

Blackberry Lane Solar, Pembrokeshire
Settings Impact Assessment
June 2020
Updated August 2020

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Report

Settings Impact Assessment

Site

Blackberry Lane Solar, Pembrokeshire

Date

June 2020

Updated August 2020

Planning Authority

Pembrokeshire County Council

Site Centred At

SN 01782 03215

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This settings impact assessment has considered land at Blackberry Lane, Cosheston, Pembrokeshire, Wales, which is under consideration for the installation and operation of a solar farm. This assessment has:

- Assessed which historic assets have the potential to be affected by the proposed development, by means of a zone of theoretical visibility and a site visit.
- Assessed the setting and significance of the historic assets which could be affected, and their relationship to the study site.
- Assessed the indirect effects the proposed development would have on the significance of the historic assets which could be affected, through changes to their settings.

This assessment has also considered whether any of the potential indirect effects to the settings of historic assets would comprise significant environmental effects, as referred to in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017, and would therefore warrant full assessment within the environmental impact assessment (EIA).

The settings of designated historic assets in the wider area around the study site has been assessed and due to the presence of considerable screening, distance and the nature of the local topography, the proposed development would not affect the significance of the great majority of the historic assets in the wider area.

The only designated historic asset which may be subject to an adverse effect would be the Church of St Mary, located approximately 225m to the west of the study site, as the proposed development may be glimpsed from within parts of the churchyard, particularly in winter views. However, in response the proposed development would close gaps in the existing hedgerow along the boundaries of the study site, and would grow these to an eventual height of 4m. This will provide effective screening within 2 to 5 years of operation. The landscape surrounding the church contains a number of sizeable hedgerow and trees, and so the proposed hedgerow along the western boundary of the study site would be in keeping with the general character of the area. This would effectively screen the proposed development from the churchyard, and also from nearby footpaths that lead to the church, such that the experience of the church, which is provided by its setting would be preserved.

On this basis, with the benefit of the embedded mitigation described above, the proposed development would result in no more than a slight adverse degree of effect in the first 2 to 5 years of operation, after which the effect would reduce to negligible as the screening fully matures. As such, with the benefit of the mitigation measures set out, there would be no significant adverse effects. Due to the proximity of the church to the proposed development and the potential for short term slight adverse effect, the potential effects to the church should be considered within the cultural heritage EIA chapter.

Other designated historic assets, including Carew Castle, and the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape, were assessed and it has been found that the proposed development would not result in more than a negligible effect to the significance of these, which would comprise modest changes in the surroundings of these assets, but no harm or loss of significance. As such the proposed development is not expected to result in any significance environmental effects to these historic assets, and they will require no more than a brief consideration within the cultural heritage EIA chapter, to confirm the assessments within this assessment.

Therefore, it is clear that the proposed development would conserve the historic environment and would not contravene policies that are in place to protect the historic assets.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Settings Impact Assessment (SIA) considers land at Blackberry Lane, Pembrokeshire, which is proposed for a solar farm (Fig. 1). It has been prepared by Orion Heritage Ltd on behalf of Wessex Solar Power Ltd. The site (hereafter referred to as the 'study site') is located at grid reference SN 01782 03215.
- 1.2 The assessment identifies and assesses the significance of historic assets on and close to the study site, their settings and how their settings relate to their significance. This assessment also considers the potential effects the proposed development would have on the setting of designated historic assets in the vicinity, and also considers these effects in relation to local and national policy and legislation. This assessment will also consider whether any of the potential indirect effects to the settings of historic assets would comprise significant effects, as referred to in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017, and would therefore warrant full assessment within the environmental impact assessment (EIA).
- 1.3 This report deals with potential effects to the setting of historic assets only. The potential for and effect on buried archaeological remains is dealt with in a separate report.

Site Conditions

- 1.4 The study site comprises a number of enclosed arable fields and part of a further field, totalling an area of approximately 34.3ha (see Fig. 1).

The Proposed Development

- 1.5 It is proposed to install a solar installation, comprising arrays of photovoltaic panels across the study site. The installation would consist of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels with a maximum overall height of 2.5m, the upgrade of an existing access track into the study site, fencing, security cameras and a number of small buildings to house transformers and other electrical equipment. The panels would be mounted on small piled foundations which would be driven to the ground. On average the piled foundations for the solar arrays would be driven approximately 1.5m into the ground and each pile would measure no more than 0.01m² in area.
- 1.6 Foundations for the transformers, substation, switchgear and batter are understood to be minimal (technical information is provided separately in the technical drawing pack). No large-scale ground reduction or landscaping is planned for the development.
- 1.7 No large-scale ground reduction or landscaping is planned for the development.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.8 The study site is located north of the A477 and west of Blackberry Lane. The study site occupies a slight south-facing slope with a height above ordnance datum (aOD) of approximately 36m at the north boundary of the study site, falling to approximately 23m at the southern boundary.
- 1.9 The solid geology of the study site comprises Limestone of the Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation (undifferentiated). Limestone and Mudstone of the Avon Group and Limestone of the Pembroke Limestone Group. No superficial deposits were recorded (Geology of Britain Viewer 2019).

2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings.
- 2.3 Section 66(1) states:
- “In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.*
- 2.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention ‘to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’ in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area, that is provided by the policy framework outlined below.

Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017

- 2.5 The EIA Regulations 2017 require that the local planning authority has a full understanding of the potential significant environmental effects which would result from a proposed development, when deciding whether to grant consent for that development. The regulations set out a process by which projects which should be subject to EIA are identified, and for assessing, consulting and coming to a decision on those projects which are likely to have significant environmental effects.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act

- 2.6 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act is new policy and guidance in the form of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) specific to the Historic Environment (see below), and changes to Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment.

Planning Policy Wales

- 2.7 The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Version 10 from December 2018. This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.
- 2.8 Section 6.1 of PPW, entitled ‘The Historic Environment’, provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of historic assets. Section 6.1 sets out the Welsh Governments specific objectives for the historic environment as seeking to:

- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;

- conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
- safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
- preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
- protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

2.9 Section 6.1 of PPW defines the historic environment as

The historic environment comprises all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment

2.10 The purpose of the TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the aspects of the historic environment should be considered, broken down into the following categories:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Archaeological remains;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Historic Landscapes; and
- Historic assets of special local interest.

Local Planning Policy

2.11 Planning policy for the study site is provided by The Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (adopted 2013). This contains the following policies relevant to this assessment:

GN.38 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment

Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity.

Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales 2011

2.12 This document provides the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers. Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process.

2.13 The document sets out six conservation principles:

- Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values;

- Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital;
- The historic environment is a shared resource;
- Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

2.14 Conservation Principles also provides definitions of the historic environment and historic assets:

- **Historic Environment** - All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried, or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed.
- **Historic Assets** - An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, an historic building, or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.

2.15 Conservation Principles defines the significance of a historic asset as: “the sum of the cultural heritage values, often set out in a Statement of Significance”. The document also sets out that to properly assess the significance of a historic asset, its four component values must be understood:

- Evidential value
- Historical value
- Aesthetic value
- Communal value

Cadw Setting Guidance

2.16 Guidance on setting in Wales is provided by the Cadw Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017). This guidance defines setting as follows:

The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.

2.17 The guidance also provides a four-step process for the assessment of setting:

- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
- Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

2.18 This staged process allows the setting of the historic asset to be understood and for development proposals to be responsive to their settings where potential impacts may occur.

