

Y Bryn Wind Farm
SLVIA Review, Landscape Siting Considerations and Landscape Policy Review

14. An important point that I have given due consideration is whether the range of heights of the different turbines between 206m to 250m to tip, as well as the positioning of individual turbines and the two clusters overall, 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, there is just one **turbine T6** in the north east of the southern cluster that particularly adds to the magnitude of effects on residential receptors and should be considered for removal from the proposals.
15. The reasons I have particular concerns over this turbine are that it is:
 - a. the closest turbine to Bryn. With the removal of this turbine the proximity of development would be closer to 2km (e.g. T6 is 1.46 from Viewpoint 3), and by removing this turbine the horizontal angle of view taken up by turbines closest to the settlement would be narrowed.
 - b. This is one of the turbines that is likely to be most visible from the views afforded by the large population in Maesteg and closest to the north-eastern plateau edge. There is a front row of five turbines with T6 in front of these when viewed from Maesteg, and my observation is that the view would be more harmonious without this turbine.
 - c. This turbine sits on higher ground than T7 and T8 and the flow of turbines across landform would be smoother in the absence of this turbine.

Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment issues

16. Firstly, there is insufficient information on the **access route**, including an absence of engineering drawings, for an assessment to be made of the impacts the access route will have on the landscape and views. This is a notable shortcoming and needs to be resolved prior to submission of the final document in December.
17. There is no mention of the two 113m tall met masts in the SLVIA.
18. Linked to this point, I disagree with the assessor's conclusion that there would be no significant effects on the fabric or character of the landscape, or visual receptors, during the **construction stage** despite what I would class as, using the assessor's own methodology, a high magnitude of change (*The proposed development would result in a large-scale loss or alteration to key elements of seascape/landscape character. The extent of the impact will result in a considerable change. Impacts may occur over a wide area and would likely be permanent or long-term*). In particular, there is no assessment of the access route and the impact this will have on views looking northeast from the environs of Margam.
19. I therefore conclude that the construction stage effects have been underplayed, particularly on the users of the St Illtyd's Walk that will need to be physically diverted.
20. Section 4 of Simon White's scoping report review identified a number of key landscape and visual impact assessment issues. How these have been taken on board by the LVIA assessor and the degree to which they have been resolved or remedied is considered in detail.

anne priscott CMLI • chartered landscape architect
 Oxhayne House • Ford Street • Wellington • Somerset • TA21 9PE • 01823 660868 | 07841 528327
mail@annepriscott.co.uk • www.annepriscott.co.uk

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21. As a result of the request for additional viewpoints, I consider that, in combination with site visits by any SLVIA reader, the viewpoints set out cover all of those aspects that I feel are necessary for a reviewer to fully appreciate the parameters of the scheme and their effects on landscape and visual receptors.
22. As an overarching observation, the SLVIA 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.
23. I have read the SLVIA and observe that there is generally sufficient data set out in the SLVIA. However, there are points of omission: I consider that it is essential for an assessment for a development of this scale and form to very clearly present effects in terms of impacts on groups of visual receptors and individual receptors such as dwellings or long distance walking routes, in a way that really clearly demonstrates how the proposals would affect a resident or visitors experience of the environment around them and their perception of the landscape. I do not gain a sense of how the landscape is currently experienced and how it would be experienced from the range of receptors. This layer of analysis is generally missing.
24. Therefore, I conclude there is insufficient evaluation information provided in the SLVIA, in an appropriate form, for the effects of the proposed scheme to be fully understood and assessed in relation to the overarching policy.
25. For example, only 17 of the 120 dwellings likely to experience significant changes in view have been physically visited. This is an omission all of these receptors should have been visited individually. The routes of the long distance paths have not been sufficiently analysed in terms of how the proposed development would change the experience of a path user. I cannot gain a sense of how the experience would change, over what duration in time and distance, and how that change would be experienced for a walker using the route in each direction. More clarity of reporting is required with a greater depth of analysis to enable the report reader to gain a full understanding of what the change would mean for the receptor. This observation also applies to the cumulative assessment.
26. The scoping consultation report suggested a study area out to 45km. However, as Simon White stated, and I would concur, an inner study area of 15km, supported by mapping information at a more detailed scale, is necessary. I note that in the figures file there is insufficient detail provided on the 15km study area figures. Additional figures are required for the 15km study area. For example, Figure 8.39: LANDMAP Aspect Areas Identified with Potential for Significant Effects: Visual and Sensory Evaluation, is only included at 45km and it is very hard to read the detail within the 15km area when viewed at A2/A3.
27. The amount of forestry needing to be felled is recorded in the ES. The total felling required for constructing the proposed development is set out as being 119.24ha. However, being told that it is equivalent to only 4.7% of the study area does not describe the effect sufficiently, and analysis in relation to a long distance walker experience and the resultant patterns as observed from public rights of way

anne priscott CMLI • chartered landscape architect
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mail@annepriscott.co.uk • www.annepriscott.co.uk

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including long distance named paths, for example is essential for the full evaluation of effects to be at a standard required for an ES for such a large scale development.

28. There is no mention in the landscape and visual impact assessment of the changing patterns that the forestry felling would create, there is only raw data presentation of the area of forestry to be removed. The experience of the landscape through the loss of this forestry in terms of the patterns created is a direct effect as well as an effect on character and needs to be fully evaluated.
29. The need to divert the route of the St Illtyd's 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 evaluated.
30. This links into concerns over the effect the proposed turbines would have on the relationship between the large-scale development on the relatively undeveloped, forested, coalfield plateau in the environs of the site, the nearby scarp slope, the coast and coastal plain and the related Seascape of Swansea Bay. The summing up of effects in terms of how the landscape is experienced is absent.
31. The development is split over two clusters, the larger of which is to the south and outside of the Pre-Assessed Area on land rising to 342 m AOD above the coastal fringes to the south and a valley within the middle of the development as well as the Afon Alan valley to the north.
32. In this regard, starting from such a large scale proposed turbine development, the reduction in height from 250m with some of the turbines to 206m is not considered as minimising affects in this particular landscape. The consideration of turbines only at a range of over 200m height may not be realistic and there is no consideration of alternatives that covers considerably smaller turbines. I consider that this exploration needs to form part of the environmental assessment. Section 4.5 of Chapter 4: Site Selection and Design Evolution talks about the evolution of turbine sizes based on technology but makes no assessment of scale of turbine in relation to landscape scale and form. This is an omission.
33. Therefore, the consideration of alternatives is flawed, and more information in relation to the exploration of other forms of turbine configurations numbers and heights is missing from the report alongside analysis that goes with that. Therefore, the report does not read as being landscape led but led by technology. The output from each of the 18 turbines is assessed as being 6.6 megawatts. However, shorter turbines, whilst having less output, would be more readily accommodated in this landscape and it is my opinion that a higher number of much smaller turbines would be more easily accommodated in landscape and visual terms. For example, the V136 with an installed generating capacity of 4.5 megawatts, measuring 150m to the tip of the blade.

Residential Amenity Assessment

34. The scale and form of the proposals are such that local residents and communities are likely to undergo significant visual effects with dominant or prominent turbines, and in some cases, residents may suffer unacceptable effect on residential visual amenity. The settlements of Duffryn and Maesteg lie to the east, Port Talbot, Margam and Cwmafan to the west and Bryn in the middle of the proposed development. I

anne priscott CMLI • chartered landscape architect
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mail@annepriscott.co.uk • www.annepriscott.co.uk

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have concerns over the quality of data analysis, particularly in relation to the experience of being in and around and living in Bryn, including cumulative effects, and the effects of the two clusters impacting on different sides of settlement. The impacts on Maesteg are not clearly articulated in the SLVIA.

35. The residential amenity assessment has been reviewed. Simon White recommended a 2km study area and I am pleased to see this recommendation has been taken on board. This assessment identifies 120 significant effects. However, only 17 of the dwellings were actually visited (paragraphs A8.16.17-18). All 120 should have been individually visited because this issue in particular is unique to each property and needs to be properly assessed.
36. The SLVIA records that significant effects are predicted from limited sections of St Illtyd's Walk and Ogwr Ridgeway Walk. As an overarching observation, my impression is that the effects on the users of long distance and named paths has been underestimated.
37. There is a considerable amount of wind farm development in the landscape around the site, and particularly within 15km. The cumulative effects in combination with existing and consented windfarms, especially those nearby, including Foel Trawsant, Ilynfi Afan, Mynydd Brombiol and Penny Cymoedd, has been included in the ES. The assessment methodology and conclusions drawn out of this assessment have also been reviewed.
38. With regard to cumulative impact assessment, the developments that are most important to be fully considered are those with existing or consented turbines at closer distances and juxtapositions, where there is a large sweep of turbines visible, and where receptors, especially residential, have developments on two or more sides. The additional viewpoints recommended by Simon White were selected to better reflect the potential for cumulative impacts and have been included in the ES.
39. Part of my review has been to check that the relevant cumulative baseline has been used. In particular, the factors that make a landscape more or less susceptible to a series of development, especially ones of different sizes and design. Simon White noted in his Scoping Consultation Review that these were not set out and this needed to be reflected in the final assessment.
40. In this regard the format of reporting of the cumulative assessment and quality of data analysis does not enable a reader to fully understand how the addition of the proposed development would alter the perception of the landscape or views from visual receptors sufficiently well. There is an over reliance on the analysis of individual viewpoints and of the assessor drawing conclusions on the basis of 37 individual points in the landscape rather than looking at groups of receptors and routes more thoroughly.
41. Generally, there is no assessment of impacts on users of outdoor recreation spaces.

Setting of Margam Historic Park and Garden

42. 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. I am concerned that the effects on these receptors has been underplayed.

anne priscott CMLI • chartered landscape architect
Oxhayne House • Ford Street • Wellington • Somerset • TA21 9PE • 01823 660868 | 07841 528327
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Forestry Management

43. The potential for views to open up towards the windfarm over time, as the forest is managed with clearance before re-planting in places takes place, forms a key aspect of the assessment of effects on the setting of the Margam Historic Park and Garden and associated visitors to the Country Park as well as on long-distance walkers in particular.

Conclusions

44. in conclusion, there are a few parts of the assessment that require attention in terms of outputs. These are that:
- Insufficient information has been provided to enable the impacts of the **proposed access** to be fully evaluated. Engineering drawings are required and resultant impacts of what is actually proposed need to be considered thoroughly in the SLVIA.
 - The **construction stage effects** appear to be underplayed, I would anticipate significant effects from a development of this form and scale and extent. The detail of the 15 km study area needs to be more carefully considered in the SLVIA, in particular figures need to be included but cover this study area in addition to the figures included for the 45km study area.
 - There is a large volume of information provided but there is no **narrative describing how receptors experience the landscape and how the proposed change would alter perception.**
 - A more thorough assessment needs to be undertaken of the changing experience for a **walker using the long distance paths** in both directions, including cumulative changes, with descriptions of how the view would change along the route, including cumulative changes.
 - All of the **120 residential receptors** likely to be afforded significant effects should be visited to make the assessment more robust.
45. Whilst the turbine numbers have been reduced, consideration should be given to the removal of turbine 6 from the scheme and consideration should be given to an alternative smaller turbine being used throughout the scheme, for the reasons set out above.

Anne Priscott (CMLI) July 2023

anne priscott CMLI • chartered landscape architect
 Oxhayne House • Ford Street • Wellington • Somerset • TA21 9PE • 01823 660868 | 07841 528327
mail@annepriscott.co.uk • www.annepriscott.co.uk

13.6. Appendix B.4 - Response from Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (Planning) PAC Noise Review

Dick Bowdler
Acoustic Consultant

01383 882 644
077 8535 2534
dick@dickbowdler.co.uk

Y BRYN WIND FARM

PAC June/July 2023

REVIEW OF THE NOISE SECTION OF THE ES

On behalf of

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council.

Dick Bowdler

12th July 2023

The Haven, Low Causeway, Culross, Fife. KY12 8HN

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report is prepared for Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council to provide a review of the Noise Assessment included as Chapter 12 of the PAC ES June/July 2023.
- 1.2 The main relevant documents provided by the applicant are Chapter 12 of the ES and Appendices 12.1 to 12.7(A & B) inclusive.
- 1.3 There are other wind developments which are close enough that they may need to be taken into account in the assessment of the cumulative impact. These are Pen y Cymoedd (PYC), Ffynnon Oer (FO) and Llynfi Afan (LA) and Foel Trawsnant (FT) and Mynydd Brombil (MB).
- 1.4 In this report "ETSU-R-97" means "*ETSU-R-97: The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms*". "IOAGPG" means "*A Good Practice Guide to the Application of ETSU-R-97 for the Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise. Institute of Acoustics (May 2013)*".
- 1.5 With the exception of turbine sound power levels, unless otherwise stated "dB" in this report means sound pressure level in A-Weighted decibels measured as L90.
- 1.6 References to section or paragraph numbers refer to those in the ES.
- 1.7 I have asked for a meeting with the applicant's consultant to discuss some detailed aspects of the ES and my comments here are subject to anything that may emerge from that meeting. However, I do not expect that there will be any major changes to my review. The meeting is largely to discuss matters that will affect noise conditions, for example:
- Allocation of background noise levels and limits to properties – for example NML04 and R8 have different limits but they are the same property.
 - Noise limits for properties affected by Mynydd Brombil
 - Rules adopted for assessing cumulative impact – see 5.2 and 5.3 below.
 - Difficulties in monitoring Y Bryn in the presence of Foel Trawsnant.

4 NOISE LIMITS AND ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 As referred to in 12.2.17 of the ES, ETSU-R-97 has a procedure for setting the day time lower limit. Taking an overall view of these tests, suggests a limit somewhere in the middle of the range, say 38dB. The night time limit in ETSU-R-97 is 43dB. To be clear, these limits apply to all wind farms, not to Y Bryn on its own.
- 4.2 Both Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend County Borough Councils were of the view, in their scoping responses, that just because a wind farm is large does not mean that it is entitled to a lower limit of 40dB. Only if all three tests suggested the highest limit of 40dB would it be justified. On page 65 ETSU-R-97 says of the third test - "duration and level of exposure that *"The proportion of the time at which background noise levels are low and how low the background noise level gets are both recognised as factors which could affect the setting of an appropriate lower limit"*. This is an area with low background noise levels and so 40dB is not justified.
- 4.3 However, there is significant concern that with these limits the impact on some residents at night will be very high. The margin of turbine noise over background noise could be almost 20dB at some locations and wind speeds. I have recommended, and it has been accepted by both Councils that they would accept an increase in the lower fixed limit during day time to 40dB in return for a reduction in the night time limit also to 40dB.
- 4.4 So in summary, the Councils' view is that the fixed limits should be 38dB during the day and 43dB at night or 40dB both day and night. Whichever option the applicant adopts should be applied to all properties. This view was put to the applicant but it has not adopted either alternative and instead taken 40dB day and 43dB night.
- 4.5 In the draft ES of 2022, I pointed out that some properties to the north-west of the proposed development were already exposed to the noise limits from Foel Trawsnant and there was "no room" for Y Bryn. The applicant has dealt with this by ensuring that noise from Y Bryn is at least 10dB below that from other wind farms and so considered to be negligible.

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- 4.6 For the avoidance of doubt, this problem with limits to the north-west of the site is quite separate from the day and night lower limits discussed above.

5 CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The cumulative noise limits are shown in 12.8 to be generally met with some minor mitigation. I have not checked every location in detail but I am satisfied that compliance with ETSU-R97 limits (whichever limits are adopted) is achievable broadly using the methodology used by the applicant.
- 5.2 However, I would like to discuss the exact method of calculation of cumulative noise levels with the applicant's consultant, particularly with regard to Foel Trawsant where the actual turbines to be used are not yet established as it may not comply with the IOAGPG procedure which is to use consented limits for wind farms.
- 5.3 The problem is made complex because the guidance in the IOAGPG, while being clear where there is only one additional wind farm, is not clear where there are, as here, five other wind farms to be considered. Among the points that need to be resolved are:
- What are the criteria for deciding whether a neighbouring wind farm should be included in an assessment?
 - What are the criteria for calculating the cumulative noise levels at a property?
- 5.4 However, it seems to me that appropriate cumulative noise limits can be met but that a more robust and, ideally, simplified analysis of the cumulative impact needs to be done so that the cumulative levels, cumulative limits and the resulting levels from the application wind farm alone are clearly set out. This is necessary in order to establish a robust set of planning conditions.

6 SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT

- 6.1 The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), published "Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment" in 2014. It says that even though ETSU-R-97 is endorsed by government "*this does*

not mean, however, that there would be no effect (consequences) and it is important to acknowledge any impact (change in noise level) that is identified even if the government limit or guideline value is not exceeded." As with other disciplines there should be a clear explanation of the impact.

- 6.2 The recent report by the consultancy WSP for the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy entitled *A review of noise guidance for onshore wind turbines* supports this view. In the conclusions in the Executive Summary it says *"The research also indicates that the common application of the ETSU-R-97 noise limits as a binary test of acceptability is considered to be potentially inconsistent with the wider policy frameworks in England and Northern Ireland (which require noise impacts to be addressed in a more nuanced way, with reference to expected effects and in view of guiding principles on sustainable development)"*.
- 6.3 There are various ways of assessing the significance of the impact. One is that 10% or people are shown to be highly annoyed by turbines with a downwind level at a wind speed of 8m/s of 37dB¹. Another is with reference to background noise as in BS4142.
- 6.4 As things stand at present, while ETSU-R-97 remains the guidance for decision makers it is important that the impact is clearly set out transparently.

¹ Janssen SA, Vos H, Eisses AR, Pedersen E (2011). A comparison between exposure-response relationships for wind turbine annoyance and annoyance due to other noise sources. *J Acoust Soc Am.* 130(6):3746-53.
 Kuwano S, Yano T, Kageyama T, Sueoka S, Tachibana H (2014). Social survey on wind turbine noise in Japan. *Noise Control Eng J.* 62(6):503-20.
 Michaud et al.. "Exposure to wind turbine noise: Perceptual responses and reported health effects," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 139(3), 1443-1454.
 Pedersen et al. Response to noise from modern wind farms in The Netherlands. *J. Acoust Soc. Am.* 126(2), 634.

13.7. Appendix B.5 - Response from Bridgend County Borough Council Planning & Highways

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) ('the 1990 Act')

The Developments of National Significance (Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) ('the DNS Regulations')

The Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 (as amended) ('the DNS Procedure Order')

Initial Pre - consultation response from Bridgend Local Planning Authority

The Proposal

The scheme has evolved over recent years following a level of negotiation, discussions, public consultation exercises, scoping opinion/direction (2021) and the undertaking of a PPA (Planning Performance Agreement) into its current form of 18 wind turbines and associated support infrastructure at land at Bryn and Penhydd Forest, located between Port Talbot and Maesteg. The scheme, known as Y Bryn Wind Farm, is a Development of National Significance (DNS), expected to generate up to 129.6 megawatts (MW) comprising 18 turbines measuring between 206m to 250m (to blade tip) each with an installed capacity of 6.6MW.

Bridgend Local Planning Authority will eventually, when requested by Planning and Environmental Decisions Wales (PEDW), provide a more formal Local Impact Report on the proposal. This response, and without prejudice to the production of any future Local Impact Report, is provided as an initial response to the PAC process on behalf of Bridgend Local Planning Authority.

Policy Setting

Future Wales 2040/National Plan published in February 2021 sets out the overarching national planning policy for such large scale wind farm developments. 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.

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); and

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.

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 northern cluster of 5 turbines in the proposed development lies within Pre-Assessed Area 9 for wind energy and the southern cluster of 13 turbines lies outside.

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 farm schemes.

The site straddles the border between Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend with one turbine

(T11) in Bridgend (outside the pre assessed area of Future Wales 2024).

The Bridgend Local Development Plan, 2013 is the adopted development plan for the Borough of Bridgend and relevant to this proposal as highlighted within Chapter 2 of the submitted ES. The ES highlights however that the Bridgend LDP has not been updated since the adoption of Future Wales (emerging LDP currently at examination) and does not reflect the extant national policy situation, including reference to Pre-Assessed Areas. Regard however must be given to the adopted LDP particularly policies PLA4 Climate Change and Peak Oil, SP8 Renewable Energy, ENV18 Renewable Energy Developments, Policy ENV1 Development in the Countryside, Policy SP5(5) Historic Landscapes, Parks, and Gardens, and Policy SP2 Design and Sustainable Place Making, that whilst generally advocating development proposals that meet national renewable energy and efficiency targets, highlights schemes must demonstrate there will be no significant adverse impacts on the environment, local visual and residential amenities and local communities.

SPG 20: Renewables in the Landscape' which considers the impact of different scales of wind and solar developments in the landscape of the County Borough is also of relevance in this case.

Landscape and Visual Impact

The focus of this response aims to consider and highlight the main issues with the scheme in particular reference to Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement in regard to visual and landscape impacts with it being acknowledged that other specialist consultees would have been requested to initially comment on the pre-application request with regard to their particular areas of specialist advice i.e Natural Resources Wales and Cadw for example.

One of the identified key impacts, if not the key effect of the scheme is the likely impact on local landscape character and visual impact and the visibility impact at shorter and longer distances with the scheme.

As you are aware a consultant working on behalf of both NPTCBC and Bridgend CBC has been involved and previously commented on the scheme at the scoping stage and has now commented on and reviewed the Environmental Statement. These comments and thoughts on the ES are generally highlighted below, and it is also understand the full review has now been forwarded to yourself by NPTCBC.

This is a major development in terms of scale, with the proposed 206m to 250m height of the turbines being far greater than anything consented or operational in Wales. This results in concerns that the scale of the turbines proposed has the potential to be out of scale with the land form on which they sit; also being exacerbated by the proximity of densely populated valleys, the coast and other sensitive receptors.

The initial scoping report review undertaken for this development highlighted several key landscape and visual impact assessment issues. The SLVIA (Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment)

now presented contains a large volume of data that has been collected and it is considered generally sufficient. However, there are some points of omission, notably the impacts of such a large scale proposal on:

Groups of visual receptors

Individual receptors such as dwellings and long distances walking routes

How the landscape is currently experienced.

