Statkraft

Hello and welcome

Homegrown green energy for local use: helping decarbonise trains, buses, heavy goods vehicles and industry in Pembrokeshire.

Welcome to the early engagement on our proposals for a sustainable Green Energy Hub at Trecwn.

We're at a very early stage of the project and want to give you the opportunity to ask questions and highlight key things we should consider as we develop the proposals.

We won't have answers to all your questions yet, as we still have lots of work to do including surveys to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment. We will, however, provide updates throughout the project and will be back next year with the full draft application for review before it is submitted to the Welsh Government for determination.

INDICATIVE TIMELINE

AUTUMN/WINTER 2022: → Early engagement on emerging proposals

SPRING/SUMMER 2023: → Statutory consultation on detailed proposals

AUTUMN 2023: → DNS application submitted to PEDW

Subject to planning consent, construction would take around 15 months, so the facility could be generating green hydrogen by 2026.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

We want to hear your thoughts and suggestions to help us shape the plans throughout development and explore how we can maximise opportunities and benefits.

Return the completed reply card: at the exhibition or using a Freepost envelope

Email: UKProjects@statkraft.com

Call the freephone project number: 0800 772 0668

Please let us have your responses to the early engagement by **17 November 2022.**

For more information and to register for updates, visit www.trecwn-energy.wales

Why here?

A location ideally suited for green hydrogen production.

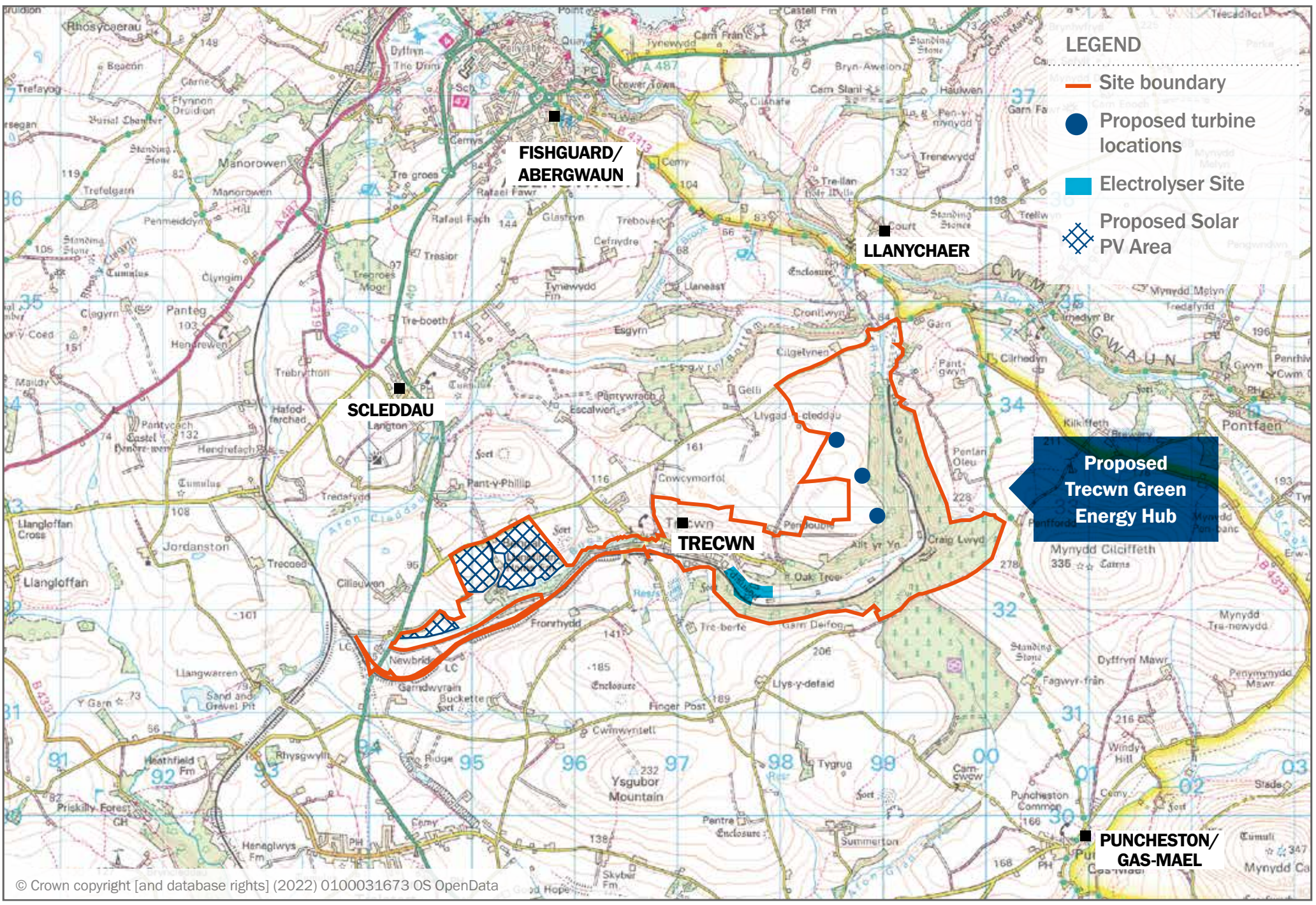
Located to the southeast of Scleddau in Trecwn Valley, the hub of the site sits within a Strategic Employment Zone, near the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone - an area that focuses on developing opportunities within the energy and environment sector.

