



Bretton Hall Solar Farm
Fferm Solar Neuadd Bretton

Zoom consultation events

Jan- March 2021

Introductory remarks

Dewi Llwyd Evans

Project Manager



- Thanks to everyone for attending- these will be first of many community engagements as the project develops
- We would prefer to be meeting in person but COVID19 restrictions mean that online consultations are the only ones possible at present
- The Bretton Hall project is of national importance at UK and Welsh level and if successful would be the largest community owned solar farm in the UK
- 30mw generation capacity enough to power 8400 homes and would save 6000 tonnes of CO₂ annually



- Welsh Government declared a climate emergency in 2019 – are committed to a carbon zero public sector by 2030 and the whole country to be carbon zero by 2050
- Welsh Government also wish to see 1GW of renewable energy capacity which is “locally owned” by 2030
(at present levels of activity this is a challenging target)
- Flintshire County Council has included climate change as an important part of its current Action Plan and is aiming to be carbon neutral by 2030. As part of this activity is building its own solar farms.
- Chester West and Chester Council have similar targets for 2030 but also wish the borough to be Carbon neutral by 2045



- UK Government also has challenging targets on net zero Carbon to be met by 2030 and 2050 which have also been included within legislation within the Climate Change Act
- Strategic approaches to economic development eg Mersey Dee Alliance, North Wales Economic Ambition Board are also placing strong emphasis on Carbon reduction
- So there is no lack of ambition- and some very challenging targets. But are there enough projects and work “on the ground” ?
- The development at Bretton Hall would make a significant contribution to these activities



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The Community Energy approach
Rob Proctor
YnNi Newydd Board Member

Who are YnNi Newydd?

- A collaboration of community energy organisations working with Corin Hughes Ltd and YnNi Teg to develop a community owned energy project.



- We also receive support from Welsh Government Energy Service (WGES) and the North West Energy Hub.

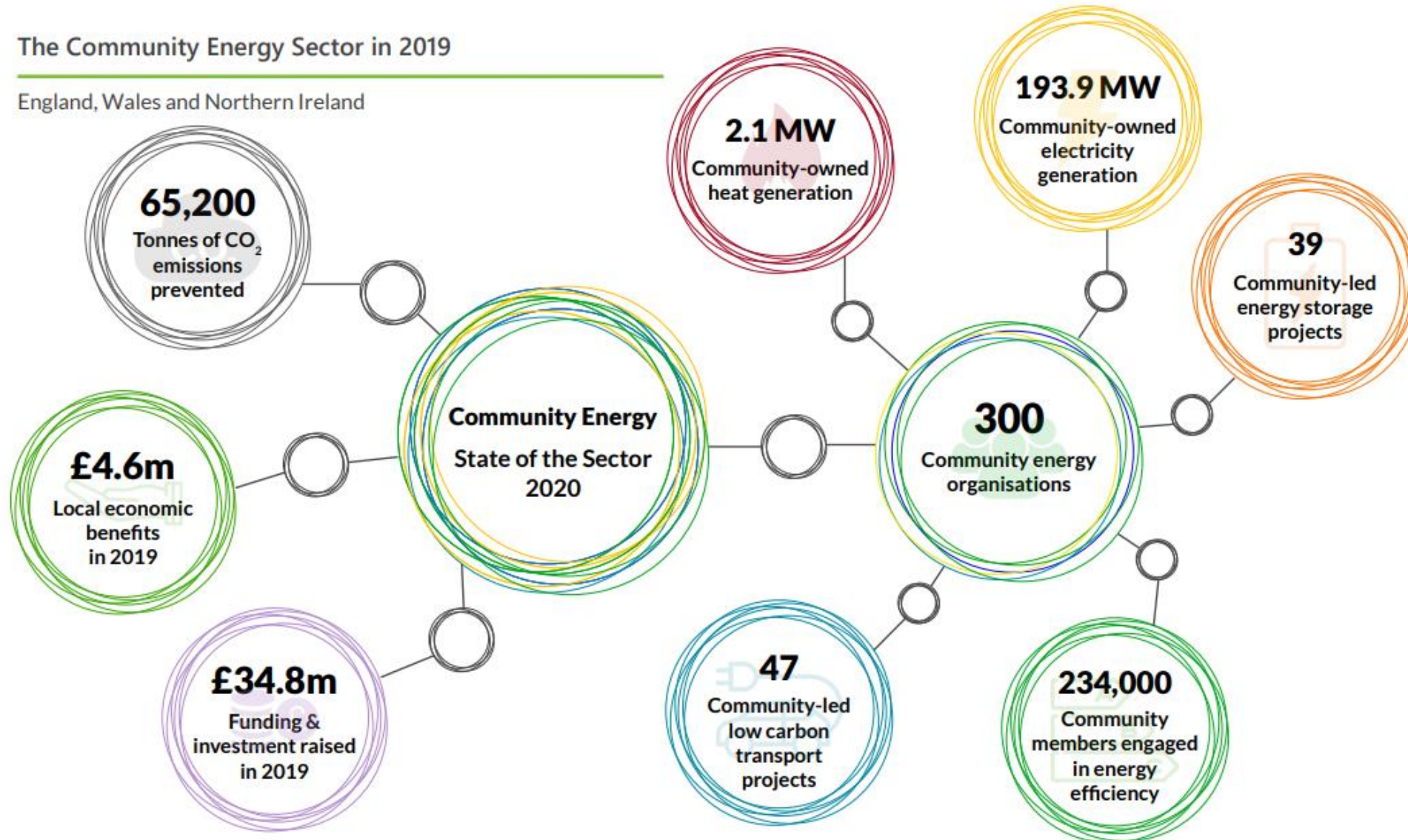
What is a community energy scheme?

