



Candwr Solar Farm

Pre Application Consultation

Environmental Statement

Chapter 10: Built Heritage

2 July 2026



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10. Built Heritage

10.1. Introduction

- 10.1.1. This draft chapter provided at Statutory Consultation considers the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on built historic receptors as may arise through changes to their setting. Receptors comprise designated historic assets of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.
- 10.1.2. This chapter has been informed by the baseline setting assessments presented in a **Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 10.1)**.
- 10.1.3. This chapter has been prepared by Pegasus Group. As required by the 2017 EIA Regulations, the author is a “*competent expert[s]/person[s]*” with “*sufficient expertise*”. This is demonstrated by their academic qualifications (BA Hons, MA, PhD), Member level accreditation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and ten years’ experience of EIA.
- 10.1.4. This chapter is supported by the following technical appendices:
- **Appendix 10.1: Heritage Desk- Based Assessment.**
- 10.1.5. This chapter is supported by the following figures:
- **Figure 10.1: Built Heritage Receptors.**

10.2. Assessment Approach

Legislative and Policy Framework

- 10.2.1. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following legislation and planning policy and guidance. It should be noted that this chapter does not assess the compliance of the Proposed Development against relevant planning policy. Such an assessment is presented in the standalone **Planning Statement**.

Legislation

- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023;
- Town and County Planning Act 1990 (as amended); and
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

National Planning Policy

- Future Wales 2040 (Welsh Government Llywodraeth Cymru, 2021);
- Planning Policy Wales 12 (Welsh Government Llywodraeth Cymru, 2024); and

- Technical Advice Note 24 – The Historic Environment (Welsh Government Llywodraeth Cymru, 2017).

Local Planning Policy

- Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan to 2021 (adopted in 2013) – specifically, *Strategic Policy S7: Conservation of the Natural and Historic Environment*;
- Monmouthshire County Council Local Development Plan to 2021 (adopted in 2014) – specifically, *Policy SD1: Renewable Energy*; and
- Newport City Council Local Development Plan to 2026 (adopted in 2015) – specifically, *SP9: Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment*, *CE4: Historic Landscapes, Parks, Gardens and Battlefields*, *CE5: Locally Listed Buildings and Sites*, *CE6: Archaeology*, and *CE7: Conservation Areas*.

Guidance

- Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Cadw, 2011);
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017);
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw, 2017); and
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

Methodology

Study Area

- 10.2.2. The **Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 10.1)** identified all non-designated historic assets within a 1km-radius study area of the Site, and all designated historic assets within a minimum 3km-radius study area of the Site.
- 10.2.3. These study areas were approved by Heneb through the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (see **Table 10.4**) and were also approved by Cadw in the **EIA Scoping Direction (Appendix 2.2)**.

Desk Study

- 10.2.4. In order to establish the baseline conditions within the study area, data was obtained from the following sources:
- Cadw datasets regarding designated historic assets;
 - Heneb Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) data regarding non-designated historic assets;

- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales's National Monuments Record (NMR) for further information on non-designated historic assets;
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales's (RCAHMW) Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales;
- Historic maps and other relevant documentary material held by Gwent Archives (visited in person) and the National Library of Wales (remote search only);
- Historic aerial photographs within the collections of the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit (available online);
- 2009 50cm resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (incomplete coverage of the Site), downloaded from Data Map Wales;
- Google Earth satellite imagery;
- Regular Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Model;
- LiDAR Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Model; and
- Wirelines and photomontages to visualise the Proposed Development.

Setting Assessments

- 10.2.5. Setting is defined in TAN24 as: *"the surroundings in which [a historic asset] is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing past and present relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect [the] ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."*
- 10.2.6. Setting can contribute to, detract from, or have a neutral effect upon the heritage significance of an asset. In addition, whilst a physical or visual connection between a historic asset and its setting will often exist, it is not essential or determinative.
- 10.2.7. TAN24 states that *"setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset."* As such, any impacts are described within this chapter in terms of how they affect the significance of a historic asset, and any heritage values that contribute to that significance, through changes to setting.
- 10.2.8. Settings assessments have been undertaken in accordance with the industry-standard methodology provided by Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017). This guidance promotes a 'stepped' (iterative) approach, as follows:
- **Stage 1** – assess which assets would be affected and identify their setting;

- **Stage 2** – define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced;
- **Stage 3** – assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it; and
- **Stage 4** – consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

10.2.9. The following resources were used to inform Stage 1:

- The relevant Cadw Scheduling and Listing descriptions;
- The Regular Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility model;
- The LiDAR Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility model;
- Digital terrain modelling;
- Modern and historic mapping; and
- Satellite imagery and aerial photography.

10.2.10. SZTVs illustrate theoretical visibility of a proposed development, taking account of the screening from intervening woodland and buildings in the local context which reduce visibility. Both SZTVs for the Proposed Development have assumed 3m as the height of the solar panels and 1.7m for the height of the viewer. The SZTVs guided a sieving exercise for designated historic assets within and beyond a 3km-radius of the Site.

10.2.11. Site visits, comprising a walkover survey of the Site and inspections of designated historic assets from the Site and public rights of way, were undertaken on 9th April 2025 and 18th June 2025.

Cumulative Effects Assessment Methodology

10.2.12. Inter-project cumulative effects can be defined as the combined effects of the Proposed Development and other projects on a receptor.

10.2.13. The inter-project cumulative effects assessment has been undertaken in accordance with *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Planning Inspectorate, 2024).

10.2.14. A potential list of cumulative sites was drawn up for a 6km-radius study area of the Site (see **Chapter 2 – EIA Methodology & Scope**). The available heritage assessments produced for these sites were reviewed. For none of the sites had adverse effects been identified to any of the same built heritage receptors as for the Proposed Development.

