

Pecyn Dogfennau



Mark James LLM, DPA, DCA
Prif Weithredwr,
Chief Executive,
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

DYDD MERCHER, 5 MEHEFIN 2019

AT: HOLL AELODAU'R CYNGOR SIR

YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD O'R CYNGOR SIR A GYNHELIR YN SIAMBR, NEUADD Y SIR, CAERFYRDDIN AM 10.00 YB, DYDD MERCHER, 12FED MEHEFIN, 2019 ER MWYN CYFLAWNI'R MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA SYDD YNGHLWM

Mark James DYB

PRIF WEITHREDWR



AILGYLCHWCH OS GWELWCH YN DDA

Swyddog Democraidd:	Kevin Thomas
Ffôn (Ilinell uniongyrchol):	01267 224027
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EICH CYNGOR arleinamdani
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AGENDA

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2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL.
3. CYHOEDDIADAU'R CADEIRYDD.
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 - 4.2 1AF MAI, 2019 15 - 18
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6. CWESTIYNAU GAN YR AELODAU:-
 - 6.1 **CWESTIWN GAN CYNGHORYDD ROB EVANS I'R CYNGHORYDD EMLYN DOLE, ARWEINYDD Y CYNGOR**

“Mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, ynghyd â Llywodraeth Cymru, yn credo bod “Pob Plentyn yn Bwysig”. Dywedir wrthym hefyd fod rhai ar eu hennill a rhai ar eu colled bob amser o dan bob “Ffformiwla Ariannau Teg”. Fodd bynnag, os yw'r un ysgolion ar eu colled flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, sut y gall hyn fod yn deg? Beth y gellir ei wneud i leihau'r anghydraddoldeb hwn?”
7. YSTRIED ARGYMHELLION Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL O RAN Y MATER CANLYNOL:-
 - 7.1 **CANLLAWIAU CYNLLUNIO ATODOL DRAFFT - YNNI GWYNT AC YNNI'R HAUL A CHANLLAW DYLUNIO PRIFFYRDD CYNLLUN DATBLYGU LLEOL MABWYSIEDIG SIR GAERFYRDDIN** 19 - 154
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- 9 .6 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL AC IECHYD - 17EG EBRILL 2019
- 9 .7 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU DIOGELU'R CYHOEDD A'R AMGYLCHEDD - 18FED EBRILL 2019
- 9 .8 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU ADDYSG A PHLANT - 24AIN EBRILL 2019
- 9 .9 PWYLLGOR SAFONAU - 24AIN EBRILL 2019
- 9 .10 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU POLISI AC ADNODDAU - 26AIN EBRILL 2019
- 9 .11 PWYLLGOR PENODI 'A' - 1AF MAI 2019
- 9 .12 PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO - 2AIL MAI 2019

DS: Mae adroddiadau yn cael eu hargraffu mewn du a gwyn yn unig er mwyn arbed costau. Fodd bynnag mae pob adroddiad ar gael ar-lein fel y gall aelodau o'r Pwyllgor / Cyngor Sir a'r cyhoedd weld lluniau/graffiau mewn lliw.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CYNGOR SIR

10 EBRILL 2019

YN BRESENNOL: Cyngorydd J.M. Charles (Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorwyr:-

H.I. Jones	F. Akhtar	S.M. Allen	L.R. Bowen
K.V. Broom	C.A. Campbell	D.M. Cundy	T.A.J. Davies
G. Davies	H.L. Davies	I.W. Davies	J.A. Davies
S.L. Davies	W.R.A. Davies	E. Dole	J.S. Edmunds
P.M. Edwards	H.A.L. Evans	L.D. Evans	R.E. Evans
W.T. Evans	A.L. Fox	S.J.G. Gilasbey	C.J. Harris
P. Hughes-Griffiths	T.M. Higgins	J.K. Howell	P.M. Hughes
A. James	J.D. James	R. James	D.M. Jenkins
G.H. John	C. Jones	B.W. Jones	D. Jones
G.R. Jones	T.J. Jones	A. Lenny	M.J.A. Lewis
K. Lloyd	K. Madge	S. Matthews	A.S.J. McPherson
E. Morgan	A.G. Morgan	S. Najmi	J.S. Phillips
D. Price	B.A.L. Roberts	E.M.J.G. Schiavone	H.B. Shepardson
A.D.T. Speake	L.M. Stephens	D. Thomas	E.G. Thomas
G. Thomas	J. Tremlett	A. Vaughan Owen	D.T. Williams
D.E. Williams	J.E. Williams.		

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:-

M. James, Prif Weithredwr;
 J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau;
 C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol;
 R. Mullen, Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd;
 G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Phlant;
 W. Walters, Cyfarwyddwr Adfywio a Pholisi;
 P.R. Thomas, Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol (Rheoli Pobl a Pherfformiad);
 L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith;
 J. Jones, Rheolwr Cynnal a Chadw Eiddo;
 J. Owen, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd.

Y Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin: 10:00yb - 12:20yp

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr S.A. Curry, C.A. Davies, K. Davies, D.C. Evans, D. Harries, J.P. Jenkins, B. Thomas, B.D.J. Phillips, D. Nicholas, J.G. Prosser a G.B. Thomas.

2. DATGAN BUDDIANNAU PERSONOL.

Y cyngorydd	Rhif y Cofnod	Math o Fuddiant
R. James	12.1 – Adroddiad Blynyddol Panel Annibynnol Cymru ar Gydnyddiaeth Ariannol (IRPW), (Chwefror, 2019)	Mae'n derbyn ad-daliadau costau gofal.

3. CYHOEDDIADAU'R CADEIRYDD.

- Estynnodd y Cadeirydd ei gydymdeimlad diffuant i deulu'r diweddar Gerald Meyler.
- Cyfeiriodd y Cadeirydd at ddigwyddiadau diweddar a oedd yn cynnwys:
 - Agoriad Swyddogol y ffordd gyswllt newydd rhwng Nant-y-ci a Phrifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant;
 - cwblhau'r gwaith ffordd hanfodol yng nghanol tref Rhydaman;
 - cwblhau'r Ysgol Gynradd Newydd yn Llangadog a'r estyniad newydd yn Ysgol Gynradd Pontyberem;
 - Dadorchuddio plac glas ym Mancyfelin i anrhydeddu un o blant y pentref a ddaeth yn chwaraewr Rygbi uchel ei barch yn fyd-eang, Delme Thomas;
 - Dadorchuddio hysbysfwrdd ac arwyddion ffordd i roi sylw dyledus i ogof Twm Sion Cati ger Rhandirmwyn;
 - Llongyfarchiadau i'r holl enillwyr yn 2^{il} noson wobrwyo Dathlu Diwylliant y Sir, yn enwedig i Cerys Angharad, a enillodd y wobwr talent ifanc ac i Gwyn Nicholas, Llanpumsaint am ei gyfraniad oes i gerddoriaeth ac i'w gymuned;
 - Mynegwyd llongyfarchiadau i bawb o'r rheiny a gafodd eu hanrhydeddu am amrywiol gyfraniadau clodwiw mewn noson wobrwyo ym mhentref Penygroes, a oedd yn cynnwys y Cynghorydd Dai Thomas a dderbyniodd wobwr am ei gyfraniad oes i'w gymuned.
- Estynnodd y Cadeirydd ei longyfarchiadau i'r canlynol am ennill gwobrau yng Ngwobrau Slow Food Cymru:-
 - Marchnad Caerfyrddin am ennill gwobr 'Marchnad Orau Cymru';
 - Wrights Emporium, Llanarthne am ennill gwobr y Deli/Groser Gorau;
 - Blasus Delicatessen, Caerfyrddin am ennill gwobr y Siop Gaws Orau.
- Mynegodd y Cadeirydd ei longyfarchiadau i Owain Baxter ac Owen Bailey o ward Cydweli a ddewiswyd i chwarae criced dros Gymru.
- Adroddodd y Cadeirydd fod Gwobr Athletau Sportshall y DU 2019 i gael ei chyflwyno i Ysgrifennydd Ysgolion Dyfed, Hedydd Davies, yn rownd derfynol y DU yn Sport City Manceinion ar ddydd Sadwrn 13 Ebrill 2019.
- Dymunai'r Cadeirydd fynegi ei ddymuniadau gorau i Ddirprwy Brif Gwnstabl Heddlu Dyfed-Powys Richard Lewis ar gael ei benodi'n ddiweddar yn Brif Gwnstabl Heddlu Cleveland.
- Estynnodd y Cadeirydd ei longyfarchiadau i Gôr Ysgol Gymraeg Teilo Sant a fu'n fuddugol yng nghystadleuaeth Côr Cymru Cynradd.

- Dymunai'r Cadeirydd dynnu sylw at ddatliadau pen-blwydd y Mudiad Meithrin
- Estynnodd y Cadeirydd ei longyfarchiadau i Ysgol Pum Heol am:-
 - ennill Pencampwriaeth Pêl-rwyd Sir Gaerfyrddin gan fynd ymlaen i gynrychioli Sir Gaerfyrddin yn rownd derfynol Cymru.
 - ennill Rownd Ranbarthol Llanelli a'r Cylch yng Nghystadleuaeth Bêl-droed yr Urdd i Ysgolion Cynradd a mynd ymlaen i chwarae yn Rownd Derfynol Cymru yn Aberystwyth ar 11 Mai.
 - y Tîm Rygbi sy'n mynd trwodd i Rownd Derfynol Ysgolion Llanelli.
- Dymunai'r Cadeirydd estyn ei ddymuniadau gorau i'r Cynghorydd Edward Thomas, a oedd fel rhan o'i rôl faerol yn codi arian i dair elusen trwy fynd ar daith gerdded noddedig ar 19 Mai 2019.
- Mynegodd y Cadeirydd ei ddiolchiadau i'r rheiny sydd wedi cefnogi'r elusennau a ddewiswyd ganddo.
- Cyfeiriwyd at y ffaith fod Dr David Nott, a aned yn Ysbyty Heol y Prior Caerfyrddin ac a fu'n byw gyda'i dad-cu a'i fam-gu yn Nhre-lech tan ei fod yn bedair oed, wedi cyhoeddi llyfr yn gynharach eleni o'r enw 'War Doctor'. Bu Dr Nott, llawfeddyg ymgynghorol o Gymru a weithiai'n bennaf yn ysbytai Llundain fel llawfeddyg cyffredinol a fasgwlar, yn gwirfoddoli yn rhai o ardaloedd rhyfel peryclaf y byd. Roedd ei lyfr War Doctor yn cydnabod ei fagwraeth yng Nghymru.

4. CYMERADWYO A LLOFNODI COFNODION CYFARFOD Y CYNGOR A GYNHALIWDYD AR 20 CHWFROR 2019 YN GOFNOD CYWIR

4.1. 20 CHWFROR 2019

Nododd y Cyngor bod y Cynghorydd Karen Davies yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod hwn ac y byddai'r cofnodion yn cael eu newid i adlewyrchu hyn.

PENDERFYNWYD Ilofnodi cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor a gynhaliwyd ar 20 Chwefror 2019 yn gofnod cywir, yn amodol ar y newid a nodwyd uchod.

4.2. 6 MAWRTH 2019

PENDERFYNWYD Ilofnodi bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Mawrth 2019 yn gofnod cywir.

5. YSTYRIED ENWEBU CADEIRYDD Y CYNGOR AR GYFER BLWYDDYN Y CYNGOR 2019/2020

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL enwebu'r Cynghorydd Kevin Madge yn Ddarpar Gadeirydd Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin ar gyfer Blwyddyn y Cyngor 2019/20.

6. YSTYRIED ENWEBU IS-GADEIRYDD Y CYNGOR AR GYFER BLWYDDYN Y CYNGOR 2019/2020

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL enwebu'r Cynghorydd Ieuan Wyn Davies yn Ddarpar Is-Gadeirydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin ar gyfer Blwyddyn y Cyngor 2019/20.

7. CWESTIYNAU GAN Y CYHOEDD (NID OEDD DIM WEDI DOD I LAW).

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

8. CYFLWYNO DEISEB

Estynnodd y Cadeirydd groeso i'r cyfarfod i Ms J. Adams, Aelod o Gymdeithas Preswylwyr Dwyrain Machynys, a wahoddwyd i gyflwyno'r ddeiseb ganlynol i'r Cyngor ynghylch 'Mabwysiadu Ystâd Dai Dwyrain Machynys, Llanelli' ac i siarad am y mater.

“Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn deisyf ar Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i wrthdroi eu penderfyniad blaenorol a chytuno i fabwysiadu'r ffyrdd yn natblygiad Dwyrain Machynys, Llanelli, SA15.

Nid ydym eisiau byw ar ystâd breifat, gan ein bod yn ymwybodol o'r posibilrwydd o gostau ffioedd cynnal a chadw blynyddol a fydd yn cynyddu. Fel trethdalwyr y Cyngor, rydym o'r farn y dylai'r Cyngor fabwysiadu a chynnal ffyrdd yr ystâd.

Rydym felly'n gofyn i'r Cyngor Sir roi ystyriaeth briodol i'r ddeiseb hon. O'r 226 o aelwydydd yn y datblygiad, mae 87% wedi llofnodi'r ddeiseb hon”

Rhoddodd Ms Adams amlinelliad i'r Cyngor o'r cefndir a'r rhesymau dros y ddeiseb mewn perthynas ag adeiladu ffyrdd preifat gan y datblygwr 'Persimmon Homes'. Roedd y ddeiseb yn dangos y byddai'n well gan fwyafrif y bobl sydd wedi prynu eiddo ar Ystâd Dwyrain Machynys, fel trethdalwyr y Cyngor, pe bai'r Cyngor Sir yn mabwysiadu'r ffyrdd.

O'r 224 o aelwydydd sydd ar Ystâd Dwyrain Machynys, roedd 125 yn aelodau o Gymdeithas y Preswylwyr ac roedd y ddeiseb a gyflwynwyd i'r Cyngor yn cynnwys llofnodion 86% o'r aelwydydd, a oedd yn arwydd o gryfder teimladau'r preswylwyr ynghylch y mater a godwyd.

Ymhellach, mynegodd Ms Adams fater cysylltiedig, sef sicrhau bod Persimmon Homes yn darparu ffyrdd wedi'u hadeiladu i'r safonau sy'n ofynnol gan adran priffyrdd yr Awdurdod Lleol ac fel y pennir yn y cais cynllunio.

Wedi iddi roi ei chyflwyniad, trosglwyddodd Ms Adams y ddeiseb yn ffurfiol i Gadeirydd y Cyngor.

Gwnaethpwyd nifer o sylwadau a oedd yn cefnogi'r ddeiseb. Yn ogystal, gwnaethpwyd sawl sylw ynglŷn â phroblemau tebyg yr oedd pobl yn eu profi ledled y Sir.

Gwnaethpwyd datganiad bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sefydlu tasglu i ddatrys y broblem ynglŷn â ffyrdd heb eu mabwysiadu a bod disgwyl cael adroddiad yn fuan.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gyfeirio'r ddeiseb at yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol dros yr Amgylchedd i'w hystyried yn unol â Rheol Gweithdrefn Gorfforaethol 10.14.