It is therefore considered there is insufficient evaluation information provided in the SLVIA, in an appropriate form, for the effects of the proposed scheme to be fully understood and assessed in relation to the overarching policy. There is a large volume of information provided but there is no narrative describing how receptors experience the landscape and how the proposed change would alter perception.

For example, only 17 of the 120 dwellings likely to experience significant changes in view have been physically visited. This is an omission, all of these receptors should have been visited individually. The routes of the long distance paths have also not been sufficiently analysed in terms of how the proposed development would change the experience of a path user.

The original scoping consultation report suggested a study area out to 45km. And an inner study area of 15km, supported by mapping information at a more detailed scale, is necessary. It is noted that in the figures file there is insufficient detail provided on the 15km study area figures. Additional figures are required for the 15km study area. For example, Figure 8.39: LANDMAP Aspect Areas Identified with Potential for Significant Effects: Visual and Sensory Evaluation, is only included at 45km and it is very hard to read the detail within the 15km area when viewed at A3.

The amount of forestry needing to be felled is recorded in the ES. The total felling required for constructing the proposed development is set out as being 119.24ha. However, being told that it is equivalent to only 4.7% of the study area does not describe the effect sufficiently, and analysis in relation to a long-distance walker experience and the resultant patterns as observed from public rights of way including long distance named paths, for example is essential for the full evaluation of effects to be at a standard required for an ES for such a large-scale development.

There is no mention in the landscape and visual impact assessment of the changing patterns that the forestry felling would create, there is only raw data presentation of the area of forestry to be removed. The experience of the landscape through the loss of this forestry in terms of the patterns created is a direct effect as well as an effect on character and needs to be fully evaluated.

The summing up of effects in terms of how the landscape is experienced is absent.

The development is split over two clusters, the larger of which is to the south and outside of the Pre-Assessed Area on land rising to 342 m AOD. In this regard, starting from such a large-scale proposed turbine development, the reduction in height from 250m with some of the turbines to 206m is not considered as minimising affects in this particular landscape.

The consideration of turbines only at a range of over 200m height may not be realistic and there is no consideration of alternatives that covers considerably lower turbines. It is considered this exploration needs to form part of the environmental assessment. Section 4.5 of Chapter 4: Site Selection and

Design Evolution talks about the evolution of turbine sizes based on technology but makes no assessment of scale of turbine in relation to landscape scale and form.

Therefore, the consideration of alternatives is flawed, and more information in relation to the exploration of other forms of turbine configurations numbers and heights is missing from the report alongside analysis that goes with that. Therefore, the report does not read as being landscape led but led by technology. The output from each of the 18 turbines is assessed as being 6.6 megawatts. However, shorter turbines, whilst having less output, could be more readily accommodated in this landscape and a higher number of much smaller turbines may be more easily accommodated in this landscape and visual terms. This is an omission that potentially needs to be expanded upon in the full submission.

The proposed development is larger proportionately than the scale of the landscape, and one turbine T6 in the north-east of the southern cluster, particularly adds to the magnitude of

effects on residential receptors and should be considered for removal from the proposals.

The reason behind this is that:

This is one of the turbines that is likely to be most visible from the views afforded by the large population in Maesteg and closest to the north-eastern plateau edge. There is a front row of five turbines with T6 in front of these when viewed from Maesteg, and the view would be more harmonious without this turbine.

This turbine sits on higher ground than T7 and T8 and the flow of turbines across landform would be smoother in the absence of this turbine.

The scale and form of the proposals are such that local residents and communities are likely to undergo significant visual effects with dominant or prominent turbines, and in some cases, residents may suffer unacceptable effect on residential visual amenity. There are some concerns raised about the quality of data and impact of the turbines on the settlements within Bridgend notably Caerau, Llangynwyd and Maesteg towards the east of the site, particularly in relation to the experience of being in and around and living in these settlements including cumulative effects and the effects of two clusters on these areas with the impacts not clearly articulated in the SLVIA (although it is noted Chapter 8 of the ES specifically highlights and concludes there will be significant individual effects and cumulative effects on numerous Landscape Character Areas including Llangynwyd Rolling Uplands and Forestry (42), and Maesteg(57)).

There is a considerable amount of wind farm development in the landscape around the site, and particularly within 15km. The cumulative effects in combination with existing and consented windfarms, especially those nearby, including Foel Trawsant, Llynfi Afan, Mynydd Brombiol and Penny Cymoedd, has been included in the ES. The assessment methodology and conclusions drawn out of this assessment have also been reviewed.

With regard to cumulative impact assessment, the developments that are most important to be fully considered are those with existing or consented turbines at closer distances and juxtapositions, where there is a large sweep of turbines visible, and where receptors, especially residential, have developments on two or more sides. The additional viewpoints recommended by the original scoping report (2021) were selected to better reflect the potential for cumulative impacts and have been included in the ES.

The format however of the reporting of the cumulative assessment and quality of data analysis does not enable a reader to fully understand how the addition of the proposed development would alter the perception of the landscape or views from visual receptors sufficiently well. There is an over reliance on the analysis of individual viewpoints and of the assessor drawing conclusions on the basis of 37 individual points in the landscape rather than looking at groups of receptors and routes more thoroughly. There is generally a limited assessment of impacts on users of outdoor recreation space.

In summary, it is considered that there are a few parts of the ES that require attention on terms of outputs, notably:

The construction stage effects appear to be underplayed, with it being anticipated significant effects from a development of this form and scale and extent. The detail of the 15 km study area needs to be more carefully considered in the SLVIA, in particular figures need to be included but cover this study area in addition to the figures included for the 45km study area.

There is a large volume of information provided but there is no narrative describing how receptors experience the landscape and how the proposed change would alter perception.

A more thorough assessment needs to be undertaken of the changing experience for a walker using the long distance paths in both directions around the site, including cumulative changes, with descriptions of how the view would change along the routes, including cumulative changes.

All of the 120 residential receptors likely to be afforded significant effects should be visited to make the assessment more robust.

Whilst the turbine numbers have been reduced, consideration should be given to the removal of turbine 6 from the scheme and an alternative smaller turbine being used throughout the scheme.

Ongoing Noise Discussion (chapter 12 of the ES).

It is understood meetings remain ongoing with the noise consultants on the scheme (both those acting on the developers behalf and the Local Planning Authorities) and whilst it is generally considered that appropriate cumulative noise limits can potentially be met, a more robust and ideally simplified analysis of the cumulative impacts needs to be done so that the cumulative levels, cumulative limits and the resulting levels from the proposed application wind farm alone are clearly set out.

Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Health and Public Safety, Hydrology and socio-economic impact

The ES concludes and highlights that there will be varying impacts and effects on the above considerations that will need to be further considered by specialist consultees accordingly – although it is noted there is a level of positive local socio-economic impact as a result of such a scheme.

Highways.

It is noted the proposed construction/abnormal route access is now through the Borough of Neath and Port Talbot. And whilst there is likely to be significant impacts in respect of the access route this is more a matter that is likely to be raised within the observations of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council Local Planning Authority.

Bridgend County Borough Councils Highway Authority have initially however, provided the following observations:

It is noted that the intention is now to not route the abnormal loads through Maesteg. Instead, the proposal is to construct a bespoke access from junction 40 of the M4.

However, the volume of 'normal' construction traffic projected to use the site – over a 24 month period – is significant. This traffic will likely increase the rate of deterioration along the A4063 / B4282 and result in the need for more urgent intervention works to repair localised defects and bring forward the need to undertake larger resurfacing works. As such, a request should be made asking for a detailed route survey (pre-construction), a monitoring regime, routine maintenance regime and commuted sum, as part of an extraordinary traffic agreement. Particular concerns are raised over the raised crossing points on A4063 Commercial Street and the general condition of the street. The assessment of the A4063 and B4282, contained in the 'Traffic and Transport assessment' appears very simplistic.

Conclusion

The proposal has the potential to have significant visual and landscape impacts on the County Borough of Bridgend, and an initial response to the ES in particular reference to this regard has been provided through consultation with our appointed, specialist consultant, that hopefully will be duly considered.

I trust the above observations and comments are of assistance at this stage.

Kind Regards,



Lee Evans

Senior Planning Officer

Bridgend CBC

13.8. Appendix B.6 – Response from the Coal Authority



200 Lichfield Lane
Berry Hill
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

Tel: 01623 637 119 (Planning Enquiries)

Email: planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk

Web: www.gov.uk/coalauthority

For the Attention of: Mr T Hunter - Y Bryn Project Manager

[By Email: info@ybryn-windfarm.cymru]

21st June 2023

Dear Mr Hunter

PRE-APPLICATION - Y Bryn Wind Farm - Installation of up to 18 wind turbines with maximum heights; Y Bryn Onshore Wind Farm, Northeast Of Port Talbot

Thank you for your notification of the 1st June 2023 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 within, or within 20m of, the site there are 293 mine entries, we do not hold treatment details for most of these features. Shallow coal workings are also present, along with reported surface hazards and monitoring and discharge points, which the Coal Authority may need access to. These features may pose a potential risk to surface stability and public safety.

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>

We note that Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement, dated June 2023 and prepared by Natural Power, covers ground conditions. Section 10.5.35 specifically relates to Coal Mining Risk Assessment and identifies the potential risks posed by coal mining features and recommends that further assessment

and investigations on site will be necessary. The authors of the report note that any remedial works necessary will be carried out on site.

We would expect the siting of the turbines and any built structures ancillary to their operation should avoid being located close to, or over, the recorded mine entries on site. It should be noted that the actual positions of these features may be subject to significant departure from their recorded locations. It would be prudent to carry out a positional review from available source data for those mine entries in areas where development is proposed in order to ensure that the siting of the turbines, and any investigations carried out, are informed by the best plot positions of these features.

It would be helpful if the formal submission was supported by a plan showing the relationship of the turbine positions to the recorded mine entries within their vicinity to accompany the Coal Mining Assessment in the ES.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this matter further.

Yours sincerely

Melanie Lindsley

Melanie Lindsley BA (Hons), DipEH, DipURP, MA, PGCertUD, PGCertSP, MRTPI

Principal Planning & Development Manager

General Information for the Applicant

Under the Coal Industry Act 1994 any intrusive activities, including initial site investigation boreholes, and/or any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings/coal mine entries for ground stability purposes require the prior written permission of The Coal Authority, since such activities can have serious public health and safety implications. Failure to obtain permission will result in trespass, with the potential for court action. In the event that you are proposing to undertake such work in the Forest of Dean local authority area our permission may not be required; it is recommended that you check with us prior to commencing any works. Application forms for Coal Authority permission and further guidance can be obtained from The Coal Authority's website at: www.gov.uk/get-a-permit-to-deal-with-a-coal-mine-on-your-property

Disclaimer

The above consultation response is provided by The Coal Authority as a Statutory Consultee and is based upon the latest available data on the date of the response, and electronic consultation records held by The Coal Authority since 1 April 2013. The comments made are also based upon only the

information provided to The Coal Authority by the Local Planning Authority and/or has been published on the Council's website for consultation purposes in relation to this specific planning application. The views and conclusions contained in this response may be subject to review and amendment by The Coal Authority if additional or new data/information (such as a revised Coal Mining Risk Assessment) is provided by the Local Planning Authority or the Applicant 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 advisers for this development in relation to ground conditions and the acceptability of development.

13.9. Appendix B.7 - Response from The Natural Resources Body for Wales



Ein cyf/Our Ref: CAS-219254-L7B3
Eich cyf/Your Ref: Y Bryn

George Heal
info@ybryn-windfarm.cymru

Dyddiad/Date: 19 July 2023

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 UP TO 18 WIND TURBINES WITH MAXIMUM HEIGHTS RANGING BETWEEN UP TO 206M, UP TO 230M, AND UP TO 250M TO BLADE TIP, EACH WITH FOUNDATIONS, EXTERNAL TRANSFORMER HOUSINGS, CRANE HARDSTANDING'S AND ERECTION AREA; TOGETHER WITH ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCTION ENABLING WORKS INCLUDING SUBSTATION, CONTROL BUILDING AND COMPOUND; ENERGY STORAGE FACILITY; TWO PERMANENT WIND MONITORING LOCATIONS; UPGRADED AND NEW ACCESS TRACKS AND HIGHWAY JUNCTIONS; UNDERGROUND CABLE RUNS; SITE SIGNAGE; BARROW PITS; TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION AND STORAGE COMPOUNDS AND LAYDOWN AREAS.

LLEOLIAD / LOCATION: Y BRYN WIND FARM

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 1 June 2023.

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 Ecology, Landscape, Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology. If this information is not provided, we may object to the planning application when formally consulted by the planning authority. Further details are provided below.

We also advise that based on the information submitted to date, we would ask the planning authority to include conditions regarding Ecology on any planning permission granted. Without the inclusion of these conditions by the planning authority we would be likely to object to the planning application.

Chapter 6 – Ecology

We have reviewed the following documents:

- Drawing entitled 'Y Bryn Onshore Wind Farm. Currently proposed turbine locations' (no author, date, or version control);
- Drawing entitled 'Y Bryn Onshore Wind Farm. Site Location Map' (no author, date, or version control);
- Y Bryn Wind Farm Environmental Statement by Natural Power (undated) incorporating:
 - Figures 5.1a and b Drawing 13836_DET-3000 (Rev D) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Turbine Specification. Indicative Largest Rotor' by Natural Power dated 27/7/22;
 - Figure 5.2 Drawing 13836_DET-3001 (Rev C) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Wind Turbine Foundation' by Natural Power dated 12/5/22;
 - Figure 5.3 Drawing 13836_DET-3002 (Rev C) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Turbine Cranepad' by Natural Power dated 12/5/22;
 - Figure 5.4a and b Drawing 13836_DET-3003 (Rev C) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Energy Storage Compound' by Natural Power dated 12/5/22;
 - Figure 5.5b Drawing 13836_DET-3004 (Rev D) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Wind Access Track' by Natural Power dated 27/7/22;
 - Figure 5.6 Drawing 13836_DET-3005 (Rev D) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Underground Cabling' by Natural Power dated 27/7/22;
 - Figure 5.7a and b Drawing 13836_DET-3006 (Rev C) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Wind Turbine Foundation' by Natural Power dated 12/5/22;
 - Figure 5.8 and b Drawing 13836_DET-3007 (Rev E) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Directional Signage' by Natural Power dated 30/5/23;
 - Figure 5.9 Drawing 13836_DET-3008 (Rev A) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Temporary Construction Compound' by Natural Power dated 26/1/22;
 - Figure 5.10 Drawing 13836_DET-3009 (Rev A) 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative concrete Batching Plan' by Natural Power dated 26/1/22;
 - Figure 5.11 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Indicative Grid Connection Route Options' by Coriolis Energy dated 1/8/22.
 - Figure 6.1 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Site and Ecological Survey Areas by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
 - Figure 6.2 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Static Bat Detector and Bat Transect Locations' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
 - Figure 6.3 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Dormouse Tube Locations' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
 - Figure 6.5 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Statutory Sites and Designated Sites for Ecology within 10km' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
 - Figure 6.6 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Phase 1 Survey Results' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
 - Figure 6.6 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. NVC Habitat Survey Results' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;

- Figure 6.8 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Bat Transect Survey Results' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
- Figure 6.9 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Results' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
- Figure 6.10 'Y Bryn Wind Farm. Protected Mammal Survey Results' by Natural Power dated 24/2/23;
- Appendix 6.1 Ecology; and
- Appendix 6.3 Outline Habitat Management Plan.

Bats

The Environmental Statement (ES) confirms that the site has been the subject of:

- Automated static detector surveys for bat activity during spring, summer and autumn of 2021;
- Walked bat activity transects in August, September and October 2021;
- A bat roost preliminary assessment of key features with potential for holding maternity roosts or significant hibernation/swarming sites was undertaken in April and May 2021 (wind farm areas) and June 2021 (All areas); and
- Weather monitoring.

For schemes of >10 turbines published survey guidance ([Bats and onshore wind turbines - survey, assessment and mitigation | NatureScot](#)) advises that detectors should be placed within the developable area at ten potential turbine locations plus a third of additional potential turbine sites up to a maximum of 40 detectors for the largest developments.

We note that paragraph 6.4.20 and Table 6.3, advise that 17 static detectors were deployed across the site but with evolving scheme design and limitations to placing the detectors at some turbine locations (e.g. dense plantation), only turbines 2, 10 and 11 had detectors placed within 100m of their proposed location. Detectors for the remaining turbine locations were more distant and there are no detector locations representing proposed turbine locations 6, 9, 13, 14 or 16. Of these, we note that turbines 6, 9, 13 and 14 shall be keyholed into mature plantation woodland and turbine 16 is proposed to be located in an area of dry heath/acid grassland between plantation blocks. Sampling locations appear to have reflected the habitats that are present at the turbines, or that shall be created by keyholing the turbines.

Impacts on bat species at high risk of collision with wind turbines

We welcome that the online Ecobat tool has been used to analyse the bat activity data obtained to categorise the levels of activity recorded at the site. We note that the majority of bat activity (>90% bat passes) in each season (spring, summer and autumn) was from species at high risk of collision with wind turbines (mostly pipistrelle bat species but also noctule bats). Whilst the level of bat activity by these species appears to average out as low, we note that maximum levels of activity up to moderate or moderate-high were exhibited in each of the survey seasons.

Turbine siting

Published guidance advises that a minimum 50m buffer is maintained between turbine blade tips and the nearest bat habitat features (e.g. woodland edge, hedgerow, watercourses where bat activity or other key habitat features such as wetlands).

Paragraph 6.6.9 confirms that turbines of 206m, 230m and 250m (to blade tip) are to be used and note that the relevant habitat buffers are stated depending on the turbine size. However it's not clear which height turbine is to be used at which turbine location, and the relevant height of the nearest habitat feature which has been used in the calculation. We advise that confirmation is provided to clarify the following:

- Further information to clarify which height turbine is to be used at which turbine location;
- The height of the nearest bat habitat feature, the buffer distance required and the relevant calculations of buffer distance for each turbine location;
- We assume that planning consent is applied for with associated infrastructure micro-siting allowances, usually 50m for wind turbines, but seek further clarification on this.

Determination of the final position of the turbines utilising any micro-siting allowance must ensure that turbines continue to be sited to accord with the joint agency guidance '*Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines – Survey Assessment and Mitigation*', specifically paragraph 7.1.2. We advise that this aspect could be secured through the following condition being attached to any planning permission granted.

Condition 1: Micro-siting

No development, including vegetation clearance, shall commence until a micro-siting protocol has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, in consultation with NRW. The protocol shall also accord with the joint agency guidance on '*Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines – Survey, Assessment and Mitigation*' (Nature Scot *et al*, August 2021) and in particular paragraph 7.1.2 thereof. The protocol shall set out a methodology for deciding on micro-siting of all elements of the development hereby approved to minimise the impact of the development. The protocol shall provide for the detailed layout of the turbines to be submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority subject to all turbines, crane pads, access tracks and battery storage being located within the agreed micro-siting allowance of the locations shown.

Feathering turbine blades

We welcome that wind speed data was collected for the site and note that the cut-in speed for the proposed turbines shall be 3ms^{-1} . We note that wind speeds at the time of the bat surveys varied from 0.2ms^{-1} to 8.6ms^{-1} across the seasons. Given the surveys recorded peaks in activity of high risk bat species, we advise that the turbine blades are also feathered to reduce rotation speeds to below 2 rpm while idling; this is an easy way to reduce impacts on bats without compromising energy generation.

We note that turbine blade feathering is not mentioned in the ES. However, we consider that this aspect could also be secured through the following condition attached to any planning permission granted.

Condition: 2 - Feathering

The turbine blades on all turbines shall at all times be feathered to reduce rotation speeds to below 2 rpm while idling, in accordance with paragraph 7.1.3(a) of the joint agency guidance 'Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines – Survey, Assessment and Mitigation' (Nature Scot *et al*, August 2021).

Post-construction/operational monitoring

We advise that the site is subject to post-construction monitoring to:

- i. ensure that the appropriate habitat buffer is maintained around each turbine; and
- ii. assess the effectiveness of blade feathering and whether further measures are needed to mitigate the impacts of the operational wind farm on bats.

With regards to (i) above, we consider this aspect could be secured through agreeing a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) for the site. We note that an outline HMP has been drafted; we shall look to agree a final version through the use of an appropriately worded planning condition attached to any planning application issued.

With regards to (ii) above, we note that no bat monitoring during the operational phase of the wind farm is proposed. Again, we consider this aspect could be secured through planning condition (as set out below), which is tied to another condition for turbine curtailment in the event that operational monitoring revealed that ecological circumstances at the site had changed and blade feathering alone was no longer sufficiently effective to mitigate the impacts on bats.

Condition: 3 - Habitat Management Plan (HMP)

Prior to works commencing on site, a final version of the HMP shall be submitted for Local Planning Authority (LPA) approval, in consultation with NRW. The HMP shall include the bat buffer required for each turbine and shall make provision for the long-term maintenance of bat buffer at each turbine for the duration of the operational phase of the wind farm.

The Habitat Management Plan shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details, with a written report of the effectiveness of the plan provided to the LPA every 5 years from commencement of the operation of the development, and any arising revisions of the plan to be agreed in writing with the LPA, in consultation with NRW, prior to implementation.

Condition 4: - Post-construction bat monitoring

No development shall commence until a scheme for the post-construction monitoring of bat injuries, fatalities and activity at the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, in consultation with NRW. The scheme shall accord with the joint agency guidance 'Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines – Survey, Assessment and Mitigation' (Nature Scot *et al*, August 2021) and shall include:

- i. Methods for data gathering and analysis;
- ii. Location of monitoring;
- iii. Timing and duration of monitoring;
- iv. Appropriate persons and equipment to carry out monitoring;
- v. Timing and format for presenting and dissemination of monitoring results including submission to all relevant databases;
- vi. Remedial measures to reduce any impacts identified through monitoring including in respect of turbine curtailment;
- vii. Contingency prescriptions that will be carried out in the event of failure to undertake required surveillance; and
- viii. Other information which the local planning authority deem necessary.

