



# **Preliminary Environmental Information Report**

## **Appendix 7E: Project Design for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

**PEIR Appendices [PINS Ref: EN 010171]**

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**Future Energy Llanwern Limited**



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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background and Site Location

- 1.1.1 The Applicant is carrying out a Project Design for the proposed Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) and walkover survey in advance of Proposed Development at the Caldicot Levels near Redwick, Newport, in the historic county of Monmouthshire (National Grid Reference/NGR ST 40233 83385; **Figure 1-1**). The Proposed Development comprises building and operating a solar farm, which includes groundworks and changes to the surrounding environment. This will result from installing PV panels, grid connection systems, a substation and transformer enclosure, temporary construction areas, electrical cabling, and the creation or improvement of access routes.
- 1.1.2 For the purposes of the HEDBA ‘the Site’ will be defined as the PEIR Assessment Boundary (**Figure 7E-1**), which is where development is proposed to take place. Since the inception of the Proposed Development, the PEIR Assessment Boundary has gone through several minor updates. Due to the large Study Area drawn for the development, any potential future changes to the PEIR Assessment Boundary will be covered by this report.
- 1.1.3 This Project Design lays out the scope and methodology for the HEDBA. The HEDBA will not address any assessment of significance (heritage value), potential impacts, or mitigation measures. These will be set out in **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** for the Proposed Development, which the HEDBA will be appended to. Any archaeological fieldwork required in support of the Proposed Development for the EIA or post-consent will be addressed in an additional WSI and agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Planning Archaeologist(s).

## 1.2 Project Objective

- 1.2.1 The purpose of the HEDBA is to deliver a comprehensive assessment of the baseline within the PEIR Assessment Boundary, a 5km Study Area for designated assets, and a 1km Study Area for non-designated assets. The HEDBA will:

- Identify the historic assets within the Study Area(s);
- Assess the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development, from known documentary records, historic environment record (HER) data and historic maps;
- Determine through archaeological walkover survey if any archaeological remains are visible on the Site, to determine, as far as possible, the impacts upon deposits which have resulted from previous development and to determine the potential level of survival of any archaeological; and
- Identify designated historic assets within 5km of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and within 1km for non-designated assets which could be subject to impacts due to changes to setting.

## 1.3 Policies and Guidance

1.3.1 The methodology for the HEDBA and walkover survey will be produced in accordance with the following guidelines.

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessments (Ref 7E-1);
- CIfA Code of conduct (Ref 7E-2);
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (Ref 7E-3);
- Planning Policy Wales (2024) (Ref 7E-4) Welsh Government, 2024);
- Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (Ref 7E-5);
- National Policy Statement (Ref 7E-6);
- Newport City Council Local Development Plan (2015) (Ref 7E-7);
- Newport City Council Archaeology & Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Supplementary Planning Guidance (2011) (Ref 7E-8);
- Monmouthshire County Council Adopted Local Development Plan (2014) (Ref 7E-9);
- CADW Conservation Principles (Ref 7E-10); and

- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Ref 7E-11).

1.3.2 ClfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessments (Ref 7E-1) outlines “Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices that satisfy the stated aims of the Proposed Development, and that comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA.”

1.3.3 It also notes that “A detailed desk-based study including a walkover survey to identify, map and describe all surviving surface and sub-surface archaeological features should be completed within the development area red boundary in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Universal Guidance for Desk Based Assessment, Field Evaluation and the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to support any future planning application.”

1.3.4 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (Ref 7E-3) covers the following topics:

- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales;
- Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales;
- Managing Change to World Heritage Sites in Wales;
- Managing Change to Conservation Areas in Wales;
- Managing Lists of Historic Assets of Special Local Interest in Wales Draft Setting of Historic Assets in Wales;
- Historic Environment Records: Compilation and Use;
- Managing Listed Buildings at Risk in Wales;
- Managing Change to Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales;  
and
- Managing Historic Character in Wales.

## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The objectives for the HEDBA are identified in Section 1.2 of this Project Design. The HEDBA will provide a baseline of known or potential historic assets (covering scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and non-designated assets).
- 2.1.2 Non-designated historic assets are identified as having a degree significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
- 2.1.3 Data will be collected for the Proposed Development Site using a search radius of 5km for designated assets and 1km for non-designated assets from the edge of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.
- 2.1.4 The walkover survey will encompass areas within both the PEIR Assessment Boundary (where feasible and warranted) and the Study Area to assess potential impacts arising from change within historic assets setting. A Zone of Theoretical View (ZTV) study will be used to refine assessment where available.