9. CWESTIYNAU GAN YR AELODAU (NID OEDD DIM WEDI DOD I LAW).

Dyweddodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan aelodau.

10. YSTYRIED Y RHYBUDDION O GYNNIG CANLYNOL:-

**10.1. RHYBUDD O GYNNIG A GYFLWYNWYD GAN Y CYNGHORYDD
JANE TREMLETT**

Ystyriodd y Cyngor y Rhybudd o Gynnig canlynol a gyflwynwyd gan y Cyngorydd Jane Tremlett:-

“Dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, mae Talacharn wedi cynnal ymgyrch i wneud Talacharn yn ddi-blastig.

Mae busnesau lleol wedi cytuno i waredu plastig untro, yn yr un modd â sefydliadau arlwyyo lleol, Ysgol Gynradd Talacharn, Cyngor Cymuned Talacharn a Neuadd Goffa Talacharn. Mae sesiynau casglu sbwriel wedi cael eu cynnal ar y blaendraeth a'r Ginst yn ogystal ag o amgylch y strydoedd. Mae symiau mawr o blastig (mawr a bach) wedi cael eu casglu. Gydag oedran, mae plastig yn mynd yn fregus ac yn datgymalu yn eich dwylo wrth ichi ei godi ac o ganlyniad, yn angheuol i adar ac anifeiliaid bach. Y cyfan hwn mewn Ardal Gadwraeth Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig.

Talacharn yw'r gymuned gyntaf yn Sir Gaerfyrddin i gael ei chydabod gan yr ymgyrch genedlaethol o dan arweiniad Surfers Against Sewage (SAS) fel y gwelir ar y map ar y wefan.

Caiff yr ymgyrch leol ei harwain gan grŵp llywio Talacharn Di-Blastig sy'n cynnwys preswylwyr lleol ymroddedig.

Mae'r Cynnig hwn yn gofyn i'r Cyngor gydnabod a chefnogi'r ymgyrch dros Dalacharn Di-Blastig a hyrwyddo ei amcan o leihau plastig untro lle bynnag y bo modd. Yn ogystal mae'n gofyn i'r Cyngor ysgrifennu at Lywodraeth Cymru a'r Llywodraeth Genedlaethol i ddeddfu bod cwmnïau masnachol a gweithgynhyrchu yn defnyddio deunyddiau y gellir eu hailgylchu yn unig.”

Eiliwyd y Cynnig.

Rhoddwyd cyfle i gynigydd ac eilydd y Cynnig siarad o blaid y Cynnig a bu iddynt amlinellu'r rhesymau dros ei gyflwyno, fel y'u nodwyd yn y Cynnig.

Gwnaed nifer o ddatganiadau yn mynegi cefnogaeth i'r Cynnig.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod y Rhybudd o Gynnig yn cael ei gefnogi.

10.2. RHYBUDD O GYNNIG A GYFLWYNWYD GAN Y CYNGHORYDD ROB JAMES

Bu'r Cyngor yn ystyried y Rhybudd o Gynnig canlynol a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorydd Rob James:-

“Bod y Cyngor hwn:-

- a) yn cymeradwyo Adolygiad Annibynnol Llywodraeth Cymru/DU ac Adolygiad Mewnol dan arweiniad Cyngor Sir Penfro o ran y Fargen Ddinesig;
- b) yn derbyn yr holl argymhellion yn y ddau adroddiad ac yn credu y dylid eu rhoi ar waith cyn gynted â phosibl;
- c) yn cefnogi'r defnydd o we-ddarlledu ar gyfer holl gyfarfodydd y Cyd-bwyllgor a'r Pwyllgor Craffu ar y Cyd yn y dyfodol;
- d) yn cefnogi newidiadau cyfreithiol rwymol i'r Cytundeb Cyd-bwyllgor i weithredu'r newidiadau angenrheidiol.”

Eiliwyd y Cynnig.

Cynigiwyd y gwelliant canlynol i'r cynnig gan y Cynghorydd E. Dole a chafodd ei eilio:

“Mae'r Cyngor hwn yn argymhell bod y Cyd-bwyllgor:

- a) yn derbyn ac yn ystyried yr holl argymhellion a wnaed gan Adolygiad Annibynnol Llywodraeth y DU/Llywodraeth Cymru, yr Adolygiad Mewnol dan arweiniad Cyngor Sir Penfro, adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a'r adroddiad cyfreithiol allanol ar y Fargen Ddinesig;
- b) sicrhau bod holl gyfarfodydd y Cyd-bwyllgor a'r Pwyllgor Craffu ar y Cyd yn y dyfodol yn cael eu gwe-ddarlledu, lle mae Cyfleusterau o'r fath ar gael;
- c) yn cefnogi newidiadau cyfreithiol rwymol i'r Cytundeb Cyd-bwyllgor i weithredu'r newidiadau angenrheidiol.”

Rhodddwyd cyfle i Gynigydd ac Eilydd y Gwelliant siarad o'i blaid a rhoesant amlinelliad o'r rhesymau dros ei gyflwyno, fel y'u nodwyd yn y Gwelliant.

Gwnaed nifer o ddatganiadau a gefnogai'r Cynnig a'r Gwelliant.

PENDERFYNWYD cefnogi'r Gwelliant i'r Cynnig.

11. DERBYN ADRODDIAD CYFARFOD Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A GYNHALIWYD AR 4 MAWRTH 2019

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn adroddiad y cyfarfod uchod.

12. YSTYRIED ARGYMHELLIAD PWYLLGOR Y GWASANAETHAU DEMOCRATAIDD GYDA GOLWG AR YR EITEM GANLYNOL:-

12.1. ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL PANEL ANNIBYNNOL CYMRU AR GYDNABYDDIAETH ARIANNOL (IRPW), (CHWEFROR, 2019)

[Sylwer: Datganodd y Cyngorydd R James fuddiant yn yr eitem hon a gadawodd y Siambr y Cyngor cyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried y mater a phenderfynu arno.]

Rhodddwyd gwybod i'r Cyngor fod Pwyllgor y Gwasanaethau Democrataidd, yn ei gyfarfod ar 12 Mawrth 2019 (gweler Cofnod 4), wedi ystyried y penderfyniadau a'r argymhellion oedd yn Adroddiad Blynyddol Panel Annibynnol Cymru ar Gydnabyddiaeth Ariannol, a oedd wedi ei gyhoeddi ym mis Chwefror 2019, gyda golwg ar argymhell bod y Cyngor yn eu cynnwys yng Nghynllun Cyflogau a Lwfansau'r Cyngorwyr a'r Aelodau Cyfetholedig ar gyfer 2019/20.

Cyfeiriwyd at yr opsiynau cyhoeddi ar gyfer ad-dalu costau gofal ac argymhelliad Pwyllgor y Gwasanaethau Democrataidd fod Opsiwn 2 yn cael ei fabwysiadu sef cyhoeddi'r "cyfanswm a ad-dalwyd gan yr Awdurdod yn ystod y flwyddyn ond heb briodoli'r taliadau i unrhyw aelod".

Cynigiwyd ac eiliwyd bod Opsiwn 1 yn cael ei fabwysiadu a bod manylion y swm a gaiff ei ad-dalu i aelodau a enwir yn cael eu cyhoeddi.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fabwysiadu argymhellion Pwyllgor y Gwasanaethau Democrataidd, yn amodol ar fod yr opsiwn cyhoeddi ad-daliadau costau gofal yn cael ei newid i Opsiwn 1.

13. AELODAETH PWYLLGORAU CRAFFU, PWYLLGORAU RHEOLEIDDIO A PHWYLLGORAU ERAILL Y CYNGOR A PHENODI AELODAU I WASANAETHU ARNYNT

Yn unol â gofynion Deddf Llywodraeth Leol a Thai 1989 a Rheoliadau Llywodraeth Leol (Pwyllgorau a Grwpiau Gwleidyddol) 1990, fel y'u diwygiwyd, rhodddwyd ystyriaeth i adroddiad yn manylu ar ganlyniad adolygiad o gyfansoddiad Pwyllgorau Craffu, Pwyllgorau Rheoleiddio a phwyllgorau eraill y Cyngor yn dilyn ymddiswyddiad 5 Aelod o'r Grŵp Llafur a'r hysbysiad o greu grŵp newydd a fydd yn cael ei adnabod fel y Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd. Ystyriodd y Cyngor adroddiad a gafwyd gan y Grŵp Llafur a'r Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd, a nodai fanylion y newidiadau arfaethedig i'r aelodaeth.

Er mwyn adlewyrchu'r trefniadau newydd, nododd y Cyngor y byddai lleihad o 11 sedd yn cael ei wneud i gynrychiolaeth y Grŵp Llafur ar Bwyllgorau sef o 52 i 41, ac y byddai gan y Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd hawl i ddyraniad o'r 11 sedd. Er y byddai dyraniad y seddi i Blaid Cymru, y Grŵp Annibynnol a'r grŵp aelodau heb gysylltiad pleidiol yn aros heb newid, byddai'r Grŵp Annibynnol yn colli un sedd ar y Pwyllgor Craffu i'r Grŵp Llafur.

Mewn ymateb i'r newidiadau gofynnol fel y'u nodwyd yn nhabl 2B yn yr adroddiad, roedd y Grŵp Llafur wedi cytuno i ildio un sedd ar y Pwyllgor Craffu - Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a'r Amgylchedd, y Pwyllgor Craffu - Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant, y Pwyllgor Craffu – Polisi ac Adnoddau a'r Pwyllgor Craffu - Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd. Roedd y Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd wedi enwebu 4 aelod i lenwi eu seddi Craffu fel y nodwyd yn yr adroddiad.

Gyda golwg ar fod y newidiadau yn effeithio ar y sedd Reoleiddio fel y nodwyd yn Nhabl 3 yn yr adroddiad, roedd y Grŵp Llafur wedi cytuno i ildio sedd ar 6 Phwyllgor Rheoleiddio a Phwyllgorau eraill. Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi'r Aelodau a enwebwyd o'r Grŵp Annibynnol i lenwi seddi a ildwyd gan y Grŵp Llafur.

Nododd y Cyngor bod y Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd wedi dweud na fyddent yn hawlio eu dyraniad o 2 Sedd ar y Pwyllgor Cynllunio, ac y byddai'r seddi hyn yn aros yn wag nes bod y Grŵp yn rhoi gwybod fel arall. Yng ngoleuni hyn, codwyd pryderon y gallai lleihau aelodaeth y Pwyllgor Cynllunio o 20 i 18 achosi rhai anawsterau mewn achosion o ymddiheuriadau ynghyd â datganiadau posibl o fuddiant, a fyddai'n cynyddu'r perygl o Bwyllgor heb gworwm. Byddai trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal er mwyn gweld a fyddai modd i'r Grŵp ddatrys y mater hwn.

At hynny, yn unol â Rhan 6 o Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011, sy'n gosod y gofynion ar gyfer penodi Pobl i Gadeirio Pwyllgorau Craffu a Throsolwg, nododd y Cyngor bod y cyfrifiad yn datgelu un Cadeirydd heb ei ddyrannu, y byddai angen i aelodau'r Pwyllgor perthnasol ei benodi.

Roedd y Grŵp Llafur, y dyrannwyd 2 Gadair iddynt yn flaenorol, wedi rhoi gwybod y byddent yn ildio Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau, ac y byddai'r Awdurdod felly yn trefnu bod y mater o benodi Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau yn cael ei gynnwys ar agenda cyfarfod nesaf y Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau.

PENDERFYNWYD, o ganlyniad i newidiadau i aelodaeth wleidyddol gyffredinol y Cyngor:

- 13.1 fabwysiadu'r newidiadau i nifer y seddi a ddelir gan y Grŵp Llafur a'r Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd, fel y manylir yn Nhablau 1, 2 a 3 yr adroddiad;**
- 13.2 nodi nad oedd dim newidiadau i nifer y seddi sy'n cael eu dal gan Grŵp Plaid Cymru, y Grŵp Annibynnol a'r Aelodau heb Gysylltiad Pleidiol;**
- 13.3 yn unol â Rheol Gweithdrefn Gorfforaethol 2 (2) (n), cymeradwyo newidiadau yn aelodaeth y Pwyllgorau yn sgil argymhelliad 13.1 uchod (fel y manylir yn yr adroddiad);**
- 13.4. yn unol â Rhan 6 o Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011, nodi bod Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau yn cael ei benodi gan Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau yn y cyfarfod nesaf.**

14. CYMERADWYO'R NEWIDIADAU CANLYNOL I AELODAETH PWYLLGORAU:-

Yn unol â Rheol Gweithdrefn Gorfforaethol 2(2)(n), roedd yr enwebiadau canlynol wedi dod i law gan y Grŵp Llafur a

PHENDERFYNWYD:

- 14.1 nodi bod y Cynghorydd Fozia Akhtar a'r Cynghorydd Rob Evans yn cymryd seddi Llafur gwag ar y Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau;**
- 14.2 nodi y byddai'r Cynghorydd Colin Evans yn cymryd lle'r Cynghorydd Deryk Cundy ar y Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau;**
- 14.3 nodi y byddai'r Cynghorydd Derek Cundy yn cymryd lle'r Cynghorydd Colin Evans ar y Pwyllgor Craffu - Polisi ac Adnoddau;**
- 14.4 nodi y byddai Amanda Fox yn cymryd y sedd Lafur wag ar y Pwyllgor Craffu - Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd;**
- 14.5 nodi y byddai'r Cynghorydd Suzy Curry yn cymryd y sedd Lafur wag ar Bwyllgor Penodi 'A';**
- 14.6 nodi y byddai'r Cynghorydd Andre McPherson yn cymryd y sedd Lafur wag ar y Panel Adolygu Tai.**

15. PENODI AELODAU I WASANAETHU AR BWYLLGORAU YMGYNGHOROL Y CYNGOR AC AR GYRFF ALLANOL YN AMODOL AR Y GOFYNION O RAN CYDBWYSEDD GWLEIDYDDOL.

Yn dilyn y rhybudd a roddwyd bod 5 Aelod wedi ymddiswyddo o'r Grŵp Llafur a'u bod yn dilyn hynny wedi ffurfio grŵp newydd a gaiff ei adnabod fel y Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd. Bu'r Cyngor yn ystyried adroddiad a gyflwynai'r newidiadau ôl-ddilydol i aelodaeth gwleidyddol gyffredinol y Cyngor a bu'n adolygu'r trefniadau ar gyfer dyrannu seddi i grwpiau gwleidyddol.

Roedd yr adroddiad yn amlinellu'r ffaith y byddai angen i'r Grŵp Llafur ildio sedd ar Awdurdod Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru i'r Grŵp Plaid Cymru, ac y byddai angen i'r Grŵp Llafur ildio sedd ar Weithgor Trawsbleidiol Adolygu'r Cyfansoddiad i'r Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd.

Nododd y Cyngor bod y newidiadau ond yn effeithio ar y dyraniad seddi i'r grwpiau gwleidyddol ar gyfer Awdurdod Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru a Gweithgor Adolygu'r Cyfansoddiad.

Gofynnwyd am enwebiadau ar gyfer y trefniadau newydd er mwyn cael cynrychiolaeth ar Awdurdod Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru a Gweithgor Adolygu'r Cyfansoddiad.

