



Pencaerlan Solar Farm

Noise Impact Assessment

Client: Greentech Projects Holding UK Limited
Project/Proposal No: 7135
Version: 1
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Greentech Projects Holding UK Limited is submitting, on behalf of Greentech Projects Holding UK Limited ('the Applicant'), a planning application to the Welsh Government to develop a solar farm facility (henceforth 'the facility') at land east of Seven Sisters, Neath & Port Talbot, within the Neath & Port Talbot Council (NPTC) administrative area. ITPEnnergised has been appointed by Lighthouse Development Consulting, on behalf of the Applicant, to undertake an assessment of potential noise impacts associated with operation of the facility.

The facility will comprise photovoltaic solar panel units and inverters in an open-air layout.

The surrounding area comprises predominantly agricultural land with isolated residential and agricultural properties. There are residential properties present to the southeast and west of the site, the closest of which are approximately 150 m from the site boundary of the facility.

1.2 Scope of Assessment

The scope of this assessment comprised the following:

- Consultation with NPTC;
- Characterisation of baseline noise levels at nearby receptors by baseline noise;
- Modelling prediction of operational noise using proprietary software CadnaA; and
- Evaluation of predicted noise levels with reference to the measured background (L_{A90}) noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptors

Additional traffic flows associated with the construction phase of the facility will be minimal and of short duration and will occur during weekday daytimes and Saturday mornings only. Construction noise can be minimised through adoption of best practice methods and appropriate techniques. Noise associated with construction of the facility has therefore been scoped out of the noise assessment.

1.3 Study Area and Noise Sensitive Receptors

Maps, aerial imagery and a site visit have informed the selection of an appropriate study area for the assessment. The closest noise sensitive receptors (NSR) were identified, and a study area adopted which includes these NSRs.

Noise levels due to the facility at more distant NSRs will be lower than at the closest NSRs, therefore compliance with criteria at the closest NSRs will entail compliance at those more distant. The identified NSRs are provided in Table 1 and shown on Drawing 1.

Table 1 – NSRs considered in this assessment

NSR ID	Grid Coordinates (OSGB)	
	X	Y
NSR1 Pen C'aer Lan Farm	280392	208616
NSR2 Property on Dulais Road	281199	208173
NSR3 Gwauniarll Farm	281111	208345

2. Relevant Guidance and Advice

2.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW)¹

The Planning Policy Wales (PPW) was last published in February 2024 (Welsh Government, 2024).

This document sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government, forming a strategic framework to guide development. It acknowledges that noise can be a material planning consideration, sets an objective for noise policies to minimise noise emissions and reduce ambient noise levels to an acceptable standard, and recommends that development plan policies should ensure potentially noisy developments are located in areas where effects can be minimised.

More specifically related to noise, Section 6.7 of the PPW, states that:

“Clean air and an appropriate soundscape, contribute to a positive experience of place as well as being necessary for public health, amenity and well-being. They are indicators of local environmental quality and integral qualities of place which should be protected through preventative or proactive action through the planning system. Conversely, air, noise and light pollution can have negative effects on people, biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems and should be reduced as far as possible.

....

In proposing new development, planning authorities and developers must, therefore:

- *address any implication arising as a result of its association with, or location within, air quality management areas, noise action planning priority areas or areas where there are sensitive receptors;*
- *not create areas of poor air quality or inappropriate soundscape; and*
- *seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to air and noise pollution and create appropriate soundscapes”.*

PPW further notes that:

“Planning authorities should also identify and require suitable ways to avoid, mitigate or compensate adverse impacts of renewable and low carbon energy development. The construction, operation, decommissioning, remediation and aftercare of proposals should take into account:

- *The need to minimise impacts on local communities, such as from noise and air pollution, to safeguard quality of life for existing and future generations.”*
- *Cumulative impact; and*

¹ Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (2024): [Planning Policy Wales - Edition 12](#)

- *The impacts of climate change on the location, design, build and operation of renewable and low carbon energy development. In doing so, consider whether measures to adapt to climate change impact give rise to additional impacts.”*

Prior to an application being submitted, developers for renewable and low carbon energy developments should, wherever possible, consider how to avoid, or otherwise minimise, adverse impacts through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures.

Whatever the size of a scheme, developers should take an active role in engaging with the local community on renewable energy proposals. This should include pre-application discussion and provision of background information on the renewable energy technology that is proposed.

