

Chapter 8 - Heritage

Introduction

- 8.1 This chapter assesses the likely significant effects of the Development on the historic environment. It should be read in the light of the scheme description in Chapter 3 (Project Description). An assessment has been undertaken of direct effects on features of interest within the application site as well as effects caused by change in the setting of off-site designated features and areas.
- 8.2 This chapter is informed by the assessment undertaken for a previous wind farm application on the same site in January 2014 (LPA reference 13/0876/PA). Information and analysis from 2014 that remains current has been retained, as noted at relevant points in the text.
- 8.3 The summary of relevant legislation, policy and guidance has been updated to take account of recent changes in the regulatory context and assessment methods have been modified to reflect these changes. Baseline information has been reviewed and updated where additional information has become available, including the results of archaeological evaluation of the previous application site in 2015.
- 8.4 The scope of the impact assessment has been reduced in light of the 2017 planning appeal decision and now focusses on a smaller number of historic assets with potential for material adverse effects. The impact assessment itself for these assets has been revised to take account changes in the layout of the proposed wind farm and increase in turbine height from 100m to 135m blade tip.
- 8.5 This chapter is supported by and should be read in conjunction with Figures 8.1 to 8.9 and ES Appendix 8.1 to 8.3 which can be found in Volume II (Figures) and Volume III (Technical Appendices) respectively of this ES.

- 8.6 ES Figure 8.1 shows an overview of designated historic assets within the extended study areas (5km from turbine locations), overlain by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) calculated to blade tip height.
- 8.7 ES Figure 8.2 shows all recorded cultural heritage features and areas of interest within the site and core study area (1km from the Development site boundary), used for the assessment of archaeological potential within the application site and the assessment of direct effects.
- 8.8 ES Figure 8.3 provides a comparison of the blade-tip ZTVs for the 2014 windfarm layout and the current layout, illustrating the similarities and differences in visibility of the two schemes in the surrounding landscape.
- 8.9 ES Figure 8.4 shows only those historic assets subject to detailed assessment in Section 8.9 of this ES chapter for ease of reference, along with viewpoint locations for photomontages relevant to the analysis of visual change in their settings.
- 8.10 ES Figures 8.5-8.9 are photomontages from viewpoints relevant to the assessment of visual change in the setting of historic assets.
- 8.11 Effects on the *Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau)* Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Ref HLW [D] 3) have been assessed in line with ASIDOHL2 guidance and this is included as ES Appendix 8.1. A summary of the results of the ASIDOHL is incorporated within the overall assessment in this chapter. ES Appendices 8.2 and 8.3 contains the reports produced following geophysical survey and archaeological trail trenching of the application site, undertaken in 2014 and 2015 in connection with the previous application. A summary of the results of these site investigations is incorporated within this chapter.

Relevant Legislation, National Policy and Guidance

- 8.12 The legislative framework for the protection and sustainable management of the historic

environment in Wales is provided by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

8.13 Planning Policy Wales ('PPW', Edition 11) provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment and this is supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and associated best practice guidance on the historic environment from Cadw. Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets (Cadw, 2017) is of particular relevance to this assessment.

8.14 In general terms, policy is concerned with the protection of the significance of historic assets (including the contribution made by setting to that significance) and it affords greater protection to assets with statutory and non-statutory designations. The following statements provide a brief overview of the regulatory framework and associated guidance.

Overall Policy Objectives

8.15 *"The Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment seek to:*

- i. *protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;*
- ii. *conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;*
- iii. *safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;*
- iv. *preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;*
- v. *preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and*
- vi. *protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales"* (PPW11, 6.1.6)

Listed Buildings

- 8.16 *“There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”*
(PPW11, 6.1.10)

Conservation Areas

- 8.17 *“There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings”* (PPW11, 6.1.14)
- 8.18 *“There is a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level”* (PPW11, 6.1.15)

Historic Parks and Gardens

- 8.19 *“Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales.”* (PPW11, 6.1.18)
- 8.20 *“The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.”* (PPW11, 6.1.19)

Historic Landscapes

- 8.21 *“The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales”* (PPW11, 6.1.20)
- 8.22 *“The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the*

implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment” (PPW11, 6.1.21)

- 8.23 *“The register should ensure that necessary change is accommodated without sacrificing the essential integrity and coherence of historic landscape areas.” (TAN24, 7.6)*

Scheduled Monuments

- 8.24 *“When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains”. (TAN24, 4.2)*

Undesignated Archaeological Remains

- 8.25 *“The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not.” (PPW11, 6.1.23)*
- 8.26 *“In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.” (PPW11, 6.1.25)*

The Setting of Historic Assets

- 8.27 Cadw has published guidance on *The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). The setting of a historic asset is defined in the guidance as:

“the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.” (page 2)

8.28 The guidance explains that setting is not itself a historic asset and its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset (page 2). Regarding the scope of assessments, the guidance provides the following advice:

“Applicants for planning permission must provide the local planning authority with sufficient, but proportionate, information to allow the assessment of the likely impact of their proposals on the setting of:

- i. *a World Heritage Site*
- ii. *a nationally important ancient monument (scheduled or unscheduled)*
- iii. *a listed building*
- iv. *a conservation area*
- v. *a registered historic park and garden.”* (page 4)

8.29 The guidance goes on to recommend a four-stage approach to assessment, as follows:

- i. Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
- ii. 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 these historic assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- iii. Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- iv. Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

Scope of Assessment

Construction Effects

- 8.32 Ground disturbance during construction works has the potential to cause direct physical impacts on historic assets. The potential for direct effects therefore relates entirely to the footprint of the Development, construction methods, and the distribution of historic assets. The assessment of construction effects on the significance of historic assets therefore compares the scheme layout to the known archaeological baseline and the likely effect on this as a result of standard construction methodologies.
- 8.33 The Development site location remains unchanged from the 2014 wind farm application. The number of proposed turbines has been reduced from five to three and the three turbines remain in locations proposed in 2014. Arrangements for accessing the turbines have been changed resulting in some modifications to the track layout. As a result, it has been possible to make use of the archaeological baseline data collated for the 2014 ES, subject to any necessary updating of datasets. In the 2014 ES, data was collated for a study area extending to a 1km radius from the Development site, referred to as the 'core study area' (ES Figure 8.2). This data included existing records and the results of a site walkover survey. The findings of the 2014 geophysical survey and 2015 archaeological evaluation (both undertaken after the submission of the 2014 ES) are also still relevant and enhance the archaeological baseline presented in the 2014 ES (see ES Appendix 8.2 and ES Appendix 8.3 for full reports on these site investigations).
- 8.34 It is recognised that the present application has a construction footprint that extends into some areas of land not covered by the existing geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. However, all three turbines and much of the access track in the current layout are within the area previously surveyed so there is sufficient overlap to permit an informed assessment of the potential for disturbance of sub-surface archaeological features.
- 8.35 The existence of this robust archaeological baseline has allowed the present assessment of construction effects to be a desk-based exercise and no additional field work has been

undertaken other than a site visit to confirm that no material changes have occurred on the development site since 2014.

Operational Effects

- 8.36 Effects on historic assets due to change in their setting occur throughout the operational life of the Development and depend on the contribution that setting makes to the significance of an asset and relationship between that asset and the development. Change in various sensory elements of a setting may be relevant but, in the present case, only visual change is considered to have potential to materially affect the significance of historic assets. This reflects the visual prominence of wind farm developments.
- 8.37 The assessment of operational effects therefore requires analysis of which assets would experience visual change in their settings and, of these, in which cases would that change affect the significance of the asset.
- 8.38 According to the setting guidance provided by Cadw (referred to above), Stage 1 of an assessment requires the identification of the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development. Under normal circumstances this would have involved the consideration of all designated assets within an extended study area comprising land within 5 km of the proposed turbine locations (ES Figure 8.1). This is consistent with the guidance provided by Cadw on the types of assets to be assessed and the size of study areas relative to the height of proposed developments (Section 2.2 and Annex 1 of its guidance on setting). However, for the present application, in seeking to define the scope of the setting assessment at Stage 1, the assessment can and does take advantage of the pre-existing body of analysis that was undertaken in connection with the 2014 Rhoscrowther application,
- 8.39 This approach is based on the conclusion that the visibility of the current wind farm layout is not significantly different to the 2014 layout in terms of impact on setting, with one important exception relating to the churchyard at Rhoscrowther. This can be illustrated by

reference to a comparative ZTV for the two layouts (ES Figure 8.3) Both applications are for wind turbines on the same site with some change in precise siting of turbines that only significantly affects the visibility of the wind farm in short-range views from the churchyard at Rhoscrowther. At distances in excess of about 1km both layouts are generally experienced as a small cluster of turbines with the same relationship to the oil refinery, which changes depending on viewing direction.

8.40 As distance from the wind farm increases, topographic screening becomes more important. Both layouts are fully visible as a cluster of turbines from ridge tops and higher plateaux but are entirely screened in the intervening valleys. The increase in blade-tip height to 136.5m in the current layout slightly increases the area over which at least blade tips would be visible compared to the 2014 layout. However, this does not draw additional designated assets into the ZTV, nor does it significantly affect the type and degree of visual change in the setting of assets already within the 2014 ZTV. This conclusion also applies to the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

8.41 Therefore, accepting that the findings of the 2014 application remain relevant, the scope of the present assessment of operational effects has been based on an analysis of the following information:

- i. The assessment findings of the 2014 ES;
- ii. The positions of Pembrokeshire County Council, Cadw and the appellant's heritage witness at the 2017 planning appeal; and
- iii. The findings of the Inspector at the 2017 planning appeal¹.