PENDERFYNWYD:

- 15.1** nodi y byddai'r Aelod Plaid Cymru y Cynghorydd Mansel Charles yn cymryd lle'r Aelod o'r Grŵp Llafur Colin Evans ar Awdurdod Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru;
- 15.2** nodi y byddai'r Aelod o'r Grŵp Annibynnol Newydd y Cynghorydd Jeff Edmunds yn cymryd lle'r Aelod o'r Grŵp Llafur y Cynghorydd John James ar Weithgor Adolygu'r Cyfansoddiad.
- 15.3** nodi nad oedd dim newidiadau'n ofynnol o ran yr aelodaeth a dyraniad y seddi ar gyfer y canlynol:
- Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog
 - Panel Heddlu a Throsedd Dyfed-Powys;
 - Y Panel Ymgynghorol ynghylch y Polisi Tâl.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

CYNGOR SIR

DYDD MERCHER, 1AF MAI, 2019

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cyngorydd J.M. Charles [Cadeirydd]

Y Cynghorwyr:-

F. Akhtar	S.M. Allen	K.V. Broom	C.A. Campbell
J.M. Charles	D.M. Cundy	S.A. Curry	C.A. Davies
T.A.J. Davies	G. Davies	H.L. Davies	I.W. Davies
J.A. Davies	K.Davies	S.L. Davies	W.R.A. Davies
E. Dole	J.S. Edmunds	P.M. Edwards	H.A.L. Evans
L.D. Evans	W.T. Evans	A.L. Fox	S.J.G. Gilasbey
C.J. Harris	P. Hughes-Griffiths	T.M. Higgins	J.K. Howell
P.M. Hughes	A. James	J.D. James	R. James
D.M. Jenkins	G.H. John	C. Jones	B.W. Jones
D. Jones	H.I. Jones	T.J. Jones	A. Lenny
M.J.A. Lewis	K. Lloyd	K. Madge	S. Matthews
A.S.J. McPherson	E. Morgan	D. Nicholas	B.D.J. Phillips
J.S. Phillips	D. Price	J.G. Prosser	B.A.L. Roberts
E.M.J.G. Schiavone	H.B. Shepardson	A.D.T. Speake	L.M. Stephens
B. Thomas	E.G. Thomas	G.B. Thomas	J. Tremlett
A.Vaughan Owen	D.T. Williams	D.E. Williams	J.E. Williams

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:-

Mr M. James	-	Prif Weithredwr
Mrs L. Rees-Jones	-	Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith
Mr P. Thomas	-	Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol
Mr D. Richards	-	Rheolwr Datblygu Sefydliadol
Mrs M. Evans Thomas	-	Prif Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democraidd

Hefyd yn bresennol:-

Mr M. Williams o SHL

Y Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin : 2.00 yp - 3.55 yp**1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB**

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr L. Bowen, D.C. Evans, R. Evans, D. Harries, J.P. Jenkins, G. Jones, A.G. Morgan, S. Najmi a D. Thomas.

Gwnaeth y Cadeirydd y cyhoeddiadau canlynol:-

- Estynnwyd llongyfarchiadau a dymuniadau gorau i'r Cyngorydd Liam Bowen a'i wraig, Bethan, ar eu priodas yr wythnos ddiwethaf;
- Mae mab y Cyngorydd Penny Edwards yn cymryd rhan mewn ras feicio o ogledd Cymru i dde Cymru i godi arian ar gyfer Canolfan Ganser Felindre, a dywedwyd bod ffurflenni noddï yn cael eu dosbarthu yn y cyfarfod;

- Roedd y Cyngorydd Amanda Fox yn gwerthu bathodynnau esgidiau glaw melyn i godi arian ar gyfer yr RNLI.

2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL.

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw fuddiannau personol.

3. GWAHARDD Y CYHOEDD

PENDERFYNWYD, yn unol â Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, fel y'i diwygiwyd gan Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) 2007, orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod tra oedd yr eitemau canlynol yn cael eu hystyried, gan fod yr adroddiadau'n cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig fel y'i diffiniwyd ym Mharagraff 12 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf.

4. NODIADAU PANEL LLUNIO RHESTR FER - 3YDD ERILL 2019

Yn sgil gweithredu'r prawf budd y cyhoedd PENDERFYNWYD, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng Nghofnod 4 uchod, ystyried y mater hwn yn breifat gan orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod, oherwydd y byddai'r ymgeiswyr yn disgwyl yn rhesymol na fyddai eu gwybodaeth bersonol yn cael ei datgelu i'r cyhoedd ac felly bod y budd i'r cyhoedd o ran cynnal yr eithriad yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth yn yr adroddiad.

PENDERFYNWYD bod Nodiadau Gweithredu'r Panel Rhestr Fer a gynhaliwyd ar 3 Ebrill, 2019 yn cael eu derbyn.

[NODER: Gadawodd Mr M. James, y Prif Weithredwr a Ms L. Rees-Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith y cyfarfod bryd hyn.]

5. DERBYN CYFLWYNIADAU A CHYFWELD YR YMGEISWYR A ARGYMHELLIR FEL A GANLYN:-

Yn sgil gweithredu'r prawf budd y cyhoedd PENDERFYNWYD, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng Nghofnod 3 uchod, ystyried y mater hwn yn breifat gan orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod, oherwydd y byddai'r ymgeiswyr yn disgwyl yn rhesymol na fyddai eu gwybodaeth bersonol yn cael ei datgelu i'r cyhoedd ac felly bod y budd i'r cyhoedd o ran cynnal yr eithriad yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth yn yr adroddiad.

5.1. DERBYN ADBORTH GAN BWYLLGOR PENODI A MEWN PERTHYNAS Â'R YMGEISWYR A ARGYMHELLIR.

Rhoddodd Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Penodi "A" adborth i'r Cyngor mewn perthynas â'r broses ddethol a gynhaliwyd gan y Pwyllgor yn gynharach y diwrnod hwnnw pryd y penderfynwyd bod dau ymgeisydd yn addas i'w penodi'n Brif Weithredwr y Cyngor ac felly roedd wedi penderfynu argymhell i'r Cyngor bod y ddau ymgeisydd hynny yn mynd ymlaen i gam olaf y broses ddethol ac yn cael eu cyfweld gan y Cyngor Llawn.

5.2. DERBYN CYFLWYNIADAU GAN YR YMGEISWYR A ARGYMHELLIR A CHYFLWYNO CWESTIYNAU GAN ARWEINWYR GRWP.

Rhoddodd yr ymgeiswyr a argymhellwyd gyflwyniad 10 munud yr un ac yn dilyn hynny cafodd Arweinwyr y pedwar grŵp gwleidyddol y cyfle i ofyn cwestiwn i bob ymgeisydd.

5.3. DERBYN ADBORTH GAN S.H.L. MEWN PERTHYNAS Â PHERFFORMIAD YR YMGEISWYR A ARGYMHELLIR YN Y CANOLFAN ASESIAD.

Cafodd y Cyngor adborth gan Mr Mark Williams o SHL ar berfformiad pob un o'r ymgeiswyr a argymhellwyd yn ystod proses y Ganolfan Asesu.

5.4. I WNEUD PENODIAD Y PRIF WEITHREDWR/PENNAETH Y GWASANAETH CYFLOGEDIG.

Yn dilyn cwblhau'r broses gyfweld

PENDERFYNWYD ar ôl cynnal pleidlais benodi Mrs W. S. Walters i swydd y Prif Weithredwr/Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth Taledig.

[NODER: Galwyd Mrs Walters yn ôl i'r cyfarfod er mwyn rhoi gwybod iddi am y penderfyniad, a chadarnhaodd ei bod yn derbyn y swydd.]

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Y CYNGOR
12fed Mehefin 2019

**Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol Drafft -
Ynni Gwynt ac Ynni'r Haul a
Chanllaw Dylunio Priffyrdd
Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Mabwysiedig Sir Gaerfyrddin**

Argymhellion y Bwrdd Gweithredol:

- bod yr ymatebion i'r ymarfer ymgynghori yn cael eu nodi a bod y Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol ar gyfer Ynni Gwynt ac Ynni'r Haul yn cael eu cymeradwyo a'u mabwysiadu, yn amodol ar yr amodau a nodir yn yr adroddiad;
- bod Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol y Chanllaw Dylunio Priffyrdd yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ffurfiol am gyfnod o chwe wythnos;
- bod awdurdod dirprwyedig yn cael ei roi i'r Pennaeth Cynllunio gywiro gwallau argraffu, gwallau cartograffig neu wallau gramadegol a gwneud diwygiadau er mwyn gwella'r cywirdeb a gwneud yr ystyr yn gliriach

Y Rhesymau:

- Adlewyrchu'r gofynion i baratoi Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol sy'n cynnwys ymrwymadau a nodir yn y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Mabwysiedig.
- Cefnogi gweithredu polisïau a darpariaethau'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Mabwysiedig a darparu canllawiau yn eu cylch a helaethu arnynt.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol? Y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau: 28ain Mawrth 2019

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad	OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad	OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:- Y Cyngorydd Mair Stephens

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Yr
Amgylchedd

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:

Llinos Quelch

Stephen G Pilliner

Awdur yr Adroddiad: Ian
Llewelyn

Swyddi:

Pennaeth Cynllunio

Pennaeth Trafnidiaeth a
Phriffyrdd

Rheolwr Blaen-gynllunio

Rhifau ffôn: 01267 228659

Cyfeiriadau E-bost:

LQuelch@sirgar.gov.uk

SGPilliner@sirgar.gov.uk

IRLlewelyn@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council

12th June 2019

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE WIND AND SOLAR ENERGY AND DRAFT HIGHWAYS DESIGN GUIDE ADOPTED CARMARTHENSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT.

This Report presents two Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for consideration which have been prepared to support and elaborate on the policies and provisions of the adopted Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP). The aim of the report is to progress the SPG as follows:

Draft Wind and Solar – to consider the representation received as part of the formal consultation held between the 23 August and the 5 October 2018, and to seek authorisation to formally adopt its content subject to the recommendations set out in this report.

Highways Design Guide – to authorise undertaking formal public consultation on the SPG for a 6 week period prior to its formal adoption.

It should be noted that it is not the purpose of the SPG to devolve policy matters from the LDP, SPGs set out more detailed guidance on how the policies of the LDP will be applied.

2. Background

The Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted by Full Council on the 10th December 2014 along with 8 thematic and site specific SPG prepared concurrent to the LDP. Since this date, the LDP has been the development plan for the County (excluding that area contained within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The LDP is one of the statutory high level strategies which must be prepared and approved for the County, setting out in appropriate land-use terms and guiding, the Councils Plans and strategies for the next 15 years including the Wellbeing Plan and the Corporate Strategy. It should be noted that the current adopted LDP will remain until superseded by the Revised LDP which is anticipated for adoption at the end of 2021.

In recognising the role of SPG in supporting the Plan, and as a means of providing more detailed policy guidance, the LDP sets out the opportunities and requirements for the preparation of SPG. Such SPG are prepared where required to support the delivery of the Plans policies and to assist in decision making. The preparation of the SPG, are key indicators in the LDP Monitoring Framework and will be subject to reporting to the Welsh Government through the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

3. Draft Wind and Solar SPG

The Draft Wind and Solar Energy SPG was published for public consultation during the period 23 August to 5 October 2018. Six responses were received to the consultation. The attached report details the responses received along with the Officer's recommendations.

Responses were received from the following:

1. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
2. NRW

3. Caroline Hill
4. The Coal Authority
5. Caroline Evans, Brechfa Forest Energy Action

It is recommended that the SPG and the accompanying Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study be amended as detailed in the report.

The SPG provides further, more detailed guidance for facilitating the development of renewable energy schemes, focusing in particular on wind and solar energy. It is generally split over three sections: general guidance; onshore wind; and solar.

Note: The SPG is not applicable to wind farm schemes located within the two Strategic Search Areas within the County (SSA G: Brechfa Forest and SSA E: Pontardawe) as guidance for renewable energy schemes is covered within Technical Advice Note 8.

General guidance is provided for onshore wind and solar energy applications on issues such as pre-applications, Environmental Impact Assessment, Habitat Regulations Assessment, grid connection, community energy, community benefits, agricultural land, ecological considerations, mitigation and enhancement.

The Onshore Wind section includes issues such as landscape, cumulative impact, design considerations, noise, ecological considerations, historic environment and highways. The Solar section includes issues such as landscape, design considerations, noise, cumulative impact, ecology, historic environment and highways.

Two studies are referred to in the guidance as providing more detailed information on the consideration of landscape aspects of the SPG, which are: the Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire: Cumulative Impact of Wind Turbines on Landscape and Visual Amenity Guidance; and the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Studies for Wind Turbine Developments and Solar PV Developments (LSCS). These Studies were published concurrent with the consultation and were commissioned by the Council to provide support to these policy areas.

It should be noted that the SPG contains extracts from the LSCS, as these were produced by consultants for the Authority, responses to these extracts/documents have been sent to the consultants for comment. Their comments are detailed in the report.

4. Draft Highways Design Guide

The new Highways Design Guide (HDG) will replace the existing Highway Design Guidance which dates back to 1997. Since this time there have been a number of important changes to local and national policy as well as new design templates, as set out in the Manual for Streets and Manual for Streets 2 publications. The new HDG ensures the guidance is accurate and up to date with current legal and policy guidance. It also ensures that developers or interested parties are fully informed on the expectations for the design of highway infrastructure for developments in the County.

The preparation and adoption of the guidance as SPG will assist Developers, Designers and other professionals in understanding the highways requirements for new development and will assist in the determination of proposals as they emerge.

The HDG seeks to encourage developers to create Highway layouts which have a distinctive character in their built environment and landscaping, whilst applying design standards which will achieve safe sustainable provision for all users. It is intended that the guide will be a key reference document to be cited when determining Highways responses to planning consultations, as such it is sub titled 'a Toolkit for Developers'.

It will also provide developers and applicants with a clear understanding of the Council's requirements and will assist in the timely consideration of proposals where they conform to its content. Whilst also helping ensure developments are safe, sustainable and mitigate any impacts they may have on the highway network.

The guide sets out:

1. Aims and Objectives of the Design Guide
2. The Planning Process
3. Policy context
4. Design Process
5. Design Standards
6. Construction, Maintenance and Statutory Agreements

A copy of the Draft Highways Design Guide is attached.

5. Next Steps

Subject to members deliberation the Draft Wind and Solar SPG will be adopted and published as appropriate.

The Draft Highways Design Guide SPG will be published for formal public consultation for a six week period, during this time comments will be invited from a range of organisations, interested parties and members of the public.

Please note there is no identified requirement in relation to the length of any consultation in respect of SPG within National Planning Policy and statutory regulations. However, the use of the six week period proposed within this report would ensure that any consultation is consistent in length with the statutory consultation period for an LDP set out within Local Development Plan Regulations.

