

9 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This Chapter reports the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development in terms of Archaeology and Heritage in the context of the Site and surrounding area. In particular it considers the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development to archaeological remains within the Site and to designated historic assets within the vicinity of the Site through potential changes introduced to their settings.

9.1.2 This Chapter (and its associated appendices) is not intended to be read as a standalone assessment and reference should be made to the front end of this ES (Chapters 1 – 5), as well as the final chapter, ‘Summary of Residual and Cumulative Effects’ (Chapter 23) and the Landscape and Visual chapter (Chapter 7).

9.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

9.2.1 The relevant legislation, policy and guidance are listed below, with details provided within Appendices 9.1 and 9.2.

Legislative Framework

9.2.2 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990; and

Planning Policy

9.2.3 The applicable planning policy is summarised as follows:

- Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2021) Chapter 6;
- Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021, adopted in November 2010

Guidance

9.2.4 The applicable guidance is summarised as follows:

- Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG 2019);
- Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (2011)
- Design Manual for Roads & Bridges, LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment (Highways Agency 2020);
- Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales (Cadw 2017a)

- Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments (ClfA 2020);
- The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017b); and
- Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24) (2017).

Scope of the Assessment

- 9.2.5 Scoping was initially undertaken in November 2023, with scoping responses relating to archaeology and heritage received in November and December 2023.
- 9.2.6 In accordance with the Scoping Report, this chapter assess the potential for significant effects to buried archaeological remains within the Site. The scoping response was received from the Planning Archaeologist at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on 29th November 2023, which welcomed a desk-based assessment.
- 9.2.7 As stated within the Scoping Report, this chapter also assesses the potential for significant effects to the significance of heritage designations within 10 kilometres (km) of the Site as a result of introducing change within the setting of a heritage designation.
- 9.2.8 This Chapter is informed by an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) and Heritage Impact Assessment, provided in Appendix 9.1 and 9.2 respectively.

Effects Not Considered within the Scope

- 9.2.9 No effects relating to archaeology and heritage have been scoped out.

Extent of the Study Area

- 9.2.10 A DBA (Appendix 9.1) has been undertaken to establish the presence of historic assets (designated and non-designated) within the Site and up to 1km from the boundary of the Site. Recorded assets identified within the search parameters as having a potential direct effect are presented within Table 9.2.
- 9.2.11 Due to the nature of the proposals and the height of the wind turbines, a 10km search area has been implemented within the HIA (Appendix 9.2) for the following highly designated historic assets as assets of national importance:
- World Heritage Sites;
 - Scheduled Monuments;
 - Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings;
 - Registered Parks and Gardens;

- Registered Historic Landscapes;
- Conservation Areas; and
- Historic Battlefields.

9.2.12 A 5km search area has been implemented for Grade II Listed Buildings as assets of regional importance.

9.2.13 Historic assets located beyond this search area but included due to their significance and status is the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site (**UNESCO 984**), which is situated approximately 12km to the east of the Site.

9.2.14 Within the search area parameters specified above, there are the following designated historic assets:

- One World Heritage Site
- Two Grade I Listed Buildings
- 24 Grade II* Listed Buildings
- 137 Grade II Listed Buildings
- Four Registered Historic Landscapes
- Four Registered Parks and Gardens
- 100 Scheduled Monuments
- 11 Conservation Areas

9.2.15 Recorded assets identified within the search parameters as having a potential indirect effect are presented within Table 9.3.

Consultation Undertaken to Date

9.2.16 Table 9.1 provides a summary of the consultation activities undertaken in support of the preparation of this Chapter.