8.42 The setting of historic assets was identified as one of three main issues by the Inspector (paragraph 217) and she noted at paragraph 248 that:

¹ APP/N6845/A/15/3025045. Report by Inspector Kay Sheffield dated 26/1/18

“Although other assets have been identified by the parties, there is a general consensus that the determinative issue is the degree of harm the development would have on the setting of the group of assets at St Decumanus Church. In assessing the evidence, I have come to a similar conclusion but for completeness I have also covered the heritage assets about which Cadw raised particular concerns, namely Eastington Manor, Wallaston Round Barrows and Corston Beacon Round Barrow. I have also considered the other heritage assets mentioned in the evidence, but I find nothing which leads me to conclude that the proposal would cause harm to the settings of these other assets to any substantive degree.”

8.43 This consensus view has informed the scope of the present assessment, focussing on the group of three designated assets at the Church of St Decumanus, Rhoscrowther but also drawing in a limited number of other assets of concern to other parties. The following assets have therefore been selected for detailed assessment:

- i. The Church of St Decumanus, Rhoscrowther (Listed Building Grade I) with associated Church Hall (Grade II) and Churchyard Cross (Grade II);
- ii. Eastington Manor House (Scheduled Monument, Listed Buildings Grade I and II);
- iii. Wallaston Barrows (Scheduled Monument);
- iv. Corston Beacon Barrow (Scheduled Monument);
- v. Angle Conservation Area; and
- vi. Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau) Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

8.44 In selecting this short list of assets for detailed assessment (Stages 2 and 3 of the Cadw setting methodology) it is concluded that operation of the proposed development would not cause material harm to any other historic asset. In this context it can also be stated, with regard to s.66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, that

no Listed Building or its setting other than those noted above would be affected by the proposed development.

Scope of Assessment

Data gathering methodology

8.45 In order to assess the potential effects on the historic environment, data is required on assets which may be directly affected by construction within the Development site and those off-site assets where change in setting may affect their significance. To this end, the assessment has comprised a review and updating of the 2014 desk-based study, supplemented by site visits to examine the settings of selected off-site assets (as listed in Section 8.3.2, above).

Desk Study

8.46 The following sources were consulted as part of the 2014 ES desk-based study:

- i. Nationally- and regionally- based registers of known archaeological and historical sites;
- ii. LANDMAP;
- iii. Cartographic and historic documents;
- iv. Aerial photographs;
- v. Place and field name evidence; and
- vi. Published sources.

8.47 These records were obtained from the following organisations:

- i. Cadw (Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings data);

- ii. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), including the National Monuments Record Wales (NMRW);
- iii. Central Register of Air Photography for Wales;
- iv. National Library of Wales;
- v. Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER);
- vi. CCW; and
- vii. Pembrokeshire Record Office.

8.48 In January 2020, data updates were obtained from Dyfed HER and Cadw to check for any records added within the study areas since 2014.

Survey Work

8.49 No further survey work was carried out on the Development site in connection with the analysis of the archaeological baseline (as noted above) and this present assessment relies on the results of the walkover survey for the 2014 ES. Site visits were undertaken in January 2020 to designated assets in the extended study area as part of Stages 2 and 3 of the assessment of impacts related to change in setting. The purpose of the visits was to better understand how setting contributed to the significance of these assets and how this might be changed by the presence of the operational wind farm.

Assessment Methodology

8.50 In this assessment, the EIA significance of any effect is a product of the magnitude of the impact on an historic asset and the heritage importance of the affected asset.

8.51 The heritage importance of an asset reflects the degree to which legislation and policy seeks to preserve the significance of the asset; more important assets receive a greater

degree of protection. Criteria for the determination of heritage importance are set out in Table 8.1.

- 8.52 The magnitude of impact is defined as the degree to which the heritage significance of an asset (including the contribution made by setting) is changed as a result of the Development. The analysis adopts the ‘heritage values’ approach to the description of significance, as promoted in Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011). It therefore seeks to describe heritage significance in one or more of the four categories: Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal (Conservation Principles, p. 16-17). Criteria for the determination of impact magnitude are set out in Table 8.2. It should be noted that impacts on heritage significance can be positive or adverse.
- 8.53 For assets where impacts relate to change in setting, the assessment follows the four-stage approach recommended by Cadw in its guidance on setting. For Registered Historic Landscapes, the assessment adopts the ASIDOHL2 methodology.
- 8.54 For all assets, effects are considered to be EIA significant or EIA not significant according to the matrix in Table 8.3. In general terms, impacts of higher magnitude on more important assets are more likely to be judged EIA significant effects.

Table 8.1 Criteria for determining Heritage Importance

Importance of Asset	Criteria
High	World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Landscapes, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and other historic assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Grade II Listed Buildings, historic assets on local lists and other assets of equal importance

Low	Undesignated historic assets of lesser importance
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Table 8.2 Criteria for determining Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of impact	Criteria
Major positive	Alteration of the asset or change in its setting leads to major increase in the significance of the asset OR the significance of the asset is preserved where it would be lost if the 'do nothing' scenario was played out.
Moderate positive	Alteration of the asset or change in its setting leads to a considerable increase in the significance of the asset OR the asset is preserved by record, where it would be lost if the 'do nothing' scenario was played out.
Slight positive	Alteration of the asset or change in its setting leads to a slight increase in the significance of the asset OR the asset is preserved by record where it would otherwise continue to degrade if the 'do nothing' scenario was played out.
Negligible	Very slight loss or alteration of the asset or change in its setting, not materially affecting the significance of the asset.
Slight adverse	Alteration of the asset not affecting key elements of the asset, or change in its setting, leading to a slight reduction the significance of the asset.
Moderate adverse	Loss or alteration of one or more key elements of the asset, or change in its setting, leading to a considerable reduction in the significance of the asset.

Major adverse	Total loss or major alteration of the asset, or change in its setting, leading to the total loss or reduction in the significance of the asset.
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Table 8.3 EIA Significance of Effects Matrix

Importance of Asset	Magnitude of Impact			
	Negligible	Slight	Moderate	Major
High	No effect	Not significant	Significant	Significant
Medium	No effect	Not significant	Not significant	Significant
Low	No effect	Not significant	Not Significant	Not significant

Baseline

8.55 This description of the historic environment baseline for the assessment adopts the analysis prepared for the 2014 ES with minor edits to reflect more-recent changes in our understanding of the baseline. One record has been added to the Dyfed HER within the core study area (HER 110477), this relates to the results of the 2015 archaeological evaluation of the Development site when a small enclosure was identified, possibly of Iron

Age date. No designated assets have been created in the extended study area since 2014.

Site Description

8.56 The Development site comprises agricultural land under mostly improved pasture with some arable. It encompasses land on either side of a small east-west aligned valley between approximately 15m to 60m AOD in which lies a small stream; the majority of the Development site and turbine locations on the south-facing slope. Fields are generally quite large and broadly regular in shape, although a number of smaller enclosures are evident within the lower parts of the site, clustered around a former farmstead. Field boundaries are mostly hedges on banks and generally are well-maintained. There are small areas of poorly maintained woodland and scrub almost exclusively in the valley bottom. The Development site is bound by unclassified roads along most of its north and west and part of its south boundaries, with the remainder of the southern boundary following the course of the stream. Further farmland of similar character extends to the east. The Development site can be accessed at several points, although the access to the Development is from the north; the same road which serves the Valero Oil Refinery.

Site History

Prehistory

8.57 The majority of archaeological evidence for the human exploitation of the wider area around the site dates from the periods following the onset of our current Holocene (c. 10,000 BC), which coincides with the Mesolithic (10,000-4,000BC). Human groups returned to Britain at the beginning of the Mesolithic as the climate became warmer, the ice sheets permanently retreated and the habitat changed. Britain became an island covered with forests populated by groups of sophisticated hunter-gatherers who used spears, harpoons

and arrows that incorporated very small sharp blades known as microliths. Worked flint artefacts are recorded within the Development site (HER 3235; 3236) and environs dating to the Mesolithic period, although little detail is known about these.

- 8.58 During the Neolithic (4,000-2,400 BC), people began to settle and develop horticulture and agriculture. With this increasing sedentism many innovations were introduced including monument building, new stone tool-making technologies, the use of pottery and, most importantly, the domestication of plants and animals. This changing way of life led to a remodelling of the landscape as people cleared woodland to create farms and fields. Neolithic worked flint artefacts recorded within the Development site (HER 3235; 3236) and environs attest to activity in the area at this time. *Devil's Quoit Burial Chamber*, a scheduled monument (PE020) some 2.5km to the south-west of the Development site, is believed to be a Neolithic Chambered Tomb.
- 8.59 During the Bronze Age (2,400-800 BC) metal, particularly copper, gold and later bronze, began to be widely used in Britain, possibly as a result of increased contact with Europe. Scattered farming communities formed chiefdoms based around a largely pastoral agricultural economy, and metalworking, house building (round houses) and exploitation of the environment became increasingly more sophisticated. More visible remains are present within the wider area around the site dating to the Bronze Age and subsequent Iron Age periods. The most visible manifestation of the Bronze Age period consists of the burial mounds, or barrows, surviving examples of which occupy mostly higher areas on the ridge to the south of the Development site. A number of these are scheduled monuments.
- 8.60 The Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) was a period of great change, most of which is thought to have been the result of the increasing trade and other contact between Britain and the Roman world. Generally harvests improved with the use of new varieties of barley and wheat, and the increased farming of peas, beans, flax and other crops. Groups lived in relatively varied types of settlements, such as hill forts, and open and enclosed settlements. A small-ditched enclosure was identified on the Development site and tentatively assigned to the Iron Age

on the basis of ditch morphology (HER 110477). There is fairly extensive evidence of Iron Age activity in the wider area around the Development site, including enclosed and unenclosed settlement to the north of the site on the coastal fringe of Milford Haven Waterway, which includes the scheduled monuments of the Iron Age promontory fort of *West Popton Camp* (PE264), and the defended sites of the *Enclosure & Earthworks at Lewiston Hall* (PE400) and *West Pennar Camp* (PE264). A number of further defended enclosures, believed to date to the Iron Age, are known in the area, including those further inland at Castlemartin (PE166) and Warren (PE055)

