



Environmental Statement – Non-Technical Summary Heolddu solar farm

On behalf of Qualitas Energy

HEOLDDU SOLAR FARM

Environmental Statement

Non-Technical Summary

January 2026

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AC	Alternating Current
DC	Direct Current
CCC	Carmarthenshire County Council
CDM	Construction (Design and Management)
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan

Abbreviation	Meaning
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DNO	District Network Operator
DNS	Development of National Significance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
LEDS	Landscape and Ecological Design Scheme
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
PEDW	Planning, Environment Decisions Wales
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PV	Photovoltaic
RHL	Registered Historic Landscapes
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

Units

Unit	Description
Ha	Hectare
kV	Kilovolt
MW	Megawatt

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This report provides a Non-Technical Summary of the Environmental Statement (ES) for the Heolddu Solar Farm, prepared by RPS for Heolddu Solar Park Limited.

1.1.2 The Proposed Development includes the construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic electricity generating station ('solar farm') and associated ancillary development, including a 132 kV substation, with landscape and environmental enhancements (the Proposed Development'). The Proposed Development has an operational period of 40 years. At this end of its operational lifetime, it will be fully decommissioned and the Site restored to its former condition.

1.2 Proposed Development Site

1.2.1 The Proposed Development Site (the 'Site') is distributed across 81.78 hectares (ha) of land west of Ferryside and north of Kidwelly in South Wales, within the local authority area of Carmarthen County Council (CCC). Kidwelly is 4.0 km to the south. Smaller settlements within a 5.0 km radius of the Site include the villages of Llandyfaelog, Broadway, Llansaint, Saint Ishmael and Broadlay.

1.2.2 The location and geographic extent of the Proposed Development site is presented in **Figure 1.1** at the end of this Non-Technical Summary.

1.2.3 The Site comprises:

- Solar Area West – comprising Field 1 to Field 15.
- Solar Area East – comprising Field 16 to Field 26, including the proposed connection to the existing overhead powerline.
- Underground cable route connecting the Solar Area East and Solar Area West routing along an unnamed highway.
- Construction access routing for Solar Area East, extending southwards from Carmarthen Road to Field 24.

1.2.4 Solar Area West extends to 54.66 ha and is south-westerly facing, whilst Solar Area East extends to 25.09 ha and is south-easterly facing. The underground cable route covers 0.48 ha and the construction access route covers 1.55 ha.

1.2.5 Over half of the Site was previously subject to planning permission for solar development in 2015 as part of the Bryncoch Solar Farm. It is understood that this planning permission lapsed as a result of grid connection issues.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The Proposed Development comprises the following key components:

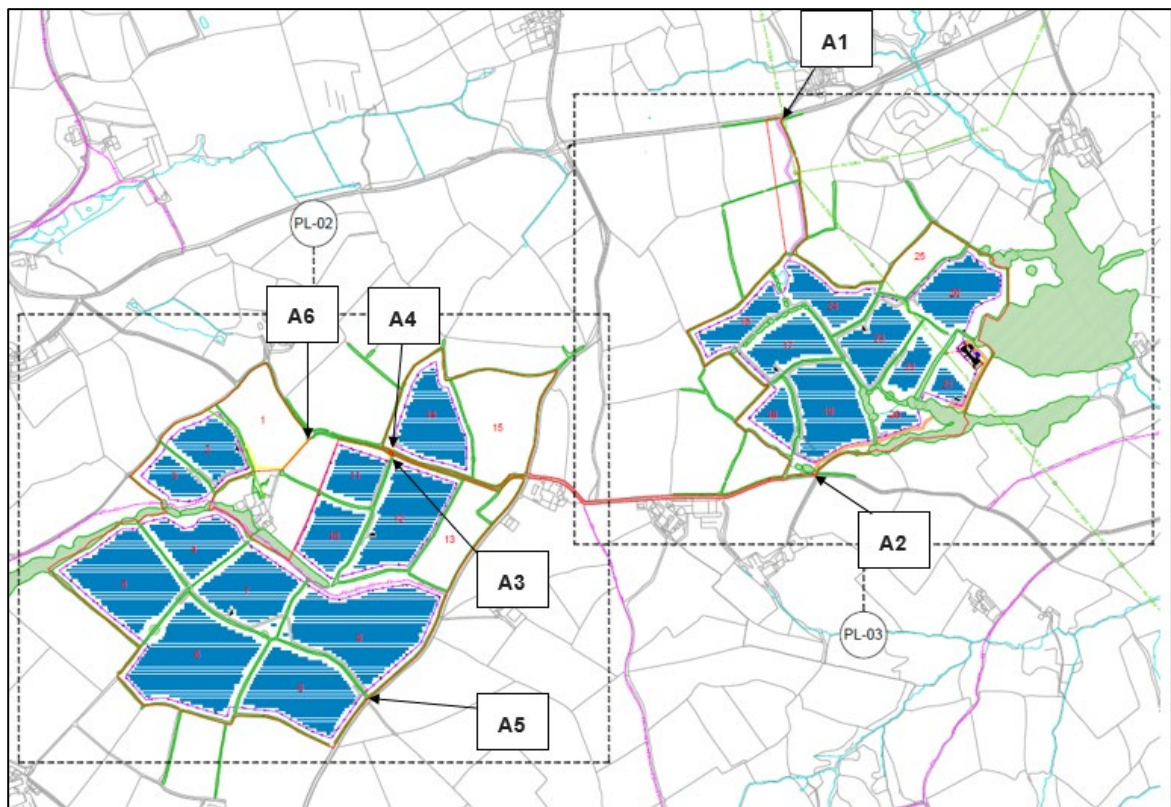
- **Solar panels and frames:** solar panels, also known as photovoltaic (PV) panels, are made up of cells, which convert the light energy from daylight into electrical energy. These will be attached to metal mounting structures which together form PV tables (or modules). The PV tables will be fixed to pile-driven galvanised steel posts.
- **Inverters and transformers:** the inverters are required to convert the Direct Current (DC) electricity generated by the solar panels, to Alternating Current (AC) which is compatible with the wider UK grid network. From the inverters, the electricity flows to a transformer which increases the voltage of the electricity from low voltage to high voltage.
- **District Network Operator (DNO) and Customer Substation Compound:** all electricity from across the solar arrays will collect at a substation located within the DNO and Customer Substation Compound. The electricity will be fed into the National Grid electricity network via the existing pylon located within Solar Area East. The compound will accommodate the DNO substation and the customer substation. The compound will be enclosed by a 2.4 m palisade fence which would typically be galvanised steel silver or coated in a matt olive green or brown.
- **DNO and Customer Control Rooms:** control rooms are required to enable remote monitoring and control of the solar farm. There will be one customer control room and one DNO control room both located adjacent to the DNO and Customer Substation Compound. These buildings will provide daily information/data in relation to the operation of the solar farm.
- **Spare Parts Container:** it is proposed that one permanent spares container will be located within the Site to store miscellaneous spare parts.
- **Underground cabling:** this will comprise a network of underground electrical cables connecting between the inverters and transformer to the point of connection within Solar Area East.
- **Access from/to the public highway and internal maintenance tracks:** access off the local highway network and the use of the strategic road network to facilitate construction, operation and maintenance and

decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

- **Watercourse Crossing (Field 20 and Field 21):** a suitable crossing solution is necessary to accommodate access within the Site to the substation compound. The access track will route from Field 20 to Field 21 across an existing wooded area and stream. An existing gap between the trees will be utilised with the crossing to comprise a span bridge structure from bank to bank across the stream.
- **Temporary construction compounds:** the Proposed Development would require two temporary compounds to facilitate construction, one located in Solar Area West (Field 11) and one located in Solar Area East (Field 24). The temporary construction compounds will accommodate site offices, welfare facilities, storage areas, staff and construction vehicle parking and re-fuelling areas. Welfare units will be single height portacabin type structures.
- **Lighting:** lighting will be installed within the substation compound. Lighting will only be used intermittently either in the event of an emergency or associated with the undertaking of routine maintenance activities which are anticipated to be up to once a month. During standard operation, there is no requirement for the Site to be permanently lit.
- **Fencing and CCTV:** The Site will be secured by perimeter fencing. This will be deer fencing with wooden posts at 3.5 m intervals. The fence will be approximately 2.4 m high with small mammal gates fitted at appropriate points to enable free access into and out of the Site. CCTV cameras will be positioned around the periphery of the Site. They will be up to approximately 3.0 m high on galvanised steel posts and will be directed into the Site.
- **Landscape and biodiversity enhancements:** a Landscape and Ecological Design Scheme (LEDS) includes measures such as hedgerow reinforcement, grassland enhancement, woodland edge scrub planting, structural woodland planting, wetland restoration and wildflower and tussocky grassland creation.
- **Permanent diversion of the Public Right of Way (PRoW) south of Maesmawr:** an approximately 410 m long section of existing PRoW 62/12/4 will be permanently diverted along a different alignment that routes along the northern boundary of Field 4, Field 7 and Field 9. A PRoW Diversion Order is sought as a secondary consent to permit the proposed re-alignment. The proposed re-alignment of this section of PRoW is shown at **Figure 1.3**.

1.3.2 Several access points will be used for the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Existing field accesses would be upgraded as part of the Proposed Development to enable access, avoiding the need to establish new gaps within field boundaries. Plate 1 below shows the proposed Site accesses.

Plate 1. Proposed Site Accesses



1.3.3 The location and geographic extent of the key components of the Proposed Development is provided in **Figure 1.2** at the end of this Non-Technical Summary.

1.3.4 Where practicable, the design and layout of the Proposed Development, including the key components set out above has been amended in response to identified design and/or environmental constraints. The design and layout of the Proposed Development has been further amended in response to feedback received as part of the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) stage of the Development of National Significance (DNS) application process as detailed in Section 1.9 below.

1.4 Construction Phase

Indicative phasing of construction works

- 1.4.1 The timing of construction and phasing of construction works would be dependent on securing planning permission for the DNS application and the discharge of subsequent planning conditions. Therefore, at this stage in the DNS application process, the dates for construction of the Proposed Development remain indicative.
- 1.4.2 Construction of the Proposed Development is anticipated to commence in late 2027 / early 2028 and be completed by 2029. As such, the total duration of the construction phase is 12 months. Prior to the commencement of construction, there may be some advanced enabling works required. These may include surveys and studies required to inform the final design of the Proposed Development.

