Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Life Extension
Non-Technical Summary

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Applicant	Ffynnon Oer Windfarm Limited
Baseline	The existing conditions that prevail against which the effects of the wind farm life extension are assessed against.
EIA Regulations	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	EIA is a means of carrying out, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects from a development.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
ES Addendum	A supplementary document to the original ES that provides additional and updated environmental information.
Proposed Life Extension	The proposed life extension for Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm to continue operating for an additional 10 years.
Section 73	Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). An application under Section 73 is an application to remove or vary planning conditions attached to a previous planning permission.
Site boundary	The land occupied by Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CIC	Community Interest Company
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement

Abbreviation	Definition
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
km	Kilometre
LDP	Local Development Plan
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
m	metre
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
NPTCBC	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PAA	Pre-Assessed Area
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RLDP	Replacement Local Development Plan
SIP	Single Integrated Plan
TAN	Technical Advisory Note
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
WG	Welsh Government

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) summarises the key findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) presented as an Environmental Statement (ES) Addendum, in support of an application being made via Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to extend the operational life of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm.

1.1.2 Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm is an operational wind farm located between the Afan and Neath valleys in South Wales, comprising 16, two-Megawatt (MW) turbines, with a total installed capacity of 32 MW. Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm generates approximately 87.7 gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity per annum (based on RenewableUK's methodology), enough to power the average annual consumption of around 26,404 homes[1].

1.1.3 Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm is situated approximately 2 km west of Glyncorrwg, fully within the Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPTCBC) jurisdiction. The location of the wind farm is shown in Figure 1.1: Site Location, found at the end of this NTS. Figure 1.2: Site Layout shows the site boundary and infrastructure layout of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm.

1.1.4 In 2002, an EIA was prepared for Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm as part of an application for planning permission to NPTCBC (planning application reference P2002/1322). The original ES submitted for the application can be found in Volume 1, Appendix A1.2: Ffynnon Oer Scoping Report, Scoping Opinion and Pre-Application Consultation of the ES Addendum.

1.1.5 NPTCBC granted consent for Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm on 27th May 2003, subject to a number of conditions, including Condition 6 which restricts the operational life to 20 years (a copy of the decision notice can be found in

[1] Calculated from average domestic consumption figures provided on the Renewables UK website: https://www.renewableuk.com/energypulse/ukwed/ [Accessed 25 February 2026].

The calculations are as follows:

Total energy produced = 32 MW (installed capacity) x 0.313 ("all wind" load factor) x 8,760 (hours per year) = 87.7 GWh

Homes powered = 87.7 GWh total energy output / 3.323MWh (average Great Britain (GB) domestic annual consumption) = 26,404 homes. Note that the figure for average GB domestic annual consumption is based on the most up to date figures available (December 2025).

Volume 1, Appendix A1.1: Planning approval with consented planning conditions).

1.1.6 Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm became fully operational on 31st July 2006 and has continued operation since this date. The existing consent is due to expire on the 31st July 2026 (as per Condition 6 of the current consent). The Applicant is seeking to extend the operational life of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm by an additional 10 years, to enable operations to continue until 31st July 2036 (referred to as the Proposed Life Extension). The Proposed Life Extension would result in no material changes to the operational wind farm.

1.2 The Applicant

1.2.1 The site is owned and managed by Ffynnon Oer Windfarm Limited (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nadara Limited (Nadara). Nadara was formed in January 2024 through the coming together of Ventient Energy and Renantis. Nadara designs, builds and manages power plants from renewable energy sources with an installed capacity of more than 4.2 gigawatts (GW) across 200 plants globally. Nadara companies have been operating in the UK since 2002 with offices in Inverness, Edinburgh and London, and currently operate 45 onshore wind farms in the UK.

1.3 The EIA Consultant

1.3.1. Natural Power Consultants Limited (Natural Power) has been appointed to coordinate and produce this ES Addendum, and associated EIA documentation, and has been working on the project since 2024.

1.3.2. Natural Power has over 30 years of experience producing and managing EIAs, preparing and submitting planning applications, and is a corporate member of the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (formerly the Institute of Environmental Management).