The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details upon commencement of operation of one or more of the turbines.

Condition: 5 - Curtailment

In the event that monitoring carried out pursuant to condition 4 shows activity levels at any turbine to be moderate or above, using the Ecobat methodology, a turbine curtailment protocol shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, in consultation with NRW, no later than 31 December in the year that those observations/assessment of bat activity are made.

The protocol shall be informed by the joint agency guidance 'Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines – Survey, Assessment and Mitigation' (Nature Scot *et al*, August 2021) and shall provide for the operation of any turbine to cease immediately in circumstances prescribed by the protocol in any event whenever the monitoring carried out pursuant to condition 4 shows activity levels at any turbine to be moderate or above, using the Ecobat methodology. The provisions of the curtailment protocol shall include prescriptions that evidence implementation of the curtailment protocol. When operation is re-commenced it shall accord with the approved turbine curtailment protocol.

The protocol shall provide for turbine curtailment programmes which include provision for on-going monitoring of the effects of the curtailment programmes on bat injuries, fatalities and activity at the site, and shall provide for the preparation of an adjusted curtailment protocol where monitoring shows that the impact on bats is unacceptable in the reasonable opinion of the local planning authority. In such circumstances operation will cease immediately until the adjusted curtailment protocol has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, in consultation with NRW. Upon recommencement of operation, the turbine operation shall comply with the adjusted curtailment programme as approved.

Otters

We note that *'there were no signs of otter recorded within the wind farm areas, although some watercourses/water bodies considered suitable for otter were recorded within this area. Further, the only evidence of otter presence was a probable slide recorded on a*

watercourse that will not be crossed by any tracks associated with the proposed development. The slide is 290m to the east of the northern AIL route (which links the two forestry sections)'.

Whilst it appears that otters are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development, we welcome the proposals in ES paragraph 6.6.22 to include measures for otters in the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

Dormice, Great Crested Newts, Water Voles

We note that no evidence of these species were found on site; accordingly we have no further comment to make regarding them.

European Protected Species – Legislation and Policy

Bats, dormice, great crested newts and otters, and their breeding sites and resting places are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Where bats 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:

- i. 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;
- ii. There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- iii. 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.

Chapter 7: Ornithology

We have reviewed Chapter 7 - Ornithology of the Environmental Statement. - Appendix 7: Ornithology. We agree with both the scope of the surveys and the level of effort. We agree with the interpretation of the survey results, the species scoped in/out for assessment. We broadly agree with the principals laid out in the habitat monitoring plan in relation to benefits to ornithological receptors. While we acknowledge the relatively low predicted collision risk, we advise the applicant bring forward a scheme of post-construction monitoring for collision risk and potential contingency should this show greater levels of impact than modelled.

Chapter 8: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA)

The site boundary includes two main parcels of land:

- 5 turbines are proposed on Mynydd Penhydd (the northern parcel); and
- 13 turbines are proposed on Mynydd Margam (the southern parcel).

The northern parcel is located within a Pre-Assessed Area (PAA) for Wind Energy (PAA 9) in Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Future Wales). In these areas there is a presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development (Future Wales Policy 17).

The southern parcel is located outside of a PAA where proposals for wind turbine development should not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Future Wales Policy 18).

Notwithstanding the presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development within the northern parcel, our advice considers the potential landscape and visual effects of the entire development on the Gower AONB and Bannau Brycheiniog National Park (BBNP), within the context of Future Wales and Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (PPW).

Bannau Brycheiniog National Park (BBNP).

Baseline information on the BBNP is contained in ES Appendix 8.3, A8-26 to A8-27. This information consists of a summary of the designation and a list of its Special Qualities. The list omits the first Special Quality described in the Management Plan for the Brecon Beacons National Park 2015-2020, which is '*A National Park offering peace and tranquillity with opportunities for quiet enjoyment, inspiration, relaxation and spiritual renewal*'. The impact of the proposed development on this Special Quality should be considered within the SLVIA, not least because perceptual aspects such as tranquillity are susceptible to changes within the setting of the national park.

BBNP Visual Assessment

SLVIA assessment viewpoints (Vp) within the BBNP are:

- Vp 9 Ogof-Ffynnon-Ddu;
- Vp 18 Pen-Y-Fan; and
- Vp 31 Esgair Hir, Brecon Beacons Way National Trail. This viewpoint was included in response to our comments on the scoping request (Our ref: CAS-35151-H4R5 dated 17 February 2021), which related to the original proposals for 26 turbines.

The SLVIA assesses the effect at Vp 9 Ogof-Ffynnon-Ddu to be slight to negligible and not significant. The same conclusion is reached with regards to cumulative effects scenarios for consented wind farms and application wind farms. The cumulative effect with wind farms at the scoping stage is assessed as slight-moderate and not significant. We agree the effects at this location, both individually and cumulatively are unlikely to be significant.

The SLVIA assesses the effect at Vp 18 Pen-Y-Fan to be slight to negligible and not significant. In relation to cumulative effects scenarios for consented wind farms and application wind farms the SLVIA concludes the effect would be slight and not significant. The cumulative effect with wind farms at the scoping stage is assessed as slight-moderate

such as the 'panoramic views over the LCA and surrounding lower land'.¹ Further, as evidenced in the ZTV (ES Figure 8.43), impacts similar to those at Vp 31 may be experienced across large parts of LCA 112. The ZTV shows theoretical visibility of all 18 turbines at blade tip height across roughly half of LCA 112. This includes visibility across areas within the BBNP closer to the development site than Vp 31.

The SLVIA methodology states: 'Where effects are determined to have moderate significance, whether these effects are significant or not significant will depend on the individual and specific mitigating circumstances and the professional opinion of the landscape specialist will determine this. If any given receptors are subject to a series of moderate effects, such as a long path or road corridor, the combined effects may be considered to be significant'. In our experience, where a national park is the receptor, a moderate effect has the potential to erode landscape integrity, harming public perceptions of special qualities such as natural beauty (scenic quality) and tranquillity.

As a result of the combined effects on views from different parts of LCA 112, we advise that the proposed development may result in a moderate but significant effect overall. The combination of visual impacts resulting from the proposed development, particularly in combination with other existing developments, is likely to harm scenic qualities within the National Park. However, to be able to confirm whether moderate effects in this instance are significant, we will need to undertake site visits with the benefit of a visualisation pack.

ES Appendix 8.11 includes an overall assessment on the BBNP. It concludes that the effect on the National Park will be slight adverse and not significant. Based on our findings, we cannot yet agree with this conclusion. On receipt of a hard copy of the visualisation pack we will undertake site visits to inform our position on whether reported moderate effects are significant or not, and whether the overall conclusion with regards to the effect on the National Park is acceptable in the context of Future Wales and PPW.

Gower AONB

Baseline information on the Gower AONB is contained in ES Appendix 8.3, Pages A8-26 to A8-27. This includes a complete list of AONB Special Qualities.

Gower AONB Visual Assessment

Vps within the Gower AONB assessed in the SLVIA are:

- Vp 6 Mumbles Hill;
- Vp 7 Gower Way National Trail, Cefn Bryn; and
- Vp 29 Oxwich Point.

Vp 6 is taken from Mumbles Hill. Photomontages from this Vp are included as ES Figures 8.50a – 8.50h. The corresponding assessment in ES Appendix 8.9 concludes that the effects on visual receptors at Vp 6 will be moderate adverse but not significant. The SLVIA reaches the same conclusion in relation to all cumulative impact scenarios. In our

¹ Bannau Brycheiniog National Park Landscape Character Assessment 2012

experience, moderate adverse visual effects on visitors to an AONB have the potential to erode public perceptions of natural beauty, conflicting with PPW and part of the purpose of the designation to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

We disagree with aspects of the reasoning provided in the SLVIA in relation to its assessment of Vp 6. In particular, we do not agree from this location that *'to an extent the turbines will be subsumed within the extensive array of operational wind farm development along the skyline'* (Paragraph A8.9.34). With reference to the photomontage in Figure 8.50f, we advise that rather than being subsumed within the context of existing turbines, the proposed turbines will contrast with existing turbines and stand out as distinctly new features because:

- The proposed turbines have maximum tip heights of either 206m, 230m or 250m and are therefore significantly larger than existing turbines in the view.
- The prominent location of turbines in the southern parcel (T7- T18) on Mynydd Margam overlooking Swansea Bay.
- Both towers and rotor blades on the proposed turbines in the southern parcel (T7- T18) will be visible above the horizon as new skyline features.

The scale of the proposed turbines would dwarf those visible nearby at Mynydd Brombil which are understood to have a maximum height to tip of 100m. The prominence of that development is minimised by:

- The low number of turbines (4 in total);
- Their height to tip of 100m; and
- The lower elevation of that site and its reduced prominence compared with Mynydd Margam.

We therefore agree with the SLVIA where it states that due to the scale of the proposed turbines and their location at the edge of the plateau they *'will contrast [with] the smaller operational Mynydd Brombil development to the fore and many of the operational development further in the distance'* (Paragraph A8.9.34).

Currently, views from Mumbles Hill (Vp 6) across Swansea Bay are characterised by a relatively balanced mixture of natural and built features. Swansea Bay has outstanding integrity as an intertidal landscape² and its scenic qualities are complemented by the range of enclosing hills. While 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 AONB and contribute to the visual amenity experienced by its visitors.

² Gower Landscape Character Assessment, 2013

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² Gower Landscape Character Assessment, 2013

Due to the scale of the proposed turbines and their visually prominent location the development is likely to dominate views east across the Bay from Mumbles Hill, where it would detract from the scenic quality of views and visual amenity. The turbines would appear out of scale with existing built elements and potentially with the topography of the landscape in which they are located. They would exacerbate the presence of detractors such as *'The turbines on Mynydd Brombil and solar farm on Mynydd Emroch'*³ and ultimately may tip the balance between built and natural features in the view. To be able to confirm whether moderate effects in this instance are significant, we will need to undertake a site visit with the benefit of a visualisation pack.

Other Vps within the Gower AONB assessed in the SLVIA are:

- Vp 7 (Gower Way National Trail, Cefn Bryn). The effect at this Vp is assessed in the SLVIA as slight - moderate adverse (not significant).
- Vp 29 (Oxwich Point). The effect at this Vp is assessed in the SLVIA as slight adverse (not significant).

Photomontages have not been prepared for either Vp. Instead, the SLVIA relies on wirelines. Based on NRW Guidance Note 46 we advise that both locations are within the range of potentially significant effects. Given the height of the turbines and the very high sensitivity of the receptors at these locations, we advise it is appropriate to include photomontages from both locations. This will inform our on-site assessment of the effects on different locations and contexts across the AONB. We note that at both locations it is the turbines within the southern parcel (T7- T18) that will be most noticeable. This is because:

- At Vp 7, towers, hubs, and rotor blades of all turbines in the southern parcel would be viewed above the horizon as new skyline features.
- At Vp 29, only the tips of Turbines T1-4, and T5 (tower, hub and blades) would be visible. In contrast, towers, hubs and rotor blades of all turbines in the southern parcel would be seen above the horizon as new skyline features.

Vp 14 Swansea Promenade, Black Pill, is located next to the boundary of the AONB. The effect at this Vp is assessed in the SLVIA as slight - moderate adverse and not significant. As the impact at this location is expected to be similar to that at Vp 6, we advise that the effect on Vp 14 may be an underestimation.

Gower AONB Landscape Assessment

None of the LCAs within the Gower AONB identified on ES Figure 8.31 have been described or assessed in the SLVIA. It is not clear why LCA 80 (Gower Southern Coastline) was excluded from the SLVIA when LCA 68 (Swansea Bay) was scoped in. These LCAs adjoin each other and views towards the development from the eastern edge of LCA 80 will be similar to those within LCA 68. This is evidenced in the photomontages prepared from Vp 6

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 AONB.

within LCA 80 and Vp 14 within LCA 68. Based on the level of impact shown in these photomontages, and the sensitivity of the AONB, we advise that LCA 80 should be included in the SLVIA. This LCA includes parts of LCA 33 Limeslade described in the Gower Landscape Character Assessment, 2013 (Gower Assessment, 2013) and Aspect Area SWNSVS004 (Mumbles Hill) which has an outstanding evaluation due in part to the '*outstanding views across Swansea Bay*'. The impact on the qualities described in these assessments should be considered.

ES Appendix 8.11 includes an overall assessment on the Gower AONB. It concludes that the effect on the AONB will be slight adverse and not significant. Based on our findings, we cannot yet agree with this conclusion. On receipt of a hard copy of the visualisation pack we will undertake site visits to inform our position on whether reported moderate effects are significant or not, and whether the overall conclusion with regards to the effect on the AONB is acceptable in the context of Future Wales and PPW.

Summary

We advise that we cannot yet concur with the conclusions reached in the SLVIA relating to the impact of the proposals on the BBNP and Gower AONB. We require the following in order to undertake site visits to inform our position on whether reported moderate effects are significant or not, and whether the overall effects on the National Park and AONB are acceptable in the context of Future Wales and PPW. We require:

- A photomontage from Vp 31 Esgair Hir
- A photomontage from Vp 7 Gower Way National Trail, Cefn Bryn
- A photomontage from Vp 29 Oxwich Point
- Hard copies of the updated visualisation pack relating to Vp 6, Vp 7, Vp 9, Vp 14, Vp 18, Vp 31, Vp 29.

In addition to the above, we advise that the SLVIA is updated to include:

- An assessment of the impact on the first Special Quality described in the Management Plan for the Brecon Beacons National Park 2015-2020, which is '*A National Park offering peace and tranquillity with opportunities for quiet enjoyment, inspiration, relaxation and spiritual renewal*'.
- An assessment of the impacts on LCA 80 which includes parts of LCA 33 Limeslade described in the Gower Assessment, 2013 and Aspect Area SWNSVS004 (Mumbles Hill) which has an outstanding evaluation due in part to the '*outstanding views across Swansea Bay*'. The impact on the qualities described in these assessments should be considered.

In relation to potential impacts on the Gower AONB, we advise that it is the turbines within the southern parcel (T7-T18) that have the greatest impact on views and visual amenity. This is due to their height and location on a prominent site, Mynydd Margam, overlooking Swansea Bay. Unlike the turbines in the northern parcel, Turbines T7-T18 are not located within a PAA and therefore they should not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the

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setting of the AONB. In order to avoid such impacts, it may be necessary to reduce the heights of these turbines in particular.

Chapter 10 - Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology

We have reviewed Chapter 10 - Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology of the Environmental Statement and note that the applicant proposes to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in support of the application. The principles of pollution prevention and mitigation proposed within Chapter 10 are appropriate, however we recommend you review industry appropriate guidance and incorporate relevant approaches into the proposed CEMP document. CIRIA guidance on linear construction projects will be of particular relevance in relation to access track works and maintenance during construction of this project.

We would advise that the CEMP also include the measures set out in relation to otters in ES paragraph 6.6.22 and the following good practice measures:

- a) Daytime working hours are adopted for any construction works, to commence no sooner than one hour after sunrise and finish no later than one hour before dusk. At night, a quiet dark corridor will be retained along the watercourse and its bankside vegetation.
- b) Construction materials will be stored well away from the watercourse in way that prevents otters gaining access or using them to rest in (e.g. pipe ends will be capped or covered).
- c) Any trenches that are left open overnight will have planks of wood placed at regular intervals to allow otters a way out.
- d) All tools, food, litter and construction materials and packaging that may constitute a hazard to otters will be removed daily from the site.
- e) Any areas that may be suitable for use by otters will be checked immediately prior to works commencing by a suitably qualified, experienced and licensed ecologist.

Culvert Design

Appendix 10.1 details the design of existing culverts on site and the proposed design of the new culvert required for a stream crossing. We welcome the consideration given to utilising existing crossings within the scheme design. Given the location of the proposed new crossing the proposed use of a pipe culvert is considered justified. We would give the following advice to culvert design and placement to minimise the impact on water, sediment, nutrient, fish and invertebrate movements:

Any culvert must be as short as possible, and its cross-section must be large enough to both pass the required flow of water and allow for the continuation of the dimensions and level of the natural watercourse, including parts of both banks. The culvert must therefore not constrict the natural stream channel compared to both up- and downstream of the structure, nor in normal conditions accelerate the velocity of the water.

The invert of the culvert must be at least 150mm below the natural bed of the watercourse, to allow for the unimpeded movement of substrate through the structure. Furthermore, the long section of the culvert must be parallel to, and have the same gradient as, the natural

bed of the watercourse, though buried below it as described above. There must not be a cascade or lip at either end of the structure. The plinth / spillway of any headwall must similarly be at least 150mm below the natural bed of the watercourse.

When excavating the trench in which to place the culvert, save the upper layer of bed substrate and place it to one side. On completion of the construction works, put the substrate into the culvert to form the new bed.

All watercourses within the site boundary are classified as ordinary watercourses (rather than main rivers) and therefore any culverting/crossings or works to these rivers would be subject to consent from the relevant Lead Local Flood Authority.

Borrow pit assessment

Appendix 10.3 - As advised in our letter dated 20 October 2022 (Our Reference: CAS-199199-N3P6), the use of this material may not be suitable for use on tracks as under compaction and heavy traffic it is known to degrade and form a source of suspended solids/silt pollution. Borrow pits can result in risks to groundwater and surface water from, for example, pollution / turbidity, risk of mobilising contamination and physically disturbing aquifers. This requires further consideration within the Environmental Statement to understand the risks associated with this specific site and to ensure that any works will not result in contamination or affect water resources. Alternative source of aggregate should be investigated for this use.

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

Section 10.5.28 states that none of the watercourses within the site boundary or proposed development are classified within the River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)

Although some stretches of water are too small to be a formal water body or are too small to show up on a map of the water body such as the ditches and streams within the application site boundary, they are still legally protected from pollution, modification and abstraction. This application should consider measures to protect, and where possible, improve them to the extent needed to achieve the objectives for water bodies to which they are directly or indirectly connected. Other aquatic habitats such as wetlands (e.g. bogs, ponds, reedbeds) play an important role in managing and storing water within the catchment. The proposed wind farm and associated Habitats Management Plan (HMP) and Sustainable Drainage systems (SuDs) scheme provide the opportunity to consider opportunities to contribute towards an improvement in WFD status of the downstream receiving waterbodies.

10.7.15 - We note the intention to install silt traps to help mitigate any sediment run-off issues. However, the use of terram fences and clean stone is not suitable for the colloidal (fine clay particles) that will be encountered during this development. We have provided previous comments regarding the use of terram and clean stone and again advise the developer to use proprietary products and materials specifically designed to trap sediment and prevent it entering watercourses. Any proposed use of flocculants may require an environmental permit to discharge. This will take several months and as such cannot be deployed on an adhoc basis unless the appropriate permits are in place.

We advise the developer contact our Neath Port Talbot Environment Team

npt.et@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity to discuss in further detail.

Groundwater

10.9.8 - Modification of groundwater flows and levels – we note that the report recognises that cut tracks and their drainage as well as the turbine foundations have the potential to alter the water table within the upslope and downslope peat and bedrock groundwater, which may have implications for the long-term functionality of the peatland's environment. Mitigation, restoration and enhancement isn't documented in any detail. This should be addressed.

Modification of Groundwater Flows and Levels 10.9.8 Cut tracks and their drainage as well as turbine foundations and hardstands will potentially alter the water table within the upslope and downslope peat and bedrock groundwater, which can also have implications for the long-term functionality of peatland environments.

Table 10.17 - more detail should be given to the operational phase impacts of the development. For example, making permanent changes to the drainage regime of the site could have significant impacts (both positive and negative) upon groundwater in the medium and long term. It is important that these are monitored.

We recommend a baseline groundwater investigation/monitoring exercise is undertaken to understand the groundwater regime associated with the site and how changes to it may impact the environment.

10.10 - Cumulative effects – consideration should be to the potential cumulative effects throughout the construction and operational phases.

10.11.3 - Water monitoring control sites - the proposed control sites would need to be areas which are unaffected by pollution. We'd recommend an unaffected upstream watercourse within the vicinity.

Groundwater sensitivity - There is limited to no superficial cover. The bedrock geology consists of the Brithdir member (sandstone) and is a Secondary A aquifer. The site has medium groundwater vulnerability. In addition to private water supplies that will need identifying there are some licensed groundwater abstractions within 2-3km of the site that may need consideration.

Given the limited superficial cover, the groundwater could be vulnerable to groundwater pollution. Groundwater flows and levels could be at risk from the development of the windfarm. As advised in our Scoping response (Reference CAS-35151-H4R5 dated 17 February 2021). We recommend that a Water Features Survey be undertaken to include the following:

- Identification of all water features both surface and groundwater (ponds, springs, ditches, culverts etc.) within a 500-metre radius of the site boundary and access roads.
- Use made of any of these water features. This should include the construction details of wells and boreholes and details of the lithology into which they are installed.

- An indication of the flow regime in the spring or surface water feature, for example whether the water feature flows throughout the year or dries up during summer months.
- Accessibility to the spring/well.
- This information should identify on a suitably scaled map (i.e., 1:10,000), tabulated and submitted to NRW. It would be useful for the developer to photograph each of the identified water features during the survey.

Based on the results of the survey the likely impacts from the development should be assessed on both quantity and quality of the surface water and groundwater. This should take into consideration both the preferred methods of construction and the assumed hydrogeology in the vicinity of the development.

Please note that we may require identified groundwater features to be monitored during the proposed workings. We would therefore recommend that the survey be undertaken as soon as possible to enable suitable baseline monitoring to be undertaken prior to the commencement of workings at the site.

It is noted that identification of groundwater features are not included within Figure 10.1 (see above comments regarding water features survey).

We strongly recommend that within Section 10.2 [The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) as adopted by NRW is referred to. Reference to this is essential when considering the potential impacts to groundwater.

Coal Mining Risk

This assessment suggests mitigating the effect of coal mine features on the development of turbines via micro-silting, treatment of workings and or deepening of foundations. Note that such measures could present a risk to the environment and controlled waters. This should be considered within the ES. The ES refers to consideration of subsequent impacts to groundwater flows following grouting, but it does not consider impacts to groundwater and surface water quality.