The Draft Highways Design Guide SPG and the representations received will be reported back to a future meeting of County Council for consideration prior to its formal adoption.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?	YES
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: L Quelch

Head of Planning

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The Draft SPG is an elaboration on the policies and provisions of the Local Development Plan. Through land use planning policies, the LDP seeks to promote the principles of sustainability and sustainable development by facilitating the creation of communities and local economies which are more sustainable providing access to local services and facilities and reducing the need to travel.

The integration of sustainability as part of the preparation of the LDP is reflected in the undertaking of a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment reflecting national and international legislative requirements. This iterative approach ensures sustainability is at the heart of the Plan and that it is reflective of the requirements emanating from the Wellbeing and Future Generations Act.

3. Finance

Financial costs (including production of the final SPG, translation, publicity etc.) are covered through the financial provisions in place - including reserves.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: L Quelch

Head of Planning

(Please specify the outcomes of consultations undertaken where they arise against the following headings)

1. Scrutiny Committee

Both SPG will be reported to Communities Scrutiny as part of approval process for consultation purposes. Date TBC. The Highways Design Guide has been previously reported to the relevant Scrutiny Committee.

2. Local Member(s)

Members have and will be consulted as part of the SPG's preparatory process. The Wind and Solar Energy SPG has been subject to a full public consultation which included Local Members.

3. Community / Town Council

Community and Town Councils represent a statutory consultee within the LDP process and have and will be consulted as part of the Highways Design Guide SPG's preparatory process. The Wind and Solar Energy SPG has been subject to a full public consultation which included Community and Town Councils.

4. Relevant Partners

Statutory consultees, the public, interested parties and key agencies and bodies have and will be consulted as appropriate. The Wind and Solar Energy SPG has been subject to a full public consultation which included relevant partners.

Engagement was undertaken on the Draft Highways Design Guide through the Local Planning Authority led "Meet the developers" events which informed developers and agents across the County.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

The content of the Draft Highways Design Guide will be subject to full public consultation. Internal contributions have and continue will be sought throughout the revision process. Internal consultation has been undertaken with officers in Highway Engineering, Public Transport, Traffic Management, Highway Maintenance, Adoptions, Waste Services, Drainage, and Regeneration.

The Wind and Solar Energy SPG has been subject to a full public consultation.

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

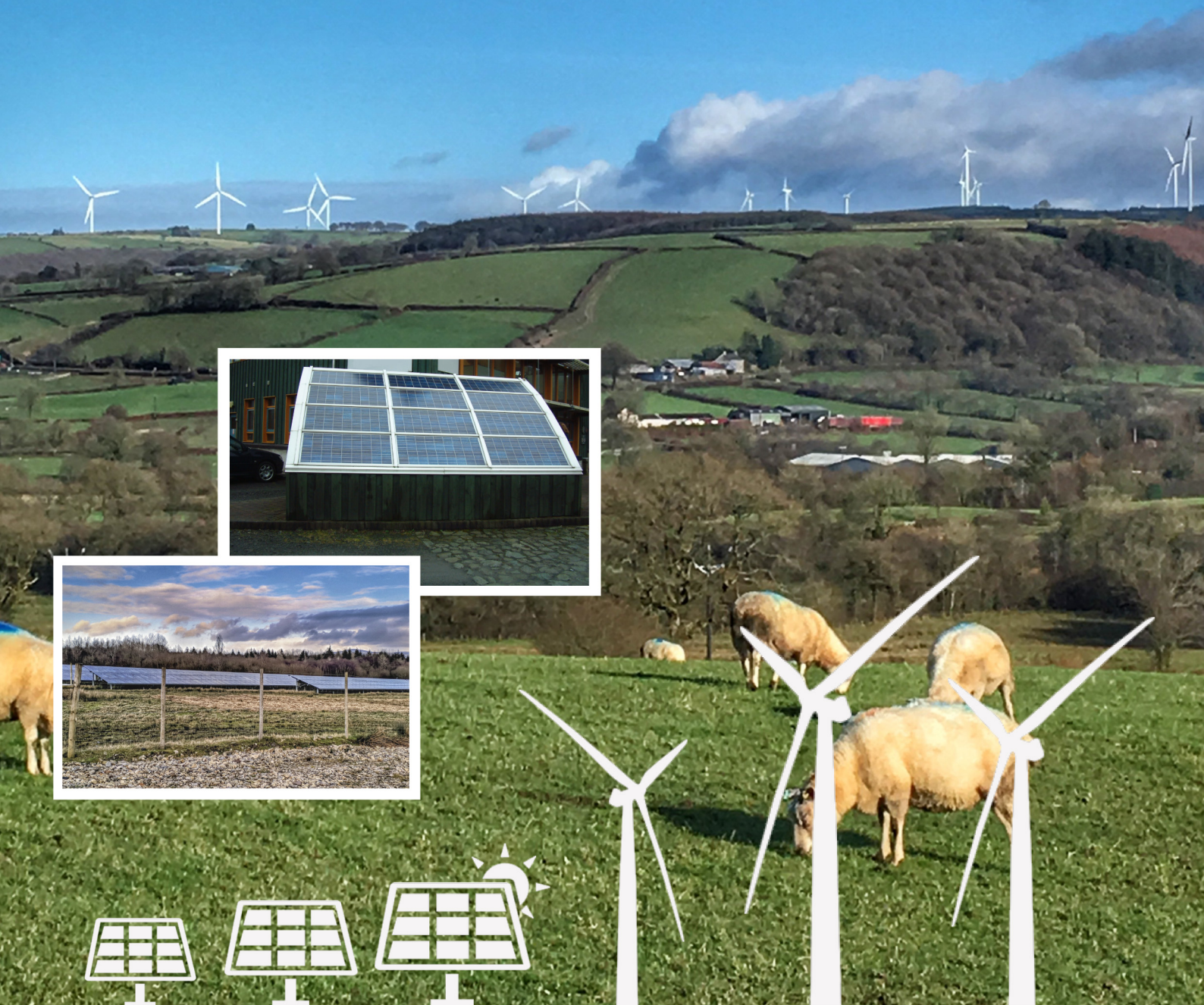
THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Adopted Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan		http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/local-development-plan/
Supplementary Planning Guidance		http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.V06h-JwrKUk
Draft Wind and Solar SPG		https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1215539/spg-wind-solar-draft.pdf
Annual Monitoring Reports		http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr/

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance

Wind and Solar Energy



Carmarthenshire Local
Development Plan

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Appendix A: Guidance Document for Assessing Noise Impact from Wind Turbine(s)

Appendix B: European Sites

1. Introduction

1.1 This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) has been prepared to support the Renewable Energy policies contained within the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP). This SPG provides further, more detailed guidance for facilitating the development of renewable energy schemes, focusing in particular on wind and solar energy. It is aimed at developers, local communities, landowners and community councils and seeks to provide a better understanding of how planning applications for wind and solar energy may be assessed by the Council. This SPG should be read in conjunction with the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Studies for Wind Turbine Development and Solar PV Development and the Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire: Cumulative Impact of Wind Turbines on Landscape and Visual Amenity Guidance.

1.2 This draft SPG will be subject to a consultation exercise conducted in a manner consistent with that set out within the Delivery Agreement for the LDP. Following consideration of the responses received, the SPG will be adopted and used in the consideration of renewable energy proposals. The SPG will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

1.3 Reference is made in this SPG to a number of documents and legislation which may be superseded by new or amended documents following publication, where this is the case regard should be given to the most up-to-date and relevant guidance.

2. Background

2.1 Under European Union targets¹, the UK has a legally-binding target to generate 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020. The UK Renewable Energy Strategy² sets out the UK Government's vision to ensure that this target is met. The Welsh Government is committed to playing its part by delivering an energy programme which contributes to reducing carbon emissions as part of its approach to tackling climate change³. Current government policy and guidance is centred on reducing CO2 emissions in an attempt to slow down climate change, and producing electricity from renewable sources is considered to be part of the solution. The planning system has an important role to play in supporting, encouraging and facilitating renewable energy schemes.

2.2 The Council supports the development of renewable energy schemes within the County and seeks to ensure that they are located in the most suitable locations. The County is well located in terms of tapping into renewable sources of energy, and the number of applications for such schemes, in particular for wind and solar, have increased in recent years. The County's upper areas produce a consistent and high wind-speed, making these areas attractive for wind turbines, whilst the County offers many other opportunities for other technologies, particularly solar.

2.3 Brechfa Forest has been designated a Strategic Search Area (SSA) in Technical Advice Note 8 (TAN 8), for large-scale wind power. In addition to Brechfa, the County also has a small part of the Pontardawe Strategic Search Area within its area. This SPG is not applicable to wind farm schemes located within Strategic Search Areas.

¹ EU Renewable Energy Directive

² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228866/7686.pdf

³ Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 (Section 12.8.1)

2.4 The Council is responsible for determining planning applications for renewable energy schemes of less than 10MW, excluding those smaller householder schemes that are classed as “permitted development” which do not require planning permission. Permitted Development rights are subject to change over time, the latest guidance is outlined on the Welsh Government⁴ website.

2.5 Detailed guidance for Renewable Energy schemes is provided by the Welsh Government their documents: “Practice Guidance – Planning Implications of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy⁵” (2011) and “Planning for renewable and Low Carbon Energy: A Toolkit for Planners” (2015)⁶. It is recommended that developers and householders refer to this document for further, detailed guidance on technologies and general policy.

2.6 Whilst the Council is, in principle supportive of renewable energy developments, it is recognised that they can, in some instances have a variety of impacts. Appropriate weight will be given to local opinions and consultation responses during the planning process. This SPG provides information to applicants and interested parties as to the Council’s expectations and key considerations for planning renewable energy schemes. This guidance does not set out specific locations suitable for renewable energy technologies. The Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study should be consulted when considering the siting of schemes.

3. Planning Policy Context

3.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW)

3.1.1 PPW, which is supplemented by Technical Advice Notes sets out the land use policies of the Welsh Government. PPW seeks to ensure that planning policy on all levels work towards delivering UK energy targets. The latest version of PPW is edition 9 which was published in November 2016. It states that the Welsh Government aim “to secure an appropriate mix of energy provision for Wales which maximises benefits to our economy and communities, whilst minimising potential environmental and social impacts” (para 12.8.6).

3.1.2 A definition of renewable energy is provided in para 12.8.7: “renewable energy is the term used to cover those sources of energy, other than fossil fuels or nuclear fuel, which are continuously and sustainably available in our environment. This includes wind, water, solar, geothermal energy and plant material (biomass). These sources of energy can be utilised to generate power, heat, fuels (for transport) and cooling through a range of renewable energy technologies such as solar panels and wind turbines.”

3.1.3 The responsibilities for Local Planning Authorities are set out in paragraphs 12.8.9 and 12.8.10. There is an emphasis of facilitating the development of all forms of renewable and low carbon energy to move towards a low carbon economy.

12.8.9 Local planning authorities should facilitate the development of all forms of renewable and low carbon energy to move towards a low carbon economy (see 4.4.3) to help to tackle the causes of climate change (see 4.7.3). Specifically, they should make positive provision by:

- *considering the contribution that their area can make towards developing and facilitating renewable and low carbon energy, and ensuring that development plan policies enable this contribution to be delivered;*
- *ensuring that development management decisions are consistent with national and international climate change obligations, including contributions to renewable energy targets and aspirations;*

⁴ <http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/guidanceandleaflets/householder-permitted-development-rights/?lang=en>

⁵ <http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/guidanceandleaflets/planningimplications/?lang=en>

⁶ <http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/151021renewable-energy-toolkit-en.pdf>

- *recognising the environmental, economic and social opportunities that the use of renewable energy resources can make to planning for sustainability (see Chapter 4); and*
- *ensuring that all new publicly financed or supported buildings set exemplary standards for energy conservation and renewable energy production.*

12.8.10 *At the same time, local planning authorities should:*

- *ensure that international and national statutory obligations to protect designated areas, species and habitats and the historic environment are observed;*
- *ensure that mitigation measures are required for potential detrimental effects on local communities whilst ensuring that the potential impact on economic viability is given full consideration; and*
- *encourage the optimisation of renewable and low carbon energy in new development to facilitate the move towards zero carbon buildings (see 4.11 and 4.12).*

3.1.4 PPW acknowledges that wind energy continues to offer the greatest potential for delivering renewable energy in the short to medium term. There is however, a recognition that the “introduction of new, often very large structures for onshore wind needs careful consideration to avoid and where possible minimise their impact” (para 12.8.12). Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005) identifies the most appropriate location where large turbines should be sited. The TAN identifies areas known as Strategic Search Areas (SSAs) which will accommodate large-scale (generating over 25MW) wind energy developments.

3.1.5 PPW contains a number of key points to be considered by Local Planning Authorities in the determination of applications and by applicants when designing schemes:

- LPAs should facilitate grid network infrastructure to support SSAs (para 12.8.14).
- The development of large wind farms or other large scale renewable and low carbon energy schemes will not generally be appropriate in internationally or nationally designated areas and sites (para 12.8.14).
- The contribution the scheme would have in terms of delivering renewable energy to meeting national targets and any environmental, social and economic benefits the scheme would bring (para 12.10.1).
- Impacts should be minimised on local communities to safeguard quality of life for existing and future generations and any adverse impacts should be avoided, mitigated or appropriately compensated (para 12.10.1).
- LPAs should consider the likely impact of on existing or other proposed renewable and low carbon energy developments and sources (para 12.10.4).
- Community benefits should be sought but should not be treated as a material consideration (para 12.10.5).
- Planning conditions or obligations should be used to mitigate impacts and secure the benefits and opportunities arising from renewable energy schemes (para 12.10.6).
- Outside Strategic Search Areas, the implicit objective is to maintain the landscape character, whilst within and immediately adjacent to the SSAs, the implicit objective is to accept landscape change. (para 8.4)

3.2 Technical Advice Note 8 (TAN 8)

3.2.1 Supplementing the guidance provided by PPW, TAN 8, published in 2005 provides guidance for the land use planning considerations of renewable energy. It is acknowledged in the TAN that wind power offers the greatest potential for achieving these targets, and as such seven Strategic Search Areas (SSAs), which are broad-brush areas suitable for large scale wind power proposals have been identified. SSA Area G: Brechfa Forest and a small part of Area E: Pontardawe fall within the County’s boundary. Indicative targets for each

SSA are set out in the TAN, but have since been revised. The Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development in his letter dated July 2011 set out the maximum capacities for each SSA. For SSA G: Brechfa Forest, the capacity set was 132MW.

3.2.2 Key points from the TAN to be considered by Local Planning Authorities in the determination of applications and by applicants in designing schemes include:

- Most areas outside SSAs should remain free of large wind power schemes. LPAs should consider the cumulative impact of small schemes in areas outside of the SSAs and establish suitable criteria for separation distances from each other and from the perimeter of existing wind power schemes or the SSAs (para 2.13).
- Extending or re-powering existing wind farms outside SSAs should be encouraged (para 2.14).
- Some community benefits can be justified as mitigation, while others may be offered not directly through the planning process (para 2.16).
- The TAN describes a number of other renewable energy processes and their planning considerations including: Anaerobic Digestion (biomass), Bio-fuels for Vehicles, Combined Heat and Power, Community (or District) Heating, Energy from Waste, Fuel Crops (including Woodfuel), Hydro-Power, Methane, Solar Thermal and Solar Photo-Voltaic (PV).
- Appropriate conditions for decommissioning wind farms or turbines, their restoration and proposed after-use of the site should be used (para 6.4).

