The Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023 22 October 2026

Application for a non-material change

Supporting statement

1. Introduction

1.1. This statement is provided in support of a non-material change application relating to The Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023 (the **Order**) which seeks to extend the time limit for compulsory acquisition of land and rights in land specified in article 19 of the Order. This application only relates to the onshore aspects of the Project.

1.2. If granted, the non-material amendment application would amend article 19 of the Order and extend the time limit for compulsory acquisition of land and rights in land from 5 years from the date of the Order to 7 years from the date of the Order.

1.3. This statement demonstrates that the proposed amendment to the Order would not result in any change to the conclusions of the Environmental Statement (**ES**) or the Habitats Regulations Assessment (**HRA**) carried out as part of the original application for a development consent order (**DCO**). It also demonstrates that there will be no material effect on local businesses or residents. In addition, whilst an extension to the time limit for exercise of the compulsory acquisition powers under the Order is sought, no additional powers of compulsory acquisition are being sought over land which was not already subject to compulsory acquisition powers under the Order.

1.4. This statement follows the legislative framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 (the **2008 Act**) and the Infrastructure Planning (Changes to, and Revocation of, Development Consent Orders) Regulations 2011 (the **2011 Regulations**). It also follows advice and guidance outlined in the Planning Act 2008: Guidance on Changes to Development Consent Orders from the Department for Communities and Local Government (the **DCLG Guidance**).

2. Background

2.1. The Order was made on 19th September 2023 which granted development consent for the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm (the **Project**), a nationally significant infrastructure project with the onshore elements located in Denbighshire, Wales and the offshore elements located in the Irish Sea approximately 11 kilometres from the coast of North Wales comprising up to 50 wind turbine generators and associated infrastructure. The Project is crucial for the delivery of renewable energy generation as set out in the Planning Statement submitted with the DCO application (Examination Document Reference [REP8-083]).

2.2. Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Limited (**AyM**) is the undertaker under the Order in respect of the Project and is entitled under paragraph 2(4)(a) of Schedule 6 of the Planning Act 2008 to submit the application for the non-material amendment of the Order.

2.3. The Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm (Correction) Order 2024 (**Correction Order**) was made on 16th July 2024 and came into force on 17th July 2024. The Correction Order corrects various errors in the Order as originally made.

2.4. The application for development consent for the Project (the **Application**) was submitted on 20th April 2022 and accepted for examination on 18th May 2022. In the draft development consent order (**dDCO**) which accompanied the Application, provision was sought for a 7 year time limit for compulsory acquisition (see article 19 of the dDCO (Examination Document Reference: APP-018[1]). This time limit is also relevant to the exercise of temporary possession powers under the Order and where reference is made in this statement to compulsory acquisition powers, it should be read as including temporary possession powers.

2.5. The explanatory memorandum which was also submitted with the Application Examination Document Reference: APP-019[2] explained that the 7 year time limit was considered appropriate for the Project given the scale of the project and the need to secure a contract for difference award prior to the commencement of construction. The explanatory memorandum also noted that the 7 year time limit had also been included in The Hornsea Three Offshore Wind Farm Order 2020.

2.6. Details of the land which would be subject to the powers of compulsory acquisition under the Order are set out in Schedule 7 of the Order (Land in which only new rights etc. may be acquired) (in relation to land subject to the acquisition of rights and the imposition of restrictive covenants) and in the book of reference which accompanied the Application (in relation to land subject to full acquisition). This land is also shown in the Land Plans submitted with the DCO application (Examination Document Reference: REP6-028).

2.7. The time limit for exercise of compulsory acquisition powers was considered by the examining authority appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the Application.

2.8. During the examination, AyM reiterated its explanation in the explanatory memorandum that a 7 year time limit for exercise of compulsory acquisition powers was appropriate to ensure that the Project could participate in a Contracts for Difference allocation round and procure the necessary works and supply contracts to deliver the Project.

2.9. In its recommendation report to the Secretary of State on the Application[3], the examining authority concluded as follows with respect to the time limit for exercise of compulsory acquisition powers:-

"12.4.60. Article 19 (Time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) and Schedule 2, R1 (Time limits for commencement) both allow seven years as

[1] https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010112-000181-3.1_AyM_DCO.pdf
[2] https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010112-000179-3.2_AyM_DCO_EM.pdf
[3] https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010112-001813-AYMO%20-%20Combined%20Recommendation%20Report%20with%20Errata%20sheet%20-%20English.pdf

opposed to the more standard five-year time frame. ExQ1.6.22 [PD-009] requested that the Applicant justify these additional two years.

[…]

12.4.62. The Applicant's response to ExQ1.6.22 provides evidence of the need for a seven year period for commencement rather than five and, given the need for bidding within the CfD process, a scheme outside of the Applicant's control, this appears justified in the view of the ExA. Such time limits have therefore been retained within the rDCO."

2.10. Contrary to the examining authority's conclusions as set out above, the Secretary of State amended the time limit in the final DCO for the Project to provide for a 5 year time limit for the exercise of compulsory acquisition powers. The Secretary of State's position was explained in the decision letter[4] as follows:-

"The Secretary [sic] notes the ExA's position on time limits for land acquisition but considers that standard 5-year approach would be sufficient in the Applicant's case, which would still enable the Applicant to apply for an extension if required, subject to the appropriate justification. The DCO has been amended accordingly."

2.11. Subsequent to the making of the Order, in its application for the Correction Order, AyM set out its position why the 7 year time limit should have been included in the DCO as made, in line with the examining authority's conclusions, and sought a correction to the Order on that basis. The Secretary of State decided not to make this correction in the Correction Order**.** The correction notice which accompanied the Correction Order[5] recorded that:-

"The Secretary of State's decision letter reflected the assessment that the standard 5-year approach would be sufficient. The Applicant can apply for an extension if required, subject to the appropriate justification."

3. Legal framework

3.1. Section 153 and Schedule 6 of the 2008 Act govern changes to, and revocation of, development consent orders.

3.2. Paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 6 to the 2008 Act allows the Secretary of State to make a change to a DCO if satisfied that the change is not material. In deciding whether a change is material, the Secretary of State must have regard to the effect of the

[4] https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010112-001802-AYMO%20-%20SoS%20Decision%20Letter%20(HOLD).pdf
[5] https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010112-001849-Correction%20Notice.pdf

change, together with any previous changes made under paragraph 2, on the DCO as originally made[6].