3.0 Approach to assessment of effects

Introduction

- 3.1 This assessment will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of historic assets, through effects to their settings. This will include any historic assets within the study site, and those in the surrounding area, whose setting may be affected.
- 3.2 Historic assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including that set out in Cadw's guidance "The Setting of Historic Assts in Wales (Cadw 2017). The historic assets which require assessment have been selected with reference to registers of historic assets held by Cadw and accessed from their website, as well as information held by the LPA on conservation areas and historic assets. A basic search radius of 5km from the study site boundary was used to establish which historic assets required assessment for impacts, which is usually sufficient to ensure all assets which require consideration are properly assessed. The only exception is grade II listed buildings and conservation areas, where a 1km search radius is considered appropriate.
- 3.3 Following consultation with Cadw, this area was expanded to include listed buildings designated at grade II within 3km of the study site, where these fall within the ZTV. This assessment was therefore expanded to include a consideration of these buildings.
- 3.4 This chapter will describe assets which may be affected by the proposed development and will assess the relationship of the study site to those assets, and the effect the proposed development would have on their significance.
- 3.5 Not all designated historic assets within this radius will require full assessment for impacts; where a designated historic asset has been excluded, a clear justification will be provided, for example if the asset is sufficiently far, and well screened from the study site. Also, not all assets will require the same level of assessment. The level of detail will be sufficient to inform the nature and degree of effect of development within the study area on the significance of the historic asset in question.

Assessment of impacts

- 3.6 The assessment of the overall impact of the proposed solar farm on the significance of historic assets is evaluated by taking into account both the heritage significance of the historic asset and the magnitude of the predicted effect on that significance.

Significance of heritage assets

- 3.7 The importance or value of cultural heritage resources is set out in Table 1 below, in order to inform this process.

Table 1: Criteria for appraisal of level of importance of historic assets	
Importance / value	Description
Very High	- World Heritage Sites
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites of demonstrable schedulable quality & importance; - Protected Wreck Sites - Listed buildings - Designated registered parks and gardens with highly graded listed buildings - Registered Landscapes with highly graded listed buildings and/or scheduled ancient monuments and other significance historic assets

Table 1: Criteria for appraisal of level of importance of historic assets	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation Areas with highly graded listed buildings or scheduled ancient monuments
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authority designated sites and their settings; - Conservation areas with limited numbers of designated heritage assets - Registered parks with a limited number of lower graded listed buildings - Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups; - Sites whose importance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.
No importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites with no surviving archaeological or historical component.

3.8 Assessments of the level of effect on the significance of historic assets is based upon the extent to which factors that contribute to the significance of the assets would be affected by the proposed development. This process is not quantitative but relies upon professional judgement at each step. However, the factors considered in informing these judgments and in arriving at the various rankings of value and magnitudes of impacts are observable facts (i.e. numbers of assets, spatial relationships, designations, impacts).

3.9 The general criteria for the assessment of the level of effect on the significance of identified historic assets is set out in table 2, below.

Table 2: Criteria for appraisal of degree of adverse effect on historic assets	
Level of effect	Description
Major Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total or substantial loss of the significance of a historic asset. - Harm to a historic asset through effects to its setting, such that the significance of the asset would be totally lost or substantially reduced (e.g. the significance of a designated historic asset would be reduced to such a degree that its designation would be questionable; the significance of an undesignated historic asset would be reduced to such a degree that its categorisation as a historic asset would be questionable).
Moderate Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate harm to a historic asset, such that the asset's significance would be materially affected/considerably devalued, but not totally or substantially lost.
Minor Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of harm to the significance of a historic asset. - This could include the removal of fabric that forms part of the historic asset, but that is not integral to its significance (e.g. the demolition of later extensions/additions of little intrinsic value). - Low level of harm to the historic asset's significance through effects to its setting.
Slight Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A slight effect to the significance of a heritage asset. - An example would be limited disturbance of an archaeological asset, but which does not actually damage the archaeological interest of the asset in any way.

Table 2: Criteria for appraisal of degree of adverse effect on historic assets	
Level of effect	Description
	- A limited degree of effect through changes to setting, but the degree of effect would not be readily discernible, or meaningfully affect appreciation.
Negligible	- A change to a historic asset or its setting that involves no loss of significance or any harm.
No Impact	- No change to a historic asset or its setting.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

- 3.10 This assessment has been informed by a model Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the surrounding area. The ZTV analysis was carried out using the following parameters:
- DTM data used in calculations is OS Terrain 5 that has been used to create a “bare earth” Digital Surface Model (DSM).
 - Viewer height was set at 1.7m.
 - Calculations include earth curvature and light refraction N.B. This Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) image illustrates the theoretical extent of where the development will be visible from, assuming 100% visibility, accounting for local topography.
- 3.11 The site visit confirmed that the ZTV model produced for the study site represents a “safe” representation of potential intervisibility, with several areas indicated as tentatively intervisible, which in practice were well screened.

Impacts other than visual

- 3.12 The proposed solar farm would not produce noise or light pollution, or generate increased traffic, or other effects which could adversely affect these assets in a way unrelated to visibility. Therefore, where these assets fall outside the ZTV it is considered that the proposed development would not affect their significance.

Photos

- 3.13 A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has also been produced for the study site, in conjunction with this assessment. As such viewpoints taken as part of the LVIA are cross referenced in the assessment below using the same viewpoint numbers as in the LVIA. A number of photographs have been taken during the site visit for illustrative purposes.
- 3.14 The location from which the photographs were taken is shown in Figure 4.

Understanding the significance of adverse effects

- 3.15 Due to the higher protection provided to heritage assets of higher importance, the significance of an adverse effect to the planning balance will vary depending on the importance of the asset in question (as defined in Table 1, above), as well as the level of adverse effect identified (as defined in Table 2).
- 3.16 Table 3, below, takes into account these two factors to define the significance of any identified adverse effect.

Table 3: Criteria for determining significance of effect					
Level of Importance (Table 1)	Degree of adverse effect (Table 2)				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Slight	Negligible
Very High	Very Large	Large	Moderate / Large	Minor	Negligible
High	Large	Moderate / Large	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Negligible
Medium	Moderate / Large	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Slight	Negligible
Low	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Slight	Negligible	Negligible

- 3.17 The categories of significance of effect defined in Table 3, above, have been devised with reference to best practice as set out in ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (ICOMOS 2011) as well as the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges volume 11 (Standards for Highways).
- 3.18 The categories of significance of effect are not meant to be proscriptive, but are rather meant to allow the professional judgement of the assessor to be articulated clearly and consistently across different types of effects to historic assets of varying nature, quality and significance, allowing for nuance where necessary. In recognition of this, where there are two options within a category of significance of effect, the assessor will provide evidence for one or the other of the options. For example, if an asset of high importance is subject to a moderate degree of adverse effect, the significance of that effect may be Moderate or Large, depending on the nature of the effect and of the asset in question. Ultimately, the most appropriate categorisation of the significance of effect must be chosen, using professional judgement which is informed by a thorough understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and the nature of the effect.
- 3.19 Where the significance of effect is assessed as being Moderate or higher, this is considered to be a significant effect as referred to in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017.

4.0 Historic assets, including assessment of significance and impact assessment

Listed buildings

*Listed Buildings Graded I and II**

- 4.1 Listed buildings designated at grades I and II* were considered for a 5km radius around the study site, as buildings designated at this level tend to have exceptional architectural interest, and their settings are more likely to be sensitive to change, even by effects at some distance.
- 4.2 There are a large quantity of higher graded listed buildings in the search radius. However, the ZTV, a desk-based review of viewpoints on Google Earth and Streetview, and the site visit have shown that almost all of these would not be intervisible with the proposed development (see Figure 3). The only higher graded listed buildings which were potentially intervisible with the proposed development according to the ZTV are Carew Castle (Cadw ref 5937, Grade I), and the nearby Carew Cross (Cadw ref 5938, Grade I) and bridge (Cadw ref 5939, Grade II*), which are located 2.2km to the east of the study site. The castle, cross and bridge are also scheduled ancient monuments (Cadw refs PE001, PE009 and PE083 respectively). These historic assets are considered further below.
- 4.3 The remaining buildings are all completely screened from the study site by intervening topography, as is their vicinity such that it is clear that the proposed development would not affect any experience provided by their settings. Given this it is clear that the proposed development would have no impact on their significance, and it is not necessary to assess them further. A list of the higher graded listed buildings within 5km of the study site which have been reviewed but lie outside of the ZTV and do not require further assessment is provided in Appendix 1, at the back of this report.

