



Craig Y Perthi Solar Farm Resubmission

Environmental Statement

Chapter 10: Summary of Effects and Mitigation

Prepared for

RWE

RWE Renewables UK

July 2026
5576-01-ES01-010



Document Control

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed / Approved By
5576-01-ES01-010	July 2026	Steve Harding	Steve Harding

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Well House Barns, Chester Road, Bretton, Chester, CH4 0DH
1st Floor, Barfield House, Alderley Road, Wilmslow, SK9 1PL
Maling Exchange, Studio 305, Hoults Yard, Walker Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE6 2HL

T: 0344 8700 007
enquiries@axis.co.uk
www.axis.co.uk

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10.0 SUMMARY OF EFFECTS AND MITIGATION

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 This Environmental Statement ('ES') has been prepared for statutory Pre-Application Consultation in connection with a proposed Development of National Significance application for Craig Y Perthi Solar Farm ('the Proposed Development').
- 10.1.2 The Proposed Development would comprise a renewable electricity generating station with a maximum export capacity of approximately 99.9 MW. It would include fixed ground-mounted photovoltaic solar arrays, string inverters, transformers, an onsite 132 kV substation, two switchgear buildings, underground electrical cabling, access tracks, security infrastructure, landscape and ecological measures and an underground grid connection to the Grid Supply Point at Uskmouth Power Station.
- 10.1.3 The Site extends to approximately 196 ha, of which around 111 ha would be enclosed and contain solar panels and associated generating infrastructure. The remaining land would principally accommodate retained agricultural land, landscape and ecological measures, Public Rights of Way, permissive paths and other green infrastructure.
- 10.1.4 The Proposed Development does not include the battery energy storage system or central inverter stations that formed part of the Previous Application. Electricity generated by the solar panels would instead be converted using string inverters positioned close to the panel rows and transferred through the onsite electrical network for export to the electricity grid.
- 10.1.5 The Proposed Development would operate for approximately 40 years. Following the operational period, the solar-generating infrastructure would be decommissioned and removed, and the affected land restored to agricultural or another agreed use, unless further planning permission were granted. Established landscape and ecological features may be retained where appropriate.
- 10.1.6 The Proposed Development is anticipated to generate sufficient renewable electricity to meet the equivalent annual electricity requirements of approximately 42,077 Welsh homes. It is estimated to displace approximately 2.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide over its operational life when compared with the projected electricity-grid mix.



10.1.7 The likely environmental effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development are assessed in Chapters 5.0 to 9.0 of this ES, comprising:

- i) Landscape and Visual;
- ii) Ecology;
- iii) Ornithology;
- iv) Cultural Heritage; and
- v) Hydrology and Flood Risk.

10.1.8 The following sections summarise the principal effects, mitigation, enhancement and monitoring identified within those technical assessments. They should be read alongside the relevant ES chapters and supporting appendices, which provide the full assessment methodologies, baseline information and evidence supporting the conclusions reached.

10.1.9 This version of Chapter 10 has been prepared for statutory Pre-Application Consultation. It will be reviewed and updated, where necessary, following consideration of consultation representations, completion of the technical assessments and any further refinement of the Proposed Development before submission of the DNS application

10.2 Landscape and Visual

10.2.1 The Site comprises agricultural fields of varying size within an established landscape framework of hedgerows, trees, woodland, roads and drainage features. The northern and western parts of the Site occupy gently sloping and more elevated land, while the southern and eastern areas are generally lower lying. The surrounding landscape is influenced by existing infrastructure and development, including the M4 motorway, South Wales Main Line railway, Llanwern Steelworks and Gwent Europark.

10.2.2 The principal construction-phase effects would arise from the temporary presence and movement of construction plant, vehicles, compounds, materials, fencing and other construction activity. These effects would be greatest close to active working areas and would principally affect nearby residents, users of Public Rights of Way, minor roads and other local receptors.