Assessment of Significance

10.2.15. The assessment considers the following in respect of each identified built heritage receptor (asset):

- The asset's level of significance;
- The magnitude of any beneficial or adverse impacts to the asset's significance; and,
- Whether that magnitude of impact would comprise a significant beneficial or adverse effect.

Criteria for Asset Significance (Receptor Sensitivity)

10.2.16. The Welsh Government's Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN24) defines heritage significance as: *"the sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance."*

10.2.17. Cadw's Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales defines significance as deriving from a combination of any, some or all of the following four component values:

- Evidential value: deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- Historic value: deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;
- Aesthetic value: deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and
- Communal value: deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

10.2.18. This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of significance and the values from which that significance derives.

10.2.19. In accordance with the levels of significance articulated in TAN24 and Planning Policy Wales 12 (PPW), the following terminology is used in this chapter where applicable:

- Designated historic assets: Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I, II* and II), Registered Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II* and II), Registered Historic Landscapes ('Outstanding' or 'Special'), World Heritage Sites, and Conservation Areas;
- Non-designated nationally important archaeological remains: Archaeological remains that are not designated but are still considered to be of a level of significance commensurate with that of a Scheduled Monument; and
- Non-designated historic assets: Assets of less than national importance, including any of special local interest.

- 10.2.20. Designated historic assets are ascribed a significance of **very high** or **high**. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Outstanding Registered Historic Landscapes, World Heritage Sites, and Conservation Areas containing numerous of the above are considered of **very high** significance. Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Special Registered Historic Landscapes, and most Conservation Areas are considered of **high** significance.
- 10.2.21. Non-designated historic assets are ascribed a significance of **medium**, **low** or **negligible** significance. This is based on available information and professional experience and judgement regarding the asset's known and/or potential level of survival, its geographical rarity, and its ability to contribute to knowledge.
- 10.2.22. Locally Listed Buildings, other asset types with locally-ascribed designations, and archaeological remains with potential to contribute to regional research framework aims and objectives would typically be considered of **medium** significance. Structures and archaeological remains of limited interest would be considered of **low** significance. Structures and archaeological remains of very limited to no interest would be considered of **negligible** significance.
- 10.2.23. The criteria for receptor sensitivity are summarised in **Table 10.1** below.

Table 10.1: Criteria for Receptor Sensitivity

Significance Criteria	Description of Criteria
Very High	Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Outstanding Registered Historic Landscapes, World Heritage Sites, and Conservation Areas containing numerous of the above.
High	Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Special Registered Historic Landscapes, and most Conservation Areas.
Medium	Locally Listed Buildings, other asset types with locally-ascribed designations, and archaeological remains with potential to contribute to regional research framework aims and objectives.
Low	Structures and archaeological remains of limited interest.
Negligible	Structures and archaeological remains of extremely limited to no interest.

Criteria for Magnitude of Change

- 10.2.24. Paragraph 6.1.5 of PPW states that: *"The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being... Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset."*

- 10.2.25. The over-riding provision within PPW in relation to change to designated assets (and non-designated assets of equivalent significance) is that there should be a presumption in favour of:
- The physical preservation in situ of Scheduled archaeological remains;
 - The preservation and enhancement of Listed Buildings and their settings; and
 - The preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of Conservation Areas or their settings.
- 10.2.26. PPW also states that any development effects upon the following are material considerations in the determination of planning applications:
- Registered Parks or Gardens, or their setting; and
 - Non-designated archaeological remains, with the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings to be weighed against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
- 10.2.27. For the purposes of this assessment:
- Where the significance of an historic asset will be compromised, this will be articulated as an **adverse impact**;
 - Where the significance of an historic asset will be preserved, this will be articulated as **no adverse impact**; and
 - Where the asset's significance would be enhanced, this will be articulated as a **benefit**.
- 10.2.28. The magnitude of adverse and beneficial impacts has been gauged to be **major, moderate, minor, negligible**, or **no change**.
- **Major** has been used in cases where there will be complete loss, total alteration, or considerable positive change or improvements to, the asset or its setting, resulting in a substantial reduction or enhancement of its significance.
 - **Moderate** has been used in cases where there will be partial loss of or damage to, or partial improvement or addition to, key characteristics or components of the asset including elements of its setting, resulting in a less than substantial reduction or enhancement of its significance.
 - **Minor** has been used in cases where there will be slight loss or alteration, or small-scale improvement or positive addition, to one or more characteristics or components of the asset including elements of its setting, resulting in some loss or enhancement of its significance.
 - **Negligible** has been used in cases where there will be only very slight loss or detrimental change, or very modest benefit or positive addition, to one or more

characteristics or components of the asset including elements of its setting as applicable.

- **No change** has been used where there will be no change to the asset.

10.2.29. Benefit would weigh in favour of the Proposed Development in the planning balance. It would be a desirable outcome, consistent with all key policy objectives and industry guidance provisions.

10.2.30. The criteria for magnitude of change are summarised in **Table 10.2** below.

Table 10.2: Criteria for Magnitude of Change

Magnitude Criteria	Description of Criteria
Major	Complete loss, total alteration, or considerable positive change or improvements to, the asset or its setting, resulting in a substantial reduction or enhancement of its significance.
Moderate	Partial loss of or damage to, or partial improvement or addition to, key characteristics or components of the asset including elements of its setting, resulting in a less than substantial reduction or enhancement of its significance.
Minor	Slight loss or alteration, or small-scale improvement or positive addition, to one or more characteristics or components of the asset including elements of its setting, resulting in some loss or enhancement of its significance.
Negligible	Very slight loss or detrimental change, or very modest benefit or positive addition, to one or more characteristics or components of the asset including elements of its setting as applicable.
No Change	No change to the asset.