3.3. Under paragraph 2(4)(a) of Schedule 6 of the 2008 Act, an application under paragraph 2 may be made by the person who benefits from the Order. As set out in paragraph 2.2, AyM is the undertaker under the Order and is therefore entitled to make this application.

3.4. The 2008 Act does not define a "material" or "non-material" change. Whether a change is non-material is therefore a matter of judgment for the Secretary of State, applying the statutory test in paragraph 2 of Schedule 6 in light of the facts of the particular case.

3.5. For the purposes of paragraph 2(2) of Schedule 6, the change sought should be assessed against the Order as made on 19th September 2023, as corrected by the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm (Correction) Order 2024. No previous changes have been made to the Order under paragraph 2 of Schedule 6.

3.6. The procedure for applications for non-material changes is set out in Part 1 of the 2011 Regulations. In particular:

3.6.1. Regulation 4 sets out the form and content of the application;

3.6.2. Regulation 6 sets out the requirements for publicising the application, including the minimum period for responses; and

3.6.3. Regulation 7 sets out the requirements for consultation, including the Secretary of State's power under Regulation 7(3) to consent to consultation with fewer than all the persons otherwise required to be consulted.

3.7. In determining applications for changes to development consent orders, the Secretary of State will have regard to the DCLG Guidance. The Guidance identifies four characteristics that may indicate that a change is material, namely whether the change would:

3.10.1. require an updated ES to take account of new, or materially different, likely significant effects on the environment (paragraph 12);

3.10.2. require a new or updated HRA, or new or additional licences for protected species (paragraph 14);

3.10.3. authorise the compulsory acquisition of any land, or an interest in or rights over land, that was not authorised through the original order (paragraph 15); and

3.10.4. have a potential impact on local people and businesses, including in terms of visual amenity, noise, traffic or the social and economic effects of the change (paragraph 16).

[6] Paragraph 2(2), Schedule 6 of the 2008 Act

3.8. The DCLG Guidance makes clear that these characteristics are not exhaustive and that each application must be considered on its own facts.

3.9. The compulsory acquisition powers in the Order were authorised under section 122 of the 2008 Act. The justification for including compulsory acquisition powers in the Order was set out in the Statement of Reasons submitted with the DCO application (Examination Document Reference [REP8-019]). The application does not seek to reopen those conclusions. No additional land, interests or rights would be made subject to compulsory acquisition. Any exercise of the powers would remain confined to the Order land as authorised.

4. Developments since the making of the Order

4.1. Since the making of the Order, AyM has been progressing towards construction of the Project, including progressing negotiations with landowners who would be affected by the exercise of the compulsory acquisition powers in the Order to acquire the necessary land rights by agreement.

4.2. As at the time of submission of the non-material change application:-

4.2.1. Approximately 48% of the affected landowners have entered into voluntary agreements. This includes an agreement for the acquisition of the freehold for the onshore substation site, which is the only land within the Order limits that is subject to full outright compulsory acquisition powers (as opposed to the acquisition of rights or imposition of restrictive covenants). The number of agreements entered into by landowners represents 65% of the land area required by the Project.

4.2.2. A further 4% of landowners have agreed legal documentation for a voluntary agreement, with the agreements themselves expected to complete shortly. This represents 4% of the land area required.

4.2.3. 17% of landowners have agreed heads of terms for a voluntary agreement, with the legal drafting of documents to follow. This represents 6.5% of the land area required.

4.2.4. AyM is in active negotiations with 22% of the remaining landowners who have not currently signed voluntary agreements or agreed heads of terms, representing 24% of the land area.

4.2.5. There is a small remaining quantity of land rights where voluntary agreements are not being progressed, either because the landowner has not engaged in negotiations with AyM; the landowner is not able to adequately prove ownership; or because the temporary rights required for construction will be negotiated under a lesser form of property agreement (licence) than is being sought for the onshore

cables (deed of easement). This represents 0.5% of the land area. For this last category, voluntary agreements are expected to be concluded in due course.

4.3. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the compulsory acquisition powers in the Order would only need to be exercised in respect of a small quantity of land rights.

4.4. Additionally, the Project was awarded a contract for difference in Allocation Round 7 in January 2026. The Project is now being progressed towards a final investment decision (FID) and the commencement of construction. The current programme is for onshore construction works to commence in April 2027 (in relation to works at the onshore substation site) and for the installation of onshore export cables to be completed by August 2030.

5. Need for non-material amendment

5.1. As can be seen from sections 2 and 4 above, more than three years of the five year time limit for the exercise of compulsory acquisition powers under the Order have now elapsed. Further, the current programme for completion of cable installation works is not aligned with the expiration of the time limit for exercise of the compulsory acquisition powers under the Order in September 2028.

5.2. Whilst the powers under the Order enable AyM to take temporary possession of the Order land to facilitate construction, ultimately AyM would need to secure permanent land rights in respect of aspects of the Project such as the onshore export cable corridor and related accesses. In the ordinary course, AyM would only intend to acquire permanent land rights, whether by drawing down an easement pursuant to a voluntary agreement or exercising compulsory acquisition powers following construction of the onshore export cable corridor and installation of the export cable. This approach would ensure that the easements or compulsory rights could be exercised by reference to the 'as-built' footprint of the Project, a standard approach across the delivery of major infrastructure projects similar to the Project. This approach ensures that only the land permanently required for the Project is subject to the permanent land rights, and any land used temporarily for construction or otherwise not required permanently can be returned to the landowner.

