# Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

**Pre Application Consultation Report Appendices**

**November 2025**

GALILEO EMPOWER

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## Appendix 1 - Non-statutory leaflet

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# Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn

**Mae Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn gynnig gan gwmni Galileo i ddarparu ynni glân di-garbon i gartrefi a busnesau ledled y De, gyda pharc ynni adnewyddadwy newydd tua 4km i'r gogledd o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ac 8km i'r dwyrain o Bort Talbot ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.**

Gydag adnodd gwynt rhagorol a mynediad da, mae'n lleoliad delfrydol ar gyfer parc ynni adnewyddadwy newydd i ddarparu trydan glân di-garbon i filoedd o gartrefi a busnesau ledled y De.

Cyn bo hir, byddwn yn cynnal digwyddiadau ymgynghori ar y cynnig, a hoffem eich gwahodd i ddod i glywed mwy am y cynlluniau, cwrdd â thîm y prosiect a gofyn unrhyw gwestiynau. Mae'r digwyddiadau'n cynnwys:

**Arddangosfa Gyhoeddus (Clwb Rygbi Mynydd Cynffig)**
Stryd Pisgah, Mynydd Cynffig, CF33 6BU
Dydd Mercher 20 Medi, 4pm-8pm

**Arddangosfa Gyhoeddus**
**(Clwb Chwaraeon a Chymdeithasol Maesteg)**
Heol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Maesteg, CF34 0AX
Dydd Iau 21 Medi, 10am-2pm

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am y prosiect ar gael ar ein gwefan yn www.mttenergypark.co.uk

# Y Prosiect

**Mae tîm prosiect Galileo yn gweithio'n agos gydag arbenigwyr perthnasol i gynnal arolygon ac asesiadau helaeth o'r safle.**

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cynnwys:



## Gwynt

- Hyd at 10 tyrbin gwynt ar y tir
- Uchder llafnau hyd at 230m
- Hyd at 65 Mega-Watt (MW) o gyfanswm capasiti gosodedig
- Allbwn blynyddol o oddeutu 149,638 MWh
- Pweru'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i 42,644 o gartrefi trwy wynt yn unig*
- Arbed tua 64,643 tunnell o allyriadau carbon deuocsid bob blwyddyn
- Para am hyd at 50 mlynedd

## Solar

- Modiwlau ffotofoltäig solar (PV) wedi'u gosod yn sownd ar y ddaear trwy strwythurau a elwir yn 'llinynnau'
- Pob panel yn 2m o hyd ac 1m o led fel arfer
- Modiwlau hyd at 4m o uchder
- Paneli'n wynebu'r haul

## System Storio Ynni Batri (BESS)

- Mae BESS wedi'i gynllunio i ddarparu gwasanaethau cynhyrchu brig a chydbwyso grid i'r grid trydan.
- Fel swyddogaeth eilaidd, gall hefyd fewnforio ynni dros ben o'r grid trydan pan fydd mwy o ynni ar gael i'r grid na'r galw.
- Mae BESS yn cynnwys nifer o unedau cludo nwyddau fel arfer.

* Yn seiliedig ar ffactor capasiti o 26.28% (BEIS, 2022) ar gyfer gwynt ar y tir a defnydd cyfartalog aelwydydd o 3,509 KWh (BEIS, 2022)

# Buddsoddiad Cymunedol

**Mae Galileo wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n darparu buddion sylweddol a gweladwy yn lleol ac yn meithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf.**

Os bydd yn llwyddiannus, bydd miliynau o bunnoedd yn cael eu gwario'n lleol dros gyfnod y prosiect, yn ogystal â chreu a chefnogi swyddi cyfredol mewn meysydd fel adeiladu a lletygarwch.

Gydol oes Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, byddwn yn darparu pecyn buddsoddi gwerth £5,000 i'r gymuned leol am bob MW a osodir.

Hoffem weithio gyda thrigolion lleol i gynllunio dull arloesol o fuddsoddi cymunedol, a allai gynnwys biliau ynni rhatach yn lleol neu gronfa addysg a hyfforddiant.

Yn ogystal â'r Gronfa Cyfoeth Cymunedol, bydd hyd at 10% o berchnogaeth yn y prosiect yn cael ei gynnig i'r gymuned yng nghyffiniau'r datblygiad. Mae gan Galileo brofiad hirdymor o weithio gyda chynghorwyr y llywodraeth ar faterion o'r fath, sy'n gallu helpu i roi cyngor a chymorth proffesiynol i'r gymuned leol.

Lle bynnag y bo modd, byddwn yn defnyddio cyflenwyr a chontractwyr lleol hefyd wrth adeiladu a gweithredu, ac yn cyflogi gweithwyr lleol.

# Pwy yw Galileo

**Mae Galileo, a sefydlwyd yn 2020, yn ddatblygwr, perchennog a gweithredwr ynni adnewyddadwy, amldechnoleg a thraws Ewropeaidd, sy'n tyfu'n gyflym. Ei genhadaeth yw gwneud cyfraniad arwyddocaol at gyflawni targedau lleihau allyriadau byd-eang. Bwriadwn wneud hyn trwy ddatblygu digon o brosiectau ynni gwyrdd o'r radd flaenaf sy'n glyfar, yn effeithlon ac integredig, fel mai ynni adnewyddadwy yw'r brif ffynhonnell drydan ar gyfer pob defnyddiwr ynni yn Ewrop.**

Ar hyn o bryd mae gan Galileo bortffolio datblygu prosiectau o dros 7 Giga-Watt (GW) ar hyd a lled Ewrop, gan gynnwys y DU, Sweden, Sbaen, yr Eidal, yr Almaen, Ffrainc a Gwlad Pwyl. Gyda swyddfa yng Nghaerdydd, mae Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn un o biblinell o'n prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy newydd rydyn ni'n eu datblygu ar hyd a lled Cymru. projects in development across Wales.



Fferm Wynt Crossdykes, Langholm, Yr Alban



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**Mwy o wybodaeth**
I drafod cynnig Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn fwy manwl, cysylltwch â:

Leslie Walker
Rheolwr Prosiect Uwch (Cymru)
C12, Heol y Gadeirlan
Caerdydd, CF11 9LJ

**E-bost:** leslie.walker@galileoenergy.uk
**Gwefan:** www.galileoenergy.uk

**0330 363 6229**
**MTT@galileoenergy.uk**
**mttenergypark.co.uk**

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# Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

**Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is a proposal by Galileo to provide clean, carbon-free energy to homes and businesses across South Wales, with a new renewable energy park approximately 4km north of Bridgend and 8km east of Port Talbot in Bridgend County Borough.**

With excellent wind resource and good access, this is an ideal location for a new renewable energy park to provide clean, carbon-free electricity to thousands of homes and businesses across South Wales.

We will soon be holding consultation events on the project, which we would like to invite you to attend to hear more about the plans, meet the project team and ask any questions you may have. The events include:

**Public Exhibition (Kenfig Hill RFC)**
Pisgah Street, Kenfig Hill, CF33 6BU
Wednesday 20th September, 4pm-8pm

**Public Exhibition (Maesteg Sports & Social Club)**
Bridgend Road, Maesteg, CF34 0AX
Thursday 21st September, 10am-2pm

More information on the proposal can be found on our website at www.mttenergypark.co.uk

# The Proposal

**The Galileo project team are working closely with relevant specialists to carry out extensive site surveys and site assessments.**

Currently, the proposal for the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park includes:



## Wind

- Up to 10 onshore wind turbines
- Height to blade tip of up to 230m
- Total installed capacity of up to 65 Mega-Watts (MW)
- Annual output of approximately 149,638 MWh
- 42,644 Homes Equivalent Powered from wind alone*
- Approximately 64,643 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions saved per annum
- Up to 50-year lifetime

## Solar

- Ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) modules fixed to mounting structures known as 'strings'
- Each panel typically 2m long and 1m wide
- Maximum height of the modules approximately 4m
- Panels angled towards the sun

## Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

- BESS is designed to provide peak generation and grid balancing services to the electricity grid.
- As a secondary function, it may also import surplus energy from the electricity grid when energy available to the grid exceeds demand.
- The BESS typically comprises a number of shipping container units.

* Based on 26.28% capacity factor (BEIS, 2022) and average household consumption of 3,509 kWh (BEIS, 2022)

# Community Investment

**Galileo is committed to developing projects that deliver substantial and tangible benefits locally and foster strong community relations.**

If successful, millions of pounds will be spent locally over the lifetime of the project, in addition to creating and supporting existing jobs in areas such as construction and hospitality.

For the lifetime of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, we will provide the local community with an investment package worth £5,000 per MW installed.

We want to work with local residents to design an innovative approach to community investment, which could include local energy discounts or an education and training fund.

In addition to the Community Wealth Fund, up to 10% ownership in the project will be offered to the community surrounding the development. Galileo has long-term experience in working with government advisers on such matters, who can assist in providing professional advice and support to the local community.

Wherever possible, we will also use local suppliers and contractors during construction and operation, and hire workers from the local population.

# About Galileo

**Founded in 2020, Galileo is a fast-growing pan-European, multitechnology, renewable energy developer, owner and operator with a mission to significantly contribute to achieving global emission reduction targets. We aim to do this by developing enough smart, efficient, high quality and integrated green energy projects such that renewable energy becomes the primary source of electricity for all energy consumers in Europe.**

Galileo currently has a project development portfolio of over 7 Giga-Watts (GW) across multiple European countries, including the UK, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Germany, France and Poland. With an office in Cardiff, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is one of a pipeline of our new renewable energy projects in development across Wales.



Crossdykes Wind Farm, Langholm, Scotland



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**Further Information**
To discuss the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park proposal in more detail, please contact:

Leslie Walker
Senior Project Manager (Wales),
Galileo, C12, Cathedral Road
Cardiff, CF11 9LJ

**Email:** leslie.walker@galileoenergy.uk
**Web:** www.galileoenergy.uk

**0330 363 6229**
**MTT@galileoenergy.uk**
**mttenergypark.co.uk**

## Appendix 2 – Non-statutory feedback form

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# Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

## Please get in touch

**We are committed to consulting local residents, businesses, community groups and local elected representatives as we take our project through the planning process. Please share your views below.**

**Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with each of the statements below:**

**1. "Wales needs to generate more electricity from renewable sources."**

Strongly agree ☐ Slightly agree ☐ Unsure ☐ Slightly disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

**2. "Onshore wind farms co-located with solar panels and battery storage are a good way to generate renewable energy."**

Strongly agree ☐ Slightly agree ☐ Unsure ☐ Slightly disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

**3. "I support the principle of building a renewable energy project at Mynydd Ty-talwyn."**

Strongly agree ☐ Slightly agree ☐ Unsure ☐ Slightly disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

**4. "Local people should have the opportunity to own a share of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, so that local communities can directly financially benefit from the project."**

Strongly agree ☐ Slightly agree ☐ Unsure ☐ Slightly disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

## 5. Rhannwch syniadau ar sut y gellid defnyddio Pecyn Buddsoddi Cymunedol Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn i gefnogi pobl leol a'r gymuned.

## 6. Oes gennych chi unrhyw sylwadau eraill?

## Eich manylion

Dim ond i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi am y prosiect, os ydych chi'n dymuno hynny, y byddwn yn defnyddio'r manylion hyn. Peidiwch â llenwi'r rhan enw/cyfeiriad os byddai'n well gennych aros yn ddienw, er y byddem yn gwerthfawrogi cod post i gael syniad o ba ardaloedd y daw'r sylwadau.

**Enw**

**Cyfeiriad**

**Cod post**

**Ffôn**

**E-bost**

I dderbyn diweddariadau e-bost am y prosiect, ticiwch i nodi a oes gennych ddiddordeb yn y canlynol:

- ☐ Y prosiect yn gyffredinol
- ☐ Budd cymunedol
- ☐ Perchnogaeth gymunedol
- ☐ Ymgynghoriad
- ☐ Cadwyn gyflenwi
- ☐ Arall

Os hoffech chi gael ymateb i unrhyw un o'r sylwadau neu gwestiynau gennych yn yr holiadur hwn, nodwch hynny yma fel y gallwn gysylltu â chi:

- ☐ Eisiau ymateb
- ☐ Ddim eisiau ymateb

## Cysylltu â ni

I gael copi o fanylion yr arddangosfa neu i siarad ag aelod o'n tîm, cysylltwch drwy e-bostio mtt@galileoenergy.uk, ffonio 0330 363 6229, neu drwy'r wefan yn www.mttenergypark.co.uk

Os byddai'n well gennych ysgrifennu atom, mae croeso i chi anfon llythyr heb stamp na chyfeiriad ychwanegol i: **Rhadbost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN**

Hefyd, gallwch gofrestru i dderbyn diweddariadau, neu fel busnes lleol os oes gennych ddiddordeb mewn cyfleoedd pellach.

Ni fyddwn yn rhannu eich manylion â phartïon allanol. Mae unrhyw wybodaeth yn cael ei storio a'i ddefnyddio'n unol â GDPR a Deddf Diogelu Data 2018. DS: Ni fydd yr adborth a'r sylwadau ar y ffurflen hon yn cael eu cyflwyno fel sylwadau ffurfiol ar y cais. Gellir gwneud hyn i Penderfyniadau Cynllunio ac Amgylchedd Cymru (PEDW) ar ôl i gais gael ei gyflwyno.
Lluniwyd y wybodaeth hon gan Quatro Public Relations Ltd. ar ran Galileo; bydd yn cael ei thrin yn gwbl gyfrinachol ac ni chaiff ei defnyddio i'ch adnabod chi'n bersonol. Bydd eich adborth yn cael ei ddadansoddi'n ddienw ac ni fyddwn yn trosglwyddo eich manylion i unrhyw drydydd parti arall

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# Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn

## Dweud eich dweud

**Rydyn ni wedi ymrwymo i ymgynghori â thrigolion lleol, busnesau, grwpiau cymunedol a chynrychiolwyr etholedig lleol wrth fynd â'n prosiect drwy'r broses gynllunio. Rhannwch eich sylwadau isod.**

**Nodwch i ba raddau rydych chi'n cytuno neu'n anghytuno â'r datganiadau canlynol:**

**1. "Mae angen i Gymru gynhyrchu rhagor o drydan o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy."**

Cytuno'n gryf ☐ Cytuno rhywfaint ☐ Ddim yn siŵr ☐ Anghytuno rhywfaint ☐ Anghytuno'n gryf ☐

**2. "Mae ffermydd gwynt ar y tir ar y cyd â phaneli solar a storio mewn batris yn ffordd dda o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy."**

Cytuno'n gryf ☐ Cytuno rhywfaint ☐ Ddim yn siŵr ☐ Anghytuno rhywfaint ☐ Anghytuno'n gryf ☐

**3. "Dwi'n cefnogi'r egwyddor o brosiect ynni adnewyddadwy ar Fynydd Ty-talwyn."**

Cytuno'n gryf ☐ Cytuno rhywfaint ☐ Ddim yn siŵr ☐ Anghytuno rhywfaint ☐ Anghytuno'n gryf ☐

**4. "Dylai pobl leol gael y cyfle i fod yn berchen ar gyfran o Barc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, fel bod cymunedau lleol yn gallu elwa'n uniongyrchol ar y prosiect."**

Cytuno'n gryf ☐ Cytuno rhywfaint ☐ Ddim yn siŵr ☐ Anghytuno rhywfaint ☐ Anghytuno'n gryf ☐

## 5. Please tell us your ideas for how Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park's Community Investment Package could be used to support local people and the community.

## 6. Do you have any other comments?

## Your details

We will use these details only to update you on the project should you wish to be. Please do not fill in the name/address section if you prefer to remain anonymous, although the postcode would be appreciated so we know from which areas comments are being received.

Name

Address

Postcode

Telephone

Email

If you would you like to receive updates by email about the project, please tick to indicate whether you are interested in:

- ☐ The project in general
- ☐ Community benefit
- ☐ Community ownership
- ☐ Consultation
- ☐ Supply chain
- ☐ Other

If you would like us to respond to any of the comments you have made or questions you have asked in this questionnaire, please indicate here and, if required, we will get back to you:

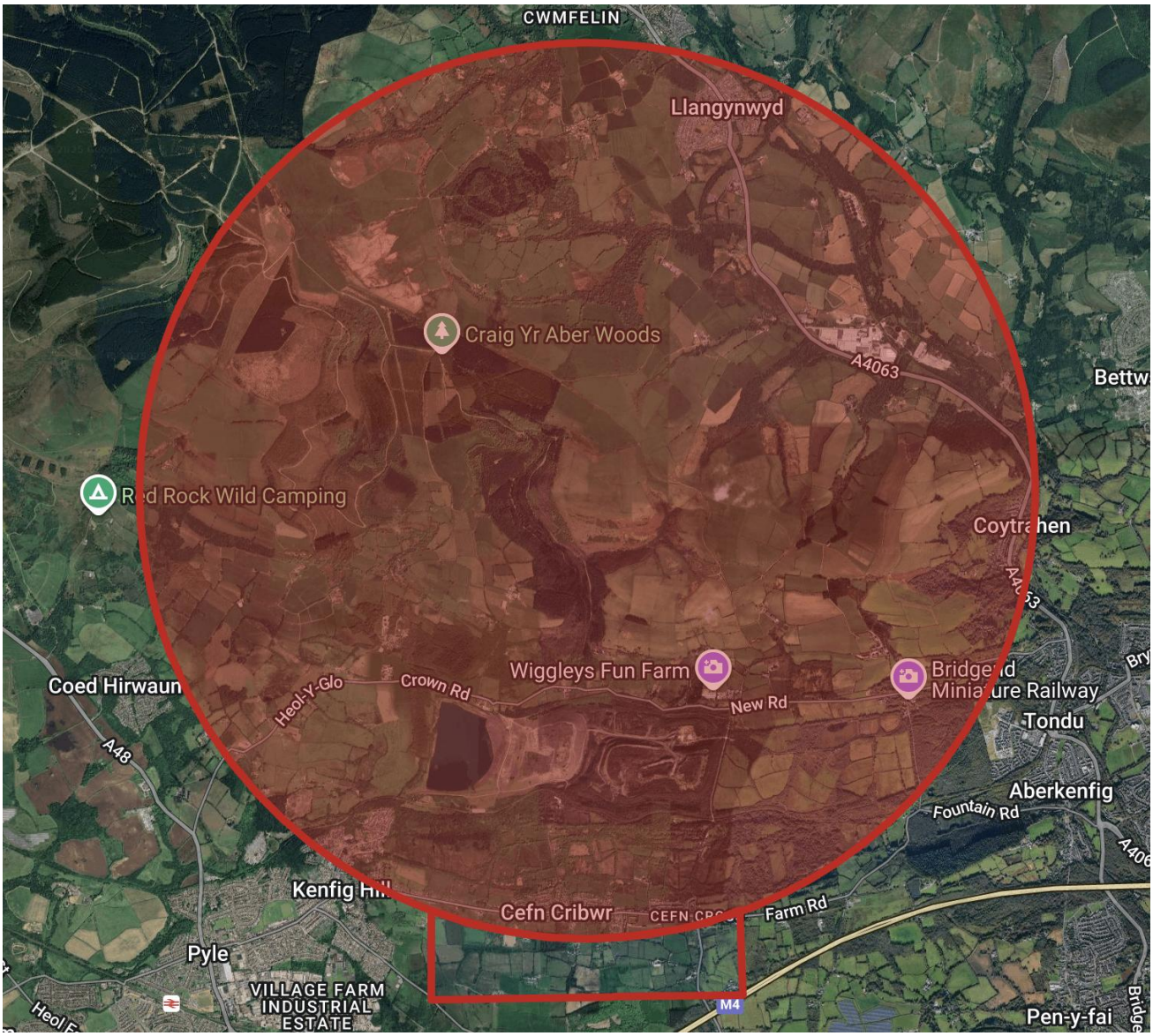
- ☐ Response wanted
- ☐ No response wanted

## Contact us

To request a copy of exhibition information or to speak with one of our team, you can email the project team on mtt@galileoenergy.uk, call us on 0330 363 6229, or get in touch through our website at www.mttenergypark.co.uk
If you would prefer to write to us, you can send any correspondence, without any stamp or additional address required, to: **Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN**
You can also register for updates or as a local business if you are interested in further opportunities.

We will not share your details with external parties. Information stored and used according to the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018. Please note: The feedback and comments on this form will not be a formal representation on the application. This can be made to Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) after an application has been submitted.
This information is compiled by Quatro Public Relations Ltd. on behalf of Galileo; it will be treated in strict confidence and will not be used to identify you personally. The feedback you provide will be analysed on an anonymous basis and your details will not be passed on to any other third parties.

## Appendix 3 – Primary Consultation Zone



## Appendix 4 – Non-statutory consultation newspaper advert




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### Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

**Galileo would like to invite you to attend their consultation events on the proposal for the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, located approximately 4km north of Bridgend and 8km east of Port Talbot.**

At these events, you will be able to learn more about the project, meet members of the team, and provide feedback. The events include:

**Public Exhibition (Kenfig Hill RFC)**
Pisgah Street, Kenfig Hill, CF33 6BU
Wednesday 20th September, 4pm-8pm

**Public Exhibition (Maesteg Sports & Social Club)**
Bridgend Road, Maesteg, CF34 0AX
Thursday 21st September, 10am-2pm

### Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn

**Hoffai Galileo eich gwahodd i ddigwyddiadau ymgynghori ar y cynnig ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, sydd tua 4km i'r gogledd o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ac 8km i'r dwyrain o Bort Talbot.**

Bydd cyfle i ddysgu mwy am y prosiect, cwrdd ag aelodau'r tîm, a rhoi adborth: Mae'r digwyddiadau'n cynnwys:

**Arddangosfa Gyhoeddus (Clwb Rygbi Mynydd Cynffig)**
Stryd Pisgah, Mynydd Cynffig, CF33 6BU
Dydd Mercher 20 Medi, 4pm-8pm

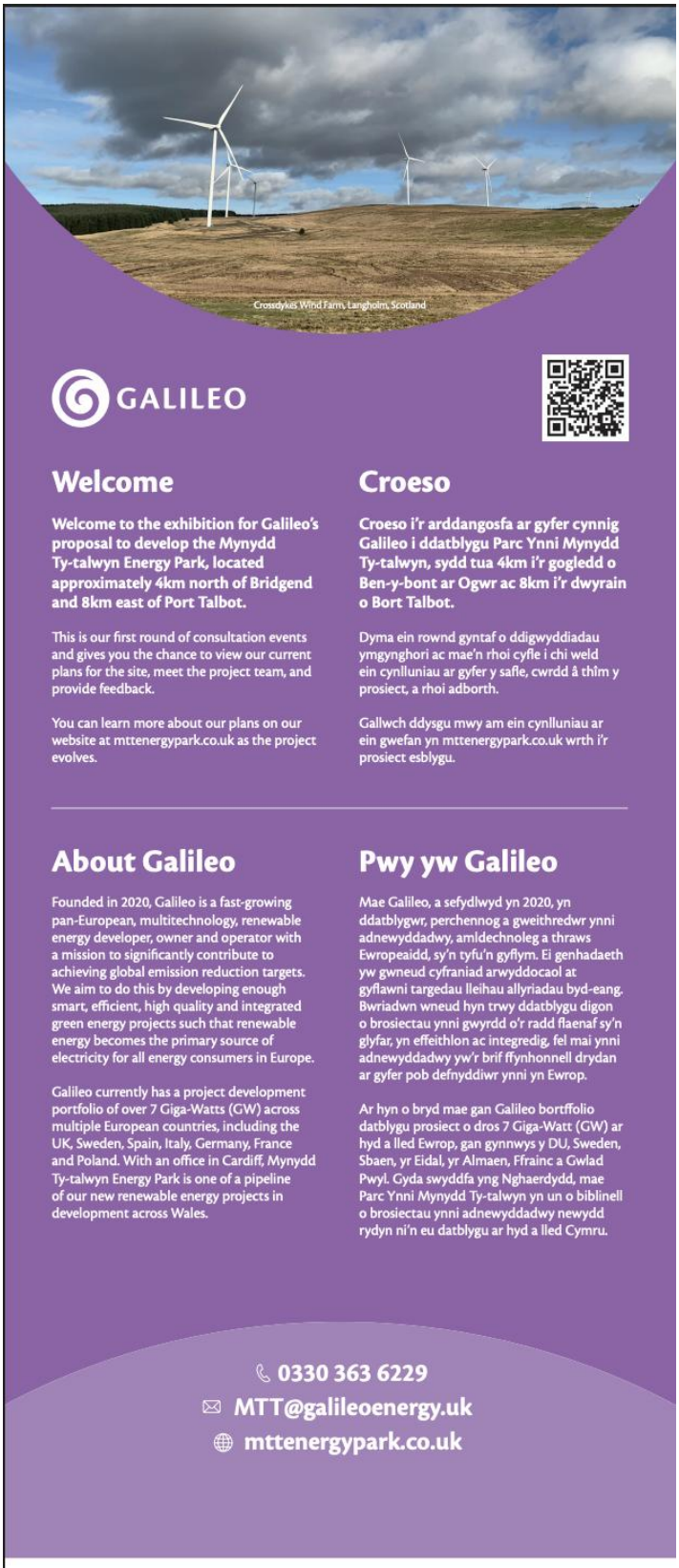
**Arddangosfa Gyhoeddus (Clwb Chwaraeon a Chymdeithasol Maesteg)**
Heol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Maesteg, CF34 0AX
Dydd Iau 21 Medi, 10am-2pm

**0330 363 6229**
**MTT@galileoenergy.uk**
**mttenergypark.co.uk**

## Appendix 5 – Non-statutory consultation Facebook advertisement



## Appendix 6 – Non-statutory consultation banners






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## Community Investment

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For the lifetime of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, we will provide the local community with an investment package worth £5,000 per MW installed annually (index linked).

We want to work with local residents to design an innovative approach to community investment, which could include local energy discounts or an education and training fund.

In addition to the Community Wealth Fund, up to 10% ownership in the project will be offered to the community surrounding the development. Galileo has long-term experience in working with government advisers on such matters, who can assist in providing professional advice and support to the local community.

We welcome your thoughts on how the investment package could be structured, what type of projects could be considered and any other ideas about how the project can deliver benefits to the community.

Wherever possible, we will also use local suppliers and contractors during construction and operation, and hire workers from the local population.

## Buddsoddiad Cymunedol

**Mae Galileo wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n darparu buddion sylweddol a gweladwy yn lleol ac yn meithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf.**

Os bydd yn llwyddiannus, bydd miliynau o bunnoedd yn cael eu gwario'n lleol dros gyfnod y prosiect, yn ogystal â chreu a chefnogi swyddi cyfredol mewn meysydd fel adeiladu a lletygarwch.

Gydol oes Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, byddwn yn darparu pecyn buddsoddi gwerth £5,000 i'r gymuned leol am bob MW a osodir y flwyddyn (yn gysylltiedig â mynegeion).

Hoffem weithio gyda thrigolion lleol i gynllunio dull arloesol o fuddsoddi cymunedol, a allai gynnwys biliau ynni rhatach yn lleol neu gronfa addysg a hyfforddiant.

Yn ogystal â'r Gronfa Cyfoeth Cymunedol, bydd hyd at 10% o berchnogaeth yn y prosiect yn cael ei gynnig i'r gymuned yng nghyffiniau'r datblygiad. Mae gan Galileo brofiad hirdymor o weithio gyda chynghorwyr y llywodraeth ar faterion o'r fath, sy'n gallu helpu i roi cyngor a chymorth proffesiynol i'r gymuned leol.

Rydym yn croesawu eich barn ar sut y gellid strwythuro'r pecyn buddsoddi, pa fath o brosiectau y gellid eu hystyried ac unrhyw syniadau eraill am sut y gall y prosiect sicrhau manteision i'r gymuned.

Lle bynnag y bo modd, byddwn yn defnyddio cyflenwyr a chontractwyr lleol hefyd wrth adeiladu a gweithredu, ac yn cyflogi gweithwyr lleol.

0330 363 6229
MTT@galileoenergy.uk
mttenergypark.co.uk




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## Access and Grid

**Key considerations include how the site will be accessed by vehicles during the construction period and where the project will connect to the electricity network.**

We have been assessing potential routes for component delivery to the site. The current assessment involves the components being transported via the M4 from Swansea.

The planning application will consider the impact of construction traffic on the surrounding road network and will identify any mitigation required. A traffic management plan will set out measures to secure the safety of other road users and to reduce the impact of construction traffic.

We have also secured a grid connection agreement to allow us to export electricity to the National Grid. The specific route of the grid connection is still to be decided, and so will be subject to a separate consent application.

Further details will be made available as part of our future consultation.

## Mynediad a'r Grid

**Mae ystyriaethau allweddol yn cynnwys sut y byddai cerbydau'n mynd a dod i'r safle yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu a lle bydd y prosiect yn cysylltu â'r rhwydwaith trydan.**

Rydym wedi asesu'r llwybrau posibl ar gyfer cludo cydrannau i'r safle. Mae'r asesiad presennol yn golygu cludo'r cydrannau ar hyd yr M4 o Abertawe.

Bydd y cais cynllunio'n ystyried effaith traffig adeiladu ar y rhwydwaith ffyrdd cyfagos a bydd yn nodi unrhyw gamau lliniaru sydd eu hangen. Bydd cynllun rheoli traffig yn nodi mesurau i sicrhau diogelwch defnyddwyr eraill y ffordd a lleihau effaith traffig adeiladu.

Hefyd, rydym wedi sicrhau cytundeb cysylltiad grid i'n galluogi i allforio trydan i'r Grid Cenedlaethol. Nid yw union lwybr y cysylltiad grid wedi'i benderfynu eto, ac felly bydd yn destun cais caniatâd ar wahân.

Bydd rhagor o fanylion ar gael fel rhan o'n hymgynghoriad yn y dyfodol.

**0330 363 6229**
**MTT@galileoenergy.uk**
**mttenergypark.co.uk**




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## Environmental Impact Assessment

**As part of the application, we are required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).**

The EIA allows us to measure and mitigate any potential effects on the environment as a result of the project.

We are currently conducting a range of surveys to determine the project's potential impact on local wildlife and habitats, including birds and bats. Impacts on wildlife will be minimised where possible and opportunities will be explored for biodiversity enhancement.

A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will also be undertaken, which will allow us to determine the design and location of the wind turbines, solar panels, and battery storage. The effect of the project on landscape and the views of local residents are important considerations in this assessment.

We will investigate the potential effects of the project on the historic environment which will include cultural heritage and archaeology.

There are strict standards controlling acceptable noise levels. We will carry out noise assessments and make predictions on likely noise levels.

The results of the surveys will allow us to determine the design and location of the wind turbines, solar panels, and battery storage.

During construction, we may have to temporarily restrict access to public rights of way for safety reasons. We will also consider if we need to divert any rights of way.

## Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol

**Fel rhan o'r cais, mae'n ofynnol i ni gynnal Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol (AEA).**

Mae'r AEA yn ein galluogi i fesur a lliniaru unrhyw effeithiau posibl ar yr amgylchedd o ganlyniad i'r prosiect.

Ar hyn o bryd rydyn ni'n cynnal amrywiaeth o arolygon i bennu effaith bosibl y prosiect ar fywyd gwyllt a chynefinoedd lleol, gan gynnwys adar ac ystlumod. Byddwn yn lleihau'r effeithiau ar fywyd gwyllt lle bo modd ac yn archwilio cyfleoedd i wella bioamrywiaeth.

Bydd asesiad manwl o'r dirwedd a'r effaith weledol yn cael ei gynnal hefyd, a fydd o gymorth i ni benderfynu ar ddyluniad a lleoliad y tyrbinau gwynt, y paneli solar a'r storfa fatris. Mae effaith y prosiect ar y dirwedd a barn trigolion lleol yn ystyriaethau pwysig yn yr asesiad hwn.

Byddwn yn ymchwilio i effeithiau posibl y prosiect ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol a fydd yn cynnwys treftadaeth ddiwylliannol ac archaeoleg.

Mae safonau llym yn rheoli lefelau sŵn derbyniol. Byddwn yn cynnal asesiadau sŵn ac yn gwneud rhagfynegiadau ar lefelau sŵn tebygol.

Bydd canlyniadau'r arolygon yn caniatáu i ni benderfynu ar ddyluniad a lleoliad y tyrbinau gwynt, paneli solar, a storio batri.

Yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu, efallai y bydd yn rhaid i ni gyfyngu ar fynediad dros dro i hawliau tramwy cyhoeddus am resymau diogelwch. Byddwn yn ystyried a oes angen darparu unrhyw hawliau tramwy hefyd.

0330 363 6229
MTT@galileoenergy.uk
mttenergypark.co.uk



Mynydd Ty-talwyn Site

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## Planning Process

**Due to its proposed size (above 10MW), our project is classified as a Development of National Significance (DNS).**

This means the application and prior consultation must follow a strict process before being considered by Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) on behalf of the Welsh Government.

Under this planning regime, Bridgend County Borough Council and Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council are Statutory Consultees and are not the final decision makers.

The diagram below sets out the planning process:

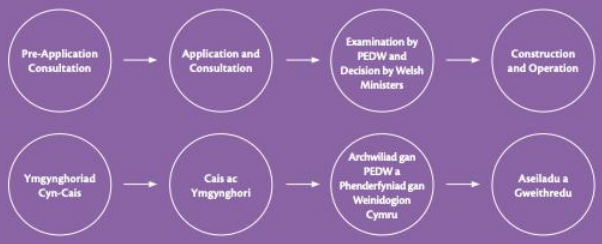
## Y Broses Gynllunio

**Oherwydd ei faint arfaethedig (dros 10MW), mae ein prosiect wedi'i gategoreiddio fel Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol (DNS).**

Mae hyn yn golygu bod yn rhaid i'r cais a'r ymgynghoriad ddilyn proses gaeth cyn cael eu hystyried gan Benderfyniadau Cynllunio ac Amgylchedd Cymru (PEDW) ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru.

O dan y drefn gynllunio hon, ymgynghorai statudol yw Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot ac nid y penderfynwr terfynol.

Mae'r diagram isod yn nodi'r broses gynllunio:




*Based on Developments of National Significance: An Accessible Guide to Engaging with the Process, The Planning Inspectorate

*Yn seiliedig ar Datblygiadau o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol: canllaw ar ymgysylltu ag Arolygiaeth Gynllunio Cymru

**0330 363 6229**
**MTT@galileoenergy.uk**
**mttenergypark.co.uk**

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# The Project

**The map below shows the area within which Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park will be located.**

The project is situated in an area with excellent wind resource and good access. It is an ideal location for a new renewable energy park to provide clean, carbon-free electricity to thousands of homes and businesses across South Wales.

The current project is for:

## Wind

- Up to 10 onshore wind turbines
- Height to blade tip of up to 230m
- Total installed capacity of up to 65 Mega-Watts (MW)
- Annual output of approximately 149,638 MWh
- 42,644 Homes Equivalent Powered from wind alone*
- Approximately 64,643 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions saved per annum
- Up to 50-year lifetime

## Solar

- Ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) modules fixed to mounting structures known as 'strings'
- Each panel typically 2m long and 1m wide
- Maximum height of the modules approximately 4m
- Panels angled towards the sun

## Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

- BESS is designed to provide peak generation and grid balancing services to the electricity grid
- As a secondary function, it may also import surplus energy from the electricity grid when energy available to the grid exceeds demand
- The BESS typically comprises a number of shipping container units

# Y Prosiect

**Mae'r map isod yn dangos lleoliad Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn.**

Mae'r prosiect wedi'i leoli mewn ardal gydag adnodd gwynt rhagorol a mynediad da. Mae'n lle delfrydol ar gyfer parc ynni adnewyddadwy newydd i ddarparu trydan glân, di-garbon i filoedd o gartrefi a busnesau ledled y De.

Mae'r prosiect presennol ar gyfer:

## Gwynt

- Hyd at 10 tyrbin gwynt ar y tir
- Uchder llafnau hyd at 230m
- Hyd at 65 Mega-Watt (MW) o gyfanswm capasiti gosodedig
- Allbwn blynyddol o oddeutu 149,638 MWh
- Pweru'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i 42,644 o gartrefi trwy wynt yn unig*
- Arbed tua 64,643 tunnell o allyriadau carbon deuocsid bob blwyddyn
- Para am hyd at 50 mlynedd

## Solar

- Modiwlau ffotofoltäig solar (PV) wedi'u gosod yn sownd ar y ddaear trwy strwythurau a elwir yn 'llinynnau'
- Pob panel yn 2m o hyd ac 1m o led fel arfer
- Modiwlau hyd at 4m o uchder
- Paneli'n wynebu'r haul

## System Storio Ynni Batri (BESS)

- Mae BESS wedi'i gynllunio i ddarparu gwasanaethau cynhyrchu brig a chydbwyso grid i'r grid trydan.
- Fel swyddogaeth eilaidd, gall hefyd fewnforio ynni dros ben o'r grid trydan pan fydd mwy o ynni ar gael i'r grid na'r galw.
- Mae BESS yn cynnwys nifer o unedau cludo nwyddau fel arfer.



The Welsh Government has set out its clean energy ambitions, including a target for Wales to generate 100% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2035 and for 1.5GW of renewable electricity capacity in Wales to be locally owned by 2035.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi ei huchelgeisiau ynni glân, gan gynnwys targed i Gymru gynhyrchu 100% o'i thrydan o ynni adnewyddadwy erbyn 2035 a bod 1.5GW o gapasiti trydan adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru mewn dwylo lleol erbyn 2035.


0330 363 6229

MTT@galileoenergy.uk

mttenergypark.co.uk


* Based on 26.28% capacity factor (BEIS, 2022) and average household consumption of 3,509 kWh (BEIS, 2022)

* Yn seiliedig ar ffactor capasiti o 26.28% (BEIS, 2022) ar gyfer gwynt ar y tir a defnydd cyfartalog aelwydydd o 3,509 KWh (BEIS, 2022)

GALILEO

## Timeline and Next Steps

| | | Amserlen a'r Camau Nesaf |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental, Technical and Engineering Surveys Underway. 2021 – ongoing | 2021 | Arolygon amgylcheddol, technegol a pheirianneg ar y gweill. 2021 – parhaus |
| Scoping Request Submitted to PEDW. September 2023 | 2023 | Cyflwyno cais cwmpasu i PEDW. Medi 2023 |
| Informal consultation. Autumn 2023 | 2023 | Ymgynghoriad anffurfiol. Tymor yr Hydref 2023 |
| Consider feedback, further studies and refine site design. Early 2024 | 2024 | Ystyried adborth, astudiaethau pellach a mireinio cynllun y safle. Dechrau 2024 |
| Formal Consultation (including draft planning documentation and Environmental Statement. Mid/Late 2024 | 2024 | Ymgynghoriad ffurfiol (gan gynnwys dogfennaeth gynllunio ddrafft a Datganiad Amgylcheddol. Canol/Diwedd 2024 |
| DNS Application Submitted. Late 2024 | 2024 | Cyflwyno Cais DNS. Diwedd 2024 |
| Decision Issued by Welsh Minister. 2025 | 2025 | Gweinidog Cymru yn cyhoeddi'i benderfyniad. 2025 |
| Energy Park Operational and Exporting Power. 2028 | 2028 | Y Parc Allforio Ynni ar waith ac yn allforio pŵer. 2028 |

We will collect feedback following this consultation and carry out further assessments and surveys. You can submit your feedback on the project either by filling in a feedback form here or on the project website.

There will be a second consultation event in 2024 to update you on the project before we submit a planning application.

The Draft Environmental Statement will be presented at the next consultation in 2024. This will contain the results of all the surveys and studies carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and will outline our plans to mitigate potential impacts.

There will be an opportunity for the public to submit comments to Welsh Ministers once the application has been submitted.

To find out more about the project, you can get in touch using the details below. The materials from this round of consultation will also be made available on the project website.

**THANK YOU**

Byddwn yn casglu adborth yn dilyn yr ymgynghoriad hwn ac yn cynnal asesiadau ac arolygon pellach. Gallwch gyflwyno eich adborth ar y prosiect naill ai trwy lenwi ffurflen adborth yma neu ar wefan y prosiect.

Byddwn yn cynnal ail ddigwyddiad ymgynghori yn 2024 i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi am y prosiect cyn cyflwyno cais cynllunio.

Bydd y Datganiad Amgylcheddol Drafft yn cael ei gyflwyno adeg yr ymgynghoriad nesaf yn 2024. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys canlyniadau'r holl arolygon ac astudiaethau a gynhelir fel rhan o'r Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol a bydd yn amlinellu ein cynlluniau i liniaru effeithiau posibl.

Bydd cyfle i'r cyhoedd gyflwyno sylwadau i Weinidogion Cymru unwaith y bydd y cais wedi'i gyflwyno.

I gael gwybod mwy am y prosiect, gallwch gysylltu â ni gan ddefnyddio'r manylion isod. Bydd y deunyddiau o'r cylch ymgynghori hwn ar gael ar wefan y prosiect hefyd

**DIOLCH**

**0330 363 6229**
**MTT@galileoenergy.uk**
**mttenergypark.co.uk**

## Appendix 7 – Statutory consultation schedule 1 and 2 notices

# SCHEDULE 1

**Articles 8 and 9(5)**

**Publicity and consultation before applying for planning permission**

**The Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016**

**PUBLICITY AND CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR**

**PLANNING PERMISSION NOTICE UNDER ARTICLES 8 AND 9(2)**

**Purpose of this notice:** this notice provides the opportunity to comment directly to the developer on a proposed Development of National Significance (DNS) prior to the submission of a planning application to the Welsh Ministers. Planning applications for DNS will be publicised by the Welsh Ministers and the relevant local planning authority; any comments provided in response to this notice will not prejudice your ability to make representations to the Welsh Ministers on any related DNS planning application. You should note that any comments submitted may be placed on the public file.

Proposed development at **Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot**

I give notice that **Galileo 03 Limited**

is intending to apply to the Welsh Ministers for planning permission in respect of Development of National Significance which is for the **Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works/infrastructure.**

You may inspect copies of:

- the proposed application;
- the plans; and
- other supporting documents

online at www.mttenergypark.co.uk.

Pre-application consultation will commence on **Saturday 26th April 2025**

Anyone who wishes to make representations about this proposed development must write to the applicant/agent at mtt@galileoempower.uk or **Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN** (no stamp required) by **23.59 Sunday 8th June.**

Signed: [redacted]

Date: 18/04/2025

## SCHEDULE 2

**Article 9(5)**

**Consultation before applying for planning permission**

**The Developments of National Significance (Procedure)**

**(Wales) Order 2016**

## CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR PLANNING PERMISSION NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 9(3)

**Purpose of this notice :** this notice comprises a formal request for a pre-application consultation response under article 9(3) of the Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016.

Proposed development at **Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot**

I give notice that **Galileo 03 Limited**

is intending to apply to the Welsh Ministers for planning permission in respect of Development of National Significance which is for the ***Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works.***

A copy of the proposed application; plans; and other supporting documents can be viewed online at www.mttenergypark.co.uk.

Pre-application consultation will commence on **Saturday 26th April 2025**

In accordance with the requirements of article 10 of the Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016, a consultation response must be sent to mtt@galileoempower.uk by **11:59pm on Sunday 8th June 2025**.

Signed: [redacted]

Date: 18/04/2025

## Appendix 8 – List of statutory community consultees

- Welsh Water
- Neath Port Talbot Council (NPTC)
- Bridged County Borough Council (BCBC)
- NPTC Local Highway Authority
- BCBC Local Highway Authority
- Natural Resources Wales
- The Coal Authority
- Welsh Government, Transport, Economic Infrastructure - Network management Division
- North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Agency
- Network Rail
- Cadw
- The Fire and Rescue Authority
- NATS
- Ministry of Defence's 'Defence Infrastructure Organisation' (DIO)
- Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
- Health and Safety Executive

## Appendix 9 – Letters to specialist and community consultees

STEPHENSON HALLIDAY

Planning, Landscape & Environment
an RSK company

Company Name
Address line 1
Address line 2
Address line 3
Postcode

Our Ref: 0582

25th April 2025

Dear Sir / Madam,

**THE DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2016 (AS AMENDED)**
**CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR PLANNING PERMISSION - NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 9(3).**

**Proposed development at Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot (PEDW Ref No: DNS CAS-03018-G7G6H7)**

As a Specialist Consultee, under the above regulations, we are writing to you to notify you that Galileo 03 Limited intends to submit a planning application to Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) for the development of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park. The description of the proposed development is as follows:

> *Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works.*

The enclosed notice comprises a formal request for a pre-application consultation response under Article 9(3). We are therefore seeking your views on the development; you may inspect copies of the proposed application, the plans and other supporting documentation online at www.mttenergypark.co.uk from **Saturday 26th April 2025**. Hard copies will be made available in various locations in the vicinity of the Site; please see the website for further details.

In accordance with the requirements of article 10 of the Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016, a substantive response to this consultation must be sent to mtt@galileoenergy.uk or **Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN** (no stamp required) by **11:59pm on Sunday 8th June 2025**.

Should you require any clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details provided below.