Table 9.1: Summary of Consultation Undertaken to Date			
Organisation	Individual(s)	Meeting Date and other forms of Consultation	Summary of Outcome of Discussion
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Archaeological Planning Officer	Rob Dunning	29 th November 2023 (Letter)	As the scoping report notes, there are numerous non-designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area, largely industrial and extractive features associated with ironstone and coal. There are also water management structures, although the site has previously been the subject of



Table 9.1: Summary of Consultation Undertaken to Date			
Organisation	Individual(s)	Meeting Date and other forms of Consultation	Summary of Outcome of Discussion
			<p>opencast mining and subsequent remediation.</p> <p>We note that the Historic Environment section (Section 7) indicates it is proposed to carry out a desk-based assessment. The assessment will determine the archaeological potential of the area with regards to non-designated sites, as well as the potential impact upon them. Such an approach is appropriate and we look forward to reading the assessment.</p> <p>The work will need to adhere to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and carried out to a submitted and approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).</p> <p>It should be noted that, depending on the results of the desk-based assessment, further archaeological works may be required. Depending on the nature of such works it may be appropriate to conduct them pre or post-determination. Furthermore it is our policy to recommend that all archaeological work is carried out by a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, or by a full Member (MCIfA) of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.</p>
GGAT – Historic Environment Record	Callie Rouse	25 th August 2023	HER data received, Enquiry ref 7062

Assessment Methodology

- 9.2.17 The method of baseline data collection and assessment has been agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as part of the Scoping process and is in accordance with current guidance and industry best practice. Full details are provided in Appendix 9.1.
- 9.2.18 The EIA identifies and assesses potential direct and indirect impacts upon both potential archaeological and heritage receptors. Potential effects upon archaeological and heritage receptors arising from the Proposed Development can be adverse or beneficial; short or long term; permanent or temporary and cumulative/in combination with other planned schemes.

Direct Impacts

- 9.2.19 The assessment of direct impacts considered physical effects upon features of heritage interests, where sites or potential sites, consisting of archaeological remains and/or elements of built heritage, are in danger of being disturbed or destroyed. Direct impacts occur during the construction phase and are permanent and irreversible.

Indirect Impacts

- 9.2.20 *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011) and TAN 24 (2017) define that the significance of an historic asset derives from an understanding of the associated heritage values, these being evidential value, historical value, aesthetic value and communal value. A definition of these 'values' is given in the Glossary at Appendix 9.2.
- 9.2.21 The significance of an asset also derives from its setting which '*includes the surrounding in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape*' (TAN24 Para 1.25).
- 9.2.22 The identification of the importance of setting to the overall significance of a historic asset uses Cadw's best practice guidance presented in the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). Section 4 of the guidance identifies a four-stage process to assess the impact of change to the setting of the historic asset which, whilst not explicitly expressed, has been applied to this assessment:
- Stage 1 – Identify historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development;
 - Stage 2 – Define and Analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced;

- Stage 3 – Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance; and
- Stage 4 – If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

9.2.23 The assessment of potential impacts to historic assets is made through the lens of professional judgement and experience.

9.3 Baseline Conditions

9.3.1 An Archaeological desk-based assessment (Appendix 9.1) and Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix 9.2) has been undertaken to assess the potential effect of the proposals on the significance of any known non-designated historic assets or potential buried archaeological remains of archaeological nature within the Site boundary and to assess the potential effect of the proposals on the significance of designated historic assets within the vicinity of the Site. This baseline reports are included within Appendix 9.1 and 9.2, which provides the following drawings:

DBA (Appendix 901):

- Drawing Number BR10167-024: Site Location Plan;
- Drawing Number BR10167-026: Non-Designated Historic Assets;
- Drawing Number BR10167-025: Designated Historic Assets;
- Drawing Number BR10167-029: Historic Mapping;
- Drawing Number BR10167-030: Extractive Areas; and
- Drawing Number BR10167-031: Aerial Imagery with Non-Designated Historic Assets.

HIA (Appendix 9.2):

- Drawing Number BR10167-027: Designated Historic Assets with ZTV; and
- Drawing Number BR10167-028: Designated Historic Assets Potentially Sensitive to Change.

