Fferm Solar Larnog

Environmental Statement

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List of Contents

9. Historic Environment 4
9.1. Introduction 4
9.2. Legislative Framework, Policy and Guidance 5
9.3. Consultation 9
9.4. Study Area 13
9.5. Scope of Assessment 13
9.6. Baseline Data Collection 16
9.7. Baseline Conditions 20
9.8. Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria 24
9.9. Embedded Mitigation 28
9.10. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects 29
9.11. Additional Mitigation Measures 40
9.12. Residual Effects 40
9.13. Cumulative Effects 40
9.14. Monitoring Requirements 41
9.15. Summary 41
9.16. Further Work to be Undertaken 46

List of Tables

Table 9.1 - Legislation relevant to the Historic Environment assessment 5
Table 9.2 - Summary of policy relevant to Historic Environment 6
Table 9.3 - Technical guidance relevant to the Historic Environment assessment 8
Table 9.4 - Summary of Scoping Opinion responses relevant to Historic Environment 10
Table 9.5 - Summary of technical engagement undertaken in support of this chapter 11
Table 9.6 - Elements scoped into the assessment 14
Table 9.7 - Elements scoped out of the assessment 14
Table 9.8 - Data sources used to inform the Historic Environment assessment 16
Table 9.9 - Site visits/surveys undertaken 19
Table 9.10 - Existing and future sensitive receptors: built heritage 24
Table 9.11 - Existing and future sensitive receptors: archaeological and below-ground remains 24
Table 9.12 - Sensitivity criteria 25
Table 9.13 - Establishing the magnitude of change 26
Table 9.14 – Matrix for determining significance of effect 27

Table 9.15 - Summary of embedded mitigation 28
Table 9.16 - Archaeological survey features 31
Table 9.17 - Summary of significant effects 42

List of Figures (see Volume III)

Figure 9.1: Historic Environment Features Map - Designated Assets
Figure 9.2: Historic Environment Features Map - Non-Designated Assets
Figure 9.3: Geology Map
Figure 9.4: Ordnance Survey 6" Mile Map Revised 1898 (Published 1901)
Figure 9.5: Ordnance Survey 25” Mile Map Revised 1915 (Published 1920)
Figure 9.6: Ordnance Survey 6" Mile Map Revised Pre-1930 to 1964 (Published 1964)

9. Historic Environment

9.1. Introduction

9.1.1. This chapter presents the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to the Historic Environment. The assessment is based on information obtained to date. It should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in **Chapter 5: Project Description**.

9.1.2. The assessment presented within this chapter is informed by the following technical chapters and should be read in conjunction with:

- **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**; and
- **Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration**.

9.1.3. This chapter also draws upon additional information to support the assessment, which is contained within the following technical appendices:

- **Appendix 9A: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA)**;
- **Appendix 9B: Gazetteer**;
- **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**;
- **Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**; and
- **Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**.

9.1.4. This chapter describes:

- The legislation, policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment (**Section 9.2**);
- The consultation and engagement that has been undertaken and how comments from consultees relating to Historic Environment have been addressed (**Section 9.3**);
- The study area utilised for the assessment (**Section 9.4**);
- The scope of the assessment for Historic Environment (**Section 9.5**);
- Methods used for baseline data gathering (**Section 9.6**);
- The overall baseline (**Section 9.7**);
- The methods used for the assessment (**Section 9.8**);
- The embedded measures relevant to Historic Environment (**Section 9.9**);
- The assessment of Historic Environment effects (**Section 9.10**);
- Additional measures proposed (**Section 9.11**);
- The assessment of residual Historic Environment effects (**Section 9.12**);
- The assessment of cumulative (inter-project) effects (**Section 9.13**);
- Any monitoring requirements (**Section 9.14**);
- A summary of the significance conclusions (**Section 9.15**); and

- An outline of further work to be undertaken for the ES (**Section 9.16**).

9.1.5. This chapter has been prepared by WSP on behalf of the Applicant in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017, as amended[1]. A statement outlining the relevant expertise and qualifications of competent experts is provided in **Chapter 1: Introduction.**

9.2. Legislative Framework, Policy and Guidance

9.2.1. This section identifies the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to Historic Environment.

Legislative Framework

9.2.2. A summary of the relevant legislation applicable to Historic Environment is provided in **Table 9.1** below.

Table 9.1 - Legislation relevant to the Historic Environment assessment

Legislation	Legislative Context
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023[2]	The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 and its suite of supporting secondary legislation came into full effect on 4 November 2024 to provide a consolidated legislative framework for the management and protection of the Welsh historic environment. As such, this replaced the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 within Wales. Scheduled Monuments Nationally important archaeological sites (both above and below-ground remains) may be identified and protected under Part 2 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023. An application is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. Prior written permission, known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required from Cadw for works physically affecting a scheduled monument. SMC is separate from the statutory planning process. Development affecting the setting of a scheduled monument is dealt with wholly under the planning system and does not require SMC. Listed Buildings

[1] UK Government (2017). *The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017*. (Online) Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/567/contents. [Accessed September 2026].
[2] *Historic Environment Wales Act 2023* (Online) Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2023/3/contents. [Accessed September 2026].

Legislation	Legislative Context
	Section 76 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 makes provisions for the designation of buildings and structures of "*special architectural or historic interest*". Part 3 of the Act sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest which lie within a conservation area). Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest. Also protected and requiring listed building consent, even if they are not specifically referred to in a statutory listing description, are 'curtilage buildings'. These are any object or structure within the curtilage of a principal building (listed building) which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so before 1 July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of s76(5)(b) of the Act.
Section 314A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990[3]	Section 314A provides a duty for decision makers to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings, their setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest the building possesses.

Policy

9.2.3. A summary of the relevant policy applicable to Historic Environment is provided in **Table 9.2** below.

Table 9.2 - Summary of policy relevant to Historic Environment

Policy	Summary
National Planning Policy	
Future Wales – The National Plan 2040[4]	Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 is the national development framework for Wales which sets out strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system. Policy 17 states that renewable energy developments are supported by Welsh Government providing the application describes the net benefits the scheme will bring in terms of social, economic, environmental and cultural improvements to local communities.

[3] *Section 314A, Town and Country Planning Act 1990.* [online]. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents. [Accessed September 2026].
[4] Welsh Government (2021) *Future Wales: the national plan 2040*. [online]. Available at: https://www.gov.wales/future-wales-national-plan-2040 [Accessed September 2026].

Policy	Summary
Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12[5]	Planning Policy Wales (PPW, Edition 12) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government, forming the national planning policy for Wales. Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how 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. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic assets. The objectives within PPW are supported by guidance set out in Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24) The Historic Environment.
Local Planning Policy	
Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011-2026[6]	Local planning policy relevant to the historic environment is set out within Policy MD8 Historic Environment of the Vale of Glamorgan LDP. Policy MD8 stipulates the requirement for proposed developments to protect or enhance the historic environment resource of the Vale of Glamorgan, comprising conservation areas, listed buildings, locally listed buildings (also referred to as 'County Treasures'), designated landscapes, registered historic parks and gardens, historic battlefields, and sites of archaeological interest.
Vale of Glamorgan Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)[7]	The Vale of Glamorgan Council (hereafter the 'Council') has prepared SPG on County Treasures. This notes that whilst such assets may not meet the criteria for statutory designation, they do still hold considerable local interest and value. The SPG notes that designation as a County Treasure does not provide any legal protection but that in considering planning applications, consideration should be given to the local interest and setting of County Treasures.

Guidance

9.2.4. The key guidance documents applicable to this chapter are set out in **Table 9.3** below.

[5] Welsh Government (2024) *Planning Policy Wales*. Edition 12. [online]. Available at: https://www.gov.wales/planning-policy-wales [Accessed September 2026].
[6] Vale of Glamorgan Council (2012) *Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011-2026*
[7] Vale of Glamorgan Council (2009) *Supplementary Planning Guidance: County Treasures*

Table 9.3 - Technical guidance relevant to the Historic Environment assessment

Technical guidance document	Context
PPW TAN 24: The Historic Environment [TAN 24] (2026)[8]	TAN 24 provides guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications.
Cadw. Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales[9]	Sets out the general principles to consider when planning changes to historic assets and applying for listed building, conservation area and SMC.
Cadw. Setting of Historic Assets in Wales[10]	Explains what setting is, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset and why it is important. Outlines the principles used to assess the potential impact of development or land management proposals within the settings of historic assets.
Cadw. Managing Historic Character in Wales[11]	Explains why it is important to recognise historic character and use it as an evidence base for conservation, regeneration and planning work. It shows how policies and programmes to manage change can take inspiration from the past to help create and sustain distinctive places for the future.
Cadw. Conservation Principles[12]	Informs the determination of historic asset significance using four key heritage values: evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). Standard and Guidance for Historic Desk Based Assessment[13]	Defines good practice for the execution and reporting of desk-based assessment in line with the regulations of ClfA, in particular the Code of conduct.