- 10.2.3 Construction would be phased across the Site and not all areas would be active simultaneously. Landscape and visual effects would be reduced through retention and protection of existing vegetation, control of working areas, management of construction lighting, progressive reinstatement and implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan.
- 10.2.4 During operation, the solar panels, fencing, CCTV, transformers, substation, switchgear buildings and associated infrastructure would introduce renewable-energy development into the agricultural landscape. The Proposed Development would be most apparent from locations close to the Site, including parts of Bishton, nearby roads and Public Rights of Way, and from selected elevated locations to the north.
- 10.2.5 The revised Proposed Development would have a smaller and more compact geographical extent than the Previous Application. The removal of approximately 44 ha from the southeastern part of the former scheme reduces the spread of development towards the lower-lying Gwent Levels landscape. The removal of the battery energy storage system and central inverter stations also reduces the amount and concentration of containerised and semi-industrial infrastructure within the Site.
- 10.2.6 The layout and landscape strategy incorporate the following measures to avoid or reduce landscape and visual effects:
- i) retention of the established field pattern and existing hedgerows, trees, woodland and drainage features wherever practicable;
 - ii) substantial undeveloped areas and setbacks around Bishton and nearby sensitive landscape, visual and heritage receptors;
 - iii) use of existing farm accesses, tracks and field openings wherever practicable;
 - iv) arrangement of the solar panels within existing field parcels and use of fixed arrays with a consistent and relatively low maximum height;
 - v) more than 11 km of new native hedgerow and tree planting, together with infilling and improved management of retained hedgerows;
 - vi) native woodland, specimen-tree and community-orchard planting;
 - vii) approximately 43.3 ha of wildflower meadow and other grassland habitat; and
 - viii) landscaped corridors associated with Public Rights of Way, green lanes and permissive paths.



- 10.2.7 The landscape proposals are shown on the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan and would be established and managed through the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan. Proposed planting would provide landscape integration, reinforce the existing field pattern and reduce views of the Proposed Development as it matures.
- 10.2.8 The assessment considers effects during the early operational period, when proposed planting would not yet have fully established, as well as at the future assessment year. Planting has not been relied upon to eliminate all views of the Proposed Development, and some visibility would remain from nearby and selected elevated receptors.
- 10.2.9 [Insert the final conclusions of Chapter 5 identifying any significant residual effects on landscape character, designated landscapes, residential receptors, Public Rights of Way, roads and other viewpoints at construction, Year 1 and the future assessment year.]
- 10.2.10 Decommissioning would result in temporary landscape and visual effects arising from the presence of plant, vehicles and removal activities. These would be managed through an approved Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan and would generally be similar in character to, but potentially shorter in duration than, the construction effects.
- 10.2.11 Following decommissioning, the solar-generating infrastructure would be removed and the affected land restored. Established hedgerows, trees, woodland and other landscape and ecological features would be retained where appropriate. The operational landscape and visual effects would therefore be time-limited and substantially reversible.

10.3 Ecology

- 10.3.1 The Ecology assessment considers the potential effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development on statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats and protected and notable species.
- 10.3.2 The Site principally comprises arable and managed grassland fields within an established network of hedgerows, trees, woodland, reens, ditches and field

margins. These boundary features provide the principal areas of ecological interest and connectivity across the Site.

- 10.3.3 No solar panels, access tracks or other solar-farm infrastructure would be located within the Gwent Levels – Redwick and Llandeenny Site of Special Scientific Interest ('SSSI'). The removal of the southeastern part of the Previous Application avoids the direct construction and operational effects previously associated with development within that designation.
- 10.3.4 The underground grid-connection route would principally follow existing highways. Towards Uskmouth, sections of the route would pass within or adjacent to the Gwent Levels – Nash and Goldcliff SSSI and adjacent to part of the Newport Wetlands SSSI. Works in these locations would be temporary and would be undertaken within the approved highway working area using appropriate pollution-prevention, habitat-protection and reinstatement measures.
- 10.3.5 The layout retains existing hedgerows, trees, woodland, reens and ditches wherever practicable. The following minimum environmental buffers have been incorporated into the design:
- i) 15 m from woodland, including Ancient Woodland;
 - ii) appropriate root-protection and other buffers around Ancient and Veteran trees;
 - iii) 12 m from reens;
 - iv) 7 m from other ditches; and
 - v) 5 m from hedgerows.
- 10.3.6 Greater separation would be maintained where required by the sensitivity of a particular habitat or species, the findings of the ecological surveys or the need to accommodate landscape and green infrastructure measures.
- 10.3.7 The principal potential construction effects would arise from temporary habitat disturbance, vegetation removal, noise, lighting, dust, pollution, soil disturbance and the movement of construction plant and vehicles. These effects would be controlled through the Construction Environmental Management Plan and species-specific working procedures.
- 10.3.8 Construction-phase ecological controls would include:



- i) pre-construction surveys and checks where required;
- ii) demarcation and protection of retained habitats and environmental buffers;
- iii) supervision by an Ecological Clerk of Works where appropriate;
- iv) pollution-prevention and surface-water controls;
- v) sensitive management of construction lighting;
- vi) seasonal or species-specific working restrictions where required;
- vii) procedures for protected species encountered during construction; and
- viii) restoration of temporarily disturbed habitats.