8.61 There are no known Roman sites within the area.

8.62 In the earlier medieval period, a number of episodes of migration left their mark in Pembrokeshire. In the late 9th century, Hubba the Viking, one of three brothers who overran England from the East Coast, spent the winter on Milford Haven, giving his name to Hubberstone and Hubberton with his followers giving some of the local place names at Popton (*Pebba's ton*), Wogaston (*Wogan*) and Harding's Hill (*Hardingr*). Hubba sailed from Milford with twenty-three warships, although was defeated and slain by the Saxons on the River Severn. A period of relative peace followed, where Hywel the Good, or Hywel Dda, ruled all of South Wales. In the late 10th century the Danes landed and destroyed St Davids, although were beaten off by Einion, grandson of Hywel Dda. Then in 1021 Olaf Haroldson, King of Norway, invaded Dyfed and again pillaged St. David's. Many of his Vikings settled afterwards along the coast, giving their names to places such as Skokholm and Grasholm Islands, but also those nearer to Rhoscrowther, such as *Ongull* or *Angel* (a hook), later Angle, and Orielton (*Oriel-ton*), as well as places to the north of Milford Haven Waterway such as Hakin (*Haakon*), Haroldston and Herbrandston.²

8.63 In the 12th and 13th centuries, Pembrokeshire was an English colony, accessible via the sea from Bristol, and defended by a chain of castles at Dale, Benton, Haverfordwest, Picton,

² Mirehouse, M B. 1910. South Pembrokeshire: Some of its History and Records. David Nutt, London.

Wiston, Llawhaden, Narberth, St. Clears, Llanstephan and Laugharne as well as fortified houses including that at Orielton and smaller places, such as Angle Castle. These were used as staging posts for the Norman invasion of Ireland. Henry VIII later fortified Milford Haven by building the Dale and Angle blockhouses.

- 8.64 The historic landscape assessment records that the area of the Development site was a tref (village unit) known as *Cantref Penfro* in Manorbier commote (*cymydau*) in the early medieval period. Rhoscrowther itself was an ecclesiastical centre and the site of a 'Bishop house', a quasi-collegiate foundation of St Davids. In the later medieval period, the core study area was in the Manor of Castlemartin, which was the demesne manor of the Lordship of Pembroke, although Rhoscrowther became more loosely associated with Castlemartin and a separate gentry-house was established in Rhoscrowther parish at Eastington. By the late medieval/early post medieval period Rhoscrowther, along with Pwllcrochan, had become a holding distinct from the Castlemartin estate, the '*Rosecrowther and Pulcrogan Estate*'.
- 8.65 Many of the farms in the area began as vills mentioned in accounts of the 13th to 15th centuries. There are no recorded features of medieval date within the proposed development site, although it is likely that the site was farmed at this time and there may have been a precursor to Chiffraelton Farmstead (AMEC Ref: E) in the site at that time. This was certainly present in 1791 as it was recorded in Land Tax Records³.

Post Medieval and Modern

- 8.66 Pwllcrochan featured in a small episode of the Civil War, when the church was besieged. Two companies of Royalist foot soldiers from Bristol landed at Pwllcrochan in 1648 and under pursuit by John Poyer a Parliamentarian soldier, formerly a merchant and mayor of Pembroke, they successfully fortified themselves in the church. Poyer then agreed to give

³ [http://www.cenquest.co.uk/Bas%20Gaz/R\(FP\).htm#Rhoscrowther](http://www.cenquest.co.uk/Bas%20Gaz/R(FP).htm#Rhoscrowther)

them safe passage on condition that they sailed away. Poyer then attacked Henllan, a former farmstead to the north of the Development site, now part of the Valero Oil Refinery (a stone building and garden arch at Old Henllan are now listed Grade II - HER 6589; 6590) where the owner, Griffith White, was holed up with Colonel Fleming, Roger Lort of Stackpole, and John Lort of Prickeston, who managed to escape by water. It is said that in his flight White dropped a number of gold pieces, some of which are said to have been found among the ruins of Henllan (details from the HLCA description).

- 8.67 The present system of large, irregular fields and dispersed settlement was apparent by 1787, when it is shown on an estate map of that year, as is the village of Rhoscrowther. The *'Rosecrowther and Pulcrogan Estate'* was sold in 1824 to Sir John Owen of Orielton, and later was acquired by the Mirehouses of Angle.
- 8.68 The description for HLCA 341 Rhoscrowther states that both Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan were abandoned as a result of the construction of the oil refinery and power station in the 1960s. However, some residences in this locality are now occupied.

Designated Assets

- 8.69 There are no designated assets within the core study area.
- 8.70 There are a number of designated historic assets in the extended study area. The nearest scheduled monument to the development site boundary is Eastington Manor House, some 500m to the north-west of the site, which lies in the lee of Valero Oil Refinery. The Tower to the Manor House is also listed Grade I (LB 6594).
- 8.71 There are 29 scheduled monuments in total within the extended study area. The majority of scheduled sites within the extended study area are prehistoric monuments, including barrows (burial mounds) and forts or other defended enclosures, although there are a large minority of later, post medieval forts and coastal batteries, as well as a few medieval monuments.

- 8.72 There is a group of listed buildings in relatively close proximity to the Development site boundary at Rhoscrowther Village, centred on the Grade I listed Church of St Decumanus (6591). Further small groups lie at Eastington, with the Grade I listed Tower at Eastington Manor House (6594), and Pwllcrochan, including the Grade II* listed former Church of St Mary (LB 6587). These are between 400m and 800m from the Development site boundary, although further from proposed turbine locations.
- 8.73 Of the total of 228 listed buildings within the extended study area, 12 are within 2km of proposed turbines. Half (114) of the total are in Milford Haven and adjacent built up areas to the north of the Milford Haven Waterway, with a further 36 in Pembroke Dock to the east north-east.
- 8.74 An area of Milford Haven, centred on the docks, Pembroke Dock and Angle are also designated as Conservation Areas.
- 8.75 The Development site boundary lies mostly within the *Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau)* Historic Landscape, designated as being of Outstanding Historic Interest (Ref HLW [D] 3) on the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales. The historic landscape has been described in more detail by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, with the definition of individual Historic Landscape Character areas (HLCAs). The Development site boundary is entirely within HLCA *Rhoscrowther*, with HLCA *Texaco Oil Refinery* immediately adjacent to the north and HLCA *Pembroke Power Station* to the north-east. HLCA *Rhoscrowther* is defined as being agricultural in character, typified by large dispersed farms with regularly shaped fields. Field boundaries are mostly formed by hedges, with some stone walls to the west.
- 8.76 The coastline to the west of the Development, up to and including that around Angle, although not the Milford Haven Waterway, is designated as Heritage Coast.
- 8.77 The Development site boundary lies outside, though in close proximity to, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

Landmap

8.78 Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs) within the extended study area, defined as part of the LANDMAP dataset, broadly conform to HLCAs recorded in the historic landscape assessment. Those nearest to the site are:

- i. Rhoscrowther (PMBRKHL43920), considered to be of high value partly for its surviving archaeological monuments;
- ii. Texaco (*sic*) Oil Refinery (PMBRKHL43916), of moderate value owing to the survival of archaeological remains and Popton Fort;
- iii. Pembroke Power Station (PMBRKHL43882), of low value;
- iv. Castlemartin Corse (PMBRKHL46189), comprising wet dune slacks and marsh and considered to be of high value for the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence;
- v. Kilpaison and Brownslade (PMBRKHL46188), comprising mostly dunes and beaches and considered to be of outstanding value largely for the archaeological interest of Castlemartin Artillery Range; and
- vi. Castlemartin - St Twynells (PMBRKHL46190), considered to be of high value for the historic interest of settlements including Castlemartin and St Twynells, as well as surviving archaeological monuments.

8.79 LANDMAP also defines Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas (CLAAs), of which the following fall within the extended study area:

- i. Lowlands (PMBRKCL196), which includes the Development site and is considered to be of high value, partly for the preservation of medieval settlements;
- ii. Milford Haven Waterway (PMBRKCL006), which is considered to be of outstanding

value and have a rich coastal/maritime culture as well as a strong visual-cultural relationship with the surrounding land;

- iii. Refineries and Terminals (PMBRKCL007), which is considered to be of high value for its continuing industrial legacy; and
- iv. St Bride's Bay to Carmarthen Bay (PMBNPCL003), which includes the Angle Peninsula and is considered to be of outstanding value.

8.80 The potential for effects on HLAAs and CLAAs is assessed as part of the LVA, Chapter 5.

Non-designated Recorded Features

8.81 There are a number of entries recorded on Dyfed HER within the Development site boundary, but the only firm evidence that any archaeological remains survive comes from the results of the 2015 archaeological evaluation for the previous wind farm application (ES Appendix 8.3). This revealed the presence of a small-ditched enclosure, un-dated but considered by the excavator to be of probable Iron Age date (HER 110477). Two flint-working sites (HER 3235; 3236) were recorded on a map of 1963 and have been allotted a Neolithic/Mesolithic date in the HER, although no further details are recorded. The site of a burnt mound (HER 3231) is also recorded, along with two others just outside the Development site boundary (HER 3233; 3234), which were first recorded in a journal in 1911 and are also recorded on an OS list of 1965. However, the condition of these is unknown: these were not visible during the site walkover; nothing is indicated on current OS base mapping, or apparent from current aerial photographic coverage. The possible sites of a standing stone (HER 4508) and medieval cross (HER 3078) are also recorded from place-name evidence.