- A Community Benefit Society (CBS) owned and controlled by its members.
- All of the profit used for community benefit
- 1 Member 1 Vote
- All of the Directors are volunteers.



The Community Energy Sector in 2019

England, Wales and Northern Ireland



What are the benefits of community energy schemes?

- 100% of the profit used for community benefit
- Controlled by their members
- Opportunity to invest in the scheme and receive a fair return on investment
- Greater opportunity for community involvement





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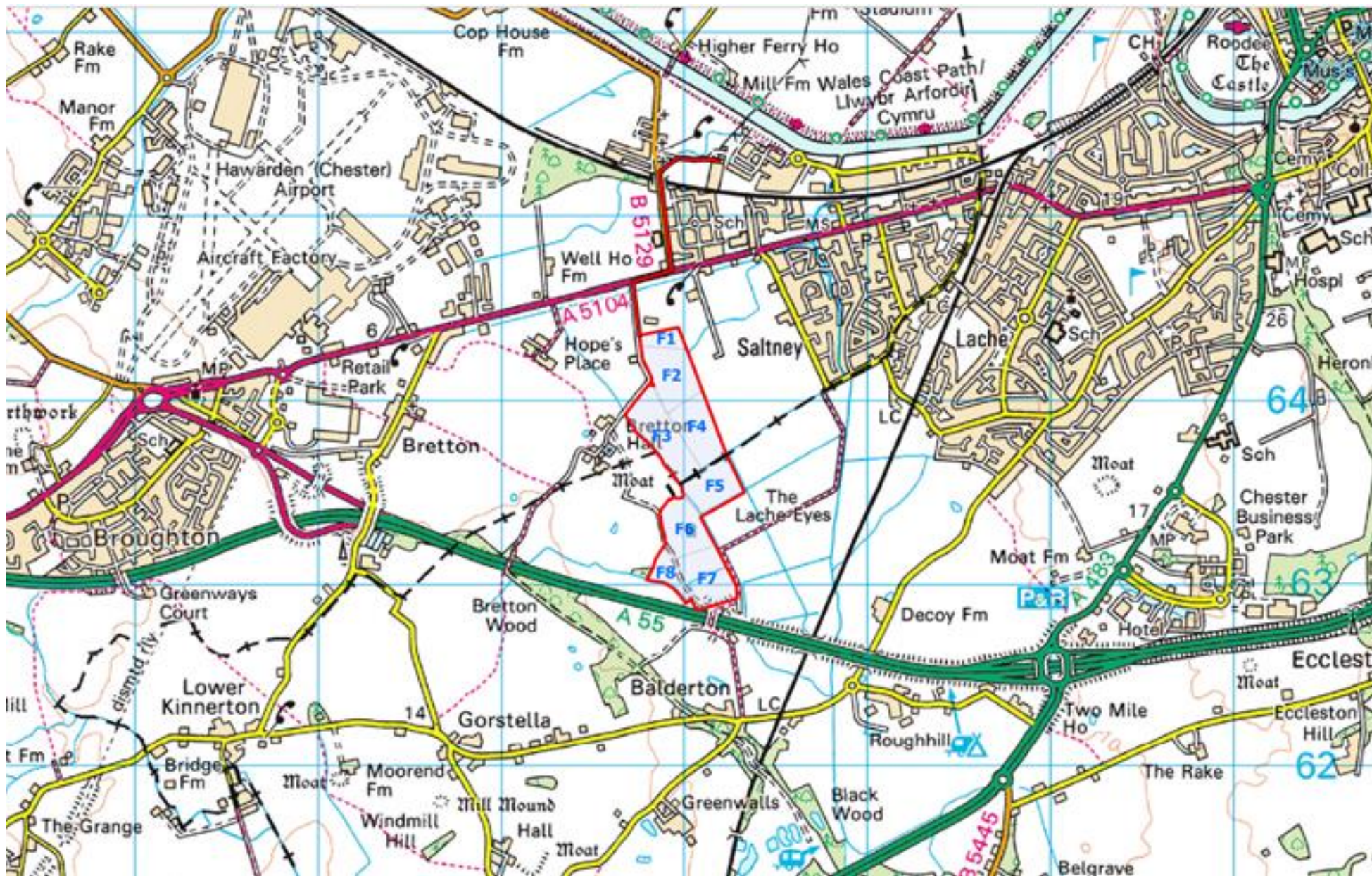
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The Bretton Hall Solar Farm