2. APPROACH TO AND SCOPE OF THE EIA

2.1.1 The EIA process uses a systematic, evidence-based approach in order to evaluate and interpret the likely impacts and subsequent effects of the Proposed Life Extension upon physical, biological and human receptors. The ES Addendum has been prepared in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (The EIA Regulations) that set out the legal requirements for this process.

2.1.2 A scoping report was issued on 12th August 2025 to NPTCBC and a scoping opinion was issued by NPTCBC on 14th October 2025, resulting in the scope presented in the ES Addendum. The full scoping report, scoping opinion and other relevant pre-application correspondence can be found in Appendix A1.2 of Volume 1 of the ES Addendum.

2.1.3 As a result of the scoping consultation, a number of topics have been scoped out of the ES Addendum, resulting in an overall proportionate assessment, where only those assessments with potentially significant effects have been included.

2.1.4 The following EIA assessments and the requirement for separate topic sections have been scoped out of the ES Addendum with agreement from NPTCBC:

- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)*;
- Arboriculture;
- Traffic and Transport;
- Air Quality;
- Noise and Vibration*;
- Major Accidents and Incidents and Risk to Human Health*;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Geo-environmental;
- Agricultural Land and Soil Quality;
- Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology;
- Socio-Economics;
- Climate Change*;
- Waste.

*Denotes topics for which additional information was requested by NPTCBC, but not a full EIA assessment. This additional information is provided in subsection 1.15 of the ES Addendum and includes:

- LVIA - Information relating to cumulative impacts: Section 1.15: Cumulative Effects demonstrates that wind farm schemes (operational, consented or currently in planning), with turbines within 10 km of the nearest Ffynnon Oer turbine have considered the decommissioning of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm in their ESs - that is, that they all considered Ffynnon Oer a permanent feature of the landscape during the EIA process.
- Noise and Vibration - A statement demonstrating that the turbines are still within the acceptable noise limits, in regard to noise outputs

due to the time that has passed since their installation: This statement is provided in Appendix A1.3 and confirms the wind turbines can continue to adhere to the applicable noise limits.

2.1.5 The additional information requested for Major Accidents, Incidents and Risks to Human Health; and Climate Change are discussed in paragraphs 6.1.7 and 6.1.9 below.

2.1.6 Ecology and Ornithology were scoped into the ES Addendum.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONAL WIND FARM

3.1.1 The area within the Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm site boundary consists mainly of open undulating rough grazing grassland and moorland, with areas of scrub and two watercourses, tributaries of the River Afan, running north-south within the southern section of the site boundary. Commercial conifer plantation borders the site boundary to the east and west. Access to the wind farm is via a 13 km forestry track through Natural Resources Wales (NRW) land that leads off Rhigos Road (A4061) at grid reference SN 92873 04391.

3.1.2 Table 3.1 includes the easting and northing grid references for the 16 operational turbines (which would remain unchanged for the life extension), and other key infrastructure. Each turbine is a Repower MM70 2 MW turbine, with a tip height of 93 m, and a hub height of 58 m.

3.1.3 Other infrastructure associated with Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm include concrete turbine foundations, turbine hard-standings, access tracks and cabling.

Table 3.1: Locations of key infrastructure of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm

Turbine Number	Easting	Northing
1	284445	199516
2	284635	199396
3	284294	199247
4	284804	198587
5	284113	198637
6	284732	198813
7	284587	198979

Turbine Number	Easting	Northing
8	284475	198435
9	284827	198339
10	284010	198143
11	284390	198639
12	284900	199302
13	285051	198998
14	285116	199234
15	284320	198983
16	284362	198084
Met Mast	284228	198553
Substation*	284870	198384
Wind Farm Entrance*	285042	199417

* Denotes approximate centre-point co-ordinates

Source: Nadara

3.1.4 The Proposed Life Extension would result in no material changes to the infrastructure of the operational wind farm.

3.1.5 Decommissioning of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm would be addressed at the end of its 30 year operational life in a Decommissioning Plan, which would meet the relevant planning conditions (6 and 16).

4. BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED LIFE EXTENSION

4.1.1 By continuing to supply an estimated 26,404[1] homes with renewable electricity annually, extending the operational life of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm would make a positive contribution to meeting national energy, decarbonisation and climate change targets. Climate change policy and legislation is considered in greater detail in sub-section 5 of this NTS.

4.1.2 Furthermore, the Proposed Life Extension would both continue and increase the local socio-economic contribution of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm for an additional 10 years. These contributions include associated business rates

that the Applicant would continue to pay, as well as the operational and maintenance jobs and contracts associated with Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm

4.1.3 The Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm community benefit fund has supported a wide range of projects since 2006, including sports, youth, family and senior citizen related projects, as well as food banks, warm space and other community projects. The community benefit fund would continue throughout the proposed extended period of operation. The community benefit fund amount paid in 2025 (including a 10% administration fee) equated to £2,029.66 per installed MW (totalling £64,949.10 for that year). Under the current agreement, the community benefit fund will continue to track inflation until July 2026. The Applicant has proposed to increase the community benefit fund by 25% in the first year of the 10-year extension period, thereafter increasing annually in line with inflation.

5. ENERGY POLICY AND PLANNING POLICY

5.1.1 Sub-section 1.12: Legislative and Policy Framework of Section 1 of the ES Addendum (Volume 1) highlights the key policies at UK, Wales and local levels that relate to renewable energy and planning which are of relevance to the Proposed Life Extension. It also sets out the significant and growing body of policy and legislation which exists around the pressing need to address climate change, and of the role of renewable energy generation in helping both Welsh and UK governments to meet their respective net zero targets.

5.1.2 With regards to the Proposed Life Extension, the key policies are:

- Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 12[2];
- Future Wales: The National Plan 2040[3];
- Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011-2026[4].

5.1.3 Consenting the Proposed Life Extension, particularly in light of the fact that no physical changes would be made to the operational scheme, would allow Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm to contribute to national and local renewable energy targets.

[2] Available at: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-07/planning-policy-wales-edition-12.pdf [Accessed 25 February 2026]

[3] Available at: https://www.gov.wales/future-wales-national-plan-2040 [Accessed 22/01/2026]

[4] Available at: https://www.npt.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/adopted-ldp-2011-2026/ [Accessed 25 February 2026]

6. OTHER MATTERS

6.1.1 Section 1 of the ES Addendum addresses a number of issues that, although scoped out of the EIA, relate to the Proposed Life Extension, and were raised by NPTCBC in its Scoping Opinion. These include:

Reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Life Extension

6.1.2 Any potential significant effects on the environment as a result of the Proposed Life Extension are addressed in Section 15, which concludes that there are no significant effects on ecological or ornithological features. Given the application is to simply extend the life of the wind farm by an additional 10 years, with no physical changes to the wind farm, this is considered the most suitable option at present to continue contributing towards renewable energy targets with no delay in doing so.

EIA methodology and currency of environmental information

6.1.3 Section 15 of the ES Addendum provides details of the methodology for the ecological assessment, and all ecological and ornithological surveys undertaken as part of the assessment, and reports on any data limitations, key assumptions and difficulties encountered in establishing the baseline environment and undertaking the assessment of environmental effects.

6.1.4 Consideration is given to relevant legislation, planning policies, and applicable best practice guidance documents throughout the ES Addendum (Section 1 and Section 15).

Potential cumulative effects

6.1.5 The cumulative effects of the Proposed Life Extension along with other operational, consented and, under construction wind farms on ecology and ornithological features are assessed in Section 15.22 of the ES Addendum. As stated in Section 7 below, potential cumulative effects on identified Important Ecological Features for which the magnitude of effect was higher than negligible were also considered to be not significant.

Mitigation measures

6.1.6 The ecological and ornithological assessments have concluded that potential effects of the Proposed Life Extension are considered to be not significant. The implementation of embedded mitigation measures, when required, will continue to avoid temporary potential effects associated with maintenance during the proposed extended period of the operation and during decommissioning. Embedded mitigation is discussed in sub-section 15.19 of the ES Addendum, with no additional mitigation measures proposed in relation to ecology and ornithology. Enhancements to benefit biodiversity

within the site, are discussed in sub-section 15.20 and Appendix A15.1. It is proposed that biodiversity enhancements would be confirmed post consent in a detailed updated Habitat Management Plan (HMP) in line with a planning condition attached to the Section 73 consent.