### 2.2 Data Sources

- 2.2.1 The HEDBA will include all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial and aerial/ground photographic to provide a historical baseline for any surviving archaeological remains including their location, origin, date, function, extent, and level of survival.
- 2.2.2 **Table 2-1** below, provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this Study Area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 2-1 Data Sources

Source	Data	Comment
<b>Cof Cymru</b>	National Historic Assets of Wales (designated or registered sites)  <a href="https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records">https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records</a>	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
<b>Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology - - Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Heneb: formerly GGAT)</b>	Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
<b>Local Planning Authority – Monmouthshire County Council</b>	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASA)	Area of interest identified by the local authority. There is likely to be a requirement for archaeological investigation (initially a desk-based assessment) as part of any planning application.
<b>British Geological Survey (BGS)</b>	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.
<b>Soilscapes</b>	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.
<b>Groundsure</b>	Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition (1860–70s) to present day	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.

<b>Gwent Archives</b>	Historic maps (e.g. Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment.
<b>Welsh Government Aerial Photographic Archive</b>	Vertical and specialist (oblique) aerial photographs	Cropmarks formed by moisture variations due to subsurface features can indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Aerial photographs can also sometimes provide information on ground disturbance.
<b>LiDAR data</b>	WG NRW DTM/DSM LiDAR	Airborne lidar (light detection and ranging) measures the height of the ground surface and other features in large areas of landscape with a very high resolution and accuracy and from this archaeological feature can be identified.
<b>Internet</b>	Web-published local history; Archaeological Data Service	Many key documentary sources and local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background. The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive of digital fieldwork reports.
<b>Google Earth</b>	Aerial imagery on Google Earth (including historic dated imagery) and Bing Maps Aerial (for most recent imagery).	Google Earth offers researchers the ability to virtually explore landscapes, identify potential archaeological sites, and analyse spatial relationships.

## 2.3 Assessment Criteria

2.3.1 The Applicant will adhere to Heneb's methodology when conducting the HEDBA, with steps set out below:

- Copies of all cartographic sources consulted should normally be included even if they show negative evidence.
- Transcriptions of documents consulted should also be given in the text where evidence relating to the development area is cited or inferred.

- Good quality copies of maps, plans or other pictorial or photographic data must be included if relevant information is visible and should include the application red boundary to identify the Site location.
- Aerial photographic data must be rectified and transcribed at an appropriate scale and all photographs which reveal archaeological features will be included where licensing allows. A plan showing these features overlain on the Proposed Development layout should be included with interpretation.
- All sources consulted must be fully listed in the bibliography at the rear of the report and should include accession numbers in all cases.
- All illustrations used must be fully attributed with the correct source attribution.
- A comprehensive map regression analysis with accompanying text discussion must be produced.
- All archaeological features located within the development red boundary must be identified, mapped, photographed, described and a tabulated list of sites produced along with appropriately scaled plans showing the location and extent of identified archaeology.
- Archive content list and archive deposition location and timing statement.
- Data Management Plan and Archive Selection Strategy.
- The Heneb (formerly GGAT) HER Enquiry Number and Event Number must be cited.
- Clear mitigation options for any impacts identified should be stated in the conclusions.”

2.3.2 However, the following variations from this method have been implemented due to restrictions and limitations associated with the Proposed Development, and the need to reflect the nature of the document as a supporting document within an EIA. These area as follows:

- Visual data inclusion: This requirement will be followed for cartographic or other visual sources which are reproduced as relevant to the assessment.

- Map regression analysis: A map regression will be integrated into the chronological baseline assessment to ensure integration between the known resource and its context.
- Archaeological feature documentation: Previously unknown historic assets within the PEIR Assessment Boundary identified through this assessment will be mapped and described (photographed where access and ground conditions permit).
- Archive management: An index level record will be produced for the HEDBA with an event record sought from Heneb: GGAT (Ref 7E 1). Data produced during the assessment will be submitted to the HER following HEDDOS procedures (Ref 7E-11).