Significance of Effect

10.2.31. In determining whether any identified adverse or beneficial impacts to heritage receptors would translate into a significant effect, a matrix-led system has been used combined with professional judgement. This is detailed in **Table 10.3** below.

Table 10.3: Significance Matrix

Magnitude of Change	Significance of Receptor					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	Major	Very Large	Large or Very Large	Moderate or Large	Slight or Moderate	Slight
	Moderate	Large or Very Large	Moderate or Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral or Slight
	Minor	Moderate or Large	Slight or Moderate	Slight	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight
	Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Neutral

	No Change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
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- 10.2.32. A significance of effect of **large** and/or **very large** would be **significant**.
- 10.2.33. Where **Table 10.3** indicates a range for the significance of effect and the effect could be either significant or not significant (e.g. moderate or large), professional judgement has been applied to define the significance.
- 10.2.34. Any adverse impact to Scheduled Monuments as arising through change to the setting will be considered against the paragraph 6.1.24 test in PPW, i.e. whether it constitutes a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect.
- 10.2.35. Likewise, it will be determined whether any adverse impact on other statutorily protected built heritage assets as arising through change to the setting constitutes unacceptably adverse impact, as per Policies 17 and 18 of Future Wales 2040.
- 10.2.36. Whilst an individual effect may be considered significant, it does not necessarily follow that the Proposed Development would be unacceptable in the planning balance.

Consultation

- 10.2.37. Pegasus Group consulted with Heneb in April and May 2025 to agree the scope and methodology of the **Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 10.1)**, albeit primarily the archaeological desk-based assessment element.
- 10.2.38. Pegasus Group consulted with Cadw in April and May 2025 following a concern raised by a third-party with Cadw regarding the potential physical impacts of the Proposed Development on an alleged Iron Age settlement within Parcel 4. It was agreed that the matter would be given consideration in the **Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 10.1)**.
- 10.2.39. Pegasus Group consulted with Heneb in October and November 2025 to discuss the results of archaeological assessments and to agree mitigation for those receptors. By excluding built development from the possible enclosure identified by the geophysical survey in Parcel 4, it was agreed that no archaeological trial trench evaluation will be required either pre- or post-consent. On this basis, archaeology was scoped out of the Environmental Statement.
- 10.2.40. **Table 10.4** summarises the consultation that has been undertaken specifically in relation to the assessment of the Proposed Development's likely significant Built Heritage effects. Discussions with Heneb in Summer / Autumn 2025 regarding the scope, methodology, and results and implications of the archaeological geophysical survey has not been included, as this does not relate to Built Heritage matters.

Table 10.4: Summary of Correspondence with Statutory Consultees

Consultee	Summary of Comments	Applicant's Response
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Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) 15.04.25 – 02.05.25	Discussion of requirement for and scope of Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, followed by formal approval of Written Scheme of Investigation..	No response needed.
PEDW 11.02.26 – EIA Scoping Direction	PEDW considers it to be premature to scope out Cultural Heritage and Archaeology. This topic is therefore scoped in depending on the results of the relevant assessments and views from Heneb.	A Built Heritage ES Chapter is provided in the ES. The Applicant considers that the scoping of built heritage within the ES is both necessary and proportionate, given the identified potential for setting effects on designated assets and the requirement for detailed assessment in accordance with Cadw guidance. In contrast, archaeological matters have been appropriately addressed through a programme of Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 10.1) , geophysical survey and consultation with Heneb, which has confirmed the nature and extent of archaeological interest within the Site and agreed that no further intrusive evaluation is required. The likely effects on archaeology are therefore well understood and can be suitably managed through embedded mitigation and standard planning controls, without the need for further assessment within the ES. Accordingly, the proposed approach reflects a proportionate EIA, focusing detailed assessment within the ES on those aspects of cultural heritage where there remains potential for

		significant environmental effects.
Cadw 11.02.26 – EIA Scoping Direction	In the EIA Scoping Direction (Appendix 2.2), Cadw agreed that the setting assessment methodology set out in the EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 2.1) is appropriate. Cadw strongly recommends that the applicant consults Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology as well as the Local Authorities archaeological advisors, as to the need, extent and form of any additional archaeological evaluations that will be required to be carried out, in regard to the probable enclosure, identified in the geophysical survey. Cadw adds that the probable function and significance of this enclosure will need to be explained, along with the impact of the proposed solar farm on it, when the application for the development is determined.	No response needed. The Applicant consulted with Heneb over the course of 2025, to agree the scope and methodology of the heritage desk-based assessment and the geophysical survey; to agree the proposed mitigation by design for the probable enclosure identified by the geophysical survey; and to agree that no archaeological trial trench evaluation will be required either pre- or post-consent.
Newport City Council 11.02.26 – EIA Scoping Direction	In the EIA Scoping Direction (Appendix 2.2) , NCC commented that they consider there to be significant scope for changes in the setting of historic assets near the Site.	The Applicant wrote to NCC on 6 th March 2026 to confirm the proposed scope and methodology of the heritage setting assessments, but no response was received.
Torfaen County Borough Council 11.02.26 – EIA Scoping Direction	In the EIA Scoping Direction (Appendix 2.2) , TCBC noted that any assessments of impact upon specific heritage assets/landscapes will need to follow ASIDOHL (Assessments of the Significance of the Impact of the Development on the	The Applicant wrote to TCBC on 6 th March 2026 to confirm the proposed scope and methodology of the heritage setting assessments, but no response was received beyond an initial

	Historic Landscape) methodology. Also, that the assessment should consider the impact upon the Twmbarlwm ancient monument, whilst likely to be low it is a matter to be considered.	acknowledgement on 9th March 2026. ASIDOHL is deployed to when development is located within a Registered Historic Landscape, in order to assess the direct physical impact that development will have upon the asset. The present Site is not located within a RHL and so ASIDOHL is not required. The Twm-Barlwm Mound and Bailey Castle Scheduled Monument lies 8km to the west of the Site. Stage 1 setting assessment identified no potential for impact, and so it was scoped out of further assessment.
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Scoping Criteria

Technical Scope

- 10.2.41. The technical scope of the assessment reported in this chapter comprises:
- Non-physical development effects on designated historic assets within 3km of the Site.
- 10.2.42. The following matters are considered unlikely to result in likely significant effects, and therefore have been scoped out of the assessment:
- Non-physical development effects on designated historic assets beyond 3km of the Site.