Construction working hours

- 1.4.3 Normal construction working hours would be between 08:00 and 18:00 hours Monday to Friday, with limited construction activities on Saturdays between 08:00 and 13:30 hours.
- 1.4.4 No construction activities would take place on a Sundays or Bank Holidays.

Construction vehicles and plant

- 1.4.5 The type of construction vehicles would be selected by the contractor prior to and during the construction phase. The majority of materials and plant delivery is to be transported to the Site via articulated and rigid HGVs, however there will be a requirement for the following additional vehicles:
- Mobile Crane
 - 10 tonne – 20 tonne HGV (normally Rigid HGV)
 - Abnormal Indivisible Load

Lighting

- 1.4.6 Some temporary task lighting may be required to facilitate construction and maintenance and repair activities of the Proposed Development depending on the time of year and weather conditions.
- 1.4.7 No permanent lighting is proposed as part of the Proposed Development.

1.5 Operation and maintenance phase

- 1.5.1 Operation of the Proposed Development is anticipated to commence in 2029 and end in 2069. The operational lifetime of the Proposed Development is 40 years.

- 1.5.2 The facility is expected to have no full-time equivalent staff during the operation. However, access would be required for staff to undertake inspection, maintenance, repairs and make adjustments. For the vast majority of the time, the facility would be controlled remotely.
- 1.5.3 Maintenance visits will be undertaken at regular intervals throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development. It is anticipated that there will be 1-2 visits per month which will require access to the Site by light goods vehicles only.

1.6 Decommissioning phase

- 1.6.1 At the expiry of consent, the Proposed Development would be decommissioned. The works required for decommissioning of the Proposed Development would be similar in nature to those required during construction and are anticipated to commence in 2068 and take up to approximately six months to complete.
- 1.6.2 It is anticipated that the DNS consent will include a requirement for the preparation of a Decommissioning Strategy to be submitted to CCC for approval at least six months prior to the commencement of decommissioning works. The Decommissioning Strategy will set out how the solar arrays and associated infrastructure will be removed, and land restored or reinstated upon completion of decommissioning works.

1.7 Environmental Management

Construction Environmental Management

- 1.7.1 The outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) provide a framework and requirements for managing the construction activities in and movement of traffic to and from the Site in order to reduce the impact on the environment and local road network as far as practicable during the construction period of the Proposed Development. These measures have been informed by the assessments reported within each topic chapter of the ES. Further detail with respect the measures to be included in the Outline CEMP and Outline CTMP is provided for each environmental topic in Section 1.12 of this Non-Technical Summary.
- 1.7.2 With respect to the management of waste, a Site Waste Management Plan will be prepared and submitted as part of the detailed CEMP prior to the commencement of construction of the Proposed Development.

Landscape and Ecological Design Scheme

- 1.7.3 The LEDES provides details for the long-term management and maintenance requirements of landscape and ecology measures that will be incorporated into the Proposed Development. The LEDES defines the biodiversity, and landscape aims and objectives for the habitats at the Site during the operation of the Proposed Development. It sets out the proposed management actions / specifications which are designed to achieve these objectives. The LEDES Strategy also details the monitoring programme and targets which would assess the outcomes of initial habitat creation, restoration and enhancement and the ongoing management.

Soil Management Plan

- 1.7.4 Soils will be managed carefully during the construction phase, with activities controlled through a Soil Management Plan (SMP). An outline SMP accompanies the application which details how and where excavated soils would be stored, reused and managed as well as general controls on construction activities to maintain the integrity of soil resources on the Site.

Surface Water Management

- 1.7.5 A Conceptual Drainage Strategy has been prepared, which forms Volume 3, Appendix 10.1 of the ES. The Conceptual Drainage Strategy sets out the measures required to manage surface water runoff during operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development, including the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). Further detail with respect the measures to be included in the Surface Water Management Plan is provided in the Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology section of this Non-Technical Summary.

Vulnerability to accidents and disasters

- 1.7.6 Overall, the Proposed Development is not of a type to give rise to potential for any unusual accidents or disasters. Therefore, construction legislation and good practice would be sufficient to control risks to an acceptable level.

Traffic

- 1.7.7 The Site will be accessed during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases in accordance with the Access Strategy (Volume 3, Appendix 4.2 of the ES) which demonstrates that safe access and egress can be achieved.
- 1.7.8 The preliminary access designs have been prepared in accordance with the relevant standards for highways safety.

Flood Risk

- 1.7.9 An assessment of the flood risk associated with the Proposed Development is contained at Volume 3, Appendix 10.1 of the ES which deems the flood risk as low. Further detail with regard to the management of flood risk is provided in Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology section of this Non-Technical Summary.

1.8 Health and safety

- 1.8.1 The construction of the Proposed Development will be undertaken in accordance with all of the relevant primary health and safety legislation and regulations.
- 1.8.2 A Health and Safety Plan setting out the health and safety procedures to be adhered to by construction staff will be prepared and submitted prior to the commencement of construction.

1.9 Design Evolution and Alternatives

Do nothing scenario

- 1.9.1 Under the 'Do nothing' scenario, the majority of the Site would continue to be used for agriculture. Through the continued management of the land through grazing as well as application of fertilisers, biocides or pesticides, the biodiversity value of the Site would remain species poor. The benefits of producing renewable energy to feed into the electricity distribution network and help the Welsh and UK Governments to respond to energy security needs, the climate emergency and reach greenhouse gas reduction and net zero targets by 2050 would not be contributed towards in the scenario.

Site selection

- 1.9.2 A robust site selection process was undertaken to identify appropriate land that could accommodate all components of the Proposed Development whilst avoiding significant adverse effects on key receptors.
- 1.9.3 The Applicant undertook engagement with landowners to identify potential sites for consideration of appropriate size to accommodate the necessary infrastructure. **Figure 1.4** shows the alternative sites that were considered to accommodate the Proposed Development.

Design Constraints

1.9.4 The location for the Proposed Development site has been influenced by the following design constraints:

- Grid connection: sufficiently close to a suitable point of connection to the National grid.
- Access: readily accessible by roads suitable for large construction vehicles.
- Topography: variations in topography can reduce the usable land area and cause shading on solar panels that results in lower energy yield.
- Land availability: the site must be of suitable size to accommodate the necessary infrastructure.

Environmental constraints

1.9.5 A number of environmental constraints were reviewed and assessed, and the Proposed Development Site was considered to have least environmental constraints in comparison to alternative locations.

1.9.6 The environmental constraints considered include:

- Best and most versatile agricultural land: the site selection process sought to avoid areas of higher grade agricultural land where practicable.
- Landscape and visual impact: the site selection process avoided the Carmarthenshire Bay and Estuary Special Landscape Area in its entirety and sought to avoid the RHL as far as practicable with only part of Solar Area West falling within the edge of the Tywi Valley Registered Historic Landscape (RHL).
- Ecology: the Site is not subject to any statutory ecological designations and avoids areas of priority habitat. Existing woodland blocks are excluded from the Site to avoid any adverse impact on that habitat type.
- Heritage: the Site is located partly within the Tywi Valley RHL, the designation affecting part of Solar Area West only. The Site has been selected to avoid heritage receptors as far as practicable including Listed Buildings, the Llansaint Conservation Area and the Llechdwnni Registered Historic Park and Garden.

Site layout and design

1.9.7 Following the site selection process, the layout and design of the Proposed Development was determined. The layout and design of the Proposed Development has undergone several iterations in response to design and/or

environment constraints identified as part of the EIA process or feedback received during statutory and non-statutory consultation.

- 1.9.8 A summary of the iterative design process for the Proposed Development, including a description of the key design and/or environmental constraints considered is provided in the following sections of this Non-Technical Summary below:

Design Iteration 1 – Maximum Capacity Layout (October 2024)

- 1.9.9 The maximum capacity layout was prepared in October 2024 for initial environmental appraisal. This layout accounted for technical feasibility and focused PV panels within the developable area which was defined by existing field boundaries. The full capacity layout accommodated solar panels in all fields in both Solar Area East and Solar Area West resulting in a total developable area of 80 ha, including 39 ha of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land. The maximum capacity layout is provided at **Figure 1.5**.

Design Iteration 2 – Avoidance of Visually Intrusive Fields and BMV Land (January 2025)

- 1.9.10 The second iteration of the Proposed Development excluded several parcels of land that were considered to be visually intrusive through initial appraisal. The purpose of this design iteration was to avoid those areas of the Site that were identified as being likely to result in an adverse landscape and visual impact as a result of elevated topography. In this iteration, panels were sited in the entirety of Solar Area West and in Fields 18 to 22 as well as part of Field 23 and Field 26.
- 1.9.11 This design iteration also took into account the comments received as part of the informal public consultation exercise, particularly in respect of surface water flooding concerns through the inclusion of interceptor channels as part of the drainage strategy. The substation platform was also re-orientated at this stage, reducing the overall amount of material that needed to be cut and filled.
- 1.9.12 This iteration of the design sited panels on a total of 23 ha of BMV agricultural land through the exclusion of parcels that were of high landscape and visual sensitivity but also containing BMV agricultural land. Whilst this iteration of the design reduced the impact on agricultural land and landscape receptors, the export capacity required to enable the project to progress commercially could not be achieved. The second design iteration is provided at **Figure 1.6**.

Pre-Application Consultation Design (September 2025)

- 1.9.13 The Pre-Application Consultation design of the Proposed Development sought to incorporate the benefits of Design Iteration 2 whilst still achieving the necessary MW capacity. In this iteration, the quantum of BMV agricultural land within the Site totalled 17 ha through the siting of panels within the entirety of Solar Area West and within Fields 18 to 22, part of Field 23 and Field 26.
- 1.9.14 Whilst the quantum of BMV agricultural land contained within this Site in this design iteration was increased from design iteration 2, a commercially viable scheme was achieved. Landscape impacts were managed through the establishment of proposed planting and management measures set out in the LEDS.
- 1.9.15 The Pre-Application Consultation Design is provided at **Figure 1.7**.