[8] Welsh Government (2026) *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. [online]. Available at: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2026-03/technical-advice-note-tan-24-the-historic-environment.pdf [Accessed September 2026]
[9] Welsh Government (2025) *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*. Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/heritage-impact-assessment [Accessed September 2026].
[10] Welsh Government (2025) *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales.* Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/setting-historic-assets [Accessed September 2026].
[11] Cadw (2017) *Cadw Managing Historic Character in Wales.* Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf [Accessed September 2026].
[12] Cadw (2011) *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*. Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/historic-assets/conservation-principles [Accessed September 2026]
[13] ClfA (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Desk Based Assessment.* Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/ClfA-SandG-DBA-2020.pdf [Accessed September 2026].

Technical guidance document	Context
CIfA. Standard and Guidance for Stewardship for the Historic Environment[14]	Defines the outcome of work that satisfies aspirations for good stewardship, and more detailed guidance describes best practices for achieving it.
CIfA. Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment[15]	Defines the standards for providing consultancy advice on the historic environment.
CIfA. Code of Conduct[16]	Defines the general standard of conduct to be followed by members of the institute.
Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers et al. Archaeology and Solar Farms, Good Practice Guide, Advice for developers, archaeological advisors, consultants and contractors[17]	Good practice guidance for evaluating the assessment of impacts to below-ground historic environment receptors within proposed solar farm development sites.

9.3. Consultation

9.3.1. The assessment has been informed by consultation responses and ongoing stakeholder engagement. An overview of the approach to consultation is provided in **Chapter 2: Approach to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**.

Scoping Opinion

9.3.2. An EIA Scoping Report was submitted to the Council on 23 June 2026 in accordance with the EIA Regulations, seeking confirmation of the proposed scope and methodology for the EIA in relation to the Proposed Development.

9.3.3. Following consultation with prescribed consultees and other relevant stakeholders, the Council issued a Scoping Opinion on 07 October 2026. A summary of the relevant responses received in the Scoping Opinion in relation to Historic Environment and

[14] CIfA (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Stewardship for the Historic Environment*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/CIfA-SandG-Historic-Environment-Stewardship-2020.pdf [Accessed September 2026].
[15] CIfA (2020) *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/CIfA-SandG-Historic-Environment-Stewardship-2020.pdf [Accessed September 2026].
[16] CIfA (2025) *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology.* Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2025-10/Code-of-conduct_revOct-2025.pdf [Accessed September 2026].
[17] Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, CIfA, Historic England, FAME, Solar Energy UK (2026) *Archaeology and Solar Farms, Good Practice Guide, Advice for developers, archaeological advisors, consultants and contractors*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2026-04/Archaeology-and-Solar-Farms-GPG---FINAL-2026-04-14.pdf [Accessed September 2026].

confirmation of how these have been addressed within the assessment to date is presented in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4 - Summary of Scoping Opinion responses relevant to Historic Environment

Consultee	Summary of Scoping Opinion Response	Consideration in the ES
Cadw (dated 29 July 2026)	**Settings Assessment** Cadw state that it is normal for a study area for an assessment of effects as a result of change to the settings of designated historic assets to be 3 km. As a result, a list of designated historic assets which Cadw considered should be included as part of a Stage 1 assessment was provided in the response. It was stated that the Stage 1 assessment should be included as an Appendix of the Environmental Statement. It was agreed that those assets identified in the Scoping Report should be included in the settings assessment. It was suggested that GM535 Cogan Deserted Medieval Village would be within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and should be considered for assessment. **HEDBA** It was noted that the initial historic environment desk-based assessment did not include assets located in the National Monuments Record curated by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and has also not considered placename evidence.	A Stage 1 assessment to identify which assets may be affected by the Proposed Development has been completed based on the assets identified by Cadw within a 3 km study area. This is included as **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment** of the ES. It is noted that many of the designated historic assets identified by Cadw are listed buildings located within urban areas. The settings of these assets will be defined by their urban location and will not be affected by the Proposed Development. As identified in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**, the majority of Cogan Deserted Medieval Village is out with the ZTV, and no intervisibility with the Site was confirmed during a site visit on 12/08/2026. As such, this asset would not be affected by the Proposed Development. The HEDBA has been updated and included as **Appendix 9A: HEDBA**.
Vale of Glamorgan Council (dated 27 July 2026)	Stated that County Treasure designations (locally listed buildings) should be considered within the assessment of effects as a result of change to the settings of historic assets.	County Treasure designations within 1 km of the Proposed Development are included within **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment.** Where they are also covered by a statutory designation (listed building or scheduled monument), this is noted in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**.

Consultee	Summary of Scoping Opinion Response	Consideration in the ES
Heneb Planning Services (dated 15 September 2026)	Heneb note receipt of the HEDBA and Geophysical Survey report produced in 2025. Heneb welcome the removal of the eastern part of the redline boundary in order to preserve any potential remains *in-situ*. Heneb agree with and recommend the undertaking of a pre-determination field evaluation, citing Section 6.1.26 of PPW and Sections 4.7 and 4.8 of TAN 24. It was further noted that the scope and methodology of the field evaluation should be set out within a WSI, to be approved by Heneb.	A programme of archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted by Heneb (Dyfed Archaeological Services) in September 2026 (**Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**). The scope and methodology were set out within a WSI and approved by Heneb prior to the commencement of the evaluation. A summary of the results of the trial trenching are incorporated into the HEDBA (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**), this ES Chapter, and included within the technical appendix as **Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**.

Technical Engagement

9.3.4. Throughout the EIA process, consultation and engagement with interested parties specific to Historic Environment has been undertaken. A summary of consultation and engagement undertaken is presented in **Table 9.5**, together with how these have been considered as part of the Historic Environment assessment.

Table 9.5 - Summary of technical engagement undertaken in support of this chapter

Consultee	Summary of Engagement	Consideration in the ES
Vale of Glamorgan Council Pre-application Response Letter (11 March 2026)	Reference was made to national and local policy requirements and to potential effects on on-site archaeology and to off-site historic assets. It stated that consideration should be paid to potential effects on the settings of: • Listed buildings in the south, including Church of St Lawrence and Swanbridge House; • Lower Cosmeston Farm; • The medieval village; and	Historic assets to be included in the assessment are identified in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**. The assessment of effects on historic assets included in the assessment is presented in **Section 9.10** of this ES chapter.

Consultee	Summary of Engagement	Consideration in the ES
	• The historic settlements of Cog, Sully, and Penarth. The response noted the contribution of the part of the Site located to the east of St Mary's Well Bay Road to the historic landscape.	
Vale of Glamorgan Council Final Report (Ref: 2025/01286/SC1) dated 16 December 2025	The Heritage Officer commented that the Site does not have any historic assets within the Site Boundary but does have a number of local to national designations in the near vicinity and therefore there is potential to impact on setting. The Heritage Officer noted that a planning application would be supported by a heritage report, which was welcomed. The Heritage officer requested that Heneb are consulted as there are Historic Environment Records and potential for archaeology within the red line.	Historic assets to be included in the assessment are identified in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**. The assessment of effects on historic assets included in the assessment is presented in **Section 9.10** of this ES chapter. A HEDBA has been prepared and is presented as **Appendix 9A: HEDBA**. A geophysical survey has been undertaken to provide further information on the archaeological potential within the Site, and this is included as **Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**. This was followed by a programme of archaeological trial trenching conducted in September 2026, a summary of which is presented in **Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**, incorporated into the HEDBA (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**) and this ES Chapter.
Vale of Glamorgan Council Final Report (Ref: 2025/01286/SC1) dated 16 December 2025	Heneb, The Trust for Welsh Archaeology responded to advise the Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the proposal is located in any area of archaeological potential, with several archaeological sites known from the area, including Cosmeston Medieval Village. It was therefore recommended that a pre-determination Archaeological Field Evaluation is carried out in order to identify	A HEDBA has been prepared and is presented as **Appendix 9A: HEDBA**. Further to this, a geophysical survey has been undertaken to provide further information on the archaeological potential within the Site, and this is included as **Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**. This was followed by a programme of archaeological trial trenching conducted in September 2026, the results of which are presented in a Technical Note in **Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**, incorporated into the

Consultee	Summary of Engagement	Consideration in the ES
	the archaeological potential of the Site. It was also stated that the impact of the proposal on the settings of local historic assets, including Scheduled Monument, would need to be considered as part of an application.	HEDBA (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**) and this ES Chapter. Historic assets to be included in the assessment are identified in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**. The assessment of effects on historic assets included in the assessment is presented in **Section 9.10** of this ES chapter.

9.4. Study Area

9.4.1. The Study Area has been defined to encompass all receptors relevant to Historic Environment that could reasonably be affected by the Proposed Development, taking into account the nature of the topic, the characteristics of the Proposed Development, the potential impact pathways and relevant guidance and best practice.

9.4.2. The study area for the collation of information on historic assets to consider potential effects arising from direct disturbance on archaeological remains is 1 km from the Site, for non-designated historic assets. This distance has been judged as appropriate to provide the context of, and potential for, surviving archaeological remains within the Site.