Effects on population and human health

6.1.7 No material changes are proposed under this application and, therefore, no effects on population or human health are predicted. For example, traffic levels for the operational phase which relate to maintenance, are anticipated to remain stable, resulting in no increased noise levels or risk of accidents.

Transboundary effects of the Proposed Life Extension

6.1.8 Due to the nature and location of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm, and because no physical changes are proposed, it is considered that there is no potential for transboundary impacts to occur as a result of the Proposed Life Extension.

Potential impacts of climate change

6.1.9 The inclusion of climate change (and air quality) was introduced in the EIA Regulations and so was not specifically covered in the original ES.

6.1.10 In terms of the potential effects of climate change on the Proposed Life Extension, it is considered that the key climate trends will not affect Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm due to its location and high elevation.

Proposed decommissioning plans

6.1.11 Based on Natural Power's professional judgement, the potential effects of decommissioning are considered to be not significant due to the temporary, short-term nature of the decommissioning phase and the proposed implementation of best practice embedded mitigation measures. As stated in Paragraph 3.1.5 above, the decommissioning of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm would be addressed at the end of its 30 year operational life in a Decommissioning Plan, which would meet the relevant planning conditions (6 and 16). Relevant health and safety measures and guidance will be adhered to for the decommissioning phase.

6.1.12 The environmental impact of wind farm decommissioning is a growing concern for both regulatory bodies and other interested parties. As an organisation with sustainability at its core, Nadara is committed to minimising the impacts of its operations on the environment. The Ffynnon Oer life extension will allow Nadara to not only demonstrate the advantages of sustainable decommissioning practices for end-of-life wind farms, but also ensure that local communities, supply chains and stakeholders directly benefit from this phase in the wind farm's lifecycle.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

7.1 Ecology and Ornithology

7.1.1 An assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Life Extension on ecological and ornithological features is presented in Section 15 of the ES Addendum.

7.1.2 The Proposed Life Extension is not located within any statutory or non-statutory sites designated for ecological or ornithological features. An assessment of potential effects upon ecological and ornithological features of the Proposed Life Extension is presented in Section 15 of the ES Addendum.

7.1.3 Consultation was carried out with NPTCBC in March and April 2025 to discuss and agree the scope of ecological and ornithological surveys for the Proposed Life Extension. Following this initial consultation, a Scoping Report was submitted and Scoping Opinion issued by NPTCBC.

7.1.4 The site is used primarily for sheep and cattle grazing and is surrounded by commercial conifer plantation. Although potential effects on a range of ecological and ornithological features, including habitats, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates and birds are usually assessed when considering a new wind farm development, the application for the Proposed Life Extension will not result in any physical changes to infrastructure. This includes no changes to the turbines, tracks or associated infrastructure, which will all remain in situ, with no change in the size or layout of the wind farm. Therefore, only the potential effects on birds and bats from the ongoing operation of the turbines were considered within the ES Addendum. Potential effects of decommissioning have also been considered within the ES Addendum.

7.1.5 Since the original ES was submitted in 2002, significant updates to legislation and new guidance have been published, specifically in relation to the methods for assessing the impacts of wind developments on both bats and birds, and provision of appropriate survey methodologies. However, no guidance provides specific information in relation to life extensions, therefore a proportionate approach to survey and assessment with reference to guidance for repowering of wind farms was agreed in consultation with NPTCBC.

7.1.6 As a result, a programme of the following targeted surveys was undertaken between April and October 2025:

- Bat static activity surveys using eight full spectrum detectors deployed for a minimum of ten nights during spring, summer and autumn 2025;

- Bat and bird carcass searches at eight turbines completed weekly between 1 July and 30 September 2025 (13 visits in total);
- Searcher efficiency and carcass persistence trials between 3 July and 25 September 2025;
- Breeding bird surveys between April and July 2025 (inclusive); and
- Breeding raptor surveys between April and July 2025 (inclusive).

