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8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This chapter reports the preliminary outcome of the assessment of likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development upon cultural heritage receptors (comprising both built heritage and archaeological assets) during construction and operation.

8.1.2 This chapter (and its associated figures and appendices) is intended to be read as part of the wider draft Environmental Statement, with particular reference to the associated baseline desk-based assessment (provided as **Volume 4, Technical Appendix 8.1**).

8.2 Consultation, scope and study area

Consultation undertaken to date

8.2.1 **Table 8.1** provides a summary of the consultation activities undertaken in support of the preparation of this preliminary assessment.

Table 8.1 Summary of consultation undertaken

Consultee	Key matters raised	Actions in response to consultee comments
Flintshire County Council Conservation Officer	Assessment of the likely impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of heritage assets, and the contribution made by their setting should be included for non-designated heritage assets	Non-designated historic assets have been included in the assessment of impacts on settings
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust	A 1km study area for non-designated assets is required	All non-designated assets within 1km of the Site boundary have been assessed.
Cadw	A 5km study area for designated assets is required	All designated assets within 5km of the Site boundary have been assessed.

Scope of the assessment

- 8.2.2 The scope of this assessment has been established through an ongoing scoping process. Further information can be found in **Volume 2, Chapter 4: Approach to EIA** of this draft Environmental Statement.
- 8.2.3 This section provides an update to the scope of the assessment and updates the evidence base for scoping out matters following further iterative assessment.

Receptors/matters scoped out of further assessment

- 8.2.4 **Table 8.2** presents the receptors/matters that are scoped out of further assessment, together with appropriate justification. Where a change has occurred since EIA scoping, this is clearly stated and justified.

Table 8.2 Receptor/matters scoped out of further assessment

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification	Change since EIA Scoping?
Padeswood Pool mound (100091) non-designated asset	Construction and operation	This asset does not derive any of its significance from setting which includes the Site, as such there are no significant effects anticipated.	Yes. Assessment undertaken as part of the baseline study found that the Site does not contribute to the significance of this asset.
Pen-yr-allt Farmhouse (36134) non-designated asset	Construction and operation	This asset does not derive any of its significance from setting which includes the Site, as such there are no significant effects anticipated.	Yes. Assessment undertaken as part of the baseline study found that the Site does not contribute to the significance of this asset.
Pen-yr-allt attached outbuilding (37413) non-designated asset	Construction and operation	This asset does not derive any of its significance from setting which includes the Site, as such there are no significant effects anticipated.	Yes. Assessment undertaken as part of the baseline study found that the Site does not contribute to the significance of this asset.

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification	Change since EIA Scoping?
Spon Chapel (FL193) Scheduled Ancient Monument	Construction and operation	This asset does not derive any of its significance from setting which includes the Site, as such there are no significant effects anticipated.	Yes. Assessment undertaken as part of the baseline study found that the Site does not contribute to the significance of this asset.
Christ Church (19113) Grade II Listed Building	Construction and operation	This asset does not derive any of its significance from setting which includes the Site, as such there are no significant effects anticipated.	Yes. Assessment undertaken as part of the baseline study found that the Site does not contribute to the significance of this asset.

Receptors/matters scoped into further assessment

8.2.5 **Table 8.3** presents the receptors/matters that are scoped into further assessment, together with appropriate justification. Where a change has occurred since EIA scoping, this is clearly stated and justified.

Table 8.3 Receptor/matters scoped into further assessment

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification	Change since EIA Scoping?
Medieval ridge and furrow (98858) non-designated asset	Construction and operation	Located within the Site in the south east area. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Padeswood Hall (409419) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Padeswood Hall gardens (266274) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification	Change since EIA Scoping?
Padeswood Hall Farm (178363) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Padeswood Hall Farm building (178802) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Padeswood Hall Farm building (178803) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Padeswood Hall Farm building (178804) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Padeswood Hall Farm building (178805) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Padeswood Hall Farm building (178806) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Bannel Farm shafts (98339) non-designated asset	Construction	Located within the Site in the north east area. Construction will therefore have potential for direct physical impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification	Change since EIA Scoping?
Works shafts (98338) non-designated asset	Construction	Located within the Site in the north east area. Construction will therefore have potential for direct physical impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Modern football ground near Padeswood Hall (401374) non-designated asset	Construction	Direct physical impact – demolition of asset	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Modern cement works (305769) non-designated asset	Construction	Located within the centre of the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for direct physical impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Railway siding (HA01) non-designated asset	Construction and operation	Located within the centre of the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for direct physical impacts to occur.	Yes, asset was identified during production of the baseline for this assessment which occurred post-scoping.
Wat's Dyke (east and south east of Dyke Farm FL089) Scheduled Ancient Monument	Construction and operation	Located within the study area and derives significance at least in part from its setting which includes the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Wat's Dyke (north east of Hen-Dy Farm FL088) Scheduled Ancient Monument	Construction and operation	Located within the study area and derives significance at least in part from its setting which includes the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification	Change since EIA Scoping?
Wat's Dyke (north west of Clawdd Offa FL090) Scheduled Ancient Monument	Construction and operation	Located within the study area and derives significance at least in part from its setting which includes the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
St John the Baptists Church (18470) Grade II* Listed Building	Construction and operation	Located within the study area and derives significance at least in part from its setting which includes the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Hartsheath (PGW(C)21(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Construction and operation	Located within the study area and derives significance at least in part from its setting which includes the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Plas Teg (PGW(C)24(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Construction and operation	Located within the study area and derives significance at least in part from its setting which includes the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.
Laburnum Cottage (35967) non-designated asset	Construction and operation	Located within the study area and derives significance at least in part from its setting which includes the Site. Construction and operation activity will therefore have potential for settings impacts to occur.	No. The Scoping Direction agreed that this receptor/matter should be scoped into further assessment.