## 2.4 Report Structure

2.4.1 Within the HEDBA, the following sections will be covered, in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessments (Ref 7E 1). As the report is in support of an EIA and not a stand-alone report this will include as a minimum, the following:

- Introduction: This will set out the circumstances of the Proposed Development such as planning background and the reason for the work and will include the aims and specific research objectives reflected or reiterated in this Project Design, and key heritage constraints.
- Legislative and planning policy framework: This includes polices for designated heritage, human remains (if resented), national planning policies, local planning polices and other heritage sectors guidance.
- Sources and methodology: This includes data sources, consultations, Site visit information, assessment of archaeological potential within the PEIR Assessment Boundary, assessment of heritage significance and harm.
- Archaeological and historical background/baseline: A summary with the Site description (including size, geology, soil and topography, location), overview of past archaeological investigations, archaeological and historical background, and factors affecting archaeological survival.

Additionally, it will also include location of historic assets, historic map regression, aerial photograph analysis (including discussion of any identified cropmark features) and LiDAR analysis etc.

- References and bibliography A list of all sources used. The destination of the archive (records and finds) will be noted in the report along with the Site code assigned by the relevant project archive repository.
- Appendices. Essential technical and supporting detail including gazetteers, figures- Plans showing the Site location, location of historic assets, historic map regression, aerial photograph etc.

2.4.2 All other matters will be captured within **Chapter 7** of the Environmental Statement (ES).

2.4.3 Once finalised and submitted through the planning process, a digital (pdf) copy of the final report will be submitted to the Heneb: GGAT HER in accordance with the Guidance for Submission of Data to the Welsh HERs (Ref 7E 10). The HER Officer will also be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.

2.4.4 A gazetteer of known historic assets will be compiled and included as an appendix within the HEDBA report.

## Consultation

2.4.5 Consultation was sought with CADW in January 2025, the national historic environment service for Wales, and Heneb. **Table 2-2** below, outlines the matters proposed to be scoped out, and CADW’s responses to them.

*Table 2-2 Matters Proposed to be scoped out*

Applicant’s proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate’s comments
<b>Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings further than 5km from the Site</b>	The Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out as there is unlikely to be likely significant effects on designated heritage assets beyond 5km from the Proposed Development.

<p><b>Impacts on known and previously unrecorded buried historic assets - operation</b></p>	<p>The EIA Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that once the Proposed Development is operational, no further ground disturbance will occur. On this basis, the Inspectorate is content to scope this matter out of the ES.</p>
<p><b>Impact on the setting of non-designated above-ground historic assets that lie more than 100m from the scoping RLB – all phases</b></p>	<p>This matter is proposed to be scoped out on the basis that non-designated assets are not sensitive enough to result in likely significant effects on setting beyond this distance. Insufficient information has been provided on the nature and location of these heritage assets to rule out significant effects on their setting from the Proposed Development. The ES should include an assessment of significant effects here they are likely to occur or otherwise confirm why they would not, including confirmation of their location, intervisibility with the Proposed Development and evidence of agreement with the relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Cultural heritage and archaeology - decommissioning</b></p>	<p>The EIA Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that any potential impacts to heritage assets would have already occurred during construction and buried assets such as cables and services will be left in situ. As here is potential for ground disturbance during decommissioning and effects are likely to be similar to those experienced during construction, the Inspectorate is of the opinion that an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on known and unknown archaeological remains during decommissioning should be included in the ES.</p>
<p><b>Non-designated buried historic assets outside of the Site – construction and operation</b></p>	<p>The EIA Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that these assets will not experience any physical impacts, due to construction and operational works being conducted within the Site. On this basis, the Inspectorate is content to scope this matter out of the ES.</p>
<p><b>Visuals</b></p>	<p>The EIA Scoping Report does not specify whether any photomontages or visual representations would be prepared to support the assessment of cultural heritage. Effort should be made to agree the number and location of any viewpoints required to support the assessment of setting effects with relevant consultation bodies.</p>
<p><b>Further investigation and archaeological evaluation</b></p>	<p>The applicant's attention is drawn to CADW's response to consultation regarding the potential for the Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA) to identify buried archaeological features that require further investigation possible by geophysical survey and</p>

archaeological evaluation. The applicant should make effort to discuss and agree the timing, scope and methodology for any investigations and subsequent evaluation with relevant consultation bodies.