2.2 Planning Guidance (Wales) Technical Advice Note (Wales) 11, Noise – October 1997 (TAN)

The TAN was published in 1997 and therefore references to other guidance have, in some instances, been superseded. The general principles, however, remain relevant.

TAN11 provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.

It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account in drawing-up development plan policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources. TAN11 offers guidance to local authorities on the assessment of noise and its potential effect on noise-sensitive dwellings.

TAN 11 also "provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse effect of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business."

Where the information with TAN11 references British Standards that have since been superseded, the current version of these standards will be used within this assessment. This include BS4142:2014, BS 5228-1:2009+A1 and BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014

The likelihood of complaints about noise from industrial development can be assessed, where the Standard is appropriate, using guidance in BS 4142: 2014+A1:2019. Tonal or impulsive characteristics of the noise are likely to increase the scope for complaints and this is taken into account by the "rating sound level" defined in BS 4142.

Detailed guidance on assessing noise from construction sites can be found in BS 5228:2009+A1:2014. In particular, "Part 1 Noise" describes a method for predicting noise from construction sites as well as giving general advice.

2.3 BS4142:2014+A1:2019 Methods for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound²

BS4142:2014 describes methods for rating and assessing sound from industrial or commercial premises. The methods detailed in the standard use outdoor sound³ levels to assess the likely effects on people inside or outside a residential dwelling upon which sound is incident.

² BS4142:2014+A1:2019 Methods for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound (2019)

³ The standard refers to sound levels, rather than noise levels, however, these terms can be used interchangeably, as noise is defined as "unwanted sound". This assessment uses the term "noise".

The standard provides methods for determining the following:

- Rating levels for sources of industrial and commercial sound;
- Ambient, background and residual sound levels; and
- The audibility of tones in sound: 1/3 octave method.

These may be used for assessing sound from proposed, new, modified or additional sources of sound of a commercial or industrial nature or to assess the suitability of introducing a receptor near an existing commercial or industrial site.

The standard makes use of the following terms:

- **Ambient sound level, $L_a = L_{Aeq,T}$** – the equivalent continuous sound pressure level of the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually from multiple sources, at the assessment location over a given time interval, T.
- **Background sound level, $L_{A90,T}$** – the A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90 percent of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels.
- **Specific sound level, $L_s = L_{Aeq,Tr}$** – the equivalent continuous sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, T.
- **Rating level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$** – the specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound.
- **Residual sound level, $L_r = L_{Aeq,T}$** – the equivalent continuous sound pressure level at the assessment location when the specific sound source is suppressed to such a degree that it does not contribute to the ambient sound, over a given reference time interval, T.

The standard determines the degree of noise impact by comparison of the background noise level at noise sensitive receptors (NSRs) in the absence of the industrial or commercial facility (the specific source) with the ambient sound level when the specific source is operational.

Where particular characteristics such as tones, intermittency or impulsivity are present in the noise emissions of the specific source and perceptible at the receptor, the standard requires that “penalties” be added to the specific sound level to account for the increased annoyance that these can cause.

The following evaluation impact significance identifiers are provided in the standard, in which the difference between the specific sound level and measured background level are considered:

- The greater the difference, the greater the magnitude of impact;
- A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact;
- A difference of around + 5 dB is likely to be an indication of a low adverse impact;
- The lower the rating level, relative to the measured background level, the less likely that the specific sound source will have an adverse (or significant adverse) impact; and
- Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact.

The standard also makes the following comments:

1. “Where the initial estimate of the impact needs to be modified due to the context, take all pertinent factors into consideration, including the following.

The absolute level of sound. For a given difference between the rating level and the background sound level, the magnitude of the overall impact might be greater for an acoustic environment where the residual sound level is high than for an acoustic environment where the residual sound level is low.

Where background sound levels and rating levels are low, absolute levels might be as, or more, relevant than the margin by which the rating level exceeds the background. This is especially true at night.

Where residual sound levels are very high, the residual sound might itself result in adverse impacts or significant adverse impacts, and the margin by which the rating level exceeds the background might simply be an indication of the extent to which the specific sound source is likely to make those impacts worse.