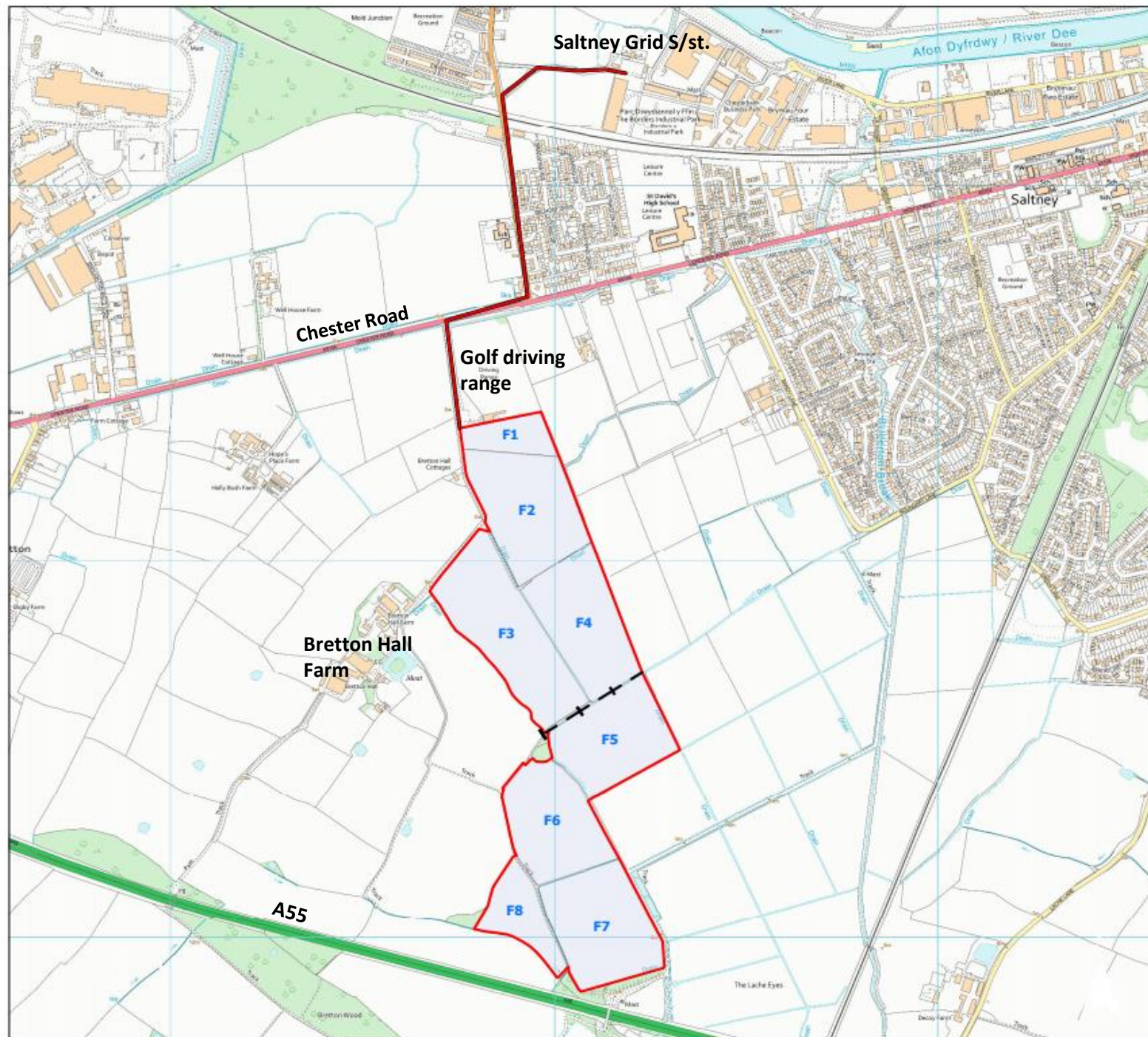
Jon Townend

Project Manager



Key

- Wales - England Boundary
- Application Site Boundary
- Application Site Fields



Bretton Hall Solar Farm

Figure 3:
Layout Plan

Key

- Wales - England Boundary