Final Design

- 1.9.1 In response to comments received during the statutory Pre-Application Consultation process the following amendments were made to the design:
- Solar panels have been removed from Field 15 to reduce the impact of the Proposed Development on adjacent properties.
 - Solar panels have been included in Field 2 and Field 3 to replace those removed from Field 15.
 - The inverter that was previously positioned in Field 15 has been relocated to Field 2 as a consequence of the change in solar panel areas. The central inverters that were previously positioned in Field 19 have been relocated to Field 17 and Field 23 as a result of engagement with local residents in order to reduce the level of noise impact experienced.
 - The watercourse crossing between Field 20 and Field 21 has been confirmed as a simple span bridge structure to route through the existing tree gap.
 - The temporary construction access route has been re-aligned closer to the eastern boundary of the fields to reduce the land-take required.
 - The temporary construction compound in Solar Area East has been relocated from Field 19 to Field 24 to move potential construction disturbance away from residential properties located along Llandyfaelog Road.
 - Additional tree planting has been provided along the southern boundary of Field 15 and along the boundary of Field 2 and 3 to provide enhanced screening for adjacent properties. Native tree planting previously proposed in Field 9, Field 13 and Field 26 has been replaced with proposed tall forb habitat

as a consequence of discussions with the landowners regarding decommissioning of the Proposed Development. A vegetated strip has been incorporated along the watercourse to accommodate riparian buffer planting. Habitat enhancement measures for barn owl have also been incorporated in the form of a barn owl box and additional rough grassland habitat.

- The fence line has been re-aligned in Field 24 to exclude the existing pond from the Proposed Development to avoid any potential disturbance.

1.9.2 The Final Design is provided at **Figure 1.2**.

1.10 DNS Application Process

1.10.1 The purpose of the DNS process is to ensure timely decisions are made on those planning applications that are of greatest significance to Wales because of their potential benefits and/or impacts. The anticipated maximum export capacity of the Proposed Development is 40 MW, which falls within the definition of a DNS.

1.10.2 There are four broad stages required as part the DNS application process, including Pre-Application, Application, Examination and Decision. Each of these four stages in the DNS Application process are summarised in Table 1.1 below. The Proposed Development is currently in Stage 2: Application.

Table 1.1: Overview of DNS Application Process

Stage	Description
Stage 1: Pre-application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial meetings between the Applicant and PEDW to discuss the Proposed Development. • Consideration of the requirement for and scope of the EIA process, including EIA Screening and EIA Scoping. • Engagement with PEDW, the local planning authority, and others relevant stakeholders prior to submission of the DNS application. • The Applicant provide notice to PEDW of their intention to submit a DNS application. • PEDW accepts the notification within 10 working days. • The Applicant undertakes PAC for at least 42 days. • The Applicant prepares a report on the consultation to include with their DNS application.
Stage 2: Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Applicant submits the DNS application with supporting documents to PEDW. • PEDW carries validation checks, aiming to complete them within 4 weeks for applications without an ES or 6 weeks for applications with an ES.

Stage	Description
Stage 3: Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the application is valid, PEDW appoints an Inspector who publicizes and consults on it for at least 5 weeks (the "representations period"). • Relevant Local Planning Authorities prepare a Local Impact Report and submit it by the deadline set by PEDW, usually the same date as the end of the representations period. • The Applicant has 10 working days after the representations period ends to decide whether to request a variation of the DNS application. • During these 10 days, the Inspector decides the procedure for the Examination, which can include written representations, a hearing, an inquiry, or a combination of these. • The Inspector reviews all representations and writes a report to the Welsh Minister, recommending whether planning permission should be granted or refused. • The report is then submitted to the Welsh Minister for a final decision.
Stage 4: Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DNS application is determined by Welsh Ministers, and a decision is issued. • For some applications, the Inspector makes the final decision. • The decision is sent to the Applicant and any relevant LPA. • The Welsh Ministers must notify anyone who has asked to be informed of the decision and whom they consider reasonable to notify. • The decision is also published on the planning casework portal record for the case.

1.11 Approach to Environmental Assessment

What is EIA

- 1.11.1 EIA is the formal process of identifying and assessing the positive (beneficial) and negative (adverse) effects of a proposed development on the environment and determining if these are likely to be significant. Where significant adverse impacts are identified, suitable measures are proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce, or offset their effect on the environment. The EIA is then reported in an ES to assist with the decision-making process.

Consultation

Community Consultation

- 1.11.2 The Applicant held a series of statutory and non-statutory consultation events with the local community and stakeholders between February and June 2025. These events explained the Proposed Development, addressed concerns, and discussed community benefits. Feedback received during these events helped shape the design of the Proposed Development and inform relevant sections of the ES.

EIA Scoping

- 1.11.3 Scoping is the process of identifying environmental issues to consider in the EIA and subsequent ES. Scoping is therefore an important preliminary procedure, which sets out the context for the EIA process, focusing on key environmental topics that may be significantly affected by the Proposed Development.
- 1.11.4 A Scoping Report setting out the proposed scope of EIA for the Proposed Development was submitted to PEDW in February 2025. PEDW subsequently provided their Scoping Direction in April 2025, advising as to the scope of the EIA and subsequent ES.
- 1.11.5 As part of the scoping process, PEDW consulted relevant stakeholders regarding the scope of the EIA for the Proposed Development. The comments raised by PEDW and relevant stakeholders as part of the Scoping Direction were used to inform the basis of the EIA for the Proposed Development by confirming the environment topics which required assessment in the ES.

Statutory Pre-Application Consultation

- 1.11.6 As stated in Chapter 1: Introduction, this ES has been provided to accompany the DNS application. PAC was undertaken on the consultation draft of the ES from September to December 2025. Feedback received during PAC has been used to inform the final ES.
- 1.11.7 A Consultation Report is submitted with the application providing details of all of the consultation undertaken, both statutory and non-statutory.

EIA Methodology

- 1.11.8 The following government or institute guidance has been considered as part of the EIA process for the Proposed Development:
- **Introduction:** provides a brief introduction regarding the Proposed Development and the purpose of the chapter and identifies relevant supporting documentation.

- **Legislative and policy context:** describes how and where national and local legalisation and policy provisions have been considered.
- **Consultation and engagement:** describes what consultation and engagement activities have been undertaken and how and where these have been considered.
- **Assessment methodology and significance criteria:** describes the methodology and significance criteria used to undertake the assessment.
- **Baseline environment conditions:** provides a description of the baseline environmental conditions within the relevant study area adopted for the assessment.
- **Mitigation and enhancement measures:** describes the mitigation and enhancement measures adopted as part of the Proposed Development, including the mechanisms through which these are secured.
- **Assessment of effects:** provides an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with embedded mitigation measures in place and following the implementation of further mitigation measures.
- **Assessment of cumulative effects:** provides an assessment of the likely significant cumulative effects between the Proposed Development and other identified projects/plans.
- **Interrelated effects:** provides an assessment of the interrelated effects, including receptor-led and project lifetime effects of the Proposed Development.
- **Summary of environmental effects, mitigation and monitoring:** provides a summary of the assessment of environmental effects, relevant mitigation measures and requirements for future monitoring.

1.12 Summary of Environmental Effects

- 1.12.1 This section of the Non-Technical Summary provides an overview of each topic chapter of the ES, including the methodology, baseline environment, mitigation and enhancement measures and the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment.

Landscape and Visual Impact

Introduction

1.12.2 This chapter considers the potential impacts on Landscape and Visual Resources during the operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on landscape character, views and visual amenity.

Approach and Methodology

1.12.3 The assessment considered two distinct but connected aspects; landscape character, including nationally and locally designated landscapes, and the visual baseline, including visual receptors. Both resources were collated via a desktop analysis of publicly available data, site-specific surveys and fieldwork, and consultation with stakeholders to agree viewpoints.

1.12.4 The visual baseline analysis involved a desktop exercise and consultation process to identify appropriate visual receptors and representative viewpoints. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been created, which is a computer-generated tool which identifies the likely extent (theoretical) of visibility of the Proposed Development and helps to identify locations for representative viewpoints.

1.12.5 The representative viewpoints have been selected to represent a broad range of locations and sensitive visual receptors across the study area. Fieldwork was undertaken to verify the visual receptors and representative viewpoint locations and photography captured in winter conditions, with additional requested views captured in the spring.

Baseline

1.12.6 No designated landscapes were identified within the Landscape and Visual Assessment Study Area.

1.12.7 The following county landscape areas were identified as likely to be impacted by the Proposed Development:

- Carmarthenshire Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (LUC, January 2025), which considers the LANDMAP aspect areas evaluation - LCA 20: Tywi Coastal Hills

1.12.1 Three main visual receptor groups identified as likely to be impacted by the Proposed Development. These comprised people using PRoW, people using roads and people within their homes. With regard to private views, no residential properties have the potential to experience a degree of harm over and above 'substantial' to make considering private views a public interest matter.

Consequently, private views were not considered further in the assessment. However, the potential effects were considered as requested by CCC as a Residential and Visual Amenity Assessment and provided as an appended assessment to this chapter.

- 1.12.8 A total of 16 representative viewpoints (from publicly accessible locations) have been selected and agreed with CCC to inform the assessment. Photographs from representative viewpoints have been taken and used with annotations to provide supporting information for the visual assessment of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation

- 1.12.9 The following measures have been adopted as part of the Proposed Development to mitigate potential impacts on Landscape and Visual receptors:
- 1.12.1 The preparation of a detailed LEDES to secure design commitments to avoid impacts on landscape character and visual receptors. This mitigation will work with the existing mitigation around the Site, such as field boundary hedgerows, hedgerow trees and surrounding woodland to provide a means of a landscape connection to the surrounding area, as well as helping to screen the Proposed Development. This mitigation would also allow for improved and enhanced ecological and biodiversity benefits in the long term.

Likely significant effects

- 1.12.10 It is concluded that there will be only two likely instances of significant visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development During the operation and maintenance phases of the Proposed Development.
- 1.12.11 People walking along the public footpaths moving through Solar Area West of the Proposed Development, along public footpath 62/12/3 and 62/12/4, past Fields 4, 7 and 9, are likely to experience the greatest change in visual effects. This change is to be expected, due to the close nature of the views available as people move through the Solar Area West, as well the nature of the change within the area from a predominantly rural visual character to that of a developed one.
- 1.12.12 This change is also largely influenced by the proposed relocation and realignment of the public footpath 62/12/4 further southwest away from its original position within the woodland block and watercourse that runs through it near the farmstead of Maesmawr.

- 1.12.13 The effects would be considered adverse by people using the public footpaths as most people would see a change from a green field to a development. However, as the proposed mitigation planting matures along the northeastern boundary of the solar panels along Fields 4,7 and 9, the effects on the viewer would likely decrease.
- 1.12.14 Excluding the two examples provided previously, it is considered that there will be no other likely significant residual effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.
- 1.12.15 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.