Receptors

- 10.2.43. The following designated historic assets are located within a 3km radius of the Site:
- 159 Listed Buildings;
 - 33 Scheduled Monuments;
 - 3 Registered Parks and Gardens; and

- 4 Conservation Areas.

10.2.44. These assets are shown on **Figure 11** of Appendix 3 of **Appendix 10.1 – Heritage Desk-Based Assessment**.

10.2.45. Stage 1 of Cadw's setting assessment methodology for designated historic assets comprised a sieving process utilising the two (Regular and LiDAR) Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility models prepared for the Proposed Development (**Figure 5.1** and **Figure 5.2**), consideration of designation descriptions, and review of assets' locations through desk-based analysis and site visits.

10.2.46. This exercise considerably reduced the number of assets deemed potentially sensitive to the Proposed Development through change to setting. Full details of the process are provided in Section 7 and Appendix 3 of **Appendix 10.1 – Heritage Desk-Based Assessment**.

10.2.47. The assets progressed to Stages 2 – 4 setting assessment are as follows (also illustrated on **Figure 10.1** and **Figure 10.2**):

- Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp;
- Grade II* Listed All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa;
- Grade II Listed Building of Glansirhowy Farm;
- Grade II Listed Building of Little Creigydd; and
- Grade II Listed Building of Barn at Pen-twyn Farm.

10.2.48. It was determined that parts of the Site contribute through setting to the significance of each of these assets, as detailed in the *Baseline Survey Information* section below.

Limitations to the Assessment

10.2.49. The conclusions presented within this chapter are based upon the baseline conditions presented below, which are derived in part from data held and supplied by Cadw and Heneb. In establishing the baseline conditions, for the purposes of this chapter, both the accuracy and currency of this data has necessarily been assumed.

10.2.50. For the purposes of setting assessment, the inspection of designated historic assets identified as potentially susceptible to non-physical impact was undertaken from the Site and publicly accessible locations. No other privately held land or properties were accessed.

10.3. Baseline Conditions

Site Description and Context

10.3.1. The Site comprises 131.62ha of farmland across three groupings of fields. The largest is situated in the north-west, between Llanfrechfa and Common Cefn-Ilwyn; the other

two are situated to the north-east and south of the Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water Court Farm Treatment Works.

- 10.3.2. For the purposes of the Proposed Development, individual fields and/or interconnected fields have been named as Parcels 1-13. The field numbering is shown on **Figure 3.2 – Land Parcel Reference Plan**.
- 10.3.3. The current land use of the Site is arable and pasture. The farm of Pant-yr-eos lies at the centre of Field 4 but is excluded from the redline boundary. Public rights of way cross Parcels 1, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 13.

Baseline Survey Information

Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp

- 10.3.4. Elements of the setting of Candwr Camp that contribute to its significance are:
- Its locally-elevated position on a low rounded hill above the valley of Afon Lwyd and in particular its tributary Candwr Brook;
 - The views of the monument from its interior, Candwr Road to its east, the footpath to its north, and the southern field of Parcel 10; and
 - The views from the monument across the surrounding rural agricultural landscape, although this landscape is modern in character.
- 10.3.5. It is considered that Parcel 10 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of Candwr Camp.

Grade II* Listed All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa

- 10.3.6. Elements of the setting of All Saints Church that contribute to its significance are:
- Its geographical situation relative to, and its historic functional association with, the village and parish of Llanfrechfa, whose Christian community it was built to serve;
 - Its enclosed, leafy, churchyard which not only comprises its associated burial ground but its immediate setting from where the church is typically and best experienced; and
 - The agricultural character of land co-visible in mid-ranging views of the church, which illustrates the historic rural agricultural economy of the parish.
- 10.3.7. It is considered that the northern / western part of Parcel 13 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of All Saints Church.

Grade II Listed Building of Glansirhowy Farm

10.3.8. Elements of the setting of Glansirhowy Farmhouse that contribute to its significance are:

- The other building ranges of the courtyard, which constitute the ancillary buildings of the historic working farm;
- Its private garden to the east of the courtyard, across which there are designed views from the primary elevation of the farmhouse and from where the farmhouse is best experienced;
- Some of the surrounding pasture fields, specifically, those that comprise part of the farm's historic landholding and which offer glimpses of, and/or are co-visible in partial views of, the farmhouse and its ancillary buildings – helping to illustrate how the complex functioned (and continues to function) as a working farm; and
- The lane and farm track from Llanfrechfa, and the public footpaths across the surrounding fields, which are historic access routes connecting Glansirhowy with the village and other dispersed farmsteads within the parish.

10.3.9. It is considered that Parcel 7 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of Glansirhowy Farmhouse.

Grade II Listed Building of Little Creigydd

10.3.10. Elements of the setting of Little Creigydd that contribute to its significance are:

- The farmyard to the north/north-east, shown on the 1842 tithe map, which forms part of the historic layout of the former working farm;
- The private garden on the south side, across which there are designed views from the primary elevation of the farmhouse and from where the farmhouse is best experienced;
- The orchard-turned-paddock outlying the private garden, which comprises part of the farm's historic landholding and across which there are views of the farmhouse from the road;
- The public footpath across the fields to the west, which is shown as a more substantial track on the 1886 and 1922 OS maps and may have been the original access to the farm;
- The possible historical functional relationship with Creigydd Farm, which bears the same name and shared the same aforementioned track for access; and
- The long thin field of Parcel 3, which does not appear to form part of the historic landholding of Little Creigydd but which is visible in views from and towards Little Creigydd.