- Application Site Boundary
- Application Site Fields

0 200 400 600
Meters

Drawing Number:
F3

Project Number:
305150

Drawn
AF

Scale
1:10,000

Size
A3

Date:
31/03/2020

Mabbett
Survey / Environmental Engineering

Spatial Reference: Name: British National Grid

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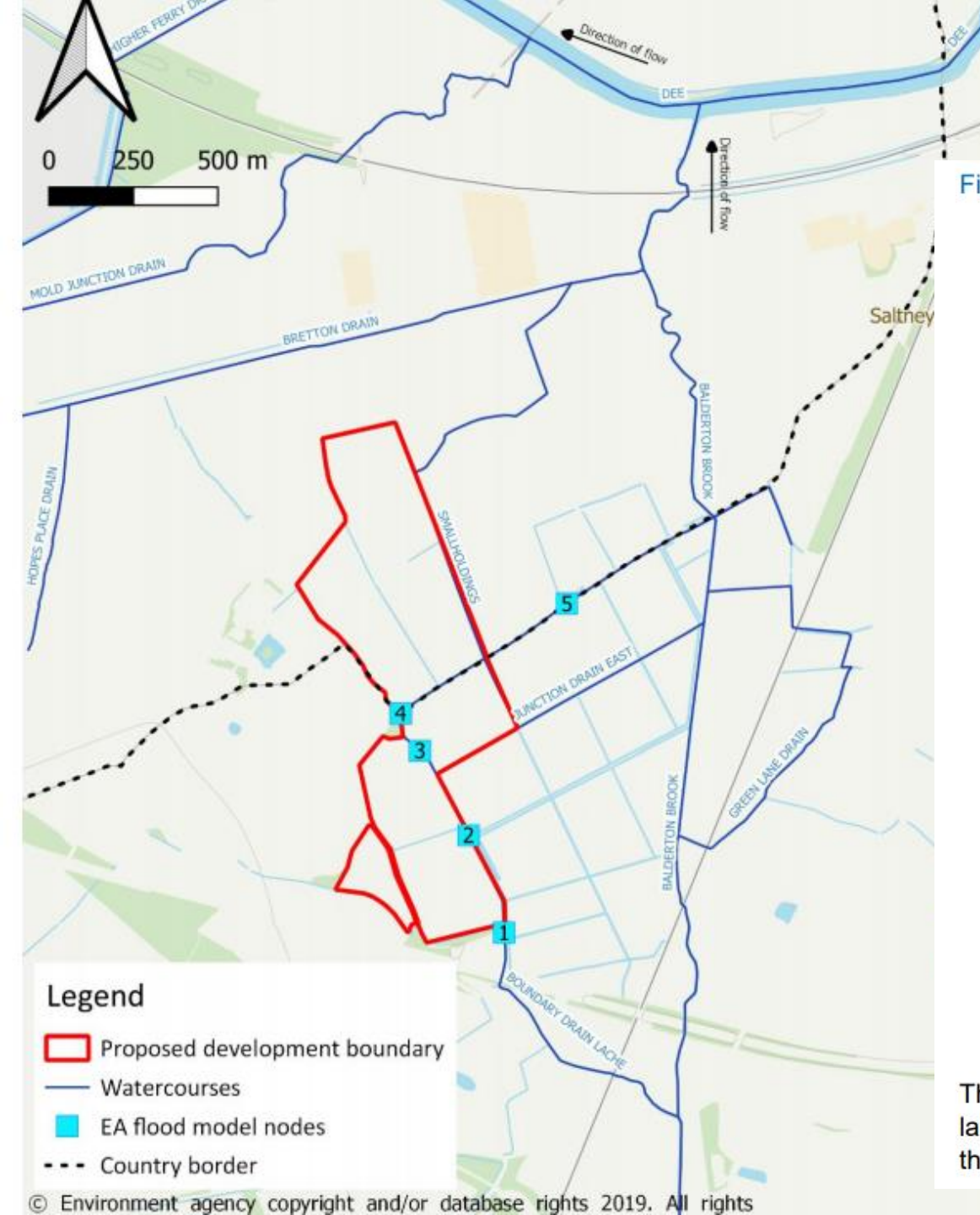
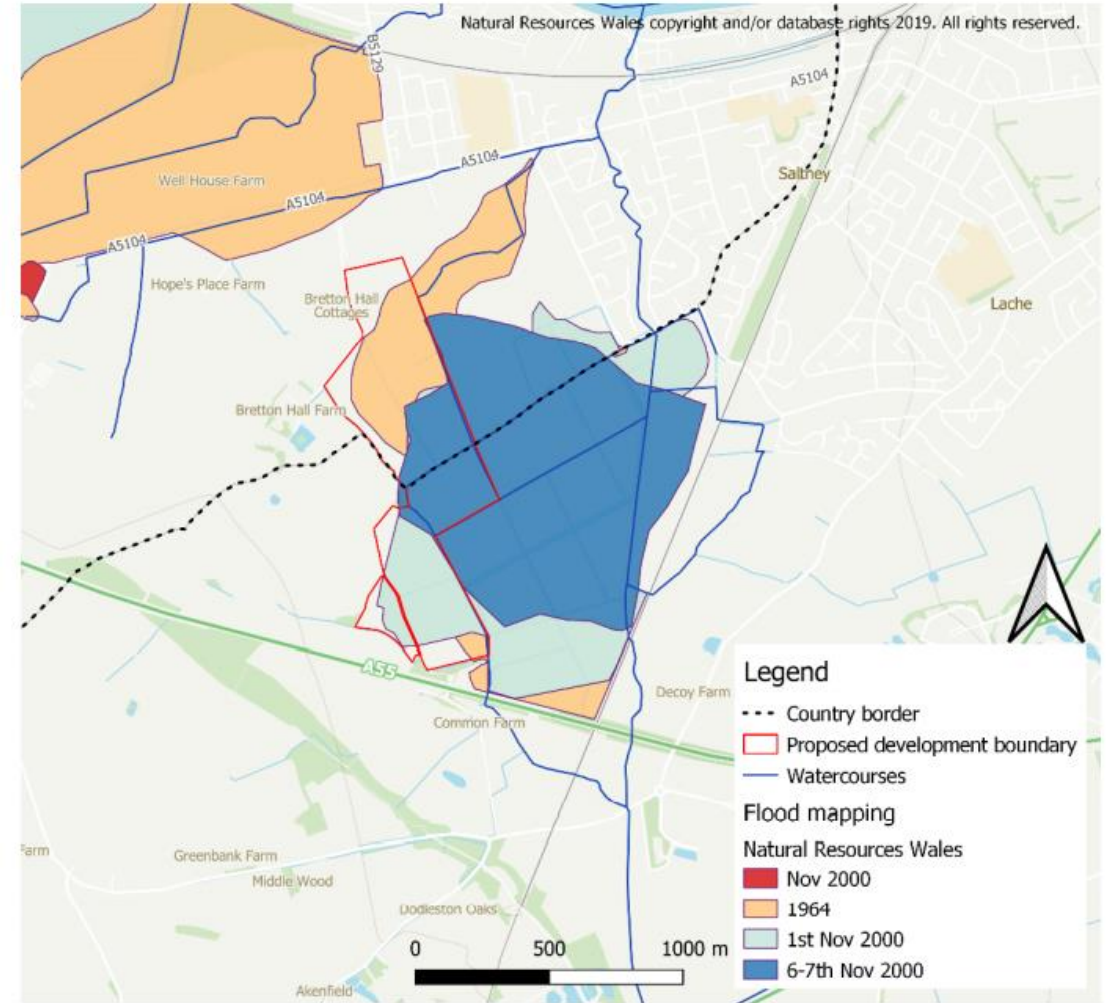


Figure 4.2

Historical flood extent, according to NRW and EA.