Biodiversity

Introduction

- 1.12.16 This chapter considers the potential impacts on Biodiversity during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered the potential impacts on internationally designated sites, ancient woodland, hedgerows, watercourses, commuting and foraging bats, otter, water vole, hazel dormouse, breeding birds and wintering birds.

Methodology

- 1.12.17 The assessment was supported by a series of ecological surveys and assessments which include habitat surveys, ground level and aerial assessments for bats, bat activity surveys, badger, hazel dormouse, otter and water vole Breeding and wintering birds were also undertaken. All surveys were undertaken as per respective best practice guidance.
- 1.12.18 Desk study information was also obtained to support the impact assessment.
- 1.12.19 The impact assessment was undertaken as per the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Ecological Impact Assessment guidelines (2018).

Baseline

- 1.12.20 The results of the desk studies, habitat survey and protected and/or notable species assessment highlighted the potential for the Site to support several protected or notable species.

- 1.12.21 Further ecological survey and assessment work has been undertaken within and in proximity to the Site. No evidence of hazel dormouse has been recorded during field surveys to date, though surveys are currently ongoing. No bat roosts were recorded in trees with Potential Roosting Features, though passive acoustic monitoring undertaken has recorded a minimum of seven species along linear features and woodland. No evidence of otter or water vole has been recorded along watercourses and within woodlands and grasslands to date.
- 1.12.22 The Site is primarily made up of common and widespread species of breeding birds, with most of the activity recorded in hedgerows and woodlands. Species of conservation concern have been recorded including ground nesting species (skylark and meadow pipit). Whilst probable breeding territories of skylark were identified, no confirmed breeding territories or nesting sites of ground nesting species were recorded. The wintering assemblage largely comprised common and widespread species, with relatively large flocks of starling, fieldfare and redwing recorded within and outside of the Site across the wintering bird survey period.
- 1.12.23 Sampling for great crested newt eDNA confirmed a negative result, indicating likely absence of the species from the Site and surrounding area.

Mitigation

- 1.12.24 The following measures have been adopted as part of the Proposed Development to mitigate potential impacts on Biodiversity
- CEMP to include Precautionary Method of Works and arboricultural method statement.
 - Avoidance of valuable habitats where practicable possible.
 - Minimisation of habitat loss.
 - Habitat creation, restoration and enhancement measures as part of the LEDS, including new and enhanced hedgerows, enhanced grasslands, restoration of waterbodies and watercourses, woodland edge and shrub planting.

Likely significant effects

- 1.12.25 It is concluded that there will be significant beneficial effects as a result of habitat creation, restoration and enhancement measures in respect of foraging and commuting bats, hazel dormouse (in the long term).

1.12.26 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.

Soils

Introduction

1.12.27 This chapter considers the potential impacts on agricultural land and soils during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered the potential impacts on agricultural land quality (as measured by the Agricultural Land Classification), soils and soil structure and farm businesses and related interests.

Methodology

1.12.28 Land quality has been determined by a detailed ALC survey, and soils were examined in parallel within the same survey. Effects on farm businesses were assessed via interviews and walk-over surveys.

Baseline

1.12.29 The Site is a mix of Subgrades 3a (good) (39.7 ha within the ALC survey area) and 3b (moderate) (41.2 ha within the ALC survey area) quality agricultural land. The soils are medium and heavy clay loams, and the climate in this part of Wales has high rainfall. The two farms are livestock farms, and the land is used for producing winter fodder, grazing cattle and grazing sheep.

Mitigation

1.12.30 The Proposed Development will have, as embedded mitigation, a soil management plan, an outline of which accompanies the application. The soils are susceptible to structural damage if handled when wet and, whilst this is usually readily rectified and is unlikely to lead to any adverse effects on land quality, will be avoided or minimised by good practice.

Likely significant effects

1.12.31 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.

1.12.32 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.

Cultural Heritage

Introduction

1.12.33 This chapter considers the potential impacts on the cultural heritage resource during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered the potential impacts on buried archaeological remain, designated historic assets (including Scheduled Monuments and Registered Historic Landscape) and historic landscape.

Methodology

1.12.34 The assessment presented in this chapter was informed by a historic environment desk-based assessment, Assessment of Significance of the Impact of the Development on Historic Landscape, a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.

1.12.35 The understanding of the archaeological potential within the Site was informed by a review of a range of publicly accessible sources, supplemented by the results of the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, carried out in order to establish the presence/absence and characterise the below ground remains.

1.12.36 The assessment included the consideration of the setting of designated historic assets within a 5km study area around the Site, informed by a site and study area visit, desk-based research and Zone of Theoretical Visibility prepared for the Proposed Development. In addition, a standalone assessment, in line with industry guidance, was prepared to ascertain potential impacts from the Proposed Development upon the Taf and Tywi Estuary Registered Historic Landscape and its constituent Historic Landscape Character Areas.

Baseline

1.12.37 The assessment and survey work have identified that there is potential for buried archaeological remains to survive within the Site. This relates to the potential presence of buried remains associated with prehistoric (Bronze Age) activity, medieval, post-medieval and later remains, largely represented by field boundaries and other agricultural features, as well as currently unknown or undated remains.

1.12.38 The assessment work concluded that of the designated historic assets, the assets which could potentially be sensitive to the Proposed Development include the Scheduled 'Round Barrow 330m south-west of Mynydd-Uchaf' c. 120m to the south-east of the Site, Taf and Tywi Estuary Registered Historic Landscape (which lies c. 700m to the south of the Site), specifically the Allt Hilltop Historic Landscape Character Area which extends into the southernmost fields within the Site.

Mitigation

1.12.39 The following measures have been adopted as part of the Proposed Development to mitigate potential impacts on the cultural heritage resource:

- To limit impacts to known archaeological remains, solar areas were designed to ensure key areas of impact (such as access tracks, substation, inverters/transformers or construction compounds) avoid areas of known archaeological remains where possible,
- Where archaeological remains are identified, additional mitigation measures can be deployed to ensure the remains are either preserved in situ (i.e. through localised use of non-intrusive construction methods) or preserved by record – a programme of archaeological investigations would deliver benefits which would offset the loss of remains
- To reduce potential for the Proposed Development to affect designated historic assets as a result of change within their setting, the layout of development took into account those sensitivities, to ensure the largest components (substation) are away from key views from and towards designated historic assets.
- To minimise potential for the Proposed Development to affect designated historic assets and components of the historic landscape, the historic field layout is retained, with vegetation along the field boundaries retained and enhanced

Likely significant effects

1.12.40 Following the implementation of the mitigation measures, no likely significant effects are anticipated with regard to the identified cultural heritage receptors (including archaeology, designated historic assets and historic landscape).

1.12.41 Similarly, no significant cumulative effects are likely to occur with respect to the cultural heritage resource

Noise

Introduction

1.12.42 This chapter considers the potential impacts of Noise and Vibration during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered the potential impacts on the nearest residential receptors to the Proposed Development.

Methodology

1.12.43 The methodology has been carried out in line with the basis of BS 4142:2014+A1:2019, which provides the principal assessment for rating and assessing industrial and commercial noise.

1.12.44 A sound monitoring survey was undertaken at discrete locations representative of the nearest noise-sensitive receptors to the site. A 3-dimensional sound modelling exercise was then carried out, in order to quantify the potential sound generation of the Proposed Development. The potential impact was then assessed against the prevailing acoustic conditions at the nearest noise sensitive receptors, with inclusion of mitigation (where necessary) to reduce noise impact.

Baseline

1.12.45 The prevailing acoustic conditions in the area have been determined by an environmental noise survey conducted during both daytime and night-time periods between 7th and 12th of November 2024. The acoustic environment was noted to be influenced by road traffic noise from the surrounding road network, particularly the A484 to the east of the Site. Other sources included bird song, general neighbourhood sounds and wind-induced vegetation movement and rustling.

Mitigation

1.12.46 The following measures have been adopted as part of the Proposed Development to mitigate potential impacts on noise and vibration:

- Implementation of 'Best Practicable Means' and a CEMP in order to ensure that construction noise and vibration is minimised, ensuring no impact is made on the nearest noise-sensitive receptors.
- Proposed plant has been modelled and embedded at the design stage, in order to ensure that the associated sound power levels do not incur any impact upon the nearest noise-sensitive receptors.

Likely significant effects

- 1.12.47 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.
- 1.12.48 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.

Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Ground Conditions

Introduction

- 1.12.49 This chapter considers the potential impacts on Ground Conditions, Hydrology and Hydrogeology during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered the potential impacts on waterbodies (surface water and groundwater/groundwater dependent features).

Methodology

- 1.12.50 Information on ground conditions, hydrogeology and hydrology has been collected through a detailed desktop review of existing studies and datasets and walkover survey.

Baseline

- 1.12.51 The study area is within the Western Wales River Basin District. The Rover Towy, an NRW designated main river is present approximately 800m west of the 1km buffer. Cwm Mill stream, a tributary of the River Towy, also designated NRW main river is present in the western extent of the 1km buffer. Unnamed ordinary watercourses are present within the 1km buffer, which ultimately outfall into Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries Special Area of Conservation.
- 1.12.52 Superficial deposits of Devensian Till are found in the north, east and west of the study area. The study area is entirely underlain by Argillaceous rocks and sandstone belonging to the Milford Haven Group. Superficial deposits present are classified as Secondary (undifferentiated) aquifers, these formations have varying characteristics in different locations. The bedrock is classified as a Secondary A aquifer, these formations are formed of permeable layers capable of supporting

water supplies at a local scale, in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

- 1.12.53 The majority of the study area to have a 'High' groundwater vulnerability. Areas of 'Medium-High' and 'Medium' vulnerability are seen in the central and western areas of the study area respectively
- 1.12.54 The proposed development is shown to be located within Flood Zone 1 from Rivers and Sea. The NRW Flood Map for Planning for Surface Water and Small Watercourses shows areas of Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 associated with overland flow paths / drains across the study area.
- 1.12.55 Historical maps indicate that potential pond features were present in the north and south-east of Field 15 but were no longer identifiable by 1971 Former earthworks to the north-east of Field 15 may also present a potential source of Made Ground and ground gas. Recent mapping indicates a number of farms within 250 m of the Site. All may include sheep dips, slurry beds, storage of fuels, agricultural chemicals and fertilisers as well as plant/vehicle storage that could be prone to leaks and spills in their daily operations.