2. *The character and level of the residual sound compared to the character and level of the specific sound. Consider whether it would be beneficial to compare the frequency spectrum and temporal variation of the specific sound with that of the ambient or residual sound to assess the degree to which the specific sound source is likely to be distinguishable and will represent an incongruous sound by comparison to the acoustic environment that would occur in the absence of the specific sound. Any sound parameters, sampling periods and averaging time periods used to undertake character comparisons should reflect the way in which sound of an industrial and/ or commercial nature is likely to be perceived and how people react to it.*
3. *The sensitivity of the receptor and whether dwellings or other premises used for residential purposes will already incorporate design measures that secure good internal and/or outdoor acoustic conditions, such as:*
 - i) *facade insulation treatment;*
 - ii) *ventilation and/or cooling that will reduce the need to have windows open so as to provide rapid or purge ventilation; and*
 - iii) *acoustic screening.”*

Whilst the latest revision of BS 4142 does not provide definition of low or very low background and rating levels the previous (1997) version considered that background levels of 30dBA and rating levels of 35dBA could be considered low. Numerous studies by Moorhouse, Berry, Flindell, etc for the Health Protection Agency and for Defra (referenced within the Further Reading Section of BS 4142) and supported by the recent ANC Working Group report on BS4142 application conclude that impacts at rating levels below 35 dB are unlikely.

2.4 ISO 9613; Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 1 and Part 2⁴

ISO 9613 1&2 describe a method for calculating the attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors in order to predict the levels of environmental noise at a distance from a variety of sources. The method predicts the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level under meteorological conditions. The standard was updated in 2024.

3. Method

3.1 Consultation with NPTC

ITPEnergised consulted with NPTC Environmental Health to agree the scope and approach of the noise assessment in February 2024.

The consultation proposed assessment in accordance with BS4142 at any potentially affected noise sensitive receptor whereby a rating level of background +5 dB would be considered indicative of adverse impacts.

⁴ ISO 9613: Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 1 and Part 2. ISO, 2024.

A response was not received at the time of this report. A record of consultation is shown within Appendix B.

This assessment therefore considers BS4142 guidance and criteria.

3.2 Characterisation of Baseline Environment

ITPenergisised undertook a baseline noise survey between 22nd and 27th February 2024. The chosen locations were representative of the noise environment within external amenity areas of the closest identified representative NSRs.

The noise monitoring positions are considered representative of the identified NSRs for this assessment.

Monitoring was undertaken at three locations:

- NMP1 – long term monitoring location (5 days), approximately 300m along the access track from Dulais Road to Pen C'Aer Lan
- NMP2 – short term monitoring location, approximately 30m along the access track from Dulais Road to Pen C'aer Lan
- NMP3 – short term monitoring location, along the access track from Dulais Road to Pen C'Aer Len approximately 120m from Pen C'Aer Lan Farm

Monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the method provided in BS7445:2003 and BS4142:2014+A1:2019, using Rion NL-52 Class I integrating sound level meters (SLM). The SLMs were within their laboratory calibration period, and a calibration check was performed before and after each measurement, with no significant drift in calibration noted.

The NMPs are shown on Drawing 1.

3.3 Prediction of Operational Noise Levels

3.3.1 General prediction method

Noise levels due to the facility have been predicted at identified representative NSRs within noise modelling software CadnaA, using the propagation method set out in ISO9613. The model assumes soft ground conditions, with absorption set to G=1.0. The model considers screening provided by local topography in the form of 50 m resolution digital terrain mapping (DTM) data. A typical air temperature of 10°C and relative humidity of 70% have been assumed within the model.

Inverters have been modelled as vertical area sources to the facades and roof of each inverter container building. Given that the exact equipment specification and technology provider is unknown at this time, we have modelled the noise sources using spectral data we hold on file for inverters, which the Applicant has confirmed to be representative of the proposed equipment.

We have modelled NSRs at a height of 4 m, representative of a first-floor window. This is a robust approach, as noise at ground level (i.e. during daytime) will be lesser due to ground absorption.

3.3.1 Source Data

Details of the proposed layout were provided by the Applicant. Sound power levels for the inverters have been sourced from similar projects we have worked on and are shown in Table 2 as octave-band data.