Carew Castle, Cross and Bridge

- 4.4 Carew Castle is a significant building, occupying the land to the south of the Carew River. The Carew Cross is located within the castle grounds and the bridge crosses the river 200m to the northeast of the castle. The Cadw register of scheduled ancient monuments provides a useful summary of the historic interest of the castle (Cadw PE001):

The castle is situated on a low ridge which commands a crossing point of the Carew River at its tidal reach and was first established, on the site of earlier prehistoric and later fortifications c 1100 by Gerald of Windsor. Subsequently it was held by the de Carew family who constructed the late thirteenth-early fourteenth century building present today which has seen later modifications and additions. It comprises three towered ranges set about a courtyard, with a walled forecourt to the east beyond which is the remains of an outer court. The great hall is in the western range, flanked by two great towers that rise above spurred bases. The chapel is in a polygonal tower projecting into the forecourt. In 1480 the castle was disposed of by Sir Edmund Carew to Rhys ap Thomas who had supported Henry Tudor (Henry VII) after his landing at Milford Haven. The castle was then remodelled into a comfortable Tudor palace with additions intended to achieve a more contemporary, uniform and decorative whole. A small gatehouse was built leading into the outer ward at this time. The downfall of Rhys ap Thomas's descendants meant that in 1558 the castle was granted by the crown to Sir John Perrot. He removed the castle's northeast tower and north curtain to construct a great north range of five rooms, the second floor of which is occupied by a gallery over 40m in length; the façade of this building is typically Elizabethan. Extensive gardens and orchards were developed around the castle particularly to the east where the main approach was through grassy courts with gardens to either side. A walled garden survives together with earthworks of both gardens and buildings, including the sites of ox-houses. West of the castle are the remains of a terraced garden facing the river and earthworks thought to include the sites of lime kiln, stables and a small dock or landing-stage. The castle was refortified during the Civil war

and a low bank outside the middle gatehouse is the remains of an angular redan for artillery, south of the castle a broad L-shaped ditch may also relate to this period. Sir John Perrot had been convicted of treason in 1592 and the castle subsequently let out to tenants, the resulting general decline led to its final abandonment about 1686. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

4.5 Cadw summarise the special interest of the castle as follows:

Listed grade I as a monument of national importance, a fine specimen of Edwardian military planning and Tudor domestic architecture, associated in its heyday with some of the most powerful figures in Welsh history.

4.6 A bridge is likely to have been present on the site of the current bridge since the Medieval period, and the existing bridge dates to the 18th century (Cadw 5939). The Carew Cross is located on the eastern boundary of the castle grounds, and dates to approximately AD 1035-6 and is thought to have been moved to the grounds of the castle in around AD 1690 (Cadw 5938). All of these buildings and monuments are of high significance, and have considerable architectural, historic and archaeological interest, as well as aesthetic value, which can be appreciated from within their setting. While important views of the castle are available throughout the grounds and from the visitor car park, key views are provided along the river to the north, from which the strategic position of the castle is legible, as is its architectural interest, and group value with the bridge (see plate 1, below).



Plate 1 – Looking W from bridge towards Carew Castle and study site, which is not visible (35mm focal length: 74mm)

4.7 Important views of the castle are also provided by the public footpaths to the north of the castle, which again provide a good experience of the castles architectural and historic interest, its group value with nearby historic buildings, as well as its dominant position in the landscape, a marker of the significant role it has played in the locality over the centuries (see plate 2, below).



Plate 2 – Looking S towards castle from footpath to the north (35mm focal length: 51mm)

- 4.8 The setting of the castle, cross and bridge makes an important contribution to their significance, by providing a context in which their special interest can be appreciated and understood.
- 4.9 The study site is at some distance from the setting of the castle and during the site visit no visibility was noted, even from the car park which has a more open character (see plate 3, below).



Plate 3 – Looking W from castle car park towards study site (35mm focal length: 32mm)

- 4.10 Furthermore, during the site walkover no views or experience of the castle was noted from within the study site. A review of the modelled intervisibility shows that any theoretical views would be highly oblique, and the ZTV did not fully account for all of the areas of established woodland and hedgerows in the intervening landscape. As such it is clear that in practice the proposed development would not be visible from the setting of the castle, nor would it affect the significance of the castle, bridge, cross or other historic assets in the vicinity. The footpaths to the north of the study site were reviewed in the LVIA, from a higher elevation than shown in plate 2, and it was confirmed that the proposed development would not be visible from even this more elevated location.

- 4.11 On this basis, it is considered that the proposed development would result in no impact to Carew Castle, Carew Cross and Carew bridge.

Grade II listed buildings

- 4.12 Listed buildings designated at Grade II were considered for a 1km radius from the boundary of the study site (see Fig. 3), as buildings designated at this grade, while still of high significance, tend to have more localised settings with less sensitivity to change.
- 4.13 As part of the scoping and consultation for this assessment, Cadw were consulted on a draft version of this SIA. In their response, they requested that additional buildings within 3km of the study site boundary are also considered for completeness, as the ZTV suggested some, very limited, intervisibility. These buildings will be considered further below, after the listed buildings within 1km of the study site are considered.

Listed buildings within 1km of the study site boundary

- 4.14 A total of 10 grade II listed buildings are located within the search radius, of which five are located within the Cosheston Conservation Area (CA), approximately 600m to the northwest of the study site at the nearest point:

- 5955 - St Michaels Church
- 5956 - Hill House and Garden Wall
- 17265 - Old Rectory
- 17266 - Brewery Inn
- 17267 - Funeral Car Tenement

- 4.15 With the remaining five located in the wider area:

- 5988 - Church of St Mary
- 17271 - Lower Nash Corn Mill
- 17270 - Little Mayeston
- 5957 - Paskeston Hall
- 5989 - Upper Nash Farmhouse

- 4.16 The listed buildings in Cosheston will be considered together with the CA below, as the CA provides the context for these buildings. The remaining buildings will be considered separately.

5988 - The Church of St Mary

- 4.17 The Church of St Mary is located 225m to the west of the study site at the nearest point. Cadw provide a useful summary of the history and special interest of the church (Cadw ref 5988):

History

The church was rebuilt on earlier foundations, 1841-2, by George Gwyther, architect, of Pembroke Dock. It was repaired in the 1890's but retains its early C19 arrangement virtually intact. The parish is closely connected to Upton, and there are Tasker and Neale graves in the churchyard and memorials within the church.

Exterior

The church is of rubble masonry, rebuilt on the foundations of the earlier church, and part of the masonry, especially near the W end, may be retained from the earlier structure. The church now consists of nave cum chancel under one roof and there is a small N vestry. Larger stones at quoins.

Ashlar bellcote with single bell above gable coping at W end. The E and W windows are of three lights, round headed, with flat arches. Other windows are similar but of two lights. Four-centred W doorway.

Interior

There is no marked division into nave and chancel. There is no chancel arch, and the plain plaster ceiling is continuous from end to end. At the W is a gallery with a handrail on turned balusters, above a small internal porch. The vestry is at the N reached under stone archway. Rough stonework is exposed at the reveals of the E window. Plain coloured glass throughout. Box pews.

Reason for designation

Listed as an important example of a pre-Ecclesiological Movement C19 church, retaining most of its original character.

- 4.18 As can be seen from the list description, the significance of the church is multi-faceted, deriving from both architectural interest and historic interest, as well as communal value. There may also be some archaeological interest in the form of buried remains of the earlier church, although these are likely to be limited.
- 4.19 The church is situated within a churchyard which is the key part of its setting, in particular the western part of the churchyard, where a seat is located and a good prospect of the modest church tower and entrance are afforded (see plate 4, below).



Plate 4 – Looking E towards church of St Mary, study site is behind, but not visible (35mm focal length: 29mm)

- 4.20 Any experience of the church from the wider area is limited, due to the presence of substantive and mature trees and hedgerows in the intervening landscape. A view of the church is possible from the western boundary of the study site, where there is an opening in the hedgerow, and also a gap in the trees within the churchyard (see plate 5, below).