2.4.6

2.4.7 Heneb provided a response on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2024 noting that a desk-based assessment will need to be reviewed before it could comment on the suitability of an appropriate mitigation approach. Nonetheless, Heneb stated that a desk-based assessment should be prepared in accordance with professional standards set out in ClfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, section 3.2.1.

### **Potential Mitigation**

2.4.8 Additional archaeological survey and other mitigation measures may be required to support the HEDBA and EIA. This may include, but is not limited to, geophysical survey, topographical and landscape surveys, evaluation trenching and the potential requirement for areas of archaeological significance to be preserved in situ.

2.4.9 Consultation with the appropriate local advisory services (Heneb: GGAT) will determine the nature of the additional assessment work, and at which stage of the development process it will be required.

2.4.10 As stated above, mitigation measures will be detailed within Chapter 7 of the ES.

### **Public Engagement and Outreach**

2.4.11 Where appropriate to the application avenues for public engagement with the local community will be explored throughout the life of the Proposed Development (e.g. via Site tours, information panels, leaflets, a web diary, school visits or press coverage).

## 3.0 Methodology for Walkover Survey

3.1.1 Walkover surveys will be undertaken within both the PEIR Assessment Boundary and the wider 5km designated asset Study Area where access to land has been granted, to assess the known historic assets and the potential for previously unrecorded remains. Historic assets where their setting contributes to their significance, and which are deemed to have their setting affected will be visited only if they are publicly accessible. A ZTV will be used to refine assessment where available.

3.1.2 Methodology for Walkover Survey will be as follows:

- Survey Method: The survey will be conducted manually by foot, allowing for thorough inspection of the Proposed Development area.
- Survey Team: Two surveyors will be assigned to conduct the survey, ensuring efficiency and accuracy in data collection.
- Land Access: Prior agreements for land access will be secured from landowners to facilitate smooth survey operations.
- Coverage: All assets within the PEIR Assessment Boundary will be visited and the whole of the area within the PEIR Assessment Boundary will be covered, where land access permits.
- Selective Assessment: Selected assets within the wider 5km designated asset Study Area will be visited based on assessment of potential for change to setting if they are publicly accessible or land access is permitted. A ZTV will be used to refine assessment where available.
- Safety Protocol: Surveys will strictly adhere to safety guidelines outlined in the health and safety policy. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be worn if required.
- Documentation of Inaccessibility: Any land that is inaccessible for surveying will be documented along with the reasons for its inaccessibility.

- Equipment Provision: Surveyors will carry equipment suitable to recording previously unknown assets should any be encountered (ranging rod, tape measure, camera, GPS recorder phone app).
- Reporting: Walkover survey results will be reported in the HEDBA within the baseline section. All archaeological features located will be fully described and mapped at appropriate scales.

## Annex A: References

Ref 7E-1 ClfA. (2020). *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Retrieved from:

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-2 ClfA. (2022). *Code of Conduct: Professional ethics in archaeology*. Retrieved from:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf> [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-3 Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023. Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2023/3/contents> [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E 4 Welsh Government. (2024). *Planning policy Wales*. Retrieved from POLICY AND STRATEGY: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-07/planning-policy-wales-edition-12.pdf> [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-5 Welsh Government. (2017). *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. Welsh Government. (2023). *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023*. Retrieved from legislation.gov.uk: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2023/3/contents/enacted> [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-6 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. (2023). National Policy Statement for energy infrastructure. Available at: National Policy Statements for energy infrastructure - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-7 Newport City Council. (2015a). Newport Local Development Plan 2011-26 Adopted Plan. Available at: <https://www.newport.gov.uk/documents/Planning-Documents/LDP-2011-2026/LDP-Adopted-Plan-January-2015.pdf> [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-8 Newport City Council. (2015b). Archaeology & Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Supplementary Planning Guidance. Available at: Archaeology-SPG---August-Adoption-Version (newport.gov.uk) [Accessed November 2025].

Monmouthshire County Council. (2014). Monmouthshire County Council Adopted Local Development Plan: 2011-2021.

<https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2017/05/Adopted-Local-Development-Plan-with-PDF-tags.pdf> [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-9 Cadw. (2011). *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*. Cardiff: Welsh Assembly Government.

Ref 7E-10 Cadw. (2017). *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. Retrieved from:

<https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf> [Accessed November 2025].