8.82 Elsewhere within the core study area, the majority of HER records relate to sites of a post medieval date, mostly current built features and the locations of former built features identified from historic sources.

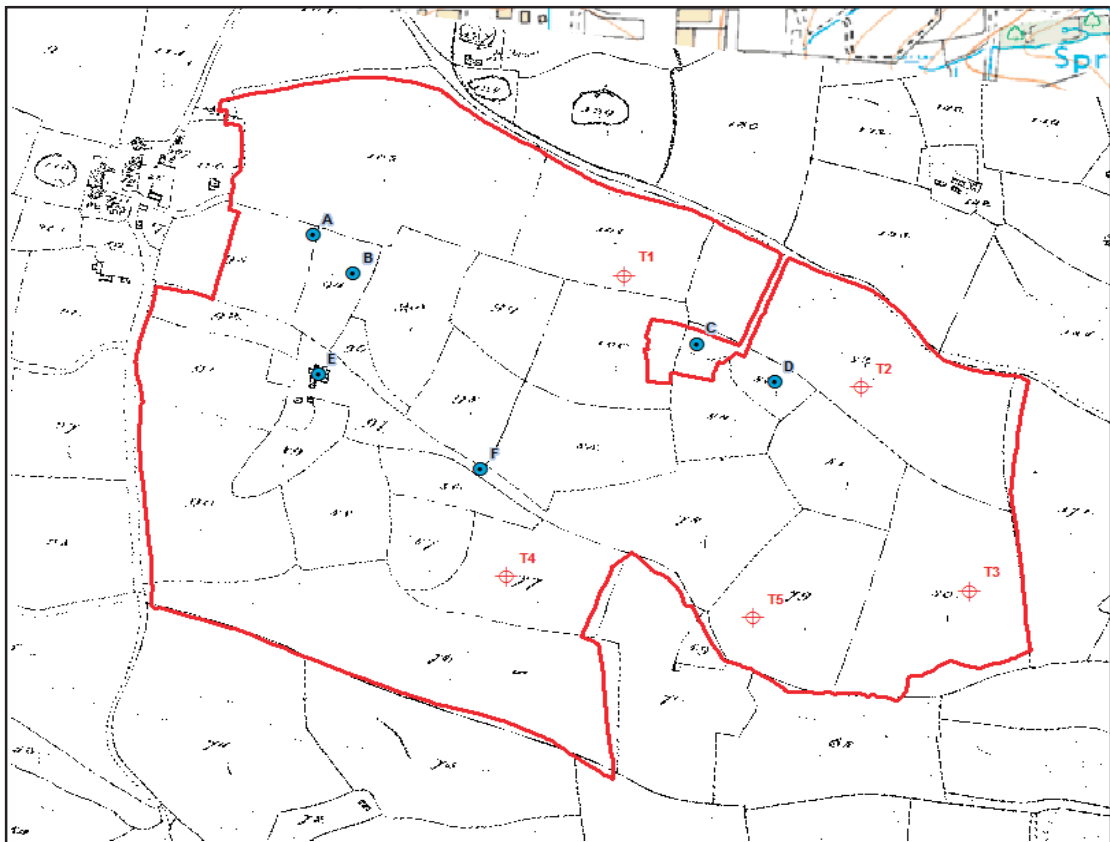
8.83 Thus, records within the core study area indicate the presence of prehistoric remains. A number of medieval and post medieval sites are also known, which indicate the potential for further remains of this period, though these are mostly recorded in the existing and former settlements of Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan. Features recorded on the HER within the core study area are shown in Table 8.4.

Data Sources

Historic Maps

8.84 The Tithe map for Rhoscrowther Parish, in Hundleton Community, of 1838, was drafted by H.P. Goode & Philpott of Haverfordwest. This shows the site in some detail, which was organised along the same divisions, more or less, as the present day. An excerpt of the Tithe map, overlain by the Option Area illustrating the turbine locations and locations of features identified by the 2014 assessment, is shown in Plate 8.1 below.

Plate 8.1: Rhoscrowther Tithe Map, 1838

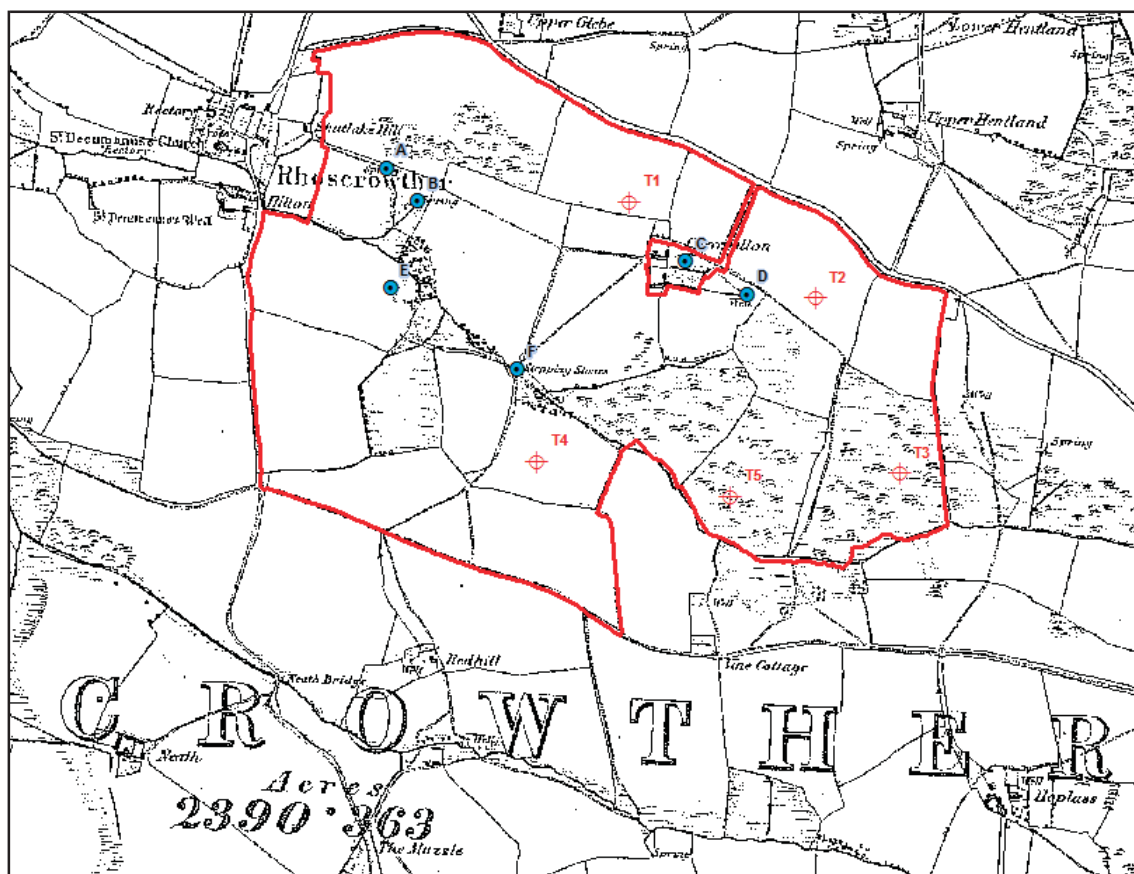


8.85 The apportionment records that land within the site was owned by John Mears and occupied by John Drinkwater of Chiffraelton (Farmstead). Chiffraelton Farmstead was located in the bottom of the valley (AMEC Ref: E), and comprised a range of buildings within an irregular enclosure (“Homestead”) extending to the south-east in the manner of a droveway into a large field (“While Leys”). A sub-oval enclosure to the south of this farmstead (Tithe Field Number 89) is named as “East House Park”. The majority of the land within the option area was under pasture or meadow, with some arable recorded. The current position of Cheveralton Farm (AMEC Ref: C) is shown as a smaller elongated enclosure (Tithe Field Number 83), named as “Horse Stone Cottage”, although no buildings are shown at this date. The adjacent enclosure (Tithe Field Number 100) is named as “Horse Stone Park”. It is suggested on the HER (4508) that this field name is indicative of the location of a possible Bronze Age standing stone, although the HER record puts this some 300m to the south-east, at the edge of a field (Tithe Field Number 80) named as “House

Stone Mount" (sic.), which may be a transcription error.

- 8.86 Various maps of farms in parishes including Rhoscrowther, held at the National Library of Wales, were consulted, although none was identified which showed any details of the Development site.
- 8.87 The 1st Edition OS map of 1869 (Pembrokeshire Sheet 39, surveyed 1862-4) shows few organisational changes within the option area. An excerpt of the map, overlain by the option area, turbine locations and locations of features identified by the 2014 assessment, is shown in Plate 8.2 below.

Plate 8.2: OS 1st Edition, 1869



- 8.88 The map shows the current location of Cheveralton Farmstead (AMEC Ref: C). No remains

of the former location of the farmstead are evident. A path is shown crossing the small stream within the option area, via stepping stones (AMEC Ref: F). Parts of the site are shown as moorland.

- 8.89 The 2nd Edition OS map of 1908 (surveyed 1906) identifies no further features of interest within the option area. The footpath and stepping stones mentioned above (AMEC Ref: F) are no longer shown.

Aerial Photographers

- 8.90 A comprehensive search of aerial photographs was undertaken at the NMRW for the 2014 ES and is relied upon for the present assessment. The search resulted in 68 vertical photographs, dating from 1946 to 2003; the bulk of these from 1946 and 1959. The search made at the NMRW incorporated those photographs held at the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales.
- 8.91 No additional features were identified within the option area from those aerial photographs viewed, although those of sufficient scale serve to demonstrate the development of the jetties and oil refinery on the coast to the north.