Table 2 – Sound power data for inverters and transformers

Item	Sound power level (SWL), dB(A)								A-weighted normalised SWL, dBA
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Inverter	81	83	82	84	82	76	70	62	94.4

BS4142 requires consideration of potential character corrections that may be applied to noise from the facility. When determining whether any character corrections should apply to the Specific Level for deriving the Rating Level, in accordance with BS4142, this assessment notes the following:

- The octave spectral data has been checked for potential tonality and is considered likely to be non-tonal;
- Operation of the facility will not result in impulsive or intermittent characteristics; and,
- On the basis of the above, no corrections have been applied and the Rating Level is therefore equal to the predicted Specific Level.

A typical air temperature of 10°C and relative humidity of 70% have been assumed within the model. Ground absorption between the site and receptors has been assumed to be G=1.0, representative of acoustically soft surfaces such as agricultural land.

The model uses ISO9613 calculation methodology which uses considers downwind propagation for all receptors.

3.4 Method of Evaluation

The specific noise level resulting from the operation of the facility has been predicted at identified representative NSRs. In accordance with the requirements of BS4142 the derived levels have been rounded to the nearest integer.

In accordance with the guidance contained within BS4142 rated noise levels up to 5 dB above the background level will be 'not significant' and this assessment adopts the 'background level +5 dB' as a target level that the rating level should not exceed when measured at representative NSRs.

4. Results

4.1 Summary of Baseline Noise Environment

The dominant noise source during the setup and decommissioning of the baseline survey was distant road traffic from Dulais Road and noise from the River Dulais. Distant movements of agricultural vehicles and natural sounds (wind etc) were also contributors.

A summary of the measured baseline levels is provided in Table 3 to Table 5.

Table 3 – Results of baseline noise survey at NMP1

Time and Date	Duration	L _{Aeq} (dB)	L _{Amax} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
22nd, daytime	8 hours 50 min	50.2	90.9	46.7	44.6
22nd/23rd, night-time	8 hours	45.3	60.2	45.7	44.6
23rd, daytime	16 hours	44.8	71.7	45.8	42.6

Time and Date	Duration	L _{Aeq} (dB)	L _{Amax} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
23rd/24th, night-time	8 hours	48.3	86.4	43.5	41.9
24th, daytime	16 hours	43.4	66.0	44.4	41.0
24th/25th, night-time	8 hours	41.1	59.3	41.7	40.1
25th, daytime	16 hours	46.5	71.2	48.1	43.2
25th/26th, night-time	8 hours	44.1	67.7	45.5	41.3
26th, daytime	16 hours	43.7	64.0	44.9	40.3
26th/27th, night-time	8 hours	42.6	83.7	39.5	37.0
27th, daytime	6 hours 15 min	48.1	93.2	45.8	40.3
Average Daytime (mean)	-	46.8	76.2	46.0	42.0
Average (mean) Night-time	-	45.0	71.5	43.2	41.0

Table 4 – Results of baseline noise survey at NMP2

Time and Date	Duration	L _{Aeq} (dB)	L _{Amax} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
27th, daytime	33 min	46.7	55.2	48.7	41.5

Table 5 – Results of baseline noise survey at NMP3

Time and Date	Duration	L _{Aeq} (dB)	L _{Amax} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
27th, daytime	17 min	39.8	49.7	41.8	34.5

4.1.1 Limiting Values

Limiting values are derived for night-time, as compliance with night-time limiting values will entail compliance with daytime values.

At NMP1 the modal L_{A90} value during the night-time ranged between 37 and 43 dB. The lower modal value of 37 is considered a conservative representative background noise level to use within the assessment for both NSR2 and NSR3.

The daytime L_{A90} recorded at NMP3 (nr NSR1 Pen C'aer Lan Farm) is lower than that recorded simultaneously at NMP1 by around 7 dB during the daytime. It is therefore considered that night-time backgrounds may be similarly lower at this receptor and would be considered 'objectively low' in accordance with BS 4142 (see section 2.3).

The limiting values, $L_{A,r,Tr}$, used within this assessment are as follows:

- NSR1 – ‘Objectively low’ rating level of 35 dB(A)
- NSR2 & NSR3 – 42 dB(A), being +5 dB above the representative background of 37 dB(A)

4.2 Predicted operational noise levels

4.2.1 BS4142 Criteria

The specific noise level resulting from the operation of the facility has been predicted at identified NSRs. The predicted specific levels at the nearest receptors are presented in Table 6.

The predicted rating levels have been compared to the limiting values during the night-time.