9.4.3. A 3 km study area has been requested by Cadw to consider potential effects as a result of change to the settings of designated historic assets. The ZTV and site appraisals have indicated that any noticeable change arising from the Proposed Development would likely be concentrated within 1 km of the Site, but the ZTV does also indicate limited visibility beyond 1 km. Beyond the 3 km study area, any visibility would be considerably more limited and views would be filtered by intervening vegetation and would not result in notable change in the settings of any historic assets.

9.4.4. The study areas adopted for this assessment is shown on **Figures 9.1: Historic Environment Features Map - Designated Assets** and **9.2: Historic Environment Features Map - Non-Designated Assets**.

9.5. Scope of Assessment

9.5.1. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Scoping Report (see **Appendix 1B: EIA Scoping Report**), the Scoping Opinion (see **Table 9.4**), comments received through consultation (see **Table 9.5**), and the production of a HEDBA (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**). The ES assesses likely significant effects (including direct, indirect and cumulative effects), sets out mitigation and compensation measures, and identifies any technical limitations encountered.

Elements Scoped into the Assessment

9.5.2. Taking into account the scoping and consultation process, the effects on historic environment receptors which have the potential to be significant and have been taken forward for detailed assessment are summarised in **Table 9.6**.

Table 9.6 - Elements scoped into the assessment

Element Scoped In	Relevant Phase	Justification
Known historic assets, and any currently unidentified assets, located within the Site.	Construction	There may be direct disturbance to, or loss of historic assets and any currently unidentified assets located within the Site due to construction activities such as site preparation and construction of associated infrastructure (tracks, control buildings/substations, contractors' facilities, site access.)
Historic assets identified in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment** as being potentially affected by change in their settings.	Operation	Historic assets may potentially experience changes to their significance through changes to their settings arising from the operation of the solar farm.

Elements Scoped Out of the Assessment

9.5.3. Elements that do not to have the potential to give rise to likely significant effects have been scoped out of the assessment for Historic Environment. They have therefore not been considered within the ES. A summary of the impacts scoped out, together with justification, is presented in **Table 9.7**.

Table 9.7 - Elements scoped out of the assessment

Elements Scoped Out	Justification
Effects as a result of change to the settings of historic assets during the construction and decommissioning phases.	Due to the short-term, reversible nature of the construction and decommissioning phases, these would not give rise to potentially significant effects on the settings of historic assets.
Effects as a result of disturbance to known historic assets, and any currently unidentified assets, that are located within the Site during the operation phase.	This has been scoped out on the basis that once the Proposed Development has been completed no further ground disturbance will occur.

Elements Scoped Out	Justification
Setting of non-designated above-ground historic assets that lie beyond 1 km from the Proposed Development.	An assessment of the effect upon the setting of these assets is scoped out on the basis that such assets are not significant enough to warrant such an assessment, and it is considered unlikely that significant environment effects would arise where these assets are not within or immediately adjacent to the Site. This is in line with proportionality set out in PPW Edition 12.[18]
Effects as a result of disturbance to known historic assets, and any currently unidentified assets, that are located within the Site during the decommissioning phase.	The decommissioning of the Proposed Development would not require any additional land take. The areas that would be disturbed during decommissioning would have been previously disturbed during construction. As such, it is unlikely that any previously unrecorded historic assets remain, and the risk of damage or loss is unlikely.
Setting of designated historic assets outside of the 3 km study area.	An assessment of the effect upon the setting of designated historic assets outside a 3 km radius of the Proposed Development has been scoped out as factors such as location, distance, intervening topography and built development means there would be no alterations to their settings and would not be affected by the Proposed Development.
Effects on areas listed within the Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.	There are no landscapes of historic interest within 3 km of the Site.
Effects on buried historic assets associated with landscaping and ecological enhancement areas.	The ecological and landscaping mitigation proposed would comprise the enhancement of existing screening and landscape features, and the creation of an ecological mitigation area within the east of the Site (**Figure 5.1: Indicative Site Layout**). Therefore, where planting is undertaken in areas of existing greenery, it is unlikely that any truncation from roots would have any additional impact on potentially buried remains.

Spatial Scope

9.5.4. The spatial scope of the Historic Environment assessment covers the area of the Proposed Development contained within the Site, together with the Study Areas described in **Section 9.4**; effects to historic assets arising from changes to their settings have been assessed within the 3 km study area (**Figure 9.1: Historic Environment**

[18] Welsh Government (2024) *Planning Policy Wales. Edition 12*. [online]. Available at: https://www.gov.wales/planning-policy-wales [Accessed September 2026].

Features Map - Designated Assets), while a 1 km study area has been used to assess archaeological potential within the Site and to identify likely direct physical effects within the footprint of the Proposed Development (**Figure 9.2: Historic Environment Features Map - Non-Designated Assets**).

Temporal Scope

9.5.5. The temporal scope of the assessment of Historic Environment is consistent with the period over which the Proposed Development would be carried out and therefore covers the following phases:

- Construction: Anticipated to commence in 2028 and last for approximately 6 – 9 months, followed by a commissioning period of approximately 3 months; and
- Operation: The Proposed Development would have a design life of up to 40 years.

9.6. Baseline Data Collection

Desk Study

9.6.1. A summary of the organisations that have supplied data, together with the nature of that data is outlined in **Table 9.8.**

Table 9.8 - Data sources used to inform the Historic Environment assessment

Source	Data	Comment
Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales (Cadw)[19]	Cadw record with information on statutorily designated historic assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields).
HER Team-Glamorgan Gwent (Heneb)[20]	HER	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources.
Local Planning Authority[21]	Archaeological priority area/ notification area	Area of interest identified by the local authority.
Local Planning Authority[22]	Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

[19] Cadw (2026) *GIS Datasets and Web Services*. [online]. Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/downloads [Accessed September 2026].
[20] Heneb Historic Environment Record [HER] (2026) *HER Data Search*. Enquiry Ref: 9133
[21] Vale of Glamorgan Council (2026) *Heritage*. [online]. Available at: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/planning_and_building_control/Planning/Heritage.aspx. [Accessed September 2026].
[22] *Ibid*.

Source	Data	Comment
Local Planning Authority[23]	Locally listed buildings/ County Treasures	Building of local importance designated by the local planning authority due to architectural and/or historic significance and a positive contributor to the character of an area. Whilst not statutorily protected, a building's inclusion on the list means that it is a material consideration in the planning process.
British Geological Survey (BGS)[24]	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Soilscapes[25]	Details of soil types	Subsurface deposition, including soil type, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains, as well as influence the suitability of other techniques, such as aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey.
National Library Scotland[26]	Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition onwards (1800s-1900s).	Provides a good indication of past land use and impacts which may have compromised archaeological survival. Provides an indication of the possible date of any buildings on the Site.
National Library of Wales[27]	Tithe Maps of Wales	Collection of tithe maps and apportionments, providing indication of past land use around the mid-19th century.

[23] *Ibid*.
[24] British Geological Survey [BGS] (2026) *Geology Viewer*. [online]. Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ [Accessed September 2026]
[25] Cranfield University (2026) *LandIS: Soilscapes Viewer*. Available at: https://portal.landis.org.uk/. [Accessed September 2026]
[26] National Library of Scotland [NLS] (2026) *Map Images*. [online]. Available at: https://maps.nls.uk/. [Accessed September 2026].
[27] National Library of Wales [NLW] (2026) *Tithe Maps of Wales*. [online]. Available at: https://places.library.wales/. [Accessed September 2026].

Source	Data	Comment
Welsh Government[28]	Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data obtained from DataMapsWales	Helps to map and measure surface archaeological remains, surviving earthworks, historic field boundaries, and other features of archaeological interest in the landscape, within and around the Site.
Welsh Government[29]	Protected Wrecks data obtained from DataMapsWales	Helps to map maritime wrecks around the Site.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales [RCAHMW][30]	National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW)	National database of archaeological sites, historic buildings, maritime historic assets, military remains, aerial photographic records and previous archaeological investigations.
Archaeology Data Service [ADS][31]	Fieldwork reports, bibliographic journals, monographs, articles, and other research materials	Online repository for digitised archaeological data, including historical and recent archaeological fieldwork reports.

LiDAR Survey

9.6.2. LiDAR data was downloaded from the Welsh Government DataMapWales website[32] at 1 m resolution Digital Terrain Model and Digital Surface Model. These datasets were merged to form a continuous LiDAR model across the Site. LiDAR data was then processed to produce multi-shade hillshade and Local Relief Model images, from which the identification of archaeological features could be undertaken. A discussion of the results of the LiDAR survey is provided in **Appendix 9A: HEDBA**.

Site Visit/Surveys

9.6.3. Where relevant, site visits, surveys and data collection exercises have been undertaken to inform the assessment and establish the baseline conditions for Historic Environment. These activities have been carried out in accordance with relevant legislation, guidance and recognised industry best practice.

