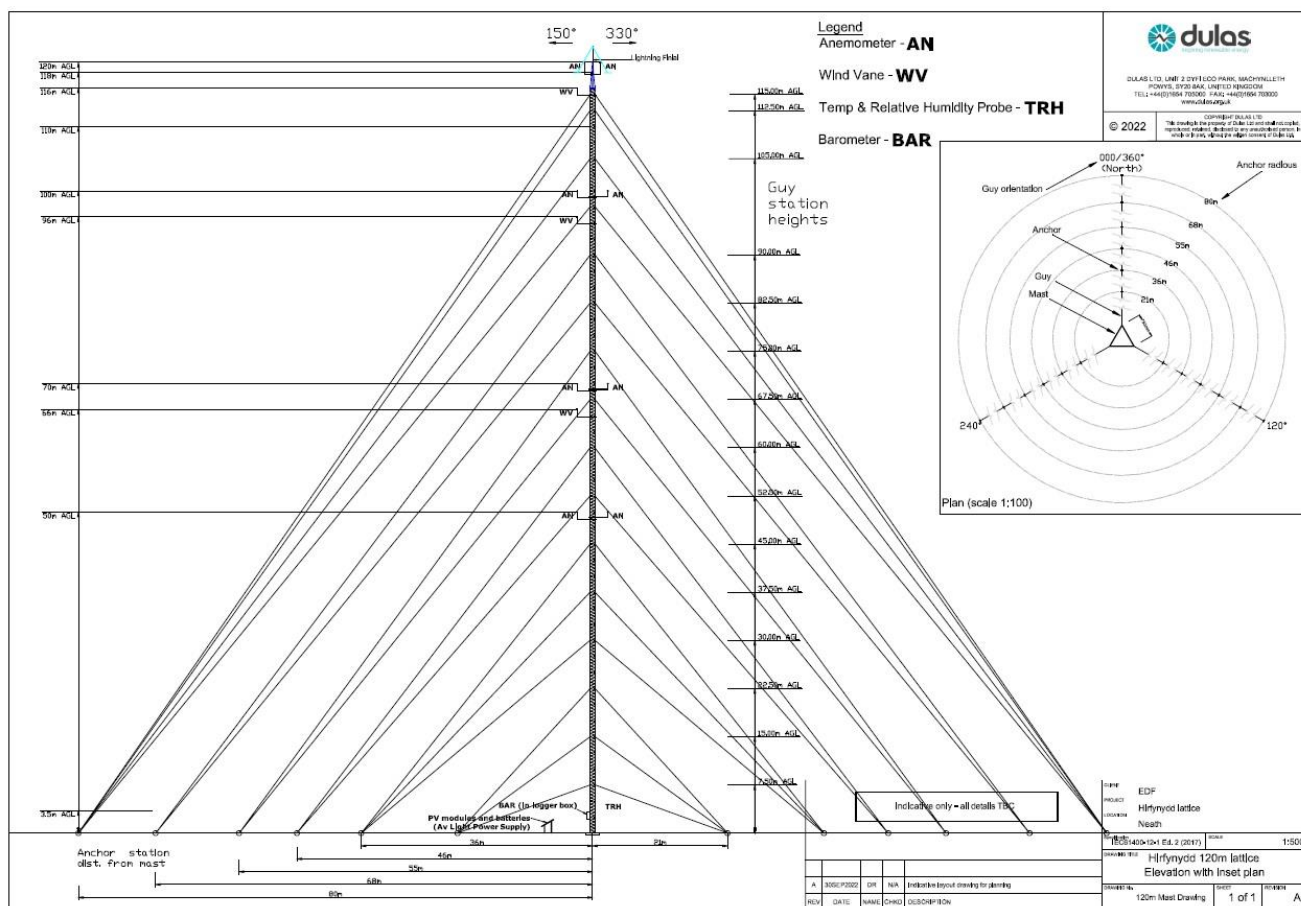
- 6.2.4. Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork (GM274) is located along the Sarn Helen Roman Road and was part of the Roman communication network. It has a relationship with the other signal stations that were located along the road and the views from the signal station would have been important to its function as a look out. The setting of this asset on a high mountain ridge, its location next to the road and relationship with other signal stations along the road all contribute to the significance of this asset, providing a context to the asset and enhancing our understanding of its historical function.

7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7.1.1. The proposed development is for the erection of an anemometer mast of up to 121.5m high (including instruments) with associated security fencing. The metmast will remain in situ for a period of 5 years (Illus 9).

The purpose of the mast is to record onsite wind and solar resource data.