Table 6 – Predicted noise levels comparison with BS4142 criteria

NSR	Predicted rating level, $dBL_{A,r,Tr}$	Limiting $L_{A,r,Tr}$ dB	Difference; Rating minus Limiting
NSR1	33	35	-2
NSR2	29	42	-13
NSR3	32	42	-10

Predicted rating levels are substantially below the limiting value at all NSRs which indicates (in accordance with the BS4142 guidance) that noise impacts will not be significant.

Uncertainty

To minimise prediction uncertainty an appropriate frequency spectrum for each item of equipment was adopted from ITP Energised’s database of noise levels from previous projects for similar equipment items. These values were normalised to the provided A-weighted broad-band sound power levels for the proposed items of plant.

Uncertainty in the background noise levels at the site and in its vicinity has been minimised by undertaking the noise survey over a full five day period.

Given the substantial margin by which the predicted rating level is below the derived limited value uncertainty is highly unlikely to affect the outcome of the assessment.

Further context

The inverters will operate only during daylight hours, when the solar farm is generating electricity. During winter months, therefore, noise will only occur during the daytime period. The assessment is therefore considered to be a worst-case.

4.3 Findings

At all NSRs, noise due to operation of the facility meets the BS4142 derived criterion.

The resultant noise impact of the facility has therefore been assessed as ‘not adverse’ during the daytime and night-time.

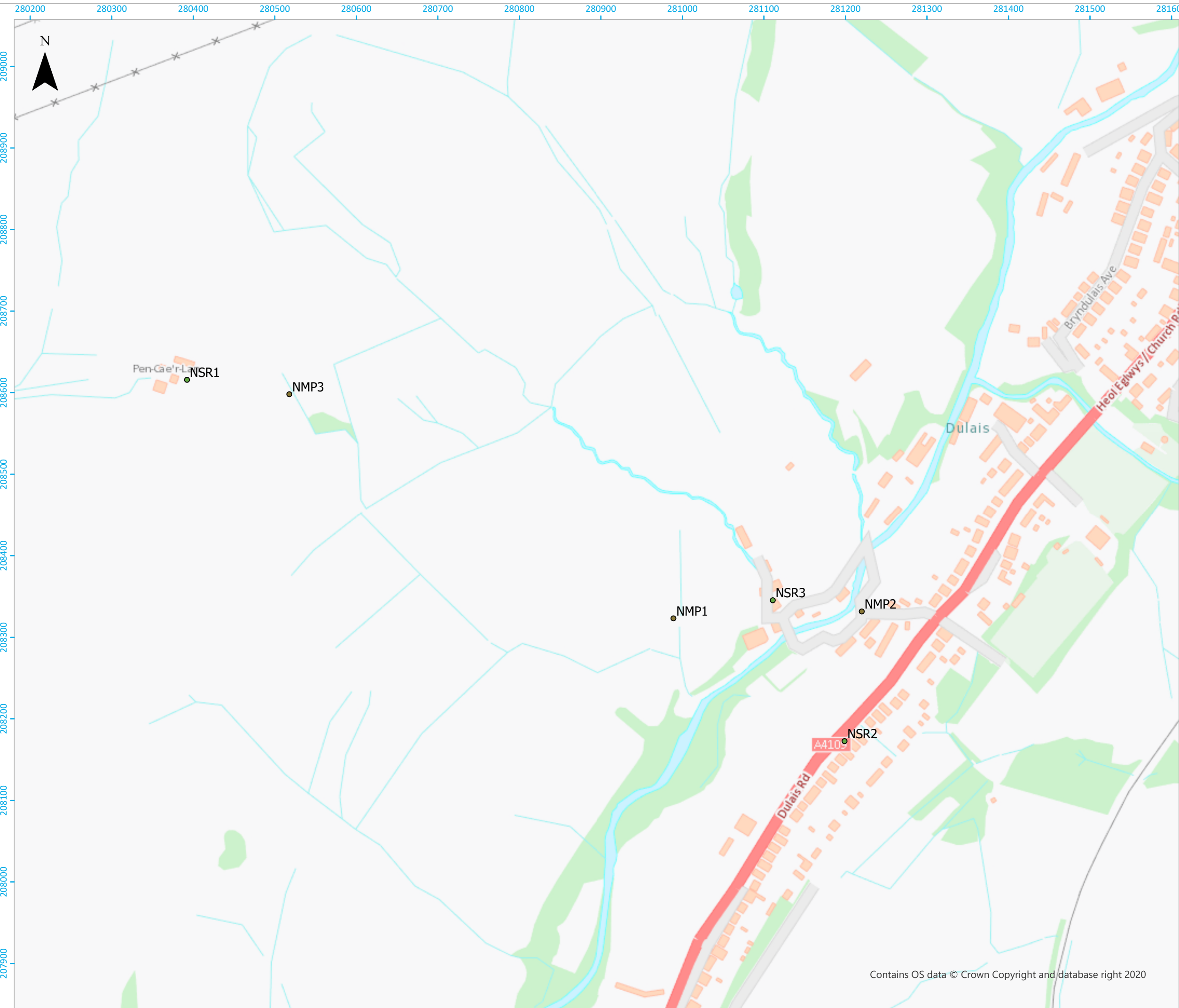
This assessment has been undertaken on the basis of example items of plant; actual sound power levels of the chosen plant may vary. Prior to construction of the Proposed Development the warranted sound power levels, number of items and location of the chosen plant will be checked against the assumptions considered