10.3.9 The Proposed Development would provide an integrated habitat and green infrastructure network comprising:

- i) approximately 43.3 ha of diverse wildflower meadow;
- ii) more than 11 km of new native hedgerow and tree planting;
- iii) native woodland, specimen-tree and community-orchard planting;
- iv) habitat designed to provide suitable food plants and foraging opportunities for shrill carder bee;
- v) retention and improved management of reens, ditches, hedgerows, woodland and field margins;
- vi) mammal openings within security fencing; and
- vii) bird and bat boxes, insect and bee hotels, reptile hibernacula and log piles.

10.3.10 The establishment, management and monitoring of these measures would be secured through the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan. The plan would identify management objectives, monitoring requirements and procedures for remedial or adaptive management where an ecological objective was not being achieved.

10.3.11 During operation, the reduction in intensive arable cultivation and associated chemical inputs, together with the establishment of permanent grassland and other habitats, has the potential to improve habitat diversity, connectivity and resilience across the Site. Continued sheep grazing or other agricultural management would be coordinated with the ecological objectives of the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan.



10.3.12 [Insert the final conclusions of Chapter 6 identifying any significant residual effects on designated sites, habitats and protected or notable species, together with any significant beneficial effects arising from habitat creation and long-term management.]

10.3.13 Decommissioning would be subject to updated ecological surveys and an approved Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan. Established habitats and landscape features would be retained where appropriate, and temporary working areas would be restored following removal of the solar-generating infrastructure.

10.3.14 Subject to implementation of the embedded mitigation, construction controls and long-term habitat management described above, the Proposed Development is expected to avoid or reduce adverse ecological effects and provide substantial habitat enhancement. The precise significance of residual effects will be confirmed through the final Ecology assessment.

10.4 Ornithology

10.4.1 The Ornithology assessment considers the potential effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development on breeding, wintering and passage birds using the Site and surrounding area, including species associated with nearby statutory nature-conservation designations.

10.4.2 Ornithological surveys have identified a range of species using the Site for breeding, foraging, shelter and roosting. These include species of conservation concern and birds associated with the agricultural fields, hedgerows, woodland, reens, ditches and wet grassland habitats present within and around the Site.

10.4.3 The principal potential effects would arise from:

- i) temporary disturbance and displacement during construction;
- ii) loss or alteration of agricultural foraging and nesting habitat;
- iii) disturbance arising from construction traffic, noise, lighting and plant movements;
- iv) operational displacement associated with the presence of solar infrastructure;
- and
- v) changes in habitat management during the operational period.



- 10.4.4 The revised layout materially reduces the geographical extent of the Proposed Development compared with the Previous Application and removes the southeastern development area. This reduces the area of solar infrastructure within the lower-lying agricultural landscape and avoids development within the Gwent Levels – Redwick and Llandeenny Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- 10.4.5 Approximately 16.5 ha of land would be managed specifically as dedicated lapwing nesting and foraging habitat. This represents an increase from the approximately 12 ha included within the Previous Application and would comprise a larger and more coherent group of adjoining fields.
- 10.4.6 The dedicated lapwing area would be managed to maintain the open conditions required by the species. Management measures would include appropriate vegetation control, grazing or cutting regimes, restriction of potentially disturbing activities during sensitive periods and predator-control measures where required.
- 10.4.7 Construction-phase ornithological controls would include:
- i) pre-construction surveys and checks where required;
 - ii) avoidance of vegetation clearance during the main bird-breeding season where practicable;
 - iii) establishment of appropriate exclusion zones around active nests;
 - iv) supervision by an Ecological Clerk of Works where necessary;
 - v) sensitive management of construction lighting, noise and working areas;
 - vi) protection of retained hedgerows, woodland, reens, ditches and field margins; and
 - vii) restoration of temporarily disturbed habitats.
- 10.4.8 The wider landscape and ecological proposals would also provide habitat capable of supporting a range of breeding and wintering birds. These measures include:
- i) approximately 43.3 ha of diverse wildflower meadow;
 - ii) more than 11 km of new native hedgerow and tree planting;
 - iii) native woodland, specimen-tree and community-orchard planting;
 - iv) retention and improved management of existing hedgerows, woodland, reens, ditches and field margins;
 - v) bird boxes and other nesting features; and

vi) reduced intensive arable cultivation and associated chemical inputs.