9.6.4. **Table 9.9** provides a summary of the site visits and surveys undertaken in support of this assessment, including the survey type, scope of works, and survey period. Where

[28] DataMapWales (2026) *LiDAR Viewer*. [online]. Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-viewer/. [Accessed September 2026].
[29] DataMapWales (2026) *Protected Wrecks*. [online]. Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/inspire-wg:Cadw_DesignatedWrecks. [Accessed September 2026].
[30] RCAHMW (2026) *Coflein*. [online]. Available at: https://coflein.gov.uk/en/. [Accessed September 2026].
[31] Archaeology Data
[32] DataMapWales (2026) *LiDAR Data Download.* Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-data-download/ [Accessed September 2026].

surveys have informed the identification of receptors, baseline conditions, constraints, or mitigation requirements, this is described within the relevant sections of this chapter.

Table 9.9 - Site visits/surveys undertaken

Survey Type	Summary	Survey Period
Geophysical Survey	Heneb Dyfed Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey at the Site. The geophysical survey was conducted across 56.3 hectares divided into 16 fields. Possible archaeological remains were identified throughout the survey area. These included potential ring ditches, enclosures, trackways and areas of activity that could range in date from the prehistoric, Romano British and medieval periods. The results of the survey are included within the HEDBA (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**), this chapter (summarised in **Table 9.16**) and the survey report within **Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**. The potential assets identified in the geophysical survey have been substantiated through an archaeological trial trench evaluation (**Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**). However, these features have not yet been incorporated into the HER.	August to September 2025
Walkover Survey	A site visit was conducted on 24 March 2025 as part of the initial Screening Report associated with the EIA. A second site visit was conducted between 11 and 12 August 2026 following updates to the design of the Proposed Development in response to feedback from key stakeholders, including Cadw, following the submission of the screening and scoping reports. The purpose of these site visits was to conduct a walkover survey of the Site to assess the condition of known historic assets and to identify any previously unknown historic assets. The visits were also conducted to ascertain the extent of any settings impacts to nearby designated historic assets as a result of the Proposed Development. A discussion of the findings and accompanying photographs are included within **Appendix 9A: HEDBA**.	April 2025 & August 2026

Survey Type	Summary	Survey Period
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) & Trial Trenching Evaluation	Following the geophysical survey conducted in 2025 (**Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**), a WSI (for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by Heneb (Dyfed Archaeological Services), in response to the geophysical survey results from 2025. A trial trench evaluation was conducted in September 2026, which identified the presence of archaeological features dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. The results of this are discussed within the HEDBA (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**), throughout this ES Chapter, and a summary of the results is appended to the ES as a Technical Note (**Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**).	September 2026

9.7. Baseline Conditions

9.7.1. A full description of the topography, geology and soils, and a chronological description of the archaeological and historical background of the Site is described in the HEDBA (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**). A summary of the historic environment baseline is provided in the following sections.

Existing Baseline Conditions

Built Historic Assets

9.7.2. There are no designated built historic assets located within the Site.

9.7.3. There are 49 listed buildings located within the 3 km study area, comprising 47 Grade II and two Grade II* listed buildings.

9.7.4. Within the 3 km study area there are two scheduled monuments comprising built heritage remains:

- Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point (**A1**), located 75 m south of the Site; and
- St Mary's Well Bay Pillbox (**A15**), located 390 m south of the Site.

9.7.5. There are four County Treasures recorded within the 1 km study area.

9.7.6. There are no surviving non-designated built heritage assets recorded within the Site. Within the 1 km study area, there are 20 extant non-designated built heritage assets recorded by the HER. These comprise domestic properties; boundary markers and trig points; agricultural barns and farm structures; and built heritage remains associated with coastal defence systems established along the South Wales coastline during the Second World War, such as a pill box, battery and a generator building. These assets are displayed on **Figure 9.2: Historic Environment Features Map - Non-Designated Assets**.

Archaeology and Below Ground Remains

9.7.7. There are no designated below ground remains located within the boundary of the Site. Within the 3 km study area, there are three below ground scheduled monuments, comprising;

- Cogan Deserted Medieval Village (**A2**), 1.6 km north of the Site;
- Middleton Moated Site (**A8**), located 1.9 km west of the Site; and
- Sully Island, "Danish" Fort (**A16**), located 920 m south-west of the Site.

9.7.8. There are five non-designated historic assets recorded by the HER within the Site. These comprise:

- A findspot relating to 13th – 14th century pottery scatter (**A163**);
- Sutton Farmhouse, Sully (**A168**);
- Swanbridge Lime Kiln Sully (**A201**);
- Limekiln, Swanbridge (**A200**); and
- Rowland's Well (**A244**).

9.7.9. Post-medieval field boundaries were identified within the Site through LiDAR analysis (**Appendix 9B**, **A268** & **A269**).

9.7.10. The geophysical survey revealed several anomalies indicative of archaeological activity within the Site. The following field references correspond to those identified within the Geophysical Survey report (**Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**), which should be read in conjunction with the following text. Potential archaeological features identified within the Site through geophysical survey comprise:

- Linear features of unknown origin and function (Fields 1, 9);
- Potential archaeological linear features (Field 2);
- Former field boundaries, identified through analysis of historic tithe and OS mapping (Fields 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9);
- Agricultural trackways of historical and modern origin (Fields 1, 3, 7, 8);
- Sub-circular clusters of past activity and ground disturbance of unknown date and function (Field 2);
- Semi-circular enclosure, circular anomaly, and sub-rectangular anomaly of possible prehistoric to Roman origin (Field 3);
- Discrete features including pits and/or quarries of unknown date (Fields 3, 6);
- Unstratified surface finds indicative of worked flint, likely prehistoric in origin (Fields 2, 5); and
- Unstratified Roman pottery sherds (Field 5).

Summary of Archaeological & Historical Background

9.7.11. Prehistoric activity is limited within the 1 km study area, with chance finds characterising the archaeological dataset recorded. Geophysical survey to the east of

the Site identified the presence of potential prehistoric enclosures indicative of settlement and domestic activity, supported by its topographically advantageous location.

9.7.12. Roman activity within and around the Site is limited. A possible Romano-British enclosure has been identified on Hopkins Mount beyond the western Site Boundary, visible as grass marks (**A174**). Further possible Roman features were identified nearby the Hopkins Mount enclosure, interpreted through geophysical survey (**Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**), possibly representing a small coastal fortlet overlooking the Bristol Channel. A rectangular cropmark enclosure indicative of a villa or temple enclosure has also been noted 380 m north of the Site, with a south-facing entrance towards the coast (**A202**).

9.7.13. Evidence for early medieval and medieval activity is limited within the 1 km study area. Broadly, the early medieval period can be characterised by the establishment of settlements centred around religious buildings and defensive structures, which is visible throughout this period and the subsequent medieval period. Evidence of chance finds comprising a scatter of 13th-14th century pottery and tiles were discovered within the northern area of the Site (**A163**), and geophysical survey to the north of the Site revealed potential evidence relating to medieval activity which could be contemporaneous with the nearby Cosmeston Village (**A152**).

9.7.14. Post-medieval activity within the Site is characterised by agricultural land workings, with key archaeological features identified including former field boundaries, the site of a well identified as “Rowland’s Well” (**A244**), and records pertaining to limekilns and quarrying in the north-west of the Site (**A200**, **A201**). The post-medieval asset of Sutton Farmhouse recorded within the Site most likely relates to the extant buildings located 40 m to the east beyond the Site Boundary (**A168**), at the present-day Sutton Farm. No evidence of upstanding remains was identified during the site visit, and review of historic mapping from the 19th century indicates the presence of ‘Sutton Farm’ outside of the Site Boundary (**Figure 9.4: Ordnance Survey 6" Mile Map Revised 1898 (Published 1901)** and **Figure 9.5: Ordnance Survey 25” Mile Map Revised 1915 (Published 1920)**).

9.7.15. In summary, analysis of the baseline indicates a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the early medieval period to be present within the Site. It is considered that there is a moderate potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods to be present within the Site, interpreted through the presence of such remains identified within the Site, characterised by unstratified remains, and potential settlement activity from the prehistoric and Roman periods identified through aerial photography and geophysical survey immediately adjacent to the Site.

9.7.16. Overall, the Site is primarily characterised by its agricultural function throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, exhibiting a high potential for archaeological finds, features and/or deposits to be present within the Site from these periods, of which would most likely constitute plough marks, field drains, boundaries, and materials deposited through use of agricultural machinery (e.g. tools and discarded machinery).

Future Baseline Conditions

9.7.17. The future baseline for the historic environment is expected to remain unchanged in the absence of the Proposed Development proceeding. It is considered that the archaeological resource of the Site would not be altered or increased, and that the baseline would be consistent with existing baseline conditions, including natural processes of decay; and sub-surface impacts to localised depths caused by ploughing and agricultural land-use, which may have the potential to truncate sub-surface deposits underlying existing topsoils.