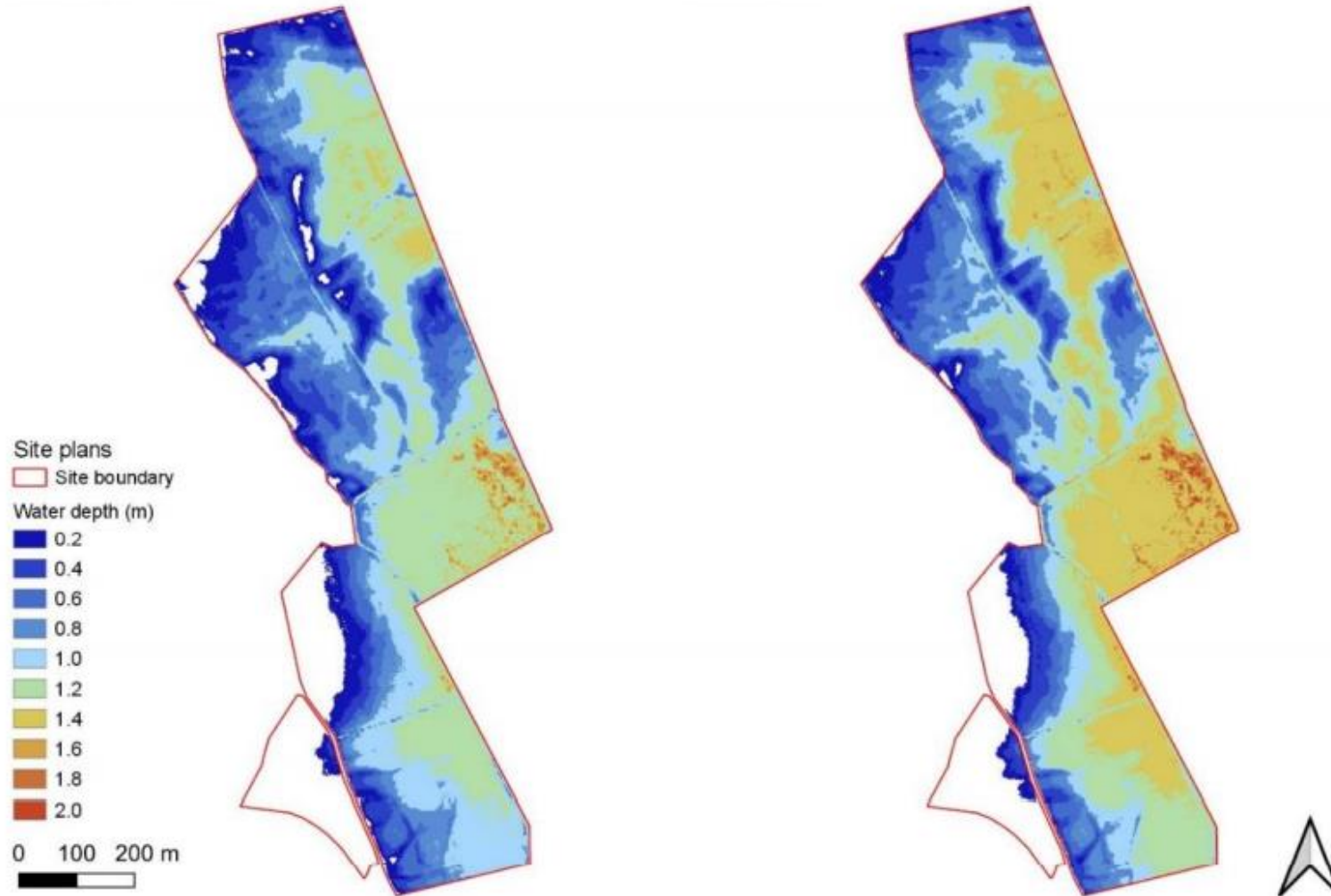


There are only three main flooding events recorded in the data and it is not certain if this represents a lack of data or the actual number of recorded flooding events at the site. Furthermore, it is not clear if the November 2000 events are part of the same event or are two consecutive flooding events.

Figure 4.4 Site inundation depth banded to 0.2m depth intervals.

1% AEP +CC

0.1% AEP



1% AEP + CC means a 1 in 100 year worst case flood event plus the likely additional effects of climate change.

0.1% AEP means a 1 in 1000 year worst case flood event.

The 0.2m depth banding clearly shows that much of the eastern margin of the site is subjected to flood depths of around 1.0m and greater for both 1% AEP+CC and 0.1% AEP flood levels, while much of the western margin has flood depths up to 0.6m depth.











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