Postal address: Suite 115, Creative Quarter, 8a Morgan Arcade, Cardiff, CF10 1AF

E: info@stephenson-halliday.com | W: stephenson-halliday.com

Registered Limited Company in England 4179680. Registered Office: Spring Lodge, 172 Chester Road, Helsby, Cheshire, WA6 0AR, UK

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

**Joanna Berlyn**

**Planning Director**

*E:* [redacted]

Enc. Schedule 2 Notice

[redacted]

STEPHENSON HALLIDAY

Planning, Landscape & Environment
an RSK company

Addressee Name
Address line 1
Address line 2
Address line 3
Postcode

Our Ref: 0582

23rd April 2025

Dear Sir / Madam,

**THE DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2016 (AS AMENDED)**
**CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR PLANNING PERMISSION - NOTICE UNDER ARTICLES 8 AND 9(2).**

**Proposed development at Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot (PEDW Ref No: DNS CAS-03018-G7G6H7)**

As a community consultee, we are writing to notify you that Galileo 03 Limited intends to submit a planning application to Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) for the development of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park. The description of the proposed development is as follows:

> *Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works.*

Please find enclosed a formal Schedule 1 Notice relating to the above proposed Planning Application. This is required for developments of national significance (DNS) such as this application, in accordance with the Development of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 Articles 8 and 9(2).

This letter provides information on the opportunity for you to comment directly to Galileo 03 Limited as the developer of the Proposed Development prior to the submission of the planning application to the Welsh Ministers. Planning applications for DNS, like the Proposed Development, are publicised by the Welsh Ministers and the relevant Local Planning Authority. Any comments provided in response to this notice will not prejudice your ability to make representations to the Welsh Ministers on any DNS planning application for the Proposed Development. You should note that any

Postal address: Suite 115, Creative Quarter, 8a Morgan Arcade, Cardiff, CF10 1AF

E: info@stephenson-halliday.com | W: stephenson-halliday.com

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comments submitted may be placed on the public file; a privacy policy is provided on the project website[1].

You may inspect copies of the proposed application, the plans and other supporting documentation online at http://www.mttenergypark.co.uk. Hard copies will be made available in various locations in the vicinity of the Site; please see the website for further details.

Consultation events, whereby application information will be available to view and members of the development team will be available to answer questions, will also be held at various dates between **Saturday 26th April 2025** and **Sunday 8th June 2025**. Please visit the website above for further details.

If you wish to make representations about this Proposed Development please write to the applicant by **11:59pm on Sunday 8th June 2025**:

mtt@galileoenergy.uk or

If you would prefer to write to us, you can send any correspondence, without any stamp or additional address required, to: Freepost, MYNYDD TY-TALWYN

Should you require any clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

**Joanne Berlyn**

**Planning Director**

*E:* [redacted]

Enc. Schedule 1 Notice

[1] https://mttenergypark.co.uk/privacy-policy/

## Appendix 10 – Statutory consultation landowner letter and notice

STEPHENSON HALLIDAY

Planning, Landscape & Environment
an RSK company

Addressee Name
Address line 1
Address line 2
Address line 3
Postcode

Our Ref: 0582

25th April 2025

Dear Sir/Madam,

**THE DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2016 (AS AMENDED)**
**CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR PLANNING PERMISSION - NOTICE UNDER ARTICLES 8 AND 9(2).**

**Proposed development at Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot (PEDW Ref No: DNS CAS-03018-G7G6H7)**

As an owner / occupier of adjoining land, we are writing to notify you that Galileo 03 Limited intends to submit a planning application to Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) for the development of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park. The description of the proposed development is as follows:

> *Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works.*

Please find enclosed a formal Schedule 1 Notice relating to the above proposed Planning Application. This is required for developments of national significance (DNS) such as this application, in accordance with the Development of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 Articles 8 and 9(2).

This letter provides information on the opportunity for you to comment directly to Galileo 03 Limited as the developer of the Proposed Development prior to the submission of the planning application to the Welsh Ministers. Planning applications for DNS, like the Proposed Development, are publicised by the Welsh Ministers and the relevant Local Planning Authority. Any comments provided in response to this notice will not prejudice your ability to make representations to the Welsh Ministers on any DNS planning application for the Proposed Development. You should note that any

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E: info@stephenson-halliday.com | W: stephenson-halliday.com

Registered Limited Company in England 4179680. Registered Office: Spring Lodge, 172 Chester Road, Helsby, Cheshire, WA6 0AR, UK

comments submitted may be placed on the public file; a privacy policy is provided on the project website[1].

You may inspect copies of the proposed application, the plans and other supporting documentation online at http://www.mttenergypark.co.uk. Hard copies will be made available in various locations in the vicinity of the Site; please see the website for further details.

Consultation events, whereby application information will be available to view and members of the development team will be available to answer questions, will also be held at various dates between **Saturday 26th April 2025** and **Sunday 8th June 2025**. Please visit the website above for further details.

If you wish to make representations about this Proposed Development please write to the applicant by **11:59pm on Sunday 8th June 2025**:

mtt@galileoenergy.uk or

If you would prefer to write to us, you can send any correspondence, without any stamp or additional address required, to: Freepost, MYNYDD TY-TALWYN

Should you require any clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

**Joanna Berlyn**

**Planning Director**

*E:* [redacted]

Enc. Schedule 1 Notice

[1] https://mttenergypark.co.uk/privacy-policy/

# SCHEDULE 1

**Articles 8 and 9(5)**

**Publicity and consultation before applying for planning permission**

**The Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016**

**PUBLICITY AND CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR**

**PLANNING PERMISSION NOTICE UNDER ARTICLES 8 AND 9(2)**

**Purpose of this notice:** this notice provides the opportunity to comment directly to the developer on a proposed Development of National Significance (DNS) prior to the submission of a planning application to the Welsh Ministers. Planning applications for DNS will be publicised by the Welsh Ministers and the relevant local planning authority; any comments provided in response to this notice will not prejudice your ability to make representations to the Welsh Ministers on any related DNS planning application. You should note that any comments submitted may be placed on the public file.

Proposed development at **Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot**

I give notice that **Galileo 03 Limited**

is intending to apply to the Welsh Ministers for planning permission in respect of Development of National Significance which is for the **Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works/infrastructure.**

You may inspect copies of:

- the proposed application;
- the plans; and
- other supporting documents

online at www.mttenergypark.co.uk.

Pre-application consultation will commence on **Saturday 26th April 2025**

Anyone who wishes to make representations about this proposed development must write to the applicant/agent at mtt@galileoempower.uk or **Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN** (no stamp required) by **23.59 Sunday 8th June.**

Signed: [redacted]

Date: 18/04/2025

## Appendix 11 – Statutory consultation addresses of adjoining landowners

**Landowners and Tenants Within the Site**

| Name | Address |
|---|---|
| [redacted] | Stud Farm, Waun Bant Road Lane to Rogers Lane via the Stud Farm, Llangewydd, Bridgend, CF32 0ET |
| [redacted] | Baiden Farm, Ffordd-Y-Gyfraith, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BS |
| Bridgend County Borough Council | Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB |
| [redacted] | Cwm Risca Farm, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Cefn Ydfa Farm, Coytrahen, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, CF32 0EG |
| [redacted] | Cwmrisca Farm, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | 39 Littleton Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 3SY |
| [redacted] | 19 Goldcrest Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 8DZ |
| [redacted] | 4 Ffynnon Groyw, Bridgend, CF31 5AR |
| [redacted] | Brynfro Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, CF34 9RR |
| [redacted] | Ty Fry Farm, Ty Fry Road, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BB |
| [redacted] | 1 Heol-yr-Ysgol, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 9EG |
| Western Power Distribution (South Wales) Plc | Avonbank, Feeder Road, Bristol, BS2 0TB |
| [redacted] | 20 Commercial Street, Maesteg, CF34 9DF |
| [redacted] | Bryn Cynan Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, CF34 9RU |
| [redacted] | Maescadlawr Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, Bridgend, CF34 9RU |
| [redacted] | Maescadlawr Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, Bridgend, CF34 9RU |
| [redacted] | Nottage Court, Nottage, Porthcawl, Bridgend, CF36 3TE |
| [redacted] | The Manor House, Aldbourne, Marlborough, SN8 2BS |
| [redacted] | Cefn Parc Stud Farm, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BP |

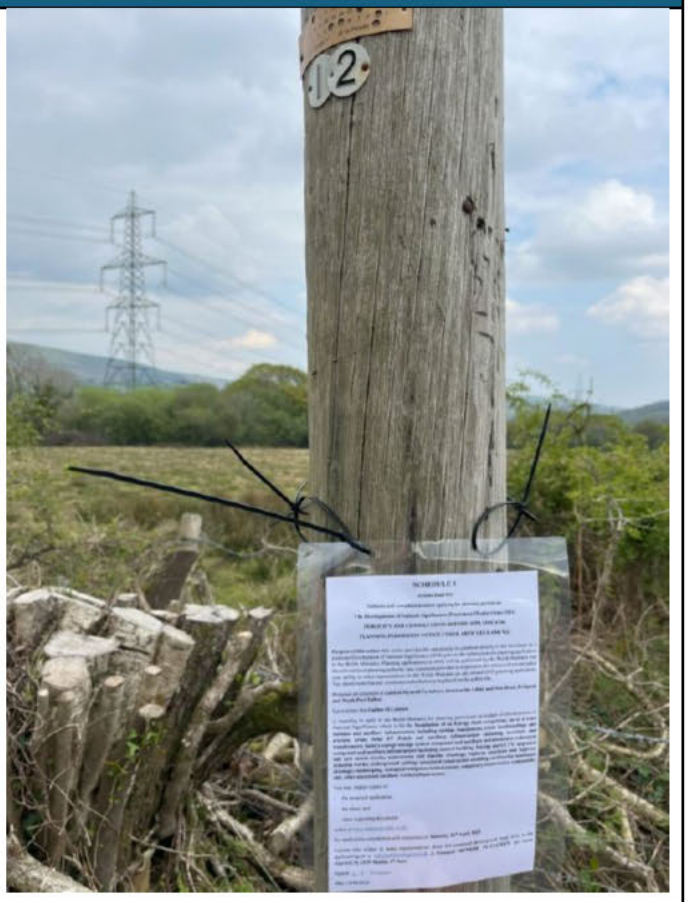
| | |
|---|---|
| [redacted] | Castell Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, Bridgend, CF34 9SD |
| [redacted] | Merthyr Mawr House, Bridgend, CF32 0LR |

**Landowners and Tenants Adjacent to the Site**

| Name | Address |
|---|---|
| [redacted] | Ty Talwyn Farm, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, Bridgend, CF32 0BP |
| [redacted] | The Old Stables, Ty Talwyn Farm, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BP |
| National Assembly for Wales | Care of The Director of Legal Services, Welsh Assembly Government Crown Building, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ |
| [redacted] | Marlas House, Pyle, Bridgend, CF33 4PE |
| [redacted] | Ffordd-y-Gyfraith Farm, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BS |
| Bridgend County Borough Council | Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB |
| [redacted] | Greenmeadow, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, Bridgend, CF34 9RU |
| [redacted] | Lluest Wen Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, CF34 9RA |
| [redacted] | Biancasso, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, CF34 9RU |
| Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig Dwr Cymru Welsh Water Linea | Fortran Road, St Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0LT |
| [redacted] | Ton Philip Farm, Cefn Cribbwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BS |
| [redacted] | Plas-Y-Marlais, Ffordd-Y-Gyfraith, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BS |
| [redacted] | care of Vasari Uk Limited 69 West Road, Nottage, Porthcawl, Bridgend, CF36 3SF |
| [redacted] | Tynton Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, CF34 9SA |
| [redacted] | Cwmrisca Farm, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Gilfach Ganol Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, CF34 9SD |
| [redacted] | Woodland Cottage, Llangynwyd, CF34 9RU |
| [redacted] | Bridgend Paper Mill, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, Mid Glamorgan, CF34 9RS |
| [redacted] | 3 New Road, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Poulter Park Farm, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | The Manor House, Aldbourne, Marlborough, SN8 2BS |
| [redacted] | 1 Cwmbach Cottages, Cwm Risca Lane, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | 2 Cwmbach Cottages, Cwm Risca Lane, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Hillcrest, Bryndu, Pyle, Bridgend, CF33 6RB |
| [redacted] | Pentyla Farm, Kenfig Hill, Bridgend, CF33 6RD |
| [redacted] | Treethwill, Cefn Road, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend, CF32 0BA |

| | |
|---|---|
| [redacted] | 36 Heol Cefn Ydfa, Coytrahen, Bridgend, CF32 0DU |
| [redacted] | Dan Y Deri, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Hendre Owen Farm, Duffryn Rhondda, Port Talbot SA13 3HE |
| [redacted] | Brynsiriol Farm, Llangynwyd, Maesteg, CF34 9RR |
| [redacted] | Oakland House, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Swn Y Nant, Cwm Risca Lane, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Foxglove Cottage, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | 2 New Road, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EH |
| [redacted] | Bryn Haulog, New Road, Tondu, Bridgend, CF32 0EL |

## Appendix 12 – Statutory consultation site notices in situ

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wooden post along unnamed road between Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and unnamed road leading to Bridgend Road at intersection with Public Rights of Way |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Wooden post along Bridgend Road (A4063) at northeastern entrance to site |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Road sign along Bridgend Road (A4063) and intersection with Public Right of Way |   |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Footpath sign along unnamed road and Public Right of Way intersection to the west of site |   |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 4a | Fence post along unnamed road to the west of site |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Road sign at Ffordd-y-Gyfraith junction with unnamed road |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Fence post at junction of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and unnamed road leading to Bridgend Road |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | Footpath sign on Ffordd-y-Gyfraith along the intersecting Public Rights of Way |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Fence post on Ffordd-y-Gyfraith along the intersecting Public Rights of Way |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Footpath sign on Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, adjacent to proposed permissive path |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Fence post along the intersecting Public Rights of Way within the eastern area of the site |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | Fence post along Public Right of Way, adjacent to the site |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | Fence post along unnamed road to the northwest of the site |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Footpath sign on Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, adjacent to the site |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Wooden post along Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, located to the south of the site |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | Wooden post along Public Right of Way near Cwmrisca Farm |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Wooden post along Public Right of Way near Cwmrisca Farm |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Wooden post at junction of New Road and Fountain Road, adjacent to the south of the site near the southern entrance |  |

| No. | Location | Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | Footpath sign on New Road, adjacent to the southeastern extent of the site |  |

## Appendix 13 – Statutory consultation declaration that notices were in situ and documents were published for viewing on project consultation website

On behalf of the Applicant, I declare that in accordance with The Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 site notices were displayed around the site to which the proposed application relates, in accordance with the statutory requirements, for a minimum of 42 days. I also declare the proposed application documents were published on the website https://mttenergypark.co.uk/, including information required to be available under Article 8(b) of the Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016, for 42 days. This confirms compliance with Article 8(1)(a)(i) of the Order 2016.

[redacted]

Signed: Leslie Walker, Senior Project Manager

Date: 24/11/2025

The Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 Publicity and Consultation before applying for planning permission under Articles 8 and 9(2)
Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

Reference Number: DNS CAS-03018-G7G6H7

Declaration: Documents published for viewing on project consultation website

On behalf of the Applicant, I declare that I oversaw the publication of all relevant draft application documents on the project consultation website https://mttenergypark.co.uk/ for the duration of the Statutory Consultation period between Saturday 26th April 2025 to Sunday 8th June 2025.

[redacted]

Signed: Leslie Walker, Senior Project Manager
Date: 24/11/2025

## Appendix 14 – Statutory consultation site notices

# SCHEDULE 1

**Articles 8 and 9(5)**

**Publicity and consultation before applying for planning permission**

**The Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016**

**PUBLICITY AND CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR**

**PLANNING PERMISSION NOTICE UNDER ARTICLES 8 AND 9(2)**

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- other supporting documents

online at www.mttenergypark.co.uk.

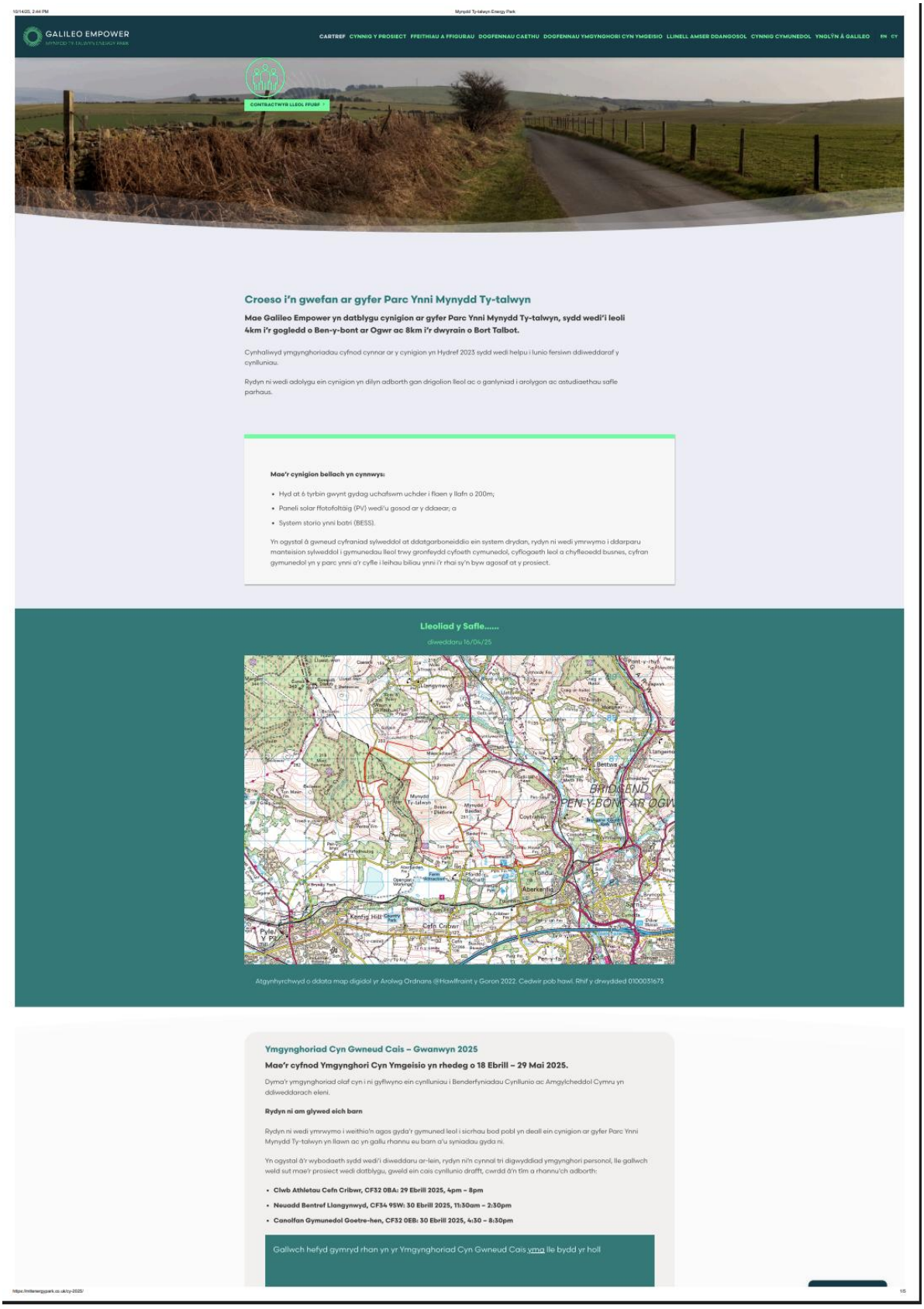
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Anyone who wishes to make representations about this proposed development must write to the applicant/agent at mtt@galileoempower.uk or **Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN** (no stamp required) by **23.59 Sunday 8th June.**

Signed: [redacted]

Date: 18/04/2025

# Appendix 15 – Statutory consultation project website



ddogfennau cynllunio drafft ar gael.

MANAGE CONSENT

DOGFENNAU YMGYNGHORI CYN YMGEISIO

DOGFENNAU CAETHU

ADBORTH FFURF

EXHIBITION BANNERS

EXHIBITION VISUALISATIONS

Bydd eich manylion yn cael eu cyflwyno i PCAC ynghyd ag Adroddiad PAC y cais. Bydd hyn yn galluogi PCAC i gysylltu â chi os yw'r cais dan sylw yn cael ei dderbyn i'w archwilio.

## Y PROSIECT A GYNIGIR

### Ynni adnewyddadwy – mynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng hinsawdd a darparu ynni cartref.

**Mae'r cynnig ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Tŷ Talwyn yn ymateb i'r argyfwng hinsawdd a ddatganwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Ebrill 2019. Bydd y Parc Ynni hefyd yn helpu'r DU i drosglwyddo i adnoddau ynni adnewyddadwy a lleihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr.**

Bydd datblygu'r gwaith o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy ar y tir yn cyflawni rôl allweddol yn yr ymdrech i sicrhau diogelwch ynni, drwy leihau dibyniaeth ar danwydd ffosil wedi'i fewnforio ac sydd wedi arwain at gynnydd enfawr mewn biliau ynni dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

I gyrraedd y targedau sero net sydd wedi'u gosod gan Lywodraeth Cymru, mae angen i Gymru gynhyrchu bedair gwaith mwy o ynni gwynt o ffynonellau ar y tir ac ar y môr dros y degawd nesaf.

Gyda disgwyl i'r galw am drydan ddyblu erbyn 2050, bydd cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy trwy wynt a solar yn sicrhau bod y galw hwn yn cael ei ateb. Gwynt ar y tir a phaneli solar ffotofoltäig yw'r ffyrdd newydd rhataf o gynhyrchu trydan yn y DU, ac maen nhw eisoes yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i'r cyfuniad ynni adnewyddadwy.

Bydd ynni glân yn hybu ein diogelwch ynni yn y dyfodol, yn darparu trydan rhatach, fydd yn lleddfu costau byw, yn rhoi hwb i gystadleurwydd busnesau a chadwyni cyflenwi yng Nghymru ac yn cefnogi miloedd o swyddi ledled y wlad.

## FFEITHIAU A FFIGURAU

### LLEOLIAD

**Mae'r safle i'r gogledd o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr yn Ne Cymru, yn bennaf o fewn Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ac eithrio rhan ogledd-orllewinol y safle sydd o fewn Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot.**

Mae'r Safle yn ymestyn tua'r gogledd o New Road tuag at Langynwyd, i'r gorllewin o'r A4063, dros ardal o dir uchel.

### MANYLION

**Tyrbinau gwynt**

- Chwe thyrbin gwynt
- Uchder blaen llafnau yn 200m ar y mwyaf
- 43 MW o ynni adnewyddadwy'n cael ei gynhyrchu

**Arâe ffotofoltäig solar (FfF)**

- Paneli solar wedi'u gosod ar strwythurau cynnal mewn grwpiau a elwir yn 'llinynnau', wedi'u gosod fel araeau sefydlog
- 55MW o ynni adnewyddadwy'n cael ei gynhyrchu

**Systemau Storio Ynni Batris (SSYB)**

- Mae batris y gellir eu hailwefru yn storio'r trydan sydd dros ben ar ôl i wyntoedd cryf neu ddyddiau heulog ei gynhyrchu, ac wedyn yn anfon yr ynni sydd wedi'i storio i'r grid pan fydd cynhyrchiant yn isel ac angen ynni
- Drwy gefnogi'r gwaith o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy, sy'n ysbeidiol, mae SSYB yn cyflawni rôl gydbwyso' hanfodol, gan helpu i sicrhau bod y grid yn parhau'n sefydlog bob amser
- Capasiti o hyd at **50 MW**

## Y LLINELL AMSER A FWRIEDIR

**Dechrau'r arolygon**

Dechreuwyd ein harolygon amgylcheddol, technegol a pheirianegol yn gynnar yn 2021
**2021 – 2025**

**Ymgynghoriad Anffurfiol**

CYmgynghoriad cymunedol ar gynlluniau dangosol cynnar
**Hydref 2023**

**Lle rydyn ni nawr**

**Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio**

~ Cynhyrchwyd cais cynllunio drafft, yn adlewyrchu adborth o'r broses ymgynghori, a chanlyniadau pellach ein hastudiaethau manwl
~ Rydym yn ymgynghori ar y cynlluniau am chwe wythnos a gallwch roi eich adborth yn y digwyddiadau hyn, drwy ein gwefan, a dros e-bost neu'r ffôn
**26 Ebrill – 8 June 2025**

**Archwilio'r Cais**

~ Bydd PACA yn penodi Arolygydd i archwilio'r cais a'r sylwadau
~ Gall yr Arolygydd gynnal gwrandawiadau neu ofyn am sylwadau ychwanegol
**2026**

**Adroddiad cwmpasu ***

Cyflwyno Cais Cwmpasu Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol i PACA Roedd hwn yn nodi cwmpas a lefel manylder y wybodaeth i'w darparu yn y Datganiad Amgylcheddol
**Rhagfyr 2023**

**Datblygu Dyluniadau**

~ Ystyried adborth, cynnal rhagor o arolygon a mireinio dyluniad cychwynnol y Safle.
~ Dechrau'r Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol
**2024 – 2025**

**Gwneud y Cais**

~ Byddwn yn cyflwyno ein cais i PACA gydag Adroddiad yr Ymgynghoriad fydd yn cynnwys gwybodaeth a dderbyniwn o'r ymgynghoriad hwn
~ Bydd gan bobl sydd am ymateb a'r gymuned leol bum wythnos i gyflwyno eu sylwadau ar y cynlluniau i PACA
**Haf 2025**

**Penderfyniad**

~ Bydd yr Arolygydd yn ysgrifennu adroddiad ar gyfer Gweinidogion Cymru, yn argymell a ddylid rhoi caniatâd cynllunio
~ Bydd gan y Gweinidog 12 wythnos i wneud penderfyniad terfynol
**I'w gadarnhau**

*Nod y Cais Cwmpasu EIA yw ceisio pennu cwmpas a lefel yr wybodaeth y mae angen ei darparu yn adroddiad yr Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol (EIA) a fydd yn cyd-fynd â'r Cais DNS.

## CYNNIG GALILEO I'R GYMUNED

**Mae Galileo Empower yn ymrwymedig at ddatblygu prosiectau sydd o fudd uniongyrchol a hirdymor i'r ardal leol, gan feithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf a sicrhau dyfodol gwyrdd a chynaliadwy i genedlaethau'r dyfodol.**

Os caiff y cais ei ddderbyn, bydd cyllid sylweddol yn cael ei ddosbarthu gan Galileo Empower i gymunedau lleol am oes y Parc Ynni, gan eu galluogi i rannu buddion y prosiect.

Mae'r cyllido hwn yn wirfoddol ac ar wahân i'r broses gynllunio, ac mae ganddo'r potensial i greu buddion hirdymor sylweddol. Rydyn ni'n gweithredu mewn ffyrdd sydd wedi eu teilwra'n briodol i wahanol sefyllfaoedd ac rydyn ni'n gweithio'n uniongyrchol gyda chymunedau lleol i ddeall y blaenoriaethau, yr anghenion a'r prosiectau yr hoffai cymunedau i'r datblygiad eu cefnogi yn yr ardal leol.

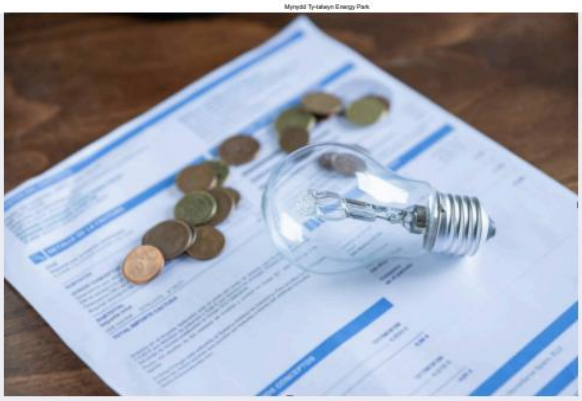
Bydd ein agwedd gyfrifol at ddatblygu prosiectau yn sicrhau bod Parc Ynni Mynydd Tŷ Talwyn yn cael ei gyflwyno mewn ffordd sy'n ystyriol o'n cymdogion, yr amgylchedd gerllaw, a chymunedau lleol.



**Byddwn yn:**

- Ymrwymo i gynnig cronfa gyfoeth cymunedol gwerth £5,000 fesul pob MW o'r capasiti ynni gwynt bob blwyddyn, gydag indecs gyswllt ar gyfer oes weithredol y fferm wynt. Byddai hyn yn werth hyd at £215,000 y flwyddyn, sy'n cyfateb i gronfa o dros £10 miliwn dros oes weithredol 50 mlynedd y prosiect. Bydd y swm terfynol yn fwy gan fod y gronfa'n gysylltiedig â chwyddiant, a bydd y ffigurau terfynol yn cael eu cadarnhau wedi i ddyluniad y Parc Ynni gael ei bennu'n derfynol.
- Archwilio'r posibilrwydd o greu cynllun disgownt ar gyfer trydan adnewyddadwy (REDS) i sicrhau gostyngiad blynyddol ar filiau trydan y bobl sy'n byw agosaf at y Parc Ynni.
- Cynnig rhannu perchnogaeth hyd at 10% i gymunedau lleol – lle gellir defnyddio'r elw a gynhyrchir gan gyfran berchnogaeth er budd iddyn nhw yn y tymor hir.
- Cynnig cronfa adeiladu gymunedol i grwpiau a sefydliadau lleol o ddechrau'r gwaith adeiladu nes i'r Parc Ynni ddechrau gweithredu. Nod hyn fydd helpu i wrthbwyso unrhyw anghyfleustra a allai gael ei achosi yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu.
- Rydyn ni'n awyddus i sicrhau bod y gadwyn gyflenwi leol yn ein helpu i gyflawni'r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen ar gyfer y prosiect hwn. Os ydych chi'n fusnes lleol ac yn dymuno gwybod mwy am y cyfleoedd sy'n deillio o'r datblygiad, cofrestrwch drwy ein porth contractwyr lleol yma.

CONTRACTWYR LLEOL FFURF >



## Rhagor o wybodaeth



I drafod Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn fwy manwl, cysylltwch â ni:

Leslie Walker | Project Manager
Email: MTT@galileoempower.uk
Phone: 0330 363 6229
Post: Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN
Web: galileoempower.uk

GALILEO EMPOWER

**Mae Galileo Empower yn ddatblygwr, perchennog a gweithredwr ynni adnewyddadwy pan-Ewropeaidd, aml-dechnoleg, sy'n tyfu'n gyflym, gyda chenhadaeth i gyfrannu'n sylweddol at gyflawni targedau lleihau allyriadau byd-eang.**

Ein nod yw gwneud hyn trwy ddatblygu digon o brosiectau ynni gwyrdd clyfar, effeithlon, o ansawdd uchel ac integredig, fel bod ynni adnewyddadwy yn dod yn brif ffynhonnell trydan i bob defnyddiwr ynni yn Ewrop. Mae nifer o brosiectau Galileo Empower yn cael eu datblygu, yng Nghymru a'r Alban.

Mae tîm prosiectau Caerdydd wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n creu buddion sylweddol a diriaethol yn lleol ac yn meithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf.

Mae ein uwch dîm rheoli yn cynnwys arbenigwyr ynni a buddsoddi blaenllaw sydd â degawdau o brofiad rhyngwladol mewn mwy na deg ar hugain o farchnadoedd.

Mae cyllidwyr Galileo Empower yn gronfeydd seilwaith a phensiwn gydag ôl troed byd-eang, meddylfryd rhyngwladol a meddylfryd cydweithredol.

renewableUK CYMRU

**Galileo Empower yn y Gymuned**

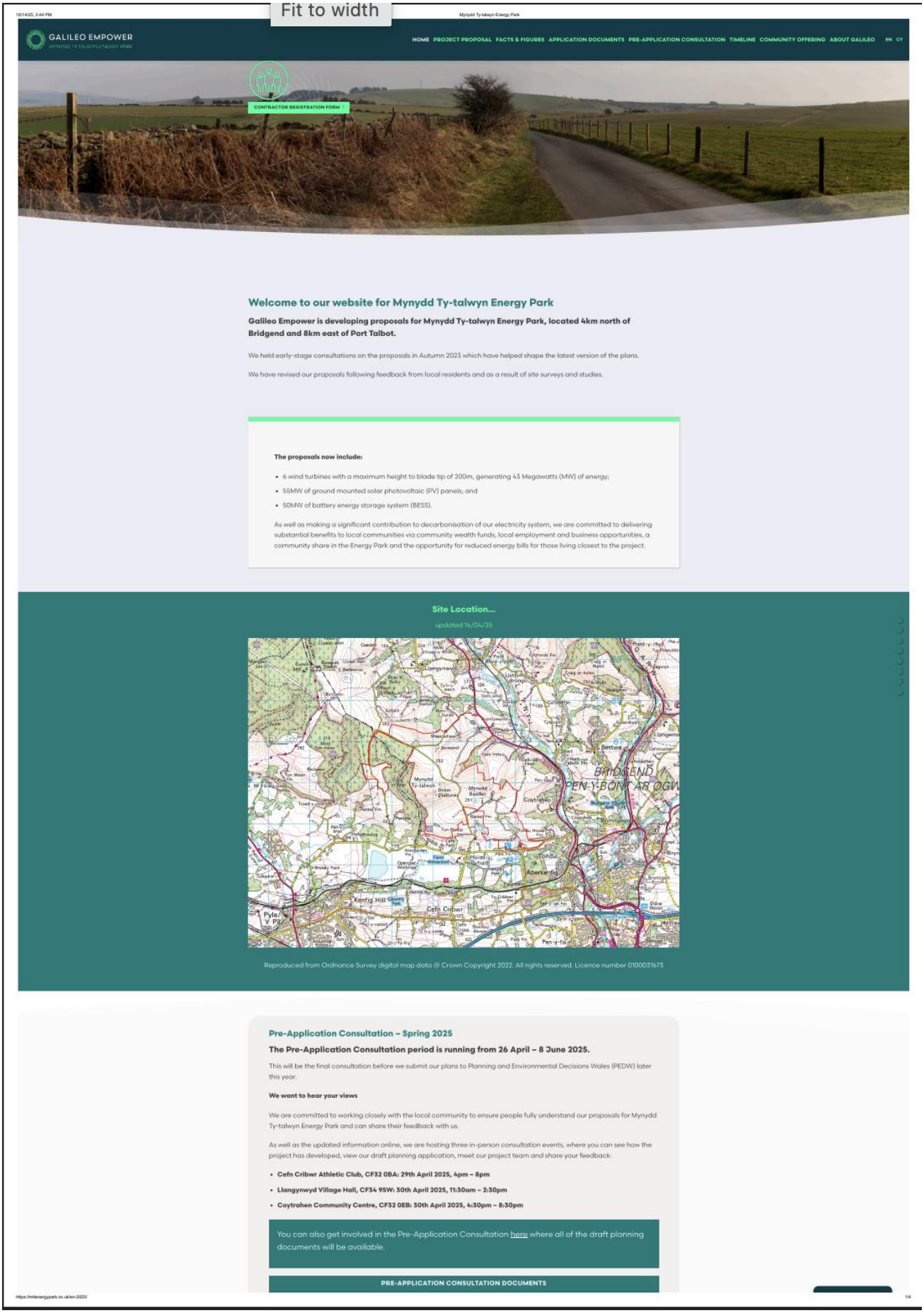
Yn ogystal â darparu pŵer glân, mae Galileo Empower am i Barc Ynni Mynydd Tŷ Talwyn fod yn ychwanegiad cadarnhaol i'r ardal leol.

Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn noddi Clwb Pêl-droed Cefn Cribwr.



PRIVACY & COOKIES POLICY
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Fit to width


GALILEO EMPOWER
MYNYDD TY-TALWYN ENERGY PARK
HOME PROJECT PROPOSAL FACTS & FIGURES APPLICATION DOCUMENTS PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION TIMELINE COMMUNITY OFFERING ABOUT GALILEO EN CY
CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION FORM
Welcome to our website for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park
Galileo Empower is developing proposals for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, located 4km north of Bridgend and 8km east of Port Talbot.
We held early-stage consultations on the proposals in Autumn 2023 which have helped shape the latest version of the plans.
We have revised our proposals following feedback from local residents and as a result of site surveys and studies.
The proposals now include:
6 wind turbines with a maximum height to blade tip of 200m, generating 43 Megawatts (MW) of energy;
55MW of ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels; and
50MW of battery energy storage system (BESS).
As well as making a significant contribution to decarbonisation of our electricity system, we are committed to delivering substantial benefits to local communities via community wealth funds, local employment and business opportunities, a community share in the Energy Park and the opportunity for reduced energy bills for those living closest to the project.
Site Location...
updated 16/04/25
BRIDGEND
PEN-Y-BONT AR OGW
Aberkenfig
Cefn Cribwr
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown Copyright 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number 0100031673.
Pre-Application Consultation – Spring 2025
The Pre-Application Consultation period is running from 26 April – 8 June 2025.
This will be the final consultation before we submit our plans to Planning and Environmental Decisions Wales (PEDW) later this year.
We want to hear your views
We are committed to working closely with the local community to ensure people fully understand our proposals for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park and can share their feedback with us.
As well as the updated information online, we are hosting three in-person consultation events, where you can see how the project has developed, view our draft planning application, meet our project team and share your feedback:
Cefn Cribwr Athletic Club, CF32 0BA: 29th April 2025, 4pm – 8pm
Llangynwyd Village Hall, CF34 9SW: 30th April 2025, 11:30am – 2:30pm
Coytrahen Community Centre, CF32 0EB: 30th April 2025, 4:30pm – 8:30pm
You can also get involved in the Pre-Application Consultation here where all of the draft planning documents will be available.
PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS

APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

EXHIBITION BANNERS

EXHIBITION VISUALISATIONS

MANAGE CONSENT

Your details will in due course be submitted to PEDW along with the application PAC Report. This will enable PEDW to contact you if the application in question is accepted for examination.

## Project Proposal

### Renewable energy – tackling the climate emergency and delivering home-grown energy.

**The proposal for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is set in response to the climate emergency, which the Welsh Government declared in April 2019. In addition, the Energy Park will help the UK's transition to renewable energy resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.**

The development of onshore renewable energy production will play a significant role in boosting energy security by reducing reliance on imported fossil fuels, which in recent years have driven a huge increase in energy bills.

In order to achieve net zero targets set by the Welsh Government, over the next decade Wales needs to quadruple its wind power capacity from both onshore and offshore sources.

With electricity demand set to double by 2050, renewable energy generation through wind and solar will ensure this demand can be met.Onshore wind is and solar PV are the cheapest sources of new-build electricity generation in the UK, and already make an important contribution to the renewables mix.

A clean energy future will safeguard our energy security, provide lower-cost electricity to ease the cost of living for households, boost the competitiveness of Welsh businesses and supply chains and support thousands of jobs nationwide.

## Facts and Figures

### Location

**The site is located north of Bridgend in South Wales and lies mainly within Bridgend County Borough Council, with the exception of the north western part of the site which lies within Neath Port Talbot Council.**

The Site extends northwards from New Road towards Llangynwyd, west of the A4063, and across an area of elevated land.

### Specification

**Wind**

- Six wind turbines
- Maximum blade tip height of 200m
- 43 MW of renewable energy generation

**Solar photovoltaic (PV) array**

- Solar panels fixed to mounting structures in groups known as 'strings', installed as fixed arrays
- 55MW of renewable energy generation

**Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)**

- Rechargeable batteries store the excess electricity that is produced during high winds or sunny days and then discharges that stored energy into the grid when generation is low and energy is needed
- Supporting renewable energy generation, which is intermittent, BESS provides a vital 'balancing role', helping to ensure that the grid remains stable at all times
- Up to **50 MW** capacity

## Indicative Timeline

**Surveys commenced**

We began our environmental, technical and engineering surveys early in 2021.
**2021 – 2025**

**Informal consultation**

Community consultation on early-stage indicative plans
**Autumn 2023**

WE ARE HERE

**Pre-Application Consultation**

~ Draft planning application, which takes into account previous consultation feedback, and further results of our detailed studies.
– We are consulting on the plans for six weeks and you can provide your feedback at these events, on our website, and via email or phone.
**26 April – 8 June 2025**

**Examination**

– PEDW will appoint an Inspector to examine the application and representations.
– The Inspector may hold hearings or ask for additional representations.
**2026**

**EIA Scoping Request ***

Submitted to PEDW. This set out the scope and level of detail of information to be provided in the Environmental Statement
**December 2023**

**Design Development**

Considered feedback, undertook further surveys and refined the initial Site design.
~ Commencing EIA
**2024 – 2025**

**Application**

– We will submit our application to PEDW with a Consultation Report which will include information we receive from this consultation.
~ Consultees and the local community will have five weeks to submit their comments on the plans to PEDW.
**Summer 2025**

**Decision**

– The Inspector will write a report to Welsh Ministers, recommending whether planning permission should be granted.
~ The Minister will have 12 weeks to make a final decision.
**TBC**

*An EIA Scoping Request seeks to obtain from PEDW the scope and level of detail of information that needs to be provided in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report that will accompany the DNS Application.

## Galileo's Community Offering

**Galileo Empower is committed to developing projects that deliver direct and long-lasting benefits for the local area, fostering strong community relations and ensuring a green and sustainable future for generations to come.**

If consented, significant funding will be distributed by Galileo Empower to local communities over the lifetime of the Energy Park, allowing them to share in the benefits of the project.

This funding is voluntary and separate from the planning process, with the potential to deliver considerable long-term benefits. We adopt a tailored approach and work directly with local communities to understand the priorities, needs and projects which communities would like the development to support in the local area.

Our responsible approach towards project development will ensure that Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is delivered in a way that is sensitive to our neighbours, the surrounding environment, and local communities.



**We will:**

- Commit to offering a community wealth fund of £5,000 per MW of the installed wind energy capacity annually, index-linked for the operational lifetime of the wind farm. This would be worth up to £215,000 per year equating to a total fund of over £10 million over the 50-year operational lifetime of the project. The final sum will be greater as the fund is index-linked to inflation, and final figures will be confirmed once the design of the Energy Park is fixed.
- Explore the potential delivery of a renewable electricity discount scheme (REDS) providing annual discounts on electricity bills for those people living nearest to the Energy Park.
- Offer shared ownership of up to 10 % to local communities – where the profits generated by an ownership stake can be used to benefit them long term.
- Offer a construction community fund to local groups and organisations from the start of construction until the Energy Park commences operating. This will aim to help offset any inconvenience caused during the construction period.
- We are keen to ensure that, wherever possible, the local supply chain helps us deliver the services we need for this project. If you are a local business and would like to know more about the opportunities arising from the development, please register using our local contractor portal here.

CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION FORM >



## Further Information



To discuss the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park in more detail, please contact:

Leslie Walker | Project Manager
Email: MTT@galileoempower.uk
Phone: 0330 363 6229
Post: Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN
Web: galileoempower.uk

GALILEO EMPOWER

**Galileo Empower is a fast-growing pan-European, multi-technology, renewable energy developer, owner and operator, with a mission to significantly contribute to achieving global emission reduction targets.**

We aim to do this by developing enough smart, efficient, high-quality and integrated green energy projects, so that renewable energy becomes the primary source of electricity for all energy consumers in Europe. Galileo Empower has a number of projects in development, in both Wales and Scotland.

Our Cardiff based project team is committed to developing projects which deliver substantial and tangible benefits locally and foster strong community relations.

Our senior management team is made up of leading energy and investment experts that bring decades of international experience across more than thirty markets.

Galileo Empower's funders are long-term infrastructure and pension funds with a global footprint, international mindset and a collaborative mentality.

renewableUK CYMRU

**Galileo Empower in the Community**

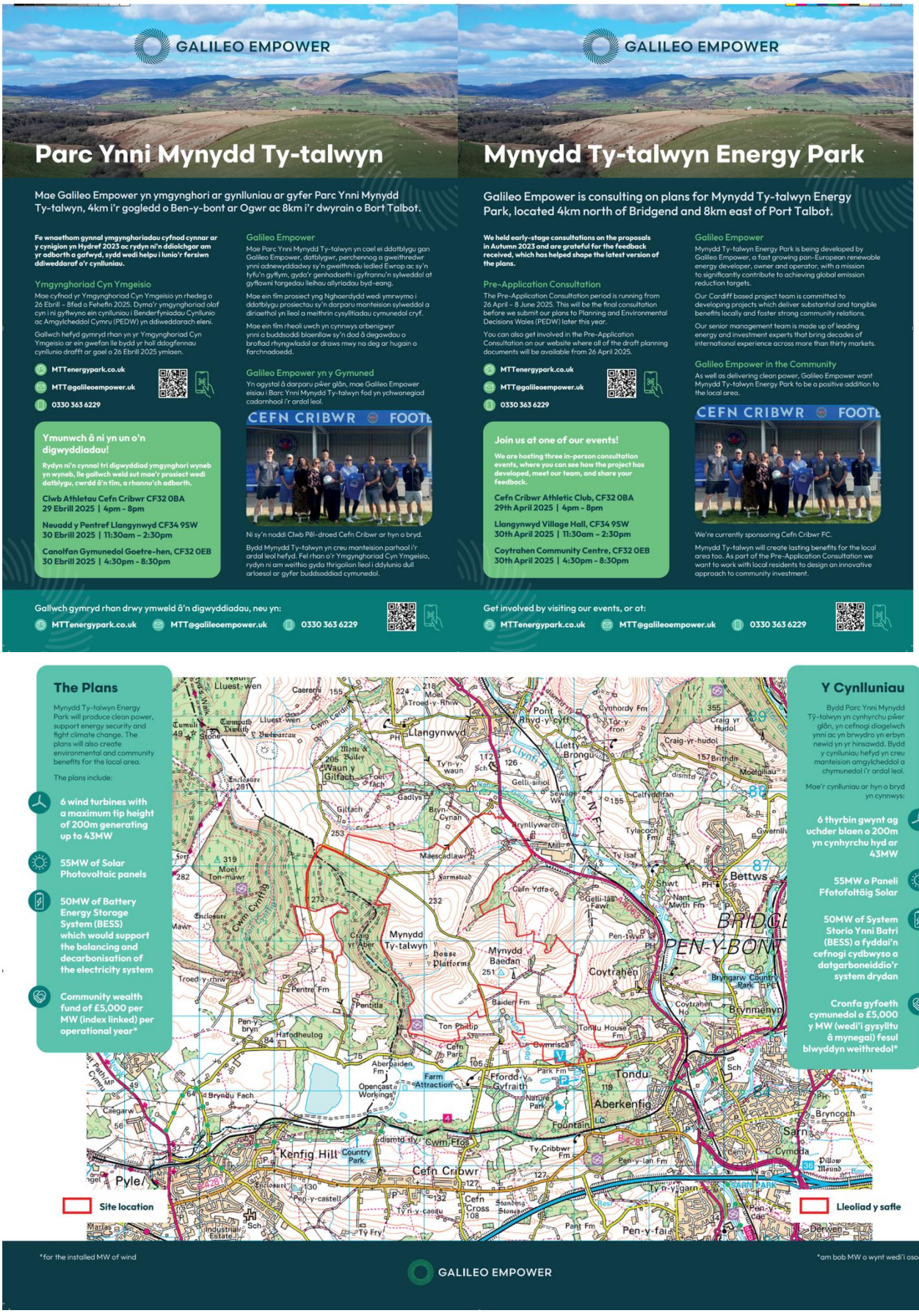
As well as delivering clean power, Galileo Empower want Mynydd Ty-talywn Energy Park to be a positive addition to the local area.