5.3. Under the current 5 year time limit for the exercise of compulsory acquisition powers, AyM would need to exercise compulsory acquisition powers for the land rights which it has not been able to obtain by agreement before September 2028, in order to ensure that the compulsory acquisition powers are not lost. In practice, given the statutory and procedural requirements relating to the exercise of compulsory acquisition powers, the required compulsory acquisition procedures would need to have been initiated several months before the time limit deadline. As the installation of the export cable is not programmed to have been completed by the current deadline in September 2028, and as such 'as-built' drawings would not be available to inform the extent of required permanent land rights, AyM would be required under the current compulsory acquisition time limit to exercise its compulsory acquisition powers on a worst-case

scenario basis, in order to ensure the deliverability of the Project. This could potentially require AyM to acquire permanent rights over more of the Order land than would otherwise be required had the works been completed and final as-built drawings been available.

5.4. AyM submits that such a scenario would not be an optimal outcome, either from the perspective of AyM (which has no interest in acquiring land rights in relation to land that is not required permanently for the Project) or the affected landowners. By extending the time limit for exercise of the compulsory acquisition powers as proposed in the non-material change application, AyM can ensure that where compulsory acquisition powers are required to be exercised, they will only be exercised in relation to the land required permanently for the Project by reference to the 'as-built' plans and drawings.

5.5. AyM also notes that a 7 year time limit for the exercise of compulsory acquisition powers has been included in the vast majority of offshore wind DCOs which have been made since the Order, including The Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Extensions Offshore Wind Farm Order 2024[7], The Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Order 2025[8], The Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Order 2025[9], The Dogger Bank South East and West Offshore Wind Farms Order 2026[10] and The North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Order 2026[11].

6. Materiality of the amendment sought

6.1. There is no statutory definition of what constitutes a material or non-material change to a DCO for the purposes of the Planning Act 2008. AyM has had regard to the DCLG Guidance which sets out four characteristics which may indicate that a proposed change is material or non-material. AyM has considered each of these characteristics in turn below.

Consideration of the effects of the change on the ES

6.2. Paragraph 12 of the DCLG Guidance specifies that a change should be treated as material if it would require an updated environmental statement to take account of new, or materially different likely significant effects on the environment.

6.3. The DCO application was submitted on the basis that AyM would be able to exercise compulsory acquisition powers within 7 years of the date of the Order being made. This is confirmed by the dDCO (Examination Document Reference: APP-018) and Statement of Reasons (Examination Document Reference: APP-021) submitted with the application.

[7] see Article 18(1) of S.I. 2024/564
[8] see Article 23(1) of S.I. 2025/468
[9] see Article 22(1) of S.I. 2025/1376
[10] see Article 21(1) of S.I. 2026/577
[11] see Article 22(1) of S.I. 2026/567

6.4. The conclusions of the ES were based on the project parameters as set out in the original application documents. The change sought in this non-material change application is to amend article 19 of the Order to align with the wording of the dDCO as submitted with the original application. Furthermore, the deadline for exercising compulsory acquisition powers is not a relevant parameter for assessing effects from an EIA perspective and does not change the conclusions of these assessments.

6.5. The proposed change to the time limit for exercise of compulsory acquisition powers would not require an updated environmental statement and does not affect the conclusions of the ES carried out in support of the Application.

Consideration of the effects of the change on the Habitats Regulations Assessment

6.6. Paragraph 14 of the DCLG Guidance specifies that a change should be treated as material if it would require a new HRA.

6.7. As noted above, the DCO application was submitted on the basis that AyM would be able to exercise compulsory acquisition powers within 7 years of the date of the Order being made. The conclusions of the HRA were based on the project parameters as set out in the original application documents. The change sought is to align with the wording of the dDCO as submitted with the original application. Furthermore, the deadline for exercising compulsory acquisition powers is not a relevant parameter for assessing effects from a HRA perspective and does not change these conclusions.

6.8. The proposed change to the time limit for exercise of compulsory acquisition powers would not require a new HRA.

Consideration of the effects of the change on compulsory acquisition

6.9. Paragraph 15 of the DCLG Guidance specifies that a change should be treated as material if it would authorise the acquisition of any land, or an interest in or rights over land that was not authorised through the original development consent order.

6.10. There would be no change in the land, interests or rights in land which may be acquired compulsorily in comparison to the extent of compulsory acquisition of land and rights in land authorised under the Order. The Statement of Reasons (Examination Document Reference [REP8-019]) submitted with the application for the Order sets out in detail the case for compulsory acquisition powers including the relationship with human rights considerations, consideration of alternatives to compulsory acquisition and compensation considerations.

6.11. AyM acknowledges that the non-material change would increase the length of time that affected landowners would be subject to powers of compulsory acquisition by 2 years. However, for the reasons set out in section 5 above, AyM considers that the effects of the change would be non-material and would in fact be beneficial to affected landowners in comparison to the alternative scenario outlined in paragraph 5.3 and 5.4 where AyM may be forced to exercise compulsory acquisition powers before the expiration of the current time limit over a wider swathe of land than may ultimately be required permanently for the Project.

6.12. The amendment also would accord with the basis on which the Order was originally applied for and examined, where a 7 year time limit was sought and was considered appropriate by the examining authority.

6.13. Further, AyM notes that in her decision letter for The Manston Airport Development Consent (Amendment) Order 2025, the Secretary of State for Transport concluded that[12] an application to extend the compulsory acquisition time limit in a DCO, where the extent of land subject to the compulsory acquisition powers remained the same, could be treated as non-material. AyM therefore considers that there is relevant precedent that the amendment to the time limit for compulsory acquisition should be regarded as a non-material amendment.

Consideration of the effects of the change on business and residents

6.14. Paragraph 16 of the DCLG Guidance explains that the potential impact of the proposed changes on local people will be a consideration in determining whether a change is material.

6.15. As noted above, whilst AyM acknowledges that the effect of the amendment sought would extend the length of time that affected landowners would be subject to powers of compulsory acquisition by 2 years, for the reasons given above in relation to compulsory acquisition AyM considers that the change would not have a material effect on business and residents and would be non-material.

7. Publicity and consultation

7.1. This section explains how the publicity and consultation requirements for non-material change applications under the 2011 Regulations have been complied with.

7.2. Regulations 6 and 7 of the 2011 Regulations specify how a non-material change application is to be publicised and consulted on.

7.3. Regulation 6 requires a notice of a non-material change application to be published for two consecutive weeks in one or more local newspapers and in any other publication necessary in order to ensure that notice of the non-material change application is given in the vicinity of the land.