3.3 Practice Guidance: Planning Implications of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (2011)

3.3.1 This document was published after TAN 8, and provides further guidance to assist Local Planning Authorities in determining applications for renewable energy development. It provides detailed guidance on a range of technologies including: wind; biomass; anaerobic digestion; biofuels; small scale hydro; solar – building integrated and solar PV arrays; ground, water and air source heat pumps; geothermal; fuel cells; combined heat and power and combined cooling heat and power; district heating; and waste heat.

3.4 Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan

3.4.1 Adopted in December 2014, the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) sets out the Authority's policies and proposals for future development and use of land. Whilst the Plan should be read as a whole, there are a number of specific policies that apply to renewable energy proposals. This SPG is designed to provide further guidance and detail to support and implement these policies.

3.4.2 The LDP contains four dominant policies specific to renewable energy proposals, Policy SP11 is a Strategic policy, while Policies RE1, RE2 & RE3 are detailed policies.

SP11 Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

Development proposals which incorporate energy efficiency measures and renewable energy production technologies will be supported in areas where the environmental and cumulative impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. Such developments will not cause demonstrable harm to residential amenity and will be acceptable within the landscape. Each proposal will be assessed on a case by case basis.

Large scale wind farms will only be permitted within Strategic Search Areas.

Policy RE1 Large Scale Wind Power

Large scale wind farms of 25MW and over will be permitted provided that the following criteria can be met:

- a) The development is located within a Strategic Search Area and will contribute to meeting the indicative generating capacity within the Area;
- b) The development will not have an unacceptable impact on visual amenity or landscape character through: the number, scale, size, design and siting of turbines and associated infrastructure;

- c) The development will not result in demonstrable harm to statutorily protected sites and species, and habitats and species identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan;
- d) The development will not have an unacceptable impact upon areas designated for their landscape value;
- e) The development will not result in significant harm to the safety or amenity of sensitive receptors and will not have an unacceptable impact on roads, rail or aviation safety;
- f) The development will not result in unacceptable loss of public accessibility to the area; existing footpaths, mountain bike trails and equestrian trails will be safeguarded from development with no permanent loss to their length and quality;
- g) The development will not result in unacceptable electromagnetic interference to communications installations, radar or air traffic control systems, emergency services communications, or other telecommunication systems;
- h) The development will not have unacceptable cumulative impacts in relation to existing wind turbines and those which have permission;
- i) Turbines and associated infrastructure will, at the end of the operational life of the facility, be removed and an appropriate land restoration and aftercare scheme agreed;
- j) Proposals will not cause an unreasonable risk or nuisance to, and impact upon the amenities of, nearby residents or other members of the public.

Policy RE2 Local, Community and Small Wind Farms

- k) Local, Community and Small wind farms or individual turbines will be permitted provided the following criteria can be met in full:
- l) The development will not have an unacceptable impact on visual amenity or landscape character through: the number, scale, size, design and siting of turbines and associated infrastructure;
- m) The development will not have an unacceptable cumulative impact in relation to existing wind turbines and other renewable energy installations and those which have permission;
- n) The siting, design, layout and materials used should be sympathetic to the characteristics of the land-form, contours and existing features of the landscape;
- o) The development would not cause demonstrable harm to statutorily protected species, and habitats and species identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan;
- p) Turbines and their associated structures will not be sited in, or impact upon archaeological resources, the setting and integrity of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings or other areas of historical value;
- q) Proposals will not cause an unreasonable risk or nuisance to, and impact upon the amenities of, nearby residents or other members of the public;
- r) No loss of public accessibility to the area, and existing bridleways and footpaths will be safeguarded from development with no permanent loss to their length and quality;
- s) Turbines and associated infrastructure will, at the end of the operational life of the facility, be removed and an appropriate land restoration and aftercare scheme agreed;
- t) The development will not result in significant harm to the safety or amenity of sensitive receptors and will not have an unacceptable impact on roads, rail or aviation safety;
- u) The development will not result in unacceptable electromagnetic interference to communications installations; radar or air traffic control systems; emergency services communications; or other telecommunication systems.

Policy RE3 Non-wind Renewable Energy Installations

Proposals within Development Limits

Proposals for non-wind renewable energy installations will be permitted within defined Development Limits, provided they do not cause an unacceptable impact to the character of the local area and to the amenity of adjacent land, properties, residents and the community. Proposals will not be permitted if they negatively impact upon archaeology or the setting and integrity of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings or other features or areas of historical value.

Proposals outside Development Limits

Proposals for small scale non-wind renewable energy installations outside defined Development Limits are required to satisfactorily justify the need to be sited in such a location. Such proposals should be sited in close proximity to existing buildings and structures and will not cause demonstrable harm to the landscape. Large scale schemes located outside defined Development Limits may be permitted in exceptional circumstances, where there is an overriding need for the scheme which can be satisfactorily justified, and the development will not cause demonstrable harm to the landscape.

Proposals that would cause demonstrable harm to the landscape, visual impact, noise, ecology, or ground and surface water as a result of the cumulative effect of renewable energy installations will not be permitted.

3.4.3 In addition to these dominant policies, there are a number of additional policies which will also be considered as being key to the determination of planning applications. These are:

- GP1: Sustainability and High Quality Design;
- GP3: Planning Obligations;
- GP4: Infrastructure and New Development;
- TR3: Highways in Developments – Design Considerations;
- EQ1: Protection of Buildings, Landscapes and Features of Historic Importance;
- EQ3: Regional and Local Designations;
- EQ4: Biodiversity;
- EQ6: Special Landscape Areas;
- EP1: Water Quality and Resources;
- EP2: Pollution.

4. General Guidance

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section is applicable to both onshore wind development and solar development. More detailed, specific advice to each of the developments is contained in sections 5 and 6.

4.2 Pre-application advice

4.2.1 Applicants are encouraged to contact the local authority prior to submitting an application in order to ascertain what information would be required to be submitted as part of the application. The local authority will be able to offer pre-application advice before a formal application is submitted in order to guide applicants through the process⁷, which may minimise delays later in processing the application. A fee may be applicable for this service, as set out on the Council's website.

4.2.2 Pre-application discussions can also help the applicant and the planning authority identify areas of concern about the proposed development so that consideration is given to amending the proposal before the application is submitted. The advice and guidance provided at the pre-application stage is given in good faith, however, it does not guarantee or supply a definitive undertaking as to whether the proposal is likely to be acceptable.

4.3 Pre-application consultation

⁷ <http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/planning-applications/pre-application-service/#.WCCuoE2b-Uk>

4.3.1 New legislation came into effect on the 16th March 2016 with the Planning Wales Act 2015 that requires applicants of “major developments” to submit a pre-application consultation report as part of the application. “Major developments” are defined in the Development Management Procedure Wales Order 2012⁸ and for the purposes of Renewable Energy schemes includes “development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more”. Detailed guidance is set out in Section 17 of the Planning Wales Act 2015 of the requirements for pre-application consultation.

4.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

4.4.1 Certain planning applications require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), under the Town and County Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. An EIA ensures that when assessing planning applications, consideration is given to the environmental effects of that application. The EIA process aims to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse environmental effects of development proposals, and enhance positive ones.

4.4.2 Developers should ask for a formal opinion from the Council as to whether or not a scheme requires an EIA, this is known as a screening opinion. A screening opinion is usually sought for wind energy developments when the development consists of:

- the installation of more than 2 turbines; or
- the hub height of the turbine or other structure on the site exceeds 15m; or
- the site is located within a “sensitive area” as defined by the Regulations.

4.4.3 Solar energy developments are not specifically mentioned within the Regulations, however, depending on the size of the array and the potential impacts it may be necessary to undertake an EIA and a screening opinion should be sought.

4.4.4 When requesting a screening opinion, sufficient information should be provided by the applicant, this should include:

- a description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment;
- a location and site plan; and
- details of the power output.

4.4.5 Further details on screening opinions are contained within the EIA Regulations.

4.5 Habitat Regulations Assessment

4.5.1 In addition to an EIA, some proposals may be subject to Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA). Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, any proposals that are likely to have a significant effect on designated European sites will be required to be assessed. European sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and European Offshore Marine Sites (EOMS), and under Welsh Government policy, Ramsar sites are also treated as being fully designated. Appendix B lists the European sites within the County.

4.5.2 A screening opinion from the LPA through a Test for Likely Significant Effect (TLSE) will be undertaken where a European designated site may be impacted. If the TLSE reveals that significant adverse effects are likely, then an Appropriate Assessment will be required. Appropriate Assessments will be undertaken by the LPA with sufficient information supplied by the applicant to determine whether the proposal complies with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Where an appropriate

⁸ Development Management Procedure Wales Order 2012, Article 2:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2012/801/pdfs/wsi_20120801_mi.pdf

assessment is necessary, it must be demonstrated that significant effects will be absent with no reasonable scientific doubt remaining.

4.6 Grid Connection

4.6.1 Some small-scale installations may not require new overhead connections to the electricity grid network and in the majority of cases, connection to the grid will not be a planning consideration.

4.6.2 The District Network Operator (DNO) is responsible for establishing a connection between the substation and the electricity grid network. The Council encourages developers to undertake early engagement with DNO and the placing of cables should avoid areas of high landscape, ecological and archaeological sensitivity. On site cabling and infrastructure will require careful consideration.

4.7 Community Energy

4.7.1 Community energy has the potential to reap many long term benefits for communities by ensuring energy security, saving money on energy bills, generating income streams for communities and ownership to local people. It is the UK Government's ambition "that every community that wants to form an energy group or take forward an energy project should be able to do so, regardless of background or location"⁹.

4.7.2 For the purposes of this guidance, Community Energy can be defined as an energy scheme which is led by, or meets the needs of the local community. The community must have ownership of the development, either in full or shared, whilst maintaining full control over it. As a result of a number of positive case studies and the local benefits involved in such schemes, community energy projects will be given support and encouragement by the Council.

4.7.3 Developers of renewable energy schemes are encouraged to discuss the potential of shared ownership with communities. The benefits of shared ownership are numerous, for example, increased local acceptance, a new financial source from investors in the community, community involvement and education; and financial benefits from Feed-in-Tariffs. Shared ownership could involve a share in the overall generated income from a scheme or part or full ownership of the scheme (for example, the community could own a turbine in a larger scheme).

4.7.4 The decision on the acceptability of a scheme will be made irrespective of who the applicant is and will be based on an assessment of the impacts. Such applications should be accompanied with a "Community Benefit Statement" which meets the requirements of the relevant LDP policies and this guidance. The Community Benefit Statement should include details of the community ownership model, a Terms and Conditions Document, details of the energy and financial benefits of the scheme to the community.

4.8 Community Benefits

4.8.1 Community funds via contributions from developers are often offered as part of large schemes to offset negative consequences of development, to help meet local needs or to secure benefits which will make the development more sustainable. Such financial contributions cannot be taken into account in the determination of a planning application and should be used by developers to alleviate any negative consequences of the development and ensure that the community benefits from the development.

4.8.2 Communities and developers are encouraged to work together in deciding how the community fund should be spent.

4.9 Agricultural Land

⁹ Department of Energy and Climate Change, Community Energy Strategy Update (2015)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/414446/CESU_FINAL.pdf

4.9.1 Agricultural land within Carmarthenshire is mainly made up of grade 3 and 4, with parcels of grade 2 located to the east of Llanelli. PPW states that land of grades 1, 2 and 3a, being the best and most versatile should be conserved as a finite resource for the future. PPW continues by stating that such land “*should only be developed if there is an overriding need for the development, and either previously developed land or land in lower agricultural grades is unavailable, or available lower grade land has an environmental value recognised by a landscape, wildlife, historic or archaeological designation which outweighs the agricultural considerations*” (para 4.10 PPW).

4.9.2 Renewable Energy schemes should avoid being developed on agricultural land of grades 1-3a. If schemes are proposed on grade 3b land, consideration should be given to siting on less versatile land. If this is not possible, then a full justification should be given in site selection.

4.9.3 In the construction and operation of Renewable Energy schemes, disturbance to agricultural land and boundary features should be minimised. Agricultural land surrounding operational wind turbines should not be sterilised and should still be used for agricultural purposes.

4.10 Ecological Considerations

Ecological Considerations:

- Renewable Energy schemes should not be located on ecologically important sites (including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation).
- Ecological benefits and appropriate mitigation should be considered as part of the application.

4.10.1 The development of renewable energy schemes has the potential to harm habitats and species. Developers will be expected to maximise the ecological potential of the site, whilst ensuring that there is no demonstrable harm to statutorily protected species, and those habitats and species identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan or the Environment Act 2016, Section 7 list of habitats and species of principle importance to biological diversity in Wales. All applications are expected to be accompanied by an **Ecological Survey**, assessing the potential effects on the development on both habitat and species. The level of the survey will be dependent upon the scale of the proposal and the sensitivity of the surrounding habitat and species.

4.10.2 Consideration should be given to enhancing habitats for biodiversity conservation and providing features for protected and priority species. Retained or new habitats or features that are created will likely require ongoing management and maintenance to ensure their longevity, and may require a specific habitat or ecological management plan.

4.10.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the site and immediate surroundings will be required to support any proposed wind turbine, solar or hydro scheme application regardless of size and number. Guidelines for PEA Requirements can be found in the 2013 document published by the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (2013). Details of any invasive species should be noted within any PEA. The PEA must incorporate an extended phase 1 habitat survey consisting of a broad habitat assessment and mapping exercise, determining protected species interest.

4.10.4 Where habitats are noted of high ecological interest, a further vegetation survey may be requested, a National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey is a detailed method for determining habitat quality.

4.10.5 Useful information can be found in the following documents:

- Guidelines for Phase 1 survey can be found in the document - Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010) [*Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - a Technique for Environmental Audit*](#) Reprinted by JNCC, Peterborough.

- Guidelines for NVC survey can be found in the document - Rodwell JS (2006) [National Vegetation Classification: Users' Handbook](#) JNCC, Peterborough.

4.10.6 Reference should also be made to the SPG on Natural Environment and Biodiversity.

4.10.7 The construction stage of any development raises potential for ecological damage through site clearance, construction of temporary access roads, installation of services, or storage of materials. In order to protect a site's biodiversity value, it is often necessary for certain development works and environmental management operations to be undertaken at specific times of the year, and often within a restricted time-scale. The importance of adhering to the correct timing of operations, in line with the results of the Ecological Survey, is essential to ensure that any unacceptable impacts are to be avoided.

4.10.8 Further guidance can be sought from the County Council's Ecologist.

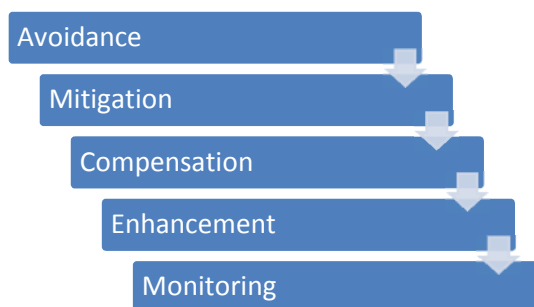
Ecological Surveys

- Surveys will be required to be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.
- Surveys should be undertaken early in the process in order to inform the scheme's design and prior to submitting the application, it is preferable that planning permissions will not be conditioned depending upon survey results.
- The timing of ecological surveys is mainly seasonal and can only be carried out at certain times of the year, surveys will be required to reflect this.
- Surveys should follow best practice standards and methodologies.