Ref 7E-11 Heneb. (2022). *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*. Retrieved from:

<https://heneb.org.uk/archive/ggat/her/downloads/Guidance%20for%20the%20Submission%20of%20Data%20to%20Welsh%20HERs.pdf> [Accessed November 2025].

## **Annex B: Historic assets identified by Cadw**

Planning Inspectorate

Eich cyfeirnod  
Your reference

EN010171

By email

Ein cyfeirnod  
Our reference

[llanwernsolarproject@planninginspectorate.gov.uk](mailto:llanwernsolarproject@planninginspectorate.gov.uk)

Dyddiad  
Date

16 January 2025

Llinell uniongyrchol  
Direct line

0300 0256004

Ebost  
Email:

[Cadwplanning@gov.wales](mailto:Cadwplanning@gov.wales)

Dear Todd Brumwell

## **PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: Future Energy Llanwern Solar Project**

Thank you for your consultation of 19 December 2024 asking for Cadw's view on the above.

Cadw, as the Welsh Government's historic environment service, has assessed the characteristics of this proposed development and its location within the historic environment. In particular, the likely impact on designated or registered historic assets of national importance. In assessing if the likely impact of the development is significant Cadw has considered the extent to which the proposals affect those nationally important historic assets that form the historic environment, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered historic parks, gardens and landscapes.

These views are provided without prejudice to the Welsh Government's consideration of the matter, should it come before it formally for determination.

### Advice

Our records show that the following historic assets are potentially affected by the proposal.

#### **Listed Buildings:**

See Annex A

#### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:**

See Annex A

#### **Registered Historic Parks and Gardens:**



PGW(Gt)44(MON) Dewstow House  
PGW(Gt)3(NPT) Pencoed Castle  
PGW(Gt)18(NPT) Beechwood Park

**Registered Historic Landscapes:**

HLW (Gt) 2 Gwent Levels

This advice is given in response to scoping opinion as to the contents of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that will be submitted in support of an application for the Future Energy Llanwern Solar Project.

The request for a scoping opinion is accompanied by scoping report produced by WSP. Chapter 7 of the scoping report considers the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology of the proposed application area and the methodologies that will be used to assess the impact of the proposed development on it.

These assessments will include:

- a historic environment desk-based assessment meeting (HEDBA)the standards and guidance for such works produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists;
- an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of designated historic assets, following the methodology given in the Welsh Government document “The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales”.
- an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL) following the methodology given in the Welsh Government document “Guide to Good Practice on using The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process”.

We agree that these studies and the identified data sources are appropriate. However, it should be noted that the HEDBA may identify buried archaeological features that will require further investigation possible by geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. If these additional investigations are required, they should be completed before the application is submitted in accord with section 6.1.24 of Planning Policy Wales and section 207 of National Planning Policy Framework.

The ASIDOHL assessment will also need to consider the cumulative impact of this proposed solar farm along with those that have already been constructed, consented or proposed in the Gwent Levels registered historic landscape and the individual historic landscape character areas (HCLA). Cadw should be consulted in regard to the HCLAs that will need to be included in the ASIDOHL.

Yours sincerely

Denise Harris  
Historic Environment Branch

**ANNEX A**

**Listed Buildings:**

2035	Church of St Michael and All Angels Cross Base in Churchyard to St. Michael and all Angels	II*
2036	Church	II
2037	Old Court Farmhouse (including attached Cross Wing	II