10.3.11. It is considered that the long thin field of Parcel 3 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of Little Creigydd.

Grade II Listed Building of Barn at Pen-twyn Farm

- 10.3.12. Elements of the setting of the Barn at Pen-twyn Farm that contribute to its significance are:
- The farmhouse, the smaller detached barn to the south, and the associated yard, which are the other surviving built components of the 18th- to 19th-century farmstead shown on historic mapping;
 - The private drive from the lane to the east, which constitutes the historic access to the farmstead;
 - The fields abutting the north and south sides of the private drive, which are part of the historic landholding of Pen-twyn Farm and which are co-visible in views of the farmstead from its drive, thereby illustrating the historic agricultural landscape context; and
 - The fields on the hillslope directly south and south-west of the farmstead, which are part of the historic landholding of Pen-twyn Farm and which are co-visible in views of the farmstead from the public footpath to the south, again illustrating the historic agricultural landscape context.
- 10.3.13. It is considered that the eastern part of Parcel 12, lying on the north side of the private drive, contributes through setting to the significance of the Barn.

Future Baseline

- 10.3.14. No significant changes to the existing baseline of designated historic assets are anticipated without the implementation of the Proposed Development.

10.4. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

- 10.4.1. The Site is proposed for the installation and operation of ground mounted solar photovoltaic arrays with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure (hereafter 'the Proposed Development').
- 10.4.2. Embedded mitigation, whereby the solar farm layout has been designed to avoid or minimise harm to built heritage receptors, has been considered as intrinsic in the following assessment of effects.

Effects during Construction

- 10.4.3. Construction of the Proposed Development could, through an increase in heavy good vehicle traffic and noise, result in temporary, limited, change to the setting of proximate designated historic assets, which could impact on their significance.
- 10.4.4. The construction traffic route extends from Junction 25 of the M4, via the A4042 on the east side of Malpas and Llantarnam, to the B236 Caerleon Road for Site Access 1 and the primary compound in Field 14.

10.4.5. Candwr Road will also be used for Site Accesses 2 (for Parcel 4), 3 (for Parcel 10, and Secondary Compound a), 4 (for Parcel 3), and 5 (for Parcels 8, 12 and 15).

10.4.6. An unnamed road leading to the Court Farm Waterworks will also be used for Site Accesses 6 (for Parcel 1 and Secondary Compound B), 7 (for the on-site 132kv substation), and 8 for Parcels 2 and 11).

10.4.7. Likely effects are described for specific historic assets, below.

Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp

10.4.8. Construction traffic along the section of Candwr Road adjacent to Candwr Camp will be visible and audible from Candwr Road itself, as well as the public right of way around the northern and western sides of the asset.

10.4.9. The distraction of the sight and sound of heavy goods vehicles may compromise the ability to appreciate the asset and its landscape setting. It is considered that this will constitute a minor magnitude of change to the very high significance of the asset. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **moderate adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II* Listed All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa

10.4.10. Construction traffic will not pass through the village of Llanfrechfa. However vehicles and machinery will be in operation in the nearby fields of Parcel 13.

10.4.11. Noise from these fields may disturb the currently tranquil character of the churchyard, which is the location from where the church is best experienced. It is considered that this will constitute a minor magnitude of change to the very high significance of the asset. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **moderate adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II Listed Building of Glansirhowy Farm

10.4.12. Construction traffic will not use the road and farm track from Llanfrechfa to Glansirhowy. However vehicles and machinery will be in operation in the nearby fields of Parcels 6 and 7.

10.4.13. The distraction of the sight and sound of heavy goods vehicles may compromise the ability to appreciate the asset within its wider landscape setting. It is considered that this will constitute a minor magnitude of change to the high significance of the asset. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **slight adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II Listed Building of Little Creigydd

10.4.14. Construction traffic along the unnamed road outside the southern boundary of Parcel 3 will be visible and audible from the road itself, as well as the track that branches north to provide access to Little Creigydd.

- 10.4.15. The distraction of the sight and sound of heavy goods vehicles may compromise the ability to appreciate the asset within its wider landscape setting. It is considered that this will constitute a minor magnitude of change to the high significance of the asset. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **slight adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II Listed Building of Barn at Pen-twyn Farm

- 10.4.16. Construction traffic will not use the private drive to Pen-twyn Farm. However, vehicles and machinery will be in operation in the nearby fields of Parcel 12.
- 10.4.17. The distraction of the sight and sound of heavy goods vehicles may compromise the ability to appreciate the asset within its wider landscape setting. It is considered that this will constitute a minor magnitude of change to the high significance of the asset. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **slight adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Effects during Operation

- 10.4.18. Operation of the Proposed Development could result in change within the setting of designated historic assets, and this could impact upon their significance.
- 10.4.19. Likely effects are described for specific historic assets, below.

Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp

- 10.4.20. The **LiDAR SZTV (Figure 5.2)** indicates that the Proposed Development will be partially visible from Candwr Camp and its immediate surrounds, specifically:
- 40–60% from a discrete location just south of centre within the interior;
 - 20–40% from the remainder of the interior;
 - 20–40% from the exterior of the western and northern ramparts; and
 - Less than 20% from the exterior of the eastern and southern ramparts.
- 10.4.21. To illustrate the 20–40% visibility predicted for the western and northern ramparts, a photomontage has been produced for a viewpoint on the public footpath to the north of Candwr Camp (**Appendix 5.8 – Viewpoint Heritage 1**).
- 10.4.22. The current, outward north–westerly view is characterised by pasture in the foreground, woodland and the house and barns of Candwr Farm in the foreground to midground, the large building of The Grange University Hospital in the further midground, and high ground (moorland) in the background.
- 10.4.23. At Year 1, there will be glimpses of a very small area of solar panels in the south–eastern fields of Parcel 13 to the north–west. These glimpses will appear between the canopies of the trees in the midground, below the moorland in the background. There will also be

visibility of a small area of solar panels in Parcel 5, seen behind Candwr Farm and partially screened and softened by intervening hedgerows.