Site Walkover

- 8.92 Features of interest noted from documentary sources were confirmed during the site walkover for the 2014 ES when no further features of interest were identified. The results of that walkover are relied upon for the present assessment. Cheveralton Farmstead (AMEC Ref: C) now survives only as barns and other dilapidated farm buildings and does not include a dwelling. The bottom of the valley, including the former location of Chiffraelton Farmstead noted on the Tithe map (AMEC Ref: E) is quite overgrown with trees and scrub including some gorse. The location of the latter is also very boggy, and these factors prevented meaningful survey. Nevertheless, there are clearly some low level earthworks in the approximate location of the former farmstead.

8.93 Land within the site (option area) is as described at Section 8.5.1.

Features Identified During the 2014 Assessment

8.94 Features identified within or adjacent to the site boundary from the sources discussed above as part of the 2014 ES baseline work are shown in Table 8.5. These include mostly features of historical, and potentially archaeological, interest identified from historic map sources, as discussed above.

Table 8.5 Features Identified During the 2014 Assessment

AMEC Reference	Source	NGR X	NGR Y	Name/Description
A	OS 1 st Ed	190683	202167	Spring
B	OS 1 st Ed	190737	202110	Spring
C	OS 1 st Ed	191201	202006	Cheveralton Farm (point centred on farmhouse)
D	OS 1 st Ed	191307	201949	Well
E	Tithe Map	190690	201960	'Chiffraelton' farmstead
F	OS 1 st Ed	190909	201820	Stepping Stones, within elongated enclosure/drove

Features Identified During the 2014 Geophysical Survey and 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

8.95 Following submission of the original Rhoscrowther Wind Farm application in January 2014, further work was undertaken by the applicant to understand the archaeological potential

of the Development site. A geophysical survey was completed later in 2014, covering the entire footprint of the construction works. This was followed up in 2015 by an archaeological evaluation which tested geophysical anomalies recorded in the preceding survey. The results of this work are presented in two reports, included here in ES Appendix 8.2 and 8.3.

- 8.96 The work undertaken in 2014 and 2015 was designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of land within the construction footprint of the 2014 application layout. Modifications to the layout for the current application have resulted in parts of the construction footprint now lying outside the area subject to evaluation. Two areas are affected:
- i. c.350 m of track between T1 and T2 (south of Cheveralton Farm); and
 - ii. c.250m of track between the eastern site entrance and T2.
- 8.97 The evaluation established that there are archaeological remains within the site, most likely of late prehistoric date; it also established that the geophysical survey of the site can be relied on with confidence. Many of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and targeted by the trenches were identified, although in most cases these were shown to be geological in origin or to be modern features (ceramic field drains, field boundary ditches and the remains of a modern construction compound). No archaeological features were identified in the trial trenches which had not previously been indicated by the geophysical survey.
- 8.98 The only pre-modern feature identified was an oval ditched enclosure, c.60m x 50m, in the north-east part of the site between the proposed locations for T2 and T3. Excavated ditch deposits lacked any dateable finds but the overall form of the enclosure suggests an Iron Age date by comparison with other examples.

Predicted Trends

- 8.99 Parts of the Development site are currently under arable or have historically been ploughed. This demonstrably causes damage to buried archaeological remains and therefore while none have currently been identified, any unrecorded remains which are present are liable to be damaged over time.
- 8.100 Valero Oil Refinery and other industrial sites on the north side of Milford Haven Waterway are relatively dynamic operations whose history indicates that changes in processes and technology necessitate periodic redevelopment of some parts of the facilities. Pembroke Power Station is recorded in HLCA description as in the process of being cleared, with few surviving features, although is now the site of the largest gas powered power station in Europe. It is reasonable to assume that this pattern of change will continue over the next 35 years (the anticipated operational lifespan of the Development).

Information Gaps

- 8.101 There is no further information that could usefully or reasonably have been collected as part of the desk-based assessment. The 2014/15 archaeological evaluation covers much of the proposed Development site but changes in the site layout mean that some development is now proposed outside the area subject to evaluation. This introduces a degree of uncertainty regarding the potential for impacts on sub-surface archaeological features. However, the results from the work in 2014/15 demonstrate both a low density and low importance of surviving sub-surface archaeological features in the immediate vicinity of the Development. This level of information is considered to be sufficient to inform the assessment of likely significant construction effects, reported at Section 8.9.1.

Topic Specific Design Measures Incorporated into the Proposed Development

- 8.102 For the purpose of this assessment mitigation is understood to involve the avoidance of adverse effects on historic assets, effecting preservation *in situ*. Offsetting measures would involve the creation of a record of features whose loss is unavoidable, referred to as 'preservation by record'. A summary of those measures incorporated into the project

description is provided in Table 8.6.

Construction

- 8.103 It is anticipated that any direct impacts on historic assets would occur during the construction phase as that is when the land take will occur.
- 8.104 Planning guidance (TAN24, 4.2) states that for Scheduled Monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. No designated features, or other nationally important remains, lie within the Development site or will otherwise be directly affected by the Development.
- 8.105 Identified effects on archaeological remains as a result of the proposed Rhoscrowther Wind Farm are limited to potential disturbance of the possible Iron Age enclosure (HER 110477) between T2 and 3, and the site of a 19th century well (AMEC Site D) east of Cheveralton Farm.
- 8.106 The potential for disturbance to the possible Iron Age enclosure has been minimised by siting T2 and T3 100m from the centre of the enclosure. The track between T2 and T3 would still run close to the south side of the enclosure but it is proposed that this will be built up on a geotextile layer to avoid any sub-surface disturbance.
- 8.107 The site of a well, recorded on maps from the mid-19th century, lies immediately to the east of the proposed track that connects Turbine 1 and Turbine 2, east of Cheveralton Farm. The track has been routed to avoid the mapped site of the well but construction works in this area would be subject to archaeological monitoring to ensure that the any features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded.
- 8.108 Hedge banks would also be affected during construction where these will be crossed in a number of locations by proposed access tracks. No other known features within the site would be affected. The presence of a number of prehistoric finds on the site and in the vicinity, and the absence of recent development, suggests that there is some potential for

unidentified archaeological features to be present in areas not covered by the 2014/15 archaeological evaluation. The maintenance of a watching brief would allow any features encountered to be recorded; should the disturbance of any such features become unavoidable then detailed recording and excavation of these features would take place.

8.109 It is proposed that all of the measures described above would be secured through a suitably worded condition, to be agreed with the local planning authority. This is likely to include provision for an archaeological watching brief on intrusive ground works and a timescale for the completion and approval (in writing by the local planning authority) of a final report, together with the undertaking of any additional mitigation or further investigation recommended in that report, prior to any further development proceeding.

Operation and Decommissioning

8.110 It is anticipated that there will be no additional effects on the features of cultural heritage interest during the operational phase of the Development and during decommissioning.

Table 8.6 Summary of Design Measures Incorporated into the Proposed Development

Receptor	Change(s) and Potential Effects	Incorporated Measures	Likely Effectiveness
Construction Phase			
Known archaeological remains	<p>Construction of track between T2 and T3 could disturb archaeological deposits associated with the possible Iron Age enclosure (HER 110477).</p> <p>Construction of track between T1 and T2 could disturb site of 19th century</p>	<p>T2, T3 and associated crane pads to be sited to avoid enclosure. Track to be raised to allow for preservation of archaeological deposits in situ. Track to be routed to avoid site of well. Archaeological monitoring of</p>	Substantially

	well (AMEC Site D)	intrusive construction works in both areas and the preservation by record of any remains whose loss is unavoidable.	
Local historic environment features	Construction of access tracks will remove short sections of hedge banks in several locations, which are of local heritage interest.	Archaeological monitoring of intrusive construction works and the preservation by record of any remains whose loss is unavoidable.	Substantially
Previously unrecorded archaeological remains	Construction of turbines, access tracks and other site infrastructure in areas not covered by 2014/15 evaluation could disturb any previously unrecorded archaeological remains, which are likely to be of local heritage interest.	Archaeological monitoring of intrusive construction works and the preservation by record of any remains whose loss is unavoidable.	Substantially

Key to predicted success of incorporated measures:

Fully - No effects predicted.

Substantially – Incorporated measures would be largely successful at reducing impact.

Partially - Incorporated measures would be partially successful at reducing impact.

Assessment of Effects

8.111 This section takes into account the design measures described in the previous section and hence forms an assessment of residual impacts and effects once these measures have been taken into consideration.

Construction

- 8.112 The land-take associated with intrusive elements of the Development, namely turbine footings, crane pads and new access roads would be expected to remove any remains of archaeological interest that may be present in those areas.
- 8.113 It is predicted that construction works between turbines T2 and T3 would adversely affect the sub-surface remains of an enclosure of possible Iron Age date (HER 110477). It is proposed that any adverse impacts would be reduced through the siting of T2, T3 and their crane pads to avoid the enclosure. The linking access track would be raised to allow for preservation of the enclosure. However, it remains possible (despite this mitigation) that there would be some unavoidable loss of archaeological deposits peripheral to the enclosure. This is considered to be an **adverse impact of slight magnitude** on an asset of **low importance** and is **not EIA significant**.
- 8.114 There is some potential for an effect on hitherto unrecorded remains, although the results of the archaeological evaluation and the relatively small areas of ground disturbance that would be entailed by the Development indicate only a very low potential. It is likely that any such remains would be of no more than low importance and therefore any effects on them would be **not EIA significant**.
- 8.115 The only other construction effect currently identified is the loss of a number of small sections of hedge banks as a result of the construction of access tracks. These constitute features of **low importance**, where the effect on them will be of a **negligible magnitude**, as the historic layout of the land will remain essentially unaffected. This effect is **not EIA significant**.