	known as Ilamfihangel Court)	
2047	Church of St Mary	II*
2052	Church of St Mary	II
2744	Ivy Lodge	II
2903	Thatched Cottage	II
2904	Pencoed Castle	II*
2906	Cross Base in Churchyard to St Mary's Church	II
2907	Parish Church of St Cadwaladr	II
2912	Church of St Mary Magdalene	II
2919	Parish Church of Langstone	II
2920	Langstone Court Farmhouse	II
2921	Parish Church of St Martin	II
2922	Ford Farmhouse	II
2926	Parish Church of St Mary	II*
2928	Church of St Mary	I
2930	Magor House	II
2931	Manor Farmhouse	II
2936	Church of St Mary	I
2937	Parish Church of St John the Baptist	II
2940	Church of St Thomas	I
2943	Whitson Church	II*
	Whitson Court including attached pavilions and garden	
2944	walls	II*
2946	Whitson Lodge	II
2994	The Bell Inn PH	II
3056	Barn to SW of Penhow Castle	II
3060	Brick House	II
3064	Great Milton	II
3065	Little Porton Cottage	II
3066	Little Porton Byre	II
3072	Church of the Holy Trinity	II
3073	Church House & The Friars	II
3089	Farmhouse at Pencoed Castle	II
3090	Long Barn at Pencoed Castle	II
3091	Dovecote at Pencoed Castle	II
3096	Telephone Call-box at the junction with Bulmore Road	II
	Beechwood House, attached forecourt wall and attached	
3109	coach-house range	II
15934	Manor House Farmhouse	II
15935	Barn at Manor House Farm	II
15936	Stables at Manor House Farm	II
15937	Old Windmill	II
15938	Farm Range at Old Court Farm	II
15939	Stables at Old Court Farm	II
	Green Farmhouse (including attached Walls and Railings to	
15940	Front)	II
15941	Cowhouse Range East of Green Farmhouse	II
15943	Barn to East of Green Farmhouse	II
16062	Old School	II
16063	Schoolhouse	II
16064	Magor Mansion (also known as the Procurator's House)	II*
16065	War Memorial	II
16066	The Golden Lion PH	II
16067	Magor Post Office	II
16068	The Vicarage	II
16069	Salisbury Farmhouse	II
16070	Great House Farmhouse including attached range of farm	II

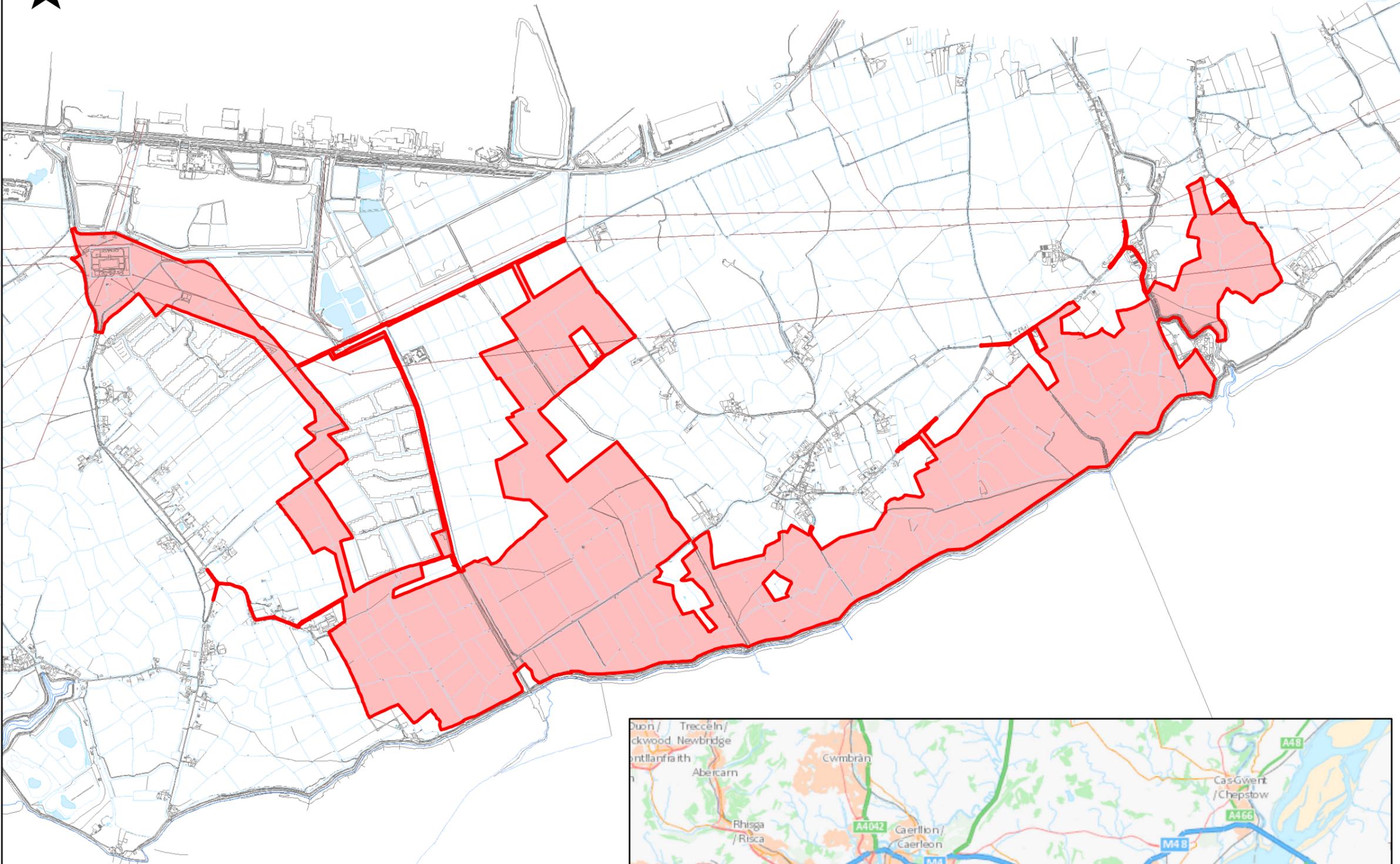
	buildings	
16071	Moorgate Cottage	II
17075	Barn to NW of Ford Farmhouse	II
17076	Pencoed Castle Gatehouse	II*
17078	Barn at The Barn Farm	II
17538	Great Newra	II
17539	Barn at Great Newra	II
17540	Whitson Farm	II
17541	Samson Court	II
17542	Pye Corner Farm	II
17543	Tatton Farm	II
17544	Fair Orchard	II
17545	Fair Orchard Barn and attached agricultural buildings	II
18173	Baltic Oil Works	II
18178	Malt House	II
18179	Lock walls to mouth of Old Town Dock	II
21458	Former Police Telephone Box	II
23038	Church of St Bridget	II
23039	Dewstow House	II
23041	Pen-y-lan Farmhouse	II
23059	Grotto about 30m to the south east of Dewstow House Terrace, Wall, Grotto and Underground Garden about 5m to north west of Dewstow House	II*
23060	Grotto, Underground Garden and Bridge about 60m to west of Dewstow House	II*
23061	of Dewstow House	II*
25846	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Monument of James Rennie in the Churchyard of the	II
26118	Church of the Holy Trinity Monument of Willmetts and Darvel in the Churchyard of the	II
26119	Church of the Holy Trinity	II
26121	Church of the Holy Spirit	II
26131	Priory Farmhouse	II
26132	Barn at Priory Farm	II
85290	Old Lime Kiln	II