Extent of the study area

- 8.2.6 The study area for this assessment comprises a 5km buffer surrounding the Site boundary for designated assets and a 1km buffer surrounding the Site boundary for non-designated assets, within which the archaeological and historical development of the Site and surrounding area has been considered.
- 8.2.7 These buffers were confirmed as appropriate by both Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and Cadw during consultation.
- 8.2.8 These study areas are outlined in **Volume 3, Figure 8.1**.

8.3 Approach and methodology

Applicable guidance

- 8.3.1 This assessment has been prepared with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) [Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment \(2014, revised 2020\)](#)¹ and [Code of Conduct \(2014, revised 2021\)](#)², and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidance [Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment \(2021\)](#)³.
- 8.3.2 Guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in [the Planning Policy Wales 11 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment \(Welsh Government, 2021\)](#)⁴ and in best practice guides produced by Cadw including [The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales \(Cadw, 2017\)](#)⁵ and [Conservation Principles \(Cadw, 2011\)](#)⁶ and [Managing Historic Character in Wales \(Cadw, 2017\)](#)⁷.
- 8.3.3 This assessment has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and CIfA's July 2021 publication [Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK](#)⁸. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

Data sources to inform the EIA baseline characterisation

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

¹ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

² https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2019_0.pdf

³ <https://www.iema.net/resources/blog/2021/07/20/launch-of-principles-of-cultural-heritage-impact-assessment>

⁴ <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan24-historic-environment.pdf>

⁵ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf>

⁶ https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles_EN_0.pdf

⁷ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf>

⁸ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

- Designation data from Cadw, downloaded from the Welsh Government Geoportal website “[DataMapWales](https://datamap.gov.wales/)”⁹ on 27 September 2022 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Cadw website “[Cof Cymru](https://cof.cymru/)”¹⁰;
- Archaeological and architectural records from the National Monuments Record Wales, obtained as a digital data extract from the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales on 15 December 2022;
- Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by Clwyd-Powys Archaeology Trust, obtained as a digital data extract on 08 December 2022;
- LANDMAP data for Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape;
- [Welsh Government Lidar data](#)¹¹;
- Geological data available online from the [British Geological Survey](#)¹²; and
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

8.3.5 Designated historic assets are referenced in this chapter by their Cadw reference number. Undesignated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Monuments Record Wales reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

Surveys to inform the EIA baseline characterisation

8.3.6 A site visit was undertaken on 19 July 2023, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

8.3.7 Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

Assessment methodology

8.3.8 In policy terms, the historic environment is ‘*The historic environment is made up of individual historic features which are collectively known as historic assets*’ ([PPW, 2024](#))¹³. This assessment identifies all known historic assets within the study area potentially affected by the Proposed Development and estimates the potential for currently unknown historic assets.

Significance criteria

Assessment of importance

⁹ <https://datamap.gov.wales/>

¹⁰ <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>

¹¹ <http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/lidarcompositedataset?lang=en>

¹² https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.151751353.1687926821.1660740424-32451903.1660740424

¹³ https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf

- 8.3.9 The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (refer to **Table 8.4**).
- 8.3.10 Internationally designated assets such as World Heritage Sites are assigned to the highest level of importance. Scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings Grade I and II* Registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens are considered to be of high importance, whilst Grade II listed buildings and Grade II Registered parks & gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the differences in statutory consultees and the different criteria for listing identified in [Welsh Office Circular 61/96](#)¹⁴. The status of conservation areas as local designations justifies their classification as assets of medium importance unless their particular characteristics justify a higher level of significance, each is assessed on its own merits.
- 8.3.11 Non-designated assets are usually assigned to a low level of importance; however, some non-designated assets merit a higher level of importance either because of their type, rarity or state of preservation. Professional judgement is used to assign importance to non-designated historic assets and a clear explanation is given where higher levels of importance are ascribed.
- 8.3.12 Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the Site boundary that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works. Such features may include the sites of historic remains known to be completely removed or destroyed but would not include sites where below ground remains of archaeological interest are thought to survive.