Trecwn Valley was used as a Royal Naval Armaments Depot (RNAD) to store ammunition, which was closed and sold in 1992. At its peak operation, the Depot employed over 3,000 people and it is hoped the Green Energy Hub could act as a catalyst for further investment and employment opportunities within the Trecwn Valley.

The proposals would help support Welsh Government's **Net Zero Strategy** to produce the equivalent of 70% of electricity consumption in Wales through renewable sources by 2030, as well as contributing towards the delivery of **The Big Green Plan**, Pembrokeshire County Council's decarbonisation strategy.

The proposed green hydrogen facility would be built on the site of an existing industrial building that is in a state of disrepair.

Existing access to the A40 trunk road and a private train line (a spur to the Fishguard to Carmarthen line) means there is good access for construction and operation.



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Green hydrogen

Leading the green hydrogen revolution in Pembrokeshire.

Building on experience of over a century in renewable energy generation, Statkraft is excited at the prospect of offering green hydrogen in the UK to contribute to decarbonisation in the local area.

The proposal for Trecwn Green Energy Hub includes a 15MW green hydrogen electrolyser, which would be powered by renewable energy generated as part of the facility (see next board).

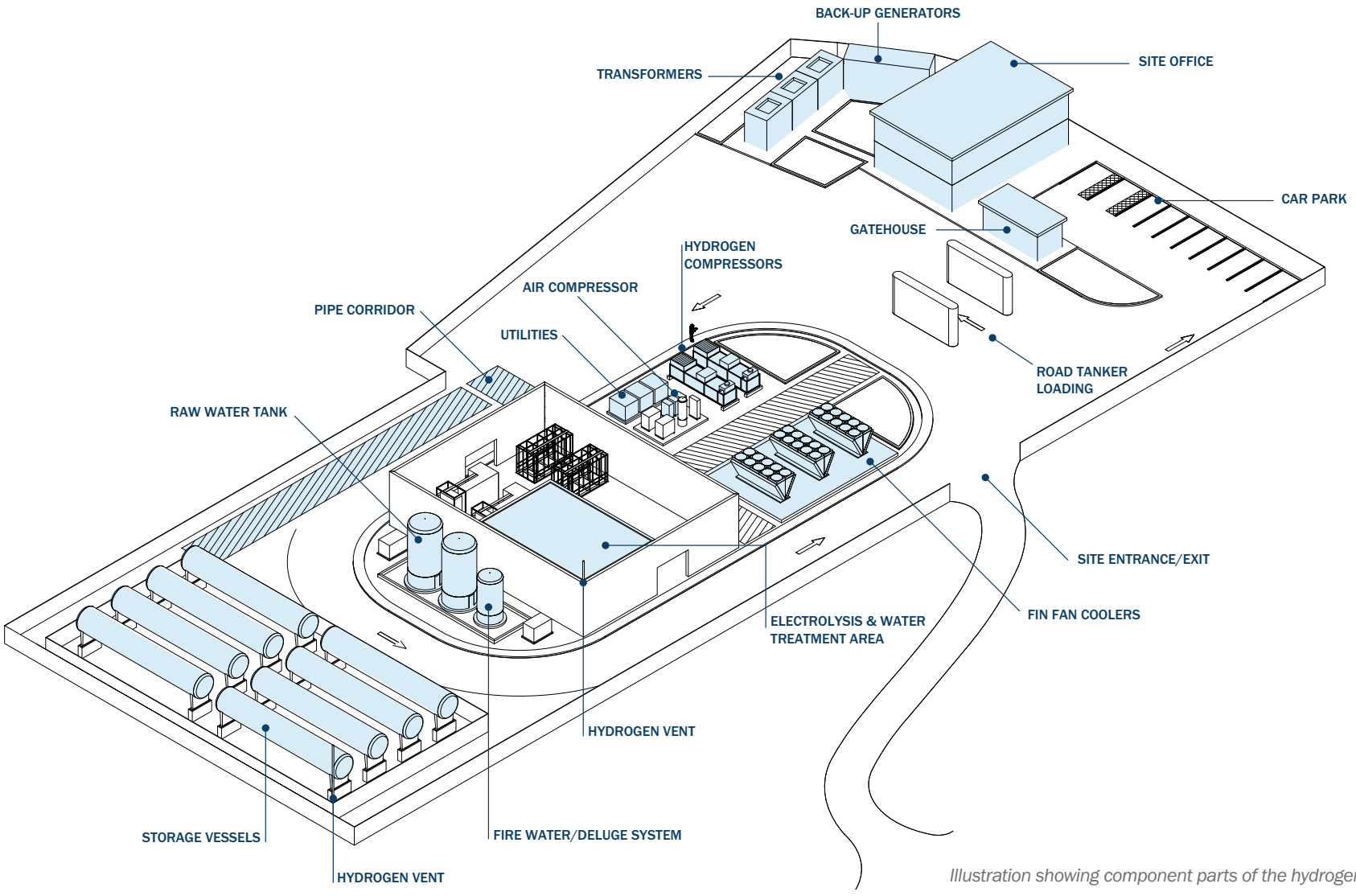
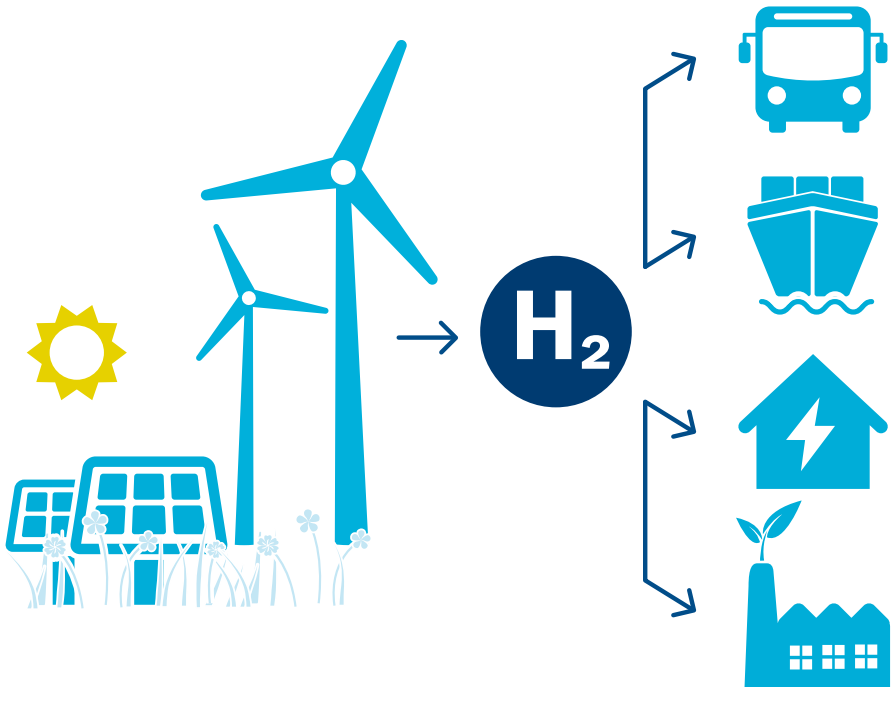