4.11 Mitigation and Enhancement

4.11.1 Some developments and installations may cause a negative impact on the ecology. Careful siting, design and layout of installations can assist in minimising any adverse impacts. Applications are expected to include a Mitigation Plan detailing the measures and the implementation of them. Mitigation measures should aim to avoid, reduce or remedy any significant adverse impacts on the landscape and biodiversity. The SPG on Natural Environment and Biodiversity sets out the Mitigation Hierarchy.

4.11.2 Any mitigation measures proposed should reflect recent survey work and demonstrate a clear understanding of the site and its ecological considerations. Any mitigation requirements should be incorporated and highlighted in ecological assessments and surveys.



4.11.3 Applicants must ensure that they take account of all the potential effects of the proposed development and make sure that avoidance and mitigation are appropriate to the site. All stages of a development must be considered, as should the extent of any required land take or potential indirect effects during the construction, operation, and where applicable the decommissioning of the proposed development.

4.11.4 It is, however recognised that mitigation often still entails the off-setting of some form of harm. Where a site or its surroundings have a clear biodiversity value, and the mitigation measures proposed are

insufficient to reasonably protect its value then, planning permission may be refused subject to all relevant considerations having been taken into account. Proposed mitigation measures that are acceptable in planning terms will likely be a condition of the planning consent. Compensation for lost habitat should not be construed as making an unacceptable development acceptable. If a compensation approach will be likely utilised for a development, early discussion is encouraged with the LPA ecologist and if applicable, Natural Resources Wales. There is also an expectation that biodiversity enhancement is delivered to meet the requirements of the Environment Act Wales 2016.

4.11.5 In instances where harmful damage is unavoidable and will still occur in spite of mitigation, consideration may be given to compensating for any loss by creating a new habitat at an alternative location, (on or off-site). Prior to compensation being considered the developer/applicant will be required to satisfactorily demonstrate that avoidance and mitigation are not possible and that the proposed compensatory measures would not result in a net loss of habitat of the same habitat type.

5. Onshore Wind

5.1 Context

5.1.1 Onshore wind development first made an appearance in Carmarthenshire in the 1980s in Pembrey, as part of The Carmarthen Bay Wind Turbine Test Programme. Turbines are a common sight in the Carmarthenshire landscape today due to the favourable wind conditions that exist in parts of the County.

5.2 Strategic Search Areas

5.2.1 This SPG is not applicable to wind farm schemes located within the Brechfa Forest Area (Strategic Search Area G).

5.2.2 Major wind turbine developments and wind farms are considered to be necessary in order for the Welsh Government to achieve committed energy targets. TAN 8 identifies seven areas in Wales that are considered to be the most appropriate locations for large scale wind farm development, these areas are known as Strategic Search Areas (SSA). SSA G: Brechfa Forest lies within Carmarthenshire, generating targets and upper limits for search areas are set by the Welsh Government in TAN 8, but have since been reviewed in recognition that SSAs have a finite environmental capacity. The revised upper limit for SSA G is 132MW¹⁰. SSA E: Pontardawe is mainly located within the Neath Port Talbot and Swansea administrative boundaries, but a small part of it straddles the County boundary to the east of Ammanford.

5.2.3 Welsh Government TAN 8 policy sets out that major wind turbine development and wind farms which are larger than 5MW overall installed generating capacity will be restricted to the Strategic Search Areas.

5.2.4 Alltwalis Wind Farm is currently the only operational wind farm within the SSA, having an installed generating capacity of 23MW from 10 turbines. Brechfa Forest West is currently under construction and is due to be operational in 2018. The scheme comprises 28 turbines, each measuring 145m in height which is anticipated to have an installed generating capacity of 56-84MW. Planning Permission for Brechfa Forest East was approved on the 17th December 2013, subject to the applicant entering into a Section 106 agreement with the Council. This scheme comprises 12 turbines, each measuring 145m in height which will contribute 24-36MW of installed capacity.

¹⁰ Letter from the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development

5.2.5 Should the Brechfa Forest East application be implemented, together with the existing Alltwalis Wind Farm and the Brechfa Forest West wind farm, then the upper limits for the SSA would be met, or marginally exceeded.

5.2.6 Any new applications for large scale wind farms within SSA G will be discouraged in line with the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development letter which imposed upper limits of generating capacity in SSAs, whilst these applications are valid.

5.3 Wind Turbine Development outside Strategic Search Areas

5.3.1 Individual wind turbine sizes can vary, from roof mounted micro scale turbines up to and exceeding turbines of 145 meters to blade tip (as approved at the Brechfa West Wind Farm). Wind energy development can take the form of an individual turbine or as a group of multiple turbines.

5.4 Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity

5.4.1 Wind turbines by their nature are substantial vertical structures, with moving blades. They represent large man-made elements within the landscape which result in inevitable changes to the landscape and visual character of an area. The acceptability of turbine development within an area will depend upon the magnitude of these changes in relation to the sensitivity and capacity of the receiving landscape.

5.4.2 The [Carmarthenshire Wind Turbine Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study](#) undertaken by Jellard Associates sets out guidance on the sensitivity and capacity of the Carmarthenshire landscape. The study is intended to inform the appropriate design and siting of wind turbine development through setting out a baseline assessment of landscape and visual sensitivity and capacity in relation to a range of typologies relating to turbine size and groupings. The study uses a methodology deriving data from LANDMAP aspect datasets, to provide baseline assessments of landscape and visual susceptibility and landscape value through 80 distinct landscape units covering the entire authority area. Assessments of the sensitivity of each landscape unit to different development typologies, are derived from the baseline assessments.

5.4.3 The guidance and baseline assessments set out in the study should be used as a basis for the design of wind turbine development and the assessment of landscape and visual impacts.

5.5 Landscape and Visual Impacts

5.5.1 Appropriate siting and design of wind turbine development in relation to the sensitivity and capacity of the receiving landscape to minimise landscape and visual impacts is fundamental to the acceptability of wind turbine development.

5.5.2 The [Carmarthenshire Wind Turbine Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study](#) provides landscape unit specific comments on landscape capacity and guidance for siting, and overall guidance on site context, siting and design considerations. The principles of this guidance are set out below:

A Factors Relating to Site Context

Landscape Character

Impacts on landscape character are likely to be related to:

- Scale of the landscape – whether it is small or large, and whether the proposed turbine(s) is/are of an appropriate scale;
- Topography – turbines can dominate small scale or intricate landform if not carefully sited;
- Skylines – turbines can interrupt the simplicity of skylines or ridges, even if located below such features;
- Settlement pattern – turbines should be sensitively sited in relation to existing buildings and their relationship with the landscape;
- Influence on the tranquillity of the landscape – turbines create movement, the amount depending on the particular model, and this disturbance to tranquillity can be greatly enhanced by a darker land or

vegetation backdrop, where typical pale surface colours for turbines proposed in mitigation for skyline effects are rendered completely ineffective.

Areas with a Sense of Remoteness

Rural areas which are particularly valued for their remoteness can be affected by the introduction of turbines, although this is less likely to be the case if the turbines are of an appropriate scale and if located close to farms or other existing buildings. However, incremental erosion of the special qualities of remoteness and tranquillity should be avoided. Some locations close to centres of population are valued as an important recreational resource yet have a sense of being unspoilt and remote, even though they are close to urban areas. Locating turbines in these areas should be very carefully considered.

Valued Landscapes and Cultural Heritage Assets

Detailed and specific analysis will be required, in order to fully appreciate the nature of the development, the site and its surroundings and the likely effects on any locally designated or valued landscapes, including their essential setting, where appropriate. The siting of turbines should be carefully considered so as to protect views to and from important landscape and cultural heritage focal features (including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), and their wider landscape setting, including the defined 'essential setting' of registered parks and gardens.

B Factors Relating to Siting

Landform

Smaller turbines have greater potential to utilise landform (often in combination with vegetation) to help reduce their visual impact than larger scale turbines. It is important that the scale of turbine does not overwhelm the scale of the landform. The human eye tends to be drawn towards the skyline, and turbines should be set back from the edges of plateaus, ridges and skylines, so as to reduce their visibility within the wider landscape. The siting of turbines on distinctive or prominent summits or skylines should generally be avoided, in preference to side slopes or gently undulating landform below ridgelines. Wind turbine developments should preferably be grouped upon the level or gentler sloping parts of the site, so that the development appears to be less visually confusing when viewed from different elevations and directions.

Landscape Pattern

Turbines can be sited to reflect the landscape pattern, for example field and woodland boundaries. Conversely, care must be taken not to site turbines so that they conflict with noticeable patterns in the landscape. The grouping and numbers of turbines can affect how they appear in the landscape. For example, several dispersed turbines could be grouped to form a single feature in a visually complex landscape, whilst in a larger scale landscape, a larger single turbine with the same generating capacity may be preferable. A small group of smaller scale turbines is most likely to be preferable where sited on valley floors and on lower valley slopes.

Focal Features

Turbines are likely to become focal features in the landscape. Care is required to ensure that they do not cause visual conflict or competition with other focal points. The siting of turbines should therefore be carefully considered so as to protect views to and from important landscape and cultural heritage focal features. Turbines can draw the eye to features which would otherwise remain unnoticed. For example, a turbine sited next to an isolated farm could draw attention to its presence when the farm itself is partially hidden by either landform or trees.

Settlements and Urban Landscapes

Turbines should be carefully sited in relation to nearby settlements, buildings and other structures. In sparsely settled rural landscapes, turbines should be located near to existing buildings or structures. Views to or from, or on the approach to settlements (including dispersed properties), should be carefully considered when siting wind energy developments. Turbines should be located in the least visually prominent location. The selection of the scale and design of turbines may be influenced by its proximity to a settlement.

Turbines should be sited to minimise impacts on views obtainable from promoted or locally valued publicly accessible viewpoints.

Woodlands and Trees

Although trees and woodlands can cause turbulence which interferes with the efficiency or longevity of turbines, in some locations there may be the opportunity to screen or assimilate small scale turbines by locating them close to trees and woodland. Care should be taken to site turbines so that they do not visually dominate or compete with prominent vegetation such as parkland trees, trees on knolls, and avenues. Turbines should be located where there is no need to fell trees and woodlands, particularly where these are important features in the local landscape.

C Design Considerations

Turbine Selection

There is a wider range of design and colour options for smaller turbines, and these matters should be carefully considered in relation to the landscape characteristics of the area in which they are to be located. This is particularly important when other turbines are present, in order to ensure that there are no conflicting design characteristics within the same locality.

Turbine Colour

The colour should be chosen to help assimilate the turbine into the receiving landscape. The same colour should be used for all external components of the turbine and should be non-reflective. A pale grey is commonly used because it minimises the visibility of the turbines when they are seen against the skyline, which is how most large scale turbines are viewed. However, muted colours (such as mid to darker greys, or blue-grey tones) for the surface finish of towers, hubs, nacelles and rotor blades should be preferred where there is a significant factor of a land or vegetation backdrop to be considered, when the proposed turbine(s) is/are viewed from sensitive visual receptor locations on higher ground within the zone of visual influence; this is particularly relevant to micro and small turbines sited within or adjacent to dense coniferous or broadleaved woodland. In all cases, the aim should be to minimise the visibility and reflectivity of the external surfaces of all turbine components.

Turbine Size and Scale

Small scale turbines are likely to have fewer landscape and visual effects than large scale commercial models. However, they can still visually dominate the nearby landscape or important component features of that landscape. Identifying the main landscape and visual characteristics of the landscape in which the turbines are to be sited is therefore an important determinant in selecting the most appropriate size. Landscapes with a simple, strong and mainly horizontal form are generally able to accommodate taller turbines and large turbine groups, as the height of turbines appears more proportionate to the landscape. Small scale turbines, smaller groupings or individual turbines tend to be more suited to smaller scale, more complex landscapes where there are other features such as buildings, trees or hedges.

It is also important to understand that smaller turbine rotors appear to rotate more rapidly than larger rotors. If smaller turbines are sited close to larger turbines and appear in the same horizontal arc of view, the relative speeds of rotation can appear discordant, with the tendency of the more rapid movement to draw the eye to the smaller turbines. This may consequently increase the visual effects of the whole of the group of turbines, even though the larger turbines may be more distant

Turbine Layout

Although there may be scope to design a small group of turbines as a coherent visual image, this may be difficult where there are other built elements such as buildings, wood poles, steel lattice towers and communications masts present. Where possible, turbine layout should respond to existing landscape patterns, whether field boundaries, buildings or vegetation patterns. Turbine layout should always seek to avoid the occurrence of overlapping rotor blades - or the 'stacking effect', caused when one or more

turbines are seen as closely juxtaposed when viewed from sensitive receptor locations, resulting in discordant multiple rotor movements being seen within the same angle of view.

In all cases, turbine layout should respect the underlying landform and, where possible, groups of turbines should be located at very similar elevations.

Micro-siting

Relocation of one or more wind turbines from their original position, referred to as micrositing, often takes place during construction, due to unforeseen circumstances, such as ground conditions. This can affect the original design concept, particularly the relationship with nearby vertical features such as trees and masts. It is preferable that developers undertake pre-application ground surveys to collect geophysical data at appropriate sufficient degree of detail, so as to minimise the requirement for micro-siting at the construction stage. It is important to ensure that micro-siting considerations may not only affect wind turbine locations, but also the horizontal and vertical alignment of access tracks, and that these factors are properly considered at the stage of assessing the predicted landscape and visual effects of any wind turbine proposal.

Ancillary Infrastructure

Landscape and visual impacts of any ancillary developments and visual conflicts between turbines and ancillary structures should be minimised by:

- Sensitive siting and design of ancillary equipment and infrastructure (e.g. using local landform, locally appropriate materials, architectural style and colours to more successfully integrate them into their surroundings);
- Using turbines with integral transformers;
- Siting turbines as close as possible to the point of use or grid connection, so as to avoid long sections of overhead power lines or cable runs (more applicable to large scale wind farm developments). In particularly sensitive locations, placing the grid connection underground is the preferred option;
- Utilising existing tracks to avoid tree and hedgerow or other vegetation removal, which may have adverse landscape effects. New tracks, if absolutely necessary, should follow existing landscape features, such as field and woodland boundaries, wherever possible;
- Minimising cut and fill operations, following contours closely wherever possible for access track alignments;
- Designing fencing or walling to fit the local situation, whilst maintaining the required security;
- Identifying locations for new tree and shrub planting to provide long term screening or assimilation, and requiring the appropriate re-seeding of cutting slopes or embankments, in preference to a reliance upon natural regeneration to re-establish vegetation cover.