9.3.2 **Archaeology:** The DBA identified nine non-designated historic assets within the boundary of the Site (HER 01320m; 03042m; 03046m; 03047m; 03048m; IWT016; IWT020; IWW124). The majority of these non-designated historic assets are associated with the Rhymney Extractive Area (HER EA155). These assets included the Rhymney Limestone Railway (HER IWT016); the Bute Tramroad (HER IWT020); a leat (HER IWW124); an old ironstone quarry (HER 01320m); the Coed-cae Du Reservoir (HER

- 03042m); workings and tips on Pen-y-fedw and Bryn Pyllog (HER 03046m); a probable building (HER 03047m); and a ventilation shaft (HER 03048m).
- 9.3.3 Significantly, aerial images dated to 1945 show the terrain of the Site in high detail (Drawing BR10167-031). The vast extent of opencast mining across the Site is clearly evident. Specifically, opencast mining is shown as entirely destroying the areas in which non-designated historic assets HER 01320m, HER 03046m, HER 03047m, HER 03048m, and HER IWT020. The reservoir (HER 03042m) in the far north-western portion of the Site is still visible on the aerial photograph but was later subject to mining. The course of the historic Rhymney Limestone Railway (HER IWT016) is faintly visible on these images, running through a narrow section of the Site at its north-east extent. The possible line of leat (HER IWW124) may also be visible in the north-east.
- 9.3.4 The Site comprises land which was previously and almost entirely opencast mined, but which now is grazing land and overgrown with grass. The Site is bounded to the north by agricultural fields, to the east by an industrial estate and to the south and west by open grassland. In the north-east, the Site visit confirmed the presence of the leat (HER IWW124) which appears to have been modernised in some areas. The Rhymney Limestone Railway (IWT016) which consists of an earthwork was also observed in the north; no other rail infrastructure such as sleepers were visible. No earthworks or above ground features were observed on the Site.
- 9.3.5 The land within the bounds of the Site is not located within any Historic Landscape Area (HLA). The Merthyr Tydfil landscape (HLW (MGL) 2) is located 1.15km to the west of the Site. This landscape is an area characterised by iron making and associated with a settlement that rapidly transformed from a modest village in the 1750s to the largest town in Wales by 1801.
- 9.3.6 Based on the known archaeological character of the Site, and the search area, the potential of the Site may be judged as follows:
- 9.3.7 *Prehistoric:* Evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area is limited, and solely comprises a low stone spread indicative of a Bronze Age cairn to the south. In consideration of this relative scarcity within the search area, and the extensive truncation caused by the expansive opencast mining undertaken on the site, potential for the prehistoric period is considered to be **negligible**.
- 9.3.8 *Iron Age and Roman-British:* Evidence for Iron Age activity is entirely absent within the study area. Considering this, and the extensive truncation caused by the expansive opencast mining undertaken on the Site, potential for the Iron Age is considered to be **negligible**. There is also no evidence for Romano-British activity within the Site nor the

search area. Considering this, and the extensive truncation caused by the expansive opencast mining undertaken on the Site, potential for the Romano-British period is considered to be **negligible**.

9.3.9 *Early Medieval:* Evidence for early medieval activity is entirely absent within the study area. Considering this, and the extensive truncation caused by the expansive opencast mining undertaken on the Site, potential for the early medieval period is considered to be **negligible**.

9.3.10 *Medieval:* Evidence for medieval activity is likewise absent within the study area. Considering this, and the extensive truncation caused by the expansive opencast mining undertaken on the Site, potential for the medieval period is considered to be **negligible**.

9.3.11 *Post Medieval to Industrial:* Post-medieval and Industrial period activity in the area of the Site, evidenced by the historic environment record and cartographic sources, is notably extensive. The Rhymney Limestone Railway (HER IWT016) traverses the north-eastern portion of the Site, in the area of the proposed access route. In this area, as noted during the *Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscapes* project, the tramroad is recorded as being followed by a rough tarmac and gravel track that has been heavily resurfaced with building rubble. There is **high potential** that buried remains survive beneath these surfaces. There is potential for tramroad cuttings, revetments and sleepers in association with the railway to be present.