We're currently sponsoring Cefn Cribwr FC.



PRIVACY & COOKIES POLICY
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## Appendix 16 – Statutory consultation leaflet



## Appendix 17 – Statutory consultation newspaper advertisement



# Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

**Galileo Empower is consulting on plans for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, located 4km north of Bridgend and 8km east of Port Talbot.**

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park will produce clean power, support energy security and fight climate change. The plans will also create environmental and community benefits for the local area.

- **6 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 200m generating up to 43MW**
- **55MW of Solar Photovoltaic panels**
- **50MW of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) which would support the balancing and decarbonisation of the electricity system**
- **Community wealth fund of £5,000 per MW (index linked) per operational year***

## Pre-Application Consultation

We held early-stage consultations on the proposals in Autumn 2023, and are grateful for the feedback which has helped shape the latest version of the plans.

The Pre-Application Consultation period is running from 26 April – 8 June 2025. This will be the final consultation before we submit our plans to Planning and Environmental Decisions Wales (PEDW) later this year.

### Join us at one of our events!

We are hosting three in-person consultation events, where you can see how the project has developed, meet our team, and share your feedback.

**Cefn Cribwr Athletic Club**
**CF32 0BA**
**29th April 2025 | 4pm - 8pm**

**Llangynwyd Village Hall**
**CF34 9SW**
**30th April 2025 | 11:30am – 2:30pm**

**Coytrahen Community Centre**
**CF32 0EB**
**30th April 2025 | 4:30pm - 8:30pm**

**You can also get involved in the Pre-Application Consultation on our website where all of the draft planning documents will be available from 26 April 2025.**

*for the installed MW of wind

# Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn

**Mae Galileo Empower yn ymgynghori ar gynlluniau ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, sydd wedi'i leoli 4km i'r gogledd o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ac 8km i'r dwyrain o Bort Talbot.**

Bydd Parc Ynni Mynydd Tŷ-talwyn yn cynhyrchu pŵer glân, yn cefnogi diogelwch ynni ac yn brwydro yn erbyn newid yn yr hinsawdd. Bydd y cynlluniau hefyd yn creu manteision amgylcheddol a chymunedol i'r ardal leol.

- **6 thyrbin gwynt ag uchder blaen o 200m yn cynhyrchu hyd ar 43MW**
- **55MW o Paneli Ffotofoltäig Solar**
- **50MW of System Storio Ynni Batri (BESS) a fyddai'n cefnogi cydbwyso a datgarboneiddio'r system drydan**
- **Cronfa gyfoeth cymunedol o £5,000 y MW (wedi'i gysylltu â mynegai) fesul blwyddyn weithredol***

## Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio

Fe wnaethom gynnal ymgynghoriadau cam cynnar ar y cynigion yn Hydref 2023, ac rydyn ni'n ddiolchgar am yr adborth sydd wedi helpu i siapio'r fersiwn ddiweddaraf o'r cynlluniau.

Mae cyfnod yr Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio yn rhedeg o 26 Ebrill – 8fed o Fehefin 2025. Dyma'r ymgynghoriad olaf cyn i ni gyflwyno ein cynlluniau i Benderfyniadau Cynllunio ac Amgylcheddol Cymru (PEDW) yn ddiweddarach eleni.

### Ymunwch â ni yn un o'n digwyddiadau!

Rydyn ni'n cynnal tri digwyddiad ymgynghori wyneb yn wyneb, lle gallwch weld sut mae'r prosiect wedi datblygu, cwrdd â'n tîm, a rhannu'ch adborth.

**Clwb Athletau Cefn Cribwr**
**CF32 0BA**
**9 Ebrill 2025 | 4pm - 8pm**

**Neuadd y Pentref Llangynwyd**
**CF34 9SW**
**30 Ebrill 2025 | 11:30am – 2:30pm**

**Canolfan Gymunedol Goetre-hen**
**CF32 0EB**
**30 Ebrill 2025 | 4:30pm - 8:30pm**

**Gallwch hefyd gymryd rhan yn yr Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio ar ein gwefan lle bydd yr holl ddogfennau cynllunio drafft ar gael o 26 Ebrill 2025 ymlaen.**

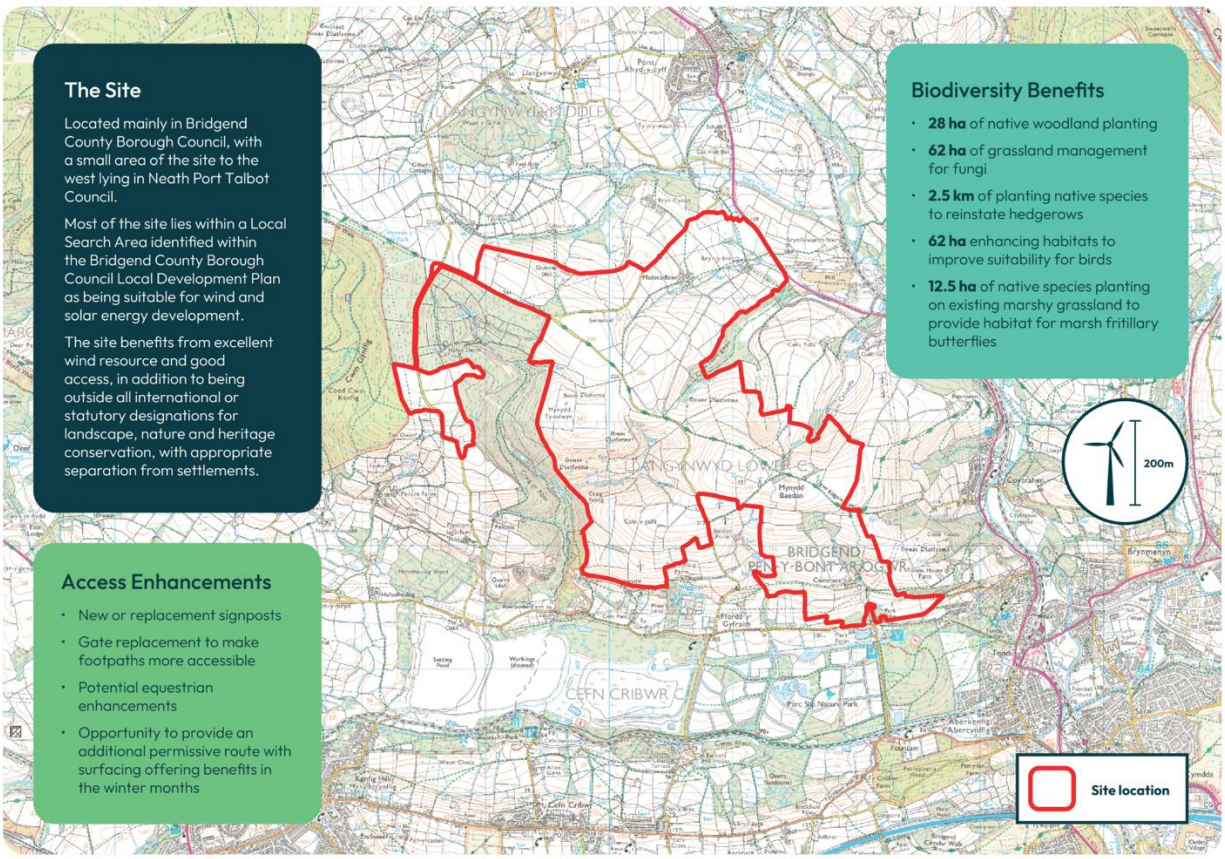
*am bob MW o wynt wedi'i osod

**MTTenergypark.co.uk**
**MTT@galileoempower.uk**
**0330 363 6229**

GALILEO EMPOWER

## Appendix 18 – Statutory consultation brochure



## Buddsoddi yn y Gymuned

Mae Galileo Empower wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n sicrhau buddion uniongyrchol a hirdymor i'r ardal leol, gan feithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf a sicrhau dyfodol gwyrdd a chynaliadwy am genedlaethau i ddod. Bydd ein dull cyfrifol ar gyfer datblygu prosiectau yn sicrhau bod Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cael ei gyflawni mewn ffordd sy'n sensitif i'n cymdogion, i amgylchedd y cyffiniau, ac i gymunedau lleol. Byddwn ni'n:

- Ymrwymo i gynnig cronfa cyfoeth cymunedol o **£5,000 y MW** (wedi'i gysylltu â'r mynegai) bob blwyddyn ar hyd oes y fferm wynt, sef tua **£215,000** y flwyddyn – **dros £10 miliwn** ar hyd oes 50 mlynedd y prosiect.
- Cynnig perchnogaeth ar y cyd o hyd at **10%** i gymunedau lleol – ble gellir defnyddio'r elw a gynhyrchir gan gyfran berchnogaeth er budd y gymuned yn y tymor hir.
- Archwilio'r posibilrwydd o **Gynllun Disgownt ar Drydan Adnewyddadwy**, gan gynnig disgownt blynyddol ar filiau trydan i'r rhai sy'n byw ac yn gweithio agosaf at y Parc Ynni.
- Cynnig **cronfa adeiladu gymunedol** i sefydliadau a grwpiau lleol i helpu i wrthbwyso unrhyw anghyfleustra a achosir yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu.

**Rydym yn awyddus i glywed gan fusnesau lleol a allai gynnig y sgiliau a'r gwasanaethau y bydd eu hangen i symud y prosiect yn ei flaen. Os ydych chi'n fusnes lleol ac os hoffech wybod mwy am y cyfleoedd hyn, cysylltwch â ni.**

## Am Galileo Empower

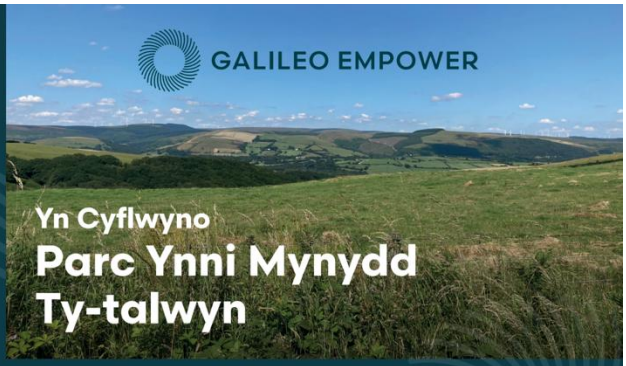
Rydym yn ddatblygwr ynni adnewyddadwy Ewropeaidd sy'n tyfu'n gyflym ac sy'n defnyddio cymysgedd o dechnolegau i gefnogi'r ymdrech fyd-eang i drosi i ynni adnewyddadwy carbon isel. Ein cenhadaeth yw bod ar flaen y gad yn y gwaith o adeiladu system ynni gynaliadwy ar gyfer y genhedlaeth nesaf. Mae gan Galileo Empower nifer o brosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy ar y gweill, yng Nghymru a'r Alban.

GALILEO EMPOWER

**I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am Galileo Empower a'n prosiectau yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ewch i galileoempower.uk**

## Cysylltu â Ni

**MTTenergypark.co.uk** | **MTT@galileoempower.uk**
**0330 363 6229** | **FREEPOST MYNYDD TY-TALWYN**



GALILEO EMPOWER

# Yn Cyflwyno Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn

Helo, ni yw Galileo Empower.

**Rydyn ni'n lansio ein hymgynghoriad terfynol ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, sydd wedi'i leoli 4km i'r gogledd o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ac 8km i'r dwyrain o Bort Talbot.**

- 6 o dyrbinau gwynt yn cynhyrchu 43MW o ynni adnewyddadwy
- Arâe ffotofoltäig (PV) solar yn cynhyrchu 55MW o ynni adnewyddadwy
- System Storio Ynni Batri (BESS) yn dal hyd at 50MW

Gallwch gymryd rhan yn yr Ymgynghoriad Cyn-ymgeisio ar ein gwefan ble bydd y dogfennau cynllunio drafft ar gael o 18 Ebrill 2025.

**Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael ar ein gwefan**



**Bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn cau ddydd Iau 29 Mai 2025.**

Dewch i gwrdd ag Uwch Reolwr y Prosiect (Cymru) Leslie Walker

## Y Safle

Wedi'i leoli'n bennaf yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, gyda rhan fach yng ngorllewin y safle o fewn Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot.

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r safle yn gorwedd o fewn Ardal Chwilio Leol sydd, yn ôl Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yn addas ar gyfer datblygu ynni gwynt a solar.

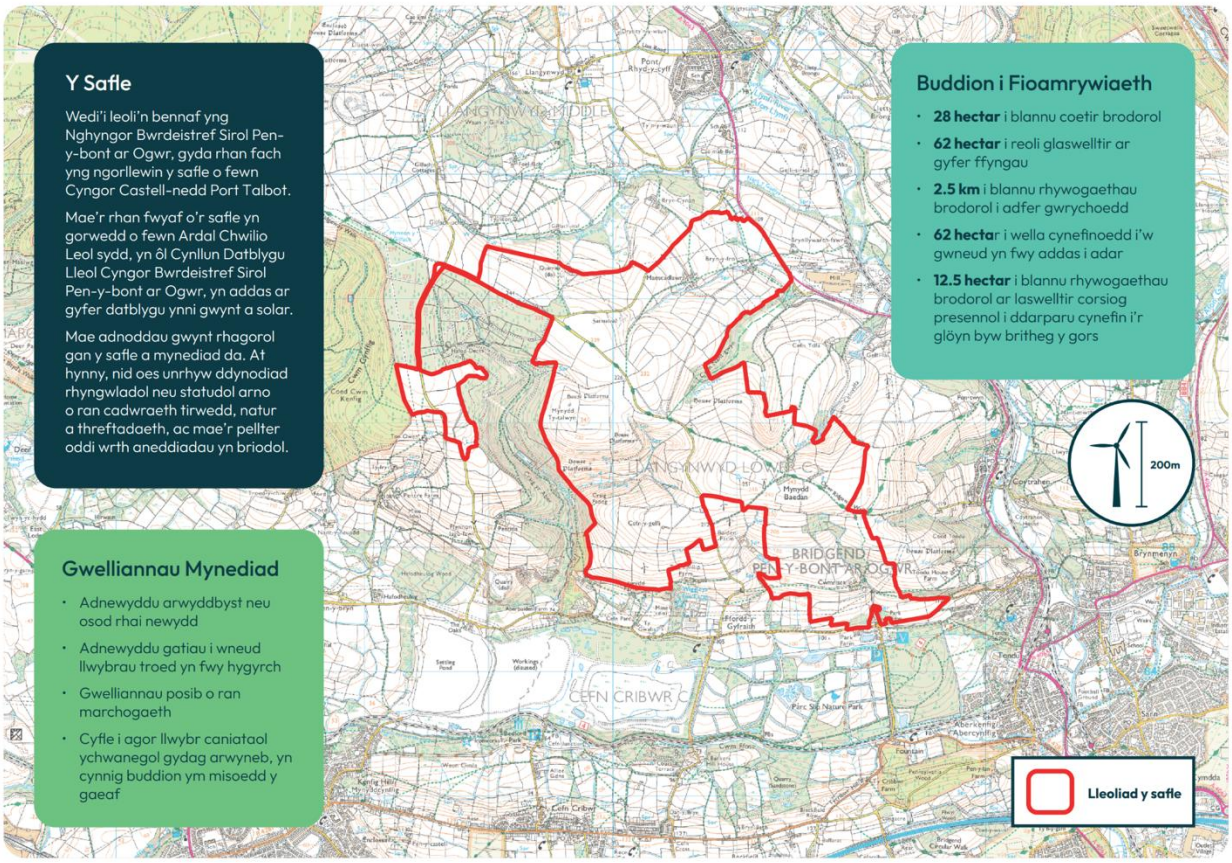
Mae adnoddau gwynt rhagorol gan y safle a mynediad da. At hynny, nid oes unrhyw ddynodiad rhyngwladol neu statudol arno o ran cadwraeth tirwedd, natur a threftadaeth, ac mae'r pellter oddi wrth aneddiadau yn briodol.

## Gwelliannau Mynediad

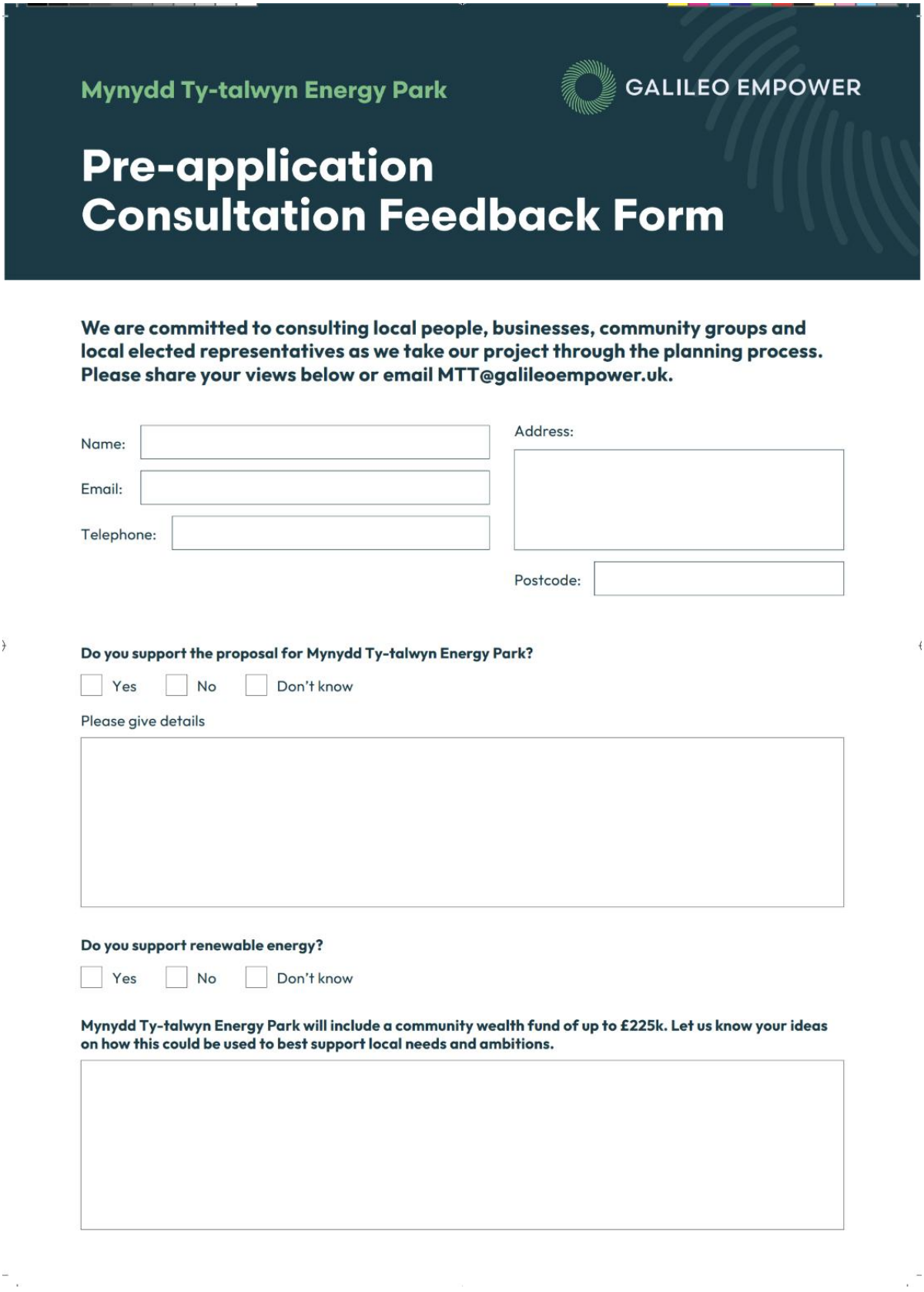
- Adnewyddu arwyddbyst neu osod rhai newydd
- Adnewyddu gatiau i wneud llwybrau troed yn fwy hygyrch
- Gwelliannau posib o ran marchogaeth
- Cyfle i agor llwybr caniataol ychwanegol gydag arwyneb, yn cynnig buddion ym misoedd y gaeaf

## Buddion i Fioamrywiaeth

- **28 hectar** i blannu coetir brodorol
- **62 hectar** i reoli glaswelltir ar gyfer ffyngau
- **2.5 km** i blannu rhywogaethau brodorol i adfer gwrychoedd
- **62 hectar** i wella cynefinoedd i'w gwneud yn fwy addas i adar
- **12.5 hectar** i blannu rhywogaethau brodorol ar laswelltir corsiog presennol i ddarparu cynefin i'r glöyn byw britheg y gors



## Appendix 19 – Statutory consultation feedback form



Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

GALILEO EMPOWER

# Pre-application Consultation Feedback Form

**We are committed to consulting local people, businesses, community groups and local elected representatives as we take our project through the planning process. Please share your views below or email MTT@galileoempower.uk.**

Name:

Email:

Telephone:

Address:

Postcode:

**Do you support the proposal for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Please give details

**Do you support renewable energy?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

**Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park will include a community wealth fund of up to £225k. Let us know your ideas on how this could be used to best support local needs and ambitions.**

**If Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is approved, we would like to offer the community up to 10% ownership in the wind farm. Is this of interest to you?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Please give details

**Are there any issues you believe we should address in our final project revisions?**

**Let us know any other feedback you have about the plans for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park**

**Do you want to be kept up-to-date as the plans progress (mainly via email)?**

☐ Yes ☐ No

*We will not share your details with external parties. Information stored and used according to the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018. Please note: The feedback and comments on this form will not be a formal representation on the application. This can be made to Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) after an application has been submitted.*

*This information is compiled by Quatro Public Relations Ltd. on behalf of Galileo; it will be treated in strict confidence and will not be used to identify you personally. The feedback you provide will be analysed on an anonymous basis and your details will not be passed on to any other third parties.*

If you wish to contact us to discuss the project, please get in touch:

MTT@galileoempower.uk

0330 363 6229

MTTenergypark.co.uk

**You can also provide your feedback online. Scan the QR code to visit the project website.**

GALILEO EMPOWER

Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn

GALILEO EMPOWER

# Ffurflen adborth Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio

**Rydyn ni wedi ymrwymo i ymgynghori â phobl leol, busnesau, grwpiau cymunedol a chynrychiolwyr etholedig lleol wrth i ni fynd â'n prosiect trwy'r broses gynllunio. Rhannwch eich barn isod neu e-bostiwch MTT@galileoempower.uk.**

Enw:

E-bost:

Ffôn:

Cyfeiriad:

Cod post:

**Ydych chi'n cefnogi'r cynnig ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn?**

☐ Ydw ☐ Nac ydw ☐ Ddim yn gwybod

Rhowch fanylion os gwelwch yn dda

**Ydych chi'n cefnogi ynni adnewyddadwy?**

☐ Ydw ☐ Nac ydw ☐ Ddim yn gwybod

**Bydd Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cynnwys cronfa gyfoeth gymunedol o hyd at £225,000. Rhowch wybod i ni eich syniadau ar y ffordd orau o ddefnyddio'r arian hwn er mwyn cefnogi anghenion ac uchelgeisiau lleol.**

**Os cymeradwyir Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, hoffem gynnig hyd at 10% o berchnogaeth i'r gymuned yn y fferm wynt. Ydy hyn o ddiddordeb i chi?**

☐ Ydw ☐ Nac ydw ☐ Ddim yn gwybod

Rhowch fanylion os gwelwch yn dda

**Oes unrhyw faterion rydych chi'n credu y dylem ni fynd i'r afael â nhw yn ein diwygiadau prosiect terfynol?**

**Rhowch wybod i ni am unrhyw adborth arall sydd gennych am y cynlluniau ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Tŷ-talwyn**

**Ydych chi eisiau derbyn diweddariad wrth i'r cynlluniau fynd rhagddynt (trwy e-bost yn bennaf)**

☐ Ydw ☐ Nac ydw

*Ni fyddwn yn rhannu eich manylion gyda phartïon allanol. Bydd gwybodaeth yn cael storio a'i defnyddio yn unol â GDPR a Deddf Diogelu Data 2018. Noder: Ni fydd yr adborth a'r sylwadau ar y ffurflen hon yn gynrychiolaeth ffurfiol ar y cais. Gellir cyflwyno sylwadau i Benderfyniadau Cynllunio ac Amgylchedd Cymru (PEDW) ar ôl cyflwyno cais.*

*Mae'r wybodaeth hon yn cael ei chasglu gan Quatro Public Relations Ltd. ar ran Galileo; bydd yn cael ei thrin yn gyfrinachol ac ni chaiff ei defnyddio i'ch adnabod yn bersonol. Bydd yr adborth a ddarperir yn cael ei ddadansoddi yn ddienw ac ni fydd eich manylion yn cael eu trosglwyddo i unrhyw drydydd partïon eraill.*

Os hoffech gysylltu â ni i drafod y prosiect, cysylltwch os gwelwch yn dda:

MTT@galileoempower.uk

0330 363 6229

MTTenergypark.co.uk

**Gallwch hefyd ddarparu adborth ar-lein. Sganiwch y cod QR i fynd i wefan y prosiect.**

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## Appendix 20 – Statutory consultation banners



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# How is Galileo Empower Tackling the Climate Emergency

**Galileo Empower was established to support the once in a lifetime global transition to low carbon renewable energy.**

The proposal for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is set in response to the climate emergency, which the Welsh Government declared in April 2019. In addition, it will help to transition to renewable energy sources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions[1].

**A clean energy future will:**

- **safeguard our energy security;**
- **provide lower-cost electricity to ease the cost of living for households;**
- **boost the competitiveness of Welsh businesses and supply chains; and**
- **support thousands of jobs nationwide.**

Onshore wind and solar are the cheapest sources of new-build electricity generation in the UK, and already make an important contribution to the renewables mix.

# Sut mae Galileo Empower yn Mynd i'r Afael â'r Argyfwng Hinsawdd

**Sefydlwyd Galileo Empower i gefnogi'r ymdrech unwaith-mewn-oes i drosi i ynni adnewyddadwy carbon isel.**

Mae'r cynnig ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn wedi'i osod yng nghyd-destun yr ymateb i'r argyfwng hinsawdd, a ddatganodd Llywodraeth Cymru ym mis Ebrill 2019. At hynny, bydd yn helpu i drosi i ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy a lleihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr[1].

**Bydd dyfodol ynni glân yn:**

- **diogelu ein sicrwydd ynni;**
- **darparu trydan rhatach i leihau costau byw i aelwydydd;**
- **rhoi hwb i gystadleurwydd busnesau a chadwyni cyflenwi yng Nghymru; ac yn**
- **cefnogi miloedd o swyddi ar draws y wlad.**

Ynni gwynt a solar ar y tir yw'r ffynonellau rhataf o drydan newydd yn y DU, ac mae'r rhain eisoes yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i'r ynni adnewyddadwy sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu.

[1] RenewableUK Cymru 2024 Manifesto - For an era of delivery and growth https://www.renewableuk.com/media/5bihscx0/ruk-cymru-manifesto-2024.pdf

## About Us

**Galileo Empower is a fast-growing European, multi-technology, renewable energy developer, owner and operator with a mission to drive and expediate building a sustainable energy system for the next generation.**

We aim to do this by developing smart, efficient, high quality and integrated green energy projects to support the global transition to low carbon renewable energy.

Galileo Empower has a number of projects in development in both Wales and Scotland. Our Cardiff-based project team is committed to developing projects which deliver substantial and tangible benefits locally and foster strong community relations. Galileo Empower's funders are long-term international infrastructure and pension funds.

## Amdanom Ni

**Mae Galileo Empower yn ddatblygwr, perchennog a gweithredwr ynni adnewyddadwy Ewropeaidd sy'n tyfu'n gyflym ac sy'n defnyddio cymysgedd o dechnolegau i wireddu ein cenhadaeth o fod ar flaen y gad yn y gwaith o adeiladu system ynni gynaliadwy ar gyfer y genhedlaeth nesaf.**

Ein nod yw gwneud hyn trwy ddatblygu prosiectau ynni gwyrdd clyfar, effeithlon, integredig ac o ansawdd uchel i gefnogi'r ymdrech fyd-eang i drosi i ynni adnewyddadwy carbon isel.

Mae gan Galileo Empower nifer o brosiectau ar y gweill yng Nghymru a'r Alban. Mae ein tîm yng Nghaerdydd wedi ymroi i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n sicrhau buddion sylweddol a chlir yn lleol ac sy'n meithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf. Mae cyllidwyr Galileo Empower yn gronfeydd seilwaith a phensiwn rhyngwladol hirdymor.

**More information about Galileo Empower is available at galileoempower.com**

**Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am Galileo Empower i'w chael yn galileoempower.com**



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# Feedback from Autumn 2023 Consultation and Changes

We are grateful for the significant level of response and information received and the project team have worked hard to address this feedback in this draft planning application.

# Adborth o Ymgynghoriad Hydref 2023 a'r Newidiadau Dilynol

Rydym yn ddiolchgar am y lefel sylweddol o ymateb a gwybodaeth a ddaeth i law ac mae tîm y prosiect wedi gweithio'n galed i roi sylw i'r adborth hwn yn y cais cynllunio drafft hwn.

| Key issues raised in relation to the early proposal included: | Ymysg y prif faterion a godwyd mewn perthynas â'r cynnig cynnar roedd: |
|---|---|
| Visual and landscape impacts associated with the wind turbines and solar arrays | Effeithiau gweledol ac ar y dirwedd yn gysylltiedig â'r tyrbinau gwynt a'r araeau solar |
| Wind turbine noise | Sŵn gan dyrbinau gwynt |
| Wildlife impacts | Effeithiau ar fywyd gwyllt |
| Impacts to heritage and archaeology | Effeithiau ar dreftadaeth ac archaeoleg |
| Amenity issues (including walking and horse riding) | Ystyriaethau amwynder (gan gynnwys cerdded a marchogaeth) |
| Access and construction traffic impacts. | Effeithiau o ran traffig adeiladu a mynediad. |

## Changes

We have developed our proposals in response to feedback and further survey and assessment work. We have sought to address key issues by:

- **Reducing the number of proposed turbines from 10 to 6 to reduce visual impact**
- **Reducing tip height for all turbines from 230m to 200m to reduce visual impact**
- **Developing a site layout that is more balanced in the landscape**
- **Reducing the solar array from nearly 200ha to some 83ha to reduce visual impacts as well as impacts on wildlife and heritage**

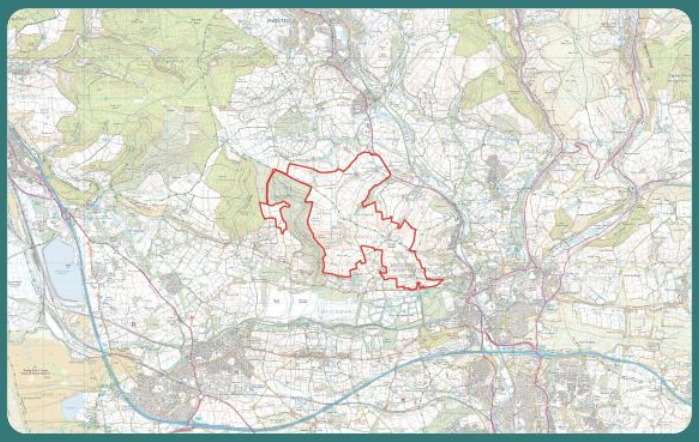
## Newidiadau

Rydym wedi datblygu ein cynigion yn sgil yr adborth a ddaeth i law a gwaith arolwg ac asesu pellach. Rydym wedi ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r prif ystyriaethau drwy:

- **Leihau nifer y tyrbinau arfaethedig o 10 i 6 i leihau'r effaith weledol**
- **Lleihau uchder pennau'r llafnau ar gyfer pob tyrbin o 230m i 200m i leihau'r effaith weledol**
- **Datblygu cynllun safle sy'n fwy cytbwys yn y dirwedd**
- **Lleihau arwynebedd yr arâe solar o 200 i 83 ha i leihau'r effeithiau gweledol yn ogystal â'r effeithiau ar fywyd gwyllt a threftadaeth**



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## Biodiversity Net Benefit

**We have been working hard to identify specific measures to help deliver a Biodiversity Net Benefit. These include improvements and enhancements for the following approximate areas:**

- **28 ha** of native woodland planting
- **62 ha** of grassland management for fungi
- **2.5 km** of planting native species to reinstate hedgerows
- **62 ha** enhancing habitats to improve suitability for birds
- **12.5 ha** of native species planting on existing marshy grassland to provide habitat for marsh fritillary butterflies





## Budd Net i Fioamrywiaeth

**Rydym wedi bod yn gweithio'n galed i bennu mesurau penodol i helpu i sicrhau Budd Net i Fioamrywiaeth. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys gwelliannau i'r canlynol (rhoddir ffigurau bras):**

- **28 hectar** i blannu coetir brodorol
- **62 hectar** i reoli glaswelltir ar gyfer ffyngau
- **2.5 km** i blannu rhywogaethau brodorol i adfer gwrychoedd
- **62 hectar** i wella cynefinoedd i'w gwneud yn fwy addas i adar
- **12.5 hectar** i blannu rhywogaethau brodorol ar laswelltir corsiog presennol i ddarparu cynefin i'r glöyn byw britheg y gors

## Access Management and Enhancement

**We have identified a number of measures to provide opportunities for enhancement to existing Public Rights of Way (PRoW) across the Site. Potential enhancements could include:**

- New or replacement signposts to allow users to better locate paths
- Gate replacement to make footpaths more accessible
- Potential equestrian enhancements
- Opportunity to provide an additional permissive route with surfacing offering benefits in the winter months

## Rheoli a Gwella Mynediad

**Rydym wedi pennu nifer o fesurau i gynnig cyfleoedd i wella'r Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus presennol ar draws y safle. Ymysg y gwelliannau posibl mae:**

- Adnewyddu arwyddbyst neu osod rhai newydd i ganiatáu i ddefnyddwyr ddod o hyd i lwybrau yn well
- Adnewyddu gatiau i wneud llwybrau troed yn fwy hygyrch
- Gwelliannau posib o ran marchogaeth
- Cyfle i agor llwybr caniataol ychwanegol gydag arwyneb, yn cynnig buddion ym misoedd y gaeaf




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Indicative Timeline
The planning application will be made to Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW). PEDW will examine the application and make a recommendation to Welsh Ministers, who will then take the final decision.
Llinell Amser Ddangosol
Bydd y cais cynllunio yn cael ei wneud i Penderfyniadau Cynllunio ac Amgylchedd Cymru (PEDW). Bydd PEDW yn ystyried y cais ac yn gwneud argymhelliad i Weinidogion Cymru, a nhw fydd wedyn yn gwneud y penderfyniad terfynol.
2021 - 2025
Surveys commenced
We began our environmental, technical and engineering surveys early in 2021
2021 - 2025
Cychwyn ar yr arolygon
Fe ddechreuon ni ar ein harolygon amgylcheddol, technegol a pheirianneg ar ddechrau 2021
Autumn 2023
Informal Consultation
Community consultation on early-stage indicative plans in Autumn 2023
Hydref 2023
Ymgynghoriad Anffurfiol
Ymgynghoriad cymunedol ar y cynlluniau dangosol cynnar yn ystod hydref 2023
December 2023
Scoping Report
This set out the scope and level of detail of information to be provided in the Environmental Statement
Rhagfyr 2023
Adroddiad Cwmpasu
Roedd hwn yn amlinellu cwmpas a manylder y wybodaeth a fydd yn cael ei darparu yn y Datganiad Amgylcheddol
2024 – 2025
Design Development
Considered feedback, undertook further surveys and refined the initial Site design
2024 – 2025
Datblygu'r Dyluniad
Wedi ystyried adborth, ymgymryd ag arolygon pellach a mireinio dyluniad cychwynnol y safle
Spring 2025
Pre-Application Consultation
Produced a draft planning application, which takes into account consultation feedback, and further results of our detailed studies
Gwanwyn 2025
Ymgynghoriad Cyn-ymgeisio
Wedi llunio cais cynllunio drafft, sydd wedi rhoi ystyriaeth i adborth o'r ymgynghoriad, a chanlyniadau pellach o'n hastudiaethau manwl
Summer 2025
Application
We will submit our application to PEDW with a Consultation Report which will include information we receive from this consultation
Consultees and the local community will have five weeks to submit their comments on the plans to PEDW
Haf 2025
Cais
Byddwn yn cyflwyno ein cais i PEDW gydag Adroddiad Ymgynghori a fydd yn cynnwys gwybodaeth a ddaw i law yn yr ymgynghoriad hwn
Bydd gan yr ymgyngoreion a'r gymuned leol bum wythnos i gyflwyno'u sylwadau ar y cynlluniau i PEDW
2026
Examination
PEDW will appoint an Inspector to examine the application and representations
The Inspector may hold hearings or ask for additional representations
2026
Archwilio
Bydd PEDW yn penodi Arolygydd i archwilio'r cais a'r sylwadau
Gall yr Arolygydd gynnal gwrandawiadau neu ofyn am sylwadau ychwanegol
TBC
Decision
The Inspector will write a report to Welsh Ministers, recommending whether planning permission should be granted
I'w gadarnhau
Penderfyniad
Bydd yr Arolygydd yn ysgrifennu adroddiad i Weinidogion Cymru, yn argymell a ddylid rhoi caniatâd cynllunio
We will analyse the feedback from this round of community engagement before submitting a final DNS application to Welsh Ministers.
Comments made to Galileo Empower are not representations to the PEDW. There will be an opportunity to make representations on the application once it is submitted to PEDW as explained above.
Byddwn yn dadansoddi'r adborth o'r rownd hon o ymgysylltu â'r gymuned cyn cyflwyno cais terfynol i Weinidogion Cymru ar y Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol.
Nid yw unrhyw sylwadau a wnair i Galileo Empower yn sylwadau i PEDW. Bydd cyfle i wneud sylwadau ar y cais ar ôl iddo gael ei gyflwyno i PEDW, fel yr eglurir uchod.

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# Thank You and Feedback

**Thank you for taking the time to visit and read the information in this final exhibition for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park.**

## Leave your feedback

We would very much value your feedback. Please do take a few minutes to fill in a feedback form before leaving the event, or you can fill in the form online in your own time.

**Deadline for feedback: Sunday 8th June 2025**

All feedback will be reviewed and considered by Galileo Empower. Your comments may be published in the consultation report. All comments will be anonymised, and care will be taken to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

*Your details will in due course be submitted to PEDW along with the application PAC Report. This will enable PEDW to contact you if the application in question is accepted for examination.*

## Keeping in Touch

If you have any questions, want more information on the plans, want to make comments on the proposals or if you would like to discuss the project with the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park team, please get in touch:

- **fill in the feedback form and leave it in the box provided**
- **check out our website mttenergypark.co.uk**
- **email us on MTT@galileoempower.uk**
- **call us at 0330 363 6229**
- **or send us your feedback to FREEPOST MYNYDD TY-TALWYN**

# Diolch ac Adborth

**Diolch am roi o'ch amser i ymweld a darllen y wybodaeth yn yr arddangosfa olaf hon ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn.**

## Gadewch eich adborth

Byddem yn gwerthfawrogi eich adborth yn fawr. Treuliwch ychydig funudau yn llenwi ffurflen adborth cyn gadael y digwyddiad, neu gallwch lenwi'r ffurflen ar-lein yn eich amser eich hun.

**Dyddiad cau ar gyfer adborth: Dydd Sul 8 Mehefin 2025**

Bydd yr holl adborth yn cael ei ystyried gan Galileo Empower. Efallai y caiff eich sylwadau eu cyhoeddi yn yr adroddiad ymgynghori. Bydd pob sylw yn ddienw, a byddwn yn gofalu na ellir adnabod unigolion.

*Bydd eich manylion yn cael eu cyflwyno i PCAC ynghyd ag Adroddiad PAC y cais. Bydd hyn yn galluogi PCAC i gysylltu â chi os yw'r cais dan sylw yn cael ei dderbyn i'w archwilio.*

## Cadw mewn Cysylltiad

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau, os hoffech ragor o wybodaeth am y cynlluniau, os hoffech wneud sylwadau ar y cynigion neu os hoffech drafod y prosiect gyda thîm Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, cysylltwch â ni:

- **llenwch y ffurflen adborth a'i gadael yn y blwch a ddarperir**
- **ewch i'n gwefan mttenergypark.co.uk**
- **e-bostiwch ni ar MTT@galileoempower.uk**
- **ffoniwch ni ar 0330 363 6229**
- **neu anfonwch eich adborth at FREEPOST MYNYDD TY-TALWYN**



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# Our Proposal

**Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is predominantly located in Bridgend County Borough Council, with a small area of the Site to the west lying in Neath Port Talbot Council.**

The majority of the Site lies within a Local Search Area identified within the Bridgend County Borough Council Local Development Plan as being suitable for wind and solar energy development. The Site benefits from excellent wind resource and is an ideal location for a renewable energy park to provide clean electricity.

# Ein Cynnig

**Mae Parc Ynni Ty-talwyn wedi'i leoli'n bennaf yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, gyda rhan fach yng ngorllewin y safle o fewn Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot.**

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r safle yn gorwedd o fewn Ardal Chwilio Leol sydd, yn ôl Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yn addas ar gyfer datblygu ynni gwynt a solar. Mae adnoddau gwynt rhagorol gan y safle ac mae'n lleoliad delfrydol ar gyfer parc ynni adnewyddadwy i ddarparu trydan glân.



## Wind

- Six wind turbines
- 43MW of renewable energy generation, powering the equivalent of over 39,000 homes a year
- Maximum blade tip height of 200m

## Gwynt

- Chwech o dyrbinau gwynt
- Cynhyrchu 43MW o ynni adnewyddadwy, yn pweru'r hyn sy'n gyfystyr â thros 39,000 o gartrefi y flwyddyn
- Pennau'r llafnau yn ddim mwy na 200m o uchder

## Solar photovoltaic (PV) array

- Solar panels fixed to mounting structures in groups known as 'strings', installed as fixed arrays (spacing between rows would vary across the Site)
- 55MW of renewable energy generation, powering the equivalent of over 21,000 homes a year
- Individual solar PV modules can vary, but assessments are based on a maximum height of 3.0 m, width of 2.3 m and depth of 1.1m

## Aráe ffotofoltäig (PV) solar

- Paneli solar wedi'u gosod ar strwythurau codi mewn grwpiau o'r enw 'llinynnau', wedi'u gosod fel araeau sefydlog (byddai'r gofod rhwng rhesi yn amrywio ar draws y safle)
- Cynhyrchu 55MW o ynni adnewyddadwy, yn pweru'r hyn sy'n gyfystyr â thros 21,000 o gartrefi y flwyddyn
- Gall modiwlau solar ffotofoltäig unigol amrywio, ond mae'r asesiadau yn seiliedig ar uchafswm uchder o 3.0m, lled o 2.3 m a dyfnder o 1.1m





## Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)

- Supporting renewable energy generation, which is intermittent, BESS provides a vital 'balancing role', helping to ensure that the grid remains stable at all times
- Battery units are likely to be housed in shipping container-style units (each unit around 4m high)
- Up to 50 MW capacity

## Systemau Storio Ynni Batri (BESS)

- I gefnogi cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy, sy'n digwydd yn ysbeidiol, mae BESS yn chwarae 'rôl gydbwyso' hanfodol, gan helpu i sicrhau bod y grid yn sefydlog bob amser
- Mae unedau batri yn debygol o gael eu cadw mewn unedau tebyg i gynwysyddion llong (pob uned tua 4m o uchder)
- Yn storio hyd at 50 MW

## Sensitive Design

**We have taken steps to minimise environmental and visual impacts by**

- Using existing hedgerows, and planting of native woodland for screening
- Locating infrastructure to reduce visibility from key viewpoints
- Avoiding important ecological areas

## Construction

It is anticipated that construction may take up to two years to be completed. The start date of construction would depend on the project's approval. Construction works would be managed to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts and there would be an approved Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in place which would be a live document. Various other protective planning conditions will need to have been signed off and adhered to prior to and during construction.