5.6 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)

5.6.1 The effect on the landscape can be measured as changes in the character, the experience and/or value of the physical landscape as a result of a change. The significance of the effect on the landscape will be dependent upon a number of factors including the sensitivity of the landscape and its designation, and the magnitude of the proposed change.

5.6.2 The impact upon visual amenity can be a subjective one, but ultimately can be measured as being people's responses to a change in the composition of views as a result of changes within the landscape.

5.6.3 Applications shall be accompanied by an appropriate **Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)**, which is expected to adhere to the guidelines issued by the [Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment](#); Third Edition, April 2013; published by The Landscape Institute and the Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (GLVIA3). This is the industry standard for undertaking landscape and visual assessments.

5.6.4 The scope and content of an LVIA for a specific development will depend upon the development typology and context. Guidance on information requirements should be sought from the case planning officer as part of pre-application consultation.

5.7 Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

5.7.2 Cumulative impact can be defined as “*the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar development or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together*”¹¹. Where a Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is required, an assessment of both combined and additional effects will be required.

5.7.3 The guidance and baseline assessments set out in the following documents commissioned by the Council should be fully addressed as part of all cumulative impact assessments: -

- [Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire: Cumulative Impact of Wind Turbines on Landscape and Visual Amenity Guidance](#); and
- [Carmarthenshire Wind Turbine Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study](#)

5.7.4 **Cumulative scoping assessments** should be carried out where the development may be viewed in conjunction with other wind turbine developments that are already operating, have planning permission or where a planning application has been submitted. **Detailed Cumulative Impact Assessments** will only be required where the proposal could result in significant cumulative impact. [Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire: Cumulative Impact of Wind Turbines on Landscape and Visual Amenity Guidance](#) provides further, more detailed guidance on undertaking such assessments. Further guidance on information requirements should be sought from the case planning officer as part of pre-application consultation.

5.8 Direct Landscape Impacts

5.8.1 Wind turbine development frequently results in direct physical changes to existing landscape elements¹²:

- at constraint points along the proposed turbine delivery route;
- at site access from the public highway;
- from construction of the proposed turbine structure and ancillary elements and from associated construction phase disturbance.

In most situations, adverse direct physical impacts can be effectively mitigated through scheme design, construction phase management, and mitigation and enhancement proposals.

5.8.2 The following additional information will be required as part of applications for larger scale turbines.

- **Physical Landscape Impact Audit (PLIA)**

The PLIA should identify all direct physical effects of the proposed development upon existing landscape elements. The PLIA shall provide clear indication of which landscape elements will be retained, temporarily disturbed, translocated or permanently removed. Whilst sympathetic siting, design and layout can reduce the impact on the landscape, mitigation measures should be considered in order to reduce any adverse impacts.

- **Physical Landscape Impact Mitigation Scheme (PLIMS).**

All direct landscape impacts identified within the PLIA should be mitigated through an appropriate Physical Landscape Impact Mitigation Scheme (PLIMS). The PLIMS should provide sufficient details of all mitigation proposals to enable compliance monitoring and enforcement

¹¹ Taken “Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind Energy Development” Scottish Natural Heritage, March 2012.

¹² Landscape Elements are defined in LDP Policy EQ5 as including: existing trees; groups of trees; large shrubs; and all features identified as contributing to biodiversity and local distinctiveness/qualities of the County in the County, namely: “Hedgerows, ditches and banks, stone walls, streams, tree belts, woodlands, veteran trees, parklands, green lanes, river corridors, lakes, ponds, road verges, or habitat mosaics or networks of other locally important habitats including peat bogs, heath-land, wetlands, salt marshes, sand dunes and species rich grasslands”

Further guidance on additional information requirements should be sought from the case planning officer as part of pre-application consultation.

5.9 Landscape Compensation & Biodiversity Enhancement Scheme

5.9.1 Wind turbine development inevitably results in changes to local landscape character through the introduction of new, manmade moving landscape elements. The significance of these changes in terms of magnitude and extent of effect are addressed as part of determination of a planning application, in terms of their acceptability against planning policy. However, in most situations, approved turbine development will result in residual adverse impacts upon landscape character. Whilst these impacts may not be of a significance to justify refusal of the application, it is considered that a suitable Landscape Compensation and Biodiversity Enhancement Scheme (LCBES), which ensures the retention, protection and enhancement of existing landscape character should be secured as part of any planning approval. Further guidance on the requirements of a LCBES should be sought from the case planning officer as part of pre-application consultation.

5.10 Noise

5.10.1 Turbines produce mechanical noise from generators, gearbox and drivetrain, and aerodynamic noise, which is produced from the movement of their blades through the air. In order to assess the acceptability of noise levels produced by a proposed turbine, all planning applications are expected to be accompanied by a **Noise Assessment**. Appendix A provides further guidance on how the Council will assess noise impact from wind turbine(s).

5.10.2 All turbines are required to accord with ETSU-R-97: The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms published by the Department of Trade and Industry. Sites should minimise noise by being located an appropriate distance from noise sensitive locations.

5.10.3 Noise during construction should also be taken into account at an early stage. Measures to minimise instances of significant residential disturbance should be implemented. Actions could include avoidance of weekend and early morning working.

Noise Assessments

- Assessments must be carried out by a qualified and competent acoustician.
- “A Good Practice Guide to the Application of ETSU-R-97 for the Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise”, published by the Institute of Acoustics (May 2013) should be used as reference.

5.11 Ecological Considerations

5.11.1 General guidance on ecological considerations is provided in Section 4 which is applicable to all renewable energy schemes. However, turbine development has specific concerns relating to bats and birds which require additional consideration. As of this date, these are the Council’s best guidelines but may be subject to change as a result of new guidance or up to date surveys.

Bats

5.11.2 Bats and their roosts are legally protected by UK and International legislation. All planning applications for turbines will require a **bat survey**, primarily to determine whether the proposed site is used by, or is likely to be used by bats and which species are present. Surveys will also identify what time of the year the bats are utilising the site as activity changes throughout the year, this is particularly important for those species identified as high risk which will exploit open habitats and are more likely to be at risk from collision with turbines, although all species using the site to any significant extent need to be identified. Bat activity across and within the site must be established and any roosts (maternity roosts, swarming sites or

significant hibernation sites) on or close to the site must be located. Any survey must examine any features that may be utilised by bats for commuting and foraging.

5.11.3 Guidance on survey effort, timing and methodology is available in Bat Surveys - Good Practice Guidelines, 2nd Edition published by the Bat Conservation (L. Hundt 2012) – Section 10.

Bat Assessments

- Surveys will be required at least once in spring, autumn and summer for low risk turbine sites or more if a higher risk is identified.
- The applicant may be able to opt for a curtailment of a turbine after one survey has been undertaken, based upon the level of risk this survey identifies. This can only be agreed once initial survey work has been assessed and must be agreed with the LPA Ecologist.
- Both manual (transects) and static surveys are required. Static surveys should be for 5 consecutive day's duration.
- Any manual surveys should be carried out on warmer, drier evenings where the wind speed is low.
- Details of temperature and weather conditions during surveys must be included in final report.

Birds

5.11.4 A comprehensive desk study must be undertaken to assess the records for bird activity around a proposed turbine site. Cumulative impacts must also be considered. A walkover survey of the site and surrounding area relevant to appropriate disturbance buffer zone distances for relevant species such as Red Kite, must be undertaken to identify if the desk study reflects the situation on the ground and indicate any potential sites of avian importance or species that must be considered.

5.11.5 On the basis of the findings of the desk and walkover studies there may, or may not be a requirement to carry out full vantage point surveys and collision risk assessments. Initial survey work must be assessed and agreed with the LPA Ecologist pre-application to determine whether further survey will be required. Any further surveys will need to be carried out following recognised guidance to ensure it has been carried out to a recognised protocol.

5.12 Historic Environment and Archaeological Settings

5.12.1 Carmarthenshire has an important historic environment, with parts of the County being highly regarded with features of historic and archaeological importance, many of these features are protected by legislation. Consideration needs to be given to the County's historic environment in the early stages of schemes. Such sites include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings.

5.12.2 It is important that turbines do not directly physically impact upon the features of historic interest, or cause unacceptable visual harm to the setting of historic and archaeological sites. Turbines should be sited away from known archaeological sites.

5.12.3 An **Archaeological Assessment** may be appropriate in locations where turbines are proposed close to known or undiscovered archaeological sites. Such surveys should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified professional to standards set by the Institute of Archaeologists. Early engagement with Dyfed Archaeological Trust and Cadw is recommended.

5.12.4 Reference should be made to the Archaeology and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance for further, more detailed advice.

5.13 Residential Amenity, Aviation and Electromagnetic Transmissions and Telecommunications Interference

5.13.1 In siting turbines, regard should be had to the amenities of the residents and occupants of nearby properties. This requirement, in line with TAN 8 should reduce the potential nuisance arising from wind turbine operation, noise, shadow flicker, safety risk, and radio or telecommunications interference. Local circumstances will dictate the appropriate distance based on topography, the orientation of nearby properties and the existing nature and landscaping surrounding the site.

5.13.2 Shadow flicker occurs at certain times of the day when the sun passes behind the rotors of the turbine which then casts a shadow which flicks on and off in time with the movement of the rotor. If shadow flicker is liable to occur close to residential properties, an assessment should be undertaken. Mitigation measures to prevent shadow flicker could include shutting down the turbine during affected times or appropriate screening.

5.13.3 Wind turbines have the potential to cause a number of negative effects on aviation, including physical obstructions to air traffic movements, interference to Air Traffic Control and Air Defence radar installations and turbulence. Consultation with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), Ministry of Defence (MOD) and the National Air Traffic Services (NATS) should be undertaken at an early stage, in order that any effects on aviation and potential mitigation is identified.

5.13.4 Turbines also have the potential to affect electromagnetic transmissions. Turbines should be sited away from radio and microwave signal corridors and should not impact upon domestic TV, radio reception, and mobile broadband. Where interference cannot be avoided, mitigation measures will be required by the developer.

5.14 Safety, Proximity to Roads, Railways, Buildings and Public Open Spaces and Aviation Safety (Including Topple Distance)

5.14.1 Turbines should be located an appropriate distance from roads, railways, buildings and public open spaces. The appropriate distance otherwise known as the “topple distance”, which is calculated as being the height of the turbine.

5.14.2 Turbines should not cause a visual distraction to drivers and should be located away from junctions, tight bends and crossings.

5.15 Public Accessibility / Rights of Ways

5.15.1 A Public Right of Way is a route over which the public have a legal right to pass and re-pass. Public Rights of Way include public footpaths, bridleways and byways and are recorded on the Definitive Map and Statement. The Definitive Map and Statement is a legal record of public rights of way in the County.

5.15.2 In public areas or areas, visited by members of the public, it is expected that the developer provides interpretation boards explaining the project.

Considerations:

- Consideration should be given to the amenity, health and safety of all users of the right of way. Turbine blades should not over sail public rights of way.
- Where turbines are likely to impact upon public rights of way, whether temporary or permanently, it is recommended to discuss the impacts with the Council’s Countryside Recreation & Access Unit. Existing bridleways and footpaths shall be safeguarded with no permanent loss to the length and quality of trails.

- Horses – A minimum separation of 200m distance, or 3 times blade tip height, whichever is greater, from routes available to horses is recommended. Where this is not achievable, there are a number of factors that should be examined in order to provide an appropriate solution including: the availability of alternative routes; the number and siting of the turbines; and undulating ground.
- Mitigation should be considered as a permanent measure, or temporary during the construction period. Such mitigation measures could include the provision of new routes, improving the current right of way network or interpretation and visitor facilities. Encouragement will be given to enhancing existing facilities and providing new recreational facilities.

5.16 Highways

5.16.1 Some turbines will be located in the rural areas served only by minor roads. The construction of wind turbines will require sufficient and safe access to transport the turbine components. Proposals will be required to ensure that they do not give rise to problems of highway safety or have a detrimental effect on the highway network as a result of construction and maintenance traffic, in line with Policy TR2 – Location of Development – Transport Considerations. Applications are expected to be accompanied with a Traffic Management Plan.

Highway Considerations:

- The developer will be required to demonstrate that traffic during construction and maintenance will be able to travel safely to and from the site and should not cause damage to existing hedgerows and trees. Applicants will also be required to identify if third party land is required for road widening in association with the delivery of the turbine.
- New field access and access tracks should be kept to a minimum. Where they are necessary, they should be constructed causing minimal impact on the surrounding hedgerows and local character. New tracks should follow existing site contours and field boundaries. It will be expected that any new field access will be closed and access tracks, hedgerows re-instated or grassed over to be fully restored upon decommissioning.
- Liaison should be carried out with the Highways Authority after permission is granted in terms of arranging the timing of delivery in order to minimise traffic disruption.

5.17 Drainage / Flood management / Water Quality

5.17.1 Due to the groundworks necessary in the construction of turbines, consideration should be given to any resultant effects on land drainage or increase in flood risk. Where developments are likely to cause surface water issues, applications will be expected to be accompanied with a Surface Water Management Plan. Turbines should not be sited in Flood Risk Areas nor adjacent to bore holes. No degradation of water quality should take place as a result of turbine construction.

5.18 Decommissioning / Site Restoration / Duration of Planning Permission

5.18.1 Applications are expected to be accompanied with an agreed decommissioning schedule and details of the restoration of the site. In restoring the site, it is expected that the site will revert completely to its state prior to the construction of the turbine(s), all development, ancillary infrastructure and access tracks should be removed and any soils and vegetation restored appropriately. It will be expected that any new field access will be closed and access tracks will be closed, hedgerows re-instated or grassed over to be fully restored.

5.19 Site Security / Safety / Lighting

5.19.1 Any security measures should not cause visual harm to the character of the local area. In rural areas, lighting should be kept to a minimum and if, where required should be infra-red for aviation purposes.

Application checklist

- ✓ Application Form (all)

PLANS:

- ✓ Location Plan (1:2,500)
- ✓ Site Plans showing: (all)
 - the site size,
 - site boundary
 - location of the turbine(s) and associated infrastructure
 - proximity to existing dwellings
 - photomontages, wireframe drawings and viewpoints
- ✓ Elevation plan (all)
- ✓ Surface water management plan (if applicable)
- ✓ Decommissioning & Restoration Plan (all)

DETAILS:

- ✓ Capacity – electrical output (KW) (all)
- ✓ Estimated energy generation (KW/h/yr) (all)
- ✓ Average site wind speed (minimum of 12 months data) that fully demonstrates the installation(s) is capable of meeting the stated energy generation (all)
- ✓ Site Specific Analysis (all)
- ✓ Pollution prevention method statement (if applicable)
- ✓ For large wind turbines, additional information will be required:
 - Topple zones
 - Radar & Air traffic control interference
 - Microwave transmission buffers

SURVEYS:

- ✓ Ecological Survey (all)
- ✓ Landscape Compensation and Ecological Enhancement Scheme(all)
- ✓ Landscape and Visual Assessment (all)
- ✓ Cumulative Impact Assessment
- ✓ Physical Landscape Impact Audit & Physical Landscape Impact Mitigation Scheme (all)
- ✓ Noise Assessment (all)
- ✓ Bat Survey (all)
- ✓ Birds Survey (minimum desk study for all)
- ✓ Archaeological/Heritage Assessment (if applicable)
- ✓ Traffic management plan (all)
- ✓ Vibration, shadow flicker and visual impact assessments (if applicable)

OTHER ITEMS THAT MAY BE REQUIRED:

- ✓ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ✓ Appropriate Assessment under the Habitat Regulations
- ✓ Community Benefit Policy for Community Energy Projects

6. Solar

6.1 Context

6.1.1 Harnessing the sun’s energy for heat and power is becoming a popular and affordable solution for low carbon energy generation. Solar panels are increasingly being used by householders on new-build dwellings by being integrated into roof designs, whilst also being retrofitted to existing roofs. The Authority is also receiving increasing numbers of planning applications for solar farms / arrays covering large areas of agricultural and vacant land.