Operation

- 8.116 Operation of the proposed wind farm and its subsequent decommissioning is not

anticipated to have further direct effects on cultural heritage, as no further land take will occur during these stages.

8.117 In line with the Scope of Assessment of Operational Effects, set out in Section 8.3.2, the assessment of effects on the setting of designated historic assets has been restricted to the following assets:

- i. The Church of St Decumanus, Rhoscrowther (Listed Building Grade I) with associated Church Hall (Grade II) and Churchyard Cross (Grade II);
- ii. Eastington Manor House (Scheduled Monument, Listed Buildings Grade I and II);
- iii. Wallaston Barrows (Scheduled Monument);
- iv. Corston Beacon Barrow (Scheduled Monument);
- v. Angle Conservation Area; and
- vi. Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau) Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

Church Of St Decumanus, Rhoscrowther (Listed Building Grade I, 6591) With Associated Church Hall (Listed Building Grade II, 6593) And Churchyard Cross (Listed Building Grade II, 6592)

Significance of the asset, including the contribution of setting

8.118 The Church of St Decumanus at Rhoscrowther is a medieval parish church located within a churchyard at the foot of the hillside immediately to the south of the Valero Oil Refinery, west of the proposed wind farm. It is assessed here as part of a group of Listed Buildings which also includes the remains of a medieval cross in the churchyard to the north of the church and the church hall (originally a school) located on the east side of the churchyard. The cross and church hall were listed at Grade II for their group value with the Grade I church and the heritage significance of these three assets is closely related. It is therefore

logical to discuss them as a group.

- 8.119 The dedication to St Decuman/Degyman (died 706) suggests an early foundation for the church, pre-dating the existing building. This may be supported by a 9th century documentary reference to a church here and the churchyard cross is assumed to be of 10th or 11th century date. The current church is thought to be largely of 13th and 14th century date and is therefore unlikely to be the original church building on the site. A basic cruciform plan has been augmented by a vestry, chapel and north porch with a tall tower built over the south transept.
- 8.120 The heritage significance of the church (and the justification for its listing at Grade I) relates primarily to the evidential value of its surviving medieval fabric but there is also considerable historical value from its associations with the early Christian church and its later development in this part of Wales.
- 8.121 The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the church can be described at two scales: the immediate setting of the churchyard and a wider landscape setting.
- 8.122 The churchyard with its numerous historic gravestones provides the immediate setting for the church. The sense of place created by the churchyard is reinforced by the trees that surround it, largely cutting it off from the wider landscape and creating a secluded setting. The only feature that currently intrudes from the wider landscape is the oil refinery, located 300m to the north of the church. The tops of some stacks are visible from the southern side of the churchyard but the refinery is more readily noticed by the persistent background noise that it generates.
- 8.123 The sense of seclusion in the churchyard is not historically authentic as the church used to be in a more open setting at the centre of a small village with a rectory to the west and other houses to the east and north. The village was largely abandoned following an explosion at the oil refinery in 1992 and subsequently most buildings were demolished. Tree growth in the abandoned plots over the past 25 years is largely responsible for the

current enclosed setting. The present-day setting may be recent in origin but it supports widely held aesthetic values relating to the appreciation of historic churches in peaceful and secluded settings, removed from modern life (despite a degree of intrusion by the oil refinery). In this context, the experience of the church entering the churchyard at its northern gate is particularly valued.

- 8.124 The churchyard also allows a visitor to appreciate the special architectural interest of the exterior this Listed Building. The presence of the medieval cross in the churchyard on the north side of the church illustrates the early origins of the site, predating the standing medieval church and adding to its historical value. The mid-19th century schoolroom located on the east side of the churchyard illustrates the important role of the church as a focal point for the local community prior to the recent abandonment of the village, again reinforcing the historical value of the church.
- 8.125 Moving out from the churchyard, the wider setting makes very little contribution to the significance of the church. There is a holy well, dedicated to St Decumanus, 250m to the south-west of the church. There is little to see of the stone wellhead that formerly existing here and the relationship between church and well is now best experienced on a map rather than in the field.
- 8.126 The church, sited at the base of a slope and surrounded by trees, is not a prominent feature in the local landscape despite the height of its tower, which is the only part of the building visible from outside the screening woodland. As a result, this particular church no longer functions as a focal point in its parish and the communal values associated with such relationships are not well-expressed here. This impression is reinforced by the dominant presence of the Valero Oil Refinery in the background of all views towards the church tower and by the abandonment and demolition of the village that formerly existed beside the church. The comprehensive screening of the church by trees also means that it is difficult to appreciate it when approaching on any of the public roads until you suddenly arrive at the edge of the churchyard with the building in full view. This lack of connection with the

wider landscape also means that longer-range views out from the church make no material contribution to its significance.

- 8.127 Turning to the other two listed structures in this asset group, the churchyard cross survives only as the lower part of the cross shaft set among more recent gravestones to the north of the church. Its significance relates to the evidential value of its surviving fabric and to its relationship with the adjacent church. As already noted, the presence of the cross adds to the evidence of an early church foundation on the site. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the cross is limited to its immediate setting in the churchyard and its relationship to the later medieval church, adding to the historical value of the asset.
- 8.128 The church hall was built as a National School in 1851, part of the drive by the National Society for Promoting Religious Education to bring education to children of the poor. The single room school is located within the churchyard at its eastern edge beside the road. The choice of materials and architectural detail were clearly designed to complement the medieval church building: rubble with sandstone facings, arched openings and a steeply pitched slated roof. This special architectural interest is complemented by the historical value of the close relationship between school and church. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the school (now the church hall) is limited to its immediate setting in the churchyard and its relationship to the church, adding to the historical value of the asset.

Impact of the proposed development on the significance of the asset

- 8.129 The proposed wind farm would be located to the east with the turbines between 700m (T1) and 1.3km (T3) from the churchyard. The extensive screening by vegetation around the churchyard would limit the visibility of the wind farm, even in winter, but there is a more open section where trees are shorter to the east of the church. This would create opportunities to see turbines from some parts of the western side of the churchyard when facing east. In all cases, the turbines would be seen from locations very close to the church.

As a result, the church would remain the dominant feature in view with the turbines seen as more distant structures, outside the churchyard.

- 8.130 The turbines would be well-screened from the northern end of the churchyard but they would become progressively more visible moving towards the southwest (except where the church itself obstructs the view). This variation is illustrated by photomontages from two representative viewpoints in the churchyard. Viewpoint VpA (ES Figure 8.5) illustrates a view from the churchyard to the north of the church looking east. The church, cross and church hall can all be seen in the foreground; the turbines would be screened from view except for one set of blade tips. Viewpoint VpB (ES Figure 8.6) illustrates a view from the churchyard to the south of the church; the church and church hall can be seen in the foreground with the rotating blades of T1 rising above the screening vegetation behind the church hall. There are also much more restricted views of the blades of T2 and T3, appearing through gaps in the vegetation
- 8.131 Viewpoint VpB illustrates the maximum predicted visual change in the immediate setting of these three historic assets and it is important to note that this would not be representative of the overall experience of a visitor in the churchyard. There would be no change in the eastern and northern parts of the churchyard (including the area around the church hall) and views of the church approaching from the east and north gates would be unchanged.
- 8.132 It is considered that these predicted visual changes in the churchyard would diminish to a limited degree the peaceful and secluded character of the immediate setting of the church, adversely affecting this specific aspect of the heritage significance of the church. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the churchyard cross and church hall would be unaffected by the predicted visual change and the legibility of the historical relationship between these assets and the adjacent church would be unaffected.
- 8.133 Moving out into the wider landscape setting, views of the top of the church tower from the

south would include the wind farm with all five turbines fully visible to the east of the church and partially overlapping with the stacks and other tall structures in the oil refinery. When approaching the church from the south, the wind farm would become increasingly peripheral on the right-hand side of views. At the point where the church actually comes into clear view, close to the church hall, the turbines would both be peripheral in the view and well-screened by vegetation. This visual relationship is illustrated by a photomontage from a viewpoint on the road south of the church hall (VpC, ES Figure 8.7).

- 8.134 It is considered that these predicted visual changes in views from the south would not materially diminish the already minor contribution that this aspect of setting makes to the significance of the church. This assessment reflects the limited visibility of the church tower in these views and the existing visual dominance of the oil refinery.
- 8.135 Drawing together the findings of this assessment, the predicted changes in setting resulting from the operation of the wind farm would have **no impact** on the significance of the Church Hall and Churchyard Cross. Visual change in the setting of the Church of St Decumanus would diminish the peaceful and secluded character of the immediate setting of the church, but only to a limited degree, and this is considered to be an **adverse impact** of no more than **slight magnitude** on the overall heritage significance of this asset. The evidential and historical value of the church, which constitute the majority of its significance, would be unaffected, any impact being limited to the aesthetic value of the church. The proposed Development is time-limited and all adverse impact would be reversed on decommissioning of the wind farm with no permanent impact. As a Grade I Listed Building, the church is judged to be an asset of **high importance** but the predicted impact is considered to be **not EIA significant**.