## Decommissioning

The lifespan of the project we are applying for is 50 years from the point of commissioning. During operation, the infrastructure will be regularly inspected and maintained, with parts replaced if necessary. At the stage of decommissioning, further assessments, surveys and management plans will be agreed upon with relevant authorities to ensure the safe removal of infrastructure and restoration of the Site. It is expected that some infrastructure, for example tracks, may be left in place.

## Dyluniad Sensitif

**Rydym wedi cymryd camau i leihau effeithiau amgylcheddol a gweledol drwy**

- Ddefnyddio gwrychoedd sy'n bodoli eisoes a phlannu coetir brodorol fel sgrin
- Gosod seilwaith mewn lleoliadau sy'n llai gweladwy o olygfannau allweddol
- Osgoi ardaloedd ecolegol pwysig

## Adeiladu

Rhagwelir y gallai'r gwaith adeiladu gymryd hyd at ddwy flynedd i'w gwblhau. Byddai dyddiad dechrau'r gwaith adeiladu yn dibynnu ar y gymeradwyaeth ar gyfer y prosiect. Byddai'r gwaith adeiladu yn cael ei reoli i osgoi neu liniaru effeithiau amgylcheddol a byddai yna Gynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol Adeiladu wedi'i gymeradwyo yn ei le a fyddai'n ddogfen fyw. Bydd angen i amryw amodau cynllunio amddiffynnol eraill fod wedi'u bodloni'n swyddogol cyn ac yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu.

## Datgomisiynu

Oes y prosiect rydym yn gwneud cais amdano yw 50 mlynedd o adeg comisiynu. Yn ystod y gweithrediadau, bydd y seilwaith yn cael ei archwilio a'i gynnal yn rheolaidd, gyda rhannau'n cael eu hadnewyddu os bydd angen. Yn ystod y cyfnod datgomisiynu, bydd asesiadau, arolygon a chynlluniau rheoli pellach yn cael eu cytuno gyda'r awdurdodau perthnasol i sicrhau bod y seilwaith yn cael ei dynnu'n ddiogel a'r safle'n cael ei adfer. Disgwylir y byddai rhywfaint o'r seilwaith o bosib yn cael ei adael yn ei le, er enghraifft traciau.

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# Environmental Considerations

**The planning application process requires us to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA process helps ensure that potential environmental effects are identified, assessed and responsibly managed before a development is consented and constructed.**

The EIA also helps identify opportunities for environmental enhancement. The findings are presented in a draft Environmental Statement that considers these issues in detail and is available on the project website, and we have summarised the key points on these boards.

### Landscape and Visual Impact

A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has been undertaken, allowing us to consider the potential effect of the Energy Park on key views and the on the character of the landscape. The LVIA assesses how the Energy Park will look and fit in the surrounding landscape as well as illustrating this with visualisations.

Due to the nature of the wind turbines and the topography of the Site and surrounding area, it is not possible to screen all views of the Energy Park and therefore significant visual amenity effects are anticipated to be experienced by those closer to the Site. Once the proposed planting has matured, the visual effects from the BESS and substation however would be reduced as they would be well screened and have been sensitively away from more open areas of the Site. Woodland and hedgerow planting would also help screen the solar PV arrays.

### Visualisations

The ZTVs indicates where the turbines and PV solar arrays could be theoretically visible. The ZTV for the wind turbines does not take into account existing buildings, trees or anything else 'above' ground which would further restrict visibility of the proposed development. The solar ZTV takes into account screening.

For the purposes of this exhibition, we have selected viewpoints and visualisations to illustrate how the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, based on the proposed layout, may appear in the surrounding area.

# Ystyriaethau Amgylcheddol

**Mae'r broses o wneud cais cynllunio yn gofyn i ni gwblhau Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol (AEA). Mae proses yr AEA yn helpu i sicrhau bod effeithiau amgylcheddol posibl yn cael eu nodi, eu hasesu a'u rheoli'n gyfrifol cyn i ddatblygiad gael ei ganiatáu a'i adeiladu.**

Mae'r AEA hefyd yn helpu i nodi cyfleoedd am welliannau amgylcheddol. Cyflwynir y canfyddiadau mewn Datganiad Amgylcheddol drafft sy'n ystyried y materion hyn yn fanwl ac sydd ar gael ar wefan y prosiect. Rydym wedi crynhoi'r pwyntiau allweddol ar y byrddau hyn.

### Effaith Weledol ac ar y Dirwedd

Mae Asesiad o'r Effaith Weledol ac ar y Dirwedd wedi'i gynnal, sy'n caniatáu i ni ystyried effaith bosibl y Parc Ynni ar olygfeydd allweddol ac ar gymeriad y dirwedd. Mae'r Asesiad yn ystyried sut bydd y Parc Ynni yn edrych ac yn ffitio yn y dirwedd o'i amgylch, ac mae'n rhoi syniad gweledol o hyn gyda darluniau.

Oherwydd natur y tyrbinau gwynt a thopograffeg y safle a'r ardal gyfagos, nid oes modd sgrinio pob golygfa o'r Parc Ynni ac felly disgwylir y bydd y rhai sy'n agosach at y safle yn profi effeithiau sylweddol ar yr amwynder gweledol. Fodd bynnag, pan fydd y rhywogaethau y bwriedir eu plannu wedi aeddfedu, byddai'r effeithiau gweledol o'r BESS a'r is-orsaf yn llai, oherwydd byddent wedi'u sgrinio'n dda ac wedi'u gosod yn sensitif yn bell oddi wrth ardaloedd mwy agored o'r safle. Byddai coetir a gwrychoedd wedi'u plannu hefyd yn helpu i sgrinio'r araeau PV solar.

### Darluniadau

Mae'r Parthau Gwelededd Damcaniaethol yn awgrymu ble gallai'r tyrbinau a'r araeau PV solar fod yn weladwy mewn egwyddor. Nid yw'r Parth ar gyfer y tyrbinau gwynt yn ystyried yr adeiladau presennol, coed neu unrhyw beth arall 'uwchlaw' y ddaear a fyddai'n cyfyngu ar yr olwg ar y datblygiad arfaethedig ymhellach. Mae'r Parth solar yn ystyried sgrinio.

At ddibenion yr arddangosfa hon, rydym wedi dewis golygfannau a darluniadau i ddangos sut gallai Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn edrych yn yr ardal gyfagos yn seiliedig ar y cynllun safle arfaethedig.

### Ecology

With the measures set out in the Habitat Management Plan (HMP), there will be an overall biodiversity net benefit, through the planting of broadleaved woodland and hedgerows, enhancement of grassland areas and removal of invasive species. Woodland and hedgerow planting will mitigate for the loss of habitats for species such as Hazel dormouse and bats. Other mitigation for bats could include provision of bat boxes and, if appropriate, monitoring will be undertaken to assess any changes in bat activity.

### Ecoleg

Gyda'r mesurau a amlinellir yn y Cynllun Rheoli Cynefinoedd, bydd yna fudd net cyffredinol i fioamrywiaeth, yn sgil plannu coetir llydanddail a gwrychoedd, gwella glaswelltiroedd a thynnu rhywogaethau goresgynnol. Bydd plannu coetir a gwrychoedd yn gwrthbwyso colli cynefinoedd yn achos rhywogaethau fel y pathew ac ystlumod. Gallai mesurau lliniaru eraill ar gyfer ystlumod gynnwys blychau ystlumod ac, os bydd yn briodol, cynhelir gwaith monitro er mwyn asesu unrhyw newidiadau yng ngweithgarwch ystlumod.

### Ornithology

Vantage point surveys recorded a range of species including Red Kite, Goshawk and Lapwing. No significant effects are predicted on the population of any bird species with the mitigation measures proposed, which include management of grassland for ground nesting birds as well as woodland and hedgerow planting.



### Adareg

Mewn arolygon safbwynt (vantage point surveys), cofnodwyd amrywiaeth o rywogaethau gan gynnwys y barcud coch, gwalch marth a'r gornchwiglen. Ni ragwelir unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol ar boblogaeth unrhyw rywogaeth o adar gyda'r mesurau lliniaru a gynigir, sy'n cynnwys rheoli glaswelltir ar gyfer adar sy'n nythu ar y ddaear yn ogystal â phlannu coetir a gwrychoedd.

### Cultural Heritage

The proposed Energy Park would have no direct effects on any of the Scheduled Monuments, although there would be changes to their setting. Additional mitigation will include further archaeological investigations, and, if areas of archaeological sensitivity are identified, follow-on work could include excavation works, watching briefs during construction or avoidance of sensitive areas if required.

### Treftadaeth Ddiwylliannol

Ni fyddai'r Parc Ynni arfaethedig yn cael unrhyw effeithiau uniongyrchol ar unrhyw un o'r Henebion Cofrestredig, er y byddai yna newidiadau i'r lleoliad o'u hamgylch. Fel cam lliniaru ychwanegol cynhelir ymchwiliadau archeolegol pellach ac, os nodir ardaloedd o sensitifrwydd archeolegol, gallai gwaith dilynol gynnwys gwaith cloddio, briffiau gwylio yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu neu osgoi ardaloedd sensitif os bydd angen.

### Traffic and Transport

Two accesses are proposed into the Site; a north eastern access from Maesteg Road (A4063) and a southern access from New Road (via the A4063, B4281 and Fountain Road). The access from the north east (A4063) will provide access for all construction traffic, including abnormal loads, and operational traffic. The southern access from New Road will provide additional access for abnormal loads only during the construction stage. The draft Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan contains further detailed information about the construction routes and access arrangements.

### Traffig a Thrafnidiaeth

Cynigir dau bwynt mynediad i'r safle; mynediad o'r gogledd-ddwyrain o Heol Maesteg (A4063) a mynediad o'r de o Ffordd Newydd (ar hyd yr A4063, y B4281 a Heol Fountain). Bydd yr holl draffig adeiladu, gan gynnwys llwythi annormal, a thraffig gweithrediadau yn defnyddio'r mynediad o'r gogledd-ddwyrain (A4063). Bydd y mynediad o'r de, o Ffordd Newydd, yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer llwythi annormal yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu yn unig. Mae'r Cynllun Amlinellol drafft ar gyfer Rheoli Traffig Adeiladu yn cynnwys rhagor o wybodaeth fanwl am y llwybrau adeiladu a'r trefniadau mynediad.

### Noise

A noise assessment has been undertaken by comparing background noise measurements carried out at 7 locations in the vicinity of the Site with predicted noise levels for the proposed Energy Park. The assessment also takes into consideration other operational wind turbines as well as other projects with planning consent and projects that have submitted a planning application. The assessment concludes that the proposed development can meet noise limits set out in industry guidance.

### Sŵn

Cynhaliwyd asesiad sŵn drwy gymharu mesuriadau o sŵn cefndir mewn 7 lleoliad yng nghyffiniau'r safle â'r lefelau sŵn a ragwelir ar gyfer y Parc Ynni arfaethedig. Mae'r asesiad hefyd yn ystyried tyrbinau gwynt eraill sy'n gweithredu, yn ogystal â phrosiectau eraill sydd â chaniatâd cynllunio a phrosiectau sydd wedi cyflwyno cais cynllunio. Mae'r asesiad yn dod i'r casgliad y gall y datblygiad arfaethedig gadw o fewn y terfynau sŵn a nodir yng nghanllawiau'r diwydiant.

### Land, Soils and Water

The Construction Environmental Management Plan will include measures to protect ground water and watercourses. Further work will be undertaken as the project progresses to investigate previous use of the Site for coal mining and any necessary work will be agreed with the Coal Authority to ensure that this is done safely. The Surface Water Drainage Assessment, included in the draft Environmental Statement, sets out proposed design and mitigation measures to protect ground and surface water quality and ensure no increase in water entering watercourses.

### Tir, Pridd a Dŵr

Bydd y Cynllun Rheoli Adeiladu Amgylcheddol yn cynnwys mesurau i ddiogelu dŵr daear a chyrsiau dŵr. Bydd gwaith pellach yn cael ei wneud wrth i'r prosiect fynd rhagddo i ymchwilio i'r defnydd blaenorol o'r safle ar gyfer cloddio am lo, a chytunir ar unrhyw waith angenrheidiol â'r Awdurdod Glo i sicrhau bod hyn yn cael ei wneud yn ddiogel. Mae'r Asesiad o Ddraenio Dŵr Wyneb, sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y Datganiad Amgylcheddol drafft, yn cyflwyno'r mesurau lliniaru a'r dyluniad arfaethedig i ddiogelu ansawdd y dŵr daear a'r dŵr wyneb ac i sicrhau nad oes cynnydd yn y dŵr sy'n mynd i mewn i'r cyrsiau dŵr.

GALILEO EMPOWER

# Our Community Offering

**Galileo Empower is committed to developing projects that deliver substantial and tangible benefits locally and foster strong community relations.**

Our responsible approach towards project development will ensure that Mynydd Ty- talwyn Energy Park is delivered in a way that's good for our neighbours, the surrounding environment and the local community.

# Ein Cynnig Cymunedol

**Mae Galileo Empower wedi ymroi i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n sicrhau buddion sylweddol a chlir yn lleol, ac sy'n meithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf.**

Bydd ein dull cyfrifol ar gyfer datblygu prosiectau yn sicrhau bod Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cael ei gyflawni mewn ffordd sy'n dda i'n cymdogion, i amgylchedd y cyffiniau ac i'r gymuned leol.

## Community Wealth Fund

If consented, the Project will offer £5,000 per installed MW **(index linked) each year for the lifetime of the project**[1].

Based on an anticipated generating capacity of 43 MW, the community wealth fund will be in the region of £215,000 per year – more than £10 million over the 50-year lifespan of the **project.**

**We will work with local community groups and potential local delivery partners to explore how this fund could be set up and delivered.**




## Cronfa Cyfoeth Cymunedol

Os caiff ei ganiatáu, bydd y Prosiect yn cynnig £5,000 ar gyfer pob MW a osodwyd (wedi'i gysylltu â'r mynegai) bob **blwyddyn am oes y prosiect**[1].

Yn seiliedig ar gapasiti cynhyrchu disgwyliedig o 43 MW, bydd y gronfa cyfoeth cymunedol oddeutu £215,000 y flwyddyn – dros £10 miliwn yn ystod oes 50 mlynedd y prosiect.

Byddwn yn gweithio gyda grwpiau cymunedol lleol a phartneriaid cyflwyno lleol posibl i archwilio sut y gellid sefydlu a chyflwyno'r gronfa hon.

## Get involved

**We want to hear your feedback on how the community wealth fund can be designed to respond to local needs and ambitions. Fill in the feedback form today, or on our website, or write your suggestions here by sticking a post-it note below.**

## Cymerwch ran

**Rydym yn awyddus i glywed eich adborth ar sut gellir dylunio'r gronfa cyfoeth** cymunedol i ymateb i anghenion ac uchelgeisiau lleol. Llenwch y ffurflen adborth **heddiw, neu ar ein gwefan, neu ysgrifennwch eich awgrymiadau yma trwy lynu nodyn gludiog isod.**

[1] For the wind element of the project

[1] Ar gyfer elfen wynt y prosiect

## Shared Ownership

Welsh Government has a target for 1.5 GW of renewable energy generation to have local and shared ownership by 2035. We will support the Welsh Government's target by offering ownership options in Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park of up to 10% – where the profits generated by an ownership stake can be used to benefit the community.

## Perchenogaeth ar y Cyd

Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru darged i 1.5 GW o'r ynni adnewyddadwy a gynhyrchir fod dan berchnogaeth leol ac ar y cyd erbyn 2035. Byddwn yn cefnogi targed Llywodraeth Cymru drwy gynnig opsiynau perchnogaeth ym Mharc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn o hyd at 10% – ble gellir defnyddio'r elw a gynhyrchir gan gyfran berchnogaeth er budd y gymuned.

## Renewable Energy Discount Scheme

Galileo Empower wants to ensure that the local community share in the success of the project. Local electricity discount schemes can be designed to provide an annual discount on the electricity bills of consumers living closest to the Energy Park.

It should be noted that this is subject to further community consultation, and we encourage local feedback to shape the final approach.

## Cynllun Disgownt ar Ynni Adnewyddadwy

Mae Galileo Empower am sicrhau bod y gymuned leol yn rhannu yn llwyddiant y prosiect. Gellir dylunio cynlluniau disgownt ar drydan yn lleol i gynnig disgownt blynyddol ar filiau trydan y defnyddwyr hynny sy'n byw agosaf at y Parc Ynni.

Dylid nodi bod hyn yn destun ymgynghori ymhellach â'r gymuned, ac rydym yn annog adborth gan bobl leol er mwyn llunio'r cynllun terfynol.

## Construction Community Fund

**A fund will be available to local groups and organisations to help offset any inconvenience caused during the construction period.**

## Cronfa Adeiladu Gymunedol

Bydd cronfa ar gael i sefydliadau a grwpiau lleol i helpu i wrthbwyso unrhyw anghyfleustra a achosir yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu.

## Local Supply Chain

We are keen to hear from local businesses who may be able to offer the skills and services that we will require to progress the project. We will achieve this through:

- working with local business organisations to identify potential local suppliers
- publicising relevant contract opportunities
- holding 'meet the buyer' events to engage directly with local businesses
- meeting with local suppliers
- working with 'senior' suppliers to ensure that they look to award any contract opportunities locally and recruit from the local area wherever possible.

We have established our **Local Contractor Portal** – a dedicated platform designed to connect local suppliers with opportunities arising from our developments. By registering your business with us, you will be included in our **supply chain database**, ensuring that you are considered for relevant contracts as the project progresses.

## Y Gadwyn Gyflenwi Leol

Rydym yn awyddus i glywed gan fusnesau lleol a allai gynnig y sgiliau a'r gwasanaethau y bydd eu hangen i symud y prosiect yn ei flaen. Byddwn yn cyflawni hyn drwy:

- weithio gyda sefydliadau busnes lleol i bennu cyflenwyr lleol posib
- cyhoeddi cyfleoedd perthnasol am gontractau
- cynnal digwyddiadau 'cwrdd â'r prynwr' i gysylltu'n uniongyrchol â busnesau lleol
- cyfarfod â chyflenwyr lleol
- gweithio gydag 'uwch' gyflenwyr i sicrhau eu bod yn ceisio dyfarnu unrhyw gyfleoedd am gontractau yn lleol ac yn recriwtio o'r ardal leol ble bynnag y bo modd.

Rydym wedi sefydlu ein **Porth Contractwyr Lleol** – llwyfan pwrpasol wedi'i ddylunio i gysylltu cyflenwyr lleol â chyfleoedd sy'n codi o'n datblygiadau. Drwy gofrestru eich busnes gyda ni, fe gewch eich cynnwys yng **nghronfa ddata'r gadwyn gyflenwi**, a fydd yn sicrhau eich bod yn cael eich ystyried ar gyfer contractau perthnasol wrth i'r prosiect fynd rhagddo.

# Appendix 21 – Original statutory consultee responses

OFFICIAL

Network Rail
1st Floor
Bristol Temple Point
Bristol
BS1 6NL

My Ref: P/TP25/84
Your Ref: CAS-03018-G7G6H7

Date: 21 May 2025

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (as amended)**

**APPLICATION NO: CAS-03018-G7G6H7**
**PROPOSAL: Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works.**
**LOCATION: Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot (**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your email dated **25 April 2025** together with the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

Network Rail have no objections in principle to the proposed development. Any works on this land should be undertaken following engagement with Asset Protection to determine the interface with Network Rail assets, buried or otherwise (assetprotectionwales@networkrail.co.uk).

Yours Sincerely,

**Grace Lewis MRTPI**
Town Planner (Wales and Western)
Network Rail
Temple Point, Redcliffe Way, Bristol, BS1 6NL
www.networkrail.co.uk/property

Good morning,
Thank you for your email dated 25 April 2025 consulting HSE on the EIA Scoping Consultation for the proposed Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park development of National Significance (DNS).
Please find HSE's advice below.

**CEMHD5 Contribution to Consultation**

1. With reference to **Figure 1.2 Planning Application Boundary** found in **[https://protect.checkpoint.com/v2/r02/___https://mttenergypark.co.uk/fuuqnhfynts-ithzrjsyxd]___.YzJlOnJza2dyb3VwcGxjOmM6bzo2ZWUzYzI5NjVkNjAyY2Y1Y2YyZjQxNGY3ODBmN2NlNzo3OjExYWM6YTAzYjI5MTdmM2U1N2NiYWJlZGE0MmQ5MzZlYTUxZDRkNDNlOGRlOGVhNzhlNzMxNDYwY2MzMTMwNWRhMzg5Zjp0OlQ6VA** on which is shown a red-lined ***Site Boundary***, there are areas of the proposed development that fall within HSE public safety consultation zones associated with Major Accident Hazard Pipeline(s) operated by Wales & West Utilities:

   a. Brynna / Margam (VW015) [Transco ref: 1583, HSE ref: 7317] - Wales and West Utilities
   b. Jamont (British Tissues) Branch (VW016) [Transco ref: 1573, HSE ref: 7304] - Wales and West Utilities

2. The red-lined ***Site Boundary*** does not currently fall within the consultation distances of any Major Accident Hazard Installation(s).

3. HSE will not advise against the proposed development, providing the proposed development does not introduce populations, either permanent or temporary, into any of HSE's public safety consultation zones which are assigned to individual Major Accident Hazard Pipeline(s).

4. Please note if at any time a new Major Accident Hazard Pipeline is introduced or existing Pipeline modified prior to the determination of a future application, the HSE reserves the right to revise its advice.

5. Likewise, if prior to the determination of a future application, a Hazardous Substances Consent is granted for a new Major Hazard Installation or a Hazardous Substances Consent is varied for an existing Major Hazard Installation in the vicinity of the proposed project, again the HSE reserves the right to revise its advice.

**Would Hazardous Substances Consent be needed?**

6. The presence of hazardous substances on, over or under land at or above set threshold quantities (Controlled Quantities) may require Hazardous Substances Consent (HSC) under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 as amended. The substances, alone or when aggregated with others, for which HSC is required, and the associated Controlled Quantities, are set out in The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Wales) Regulations 2015.

7. Hazardous Substances Consent would be required if the proposed development site is intending to store or use any of the Named Hazardous Substances or Categories of Substances and Preparations at or above the controlled quantities set out in schedule 1 of these Regulations.

8. Further information on HSC should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority.

**Explosives sites**

Explosives Inspectorate has no comment to make as there are no HSE licenced explosives sites in the vicinity of the proposed development.

Please send any future correspondence to nsip.applications@hse.gov.uk

Kind regards
Agata Janicka

On behalf of the NSIP Team
**Agata Janicka | Business Support Team**
Health and Safety Executive | CEMHD - DBST
nsip.applications@hse.gov.uk

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Ein cyf/Our ref: CAS-279518-L7K9
Eich cyf/Your ref: 0582

mtt@galileoenergy.uk

Dyddiad/Date: 20 June 2025

Annwyl Syr/Madam/Dear Sir/Madam,

**STATUTORY PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION – TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2012 AS AMENDED**

**BWRIAD/PROPOSAL: Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works**

**LLEOLIAD/LOCATION: Land at Mynydd Ty-Talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot**

Thank you for providing a requisite notice to us under Article 2D of the above Order. We received a copy of your proposed application on 25 April 2025.

We have previously provided a Scoping Response (our reference: CAS-244326-T8P9, dated 18 January 2024).

**We have concerns with the application as proposed because inadequate information has been provided. To overcome these concerns, you should provide further information in your planning application regarding European protected species, designated sites, ornithology and land contamination. If this information is not provided, we may object to the planning application when formally consulted by the determining body.**

**On receipt of further information, we would consider planning conditions to be secured on any permission granted. Further details are provided below.**

**1.0 Protected Species**

We welcome the preparation of the following documents in support of an application for the above proposed renewable energy scheme:

- Mynydd Ty Talwyn Energy Park Environmental Statement Volumes 2 (Main Text), 3 (Appendices) & 4 (Figures) by RSK dated April 2025.

We note that the proposed development comprises six wind turbines (up to 200m to blade tip), a solar farm, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), on-site substation and associated infrastructure. We also note that consent is sought with a 50metre (m) micro-siting tolerance for the turbines and associated infrastructure. We note that a number of protected species have been identified on site.

**1.1 European Protected Species – Legislation and policy**

Bats, dormice, and their breeding sites and resting places are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Where bats or great crested newts are present and a development proposal is likely to contravene the legal protection they are afforded, the development may only proceed under licence issued by Natural Resources Wales, having satisfied the three requirements set out in the legislation. A licence may only be authorised if:

- The development works to be authorised are for the purpose of preserving public health or safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;
- There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- The action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in its natural range.

Paragraph 6.3.7 of Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (TAN5) states that your Authority should not grant planning permission without having satisfied itself that the proposed development either would not impact adversely on any bats on the site or that, in its opinion, all three conditions for the eventual grant of a licence are likely to be satisfied.

*Water Vole – Legislation*
Water voles are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are a species of conservation concerns in Wales through their inclusion on lists published by the Welsh Government under section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. There is no licensing provision of the intentional destruction of water vole habitat. A licence may only be issued for conservation purposes, and will only be required if water voles or their habitat are likely to be affected. Where this applies the licence application will need to demonstrate a conservation benefit to water voles.

<u>1.2 Bats</u>

*Bat activity on site*
We welcome that bat activity surveys of the site have been carried out. The Environmental Statement (ES) confirms that these have comprised:

- Static detectors deployed on site during May, July and August 2023;
- Transect surveys (3 transects) on-site June, August and October 2024;

- Four static detectors deployed in the solar array areas in July and September 2024.

With reference to Table 7 of the baseline ecology report, whilst the timing of the static detector surveys appears to accord with the published guidance we seek the following further information to fully consider the adequacy of the surveys:

- A map which shows the static detector locations in 2023 and 2024 surveys and their position relative to the proposed locations of the development infrastructure. The information provided should be consistent between ES Chapter 10 and the supporting appendices and figures.
- The weather conditions at the time of the static surveys, along with confirmation of the dates for which the weather conditions were deemed unsuitable for bats throughout the night; and
- A map clarifying the transect route in June and October 2024.

Bats are known to be vulnerable to, and collide with, wind turbines but the species are variable in terms of this risk. We welcome that the online Ecobat tool has been used to analyse the bat activity data obtained from the surveys.

Of the information available to date, we note that there is significant proportion of activity by pipistrelle and noctule bats, along with some activity by barbastelle bats across all three seasons.

*Turbine Siting*
Published guidance (Bats and onshore wind turbines - survey, assessment and mitigation | NatureScot) advises that minimum 50m buffer is maintained between wind turbine blade tips and nearest bat habitat features (E.g. woodland edge, hedgerow, watercourses) where bat activity or other key habitat features such as wetlands). We advise that this requirement applies irrespective of other micro-siting constraints.

We note that large turbine models are proposed to be used and that minimum 50m turbine buffers are referenced as embedded mitigation (Table 10.11). However we advise that further information is included with the submitted application to support this statement including:

- Confirmation of what the bat buffer is for each turbine (with reference to the calculation in Figure 1 of the above guidance); and,
- Illustrate both the bat buffer and the full extent of the micro-siting tolerance for each turbine on a map of new and retained habitats.
- Clarification is sought that appropriate bat buffers relevant to the turbine dimensions and height of nearest bat habitat feature will be employed and will not be compromised by new and retained habitats.

Having established the bat buffers at the micro-siting stage, we advise that those buffers are maintained throughout the operational phase; we consider that this aspect could be dealt with via an appropriately worded Habitat Management Plan planning condition attached to any consent issued for the scheme.

*Feathering turbine blades*

We advise that blade feathering is applied to all wind turbine schemes as it can help minimise the potential for killing and injury of bats at lower wind speeds without compromising energy generation. We advise feathering is applied to all turbine blades between April – October to reduce rotation speeds to below 2rpm while idling.

We consider that this aspect could be secured through the use of an appropriately worded planning condition attached to any consent issued for the scheme.

*Turbine Curtailment*
In order to assess whether any additional operational mitigation measures such as curtailment may be required, we advise that the submitted application also includes the following:

- Information on the proportion of bat activity above the cut-in speed of the turbines in each of the seasons by bat species at medium and high risk of collision with wind turbines.

We also note that passes of both horseshoe bat species were recorded on site in each of the three seasons. These are low risk from a turbine collision perspective, but are a consideration in terms of habitat connectivity.

Whilst we welcome that important habitat features for bats are illustrated on Figure 10.4, and that habitats to be created are shown on Figure 10.6, in order to consider this further we seek a map that brings this together and shows on one map the bat habitat features that horseshoe bats are likely to use which will be lost, retained and created as part of the development.

*Post-construction monitoring*
We note and welcome the reference in ES para 10.8.62 and Table 10.14 to bat monitoring, though we think what is meant here is a 'Bat Monitoring and ***Mitigation*** Strategy' (BMMS).

We advise that the submitted ES outlines the mitigation that will be required from the outset of the operation of the development (based on the assessment of impacts) and the monitoring commitments, for the Inspector's consideration as part of the determination of the application. With that sufficiently addressed, we would be content to agree the remaining details as part of the BMMS.

*Bat Roosts*
We welcome that 16 trees with potential to support roosting bats have been subject to ground level assessment of roost features and climbed endoscope inspections. Of these we note that T3 and T72 have potential to support a maternity roost (PRF-M) and T72, T88, T97 and T98 have potential to support non-breeding bat roosts (PRF-I).

As above, we advise that the ES sets out the proposed mitigation for the loss of these roosts.

1.3 Dormice

We note that the application is progressed assuming presence of dormice, which we would consider to be a reasonable approach given the records of dormice nearby.

To help inform an assessment of the significance of impacts of the scheme on dormice, we advise that the following further information is provided:

- A plan showing dormouse habitat to be lost, retained and created which should identify the extent and location on appropriate scale;

We welcome that a minimum 15m buffer will apply between built development and woodland, and a 10m buffer will apply between built development and existing hedgerows; we advise that these buffers are shown on the scheme layout drawings. We also welcome that hedgerow gaps will be used wherever possible for the placement of access tracks.

1.4 Great Crested Newts

We note that waterbodies within the site and on land within 250m of the site boundary have been assessed for their potential to support great crested newts (GCN).

From the information available to date, it appears that GCN are absent from the application site itself. We note that a number of ponds on land within 250m of the site boundary were not surveyed due to access restrictions.

We advise that a map is provided to confirm the location of all the waterbodies identified on site and on land within 250m of the site boundary, and identify those that were subject to survey and those that were not.

We advise clarification is provided regarding the pond numbers referenced in paras 2.14.7 and 2.14.8 of the ecology baseline report, and justification for assumptions of GCN presence that have been assigned to other ponds inaccessible for survey as listed in Table 24 of the same report.

At this time we note that one waterbody to the south of the site (P77) has a positive record for GCN, but that there are no development works or habitat creation works are proposed within 250m of this pond.

1.5 Otters

We seek clarification of the areas that were subject to otter (and water vole) surveys in 2023 and 2024, and those areas where survey access was not possible.

Whilst we note that no evidence of otters or otter holts or resting places were found during the surveys, we note that the presence of otters dispersing through the landscape cannot be ruled out.

We welcome that a 10m buffer will be applied between built development and watercourses; we advise that these are shown on scheme layout drawings.

We also welcome that mammal gates will be installed as part of security fencing to allow permeability of the developed site by mammals including otters. We advise that a planning condition is attached to any permission granted for the scheme requiring the submission of the fencing specification, including design and proposed location of mammal gates, for approval prior to works commencing on site.

We also note the proposal to use an open span bridges at a watercourse crossings in the north-east of the site. We advise that any consent issued for the scheme includes a

suitably worded planning condition to require the detail of the specification of the structure to be agreed prior to development works commencing.

1.6 Water Voles

Whilst we note that there are records of water voles within approximately 1km of the site, we observe that no evidence of water voles was found within the site itself. We welcome that watercourses shall be buffered from development works and an open span bridge used for the watercourse crossing. Accordingly we refer to our advice above for otters.

1.7 Lighting

We understand that turbines of the height proposed to be used are likely to require aviation lighting; we have no concerns to this in respect of protected species.

We note that some security lighting may be required for other parts of the development Eg, Solar farm, BESS. We therefore advise that a suitably worded lighting plan condition is attached to any consent issued for the scheme, requiring the details of proposed lighting to be agreed prior to works commencing on site.

*Summary*
We have concerns with the above application pending the provision of further information regarding bats, dormice, GCN. We would be pleased to review our position and provide further advice when consulted on the information specified below. We advise that the information below is provided to aid the determination of the application:

Further information relating to bats:

- A map which shows the static detector locations in 2023 and 2024 surveys and their position relative to the proposed locations of the development infrastructure. The information provided to be consistent between ES Chapter 10 and the supporting appendices and figures.
- The weather conditions at the time of the static surveys, along with confirmation of the dates for which the weather conditions were deemed unsuitable for bats throughout the night.
- A map clarifying the transect route in June and October 2024.
- To confirm what the bat buffer is for each turbine (with reference to the calculation in Figure 1 of the above guidance).
- Illustrate both the bat buffer and the full extent of the micro-siting tolerance for each turbine on a map of new and retained habitats.
- Information on the proportion of bat activity above the cut-in speed of the turbines in each of the seasons by bat species at medium and high risk of collision with wind turbines.
- A map that brings this together and shows on one map the bat habitat features that horseshoe bats are likely to use which will be lost, retained and created as part of the development.
- An outline of the mitigation that will be required from the outset of the operation of the development (based on the assessment of impacts) and the monitoring commitments for the lifetime of the scheme.

Further information relating to dormice:

- A plan showing dormouse habitat to be lost, retained and created which should identify the extent and location on appropriate scale.

Further Information relating to GCN:

- A map to confirm the location of all the waterbodies identified on site and on land within 250m of the site boundary, and identify those that were subject to survey and those that were not.
- Clarification regarding the pond numbers referenced in paras 2.14.7 and 2.14.8 of the ecology baseline report, and justification for assumptions of GCN presence that have been assigned to other ponds inaccessible for survey as listed in Table 24 of the same report.

Further information relating to otters:

- Clarification of the areas that were subject to otter (and water vole) surveys in 2023 and 2024, and those areas where survey access was not possible.

Further information relating to scheme layout:

- Scheme layout drawings which show the buffers to watercourses, woodlands and hedgerows.

Notwithstanding the above, we consider that appropriately worded planning conditions will be in respect of turbine micro-siting, turbine blade feathering, Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Habitat Management Plan, and the detail of the security fencing specification (incorporating mammal gates), scheme lighting, and watercourse crossings. We shall advise further on the wording for these when the above information has been received.

**2.0 Protected Sites**

2.1 Cwm Risca, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The application site is adjacent to the Cwm Risca, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which supports the key habitat features of marshy grassland (predominantly NVC M23, M24 and M25 grassland communities) and the marsh fritillary butterfly (Euphydryas aurinia). These features rely upon the current hydrological regime to maintain the scarce and protected habitat and species that they support.

Paragraph 6.4.26 of *Planning Policy Wales* states that proposals must be carefully assessed to ensure that effects on those nature conservation interests which the designation is intended to protect are clearly understood; development should be refused where there are adverse impacts on the features for which a site has been designated.

We have concerns that the Cwm Risca SSSI could be indirectly impacted by the proposed access road to the east and north of the site altering the hydrological connections to the SSSI and thus altering the current hydrology, which could adversely impact the protected features. In addition, any airborne or pollution runoff during the construction phase of the roads, from fuel and oils in the use of on-site machinery and subsequent use of the access road could also potentially adversely impact the SSSI. In addition, careful consideration

within any detailed CEMP and risk assessment and working method statement (RAMS) which will be required to prevent either an interruption or alteration of the hydrological links and minimise any pollution resulting from the creation and use of this access road. This will also be the case for the development of the solar panel array situated directly east of the SSSI where there is a watercourse that enters the SSSI on its eastern boundary.

In addition, the position of the solar panel arrays ('J-N') in fields directly to the north of the SSSI may have an impact on how rainwater is directed and focussed uphill of the SSSI, which may have some impacts on the hydrology supporting the SSSI.

The presence of solar panel arrays can disrupt the rainfall patterns across the field, capturing more on the panels that drip into distinct zones and because of their alignment, could affect infiltration and how rainfall passively drains from the fields. This has a potential to impact the hydrology supporting Cwm Risca SSSI and we request further assurance that these aspects are assessed and adjusted for in the design of this development where these concerns are substantiated. The proposals for the use of swales within the solar panel array fields are welcomed but need to be carefully designed and monitored to ensure their effectiveness in preventing damage to the SSSI and its protected features.

*SSSI buffer*

There appears to be a proposed buffer zone approximately 50m wide, between the solar panel array (labelled 'O' on the designs) and the eastern boundary of the SSSI. It would be good to see a wider buffer zone allocated given the scale of this development and to award the protected site greater ecosystem protection to increase its resilience to future changes, such as climate change. It can be argued that the solar panel array to the east of the SSSI may not be deemed to pose a significant, direct impacts on the protected SSSI features. We advise further consideration is given to allocate a wider buffer to the protected sites and to sympathetically manage that buffer to afford a level of habitat protection that allows for greater, future habitat resilience and allow space for wildlife utilizing the SSSI to have an enhanced habitat resource to boost and assist the overall effectiveness of the ecology of this small, protected site.

We have been developing our approach to ecosystem resilience and affording critical areas of land and habitats around protected sites as part of highlighting and planning resilient ecological networks (REN). This approach, as shown within NRW mapping, illustrates a buffer of at least 120m would be more appropriate to support this resilience approach to the protected habitat features. Thus, this buffer allocation should be looked at again by the developer to assess if this impact on the 'resilience buffer,' as attributed to Cwm Risca SSSI within NRW's REN can be amended to support the future resilience of this protected site.

As part of the biodiversity gains within these proposals, the buffer could include implementation of appropriate restoration and management techniques to support and maximise the ecological functioning of the SSSI within the buffer land. This could be achieved through appropriate modification towards sympathetic drainage, extensive grazing with appropriate livestock and planting of suitable species, where beneficial and supportive the ecological function of the protected habitats within the SSSI.

<u>2.2 Marsh Fritillary Butterfly</u>

The Marsh Fritillary butterfly (Euphydryas aurinia) is a designated feature of both the Cwm Risca SSSI. The butterfly exists as a 'meta population' and relies upon a network of marshy grassland sites both within and outside of the designated sites network.

The allocation of mitigation land to be restored as marshy grassland habitat to benefit marsh fritillary butterflies is welcomed. This area is an important landscape for this species and these proposals could assist in their conservation in the future. Some fields within the allocated area appear to support existing marshy grassland, due to the dominant appearance of purple moor grass on aerial photos, and adjacent fields appear to have been agriculturally modified to an extent.

However, we have concerns with the management prescriptions within the 'Appendix 10.4: Net Benefit Report (including Habitat Management Plan), Feature 3: Wet Grassland Management'.'

We do not agree with the statement in section 5.3.12, 'Management of wet grassland will follow similar management styles to the dry meadow creation with short cutting throughout the winter, growth in spring – summer, hay cut in late summer and autumn to spring mowing/grazing'. The restoration of these fields should be undertaken via low intensity cattle grazing regime in general, with some, targeted mowing/topping or potentially use of 'cut and collect' machinery in parts where purple moor grass (Molinia caerulea) is dominating or where species such as soft rush (Juncus effusus) or similar needs to be managed. Only parts of each field should be cut each year to reduce impacts on existing invertebrate and other species, in any, one-year cycle. Sensitive, gradual changes are best for nature conservation but where grass tussocks are dense, more intensive cattle grazing may be an option to consider as a short-term tool to help break up the sward.

Section 5.3.14 suggests the use of a seed mix if initial restoration is unsuccessful. The prescription to re-seed the more modified fields through use of seed mixes would be inappropriate here. The use of the suggested EM4 seed mix is not welcomed and many of the species in the list would not be suitable for inclusion within a marshy grassland in South Wales. The development should rely on appropriate, sympathetic management techniques to allow the regeneration of species within the existing 'seed bank' to germinate and to supplement this with the planting of local provenance species such as devil's bit scabious to directly assist marsh fritillary butterfly as part of any initial restoration work, followed by other species such as meadow thistle, greater bird's foot trefoil, marsh bedstraw and ragged robin amongst others.

No application of fertiliser, manure or lime should be undertaken on these fields.

We recommend the developer refers to INNC publication INCC-Habitat-Management.-The-Marsh-Fritillary-Butterfly-Eng.pdf regarding appropriate restoration and management techniques. Following submission of additional information as part of the full planning application, we would expect a suitably worded condition to be included to ensure the future management of any mitigation proposed.

*General Advice – Grassland Fungi*

We note the submission within Appendix 10.2: Grassland Fungi Survey Report however, the survey effort is limited in some areas. The grassland fungi survey only considers the land that is not being covered with infrastructure and there is no information on the grassland fungi of the land that will be lost/ subject to infrastructure. Although we note that

the proposal will unlikely affect SSSI areas, the habitat on site may be of local significance. We therefore recommend further consultation with the Local Authorities in house ecologist on future mitigation.

**3.0 Peat**

We have reviewed Appendix 5.4: Outline Soil Management Plan.

Section 2.3.2. Soil and peat thickness, figure 2-2 indicates a good spread of probing points supported by a fairly strong representation of 66 core locations. We note that peat was encountered at one location and this is unaffected by infrastructure. There is no report of any peat being encountered by coring and not probing.

The Peatlands of Wales Map (View map | DataMapWales) indicates there is no peat within the site boundary. In addition, there appears to be no evidence for the presence of peatland habitat or other section 7 habitat likely to have been derived from peatland habitat by modification.

Given that the higher resolution peat mapping at the location of proposed infrastructure has also not located peat then we have no further observations to make

**4.0 Terrestrial Ornithology**

Lapwing is a species of high conservation concern; owing to severe short-term and long-term decline of the breeding population Lapwing is listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and Red-listed in Wales (BoCCW4). There were estimated to be fewer than 1000 breeding pairs of Lapwing in Wales (Pritchard et al. 2021). Schemes involving solar development should first seek to avoid development of fields identified as containing breeding lapwing and follow the DECCA principals laid out in PPW 12.

We have concerns regarding the impacts of the proposals on breeding lapwing.

A total of 4 pairs of breeding lapwing were observed over 2 breeding seasons and all 4 pairs utilised different fields over the 2 seasons. All fields appear on aerials to be in open habitats, consistent with the species reluctance to nest in habitats where tall tree, hedges and other tall vegetation is present.

The pairs utilised parts of the proposed ‘bird mitigation area’ in year 1 but preferred other fields in year 2 assuming the breeding birds were the same each year. However, the proposed solar panel array G appears to be directly impacting the most recent nesting sites of 2 pairs and could indirectly impact a third pair to the east.

The proposal for woodland planting around solar array G, J and K could impact their future breeding success due to the species preference for nesting sites in open habitats with minimal trees and low vegetation to minimise predation of their eggs and chicks from predatory bird species. These proposals could have a dramatic impact on this species by reducing suitable habitats available for their preferred breeding sites which could be further impacted by any alterations to future agricultural management of fields across the site. Tree planting around any existing surface ditches could also impact their ability to forage and feed their chicks.

There is a concentration of skylark and meadow pipits breeding records shown in the fields impacted by solar arrays G, H, and I and to a lesser extent, J and K, as shown within the 2-year breeding bird survey data across both years. In addition, the nest sites of both species appear to be present in the fields impacted by solar arrays B, D, H, and I, as well as the fields planned for turbines 1-6. The documents reflect that disturbances will occur, and breeding habitat will be reduced.

Within the Environmental Statement Volume II Main Written Statement, Chapter 11: Ornithology, I Table 11:14, it states, 'additional mitigation measure Securing mechanism Non-target Breeding bird assemblage (nesting) Non-target Wintering bird assemblage (foraging) features and breeding/wintering bird assemblage species which would utilise grassland and wet grassland habitat (e.g., lapwing, snipe and skylark) for both nesting and foraging.'

We have concerns that the additional marshy grassland habitat stated above, primarily being created as mitigation for marsh fritillary butterfly will not be preferred habitat chosen by breeding lapwing, due to the small field patterns, surrounding hedgerows and hedgerow trees. It is not clear from the document and maps provided, where other grassland habitat is being created.

The currently apportioned mitigation habitat for birds is focussed for mitigating losses for skylark, meadow pipit, foraging species, and foraging raptors. This area has shown to have been used by breeding lapwing and the management of this area for the proposed target species, may be detrimental to future use of this area for breeding lapwing, especially given the proposed tree planting areas around the solar panel arrays.

Our experience from other solar schemes is that mitigation/compensation that relies on land *near* to fields currently used by the species is largely unsuccessful in retaining breeding lapwing within the landscape.

Clarification is needed to understand which fields within the development site are being enhanced to allow lapwing to prospect for breeding sites, given their specific breeding requirements.

We note the winter bird surveys only appear to comprise two visits we advise that such a restricted winter survey may not properly characterise the winter use of the site. We recommend further surveys are undertaken or if not further justification for this is provided.