Plate 5 – Looking W towards church of St Mary from western boundary of study site (35mm focal length: 88mm, zoomed in for clarity)

- 4.21 However, views from elsewhere in the wider area are limited, and no further views of the church were noted from within the study site during the site visit. The immediate churchyard setting of the church makes an important contribution to its significance, providing the best appreciation of its architectural interest, as well as of its communal value. Views from the surrounding area are limited, and provide some appreciation of the architectural interest of the church, and also of its historic function as a small rural church. As such views from the wider area make a modest contribution to the significance of the church. As has been noted above, there are views of the church from the western boundary of the study site. During the site visit, it was also noted that some limited views of the study site, through small gaps in the hedgerow, may be possible from the more elevated parts of the churchyard (see plate 6, below).



Plate 6 – Looking E towards study site from elevated part of churchyard. Small parts of the study site can be seen in small gaps in the hedge in the far right of the photo (35mm focal length: 46mm)

- 4.22 There is therefore potential for the proposed development to be visible from the setting of the church, albeit to a very limited degree. In response to this potential effect the proposed development would gap up and maintain the hedgerow along the western boundary of the study site, and would manage these to an eventual height of 4m. This would effectively screen the

proposed development within 2 to 5 years. This measure would effectively screen the proposed development from the setting of the church. The surrounding landscape also contains a number of substantial hedgerows and trees, and so the screening would be consistent with this, and would not change the character of the setting of the church. Finally, views of the church from the western boundary of the study site and adjacent field would still be possible, and any limited views from the footpath to the west of the study site would be unaffected.

- 4.23 It is therefore considered that, with the benefit of the embedded mitigation within the proposed development, the proposed development would have no more than a slight adverse effect in the first 2 to 5 years of operation, reducing to negligible after 5 years. This effect is not considered a significant effect.

17271 - Lower Nash Corn Mill

- 4.24 Lower Nash Corn Mill is located close to the Church of St Mary, 300m to the west of the study site. The building comprises a 19th century corn mill, which is still located adjacent to a mill pond and a drain. Cadw state that the key reason for the designation of the corn mill is its complete condition, and preservation of a mid-19th century corn mill.
- 4.25 The setting of the mill is enclosed, and it is surrounded by substantive woodland, limiting any experience of the mill from the surrounding area. During the site visit, it was not possible to see the mill from publicly accessible routes, even from the nearby churchyard (see plate 7).



Plate 7 – Looking W towards Lower Nash Corn Mill from churchyard, but it is obscured by intervening trees and buildings (35mm focal length: 46mm)

- 4.26 The study site is completely screened from the immediate setting of the corn mill, and the screening planned for the proposed development would ensure that the proposed solar farm would not affect the setting of the mill. Therefore it is considered that the proposed development would have no impact on the corn mill.

17270 - Little Mayeston

- 4.27 Little Mayeston comprises a house originally dating to the late 18th century, but which was converted into two cottages until 1922, when it was converted back into a single dwelling. Cadw state that the key reason for its designation is that it comprises a fine vernacular structure with many important surviving features and an excellent south-facing elevation (Cadw ref 17270).
- 4.28 The setting of the house comprises the experience provided by the southern garden of the southern elevation, as well as views out towards the south from the house (see plates 8 and 9).

The historic interest of the house is more difficult to appreciate from the wider area, although it is visible from the footpath which leads to the house from the north (see plate 10).

- 4.29 The site visit has confirmed that the study site is not visible from the setting of the house, nor does it form part of the important views towards the south from the southern elevation of the house. Furthermore, the proposed development would not include any tall structures that would intrude into any of the views of or from the house. On this basis it is considered that the proposed development would result in no impact on the house.



Plate 8 – Looking N towards Little Mayeston from footpath to the south (35mm focal length: 29mm)



Plate 9 – Looking S from footpath near Little Mayeston, study site is to the left and not visible in this view (35mm focal length: 29mm)



Plate 10 – Looking SW from footpath near Little Mayeston (35mm focal length: 29mm)

5957 - Paskeston Hall

- 4.30 Paskeston Hall is situated 340m to the north west of the study site at the nearest point, and comprises an early 18th century house, which was substantially extended in the 19th century. The Cadw register states that the house is listed “as an important house of two periods, with early C18 features in the older N part and a finely proportioned garden front of Regency character in the recent S part” (Cadw 5957).
- 4.31 The house is set in a farmstead, with associated cottages and houses to the northeast, and a formal wood and an avenue to the south. The southern elevation of the house is key, as is demonstrated by the deliberate expansion of this part of the house in the 19th century, and the formal layout of the value to the south.
- 4.32 The woodland surrounding the house constrains the extent of the setting of the house, with any experience largely confined to the immediate surroundings. During the site visit no views of the house were noted from within the study site, and care was taken to check for any glimpsed views. The site visit therefore has found that in practice, the study site does not form a meaningful part of the setting of the house.
- 4.33 The proposed development would be largely screened from the house by the presence of the mature woodland to the immediate south of the house. Also, the proposed development would not be within the central view cone looking south from the house, nor would it interfere with any key views of the house. As such, the proposed development would not materially affect the experience of the house which is provided by its setting, nor any other aspect of its historic or architectural interest. It is therefore considered that the proposed development would result in a negligible effect, consisting of a small change in the wider landscape around the house, but not one that results in any harm or loss to the significance of the house. This would not comprise a significant effect.

5989 - Upper Nash Farmhouse

- 4.34 Upper Nash Farmhouse is located approximately 475m to the south of the study site at the nearest point. It comprises an early 19th century farmhouse, and still functions as a farmhouse, with a number of associated farm buildings located to the south (see plates 11 and 12 below).
- 4.35 Cadw states that the reason for the designation of the building is that it survives as an early 19th century farmhouse, which retains an impressive chimney from an earlier house (Cadw 5989).



Plate 11 – Looking E towards Upper Nash Farmhouse on right (35mm focal length: 29mm)



Plate 12 – Looking S towards non-designated historic barn to the S of Upper Nash Farmhouse. Study site is located to the north, but is not visible in photo (35mm focal length: 29mm)

- 4.36 The setting of the farmhouse is largely confined to the experience provided by the adjacent road, and within the grounds of the farmhouse, with views from the surrounding area screened by the presence of intervening buildings. During the site visit, no views of the farmhouse were possible due to intervening modern agricultural buildings (see plate 13, below).
- 4.37 The presence of the intervening buildings also meant that the experience of the surrounding landscape from the immediate setting of the farmhouse was also relatively limited, with no direct views of the study site noted during the site visit (see plate 11 above).



Plate 13 – Looking S towards Upper Nash Farmhouse from southern boundary of eastern part of study site. Farmhouse is completely screened by intervening modern agricultural buildings in centre of photo (35mm focal length: 88mm; zoomed in for clarity)

- 4.38** As such, it is possible that the proposed development may be noticed in the distance on the approach to the farmhouse, however in practice when in the immediate setting, from where the architectural and historic interest of the farmhouse can be best appreciated, the proposed development would not be noticeable. As such, it is considered that the proposed development would introduce a change in the wider setting of the farmhouse, but this change would not affect the appreciation of the farmhouses' architectural and historic interest which is provided by its setting, nor any other aspect of its significance. As such it is considered that the proposed development would result in a negligible effect, comprising a change to the wider landscape, but one that would not affect its significance. This would not comprise a significant effect.

Cosheston Conservation Area, and listed buildings therein

- 4.39** The Cosheston Conservation Area (CA), is situated approximately 600m to the northwest of the study site at the nearest point. It contains five listed buildings, all designated at Grade II:
- 5955 - St Michaels Church
 - 5956 - Hill House and Garden Wall
 - 17265 - Old Rectory
 - 17266 - Brewery Inn
 - 17267 - Funeral Car Tenement
- 4.40** The CA covers the historic core of Cosheston, and extends along Point Lane and The Cross, as well to the south along the approach to the village from the south west. A figure showing the CA, together with the listed buildings it contains, is provided below in plate 14 for ease of reference.
- 4.41** The southern part of the CA includes a bridge which crosses Cosheston Pill, which is also a marked viewpoint and provides views along the waterway (see plate 15), which is also within the Milford Haven Waterway historic landscape (which is considered further below).