- 10.4.24. There may be greater visibility of the Proposed Development in outward views from the interior of Candwr Camp, but overall, the combined visibility from the interior and the perimeter of the asset is anticipated to be limited. Glimpses of the solar arrays within the wider panoramas will not compromise the ability to appreciate the asset's form or to understand its geographical and topographical context; and the overall character of the surrounding landscape as experienced in these views will not be altered.
- 10.4.25. It is considered that the Proposed Development will have at most a minor magnitude of change to the very high significance of Candwr Camp. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **moderate adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II* Listed All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa

- 10.4.26. The **LiDAR SZTV (Figure 5.2)** indicates that the Proposed Development will be partially visible from All Saints Church and its immediate surrounds, specifically:
- Less than 20% on the approach via Church Road;
 - Less than 20% from the majority of the churchyard, with 0% at the south-eastern corner and tiny pockets of 20–40% and 40–60% in the west, centre, and north-east;
 - Between 0% and 60% from the public footpath extending from Church Lane through the field to the south of the church, up to the redline boundary of the Site (Parcel 13);
 - 20–40% and 40–60% from the public footpaths through Parcel 13;
 - Less than 20% from the lane that branches north from Church Road and eventually connects with the track to Pant-yr-eos; and
 - For the most part 20%, but with a section of 20–40%, from the public footpath extending north from Llanfrechfa to Glansirhowy.
- 10.4.27. To illustrate the 20–40% visibility predicted from the public footpaths through Parcel 13, two photomontages have been produced from the point where the footpath crosses the western boundary of Parcel 13 (**Appendix 5.8 – Viewpoints 9A and 9B**).
- 10.4.28. For Viewpoint 9A, the current northerly view presents an undulating landscape of small pasture fields mostly enclosed by mature hedgerows and trees in the foreground and midground, and high ground (moorland) on the horizon.
- 10.4.29. At Year 1, there will be some visibility of solar panels in Parcels 6 and 7 in the 'dip' and on the slopes in the midground. In this view, however, All Saints Church itself is not co-visible.

- 10.4.30. For Viewpoint 9B, the current north-easterly view is again characterised by a pastoral landscape, with a localised area of high ground in the midground (Common Cefn-llwyn), and high ground in the background.
- 10.4.31. At Year 1, there will be clear visibility of solar panels in Parcels 4 and 5 on the south-west-facing slopes of the localised hill in the midground. In this view, however, All Saints Church itself is not co-visible.
- 10.4.32. The Proposed Development will result in some visible change to the historic landscape character of the wider setting of All Saints Church, as experienced in dynamic views when traversing the public right of way network through the agricultural hinterland of Llanfrechfa village.
- 10.4.33. It is considered that the Proposed Development will have a **minor** magnitude of change to the very high significance of All Saints Church. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **moderate adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II Listed Building of Glansirhowy Farm

- 10.4.34. The **LiDAR SZTV (Figure 5.2)** indicates that the Proposed Development will be partially visible from Glansirhowy Farmhouse and its immediate surrounds, specifically:
- Less than 20% from the public footpath to the west of the farm;
 - Less than 20% from the lower third, and 20–40% with a small section of 40–60% from the central and upper third, of the lane and farm track from Llanfrechfa to Glansirhowy; and
 - Less than 20% from the lower section, and 20–40% from the mid- and upper section, of the continuation through Parcel 7 of the aforementioned public footpath from Llanfrechfa.
- 10.4.35. To illustrate the 20–60% visibility predicted on the approach from Llanfrechfa, a photomontage has been produced for a viewpoint on the public footpath, midway between Llanfrechfa House and Glansirhowy (**Appendix 5.8 – Viewpoint 6**).
- 10.4.36. The current easterly view looks across the valley of Candwr Brook towards a point of high ground occupied by the buildings of Creigydd Farm. At Year 1, there will be visibility of solar panels on the east-facing slopes of Parcels 6 and 7, which descend towards Candwr Brook; and of solar panels on the south-east-facing slopes of Parcels 4 and 5. In this view, however, Glansirhowy Farmhouse itself is not co-visible.
- 10.4.37. The Proposed Development will result in a visible change to the historic landscape character of part of the immediate setting of Glansirhowy Farmhouse (namely, Parcels 6 and 7). This change will be experienced in views from the farmstead and from the lanes/tracks and footpaths that lead towards and offer partial views of the farmstead (including the footpath through Parcel 7 itself).

- 10.4.38. It is considered that the Proposed Development will have a minor magnitude of change to the high significance of Glansirhowy Farmhouse. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **slight adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II Listed Building of Little Creigydd

- 10.4.39. The **LiDAR SZTV (Figure 5.2)** indicates that the Proposed Development will be partially visible from Little Creigydd and its immediate surrounds, specifically:

- Less than 20% from the farmstead itself; and
- Less than 20% from the road to its south and east; and
- Less than 20% from the public footpath across the field to the west.

- 10.4.40. The Proposed Development will result in extremely little visible change to the historic landscape character of the immediate setting of Little Creigydd.

- 10.4.41. The most proximate solar infrastructure in Parcel 3 is positioned off the high ground, on opposite-facing slopes to the asset, and so is not anticipated to be co-visible in views from or towards Little Creigydd.