Table 8.4 Criteria for assessing the importance of heritage assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives.
High (National)	Registered Historic Landscapes, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated historic assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, historic assets on local lists

¹⁴ <https://www.thenbs.com/PublicationIndex/documents/details?Pub=WG&DocID=259318>

Importance of the asset	Criteria
	and undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low (Local)	Locally listed historic assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated historic assets of local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged.
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or historic assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of').
Unknown / Uncertain	Historic assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information.

- 8.3.13 The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (as provided in **Volume 4, Appendix 13.1, Appendix A**).

Potential for unknown historic assets

8.3.14 Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment alone. The likelihood that significant undiscovered historic assets may be present within the Site boundary is referred to as archaeological potential. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in **Table 8.5** (based on professional judgement), while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data held by Cadw, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 8.5. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered historic assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered historic assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered historic assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered historic assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered historic assets existing within the study area.

Magnitude of impact (change)

- 8.3.15 Impact assessment considers the effects of the Proposed Development on the significance of the identified historic assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.
- 8.3.16 The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains. The level of harm predicted is stated in accordance with Section 6.1 of [PPW \(2024\)](#)¹⁵. The magnitude of impact to historic assets as a result of the introduction of the Proposed Development has been assessed in accordance with the criteria presented in **Table 8.6** (derived from professional judgement).

Table 8.6 Definition of impact (change) magnitude

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	Total loss or fundamental alteration to a heritage asset's significance and/or setting. Addition of new features that substantially alter the setting of a heritage asset, particularly where setting contributes to the significance of the asset(s).
Moderate	Partial loss or alteration a heritage asset's significance and/or setting. Addition of new features that partially alter setting of a heritage asset to the extent where the significance is impacted.
Minor	Minor loss of an element of a heritage asset and/or its setting. Addition of new features that form largely inconspicuous elements in the setting of a heritage asset to the extent that its significance is slightly impacted.
Negligible	Very minor loss of elements of a heritage asset and/or its setting. Addition of new features that do not alter the setting of a heritage asset.
No Change	No change to the heritage asset or its setting.

¹⁵ https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf

Determination of significance

8.3.17 The approach to determine the significance of effects has been as follows:

- Identify the relevant receptors;
- Derive their value (importance) based on the criteria set out in **Table 8.4**;
- Identify and consider the likely impacts from each activity;
- Determine the magnitude of impact (change) likely as a result of the impacts, as set out in **Table 8.6**;
- Cross reference these results with **Table 8.8**; and
- Present the environmentally significant effects and then consider how additional mitigation may reduce adverse effects.

8.3.18 An effect is considered to be significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

- It could lead to an exceedance of defined guidelines or widely recognised levels of acceptable change;
- It is likely that the consenting authority will reasonably consider applying a planning condition, requirement or legal agreement to the consent to require specific additional mitigation to reduce or overcome the effect;
- It threatens or enhances the viability or integrity of a receptor or receptor group of concern; or
- It is likely to be material to the ultimate decision about whether the planning application should be approved.

Nature of effect

8.3.19 In addition to determining the significance of the effect, the assessment process also includes a qualitative description regarding the nature of the effect, as outlined in **Table 8.7** (based on professional judgement). These terms add additional information about how the effect would affect receptors.

Table 8.7 Nature of effect descriptors

Term	Nature of effect descriptors
Adverse	An effect which has the potential to decrease receptor value or status relative to baseline conditions.
Beneficial	An effect which has the potential to increase receptor value or status relative to baseline conditions.
Short-term	Effects that persist only for a short time, e.g. during the construction phase only; includes reversible effects.
Medium-term	Effects that may persist until additional mitigation measures have been implemented and become effective.
Long-term	Effects that persist for a much longer time, e.g. for the duration of the operational phase (essentially until the development ceases or is removed/reinstated); includes effects which may decline over longer timescales.

Term	Nature of effect descriptors
Temporary	A reversible effect where recovery is possible and for which effects would persist only for a short or medium-term.
Permanent	An irreversible effect where recovery is not possible; effects would persist beyond the operational phase
Frequent	Refers to a recurring effect that occurs repeatedly; in some cases a lower level of impact may occur with sufficient frequency to reduce the ability of a receptor to recover effectively.