in this assessment. Where the proposed items are found to be noisier, to contain acoustic characteristics that would attract a penalty (tonality etc.), more numerous, or in closer proximity to NSRs, an updated assessment will be undertaken to confirm that the operational noise levels meet the agreed criteria (noise limits).

5. Conclusion

ITPenergised has undertaken an assessment of potential noise impacts associated with the proposed solar farm facility at Pen C'aer Lan, Seven Sisters. The assessment has comprised characterisation of the baseline noise environment, prediction of operational noise levels, and evaluation in accordance with BS4142 criteria.

Predicted operational noise levels were within BS4142 derived criteria at NSRs and below the measured representative background level. Noise impacts will be 'not adverse' at the closest NSRs during the daytime and night-time periods.



KEY

- Noise Sensitive Receptors
- Noise Monitoring Positions

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Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator

0 0.020.04 0.09 0.14 0.18 0.22
Kilometres

1:4,358

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PART OF SLR

6797 Pencaerlan Solar Farm
Noise Impact Assessment

**Drawing 1 Noise Sensitive Receptors
and Noise Monitoring Positions**

Date: 09/12/2024	Lead: AB	Review: SW	Version: 1
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Appendix A – Record of Consultation

From: Declan Logan

Sent on: Tuesday, February 20, 2024 12:16:27 PM

To: environmentalhealth@npt.gov.uk

Subject: RE: Proposed Solar Farm Development at Pen Caer Lan Farm, Seven Sisters, Neath - Agreement of Approach to Noise Assessment

Urgent: High

Good afternoon,

Further to the below, we now plan to undertake the survey this Thursday, 22nd February, and therefore require an urgent response.

Please advise if you require any changes to the scope of the baseline survey in advance, otherwise we will assume that our proposed scope and approach is acceptable.

Please give me a call if you have any questions or concerns.

Best regards,

Declan

Declan Logan (he/him) | Graduate Consultant | ITP Energised

4th Floor | Centrum House | 108-114 Dundas Street | Edinburgh | EH3 5DQ

www.itpenergised.com

ITP Energised incorporates Energised Environments Limited, ITPE Ltd & Xero Energy Limited.



From: Declan Logan

Sent: Monday, February 19, 2024 11:06 AM

To: 'environmentalhealth@npt.gov.uk' <environmentalhealth@npt.gov.uk>

Cc: Simon Waddell

Subject: Proposed Solar Farm Development at Pen Caer Lan Farm, Seven Sisters, Neath - Agreement of Approach to Noise Assessment

Good afternoon Sir/Madam,

I hope this email finds you well.

ITPenergised has been appointed to undertake a noise impact assessment (NIA) in support of the application for a Development of National Significance (DNS) Solar Farm project (the 'Proposed Development') at Pen Caer Lan Farm, Seven Sisters, Neath, SA10 9EP. The Proposed Development may also contain provision for a collocated battery energy storage system (BESS). We wish to agree with you the scope and approach to the noise assessment.