Note that specific permissions are sometimes required to drill within coal mine areas.

The Local Authority should be consulted upon risks associated with mine gas.

We welcome that this section of the report suggests consideration of impact upon groundwater as a result of foundation design. More detail however should be included within the ES as this could have significant impact upon groundwater quality and quantity depending upon the hydrogeological regime.

Other Matters

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.

We advise the applicant that, in addition to planning permission, it is their responsibility to ensure they secure all other permits/consents/licences relevant to their development. Please refer to our [website](#) for further details.

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

Yn gywir / Yours faithfully

Lisa Jones

Gynghorydd - Cynllunio Datblygu / Advisor - Development Planning

Ffôn/Phone: 0300 065 3264

E-bost/E-mail: swplanning@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.

13.10. Appendix B.8 - Response from The Health and Safety Executive

From: NSIP Applications
Sent: 20 January 2021 10:38
To: Bazzoni Abbiati, Giulia
Cc: NSIP Applications
Subject: RE: HPE CM: DNS 3264571- Y Bryn Wind Farm

Dear Giulia

Thank you for your email dated 15 January 2021 consulting HSE on the pre-application for the proposed Y Bryn Wind Farm development of National Significance (DNS). Please find HSE's advice below.

HSE's land use planning advice

Will the proposed development fall within any of HSE's consultation distances?

With reference to Plan (DNS-3264571-000042-Y Bryn Forestry 17.1 v3 Land use within the Study Area, Date 13-11-2020, Draft A1 V3), the proposed project/development does **not** currently fall within the consultation distances of any Major Hazard Installation(s) or Major Accident Hazard Pipeline(s).

However, if prior to the granting of a development consent order for this proposed development, Hazardous Substances Consent is granted for a Major Hazard Installation or there is notification of a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline within or in the vicinity of the development, the HSE reserves the right to revise its advice.

Would Hazardous Substances Consent be needed?

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) Regulations 2015.

Hazardous Substances Consent would be required if the 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.

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

Explosives sites

There are no licensed explosive sites in the vicinity so HSE has no comment to make in this regard.

Regards

Monica

Monica Langton
Divisional Support Team

13.11. Appendix B.9 – Response from Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue



Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub
Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru
Mid and West Wales
Fire and Rescue Service

Prif Swyddog Tân | Chief Fire Officer
Roger Thomas BA(Hons), MSc

tancgc.gov.uk
mawwfire.gov.uk

Thirty 4/7

Via Email:

George.heal@thirty47.co.uk

FAO: George Heal

Gofynner am/
Please ask for:

Rhif Est/Extn.
No.

E-bost/E-mail:

Fy Nghyf/My
Ref:

Dyddiad/Date:

Watch Manager A. Hall

6611

brags@mawwfire.gov.uk

AJH/KDT/00345120

01 June 2023

Dear Sir,

**THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE)
(WALES) ORDER 2012**

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (PROCEDURE) (WALES) ORDER 2016

**DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE (CONSULTEES) (WALES) (MISCELLANEOUS AMANDMENTS)
ORDER 2021 – FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITIES**

RE: Y Bryn Wind Farm, Land North-East of Port Talbot

APPLICATION NUMBER: DNS/2364571

I acknowledge receipt of the notification to the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority in relation to the above application.

The site plan/s of the above proposal has been examined and the Fire and Rescue Authority would wish the following comments to be brought to the attention of the planning committee/applicant. It is important that these matters are dealt with early on in any proposed development :

- The Fire Authority has no comment to make on access for fire appliances or water supplies.
- the Fire Authority has no objection to the proposed development and refers the Local Planning Authority to any current standing advice by the Fire Authority about the consultation.

The developer should consider the need to provide adequate water supplies and vehicle access for firefighting purposes on the site and general guidance on this matter is given in the attached Appendix and the following links: <https://www.water.org.uk/guidance/national-guidance-document-on-the-provision-of-water-for-firefighting-3rd-edition-jan-2007/>
<https://www.ukfrs.com/index.php/promos/16847>

Y Pencadlys, Heol Llwyn Pisgwydd, Caerfyrddin, Sir Gâr, SA31 1SP
Headquarters, Lime Grove Avenue, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, SA31 1SP

post@tancgc.gov.uk
mail@mawwfire.gov.uk
0370 60 60 699

Furthermore, the applicant should be advised to contact the Local Authority Building Control Department, which is the responsible authority, when determining issues concerning means of warning and escape, internal fire spread (linings and structure), external fire spread, access and facilities for the Fire and Rescue Service, in accordance with the 2007 version of Approved Document B (Wales).

The plan/s has been retained for record purposes.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aneur J. Hall'.

Watch Manager A Hall
Authorised Fire Safety Inspecting Officer
On behalf of the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority

Enc

MID AND WEST WALES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**Advice on Water Supplies****1. WATER SUPPLIES FOR FIREFIGHTING**

The existing output of the statutory water supply network may need to be upgraded in certain parts of the local plan area to care for firefighting needs of new developments. It is recommended that this provision be a condition of planning consent.

Reference to the National Guidance Document on the Provision of Water for Fire Fighting 2007.

Access to Open Water Supplies

Where development of water-front sites takes place, the need for permanent and unobstructed access for firefighting appliances to the water should be made a condition of any planning consent.

Consultation must take place with the Fire and Rescue Authority during the earliest planning stages of any development to ensure access for fire pumping appliances is satisfactory.

1.1. HOUSING

Minimum main size 100 millimetres. Housing developments of units of detached or semi-detached houses of not more than two floors should have a water supply capable of delivering a minimum of eight litres per second through any hydrant on the development.

The Fire and Rescue Authority should be consulted at the outline planning stage of any proposed projects to ascertain the exact requirements.

1.2. TRANSPORTATION***Lorry/Coach Parks - Multi-Storey Car Parks-Service Stations***

Minimum main size 100 millimetres. All of these amenities should have a water supply capable of delivering a minimum of 25 litres per second through any hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 90 metres from the complex.

1.3. INDUSTRY

In order that an adequate supply of water is available for use by the Fire and Rescue Authority in case of fire, it is recommended that the water supply infrastructure to any commercial industrial estate is as follows:

Light Industrial/Commercial

Up to one hectare, 20 litres per second - Minimum Main Size 100 millimetres

Up to two hectares, 35 litres per second - Minimum Main Size 150 millimetres

High Risk Industrial

Up to three hectares 50 litres per second - Minimum Main Size 150 millimetres

Over three hectares, 75 litres per second - Minimum Main Size 150 millimetres

In rural areas it may not be possible to provide sufficient mains water. To overcome this, static or river supplies would be considered on site if they are capable of supplying the above flow rates for at least one hour.

The Fire and Rescue Authority should be consulted at the outline planning stage of any proposed projects to ascertain the exact requirements, as high-risk premises may require a greater flow.

1.4. SHOPPING, OFFICES, RECREATION AND TOURISM

Commercial developments of this type should have a water supply capable of delivering a minimum of 20 to 75 litres per second to the development site. The Fire and Rescue Authority should be consulted at the outline planning stage of any proposed projects to ascertain the exact requirements.

1.5. EDUCATION, HEALTH AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES***Village Halls***

Should have a water supply capable of delivering a minimum of 15 litres per second through any hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 100 metres from the complex.

Primary Schools and Single Storey Health Centres

Should have a water supply capable of delivering a minimum of 20 litres per second through any hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 70 metres from the complex.

Secondary Schools, Colleges, Large Health and Community Facilities

Should have a water supply capable of delivering a minimum of 35 litres per second through any hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 70 metres from the complex.

1.6. DISTANCES BETWEEN FIRE HYDRANTS

The distance between fire hydrants should not exceed the following:

Residential areas	-	200 metres
Industrial Estates	-	150 metres
Town Centre Areas	-	90 metres
Commercial (Offices & Shops)	-	100 metres
Residential Hostels	-	Adjacent to access
Hotels	-	Adjacent to access
Institutional (Hospitals & Old Persons Home)	-	Adjacent to access
Old Persons Home	-	Adjacent to access
Educational (Schools & Colleges)	-	Adjacent to access

1.7. CONCLUSION

Developers should hold joint discussions with the relevant Water Authority or the Environmental Agency and the Fire and Rescue Authority to ensure that adequate water supplies are available in case of fire.

The Fire and Rescue Authority reserve the right to ask for static water supplies for firefighting on site, as a condition of planning consent, if the supply infrastructure is inadequate for any given risk.

13.12. Appendix B.12 - Response from Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water



Developer Services
PO Box 3146
Cardiff
CF30 0EH

Tel: +44 (0)800 917 2652
Fax: +44 (0)2920 740472
E.mail: developer.services@dwrcymru.com

Gwasanaethau Datblygu
Blwch Post 3146
Caerdydd
CF30 0EH

Ffôn: +44 (0)800 917 2652
Ffacs: +44 (0)2920 740472
E.bost: developer.services@dwrcymru.com

Neath
CF10 3NQ

Date: 17/07/2023
Our Ref: PPA0007922

Dear Sir/Madam

Grid Ref: 282651 189531

Site Address: Y Bryn Wind Farm, Neath

Development: "Installation of up to 18 wind turbines with maximum heights ranging between up to 206m, up to 230m, and up to 250m to blade tip, each with foundations,

I refer to your pre-planning enquiry received relating to the above site, seeking our views on the capacity of our network of assets and infrastructure to accommodate your proposed development. Having reviewed the details submitted I can provide the following comments which should be taken into account within any future planning application for the development.

We refer to your consultation on a scoping direction in accordance with regulation 13(6) and Schedule 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 which relates to a Development of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016. We note that the consultation relates to a Y Bryn wind Farm.

We welcome the opportunity to comment on the proposal and would offer the following standing advice which should be taken into account within any future application:

APPRAISAL

It appears the application does not propose to connect to the public sewerage or watermain systems, and therefore Dwr Cymru Welsh Water has no objections in principle. However, should circumstances change and a connection to the public sewerage/watermain system is required we must be re-consulted on this application.



Welsh Water is owned by Glas Cymru – a 'not-for-profit' company.
Mae Dŵr Cymru yn eiddo i Glas Cymru – cwmni 'nid-er-elw'.

We welcome correspondence in
Welsh and English

Dŵr Cymru Cyf, a limited company registered in
Wales no 2366777. Registered office: Pentwyn Road,
Nelson, Treharis, Mid Glamorgan CF46 6LY

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y
Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg

Dŵr Cymru Cyf, cwmni cyfyngedig wedi'i gofrestru yng
Nghymru rhif 2366777. Swyddfa gofrestredig: Heol Pentwyn
Nelson, Treharis, Morgannwg Ganol CF46 6LY.

As of 7th January 2019, this proposed development is subject to Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The development therefore requires approval of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) features, in accordance with the 'Statutory standards for sustainable drainage systems – designing, constructing, operating and maintaining surface water drainage systems'. It is therefore recommended that the developer engage in consultation with the City & County of Swansea, as the determining SuDS Approval Body (SAB), in relation to their proposals for SuDS features. Please note, Dwr Cymru Welsh Water is a statutory consultee to the SAB application process and will provide comments to any SuDS proposals by response to SAB consultation.

The applicant is also advised that some public sewers and lateral drains may not be recorded on our maps of public sewers because they were originally privately owned and were transferred into public ownership by nature of the Water Industry (Schemes for Adoption of Private Sewers) Regulations 2011. The presence of such assets may affect the proposal. In order to assist us in dealing with the proposal the applicant may contact Dwr Cymru Welsh Water on 0800 085 3968 to establish the location and status of the apparatus. Under the Water Industry Act 1991 Dwr Cymru Welsh Water has rights of access to its apparatus at all times.

We trust that you'll find our comments of assistance for the purposes of this EIA scoping opinion, and we respectfully reserve the right to comment further on any matters and issues arising from ongoing and future consultation. We look forward to continuing our engagement on the project prior to and during the submission of an application to the Planning Inspectorate.

Please note that our response is based on the information provided in your enquiry and should the information change we reserve the right to make a new representation. Should you have any queries or wish to discuss any aspect of our response please do not hesitate to contact our dedicated team of planning officers, either on 0800 917 2652 or via email at developer.services@dwrcymru.com

Please quote our reference number in all communications and correspondence.

Yours faithfully,



Owain George
Planning Liaison Manager
Developer Services



Welsh Water is owned by Glas Cymru – a 'not-for-profit' company.
Mae Dwr Cymru yn eiddo i Glas Cymru – cwmni 'nid-er-elw'.

We welcome correspondence in
Welsh and English

Dŵr Cymru Cyf, a limited company registered in
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Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y
Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg

Dŵr Cymru Cyf, cwmni cyfyngedig wedi'i gofrestru yng
Nghymru rhif 2366777. Swyddfa gofrestredig: Heol Pentwyn
Nelson, Treheris, Morgannwg Ganol CF46 6LY.

14. Appendix C– Responses from additional stakeholders

14.1. Appendix C.1 – A copy of the full response received from Wildfox Afan Valley



Our Ref: 332610238/TAU/SH/JC/AT

14th July 2023

FREEPOST TC CONSULTATION

By email: info@ybryn-windfarm.cymru

Dear Sir / Madam,

RE: Y Bryn Onshore Wind Farm – statutory consultation 1st June to 17th July 2023

Representations are made in this letter on behalf of Wildfox Resorts Group Ltd (Wildfox) – Wildfox Afan Valley in response to the statutory consultation associated with the proposed Y Bryn Wind Farm. The representations are made in respect of Wildfox's land interest at Pen Y Bryn Croeserw, Cymmer, which is located approximately 2.8km to the north-east of the proposed wind farm application site (a Site Location Plan is enclosed for reference). This letter follows on from representations previously made by our client in November 2021.

Since our previous correspondence, Wildfox have obtained outline planning approval (LPA ref. P2018/0493) and subsequent reserved matters approval (LPA ref. P2022/0776) for an adventure resort (comprising of 600 lodges, a 100-bed hotel, a central plaza containing restaurants, leisure activities and shops and associated infrastructure). Details of the permissions are available via Neath Port Talbot Council's website.

Overall, the proposed wind farm appears to be well aligned with the objectives of the locality, including Wildfox, and the wider UK strategic contribution to adaptation for climate change and decarbonisation. There are, however, some strategic opportunities that we wish to highlight and which we suggest are explored further prior to the submission of the planning application.

Transport and Connectivity

Stantec have undertaken a review of the transport proposals and have assessed this against the Welsh Government's Active Travel Network Map and the Wildfox transport proposals. In doing so, we have considered the shared opportunities available for Active Travel improvements and construction logistic opportunities that will benefit residents and users of the local area.

We are pleased to see several enhancement measures have been proposed, such as the reinstatement of currently impassable public rights of way (PROW) and the upgrading of mountain bike trails within the Penhydd block. However, we believe there are further shared opportunities that will benefit both Wildfox and the public (including cyclists and walkers from the local area and Wildfox guests) during both construction and upon completion and operation.

There are several existing active travel routes that run through and around the proposed development site boundary (including the North to South Dragon Ride and the St Illtyd's Walk). Full consideration of opportunities to enhance those routes and network should be considered as part of this scheme.

Lakeside House
Blackbrook Business Park
Blackbrook Park Avenue
Taunton TA1 2PX
Telephone: +44 (0)1823 218940
email: Taunton.uk@stantec.com

Registered Office:
Stantec UK Ltd
Buckingham Court
Kingsmead Business Park
Frederick Place, London Road
High Wycombe HP11 1JU
Registered in England No. 1168070



The Afan Valley Adventure Resort will connect into the active travel network of the proposed development from the routes currently connecting to Caerau and Cymmer. This provides opportunities for the Y Bryn Wind Farm site to upgrade strategic corridors that can create gateways to local communities for visitors to the Afan Valley Adventure Resort and employees to travel to the resort by active modes.

Within the Welsh Governments Active Travel Network Map, a future walking and cycling route between Goytre to Bryn, then continuing onto Maesteg has been identified. The section between Maesteg to the boundary of the Bridgend County Borough Council has been identified as a medium-term priority, with the rest of the route as a long-term priority. This proposed route's proximity to the proposed site boundary, offers a potential opportunity to create a strategic corridor that acts as a gateway to the local active travel network and connecting active routes across the Y Bryn wind farm for the local community.

The additional upgrading of mountain bike trails within Afan Forest Park and proposals to restore a number of offsite PRow's offer an opportunity for the site to provide cycle routes that uplift the tourist offering for the Afan Valley Resort, serving the wider Afan Valley's residents through the creation of leisure routes within their local active travel network.

During construction and decommissioning of the Y Bryn Wind Farm site, it is anticipated that the temporary closure, partial closure or diversions of active travel routes through the site will be required. However, having reviewed Chapter 15 of the Environmental Statement submitted as part of the draft Y Bryn Wind Farm application, the closure and diversion of active travel routes during this time are judged not to significantly disrupt access to and from the Afan Valley Adventure Resort, with alternative routes available.

Regarding Construction Traffic, while HGV construction traffic for the Y Bryn Wind Farm and Afan Valley Adventure Resort share construction routes, mitigation is in place to ensure that the route to the proposed development remains a safe environment and disruption to local traffic flows are kept to a minimum. Opportunities should be considered to deliver local enhancements to those routes aligned with local strategies around placemaking and the public realm, so serve as gateway routes to the valley. Additionally, it is concluded that once construction is complete, the Y Bryn Wind Farm project will have a minimal effect on the Wildfox resort as, once complete, it will generate a very low number of trips and vehicles.

Landscape and Visual

Stantec have also undertaken a review of the Y Bryn Wind Farm Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) and supporting figures, visualisations, and appendices.

The proposed Y Bryn Wind Farm and Wildfox are situated in a large-scale landscape with character which has become defined by wind turbines and renewable energy generation. Therefore, it is considered that visitors to Wildfox would not consider it unusual to see more wind turbines in the surrounding landscape which already contains wind turbines.

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) plans which support the SLVIA for Y Bryn Wind Farm indicate areas within Wildfox which will have sight of the proposed wind turbines. However, no visual assessment, wirelines, or visualisations, to represent the future views of Wildfox users have been provided in the SLVIA. It is considered that visualisations would be helpful for Wildfox to understand the nature of views of the proposed Y Bryn Wind Farm, as seen from key areas of the Wildfox Resort, and that this information could usefully inform the detailed design process currently underway.



The SLVIA acknowledges that there is potential for significant cumulative effects between the proposed Y Bryn Wind Farm development and the consented Wildfox development, and states that there were significant cumulative effects identified for Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), viewpoint locations and landscape designations. However, only LCA cumulative effects were described. We would therefore like to seek clarification as to whether there were significant cumulative visual effects upon visual receptors and landscape designations identified and which arise from the combination or addition of Y Bryn Wind Farm to the consented Wildfox scheme.

We acknowledge that there is potential opportunity for Wildfox to provide visitor interpretation boards about the surrounding landscape, including the various existing and proposed windfarms; and there could be opportunity to create outlook posts, perhaps from or associated with any zip wire towers, as visitor features which look across a landscape that generates sustainable energy. Additionally, there are opportunities to acknowledge and link Wildfox to the wind farm landscape that it is situated within, such as:

- linking visitor experiences between Wildfox and the Y Bryn wind farm, such as organised visits to the top of a wind turbine;
- repurposing wind turbine blades for bike sheds / secure bike storage (previously done in Denmark), pedestrian footbridges, changing room pods, street furniture or play equipment;
- re-using wind turbine masts as the structure of zip wire towers,
- utilising wind turbine blades vertically in the ground to create landscape-scale sculpture and branding / signage across Wildfox.

Community Benefit Fund / Green Economy

Other wind farms within the area provide a Community Benefit Fund that is available throughout the life of the wind farm. One such example is the Llynfi Afan Renewable Energy Park, whose £96,000 a year fund is available to community groups and projects within the wards of Cymmer and Gwynfi in Neath Port Talbot and in Blaengarw and Caerau in Bridgend. A similar community benefit fund should therefore be made available for the locality to contribute to uplifting infrastructure and supporting businesses and communities to support the transition to a low carbon economy.

The provision of a fund, which can be used to enhance and improve the quality of the local towns and villages within the region, provides a significant benefit to local residents and users of the area. This would create a long-lasting legacy for future generations, which would be as a direct consequence of the proposals.

Furthermore, there is a real opportunity for proposals such as this to directly contribute towards the green economy of the local area; creating a local economy that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Principles, which promote a more stakeholder-centric approach to development, should be utilised to assist with skills development within the local community and explore shared opportunities to work together:

- Liaison with local schools / local businesses;
- STEM activities / workshops;
- A detailed Workforce Development Strategy which promotes local opportunities for engaging in green sectors
- Supply chain engagement with local business
- Use of redundant turbine blades for public art, bike parking and other suitable infrastructure etc.



Supply of Green Electricity to Wildfox

The application site is large, in an exposed, hilly location and presently without significant tree cover, which suggests that in principle wind turbine systems could make a good contribution to the areas energy demand. Indeed, large-scale wind energy generation is an important part of the overall energy strategy for the region.

If planning permission for the wind farm is granted, there is an opportunity for the Wildfox Resort to establish a direct connection to the wind farm (potentially through a private-wire arrangement) to obtain a green electricity supply. This would significantly reduce operational CO2 emissions associated with the day-to-day running of the resort.

This would of course be subject to the supply tariffs associated with any such arrangement. However, if electricity via a private wire were sufficiently priced, the benefits of utilising the wind farm and obtaining renewable energy from wind would be significant and commensurate with the objectives of the locality and the wider UK strategic contribution to adaption for climate change and decarbonisation.

Conclusion

Overall, the proposed wind farm will contribute directly towards the quality of the area, by creating gateways for visitors and improving strategic transport routes and corridors within the locality. Wildfox welcome the shared opportunities for Active Travel Improvements and construction logistic opportunities that will benefit both Wildfox and the public.

From a landscape and visual perspective and based upon the SLVIA information which has been reviewed, there are no overarching landscape or visual reasons to object to Y Bryn Wind Farm. However, the provision of additional visualisations to understand the nature of views of the proposed Y Bryn Wind Farm, as seen from key areas of the Wildfox Resort would be helpful. This information could then be used to inform the detailed design process currently underway.