7.1.2. The mast will be a single, slender structure 121.5m high and approximately 750mm wide set on a timber raft base with rigging to a surrounding diameter of 80m to allow for the position of 3 sets of 6 guy wires to anchor the mast without the need for permanent foundations. Anchors (x18 No.) will be dug to a depth of approximately 1500mm. The mast column will be of triangular lattice construction, made of galvanised steel. It will be fitted with wind monitoring equipment on booms and a small box containing recording equipment. Infra-red aviation lighting will be provided to indicate the height of the mast. A solar PV array will be sited on the southern side of the mast to provide power. A 1.2m post and wire fence security fence will be installed around the site of the mast.



Illus 9. Anemometer mast elevation plan

8. PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

8.1. POTENTIAL SETTING IMPACTS

CARN CORNEL ROUND CAIRN, GM275

- 8.1.1. Although the metmast will be visible from the Carn Cornel Round Cairn and will result in a change to its current landscape setting, this will not alter those characteristics which contribute to its significance as described in 6.2.1. It will not impede intervisibility and relationships with the neighbouring cairns and will therefore not harm this aspect of the asset's setting or appreciation of their group value. The moorland location and ritual components of the landscape will still be appreciated and understood; however they will incorporate a temporary metmast structure to the south for a period of 5 years during the operation phase of the development. Although forestry around the asset was cleared in recent years, it has been replanted. Mature forestry immediately to the east and south of the designated area limits visibility of the location of the mast from the asset. The impacts from the proposed metmast are not therefore expected to have significant effects on the significance of this asset, and will be fully reversible on decommissioning.

COED DDU RING CAIRN GM592

- 8.1.2. The proposed metmast will be located at a distance of c.1km from the designated ring cairn, on higher slopes to the east. Although the mast will be visible, it will not be a prominent feature in the landscape at this distance. Nor is the mast within the most open views seen from the cairn. The mast may appear 'behind' the ring cairn to the south-east in the distance, but this view is possible only from the north-west of the asset such as from within GM593. Beyond this the slope falls away into the valley. Other views may be possible from this direction on the other side of the valley but at a much greater distance, and at this scale the metmast will be difficult to see. The proposed metmast will result in a change to the wider upland setting in the east but the prehistoric funerary and ritual assets on open moorland will still be appreciated and understood. The relationship with further cairns on the hillside would also be unaffected as the mast would not interrupt these views.
- 8.1.3. The impacts from the proposed metmast are not expected to have significant effects on the significance of this asset and will be fully reversible on decommissioning.

COED DDU HOUSE PLATFORMS AND ENCLOSURE GM593

- 8.1.4. The proposed metmast will be located at a distance of over 1km east from the house platforms and enclosure. Although it will be visible, the metmast will not be a prominent feature in the landscape at this distance. The agricultural hinterland surrounding the asset will not be changed by the presence of the proposed metmast in the distance. Nor will the metmast change our understanding of the asset or its possible relationship with Neath Abbey.
- 8.1.5. Whilst the wider upland setting of the hillside will be changed, no significant impacts or setting effects are anticipated.

HIRFYNYDD ROMAN EARTHWORK, GM274

- 8.1.6. The proposed metmast will be located at a distance of 1.4km from Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork (GM274). It may be visible from the asset, but it will not be a prominent landscape feature. Nor will the presence of the proposed metmast on the uplands to the south-west interfere with the relationship between the signal station and the Roman road or other parts of the network, including the other signal stations which are located to the north and south of the asset.
- 8.1.7. Part of the setting of the asset is the wide views which look out over the landscape. This view has changed over the centuries and would now incorporate the metmast at some distance. This will not undermine our understanding of the context or function of the signal station or its relationship with the view or interfere with the lookout aspect of the signal station.
- 8.1.8. No significant setting effects are expected on the signal station from the presence of the metmast within its setting.

9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1. This setting assessment has considered the likely impact that the proposed metmast development would have on the setting of four scheduled monuments which are located within the same upland landscape as the metmast. These were identified by Cadw as having visibility of the metmast and therefore could experience significant setting effects.
- 9.1.2. It is intended that this report contains sufficient data and analysis to help inform the decision making process.
- 9.1.3. No likely significant setting impacts upon the four designated historic assets have been identified as a result of the proposed development. It is considered therefore that no further assessments or any additional site-specific mitigation would be required.

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)	"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." 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. 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. 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.
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	Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations. 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; 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; Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture; 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.
Setting: Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)	"The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape." Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral

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.

Term	Definition
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.
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.

Term	Definition
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.
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

Term	Definition
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)
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 ClfA)
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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