10.4.9 The establishment, management and monitoring of the dedicated lapwing area and wider bird habitats would be secured through the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan. The plan would identify habitat objectives, management prescriptions, monitoring requirements and procedures for remedial or adaptive management.

10.4.10 The assessment considers whether the Site supports bird populations associated with the Severn Estuary SPA and Ramsar site and nearby SSSIs. [Insert the final Chapter 7 conclusion on the importance of the Site for qualifying and notified bird species and whether any likely significant or integrity effects are predicted.]

10.4.11 [Insert the final Chapter 7 conclusions identifying any significant residual effects arising from displacement of breeding or wintering lapwing, wintering snipe or other ornithological receptors, together with any significant beneficial effects arising from habitat creation and long-term management.]

10.4.12 Decommissioning would be subject to updated ornithological surveys and an approved Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan. Works would be programmed and managed to avoid or reduce disturbance to breeding and wintering birds, while established habitat features would be retained where appropriate.

10.4.13 Subject to implementation of the embedded mitigation, construction controls and long-term habitat management described above, the Proposed Development is expected to avoid or reduce adverse effects on ornithological receptors and provide improved habitat for a range of bird species. The precise significance of residual and beneficial effects will be confirmed through the final Ornithology assessment.

10.5 Cultural Heritage

10.5.1 The Cultural Heritage assessment considers potential effects on buried archaeological remains, deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest, designated and non-designated historic assets and the historic landscape.

10.5.2 There are no designated historic assets within the Site. The assessment has considered potential changes within the settings of nearby assets, including Bishton Castle Scheduled Monument, Wilcrick Hill Camp Scheduled Monument, the Grade



II* listed Church of St Mary at Llanwern, the Grade II listed Church of St Cadwaladr at Bishton and Llanwern Park.

- 10.5.3 The revised layout retains substantial undeveloped areas and separation around nearby historic assets. Existing field boundaries and vegetation would be retained wherever practicable and strengthened through additional planting where appropriate. Wildflower meadows and landscaped buffers would also be provided around the churches at Llanwern and Bishton.
- 10.5.4 The reduction in the extent of the Proposed Development and removal of the battery energy storage system and central inverter stations reduce the spread and concentration of infrastructure compared with the Previous Application. The Proposed Development would nevertheless remain visible from or in conjunction with some historic assets.
- 10.5.5 The assessment identifies no significant residual effects on the designated historic assets considered. Effects on Bishton Castle, Wilcrick Hill Camp and the churches at Llanwern and Bishton are assessed as Minor Adverse or less and are not significant in EIA terms. These effects would be time-limited and substantially reversible following decommissioning.
- 10.5.6 Archaeological geophysical survey and evaluation have identified known and potential buried archaeological remains within parts of the Site. Areas containing remains of potentially greater importance would be protected through no-dig construction methods, including alternative panel foundations and surface-mounted or otherwise non-intrusive cable arrangements.
- 10.5.7 In other areas, potential effects on buried archaeological remains would be addressed through an agreed programme of investigation, recording and reporting. Subject to implementation of this mitigation, the residual effect on buried archaeological remains is assessed as Negligible Adverse or Minor Adverse and is not significant in EIA terms. Any physical effect would remain permanent.
- 10.5.8 The Proposed Development lies outside the registered Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. However, part of the Site lies within Historic Landscape Character Area 009 Green Moor, which contributes to the character and significance of the wider registered historic landscape.

- 10.5.9 The current assessment identifies a Minor Adverse effect on the registered historic landscape as a whole, which is not significant in EIA terms. [Confirm the final effect on HLCA009 Green Moor following completion of the revised ASIDOHL assessment. Where the current Moderate Adverse conclusion remains, this would represent a significant, time-limited and fully reversible effect. Where the revised assessment reaches a different conclusion, paragraphs 10.5.10 and 10.5.11 should be updated accordingly.]
- 10.5.10 Other effects on the historic landscape are assessed as Negligible Adverse or Minor Adverse and are not significant in EIA terms. The existing field-boundary framework would remain and the change in landscape character would be substantially reversible following removal of the solar infrastructure.
- 10.5.11 Construction mitigation would be secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan and an agreed archaeological written scheme of investigation. The measures would include demarcation of no-dig areas, archaeological investigation and recording, procedures for unexpected discoveries and specialist supervision where required.
- 10.5.12 The Cultural Heritage assessment identifies no significant residual effects other than the potential effect on HLCA009 Green Moor described above.