7.1.7 Bat static activity and carcass data were analysed following standard analysis techniques recommended in NatureScot guidance[5]. Analysis of static acoustic data identified that bat activity was highest during summer (55.1% of bat passes recorded), followed by autumn then spring (28.3% and 16.6% of bat passes recorded, respectively). Across all acoustic detectors (see Figure 15.3: Ecology Search Areas, for bat detector locations), bat activity was markedly higher at detector 10 than all other detectors. Overall, common pipistrelle were the most frequently recorded bat species comprising 73.7% of all bat passes, followed by Myotis species which accounted for 17.2% of all bat passes recorded.

7.1.8 A single bat carcass was recovered at Turbine 3 during the carcass searches on the 8th August, identified as a small *Pipistrellus* species (either common or soprano pipistrelle). No other bat carcasses were recorded during the carcass searches. Using the carcass search results, bat fatality analysis calculated that between the 1 July and 30 September 2025, there were likely 0.05 bat fatalities per day at Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm. The searcher efficiency trials resulted in 100% searcher efficiency. On average, carcasses persisted for six days during the carcass persistence trials.

7.1.9 A total of three bird carcasses and three feather spots were recovered during the carcass searches at turbines 3, 4, 5, 10 and 15. The three bird carcasses were identified as passerines: one probable song thrush, one stonechat and one probable tree pipit. The three feather spots were identified as corvid (crow) species.

7.1.10 A total of 20 bird species were recorded during the breeding bird survey, of which 12 are species of conservation concern. Of the species of conservation concern, breeding territories were identified for six species: cuckoo, skylark, willow warbler, song thrush, wheatear and meadow pipit.

[5] NatureScot (2021). Bats and onshore wind turbines – survey assessment and mitigation. Available at: https://www.nature.scot/doc/bats-and-onshore-wind-turbines-survey-assessment-and-mitigation [Accessed: Accessed 25 February 2026]

7.1.11 During the breeding raptor surveys, two target species were recorded, goshawk and red kite. A single secondary species, buzzard, was also recorded. No breeding behaviour was observed during the surveys and no nests were located within the survey area.

7.1.12 Following assessment, potential effects of the Proposed Life Extension on ecological and ornithological features are considered to be not significant and no additional mitigation measures are required. Potential cumulative effects on identified Important Ecological Features for which the magnitude of effect was higher than negligible were also considered to be not significant.

7.1.13 It is proposed that biodiversity enhancements will be confirmed post consent in a detailed updated HMP in line with a planning condition attached to the Section 73 consent.