9.3.12 The leat (HER IWW124) which is depicted on historic cartographic evidence as extending between Bute Town Reservoir and the Rhymney Ironworks traversed the north-eastern portion of the Site, in the area of the proposed access route. The *Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscapes* project noted that the leat partially survives in areas, but has largely been destroyed by opencast mining. While it is likely that the leat was destroyed by the opencast mining in places on the Site, elements of the leat was observed during the site visit. As such, there is **high potential** for buried remains associated with the asset survive.

9.3.13 There is also **low to moderate potential** for unknown archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval to Industrial period. Due to the extent of opencast mining across the majority of the Site, these remains would likely be situated in the north-east – in proximity to the area of the proposed access route. These remains, which would likely take the form of assets relating to mining activity.

9.3.14 *Modern:* There is also **low to moderate potential** for archaeological remains dating to modern era. These remains, which would likely take the form of assets relating to mining activity and would be of negligible interest.

9.3.15 **Heritage:** No direct impacts to the significance of designated historic assets are anticipated; no designated historic assets would be demolished or physically altered as part of the proposals. With regard to potential indirect effects to significance, the Heritage Statement (Appendix 9.2) has identified a number of designated historic assets within the vicinity of the Site including several Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments which may be sensitive to changes within their setting.

9.3.16 With regard to a number of these assets, the Heritage Impact Assessment has (on assessment of their special interest, setting and their location) established that there would either be no change within their setting or that change within their settings would not be detrimental to an understanding or appreciation of their significance.

Sensitive Receptors

9.3.17 The following constitute the Existing Sensitive Receptors (ESR) that have been considered within this assessment:

- Non-designated historic assets within the Site and within the immediate vicinity;
- Potential unknown buried remains within the Site;
- Designated historic assets within 10km of the Site;

Limitations

9.3.18 The information provided by Cadw Datasets (downloaded 2023) and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) (consulted August 2023, enquiry reference 7026) is representative of the known recorded archaeology. The archaeological potential of the Site was based on this information provided and on-site observations.

9.3.19 Access to privately owned land outside of the control of the Applicant was not possible. As such, assumptions relating to the inter-visibility with nearby historic assets have been determined by on-site observations from publicly accessible land.

9.4 Assessment of Effects

Design Solutions and Assumptions

9.4.1 Harm to significance can be minimised through the creation of long-term visual/acoustic screening or through the recognition of sensitive receptors within sympathetically designed schemes such that built form is demonstrably positioned in order to reduce adverse impacts. Regarding the solar array, the final layout is not currently known, but it is possible to reduce potential adverse impacts caused by the physical presence of the solar array and any accompanying services, while optimising the functioning of the solar panels. The type, height and orientation and angle of the panels can be designed / varied to reduce any impact. In this circumstance it may be possible to provide some screening to the solar array where views from the Conservation Areas of Bute Town and Rhymney Town are possible. With regards of indirect impacts, due to the height of the wind turbines, mitigation such as screening is not possible.

Assessment of Effects

9.4.2 The Proposed Development has the potential to result in both direct and indirect impacts upon designated and non-designated historic assets of an archaeological or built heritage nature.

9.4.3 **Archaeology:** Direct effects to historic assets would arise as a result of ground disturbance associated with the units, associated infrastructure and landscaping. Table 9.2 details the likely direct effects that may occur. The full assessment of the effects summarised below is presented in the DBA (Appendices 9.1).

Table 9.2: Potential Direct (Construction) Impacts

Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Rhymney Limestone Railway (IWT016)	Medium	Minor	Slight
Leat of Rhymney Ironworks (IWW124)	Medium	Minor	Slight
Unknown post-medieval to Industrial period remains related to mining activity	Low	Moderate	Slight
Unknown modern remains related to mining activity	Negligible	Moderate	Neutral or slight

9.4.4 **Heritage:** Indirect effects to historic assets would arise as a result of changes introduced within the setting of a given historic asset that may affect the overall significance of that historic asset. The potential effect to designated historic assets as a result of the Proposed Development within the Site is presented below (Table 9.3).