[12] https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/TR020002-006524-Manston%20NMC%202%20-%20Decision%20Letter.pdf

7.4. A notice of the application will be erected in the locations specified on the enclosed plan, being locations which are adjacent to areas of unregistered land and publicly accessible.

7.5. A notice of the application will be published in The Daily Post (a local newspaper circulating in the vicinity in which the land is situated) in the 28th October 2026 and 4th November 2026 editions.

7.6. Regulation 6(2)(h) of the 2011 Regulations requires a minimum of 28 days for a response following the date when the notice is last published. The consultation period is between 28th October 2026 and 4th December 2026 and responses need to be received by 11:59pm on 4th December 2026. There are more than 28 clear days between the date of the last publication of the newspaper notice and the close of consultation.

7.7. Copies of the newspaper notices mentioned above will be provided to the Secretary of State once published pursuant to regulation 7A of the Regulations.

7.8. As required by regulation 7 of the 2011 Regulations, applicants for a non-material change application are required to consult:

7.8.1. each person for whose benefit the development consent order to which the application relates has effect;

7.8.2. each person that was, in accordance with section 56 of the Planning Act 2008, notified of the application for the development consent order which is the subject of the application; and

7.8.3. any other person who may be directly affected by the changes proposed in the application.

7.9. Regulation 7(3) of the 2011 Regulations specifies that an applicant for a non-material change application is not required to consult a person or authority falling within 7.8.1 to 7.8.3 above if it has obtained the written consent of the Secretary of State.

7.10. On 29 September 2026 the Secretary of State provided consent to AyM consulting a reduced list of consultees in respect of the non-material change application. The reduced list of consultees are limited to the landowners recorded in the book of reference as being subject to the compulsory acquisition powers under the Order and Conwy County Borough Council.

7.11. The reduced list of consultees approved by the Secretary of State will accordingly be consulted on the non-material change application.

7.12. Although AyM does not consider there to be any other persons who are required to be consulted in accordance with regulation 7 of the 2011 Regulations (in addition to those persons included in the reduced consultee list approved by the Secretary of State), AyM notes that the publication of the newspaper notices described above means that other parties would have the opportunity to comment on the non-material amendment application.

8. Conclusion

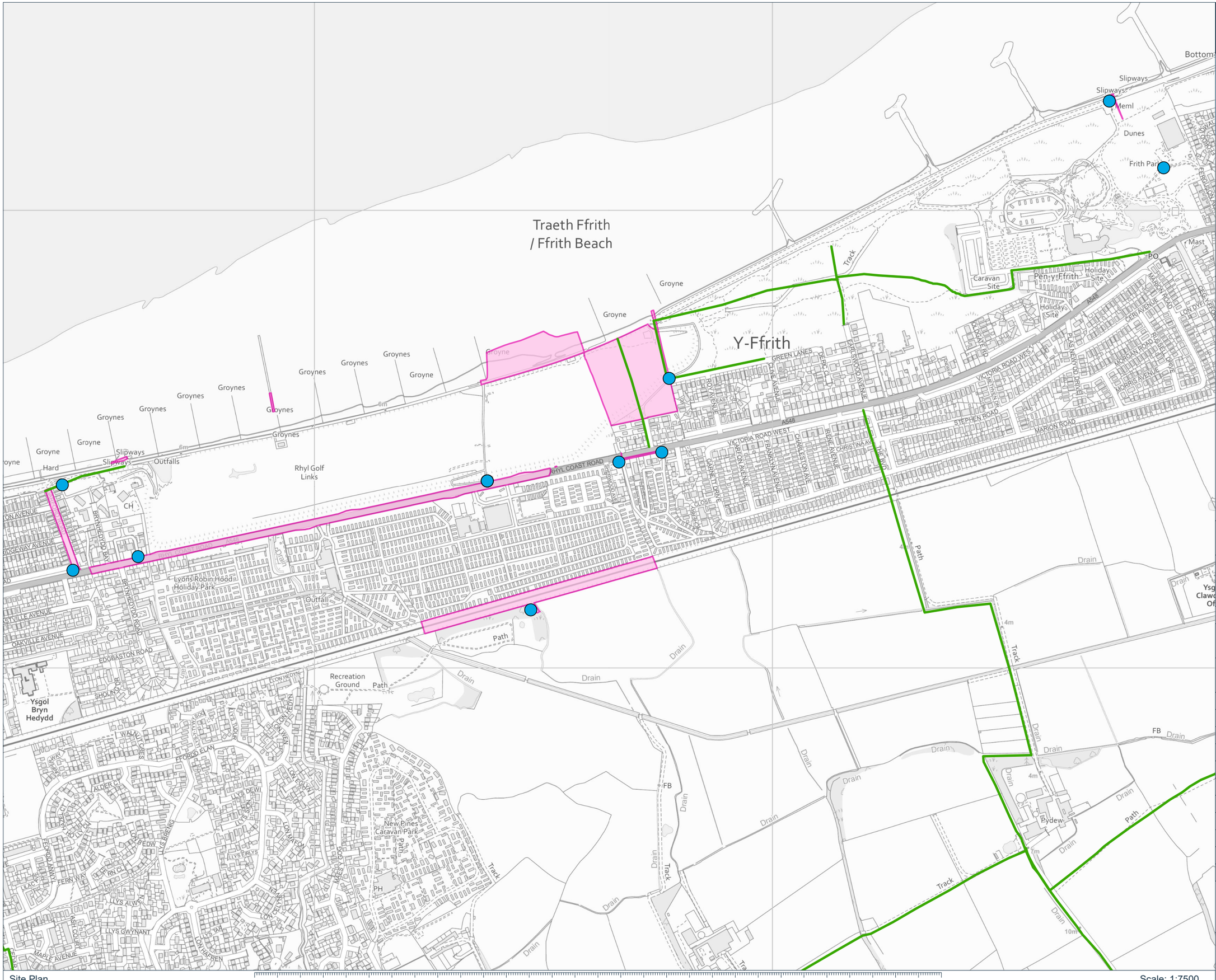
8.1. The information provided in this statement demonstrates that the changes proposed in the non-material amendment application would not be material having regard to the tests set out in the DCLG Guidance. In particular:

8.1.1. The proposed change to the time limit for exercise of compulsory acquisition powers would not require an updated ES;

8.1.2. The proposed change to the time limit for exercise of compulsory acquisition powers would not require a new HRA;

8.1.3. There would be no change in the land, interests or rights in land which may be acquired compulsorily in comparison to the extent of compulsory acquisition of land and rights in land authorised under the Order; and

8.1.4. Any effects on businesses or local residents would not be material.



Key:

- Unregistered Land
- PROW
- Unregistered Notice

Interest:
N/A

Location:
Land surrounding the Rhyl Coast Road, Rhyl, Denbighshire, LL18 3YE

Coords: 303644, 382397

Scheme Name:
Awel y Môr

Drawing Name:
Information Plan

Drawing No: 197212_PLN_INFO_592.1

Rev	Date	Description
-	05.10.2026	First Issue

Drawn:	AL
Approved:	ET
Sheet No:	1 of 6
Sheet Size:	A3

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AWEL Y MÔR
Offshore Wind Farm

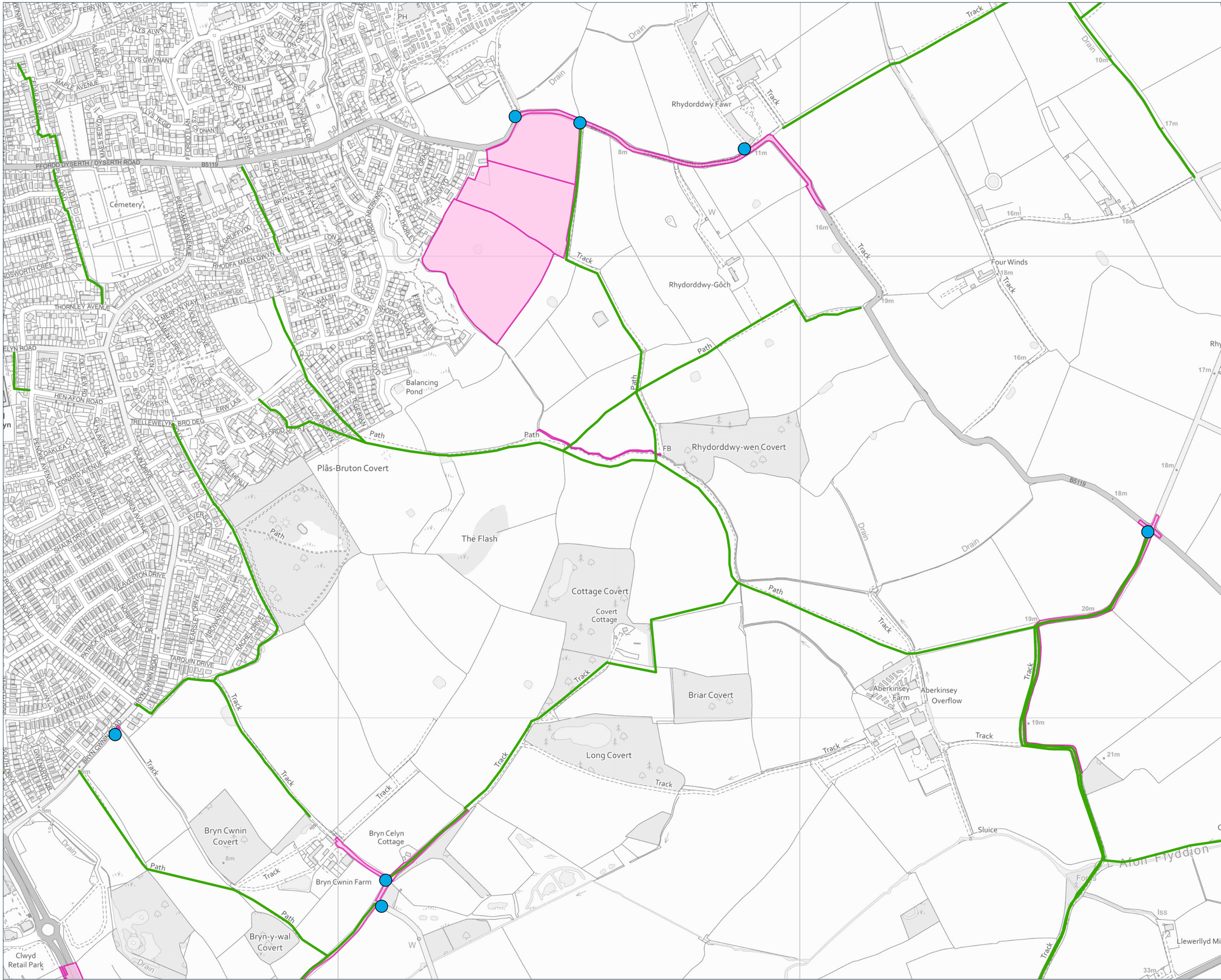
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Site Plan

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Scale: 1:7500

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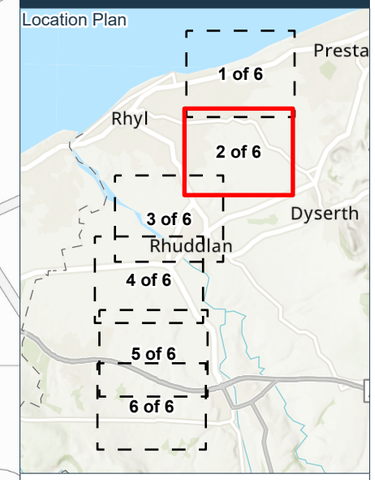
Site Plan

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 Metres

Scale: 1:7500

DALCOUR MACLAREN

Location Plan



Key:

- Unregistered Land
- PROW
- Unregistered Notice

Interest: N/A

Location: Land south of Dyserth Road, St Asaph, Denbighshire, LL18 4FP

Coords: 303598, 380492

Scheme Name: Awel y Môr

Drawing Name: Information Plan

Drawing No: 197212_PLN_INFO_592.1

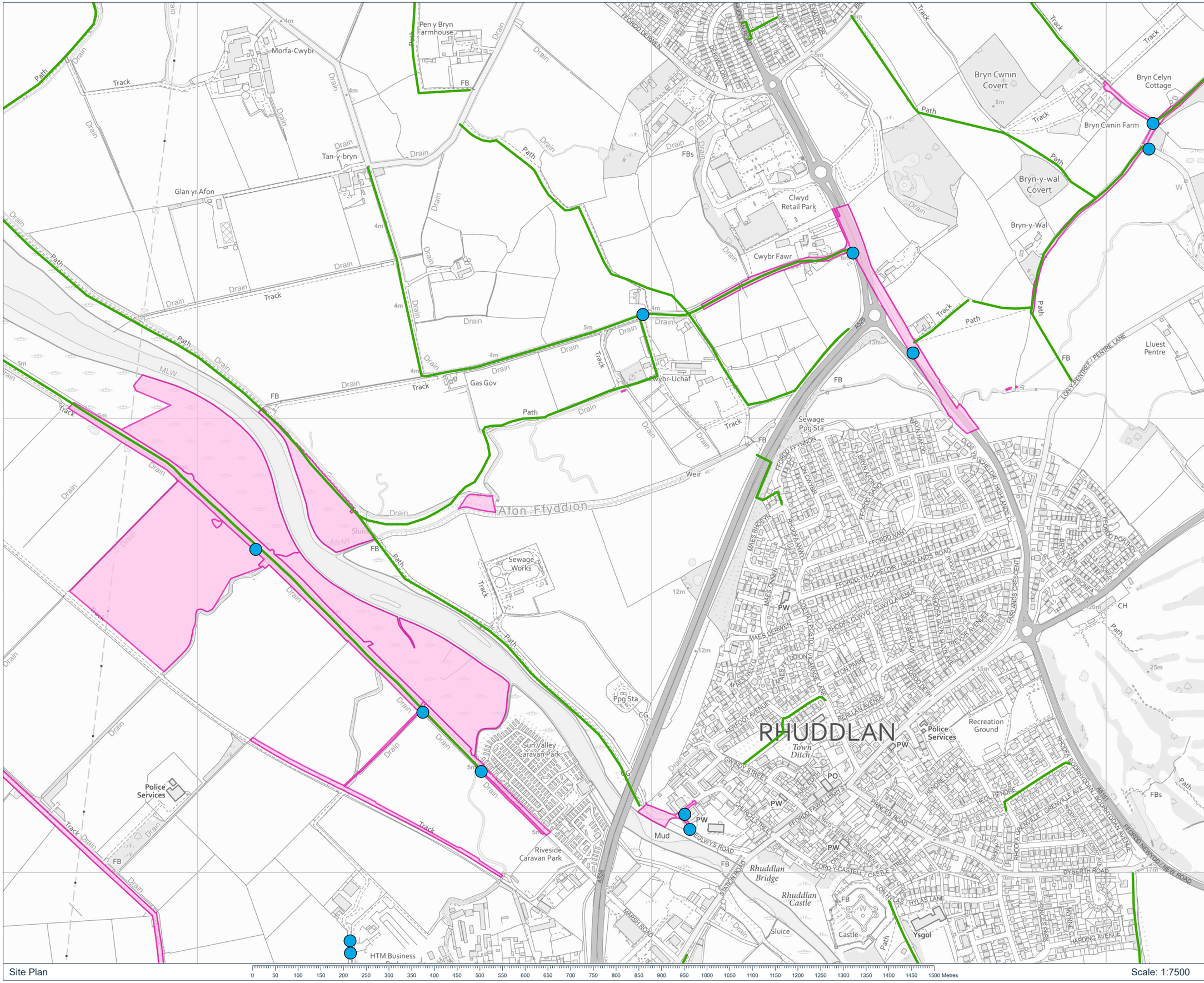
Rev	Date	Description
-	05.10.2026	First Issue