Mitigation

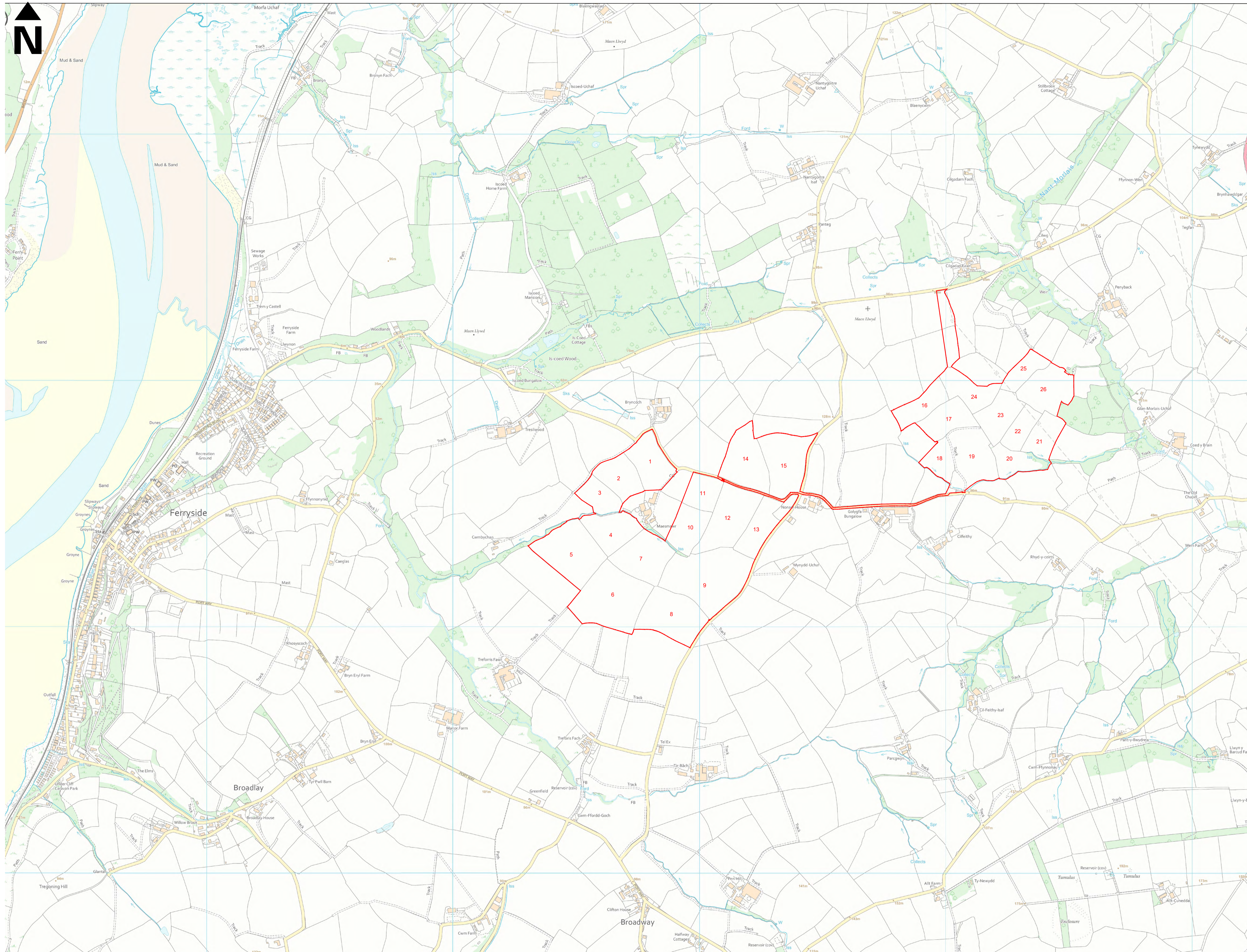
- 1.12.56 The following measures have been adopted as part of the Proposed Development to mitigate potential impacts on Ground conditions, hydrology and hydrogeology:
- Implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage techniques (such as gravel sub-bases and natural filter strips) to work in conjunction with existing field drainage to manage the discharge of any excess water from the Site.
 - Application of watercourse buffers within the Site Layout Plan.
 - Implementation of environmental best practice measures that would include but are not limited to maintenance of water flow and levels, sediment control, and pollution control.
 - A Decommissioning Plan would be produced and agreed with the relevant authorities prior to decommissioning works and will be in line with the latest relevant available guidance.
 - Preparation of a CEMP which will include measures to manage environmental risks (e.g. pollution) through the duration of the construction phase.

- A ground investigation is required to confirm the absence of contamination at the Site and inform final geotechnical design of the final Proposed Development.

Likely significant effects

- 1.12.57 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.
- 1.12.58 It is concluded that there will be no likely significant cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases.

Figure 1.1 **Site Location Plan**



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Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
A	13.11.25	First Issue	EM	IH

LEGEND:
 PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY

Status: **PLANNING**
 Project: **HEOLDDU SOLAR FARM**
 Client:



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 Tel: +44(0) 1854 850019
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Drawing Title: **SITE LOCATION PLAN**

Drawn: EM	Checked: IH	Drawing Scale: 1:7500	Size: A1
Project Code: HEO-	Drawing Number: SP-02	Revision: A	

1 HEOLDDU SOLAR FARM SITE LOCATION PLAN
 Scale: 1:7500@A1

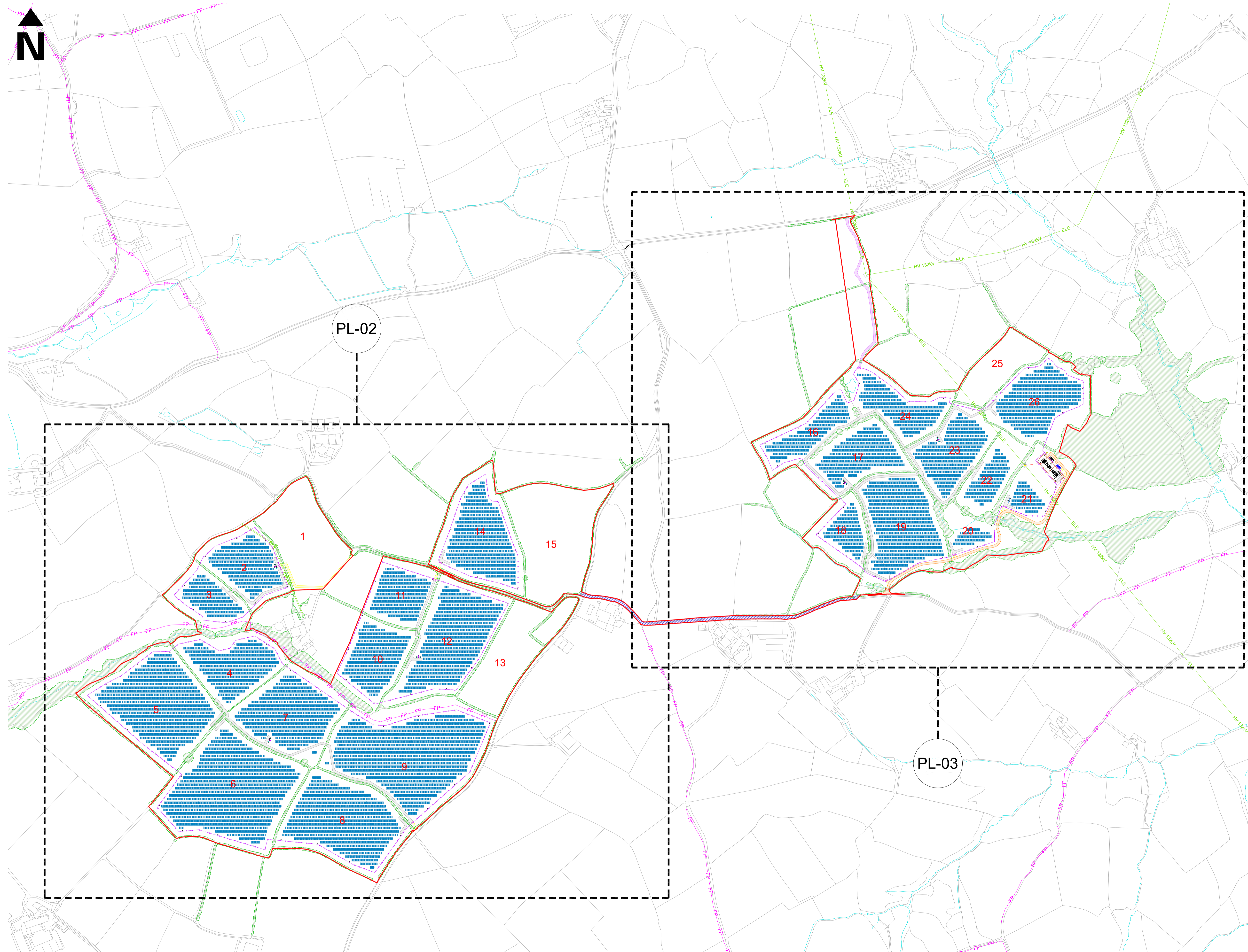


Figure 1.2 **Site Layout Plan**

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Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
A	11.11.25	First Issue	EM	IH
B	13.11.25	Legend Amended	EM	IH
C	15.11.25	RLB and Proposed Site Access Amended	EM	IH
D	27.11.25	Temporary Construction Access Amended	EM	IH
E	10.12.25	DNO Access Amended	EM	IH
F	11.12.25	DNB Amended	OM	IH
G	00.01.26	Legend Amended & Fenceline Changes	OM	IH

- LEGEND:**
- PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED DNO ACCESS
 - PROPOSED INTERNAL ACCESS
 - PROPOSED SITE ACCESS
 - TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS
 - EXISTING WATERCOURSE
 - PERIMETER DEER FENCELINE
 - PERIMETER FENCELINE
 - FP - FP - FP FOOTPATH
 - POC TOWER DOWN-DROPPER CONDUCTORS
 - UNDERGROUND GRID CABLE CONNECTION CORRIDOR
- SERVICES:**
- LV - ELE - LV LV OH CABLE ROUTE
 - HV 132kV - ELE 132kV OH CABLE ROUTE
- VEGETATION:**
- EXISTING VEGETATION
- SOLAR SITE INFRASTRUCTURE:**
- PV SOLAR PANELS
 - CCTV CAMERA
 - SUBSTATION SECURITY FENCE
 - DEER FENCELINE SECURITY GATE
 - SECURITY GATE
 - SPARE PARTS CONTAINER
 - COMMUNICATIONS TOWER
 - POINT OF CONNECTION
 - 132kV SUBSTATION
 - DNO CONTROL ROOM
 - CUSTOMER CONTROL ROOM
 - INVERTER
 - TRANSFORMER