Proposals that directly contribute to the green economy and provide direct benefits to the quality of the local area should be supported. The provision a Community Benefit Fund should be considered to contribute to uplifting infrastructure and supporting businesses and communities to support the transition to a low carbon economy. Opportunities for the Y Bryn Wind Farm to contribute to upskilling and providing opportunities for the local workforce to engage win jobs within green sectors should also be explored.

The proposals provide an opportunity to connect and provide a green electricity supply directly to the Wildfox Resort. This aligns with the climate change and decarbonisation objectives of Wildfox.

For the reasons identified above, and subject to further engagement on the points raised within this letter, Wildfox support the proposed Y Bryn Wind Farm.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S Harper".

Sam Harper
Director of Planning
on behalf of Stantec UK Ltd

Encs: Site Location Plan



15. Appendix D – Early Engagement and Phase 1 Consultation

15.1. Appendix D.1 – Letter issued to key stakeholders to introduce the project – July 2020

Address 1
Address 2
Address 3
Address4
Postcode

July 23, 2020

REF: Introduction and update on Y Bryn onshore windfarm

Dear XXX

I write in relation to the Y Bryn onshore windfarm, proposed on land west of Maesteg, to introduce myself, explain a little of the background, provide a short update on the Project and see if you would be available to meet with my colleagues and I in the near future to discuss in further detail.

Project background

You may be aware of the Project, which was the subject of a tender issued by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) in 2018 as part of its drive to align with the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, contribute to tackling the climate emergency and meet targets for renewable energy generation set by Welsh Government.

The proposed wind farm site is split into two blocks which fall largely within Neath Port Talbot County Borough, but do stretch, in parts, into Bridgend County Borough. The 'Bryn block' is located to the south of the B4282, with the 'Penhydd block' located to the north of the road. The settlement of Bryn and Maesteg lie to the north and north east of the wind farm site respectively. The M4 motorway lies to the south of the site.

The design of the proposed wind farm will be refined during the course of the project and we are keen to seek involvement from local communities and stakeholders through the pre-application process. At this initial stage, the Project is currently envisaged to comprise:

- up to 26 turbines
- transformers housed either within or adjacent to turbines
- onsite access tracks plus underground cable runs alongside
- a site sub-station building
- one or more permanent anemometry masts (at the hub height of the turbines)
- a new access junction into the site via the M4.

This Project will deliver in excess of 50MW of wind energy and therefore constitutes a Development of National Significance (DNS) under the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, requiring application to the Planning Inspectorate Wales, which will make a recommendation to Welsh Ministers with whom lies the final decision on whether or not to grant planning permission.

Current position

Coriolis Energy and ESB were the successful bidders for the NRW tender and since July 2019 the Project team has been working closely with NRW to agree required contracts and lease agreements.

We are now in a position to begin moving forward with elements of the Project, including commencement of certain surveys and preparing for pre-application consultation process in line with the requirements of the DNS process.

As a first step, we are shortly going to be submitting a planning application to Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council for the erection of a met mast on the site, which will help to give us further data including on wind speeds for the area.

Project aspirations

We fully appreciate the importance of this Project at a national, regional, and local level, and Coriolis Energy and ESB are committed to best practice in our approach to working closely with stakeholders, technical consultees and the local communities as we progress through the pre-application process.

Apart from the obvious carbon reduction and energy sustainability benefits to Wales, there is a significant opportunity to deliver other, more local benefits as a result of this Project. These include considerable anticipated investment across this region of South Wales through supply chain opportunities and job creation, as well as the desire for community and public sector ownership for part of the Project. We are keen to begin discussing these points at an early stage and would welcome your thoughts in this respect as we plan our programme.

We appreciate that you no doubt have a busy schedule currently as a result of dealing with the Covid-19 situation, however we would be keen to meet with you (via web call if possible?) as soon as your diary allows to introduce ourselves properly, give an update on the Project and some further information about our expected timescales and programme for consultation, as well as further discuss the above noted points.

Thirty4/7 Communications has been appointed to assist us with our community engagement and consultation activity, and Will Morgan (will.morgan@thirty47.co.uk / 07717 492911) will be able to assist with organising a suitable date and time to meet at your convenience. If you had any queries or questions in the meantime, do please feel free to get in touch with Will (or with me directly) using the above/below contact details.

Thank you in advance for your time, I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Yours sincerely,



Trevor Hunter
Y Bryn Project Manager, Coriolis Energy
Trevor.Hunter@coriolis-energy.com

15.2. Appendix D.2 – Stakeholder meeting presentation – August 2020



Energy for
generations

Y BRYN ONSHORE WIND FARM

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

August 2020



AGENDA PROJECT TEAM

- Introductions
- Project background and timescales
 - Project Team
 - UK/ Welsh energy targets
 - Delivery against targets
- The Project
 - Site location
 - Proposals
 - Current position
 - EIA
 - Transport
 - Planning trajectory
- Engagement and consultation
 - Overview of approach
 - Feedback
- Industry/ supply chain benefits
- Community benefit/ ownership
- Forward contact
- AOB/Questions



Photo: ESB's Raheenleagh wind farm

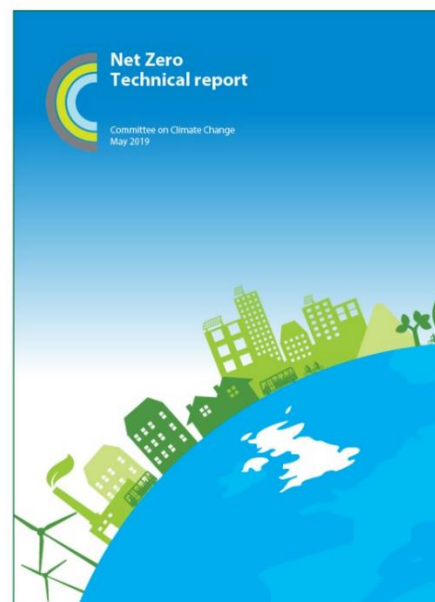
BACKGROUND PROJECT TEAM

- Y Bryn Wind Farm Limited
 - Project company, wholly owned by development partners ESB and Coriolis Energy
- ESB
 - Ireland's premier energy company
 - 500MW of operating wind farms throughout UK
- Coriolis Energy
 - Experience of 17 consented wind farms, over 600MW installed capacity
- Project Manager – Trevor Hunter
 - 12 years wind development experience
 - Worked on schemes throughout the UK
- Natural Power
 - Aberystwyth based environmental and engineering consultancy
 - EIA co-ordinators
- Thirty4/7
 - Newport based specialist infrastructure public communications
- Dulas
 - Machynlleth based renewables consultancy
 - Meteorological mast supply/install
- NRW
 - Land manager on behalf of Welsh Government
 - Dual role as landowner and statutory consultee

3

BACKGROUND UK/ WELSH ENERGY TARGETS

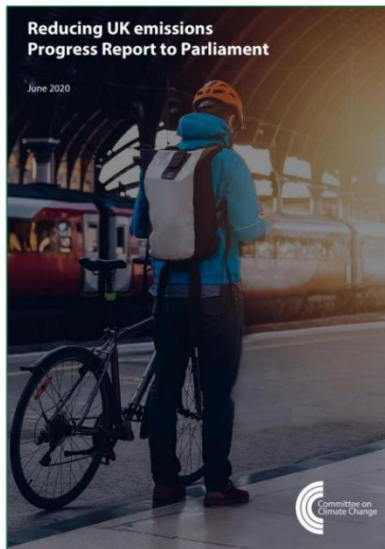
- Climate Change Act (2008)
 - CCC recommended 95% by 2050 target adopted by WG in 2018
 - 100% ('Net Zero') by 2050 target enacted in 2019
- CCC Technical Report (2019)
 - Up to 35GW onshore wind by 2035
- Renewable electricity 70% of Wales consumption by 2030 (2017)
- Community ownership
 - 1GW by 2030



4

BACKGROUND

DELIVERY AGAINST TARGETS

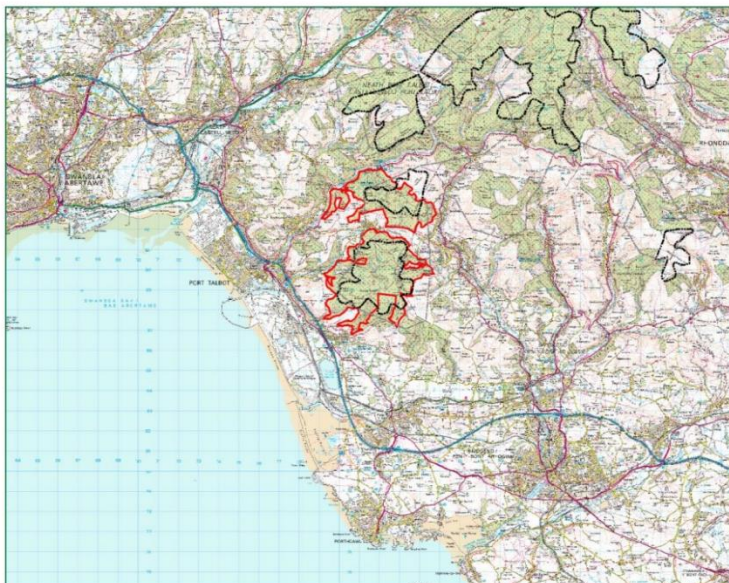


- Climate Change Act (2008)
 - Currently off track for meeting 4th and 5th carbon budgets, and Net Zero
- UK Wind Energy Database
 - 13.6GW of onshore operational capacity
- Renewable electricity 70% of Wales consumption by 2030 (2017)
 - 50% as of 2018 – “on track”, however....
 - Electricity currently (2018) represents only 16% of Wales energy consumption – transport, heating and industry needing electrification/ decarbonising
- Community ownership
 - 778MW as of 2018

5

THE PROJECT

SITE LOCATION

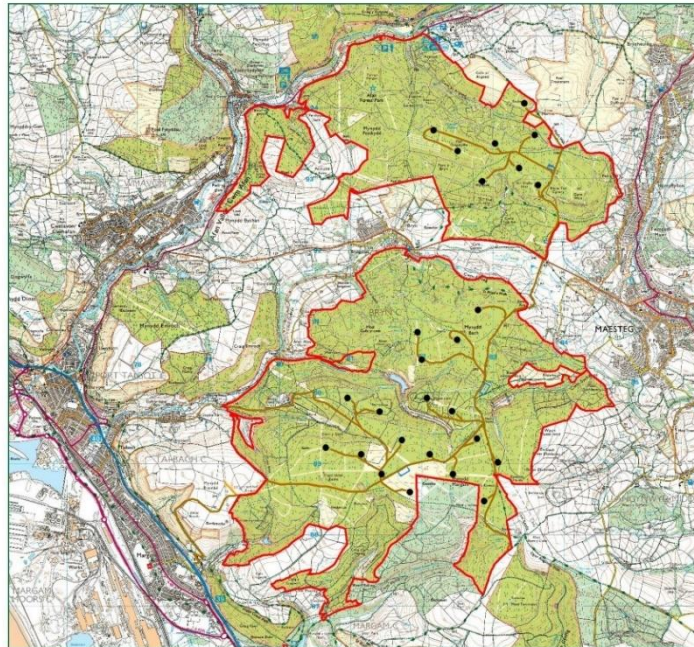


- Between the M4 at Port Talbot and Maesteg
- 'Bryn' and 'Penhydd' forestry blocks
- Both blocks located within TAN8 SSA F local authority refinements
- Majority of turbines within NPT
- Nearest main affected settlements within BCBC (Maesteg)

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THE PROJECT PROPOSALS

- Up to 26 turbines
- Tip-heights up to 250m
- Capacities up to 6.6MW
- Internal access roads
- Temporary construction compounds; borrow pits
- Permanent wind monitoring masts; substation; battery energy storage
- Abnormal loads via new exit from M4



7

THE PROJECT CURRENT POSITION

Land

- NRW Invitation to Tender December 2018
- Preferred bidder as of June 2019
- Option/lease agreements completed May 2020
- Other access land negotiations in progress

Development

- Early surveys ongoing
- Main EIA co-ordination/ PR contracts let
- Wind monitoring mast application submitted (NPT)
- EIA Scoping planned to be submitted November 2020

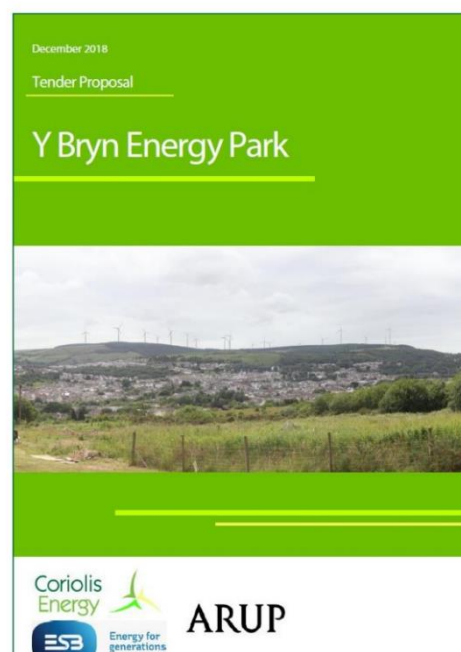


Photo: Coriolis & ESB's tender proposal (cover)

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THE PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Surveys

- Bird surveys ongoing since September 2019
- Extended Phase 1 Habitats/ NVC in 2020
- Completing full range of detailed surveys 2021

Consultation

- Currently consulting with NRW on survey methodologies
- Further statutory and non-statutory stakeholder consultations to continue (including through EIA Scoping)

Iterative design

- Initial layout (refined as part of tender process) to be assessed and consulted on
- Design workshopping process leading to 'design freeze' ~September 2021

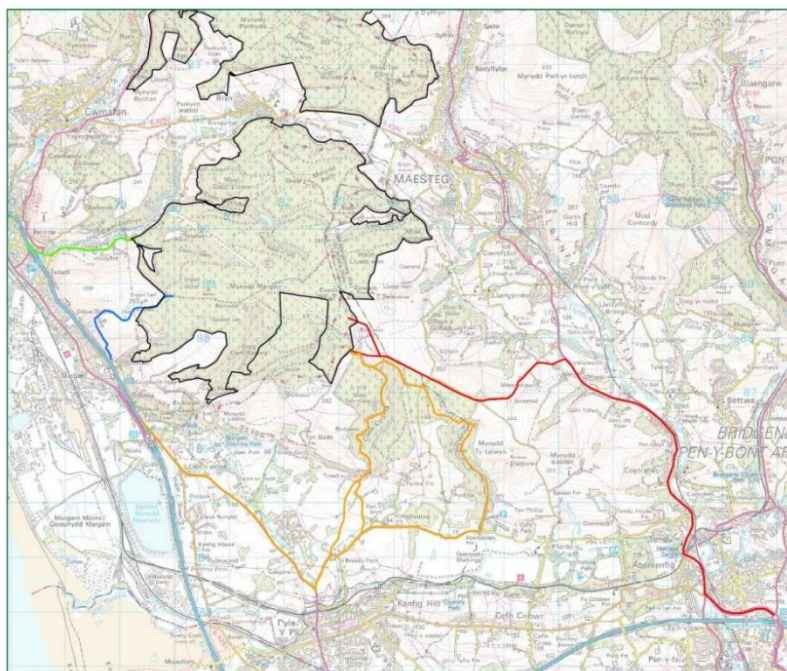


Photo: Nightjar

9

THE PROJECT

TRANSPORT (ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED)



10

THE PROJECT TRANSPORT (M4 ACCESS)



Benefits

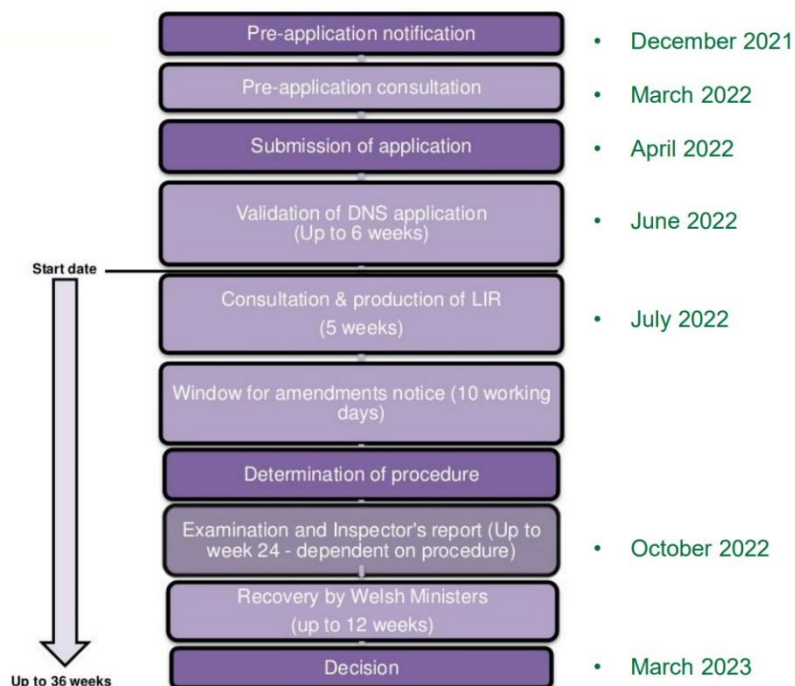
- Significantly reduced impacts on settlements versus alternatives
- Significantly larger turbine blades (leading to higher capacity/ renewable energy production)

Design

- DMRB compliant new exit junction – plenty of precedent
- Route via Brombil Farm, minimising impacts on farming operations
- Engineered (gradients, cut-and-fill) to meet turbine manufacturer requirements
- Tie-in to existing Mynydd Brombil wind farm roads, exiting onto NRW forestry roads

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THE PROJECT PLANNING TRAJECTORY



12

ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION OVERVIEW OF APPROACH



Photos: previous Coriolis consultation website/event

Project website

- Live from end of 2020
- Will continue to be updated throughout planning process and onto construction

Newsletters

- To be sent out to homes within local and wider areas
- Providing details for the scheme, including project website and upcoming public exhibitions
- Freepost and freephone response available

Public exhibitions

- ~January 2021 and ~June 2021 (provision for being 'virtual' given Covid situation)

Stakeholder briefings

- NPTCBC/BCBC councillors and officers
- Members of the Senedd, MPs
- Other interested local and national stakeholders

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ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

Draft Consultation Plan

- NRW, PINS, NPTCBC, BCBC to be invited to input prior to finalisation
- Broadly:
 - Multiple stages of informal and formal consultation beginning Winter 20/21
 - Leaflets issued to all residents in proximity of the red line
 - Both traditional and non-traditional forms of engagement used – hard copy posted information, plus online
 - Recognition of Covid-19 situation – [‘virtual’](#) consultation options
 - Engagement with Seldom Heard groups

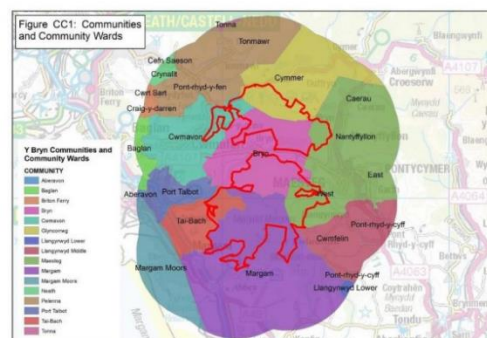


Image: Indicative community benefit/consultation zone

14

SHARED OWNERSHIP

Amen Awel Tawe partnership

- Local renewable energy charity
- Wind turbines operating at Mynydd y Gwrhyd; large amount of rooftop solar

Proposal

- Community shared ownership via a 'Net Revenue Share' model (up to 20%)
- Up to 10% owned by local communities/individuals
- Up to 10% owned by local public sector bodies – i.e. NPT, BCBC, or otherwise
- Ownership/investment vehicle potentially to be the same CDC



Welsh Government Energy Service

- Liaison being had with WGES regarding implementation

17

FORWARD CONTACT WORKING PRINCIPLES

Applicants commitment

- As applicant we commit to:
 - Responding to the LPAs and consultees/ representees questions in a timely and full manner
 - To work together in good faith

Project Manager	Trevor Hunter
Email	trevor.hunter@coriolis-energy.com
Mobile phone	07866 751391
Communications	William Morgan
Email	will.morgan@thirty47.co.uk
Mobile phone	07717 492911



15.3. Appendix D.3 – Phase 1 consultation press release



Press Statement

Sunday, June 6, 2021

Coriolis Energy & ESB announce dates for pre application consultation for Y Bryn wind farm, near Maesteg

Developers Coriolis Energy and ESB are inviting local communities and stakeholders to discuss the project in order to gather local opinion and feedback as part of its initial round of pre application consultation for the Project, which is due to deliver up to 170MW of renewable energy.

This scheme would deliver enough clean energy to power over 125,000 homes – the equivalent of approximately all households within Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend combined - and represent a considerable contribution to carbon reduction targets in Wales.

The proposed wind farm is located in two blocks of Welsh Government Woodland Estate managed by Natural Resources Wales which fall largely within Neath Port Talbot County Borough, but do stretch, in parts, into Bridgend County Borough. The Afan Valley and Neath lie to the west, with the Llynfi Valley and Maesteg to the east.

The developers have also confirmed that up to a fifth of the Project will be available for community and public sector ownership, which will contribute greatly to Welsh Government targets of having at least 1GW of renewable energy in community ownership by 2030. An industry leading, multi-million-pound community benefit fund has also been proposed as part of the project.

The first of five public consultation events will start on Monday 21st June at Maesteg RFC with the full schedule outlined below:

Maesteg RFC

Llynfi Road, Maesteg, CF34 9DS
Monday 21st June 2021, 1pm - 7pm

Bryn Community Centre

Maesteg Road, Bryn, Neath Port Talbot, SA13 2RY
Tuesday 22nd June 2021, 1pm - 7pm

Cwmafan Community Centre

Depot Road, Port Talbot, SA12 9BA
Wednesday 23rd June, 1pm - 7pm

Cefn Cribwr Athletic Club

47 Cefn Road, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend CF32 0BA
Thursday 24th June, 1pm - 7pm

Taibach Community Centre

Duke Street, Taibach, Neath Port Talbot, SA13 1NA
Saturday 26th June, 12pm - 4pm



An online virtual exhibition will be available throughout the pre application public consultation process for those who wish to find out about and provide feedback on the Project via digital means.