Eastington Manor House (Tower, Scheduled Monument, Pe263 And Listed Building Grade I, 6594; Farmhouse With Range Of Outbuildings, Listed Building Grade II, 6595)

Significance of the asset, including the contribution of setting

- 8.136 Eastington Manor House is located in an open and elevated location above the east side of Angle Bay, immediately adjacent to the south side of the Valero Oil Refinery and 1km west of the proposed wind farm site. The complex of buildings that survives on the site today comprises a substantial 18th century farmhouse with outbuildings (Listed Grade II), attached at its west end to a medieval tower house (Scheduled Monument and Listed Grade I).
- 8.137 The tower house, dating from the 14th or 15th century, is a characteristic building type in coastal Pembrokeshire and is understood to have served the double purpose of protecting a local lord's possessions whilst also projecting a sense of power and control over the surrounding landscape. It was probably originally part of a larger group of buildings but these were removed or replaced and there is known to have been a large house of 18th century date attached to the west side of the tower. This was demolished in the 19th century leaving the contemporary complex of farm buildings to the east of the tower.
- 8.138 The heritage significance of this group of buildings (and the justification for its multiple designations) relates primarily to the evidential value of the surviving historic fabric, particularly in the case of the tower house which is an uncommon example of an extant major medieval building. The buildings also have considerable historical value, illustrating former importance and wealth of the lands of Eastington.
- 8.139 The contribution that setting makes to the significance of these buildings relates to our understanding of their function and the way in which this affected their location in the landscape, contributing to the historical value of the asset. The tower house appears to have been sited in an elevated location on the coast in order to command open views over Angle Bay and to be readily seen from the bay. The site retains its open views over the bay and its defensive function against coastal attack can still be readily appreciated. The tower can also still be seen from the bay but the visually dominant presence of the oil refinery, immediately behind Eastington, overwhelms the medieval building and greatly diminishes our appreciation of it as a local power centre. The later farm buildings are clearly located

at Eastington as additions to the pre-existing manor house complex. The substantial farmhouse and outbuildings attached to a medieval tower house illustrate the agricultural wealth of a major landholding controlled from the adjacent manor house. Farmland has been lost to the refinery to the north of the farmhouse but the principle view from the farmhouse out to the south are still essentially rural and agricultural and form an appropriate setting for such a building.

Impact of the proposed development on the significance of the asset

8.140 The proposed wind farm would be located to the south-east of Eastington with the turbines between 1.0km and 1.6km of the manor house. A photomontage from a viewpoint immediately in front of the farmhouse (VpD, ES Figure 8.8) illustrates how the turbines would be seen in a tight cluster with perhaps two sets of blades visible above hedges and trees. The extremely oblique view illustrated in ES Figure 8.8 is required to show the proposed wind farm and in no way illustrates the panoramic view out southwards from the farmhouse or the equally open view west over Angle Bay from the tower house. It is these views that contribute to the significance of the asset and they would be unchanged by the presence of the wind farm. It would be possible to see Eastington Manor House in combination with the proposed wind farm in views looking east from Angle Bay but the tower house is already entirely dominated by the presence of the oil refinery; addition of the wind farm would not materially increase this sense of visual dominance over the tower.

8.141 It is concluded that operation of the proposed wind farm would have **no impact** on the heritage significance of Eastington Manor House.

Corston Beacon Round Barrow (Scheduled Monument, PE059)

Significance of the asset, including the contribution of setting

8.142 Corston Beacon Round Barrow is a single large Bronze Age barrow, an earthen burial mound, located 2.5km south-east of the proposed wind farm in a field on the south side of

the B4320 road. The barrow has been excavated, yielding a bronze dagger that confirms its anticipated Early Bronze Age date. Other archaeological deposits may survive and its heritage significance relates primarily to the evidential value of the barrow and any deposits that it contains.

- 8.143 The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the barrow relates to our understanding of its topographic position. Barrows were frequently sited on hilltops or ridge lines (as in this case); the reason for this choice may relate to a desire to be visible from the surrounding landscape or perhaps simply to be in a 'high place'. Intervisibility between adjacent barrows or barrow groups may also have been important. In the case of Corston Beacon, the barrow cannot currently be seen from the surrounding landscape (screened by field hedges) nor is it now intervisible with any other barrows. These matters may have been important to the builders of the barrow but they do not form part of our understanding of the present-day setting. The barrow is clearly located on a local high point on the ridge and this can be appreciated today with 360° views when standing on the barrow. This contributes to the historical value of the asset.

Impact of the proposed development on the significance of the asset

- 8.144 The proposed wind farm would be located 2.5km to the north-west of Corston Beacon Barrow. A photomontage (VpE, ES Figure 8.9) illustrates that, when looking north-west from the barrow, the turbines would appear as a tight cluster immediately in front of the existing stacks of the oil refinery.
- 8.145 The presence of the wind farm would not affect our ability to appreciate the ridge-top site chosen for the barrow and to experience the extensive views that this location commands. The contribution that setting makes to significance would be unaffected and it is concluded that there would be **no impact** on the heritage significance of Corston Beacon Round Barrow.

Wallaston Round Barrows (Scheduled Monument, PE064)**Significance of the asset, including the contribution of setting**

- 8.146 The Wallaston Round Barrows are a group of four earthen barrows close to Wallaston Green, 2km south-east of the proposed wind farm. They are located on a spur of higher ground leading north off the main east-west ridge on which the Corston Beacon Barrow is sited. The four barrows are all in the same field but they are not prominent mounds, having been ploughed over in the past.
- 8.147 The heritage significance of the barrows relates primarily to the evidential value of any archaeological deposits that they may contain. There is no record of archaeological excavation so they are assumed to contain burials of Early Bronze Age date. The fact that a group of barrows has survived adds to this evidential value.
- 8.148 The contribution that setting makes to the heritage significance of barrows of this type has already been discussed in the context of Corston Beacon and the same issues are relevant to Wallaston. As at Corston Beacon there is no intervisibility with other barrows and it is not possible to appreciate the presence of the barrows from the surrounding landscape. This reflects both the reduced height of the barrows and the presence of hedged fields. However, an appreciation of the topographic position of the barrows does still make some contribution to their significance. The site chosen for the Wallaston Barrows is relatively elevated but they are not actually sited on a ridge top or local summit. The field in which they are located is on the upper part of valley side, sloping gently to the north-east and the most open views are in that direction. Rising ground to the south blocks any views in that direction.

Impact of the proposed development on the significance of the asset

- 8.149 The proposed wind farm would be located 2km to the north-west of Wallaston Barrows. A photomontage (Vp6, ES Figure 5.26) taken from a viewpoint on the road immediately to

the west of the field containing the barrows illustrates that, when looking north-west, the turbines would appear as a tight cluster immediately in front of the existing stacks of the oil refinery. The view from the barrows towards the proposed wind farm would not be as open as this with field hedges screening some part or all of the turbines depending on which barrow was chosen.

- 8.150 The presence of the wind farm would not affect our ability to appreciate the elevated site chosen for the barrows and to experience the views from this location. The contribution that setting makes to significance would be unaffected and it is concluded that there would be **no impact** on the heritage significance of the Wallaston Round Barrows.

Angle Conservation Area

Significance of the asset, including the contribution of setting

- 8.151 The village of Angle is located 4km to the west of the proposed wind farm where it sits in a shallow valley running between the sea at Angle Bay (to the east) and West Angle Bay. A Conservation Area has been designated that covers the entire village, adjoining fields on the valley sides and adjacent parts of the intertidal zones in Angle Bay and West Angle Bay.
- 8.152 A Character Statement was published for the Conservation Area in 2002 and, more recently (2011), a Proposals document has been prepared setting out how the character of the Conservation Area can be preserved and enhanced. This more recent document summarises the earlier Character Appraisal and has been used as the primary source of information on the setting of the Conservation Area for the present assessment. The Proposals document describes the general characteristics of the setting of the Conservation Area that are important to its preservation; it then defines the areas of land considered to be important to the setting of the Conservation Area and key views into and out from the Conservation Area. Collectively, this information can be used to understand how the setting of Angle Conservation Area contributes to its heritage significance.

- 8.153 The heritage significance of the Conservation Area relates primarily to the individual historic buildings in the village, the ways in which they arranged creating a distinctive streetscape and the relationship between the historic settlement and adjacent fields and coastline. This creates the overall historic character that the designation seeks to protect. The importance of the settlement in the medieval period is attested by surviving buildings including the Church of St Mary, St Anthony's Chapel and Angle Tower. In the 18th and 19th centuries Angle was an important economic centre with a quay at East Angle and a brickworks and limekiln at West Angle. The village was extensively redeveloped in the late 19th century as a holiday resort with houses remodelled in an unusual colonial style. The village presents a predominantly 19th century streetscape with most buildings fronting the main street.
- 8.154 The setting of Angle contributes to its significance in two main ways. Firstly the village is experienced and appreciated as an agricultural settlement in a shallow valley with distinctive strip fields running up the slopes on either side of the village. Secondly, Angle is experienced and appreciated as a coastal settlement on the south side of Milford Haven. This includes both the historical importance of the sheltered landing place on Angle Bay and the more recent role of the village as a coastal holiday resort, close to attractive cliffs and the sands of West Angle Bay.
- 8.155 The Conservation Area Boundary at Angle has been drawn widely so it includes not only the village but also the immediate setting of the village, fields and areas of foreshore adjoining the settlement. As a result, much of what might be considered the setting of the village actually lies within the Conservation Area. However, the Proposals document is able to map seven areas of land outside the boundary that are important to the setting and character of the Conservation Area (Proposals, page 30). These include areas of farmland and coastline north of the village and at West Angle Bay and the whole of Angle Bay.
- 8.156 The Conservation Area can be experienced in its setting from a variety of viewpoints both within and outside the area and particularly informative viewpoints have been identified in

the Proposals document. These include eight 'prominent views' into the Conservation Area (mapped on Proposals, page 11) and five 'key views' out from the Conservation Area (mapped in Proposals, page 17). In the context of the present assessment, only one of the key views out from the Conservation Area is relevant. This is Key View 1 which is the view from the track to Angle Point looking east across Angle Bay towards Popton Fort and the Valero Oil Refinery. This view illustrates the history of Angle as a sheltered landing place on Angle Bay from at least the medieval period as well as its wider setting on the south side of the much larger inlet of Milford Haven, with its important roles as a naval base and deep-water anchorage for oil tankers. None of the other key views or prominent views face east towards the proposed windfarm.