Status: **PLANNING**

Project: **HEOLDDU SOLAR FARM**

Client:



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Drawing Title: **SITE LAYOUT PLAN (OVERALL)**

Drawn: EM	Checked: IH	Drawing Scale: 1:4000	Size: A1
Project Code: HEO-	Drawing Number: PL-01	Revision: G	

1 HEOLDDU SOLAR FARM SITE LAYOUT PLAN (OVERALL)
Scale: 1:4000@A1

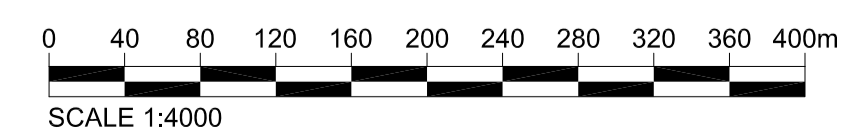


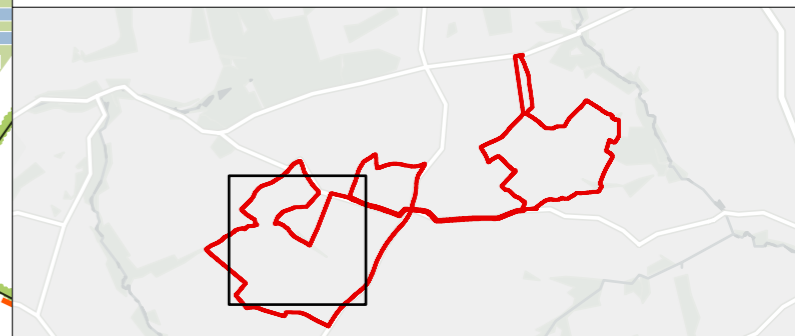
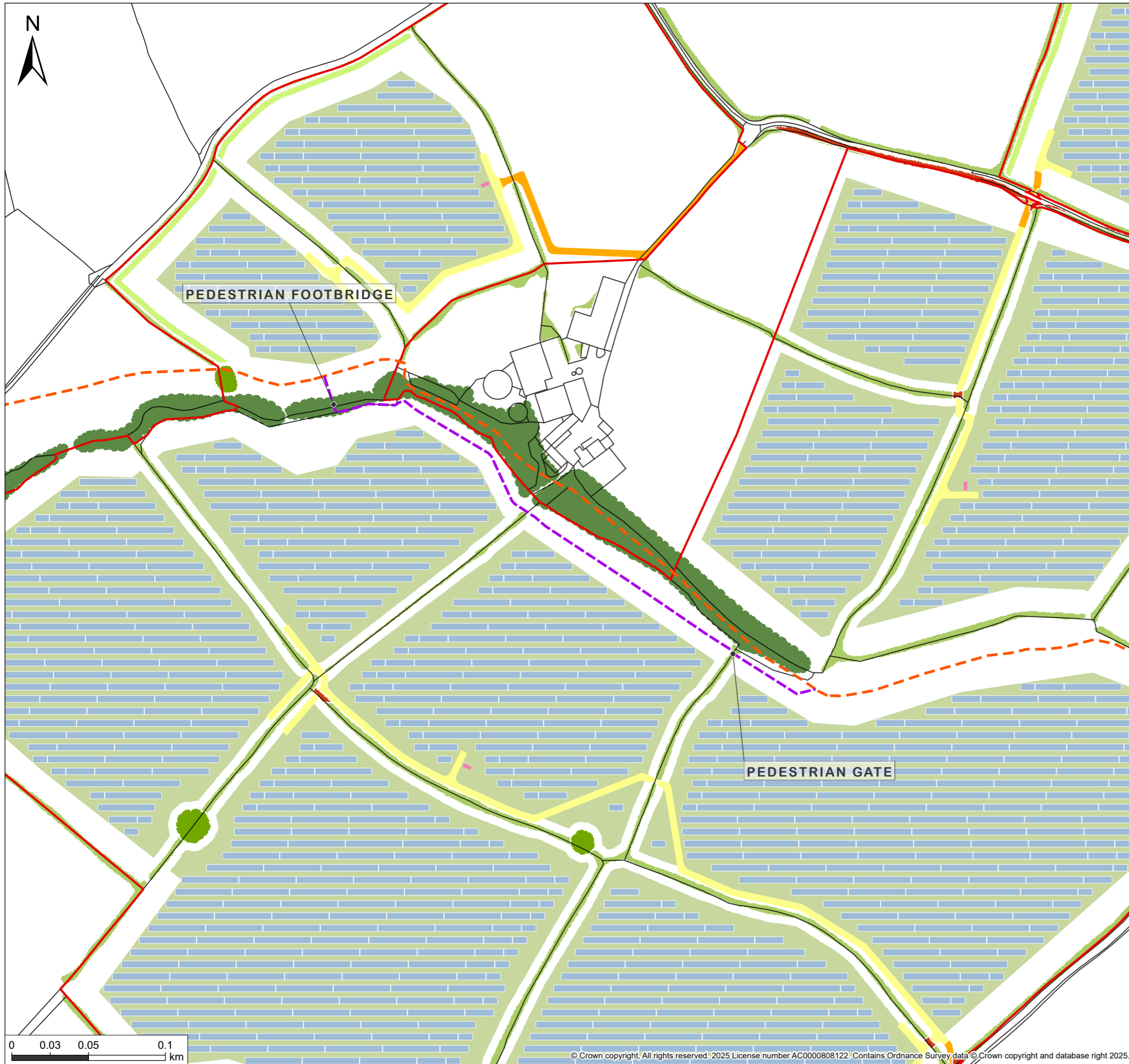
Figure 1.3

Proposed PRow Re-Alignment



Legend

- Site
- Vegetation to be Removed
- Existing Woodland
- Existing Tree
- Existing Hedge
- Proposed Hedge
- Transformer
- Site Access
- Maintenance Tracks
- Photovoltaic Frames
- Photovoltaic Areas
- Existing PRoW
- Re-aligned PRoW



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Project Name **Heolddu Solar Farm**

Drawing Title **Proposed Re-Alignment of Public Right of Way**

Figure Number **1.1**

Drawing Number **NDIP00319-0010-06**

05	21/08/2025	FINAL	AC	EA
Rev	Date	Status	By	CB

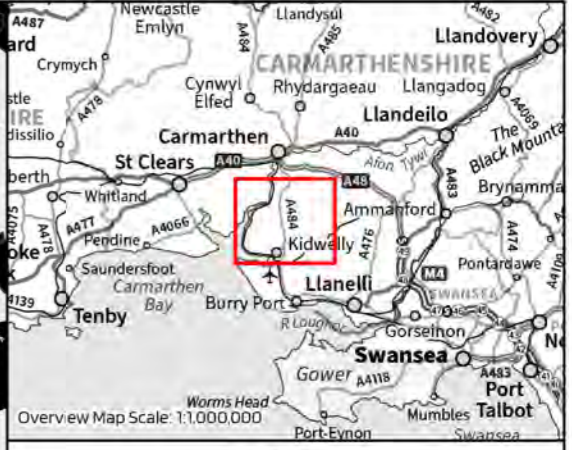
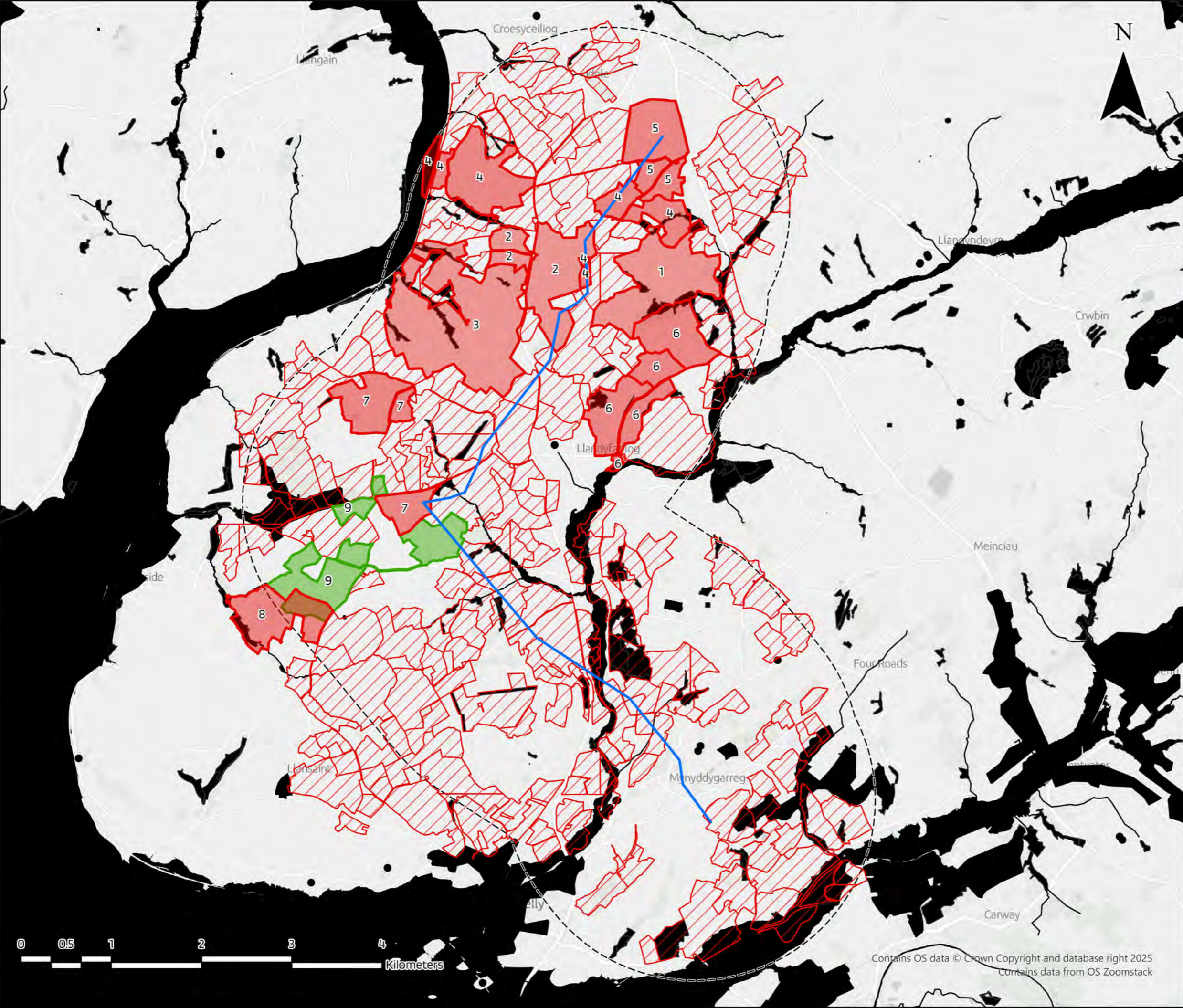
Scale @ A3	Plot Size	Datum
1:2,500	294 x 277 mm	OSGB 1936