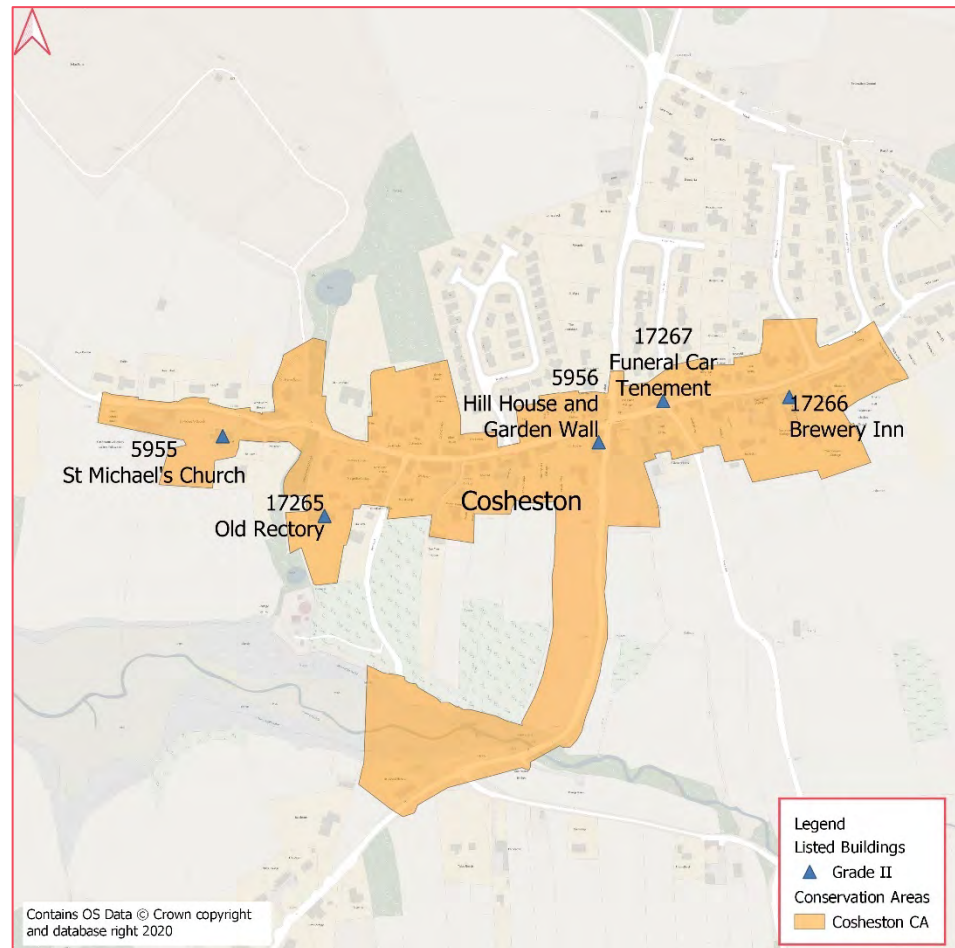


Plate 14 – Plan of Cosheston CA, showing listed buildings (scale 1 to 7,500 at A4)



Plate 15 – Looking W along Cosheston Pill from viewing location in southern part of Cosheston CA (35mm focal length: 29mm)

- 4.42 The northern part of the CA is focussed on Point Lane and The Cross, where a concentration of historic buildings is located, including the listed buildings noted above (see plate 14, and also plate 16 below). The setting of the CA is largely provided by the experience from the main roads within Cosheston, which provide the best appreciation not only of the listed buildings contained therein, but also of other non-designated historic buildings in the area. Much of the experience within the CA is relatively enclosed, with the exception of the long views to the west along Cosheston Pill

provided in the south of the CA, and also in the westernmost part of the CA, where St Michaels Church has commanding views across the valley to the south.



Plate 16 – Looking W along The Cross in Cosheston CA; the Grade II listed Brewery Inn is on the left (35mm focal length: 29mm)

- 4.43** While the ZTV suggests there is potential for some visibility between the proposed development and the CA, in practice the site visit confirmed that the trees and other intervening landscape features limited any intervisibility. It was, on occasion, possible to make out the settlement of Cosheston in the distance, however, in such views no historic building or feature is discernible, nor any of the heritage values of the area appreciated (see for example plate 17, below).



Plate 17 – Looking NW from centre of study site towards Cosheston; some residential dwellings are just visible among the trees, but none of the character of the CA is discernible (35mm focal length: 29mm)

- 4.44** Furthermore, the study site is not part of any of the more open views from the CA to the surrounding landscape as is afforded in the west and south of the CA. As such, the study site is not considered to form a meaningful part of the setting of the CA, and cannot be said to contribute to the significance of the CA, nor of the listed buildings contained therein.
- 4.45** The proposed development would not be noticeable from within the CA, nor would it affect the experience in key views along the main routes of the CA, nor the view along Cosheston Pill in the

south of the CA. On this basis it is considered that the proposed development would result in a negligible effect, consisting of a small change to the wider landscape, but not one that would result in any harm or loss. This is not considered a significant effect.

Grade II listed buildings within 3km of the study site boundary

Grade II listed buildings in Carew

- 4.46 As noted earlier, during pre-application consultation, Cadw requested that the following listed buildings, designated at grade II, were also considered within this assessment for completeness:
- 6309 - Bangeston Hall
 - 5942 - Carew Inn
 - 594 - No. 9 Picton Terrace, Carew Village, Tenby, DYFED, SA70 8SL
 - 6603 - Castle Lodge
 - 6604 - No. 6 Picton Terrace, Carew Village, Tenby, DYFED, SA70 8SL
 - 18198 - Castle Entrance Gatepiers and Old Cobbler's Shop
 - 18199 - No 1 & 2 Picton Terrace
 - 18201 - Old Stable Cottage
 - 18202 - No. 5 Picton Terrace, Carew Village, Tenby, SA70 8SL
 - 18203 - No. 7 Picton Terrace, Carew Village, Tenby, SA70 8SL
 - 18204 - No. 8 Picton Terrace, Carew Village, Tenby, SA70 8SL
 - 18219 - Milepost near Carew Cricket Ground
- 4.47 All of the above buildings, with the exception of Bangeston Hall, are located in Carew, on average 2.45km to the east of the study site at the nearest point. The location of these buildings within Carew are shown in plate 18 below, together with the extent of the Carew Conservation Area, which contains most of them, except for the Milepost near the Carew Cricket Ground.
- 4.48 The settlement at Carew was visited during the site visit undertaken as part of this assessment. All of the listed buildings in Carew mentioned above, again with the exception of the milestone, line Bird's Lane, which is the main route through the settlement and CA. The route along the lane provides the setting of the buildings, with the western end of the lane providing views of the Castle Entrance and Carew Castle, and the Carew Inn is a prominent building at the junction of Bird's Lane and Carew Lane. The experience along Bird's Lane is relatively constrained, with views limited to the route, until one reaches the western end, at the junction with Carew Lane, in which a good prospect of the castle is provided. The setting of the milestone is focussed on the roadside, and the legibility of the historic relationship the milestone has with the route to Carew.
- 4.49 The route along Carew Lane was examined during the site visit and it was clear that in practice the study site is completely screened by a combination of intervening topography as well as mature hedges (see plates 1, 2 and 3 above; plate 1 was taken at the point at which the view towards the study site is clearest). Furthermore, planting along the eastern boundary of the study site would be reinforced by the proposed development, ensuring that the proposed development would remain completely screened from the listed buildings in Carew. On this basis it is considered that the proposed development would not affect the setting or significance of these buildings and would therefore have **no impact** on their significance.