Overall Approach

Our proposed scope includes the following:

- A baseline noise survey will be undertaken by ITPenergised to determine the representative background noise level in the area;
- Prediction of operational noise levels from the Proposed Development at nearby existing residential noise sensitive receptors (NSRs) within noise modelling software CadnaA;
- Evaluation of predicted noise levels in accordance with British Standard BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 *Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound*, with supplementary reference to other relevant guidance, as required; and
- Specification of mitigation where necessary

We consider that construction noise impacts may be minimised by appropriate controls on working hours, specification of appropriate plant and methods and implementation of best practices. On this basis and given that the construction schedule is not available at this stage, we propose to scope out prediction and evaluation of construction noise. No significant sources of vibration are expected, and we propose to scope out further consideration of vibration during the construction phase.

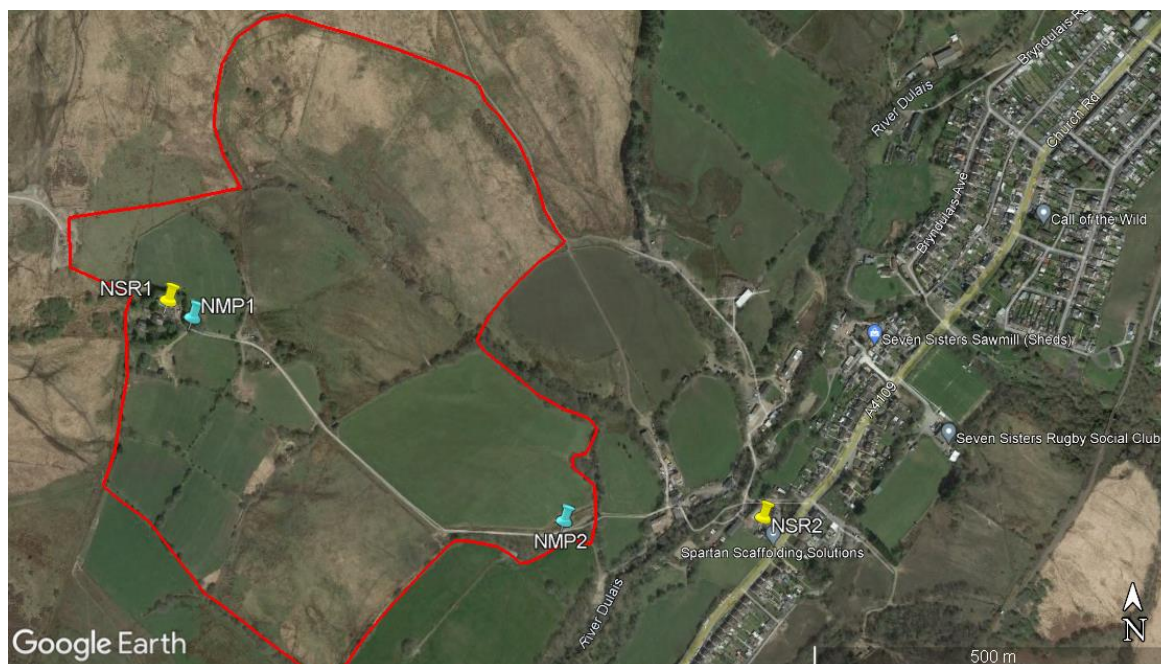
Baseline Noise Survey

We propose to conduct unattended monitoring at two noise monitoring positions (NMPs) representative of the nearest noise sensitive receptors (NSRs) to the Proposed Development for a period of at least 24 hours, and derive a representative background level for both the daytime and the night-time periods.

We propose to use NMP2 as an on-site proxy location for the noise environment at NSR2, given that the distance between NMP2 and the River Dulais is similar to the distance between the River and NSR2. The proposed location for NMP2 will have less influence from road traffic noise than at NSR2, we therefore consider that adopting this location as representative of the noise environment at NSR2 is a conservative approach to the survey and assessment.

The NMPs and representative NSRs are shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 – Site location, noise monitoring positions and noise sensitive receptors



Prediction of Operational Noise

Operational noise from the Proposed Development will be predicted using noise modelling software CadnaA and assessed against measured background levels in accordance with the method provided in BS4142, whereby a rating level of up to 5 dB above the representative background level will be considered as indicative of a low impact. Noise impacts will be assessed at the two NSRs shown in Figure 1, representative of first floor windows of the nearest residential dwellings.

Request for Comment

Please can you confirm if you agree with our proposed scope and methodology?

I hope the above is clear, however if you have any questions or concerns I am more than happy to discuss over the phone – I can be reached on 07494 015971.

Best regards,

Declan

Declan Logan (he/him) | Graduate Consultant | ITP Energised

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