\\CARD-PH-02\Env\PlanningProjects\Current projects\794-PL\N-NDIP-00319_Heolddu_Solar\TechDrawings\NDIP00319-0010-06.aprx - NDIP00319-0010-06

Figure 1.4 **Alternative Sites Considered**

236000 237000 238000 239000 240000 241000 242000 243000 244000 245000 246000 247000 248000

216000
215000
214000
213000
212000
211000
210000
209000
208000
207000
206000



LEGEND

- Study Area
- 132kV Overhead Line
- Interested
- Not Interested
- Areas between 10 Acres and 150 Acres
- Hard Constraints

*Designations/ Land uses in hard constraints:
 Golf courses, Quarries, Continuous/ Discontinuous urban fabric, Urban Areas, Watercourses/Waterbodies, AONB, National Parks, Country Parks, National Nature Reserves, RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, Scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Battlefields, Common Land, Greenbelt, Flood Zones, Listed Buildings, SSSIs, Parks and Gardens.

V3	27/05/2025	RB	ID
Version	Date Created	Author	Checked

**HEOLDDU
SITE SELECTION PLAN**

1:40,000 @A3 CRS: British National Grid

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Figure 1.5 Maximum Capacity Layout

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Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	26.11.24	First Issue	JM	ID
02	17.12.24	Layout and Red Line Boundary Revised	JM	ID
03	19.12.24	Layout and Red Line Boundary Revised	JM	ID
04	07.01.25	Layout Updated in Line With Comments	JM	ID
05	10.01.25	Field 29 Added	JC	ID

LEGEND:

	PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY		
	DNO ACCESS		
	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION ACCESS		
	SITE ACCESS		
	PERIMETER FENCELINE		
	FOOTPATH		
	PROPOSED SWALES		
	PROPOSED OH CABLE ROUTE		

SOLAR SITE INFRASTRUCTURE:

	PV FULL TABLE		132KV SUBSTATION
	PV HALF TABLE		DNO CONTROL ROOM
	PV QUARTER TABLE		CUSTOMER CONTROL ROOM
	CCTV CAMERA		PCSK INVERTER
	SECURITY GATE		TWIN SKID (TX)
	SPARE PARTS CONTAINER		POINT OF CONNECTION
	COMMS TOWER		

SERVICES:

	HV 132KV - ELE		132KV OH CABLE ROUTE		ELE - HV 132KV
--	----------------	--	----------------------	--	----------------

VEGETATION:

	EXISTING VEGETATION		REMOVED VEGETATION
--	---------------------	--	--------------------

Design Parameters

Constraint	Offset Taken (Metres)
Hedgerows	10
Established Woodland	20
PROW	8
Water Course	8

Project: **Heolldu Solar Farm**
 MaesMawr and Treforris Fawr Farm,
 Ferryside, Camarthenshire, SA17 5YD



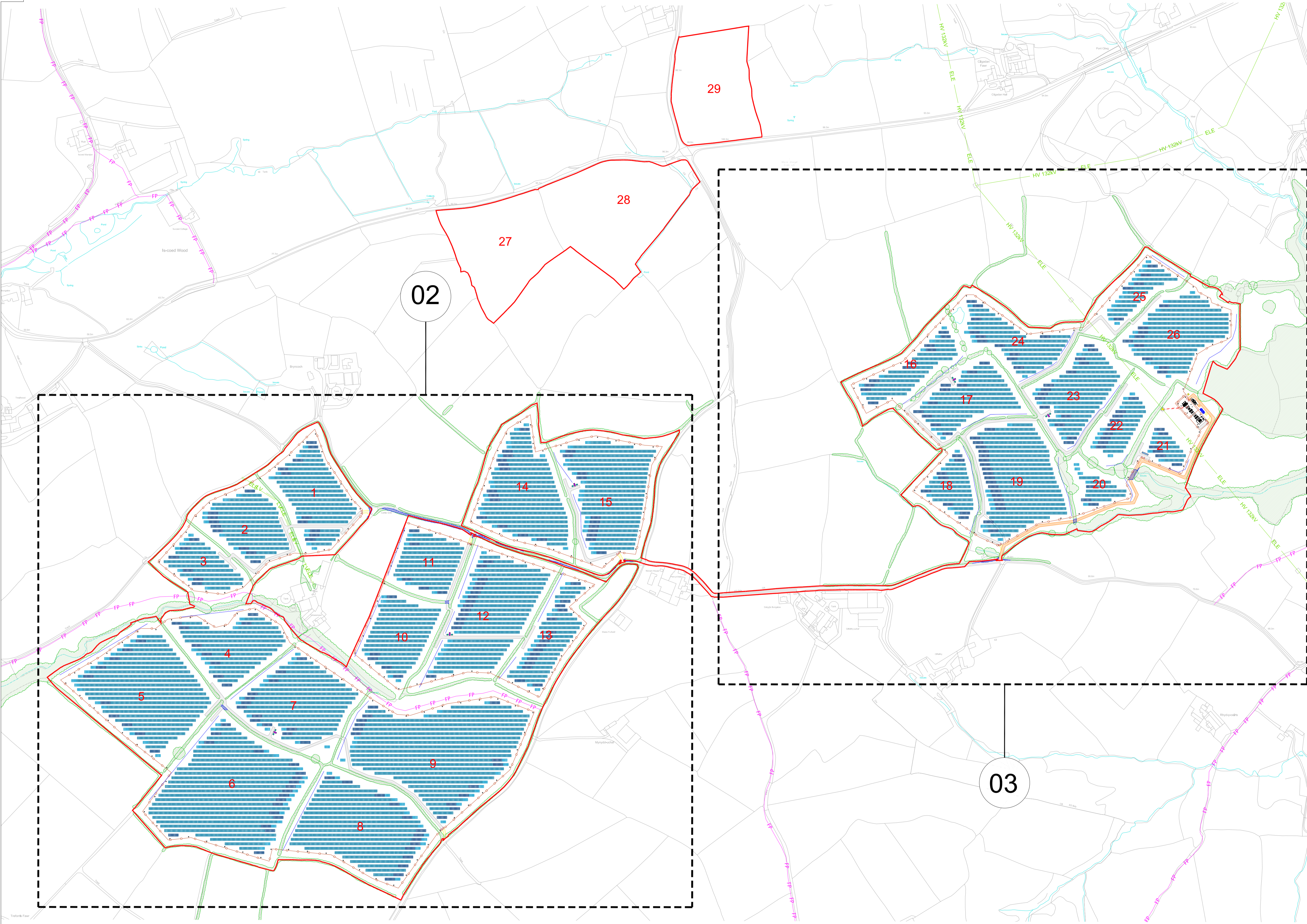
Drawn by:

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Status: **PLANNING**

Drawing Title: **Site Layout Plan (Overall - Central Inverter)**

Drawn: JM	Checked: ID	First Issued: 26.11.2024
Project Code: QU003-	Drawing Number: PL-01	
Sheet Size: A1	Scale: 1:3500	Revision: 05