Illustration showing component parts of the hydrogen facility

Green hydrogen is produced using water and renewable energy (such as wind and solar) through electrolysis, making it clean and carbon free: an ideal alternative to fossil fuels for heat, fuel, electricity generation, and as a raw material in industrial processes.

The site would generate up to four tonnes of green hydrogen a day, enough to run a single bus for over 40,000 miles, or the equivalent of making 350 journeys from Fishguard to Cardiff.



Solar and wind

The green hydrogen facility would be powered by up to 14.4MW generated by three wind turbines (with a tip height of up to 150m) and up to 15MW generated by ground mounted solar arrays. This would provide all the energy needed to run the hydrogen facility.

Solar

- 15MW of solar panels, covering an area of approximately 28 hectares
- Fixed solar panel arrays with minimal piling
- Grazing areas throughout the solar site

Wind

- Three 4.8MW wind turbines up to 150m
- New or upgraded access tracks
- Land around turbines remaining in full agricultural use

The position of solar arrays and wind turbines will be fixed following assessments undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. This will include a visual impact assessment and photomontages showing what they could look like from key viewpoints, which will be available during the next stage of consultation. In the meantime, please see the map showing the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).
NB: this is based on a bare earth model and does not include the screening effects of buildings or vegetation.

Community Benefits Fund

It is anticipated that around **£73,000* would be paid into a Community Benefits Fund each year** to support local projects and initiatives. Please share your thoughts on how the Community Benefit Fund could be used and administered using the suggestions board and post-its provided.

*This figure is based on £5,000 per MW from wind, using the lowest rated turbines (4.2MW) and £10,000 from solar.

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Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the process of identifying, assessing and presenting the likely significant environmental effects of a development proposal to inform sound decision making.

Having an understanding of the potential for significant effects as information emerges through the EIA process allows for early action to be taken to avoid these effects as part of the design of the project.

Surveys and assessments are undertaken by a team of specialist consultants. The results will be reported in the draft Environmental Statement, which will form part of the statutory consultation next year.

Based on previous experience of other wind farm, solar and hydrogen projects and knowledge of the site, EIA topics will include:

- → Landscape and visual
- → Ornithology
- → Ecology
- → Water environment
- → Soils, geology and land quality
- → Cultural heritage
- → Noise
- → Access, traffic and transportation
- → Socioeconomics, tourism and recreation
- → Air quality

ABOUT TRECWN VALLEY

DID YOU KNOW?

- In pre-Norman times, Trecwn was within the Kingdom of Deheubarth, in the Cantref of Pedidiog and within the Commote of Pencaer.

- The Barham family influenced the nature of Trecwn and its land holdings. The Barham family owned large estates in Jamaica and lived at the mansion in Trecwn. Influential members of the family included Joseph Foster Barham (1759-1832) M.P. for Stockbridge and Charles Henry Foster Barham* (1808-1878) M.P. for Appleby. The original school in Trecwn was initiated and maintained by Elizabeth Maria Barham (Charles Barham's wife) and Barham School was founded in her memory in 1877. It closed in 2001 when the number of children enrolled decreased following the decommissioning of the Depot and consequent job losses.

- Italian prisoners of war built a wooden chapel at Trecwn, Henllan in Carmarthenshire and on the island of Lamb Holm in the Orkneys. The latter two remain standing and can be visited.

- The extensive chambers in Trecwn, built to safely store armaments, were constructed by civil engineers Edmund Nuttall Sons and Co., Manchester.

*Charles died in Trecwn in 1878 following a prolonged period of ill health and left most of his personal wealth to his widow. He owned farms and quarries at Buckett, Barnard's Well, Cilglynnau, Henry's Moat, Llanstinian, Maenclochog, Revel Fach and Temple Druid.

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