Trevor Hunter, Y Bryn Project Manager said:

“This is the first chance for the general public to attend a public consultation event and find out more about this important project and provide feedback.

“We’re looking forward to meeting with local communities, discussing the proposals and hearing everyone’s initial thoughts on the plans. As well as specific feedback on the wind farm itself, we’re keen to understand thoughts on the various opportunities for community ownership or in identifying areas in which the Project can deliver local community benefit.

“Potential supply chain partners are also being invited to register their interest, in line with a strong commitment to maximising local economic benefit.”

“We have further consultation scheduled for later this year and early 2022, prior to our submitting an application to the Planning Inspectorate Wales.”

The company also confirmed that whilst every effort was being made to provide face to face consultation events, should a change to current lockdown rules occur, regular updates will be made on the project website.

For more details on how to feedback you can visit, www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru, where you can also register for regular updates as the Project progresses.

ENDS

For further information, please contact Will Morgan – will.morgan@thirty47.co.uk or call 07717 492911.

Notes to Editor:

*[reference shown](#) for 125,000 homes figure - $26 \times 6.6\text{MW} \times 8760\text{hrs/yr} \times 30\% \text{ load factor} = 450,964.8 \text{ MWh/yr}$; divided by average household consumption $3578\text{kWh/yr} = 126,038 \text{ homes}$.

*Reference: NPT + BCBC = 125,131 households (2019) [Households by Local Authority and Year \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales)

Project background (from original announcement, found [here](#))

In total 10 companies bid for the lease from NRW, all of which centered on windfarm development. Other technologies were considered in the proposals – including battery storage, solar and hydro power – but a windfarm was identified as the most feasible scheme.

Following announcement of the successful bidders, a spokesperson for NRW said:

“As Wales’s largest environmental body, we do not underestimate our role in meeting the challenges Wales faces in terms of climate change.



"In our recent response to Welsh Government's climate emergency declaration, we identified renewable energy development on land we manage as a priority action for us.

"But we also recognise that we can't do this on our own. Initiatives like the Bryn Project offer creative solutions to energy problems allowing us to maximising opportunities through third parties.

"The benefits of these are not only felt locally, but on a national scale too."

Lesley Griffiths, Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs, Welsh Government said:

"We are committed to reducing greenhouse emissions by at least 80% by 2050. Renewable energy developments, like the Bryn Project, are key to creating a green economy and helping us meet our energy goal.

"I'm pleased the successful bid has a strong community benefit which will enable local people to buy into the scheme. This approach will ensure that money generated from the scheme will stay in the local community."

Jim Dollard, ESB Executive Director, Generation and Trading, said:

"The decision of the Welsh Government to entrust this project to ESB and Coriolis is an important milestone and a significant vote of confidence in our long-standing partnership.

"ESB is proud to support the delivery of Wales' ambitious renewable energy goals, as we seek to build a brighter future - powered by clean electricity – for all the communities we serve."

Project overview

The proposed wind farm site is split into two blocks which fall mainly within Neath Port Talbot County Borough, but also stretch in some areas into Bridgend County Borough. The 'Bryn block' is located to the south of the B4282, with the 'Penhydd block' located to the north of the road. The Llynfi and Afan valleys lie to the east and west of the wind farm site respectively. The M4 motorway lies to the south of the site.

The design of the proposed wind farm is likely to evolve during the course of the Project, however at this initial stage, the Project is currently envisaged to comprise:

- Up to 26 turbines of up to 250m maximum tip height
- transformers housed either within or adjacent to turbines
- onsite access tracks plus underground cable runs alongside
- a site sub-station building
- a battery energy storage facility
- one or more permanent anemometry masts (at the hub height of the turbines).

This Project will deliver in excess of 10MW of wind energy and therefore constitutes a Development of National Significance (DNS) under the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, requiring application to the Planning Inspectorate Wales, which will make a recommendation to Welsh Ministers with whom lies the final decision on whether or not to grant planning permission.

About Coriolis Energy and ESB



Coriolis Energy was formed in early 2007 by a group of long-time managers of a major utility's renewable energy business where, between them, they were responsible for the successful development of some 300 MW of wind farm projects throughout the UK.

After becoming independent the team delivered over 100MW of consented projects under a partnership with Falck Renewables Ltd, all of which are now in operation. It is now continuing to develop onshore wind energy projects in partnership with the Irish Utility company ESB and also active in the development of battery storage projects.

Electricity Supply Board (ESB) was established in 1927 as a statutory corporation in the Republic of Ireland under the Electricity (Supply) Act 1927. With a holding of 95%, ESB is majority owned by the Irish Government with the remaining 5% held by the trustees of an Employee Share Ownership Plan.

As a strong, diversified, vertically integrated utility, ESB operates right across the Irish electricity market currently supplying electricity to approximately 2.3 million customers. The company operates a range of assets across the Republic of Ireland and the UK including 9 hydro stations, 10 thermal stations and 18 wind farms.

The UK is a key growth market for ESB where it currently owns and operates 125 MW of wind farms and has recently built a new 884 MW CCGT gas fired power station at Carrington near Manchester.

Coriolis Energy and ESB have been working in partnership since early 2015 and have already delivered a consented wind farm site. ESB are a secure, long-term partner for all project stakeholders.

15.4. Appendix D.4 – Phase 1 consultation introductory newsletter

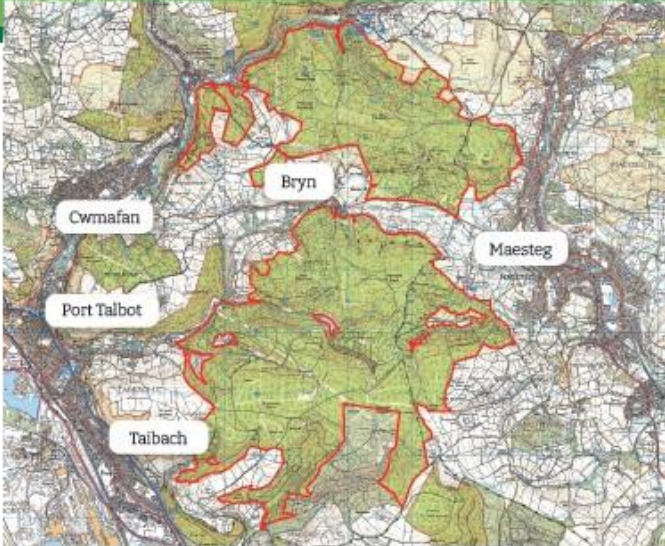
Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM

Project newsletter: June 2021

We are exploring the potential for a new wind farm on Welsh Government Woodland Estate managed by Natural Resources Wales, north east of Port Talbot. The project is classed as a Development of National Significance and could have a generating capacity of over 170MW.

This scheme would deliver enough clean energy to power over 125,000 homes* - equivalent to nearly all households within Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend combined - and go a long way in contributing to our carbon reduction targets.**

*26 x 6.6MW x 8760hrs/yr x 30% load factor = 450,964.8 MWh/yr; divided by average household consumption 3579kWh/yr = 126,038 homes. (BEIS statistics/RenewableUK Wind Energy Statistics)
**Reference: NPfC/CBC + BCBC = 125,131 households (stats.wales.gov.wales: Households by Local Authority and Year)



Project Overview

The proposed wind farm is located within two forestry blocks which fall largely within Neath Port Talbot County Borough, but do stretch, in parts, into Bridgend County Borough. The Afan Valley and Neath lie to the west, with the Llynfi Valley and Maesteg to the east.

Whilst the design of the proposed wind farm will be refined as we consult with local communities and stakeholders through the pre-application process, at this initial stage, the Project is currently envisaged to comprise up to 26 turbines, along with associated infrastructure such as a battery storage facility, onsite sub station and access tracks.

Further detailed information can be found on the project website.

About us

This project is being developed by Coriolis Energy and ESB in partnership.

Coriolis Energy is an experienced, professional wind energy developer, which has delivered projects around the UK that are currently bringing benefits to both communities and the environment.

ESB is Ireland's premier energy company and is a leading independent power generator in the UK, committed to investing in Wales's natural resources.



125,000

homes powered by this proposal



20%

available for Community ownership



Jobs

local job and supply chain opportunities during construction and operation

Pre-application public consultation - involving you

This project is deemed a Development of National Significance, meaning that we will need to apply to the Planning Inspectorate Wales, which will make a recommendation to Welsh Ministers with whom lies the final decision on whether or not to grant planning permission.

We are still at a very early stage in the development of our proposals, and will be undertaking a number of phases of consultation prior to submitting an application for the Project.

We'd like to invite you take part in the first stage of consultation on the early proposals. We've arranged a number of public drop in sessions and an online virtual exhibition to provide you with information about the proposals and seek your feedback.

These face to face and virtual events will provide an overview of the project proposals; the environmental impact assessment, development and construction processes; as well as how an industry leading 'Community Benefit Fund' and innovative 'Community Shared Ownership' proposals, together with local supply chain opportunities, will seek to secure a lasting legacy.

Feedback can be provided in a number of ways, including at the public / virtual events, via email, freepost, or through using the online form on the project website.

Further details about the consultation events are overleaf.

View our virtual consultation and find out more: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM

Public Consultation Events

Maesteg RFC

Llynfi Road, Maesteg, CF34 9DS
Monday 21st June 2021, 1pm - 7pm

Bryn Community Centre

Maesteg Road, Bryn, Neath Port Talbot, SA13 2RY
Tuesday 22nd June 2021, 1pm - 7pm

Cwmafan Community Engagement Centre

Depot Road, Cwmafan, Port Talbot, SA12 9DF
Wednesday 23rd June, 1pm - 7pm

Cefn Cribwr Athletic Club

Cae Gof, Cefn Road, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend CF32 0BA
Thursday 24th June, 1pm - 7pm

Taibach Community Centre

Duke Street, Taibach, Neath Port Talbot, SA13 1NA
Saturday 26th June, 12pm - 4pm

Coronavirus considerations

We are conscious that Covid guidelines can change at short notice. Therefore, if you intend to visit us at one of the above events, please check the project website immediately prior to your visit for the latest arrangements. Please bring a mask to wear. Whilst we hope this won't be the case, if we have to change or cancel an event due to increased restrictions, information will be posted on the website in advance.

What's happening when?

Winter/Spring 2021
Project inception, early investigative surveys and EIA scoping

We are here
Phase 1 Community Consultation on EIA scoping

Early Autumn 2021
Phase 2 Community Consultation on refined proposals

Winter 2021/2022
Statutory consultation on draft planning documents

Spring 2022
Anticipated application submission to Welsh Government

Online virtual exhibition

We appreciate that in these challenging times, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, traditional face to face consultation events may not be an option for everyone.

Therefore, we have adapted our consultation processes to utilise digital, remote and online communications.

Our online virtual exhibition space will be available throughout the pre application public consultation process for those who wish to feedback on the Project remotely.

You can access the virtual consultation via the website:
www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru/

Keep in touch:

If you have any further questions or comments about the proposals or the consultation process currently underway, you can get in touch with us using the information below:

- Project website – project documents and plans detailing the nature and location of the project are available at www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru/
- Email – written feedback can be provided utilising the project email address – info@ybryn-windfarm.cymru
- Feedback forms – available via the project website above, or at the public / virtual exhibition events. Alternatively, get in touch and request a hard copy and we will post it to you
- Freepost – written feedback can be provided utilising the project freepost address **FREEPOST TC CONSULTATION** (no further address or stamp required)
- Freephone – opportunities to speak with the project team and seek further information or provide verbal feedback can be achieved via the project freephone number **0800 699 0081** during normal office hours (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm excluding public holidays)

Supply Chain

Interested in supply chain opportunities? You can register your interest at our public / virtual events or on the project website.

We are also holding a 'Meet the Buyer' session at each of the exhibition events (see top left) between 1pm and 2pm. We look forward to seeing you there.

View our virtual consultation and find out more- www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

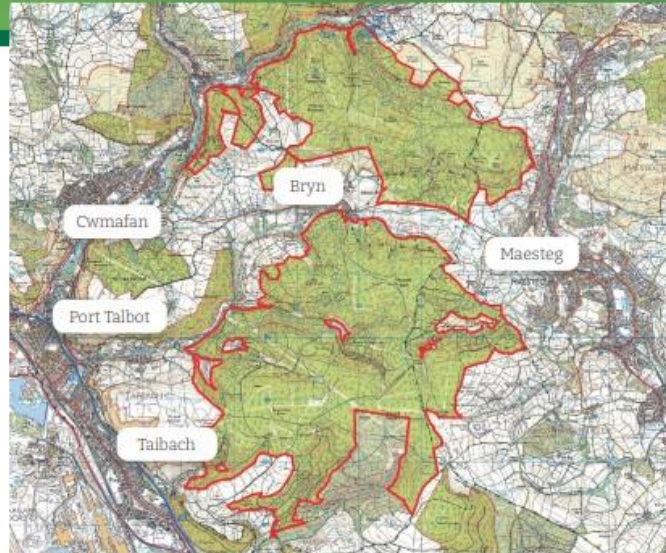
FFERM WYNT Y Bryn

Cylchlythyr Project: Mehefin 2021

Rydym yn archwilio'r potensial ar gyfer fferm wynt newydd ar Ystâd Goetir Llywodraeth Cymru a reolir gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o Bort Talbot. Daw'r project o fewn dosbarth Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol ac fe allai fod ganddo'r gallu i gynhyrchu dros 170MW.

Byddai'r cynllun yn cyflenwi digon o ynni glân i bweru dros 125,000 o gartrefi* - sy'n gyfwerth â thua 100% o gartrefi o fewn dalgylch Castell-nedd Port Talbot a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr gyda'i gilydd - a byddai'n mynd ffordd bell wrth gyfrannu at fodloni targedi lleihau carbon.**

*26 x 6.6MW x 8760awr/lin x 30% ffactor llwyth = 450,964.8 MWh/lin, wedi'i ranu gan ddefnydd tŷ cyfartalog 3578kWh/lin = 126,038 o gartrefi (BEIS ystadegau/RenewableUK Ystadegau Ynni Gwyrdd) **Cyfeirnod: NPTCBC + BCBC = 125,131 o dai. (statscymru.llyw.cymru: Aelwyddid fesul awdurdod lleol a bwydyddyn)



Trosolwg o'r Project

Lleolir y fferm wynt arfaethedig o fewn dwy goedwigaeth sydd, i raddau helaeth, ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot ond sydd yn ymestyn mewn rhannu i Fwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr. Tuag at y gorllewin mae Cwm Afan a Chastell Nedd ac i'r dwyrain ceir Cwm Llynfi a Maesteg.

Er y bydd dyluniad y fferm wynt arfaethedig yn cael ei fireinio wrth i ni ymgynghori gyda chymunedau lleol a rhanddeiliaid drwy'r broses cyn-cyflwyno-cais, ar y cyfnod cychwynnol hwn, rhagwelir bydd y Project yn cymryd tua 26 tyrbîn gwynt, ynghyd â'r isadeiledd cysylltiedig fel cyfleuster storio batri, is-orsaf ar y safle a llwybrau mynediad. Mae fwy o wybodaeth ar y prosiect ar gael ar y wefan.

Amdanom ni

Mae'r project hwn yn cael ei ddatblygu gan bartneriaeth rhwng Coriolis Energy ac ESB.

Datblygwyr ynni gwynt profiadol a phroffesiynol yw Coriolis Energy, sydd wedi cyflenwi projectau o amgylch y Deyrnas Gyfunol sydd wrthi'n dod â buddion i'r gymuned a'r amgylchedd.

Prif gwmni ynni Iwerddon yw ESB ac mae'n gynhyrchydd pŵer annibynnol blaengar yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol, wedi ymrwymo i fuddsoddi yn adnoddau naturiol Cymru.



125,000 o gartrefi wedi'u pweru gan y cais arfaethedig hwn



20% ar gael ar gyfer perchnogaeth Cymunedol



Swyddi cyfleoedd cadwyn gyflenwi a swyddi lleol yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu ac yn ystod ei weithrediad

Ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus cyn cyflwyno cais - gan gynnwys chi

Ystyrir bod y prosiect hwn yn Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol (DNS) a rhaid inni wneud cais i Arolygiaeth Gynllunio Cymru, a fydd yn gwneud argymhelliaid i Weinidogion Cymru ynghylch rhoi caniatâd cynllunio ai peidio.

Mae'n gyfnod cynnar yn natblygiad ein cynigion, a byddwn yn cynnal nifer o gamau ymgynghori cyn cyflwyno cais ar gyfer y prosiect hwn.

Fe hoffwn i chi gymryd rhan yng ngham cyntaf ymgynghoriad y cynlluniau arfaethedig cynnar. Rydym wedi trefnu nifer o sesiynau galw heibio cyhoeddus ac arddangosfa rhithiol ar-lein er mwyn rhoi gwybodaeth i chi ynglŷn â'r argymhellion ac i ofyn am eich adborth.

Bydd y digwyddiadau wyneb yn wyneb hyn yn cynnig trosolwg o argymhellion y project, yr asesiad effaith amgylcheddol, y prosesau datblygu ac adeiladu; yn ogystal â 'Cronfa Budd Cymunedol' ac argymhellion 'Perchnogaeth ar y cyd gan y Gymuned' arloesol, ynghyd â chyfleoedd cadwyn gyflenwi lleol, yn ceisio sicrhau gwaddol fydd yn parhau.

Gellir cynnig adborth mewn nifer o ffyrdd, gan gynnwys drwy ddigwyddiadau cyhoeddus / rhithiol, drwy gyfrwng e-bost, rhadbost, neu drwy ddefnyddio'r ffurflen ar-lein ar wefan y prosiect.

Ceir manylion pellach trosodd.

Gwgliwch ein hymgynghoriad rhithwir a dewch o hyd i fwy o wybodaeth: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

FFERM WYNT Y Bryn

Digwyddiadau Ymgynghori
Cyhoeddus**Clwb Rygbi a Phêl-droed Maesteg**

Llynfi Road, Maesteg, CF34 9DS
Dydd Llun 21 Mehefin 2021, 1yp - 7yh

Canolfan Cymunedol Bryn

Maesteg Road, Bryn, Castell Nedd Port Talbot, SA13 2RY
Dydd Mawrth 22 Mehefin 2021, 1yp - 7yh

Canolfan Gymunedol Cwmafan

Depot Road, Cwmafan, Port Talbot, SA12 9DF
Dydd Mercher 23 Mehefin, 1yp - 7yh

Clwb Athletau Cefn Cribwr

Cae Gof, Cefn Road, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend CF32 0BA
Dydd Iau 24 Mehefin, 1yp - 7yh

Canolfan Gymunedol Taibach

Duke Street, Taibach, Port Talbot, SA13 1NA
Dydd Sadwrn 26 Mehefin, 12yp - 4yp

Ystyriaethau Coronafeirws

Rydym yn ymwybodol gall canllawiau Covid newid ar fyr rybudd. Fell, os ydych yn bwriadu ymweld ag un o'r digwyddiadau uchod, byddwch crystal â gwirio gwefan y project cyn i chi ymweld er mwyn gwybod beth yw'r trefniadau. Byddwch crystal â dod â mwgwd i wisgo. Er ein bod yn gobeithio nad dyma fydd yr achos, os oes rhaid i ni newid neu ganslo digwyddiad o ganlyniad i gynnydd mewn cyfyngiadau, caiff yr wybodaeth ei roi ar y wefan o flaen llaw.

Beth sy'n digwydd pryd?

Gaeaf/Gwanwyn 2021

Dechrau'r prosiect, arolygon ymchwilol cynnar a chwmpas Ymchwiliad Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd

Rydym ni yma

Cam 1 Ymgynghoriad Cymunedol ar gwmpasu Ymchwiliad Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd

Hydref cynnar 2021

Cam 2 Ymgynghoriad Cymunedol ar argymhellion wedi'u mireinio

Gaeaf 2021/2022

Ymgynghoriad statudol ar ddogfennau cynllunio drafft

Gwanwyn 2022

Cyflwyno cais arfaethedig i Lywodraeth Cymru?

Arddangosfa rhithiwr ar-lein

O ganlyniad bandemig Covid-19, gwerthfawrogn, yn ystod yr adeg heriol hwn nad yw ffyrdd traddodiadol o gynnal digwyddiadau ymgynghori wyneb-yn-wyneb yn opsiwn i bawb.

Rydym felly wedi addasu ein prosesau ymgynghori i ddefnyddio cyfathrebiadau digidol, o bell, ac ar-lein.

Bydd ein gofod arddangos rhithwir ar-lein ar gael drwy gydol y broses ymgynghori cyn-cyflwyno-cais cyhoeddus, ar gyfer y sawl sy' dymuno cynnig adborth ar prosiect o bell.

Gallwch gael mynediad at yr ymgynghoriad rhithwir drwy gyfrwng y wefan www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru/

Cadw mewn cyswllt:

Os oes gyda chi unrhyw gwestiynau neu sylwadau pellach ynglŷn â'r argymhellion neu'r broses ymgynghori sydd yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd, gallwch gysylltu â ni gan ddefnyddio'r wybodaeth isod:

- Gwefan y Prosiect - mae dogfennau a chynlluniau'r project sy'n manylu natur a lleoliad y prosiect ar gael yn www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru/
- E-bost - gellir darparu adborth ysgrifenedig gan ddefnyddio cyfeiriad e-bost y prosiect - info@ybryn-windfarm.cymru
- Ffurflenni adborth - ar gael ar-lein drwy wefan y prosiect, neu mewn digwyddiadau arddangos cyhoeddus / rhithiol. Fel arall, cysylltwch â ni am gopi caled ac fe wnawn ni ei bostio atoch.
- Rhadbost - gellir darparu adborth ysgrifenedig gan ddefnyddio cyfeiriad rhadbost y prosiect **FREEPOST TC CONSULTATION** (does dim angen cyfeiriad na stamp)
- Ffôn am ddim - gellir sicrhau cyfleoedd i siarad â thim y prosiect a chael gwybodaeth bellach neu gynnig adborth ar lafar trwy rif ffôn rhad ac am ddim y prosiect **0800 699 0081** yn ystod oriau swyddfa arferol (dydd Llun i ddydd Gwener 9yb i 5yp ac eithrio gwyliau cyhoeddus)

Cadwyn Gyflenwi

Oes diddordeb gyda chi mewn cyfleoedd cadwyn cyflenwi? Gallwch gofrestru eich diddordeb yn ein digwyddiadau cyhoeddus / rhithwir neu ar wefan y project.