1 FERRYSIDE SITE LAYOUT PLAN (OVERALL - CENTRAL INVERTER)
 Scale: 1:3500@A1

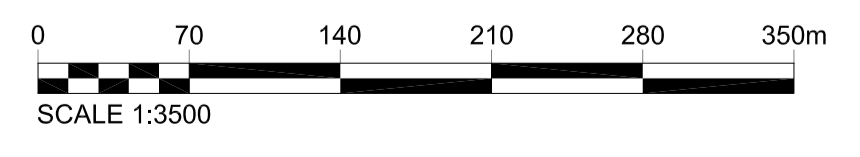


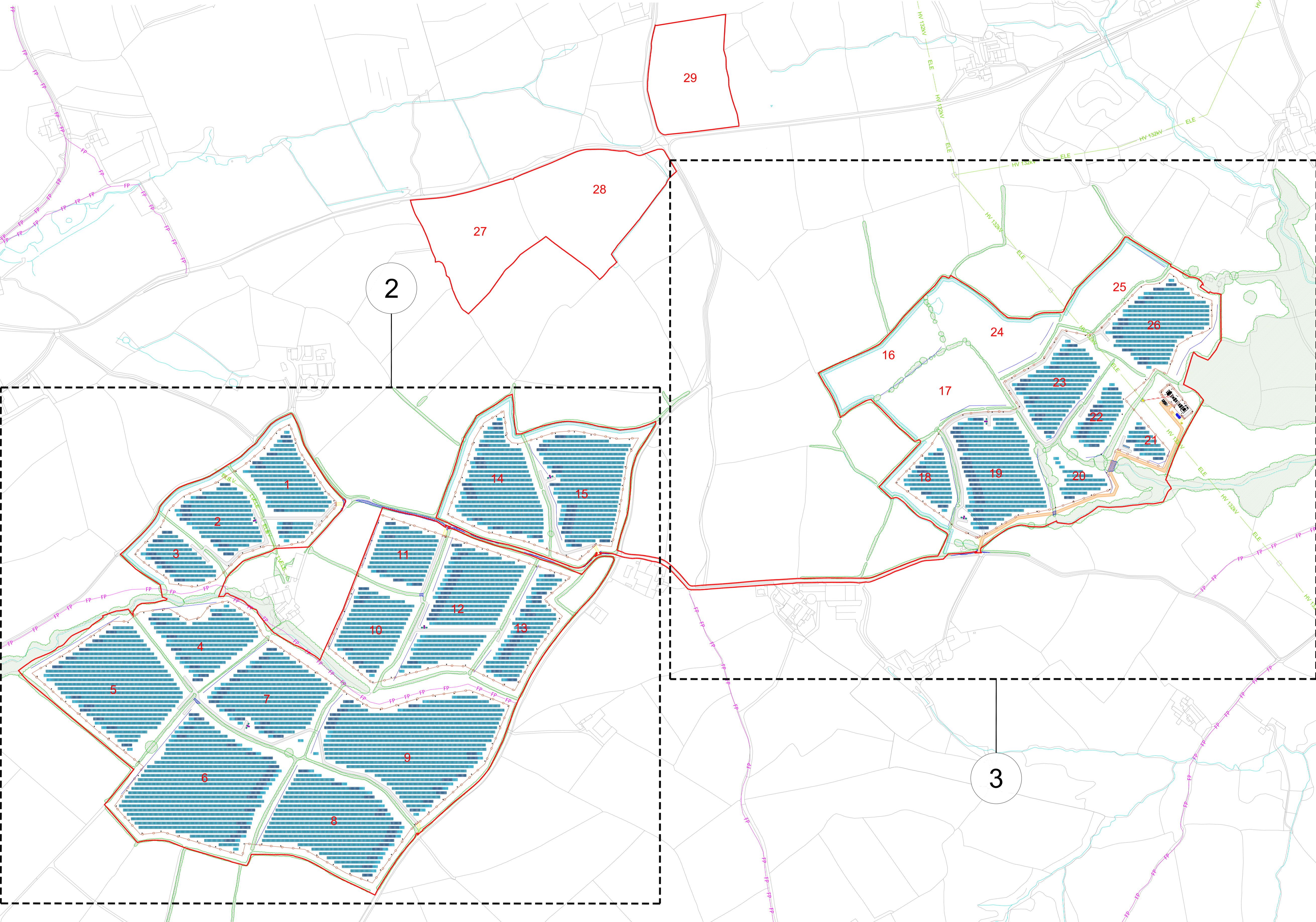
Figure 1.6

Design Iteration 2

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Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	28.01.25	First Issue	JM	ID
02	04.03.25	Substation Configuration Changed, Panels Amended	JM	ID
03	14.03.25	Substation Configuration Changed, Panels Amended	JM	ID



LEGEND:

- PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
- DNO ACCESS
- CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION ACCESS
- SITE ACCESS
- PERIMETER FENCELINE
- FOOTPATH
- PROPOSED SWALES
- PROPOSED OH CABLE ROUTE

SOLAR SITE INFRASTRUCTURE:

- PV FULL TABLE
- PV HALF TABLE
- PV QUARTER TABLE
- CCTV CAMERA
- SECURITY GATE
- SPARE PARTS CONTAINER
- COMMS TOWER
- 132KV SUBSTATION
- DNO CONTROL ROOM
- CUSTOMER CONTROL ROOM
- PCSK INVERTER
- TWIN SKID (TX)
- POINT OF CONNECTION

SERVICES:

- HV 132KV - ELE
- 132KV OH CABLE ROUTE
- HV 132KV - ELE

VEGETATION:

- EXISTING VEGETATION
- REMOVED VEGETATION
- PROPOSED VEGETATION

Design Parameters

Constraint	Offset Taken (Metres)
Hedgerows	10
Established Woodland	20
PROW	8
Water Course	8
Track Widths	4.5
Hedgerow to Fenceline	5
Root Protection	As Per Arb Report
Fenceline to Panels	5

Project:
Heolldu Solar Farm
 MaesMawr and Treforris Fawr Farm,
 Ferryside, Camarthenshire, SA17 5YD



Drawn by:

CADmando Design & Draughting Solutions Ltd
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 Tel: +44 (0) 1684 850919
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Status:
PLANNING

Drawing Title:
Site Layout Plan (Overall - Scenario 4)

Drawn: JM	Checked: ID	First Issued: 28.01.2025
Project Code: QU003-	Drawing Number: PL-07	
Sheet Size: A1	Scale: 1:3500	Revision: 03

1 FERRYSIDE SITE LAYOUT PLAN (OVERALL - SCENARIO 4)
 Scale: 1:3500@A1

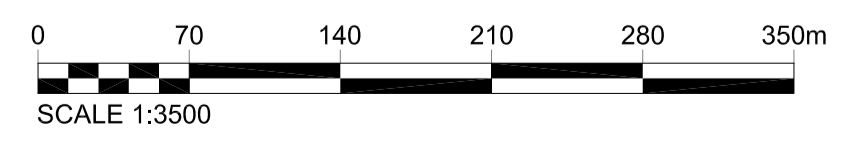
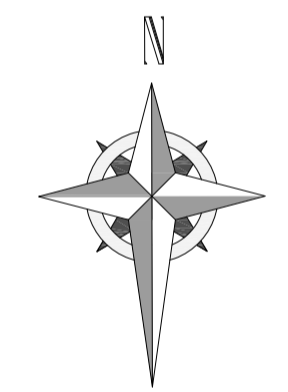


Figure 1.7 Pre-Application Consultation Design

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Scaled dimensions must not be taken from this drawing. All dimensions are to be confirmed on site prior to commencement of work.

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
A	28.04.25	First Issue	JM	ID
B	03.05.25	Amended in line with Comments	JM	ID
C	20.06.25	Amended in line with Comments	JM	ID
D	23.06.25	Construction Access Amended	JM	ID
E	04.08.25	Amended in line with Comments	JM	ID

- LEGEND:**
- PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED DNO ACCESS
 - PROPOSED INTERNAL ACCESS
 - PROPOSED SITE ACCESS
 - TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS
 - EXISTING WATERCOURSE
 - PERIMETER DEER FENCELINE
 - PERIMETER FENCELINE
 - FP - FP - FP - FOOTPATH
 - PROPOSED O/H CABLE ROUTE
- SERVICES:**
- HV 132kV - ELE 132kV O/H CABLE ROUTE
- VEGETATION:**
- EXISTING VEGETATION
- SOLAR SITE INFRASTRUCTURE:**
- PV SOLAR PANELS
 - CCTV CAMERA
 - SECURITY GATE
 - DEER FENCELINE SECURITY GATE
 - SPARE PARTS CONTAINER
 - COMMUNICATIONS TOWER
 - POINT OF CONNECTION
 - 132kV SUBSTATION
 - DNO CONTROL ROOM
 - CUSTOMER CONTROL ROOM
 - INVERTER
 - TRANSFORMER



Project: **Heolddu Solar Farm**

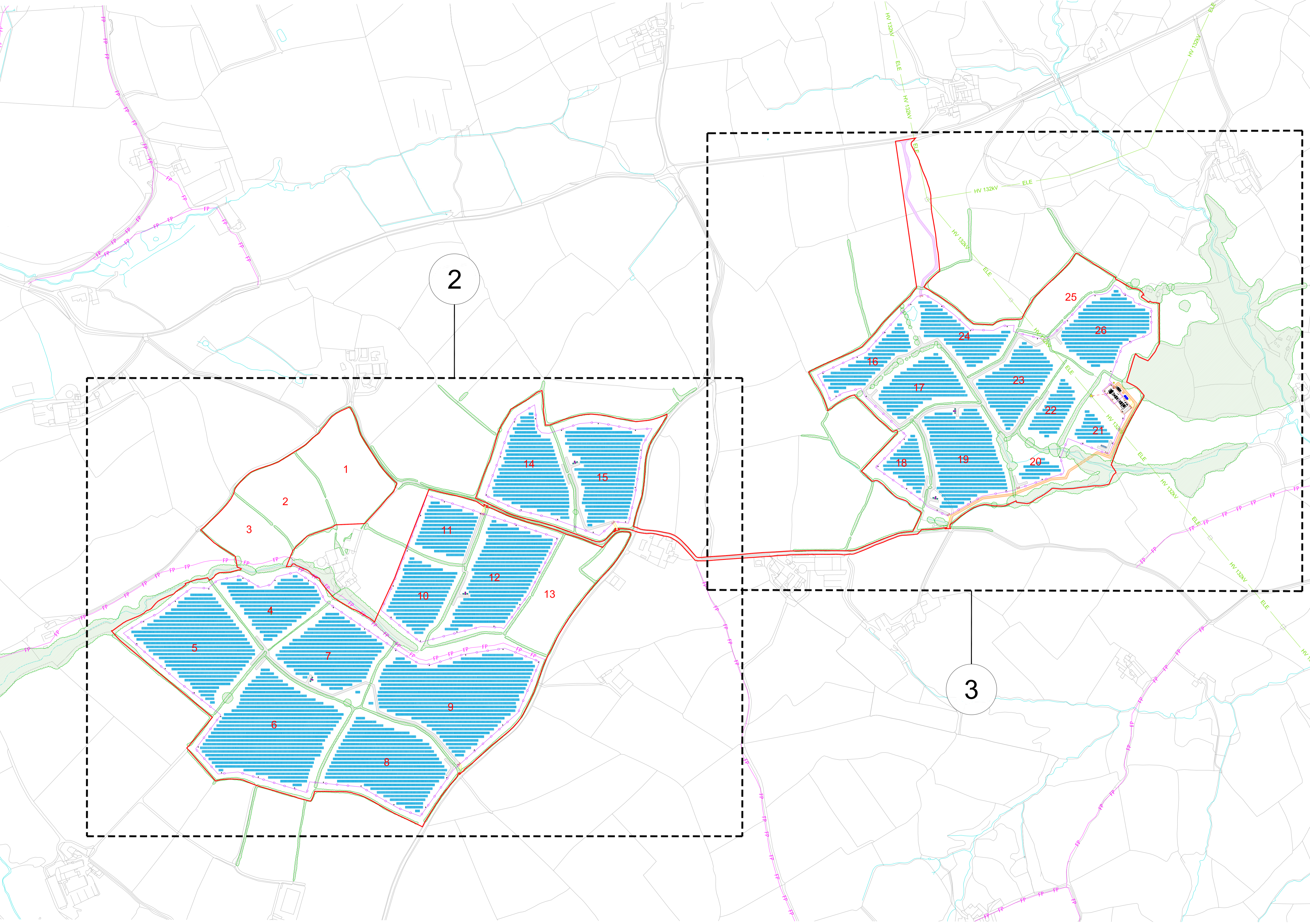


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Status: **PLANNING**

Drawing Title: **Site Layout Plan Overall**

Drawn: JM	Checked: ID	First Issued: 28.04.2025
Project Code: HEO-	Drawing Number: PL-01	
Sheet Size: A1	Scale: 1:4000	Revision: E



1 HEOLDDU SOLAR FARM SITE LAYOUT PLAN (OVERALL)
Scale: 1:4000@A1