Drawn:	AL
Approved:	ET
Sheet No:	2 of 6
Sheet Size:	A3

Fferm Wynt Alltraeth
AWEL Y MÔR
Offshore Wind Farm

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Site Plan

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 Metres

Scale: 1:7500

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Interest:
N/A

Location:
Land surrounding the A525, Rhyl, Rhuddlan, Denbighshire, LL18 2LS

Coords: 301896, 378858

Scheme Name:
Awel y Môr

Drawing Name:
Information Plan

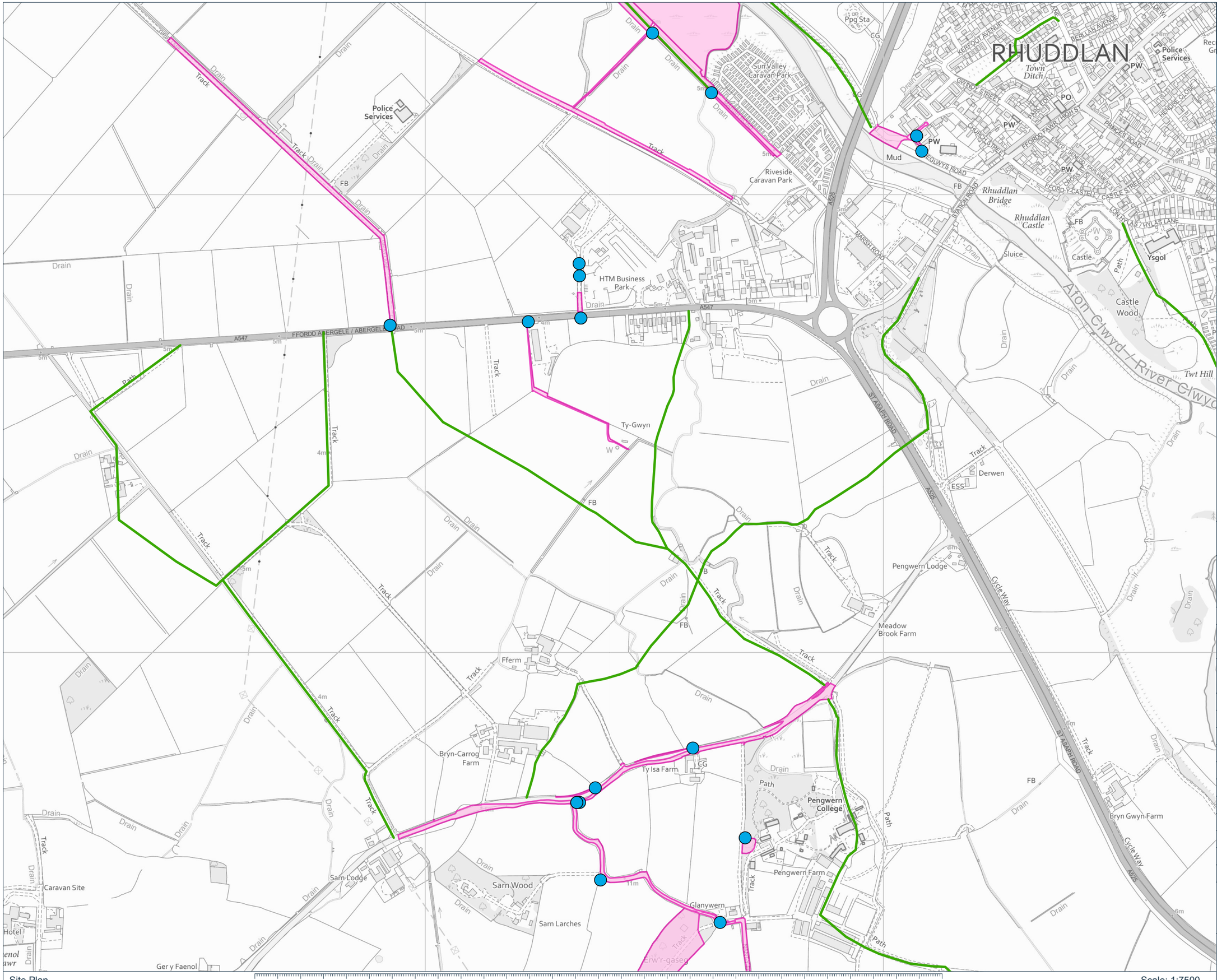
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-	05.10.2026	First Issue

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Sheet Size:	A3

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Key:

- Unregistered Land
- PROW
- Unregistered Notice

Interest: N/A

Location: Land surrounding St Asaph Road, Abergele Road, Rhuddlan, Denbighshire, LL18 5UE

Coords: 301402, 377362

Scheme Name: Awel y Môr

Drawing Name: Information Plan

Drawing No: 197212_PLN_INFO_592.1

Rev	Date	Description
-	05.10.2026	First Issue

Drawn:	AL
Approved:	ET
Sheet No:	4 of 6
Sheet Size:	A3

Fferm Wynt Alltraeth
AWEL Y MÔR
Offshore Wind Farm

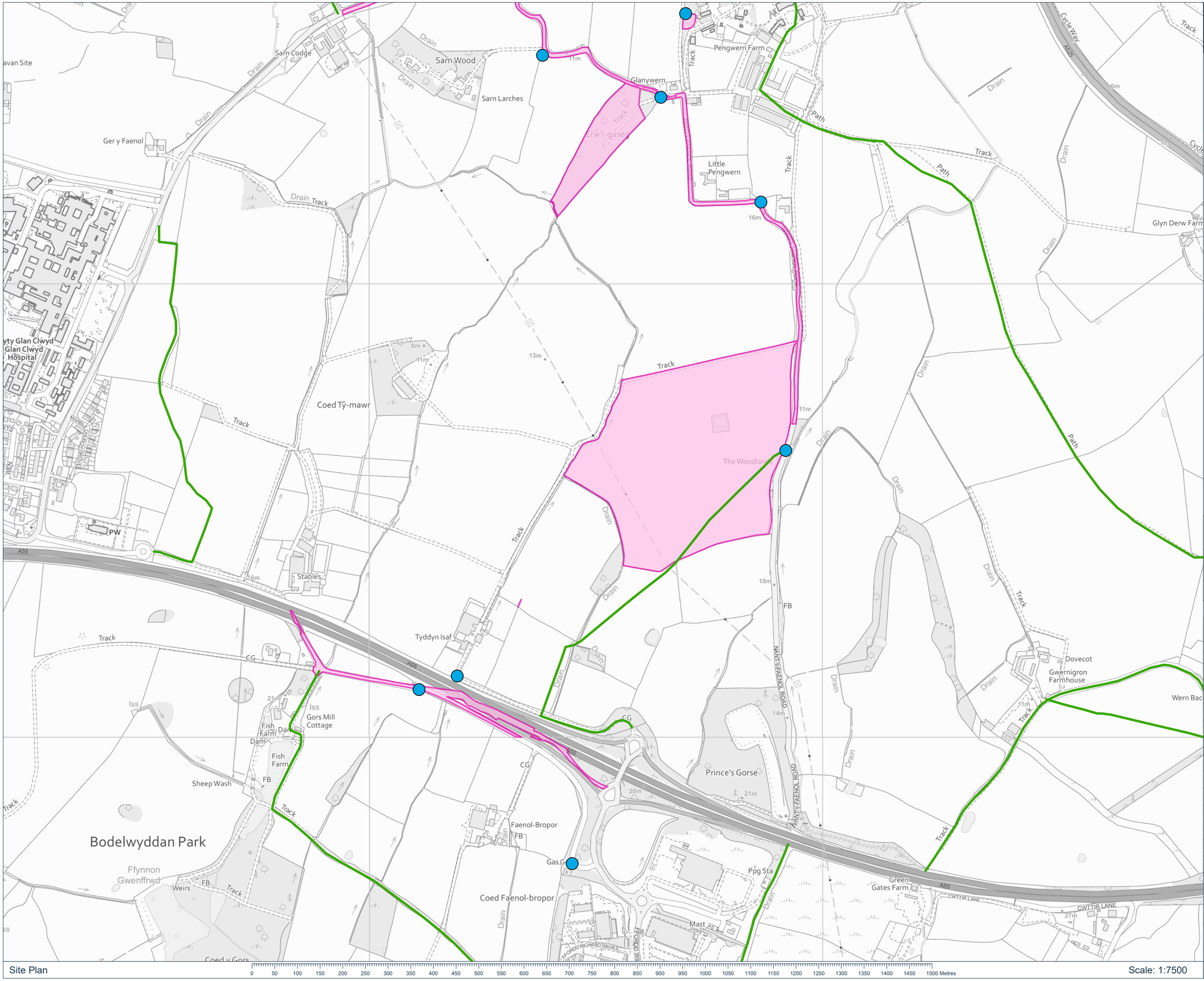
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Site Plan