Rydym hefyd yn cynnal sesiwn 'Cwrdd â'r Prynnwr' ymhob un o ddigwyddiadau'r arddangosfa (gweler y gornel chwith uchaf) rhwng 1yp a 2yp ganol dydd. Edrychwn ymlaen at eich gweld yno.

Gwylwch ein hymgynghoriad rhithwir a dewch o hyd i fwy o wybodaeth: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

15.5. Appendix D.5 – Phase 1 consultation exhibition boards

Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM

WELCOME CROESO

Welcome to our first public consultation on Y Bryn wind farm.

We are exploring the potential for a new wind farm on land near Bryn, north east of Port Talbot. The project is classed as a Development of National Significance and could have a generating capacity of over 170MW.

This scheme would deliver enough clean energy to power over 125,000 homes* - equivalent to nearly all households within Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend combined** - and go a long way in contributing to our carbon reduction targets.

*Source: RenewableUK, Wind Energy Database (2022)
**Reference: World Energy: Renewable by Local Authority and Year (2020)

Croeso i'n hymgynghoriad cyhoeddus cyntaf ar fferm gwynt y Bryn.

Rydym yn chwilo'r potensial ar gyfer fferm wynt newydd ar dir ger Bryn, i'r gogledd ddwyrain o Bort Talbot. Daw'r project o fewn dosbarth Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol ac fe allai fod ganddo'r gallu i gynhyrchu dros 170MW.

Byddai'r cynllun yn cyflwynu digon o ynni glân i weu dros 125,000 o gartrefi* - sy'n gyfwerth â thua 100% o gartrefi o fewn daigleith Castell Neath Port Talbot a Phen-y-bont ar Oger gyda'i gylid** - a byddai'n mynd ffordd bell wrth gyfrannu at fodioni targed lleuad carbon.

*Ffynhonnell: RenewableUK, Cweliadau Data Ynni Gwynt (2022)
**Cyfeirnod: Rhestrweddau Cwmwl Ffynhonnell Awdurdod Lleuad a Mwy (2020)



Wind power

The delivery of reliable, renewable energy in Wales is a high priority. Further to the UK Government ambition to achieve 'Net Zero' by 2050, Welsh Government currently has targets to deliver 70% of Welsh electricity consumption via renewable means by 2030. Of this, the aspiration is to have at least 1GW within community ownership.

As the cheapest form of energy generation in the UK, wind power has been proven to provide a value for money answer to the renewable energy generation challenge. With advances in turbine technology the project is able to deliver substantial environmental benefits from an ever-smaller footprint, by offsetting CO2 emitted by electricity produced from fossil fuels.

Through delivering Y Bryn onshore wind farm, we hope to provide a significant contribution towards these targets and therefore to the well-being of future generations across Wales.

Pŵer Gwynt

Mae cyflenwi ynni adnewyddadwy, dibynadwy yn flaenoriaeth uchel yng Nghymru. Ar ben uchelgais Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol i gyflawni 'Sero Net' erbyn 2050, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru dargedau i gyflenwi dros 70% o'r trydan a ddefnyddir yng Nghymru drwy ddulliau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2030. Y deheud sy'n deillio o hyn yw i gael o leiaf 1GW o fewn perchnogaeth gymunedol.

Y ffurf rhataf o gynhyrchu ynni yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol, mae egni gwynt wedi profi ei fod yn cynnig datrysiad gwerth am arian i'r her o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy. Gyda datblygiadau newydd technoleg tyrbîn gall y project gynydd buddion amgylcheddol sylweddol gydag ôl troed carbon llai sydd yn gwrthbwyso'r CO2 a allyrrir gan drydan a gynhyrchwyd gan ddefnydd ffosil.

Drwy roi fferm wynt Y Bryn ar waith, gobeithwn wneud cyfraniad sylweddol tuag at y targedau hyn ac feily tuag at lesiant cenedlaethau'r dyfodol ar draws Cymru.

Consultation approach and timeline

We are still at a very early stage in the development of our proposals, and will be undertaking a number of phases of consultation prior to submitting an application for the Project.

Dull ymgynghori a llinell amser

Mae'n gyfnod cynnar yn natblygiad ein cynigion, a byddwn yn cyrraedd i'r ganau ymgynghori cyn cyflwyno cais ar gyfer y Project iwn.

What's happening when? Dull ymgynghori a llinell amser

Winter/Spring 2021	Project inception, early investigative surveys and EIA scoping
Gaeaf/Osawyn 2021	Defnau'r project, awgrym ymchwil cyntaf a chefneg, Ymchwil Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd
We are here	Phase 1 Community Consultation on EIA scoping
Rydym ni yma	Cam 1 Ymgynghoriad Cymunedol ar geiriau Ymchwil Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd
Early Autumn 2021	Phase 2 Community Consultation on refined proposals
Hydref cynnar 2021	Cam 2 Ymgynghoriad Cymunedol ar argymhellion wedi'u rhaffio
Winter 2021/2022	Statutory consultation on draft planning documents
Gaeaf 2021/2022	Ymgynghoriad statudol ar ddogfenau cynllunio draf
Spring 2022	Application submission to Welsh Government
Oswyn 2022	Cyflwyno cais at Lywodraeth Cymru

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Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM

GATHERING THE NECESSARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CASGLUR WYBODAETH AMGYLCHEDDOL ANGENRHEIDIOL

The EIA process and how it will inform the development of the proposals

For proposed energy projects such as Y Bryn, the applicant generally needs to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and produce an Environmental Statement (ES), which will be submitted as part of the application.

The ES is a document which presents the results of a detailed assessment of the potential beneficial or adverse environmental effects and impacts arising from the proposed development of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.

This information forms a central role in helping to design and develop the proposals to ensure that the project fully considers all aspects of the environment within which it lies.

Y broses AEA a sut y bydd yn llywio datblygiad y cynigion

Ar gyfer prosiectau ynni arfaethedig fel Parc Solar Traffwll, mae angen i'r ymgeisydd cyffredinol gynnal Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol (AEA) a chynhyrchu Datganiad Amgylcheddol (DA), a fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno fel rhan o'r cais.

Mae'r DA yn ddogfen sy'n cyflwyno canlyniadau asesiad namw'r effeithiau a'r effeithiau amgylcheddol buddiol neu niweidiol posibl sy'n deillio o'r datblygiad arfaethedig o adeiladu, gweithredu a datgomiynu'r prosiect.

Mae'r wybodaeth yma'n ffurfio rôl ganolog wrth helpu dylunio a datblygu'r argymhellion er mwyn sicrhau fod y project yn iytiried holl agweddau'r amgylchedd y mae wedi ei leoli ynddi.

Ecology and Conservation

We are undertaking an assessment of the potential ecological effects and considering the proposed mitigation measures required to address any impacts of our proposals on the local environment. This work has covered areas within and surrounding of the site and we are assessing the 'baseline' information that we have gathered to date.

As part of our early work, we have undertaken a desk-based review of the locally designated sites in proximity of the proposals, and we have completed an initial habitat survey. These assessments have identified the likely flora and fauna (plants and animals) that are present. It will inform our further ecological surveys, which will include the following:

- Bat
- Dormouse
- Great crested newt
- Otter and water vole
- Badger, pine martin and polecat
- Fish/fish habitat

In addition, there are a number of statutory sites designated for nature conservation or wildlife protection within proximity to the proposed site and these will also be assessed.

Ecology a Chadwraeth

Rydym wedi cynnal asesiad o'r effeithiau ecolegol posibl a'r mesurau lliniaru arfaethedig sy'n ofynnol i fynd i'r afael ag unrhyw effeithiau o'n cynigion ar yr amgylchedd lleol. Mae'r gwaith yma wedi cynnwys meysydd o fewn a o amgylch y safle ac rydym yn asesu 'gwaelodlin' yr wybodaeth a gasglom hyd yma.

Fel rhan o'n gwaith cynnar, rydym wedi ymgymryd ag adolygiad pen deig o'r safleoedd dynodedig

lleol sydd yn agos i'r cynllun arfaethedig, ac rydym wedi cwblhau arolwg cynffurfio cychwynnol. Mae'r asesiadau hyn wedi adnabod y planigion a'r anifeiliaid sy'n bresennol. Bydd yn llywio ein barolygon ecolegol pellach, fydd yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- Ystlum
- Pathew
- Madfall gribog
- Dyfrgi a llygoden y dŵr
- Mochyn Daear, bele a fflwrtart
- Pysgod/Cynffurfio pysgod

Yn ychwanegol i hyn, mae nifer o safleoedd statudol wedi'u dynodi ar gyfer cadwraeth natur neu amddiffyn bywyd gwylt yn agos at y safle arfaethedig a bydd rhain hefyd yn cael eu haseu.

Ecological mitigation and enhancement

Following assessment of the site location and surrounding areas, we will consider specific mitigation measures to address any issues that are identified through this technical work.

Mitigation of certain impacts can be provided in numerous ways, but a key first step is to 'embed mitigation' in the scheme design. This means that we will be looking at minimising impacts to identified areas of ecological importance through designing the scheme in a way that ensures there are no significant impacts on those locations. For example, we will:

- Ensure sufficient setback from water courses and waterbodies to avoid any potential for sedimentation on water supplies, and to minimise potential for impacts to mammals, fish and invertebrates;
- Avoid areas of deepest peat;
- Avoid all areas of Ancient Woodland; and
- Avoid all Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

In addition to this, we will develop specific measures during construction through the development of a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP), which will need to be approved by the local authorities prior to any works taking place. Furthermore, measures for enhancement to provide net biodiversity gain are also being explored.

Throughout the lifetime of the project, the site ecology and environmental impacts would be monitored, and revisions to planned mitigation and enhancement will be assessed and agreed with relevant statutory bodies.

Lliniaru a mwylhad ecolegol

Ar ôl asesu lleoliad y safle a'r ardaloedd cyfagos yn helaeth, rydym wedi datblygu mesurau lliniaru penodol i fynd i'r afael ag unrhyw faterion a nodwyd trwy'r gwaith technegol hwn.

Gellir lliniaru rhai effeithiau mewn nifer o ffordd, ond cam cyntaf allweddol yw i fewnblannu lliniaruad yn rhyngiad y cynllun. Mae hyn yn golegu y byddwn yn edrych ar leihau effeithiau mewn i ffordd o bwysigrwydd ecolegol a gafodd eu hadnabod drwy ddyfynio'r cynllun mewn modd sydd yn sicrhau nad oes yna unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol ar y lleoliadau hwnnw. Er enghraifft, byddwn:

- Yn sicrhau ein bod wedi ein lleoli ddigon pell o ddyfrffosydd ac ardaloedd dyfrol er mwyn osgoi unrhyw bosiblirwydd o waddodi cyflenwadau dŵr, ac i leihau'r posibilrwydd o effeithiau ar famaliaid, pysgod ac invertebratau;
- Yn osgoi'r ardaloedd mawr dyfnaf;
- Yn osgoi holl Safleoedd o bwysigrwydd ar gyfer Cadwraeth Natur.

Yn ogystal i hyn, byddwn yn datblygu mesurau penodol yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu drwy ddatblygu Cynllun Rheoli Amgylchedd Adeiladu, fydd angen cymeradwyaeth gan yr awdurdodau lleol cyn bod unrhyw waith yn digwydd. Hefyd, mae mesurau ar gyfer mwylhad darpariaeth bioamrywiaeth net yn cael eu chwilio.

Trwy gydol oes y prosiect, byddal ecoleg y safle ac effeithiau amgylcheddol yn cael eu monitro, a bydd ddiwygiadau i liniaru a mwylhad cynlluniedig yn cael eu haseu a'u cytuno i chryfh statudol perthnasol.

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Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

ASESIADAU AMGYLCHEDDOL

Ornithology

We have considered our approach to assessing any potential impacts on native, wintering and breeding birds very carefully and from our initial survey work have identified some key areas for consideration.

We will be undertaking further studies to assess potential impacts on a number of bird species, including Nightjar, Herring Gull, Goshawk and Red Kite. This will include consideration of potential impacts to their local habitat as a result of these proposals and where mitigation may be required. This could include measures such as pre-felling and construction surveys to identify breeding birds prior to any works commencing and ensuring that any particularly disturbing work takes place outside of season key times.

Adareg

Rydym wedi ystyried ein hymagwedd tuag at asesu unrhyw effeithiau posib ar adar brodorol, sy'n gaeafu ac sy'n bridio yn ofalus iawn ac o'n gwaith arolwg cychwynnol rydym wedi adnabod rhai meysydd allweddol i'w hystyried.

Byddwn yn cynnal astudiaethau pellach er mwyn astudio effeithiau posib ar nifer o rywogaethau adar, gan gynnwys Nyddwr, Hucan y pysgod, Gosog a Barcud. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys ystyriaeth o'r effeithiau posib ar eu cynetin lleol o ganlyniad i'r cynlluniau arfaethedig hyn a lle gall fod angen lliniaru. Gallai hyn gynnwys mesurau fel arolygon cyn-cwmpo ac adeiladu er mwyn adnabod adar sy'n bridio cyn i unrhyw waith ddechrau a sicrhau bod unrhyw waith fydd yn aflonyddu yn digwydd tu allan i gyfnodau allweddol.

Cultural Heritage

Trefnadaeth Ddiwylliannol

We are aware of a number of cultural heritage considerations in the local vicinity. The site is within the Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest known as Margam Mountain, and there are a number of Scheduled Monuments within the wind farm site boundary and near surrounds.

In addition to an initial desk top study to inform our detailed survey work, we will be undertaking a Cultural Heritage Assessment, which will inform the design of the proposals and identify where any mitigation may be required.

Rydym yn ymwybodol o nifer o ystyriaethau trefnadaeth ddiwylliannol yn y cyffiniau. Mae'r safle wedi ei leoli o fewn Tirwedd Gofrestredig o Ddiddondeb Hanesyddol Arbennig o'r enw Mynydd Margam, a ceir nifer o Henfôn Gofrestredig o fewn ffin safle'r fferm wynt ager y cyffiniau.

Tn ogystal â chynnal astudiaeth pen-deng cychwynnol i lywio ein gwaith arolygu manwl, byddwn yn cynnal Asesiad Trefnadaeth Ddiwylliannol, fydd yn goleuo dyluniad y cynlluniau arfaethedig ac yn adnabod lle gallai fod angen unrhyw liniariad.

Hydrology, geology and hydrogeology (including flooding)

Hydrology and flood consequences relates to how water enters, exits and affects the site. We have undertaken numerous studies and assessments to inform our understanding of the site's position in this respect.

We will undertake a Hydrological, Geological and Hydrogeological Impact Assessment as part of our work on the Environmental Impact Assessment. This will assess numerous points including any potential impacts on water courses through or near the site, any impact on soils and underlying geological features, as well as the risk of all forms of flooding to and from the development.

Through scheme design we intend to minimise any effects on the local hydrology, geology and hydrogeology.



and, where appropriate, mitigation will be proposed to address any identified issues. This will include specific measures for the construction period, which will form part of the Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP).

Hydroleg, daeareg a hydroddaeareg (gan gynnwys llifogydd)

Mae canlyniadau hydroleg a llifogydd yn ymwneud â sut mae dŵr yn mynd i mewn, yn gadael ac yn effeithio ar y safle. Rydym wedi cynnal nifer o astudiaethau ac asesadau i lywio ein dealltwriaeth o leoliad y safle yn hyn o beth.

Byddwn yn cynnal Asesiad Effaith Hydrolegol, Daearegol a Hydroddaearegol fel rhan o'n gwaith ar yr Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol. Bydd hyn yn asesu nifer o bwyntiau gan gynnwys unrhyw effeithiau posib ar ddyfrffosydd drwy neu ger y safle, unrhyw effaith ar bridd a nodweddion daearegol gwaelodol, yn ogystal â'r perygl o holl ffurfiau llifogydd tuag at ac i ffwrdd o'r datblygiad.

Drwy dyluniad y cynllun bwriadwn lleihau unrhyw effeithiau ar yr hydroleg, daeareg a hydroddaeareg lleol, a, lle bo'n briodol, caiff liniariad ei gynig er mwyn cyfeirio at unrhyw faterion a gaiff eu hadnabod. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys mesurau penodol ar gyfer y cyfnod adeiladu, fydd yn ffurfio rhan o'r Cynllun Rheoli Amgylchedd Adeiladu.

Aviation and other existing infrastructure

As part of this project we will be assessing any potential impacts to aviation or radar, existing utilities infrastructure, and paths and public rights of way (PtoW) to ensure minimal disruption and mitigation where required. We will therefore liaise closely with relevant consultees (such as the Civil Aviation Authority) to ensure that we address any issues related to radar or aviation.

An Access Management Area (AMA) will be prepared to indicate any restrictions for users of local footpaths and any proposed mitigation (such as alternative routes and enhancement opportunities).

Awyrennu ac isadeiledd presennol arall

Fel rhan o'r project, byddwn yn asesu unrhyw effeithiau posib i awyrennu neu radar, isadeiledd gwasanaethau presennol, a lwybrau a ffyrdd hawl drwmw cyhoeddus er mwyn sicrhau y lleiafswm o darfu a lliniariad lle bo gofyn. Byddwn felly yn cydlynw'n agos gyda'r sawl a ymgynghorir â nhw sy'n berthnasol (fel yr Awdurdod Awyrennu Sifil) er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cyfeirio at unrhyw faterion mewn perthynas â radar neu awyrennu. Caiff Ardai Reoli Mynediad ei baratoi er mwyn dangos unrhyw gyfyngiadau i ddefnyddwyr lwybrau troed lleol ac unrhyw liniariad arfaethedig (fel ffyrdd amgen a chytleodd rwythau).



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Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM



NOISE AND VISUAL CONSIDERATIONS YSTYRIAETHAU GWELEDOL A SŴN

Landscape and visual impact assessment

We appreciate that for many local residents, what the scheme looks like is a key consideration. To assess the impact of the proposed wind farm on the local area, a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) will be carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

An assessment of the visual impact from various viewpoints around the site will be undertaken. The site will be visible from a number of vantage points at varying distances and we will develop indicative imagery to show what the site may look like from these positions in order to help us design the proposals.

A cumulative assessment of how the scheme would fit into the existing landscape as well as in the context of existing wind farms will form part of this work.

Some early work on this has already been undertaken including the production of a 'Zone of Theoretical Visibility' (ZTV), which can be seen on this board. The ZTV indicates where the turbines could be visible, however it must be noted that this doesn't take into account existing buildings, trees or anything else 'above' ground which would likely affect views.

An interactive 3D model of the proposed site has also been developed to help illustrate what the scheme would look like from different locations.

Asesiad tirlun ac effaith weledol (ATEW)

Rydym yn gwerthfawrogi bod golwg y cynllun yn allweddol i lawer o drigolion lleol. Er mwyn asesu effaith y fferm solar arfaethedig ar yr ardal leol, cynhaliwyd Asesiad Tirwedd ac Effaith Weledol (ATEW) fel rhan o'r Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol (AEA).

Caiff asesiad o'r effaith weledol o wahanol lefydd ei gynnal o amgylch y safle. Bydd y safle yn weladwy o nifer o fannau ffafiol o bellteroedd amrywiol a byddwn yn datblygu delweddau dangosol i ddangos golwg posib y safle o'r lleoliadau hyn er mwyn helpu ni i ddatblygu'r cynlluniau arfaethedig.



3D model representation.

Bydd asesiad cronrus o sut fyddai'r cynllun yn gwedd'u i'r tirwedd sy'n bodoli eisoes, yn ogystal ag yng nglyddestun ffermydd gwynt presennol yn ffurfio rhan o'r gwaith hwn.

Mae peth o'r gwaith cynnar hwn wedi cael ei wneud eisoes, yn cynnwys cynhyrchu 'Parth Gweledd Damcaniaethol, y gellir ei weld ar y bwrdd hwn. Mae'r Parth Gweledd Damcaniaethol yn dangos lle fyddai'r tyrbinau yn weladwy. Fodd bynnag rhaid nodi nad yw hyn yn cynryddi adeiladau sy'n bodoli eisoes, na choed i ystyriaeth, na chwaith unrhyw beth arall 'uwchben' y ddaear fyddai'n debygol o effeithio ar olygfeydd.

Datblygwyd model rhyngweithiol 3D o'r safle arfaethedig hefyd er mwyn helpu i ddangos sut fyddai'r cynllun yn ymddangos o wahanol leoliadau.

Noise

Noise from an operating wind farm can be generated from the rotation of the blades and, potentially, from internal mechanical movements. Whether the wind farm noise is audible, or distinguishable, to a nearby resident depends upon many factors, including: the distance, the wind speed, the wind direction, and the nature of local background noise sources (e.g. noise from nearby trees blowing in the wind, noise from a nearby stream, or noise from local traffic flows). Operational wind turbine noise is well understood and closely regulated.

Noise related to the construction phase of a wind farm may also be apparent, depending upon the nature of the particular construction activity and plant. Typically there would be various stages to the construction phase, e.g. construction of access tracks, hard standing area construction, turbine foundation excavation and concrete pouring, and turbine delivery and erection. Each of these operations may involve different machinery and so cause different levels of noise, but is generally, relatively speaking, short-term in nature, and likely to be limited to daytime working hours.