**5.0 Pollution Prevention**

The documents provided consider the potential environmental effects in terms of water quality for the multiple watercourses which run through the site. Silt pollution due to runoff from exposed ground and containment of pollutants such as concrete in the construction phase are the main water quality concerns. Mitigation is listed primarily as part of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) which is stated to be developed into a detailed CEMP by the Principal Contractor.

We would advise that a full CEMP is conditioned if future planning permission is granted.

Annex C of the OCEMP lists numerous buffer regions between the work site and watercourses. Surface water and drain mitigation is listed to be inspected by the Senior Foreman, this is suggested to be weekly. We advise that this may not be sufficient under

periods of heavy rainfall and increased runoff and recommend that inspections are increased to daily during heavy rainfall periods with records kept on site of their inspections/actions taken. In addition to this, we recommend that inspections of the watercourses themselves should be monitored for any impact from the work.

Annex C states ‘Contaminated water must be treated or discharged off site using an appropriate waste permit’ and ‘If necessary temporary bunding and/or settlement ponds will be installed to allow for isolation and onsite treatment of any sediment laden or contaminated water prior to managed discharge’. If any discharge from proposed ponds cannot be considered as clean uncontaminated water a discharge permit will be required.

As previously advised in our scoping response any chemical dosing e.g., using a SiltBuster unit would also require a discharge permit. Further advise can be found via our website, Natural Resources Wales / Find out if you need a permit for discharges to surface water and groundwater.

3.11.5 of the OCEMP suggests that water requirements may be met using a private water supply. If this is to be managed via an abstraction, please note that a licence may be required if >20m$^3$ per day. Further advise can be found via our website, Natural Resources Wales / Find out if you need a water abstraction or impoundment licence

*Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)*

We note there are Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) on site, a full INNS management plan will need to be produced and submitted with the full planning application.

**6.0 Groundwater Protection and Land Contamination**

We have reviewed the following documents:

- Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park – Environmental Statement Volume I. Non-Technical Summary. RSK Environment Ltd (RSK). Project No: 663870, dated: April 2025
- Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement Volume II. Main Written Statement- Chapters 1 to 4. RSK Environment Ltd (RSK). Project Ref: 663870, dated: April 2025.
- Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement Volume II. Main Written Statement - Chapter 5: Land, Soil and Groundwater. RSK Environment Ltd (RSK). Project Ref: 663870, dated: April 2025.

It is imperative for sites like this that the nature of the ground in which the development is proposed to take place is sufficiently investigated, characterised and risk assessed to ensure sensitive environmental receptors are appropriately protected. In terms of background and site setting we note that the majority of the site has historically comprised of agricultural land, grassland and woodland which we agree is unlikely to have caused significant land contamination.

The following references refer to - Chapter 5: Land, Soil and Groundwater dated: April 2025.

There are four on-site historical landfills (3No. considered to be inert but one no information supplied Table 5.9), areas of earthworks and quarries and part of a historical

Colliery which have been acknowledged as potentially infilled with material of unknown composition during the construction of historical features (Section 5.4.7).

We note the presence of a number of surface water features and springs/issues within the study area (Section 5.4.3), indicating shallow groundwater body(s) may be present (whether these re continue or discontinues, either consistently or not throughout the year is unknown with an absence in groundwater monitoring). This background information informs the degree of assessment and investigation that is required in order to make an accurate assessment of risks to controlled waters.

We note in Section 5.4.30 ‘Groundwater’ onwards that the site is underlain by Secondary A aquifer with limited superficial coverage, resulting in a high groundwater vulnerability rating.

Section 5.4.31 also states that groundwater depths across the site are unknown. It also states regional groundwater flow is expected to be in line with local topography and towards surface waters, however, flow dynamics more locally have not been monitoring or investigated. Our recommendation is that sufficient groundwater investigation be undertaken.

Table 5.10 ‘Sensitive Receptors’ Land (potential contamination) discusses the potential or the introduction of contamination during the proposed development, and the interaction with known or unknown contamination from historical usage of the site, such as the four historical landfills and historical infilling with unknown material of quarries, earthwork excavations and the colliery workings. The quality of the land in these locations has not yet been quantified or characterisation through site investigation and therefore it is not possible to accurately assign a level of sensitivity or importance (we note the table has classified this as low).

We would recommend a site investigation that focuses on particular infrastructure elements, notably turbine excavations, to assess groundwater and geo-environmental conditions.

Table 5.10 ‘groundwater section’, we welcome that groundwater includes recognition of a groundwater assessment covering both quality and quantity as highlighted during the consultation.

We note a discussion of ‘future baseline’ in Sections 5.4.40 - 5.4.42, we welcome this consideration, however without sufficient baseline characterisation at the Site (outlined in our previous response but for reference including but not limited to groundwater depths and fluctuations seasonally, groundwater flow dynamics including flow direction throughout the year, groundwater & surface water / groundwater & ecosystem interactions, quality of the land etc), the impacts of such considerations cannot be accurately determined. Considering the lifecycle of the project (circa 50 years with potential for extension), this assessment into the near and medium future should be looked into for future baseline.

Section 5.6.4 ‘Groundwater (Quality and Quantity)’ - consideration of dewatering requirements during construction, and the quantity and quality impacts of this (impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems and impacts of potential groundwater contaminant distribution) has not been included. We recommend this is included with the planning application.

## 6.1 Battery Energy Storage Systems

The proposed scheme involves the storage of large battery systems containing lithium ion electrolytes and hydrocarbons which have the potential to cause pollution in the event of fire at the site as a result of battery failure.

We note in section 5.7.6 that a Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) will be produced and secured via condition, to ensure all safety concerns around the BESS element of the proposed development are addressed. We note it is intended that water will not be used to extinguish fire but will be used to cool areas adjacent to prevent fire spread. We also note that a clean agent (aerosol) is intended to be used to extinguish the fire and therefore, its noted the water would not contain any chemicals. However, further details have not been provided and therefore we cannot comment on potential environmental impacts.

We are not the expert body to advise as to whether measures proposed by the applicant to minimise the risk of fire, or to suppress a fire at the site are adequate. We recommend that the applicant seek advice from a Battery Energy and Electrical process safety expert and the relevant Fire and Rescue Service in determining whether the proposed measures to minimise the risk of fire, and to suppress a fire at the site are adequate.

You may also wish to consult the below guidance in relation to such matters: Design of containment systems for the prevention of water pollution from industrial incidents

You should be satisfied that in the event of a fire all contaminated firewater can be fully contained on site and cannot enter the wider environment. We advise that measures to avoid pollution from contaminated firewater should be clearly set out by the applicant and provide sufficient detail in support of the planning application. This should include demonstration, to your satisfaction, that:

- Thermal runaway detection equipment, automated alert systems, automated fire suppression systems and planned responses to a fire are adequate in detecting and prevent the spread of fire. The relevant Fire and Rescue Service may advise you on these matters.
- There is sufficient spacing between units to help to prevent further spread of fires;
- Contaminated firewater and foam run-off is prevented from infiltrating the ground or any offsite drainage networks with the use of impermeable surfaces, secondary containment and sealed drainage systems.
- The scheme includes sufficient storage capacity to contain contaminated firewater in the event of a fire. The relevant Fire and Rescue Service may advise you on what they consider to be adequate storage capacity.
- Notwithstanding the wider TAN15 considerations, where the site is proposed within a flood risk area, the risk of fire from battery exposure to a flood event has been avoided, and the proposed method of containing contaminated firewater will operate effectively without the risk of pollution.
- The proposed method of transporting contaminated firewater off-site will be effective, including under the prevailing conditions of a fire at the site.
- Adequate post event cleanup and environmental remediation has been considered and planned.

## 6.2 Decommissioning

We note Section 2.5.2 of the Non-Technical Summary states ‘A decommissioning strategy would be submitted by the Applicant for agreement with the Local Planning Authority’s prior to the decommissioning works taking place, and this is likely to be secured by a suitably worded condition on any planning permission granted. A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan would be produced for this phase. This would set out mitigation measures to be implemented throughout the decommissioning works and would also be secured via a planning condition’. We welcome this and recommend the assessment includes key tasks for decommissioning and estimated costs that should be signed off by the local authority within which the infrastructure will operate.

As part of the decommissioning strategy, if buried materials will not be decommissioned such as cables, and that assumes that all above ground infrastructure is removed, there must be a Buried Cable Risk Assessment as the cables will be left buried in the environment forever, often in water-rich environments with peatland.

We note Table 5.1 of the Environmental Statement Volume 2 states ‘Intrusive geoenvironmental and geotechnical site investigation has not been undertaken at the time of the ES being submitted; however, it is considered that the baseline information obtained to inform this assessment is sufficient to fully assess the likely effect of the Proposed Development for the purpose of EIA’. We continue to recommend that a site investigation be undertaken that focuses on particular infrastructure elements, notably turbine excavations, to assess groundwater and geo-environmental conditions. This is important in order to understand the impact of the development on the hydrogeological dynamics, noting the presence of groundwater springs / issues, surface waters (whether these are groundwater fed is not yet understood) and any groundwater dependent ecosystems).

These would also help to inform upon geotechnical and temporary dewatering that may be required. Given the proposed height of the turbines, deep and spatially extensive foundations are expected. We do not believe that a sufficient and robust assessment of risk and impacts can be undertaken without appropriate site characterisation based on site specific information.

## 7.0 Landscape

Our advice relates to the landscape character and visual amenity of the Bannau Brycheiniog National Park (BBNP) and the Gower National Landscape (NL)[1], and the statutory purpose of these designations to conserve and enhance their natural beauty. We have reviewed the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement (ES), April 2025 prepared by RSK. In particular:

- ES Volume 2: Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual (LVIA)
- ES Volume 3 Appendices 8.1-8.12
- ES Volume 4: Figures

The proposed development includes 6 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200m, solar photovoltaic (PV) modules (55 MW), and a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Due to the distance between the site and the BBNP and Gower NL, it is unlikely the BESS or solar PV development would impact on the purpose of either designation. Our comments therefore focus on the impact of the proposed wind turbines.

[1] The name for the legally designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

The proposed turbines are located outside of a Pre-Assessed Area (PAA) for Wind Energy in Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (FW). To accord with FW Policy 18, the proposals should not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape, particularly on the setting of the BBNP and Gower NL.

Since our advice at scoping, the number of proposed turbines has reduced from 10 to 6, and the maximum height of the turbines has reduced from 230m to 200m.

7.1 Bannau Brycheiniog National Park

At its closest point, the BBNP is located just over 20km northeast of the site. Effects on the National Park and its Special Qualities are assessed within ES Volume III, Appendix 8.6; the findings are summarised in ES Paragraph 8.9.223.

We note the LVIA reports no greater than **minor adverse effects** on receptors within the BBNP (Not Significant), including in relation to visual amenity receptors, landscape character, and Special Qualities of the National Park.

With reference to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis (Figures 8.3 and 8.5), we note:

- Within the National Park and within 30km of the turbines, visibility of all six turbines at blade tip height is unlikely.
- Blade tip visibility of up to 4 turbines is likely at a limited number of locations around the 30km distance.
- No visibility of any turbines at hub height is expected within the National Park at distances within 30km of the turbines.

VP 15 (Ogof-Ffynnon-Ddu) is the only LVIA viewpoint located within the BBNP and it is within 30km of the proposed turbines in an area where the ZTV indicates no visibility – consequently, the supporting visualisation shows no visibility of the turbines (ES Appendix 8.10).

Within the National Park, the largest area of potential intervisibility lies beyond the 30km radius within the Black Mountain / Mynydd Du. This includes both blade tip and hub height visibility. The LVIA does not include any viewpoints within this area but we accept that impacts resulting from the proposed development at this distance are unlikely to be considered significant. Overall, based on the submitted information, we are satisfied that impacts on National Park receptors are unlikely to be significant.

7.2 Gower National Landscape

At its closest point, the Gower NL is located c.21 km from the site. Effects on the Gower NL are considered within ES Volume III, Appendix 8.6; the findings are summarised in ES Paragraph 8.9.224.

We note the LVIA reports no greater than **minor adverse effects** on receptors within the Gower NL (Not Significant), including in relation to visual amenity receptors, landscape character, and Special Qualities of the NL.

With reference to the ZTV analysis (Figures 8.3 and 8.5), we note:

- Visibility of all six turbines at blade tip height is projected across different parts of the NL at distances within c.23km to 35km (extent of LVIA study area) from the site.

- Within the NL, the extent of visibility of the six turbines at hub height is significantly reduced compared with blade tip visibility.

VP 14 (Mumbles Hill) is the only LVIA viewpoint located within the Gower NL and it is within 25km of the proposed turbines. The supporting visualisations show visibility of five turbines at hub height and blade tip visibility of one turbine (T5) (ES Appendix 8.10). Currently, views from Mumbles Hill across Swansea Bay are characterised by a relatively balanced mixture of natural and built features. Swansea Bay has outstanding integrity as an intertidal landscape[2] and its scenic qualities are complemented by the range of enclosing hills. Although these same views feature substantial urban areas and notable detractors such as the Port Talbot steelworks, the scale of the Bay and the dark backcloth of hills behind has, to a degree, enabled these elements to be absorbed without dominating the natural scenic qualities of the Bay. These qualities provide a positive setting to the National Landscape and contribute to the visual amenity experienced by its visitors.

From Mumbles Hill, industry at Port Talbot is visible in the same field of view as the proposed turbines. However buildings at Port Talbot are backclothed by hills which reduces their visual prominence, with the hills being the dominant feature. The turbines would be visible on the ridgeline above the industrial area, and may attract attention on account of their scale, ridgeline location, and the rotation of turbine blades. Whilst the turbines would add to the presence of detractors in views from Mumbles Hill such as '*the turbines on Mynydd Brombil*'[3], the impact individually or cumulatively is unlikely to be significant due to the existing nature of views from Mumbles Hill, the distance of separation between the turbines and the viewpoint, and the partial screening of the turbines by intervening landform. As this is expected to be the most impacted viewpoint within the NL, we are satisfied with the LVIA conclusion that impacts on receptors within the Gower NL are unlikely to be significant.

We are satisfied with the information provided in the ES and do not require any further information at application.

## 8.0 Flood risk

Our Flood Risk Map confirms the site includes a small area of Zone C*2* of the Development Advice Map (DAM) contained in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004). The Flood Map for Planning identifies the application site to be at risk of flooding and falls into Flood Zone 2 and 3 Rivers.

Given the limited extent of flood risk/location of flood risk shown to be affecting the application site (and in the absence of a flood consequences assessment) we consider the proposals could be acceptable, subject to the developer being made aware of the potential flood risks to these areas.

<u>8.1 Flood Risk Activity Permit</u>

[2] Gower Landscape Character Assessment, 2013

[3] These issues are noted in relation to SCA-9 described in the Carmarthen Bay, Gower and Swansea Bay Local Seascape Character Assessment, 2017 but are also considered relevant to the impact on views from the NL.

Nant y Gadlys is to the north of the site and considered a main river, therefore, any work in or around the river should consider the need for a Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP). More information on obtaining a FRAP can be found here.

**Other Matters**

Please note, if further information is prepared to support an application, it may be necessary for us to change our advice in line with the new information.

Our comments above only relate specifically to matters included on our checklist, *Development Planning Advisory Service: Consultation Topics* (September 2018), which is published on our website. We have not considered potential effects on other matters and do not rule out the potential for the proposed development to affect other interests.

In addition to planning permission, you are advised to ensure all other permits/consents/licences relevant to the development are secured. Please refer to our website for further details.

Further advice on the above matters could be provided prior to your planning application being submitted, however there would be a charge for this service. Additional details are available on our website.

If you have any queries on the above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yn gywir / Yours faithfully,

**Lindy Marshall**
Cynghorydd - Cynllunio Datblygu/Advisor - Development Planning
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales

E-bost/E-mail: southeastplanning@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a byddwn yn ymateb yn Gymraeg, heb i hynny arwain at oedi./Correspondence in Welsh is welcomed, and we will respond in Welsh without it leading to a delay.

**Armstrong House**
**3 Bassett Avenue**
**Southampton**
**SO16 7DP**

**T: 02381 555000**
**E: info@24acoustics.co.uk**

Mr Rhodri Davies
Bridgend County Borough Council
Civic Offices
Angel Street
Bridgend
CF31 4WB

**By email**

Date: 30th May 2025
Reference: R10569-2 Rev 0

Dear Rhodri

**RE: Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park – Chapter 9 Noise Technical Review**

I am pleased to provide this summary report following review of the background noise measurement results and relevant draft Environmental Statement Documents relating to the proposed Myndydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park development.

A review has been completed of the draft Environmental Statement documents dated April 2025 made available by the applicant directly or via the project website (https://mttenergypark.co.uk/) and comprising the following:

- ES-Vol-II-Chapter 9 Noise
- Raw Baseline Noise and Wind Speed Data (provided directly by RSK)
- ES-Vol-III-Appendix-9.3-Baseline Noise Survey
- ES-Vol-III-Appendix-9.4-Construction Plant Lists and Assumptions
- ES-Vol-III-Appendix-9.5-Proposed and Cumulative Wind Turbine Details

It is noted that the documents are draft only and comments are provided based on preliminary review.

The table appended to this letter provides detailed comments following review of these documents. A summary of key findings is provided below.

Summary

- The approach to cumulative noise assessment for operational noise effects due to wind turbines needs to be reviewed to align with the Institute of Acoustics Good Practice Guide where practicable;

- Given that the proposals include new BESS and wind turbine noise sources consideration needs to be given to the cumulative impacts of these elements together on existing noise sensitive receptors;

- The construction noise assessment should be reviewed to ensure any mitigation measures are proportionate, will be effective and can be secured through inclusion within the CEMP or by condition;

- The background noise measurement data has been reviewed. Further analysis and clarification is required to demonstrate data is representative for assessment purposes and that processing data follows best practice;

- Detailed review has not been undertaken for the operational noise assessment results. Further clarification and analysis is required including propagation calculations, cumulative assessment approach and background noise data prior to detailed review of assessment results.

I trust you will find the above satisfactory. Should you have any queries, however, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,
**For 24 Acoustics Ltd**



Reuben Peckham BEng MPhil CEng MIOA
Director & Principal Consultant

Enc.

| Ref | Document | Section | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chapter 9 Noise | Table 9.9 | Calculations of noise from wind turbines should not include the effect of screening from terrain using ground contours which may overestimate the level of screening provided. The IOA GPG advises no more that 2dB attenuation due to screening from terrain should be applied. Please confirm if modelling includes screening effects due to terrain. |
| 2 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.3.44 | Please confirm which propagation paths have concave ground profile corrections have been applied. |
| 3 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.3.52 | Please confirm which propagation paths have screening corrections been applied. |
| 4 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.3.60 | As per IOA GPG guidance cumulative assessment should be undertaken initially accounting for the consented noise limits for relevant existing turbine sites. Predicted noise levels based on manufacturers data can be used to inform the likely degree of headroom available.<br>Please review and clarify if existing noise limits are applicable and notable headroom within limits exists such that using predicted noise levels based on manufacturers data is appropriate. |
| 5 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.3.66 | This section indicates only daytime works are proposed.<br>Please confirm if works are proposed during other time periods (i.e. evening, night-time or weekend periods).<br>If works are proposed during these other time periods please state threshold values and include appropriate assessment of potential impacts. If not please include a statement to confirm no works are proposed other than daytime.<br>Management of potential impacts due to over-runs or exceptional works/activities (e.g. night-time road closures, out-of-hours deliveries) could be addressed within a CEMP. |
| 6 | Chapter 9 Noise | Table 9.17 | The duration of vibration due to construction activity a factor that should be considered within significance criteria. Continuous vibration with a level of 0.9 mm/s PPV is likely to be more significant than a single event with a level of 1.0 mm/s. |
| 7 | Chapter 9 Noise | Table 9.17 | What is the change magnitude classification for construction noise which does not exceed duration criteria. |
| 8 | Chapter 9 Noise | Section 9.6 | This section is titled 'Assessment of Likley Effects (Without Additional Mitigation) but does not assess impacts or significance. Clarification is required if assessment has been undertaken with or without additional mitigation in this and following sections. |
| 9 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.6.9 | Tables summarise the full ETSU-R-97 noise limits derived from background noise measurements. Please see comments relating to Appendix 9.3.<br>Please note, on the basis cumulative noise impacts are acceptable, conditioned noise limits would be based on the predicted noise levels the proposed turbine site alone at nearest receptors in accordance with the IOA GPG guidance, not ETSU limits derived from background noise levels. |
| 10 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.7.4 | Please see comments relating to Appendix 9.4 and plant source noise levels. Please review the need for additional mitigation measures including temporary noise barriers during construction. The assessment makes no reference to the duration of construction activities which is a factor in the determination of significance and the need for additional mitigation. Where necessary additional mitigation should be included within the CEMP. |

| Ref | Document | Section | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.8.15-9.8.22 | No consideration is given to the cumulative noise impact from proposed BESS and wind turbines. It is noted these are assessed under different methodologies however this is not considered within the context discussion section.<br>Where BESS alone approaches a level which may result in adverse impacts, depending on the context, the combination with noise from new wind turbines may result in higher overall impacts. This is an indication mitigation should be considered to minimise impacts from the BESS to ensure the cumulative effect of different aspects of the scheme are reduced where possible. This should also be considered within the cumulative effects sections. |
| 12 | Chapter 9 Noise | 9.11.5-9.11.18 | Please see comments regarding propagation calculations, cumulative assessment approach and background noise data.<br>Further clarification and analysis is required prior to detailed review of assessment results. |
| 13 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | The charts showing background noise measurement results and polynomial lines do not clearly show measurement results. It is difficult to see the datapoints in these charts which merge into each other. Please update these charts to show more clearly the measurement results, exclusions and trendlines.<br><br>Given the large spread in results at some locations it is recommended time history charts are also provided to clarify data exclusions and show the effect wind speed has on each location. See IOA GPG SGN2. |
| 14 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | Background noise data has not been filtered to exclude periods affected by dawn chorus. Review of data clearly shows data is affected by dawn chorus.<br><br>Please filter data to exclude the dawn chorus and in accordance with IOA GPG. |
| 15 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | Additional filtering has been applied to exclude unrepresentative or extranuous periods. This appears to include excluding data less than 20 dB LA90,T for several monitoring locations. It is not clear however how this has been completed or which periods have been excluded. This has the potential to affect the polynomial fit for background noise data.<br><br>Please clarify how background data has been filtered and which periods are excluded. Exclusions should be marked on time history charts. |
| 16 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | Given the exposed and rural nature of the majority of measurement locations it is expected background noise levels would be controlled by wind especially at higher wind speeds. Background measurement results at several locations however appear to have a weak correlation with wind speed.<br><br>Please check and confirm datasets are time syncronised and relevant exclusions have been made which may affect correlation with wind speed. |

| Ref | Document | Section | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | Several measurement locations appear to have a split in the data (e.g. MP2 Night, MP5 Night, MP6 Night, MP7 Night) which may be due to wind direction. Wind direction data has not been provided for review.<br><br>Given that wind direction is considered within the operational noise assessment it is important that comparison of prediction results is made against background noise levels and derived limits representative for these conditions. There is potential background noise levels are lower under certain wind direction conditions where resulting impacts are higher owing to wind direction.<br><br>Please provide wind direction data for review and confirm if wind direction affects background noise level and assessment results. |
| 18 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | It is noted location MP4 is near to existing wind turbines.<br><br>Please confirm if any corrections have been made to background measurement data to account for operational noise from existing wind turbines at MP4 or any other measurement locations. |
| 19 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | Given the exposed and rural nature of the majority of measurement locations it is expected background noise levels would be controlled by wind especially at higher wind speeds. Background measurement results at several locations however appear to have a weak correlation with wind speed (e.g. flat polynomial line or large spread in data).<br><br>There is a large spread in measured background noise levels for several of the monitoring locations (e.g. MP5 indicates background noise levels are between 25 and 50 dB $L_{A90,T}$ during the daytime).<br><br>It is noted that polynomial best fit lines derived from data where a large spread in data occurs may result in higher limits and potential adverse impacts during operation of the proposed turbines (i.e. background noise levels may regularly be lower than assumed within derived limits). Whilst it is acknowledged using polynomial best fit lines is recommended within ETSU and the IOA GPG the underlying assumption is that background data is representative for assessment locations.<br><br>Please check and confirm datasets are time syncronised and relevant exclusions have been made which may affect correlation with wind speed, and that data is representative for assessment purposes. |
| 20 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | The polynomial lines for several monitoring locations reduce at higher wind speeds resulting in lower derived limits for the highest wind speeds compared to lowers speeds. These should be limited to the maxima for highest wind speeds and similarly the minima for lower wind speeds if using third order polynomials. See IOA GPG 3.1.20-3.1.21.<br><br>Please update derived background noise levels and ETSU limits accounting for these limitations in the data. |
| 21 | Appendix 9.3 - Baseline Noise Survey, & Raw Baseline Data | - | Based on the above comments regarding background data, further analysis and clarification is required to demonstrate measured background noise levels are representative for assessment purposes. |
| 22 | Appendix 9.4 - Construction Plant Lists and Project Assumptions | Tables 1-6 | Several plant items have very high source noise levels such as Dump Truck and Grader. Values selected from BS5228 refer to maximum drive-by noise levels instead of Leq values. These levels should be reviewed to ensure construction noise is appropriately assessed. |

| Ref | Document | Section | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Appendix 9.4 - Construction Plant Lists and Project Assumptions | Tables 1-6 | The final column states 'Cumulative noise level'. The assessment does not consider noise impact from simultaneous or cumulative construction activities. This column should be renamed 'Total activity noise level' or similar. |
| 24 | Appendix 9.5 - Proposed and Cumulative Wind Turbine Details | - | Please see previous comment relating to approach for cumulative assessment which should be undertaken initially accounting for the consented noise limits for relevant existing turbine sites. |

**Table 1 -** ES Chapter 9 Noise and Vibration, Review Comments May 2025

Archaeoleg Morgannwg-Gwent
Heneb
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology

Our ref: BRI0563/RD

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING**

Head of Regeneration & Development
Communities Directorate
Bridgend County Borough Council
Civic Offices
Angel Street
Bridgend
CF31 4WB

13th June 2025

PLANNING SERVICES
GWASANAETHAU CYNLLINIO

Dear Sir

**Re: Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works/infrastructure.**
**Land At Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Between The A4063 And New Road Bridgend And Neath Port Talbot**
**App. No. CAS-03018-G7G6H7**

Thank you for notifying us regarding this proposal, we can confirm that **the proposal has an archaeological restraint**.

We have consulted the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and note the submission of an Environmental Statement which includes a Cultural Heritage section (Chapter 7), a Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Appendix 7.2), a Geophysical Survey for the Solar Panels and BESS (Appendix 7.4) and a Geophysical Survey for the Wind Turbines and Substation (Appendix 7.6). The archaeological work to date has identified potential Bronze Age burial mounds, a medieval road, several enclosures, as well as linear, discrete and magnetic enhancement anomalies.

As a result there is the potential of encountering archaeological features and structures during the course of the proposed development. However, the exact nature and significance of the identified features is not currently known.

It is proposed to undertake 'intrusive archaeological investigations' composed of trial trenches, potentially followed by further investigations and mitigation, as appropriate. As noted in the submitted documentation, we concur with such an approach. However, also as

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Heneb yw'r enw masnachu

**YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CYMRU**

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Cadeirydd / *Chair: Dr Carol Bell* PSG / CEO: Richard Nicholls
Cwmni Cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag Elusen Gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth
*The Trust is both a Limited Company (1198990) and a Registered Charity (504616)*
*Cyfeiriad cofrestredig: Tŷ Cornel, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE*
*Registered address: Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE*

noted, our recommendation would be for such work to be carried out pre-determination as set out in Planning Policy Wales and TAN 24.

Specifically, Planning Policy Wales 2024 (Edition 12) Section 6.1.26 states that "*Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains*" More detail on this guidance can be found in TAN24 sections 4.7 and 4.8.

It remains our assertion that a field evaluation is appropriate in this particular case and should be conducted pre-determination.

It is therefore still our opinion that the applicant should be requested to commission the required archaeological work. **Consequently, as the impact of the development on the archaeological resource will be a material consideration in the determination of any planning application this should be deferred until a report on the evaluation has been submitted**. It should also be noted that additional archaeological mitigation could be required, following the completion of the evaluation works.

The scope and methodology for the evaluation will need to be detailed in a written scheme of investigation (WSI), compiled by the archaeological contractor and submitted to us for approval. It is our policy to recommend that all archaeological work is carried out either by a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), or by a full Member (MCIfA) of CIfA.

If you have any questions or require further advice on this matter please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

[redacted]

Rob Dunning BSc MCIfA
Archaeological Planning Officer

PLANNING SERVICES
GWASANAETHAU CYNLLINIO

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**W**: www.gov.uk/coalauthority

**For the attention of: Megan Dennison – Consultant Planner**
Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park

[By email: mtt@galileoempower.uk]

5th June 2025

Dear Ms Dennison

**Re: DNS CAS-03018-G7G6H7 - Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot**

Thank you for your notification of the 25th April 2025 seeking the views of the Coal Authority on the above.

The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. As a statutory consultee, the Coal Authority has a duty to respond to planning applications and development plans in order to protect the public and the environment in mining areas.

Our records indicate that there are approximately 32 mine entries, within the site, or within 20m of the site boundary. The site is also in an area of mine workings and surface mining activity and within the site boundary our records indicate the presence of mine water sites as well as monitoring and discharge points. The Mining Remediation Authority may need ongoing access to these monitoring points.

The Coal Authority is of the opinion that building over the top of, or in close proximity to, mine entries should be avoided wherever possible, even after they have been capped, in line with our adopted policy:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-on-or-within-the-influencing-distance-of-mine-entries

The submission is supported, at Appendix 5.2 of the ES, by a Coal Mining Risk Assessment, dated April 2025 and prepared by RSK. The report authors have identified the recorded coal mining features on the site and assessed the potential risks they pose. We note that this report is stamped draft and our comments on this document are made on the basis that there are no changes to this document when a final version is submitted.

Having reviewed the available coal mining and geological information the authors of the report conclude that there is a potential risk posed to the development by past coal mining activity and recommend that intrusive site investigations are carried out to locate mine entries and investigate the presence of shallow coal workings.

Where mine entries are present on site, we would recommend that building close to, or over these features, and their zones of influence is avoided. Where structures, such as wind turbines, and other infrastructure is proposed in areas of coal mining we would encourage the ability to micro site once the findings of investigations are known to avoid any conflict. This would ensure that operational infrastructure is not put at risk from land instability. We are pleased to see that RSK have provided a Coal Mining Constraints Plan, at Figure 11, although we note that not all supporting infrastructure appears to be included on this plan. However, it does not appear from this that the wind turbines themselves are in locations where mine entries are present.

We would recommend that a final version of the CMRA is submitted to support any formal submission as the project progresses. We do however concur with the conclusions reached by the report authors, that where coal mining legacy features pose a risk to surface stability they should be investigated and remediated as necessary to ensure the safety and stability of the project infrastructure and its operational capability.

Wherever coal resources or coal mine features exist at shallow depth or at the surface, there is the potential for mine gases to exist. These risks should always be considered. The Planning & Development team at the Coal Authority, in its role of statutory consultee in the planning process, only comment on gas issues if our data indicates that gas emissions have been recorded on the site. However, the absence of such a comment should not be interpreted to imply that there are no gas risks present. Whether or not specific emissions have been noted by the Coal Authority, you should seek your own technical advice on the

gas hazards that may exist, and appropriate measures to be implemented, from technically competent personnel.

It should be noted that Permission is required from the Mining Remediation Authority Permit and Licensing Team before undertaking any activity, such as ground investigation and ground works, which may disturb coal property. Please note that any comments that the Coal Authority may have made in a Planning context are without prejudice to the outcomes of any Permit application. Application forms for a permit and further guidance can be obtained from:www.gov.uk/get-a-permit-to-deal-with-a-coal-mine-on-your-property What is a permit and how to get one? - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Coal mining permit terms and conditions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

If any future development has the potential to encounter coal seams which require excavating, for example excavation of building foundations, service trenches, development platforms, earthworks, non-coal mineral operations, an Incidental Coal Agreement will be required. Further information regarding Incidental Coal Agreements can be found here - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/incidental-coal-agreement/guidance-notes-for-applicants-for-incidental-coal-agreements

If you would like to discuss this matter further, please contact me on the above number.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

**Melanie Lindsley** *BA (Hons), DipEH, DipURP, MA, PGCertUD, PGCertSP, MRTPI*
**Principal Planning & Development Manager**

**Disclaimer**

The above consultation response is provided by the Coal Authority as a statutory consultee and is based upon the latest available data and the electronic consultation records held by the Coal Authority since 1 April 2013. The comments made are also based on the information provided to the Coal Authority and/or information that has been published for consultation in relation to this specific project. The views and conclusions contained in this response may be subject to review and amendment if additional or new data/information (such as a revised Coal Mining Risk Assessment) is provided for consultation purposes.

*In formulating this response the Coal Authority has taken full account of the professional conclusions reached by the competent person who has prepared the Coal Mining Risk Assessment or other similar report. In the event that any future claim for liability arises in relation to this development the Coal Authority will take full account of the views, conclusions and mitigation previously expressed by the professional advisors for this development in relation to ground conditions and the acceptability of development.*

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Wendy Talbot
Assistant Safeguarding Manager
Ministry of Defence
Safeguarding
Defence Infrastructure Organisation
St George's House
DMS Whittington
Lichfield, Staffordshire
WS14 9PY
United Kingdom

Telephone: 07977410762
E-mail: DIO-Safeguarding-Wind@mod.gov.uk

Application Ref: CAS-03018-G7G6H7

Our Reference: DIO10061476

Galileo Empower

By e:mail only

20 May 2025

Dear Sir / Madam

**THE DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2016 (AS AMENDED). CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR PLANNING PERMISSION - NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 9(3).**

**Proposed development at Land at Mynydd Ty-Talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot (PEDW Ref No: DNS CAS-03018-G7G6H7)**

Thank you for consulting the Ministry of Defence (MOD) on the requested pre-application consultation for this development.

The MOD was previously consulted on the scoping for the proposed DNS application and provided a response to Welsh Government dated 27 February 2024. The development at that stage consisted of 10 wind turbines with a blade tip height of 230m. This response set out that, subject to lighting and charting conditions being included on any consent granted, the MOD has no objection to the scheme.

The MOD was subsequently consulted on a reassessment of proposed changes which reduced the number of wind turbines to 6, reduced the blade tip height to 200 metres, and relocated the 6 turbines, and provided a response to John Taylor of WPAC dated 14 February 2025. This response set out that, subject to lighting and charting conditions being included on any consent granted, the MOD has no objection to the scheme.

The current consultation relates to the pre-application consultation before applying for planning permission for a Development of National Significance and consists of 6 wind turbines with a blade tip height of 200 metres and at the same locations as provided for the reassessment. The development has been assessed using the location data (Grid References) below provided in the Environmental Statement documents on the applicant's website.

| Turbine | Easting | Northing | Hub Hgt | Tip Hgt | Rotor Dia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 286968 | 186094 | 119m | 200m | 162m |
| 2 | 286458 | 186354 | 119m | 200m | 162m |
| 3 | 285774 | 186013 | 119m | 200m | 162m |
| 4 | 285686 | 186503 | 119m | 200m | 162m |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 285732 | 186989 | 119m | 200m | 162m |
| 6 | 284680 | 186285 | 119m | 200m | 162m |

The principal safeguarding concerns of the MOD with respect to this development of wind turbines relates to their potential to create a physical obstruction to air traffic movements.

**Physical Obstruction**

In this case the development falls within an area designated Low Flying Area 7 (LFA 7). Within this area fixed wing aircraft may operate as low as 250 feet or 76.2 metres above ground level to conduct low level flight training. The addition of turbines in this location has the potential to introduce a physical obstruction to low flying aircraft operating in the area.

To address this impact, and given the location and scale of the development, the MOD require conditions are added to any consent that might be issued requiring that the development is fitted with aviation safety lighting, and that sufficient data is submitted to ensure that structures can be accurately charted to allow deconfliction. Suggested condition wordings are set out in Appendix A.

The development proposed includes wind turbine generators that are a maximum height of 200m above ground level (agl) and which would be subject to the lighting requirements set out in the Air Navigation Order 2016. In addition to any CAA requirements, the MOD will require the submission, approval, and implementation of an aviation safety lighting specification.

As a minimum the MOD would require the perimeter turbines to be fitted with MOD accredited Infra-red (IR) lighting.

**Summary**

Subject to the two conditions requested above and provided in Appendix A, the MOD has no objections to the development.

The MOD must emphasise that the advice provided within this letter is in response to the information contained within the Environmental Statement documents, all dated April 2025, that are published on the applicant's website www.mttenergypark.co.uk. Any variation of the parameters (which include the location, dimensions, form, and finishing materials) detailed may significantly alter how the development relates to MOD safeguarding requirements and cause adverse impacts to safeguarded defence assets or capabilities. In the event that any amendment, whether considered material or not by the determining authority, is submitted for approval, the MOD should be consulted and provided with adequate time to carry out assessments and provide a formal response.

Further information about the effects of wind turbines on MOD interests can be obtained from the following websites:

**MOD:** https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wind-farms-ministry-of-defence-safeguarding

I trust this adequately explains our position on this matter.

Yours faithfully

[redacted]

Wendy Talbot
Assistant Safeguarding Manager

(Appendix A enc)

## Appendix A

## Condition - Aviation Lighting

Prior to commencing construction of any wind turbine generators, or deploying any construction equipment or temporal structure(s) 50 metres or more in height (above ground level) the undertaker must submit an aviation lighting scheme for the approval of the relevant Planning Authority in conjunction with the Civil Aviation Authority and the Ministry of Defence defining how the development will be lit throughout its life to maintain civil and military aviation safety requirements as required under the Air Navigation Order 2016 determined necessary for aviation safety by the Civil Aviation Authority.

This should set out:

a) details of any construction equipment and temporal structures with a total height of 50 metres or greater (above terrain features) that will be deployed during the construction of wind turbine generators and details of any aviation warning lighting that they will be fitted with; and
b) the location and heights of all wind turbine generators and any anemometry mast featured in the development identifying the position of the lights on the wind turbine generators; the type(s) of lights that will be fitted and the performance specification(s) of the lighting type(s) to be used.

Thereafter, the undertaker must exhibit such lights as detailed in the approved aviation lighting scheme. The lighting installed will remain operational for the lifetime of the development.

Reason for condition.
To maintain aviation safety.

## Condition - Aviation Charting and Safety Management

The undertaker must notify the Ministry of Defence, at least 14 days prior to the commencement of the works, in writing of the following information:

a) the date of the commencement of the erection of wind turbine generators;
b) the maximum height of any construction equipment to be used in the erection of the wind turbines generators;
c) the date any wind turbine generators are brought into use;
d) the latitude and longitude and maximum heights of each wind turbine generator and any anemometer mast(s).

The Ministry of Defence must be notified of any changes to the information supplied in accordance with these requirements and of the completion of the construction of the development.

Reason for condition.
To maintain aviation safety.

Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
Neath Port Talbot Council


| | |
|---|---|
| Date Dyddiad | 11 June 2025 |
| Direct line Rhif ffôn | 01639 686737 |
| Email Ebost | n.lake@npt.gov.uk |
| Contact Cyswllt | Nicola Lake |
| Your ref Eich cyf | |
| Our ref Ein cyf | P2025/0290 |


Megan Dennison
Stephenson Halliday
Via Email

**BY EMAIL ONLY**

Dear Ms. Dennison

**Town and Country Planning Act 1990**

**Pre-App. Ref.:** **P2025/0290**
**PROPOSAL:** **Pre-application Consultation as Neighbouring Authority in relation to construction of Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works.**
**LOCATION:** **Land At Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Between The A4063 And New Road Bridgend And Neath Port Talbot**

I refer to your correspondence received on 25 April 2025, concerning the above Potential DNS application and your request for Pre-application Consultation advice. Having considered the nature of submission, I respond as follows.


**Amgylchedd ac Adfywio**
**Ceri Morris Pennaeth Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd**
Y Ceiau, Ffordd Brunel, Parc Ynni Baglan, Castell-nedd SA11 2GG
Ffôn 01639 686868

**Environment and Regeneration**
**Ceri Morris Head of Planning and Public Protection**
The Quays, Brunel Way, Baglan Energy Park, Neath SA11 2GG
Tel 01639 686868



Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a byddwn yn ymdrin â gohebiaeth Gymraeg a Saesneg i'r un safonau ac amserlenni.
We welcome correspondence in Welsh and will deal with Welsh and English correspondence to the same standards and timescales.

While the majority of the proposed development is located across the jurisdiction boundary and within the Bridgend Country Borough Council area; it is noted that the proposed development has been amended since the request for a screening opinion was submitted to PEDW. The proposed development located within the jurisdiction of Neath Port Talbot Council (NPTC) now includes only one wind turbines (labelled No. 6) and an area of solar panels. The previous scheme included two wind turbines but no solar panel development.

While it is noted that we have been consulted under the PAC regulations as a neighbouring Authority, our response will also provide information in relation to the proposed development included within our Authority area.

Local Context and Constraints

- Public Rights of Way: 9/64.PT/3
  9/65.PT/1
  9/67.PT/2.

- An area of the site that is located within our jurisdiction is located within the Coal Authority's High Risk Development area.

- The Council's records show that there is the potential for Historic Ground Contamination within the area of the site within our Authority.

- Part of the application area within the NPTC boundary is located within the outer zone of a Health and Safety Executive's consultation area.

- The application area is shown to be located within a National Grid – Overhead Powerline – Plant Protection zone.

- The area a number of Cadw Registered Features located within the Development Management Order's consultation zones for the proposed development.

Please note that this information is based on our current records and is, as far as possible, accurate. Nevertheless, we reserve the right to advise you of any additional constraints that may be identified at the time of your application.

Relevant Planning History

From an examination of our records, the application site/ property has the following relevant planning history:

Reference: P2023/0895
Site Address: Land Approx. 4 Km South-east Of Bridgend And 8 Km West Of Port Talbot
Proposal: Consultation Request from PEDW: DNS for information to inform a Scoping Opinion under the Town and Country (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 in relation to the construction and operation of; up to 10 wind turbines, ground mounted solar photovoltaic modules, Battery Energy Storage Systems, substation, permanent anemometer mast, ancillary infrastructure works, habitat management, and, works to facilitate vehicular access to the Site.

(Only wind turbines numbered 8 and 10 are located within NPTCBC all other development is located within BCBC).
Decision: Comments submitted.
Decision Date: 19-JAN-24

Reference: P2015/0785
Site Address: Coed Cwm Kenfig, Pyle, Port Talbot
Proposal: Erection and extension of a 66,000 Volt overhead line together with associated wooden poles and stays and rebuild and reposition existing 132KV tower under Electricity Act 1989: Overhead lines (Exemption) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.
Decision: No objection.
Decision Date: 01-OCT-15

Reference: P2012/0935
Site Address: Land at Craig yr Aber, Kenfig, Margam.
Proposal: Request for screening opinion under EIA regulations for the erection of 2no. wind turbines (71m high to tip.)
Decision: No EIA Development.
Decision Date: 23-OCT-12

Reference: P2011/1116
Site Address: Ty Fry Farm, Ty Fry Road, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend
Proposal: Request for screening opinion under EIA regulations for the erection of a wind turbine (34.2m high to tip.)
Decision: Not EIA development
Decision Date: 16-JAN-12

Reference: P2010/0743
Site Address: Margam Mountain, Port Talbot
Proposal: Notification under part 22 class B of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 Proposed Margam 3D Seismic Survey
Decision: Prior Approval Not Required.
Decision Date: 12-AUG-10

Reference: P2006/0990
Site Address: Mynydd Ty Talwyn, Approx 2.5km Due South of West Coythrahen, Bridgend.
Proposal: Renewal Of Temporary Permission For A 40 Metre Anemometry Mast
Decision: No objection.
Decision Date: 21-JUL-06

Reference: P2004/1216
Site Address: Cefn Gelli, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend
Proposal: Motorcross Track
Decision: No objection.
Decision Date: 22-OCT-04

Reference: P2004/0413
Site Address: Field Approx. 2.5m Due South Of Llangynwyd, Bridgend
Proposal: Installation Of Anemometry Mast 40m High For No More Than 24 Months
Decision: No objection.

Decision Date: 25-MAY-04

Relevant Planning Policies

The following comments are made in relation to the submitted information and the reference made within the submitted documents to the relevant planning policies:

- Within Chapter 12 – Traffic and Movement – reference is made to the **Neath Port Talbot Council, Replacement Local Development Plan 2023** - 2038: Transport Topic Paper (Neath Port Talbot Council, 2024), but no reference is made to the current adopted Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan.

Analysis of Proposal

The figure 2 – Proposed Development Layout appears to show turbine 6 located within 185m of the public highway – Heol Y Glo. As such, the proposed turbine would be located with the topple distance of this highway. It is generally understood that the 'Topple Distance' is taken to be the height of the turbine plus 10% or where related to a highway, the height of the turbine plus 50m. It is understood that the proposed turbines would be 200m in height which would make the required topple distance for the proposed turbines to be between 220m and 250m. Based on the information shown on figure 2 – Proposed Development Layout, turbines 6 would be located approximately 185m from the closest edge of the public highway, which is well within the guidance for a potential adverse impact upon highway safety in the event of a turbine fall. While it is agreed that commercial wind turbines rarely fall, with the last documented case being only in 2022, it is considered that the submitted application should explain why turbine 6 has been located in such close proximity to a public highway and why it cannot be located in a position outside of a topple distance to a highway and if that is not possible a risk assessment together with any proposed mitigation measures that would justify the turbine remaining in the current proposed location. Issues regarding topple distances were included in our earlier Scoping information response to PEDW.