Overall assessment of effects

- 8.3.20 Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning (where relevant) but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the Proposed Development.
- 8.3.21 Where potential impacts on the settings of a historic assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Cadw's guidance on [Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales \(2017\)](#)¹⁶ and [Setting of Historic Assets in Wales \(2017\)](#)¹⁷.
- 8.3.22 An assessment of the importance of a historic asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 8.3.23 In accordance with Cadw's guidance on [Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales \(2017\)](#)¹⁸ and [Setting of Historic Assets in Wales \(2017\)](#)¹⁹ and through an assessment of significance in accordance with [PPW \(2024\)](#)²⁰, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the historic assets that are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development and therefore require detailed assessment.
- 8.3.24 Historic assets identified with a potential line-of-sight with the Proposed Development have been visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. The site visit enabled assessment of likely impacts of the Proposed Development: locations which would remain unaffected, locations which have some visibility but that is minimal and does not affect the baseline condition, and locations where visibility is possible/prominent.

¹⁶ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment%20in%20Wales%2026917%20EN.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment%20in%20Wales%2026917%20EN.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf>

²⁰ https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf

8.3.25 Using the assessment findings, residual effects have been presented as outlined in **Table 8.8**.

Table 8.8 Residual effects matrix (effects considered significant are highlighted in blue)

Importance	Magnitude of impact (change)				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very high (international)	Very high	High	High	Medium	Nil
High (national)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Nil
Medium (regional)	High	Medium	Low	Low	Nil
Low (local)	Medium	Low	Low	Negligible	Nil
Negligible	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Nil
Unknown/uncertain	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

8.4 Baseline conditions

Overview of the historic environment

- 8.4.1 The full list of known historic assets is presented in the gazetteer of the baseline study (**Volume 4, Appendix 13.1, Appendix A**), and the location of each asset is shown in **Volume 3, Figures 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5**.
- 8.4.2 There are no designated assets located within the Site boundary.
- 8.4.3 Within the wider 5km study area there are 28 Scheduled Monuments, five Conservation Areas, 240 listed buildings comprising 11 Grade I listed, 19 Grade II* listed, and 210 Grade II listed, and nine registered parks and gardens.
- 8.4.4 There are 14 non-designated heritage assets located within the Site boundary: an area of Medieval ridge and furrow (988588), Post-Medieval Padeswood Hall (409419), gardens (266274), farm (178363), and associated buildings (these do not include the farm house) (178802 – 178806), Post-Medieval coal shafts at Bannel Farm (98339) and the Works (98338), a Modern cement works (305769), a Modern football ground near Padeswood Hall (401374), and a Modern railway siding associated with the cement works (HA01).
- 8.4.5 There are a further 155 non-designated heritage assets beyond the Site boundary within the 1 km study area. These comprise a single Bronze Age, two Roman, two Early Medieval, six Medieval, 132 Post-Medieval and 23 Modern assets.
- 8.4.6 This assessment identifies that there is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present within the footprint of the Proposed Development from the Medieval period onwards, likely to be of Low (Local) importance associated with Medieval ridge and furrow, the Post-Medieval Padeswood Hall and Padeswood Hall Farm, and the Modern cement works and football field. There is a low potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present from the Palaeolithic to Early Medieval periods, with any remains likely to be

of High (National) importance where associated with the Early Medieval Wat's Dyke, and otherwise stray artefacts of Low (Local) importance.

8.4.7 A magnetometer survey of the Site was carried out by Headland Archaeology in November 2023. The majority of the anomalies identified by this survey were of agricultural or modern origin, specifically anomalies locating field drains and indicative of ridge and furrow and more recent cultivation, service pipe and cables. The fragmentary nature and irregular shape of the survey areas together with the effects of the proximity of a major industrial complex and associated infrastructure has meant that a confident assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site is not straightforward. The levels of magnetic disturbance in localised areas within the Site mean that the much lower magnitude response from a sub-surface archaeological feature, if present, may be masked. However, the lack of any anomalies of likely archaeological potential combined with the paucity of previously known assets (excepting evidence of post-medieval mining and ridge and furrow cultivation) suggests that the archaeological potential of the areas covered by the survey is low.

Historic landscape characterisation

8.4.8 The land within the Site is recorded by Natural Resources Wales LandMap Historic Landscape Evaluation as FLNTH636, an area of predominantly irregular fieldscapes to the south of Buckley, probably representing piecemeal clearance and enclosure of farmland since at least the early medieval period onwards. The archaeological potential of this area is increased by the passage of Wat's Dyke ([Natural Resources Wales, 2023](#))²¹ close to the southern boundary of the Site.