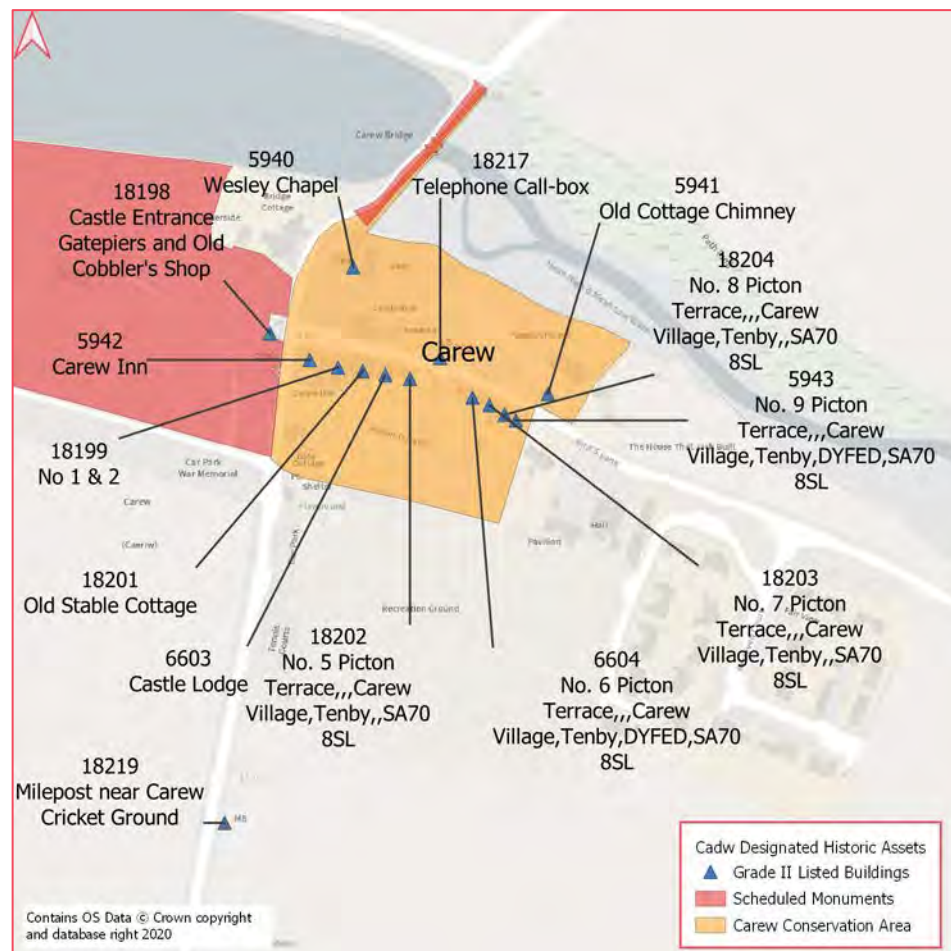


Plate 18 – Plan of grade II listed buildings in Carew, showing Carew CA (scale 1 to 4,000 at A4)

Bangeston Hall

- 4.50 Bangeston Hall is located 2.1km to the west of the study site at the nearest point. The hall was not publicly accessible at the time of the site visit, however from information available on Google Earth and Streetview it is clear that the hall is surrounded by mature trees, limiting any meaningful experience of the hall to the near vicinity.
- 4.51 During the site visit views to the west were carefully reviewed for any potential views of historic buildings, and these were taken on high points within the study site to find the most exposed locations. The photographs were then carefully reviewed afterwards and this has confirmed that there are no views of the house from within the study site.
- 4.52 As is noted in the methodology section, the ZTV provides a “safe” representation of potential intervisibility, and does not always allow for all the elements in the intervening landscape which will provide screening from a particular location. In the case of Bangeston Hall, it is clear that in practice the proposed development would be well-screened from the hall. Given this and the distance between the study site and the hall, it is clear that the proposed development would not affect its setting or significance. Therefore it is concluded that the proposed development would result in no impact on the significance of the hall.

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.53 Scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) were considered for a 5km radius from the study site boundary. Of the SAMs present within the search radius, only Carew Castle was modelled as being potentially intervisible with the proposed development, which has been considered already above. The site visit confirmed that the remaining scheduled monuments in the wider area are completely screened and are located a minimum of 2km from the study site. Given this and the nature of the

proposed development it is clear that the proposed development would not affect the setting of these monuments, and would therefore result in **no impact** to their significance. A list of the scheduled monuments which were considered and found to not require further assessment due to a lack of intervisibility and distance is provided in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 4.54 Registered Parks and Gardens as defined by Cadw were considered for a 5km radius of the study site, and total of 8 are present within that area. These are:
- Lamphey Bishop's Palace & Lamphey Court (PGW (Dy) 34(PEM))
 - Upton Castle (PGW (Dy) 45(PEM))
 - Cosheston Hall (PGW (Dy) 30(PEM))
 - Cresselly (PGW (Dy) 31(PEM))
 - Monkton Old Hall & Vicarage, Pembroke (PGW (Dy) 40(PEM))
 - 111 Main Street, Pembroke (PGW (Dy) 39(PEM))
 - Lawrenny (PGW (Dy) 36(PEM))
 - Coedcanlas (PGW (Dy) 26(PEM))
- 4.55 The location of the registered parks is shown in Figure 2. Of these, only two, Upton Castle, and Lamphey Bishop's Palace, are modelled as having any potential intervisibility with the proposed development. The remainder are completely outside of the ZTV and are located at some distance from it, and so it is clear that the proposed development would not affect their significance and would result in no impact.
- 4.56 The ZTV suggests that only the northern boundary of Lamphey Bishop's Palace (1.2km to the south of the study site) would be potentially intervisible with the proposed development. This boundary is located at a high topographic point, such that the land within the park itself, to the south, would be screened. It may be possible to glimpse the proposed development in the distance from the rural lane immediately to the north of the park, however the experience within the park itself would be unaffected. On this basis, it is considered that the proposed development would result in a negligible effect, consisting of a small change in the wider landscape, but not one that would result in any harm or loss of significance. As such no significant effects are anticipated.
- 4.57 The ZTV suggests that the main area of the Upton Park registered park would be completely screened from the proposed development, but that it could potentially be seen from the southern entrance to the park. The site visit confirmed, however, that in practice the study site is well screened from the southern entrance to the park (see plate 19, below).
- 4.58 On this basis it is considered that the proposed development would result in no impact to the significance of the park.



Plate 19 – Looking S along entrance to Upton Park towards study site, which is not visible in the view (35mm focal length: 29mm)

Registered Historic Landscapes

- 4.59 Registered Historic Landscapes were considered for a 5km radius from the study site boundary. Two are present within this search area, Milford Haven Waterway and Manobier. Manobier is situated 3km to the southeast from the study site at the nearest point, and is located completely outside of the ZTV for the proposed development. Therefore it is clear that the proposed development would not affect the significance of this landscape and would result in no impact.
- 4.60 The Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape is a very large area, covering more than 203 square kilometres centred on the Milford Haven Waterway, and occupies much of the land to the north of the study site. The registered landscape contains a diverse and highly significant range of historic features, ranging from early prehistoric evidence, to Iron Age hillforts, to early Medieval and Medieval Castles through to Post-Medieval industrial and shipping activity which is key to understanding the character of this area today (Cadw HLW (D) 3). Cadw have a lengthy entry on the landscape, which highlights its varied history and notes that the “highest factor” of its interest is the integrity of the range of features and setting which it contains.
- 4.61 A plan, showing the extent of the registered landscape in relation to the study site, as well as the scheduled ancient monuments it contains, is provided in plate 20, below.