10.6 Hydrology and Flood Risk

- 10.6.1 The Hydrology and Flood Risk assessment considers potential effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development on surface-water drainage, flood risk, water quality, watercourses and groundwater resources.
- 10.6.2 The Site comprises agricultural land that slopes generally from the higher northern and western areas towards the lower-lying southern and eastern parts of the Site. The principal watercourses within and near the Site are Monk's Ditch, Waltwood Brook and Wilcrick Brook. The lower-lying land also contains a network of reens and agricultural ditches associated with the Caldicot and Wentlooge Levels Internal Drainage District.
- 10.6.3 The Gwent Levels – Redwick and Llandeenny Site of Special Scientific Interest lies adjacent to, rather than within, the revised solar-farm Site. The hydrological



assessment nevertheless considers potential pathways between the Proposed Development, the local drainage network and the designated site.

- 10.6.4 Parts of the lower-lying Site are identified by the Flood Map for Planning as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The Site also provides a degree of temporary floodwater storage upstream of the South Wales Main Line railway. A Flood Consequence Assessment, supported by site-specific hydraulic modelling, has therefore been undertaken and is presented at Appendix 9.1.
- 10.6.5 The layout has been informed by the findings of the Flood Consequence Assessment. The onsite substation and other sensitive electrical infrastructure would be located outside relevant modelled flood extents or would be raised above the applicable design flood level, including the appropriate allowance for climate change and freeboard. Solar panels and string inverters located within areas of modelled flood risk would similarly be raised where required.
- 10.6.6 The following drainage and flood-risk measures are incorporated into the design:
- 10.6.7 i) use of permeable surfacing for access tracks, compounds and other suitable areas;
- 10.6.8 ii) retention of existing drainage pathways and watercourse capacity;
- 10.6.9 iii) avoidance of existing land drains wherever practicable, with diversion or reinstatement where necessary;
- 10.6.10 iv) clear-span watercourse crossings wherever practicable;
- 10.6.11 v) minimum buffers of 12 m from reens and 7 m from other ditches, with greater separation where required;
- 10.6.12 vi) appropriate containment and bunding for transformers, fuels, lubricants and other potentially polluting substances;
- 10.6.13 vii) management of runoff close to its source through sustainable drainage measures; and
- 10.6.14 viii) inspection and maintenance of drainage features throughout the operational period.



- 10.6.15 During construction, potential effects could arise from soil compaction, erosion, sediment mobilisation, accidental spills, temporary changes to drainage pathways and disturbance associated with cable trenches, access tracks and construction compounds. Without appropriate controls, these activities could temporarily affect surface-water quality or increase runoff from active working areas.
- 10.6.16 Construction effects would be controlled through the Construction Environmental Management Plan and Construction Traffic Management Plan. Measures would include:
- i) minimising the extent and duration of exposed ground;
 - ii) use of low-ground-pressure plant where practicable;
 - iii) defined construction routes and working areas;
 - iv) sediment-control measures, including temporary bunds, settlement features and filtration materials where required;
 - v) secure storage and handling of fuels and chemicals;
 - vi) procedures for spill prevention and emergency response;
 - vii) protection of watercourse buffers and retained drainage features; and
 - viii) tillage, reseedling and restoration of areas affected by compaction.
- 10.6.17 Before implementation of the additional construction mitigation, effects on surface-water quality and local flood risk are assessed as Minor to Moderate Adverse and temporary. Following implementation of the committed construction controls and restoration measures, the residual construction effects are assessed as Negligible and are not significant in EIA terms. Effects on groundwater resources are also assessed as Negligible.
- 10.6.18 During operation, the reduction in intensive arable cultivation, soil disturbance and associated applications of fertilisers and herbicides would reduce the potential for erosion and migration of pollutants into local watercourses. The establishment of permanent grassland and other habitats would also improve soil structure and water retention compared with areas that are currently cultivated or periodically left without vegetation.
- 10.6.19 The solar panels would occupy only a limited proportion of the ground surface and would be separated by gaps between individual panels and rows. Rainwater would



continue to fall or drain onto vegetated ground beneath and between the arrays. The panel supports would occupy a negligible area and would not materially reduce floodplain storage or obstruct the movement of floodwater.