Future baseline

8.4.9 In the absence of the scheme it is possible that gradual erosion may occur as a result of conventional agricultural practices on assets located both in the Site and the study area, such as ploughing activities removing archaeological remains of earthworks and other monuments.

8.5 Relevant legislation and planning policy

Relevant legislation

8.5.1 The relevant statutory heritage legislation in the context of the Site is described in **Table 8.9**.

Table 8.9 Historic environment statutory legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains

²¹ https://landmap-portal.naturalresources.wales/view_survey.php?survey_id=7680

Legislation	Key Issues
	and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	This Act makes amendments to the ancient monuments and archaeological areas act 1979, primarily in relation to ancient monuments in Wales. It also makes provision for the Welsh ministers to compile and maintain a register of historic parks and gardens.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	<p>The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest (UK Government, 1990)²² This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p> <p>Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows:</p> <p>Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions.</p> <p><i>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</i></p> <p>Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions.</p> <p><i>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i></p>
Treasure Act 1996	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 300 years old when found and which at least 10% by weight precious metal, associated with coins or groups of coins, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a

²² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

Legislation	Key Issues
	high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act 1857	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice, although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
The Hedgerows Regulations 1997	<p>A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria – they have existed for 30 years or more and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1); • Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3); and • Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4). <p>Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as “old enclosure” on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5)</p>

Relevant planning policy

- 8.5.2 The Flintshire Local Development Plan 2015 – 2030 ([Flintshire County Council, 2023](https://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/PDFFiles/Planning/Examination-Library-Documents/FINAL-LDP-Written-Statement-English.pdf))²³ contains several policies relating to the historic environment:
- Policy STR13 Natural and Built Environment, Green Networks and Infrastructure;
 - Policy EN4 Landscape Character;
 - Policy EN8 Built Historic Environment and Listed Buildings;
 - Policy EN9 Development in or Adjacent to Conservation Areas; and
 - Policy EN10 Buildings of Local Interest.

8.6 Assessment of potential effects, additional mitigation and residual effects

- 8.6.1 Further detail on the assessment of significance and potential impacts is provided in **Section 7.1 of Volume 4, Technical Appendix 8.1.**
- 8.6.2 Further detail on the setting of historic assets can be found in **Section 7.2 of Volume 4, Technical Appendix 8.1.**

Construction phase

Table 8.10 Assessment of potential effects, additional mitigation, residual effects and monitoring during construction

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
Medieval ridge and furrow (98858) non-designated asset	Potential effects	<p>This asset is located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the south east area of the Site.</p> <p>Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as part of an historic agricultural landscape could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is impacted by the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.</p>

²³ <https://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/PDFFiles/Planning/Examination-Library-Documents/FINAL-LDP-Written-Statement-English.pdf>

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	Archaeological watching brief in areas of proposed groundworks. This would allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development. It also serves as an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
	Residual effects and monitoring	As a non-designated asset this is an historic asset of Low (Local) importance . Its significance lies in its historical interest as remains of Medieval agricultural practices in the area. The magnitude of impact (change), following additional mitigation, is moderate adverse . Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be not significant .
Wat's Dyke (east and south east of Dyke Farm FL089, north east of Hen-Dy Farm FL088, & north west of Clawdd Offa FL090)	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of these historic assets as a defensive structure across the landscape could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is impacted by the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As Scheduled Monuments, three sections of Wat's Dyke (east and south east of Dyke Farm FL089, north east of Hen-Dy Farm FL088 & north west of Clawdd Offa FL090) are historic assets of High (National) importance. Their significance lies in defensive views of the surrounding area, of which the Site forms part of, as well as historic interest. these assets are best appreciated from their immediate vicinities, and the surrounding land contributes to its significance as a defensive structure and visible boundary marker in the Early Medieval Welsh borders. It is separated from the Site by a disused railway line.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term medium adverse residual effect on these receptors which is considered to be not significant.</p>
Padeswood Hall (409419), gardens (266274), Padeswood Hall Farm (178363), and farm buildings (these do not include the farm house) (178802 - 178806) non-	Potential effects	These assets are located within the Site boundary and are planned for demolition which would result in the destruction of the assets.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	<p>Historic building recording will be undertaken prior to demolition.</p> <p>An assessment of the heritage significance of Padeswood Hall and Padeswood Hall Farm has been undertaken (refer to Volume 4, Technical Appendix 8.3 of the draft Environmental Statement).</p>