9.4.5 The full assessment of the effects summarised below is presented in the HIA (Appendices 9.2), which includes proportionate statements of significance for each asset potentially affected and a discussion of the contribution made by setting to an understanding of this significance.

Table 9.3: Indirect Impact Assessment			
Asset Group	Asset	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
Rhymney Town Conservation Area and Associated Designated Historic Assets	Rhymney Town Conservation Area	Negligible Adverse Impact	Slight Adverse
	Church of St David (CADW 13578)	Negligible Adverse Impact	Slight Adverse
Penuel Baptist Church (CADW 21430)		Minor Adverse Impact	Slight Adverse
Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (CADW 21431)		Neutral Impact (Preserved)	Neutral
Bute Town Conservation Area and Associated Designated Historic Assets	Bute Town Conservation Area	Negligible to Minimal Adverse Impact	Slight Adverse
	Terraces (CADW 13546; 13547; 13548)	Negligible to Minimal Adverse Impact	Slight Adverse
	Upper Furnace (CADW GM403) and Farmhouse (CADW 16882)	Neutral Impact (Preserved)	Neutral
	Rhymney House Hotel (CADW 13549)	Negligible Adverse Impact	Slight Adverse

9.5 Mitigation

9.5.1 **Archaeology:** In this instance, the archaeological evaluation is not considered necessary at the pre-determination stage; it being reasonably assumed that if evaluation was a pre-requisite of all applications potentially affecting archaeological remains then this would be expressly stated within the policy. As it is not, the requirement for field evaluation should be applied proportionally, most likely being required on sites where remains of potential high (national) importance could be located which could preclude development; or on sites where archaeological remains are known to survive. On the baseline presented here, there is no evidence to indicate the presence of remains of national importance.

9.5.2 Therefore, it would be appropriate for any archaeological fieldwork to be delayed as a condition to consent and undertaken as mitigation works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared in consultation with GGAT. Given the extent of opencast mining demonstrated to have occurred across the Site, if deemed necessary, it is judged that the most appropriate method of investigation would be an archaeological monitoring of groundworks related to the access route in the areas of the leat (HER IWW124) associated with the Bute Town Reservoir and the Rhymney Limestone Railway (HER IWT016). This would be reasonable and proportionate on reflection of the information presented within the baseline data which gives no evidence to suggest the presence of remains within the boundary of the Sites which

could preclude development. Any such archaeological fieldwork would be conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared in consultation with GGAT.

- 9.5.3 **Built Heritage:** No further mitigation is required in respect to designated historic assets as no significant effects have been identified.

9.6 Residual Effects

- 9.6.1 **Archaeology:** The loss of potential buried archaeological remains due to the Proposed Development could be mitigated through the implementation of a programme of archaeological fieldwork as a condition to consent. Whilst the residual effect to the known and unknown buried resource (including the leat and railway) would be **slight adverse effect (not significant)**, the preservation by record of the archaeology would contribute to the archaeological understanding on the area.

- 9.6.2 **Built Heritage:** Minimal impact is predicted to occur to the setting of Penuel Baptist Church; negligible to minimal adverse impact is predicted to occur to the setting of the Bute Town Conservation Area and the terraces contained within it; negligible adverse impact is predicted to occur to the Rhymney Town Conservation Area, the Church of St David, and the Rhymney House Hotel; while no impact is anticipated in relation to the Penuel Baptist Church, Upper Furnace and the nearby farmhouse. The contribution made by the land within the Site towards their significance is not intrinsic to an appreciation or understanding of special historic and architectural importance of these assets. In all these instances the residual effect is considered to **slight adverse effect (not significant)**. The already limited harm to the significance of these assets would furthermore be moderated by public benefits.