Impact of the proposed development on the significance of the asset

- 8.157 The proposed wind farm would be located 4km to the east of Angle on the opposite shore of Angle Bay. A photomontage from the track to Angle Point (Vp12, ES Figure 5.32) illustrates how the turbines would be seen on the skyline above Angle Bay, immediately to the south of the oil refinery. This viewpoint is the same as that identified in the Proposals document as Key View 1. A second photomontage from a viewpoint at the eastern end of the village (Vp14, ES Figure 5.34) illustrates a similar visual relationship but with the landing place and boats in the foreground. Further west within the village, any views towards the wind farm site are increasingly obstructed by buildings and vegetation and long-range views towards the east are not otherwise part of the experience of the Conservation Area.
- 8.158 The presence of the wind farm in views to beyond Angle Bay would add more large modern structures to a part of the landscape already dominated by the equally tall structures of the oil refinery. This would not affect our ability to appreciate the relationship between Angle, its historic landing place on Angle Bay and the wider setting of Milford Haven. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the Conservation Area would be unaffected.

8.159 It is concluded that the historic character and appearance of Angle Conservation Area would be preserved and the operation of the wind farm would have **no impact** on its heritage significance.

Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau) Landscape Of Outstanding Historic Interest

8.160 The predicted impact of the Development has been assessed using the ASIDOHL2 methodology and this assessment is presented in full in the Technical Appendix.

8.161 Following careful review, the assessment for the present application has adopted the ASIDOHL2 carried out for the 2014 Rhoscrowther Wind Farm. This decision reflects the very close correspondence between the two applications in terms of development site location, the locations of wind turbines and the predicted visibility of the two schemes.

8.162 Information gathered at Stage 1 of the ASIDOHL remains current and sufficient to allow a robust impact assessment. There have been minor non-material changes in the archaeological baseline for Assessment Stage 2 but this has not changed the findings relating to direct physical impacts at Stage 2. At Stage 3, no changes have been identified to indirect physical impacts. More importantly, the increase in the proposed height of the wind turbines is not considered to materially change the assessments of indirect visual impacts. The Stage 4 analysis of the relative importance of the affected Historic Character Areas remains valid and has not been changed.

8.163 Given the conclusions regarding Stages 1 to 4, it follows that the overall conclusions reached at Stage 5 remain valid and can be adopted with confidence.

8.164 The proposed wind farm is within *Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau)* Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. This is of high heritage importance for the diverse elements of the landscape and the historical depth these exhibit. The summary description contained within the official designation description states that:

- i. *The classic ria, drowned river valley and estuary in Wales, with an unsurpassed*

concentration of remains reflecting maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing, defence and industry spanning the prehistoric to modern periods. The area includes: Iron Age promontory forts; Early Christian and Viking place names; Norman coastal castle boroughs; medieval castles and later gentry residences; Milford and Pembroke Dock planned settlements; recent and modern quays, jetties and landing places, coal mines, limestone quarries, military and naval fortifications, oil terminals, jetties, refineries and power station.

- 8.165 The designated landscape is divided between a number of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) in the Historic Landscape Assessment undertaken by GAT. The Development lies entirely in 341 Rhoscrowther HLCA. However, HLCA 314 *Texaco Oil Refinery* lies immediately adjacent to the north and HLCA 313 *Pembroke Power Station* to the north-east. The Development will therefore be seen within this context of considerable historical depth and surviving landscape and built features including the prominent naval fortifications and dominant industrial infrastructure. The Historic Landscape Assessment description for Rhoscrowther records that while there are numerous archaeological sites within this area;
- i. *“they are not prominent landscape features and therefore do not form major components of the historic landscape.”*
- 8.166 Taking all these factors into account, the Development will be seen as part of the continuity of the landscape and the diversity of its interest. The landscape is characterised by great time depth, including extensive change since the Second World War (as indicated by the fact that two of the affected areas are HLCA 313 *Pembroke Power Station* and HLCA 314 *Texaco Oil Refinery*). This also includes the former oil storage tanks at Kilpaison to the south of Rhoscrowther (now demolished). It is in this context that the assessment made in the ASIDOHL2 needs to be understood.
- 8.167 The ASIDOHL2 at ES Appendix 8.1 finds that the Development would have an impact of

slight magnitude on the character of the historic landscape as a whole. The historic landscape is judged to be an asset of **high importance** but the predicted impact is considered to be **not EIA significant**. Despite some change to some views, including those affecting designated features of national importance, the presence of turbines would add an additional visual element into the landscape, but does not remove any aspects which are currently present. Given that a wind farm is a visually permeable development, it will not change our capacity to understand and appreciate the landscape's historical meaning and significance and therefore will not materially reduce its overall value. In addition, the wind farm is a time-limited development with no irreversible effects capable of affecting the historic landscape.

Cumulative Effects

- 8.168 Wind farms developments which fall within the scope of the cumulative assessment are as follows:
- i. 4 consented turbines, 100m high, at Wear Point, 3.2km to the north-east;
 - ii. 4 consented turbines, 76m high, at Castle Pill, 4.2km to the north-east;
 - iii. 5 consented turbines, 74m high, at Lower Scoveston Farm, 4.7km to the north.
- 8.169 The locations of these wind turbines, all on the north side of Milford Haven, are shown in ES Figure 5.14; this figure also provides a cumulative ZTV, predicting the areas from which the consented schemes would be seen in combination with the proposed Rhoscrowther Wind farm.
- 8.170 The operational wind farms have the potential to generate cumulative impacts on historic assets in combination with the proposed development at Rhoscrowther, but only for assets where the operation of Rhoscrowther alone is predicted to impact on the significance of that asset. Two assets are therefore relevant to a consideration of potential cumulative effects: the Church of St Decumanus, Rhoscrowther and Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd

Aberdaugleddau) Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

- 8.171 None of the three operational wind farms are visible in the immediate setting of the Church of St Decumanus at Rhoscrowther. The Wear Point turbines are partially visible from the minor road near Hoplass, south-east of the church. However, they appear as minor and peripheral features in views towards the church that are already dominated by the Valero Refinery and, in any event, these views contribute very little to the significance of the church. As a result there is no reason to predict any cumulative impacts on this asset.
- 8.172 All three operational wind farms, with one exception, are located on the north side of Milford Haven, within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. The exception is the single Castle Pill wind turbine to the west of Milford Haven which is just outside the designation boundary (see ES Figure 5.14). The conclusions reached in the ASIDOHL2 for Rhoscrowther (ES Appendix 8.1, section 8) are equally applicable to these the operational schemes. They are experienced and understood as elements of the major industrial development along both shores of Milford Haven. Their presence does not diminish our ability to appreciate the considerable time-depth of the landscape, adding to the landscape character without taking away from the value of existing elements. In this context, it is concluded that the combined impact of the operational schemes with Rhoscrowther on the significance of the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest would not be significantly greater than that for Rhoscrowther alone.

Decommissioning

- 8.173 No further effects are anticipated during the eventual decommissioning of the Development. Any adverse impacts resulting from change in the settings of historic assets during the operation of the Development would be reversed at this stage.

Summary of Key Findings and Conclusions

- 8.174 The proposed Rhoscrowther Wind Farm has the potential to adversely affect the historic environment both during construction and for the operational life of the wind farm.
- 8.175 Desk-based studies and archaeological field evaluation has been used to characterise the historic environment resource in the development site and allowed the development layout to be designed to minimise any adverse impacts on historic assets during construction works. As a result, only one recorded asset would be affected by construction of the development. It is predicted that construction works in the vicinity of turbine T2 would adversely affect the sub-surface remains of an enclosure of possible Iron Age date (HER 110477). It is proposed that any adverse impacts can be reduced through micro-siting of T2 and its crane pad to avoid the enclosure; the associated access track would also be micro-sited or raised to allow for preservation of the enclosure. However, it remains possible (despite this mitigation) that there would be some unavoidable loss of archaeological deposits peripheral to the enclosure. This is considered to be an adverse impact of slight magnitude on an asset of low importance and is not EIA significant.
- 8.176 There is also some potential for an effect on hitherto unrecorded remains, although the results of the archaeological evaluation and the relatively small areas of ground disturbance that would be entailed by the Development indicate only a very low potential. It is likely that any such remains would be of no more than low importance and therefore any effects on them would be not EIA significant.
- 8.177 The only other construction effect identified is the loss of a number of small sections of hedge banks as a result of the construction of access tracks. These constitute features of low importance, where the effect on them will be of a negligible magnitude, as the historic layout of the land will remain essentially unaffected. This effect is not EIA significant.
- 8.178 Operation of the proposed wind farm would lead to changes in the setting of historic assets in its vicinity which could affect the heritage significance of those assets. The assessment has identified two designated assets that would be adversely affected: the Church of St

Decumanus, Rhoscrowther (Listed Building Grade I) and Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau), a Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

- 8.179 Visual change in the setting of the Church of St Decumanus would diminish the peaceful and secluded character of the immediate setting of the church but this is considered to be an adverse impact of no more than slight magnitude on the overall heritage significance of this asset. As a Grade I Listed Building, the church is judged to be an asset of high importance but the predicted impact is considered to be not EIA significant.
- 8.180 The Development would also have an impact of slight magnitude on the character of the Milford Haven Waterway Historic Landscape as a whole. The historic landscape is judged to be an asset of high importance but the predicted impact is considered to be not EIA significant. Despite some change to some views, including those affecting designated features of national importance, the Development would be seen within a context of considerable historical time-depth and surviving landscape and built features including the prominent naval fortifications and dominant industrial infrastructure along Milford Haven. The presence of the wind farm would not change our capacity to understand and appreciate the landscape's historical meaning and significance and therefore will not materially reduce its overall value.
- 8.181 All adverse impacts on these two designated assets are entirely reversible and would be removed on decommissioning of the wind farm.