HS4/AP4 – PCNPA to consider if Policy 34 should be a strategic policy and to revise the Policy to make reference to Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and include criteria which: explain the renewable energy technology (type and scale) that are appropriate in the National Park; outline requirements for mitigation / after care; and compensatory benefits.	30th August 2019	GL	NPA agree that Policy 34 does not need to be strategic.

Edits set out in green:

~~National Park area in terms of both potential generation and landscape capacity.~~

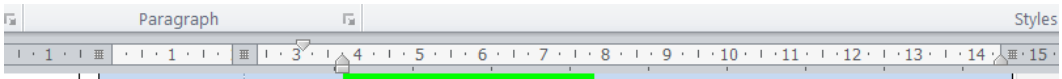
Policy 34	**Renewable and Low Carbon Energy ~~(Strategy Policy)~~** **Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development including those relating to wind, solar and hydro power, anaerobic digestion and biomass will be permitted subject to the following criteria:** **a) Small and medium scale renewable energy schemes would not individually or cumulatively have an ~~will be considered favourably, subject to there being no~~ unacceptable adverse effects on the visual amenities, landscape character and/or nature conservation value of the local area. ~~Medium scale schemes also offer some potential and will be permitted subject to the same considerations.~~** **b) Large scale renewable energy and low carbon energy schemes would not individually or cumulatively ~~will only be permitted where they do not compromise~~ have an unacceptable**

~~[124] See The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2012 and The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2012 (No. 2).~~

adverse effect on the special qualities of the National Park. Where there are other renewable energy schemes already in operation in the area, cumulative impacts will be an important consideration.The table below sets out the type and scale of renewable and low carbon energy technology that are appropriate for the National Park.

c) Onshore connections to off- shore renewable energy generators will also be permitted subject to there being would not have an no unacceptable adverse effects on the visual amenities, landscape character or nature conservation of the developed and undeveloped coast. Where Developers requiring an undeveloped coastal location is required proposals need to demonstrate why the location is necessary for onshore connections to offshore renewable energy installations will need to clearly justify this need in relation to Policy 8a) with the least obtrusive approach to design being taken (See also Policy 8, Policy 9 and Policy 60).

d) All renewable and low carbon energy development proposals will be required to demonstrate that:



demonstrate that:

i. Measures have been taken to minimise impacts on the landscape and natural environment of the National Park;

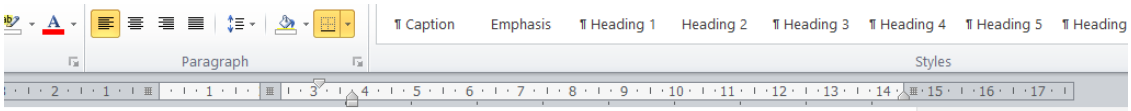
ii. There will be no unacceptable impacts on residential amenity;

iii. The development would not compromise highway safety;

iv. The development would not interfere with radar, air traffic control systems, telecommunications links, television reception, radio communication and

emergency services; and

v. There are satisfactory proposals in place for site restoration.



4.182 ~~For the purposes of this policy the table below provides guidance on the meaning of the terms small, medium and large for the following technology~~:

~~Table 1 Renewable Technology~~ Append table below to policy as part of the Policy.

Renewable Technology[125]	**Very Small/ Micro**	**Small**[126]	**Medium**	**Large**
Wind (values refer to blade tip height)	Building or mast mounted	<25m	25m-65m	>65m
Ground Mounted Solar Photovoltaic Arrays	< 1 hectare	1 - 2.9 hectares	3 – 4.9 hectares	> 5 hectares
Anaerobic Digestion Plants	Not applicable.	In the region of 10-50kW	Up to 2MW	Such facilities are likely to take waste from predominantly outside the National Park (see Policy 27).
Biomass Facilities	Not applicable.	<200kW	200kW – 1MW e.g. to power community facilities/public buildings	>1MW E.g. Heat and Electricity power plant
Hydro	<100kW	A few hundred	No technical	No technical

Hydro	<100kW	A few hundred KW	No technical potential	No technical potential
Heat Pumps	Not applicable.			

[125] Informed by the Renewable Energy Assessment (Jan 2016 and the guidance contained within the Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Guidance prepared under Local Development Plan 1.
[126] Reference in the policy to 'small' includes 'very small/micro'.

4.183 With regard to large anaerobic waste facilities Policy 27 Local Waste Management Facilities advises that facilities that predominantly serve the National Park will be permitted. Proposals for ground, water and air source heat pumps will be considered in the context of their individual impacts upon amenity and the environment.

4.184 Each form of renewable energy technology will have specific effects that will need to be taken into account when considering development proposals. For example, wind turbines can cause noise disturbance and shadow flicker, solar arrays can cause solar glare, anaerobic digestion plants can cause odour effects and additional traffic generation, and hydro schemes can impact upon

4.184 Each form of renewable energy technology will have specific effects that will need to be taken into account when considering development proposals. For example, wind turbines can cause noise disturbance and shadow flicker, solar arrays can cause solar glare, anaerobic digestion plants can cause odour effects and additional traffic generation, and hydro schemes can impact upon the water environment and its associated ecology. This policy, in conjunction with other Local Development Plan policies as relevant, provides the policy context to consider all relevant effects of renewable energy proposals.

4.185 Likely contributions for renewable energy and carbon emissions are set out in the Renewable Energy Assessment (Jan 2016) and have been incorporated in the monitoring targets of the Local Development Plan (see 5. Monitoring).

4.186 Supplementary Planning Guidance on renewable energy and on assessing the cumulative impact of wind turbines on landscape and visual amenity will be prepared. The guidance on renewable energy will provide advice on solar panels, anaerobic digestion, biomass plants, micro-hydro provision, ground and air source heat pumps, district heating, wind energy and on-shore grid connectors for off shore wind installations. It will also include a landscape sensitivity assessment for field scale solar photovoltaic development and wind turbines for each landscape character area

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[127] See 6. Glossary of Terms

New para: Provision should be made for the removal of temporary structures, plant and equipment from the site once construction works are completed. When the installation has come to the end of its operational life, all structures, plant, equipment and associated infrastructure should be removed within (6 months, or a pre-negotiated period) after decommissioning and the land restored to an acceptable standard as agreed prior to consent being granted.

New para: Community benefit type, negotiation and administration is referred to in TAN 8. Some benefits can be justified as mitigation of development impacts through the planning process. In addition, developers may offer benefits not directly related to the planning process which may go some way to ameliorate the community consequences of impacts may be compensated. It falls to be negotiated with developers but it is not a mandatory requirement or a material consideration in the determination of planning merits and should not be viewed as a means to overcome fundamental planning objections to a particular development. Community benefit

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- In-kind benefits such as the construction of a needed community facility.
- A lump sum financial payment for the benefit of the community.
- Annual payments to the community.
- A commitment from the developer to use local labour and/or contractors/services wherever possible.

4.187 There is also potential for offshore renewable energy developments which will have landward implications. As an exception to Policy 8a) the National Park Authority accepts that technically feasible routes for onshore connections may not only be available on the developed coast.[128] Innovative design solutions can often overcome the adverse impacts of normally incongruous development in such a sensitive landscape. Consideration of environmental impacts will include designated sites, such as Natura 2000 sites and undesignated sites.

4.188 Please also see 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and 'Developments of National Significance in Wales'