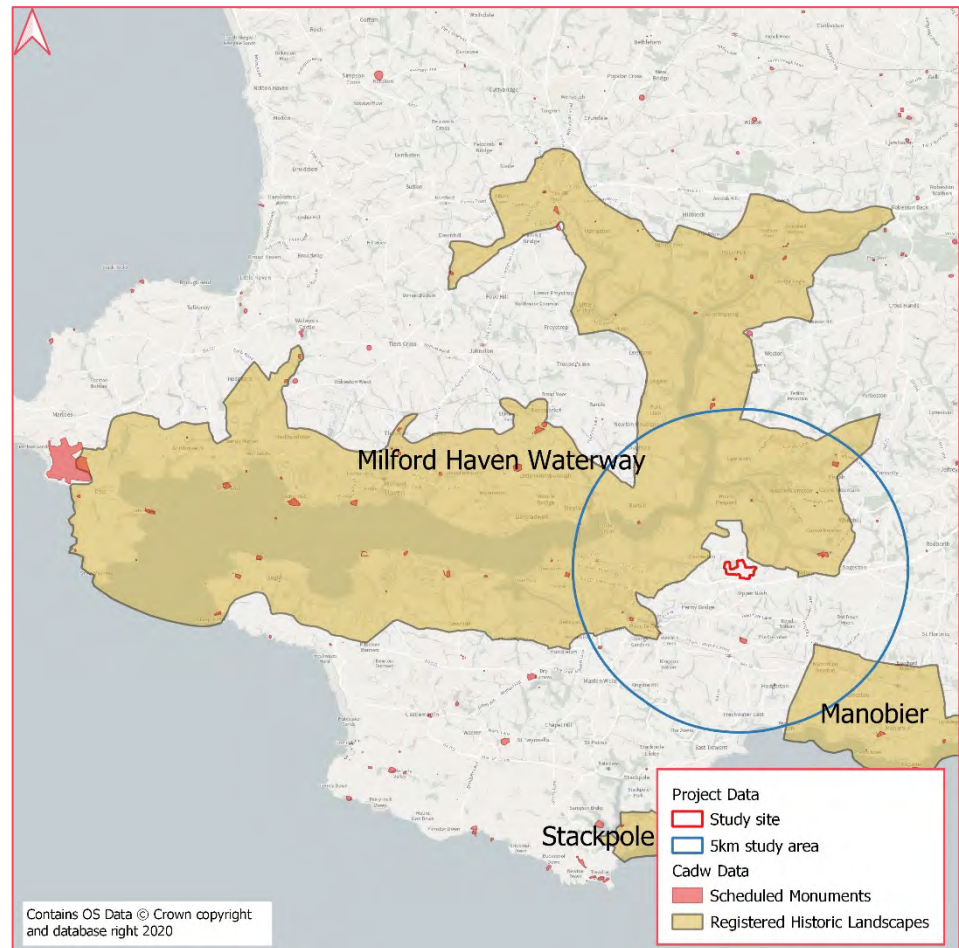


Plate 20 – Plan of Milford Haven Waterway, showing study site and SAMs (scale 1 to 250,000 at A4)

- 4.62 The ZTV suggests that the proposed development could be visible from some parts of the registered landscape (see figure 2). However, as has been discussed above, the site visit has confirmed that, in practice, the proposed development would be well screened from Carew Castle, Upton Park and Cosheston, which are the three nearest key areas within the registered landscape. As such the experience provided by the landscape of the historic assets it contains would not be materially affected by the proposed development. Also, by definition, this type of designation seeks to encompass the key elements of the setting of the historic assets which it contains. As such there is no meaningful experience of the registered landscape that would be affected by the proposed development of the study site.
- 4.63 On this basis it is considered that the proposed development would not affect the significance of the registered landscape and would result in no impact.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 This settings impact assessment has considered land at Blackberry Lane, Cosheston, Pembrokeshire, Wales, which is under consideration for the installation and operation of a solar farm.
- 5.2 The settings of designated historic assets in the wider area around the study site has been assessed and due to the presence of considerable screening, distance and the nature of the local topography, the proposed development would not affect the significance of the great majority of the historic assets in the wider area.
- 5.3 The only designated historic asset which may be subject to an adverse effect would be the Church of St Mary, located approximately 225m to the west of the study site, as the proposed development may be glimpsed from within parts of the churchyard, particularly in winter views. However, in response the proposed development would close gaps in the existing hedgerow along the boundaries of the study site, and would grow these to a height of 4m within 2 to 5 years of operation. The landscape surrounding the church contains a number of sizeable hedgerow and trees, and so the proposed hedgerow along the western boundary of the study site would be in keeping with the general character of the area. This would effectively screen the proposed development from the churchyard, and also from nearby footpaths that lead to the church, such that the experience of the church, which is provided by its setting would be preserved.
- 5.4 On this basis, with the benefit of the embedded mitigation described above, the proposed development would result in no more than a slight adverse degree of effect in the first 2 to 5 years of operation, after which the effect would reduce to negligible as the screening fully matures. As such, with the benefit of the mitigation measures set out, there would be no significant adverse effects. Due to the proximity of the church to the proposed development and the potential for short term slight adverse effect, the potential effects to the church should be considered within the cultural heritage EIA chapter.
- 5.5 Other designated historic assets, including Carew Castle, and the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape, were assessed and it has been found that the proposed development would not result in more than a negligible effect to the significance of these, which would comprise modest changes in the surroundings of these assets, but no harm or loss of significance. As such the proposed development is not expected to result in any significance environmental effects to these historic assets, and they will require no more than a brief treatment within the cultural heritage EIA chapter, to confirm the assessments within this assessment.
- 5.6 Therefore, it is clear that the proposed development would conserve the historic environment and would not contravene policies that are in place to protect the historic assets.

Sources

General

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER)
National Monuments Record for Wales
Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
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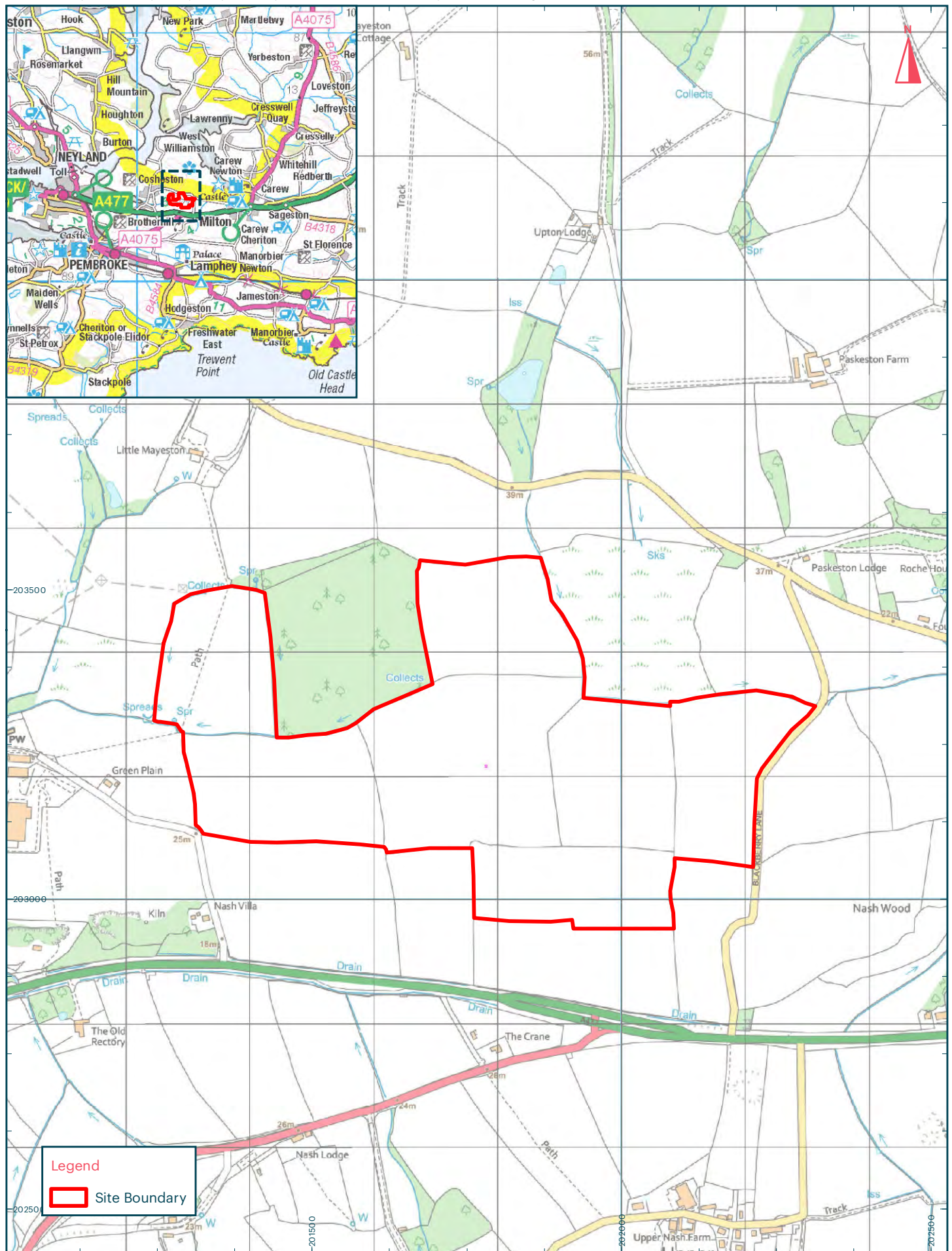
Cadw 2017. The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales
Cadw 2018. Understanding Listing in Wales
ClfA 2014. Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA] [revised edition] 2014)
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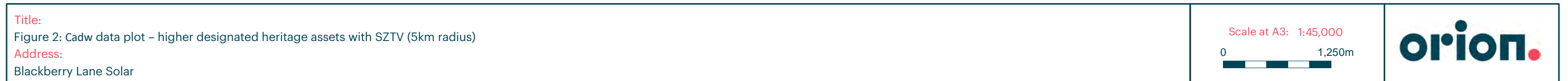
Appendix 1 – Designated Historic Assets that do not require further assessment