<p>designated assets</p>	<p>Residual effects and monitoring</p>	<p>These are historic assets of Low (Local) importance. Its significance lies in its historical and architectural interest as a moderately high-status house built in a late-Georgian architectural style. The architect is unknown. The building has obviously been subjected to alteration and modernisation, with the loss of the original windows and doors externally and incremental changes to the building plan at the rear. A large proportion of the internal decorative features has also been lost. The room layout survives, however the legibility of original room functions has been diminished by the removal of fittings. The gardens are overgrown but retain their original layout, with the exception of the lost glasshouse and kitchen garden, though these may be detectable as surface/below ground features, and associated farm and buildings located within an agricultural landscape.</p> <p>The original farm buildings are mid-19th century in date, likely to have been built around the same time as Padeswood Hall. The courtyard layout survives, but all of the surviving buildings have been substantially altered with blocking of windows and doors, loss of external ranges and lean-to extensions, addition of modern roller shutter entrances and complete demolition of some of the original buildings. These buildings have group value with Padeswood Hall and the survival of the farm layout that contributes most to their heritage significance. The farmhouse was built between 1898 and 1908. It is a turn-of-the century farmhouse which is likely to have been built to separate the management of the farm from Padeswood Hall.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is major adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term medium adverse residual effect on these receptors, which is considered to be not significant.</p>
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Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
<p>Bannel Farm shafts (98339) and Works shafts (98338) non-designated assets</p>	<p>Potential effects</p>	<p>These assets are located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the north east area of the Site which would result in the physical removal of any near surface remains.</p>
	<p>Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation</p>	<p>Photographic survey prior to commencement of works, watching brief in areas of proposed groundworks</p>
	<p>Residual effects and monitoring</p>	<p>As non-designated assets these are historic assets of Low (Local) importance. Their significance lies in their historical interest as industrial extraction sites within a wider agricultural landscape.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change), following additional mitigation, is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on these receptors following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be not significant.</p>
<p>Modern football ground near Padeswood Hall (401374) non-designated asset</p>	<p>Potential effects</p>	<p>This asset is located within the Site boundary and is planned for change of use (to landscape and ecological mitigation) which would result in the destruction of the asset.</p>
	<p>Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation</p>	<p>Photographic survey ahead of demolition.</p>
	<p>Residual effects and monitoring</p>	<p>As non-designated assets these are historic assets of Low (Local) importance. Its significance lies in its historical interest as a sports ground with an unusual layout.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change), is major adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term medium adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant.</p>

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
Modern cement works (305769) non-designated asset	Potential effects	This asset is located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the centre area of the Site. Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as an industrial complex for a cement works could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is part of the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	None
	Residual effects and monitoring	As a non-designated asset this is an historic asset of Low (Local) importance . Its significance lies in its historical interest as a mid-century industrial site. The magnitude of impact (change) is minor . Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant .

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
Railway siding (HA01) non-designated asset	Potential effects	<p>This asset is located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the centre area of the Site.</p> <p>Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as an historic railway line providing transportation to the Site could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is impacted by the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.</p>
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	None
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a non-designated asset this is an historic asset of Low (Local) importance. Its significance lies in its historical interest as an import/export route for a mid-century industrial site.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor. Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant</p>
St John the Baptists Church (18470) Grade II* Listed Building	Potential effects	<p>Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as a building for public worship visible to the local area could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is impacted by the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.</p>
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a Grade II* Listed Building this asset this is an historic asset of High (National) importance. Its significance lies in its historic and architectural interest, its visibility to the area it would have served, which may have included the Site, and its potential to enhance knowledge of the organisation and practice of Post-Medieval Christianity.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change), is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term medium adverse residual effect on this receptor, which is considered to be not significant.</p>
Hartsheath (PGW(C)21(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset (as an historic garden part of a wider Post-Medieval landscape) could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is already impacted by the extant cement works, the Proposed Development could still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a Registered Park and Garden this is an historic asset of Medium (Regional) importance. Its significance lies in its historic interest, and its potential to enhance knowledge of nineteenth century garden design and maintenance. It also forms an important part of the wider Post-Medieval landscape, and views of the surrounding valley contribute to the context of the asset.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor, which is considered to be not significant.</p>
Plas Teg (PGW(C)24(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as an historic garden could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is already impacted by the extant cement works the Proposed Development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a Registered Park and Garden this is an historic asset of Medium (Regional) importance. Its significance lies in its historic and architectural interest, and its potential to enhance knowledge of seventeenth century garden design and maintenance. It also forms an important part of the wider Post-Medieval landscape, and views to the north of the asset contribute to the context of the asset.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be not significant.</p>
Laburnum Cottage (35967) non-designated asset	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset an historic cottage within an agricultural landscape could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is impacted by the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a non-designated asset this is an historic asset of Low (Local) importance. It derives significance from its historic interest and its immediate setting which largely comprises arable farmland, with the Site to the south east.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor, which is considered to be not significant.</p>