8. CONCLUSION

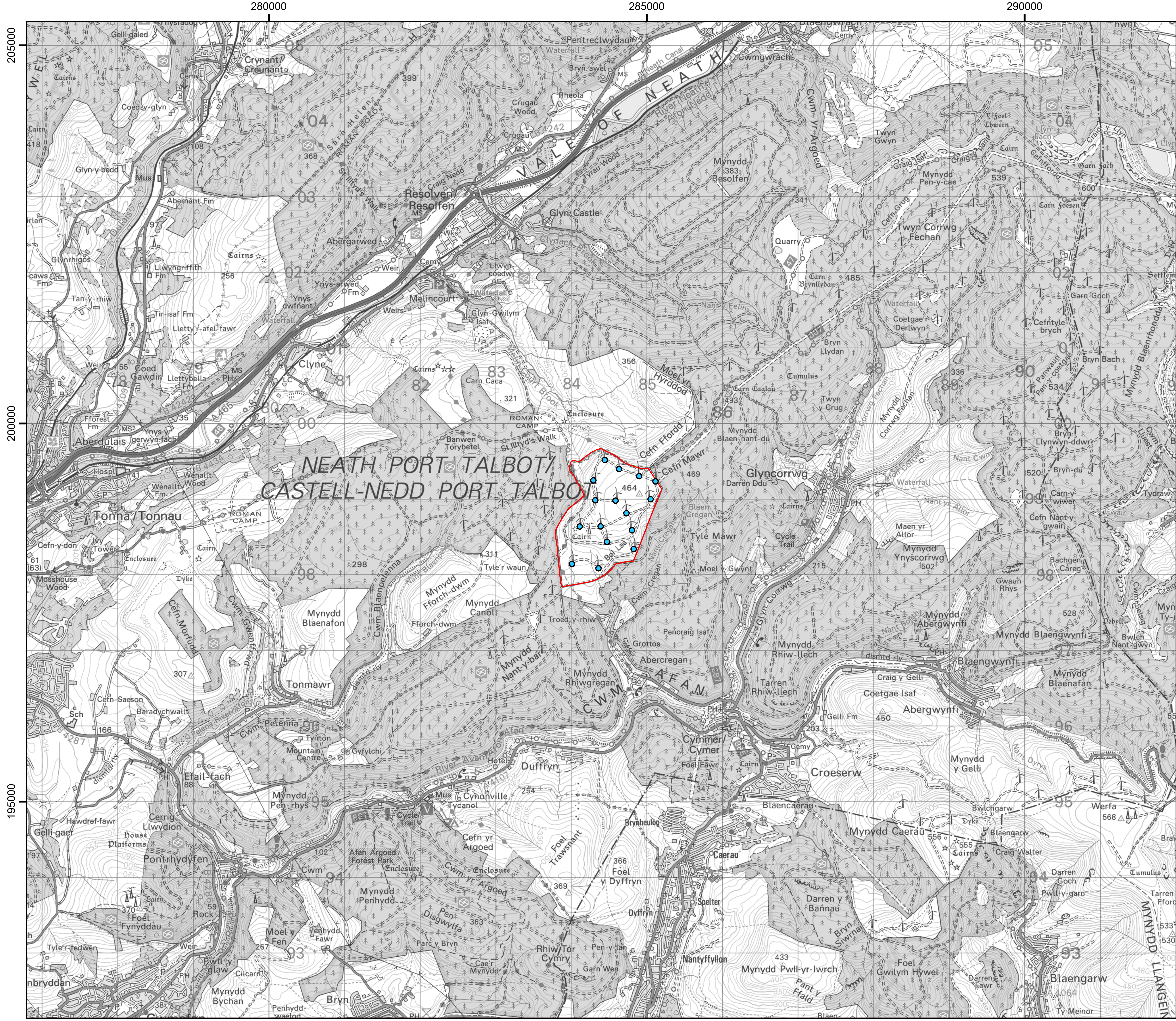
8.1.1 This ES Addendum describes the Proposed Life Extension for the operational Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm. The Proposed Life Extension would not result in any physical changes to the infrastructure of the wind farm.

8.1.2 In agreement with NPTCBC, the ES Addendum focuses on ecology and ornithology, with all other technical topics scoped out because no other potentially significant effects as a result of the Proposed Life Extension are identified.

8.1.3 The Proposed Life Extension on ecological and ornithological features are considered to be not significant. Potential cumulative effects on identified Important Ecological Features were also considered to be not significant.

8.1.4 The Proposed Life Extension will make a positive contribution to the achievement of the UK's goal to increase renewable energy generation to help combat the challenges posed by climate change. It also helps provide for diversity and security of supply which remain part of the UK and Welsh Governments' energy policies. The wind farm can continue to safely operate and produce green renewable energy for an additional 10 years with no significant effects identified.

FIGURES



Project:

Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Life Extension, Neath Port Talbot, Wales

Title:

Figure 1.1: Site Location

Key

Site boundary

Turbine



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Scale @ A3: 1:50,000

Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

N

Date: 21-07-25	Prepared by: LG	Checked by: HP

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Project:

Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm Life Extension, Neath Port Talbot, Wales

Title:

Figure 1.2: Site Layout

Key

- Site boundary
- Turbine

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Scale @ A3: 1:8,000

Coordinate System: British National Grid

N

0 100 200 300 400 m

Date: 24-02-26	Prepared by: DM	Checked by: HP
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