9.7.18. In respect to designated assets, future baseline may comprise an increase in statutory or non-statutory designations beyond the Site Boundary through the addition of new listings and scheduling of historical buildings, structures and monuments. This would also be applicable in regard to local lists managed by the Council and the list of County Treasures.

Sensitive Receptors

9.7.19. The receptors taken forward for assessment have been identified through desk-based assessment (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA**), consultation with Heneb and Cadw, and presented in the Stage 1 scoping assessment (**Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**). The methodology for defining the sensitivity of heritage receptors is presented in **Table 9.12** below.

9.7.20. Built heritage assets which have been scoped out of the assessment are tabulated in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**. These assets are considered not sensitive to change or impact as a result of the Proposed Development for reasons including, but not limited to:

- No direct intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset;
- Lack of meaningful third-party viewpoints where both the Proposed Development and the asset are visible in one viewshed;
- No visual, functional, spatial relationships or historical affiliations between the land within the Site Boundary and the asset;
- Distance between the Proposed Development and the asset which limits potential for impact through changes in distant viewsheds, including no audible changes; and

- Lack of affiliation between the Site and the asset's significance, setting and appreciation of this setting and significance is not impacted by the Proposed Development.

9.7.21. The justification for scoping out built heritage assets from this assessment is provided in **Appendix 9C: Settings Assessment**.

9.7.22. Non-designated buried and below ground remains are scoped in based on their physical presence within the parameters of the Site Boundary, and within the physical parameters proposed for ground impact through development at the Site.

9.7.23. A list of existing and future receptors considered within Historic Environment is included in **Table 9.10** and **Table 9.11**.

Table 9.10 - Existing and future sensitive receptors: built heritage

Historic Environment Receptor	Sensitivity
Scheduled Monument: Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point (**A1**)	High
Scheduled Monument: St Mary's Well Bay Pillbox (**A15**)	High
Grade II Listed Building: Planned group of farmyard buildings at Cog Farm (**A88**)	Medium
Grade II Listed Building: Cog House (**A90**)	Medium
Grade II Listed Building: Barn at Home Farm (**A126**)	Medium
County Treasure: Homestead Cottage, Swanbridge Road (**A230**)	Medium

Table 9.11 - Existing and future sensitive receptors: archaeological and below-ground remains

Archaeological and Below-Ground Receptor	Sensitivity
Scheduled Monument: Sully Island "Danish" Fort (**A16**)	High
Findspot, Sully: 13th – 14th century pottery scatter (**A163**)	Low
Sutton Farmhouse, Sully (**A168**)	Low
Limekilns at Swanbridge, Sully (**A200**, **A201**)	Low
Rowland's Well (**A244**)	Low
Geophysical Survey Features: features of potential regional importance noted in the geophysical survey (**Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**)	Low to Medium
Previously unknown archaeological remains and assets within the Site	Negligible to Low

9.8. Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

Assessment Approach

9.8.1. The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in **Chapter 2: Approach to the EIA**. However, whilst this has informed the approach that has been used in this Historic Environment assessment, it is necessary to set out how

this methodology has been applied, and adapted as appropriate, to address the specific needs of this Historic Environment assessment.

Determining the Significance of Effects

9.8.2. The EIA Regulations recognise that developments will affect different environmental elements to differing degrees, and that not all of these are of sufficient concern to warrant detailed investigation or assessment through the EIA process. The EIA Regulations identify those environmental resources that warrant investigation as those that are "*likely to be significantly affected by the development*".

9.8.3. The EIA Regulations do not define significance, and it will be necessary to state how this will be defined for the EIA. The significance of an effect resulting from a development during construction or operation is most commonly assessed by reference to the sensitivity, importance or value of a receptor and the magnitude of change resulting from a proposed development. This approach provides a mechanism for identifying areas where mitigation measures may be required and to identify the most appropriate measures to alleviate the risk presented by a proposed development.

9.8.4. For the purposes of assessing the significance of effects in EIA terms, heritage significance has also been assigned to one of four classes of value, with reference to the heritage interests described in Cadw's *Conservation Principles*[33] and relying on professional judgement as informed by policy and guidance. The hierarchy assigned to historic assets in **Table 9.12** below reflects the TAN 24 distinction between designated and non-designated historic assets. TAN 24 further distinguishes between designated assets of the highest heritage significance (e.g. world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered historic landscapes, historic battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens) and other designated historic assets.

9.8.5. The criteria for defining receptor sensitivity for Historic Environment are outlined in **Table 9.12**.

Table 9.12 - Sensitivity criteria

Sensitivity	Definition	Examples
High	Asset has significance for an outstanding level of evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal interest.	Designated historic assets or non-designated assets of demonstrably schedulable quality. (E.g. world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered historic landscapes, Grade I and II* listed buildings, protected wrecks, historic

[33] Cadw (2011) *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*. Cardiff: Cadw

		battlefields, Grade I and II* registered historic parks and gardens, burial grounds, non-designated assets of national importance).
Medium	Asset has significance for a high level of evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal interest.	Locally listed buildings and buildings of merit. Regionally significant non-designated historic assets of archaeological interest. (E.g. Grade II listed buildings, conservation areas, Grade II registered parks and gardens, non-designated assets of regional importance).
Low	Asset has significance for elements of evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal interest.	Locally significant historic assets. (E.g. assets of local archaeological interest, important hedgerows).
Negligible	Due to its nature of form/condition/ survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.	Non-extant HER references. Items with no significant heritage value or interest.

Magnitude of Impact

9.8.6. The magnitude of impact reflects the degree of change that would occur to a receptor or resource as a result of the Proposed Development. The criteria used to define magnitude of impact have been developed with reference to relevant legislation, guidance and professional judgement. **Table 9.13** details the basis for assessing magnitude of change.

Table 9.13 - Establishing the magnitude of change

Magnitude	Description
High	Loss of significance of an order of magnitude that would result from total or substantial demolition/disturbance of a historic asset or from the disassociated of an asset from its setting.
Medium	Loss of significance arising from partial disturbance or inappropriate alteration of asset which will adversely affect its significance. Change to the key characteristics of an asset's setting, which gives rise to harm to the significance of the asset, but which still allows its evidential, historical or aesthetic interest(s) to be appreciated.
Low	Minor loss to or alteration of an asset which leaves its current significance largely intact. Minor and short-term changes to setting which do not affect the key characteristics and in which the historical context remains substantially intact.
Negligible	Minor alteration of an asset which does not affect its significance in any discernible way. Minor and short term or reversible change to setting which does not affect the significance of the asset.

Significance of Effects

9.8.7. The significance of effects is determined through consideration of the sensitivity (or importance/value) of the receptor and the magnitude of impact (**Table 9.14**). The assessment identifies the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development during construction and operation.[34]

9.8.8. Unless otherwise stated, effects identified as **moderate** or **major** are generally considered significant in EIA terms. Effects assessed as **minor** or **negligible** are generally considered not significant, unless professional judgement indicates otherwise.

Significance Criteria

9.8.9. This chapter reports on the likely significant Historic Environment effects for the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development.

9.8.10. The following criteria will be considered when determining significance:

- Relevant legislation, planning policy and historic environment guidance;
- Sensitivity/value/importance of the receptor/receiving environment;
- Magnitude of impact and duration (short-term - up to one year; medium term - one to 10 years; or long-term - over 10 years), frequency and reversibility of effect (temporary/permanent); and
- Inter-relationship between effects (both cumulatively and in terms of potential effect interactions).

Table 9.14 – Matrix for determining significance of effect

		Sensitivity (Value/Importance)			
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
Magnitude of Impact	**High**	Major	Moderate/ Major	Minor/ Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Moderate/ Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low	Minor/ Moderate	Minor	Negligible/ Minor	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

9.8.11. To ensure transparency within the EIA process, the following limitations and assumptions have been identified:

[34] Assessment of the potential effects through decommissioning activities has been scoped out of this assessment, as per **Table 9.7**.

- The scope of assessment for Historic Environment is based on the current scheme design available at the time of Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) submission. Any amendments to the design thereafter will be considered as part of the final ES;
- The baseline information presented in this assessment derives from the HEDBA (see **Appendix 9A: HEDBA**). This will be updated and revised as part of the EIA process;
- The desk-based assessment has involved the collection of data from the HER. The HER is continually updated as further data regarding the Historic Environment becomes available; for example, when the results of recent archaeological investigations are made available. As the HER is a record only of known features, it is not a reliable predictive tool but can provide useful information that can be used with other information to develop an understanding of the potential presence, nature and significance of archaeological remains; and
- Assessment of cumulative effects will be dependent on available information relating to other relevant plans and projects. Where such information is limited, this may in turn limit the efficacy of the assessment of cumulative effects.

9.8.12. Overall, the information used to inform the baseline environment and assessment of effects for Historic Environment is considered sufficient, suitable and proportionate for the purposes of the EIA. Consequently, it is considered that the available information provides a robust basis upon which to assess the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development.

9.9. Embedded Mitigation

9.9.1. A summary of the Historic Environment related mitigation measures embedded into the Proposed Development to control, avoid or reduce any effects for the construction and/or operation is provided in **Table 9.15**.