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 Metres

Scale: 1:7500

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PLN_INFO_592.1\20260611_197212_PLN_INFO_592.aprx



Key:

- Unregistered Land
- PROW
- Unregistered Notice

Interest: N/A

Location: Land surrounding the A55, St Asaph, Denbighshire, LL17 0JL

Coords: 301516, 375563

Scheme Name: Awel y Môr

Drawing Name: Information Plan

Drawing No: 197212_PLN_INFO_592.1

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Fferm Wynt Alltraeth
AWEL Y MÔR
Offshore Wind Farm

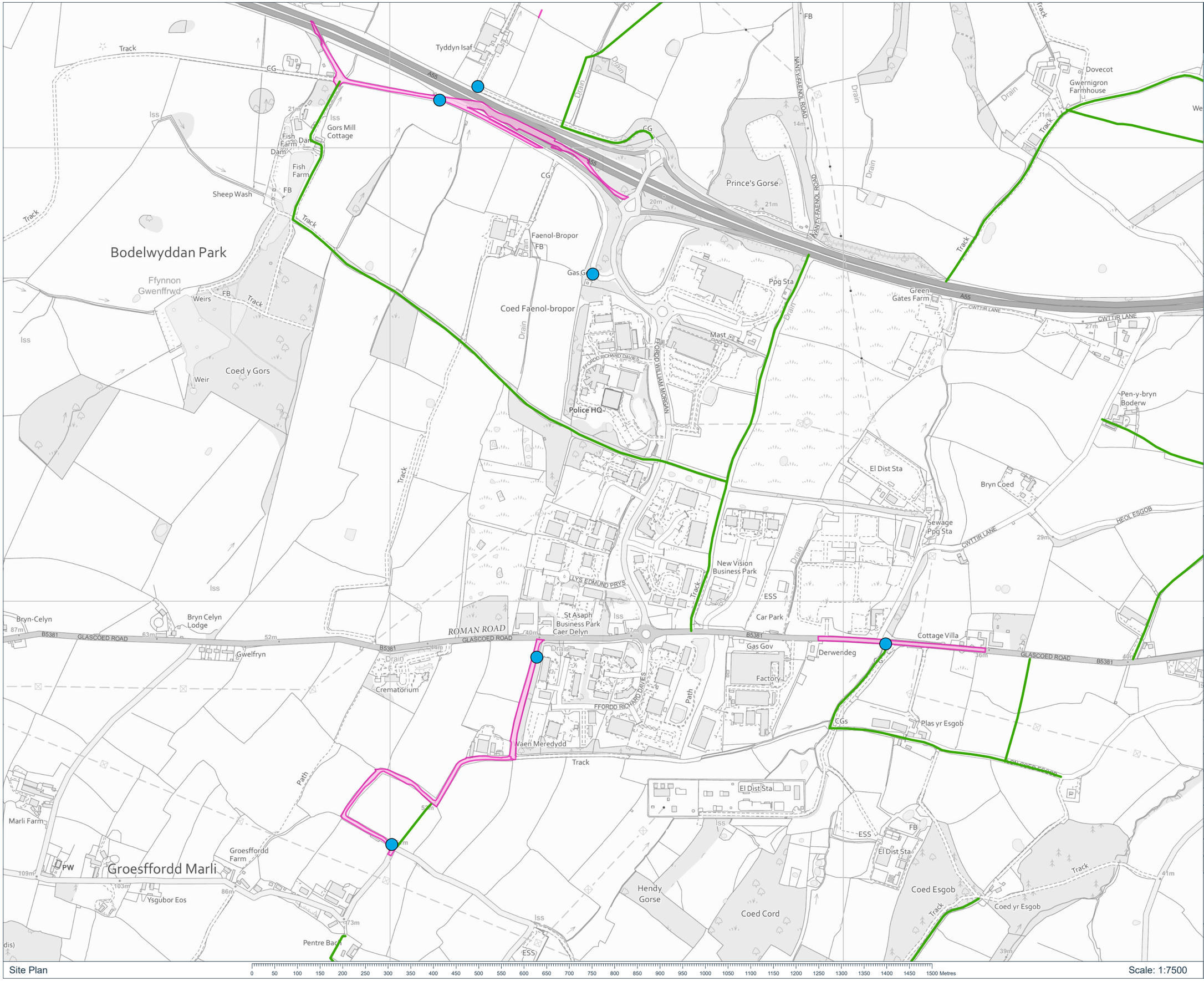
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Site Plan

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Scale: 1:7500

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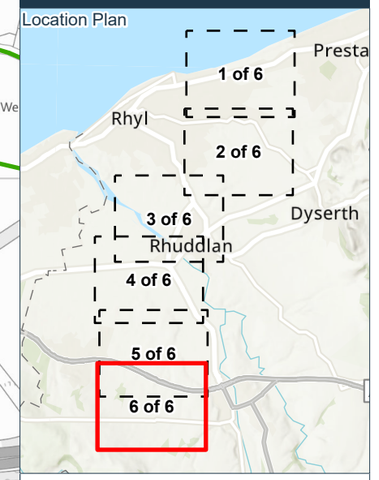
Site Plan

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 Metres

Scale: 1:7500

DALCOUR MACLAREN

Location Plan



Key:

- Unregistered Land
- PROW
- Unregistered Notice

Interest:
N/A

Location:
Land surrounding Glascoed Road, Bodelwyddan, St Asaph, Denbighshire, LL17 0JG

Coords: 301471, 374263

Scheme Name:
Awel y Môr

Drawing Name:
Information Plan

Drawing No: 197212_PLN_INFO_592.1

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AWEL Y MÔR
Offshore Wind Farm

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