We are currently assessing the existing noise levels from a number of points around the site and surrounding areas. This 'base line' data will then allow us to consider any potential impacts that arise from expected noise generated by the development and operation of the project. Where appropriate, measures will be put in place to address any issues that are identified.

Sŵn

Gall sŵn o fferm wynt weithredol gael ei gynhyrchu wrth i'r llafnau gylchdroi ac, o bosib, o symudiadau mecanyddol mewnol. Bydd sawl ffactor yn gyfrifol am p'un a all trigolyn gerllaw glywed sŵn y fferm wynt neu beidio, gan gynnwys: y peltter, cyflymder y gwynt, cyfeiriad y gwynt a natur ffynonellau sŵn cefndir lleol (e.e. sŵn o goed gerllaw yn chwythu yn y gwynt, sŵn o nant cyfagos, neu o lif traffig lleol). Deallir sŵn tyrbîn gwynt gweithredol yn dda ac mae'n cael ei reoleiddio'n agos.

Gall sŵn sy'n gysylltiedig â chlyfnod adeiladu fferm wynt hefyd fod yn anhgw, yn dibynnu ar natur y weithgaredd adeiladu a'r offer. Yn nodweddoladwyddai camau amrywiol yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu, e.e. adeiladu ffyrdd mwyndiad, adeiladu ardal galed, cloddio sylfeini'r tyrbinau ac arllwysu concrt, a chyflwyno a chodi tyrbîn. Gallai pob un o'r camau hyn olygu defnyddio gwaahanol beirannau ac felly achosi gwaahanol lefelau o sŵn, ond yn gyffredinol mae hwn yn waith cymharol byr-dymor o ran natur, ac yn debygol o gael ei gyfyngu i oriau gwaith yn ystod y dydd.

Rydym ar hyn o bryd yn asesu'r lefelau sŵn presennol o nifer o bwyntiau o amgylch y safle a'r ardaloedd cyfagos. Bydd y data gweledol hwn yn caniatáu i ni ystyried unrhyw effeithiau posib allai godi o'r sŵn a gynhyrchir gan y datblygiad a drwy weithredu'r project hwn. Lle'n briodol, caiff mesurau eu rhoi mewn lle er mwyn cyfeirio at unrhyw faterion a gallai eu hadnabod.



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Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM

FORESTRY AND CONSTRUCTION COEDWIGAETH AC ADEILADWAITH

Forestry

The proposed site lies within an area of forest managed by Natural Resources Wales on behalf of Welsh Government. This forested land was established in the 1920s and the trees have been harvested and re-stocked throughout this period through an active management process, which is ongoing.

In addition to active management operations to protect and enhance the forest stock and local biodiversity, the area provides recreation and community benefits including footpaths and cycle paths. The site is visited by walkers, nature lovers and mountain cyclists to name a few.

Ensuring that the proposals for the wind farm are integrated into the existing Forest Design Plan and potential impacts to the community users are minimised is a central consideration for us as we develop the scheme.

We are interested to hear local feedback on where and how the community uses the forest, so that we can ensure we include local knowledge in our assessments and project design development.

Coedwigaeth

Mae'r ardal arfaethedig o fewn fforest a reolir gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru. Cafodd y tir yma blannwyd gyda choed ei sefydlu yn yr 1920au ac mae'r coed wedi cael eu cynaeafu a'i hail-gyflenwi drwy gydol y cyfnod hwn drwy gyfrwng proses rheoli gweithgar, sydd yn un parhaus.

Yn ogystal â'r camau rheoli gweithgar sydd yn bodoli er mwyn amddiffyn a mwyhau cyflenwad y fforest a bioamrywiaeth lleol, mae'r ardal yn cynnig buddion hamdden a chymunedol gan gynnwys lwybrau cerdded a beicio. Bydd cerddwyr, pobl sy'n caru natur a beicwyr nymydd yn ymweld â'r safle hwn, gan enwi ond ychydig.

Mae sicrhau bod yr argymhellion ar gyfer y fferm wynt yn cael eu hintegreiddio i mewn i Gynllun Dyluniad presennol y Goedwig a lleihau'r effeithiau posib a ddefnyddwyr yn y gymuned yn ystyriaeth ganolog i ni wrth i ni ddatblygu'r cynllun.

Mae gyda ni ddiddordeb i glywed adorthor lleol ynglyn â ble a sut mae'r gymuned yn defnyddio'r goedwig er mwyn i ni allu sicrhau ein bod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth lleol yn ein hasesiadau a dyluniad ein project.



Construction process

The construction process for a wind farm of this nature would generally take up to 24 months and would be carried out in a number of phases. First, the access tracks are laid and foundations put in place for the turbines. Then we deliver the turbine components to the site before they are lifted into place and connected together. Due to the size of the pre-assembled turbine components, we will need to deliver them via large delivery vehicles, which would travel along a pre-agreed and assessed route to access the site.

Once the infrastructure has been constructed we will connect the site to the grid network and undertake testing prior to commissioning the wind farm.

4 broses adeiladu

Byddai'r broses adeiladu ar gyfer fferm wynt o'r math hwn yn cynryd tua 24 mis ac yn cael ei wneud mewn nifer o gamau. Yn gyntaf, caiff y lwybrau mynediad eu gosod allan â'r seiliau eu rhoi mewn lle ar gyfer y tyrbinau. Yna, down â chydannau'r tyrbinau i'r safle cyn eu codi a'u rhoi mewn lle a'u cysylltu. O ganlyniad i faint cydrannau'r tyrbinau sydd wedi eu cydosod o flaen llaw, bydd angen i ni eu cludo ar gerbydau mawron, fydd yn teithio ar hyd lwybr i'r safle fydd wedi ei gytuno a'i asesu o flaen llaw.

Unwaith i'r isadeiledd gael ei adeiladu byddwn yn cysylltu'r safle i rwydwaith y grid a chynnal profion cyn comisiynu'r fferm wynt.

Traffic and transport

We are currently considering different route options for construction access and component delivery to the site. It is likely that, depending on the phase of construction and the vehicle, we will have various identified routes.

All routes will be thoroughly assessed as part of a Traffic Impact Assessment and an AIL (Abnormal Involuble Load) Survey Report to ensure that vehicles can make the journey without undue impact on the road network or surrounding areas.

A Preliminary Construction Traffic Management Plan and a Preliminary AIL Traffic Management Plan will outline the detail of the works and associated traffic movements, including where there may be any mitigation required to address identified issues with the road network locally.

This is something that we will be working on closely with the local highways authorities and technical consultees. We'd also be keen to understand your thoughts on access and routes to the site based on your local knowledge.



Traffig a chlidiant

Rydym ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried gwahanol ddevisiadau ar gyfer y llwybr fyddai'n arwain at y safle a chanllatau mynediad i alluogi'r gwaith adeiladu a chyflenwi'r cydrannau. Mae'n debygol, yn ddibynnol ar gyfnod yr adeiladwaith a'r cerbyd, y byddwn wedi adnabod sawl gwahanol llwybr.

Caiff pob lwybr eu hasesu'n drwyddi fel rhan o Asesiad Effaith Traffig a hefyd Adroddiad Arolwg Llywyth Anrhanadwy Abnormal er mwyn sicrhau bod cerbydau yn gallu gwneud y daith heb gael effaith gormodol ar rwydwaith yr heol na'r ardaloedd cyfagos. Bydd Cynllun Rheoli Traffig Adeiladwaith Rhagarweiniol ynglyn â Chynllun Rheoli Traffig Llywyth Anrhanadwy Abnormal yn amlinellu manylion y gweithfeydd a symudiadau traffig cysylltiedig, gan gynnwys lle gall fod angen unrhyw liniariad i gyfeirio at faterion a gafodd eu hadnabod gyda'r rhwydwaith heoldd yn lleol.

Dyma rywbeth y byddwn yn gweithio arno'n agos gyda'r awdurdodau prifffydd lleol i ymgynghorwyr technegol. Byddem hefyd yn awyddus i gael deall eich meddyliau ar fymeddiad a theithiwybrau tuag at y safle yn seiliedig ar eich gwybodaeth lleol.

Gwylwch ein hymgynghoriad rhithwir a dewch o hyd i fwy o wybodaeth: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM

COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP, LOCAL BENEFITS AND SUPPLY CHAIN

PERCHNOGAETH GYMUNEDOL, BUDDION LLEOL A CHADWYN GYFLENWI

Y Bryn wind farm offers opportunities for considerable community benefits of various kinds, including the direct benefit of investment in the local area (and supply chain), and opportunity for employment generation.

Mae fferm wynt Y Bryn yn cynnig cyfleoedd ar gyfer buddion cymunedol o bob math, gan gynnwys budd uniongyrchol buddsoddiad yn yr ardal leol (a'r gadwyn gyflenwi), a chyfle i gynhyrchu cyflogaeth.



To register your interest and find out more, please contact the project team using the project details provided, or fill out the form on the Project website www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru.

Er mwyn cofrestru eich diddordeb a chael gwybod mwy, byddwchystal â dod i gywilt â'r tim project gan ddefnyddio manylion y project a roddir, neu llenwch y ffurflen ar wefan y Project www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru.



Perchnogaeth Gymunedol

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gosod targedi ar gyfer perchnogaeth gymunedol mewn ynni adnewyddadwy gan ddatgan y byddai'n dymuno gweld IGW o ynni adnewyddadwy o dan berchnogaeth gymunedol erbyn 2030.

Wrth weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda chwmni cydweithredol ynni lleol Awel Aman Tawe a Gwasanaeth Ynni Llywodraeth Cymru, rydym yn chwilo'r posibilrwydd o gynnig cyfran perchnogaeth leol o hyd at 20%, fyddai ar gael ar gyfer buddsoddi gan unigolion lleol a chyrrff sector cyhoeddus.

Rydym yn elddgar iawn i glywed eich barn ynglyn â'r pwnc yma.

Community Benefit Fund

As with other similar such projects, there will be contributions made towards a Community Benefit Fund. Working with support from Neath Port Talbot Council for Voluntary Service (NPTCVS) and Bridgend Association of Voluntary Organisations (BAVO), we are currently exploring ways in which to ensure that this fund is appropriately set up to ensure ease of access and delivery once operational.

We have committed to contribute £8,000/MW (per Mega Watt) to a community benefit fund, which is far in excess of industry standard of £5,000/MW.

We would be pleased to hear thoughts on how this can be developed to ensure as much local benefit, for current and future generations, as possible.

Cronfa Budd Cymunedol

Yn yr un modd â chyd a phrojectau tebyg, caiff cyfraniadau eu gwneud i fynd tuag at Gronfa Budd Cymunedol. Wrth weithio gyda chefnogaeth gan Gyngor Castell Nedd Pot Talbot dros Wasanaeth Gwirfoddol a Chymdeithas

Mudiadau Gwirfoddol Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr, rydym ar hyn o bryd yn chwilo'r ffordd i y gallwn sicrhau bod y gronfa hon yn cael ei sefydlu'n briodol er mwyn sicrhau ei bod hawdd cael mynediad ati umwaith ei bod ar waith.

Rydym wedi ymrwngwngi i gyfannu £8,000/MW (fesul Mega Watt) i gronfa budd cymunedol, sydd lawer yn fwy na'r £5,000/MW a gyfrannir gan y diwydiant fel arfer.

Byddem yn falch iawn o glywed eich barn ynglyn â sut y gellir datblygu hwn er mwyn sicrhau cymaint o fudd lleol a phosib, ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol, os ydych chi'n bosib.

Other local benefits

Aside from the points noted on this page, we are also actively considering how we may be able to deliver additional local benefit through biodiversity protection and enhancement, improved access to the areas around the site for recreation activities such as mountain biking, hiking and sports, as well as how we can, for example, support local education providers.

Please let us know your thoughts on where you feel we could provide local enhancements such as this.

Buddion Lleol eraill

Heblaw am y pwyntiau a nodir ar y dudalen hon, rydym hefyd yn ystyried o dirif sut allwn gynnig budd lleol ychwanegol drwy warchod a mwynau bio-amrywiaeth, gwella mynediad i ardaloedd o amgylch y safle er dibenion hamdden fel beicio mynydd, cerdded a chwaraeon, yn ogystal â sut allwn, er enghraifft, cefnogi darparwyr addysg lleol.

Byddwchystal â rhoi gwybod i ni ynglyn â'ch barn a'ble yr ydych chi'n teimlo y gallwn gynnig gwelliannau lleol fel hyn.

Community Ownership

Welsh Government has set targets for Community ownership in renewables stating that it would like to see IGW of community owned renewable energy by 2030.

Working in partnership with local energy co-operative Awel Aman Tawe and the Welsh Government Energy Service, we are exploring the potential for providing an up to 20% local ownership stake, available for investment by local individuals and public sector bodies.

This is a subject we are keen to hear your thoughts on.



Awel Aman Tawe
community energy

Working with / Gweithio gyda



Gwylwch ein hymgyngoriad rhithwir a dewch o hyd i fwy o wybodaeth: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

Y Bryn ONSHORE WIND FARM

OPERATIONAL LIFE AND DE-COMMISSIONING

BYWYD GWEITHREDOL A DATGOMISIYNU

Ongoing operation and decommissioning

The anticipated lifespan of the project is up to 50 years from the point of commissioning. As a result of improved engineering, modelling and materials, the lifespan of a project such as this is significantly longer than previously developed projects, which have often sought initial consent for 25-35 years, followed by further life extensions.

Once commissioned, the turbines and site infrastructure will be regularly assessed and maintained to ensure efficiency through its operational life. Ongoing maintenance is generally unintrusive and would comprise engineers visiting sites at regular intervals through the year to check and maintain the turbines.

At the end of this 50-year period, the site will be decommissioned, which is in effect the construction in reverse. As with the construction process, assessments, surveys and management plans will be agreed with relevant authorities to ensure the safe removal of infrastructure and restoration of the land to ensure minimal impact on the local environment.

Gweithredu parhaus a datgomisiynu

Rhagweli'r mai oes y project fydd hyd at 50 mlynedd o'r pwynt y caiff ei gomisiynu. O ganlyniad i well perianeg, modelu a deunyddiau, mae rhychwant oes project fel hwn yn sylweddol fwy nac mewn projectau a ddatblygwyd yn flaenorol, sydd yn aml wedi ceisio cael cydsyniad cychwynnol am 25-35 mlynedd, wedi'i ddilyn gan estyniadau pellach ar hyd ei oes.

Unwaith iddo gael ei gomisiynu, bydd y tyrbinau ac isadeiledd y safle yn cael ei archwilio'n rheolaidd a'i gynnal a chadw er mwyn sicrhau effeithlonrwydd dry gydol ei fywyd gweithredol. Yn gyffredinol nid yw gwaith cynnal a chadw yn tarfu ar yr isadeiledd a byddai'n ddim mwy na pheiriau mwy yn ymweld â safleoedd ar gyfnodau rheolaidd drwy gydol y flwyddyn i wirio a chynnal a chadw'r tyrbinau.

Ar ddiwedd y cyfnod 50 mlynedd hwn, caiff y safle ei ddatgomiynu, sy'n golygu gweud y broses adeiladu hwn tuag yn ôl. Yn yr un modd â chydaf broses adeiladu, caiff asesiadau, arolygon tirfesur, a chynlluniau rheoli eu cytuno o flaen llaw gyda'r awdurdodau perthnasol er mwyn sicrhau symud yr isadeiledd y ddiwedd ac all adfer y tir er mwyn sicrhau y ceir blaenwedd effaith ar yr amgylchedd leol.

Next steps and consultation

Thank you for taking the time visit this exhibition and find out more about the project. We are keen to hear your views, so please fill out a feedback form and return it to us in a variety of ways.

You can also get in touch to send us your thoughts via any of the methods listed below.

- **Project website** – project documents and plans detailing the nature and location of the project are available at www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru/
- **Email** – written feedback can be provided utilising the project email address – info@ybryn-windfarm.co.uk
- **Feedback forms** – available online via the project website, or at public exhibition events. Alternatively, get in touch and request a hard copy and we will post it to you
- **Freepost** – written feedback can be provided utilising the project freepost address FREEPOST TC CONSULTATION (no further address or stamp required)
- **Freephone** – opportunities to speak with the project team and seek further information or provide verbal feedback can be achieved via the project freephone number 0800 699 0081 during normal office hours (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm excluding public holidays)

The deadline for responses to this phase of consultation is 16th July 2021. Once we have received this feedback it will be analysed as we refine our proposals prior to the next stage of consultation in the Autumn.

4 camau nesaf ac ymgynghoriad

Dioch am gymryd yr amser i ymweld â'r arddangosfa a chael gwybod mwy am y project hwn. Rydym yn eiddgar iawn i glywed eich barn, felly byddwch cystal â llenwi ffurflen adborth a'i ddychwelyd atom. Gallwch wneud hyn mewn nifer o ffyrdd.

Gallwch hefyd ddod i gyswilt drwy anfon eich barn atom drwy unrhyw un o'r dulliau a restrir isod.

- **Gwefan y Project** – dogfenau a chynlluniau'r project yn manylu natur a lleoliad y project ar gael yn www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru/
- **E-bost** – gellir darparu adborth ysgrifenedig gan ddefnyddio cyfeiriad e-bost y project – info@ybryn-windfarm.co.uk
- **Ffurflenni adborth** – ar gael ar-lein drwy wefan y project, neu mewn digwyddiadau arddangos cyhoeddus. Fel arall, dewch i gyswilt a gofynnwch am gopi caled ac fe wnaem ni ei bostio atoch
- **Rhadbost** – gellir darparu adborth ysgrifenedig gan ddefnyddio cyfeiriad rhadbost y project RHADBOST YMGYNGHORIAD TC (does dim angen cyfeiriad na stamp)
- **Ffôn am ddim** – gellir sicrhau cyfleoedd i siarad â thim y project a chael gwybodaeth bellach neu gynnig adborth ar lafar trwy rif ffôn rhad ac am ddim y project 0800 699 0081 yn ystod oriau swyddfa arferol (dydd Llun i ddydd Gwener 9am i 5pm ac eithrio gwyliau cyhoeddus)

Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer ymateb i'r cyfnod yma o'r ymgynghoriad yw Gorffennaf 16, 2021. Unwaith y byddwch wedi cael yr adborth hwn, caiff ei ddadansoddi wrth i ni fireinio ein hargymhellion cyn cyfnod nesaf ymgynghoriad yn yr Hydref.

We are intending to undertake another (formal) stage of consultation in early 2022 prior to submitting the application to the Planning Inspectorate Wales. Further information about future phases of consultation will be made available in due course on existing channels, such as the project website.

Beridwch gynnal cam arall (ffurfiol o'r ymgynghoriad yn gynnar yn 2022 cyn cyflwyno'r cais i Arolygeth Cynllunio Cymru. Bydd mwy o wybodaeth ynghyd â channau pellach yr ymgynghoriad yn y dyfodol ar gael yn ei dro ar siatelu sy'n bodoli eisoes, fel gwefan y project.



Gwylwch ein hymgynghoriad rhithwir a dewch o hyd i fwy o wybodaeth: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

15.6. Appendix D.6 – Phase 1 consultation feedback form

Y Bryn FEEDBACK FORM QUESTIONS

1. What are your views on the principle of developing onshore wind energy schemes to help combat climate change?

- ☐ Strongly Support
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Oppose
- ☐ Strongly Oppose
- ☐ Please explain:

2. How did you find out about the consultation?

- ☐ Posted newsletter
- ☐ Online newsletter
- ☐ Email
- ☐ Newspaper advert
- ☐ Newspaper press coverage
- ☐ Poster
- ☐ Social media
- ☐ Project website
- ☐ Other (please specify)

3. What are your thoughts on our initial proposals for Y Bryn wind farm?

4. Do you have any comments about our project location or proposed site layout?

5. Do you have any thoughts on specific environmental or other considerations that we should take into account as we develop our proposals? Do you have any local knowledge that may help us identify constraints as we develop the design of the wind farm?

6. What do you consider to be the main benefits offered by Y Bryn wind farm?

- ☐ Contribution to national CO2/renewable energy targets
- ☐ Local job creation
- ☐ Boost to local economy
- ☐ Investment opportunity
- ☐ Community benefit
- ☐ Community ownership
- ☐ Other (please specify)

View our virtual consultation and find out more: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru

Y Bryn FEEDBACK FORM QUESTIONS

7. We are seeking to ensure that this project can contribute towards achieving the 7 Well-being Goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. One of the ways in which this can be achieved is through providing a range of community benefits.

Do you have any feedback on or suggestions about our approach to Community Benefit and Local Ownership opportunities? In particular, how these might be aligned to fulfilling the below 7 Well-being Goals?

- a prosperous Wales
- a resilient Wales
- a healthier Wales
- a more equal Wales
- a Wales of cohesive communities
- a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- a globally responsible Wales

Please write any general comments on Community Benefit here:

8. Do you have any further general comments about the proposals?

Privacy Statement:

By filling-in this form you are agreeing that Coriolis Energy and ESB can hold and process your personal data in relation to this public consultation exercise. Coriolis Energy and ESB will only share your personal data with companies within the Y Bryn project team, and in certain circumstances, specific project consultants for planning evaluation purposes only. Your identifiable, personal data will not be used for any other purposes without your consent.

Depending on the nature of your enquiry/feedback, Coriolis Energy and ESB will only use your data to:

- Respond to specific questions or enquiries submitted via this portal.
- Send you updates about a specific project (where you provide us with your contact details).
- Develop a Pre-application Consultation (PAC) Report (or similar document) about this public consultation that will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate Wales and/or other relevant planning bodies; this will be a publicly available document.

Your comments will be anonymous, and we will only identify you in these reports with your express permission.

If you provide us with your contact details, we might also contact you to ask you more about any comments you've made. Your data will be stored in line with the GDPR.

9. I am interested in:

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

10. Have you found this consultation informative?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ If not, please tell us why?

Name:

Address:

Email:

Phone number:

Age range
(Under 18 / 18-25 / 26-30 / 31-40 / 41-50 / 51-60 / 61-70 / Over 80)

Do you represent an organisation?

Deadline for comments: 16th July 2021

View our virtual consultation and find out more: www.ybryn-windfarm.cymru