Operational phase

Table 8.11 Assessment of potential effects, additional mitigation, residual effects and monitoring during Operation

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
Wat's Dyke (east and south east of Dyke Farm FL089, north east of Hen-Dy Farm FL088, & north west of Clawdd Offa FL090)	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as a defensive structure across the landscape could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is already impacted by the extant cement works the Proposed Development could still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As Scheduled Monuments, three sections of Wat's Dyke (east and south east of Dyke Farm FL089, north east of Hen-Dy Farm FL088 & north west of Clawdd Offa FL090) are historic assets of High (National) importance. Their significance lies in defensive views of the surrounding area, of which the Site forms part of, as well as historic interest. These assets are best appreciated from their immediate vicinities, and the surrounding land contributes to its significance as a defensive structure and visible boundary marker in the Early Medieval Welsh borders. It is separated from the Site by a disused railway line.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term medium adverse residual effect on these receptors which is considered to be not significant.</p>
Medieval ridge and furrow (98858) non-designated asset	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as part of an historic agricultural landscape could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is already impacted by the extant cement works the Proposed Development could still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a non-designated asset this is an historic asset of Low (Local) importance, which derives significance from its historical interest as remains of Medieval agricultural practices in the area.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change), is moderate adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant.</p>
St John the Baptists Church (18470) Grade II* Listed Building	Potential effects	<p>Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset, as a building for public worship visible to the local area could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is already impacted by the extant cement works the Proposed Development could still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.</p>
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	<p>No additional mitigation has been proposed.</p>
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a Grade II* Listed Building this asset this is an historic asset of High (National) importance. Its significance lies in its historic and architectural interest, its visibility to the area it would have served, which may have included the Site, and its potential to enhance knowledge of the organisation and practice of Post-Medieval Christianity.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term medium adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant.</p>

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
Hartsheath (PGW(C)21(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as an historic garden part of a wider Post-Medieval landscape could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is impacted by the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed
	Residual effects and monitoring	As a Registered Park and Garden this is an historic asset of Medium (Regional) importance . Its significance lies in its historic interest, and its potential to enhance knowledge of nineteenth century garden design and maintenance. It also forms an important part of the wider Post-Medieval landscape, and views of the surrounding valley contribute to the context of the asset. The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse . Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant .
Plas Teg (PGW(C)24(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset as an historic garden could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is impacted by the extant cement works the proposed development would still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a Registered Park and Garden this is an historic asset of Medium (Regional) importance. Its significance lies in its historic and architectural interest, and its potential to enhance knowledge of seventeenth century garden design and maintenance. It also forms an important part of the wider Post-Medieval landscape, and views to the north of the asset contribute to the context of the asset.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant.</p>
Laburnum Cottage (35967) non-designated asset	Potential effects	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset i.e. an historic cottage within an agricultural landscape could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings. Although the asset is already impacted by the extant cement works the Proposed Development could still represent a change to the setting of the asset due the addition of new elements to the Site.
	Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation	No additional mitigation has been proposed

Receptor	Potential Effects/Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation/Residual Effects and Monitoring	
	Residual effects and monitoring	<p>As a non-designated asset this is an historic asset of Low (Local) importance. It derives significance from its historic interest and its immediate setting which largely comprises arable farmland, with the Site to the south east.</p> <p>The magnitude of impact (change) is minor adverse.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a long-term low adverse residual effect on this receptor which is considered to be not significant.</p>

Decommissioning phase

- 8.6.3 As discussed in the introductory sections of the draft Environmental Statement, the Carbon Capture Plant is intended to operate for as long as the existing operational cement works, and therefore decommissioning is not proposed until the ultimate decommissioning of the cement works site. However, as per the request in PEDW's Scoping Direction to consider decommissioning effects, a brief consideration is provided in the event that decommissioning on an earlier timescale were to be required.
- 8.6.4 The majority of the effects associated with decommissioning would be similar in nature to, but at a reduced scale to construction phase effects. There would be fewer materials, plant, labour and vehicles required during decommissioning when compared to construction. Decommissioning would take place over a shorter duration, and activities would be focused on areas of the Site which at that point would already be developed. Consequently, the magnitude and significance of effects associated with decommissioning would not differ in nature from nor exceed those assessed elsewhere in this chapter in respect of construction. It is therefore not considered necessary to provide a separate detailed assessment of decommissioning related effects.
- 8.6.5 Decommissioning, if required, would be conducted in accordance with the regulatory and policy environment in place at the time with all required permits and consents being obtained prior to commencement.