The comments made within Chapter 12 – in the table of responses to comments raised during the scoping response are noted (pg. 12-8 and 12-9), however when the position of the turbine is measured on the submitted drawing as detailed above it is shown to be only approximately 185m from the closest edge of the carriageway.

It is noted that the proposed boundary fencing associated with the development is shown as a mixture of 3.6m and 2.4m high deer fencing (figure 2.20 – Solar Fencing and Security Gate Elevation) and 2.4m high palisade fencing (Figure 2.21 – BESS and Substation Fencing and Security Gate). The Authority would suggest that a weld mesh product is use instead of a palisade fence as it less visually intrusive, while still offering a similar, if not better level of security.

*Biodiversity*

The Council's Ecologist has considered the submitted information and at this time has no comment that they wish to make.

*Landscape Visual Impact Assessment.*

Not withstanding the above comments in relation to turbine 6 and potential topple distances, the Authority raises no objection at this time to the Landscape Visual Impacts associated with both this and the other 5 turbines proposed as part of the proposed development.

In relation to the proposed Solar Array and BESS aspects of the proposed development, the Councils' jointly commissioned Landscape Visual Impact Assessment Consultant has raised a number of concerns within her report to the visual impacts associated with these aspects of the proposed development.

It is noted that Councils' consultant has stated that in relations to the proposed A-C sections of the proposed solar array which are the sections of the proposed solar development proposed to be located within the NPTC jurisdiction that *"I have no concerns with the actual siting of the arrays. They relate to the forestry land appear to be well-sited. The configuration of the woodland planting needs further refinement so that post-development the landscape patterns created respond well to the landform and forestry and inherent field patterns. Currently they respond to electricity and scheme infrastructure. Consider selecting species that can be accommodated under the overhead lines without the need to leave clear gaps that create discordant patterns."*

In response to the other aspects of the proposed solar and BESS development, the Council's Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Consultant has stated that they would advise against areas D, E, J and K; in relation to the impacts associated with these areas. However, she has also identified the need to refine the proposed woodland planting, in relation to the areas F, G, H, I, L, M and N so that the post development responds to the landform and inherent field pattern rather than the proposed development itself. Nevertheless, it is noted that much of the potential impacts identified would have limited impact upon the Jurisdiction of NPTC.

*Highway and Pedestrian Safety.*

It would appear from Figure 2.1D – Proposed Development Layout Inset D – that the proposed development of the solar panels A-C and turbine 6 would be accessed from Heol Y Glo a a number of new or improved vehicle access points. It is noted that the proposed engineering work to improve the 90 degree turn in the road to the north of the Inset D development is located within BCBC jurisdiction.

The Council's Public Rights of Way Officer has stated that the Public Rights of Way should be protected at all times and any damage to should be rectified by the applicant.

*Archaeology and The Historic Environment.*

Heneb (Formally The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) who are the Authority's consultants on archaeological and historical related matters have responded to the PAC documents with the following comments:

*"We can confirm that **the proposal has an archaeological restraint**. We have consulted the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and note the submission of an Environmental*

*Statement which includes a Cultural Heritage section (Chapter 7), a Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Appendix 7.2), a Geophysical Survey for the Solar Panels and BESS (Appendix 7.4) and a Geophysical Survey for the Wind Turbines and Substation (Appendix 7.6). The archaeological work to date has identified potential Bronze Age burial mounds, a medieval road, several enclosures, as well as linear, discrete and magnetic enhancement anomalies. As a result there is the potential of encountering archaeological features and structures during the course of the proposed development. However, the exact nature and significance of the identified features is not currently known. It is proposed to undertake 'intrusive archaeological investigations' composed of trial trenches, potentially followed by further investigations and mitigation, as appropriate. As noted in the submitted documentation, we concur with such an approach. However, also as noted, our recommendation would be for such work to be carried out pre-determination as set out in Planning Policy Wales and TAN 24.*

*Specifically, Planning Policy Wales 2024 (Edition 12) Section 6.1.26 states that "Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains" More detail on this guidance can be found in TAN24 sections 4.7 and 4.8.*

*It remains our assertion that a field evaluation is appropriate in this particular case and should be conducted pre-determination.*

*It is therefore still our opinion that the applicant should be requested to commission the required archaeological work.* ***Consequently, as the impact of the development on the archaeological resource will be a material consideration in the determination of any planning application this should be deferred until a report on the evaluation has been submitted****. It should also be noted that additional archaeological mitigation could be required, following the completion of the evaluation works.*

*The scope and methodology for the evaluation will need to be detailed in a written scheme of investigation (WSI), compiled by the archaeological contractor and submitted to us for approval. It is our policy to recommend that all archaeological work is carried out either by a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), or by a full Member (MCIfA) of CIfA."*

Cumulative Impact Assessment.

It is noted that the Figure 8.34 – Other Non-Wind Cumulative Development within 10Km and Figure 8.35 – Other Non-Wind Cumulative Development within 5Km appear to suggest that the Eirlys Solar Farm development is already consent, which is incorrect. It is also noted that reference is also made on these documents to Dyfed Reinforcement Riverside Road scheme, however this is not a project that the planning department recognises as having been consented.

*Supporting Information.*

In accordance with TAN 15 : Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion (2025), unless the application has secured SAB Approval, it would need to be supported by a Drainage Statement produced in accordance with the guidance as set out within section 7 of TAN 15.

Yours faithfully

**Nicola Lake**

**If you require this information in larger print, or in an alternative format, please contact the above named officer.**

Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
Neath Port Talbot Council

| | |
|---|---|
| Date Dyddiad | 12th June 2025 |
| Direct line Rhif ffôn | 01639 686737 |
| Email Ebost | [redacted] |
| Contact Cyswllt | Nicola Lake |
| Your ref Eich cyf | |
| Our ref Ein cyf | P2025/0290 |

Megan Dennison
Stephenson Halliday
Via Email

Dear Sir/Madam

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990**
**THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2012**
**CONSULTATION WITH NEIGHBOURING LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**
**IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 14(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **PROPOSAL:** | **Pre-application Consultation as Neighbouring Authority in relation to construction of Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works.** |
| **LOCATION** | **Land At Mynydd Ty-Talwyn<br>Between The A4063 And New Road<br>Bridgend And Neath Port Talbot** |
| **APPLICANTS NAME & ADDRESS** | **Megan Dennison** |
| **YOUR REF:** | |


**Amgylchedd ac Adfywio**
**Ceri Morris Pennaeth Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd**
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**Environment and Regeneration**
**Ceri Morris Head of Planning and Public Protection**
The Quays, Brunel Way, Baglan Energy Park, Neath SA11 2GG
Tel 01639 686868



Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a byddwn yn ymdrin â gohebiaeth Gymraeg a Saesneg i'r un safonau ac amserlenni.
We welcome correspondence in Welsh and will deal with Welsh and English correspondence to the same standards and timescales.

I refer to the above planning application referred to this Council in accordance with the above Act and order and would offer no objections.

Yours faithfully

[redacted]

**Ceri Morris – Head of Planning & Public Protection**

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Ein cyf/Our ref: CAS-279518-L7K9
Eich cyf/Your ref: 0582

mtt@galileoenergy.uk

Dyddiad/Date: 20 June 2025

Annwyl Syr/Madam/Dear Sir/Madam,

**STATUTORY PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION – TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2012 AS AMENDED**

**BWRIAD/PROPOSAL: Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works**

**LLEOLIAD/LOCATION: Land at Mynydd Ty-Talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot**

Thank you for providing a requisite notice to us under Article 2D of the above Order. We received a copy of your proposed application on 25 April 2025.

We have previously provided a Scoping Response (our reference: CAS-244326-T8P9, dated 18 January 2024).

**We have concerns with the application as proposed because inadequate information has been provided. To overcome these concerns, you should provide further information in your planning application regarding European protected species, designated sites, ornithology and land contamination. If this information is not provided, we may object to the planning application when formally consulted by the determining body.**

**On receipt of further information, we would consider planning conditions to be secured on any permission granted. Further details are provided below.**

**1.0 Protected Species**

We welcome the preparation of the following documents in support of an application for the above proposed renewable energy scheme:

- Mynydd Ty Talwyn Energy Park Environmental Statement Volumes 2 (Main Text), 3 (Appendices) & 4 (Figures) by RSK dated April 2025.

We note that the proposed development comprises six wind turbines (up to 200m to blade tip), a solar farm, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), on-site substation and associated infrastructure. We also note that consent is sought with a 50metre (m) micro-siting tolerance for the turbines and associated infrastructure. We note that a number of protected species have been identified on site.

**1.1 European Protected Species – Legislation and policy**

Bats, dormice, and their breeding sites and resting places are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Where bats or great crested newts are present and a development proposal is likely to contravene the legal protection they are afforded, the development may only proceed under licence issued by Natural Resources Wales, having satisfied the three requirements set out in the legislation. A licence may only be authorised if:

- The development works to be authorised are for the purpose of preserving public health or safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;
- There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- The action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in its natural range.

Paragraph 6.3.7 of Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (TAN5) states that your Authority should not grant planning permission without having satisfied itself that the proposed development either would not impact adversely on any bats on the site or that, in its opinion, all three conditions for the eventual grant of a licence are likely to be satisfied.

*Water Vole – Legislation*
Water voles are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are a species of conservation concerns in Wales through their inclusion on lists published by the Welsh Government under section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. There is no licensing provision of the intentional destruction of water vole habitat. A licence may only be issued for conservation purposes, and will only be required if water voles or their habitat are likely to be affected. Where this applies the licence application will need to demonstrate a conservation benefit to water voles.

<u>1.2 Bats</u>

*Bat activity on site*
We welcome that bat activity surveys of the site have been carried out. The Environmental Statement (ES) confirms that these have comprised:

- Static detectors deployed on site during May, July and August 2023;
- Transect surveys (3 transects) on-site June, August and October 2024;

- Four static detectors deployed in the solar array areas in July and September 2024.

With reference to Table 7 of the baseline ecology report, whilst the timing of the static detector surveys appears to accord with the published guidance we seek the following further information to fully consider the adequacy of the surveys:

- A map which shows the static detector locations in 2023 and 2024 surveys and their position relative to the proposed locations of the development infrastructure. The information provided should be consistent between ES Chapter 10 and the supporting appendices and figures.
- The weather conditions at the time of the static surveys, along with confirmation of the dates for which the weather conditions were deemed unsuitable for bats throughout the night; and
- A map clarifying the transect route in June and October 2024.

Bats are known to be vulnerable to, and collide with, wind turbines but the species are variable in terms of this risk. We welcome that the online Ecobat tool has been used to analyse the bat activity data obtained from the surveys.

Of the information available to date, we note that there is significant proportion of activity by pipistrelle and noctule bats, along with some activity by barbastelle bats across all three seasons.

*Turbine Siting*
Published guidance (Bats and onshore wind turbines - survey, assessment and mitigation | NatureScot) advises that minimum 50m buffer is maintained between wind turbine blade tips and nearest bat habitat features (E.g. woodland edge, hedgerow, watercourses) where bat activity or other key habitat features such as wetlands). We advise that this requirement applies irrespective of other micro-siting constraints.

We note that large turbine models are proposed to be used and that minimum 50m turbine buffers are referenced as embedded mitigation (Table 10.11). However we advise that further information is included with the submitted application to support this statement including:

- Confirmation of what the bat buffer is for each turbine (with reference to the calculation in Figure 1 of the above guidance); and,
- Illustrate both the bat buffer and the full extent of the micro-siting tolerance for each turbine on a map of new and retained habitats.
- Clarification is sought that appropriate bat buffers relevant to the turbine dimensions and height of nearest bat habitat feature will be employed and will not be compromised by new and retained habitats.

Having established the bat buffers at the micro-siting stage, we advise that those buffers are maintained throughout the operational phase; we consider that this aspect could be dealt with via an appropriately worded Habitat Management Plan planning condition attached to any consent issued for the scheme.

*Feathering turbine blades*

We advise that blade feathering is applied to all wind turbine schemes as it can help minimise the potential for killing and injury of bats at lower wind speeds without compromising energy generation. We advise feathering is applied to all turbine blades between April – October to reduce rotation speeds to below 2rpm while idling.

We consider that this aspect could be secured through the use of an appropriately worded planning condition attached to any consent issued for the scheme.

*Turbine Curtailment*
In order to assess whether any additional operational mitigation measures such as curtailment may be required, we advise that the submitted application also includes the following:

- Information on the proportion of bat activity above the cut-in speed of the turbines in each of the seasons by bat species at medium and high risk of collision with wind turbines.

We also note that passes of both horseshoe bat species were recorded on site in each of the three seasons. These are low risk from a turbine collision perspective, but are a consideration in terms of habitat connectivity.

Whilst we welcome that important habitat features for bats are illustrated on Figure 10.4, and that habitats to be created are shown on Figure 10.6, in order to consider this further we seek a map that brings this together and shows on one map the bat habitat features that horseshoe bats are likely to use which will be lost, retained and created as part of the development.

*Post-construction monitoring*
We note and welcome the reference in ES para 10.8.62 and Table 10.14 to bat monitoring, though we think what is meant here is a 'Bat Monitoring and ***Mitigation*** Strategy' (BMMS).

We advise that the submitted ES outlines the mitigation that will be required from the outset of the operation of the development (based on the assessment of impacts) and the monitoring commitments, for the Inspector's consideration as part of the determination of the application. With that sufficiently addressed, we would be content to agree the remaining details as part of the BMMS.

*Bat Roosts*
We welcome that 16 trees with potential to support roosting bats have been subject to ground level assessment of roost features and climbed endoscope inspections. Of these we note that T3 and T72 have potential to support a maternity roost (PRF-M) and T72, T88, T97 and T98 have potential to support non-breeding bat roosts (PRF-I).

As above, we advise that the ES sets out the proposed mitigation for the loss of these roosts.

1.3 Dormice

We note that the application is progressed assuming presence of dormice, which we would consider to be a reasonable approach given the records of dormice nearby.

To help inform an assessment of the significance of impacts of the scheme on dormice, we advise that the following further information is provided:

- A plan showing dormouse habitat to be lost, retained and created which should identify the extent and location on appropriate scale;

We welcome that a minimum 15m buffer will apply between built development and woodland, and a 10m buffer will apply between built development and existing hedgerows; we advise that these buffers are shown on the scheme layout drawings. We also welcome that hedgerow gaps will be used wherever possible for the placement of access tracks.

1.4 Great Crested Newts

We note that waterbodies within the site and on land within 250m of the site boundary have been assessed for their potential to support great crested newts (GCN).

From the information available to date, it appears that GCN are absent from the application site itself. We note that a number of ponds on land within 250m of the site boundary were not surveyed due to access restrictions.

We advise that a map is provided to confirm the location of all the waterbodies identified on site and on land within 250m of the site boundary, and identify those that were subject to survey and those that were not.

We advise clarification is provided regarding the pond numbers referenced in paras 2.14.7 and 2.14.8 of the ecology baseline report, and justification for assumptions of GCN presence that have been assigned to other ponds inaccessible for survey as listed in Table 24 of the same report.

At this time we note that one waterbody to the south of the site (P77) has a positive record for GCN, but that there are no development works or habitat creation works are proposed within 250m of this pond.

1.5 Otters

We seek clarification of the areas that were subject to otter (and water vole) surveys in 2023 and 2024, and those areas where survey access was not possible.

Whilst we note that no evidence of otters or otter holts or resting places were found during the surveys, we note that the presence of otters dispersing through the landscape cannot be ruled out.

We welcome that a 10m buffer will be applied between built development and watercourses; we advise that these are shown on scheme layout drawings.

We also welcome that mammal gates will be installed as part of security fencing to allow permeability of the developed site by mammals including otters. We advise that a planning condition is attached to any permission granted for the scheme requiring the submission of the fencing specification, including design and proposed location of mammal gates, for approval prior to works commencing on site.

We also note the proposal to use an open span bridges at a watercourse crossings in the north-east of the site. We advise that any consent issued for the scheme includes a

suitably worded planning condition to require the detail of the specification of the structure to be agreed prior to development works commencing.

1.6 Water Voles

Whilst we note that there are records of water voles within approximately 1km of the site, we observe that no evidence of water voles was found within the site itself. We welcome that watercourses shall be buffered from development works and an open span bridge used for the watercourse crossing. Accordingly we refer to our advice above for otters.

1.7 Lighting

We understand that turbines of the height proposed to be used are likely to require aviation lighting; we have no concerns to this in respect of protected species.

We note that some security lighting may be required for other parts of the development Eg, Solar farm, BESS. We therefore advise that a suitably worded lighting plan condition is attached to any consent issued for the scheme, requiring the details of proposed lighting to be agreed prior to works commencing on site.

*Summary*
We have concerns with the above application pending the provision of further information regarding bats, dormice, GCN. We would be pleased to review our position and provide further advice when consulted on the information specified below. We advise that the information below is provided to aid the determination of the application:

Further information relating to bats:

- A map which shows the static detector locations in 2023 and 2024 surveys and their position relative to the proposed locations of the development infrastructure. The information provided to be consistent between ES Chapter 10 and the supporting appendices and figures.
- The weather conditions at the time of the static surveys, along with confirmation of the dates for which the weather conditions were deemed unsuitable for bats throughout the night.
- A map clarifying the transect route in June and October 2024.
- To confirm what the bat buffer is for each turbine (with reference to the calculation in Figure 1 of the above guidance).
- Illustrate both the bat buffer and the full extent of the micro-siting tolerance for each turbine on a map of new and retained habitats.
- Information on the proportion of bat activity above the cut-in speed of the turbines in each of the seasons by bat species at medium and high risk of collision with wind turbines.
- A map that brings this together and shows on one map the bat habitat features that horseshoe bats are likely to use which will be lost, retained and created as part of the development.
- An outline of the mitigation that will be required from the outset of the operation of the development (based on the assessment of impacts) and the monitoring commitments for the lifetime of the scheme.

Further information relating to dormice:

- A plan showing dormouse habitat to be lost, retained and created which should identify the extent and location on appropriate scale.

Further Information relating to GCN:

- A map to confirm the location of all the waterbodies identified on site and on land within 250m of the site boundary, and identify those that were subject to survey and those that were not.
- Clarification regarding the pond numbers referenced in paras 2.14.7 and 2.14.8 of the ecology baseline report, and justification for assumptions of GCN presence that have been assigned to other ponds inaccessible for survey as listed in Table 24 of the same report.

Further information relating to otters:

- Clarification of the areas that were subject to otter (and water vole) surveys in 2023 and 2024, and those areas where survey access was not possible.

Further information relating to scheme layout:

- Scheme layout drawings which show the buffers to watercourses, woodlands and hedgerows.

Notwithstanding the above, we consider that appropriately worded planning conditions will be in respect of turbine micro-siting, turbine blade feathering, Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Habitat Management Plan, and the detail of the security fencing specification (incorporating mammal gates), scheme lighting, and watercourse crossings. We shall advise further on the wording for these when the above information has been received.

**2.0 Protected Sites**

2.1 Cwm Risca, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The application site is adjacent to the Cwm Risca, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which supports the key habitat features of marshy grassland (predominantly NVC M23, M24 and M25 grassland communities) and the marsh fritillary butterfly (Euphydryas aurinia). These features rely upon the current hydrological regime to maintain the scarce and protected habitat and species that they support.

Paragraph 6.4.26 of *Planning Policy Wales* states that proposals must be carefully assessed to ensure that effects on those nature conservation interests which the designation is intended to protect are clearly understood; development should be refused where there are adverse impacts on the features for which a site has been designated.

We have concerns that the Cwm Risca SSSI could be indirectly impacted by the proposed access road to the east and north of the site altering the hydrological connections to the SSSI and thus altering the current hydrology, which could adversely impact the protected features. In addition, any airborne or pollution runoff during the construction phase of the roads, from fuel and oils in the use of on-site machinery and subsequent use of the access road could also potentially adversely impact the SSSI. In addition, careful consideration

within any detailed CEMP and risk assessment and working method statement (RAMS) which will be required to prevent either an interruption or alteration of the hydrological links and minimise any pollution resulting from the creation and use of this access road. This will also be the case for the development of the solar panel array situated directly east of the SSSI where there is a watercourse that enters the SSSI on its eastern boundary.

In addition, the position of the solar panel arrays ('J-N') in fields directly to the north of the SSSI may have an impact on how rainwater is directed and focussed uphill of the SSSI, which may have some impacts on the hydrology supporting the SSSI.

The presence of solar panel arrays can disrupt the rainfall patterns across the field, capturing more on the panels that drip into distinct zones and because of their alignment, could affect infiltration and how rainfall passively drains from the fields. This has a potential to impact the hydrology supporting Cwm Risca SSSI and we request further assurance that these aspects are assessed and adjusted for in the design of this development where these concerns are substantiated. The proposals for the use of swales within the solar panel array fields are welcomed but need to be carefully designed and monitored to ensure their effectiveness in preventing damage to the SSSI and its protected features.

*SSSI buffer*

There appears to be a proposed buffer zone approximately 50m wide, between the solar panel array (labelled 'O' on the designs) and the eastern boundary of the SSSI. It would be good to see a wider buffer zone allocated given the scale of this development and to award the protected site greater ecosystem protection to increase its resilience to future changes, such as climate change. It can be argued that the solar panel array to the east of the SSSI may not be deemed to pose a significant, direct impacts on the protected SSSI features. We advise further consideration is given to allocate a wider buffer to the protected sites and to sympathetically manage that buffer to afford a level of habitat protection that allows for greater, future habitat resilience and allow space for wildlife utilizing the SSSI to have an enhanced habitat resource to boost and assist the overall effectiveness of the ecology of this small, protected site.

We have been developing our approach to ecosystem resilience and affording critical areas of land and habitats around protected sites as part of highlighting and planning resilient ecological networks (REN). This approach, as shown within NRW mapping, illustrates a buffer of at least 120m would be more appropriate to support this resilience approach to the protected habitat features. Thus, this buffer allocation should be looked at again by the developer to assess if this impact on the 'resilience buffer,' as attributed to Cwm Risca SSSI within NRW's REN can be amended to support the future resilience of this protected site.

As part of the biodiversity gains within these proposals, the buffer could include implementation of appropriate restoration and management techniques to support and maximise the ecological functioning of the SSSI within the buffer land. This could be achieved through appropriate modification towards sympathetic drainage, extensive grazing with appropriate livestock and planting of suitable species, where beneficial and supportive the ecological function of the protected habitats within the SSSI.

<u>2.2 Marsh Fritillary Butterfly</u>

The Marsh Fritillary butterfly (Euphydryas aurinia) is a designated feature of both the Cwm Risca SSSI. The butterfly exists as a 'meta population' and relies upon a network of marshy grassland sites both within and outside of the designated sites network.

The allocation of mitigation land to be restored as marshy grassland habitat to benefit marsh fritillary butterflies is welcomed. This area is an important landscape for this species and these proposals could assist in their conservation in the future. Some fields within the allocated area appear to support existing marshy grassland, due to the dominant appearance of purple moor grass on aerial photos, and adjacent fields appear to have been agriculturally modified to an extent.

However, we have concerns with the management prescriptions within the 'Appendix 10.4: Net Benefit Report (including Habitat Management Plan), Feature 3: Wet Grassland Management'.'

We do not agree with the statement in section 5.3.12, 'Management of wet grassland will follow similar management styles to the dry meadow creation with short cutting throughout the winter, growth in spring – summer, hay cut in late summer and autumn to spring mowing/grazing'. The restoration of these fields should be undertaken via low intensity cattle grazing regime in general, with some, targeted mowing/topping or potentially use of 'cut and collect' machinery in parts where purple moor grass (Molinia caerulea) is dominating or where species such as soft rush (Juncus effusus) or similar needs to be managed. Only parts of each field should be cut each year to reduce impacts on existing invertebrate and other species, in any, one-year cycle. Sensitive, gradual changes are best for nature conservation but where grass tussocks are dense, more intensive cattle grazing may be an option to consider as a short-term tool to help break up the sward.

Section 5.3.14 suggests the use of a seed mix if initial restoration is unsuccessful. The prescription to re-seed the more modified fields through use of seed mixes would be inappropriate here. The use of the suggested EM4 seed mix is not welcomed and many of the species in the list would not be suitable for inclusion within a marshy grassland in South Wales. The development should rely on appropriate, sympathetic management techniques to allow the regeneration of species within the existing 'seed bank' to germinate and to supplement this with the planting of local provenance species such as devil's bit scabious to directly assist marsh fritillary butterfly as part of any initial restoration work, followed by other species such as meadow thistle, greater bird's foot trefoil, marsh bedstraw and ragged robin amongst others.

No application of fertiliser, manure or lime should be undertaken on these fields.

We recommend the developer refers to INNC publication INCC-Habitat-Management.-The-Marsh-Fritillary-Butterfly-Eng.pdf regarding appropriate restoration and management techniques. Following submission of additional information as part of the full planning application, we would expect a suitably worded condition to be included to ensure the future management of any mitigation proposed.

*General Advice – Grassland Fungi*

We note the submission within Appendix 10.2: Grassland Fungi Survey Report however, the survey effort is limited in some areas. The grassland fungi survey only considers the land that is not being covered with infrastructure and there is no information on the grassland fungi of the land that will be lost/ subject to infrastructure. Although we note that

the proposal will unlikely affect SSSI areas, the habitat on site may be of local significance. We therefore recommend further consultation with the Local Authorities in house ecologist on future mitigation.

**3.0 Peat**

We have reviewed Appendix 5.4: Outline Soil Management Plan.

Section 2.3.2. Soil and peat thickness, figure 2-2 indicates a good spread of probing points supported by a fairly strong representation of 66 core locations. We note that peat was encountered at one location and this is unaffected by infrastructure. There is no report of any peat being encountered by coring and not probing.

The Peatlands of Wales Map (View map | DataMapWales) indicates there is no peat within the site boundary. In addition, there appears to be no evidence for the presence of peatland habitat or other section 7 habitat likely to have been derived from peatland habitat by modification.

Given that the higher resolution peat mapping at the location of proposed infrastructure has also not located peat then we have no further observations to make

**4.0 Terrestrial Ornithology**

Lapwing is a species of high conservation concern; owing to severe short-term and long-term decline of the breeding population Lapwing is listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and Red-listed in Wales (BoCCW4). There were estimated to be fewer than 1000 breeding pairs of Lapwing in Wales (Pritchard et al. 2021). Schemes involving solar development should first seek to avoid development of fields identified as containing breeding lapwing and follow the DECCA principals laid out in PPW 12.

We have concerns regarding the impacts of the proposals on breeding lapwing.

A total of 4 pairs of breeding lapwing were observed over 2 breeding seasons and all 4 pairs utilised different fields over the 2 seasons. All fields appear on aerials to be in open habitats, consistent with the species reluctance to nest in habitats where tall tree, hedges and other tall vegetation is present.

The pairs utilised parts of the proposed ‘bird mitigation area’ in year 1 but preferred other fields in year 2 assuming the breeding birds were the same each year. However, the proposed solar panel array G appears to be directly impacting the most recent nesting sites of 2 pairs and could indirectly impact a third pair to the east.

The proposal for woodland planting around solar array G, J and K could impact their future breeding success due to the species preference for nesting sites in open habitats with minimal trees and low vegetation to minimise predation of their eggs and chicks from predatory bird species. These proposals could have a dramatic impact on this species by reducing suitable habitats available for their preferred breeding sites which could be further impacted by any alterations to future agricultural management of fields across the site. Tree planting around any existing surface ditches could also impact their ability to forage and feed their chicks.

There is a concentration of skylark and meadow pipits breeding records shown in the fields impacted by solar arrays G, H, and I and to a lesser extent, J and K, as shown within the 2-year breeding bird survey data across both years. In addition, the nest sites of both species appear to be present in the fields impacted by solar arrays B, D, H, and I, as well as the fields planned for turbines 1-6. The documents reflect that disturbances will occur, and breeding habitat will be reduced.

Within the Environmental Statement Volume II Main Written Statement, Chapter 11: Ornithology, I Table 11:14, it states, 'additional mitigation measure Securing mechanism Non-target Breeding bird assemblage (nesting) Non-target Wintering bird assemblage (foraging) features and breeding/wintering bird assemblage species which would utilise grassland and wet grassland habitat (e.g., lapwing, snipe and skylark) for both nesting and foraging.'

We have concerns that the additional marshy grassland habitat stated above, primarily being created as mitigation for marsh fritillary butterfly will not be preferred habitat chosen by breeding lapwing, due to the small field patterns, surrounding hedgerows and hedgerow trees. It is not clear from the document and maps provided, where other grassland habitat is being created.

The currently apportioned mitigation habitat for birds is focussed for mitigating losses for skylark, meadow pipit, foraging species, and foraging raptors. This area has shown to have been used by breeding lapwing and the management of this area for the proposed target species, may be detrimental to future use of this area for breeding lapwing, especially given the proposed tree planting areas around the solar panel arrays.

Our experience from other solar schemes is that mitigation/compensation that relies on land *near* to fields currently used by the species is largely unsuccessful in retaining breeding lapwing within the landscape.

Clarification is needed to understand which fields within the development site are being enhanced to allow lapwing to prospect for breeding sites, given their specific breeding requirements.

We note the winter bird surveys only appear to comprise two visits we advise that such a restricted winter survey may not properly characterise the winter use of the site. We recommend further surveys are undertaken or if not further justification for this is provided.

**5.0 Pollution Prevention**

The documents provided consider the potential environmental effects in terms of water quality for the multiple watercourses which run through the site. Silt pollution due to runoff from exposed ground and containment of pollutants such as concrete in the construction phase are the main water quality concerns. Mitigation is listed primarily as part of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) which is stated to be developed into a detailed CEMP by the Principal Contractor.

We would advise that a full CEMP is conditioned if future planning permission is granted.

Annex C of the OCEMP lists numerous buffer regions between the work site and watercourses. Surface water and drain mitigation is listed to be inspected by the Senior Foreman, this is suggested to be weekly. We advise that this may not be sufficient under

periods of heavy rainfall and increased runoff and recommend that inspections are increased to daily during heavy rainfall periods with records kept on site of their inspections/actions taken. In addition to this, we recommend that inspections of the watercourses themselves should be monitored for any impact from the work.

Annex C states ‘Contaminated water must be treated or discharged off site using an appropriate waste permit’ and ‘If necessary temporary bunding and/or settlement ponds will be installed to allow for isolation and onsite treatment of any sediment laden or contaminated water prior to managed discharge’. If any discharge from proposed ponds cannot be considered as clean uncontaminated water a discharge permit will be required.

As previously advised in our scoping response any chemical dosing e.g., using a SiltBuster unit would also require a discharge permit. Further advise can be found via our website, Natural Resources Wales / Find out if you need a permit for discharges to surface water and groundwater.

3.11.5 of the OCEMP suggests that water requirements may be met using a private water supply. If this is to be managed via an abstraction, please note that a licence may be required if >20m$^3$ per day. Further advise can be found via our website, Natural Resources Wales / Find out if you need a water abstraction or impoundment licence

*Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)*

We note there are Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) on site, a full INNS management plan will need to be produced and submitted with the full planning application.

**6.0 Groundwater Protection and Land Contamination**

We have reviewed the following documents:

- Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park – Environmental Statement Volume I. Non-Technical Summary. RSK Environment Ltd (RSK). Project No: 663870, dated: April 2025
- Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement Volume II. Main Written Statement- Chapters 1 to 4. RSK Environment Ltd (RSK). Project Ref: 663870, dated: April 2025.
- Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement Volume II. Main Written Statement - Chapter 5: Land, Soil and Groundwater. RSK Environment Ltd (RSK). Project Ref: 663870, dated: April 2025.

It is imperative for sites like this that the nature of the ground in which the development is proposed to take place is sufficiently investigated, characterised and risk assessed to ensure sensitive environmental receptors are appropriately protected. In terms of background and site setting we note that the majority of the site has historically comprised of agricultural land, grassland and woodland which we agree is unlikely to have caused significant land contamination.

The following references refer to - Chapter 5: Land, Soil and Groundwater dated: April 2025.

There are four on-site historical landfills (3No. considered to be inert but one no information supplied Table 5.9), areas of earthworks and quarries and part of a historical

Colliery which have been acknowledged as potentially infilled with material of unknown composition during the construction of historical features (Section 5.4.7).

We note the presence of a number of surface water features and springs/issues within the study area (Section 5.4.3), indicating shallow groundwater body(s) may be present (whether these re continue or discontinues, either consistently or not throughout the year is unknown with an absence in groundwater monitoring). This background information informs the degree of assessment and investigation that is required in order to make an accurate assessment of risks to controlled waters.

We note in Section 5.4.30 ‘Groundwater’ onwards that the site is underlain by Secondary A aquifer with limited superficial coverage, resulting in a high groundwater vulnerability rating.

Section 5.4.31 also states that groundwater depths across the site are unknown. It also states regional groundwater flow is expected to be in line with local topography and towards surface waters, however, flow dynamics more locally have not been monitoring or investigated. Our recommendation is that sufficient groundwater investigation be undertaken.

Table 5.10 ‘Sensitive Receptors’ Land (potential contamination) discusses the potential or the introduction of contamination during the proposed development, and the interaction with known or unknown contamination from historical usage of the site, such as the four historical landfills and historical infilling with unknown material of quarries, earthwork excavations and the colliery workings. The quality of the land in these locations has not yet been quantified or characterisation through site investigation and therefore it is not possible to accurately assign a level of sensitivity or importance (we note the table has classified this as low).

We would recommend a site investigation that focuses on particular infrastructure elements, notably turbine excavations, to assess groundwater and geo-environmental conditions.

Table 5.10 ‘groundwater section’, we welcome that groundwater includes recognition of a groundwater assessment covering both quality and quantity as highlighted during the consultation.

We note a discussion of ‘future baseline’ in Sections 5.4.40 - 5.4.42, we welcome this consideration, however without sufficient baseline characterisation at the Site (outlined in our previous response but for reference including but not limited to groundwater depths and fluctuations seasonally, groundwater flow dynamics including flow direction throughout the year, groundwater & surface water / groundwater & ecosystem interactions, quality of the land etc), the impacts of such considerations cannot be accurately determined. Considering the lifecycle of the project (circa 50 years with potential for extension), this assessment into the near and medium future should be looked into for future baseline.

Section 5.6.4 ‘Groundwater (Quality and Quantity)’ - consideration of dewatering requirements during construction, and the quantity and quality impacts of this (impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems and impacts of potential groundwater contaminant distribution) has not been included. We recommend this is included with the planning application.

## 6.1 Battery Energy Storage Systems

The proposed scheme involves the storage of large battery systems containing lithium ion electrolytes and hydrocarbons which have the potential to cause pollution in the event of fire at the site as a result of battery failure.

We note in section 5.7.6 that a Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) will be produced and secured via condition, to ensure all safety concerns around the BESS element of the proposed development are addressed. We note it is intended that water will not be used to extinguish fire but will be used to cool areas adjacent to prevent fire spread. We also note that a clean agent (aerosol) is intended to be used to extinguish the fire and therefore, its noted the water would not contain any chemicals. However, further details have not been provided and therefore we cannot comment on potential environmental impacts.

We are not the expert body to advise as to whether measures proposed by the applicant to minimise the risk of fire, or to suppress a fire at the site are adequate. We recommend that the applicant seek advice from a Battery Energy and Electrical process safety expert and the relevant Fire and Rescue Service in determining whether the proposed measures to minimise the risk of fire, and to suppress a fire at the site are adequate.

You may also wish to consult the below guidance in relation to such matters: Design of containment systems for the prevention of water pollution from industrial incidents

You should be satisfied that in the event of a fire all contaminated firewater can be fully contained on site and cannot enter the wider environment. We advise that measures to avoid pollution from contaminated firewater should be clearly set out by the applicant and provide sufficient detail in support of the planning application. This should include demonstration, to your satisfaction, that:

- Thermal runaway detection equipment, automated alert systems, automated fire suppression systems and planned responses to a fire are adequate in detecting and prevent the spread of fire. The relevant Fire and Rescue Service may advise you on these matters.
- There is sufficient spacing between units to help to prevent further spread of fires;
- Contaminated firewater and foam run-off is prevented from infiltrating the ground or any offsite drainage networks with the use of impermeable surfaces, secondary containment and sealed drainage systems.
- The scheme includes sufficient storage capacity to contain contaminated firewater in the event of a fire. The relevant Fire and Rescue Service may advise you on what they consider to be adequate storage capacity.
- Notwithstanding the wider TAN15 considerations, where the site is proposed within a flood risk area, the risk of fire from battery exposure to a flood event has been avoided, and the proposed method of containing contaminated firewater will operate effectively without the risk of pollution.
- The proposed method of transporting contaminated firewater off-site will be effective, including under the prevailing conditions of a fire at the site.
- Adequate post event cleanup and environmental remediation has been considered and planned.

## 6.2 Decommissioning

We note Section 2.5.2 of the Non-Technical Summary states ‘A decommissioning strategy would be submitted by the Applicant for agreement with the Local Planning Authority’s prior to the decommissioning works taking place, and this is likely to be secured by a suitably worded condition on any planning permission granted. A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan would be produced for this phase. This would set out mitigation measures to be implemented throughout the decommissioning works and would also be secured via a planning condition’. We welcome this and recommend the assessment includes key tasks for decommissioning and estimated costs that should be signed off by the local authority within which the infrastructure will operate.

As part of the decommissioning strategy, if buried materials will not be decommissioned such as cables, and that assumes that all above ground infrastructure is removed, there must be a Buried Cable Risk Assessment as the cables will be left buried in the environment forever, often in water-rich environments with peatland.

We note Table 5.1 of the Environmental Statement Volume 2 states ‘Intrusive geoenvironmental and geotechnical site investigation has not been undertaken at the time of the ES being submitted; however, it is considered that the baseline information obtained to inform this assessment is sufficient to fully assess the likely effect of the Proposed Development for the purpose of EIA’. We continue to recommend that a site investigation be undertaken that focuses on particular infrastructure elements, notably turbine excavations, to assess groundwater and geo-environmental conditions. This is important in order to understand the impact of the development on the hydrogeological dynamics, noting the presence of groundwater springs / issues, surface waters (whether these are groundwater fed is not yet understood) and any groundwater dependent ecosystems).

These would also help to inform upon geotechnical and temporary dewatering that may be required. Given the proposed height of the turbines, deep and spatially extensive foundations are expected. We do not believe that a sufficient and robust assessment of risk and impacts can be undertaken without appropriate site characterisation based on site specific information.

## 7.0 Landscape

Our advice relates to the landscape character and visual amenity of the Bannau Brycheiniog National Park (BBNP) and the Gower National Landscape (NL)[1], and the statutory purpose of these designations to conserve and enhance their natural beauty. We have reviewed the Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement (ES), April 2025 prepared by RSK. In particular:

- ES Volume 2: Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual (LVIA)
- ES Volume 3 Appendices 8.1-8.12
- ES Volume 4: Figures

The proposed development includes 6 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200m, solar photovoltaic (PV) modules (55 MW), and a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Due to the distance between the site and the BBNP and Gower NL, it is unlikely the BESS or solar PV development would impact on the purpose of either designation. Our comments therefore focus on the impact of the proposed wind turbines.

[1] The name for the legally designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

The proposed turbines are located outside of a Pre-Assessed Area (PAA) for Wind Energy in Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (FW). To accord with FW Policy 18, the proposals should not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape, particularly on the setting of the BBNP and Gower NL.

Since our advice at scoping, the number of proposed turbines has reduced from 10 to 6, and the maximum height of the turbines has reduced from 230m to 200m.

7.1 Bannau Brycheiniog National Park

At its closest point, the BBNP is located just over 20km northeast of the site. Effects on the National Park and its Special Qualities are assessed within ES Volume III, Appendix 8.6; the findings are summarised in ES Paragraph 8.9.223.

We note the LVIA reports no greater than **minor adverse effects** on receptors within the BBNP (Not Significant), including in relation to visual amenity receptors, landscape character, and Special Qualities of the National Park.

With reference to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis (Figures 8.3 and 8.5), we note:

- Within the National Park and within 30km of the turbines, visibility of all six turbines at blade tip height is unlikely.
- Blade tip visibility of up to 4 turbines is likely at a limited number of locations around the 30km distance.
- No visibility of any turbines at hub height is expected within the National Park at distances within 30km of the turbines.

VP 15 (Ogof-Ffynnon-Ddu) is the only LVIA viewpoint located within the BBNP and it is within 30km of the proposed turbines in an area where the ZTV indicates no visibility – consequently, the supporting visualisation shows no visibility of the turbines (ES Appendix 8.10).

Within the National Park, the largest area of potential intervisibility lies beyond the 30km radius within the Black Mountain / Mynydd Du. This includes both blade tip and hub height visibility. The LVIA does not include any viewpoints within this area but we accept that impacts resulting from the proposed development at this distance are unlikely to be considered significant. Overall, based on the submitted information, we are satisfied that impacts on National Park receptors are unlikely to be significant.

7.2 Gower National Landscape

At its closest point, the Gower NL is located c.21 km from the site. Effects on the Gower NL are considered within ES Volume III, Appendix 8.6; the findings are summarised in ES Paragraph 8.9.224.

We note the LVIA reports no greater than **minor adverse effects** on receptors within the Gower NL (Not Significant), including in relation to visual amenity receptors, landscape character, and Special Qualities of the NL.

With reference to the ZTV analysis (Figures 8.3 and 8.5), we note:

- Visibility of all six turbines at blade tip height is projected across different parts of the NL at distances within c.23km to 35km (extent of LVIA study area) from the site.

- Within the NL, the extent of visibility of the six turbines at hub height is significantly reduced compared with blade tip visibility.

VP 14 (Mumbles Hill) is the only LVIA viewpoint located within the Gower NL and it is within 25km of the proposed turbines. The supporting visualisations show visibility of five turbines at hub height and blade tip visibility of one turbine (T5) (ES Appendix 8.10). Currently, views from Mumbles Hill across Swansea Bay are characterised by a relatively balanced mixture of natural and built features. Swansea Bay has outstanding integrity as an intertidal landscape[2] and its scenic qualities are complemented by the range of enclosing hills. Although these same views feature substantial urban areas and notable detractors such as the Port Talbot steelworks, the scale of the Bay and the dark backcloth of hills behind has, to a degree, enabled these elements to be absorbed without dominating the natural scenic qualities of the Bay. These qualities provide a positive setting to the National Landscape and contribute to the visual amenity experienced by its visitors.

From Mumbles Hill, industry at Port Talbot is visible in the same field of view as the proposed turbines. However buildings at Port Talbot are backclothed by hills which reduces their visual prominence, with the hills being the dominant feature. The turbines would be visible on the ridgeline above the industrial area, and may attract attention on account of their scale, ridgeline location, and the rotation of turbine blades. Whilst the turbines would add to the presence of detractors in views from Mumbles Hill such as '*the turbines on Mynydd Brombil*'[3], the impact individually or cumulatively is unlikely to be significant due to the existing nature of views from Mumbles Hill, the distance of separation between the turbines and the viewpoint, and the partial screening of the turbines by intervening landform. As this is expected to be the most impacted viewpoint within the NL, we are satisfied with the LVIA conclusion that impacts on receptors within the Gower NL are unlikely to be significant.

We are satisfied with the information provided in the ES and do not require any further information at application.

## 8.0 Flood risk

Our Flood Risk Map confirms the site includes a small area of Zone C*2* of the Development Advice Map (DAM) contained in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004). The Flood Map for Planning identifies the application site to be at risk of flooding and falls into Flood Zone 2 and 3 Rivers.

Given the limited extent of flood risk/location of flood risk shown to be affecting the application site (and in the absence of a flood consequences assessment) we consider the proposals could be acceptable, subject to the developer being made aware of the potential flood risks to these areas.

<u>8.1 Flood Risk Activity Permit</u>

[2] Gower Landscape Character Assessment, 2013

[3] These issues are noted in relation to SCA-9 described in the Carmarthen Bay, Gower and Swansea Bay Local Seascape Character Assessment, 2017 but are also considered relevant to the impact on views from the NL.

Nant y Gadlys is to the north of the site and considered a main river, therefore, any work in or around the river should consider the need for a Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP). More information on obtaining a FRAP can be found here.

**Other Matters**

Please note, if further information is prepared to support an application, it may be necessary for us to change our advice in line with the new information.

Our comments above only relate specifically to matters included on our checklist, *Development Planning Advisory Service: Consultation Topics* (September 2018), which is published on our website. We have not considered potential effects on other matters and do not rule out the potential for the proposed development to affect other interests.

In addition to planning permission, you are advised to ensure all other permits/consents/licences relevant to the development are secured. Please refer to our website for further details.

Further advice on the above matters could be provided prior to your planning application being submitted, however there would be a charge for this service. Additional details are available on our website.