### **Scheduled Monuments**

MM021 St Julian's Wood Camp  
 MM049 Priory Wood Camp  
 MM058 Langstone Fish Pond  
 MM059 Langstone motte and enclosure  
 MM068 Standing Stone 252m South of Bencroft Lane  
 MM069 The Larches Camp  
 MM092 Goldcliff Moated House Site  
 MM126 Undy Churchyard Cross  
 MM127 Wilcrick Hill Camp  
 MM128 Bishton Castle  
 MM154 St Brides Netherwent Deserted Village  
 MM169 Enclosure revealed by Aerial Photography  
 MM170 Round Barrow 57m South of Stock Wood  
 MM180 Medieval Building adjoining Magor Churchyard  
 MM188 Moated Site 200m South West of Court Farm  
 MM198 Medieval Moated Site 400m N of Undy Church  
 MM201 Moated Site 250m SW of Pencoed Castle  
 MM202 Deserted Medieval Village W of St Mary's Church

MM205 Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm  
MM226 Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen  
MM253 Moated Site in Coldra Wood  
MM274 Pencoed Castle  
MM298 Ford Farm Roman Villa  
MM313 St. Mary Magdalene's Churchyard Cross, Goldcliff  
MM314 St. Mary's Churchyard Crosses, Magor  
MM324 St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Llanwern  
MM325 St. Michael's Churchyard Cross, Llanfihangel Rogiet  
MM353 Goldcliff Pill Anti-invasion Defences

## Annex C: Figures



**Key**  
 PEIR Assessment Boundary

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P01	JP	GG	SB	21/11/2025
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FINAL				
REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
DESCRIPTION				



Client Name:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN LTD**

PROJECT TITLE:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 1-1  
PEIR ASSESSMENT BOUNDARY**

STATUS:  
FINAL

DRAWN:	CHECKED:	APPROVED:	AUTHORISED:
JP	GG	JEH	SB

SCALE @ A3 SIZE:	DATE:	REVISION:
1:25,000 / 1:250,000	21/11/2025	1

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