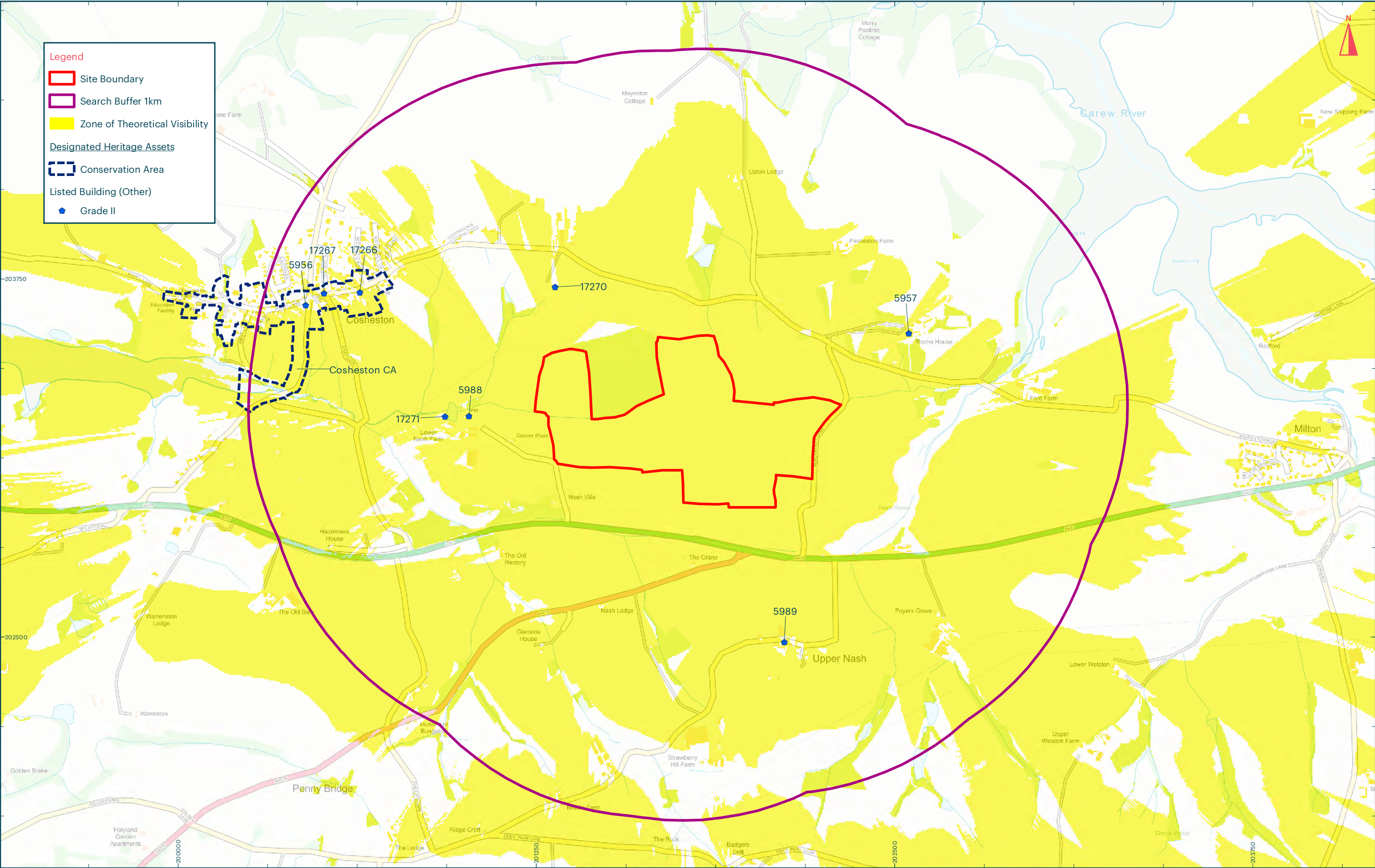
Listed Building designated at Grade I and II* (5km)		
<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Grade</u>
5945	Old Mortuary Chapel	I
5947	The Fortified Rectory	II*
5959	Hodgeston Parish Church	II*
5968	Lamphey Court	II*
5971	Church of St Caradoc	II*
6007	Church Of St. Mary	I
6031	Upton Castle	I
6032	Upton Chapel	I
6038	French Mill and Tidal Barrier	II*
6314	Pembroke Castle	I
6327	Dovecote in field to NW of Priory Farmhouse	II*
6328	Priory Farmhouse	II*
6330	Priory Church of Saint Nicholas	I
6332	Monkton Old Hall	I
6342	Walls on line of medieval town walls, including two medieval towers, gazebo, and lime-kiln.	II*
6363	Outbuilding range at Kingston Farm to SE of old farmhouse	II*
6385	Nos 89/91 Main Street	II*
6395	Penfro	II*
6400	Parish Church of Saint Mary	I
6415	Zion Free Church	II*
6453	Church of Saint Daniel	I
6458	Former Dockyard Chapel	II*
6468	Flemish Cottage	II*
11981	Benton Castle	II*
11987	Church of Saint Mary	II*
14354	North East Martello Tower	II*
14420	Forecourt, Railings, Piers and Gates	II*
15663	Four Mediaeval House at Upper Lamphey Park Farm	II*
17393	Lamphey Bishop's Palace	I

Scheduled Monument (5km)	
<u>SAM Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
PE328	Round Barrow N of Rosemary Lane
PE401	Medieval Building at Kingston Farm
PE157	Kingston Burial Chamber
PE311	Carew Beacon Round Barrows
PE083	Carew Bridge
PE531	Burton Beach Overlord Hard
PE546	Defended Enclosure 800m NNE of Upton Farm
PE001	Carew Castle
PE435	Priory Farm Cave
PE452	American War of Independence Redan at Bath House
PE015	Pembroke Town Wall
PE261	Park Camp

Scheduled Monument (5km)	
<u>SAM Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
PE396	Cresswell Castle 100m W of Cresswell Quay
PE415	Monkton Priory Dovecot
PE009	Carew Cross
PE005	Pembroke Castle
PE057	Bowett Wood Camp
PE246	Hodgeston Moated Site
PE003	Lamphey Palace
PE329	Round Barrow S of Rosemary Lane
PE492	Cresswell Quay







Title:
Figure 3: Cadw data plot – other designated heritage assets with SZTV (1km radius)

Address:
Blackberry Lane Solar

Scale at A3: 1:12,000

0 400m