If you have any queries on the above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yn gywir / Yours faithfully,

**Lindy Marshall**
Cynghorydd - Cynllunio Datblygu/Advisor - Development Planning
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales

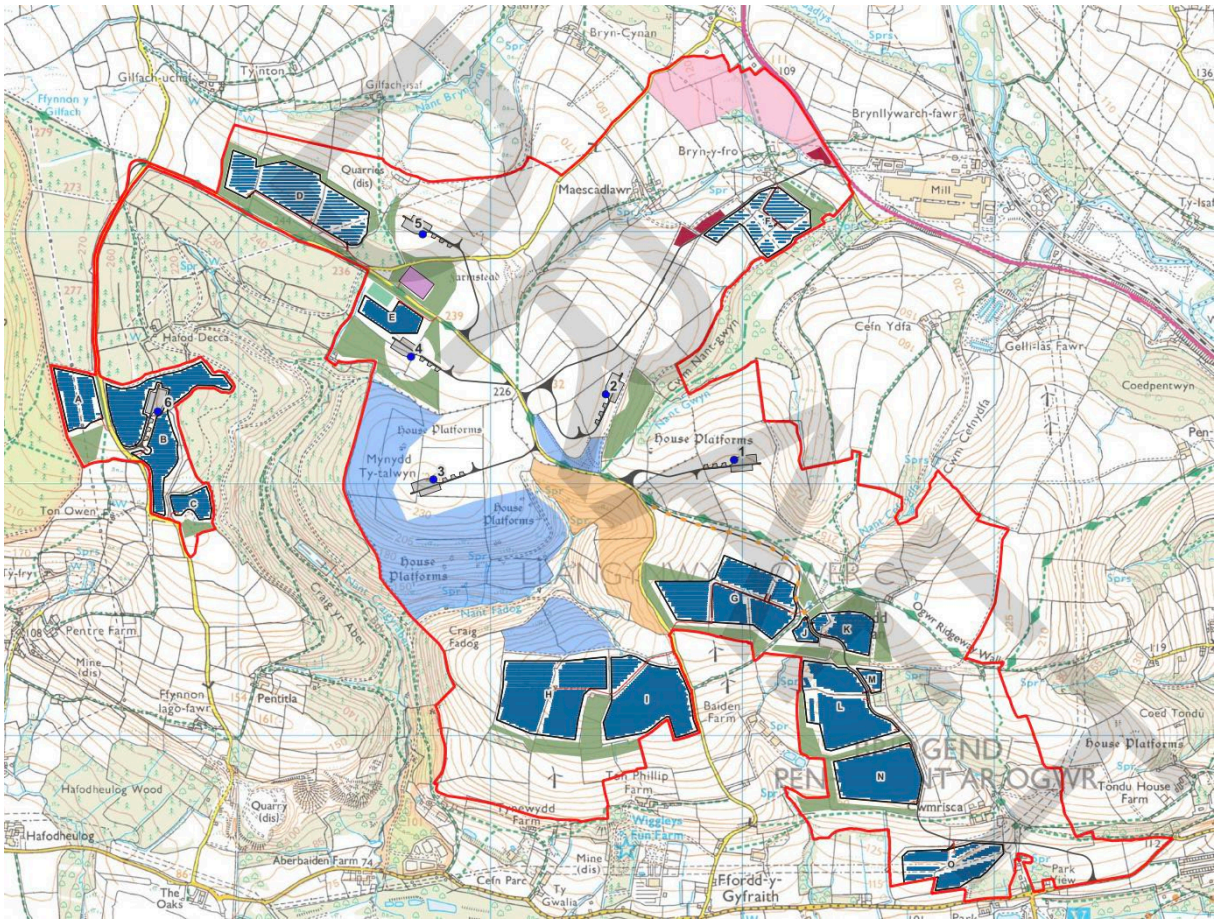
E-bost/E-mail: southeastplanning@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a byddwn yn ymateb yn Gymraeg, heb i hynny arwain at oedi./Correspondence in Welsh is welcomed, and we will respond in Welsh without it leading to a delay.

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# MTT Wind Farm, Solar Farm and BESS

## Pre-App, Draft LVIA Review, Landscape Siting Considerations and Landscape Policy Review




**6th June 2025**

## INTRODUCTION

1. My name is Anne Priscott, I am a chartered landscape architect with 30 years experience and have designed renewable energy schemes and represented renewable energy developers at public inquiries into renewable developments including section 36 electricity act public inquiries in England and National Infrastructure Planning examinations in Wales. I am currently also representing local planning authorities on the local impact aspects of DNS examinations. I have written over 200 LVAs and LVIAs and reviewed many complex major development LVIAs for local planning authorities.

2. I have reviewed the proposals and LVIA for this site at the request of Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend County Boroughs (NPTCBC and BCBC) to address the landscape and visual impact issues relating to the proposed wind farm, solar farm and battery storage development. Through my review I consider the effects of the proposed development upon the landscape and visual receptors and landscape related policy within the confines of the Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend local authority areas only.

3. The proposal is a Development of National Significance (DNS). The LVIA related information has been prepared by Pegasus Ltd.

4. The proposed development is expected to generate up to 98 megawatts (Mw) and comprises the following main elements: 42Mw through 6 Wind turbines (200m to tip), 55Mw of solar installations and 50Mw of BESS and the upgraded of existing and creation of new access tracks.

5. **Future Wales 2040/National Plan** published in February 2021 sets out the overarching policies. **Policy 17** states that in pre-assessed areas the Welsh Government has already modelled the likely impact on the landscape and found them to be capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way and there is a presumption in favour of large-scale development, subject to Policy 18.

6. **Policy 18** states that a DNS will be permitted outside pre-assessed areas for wind development providing the proposal:

- Does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape (particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty).

- The proposal is designed to minimise its visual impact on nearby communities and individual dwellings and a cumulative impact of the proposal with other existing or proposed development is acceptable.

7. This replaced **TAN 8** as the national spatial strategy for wind farm development within the context of PPW 10, now PPW 11. This policy defines strategically pre-assessed areas. The Proposed Development is located outside of a Pre-Assessed Area (PAA) 9 for Wind Energy, as set out on page 94 of Future Wales. The nearest Pre-Assessed Area is to the north-east.

8. The National Plan sets out on page 97 that irrespective of location or scale, the design and micro-siting of proposals must seek to minimise the landscape and visual impact, particularly those in close proximity to homes and tourism receptors. Both within and outside Pre-Assessed Areas, communities should be protected from significant cumulative impacts to avoid unacceptable situations whereby, for example, smaller settlements could be potentially surrounded by large wind schemes.

9. The pre-assessed areas are modelled on the basis of likely impact on the landscape and found that the areas identified capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way and therefore within these areas, there is a presumption in favour of large-scale development, subject to policy 18, which sets out the development should not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape, particularly the settings of national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty, that the design minimises its visual impact on nearby communities and individual dwellings and a cumulative impact of opposing with other existing a proposed development is acceptable.

10. Bridgend local policy SP13 is reasonably supportive of wind turbine development in this part of the borough, subject to the assessment of local impacts and the careful siting so as to avoid unacceptable impacts. The policy is very clear in identifying that within local

search areas: LCA1: Llanqynwyd Rolling Uplands and Forestry and LCA 8:Ogmore Forest and Surrounding Uplands are suitable for wind turbine development and the LCA 12: Newton Down Limestone Plateau for solar, all subject to the above qualifications. The policy is not supportive of both solar and wind in the same areas.

11. A number of studies have been undertaken that underpin the Local Plan and the development policies set out within it. These evidence-base studies form a key part of the landscape analysis underpinning this report. The site straddles the border between Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend, with the majority of the site being within Bridgend.

12. NPT and Bridgend produced a scoping consultation response and set out a number of points in relation to issues with the methodology proposed, including the number of viewpoints and their locations, and issues relating to the actual ability of the landscape to accommodate the development as proposed. Since scoping the number of turbines has been reduced from 10 to 6. The height of these turbines, at 200m to tip, would all be the same.

## Major development in terms of scale and impacts: Evaluation of the proposals

13. The first point to record is that this is a **major development in terms of scale and complexity**, and in this regard offers many challenges form each of the three main components and the connecting infrastructure.

14. **Wind turbines**: The challenges include that the proposed 200m height of the turbines is large in scale and could impact significantly on both landscape and visual receptors. Early in my commission I discussed impacts with the applicants and through a joint site visit to all of the nearest properties in spring 2025 I ascertained that no dwellings likely to experience impacts on residential amenity that would fail to pass the Lavender Test. This gives an element of comfort.

15. However, understanding the nature of likely cumulative impacts with other schemes on long-distance walking routes and cherished places, such as Margam Park is key.

16. Initially I had concerns that the scale of the turbines proposed in terms of height has the potential for turbines on this site to be out of scale with the landform on which they sit.

17. An important point that I have given due consideration is the positioning of individual turbines whether they would produce an appropriate overall scheme in terms of how they are viewed in the landscape. I consider that whilst generally the proposed development is larger proportionately than the scale of the landscape, my opinion is that the turbines are well-positioned in the landscape and that overall, in landscape terms, the proposals can be accommodated as a stand-alone scheme.

18. The long-distance Ridgeway Walk runs along the ridge through this proposed development and is a highly valued route that affords users long-range views across to the parallel ridges of high land to the north and to the coast and as far as Exmoor to the south. These views are afforded along a number of kilometres providing rare and spectacular experiences. The users of this and other long-distance paths are highly susceptible to changes that would impact on the views afforded and therefore highly sensitive to change. Near-range views would be afforded of the wind turbines for a substantial length of the route along the ridge and the proposed turbines would be in close proximity. The change, whilst significant, would still enable these long-range views to be appreciated and therefore the visitor experience not changed to such a great degree to being about an unacceptable effect.

19. **Solar Arrays**: The solar arrays bring greater challenges. The proposed arrays are spatially spread out into the surrounding landscape, in close proximity to the turbines and in areas that are not physically related to the turbines. As currently proposed, the way the scheme has been designed, to be so spread out in this landscape, creates the perception of the proliferation of development that would bring about unacceptable landscape and visual impacts.

20. The changes in view and visual context will make this a far less attractive place to walk and bring about impacts on the long-distance Ridgeway Walk users and raise further substantial and significant visual impacts.

21. The character of the landscape in these different areas is rural and predominantly pastoral with forestry, but the land itself is heavily dissected and geologically complex and therefore, in terms of siting modular elements at a field-scale, the landscape is too complex to be able to accommodate the proposals successfully.

22. The LPA have significant concerns in this regard and will object on landscape and visual grounds to the solar elements if this scheme is taken forward.

23. As an overarching observation, the woodland planting shown is located to screen the solar and BESS and turbine foundation parts of the development. I consider that this is the wrong approach. If the development is appropriate, arbitrary screening should not be required. What I seek to see is well-planned landscape enhancement and mitigation of discordant elements by re-siting or removal from the scheme, not by screening. There are (broadly) six separate areas of arrays. Taking the arrays field by field I have the following observations:

24. **A, B & C**: This part of the scheme lies in NPT. I have no concerns with the actual siting of the arrays. They relate to the forestry land appear to be well-sited. The configuration of the woodland planting needs further refinement so that post-development the landscape patterns created respond well to the landform and forestry and inherent field patterns. Currently they respond to electricity and scheme infrastructure. Consider selecting species that can be accommodated under the overhead lines without the need to leave clear gaps that create discordant patterns.

25. **D**: Whilst screened from longer-range views to the south by the adjacent forestry, this array sits on upper north-facing slopes and is close to the Ridgeway Walk.

26. I note that there will be significant changes in view and in the foreground of views of T5. Array D will block the long-range views to the uplands to the north for a walker for a duration /distance of over 600m.

27. The proposed woodland screening would introduce an incongruous element into the landscape in perpetuity that will exacerbate this impact. The walker will become enclosed by woodland to the north and the forestry to the south, thus creating a tunnel

experience where an open ridgetop character is highly valued. The impacts would be substantial and adverse and permanent. My advice is to remove this entire area from the scheme.

28. As a fall-back, the applicants could model moving the solar farther to the north so that no elements are visible from the Ridgeway Walk even in winter. However, this would have consequences for long-range views from the north looking back towards the south from the north of Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley that are also highly sensitive to change.

29. **E**: Again, whilst screened from longer-range views to the south by the adjacent forestry, this array sits on upper south-facing slopes/narrow ridge top and is adjacent to the Ridgeway Walk. There will be significant changes in view and in the foreground of views of T4 and T5. I advise that this element can be accommodated as a stand-alone element, but that the cumulative effects with other elements of this complex scheme mean that this is a small area of solar that adds to the complexity of the resultant impacts on highly sensitive viewers. The woodland planting would introduce an incongruous element into the landscape in perpetuity, not just for the 50-year life of the consent, and needs careful re-designing so as to create appropriate long-term landscape patterns or should be removed from the proposals. When on site on 5th June with the applicant's agents the magnitude of change that this woodland would being was very evidently seen. The views north from the Ridgeway Walk of the coast and Exmoor would be blocked impacting significantly upon the walkers' experience.

30. **F**: As a stand-alone element this is predominantly screened from most views by the adjacent riparian woodland and longer-range view interruption by forestry to the north-east, this array sits on north-facing slopes and this is counter-intuitive. There are a number of public rights of way in this area that are difficult to navigate. There will be limited changes in view and in this regard the scheme can be accommodated here without the perception of significant visual impacts.

31. I consider this would be a better location for the BESS (discussed in more detail in this report).

32. I advise that this element can be accommodated as a stand-alone element, but that the this will add to the overarching perception of the proliferation of solar developments in the landscape. The woodland planting would introduce a compatible element into the and is likely to create appropriate long-term landscape patterns.

33. **G, H & I**: I have less concerns with the actual siting of the arrays in this group of field-scale parcels. They appear to be well-sited. The configuration of the woodland planting around G needs further refinement so that post-development the landscape patterns created respond well to the landform and inherent field patterns. Currently the woodland shown around G appears to be designed to screen the solar arrays rather than provide long-term landscape enhancement. This mitigation needs to be re-designed to only enhance long-term landscape patterns and not to screen views.

34. **J & K**: The landscape character and resultant patterns created in this part of the scheme is really complex. There are important cultural heritage aspects and the valley form between areas of ridge mean that I consider that J and the western part of K should be removed from the scheme. The configuration of the woodland planting needs further refinement so that post-development the landscape patterns created respond well to the landform and inherent field patterns. Currently the woodland shown around K in particular appears to be designed to screen the solar arrays rather than provide long-term landscape enhancement. In the long-term the woodland would obscure the field pattern, creating an adverse landscape impact.

35. **L, M & N**: No concerns with the actual siting of the arrays. Appear to be well-sited. Again, the same comments apply, the configuration of the woodland planting needs further refinement so that post-development the landscape patterns created respond well to the landform and inherent field patterns. Currently they respond to the scheme not the receiving landscape.

36. **O**: No concerns with the actual siting of the arrays. Appear to be well-sited. Again, the same comments apply, the configuration of the woodland planting needs further refinement so that post-development the landscape patterns created respond well to the landform and inherent field patterns. Currently they respond to electricity and

scheme infrastructure. Consider selecting species that can be accommodated under the overhead lines without the need to leave clear gaps that create discordant patterns. Look at the character of the adjoining fields to the west for visual clues as to how to make this work better with the inherent landscape patterns present.

37. **Solar overarching conclusion**: The landscape does not have the capacity for all of the solar elements shown in the pre-application plans. The development as shown currently would lead to the over proliferation of solar in particular, creating discordant images and impacting unacceptably on highly sensitive receptors. The advice from the LPA is to remove the most impactful parts of the scheme, namely **parcels D, E, F, J and K**. Parcels J & K may be perceived as being less impactful in terms of proliferation and impacts on the users of the Ridgeway Walk in particular if D, E and F are removed. The screening tree and shrub planting also needs a dramatic re-design so that long-range and other highly valued views are not blocked and disrupted and to design the scheme to work with and enhance the inherent landscape patterns rather than to screen this badly designed development.

38. **BESS**: The battery storage element of the scheme is located on the top of the ridge and gives me the greatest concerns because it has an industrial character that is at odds with the rurality of the site. I consider that this would be better located near to solar arrays at F, to the north, or in one of the more visually isolated locations. My recommendation after my site visit on 5th June 2025 remains that this is moved. In addition, there is insufficient information on the **detail of the BESS development** including an absence of engineering drawings, for an assessment to be made of the impacts the below ground works will have on the ground and where the earth removed from the site will be placed / stored / disposed. This is a notable shortcoming and needs to be resolved prior to submission of the final documents. The submission of 1:100 scale cross sections will assist in this regard.

39. **Access**: The new tracks will bring about their own impacts. The ones that give me most concern are those located close to the / physically impacting on the Ridgeway Walk. The tracks west of G give the greatest concerns. These should be re-located because they will impact significantly on both landscape and visual receptors.

## LVIA Review

40. The LVIA has a topic-based structure broadly appropriate to a scheme of this scale and complexity. The following section sets out brief notes, topic-by topic, highlighting parts that require updating before the PAC submission. As an overarching series of comments:

41. Appendix 8.8 and 8.9 both contain the residential amenity assessment and the viewpoint assessment that should be at 8.8 is missing. Appendix 8.8 has been sent to me by the applicants but will need re-issuing for other responders to view..

42. The baseline descriptions of the landscape and views along linear routes and from point receptors are very clear and well-articulated. This is pleasing to read. However, the way the LVIA is structured makes it difficult to untangle the different effects, and there are some issues with the methodology selected and how this is applied.

43. The assessors have used a five-point scale: very high to very low. Whilst theoretically this is acceptable, the reality is that they have not identified any very high value, susceptibility, sensitivity, magnitudes of change or magnitudes of effect throughout the LVIA. For example, the matrix of significance (Table 8.5), re-printed for ease of reference below, uses this five-point scale. The resultant LVIA records no very high magnitude of changes.

44. The methodology at Vol II Appendix 8.1 sets out the criteria for a very high magnitude of landscape change being: *the total loss or alteration to existing landscape features; introduction of dominant new features into the landscape; a very major change to the key physical and/or perceptual attributes of the landscape.* On the basis of the scale used I would expect the users of the Ridgeway Walk to be very highly sensitive and the impact to be very high magnitude creating a major / substantial adverse effect. Effectively a four-point scale has been used. The criteria for a very high magnitude of visual change is: *a change in view that has a dominating or overbearing influence on the overall view*.

**Table 8.5 Matrix of significance**

| | | Magnitude of change | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very High | High | Medium | Low | Very Low |
| Sensitivity | Very High | Major | Major | Moderate Major | Moderate | Moderate Minor |
| | High | Major | Major | Moderate | Moderate Minor | Minor |
| | Medium | Moderate Major | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate Minor | Minor |
| | Low | Moderate | Moderate Minor | Moderate Minor | Minor | Minor / Negligible |
| | Very Low | Moderate Minor | Minor | Minor | Minor/ Negligible | Negligible |

45. My opinion is that the authors have set the barre too high, and it would be better to go back to GLVIA3 and reconsider the basis for this assessment approach, and revert to a four-point scale, omitting the very high category. At para 5.49 GLVIA3: *Judgements are needed about the size or scale of change in the landscape that is likely to be experienced as a result of each effect. This should be described, and also categorised on a verbal scale that distinguishes the amount of change but is not overly complex. For example, the effect of both loss and addition of new features may be judged as major, moderate, minor or none, or other equivalent words. The judgements should, for example, take account of*:

- *the extent of existing landscape elements that will be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape – in some cases this may be quantified;*

- *the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either by removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones – for example, removal of hedges may change a small-scale, intimate landscape into a large-scale, open one, or introduction of new buildings or tall structures may alter open skylines;*

- *whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character*.

46. The matrix needs to be re-configured such that a medium magnitude of change / sensitivity with a high magnitude of change / sensitivity leads to a moderate to major effect not a moderate effect etc. The approach taken in the LVIA leads to confusion and the miss-representation of the magnitude and significance of effects. I have set out a few examples below to illustrate these issues.

**Landscape Impacts.**

47. The LVIA records (para 8.9.17-18) the value of the receiving landscape, the CYNONVS473 - Mynydd Baedan visual and sensory layer to be high, high susceptibility and high sensitivity. This is agreed.

48. The magnitude of change is recorded at para 8.9.20 as medium and resultant effect moderate. However, at paragraph 8.9.26 the author records: *Overall, the effects on CYNONVS473 - Mynydd Baedan during the operation phase are judged to be **major** and **significant**, with the effects on the southern half of the aspect area, which covers the Site, being direct effects and the effects on the northern parts of the aspect area beyond the Site being indirect effects*.

49. The LVIA identified significant construction and operational stage landscape effects on CYNONVS473 - Mynydd Baedan, the receiving landscape, to 5km, (para 8.7.22-24). In the NTS at chapter 16 (pdf page 12) the tables record moderate adverse (significant). I cannot work out, on the basis of my experience of visiting turbine, solar and BESS sites during both construction and operation, why the magnitude of changes would be lower during the construction period than during operation. The construction stages bring about considerable disruption to the landscape and to views and are accompanied by audible effects and movement that add to the effects perceived by those in the landscape.

50. I consider that the magnitude should be high or very high on the five-point scale used, and the effect would be major. This distance of 5km seems reasonable. However, the assessment of impacts in chapter 8 is very hard to follow and I am concerned that the effects of the development have been under reported through muddling of data.

51. At this stage in the local planning authorities responding to the draft submission documents I am highlighting a few issues and areas where the reporting needs to be simplified and reconciled. However, these errors are peppered throughout the LVIA.

**Visual Impacts.**

52. The same issues apply to the assessment of visual effects. The LVIA identified significant construction and operational stage effects on residential receptors, users of PRoW and road users up to 3 km from the Site boundary. (para 8.7.20-22) This seems close-rage considering that the users of the Ridgeway Walk and the residential receptors should be assessed on the basis of high sensitivity. But para 8.7.25 identifies that these will reduce to 1km with mitigation from tree planting. I do not agree with this conclusion and with the premiss that screening should be engaged.

53. For the Ridgeway Walk, high sensitivity is set out (para 8.9.107) agreed. Table 8.12 sets out that:

| Receptor (distance to site, route length) | Sensitivity | Construction and Decommissioning | | | Operation Year 1 | | | Operation Year 15 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Magnitude of Change | Level of Effect | Significant residual effect? | Magnitude of Change | Level of Effect | Significant residual effect? | Magnitude of Change | Level of Effect | Significant residual effect? |
| Ogwr Ridgeway Walk - section through Site (3-4 km) | High | High | **Major** | **Yes** | High | **Major** | **Yes** | High | **Major** | **Yes** |
| Ogwr Ridgeway Walk - sections within 5 km of Site | High | Medium | Moderate | No | High-Medium | **Major-Moderate** | **Yes** | High-Medium | **Major-Moderate** | **Yes** |

54. I consider that the methodology flaws are hampering the clear determination of effects. The magnitude during construction would be higher than during operation because of the additional disruptions to the walker's experience. High + high = major, High + medium should be moderate-major, not moderate.

55. For the section 5-10km distant Table 8.12 records high sensitivity and low magnitude of change being slight. By my methods this should be moderate, and by the Matrix (see extract above) the resultant effect should be moderate-minor.

56. These errors continue into the cumulative assessment.

**Cumulative assessment**:

57. The baseline is again very well described.

58. Minor but important factual point: The Eirlys Solar Farm is not consented. It is still at the pre-planning stage.

59. **Conclusions**: As an overarching observation, the LVIA assessment contains a large volume of data that has been collected. The quality of analysis of that data and the format in which it is presented has an influence on how effects are quantified and presented and on how conclusions are drawn. Resolving the issues with the methodology and the transcribing of effects set out above needs to be done as a priority, and then this will start to read as a well-assessed document. The bones are strong, the flesh needs tweaking.

60. The scoping consultation report suggested a study area out to 35km with an inner 20km study area. I feel the application would benefit from a 5-7.5km detailed study area for both the solar and the wind turbines with 5/7.5km bare ground ZTVs (and surface model ZTVs if the consultants with to add these). By being supported by mapping information at a more detailed scale the reader will get closer in to understanding effects at this key threshold of significance area. Using a 1:25,000 base map will also make the project much more readily understood in terms of the geographic locations of potential imapcts.

61. The need to possibly divert parts of / interrupt usage of the route of the Ridgeway Walk and the impact this will have on the quality of walking experience and the historic relationship between this walking route and the landscape is not fully evaluated. The application is complex covering three main energy generation / storage elements. It might be easier to break down the assessments from Chaper 15 into the solar + BESS and the wind. Then have scenario 0 being the combined effects in the cumulative assessment. Then the overall effects will be more clearly presented, and I would hope a lot of the confusion would be resolved.

62. Delete para 8.12.123 – balancing planning arguments should not be in the LVIA.

### Special Landscape Areas

63. T1 and solar arrays in field parcels A, B & C are located within SLA 4 Margam. The assessment of effects in Appendix 8.5 identifies significant effects not carried through to the NTS tables at chapter 16. The effects need to be broken down into magnitude of change, sensitivity of receptor and combined magnitude of effect so that a reader can understand how the conclusions presented have been drawn.

### Margam Historic Park and Garden

64. The effect on the setting of the Margam Historic Park and Garden and associated visitors to the Country Park forms a key consideration of effects on highly sensitive landscape and visual receptors. Views of two turbines will be afforded, and they will contribute to cumulative effects experienced through the park through the Y Bryn, Eirlys and other developments. The greatest combined impacts will be from the upper parkland, near the Bro stone, and for users of the long-distance paths crossing this well used plateau.

Anne Priscott (CMLI) June 2025

**From:** Joanna Berlyn
**To:** Joanna Berlyn
**Subject:** FW: Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park - Revised Landscape Design
**Date:** 14 November 2025 22:24:46
**Attachments:** image001.png
image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

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**From:** Lee Evans [redacted]
**Sent:** 04 August 2025 12:55
**To:** Sally Phillips <s[redacted]>
**Cc:** Rhodri Davies <[redacted]>; Anne Priscott <[redacted]>; Katie Symmonds <[redacted]>; Joanna Berlyn <[redacted]>; Leslie Walker <[redacted]>; Daniela Foote <[redacted]>; Rhodri Davies <[redacted]>; Moira Lucas <[redacted]>; Claire Hamm <[redacted]>
**Subject:** FW: Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park - Revised Landscape Design

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Sally,

Please see comments forwarded onto myself from Anne ahead of tomorrows meeting. Apologies I have not had time to refine or alter them in anyway following my leave period and I will be in meetings for the remainder of most of today but I wanted them brought to your attention ahead of tomorrows meeting for yourselves to digest as soon as possible.

See you tomorrow,

Lee.

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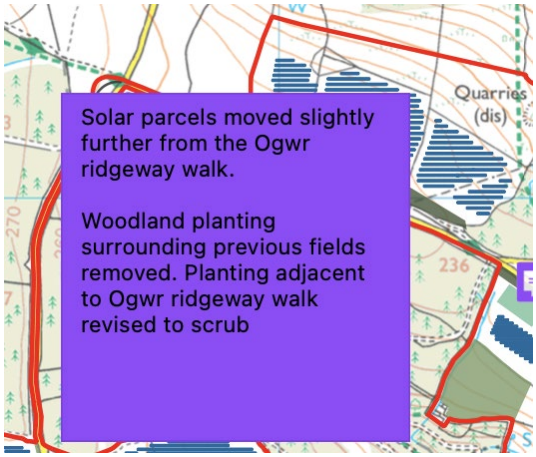
**From:** Anne Priscott <[redacted]
**Sent:** 01 August 2025 13:26
**To:** Lee Evans <L[redacted]>
**Cc:** Rhodri Davies <[redacted]k>
**Subject:** Re: Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park - Revised Landscape Design

**Rhybudd:** E-bost allanol yw hwn - sy wedi dod o sefydliad/unigolyn y tu allan i'r Cyngor. Byddwch yn wyliadwrus wrth glicio ar ddolenni neu agor atodiadau.
**Caution:** This is an external email and did not originate from within the Council. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

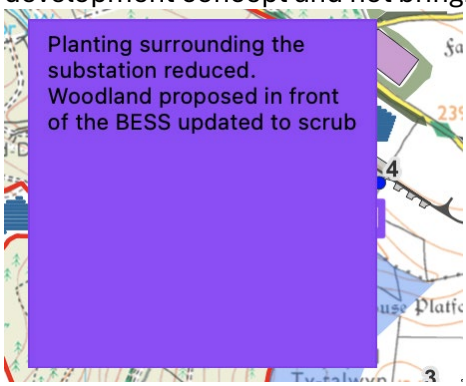
Dear Lee
Thank you for your email. I hope you have had a good holiday.

Whilst I welcome the changes made, I would also add that I would still like the developer to go further and resolve outstanding issues to help with minimising effects. So far, the changes made do not cross this landscape threshold. I have set out more detail below.

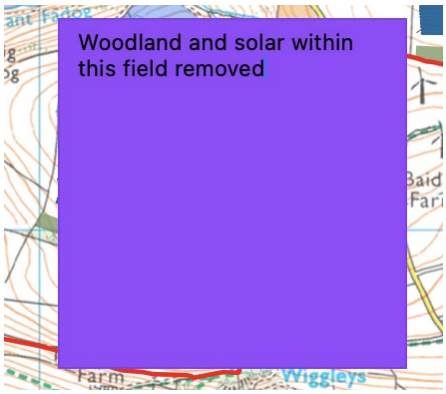
- This part of the development brings concerns from a visual perspective because the panels, at 3m high would screen views of the distant skyline that are particularly highly valued by users of the long-distance path. We need to see a bare ground ZTV that demonstrates how the changes will impact on views. The scrub/shrubs instead of woodland do not assist and should not be included. They will grow to over eye level at c 1.5-2m and remove the view that is valued.




- I have asked several developers, and they all tell me, inc REW project managers building out recently consented schemes, that the BESS can be, and in many scenarios is better being linked to the solar and put in individual fields with the panels. I continue to object to the BESS being on the top of the hill. The removal of woodland is welcomed but replacement with scrub will alter landscape patterns and is about screening a bad development concept and not bringing landscape benefits.



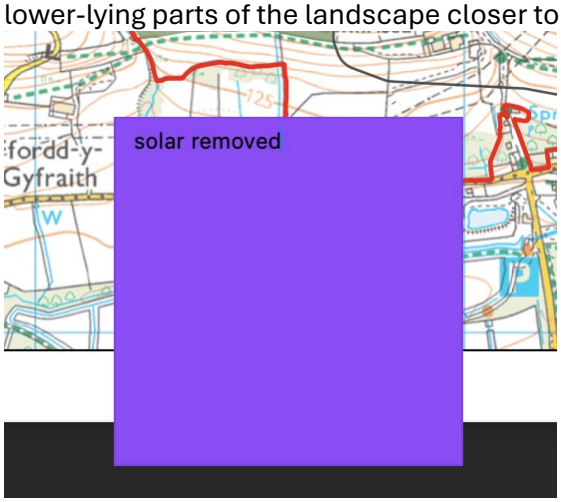

- Welcomed




- Welcomed




- This change is welcomed; however, it was not the most impactful part of the proposals, but will help with removal of some of the perception of proliferation. Ironically, they have removed the solar from what is probably the most accommodating part of the landscape on these more disrupted lower-lying parts of the landscape closer to the electricity infrastructure.




- Substantial issues remain. Please see attached diagram where I set out my original concerns.
- I would like to see the solar and BESS removed from the ridge at D & E. These are impactful on landscape and visual receptors. The developer will argue that from the viewpoints the impact is not so bad; but when you are on the ground and experience the change from the whole Ridge way walk route and the local landscape with strong evidence of time-depth, the impacts are too high.

- They haven't addressed my access concerns.
- Overall, we still have the proliferation of developments across the landscape and this spreading out adds to the impact. I really do not like this scheme in terms of how the solar and BESS impact on landscape and views.
- Happy still with the wind turbines.
- Uncomfortable over the cumulative impact of the solar, BESS and turbines introducing too complex a series of views and landscape impacts on this simple upland highly valued landscape.

Kind regards, Anne

**anne priscott associates ltd**
chartered landscape architect
-
Oxhayne House • Ford Street
Wellington • Somerset • TA21 9PE
01823 660868 | [redacted]
[redacted]
www.annepriscott.co.uk

Closest properties visited - no impacts on residential amenity from wind turbines as currently proposed.

Site visit identified surface undulations / earthworks in the tree planting area - possibly building platforms or other CH interest. Check site constraints.

This area of solar appears unresolved in terms of relationship to forestry on the southern side and disconnect from other solar areas. Consider relocating to a south-facing field. Also, removing would help minimise cumulative impacts with turbines on residents to the north.

North-facing solar appears counter-intuitive in this locaiton. Consider moving the BESS here.

Remove BESS and solar from this open and exposed part of the ridge

The current layout shows track upgrading - assumed to be to abnormal load standard - on the Ridgeway Walk. This causes concerns. Please consider alternative access arrangements to avoid the visual, perceptual and landscape character impacts.

J/K/G compartments converge on earthworks area and PROW meeting / crossing points - looks unresolved in design terms and landscape and visual impacts could be minimised

No major concerns re solar or the turbine position, woodland planting under overhead lines - select spp with care to create naturalistic character without the need for linear gaps under the wires.

possible alternative access point

Suggest you look at historic maps when designing woodland mitigation. The development is proposed for 40 years and I would not like to see woodland patterns created that are for screening purposes that do not enhance landscape character. Reinforcement of walls and historic field patterns is more appropriate than tree planting where the field pattern is clearly identifiable on historic maps, especially around historic earthworks.

The historic maps show considerable earthworks in this area - careful site design needs to take this into account to not damage landsacpe patterns or character.

Legend
- Site Boundary
- Turbine Locations
- Micro-Siting Areas
- Track Layout
- Northern Access Passing Places
- Temporary Construction Compounds
- BESS Earthworks Cut
- BESS Earthworks Fill
- BESS Platform
- Earthworks Cut
- Earthworks Fill
- Hardstandings
- Substation Earthworks Cut
- Substation Earthworks Fill
- Substation Platform
- Ecology Mitigation (Birds)
- Ecology Mitigation (Fungi)
- Ecology Mitigation (Marsh Frit)
- Landscape Woodland Planting
- Solar Parcel Fences
- Solar Panels
- Temporary Track
- Solar Track
- Inverters - Transformers
- Sections of PROW

25" 1890's OS Map

TITLE:
Figure X
Draft Layout Plan

**From:** Joanna Berlyn
**To:** Joanna Berlyn
**Subject:** FW: MTT - Landscape Meeting 26/8/25
**Date:** 14 November 2025 22:23:13
**Attachments:** image002.png
image006.png
image007.png
image008.png

[redacted]

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Hi Jo,

Apologies for the delay.

We have now had the chance to consider your additional information/potential revisions and our observation/comments are as follows (guided largely by our Specialist Landscape advisor), following last week's meet:

Firstly we welcome the amendments and changes made and thank you for the positive approach adopted here in working with the LPA.

Access:

1. It is noted that the Tondu bridge is still a sticking point. A pre submission run may have helped in this case but the reasons and status of the application/timescales are acknowledged.
2. 7 major access points run along the ridge from the road. It has been set out that the legal advice received by yourselves, that you have to show bell mouths and couldn't present options – It is appreciated that this is the case and you have to assess the worst case. A condition that no commencement takes place before this is resolved could address this.
3. Sally set out that as part of the DNS they are seeking to agree conditions – this is a key one.
4. On landscape grounds the southern route (as shown in Jo's Email of the 26/08/2025) would be slightly better in our view, but this is not a stumbling block if the northern route was utilised – particularly given the overall changes made to the scheme.

Turbines:

1. We remain happy with the turbine layout.
2. No concerns over residential amenity.
3. No cumulative concerns with other wind developments – It is noted that there are 3 smaller turbines to the south and Y Bryn to the west (decision likely in October).

Relocation of sub-station:

1. We welcome the move. Substation structures can be somewhat incongruous, but the new location works better than the previous – it would have been quite stark against the skyline and interrupt ridge-to-ridge views from the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk.
2. It will need to be surrounded by a metal fence compound, not a think of beauty but a necessity.
3. The submission will need a bit more information on how this is accessed which is likely to open to the road and so it will be very visible.

Solar

1. Much better all round.
2. The removal of parcel D from the northside of the ridge is welcomed and makes an appreciable difference to the ridge experience.
3. Appreciate the new area D on the south side of the ridge is adjacent to the sub-station and will be dwarfed by this. On balance it is better located than before so a good change.

BESS

4. Removal is welcomed. It just didn't fit in this landscape. This is a positive.

Planting /mitigation:

5. Scrub is not characteristic of this landscape in the locations tended. This needs to be changed to hedge planting.
6. Much happier with the woodland planting. It now responds to the landscape rather than being screening that would look out of place.

We trust the above is of assistance and will allow matters to move forward.

Kind Regards,

Lee

(Mr.) Lee Evans BSc, MSc
Prif Swyddog Cynllunio |Principal Planning Officer
Gyfarwyddiaeth Cymunedau |
Communities Directorate
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr |
Bridgend County Borough Council
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**We welcome correspondence in Welsh. Please let us know if your language choice is Welsh.**

**From:** Joanna Berlyn
**To:** Joanna Berlyn
**Subject:** FW: CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park
**Date:** 27 January 2026 16:08:48

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**From:** Lee Evans <[redacted]>
**Sent:** 02 July 2025 13:28
**To:** Joanna Berlyn <[redacted]>
**Subject:** FW: CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park [Filed 02 Jul 2025 14:07]

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Hi Jo,

Positive comments from PROW Officer just received.....

Hi Lee,

Thank you for your emails dated 13th April, 13th May 18th June 2005 regarding the above planning application.

Firstly, I must apologise for the delay in replying, however, I trust that the following information will be of assistance to you.

The Rights of Way team have now had an opportunity to consider the documents associated with planning application and would advise that the public rights of way across the development site have clearly been considered throughout the development process. In fact, as is noted in the documents, there have been a number of meetings between the developer and the Rights of Way team. In addition the developers representatives also attended a recent meeting of the Bridgend Local Access Forum.

As a result of those meetings the proposed development will not impact on any of the public rights of way crossing the site meaning there will be no requirement for any paths to be permanently diverted. It has also been agreed that the developer will provide a financial contribution via a s.106 Agreement for enhancements to the rights of way network across the site. The amount of funding still has to be determined.

In addition the developer has agreed to provide an Access Management Plan which will need to be agreed by the County Borough Council and Neath Port Talbot CBC prior to construction and operation.

In light of the above I can confirm that the Rights of Way team would have no objection to the proposed development subject to the proposed financial contribution for improvements to the rights of way network and the Access Management Plan being covered by relevant conditions.

I trust that the above information will be of assistance to you, however, should you have any queries just let me know.

I have copied Tim and Lucy into this email in case you do have any queries as I will be away for almost a week from tomorrow

Regards

Andrew

Andrew Mason
Rheolwr Hawliau Tramwy | Rights of Way Manager
Y Gyfarwyddiaeth Cymunedau | Communities Directorate
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr | Bridgend County Borough Council

Ffôn/Phone: (01656) 642537

E-bost/Email: [redacted]
Gwefan/ Website: www.bridgend.gov.uk

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**From:** Joanna Berlyn
**To:** Joanna Berlyn
**Subject:** FW: CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park
**Date:** 27 January 2026 16:12:39

---

**From:** Lee Evans <[redacted]>
**Sent:** 02 July 2025 15:24
**To:** Joanna Berlyn <[redacted]>
**Subject:** FW: CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

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Jo,

Our ecologist Jess has confirmed.....

*NPT and I are in agreement that there isn't a great deal to provide in depth comments on thus far in terms of ecology. There is more work to be done as indicated in the submitted documentation. With that being said, I welcome proposals to mitigate the likely effects to the ecological features and species using the site as a result of the development and to secure an appropriate net benefit to biodiversity, and once we have the detail on these we will be able to provide further, more in-depth comments.*

Moira has also commented she will try to provide comments asap.

Regards,

*Lee.*

(Mr.) Lee Evans BSc, MSc
Prif Swyddog Cynllunio |Principal Planning Officer
Gyfarwyddiaeth Cymunedau |
Communities Directorate
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr |
Bridgend County Borough Council
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**From:** Joanna Berlyn
**To:** Joanna Berlyn
**Subject:** FW: CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park
**Date:** 27 January 2026 16:11:01

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**From:** Lee Evans <[redacted]>
**Sent:** 16 July 2025 15:55
**To:** Joanna Berlyn <[redacted]>
**Subject:** RE: CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

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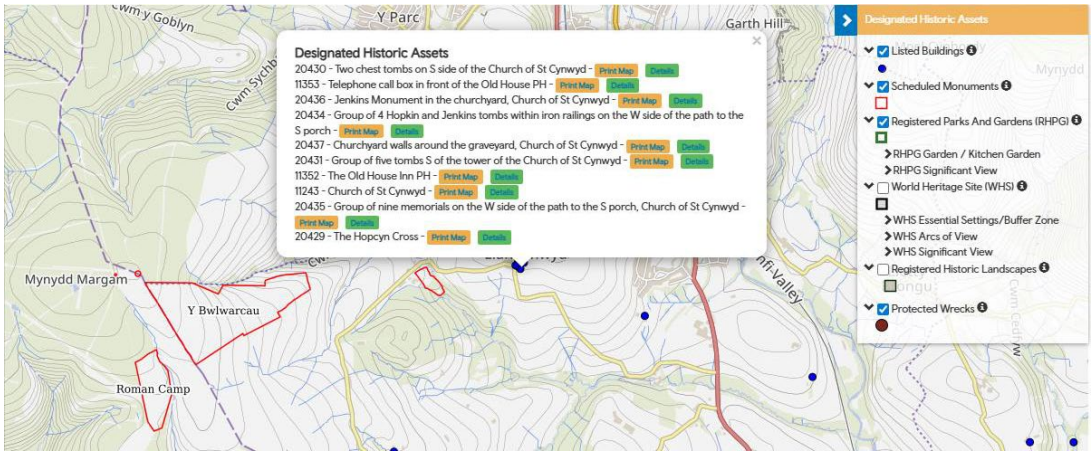
HI Jo,

Moira has raised the following comments (apologies for the delay) on the current proposals that appear to echo Annes concerns to some degree.

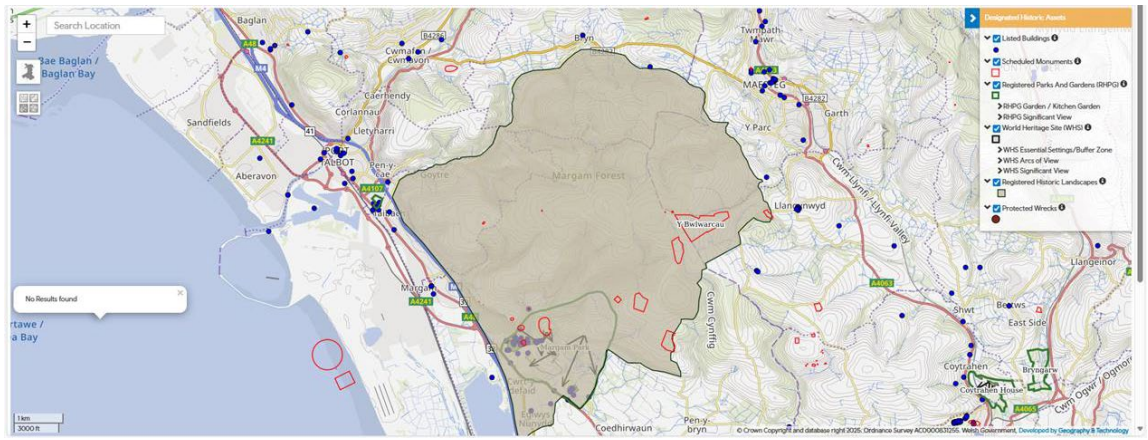
Conservation initial comments:

My overarching concerns are the physical and visual impact on the historic sites of Llangwynwyd, Coytrehen and Tondu in respect of transport movement, vibration, visual glare from large areas of solar panels, physical and visual impact on green landscape to be used for storage containers in considerable numbers,

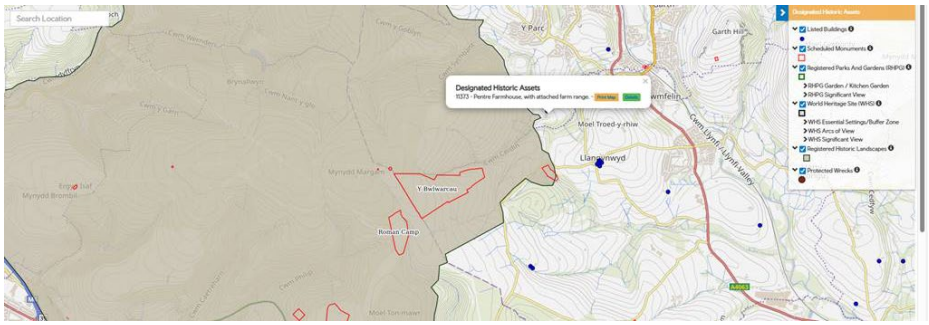
Extract below from Cadws' map and key. The list refers to the historic structures just in Llangwynyd.The blue dots indicate alllistings




The following map shows the extent of the Registered Historic Landscape:




Also the setting of Pentre Farm will be impacted on.




I have concerns over the scale of vehicles travelling on roads that were shown to us, that in part, are single track roads.

Whilst I appreciate the need for each country to generate its own energy, the use of green field sites that form part of historic landscapes, should not be the first choice of implementing schemes, that currently will be switched off due to lack of generated energy, being stored. Similarly, 40 odd shipping containers to act as battery storage on green field sites is both visually and physically harmful.