- 10.6.20 The operational effect of the change in land management on surface-water quality and runoff is currently assessed as Minor to Moderate Beneficial. Effects associated with runoff from the panels, access tracks, substation and other infrastructure are assessed as Negligible, subject to implementation and maintenance of the embedded drainage measures.
- 10.6.21 The underground grid-connection route would principally follow existing highways. Temporary effects could arise during trenching, watercourse crossings, dewatering and reinstatement. These works would be managed through the Construction Environmental Management Plan and route-specific pollution-prevention and drainage controls. Following reinstatement, the underground cable would not result in a material operational effect on hydrology or flood risk.
- 10.6.22 Decommissioning would result in temporary effects similar in character to those arising during construction. These would be controlled through a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan, including measures to protect watercourses, manage runoff and pollution risk and reinstate disturbed ground.
- 10.6.23 Subject to implementation of the embedded design measures and committed construction and operational controls, the Proposed Development would be safe over its operational lifetime, would not materially increase flood risk elsewhere and would not result in significant adverse residual effects on hydrology, water quality or groundwater resources. The operational change in land management is expected to provide a Minor to Moderate Beneficial effect on surface-water runoff and water quality.

10.7 Cumulative Effects

- 10.7.1 With respect to cumulative landscape and visual effects, the addition of the Proposed Development, in combination with other renewable energy schemes in the study area would not create a solar landscape or dramatically change the views from surrounding visual amenity receptors into a view dominated by solar schemes.



- 10.7.2 In terms of effects on landscape and views, the addition of the Proposed Development, in combination with other renewable energy schemes in the study area would not create a solar landscape or dramatically change the views from surrounding visual amenity receptors into a view dominated by numerous solar schemes. Even when perceived with other consented and under determination industrial and housing developments, largely focussed on and associated with the surrounding settlement fringes, will not create a landscape or views dominated by development.
- 10.7.3 It is unlikely that any of the cumulative development identified would lead to any adverse cumulative effects on ecology, given that either no significant effects were identified for those schemes where ecological assessment was undertaken, or no objections were raised for the schemes where specific ecology assessment was omitted. Whilst it is recognised that a number of developments with non-significant effects could cumulatively give rise to significant effects, this is considered unlikely given the physical separation between these schemes and the enhancement measures that many of these schemes included.
- 10.7.4 In terms of local bird populations and their supporting habitats, it is unlikely that any of the cumulative developments would lead to an adverse cumulative effect in relation to ornithology as there is no overall loss in breeding bird habitat as a result of these developments. The majority of the cumulative developments do not impact upon ornithologically sensitive areas, there is a displacement of breeding bird habitat associated with the Rush Wall Solar Farm development in a similar way to the Proposed Development. However, the combined total (Rush Wall Solar Farm and the Proposed Development) would result in 38 ha of land managed specifically for breeding lapwing, which would likely provide a large positive benefit for local lapwing populations.
- 10.7.5 With respect to cultural heritage, there are two cumulative developments, both solar farm developments, within the vicinity of the Proposed Development. These are the Rush Wall Solar Farm, Future Energy, Llanwern and the solar farm element of the Magor Net Zero project. The greatest contribution to any cumulative effects on the Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest would come from the three cumulative developments as they are located wholly within the registered historic



landscape, whereas the Proposed Development is wholly outside the registered area.

- 10.7.6 Regarding hydrology and flood risk, the fundamental aims of PPW and TAN15 is to ensure that development sites manage flood risks within their area and mitigate impacts to third parties. As a result, there is limited opportunity for cumulative impacts.
- 10.7.7 The impacts from the Proposed Development would be negligible, or minor to moderate beneficial. It is therefore likely that the two identified schemes would also deliver similar benefits. Therefore, the impacts on third parties would likewise be negligible or minor beneficial.
- 10.7.8 Given the assessment of cumulative effects, reported in the technical chapters of this ES and summarised above, it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would lead to significant cumulative effects when considered with other cumulative developments.

10.8 Conclusion

- 10.8.1 The ES provides a detailed description of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development and provides an assessment of likely significant effects which could arise in relation to the following topics:
- i) Landscape and Visual.
 - ii) Ecology.
 - iii) Ornithology.
 - iv) Cultural Heritage.
 - v) Surface Water and Flood Risk.
- 10.8.2 The ES has assessed and evaluated the potential significant, direct, indirect, cumulative and in-combination environmental effects of the Proposed Development. Where adverse effects have been identified, measures envisaged to prevent, reduce, and if appropriate offset these effects have been described.
- 10.8.3 A range of mitigation and enhancement measures are proposed which would ensure any adverse environmental effects from the Proposed Development are minimised.



Several of the measures proposed would result in positive environmental effects, including a substantial gain in the biodiversity value of the Site.