Table 9.15 - Summary of embedded mitigation

Ref	Embedded Mitigation Measure	Purpose	Relevant Phase	Securing Mechanism
HE-01	Revision of the Site Boundary to remove eastern land parcels which were identified through geophysical survey as archaeologically sensitive.	This embedded measure has been implemented within the design of the Proposed Development. As a result, this eliminates any potential impacts or harm to archaeological features identified through the geophysical survey (**Appendix 9D:**	Construction	Planning conditions: for consented Site Boundary and construction parameters.

Ref	Embedded Mitigation Measure	Purpose	Relevant Phase	Securing Mechanism
		Geophysical Survey Report).		
HE-02	Sensitive design and location of boundary fencing, the use of strategically located native planting to provide local, longer-term screening and filtering of views, and the creation of new forms of grassland cover, where appropriate, to address effects on visual amenity.	This measure will minimise potential effects through change to the setting of historic assets and changes to rural landscape character.	Operation	Planning conditions: delivery of a LEMP
HE-03	Design and layout of Site and associated infrastructure is incorporated within existing land parcels, retaining existing woodland and field boundaries.	This measure will minimise potential effects through changes to the rural landscape character of the Site and will avoid physical truncation/removal of historic field boundaries within the Site.	Construction & Operation	Planning conditions: for consented Site Boundary and construction parameters.
HE-04	Design of the solar panel mounting to comprise an option for use of structure legs to be supported by concrete footings to reduce piling depths.	This measure will reduce potential impacts through truncation/removal of archaeological assets within areas of higher archaeological sensitivity.	Construction	CEMP

9.10. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

9.10.1. The following section provides a proportionate assessment of likely effects on the historic environment. As such, only those assets which are considered to experience an impact from the Proposed Development, as informed by the HEDBA and professional judgement, are discussed. Those assets which will not experience an impact on their significance (see **Section 9.8**), either physically or through changes to their setting, are omitted.

Construction Phase

9.10.2. A description of the activities required to construct the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 5: Project Description**.

9.10.3. Construction of the Proposed Development has the potential to affect historic assets in the following ways:

- Partial or total removal of historic assets; and
- Compaction of archaeological deposits by construction traffic and structures.

Archaeology

9.10.4. Archaeological features identified within the Site which lie outside of the footprint of the proposed construction impacts and proposed solar farm infrastructure, or which have been identified as themselves lying beyond the Site Boundary, will not experience any impact to their significance. These include the following:

- Findspot, Sully: 13th – 14th century pottery scatter (**A163**);
- Sutton Farmhouse, Sully (**A168**);
- Limekilns at Swanbridge, Sully (**A200**, **A201**);
- Rowland's Well (**A244**); and
- Geophysical Survey Features situated beyond the areas proposed for physical impact.

9.10.5. There will therefore be no further assessment of effects on these assets.

9.10.6. Impacts on individual recorded archaeological findspots have not been assessed, as they are an indication of past finds which have been discovered and do not constitute or represent the presence of physical archaeological remains *in situ*. However, the presence of recorded findspots has been considered in the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains as described below.

Geophysical Survey & Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Features

9.10.7. The results of the 2025 geophysical survey were quantified through a programme of archaeological trial trenching in September 2026. The results of these archaeological surveys are tabulated in **Table 9.16** below, accompanied by a description of their heritage sensitivity, potential impact through the construction phase of the Proposed Development, and the resulting significance of effect.

9.10.8. Geophysical survey assets are referenced in relation to their assigned reference number and field location, as cited in the survey report (see **Appendix 9D: Geophysical Survey Report**). Assets identified through archaeological trial trenching are referenced in relation to their corresponding Trench numbers (see **Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**).

Table 9.16 - Archaeological survey features

Asset Type	Geophysical Survey Asset Description & Sensitivity	Trial Trenching Asset Description & Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact & Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Linear Assets	**Response 1 (1):** Two parallel linear features of unknown function and origin. **Response 1 (4):** A linear anomaly potentially representing a former field boundary **Response 2 (1):** A linear anomaly possibly a boundary pre-dating 1844 historic map. **Responses 2 (2 and 3):** Two linear features possibly indicative of pre-1844 field boundaries. **Response 2 (9):** Three linear features of unknown function and origin. **Response 2 (11):** Band of magnetically positive readings of potential archaeological origin. **Response 4 (1):** Linear feature, potentially a buried ditch. **Response 7 (2 and 3):** Former ditch system relating to historical field boundaries. **Response 7 (4):** A pair of parallel linear features, unknown origin	The following responses were identified during the trial trenching: • Response 2 (1): Identified in Trench 11; and • Response 7 (4): Discovered in Trench 25 The remaining geophysical survey responses were interpreted as representing natural, geological features. The above assets are considered to be **negligible**, representing features with no significant heritage value or interest.	Intrusive impacts associated with the construction of the solar arrays (and the substation area/attenuation pond for **Response 2 (1)**) would have the potential to truncate and/or remove these features in part or entirely. Magnitude of impact is **high**. Embedded mitigation HE-04 may be adopted to reduce physical truncation through extant remains if deemed archaeologically sensitive.	Permanent, negligible adverse effect. Not significant in EIA terms.

Asset Type	Geophysical Survey Asset Description & Sensitivity	Trial Trenching Asset Description & Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact & Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	and function, potentially relating to agricultural activities. **Response 9 (1):** A linear anomaly possibly representative of a pre-1844 field boundary. Sensitivity of each asset is **negligible**, likely representing features with no significant heritage value or interest.			
Former Field Boundaries	Former field boundaries, identified through analysis of historic Tithe and OS mapping. The following assets were identified during geophysical survey: **Response 2 (5):** Depicted on the tithe map of 1845 and the first edition OS map of 1885. **Response 4 (2):** Depicted on the tithe map of 1845 and the first edition OS map of 1885. **Response 4 (4):** Identified on the tithe map of 1845. **Response 5 (1):** Identified on the tithe map of 1845. **Response 9 (2):** Depicted on the tithe map of 1845 and the first edition OS map of 1885.	The following responses were identified during the trial trench evaluation: • **Response 4 (2)**: **Trench 15**, field boundary as visible on 1845 Tithe map and later OS maps; • **Response 9 (3): Trench 29**, field boundary as visible on 1845 Tithe map and later OS maps; and • **Response 9 (2):** A small pit containing modern material was found at northern end of **Trench 27**. Remains of the field boundary identified on the 1845 Tithe map were not discovered, likely having been truncated by the modern pit. Upon the results of the trial trenching, the sensitivity of these assets has been re-assessed as **negligible** to **low.** The remaining geophysical survey responses were interpreted as representing natural, geological features, and are considered to be **negligible**,	Intrusive impacts associated with the construction of the solar arrays would have the potential to truncate and/or remove the identified archaeological features in part or entirely. Magnitude of impact is **high**. Embedded mitigation HE-04 may be adopted to reduce physical truncation through extant remains if deemed archaeologically sensitive.	Permanent, negligible to minor adverse effect. Not significant in EIA terms.

Asset Type	Geophysical Survey Asset Description & Sensitivity	Trial Trenching Asset Description & Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact & Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Response 9 (3): Depicted on the tithe map of 1845 and the first edition OS map of 1885. **Response 9 (4):** Identified on the first edition OS map of 1885. Sensitivity of each asset is **negligible** to **low**, representing features with no or minimal heritage value or interest.	representing features with no significant heritage value or interest.		
Former Trackways	Trackways of potentially historical origin identified during geophysical survey: • Response 1 (2); • **Response 1 (3):** interpreted as potentially prehistoric or Roman in origin; and • Response 7 (1). Sensitivity of each asset is **negligible** to **low**, representing features with no or minimal heritage value or interest.	**Trenches 1A**, **1B** and **24** were targeted to capture these potential features. No archaeology was discovered in these trenches. It is likely these features are therefore representative of natural, geological activity and are considered to be **negligible**, representing features with no significant heritage value or interest.	Intrusive impacts associated with the construction of the solar arrays would have the potential to truncate and/or remove the identified features in part or entirely. Magnitude of impact is **high**.	**Permanent**, **negligible** adverse effect. Not significant in EIA terms.
Sub-Circular Anomalies	**Responses 2 (4, 6 and 8)**: Sub-circular clusters of past activity and ground disturbance of unknown date and function.	**Trenches 5**, **6** and **8** were targeted to capture these potential features. No archaeology was discovered in these trenches. It is likely these features are therefore representative of natural, geological activity, and are	Intrusive impacts associated with the construction of the solar arrays would have the potential to truncate and/or remove the identified features in part or entirely.	**Permanent**, **negligible** adverse effect. Not significant in EIA terms.