9.7 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

- 9.7.1 This section will address the potential the Proposed Development may have to cause effects to the Historic Environment through inter-cumulative effects, those which could occur in combination with other developments, and intra-cumulative effects with other environmental effects on a common receptor.

- 9.7.2 To this end, committed developments and submitted planning applications for the area surrounding the Site have been collated (see Chapter 24). From this list, the following development has been identified as having the potential to have inter-cumulative effects on the Historic Environment resource in combination with the Proposed Development due to their proximity and nature:

- Pen Bryn Oer Windfarm

- 9.7.3 This windfarm consists of three wind turbines and is located 1.8km to the east of the Site. This windfarm is noted within the HIA (Appendix 9.2, Plate 21) as visible from the Bute Terraces, within the Bute Conservation Area.
- 9.7.4 Views south and west from the ends of the Bute Terraces would include views of the proposed turbines and solar array, although these views are not those identified as significant in the Conservation Area Appraisal. The views of particular significance, such as views east towards the former industrial area of the settlement, which also consists of views of the Pen Bryn Oer Windfarm, would remain unchanged. Views down Lower Row, Middle Row, and Collins' Row from east to west would also not include views of the Site, as the views towards the Site to the south-west is effectively screened by the rows of terraces themselves. Sightlines in the wider area were also considered, for example from the roads close to the eastern end of the Conservation Area, to determine whether the turbines would feature in the background of views of the historic terraced housing. Due to the level of existing hedge lines, trees and other vegetation lining the roads and intervening space, the rows of terraces are generally not visible. Overall, the cumulative effect of the proposed development alongside the Pen Bryn Oer windfarm would result in a negligible or minimal magnitude impact on the setting of the asset. This would result in a slight significance of impact.

9.8 Conclusion

- 9.8.1 Baseline information was gathered from the GGAT HER, Cadw data sets, the Gwent Archives and a Site walkover survey. The baseline in full is presented in Appendices 9.1 and 9.2.
- 9.8.2 The DBA undertaken of the potential for the Proposed Development to impact physically buried archaeological remains and to indirectly impact upon the significance of designated historic assets through change within their setting has identified a number of potential adverse effects. The identified potential effects range in scale up to, but would not exceed, **slight adverse effect (not significant)**.
- 9.8.3 In respect to archaeological remains, there is negligible potential for remains pre-dating the post-medieval period. In addition to the relative paucity of known remains from these periods within the study area, remains of this period are likely to have been entirely truncated by post-medieval to modern construction mining activity.
- 9.8.4 In contrast, there is potential for remains associated with a leat (HER IWW124) from the Industrial period that was related to the Bute Town Reservoir and the remains of the Rhymney Limestone Railway (HER IWT016) to be present in the north-eastern portion of the site – namely, in the area of the proposed access route. There is also

low to moderate potential for unknown remains dating to the post-medieval to Industrial period that are related to mining activity.

- 9.8.5 Overall, there is evidence for archaeological remains to be present within the Site although there is no reason to expect any remains of high (national) significance. As such, there is no evidence to reasonably indicate the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which would preclude development. Therefore, it is anticipated that no further works are required to determine the application; consent could be granted on this basis.
- 9.8.6 The HIA concludes that impacts on designated historic assets as a result of changes to their setting arising from the proposed development are predicted be minimal at most; these being principally as a result of changes to views relevant to the wider setting of designated historic assets.
- 9.8.7 These effects are not considered to be material decision-making factors but can regardless also be weighed, if necessary, against the public benefits of the proposed development. This is largely due to the historic value of the assets, found within the fabric of the assets but also contributed to by their setting, being well-defined and not associated with the Site itself. Where landscape views are considered to form part of the wider landscape in which the setting of assets is understood, it is considered that the presence of the wind turbines and solar array would not adversely impact the historic value of, or our ability to understand that historic value and thus the significance of the assets would be preserved. Consequently, it is considered that for the most part any impact potentially arising from construction of the wind turbines and solar array would be temporary during construction phase and then be relatively unobtrusive.