There must be less sensitive sites that can be used?

From a heritage and historic landscape perspective, this is very difficult to support for any approval.

Kind Regards,

Lee.

(Mr.) Lee Evans BSc, MSc
Prif Swyddog Cynllunio |Principal Planning Officer
Gyfarwyddiaeth Cymunedau |
Communities Directorate
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr |
Bridgend County Borough Council
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**From:** Lee Evans
**To:** Joanna Berlyn
**Subject:** FW: CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park
**Date:** 30 June 2025 13:18:37
**Attachments:** image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

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Hi Jo,

Please see attached below Highway's Officer comments as discussed.

Moira (Conservation) had unplanned leave towards the end of last week and she is prioritising the Appeal for the demolition of the building in Maesteg Con Area for the Foel Trawsnat Windfarm to be honest which is due Tuesday. Although hopefully you had a good gage of her views and issues during the site visit we undertook with her early in the year.

Kind Regards,

Lee

(Mr.) Lee Evans BSc, MSc
Prif Swyddog Cynllunio |Principal Planning Officer
Gyfarwyddiaeth Cymunedau |
Communities Directorate
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr |
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**We welcome correspondence in Welsh. Please let us know if your language choice is Welsh.**

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**From:** Leigh Tuck <[redacted]>
**Sent:** 30 June 2025 12:54
**To:** [redacted]>
**Subject:** CAS-03018-G7G6H7 Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

Lee,

Apologies for the delay in responding to you on this application.

We have considered the above pre application DNS and the documents and plans submitted as part of the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) process. The highway authority comments are based on a review of the following Environmental Statement (ES) technical appendices submitted by the applicant:

- Appendix 12.1: Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
- Appendix 12.2: Route Feasibility Study Appendix 4.2: Abnormal Load Delivery Route Assessment
- Appendix 12.3: Highway Junction General Arrangement
- Appendix 13.1: Outline Access Management Plan

**Abnormal Loads**

The applicant proposes to deliver abnormal loads from the Port of Swansea and two potential AIL delivery routes have been shortlisted Option 3 and Option 5 each accessing the site via a newly formed southern access off New Road, with AILs exiting via the northern access onto the A4063.

At this stage, the applicant has not identified a single preferred AIL route, instead deferring the final selection until a later stage, following further engagement and technical assessments. Both shortlisted routes involve extensive physical mitigation, including vegetation clearance, temporary removal of lighting and signage, and potential oversail of third-party land.

At the full application stage, a single, clearly preferred AIL route must be presented with the full planning application, supported by swept path analysis, construction methodology, and detailed mitigation proposals. Swept path analysis is not currently provided for several key junctions of the highway network, particularly within Option 5 (e.g. Fountain Road and New Road junctions). This information will be required to assess the viability and safety of the route, particularly where oversail or road modifications are anticipated.

The use of the southern access (New Road) is acceptable in principle for inbound AILs only, but must be strictly controlled, physically restricted to general construction traffic, and subject to agreed delivery windows and traffic management measures. It is noted that all AILs will exit via the northern access (A4063) after unloading. Any temporary modifications to this access point to accommodate these movements should be clearly defined and included in any future submission.

**CTMP**

The applicant has submitted an Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) as Appendix 12.1 of the Environmental Statement. While it outlines the overall access strategy and projected construction traffic volumes, the document remains high level and lacks sufficient detail to assess the impact of the development on the local highway network or confirm the adequacy of mitigation measures.

It is considered that the outline CTMP is insufficient for a development of this scale and sensitivity, and will therefore require the submission of a detailed, finalised CTMP to be secured via condition. The CTMP must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in consultation with the Highway Authority, prior to any commencement of works including enabling or clearance activities.

The full CTMP should include, as a minimum:

- The routeing and timing of HGV construction traffic to/from the site in order to avoid network peaks

- the parking of vehicles of site operatives and visitors
- loading and unloading of plant and materials
- storage of plant and materials used in constructing the development
- wheel washing facilities on site
- measures to control the emission of dust and dirt during construction
- the provision of temporary traffic and pedestrian management where required
- Identification of any required temporary traffic orders, parking suspensions, or road closures
- A strategy for HGV layover, waiting, and marshalling, particularly near the northern access
- Swept path analysis for all site access junctions and any constrained pinch points along the route
- Details of pre-commencement road condition surveys and monitoring arrangements
- Identification of abnormal weather or seasonal constraints affecting rural lanes

**Northern Access and Visibility Splays**

The access for general construction and operational traffic is proposed via a new priority junction on the A4063, approximately 200 m south of its junction with Ffordd-y-Gyfraith.

This access is intended to serve all inbound and outbound general construction traffic as well as all post-construction operational access.
The submitted design (Appendix 12.3) proposes a left-in, left-out arrangement and shows visibility splays of 2.4 m x 120 m, based on a recorded 85th percentile vehicle speed of 48 mph.

However, this section of the A4063 is a single carriageway subject to the national speed limit, and no Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO) has been proposed to formalise any reduction in design speed.

The Highway Authority does not accept the use of reduced visibility splays based solely on recorded speeds where the national speed limit applies. In line with recognised design guidance (including TAN 18, DMRB, and MfS2), visibility splays must be based on the road's design speed, which in this case is 60 mph. As such, the access should provide visibility splays of 2.4 m x 215 m in both directions unless a formal TTRO is proposed and progressed to reduce the posted speed limit to 40 mph, alongside enforceable traffic-calming and signage

At present, neither option is referenced within the PAC submission, nor is a Stage 1 Road Safety Audit provided for the new access, therefore the Highway Authority requires the above at full planning application stage.

A second access point is proposed off New Road forming the southern access to the site. This access is intended to be used exclusively for inbound Abnormal Loads (AILs) during the turbine delivery phase, after which it will be physically restricted and not used for general construction or operational traffic. The Highway Authority accepts the principle of a dedicated AIL access however, a number of issues remain unresolved in the current submission:

- No swept path analysis has been provided for key junctions along the southern route, including the New Road / Fountain Road junction, which is known to be geometrically constrained.
- The applicant proposes to enter via the southern access and exit via the northern access, which indicates that AILs will need to turn within the site or complete a loop through internal roads. No detail is provided to confirm how this will be achieved or managed.

**Temporary Road Closures**

The applicant identifies the need for temporary road closures to facilitate construction traffic and AIL movements. Specifically, the following closures are referenced:

- Ffordd-y-Gyfraith – anticipated closure of up to three weeks
- Llangynwyd Mountain Road – anticipated closure of up to six weeks

While the Highway Authority acknowledges the closures are necessary for safety and vehicle movement reasons, the full application should also include diversion route plans or traffic management layouts. In addition a clear strategy for maintaining pedestrian, cyclist, and emergency access throughout closure periods will be required. It would be beneficial to contact the councils Streetworks department streetworks@bridgend.gov.uk as soon as possible to discuss requirements.

I trust the above assists

Regards

Leigh

**Leigh Tuck**
**Prif Swyddog Rheoli Datblygu Priffyrdd | Principal Officer Highways Development Control**
**Y Gyfarwyddiaeth Cymunedau | Communities Directorate**
**Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr | Bridgend County Borough Council**
**Ysgrifennydd y Fforwm Rheoli Datblygu Priffyrdd De Cymru |**
**Secretary to South Wales Highways Development Control Forum**

**Ffôn/Phone: (01656) 642504**
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Welsh Government
Rhydycar Business Park
Merthyr Tydfil
CF48 1UZ
cadw.gov.wales

Galileo 03 Limited

Sent by email
mtt@galileoempower.uk

Eich cyf/Your ref: 0582

Dyddiad/Date: 4 June 2025

Dear Sir / Madam,

**Pre app - Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park**

Thank you for your letter of 25 April 2025 consulting us on the above pre application for the proposed development of national significance (DNS).

This response is based on the advice provided by Cadw's Senior Historic Environment Planning Officer.

Advice

We consider that the pre-application is inadequately documented, and we recommend that additional information is required to enable a balanced decision to be taken against Planning Policy Wales. Full details of the additional information that is required are explained in the below assessment.

The national policy and Cadw's role in planning are set out an Annex A.

Designated Historic Assets are listed on Annex B.

Assessment

The application will be accompanied by an environmental statement prepared by RSK, with chapter 7 Heritage being produced by Pegasus. This work has considered the impact of the proposed development on the designated historic assets listed on Annex B and their settings. This work has concluded that, with the current level of information, there will not be significant effects on these designated historic assets and their settings: However, the geophysical surveys carried out in the application area has identified a number of archaeological sites, some of which could be contemporary and connected to the designated assets, but no investigations have been carried out to identify the date and function of these sites. The assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the settings of the designated historic assets is therefore incomplete until archaeological evaluation of the identified archaeological sites has been carried out and the results considered.

Cadw

As noted above the archaeological sites identified by the geophysical surveys have not been the subject of archaeological evaluation, thus their extent, nature and date has not been established and therefore their significance is unknown, contrary to the advice given in section 6.1.26 of Planning Policy Wales, which states: -

*Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains*

This information is particularly required as it is possible that some these archaeological sites may be determined to be of National Importance and therefore development on them, or in their settings, could have adverse impact or an unacceptably damaging effect that would be contrary to section 6.1.24 of Planning Policy Wales, which states: -

*Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting.*

Whilst it is noted that section 7.7 of the environmental statement suggests that the archaeological evaluation could be caried out post-determination of the application, this is clearly contrary to section 6.1.26 of Planning Policy Wales. It is therefore necessary for the archaeological evaluation work to be carried out prior to the completion of the environmental statement and the submission of the planning application. The evaluation should be targeted to provide the required information on the sites identified by the heritage desk-based assessment and the geophysical surveys.

Yours sincerely,

Nichola Smith
Historic Environment Branch

Cadw

## Annex A

Our role

Details about our role in the DNS process are available online.

National Policy

Applications for planning permission are considered in light of the Welsh Government's land use planning policy and guidance contained in Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales, Technical Advice Notes and related guidance.

PPW (Chapter 6 – The Historic Environment) explains that is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.

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**Annex B**

Within the application area:

GM086 British Fortified Residence
GM092 Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms
GM093 Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms
GM340 Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog

Within a 5km developer ZTV:

GM004 Castell Coety
GM005 Margam Abbey
GM011 Margam Inscribed & Sculptured Stones
GM025 Mynydd Herbert Round Barrow
GM036 Pyle Incised Stone
GM057 Camp N of Tonmawr
GM058 Roman Camp
GM059 Y Bwlwarcau
GM063 Newcastle Castle
GM085 Llangynwyd Castle
GM086 British Fortified Residence
GM090 Camp 530m E of Tonmawr
GM092 Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms
GM093 Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms
GM159 Ergyd Uchaf Round Barrow
GM162 Mynydd y Castell Camp
GM163 Hen Eglwys Chapel and Defended Enclosure
GM179 Ty'n-y-Cellar Standing Stone
GM217 Stormy Castle
GM237 Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard
GM240 Pen-y-Castell Camp
GM241 Cefn Cross Standing Stone
GM249 Round Cairn 567m East of Bryn Defaid
GM250 Croes y Bwlchgwyn Round Cairn
GM265 Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton
GM340 Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog
GM345 Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm
GM417 Cefn Cribwr Ironworks
GM418 Maesteg blast furnaces
GM426 Earthwork at Pant-y-Pyllau, Coity Higher
GM433 Remains of Tondu Ironworks
GM443 Site of Bodvoc Stone
GM444 Derwen Moated Site
GM449 Leat & Dam at Llanmihangel Mill
GM477 Half Moon Camp

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GM491 Three Pillow Mounds on Cefn Hirgoed
GM493 Bryndu Coke Ovens
GM545 Margam Medieval Bath House
GM552 Garth Hill Platform House
GM557 Twmpath Diwlith Round Barrow
GM589 Plas-y-Betws relict garden

Registered Parks and Gardens:
PGW(Gm)5(BRI) Bryngarw
PGW(Gm)7(BRI) Court Colman
PGW(Gm)10(BRI) Glanrhyd Hospital
PGW(Gm)15(BRI) Tythegston Court
PGW(Gm)65(BRI) Coytrahen House
PGW(Gm)52(NEP) Margam Park

Registered Historic Landscape:
HLW (MGI) 1 Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows
HLW (WGI/MGI) 2 Margam Mountain

Listed Buildings:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11218 | Cefn-ydfa farmhouse and adjoining ruins. | II |
| 11224 | Church of St Ffraid aka St Bride, Llansantffraid | II |
| 11227 | Church of St James, Pyle with Kenfig | I |
| 11228 | Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct | II* |
| 11229 | The Pheasant | II |
| 11243 | Church of St Cynwyd | II* |
| 11244 | Ty Mawr aka The Great House | II* |
| 11245 | The Laleston Inn | II |
| 11246 | Church of St David | I |
| 11247 | Marlas House | II |
| 11254 | Coity Castle | I |
| 11255 | Church of St Mary | I |
| 11256 | Llwydarth farmhouse | II* |
| 11257 | Maesteg Sports Centre, The Cornstores | II* |
| 11272 | Dental Surgery | II |
| 11304 | Community Health Clinic at Bridgend General Hospital (Former Union Offices) | II |
| 11305 | The Old Workhouse, Bridgend General Hospital | II |
| 11312 | Church of St Illtyd | II* |
| 11313 | Newcastle Castle | II* |
| 11314 | Nazareth Apostolic Church | II |
| 11316 | Coed Parc (HQ of Mid-Glamorgan County Libraries) | II |
| 11317 | West Cottage | II |
| 11318 | Newcastle House | II* |
| 11319 | Garage & Outhouse range at Newcastle House | II |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11320 | Newcastle Cottage | II |
| 11321 | Westfield | II |
| 11322 | Village Farm House | II |
| 11327 | Maendy | II* |
| 11329 | Gelli-siriol farmhouse | II |
| 11331 | Iron bridge over River Llynfi | II* |
| | Former Truck Shop Tondu Ironworks now Foxtroy | |
| 11335 | Residential Home | II |
| 11349 | The Hall Farm | II* |
| 11351 | Former Tramroad Bridge | II |
| 11352 | The Old House Inn PH | II |
| 11353 | Telephone call box in front of the Old House PH | II |
| 11356 | Siloh Independent Chapel | II |
| 11364 | Former Horeb Welsh Presbyterian Church | II |
| 11366 | Tynton | II |
| 11367 | Tabor Eglwys Presbyteriadd Cymru | II |
| 11373 | Pentre Farmhouse, with attached farm range. | II |
| 11375 | Gilfach-ganol farmhouse | II |
| 14148 | St Mary's Abbey Church | I |
| 14149 | Ruins of Chapter House and Vestibule of St Mary's Abbey | I |
| 14150 | Ruined Undercroft at St Mary's Abbey | I |
| 14151 | Almshouses | II |
| 14152 | Margam Orangery | I |
| 14153 | Ivy Cottage including Facade of Former Banqueting House | I |
| 14155 | Hen Eglwys | II* |
| 14157 | Barn at Eglwys Nunydd | II |
| 14158 | Old Park | II* |
| 14162 | Kitchen Garden Walls including Vinery Glasshouse | II |
| 14163 | Terrace Walls and Screen at Margam Castle | II* |
| 14164 | Middle Lodge | II |
| 14165 | Cwm Cottage | II |
| 14166 | Margam Cottage | II |
| 14167 | 2 Grove Cottages | II |
| 14168 | Piers and Gates at East Lodge and Flanking Walls | II |
| 14169 | Gateway and Quadrant Walls Leading to Twyn yr Hydd | II |
| 14170 | Margam Castle | I |
| 14176 | Llanmihangel Mill | II* |
| 14559 | Tyle-coch | II |
| 16839 | Former Bridgend Tramroad bridge over Nant Cynffig | II |
| 18492 | Blast Furnace at Maesteg Sports Centre | II |
| 18494 | Neuadd y Dref (Town Hall) | II |
| 18495 | Salem Welsh Baptist Chapel | II* |
| 18496 | Capel Saron | II |
| 18497 | Cenotaph | II |
| 18498 | North Company Offices | II |
| 18499 | Maesteg Council Offices, with flanking walls and piers. | II* |

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|---|---|---|
| 18500 | Church of St Michael and All Angels, Llangynwyd with Maesteg, including enclosing graveyard wall. | II |
| 18501 | Zoar Chapel | II |
| 18502 | Church of St David, and surrounding churchyard railed wall. | II |
| 18503 | Colonel North Memorial Hall | II |
| 18504 | Post Office | II |
| 18505 | William Hopkin Thomas memorial Lamp and fountain. | II |
| 18506 | The Star Public House | II |
| 18507 | Nantyffyllon Workmen's Institute | II |
| 18626 | Church of St David, Bettws | I |
| 18635 | Church of St Cein | II* |
| 18636 | Hooped Grave Cover in Llangeinor churchyard | II |
| 18637 | Ty Isaf | II |
| 18638 | Small Tramroad bridge over Nant Cedfyw, Shwt | II |
| 18955 | Cefn Cribwr ironworks, the furnace and charging house | II* |
| 18956 | Bedford House | II |
| 18957 | Cast house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks | II* |
| 18958 | Blast Engine house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks | II |
| 18959 | Calcining kilns at Cefn Cribwr ironworks | II |
| 19051 | Church of All Saints, Pen-y-Fai | II |
| 19052 | Tynygarn Mile marker | II |
| 19054 | Church Lodge | II |
| 19055 | School Lodge | II |
| 19056 | Gateway at former entrance to Court Colman. | II |
| 19057 | Court Colman | II |
| 19171 | Pyle Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Capel y Pil, and schoolroom, with forecourt railings. | II* |
| 19172 | Group of 4 chest tomb in churchyard of St James, Pyle | II |
| 19173 | Churchyard Cross in St James' churchyard, Pyle | II |
| 19174 | Morgan monument in St James' churchyard, Pyle | II |
| 19176 | Kenfig Hill War Memorial | II |
| 19177 | The Talbot Institute | II |
| 19180 | Mile marker on A48, Pyle to Margam Road | II |
| 19181 | Accommodation Bridge over the former Duffryn Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway | II |
| 19182 | Two chest tombs set against the E churchyard wall, Church of St James. | II |
| 19183 | Two chest tombs in the churchyard, St James Church | II |
| 19184 | Rees Williams monument in the churchyard, St James church. | II |
| 19240 | The Oystercatcher Public House | II |
| 19241 | Churchyard Cross in St David's churchyard | II |
| 19242 | Cliff Cottage | II |
| 19243 | Milepost | II |
| 20178 | Monument to Morgan Morgan in Llansantffraid churchyard | II |

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|---|---|---|
| 20179 | Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct (partly in Newcastle Higher community) | II* |
| 20180 | Bowen/Roberts Monuments in Llansantfrraid churchyard | II |
| 20181 | Churchyard cross socket in Llansantffraid churchyard | II |
| 20182 | Williams monument and railings in Llansantffraid churchyard | II |
| 20429 | The Hopcyn Cross | II |
| 20430 | Two chest tombs on S side of the Church of St Cynwyd | II |
| 20431 | Group of five tombs S of the tower of the Church of St Cynwyd | II |
| 20432 | Bee boles and stile in garden wall at Gilfach-uchaf farm | II |
| 20433 | Ty'n-y-waun farmhouse | II |
| 20434 | Group of 4 Hopkin and Jenkins tombs within iron railings on the W side of the path to the S porch | II |
| 20435 | Group of nine memorials on the W side of the path to the S porch, Church of St Cynwyd | II |
| 20436 | Jenkins Monument in the churchyard, Church of St Cynwyd | II |
| 20437 | Churchyard walls around the graveyard, Church of St Cynwyd | II |
| 20742 | Cildeudy tunnel | II |
| 20744 | Walls flanking the inclined plane joining the Bettws tramway to the DLP Railway. | II |
| 20745 | Nicholls Arms PH | II |
| 20746 | Abutments to overbridge/ loading bay on the former Duffryn Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway | II |
| 20747 | North portal and wings of the Rock-fawr Bridge on Sir Robert Price's private tramway. | II |
| 20760 | Park House | II |
| 20761 | Park Cottage | II |
| 20762 | ,23,Derllwyn Road, Tondu, CF32 9HD | II |
| 20763 | Former Blast Engine Houses at Tondu Ironworks | II* |
| 20764 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20765 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20766 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20767 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20768 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20769 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20770 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20771 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20772 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20773 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20774 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20775 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20776 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20777 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20778 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20779 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |

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|---|---|---|
| 20780 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20781 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20782 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20783 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20784 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20785 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20786 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20787 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20788 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20789 | 1-26 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20790 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20791 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20792 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20793 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20794 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20795 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20796 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20797 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20798 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20799 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20800 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20801 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20802 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20803 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20804 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20805 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20806 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20807 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20808 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20809 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20810 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20811 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20812 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20813 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20814 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20815 | 27-52 Park Terrace (consec) | II |
| 20816 | Calcining Kilns and attached abutment at Tondu Ironworks | II* |
| 20817 | Lift Tower at Tondu Ironworks | II* |
| 21227 | Mile marker | II |
| 23261 | Aberbaiden | II |
| 23262 | Llanmihangel | II* |
| 23263 | Twyn yr Hydd | II |
| 23264 | Citrus House | II |
| 23265 | Retaining Wall adjoining Citrus House | II |
| 23266 | Stone Steps in Terraced Garden | II |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Terrace with Pools and Flower Beds Fronting Margam | |
| 23267 | Orangery | II* |
| 23268 | Turbine House | II |
| 23269 | Stones Museum | II |
| 23270 | War Memorial | II |
| 23271 | Pair of Gate Piers to the Former Margam House | II |
| 23272 | Ornamental Pool | II |
| 23273 | Former Changing Room | II |
| 23274 | Monastic Baths | II* |
| 23275 | Broadwalk Steps | II |
| 23276 | Arch over Culvert | II |
| 23277 | Farm Building at Twyn yr Hydd | II |
| | Service Buildings including Courtyard Walls at Margam | |
| 23278 | Castle | II* |
| 23279 | Kitchen Garden Wall and Glass House at Twyn yr Hydd | II |
| 23280 | Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd | II |
| 23281 | Entrance to Twyn yr Hydd and Flanking Walls | II |
| 23285 | Milepost near Margam Park Entrance | II |
| 23286 | Milepost near Old Park | II |
| 23287 | Milepost near Cae Garw | II |
| 23288 | Bridge near Llanmihangel Mill | II |
| 23289 | Granary at Ty'n y Cellar | II |
| 23290 | Former Cow-house at Ty'n y Cellar | II |
| 23291 | Ty'n y Cellar and adjoining Barn | II |
| 23292 | Cart Shed, Stable and Cow-House at Ty'n y Cellar | II |
| 23293 | 3 Grove Cottages | II |
| 87688 | Tondu Road Underbridge | II |
| 87693 | River Black Underbridge | II |
| 87694 | Mill Bridge Underbridge | II |
| 87695 | Marlas Road Overbridge | II |
| 87696 | Pyle Road Overbridge | II |
| 87697 | Cefn Road Overbridge | II |
| 87698 | Llangewydd Overbridge | II |
| 87699 | River Ogmore Viaduct | II |
| 87700 | Quarella Road Underbridge | II |
| 87732 | Margam Crematorium | II* |

Ymddiriedolaeth Natur
De a Gorllewin Cymru
Wildlife Trust of
South & West Wales

By email to:
MTT@galileoempower.uk

04 June 2025

Dear Galileo Empower,

**Pre-application consultation feedback, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park**

We are pleased to submit our responses to your pre-application consultation for the above development proposal. We have replicated the questions from your consultation document below.

The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales (WTSWW) is one of 46 Wildlife Trusts across the UK. We have around 800 volunteers and over 10,000 members. We cover an area of 9,787 km² in South and West Wales. We own and manage 110 nature reserves covering 2,007 hectares, 50 of which are designated SSSIs, 10 are National Nature Reserves and 4 are islands. Our land portfolio includes our flagship nature reserve at Parc Slip, immediately adjacent to the proposed energy park.

Name: Lizzie Wilberforce
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]
Address: WTSWW, The Nature Centre, Fountain Road, Tondu, Bridgend
Post code: CF32 0EH

**1. Do you support the proposal for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park?**
Don't know

**Further details:**
Without seeing final details of the proposal and the ecological surveys and mitigation, we cannot have a clear overall position on the development. However, at present we see no objection in principle to what has been proposed.

**2. Do you support renewable energy?**
Yes

**3. Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park will include a community wealth fund of up to £225k. Let us know your ideas on how this could be used to best support local needs and ambitions.**
WTSWW owns and manages Parc Slip, a 125 hectare nature reserve on restored opencast land, immediately adjacent to the proposed Energy Park. The site is very important for a range of habitats and species (including but not limited to marshy grassland, woodland, Dormice, reptiles, Great Crested Newts, dragonflies and damselflies). The site also has a significant network of footpaths, a cycle trail, and a visitor centre and café and receives many visitors each year.

We are currently reviewing the management of the nature reserve and

give with confidence
Registered with FR FUNDRAISING REGULATOR

we would welcome the opportunity, in due course, to discuss working with you and any opportunities to invest either in the public engagement and learning on the site, or in the management of the site for its many important habitats and species.

**4. If Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is approved, we would like to offer the community up to 10% ownership in the wind farm. Is this of interest to you?**
No

**5. Are there any issues you believe we should address in our final project revisions?**
We are aware that you have ecologists working on the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development. We would just like to highlight some areas that we feel it is important that the ecological assessment should consider:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bats | There are many bat records from this local area, as will be immediately apparent in biological records from SEWBReC. Flight lines, migration roots and any nearby roosts all need to be assessed. |
| Ground-nesting birds | The proposed Energy Park lies in an important landscape for breeding Lapwing. Other ground-nesting species such as Skylark also occur and should be assessed. |
| Reptiles | Parc Slip, immediately adjacent to the proposed energy park, is regionally significant for its reptile populations (including Adder, Grass Snake, Common Lizard and Slow Worm). The footprint of the Energy Park should therefore be assessed for any risk to reptiles. |
| Great Crested Newts | Great Crested Newts are a European Protected Species and also occur at Parc Slip; the potential impact on this species should be assessed. |
| Dormouse | Dormice are a European Protected Species and also occur at Parc Slip; the potential impact on this species should be assessed. |
| Schedule 1 birds | Barn Owl and Goshawk have been recorded in the local area, both are protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Others may also occur. |
| Grassland fungi | Wales has an international responsibility for communities of grassland fungi, because of the prevalence and richness of these habitats ('waxcap grasslands') in the country. Waxcaps and other grassland fungi are under-recorded but often occur on botanically species-poor sheep-grazed grasslands if they have otherwise been protected (e.g. unploughed). We strongly recommend a mycological assessment of the fields affected by the proposal, because the fields may hold potential that is not reflected in desktop data searches, and other ecological field assessments tend to take place at the wrong time of year to identify fungal interest. |
| Brown Hare | Brown hare are a species of conservation concern in Wales and are regularly seen in the proposed Energy Park area. We would like to see mitigation for the potential impacts on them. |

**6. Let us know any other feedback you have about the plans for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park**

SEWBReC hold many other biological data records for the proposed development footprint; please ensure that these data have been received and appropriate surveys and mitigation put in place on the basis of these records.

We would also note that the original Phase I data set of habitats in this area indicates the presence of some priority habitats (semi-natural broadleaf woodland, semi-improved acid grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, marshy

grassland, dry acid heath, and dry heath / acid grassland mosaic). These are not extensive in area, but their presence should be confirmed and any impacts on them mitigated. Wales has lost over 90% of its lowland species-rich grasslands over the last century and so it's essential that no further losses occur.

**7. Do you want to be kept up to date as the plans progress (mainly via email)?**
Yes.

We hope this information is helpful and we hope to hear from you as your proposal develops.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

Dr Lizzie Wilberforce
Head of Terrestrial Nature Reserves
[redacted]

## Appendix 22 – Copy of the newspaper notice in situ



40 SOUTH WALES EVENING POST THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 2025 @WalesOnline


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### Statutory

**MARINE AND COASTAL ACCESS ACT 2009**
**PART 4: MARINE LICENSING**

**APPLICATION FOR A MARINE LICENCE FOR SA1 ROCK REVETMENT UPGRADE WORKS FROM TRAFALGAR BRIDGE TO PROMONTORY**

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Part 4, Chapter 1, Section 68 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 that Welsh Government. has applied to Natural Resources Wales, acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority, for a marine licence for SA1 Rock Revetment Upgrade Works from Trafalgar Bridge to Promontory.

You can see the application documents free of charge from our online public register, https://publicregister.naturalresources.wales/. You can search for the documents using the application reference number **CML2512.**

Representations or objections in respect of the application should be made in writing to: Natural Resources Wales, Marine Licensing Team, Welsh Government Offices, Cathays Park, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ, or e-mail: marinelicensing@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk within 28 days of the date of this notice, quoting reference: **CML2512.**

In your representation/objection please include an email or postal address to which correspondence may be sent.

Please be aware that representations received will be shared with the applicant and may be made publicly available, after redacting personal details in line with General Data Protection Regulation.

**DEDDF Y MÔR A MYNEDIAD I'R ARFORDIR 2009**
**RHAN 4: TRWYDDEDU MOROL**

**CAIS AM DRWYDDED FOROL AR GYFER GWAITH DIWEDDARU WAL GYNNAL GARREG SA1 O BONT TRAFALGAR I'R PENTIR**

Hysbysir drwy hyn, yn unol â Rhan 4, Pennod 1, Adran 68, Deddf y Môr a Mynediad i'r Arfordir 2009, fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyflwyno cais i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, sy'n gweithredu ar ran yr Awdurdod Trwyddedu, am drwydded forol ar gyfer gwaith diweddaru wal gynnal garreg SA1 o Bont Trafalgar i'r Pentir.

Gallwch weld y dogfennau cais yn rhad ac am ddim, o'n cofrestr gyhoeddus ar-lein, https://publicregister.naturalresources.wales/. Gallwch chwilio am y dogfennau gan ddefnyddio'r cyfeirnod cais **CML2512.**

Dylid cyflwyno sylwadau neu wrthwynebiadau ysgrifenedig parthed y cais hwn i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, Tîm Trwyddedu Morol, Swyddfeydd Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Rhodfa'r Brenin Edward VII, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ, neu yrru e-bost at cais.gwaithcynnal@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk o fewn 28 diwrnod o ddyddiad y rhybudd hwn, gan ddyfynnu cyfeirnod: **CML2512.**

Yn eich sylw/gwrthwynebiad dylech gynnwys cyfeiriad e-bost neu gyfeiriad post llawn y gellir anfon gohebiaeth iddo.

Byddwch yn ymwybodol y bydd sylwadau a dderbynnir yn cael eu rhannu â'r ymgeisydd a gall y byddant ar gael i'r cyhoedd ar ôl golygu manylion personol, yn unol â'r Rheoliad Cyffredinol ar Ddiogelu Data.

### Planning

**SCHEDULE 1**
**Articles 8 and 9(5)**

**Publicity and consultation before applying for planning permission**
**The Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016**
**PUBLICITY AND CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR PLANNING PERMISSION**
**NOTICE UNDER ARTICLES 8 AND 9(2)**

**Purpose of this notice**: this notice provides the opportunity to comment directly to the developer on a proposed Development of National Significance (DNS) prior to the submission of a planning application to the Welsh Ministers. Planning applications for DNS will be publicised by the Welsh Ministers and the relevant local planning authority; any comments provided in response to this notice will not prejudice your ability to make representations to the Welsh Ministers on any related DNS planning application. You should note that any comments submitted may be placed on the public file.

Proposed development at **Land at Mynydd Ty-talwyn, between the A4063 and New Road, Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot**

I give notice that **Galileo 03 Limited** is intending to apply to the Welsh Ministers for planning permission in respect of Development of National Significance which is for the **Installation of an Energy Park comprising: up to 6 wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstandings and erection areas; Solar PV Panels and ancillary infrastructure including invertors and transformers; battery energy storage system compound and ancillary infrastructure; substation compound and ancillary infrastructure including control building; fencing and CCTV; upgraded and new access tracks, watercourse and pipeline crossings, highway junctions and highway remedial works; underground cabling; associated construction enabling earthworks; associated drainage; landscaping, ecological mitigation/enhancement; temporary construction compounds; and, other associated ancillary works/infrastructure.**

You may inspect copies of:
- the proposed application;
- the plans; and
- other supporting documents

online at www.mtenergymynydd.co.uk.

Pre-application consultation will commence on **Saturday 26th April 2025**

Anyone who wishes to make representations about this proposed development must write to the applicant/agent at mtt@galileopower.uk or **Freepost MYNYDD TY-TALWYN** (no stamp required) by **23.59 Sunday 8th June.**

Signed: L. J. Walker
Date: 18/04/2025

### Traffic & Roads

**NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL**
**CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL CASTELL-NEDD PORT TALBOT**

**(HEOL CRWYS, CWMAVON)**
**(TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE) ORDER 2025**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council intend in not less than seven days from the date of this Notice to make an Order under Section 14(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (as amended).

The effect of the Order will be to temporarily prohibit vehicles from driving on the length of road set out in the Schedule below whilst the Order is in force.

During such periods as are indicated by traffic signs informing the public that the road is closed.

The Order is necessary to enable CJ Construction to undertake drainage works in the road and for the Highway Authority to carry out any subsequent resurfacing works in the road.

This Order will come into force on the 12th May 2025 and shall continue in force for 18 months, or until the works are completed whichever is the sooner.

It is envisaged the works will take 4 weeks to complete.

**SCHEDULE**

Heol Crwys will be closed from outside number 10 Heol Crwys in an easterly direction for a distance of approximately 170m along its length.

The alternative route for vehicular traffic is via the unaffected section of Heol Crwys, Waun Wen and Heol Llwbili.

Access for Emergency services and the public will be maintained.

**DATED 24th APRIL 2025**
**M C GRIFFITHS**
**HEAD OF LEGAL AND DEMOCRATIC SERVICES**

### Goods Vehicle Licensing

**Goods Vehicle Operator's Licence**

SA Logistics Bank Farm Trefasser Goodwick SA640LP is applying to change an existing licence as follows. To add an operating centre and to keep an extra 11 goods vehicles and 11 trailers at Unit 1 Plasmarl Industrial Estate Beaufort road Swansea enterprise park Swansea SA68JG

**Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centres who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Quarry House, Quarry Hill, Leeds, LS2 7UE stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-guide-to-making-representations-objections-and-complaints-goods-vehicle-operator-licensing**




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## Appendix 23 - Letter to political representatives launching statutory consultation

GALILEO EMPOWER

Galileo Empower Wales Ltd
C12 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ

By email

17 April 2025

**RE: Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park**

Dear [redacted]

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to you on behalf of Galileo Empower regarding our proposals for Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, located 4km north of Bridgend and 8km east of Port Talbot. The proposal consists of wind and solar energy generation, and a battery energy storage system (BESS).

As Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park generation is over 10MW, it is classed as a Development of National Significance (DNS) – a type of planning application for a large infrastructure project of national importance. For that reason, the planning application will be submitted to and assessed by Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW), on behalf of the Welsh Government.

**About Galileo Empower**
Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park is being developed by Galileo Empower, a fast growing pan-European renewable energy developer, owner and operator, with a mission to significantly contribute to achieving global emission reduction targets.

Our Cardiff based project team is committed to developing projects which deliver substantial and tangible benefits locally and foster strong community relations. Our senior management team is made up of leading energy and investment experts that bring decades of international experience across more than thirty markets.

**About Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park**
Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park will produce clean power for Wales; supporting energy security, fighting climate change and creating environmental and community benefits for the local area. Developing Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park will assist in achieving the Welsh Government target that 100% of all electricity generated in Wales should come from renewable sources by 2035.

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The plans we are presenting for the Pre-Application Consultation include:

- Six wind turbines with maximum heights on 200m, reduced from 10 turbines at 230m in our early-stage exhibitions.
- 55MW of Solar Photovoltaic panels.
- Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), to maximise and regulate the electricity supply from the proposed wind turbines and solar PV panels to the grid.

**Enhancing Local Impact**

Our plans will help the country to reach net zero, bolster energy security and reduce pressures on billpayers. As well as this, Galileo Empower want Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park to be a positive addition to the local area and ensure the local community benefits directly from the project. As part of the Pre-Application Consultation, we want to work with local people to design an innovative approach to community investment that responds to local need and interest.

We are looking forward to discussing how our Community Wealth Fund, £5,000 per MW (index linked) per year for the wind element of the project, can be structured. To support those living closest to the Energy Park, we are currently exploring the possibility of a local energy discount scheme to provide an annual discount on the electricity bill of consumers living near the proposed Energy Park. We are also looking to support aspirations for local and shared ownership by offering ownership options in the Energy Park of up to 10% – where the profits generated by an ownership stake can be used to benefit the community.

**How we plan to consult the community**

We held early-stage consultation events on the plans in Autumn 2023 and have been meeting the community at events since then. We are grateful for all the feedback that we have received so far that has helped shaped the plans, and will now be consulting formally on the updates to the project in the coming weeks.

Our formal Pre-Application Consultation information will be 26 April to 8 June 2025. This will be the final consultation before we submit our proposal to PEDW later this year. We would welcome the opportunity to meet and share our plans, either at one of our upcoming consultation events, or with a dedicated meeting.

To ensure the local community can get involved, we will be holding three public exhibitions, including:

- **Cefn Cribwr Athletic Club, CF32 0BA:** 29th April 2025, 4pm - 8pm
- **Llangynwyd Village Hall, CF34 9SW:** 30th April 2025, 11:30am – 2:30pm
- **Coytrahen Community Centre, CF32 0EB:** 30th April 2025, 4:30 - 8:30pm

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At these events, we will share more details about the plans and meet local residents and organisations. This will be advertised through a leaflet sent to nearby residents, as well as newspaper advertisements and posters around the site.

Our dedicated project website, mttenergypark.co.uk, will be updated at the start of the Pre-Application Consultation period to include detailed information about the latest plans, including all our draft planning documents.

We will use the feedback from our consultation to inform our final proposal. At the time of submission, we will publish all feedback we have received and explain how we have responded to local views.

**Get in touch**
In the meantime, if you would like to arrange a meeting to discuss the proposal, please do get in touch with Katie Phillips from our engagement team by emailing mtt@galileoempower.uk or calling on [redacted].

Best wishes,
Leslie Walker
Project Manager

GALILEO EMPOWER

Gobeithio eich bod yn cadw'n iawn. Rwy'n ysgrifennu atoch ar ran Galileo Empower ynglŷn â'n cynigion ar gyfer Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn, sydd wedi'i leoli 4km i'r gogledd o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ac 8km i'r dwyrain o Bort Talbot. Mae'r cynnig yn cynnwys cynhyrchu ynni gwynt a solar, a system storio ynni batri (BESS).

Gan y byddai Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cynhyrchu dros 10MW o drydan, mae'n cael ei ddosbarthu fel Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol (DNS) – math o gais cynllunio ar gyfer prosiect seilwaith mawr o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol. Am y rheswm hwnnw, bydd y cais cynllunio yn cael ei gyflwyno i Benderfyniadau Cynllunio ac Amgylchedd Cymru (PEDW) i gael ei asesu ganddo ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru.

**Galileo Empower**

Mae Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cael ei ddatblygu gan Galileo Empower, datblygwr, perchennog a gweithredwr ynni adnewyddadwy sy'n gwerithredu ledled Ewrop ac sy'n tyfu'n gyflym, gyda'r genhadaeth i gyfrannu'n sylweddol at gyflawni targedau lleihau allyriadau byd-eang.

Mae ein tîm prosiect yng Nghaerdydd wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n darparu manteision sylweddol a diriaethol yn lleol ac yn meithrin cysylltiadau cymunedol cryf. Mae ein tîm rheoli uwch yn cynnwys arbenigwyr ynni a buddsoddi blaenllaw sy'n dod â degawdau o brofiad rhyngwladol ar draws mwy na deg ar hugain o farchnadoedd.

**Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn**

Bydd Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cynhyrchu pŵer glân i Gymru; gan gefnogi diogeledd ynni, brwydro yn erbyn newid yn yr hinsawdd a chreu manteision amgylcheddol a chymunedol i'r ardal leol. Bydd datblygu Parc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn yn cynorthwyo i gyrraedd targed Llywodraeth Cymru y dylai 100% o drydan a gynhyrchir yng Nghymru ddod o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2035.

Mae'r cynlluniau rydyn ni'n eu cyflwyno ar gyfer yr Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio yn cynnwys:

- Chwe Tyrbin Gwynt gydag uchder uchaf o 200m, gostyngiad o'r 10 tyrbin 230m o uchder yn ein harddangosfeydd cyfnod cynnar.
- 55MW o Paneli Ffotofoltäig Solar
- Systemau Storio Ynni Batri (BESS), i gynyddu a rheoleiddio'r cyflenwad trydan o'r tyrbinau gwynt arfaethedig a'r paneli solar ffotofoltäig i'r grid

**Gwella Effaith Leol**

Bydd ein cynlluniau yn helpu'r wlad i gyrraedd sero net, hybu diogeledd ynni a lleihau pwysau ar dalwyr biliau. Yn ogystal â hyn, mae Galileo Empower eisiau i Barc Ynni Mynydd Ty-talwyn fod yn ychwanegiad cadarnhaol i'r ardal leol a sicrhau bod y

gymuned leol yn elwa yn uniongyrchol ar y prosiect. Fel rhan o'r Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio, rydym am weithio gyda phobl leol i ddylunio dull arloesol o fuddsoddi yn y gymuned sy'n ymateb i angen a diddordeb lleol.

Rydyn ni'n edrych ymlaen at drafod strwythur posibl ar gyfer ein Cronfa Cyfoeth Cymunedol, gwerth £5,000 y MW (wedi'i gysylltu â mynegai) y flwyddyn ar gyfer elfen wynt y prosiect. Er mwyn cefnogi'r rhai sy'n byw agosaf at y Parc Ynni, rydym ar hyn o bryd yn archwilio'r posibilrwydd o gynllun disgownt ynni lleol i ddarparu gostyngiad blynyddol ar fil trydan defnyddwyr sy'n byw ger y Parc Ynni arfaethedig. Rydym hefyd yn ceisio cefnogi dyheadau ar gyfer perchnogaeth leol a rhannu trwy gynnig opsiynau perchnogaeth o hyd at 10% yn y Parc Ynni – lle gellir defnyddio'r elw a gynhyrchir gan gyfran berchnogaeth er budd y gymuned.

**Sut rydyn ni'n bwriadu ymgynghori â'r gymuned**
Fe wnaethom gynnal digwyddiadau ymgynghori cam cynnar ar y cynlluniau yn Hydref 2023 ac rydyn ni wedi bod yn cwrdd â'r gymuned mewn digwyddiadau ers hynny.

Rydyn ni'n ddiolchgar am yr holl adborth sydd wedi dod i law hyd yma sydd wedi helpu i siapio'r cynlluniau, a byddwn nawr yn ymgynghori'n ffurfiol ar y diweddariadau i'r prosiect yn yr wythnosau nesaf.

Mae cyfnod yr Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio yn rhedeg o 26 Ebrill – 8fed o Fehefin 2025. Dyma'r ymgynghoriad olaf cyn i ni gyflwyno ein cynlluniau i Benderfyniadau Cynllunio ac Amgylcheddol Cymru (PEDW) yn ddiweddarach eleni. Byddem ni'n croesawu'r cyfle i gwrdd a rhannu ein cynlluniau, naill ai yn un o'n digwyddiadau ymgynghori sydd wedi'u trefnu, neu mewn cyfarfod pwrpasol.

Er mwyn sicrhau bod y gymuned leol yn gallu cymryd rhan, byddwn yn cynnal tair arddangosfa gyhoeddus, gan gynnwys:

- **Clwb Athletau Cefn Cribwr, CF32 0BA:** 29 Ebrill 2025, 4pm - 8pm
- **Neuadd y Pentref Llangynwyd, CF34 9SW:** 30 Ebrill 2025, 11:30am – 2:30pm
- **Canolfan Gymunedol Goetre-hen, CF32 0EB:** 30 Ebrill 2025, 4:30 - 8:30pm

Yn y digwyddiadau hyn, byddwn ni'n rhannu mwy o fanylion am y cynlluniau ac yn cwrdd â thrigolion a sefydliadau lleol. Bydd y digwyddiadau yn cael eu hysbysebu trwy daflen a anfonir at drigolion cyfagos, yn ogystal â hysbysebion papur newydd a phosteri o amgylch y safle.

Bydd ein gwefan bwrpasol i'r prosiect, mttenergypark.co.uk, yn cael ei diweddaru ar ddechrau cyfnod yr Ymgynghoriad Cyn Ymgeisio i gynnwys gwybodaeth fanwl am y cynlluniau diweddaraf, gan gynnwys ein holl ddogfennau cynllunio drafft.

GALILEO EMPOWER

Byddwn ni'n defnyddio'r adborth o'n hymgynghoriad i lywio ein cynnig terfynol. Adeg ei gyflwyno, byddwn ni'n cyhoeddi'r holl adborth a gawsom ac yn esbonio sut rydyn ni wedi ymateb i farn leol.

**Cysylltu â ni**

Yn y cyfamser, os hoffech drefnu cyfarfod i drafod y cynnig, cysylltwch â Katie Phillips o'n tîm ymgysylltu trwy e-bostio mtt@galileoempower.uk neu ffonio [redacted]

Dymuniadau gorau
Leslie Walker
Rheolwr y Prosiect