Asset Type	Geophysical Survey Asset Description & Sensitivity	Trial Trenching Asset Description & Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact & Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Sensitivity of this asset is **negligible**, likely representing features with no significant heritage value or interest.	considered to be **negligible**, representing features with no significant heritage value or interest.	Magnitude of impact is **high**.	
Discrete Features	**Response 3 (8):** Cluster of anomalies visible also on LiDAR. **Response 3 (11):** Potential buried pit or quarry. **Response 6 (1):** A possible pit feature. Sensitivity of each asset is **negligible**, likely representing features with no significant heritage value or interest.	**Responses 3 (8)** and **3 (11)** were not subject to trial trenching. **Trench 21** was excavated near **Response 6 (1)**, within which no archaeology was found. Extent of potential archaeology remains unknown.	Intrusive impacts associated with the construction of the solar arrays would have the potential to truncate and/or remove these features in part or entirely. Magnitude of impact is **high**. Embedded mitigation HE-04 may be adopted to reduce physical truncation through extant remains if deemed archaeologically sensitive.	Permanent, negligible adverse effect. Not significant in EIA terms.
Other Ferrous Responses	**Response 5 (3)**: a strong magnetic response with possible modern origins. Within Field 5, the following responses were interpreted as a modern service or cluster of buried metallic objects: • Response 5 (4); • Response 5 (5); and • Response 5 (6). Sensitivity of each asset is **negligible**, likely representing	**Trench 19** was targeted to capture the unknown ferrous responses. Across **Responses 5 (3)** and **5 (6)**, a row of modern post settings was identified (see **Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**).	Intrusive impacts associated with the construction of the solar arrays would have the potential to truncate and/or remove these features in part or entirely. Magnitude of impact is **high**. Embedded mitigation HE-04 may be adopted to reduce physical truncation through extant remains if deemed archaeologically sensitive.	Permanent, negligible adverse effect. Not significant in EIA terms.

Asset Type	Geophysical Survey Asset Description & Sensitivity	Trial Trenching Asset Description & Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact & Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	features with no significant heritage value or interest.			

Previously Unknown Archaeological Remains and Assets within the Site

9.10.9. There is potential for loss of or disturbance to sub-surface archaeological remains as a result of groundworks and other construction activities that are likely to completely or partially remove as yet unknown historic assets.

9.10.10. It is possible that features relating to the Roman Hopkins Mount square enclosure (**A174**) extend into the Site. This cropmark, as it is spatially defined on the HER, does not extend within the Site. However, as it has not yet been investigated, there is a chance the complex extends into the western area of the Site. It is possible that some of the assets identified in the geophysical survey within the western part of Field 3 may therefore be associated with the recorded enclosure. However, this area is located beyond the footprint of the proposed solar arrays and would therefore likely not sustain ground impacts.

9.10.11. In regard to physical impacts to as-yet unknown buried remains, the magnitude of the impact is **high**, and in the context of known archaeological assets identified during the trial trench evaluation (see **Appendix 9E: Archaeological Evaluation Technical Note**), the sensitivity of the receptor is likely to be **negligible** to **low**. The effect will, therefore, be **permanent** and **negligible** to **minor adverse**, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

Operational Phase

9.10.12. All physical impacts have been considered as part of the construction of the Proposed Development. Impacts during the operational phase, therefore, only include those on the setting of historic assets resulting from the ongoing operation of the Proposed Development.

9.10.13. A description of the activities required during operation of the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 5: Project Description**. This includes:

- Operation of solar panels within the Site, to be mounted upon fixed-tilt support structures facing south;
- Operation of ancillary infrastructure/built form within the Site; and
- Establishment of security lighting within the Substation Compound.

9.10.14. Operation of the Proposed Development has the potential to affect historic assets in the following ways:

- Effects on the setting of historic assets as a result of visual intrusion, noise, severance, access and amenity; and
- Effects on the setting of historic assets as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

Built Heritage

Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point (A1)

9.10.15. The ZTV indicates potential intervisibility with the Site from two of the three elements of the scheduled monument, comprising the main battery complex and the gun house (**Figure 9.1: Historic Environment Features Map - Designated Assets**). However, due to the presence of dense vegetation and mature trees forming the Lavernock Nature Reserve which sits between the asset and the Site, no direct visibility was observed during the site visit (**Appendix 9A: HEDBA Plate 8**). It is considered that during winter months when tree and shrub coverage is reduced, there may be a potential for limited intervisibility with this asset.

9.10.16. Furthermore, it is considered that the land within the Site makes no contribution to this asset's significance. Key elements of the setting of this asset which significantly contribute to its significance include its position along the coastline, inter-visual and spatial relationship with the Bristol Channel, and relationship with other nearby associated assets including St Mary's Well Bay Pillbox (**A15**). These elements contextualise the function and purpose of the monument as part of a wider network of coastal defensive systems and will not be impacted by the Proposed Development.

9.10.17. It is considered that the implementation of additional lighting within the Substation Compound during the operational phase would not impact upon this asset, it being identified that the principal views and setting contributions are derived from the relationship between the asset, the Bristol Channel and other associated WWII coastal defensive systems.

9.10.18. Overall, the magnitude of the impact is **negligible**, and the sensitivity of the receptor is **high**. The effect will, therefore, be **negligible adverse** and **reversible**, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

St Mary's Well Bay Pillbox (A15)

9.10.19. The ZTV indicates potential intervisibility of solar panels from this asset. This asset was inaccessible during the site visit, however it is considered that due to the presence of mature vegetation and trees immediately surrounding this asset, views are restricted to the east towards the Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point (**A1**), and along the Bristol Channel, in the opposite direction to the Site.

9.10.20. Furthermore, it is considered that the land within the Site makes no contribution to this asset's significance. Elements of the setting of this asset which significantly contribute to its significance include its position along the coastline, inter-visual and spatial relationship with the Bristol Channel, and relationship with other nearby associated assets including Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point (**A1**; **Appendix 9A**: **Plate 14**). These elements contextualise the function and purpose of the monument as part of a wider network of coastal defensive systems. Should glimpse

views be potentially visible during the operation of the Proposed Development, these would lie within the background of views and would be set behind modern built form within the existing The Bay Caravan Park. These views would also not interrupt direct visibility and spatial connectivity with the Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point scheduled monument (**A1**). Therefore, it is deemed that the significance of this asset will not be impacted by the Proposed Development.

9.10.21. Overall, the magnitude of the impact is **negligible** to **low**, and the sensitivity of the receptor is **high**. The effect will, therefore, be **negligible** to **minor adverse** and **reversible**, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

Planned group of farmyard buildings at Cog Farm & Cog House

9.10.22. The Grade II listed asset comprising the planned group of farmyard buildings at Cog Farm is an asset of medium heritage significance (**A88**). This asset is recorded just over 1 km to the north-west of the Site and retains evidential, historical and aesthetic values as a post-medieval rural farm complex. The Grade II listed Cog House is recorded immediately adjacent to the farmyard buildings asset and also represents an asset of medium heritage significance (**A90**).

9.10.23. The ZTV indicates potential intervisibility of solar panels from these assets. These assets were inaccessible during the site visit due to their presence on private land, however no direct intervisibility was observed from the areas surrounding the assets. This is due to the undulating topography of the area and presence of mature trees and built form along Swanbridge Road, which is likely to obscure direct views towards the Site from the majority of the Cog Farm buildings.

9.10.24. In addition, it is considered that the land within the Site makes no contribution to this asset's significance. There is no known historic-spatial relationship between the land within the Site and Cog Farm, with historical documents detailing both estates under separate land ownership within neighbouring parishes.[35] Key identified setting elements which form a contribution to the significance of these two assets comprise their inter-spatial and functional relationship with each other, as well as the nearby Eight Rickstands asset (**A89**), of which is well-preserved. The group value of these assets provides context and understanding to their historical form and function. Significance is further determined through the preservation of the rural landscape to the north, of which has remained unaffected by development, contrary to the south which has experienced extensive modern residential development. None of these aspects will be affected by the Proposed Development.

[35] National Library of Wales (2026) *Tithe Maps of Wales.* Available at: https://places.library.wales/ [Accessed September 2026].

9.10.25. Overall, the magnitude of the impact is **negligible**, and the sensitivity of the receptor is **medium**. The effect will, therefore, be **negligible adverse** and **reversible**, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

Barn at Home Farm

9.10.26. The Grade II listed and County Treasure of Barn at Home Farm is an asset of medium heritage significance (**A126**). This asset is recorded 830 m north-west of the Site and retains evidential, and historical and aesthetic values as a post-medieval farm building.

9.10.27. The ZTV indicates potential intervisibility between this asset and the solar arrays. While close inspection of this asset was not possible due to its location within private land, it is considered that the undulating topography of the wider area would block and/or obscure the majority of the solar arrays from this asset, if visible.

9.10.28. As noted within the HEDBA (**Appendix 9A**), the significance of this asset is retained to its physical fabric, rural environs, inter-spatial relationship with the Cog Farm estate, and historical association with the Grade II listed Nicells (**A131**), of which provides context to the original purpose of the building. These elements of the asset's setting will not be impacted by the Proposed Development.