- 10.4.42. Any visibility of solar infrastructure elsewhere within the Site, in views from or towards Little Creigydd, would be partial and long-ranging, and would not compromise the ability to appreciate and understand Little Creigydd within a rural agricultural context.

- 10.4.43. It is considered that the Proposed Development will have a **minor adverse** magnitude of change to the high significance of Little Creigydd. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a slight adverse effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Grade II Listed Building of Barn at Pen-twyn Farm

- 10.4.44. The **LiDAR SZTV (Figure 5.2)** indicates that the Proposed Development will be partially visible from Pen-twyn Farm and its immediate surrounds, specifically:

- 20-40% from the private drive to Pen-twyn Farm;
- Less than 20% from the public footpath through the fields due south of Pen-twyn Farm (outside the Site); and
- Less than 20% from the westerly continuation of that same public footpath through the south end of Parcel 12– with the exception of a short section with 20-40%.

- 10.4.45. The Proposed Development will result in some visible change to the historic landscape character of the immediate setting of Pen-twyn Farm.

- 10.4.46. The most proximate solar infrastructure in Parcel 12 is set back from the private drive and screened by the intervening hedge, and is not anticipated to be co-visible in views towards or from the asset.

- 10.4.47. Any co-visibility of the solar infrastructure in Parcels 12 and 15 (or elsewhere) in views towards Pen-twyn Farm through the fields to its south (outside the Site) are not anticipated to detract from an appreciation of the asset in its historic agricultural landscape context – since farmland will remain in the foreground of the view.
- 10.4.48. It is considered that the Proposed Development will have a minor magnitude of change to the high significance of the Barn at Pen-twyn Farm. As per **Table 10.3**, this will equate to a **slight adverse** effect, which is considered '**not significant**'.

Effects during Decommissioning

- 10.4.49. Decommissioning of the Proposed Development will entail the removal of most/all of its infrastructure from the Site. Activities will include creating temporary compounds, dismantling solar arrays, excavating cable trenches to remove cabling, removing hardstanding and fencing, and transporting all infrastructure off-site.
- 10.4.50. Decommissioning of the Proposed Development could, through an increase in heavy good vehicle traffic and noise, result in change to the setting of proximate designated historic assets – as described for the 'Effects during Construction' section.
- 10.4.51. Once complete, decommissioning will restore the baseline conditions and thereby reverse the impacts caused to designated historic assets during the operational phase. It is the post-decommissioning effects that are presented in **Table 10.5**.

Summary of Significance of Effects (Before Mitigation)

- 10.4.52. A summary of the significance of effects for Built Heritage prior to additional mitigation is provided in **Table 10.5** below.

Table 10.5: Significance of Effects (before Mitigation)

Environmental Effect	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Nature of Impact (Permanent/ Temporary)	Effect and Significance
CONSTRUCTION				
Candwr Camp	Very High	Minor	Temporary	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
All Saints Church	Very High	Minor	Temporary	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
Glansirhowy Farmhouse	High	Minor	Temporary	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
Little Creigydd	High	Minor	Temporary	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
Barn at Pen-twyn Farm	High	Minor	Temporary	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
OPERATION				

Candwr Camp	Very High	Minor	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
All Saints Church	Very High	Minor	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
Glansirhowy Farmhouse	High	Minor	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
Barn at Pen- twyn Farm	High	Minor	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
DECOMMISSIONING				
Candwr Camp	Very High	No Change	Permanent	Neutral (Not Significant)
All Saints Church	Very High	No Change	Permanent	Neutral (Not Significant)
Glansirhowy Farmhouse	High	No Change	Permanent	Neutral (Not Significant)
Barn at Pen- twyn Farm	High	No Change	Permanent	Neutral (Not Significant)

10.5. Mitigation, Enhancement and Residual Effects

Mitigation by Design

- 10.5.1. As mitigation by design for Candwr Camp, solar infrastructure has been excluded from the southern field of Parcel 10. This field, which is most proximate to the asset and is co-visible in certain views towards the asset, will be maintained as grassland.
- 10.5.2. As mitigation by design for All Saints Church, solar infrastructure has been excluded from the western field of Parcel 13. This field, which is most proximate to the asset and features in views towards the asset, will be maintained as grassland.
- 10.5.3. As mitigation by design for Glansirhowy Farmhouse, solar infrastructure has been excluded from the western margin of Parcel 7A. This will retain a sense of openness to the public footpath and reduce co-visibility of the Proposed Development in the south-westerly views towards the asset.
- 10.5.4. As mitigation by design for Little Creigydd, solar infrastructure has been excluded from the majority of Parcel 3. Panels are located only on the north-west facing slopes of the north end of the parcel. The long field in the north-eastern part of the parcel, which is most proximate to the asset and features in views from and towards the asset, will be maintained as grassland.

- 10.5.5. As mitigation by design for the Barn at Pen-twyn Farm, solar infrastructure has been excluded from the southern margin of Parcel 12D, thereby achieving offset from the private drive to the farmstead and minimising visibility of the Proposed Development on the approach to the asset.
- 10.5.6. See **Indicative Site Layout (Figure 4.1)** and **Indicative Landscape Strategy (Figure 5.5)** for illustrative details of the embedded, mitigation by design measures.

Additional Mitigation

- 10.5.7. No additional mitigation measures for non-physical impacts to designated historic assets as arising through change to setting have been identified.

Table 10.6: Mitigation

Ref	Measure to avoid, reduce or manage any adverse effects and/or to deliver beneficial effects	How measure would be secured		
		By Design	By S.106	By Condition
1	To minimise harm to the significance of designated historic assets as arising through changes to their setting.	X		

Enhancements

- 10.5.8. No enhancements as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated in relation to Built Heritage.