Assessment against future baseline

- 8.6.6 In the absence of the Proposed Development, it is not anticipated that there would be any significant change to the current site conditions over the short, medium or long term.

8.7 Opportunities for environmental enhancement

8.7.1 No opportunities for environmental enhancement for this topic have been identified, although any further investigation would enhance knowledge of the historic environment within the Site.

8.8 Difficulties and uncertainties

8.8.1 Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:

- The title map and LIDAR data were available for consultation for this assessment but were limited to small areas of the Site;
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential, professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

8.8.2 Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

8.8.3 Within the extant concrete works, large areas of the ground were covered with hardstanding making identification of any above ground indicators of possible below ground archaeological remains impossible in these areas. The Site is approximately 70.9 hectares and the area suitable for geophysical survey covered 20.3 hectares. (provided as **Volume 4, Appendix 8.2**).

8.8.4 Overall, it is considered that the data available at the time of writing is considered robust and appropriate for use in this assessment.

8.9 Assessment summary

8.9.1 **Table 8.12** provides a summary of the findings of the assessment.

Table 8.12 Summary of cultural heritage effects

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
Construction Phase				
Medieval ridge and furrow (98858) non-designated asset	This asset is located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the south east area of the Site. Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	An archaeological watching brief in areas of proposed groundworks would allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development. It also serves as an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.	Low adverse (not significant) T/D & I/LT	Archaeological watching brief

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
Wat's Dyke (east and south east of Dyke Farm FL089, north east of Hen-Dy Farm FL088, & north west of Clawdd Offa FL090)	Impacts upon the setting of these historic assets could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	No additional mitigation has been proposed	Medium adverse (not significant) T/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Padeswood Hall (409419), gardens (266274), farm (178363), and farm buildings (these do not include the farm house) (178802 - 178806) non-designated assets	An assessment of the heritage significance of Padeswood Hall and Padeswood Hall Farm has been undertaken in Volume 4, Technical Appendix 8.3 , which concluded that these buildings are of poor condition and of low value. These assets are located within the Site boundary and is planned for demolition which would result in the destruction of the asset	Historic building recording ahead of demolition	Medium adverse (not significant) P/D/LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Bannel Farm shafts (98339) and Works shafts (98338) non-designated assets	This asset is located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the north east area of the Site which would result in the physical removal of any near surface remains.	Photographic survey prior to commencement of works, watching brief in areas of proposed groundworks	Low adverse (not significant) P/D/LT	No monitoring is proposed.

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
Modern football ground near Padeswood Hall (401374) non-designated asset	This asset is located within the Site boundary and is planned for demolition which would result in the destruction of the asset.	Photographic survey	Medium adverse (not significant) P/D/LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Modern cement works (305769) non-designated asset	This asset is located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the central area of the Site. Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Low adverse (not significant) T//LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Railway siding (HA01) non-designated asset	This asset is located within the Site boundary and would be directly impacted by any intrusive ground works in the centre area of the Site. Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Low adverse (not significant) T//LT	No monitoring is proposed.

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
St John the Baptists Church (18470) Grade II* Listed Building	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	No additional mitigation has been proposed	Medium adverse (not significant) T//LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Hartsheath (PGW(C)21(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	No additional mitigation has been proposed	Low adverse (not significant) T//LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Plas Teg (PGW(C)24(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	No additional mitigation has been proposed	Low adverse (not significant) T//LT	No monitoring is proposed.

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
Laburnum Cottage (35967) non-designated asset	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the construction of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	No additional mitigation has been proposed	Low adverse (not significant) T/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Operational Phase				
Wat's Dyke (east and south east of Dyke Farm FL089, north east of Hen-Dy Farm FL088, & north west of Clawdd Offa FL090)	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Medium adverse (not significant) P/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Medieval ridge and furrow (98858) non-designated asset	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Low adverse (not significant) P/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
St John the Baptists Church (18470) Grade II* Listed Building	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Medium adverse (not significant) P/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Hartsheath (PGW(C)21(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Low adverse (not significant) P/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.
Plas Teg (PGW(C)24(FLT)) Registered Parks and Gardens	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Low adverse (not significant) P/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.

Receptor	Potential Effects	Additional (Secondary and Tertiary) Mitigation	Residual Effects	Monitoring
Laburnum Cottage (35967) non-designated asset	Impacts upon the setting of this historic asset could occur during the operation of the Proposed Development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings.	None	Low adverse (not significant) P/I/LT	No monitoring is proposed.

Key to table:

P/T = Permanent or Temporary, D/I = Direct or Indirect, ST/MT/LT = Short Term, Medium Term or Long Term, N/A = Not Applicable

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8.10 References

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