9.10.29. Overall, the magnitude of the impact is **negligible**, and the sensitivity of the receptor is **medium**. The effect will, therefore, be **negligible adverse** and **reversible**, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

Homestead Cottage, Swanbridge Road

9.10.30. The County Treasure of Homestead Cottage is an asset of medium heritage significance (**A230**). This asset is recorded 785 m north-west of the Site and retains evidential, and historical and aesthetic values as a post-medieval building.

9.10.31. The ZTV indicates potential intervisibility between this asset and the solar arrays. While close inspection of this asset was not possible due to its location within private land, it is considered that the undulating topography of the wider area would block and/or obscure the majority of the solar arrays from this asset, if visible.

9.10.32. Elements of setting which contribute to the significance of this asset comprise its historio-spatial relationship with nearby assets including the buildings at Cog Farm (**A90**, **A88**), Nicells (**A131**) and Home Farm (**A126**). The principal elevation of this building fronts the junction with Sully Road, Cog Road Swanbridge Road, in the opposite direction to the Site, and forms part of its historical context as a post-medieval dwelling within a formerly small hamlet, centred on the Cog Farm estate to the north-west. It is therefore considered that the significance and setting of this asset would not be affected by the Proposed Development.

9.10.33. Overall, the magnitude of the impact is **negligible**, and the sensitivity of the receptor is **medium**. The effect will, therefore, be **negligible adverse** and **reversible**, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

9.11. Additional Mitigation Measures

9.11.1. Embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development and have been taken into account within the assessment of likely significant effects. Where significant adverse effects remain, additional mitigation measures may be required to avoid or reduce those effects.

9.11.2. There are currently no additional mitigation measures set out for the Historic Environment. The scope of any additional mitigation measures required would be determined through consultation with the Heneb archaeological advisor upon their review of the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation results.

9.12. Residual Effects

9.12.1. Residual effects are the effects that remain following the implementation of all embedded and additional mitigation measures identified within this assessment.

9.12.2. Following the implementation of the embedded mitigation measures described in this chapter, residual effects are anticipated for the identified historic environment receptors, and are set out within **Table 9.17** 'Summary of Significant Effects'. There are no residual effects which are deemed to be significant in EIA terms.

9.13. Cumulative Effects

9.13.1. A cumulative effects assessment (CEA) has been undertaken for the Proposed Development which considers the combined impacts with other developments on the same single receptor or resource (inter-project effects). The detailed method followed in identifying and assessing potential cumulative effects is set out in **Chapter 2: Approach to the EIA**.

9.13.2. A long list of developments was compiled through a review of planning applications, local development allocations and other committed developments within the study area. These developments were screened to identify those with the potential to interact with the Proposed Development and give rise to cumulative effects. The developments taken forward to the detailed cumulative effects assessment are presented in **Table 2.8** of **Chapter 2: Approach to the EIA**, and the Grid Connection options are detailed in **Appendix 2A**.

9.13.3. The potential for cumulative effects has been considered for the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development. The assessment takes account of the

geographical and temporal overlap between the Proposed Development and other developments included within the cumulative assessment.

9.13.4. The cumulative assessment considers whether the interaction of effects from multiple developments could result in effects that are greater than those identified for the Proposed Development in isolation. Where no credible pathway for cumulative effects has been identified, this is stated and justified within the assessment.

9.13.5. In regard to the historic environment, there are no predicted cumulative effects on sensitive heritage receptors identified within this assessment. This is due to the distance between the receptors and the proposed developments, and the absence of potential impacts anticipated to the historic environment receptors which have been identified within this assessment.

9.13.6. Furthermore, it is considered that the grid connection associated with the Proposed Development would not incur cumulative impacts to buried historic environment receptors, as the grid connection would be installed within existing highways and therefore would not incur direct impacts to buried archaeological remains within the Site. Regarding sensitive built heritage receptors identified within this assessment, it is anticipated that no change would be experienced to their settings during the Grid Connection works, due to the nature of the works comprising installation of buried cables underground, and due to the distance between these assets and the proposed works. It is therefore considered that heritage significance would not be affected.

9.13.7. It is further considered that archaeological features which may extend from the Site into the trajectory of the proposed cable route, such as field boundaries, are likely to have been historically truncated and/or removed through the construction of the Cadoxton Branch of the Taff Vale Railway which separates the Site from the B4267 Lavernock Road highway, and the construction of the road itself. In conclusion, the cumulative assessment has identified that there would be no cumulative effect on sensitive heritage receptors resulting from the construction of the Grid Connection.

9.14. Monitoring Requirements

9.14.1. There are no monitoring requirements identified through the assessment process.

9.15. Summary

9.15.1. **Table 9.17** determines the summary of each Historic Environment receptor, how it is likely to be affected, how it will be mitigated for, and what the residual effects and monitoring requirements will include.

Table 9.17 - Summary of significant effects

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Embedded Mitigation	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect	Further Mitigation	Residual Effect	Monitoring
Built Heritage							
Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point (A1) Potential visual impacts through operation of the Proposed Development	Retention of existing woodland and field boundaries to preserve landscape character and natural screening.	High	Negligible	Reversible, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	None required	Not Significant	Not required
Scheduled Monument: St Mary's Well Bay Pillbox (A15) Potential visual impacts through operation of the Proposed Development	Retention of existing woodland and field boundaries to preserve landscape character and natural screening.	High	Negligible to Low	Reversible, Minor Adverse **Not Significant**	None required	Not Significant	Not required
Grade II Listed Building: Planned group of farmyard buildings at Cog Farm (A88) Potential visual impacts through operation of the Proposed Development	Solar panels will be mounted upon fixed-tilt support structures facing south, in the opposite direction to this asset.	Medium	Negligible	Reversible, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	None required	Not Significant	Not required
Grade II Listed Building: Cog House (A90) Potential visual impacts through operation of the Proposed Development	Solar panels will be mounted upon fixed-tilt support structures facing south, in the opposite direction to this asset.	Medium	Negligible	Reversible, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	None required	Not Significant	Not required

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Embedded Mitigation	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect	Further Mitigation	Residual Effect	Monitoring
Grade II Listed Building: Barn at Home Farm (A126) Potential visual impacts through operation of the Proposed Development	Solar panels will be mounted upon fixed-tilt support structures facing south, in the opposite direction to this asset.	Medium	Negligible	Reversible, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	None required	Not Significant	Not required
County Treasure: Homestead Cottage, Swanbridge Road (A230) Potential visual impacts through operation of the Proposed Development	Solar panels will be mounted upon fixed-tilt support structures facing south, in the opposite direction to this asset.	Medium	Negligible	Reversible, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	None required	Not Significant	Not required
Archaeological							
Unknown Linear Features: Trench 11 & Trench 25 Two linear features identified during geophysical survey and quantified through archaeological trial trenching.	HE-04 may be adopted to reduce physical truncation through extant remains if deemed archaeologically sensitive	Negligible	High	Permanent, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	To be determined through consultation with Heneb, if deemed a requirement	Not Significant	Not required

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Embedded Mitigation	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect	Further Mitigation	Residual Effect	Monitoring
Historic Field Boundaries: Trench 15 & Trench 29 Boundaries identified through review of 1845 tithe mapping, geophysical survey, and quantified through archaeological trial trenching.	HE-04 may be adopted to reduce physical truncation through extant remains if deemed archaeologically sensitive	Low	High	Permanent, Minor Adverse **Not Significant**	To be determined through consultation with Heneb, if deemed a requirement	Not Significant	Not required
Modern Pit Feature: Trench 27 Remains of modern pit containing glass material identified during archaeological trial trenching.	None required	Negligible	High	Permanent, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	None required	Not Significant	Not required
Discrete Features: Trench 19 Cluster of linear post settings relating to activity during WWII.	HE-04 may be adopted to reduce physical truncation through extant remains if deemed archaeologically sensitive	Negligible	High	Permanent, Negligible Adverse **Not Significant**	To be determined through consultation with Heneb, if deemed a requirement	Not Significant	Not required

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Embedded Mitigation	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect	Further Mitigation	Residual Effect	Monitoring
Previously Unknown Archaeological Remains and Assets within the Site Unknown historic assets relating to previous activity within the Site, and geophysical survey features not quantified through archaeological trial trenching.		Negligible to Low	High	Permanent, Negligible to Minor Adverse **Not Significant**	To be determined through consultation with Heneb, if deemed a requirement	Not Significant	Not required

9.16. Further Work to be Undertaken

9.16.1. This section describes the further work to be undertaken to support the Historic Environment assessment presented in the ES.

9.16.2. Following receipt of the final Archaeological Evaluation Report, the final assessment will consider the results of the Heneb (Dyfed Archaeological Services) archaeological evaluation in full, including analysis and discussion on any potential additional receptors identified through the archaeological works which may be impacted through construction of the Proposed Development.

9.16.3. The final assessment reported within this chapter will take account of relevant consultation responses received during the EIA process, including feedback obtained through the Pre-application Consultation (PAC) process, discussions with statutory consultees and stakeholders, and any subsequent refinements to the Proposed Development.