Residual Effects

- 10.5.9. The residual effects are unchanged from the effects presented in **Table 10.5**.
- 10.5.10. **No significant adverse residual effects** are identified for the construction, operational or decommissioning phases on Built Heritage.
- 10.5.11. Applying the paragraph 6.1.24 test in PPW to the Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp, the identified effect is not a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative Effects

- 10.5.12. No other consented or planned solar farm developments, subject to a valid planning application, have been identified that would be considered as having significant cumulative effects in combination with the Proposed Development. Nor were there any other existing developments and / or approved developments in the area which were identified as potentially giving rise to cumulative effects with the Proposed

Development. No cumulative effects are anticipated to result from the Proposed Development in respect of Built Heritage.

In-Combination Effects

- 10.5.13. In-combination effects related to Built Heritage effects and the effects of other environmental disciplines for the Proposed Development are not expected to be greater than that provided for each individual environmental discipline considered in isolation. Where the highest and most direct effects from other topics are predicted, the overall magnitude of in-combination effects would not be expected to increase as a result of concurrent Built Heritage effects.

10.6. Summary

Introduction

- 10.6.1. This chapter has considered potential non-physical effects upon the significance of designated historic assets through change to setting.

Baseline Conditions

- 10.6.2. It is considered that Parcel 10 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of the Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp.
- 10.6.3. It is considered that the northern / western part of Parcel 13 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of the Grade II* Listed Building of All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa.
- 10.6.4. It is considered that Parcel 7 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of the Grade II Listed Building of Glansirhowy Farmhouse.
- 10.6.5. It is considered that the long thin field of Parcel 3 of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of the Grade II Listed Building of Little Creigydd.
- 10.6.6. It is considered that the eastern part of Parcel 12, lying on the north side of the private drive, contributes through setting to the significance of the Grade II Listed Building of the Barn at Pen-twyn Farm.

Likely Significant Effects

- 10.6.7. It has been determined that the construction phase of the Proposed Development will have a minor adverse effect on:
- Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp;
 - Grade II* Listed All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa;
 - Grade II Listed Glansirhowy Farmhouse
 - Grade II Listed Little Creigydd; and

- Grade II Listed Barn at Pen-twyn Farm.

10.6.8. It has been determined that the operation phase of the Proposed Development will have a minor adverse effect on:

- Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp;
- Grade II* Listed All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa;
- Grade II Listed Glansirhowy Farmhouse; and
- Grade II Listed Barn at Pen-twyn Farm.

10.6.9. The decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development will result in a restoration of baseline conditions for the assets, and therefore have a neutral effect.

10.6.10. The identified effects are not considered significant in EIA terms.

Mitigation, Enhancement, Residual Effects

10.6.11. Mitigation by design has been secured to minimise adverse non-physical effects to designated historic assets. No additional mitigation measures have been identified.

10.6.12. No enhancements are anticipated in relation to Built Heritage.

10.6.13. The assessment of likely significant effects took into account the embedded mitigation. As no additional mitigation has been identified, the residual effects are unchanged.

Cumulative Effects

10.6.14. No cumulative or in-combination effects have been identified in respect of Built Heritage.

Conclusion

10.6.15. This chapter has identified no significant residual effects in respect of Built Heritage that would arise from the Proposed Development of the nature and on the scale proposed.

10.6.16. **Table 10.7** provides a summary of effects, mitigation and residual effects.

Table 10.7: Summary of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects

Receptor / Receiving Environment	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Sensitivity Value	Magnitude of Effect	Geographical Importance	Significance of Effects	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Residual Effects
Construction								
Candwr Camp	Sight and sound of nearby construction activity affecting the experience of the asset	Temporary	Very High	Minor	United Kingdom	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
All Saints Church	Sight and sound of nearby construction activity affecting the experience of the asset	Temporary	Very High	Minor	United Kingdom	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
Glansirhowy Farmhouse	Sight and sound of nearby construction activity	Temporary	High	Minor	United Kingdom	Slight Adverse	None	Slight Adverse

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	affecting the experience of the asset					(Not Significant)		(Not Significant)
Little Creigydd	Sight and sound of nearby construction activity affecting the experience of the asset	Temporary	High	Minor	United Kingdom	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
Barn at Pentwyn Farm	Sight and sound of nearby construction activity affecting the experience of the asset	Temporary	High	Minor	United Kingdom	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
Operation								
Candwr Camp	Visible change to the historic landscape character of part of its setting	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	Very High	Minor	United Kingdom	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)

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All Saints Church	Visible change to the historic landscape character of part of its setting	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	Very High	Minor	United Kingdom	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)
Glansirhowy Farmhouse	Visible change to the historic landscape character of part of its setting	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	High	Minor	United Kingdom	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
Barn at Pen-twyn Farm	Visible change to the historic landscape character of part of its setting	Temporary (for lifespan of Proposed Development)	High	Minor	United Kingdom	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)	None	Slight Adverse (Not Significant)
Decommissioning								
Candwr Camp	Restoration of baseline conditions	Permanent	Very High	No change	United Kingdom	Neutral (Not Significant)	None	Neutral (Not Significant)

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All Saints Church	Restoration of baseline conditions	Permanent	Very High	No change	United Kingdom	Neutral (Not Significant)	None	Neutral (Not Significant)
Glansirhowy Farmhouse	Restoration of baseline conditions	Permanent	High	No change	United Kingdom	Neutral (Not Significant)	None	Neutral (Not Significant)
Barn at Pen-twyn Farm	Restoration of baseline conditions	Permanent	High	No change	United Kingdom	Neutral (Not Significant)	None	Neutral (Not Significant)
Cumulative Effects								
No significant effects identified								
In-Combination Effects								
No significant effects identified								