6.1.2 Solar schemes are categorised by their site area and output for the purposes of this guidance and LDP policy implementation as follows:

	Site Area	Indicative Output Based upon 2ha/MWp
Small	1 ha to 5 ha	0.5 MWp to 2.5MWp
Medium	>5 ha to 15 ha	>2.5MWp to 7.5MWp
Large	>15 ha	>7.5MWp

Table 2: Solar Typologies

6.2 Types of Technology

Solar Thermal Systems / Hot water

6.2.1 Solar energy can be used to provide hot water via solar thermal systems, which usually consist of thermal panels placed on building roofs. For domestic properties outside a conservation area, planning permission may not be required (please see www.planningportal.gov.uk).

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) / Electricity

6.2.2 The sun’s energy is converted into electricity via Photovoltaic (PV) cells. PV panels can be roof mounted, or are increasingly being installed as commercial scale solar PV arrays. PV arrays normally comprise large numbers of individual panels grouped into “arrays” and mounted on freestanding racks¹³.

6.3 Policy Context

6.3.1 For solar proposals, Policy RE3 is applicable in addition to the general policies listed in section 3.4.3. Since the adoption of the LDP, it is clear that further clarification is required in terms of proposals located outside development limits.

Proposals outside Development Limits

6.3.2 For the purposes of Policy RE3, the scheme sizes are summarised in table 2.

6.3.3 The policy states that “*large scale schemes located outside defined Development Limits may be permitted in exceptional circumstances*”. The purpose of this statement is to ensure that only feasible schemes will be permitted and will contribute to meeting the national renewable targets. Large solar parks can be very visible in the landscape and applications should be supported by appropriate supporting information to enable a comprehensive assessment of the scheme to ensure it will not cause demonstrable harm to the landscape.

6.3.4 The policy’s amplification (para 6.7.31) explains that in respect of solar parks, “*such schemes can play an important role in assisting WG achieve its renewable energy generation targets, and for this reason, the need for the scheme will be weighed up against the need to protect the landscape from inappropriate development. Such schemes will be assessed against other policies contained within this Plan primarily*

¹³ Practice Guidance – Planning Implications of Renewable and Low carbon Energy

relating to the impact on the landscape and biodiversity of the proposal and the cumulative impact of renewable energy installations”.

6.4 Roof Mounted

6.4.1 Generally, in many cases, roof mounted panels will not require planning permission as they are permitted development. It is recommended that applicants consult the latest version of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) prior to installation. The Council will also advise whether or not permission is required via the pre-application process.

6.4.2 Encouragement is given to applicants of new buildings to incorporate roof mounted panels into building design at an early stage. There are a number of considerations that applicants should consider when incorporating panels in roof design:

- Visual impact & design – The panels should be well incorporated and blend into the overall design. They should also be placed in locations which would not harm the proportions or take away from the overall design of the building and surrounding buildings. Consideration will be given to the cumulative impact of panels. Outbuildings or extensions could be considered as being suitable to incorporate panels.
- Landscape Considerations – Consideration and allowance should be given to any large trees that may cause shadow to any proposed panels.
- Ecology – Bats and birds use buildings for roosting and nesting and as such, an assessment will have to be undertaken to assess whether any are present in the roof as all bats and some birds are legally protected. The installation of panels should not cause demonstrable harm to important habitats and species.
- Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas – Listed Building Consent and planning permission is normally required to attach solar panels to Listed Buildings, as in most cases they will be fixed to the building which may change its character and/or appearance. Panels should not cause disturbance to, or destroy the historic fabric of the Listed Building. In Conservation Areas, solar panels should be located in unobtrusive areas which would not impact upon the area’s character.
- Glint and Glare – Glint is described as being intense direct reflections of the sun, and glare being diffuse reflections of the bright sky around the sun. Glint and glare can cause particular problems for users to the south-east of a development, for example to homes, businesses and public highways. A glint and glare assessment should be completed and should accompany a planning application if required. Mitigation measures could be put in place to address any harmful impact.

6.5 Ground Mounted Panels

6.5.1 Carmarthenshire has a number of Solar Farms or Solar PV arrays. These consist of free-standing panels or arrays which should face due south and angled at 20-45 degrees in order to achieve the maximum energy generation. Technology is available for some arrays to track the path of the sun, although the cost for these systems is considerably higher.

6.5.2 Large areas of land are required for solar farms, for this reason there are a number of considerations required in order to make the scheme acceptable. The following guidance sets out the considerations that applicants should consider when planning a solar farm, these considerations will also be used when assessing applications.

6.6 Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity

6.6.1 Field scale solar PV developments represent large man-made elements within the landscape which result in inevitable changes to the landscape and visual character of an area. The acceptability of Solar PV

development within an area will depend upon the magnitude of these changes in relation to the sensitivity and capacity of the receiving landscape.

6.6.2 The [Carmarthenshire Solar PV Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study](#) undertaken by Jellard Associates sets out guidance on the sensitivity and capacity of the Carmarthenshire landscape. The study is intended to inform the appropriate design and siting of solar PV development through setting out a baseline assessment of landscape and visual sensitivity and capacity in relation to a range of Solar PV typologies.

The study uses a methodology deriving data from LANDMAP aspect datasets, to provide baseline assessments of landscape and visual susceptibility and landscape value through 80 distinct landscape units covering the entire authority area. Assessments of the sensitivity of each landscape unit to different development typologies, are derived from the baseline assessments.

6.6.3 The guidance and baseline assessments set out in the study should be used as a basis for the design of solar PV development and the assessment of landscape and visual impacts.

6.7 Landscape and Visual Impacts

6.7.1 Appropriate siting and design of solar PV development in relation to the sensitivity and capacity of the receiving landscape to minimise landscape and visual impacts is fundamental to the acceptability of development. Field scale ground mounted arrays have the potential to harm landscape quality and character. In order to minimise harm, the first step applicants should take is appropriate site selection. Thought should be given to the design and layout of the arrays in order to minimise harm to the landscape. The most appropriate sites for ground mounted arrays are those which are south facing and are on flat areas or on lower slopes of lowland landscapes, rather than upland, prominent slopes.

6.7.2 The [Carmarthenshire Solar PV Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study](#) provides landscape unit specific comments on landscape capacity and guidance for siting, and overall guidance on site context, siting and design considerations. The principles of this guidance are set out below: -

A Factors Relating to Design

Solar PV Layout

When siting development, it is equally important to consider the appearance of the proposed development as it would appear when viewed from those aspects where the supporting frames will be more visible, as well as from the frontal aspect which shows the solar panels in full. The design should ensure that the arrays follow contours wherever possible and fit within existing enclosure patterns - avoid siting panels that are remote from the rest of the group. It will be important to maintain land uses on the site that fit with the character of the area.

For sites which are overlooked by higher ground from where it is close enough to clearly discern the detailed characteristics of the proposed development, the design of the site layout and how it relates to - or is assimilated into - the landscape will be particularly important. Where field scale solar PV is proposed which does not occupy the entire area of one or more fields, then the potential for introducing new boundary features, such as hedgerows or linear belts of woodland, must be carefully examined in relation to the prevailing pattern and texture of the receiving landscape.

The designed height of the solar PV panels should be such that they will be as unobtrusive as possible in the landscape. In areas where mature hedgerows form the field boundaries, the aim should be to site the arrays below the height of the field boundary hedgerows, which should be managed to a top height of around 3 metres above existing ground level on the field side.

B Factors Relating to Site Context

Landscape Character

Impacts on landscape character are likely to be related to:

- Scale of the landscape – whether it is small or large, and whether the proposed solar PV developments are of an appropriate scale which is compatible with that of the receiving landscape;

- Topography – field-scale solar PV development can dominate small scale or intricate landform if not carefully sited;
- Skylines – field-scale solar PV development can affect the perception of the simplicity of skyline or ridges if located on or immediately below these features;
- Landscape pattern – field-scale solar PV development should be carefully sited so as to avoid conflict with existing tangible patterns in the receiving landscape;
- Settlement pattern – field-scale solar PV development should be carefully sited in relation to existing settlement.

Areas with a Sense of Remoteness

Field-scale solar PV development should be sited away from areas valued for their remoteness, areas free from human influence and perceived wilderness, e.g. extensive tracts of upland moorland.

Valued Landscapes and Cultural Heritage Assets

Detailed and specific analysis will be required, in order to fully appreciate the nature of the development, the site and its surroundings and the likely effects on any locally designated or valued landscapes, including their essential setting, where appropriate. The siting of field-scale solar PV installations should therefore be carefully considered so as to protect views to and from important landscape and cultural heritage focal features (including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), and their wider landscape setting, including the defined ‘essential setting’ of registered parks and gardens.

C Factors Relating to Siting

Landform

Field-scale Solar PV development should be sited on flat lowland or on the lower slopes within gently rolling lowland landscapes; steeper landform - and in particular the higher slopes – are likely to be more sensitive. Such solar PV development in plateau landscapes should be sited in extensive and undulating areas and set back from the edge, so as to minimise any effects on views from adjacent upland areas

Landscape Pattern

Field-scale solar PV development should be sited so as to reflect and harmonise with tangible patterns in the receiving landscape - for example, those produced by well-defined field and woodland boundaries.

Conversely, care must be taken not to site field-scale solar PV arrays so that they would conflict with such patterns in the landscape.

Small-scale medieval field patterns are generally more sensitive to field-scale solar PV development than more recently enclosed fields, which are likely to be regular in shape and larger scale. Arrays of solar panels should be designed so as to be properly assimilated into the existing field pattern, avoiding the imposition of unsympathetic hard edges and straight lines within landscapes with irregular or curved field boundaries. In addition, when designing a scheme across multiple fields, the following guidance should be fully taken into consideration:

- Preserve the legibility of field patterns by minimising the number of adjacent fields that are developed, and by setting solar PV arrays back from the edges of fields. This will also permit the continuation of efficient and cost-effective boundary hedgerow management;
- Designing a site layout around conserved and enhanced existing field boundary hedgerows, or belts of woodland, will contribute to reducing the massing effect of contiguous field-scale solar arrays.

Woodland and Trees

Field-scale solar PV developments should be sited within landscapes with some degree of enclosure (by landform, woodland or hedgerows – or combinations of these elements), rather than in open or relatively unenclosed landscapes.

Focal Features

Consider views from local viewpoints, popular routes, recognised or noted iconic views, and designated landscapes when considering the siting of field-scale solar PV development in the landscape. This is particularly important when a prominent or conspicuous landmark may be present, such as at Paxton’s Tower, which is an important focal point in the landscape. Field-scale solar PV developments should be sited

in such a way that they can be well concealed or properly assimilated into sensitive views. The siting of solar arrays should therefore be carefully considered to protect views to and from important landscape and cultural heritage features

Settlements and Urban Landscapes

Field-scale solar PV development should be carefully located in relation to nearby settlements, buildings and other structures. In sparsely settled rural landscapes, solar PV development should be located near to existing buildings or structures. Views to/from, or on the approach to settlements (including dispersed properties) should be carefully considered when siting field-scale solar PV developments.

5.15 Field-scale solar PV development should be located in the least visually prominent location, and should be sited so as to minimise adverse effects on sensitive public viewpoint locations, promoted recreational routes, roads and other public rights of way.

Ancillary Infrastructure

- Field-scale solar PV developments should utilise existing access points and existing access tracks wherever possible, in order to minimise the introduction of new tracks into the landscape, as well as devising temporary access measures which can be removed completely following the completion of the construction phase of the scheme. Locating access tracks between arrays of panels should be avoided wherever possible.
- Avoid the use of hardworks elements which could have an ‘urbanising’ effect - such as concrete kerbs and posts - in rural situations; and minimise the extent of sealed hard surfaces, the use of urban or industrial styles of perimeter fencing and security gates; CCTV infrastructure; and the use of lighting, particularly in those landscapes with no apparent artificial lighting. Lighting should be avoided unless absolutely necessary. If it is considered to be essential, then the design of the fittings and columns should be sympathetic to the rural context and all lighting should utilise passive infrared (PIR) technology for its activation. The design of fittings should minimise light spillage, particularly onto adjacent or nearby hedgerows, woodland or scrub where it could have detrimental effects on wildlife.
- Existing or new landscape features should be utilised in order to integrate security features into the landscape, such as perimeter security fencing. Security fences can be made to appear less prominent in the landscape if they are set back from hedgerow boundaries on the site’s perimeter, which has the effect of reducing their overall height when viewed from outside the site. Where possible, security fencing should be avoided to minimise visual impact. As an alternative, for example, it may be possible to construct ditches and berms which would control access but in a more sympathetic way. However, if security fencing is deemed necessary, it should be constructed of materials which are sympathetic to the countryside with the means for wildlife to move freely, for instance, by erecting deer fencing as opposed to conventional security perimeter fencing. Planting alongside the fencing can reduce its impact, although there may be surveillance constraints to consider.
- New hedgerow or woodland belts can be planted to screen views of the perimeter fences. In many instances, hedgerows or tree belts will be an important part of creating a visually acceptable setting within the wider landscape for a solar PV array. Such new landscape features need to be appropriate to the character of the local landscape, such as the selection of locally-occurring tree and shrub species, or the creation of hedgebanks in the local vernacular. There is a need to avoid potential shading from boundary screening treatments. The relationship between boundary vegetation height and its distance from the arrays is an important design factor.
- Proposals should ensure that all on-site cables are buried underground (without undue damage to existing hedgerows or archaeology), so as to minimise adverse effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Grid connections should be placed underground wherever possible.
- Inverters should be enclosed within existing buildings wherever possible, particularly where these are of local vernacular, and the scheme design should locate these facilities as close as possible to the site. Switchgear and control cabinets or control buildings should be carefully sited and should generally avoid high or exposed locations, making optimum use of existing and locally occurring vegetation or field

boundary walls to screen or assimilate such features into the receiving landscape. Placing an inverter building within the centre of solar arrays should always be avoided.

- New buildings constructed as part of a field-scale solar PV development should be required to match the local vernacular, in terms of their form and scale, together with the external materials and colours to be utilised.
- Drainage provisions can have significant visual impacts. Often, on flat ground, solar panels can simply drain to the ground with little problem, but sloping sites can cause more difficulties, with the potential for run-off being concentrated and leading to the formation of erosion gullies. SUDS type drainage schemes, utilising a network of appropriately designed ditches, swales and berms, are likely to be the most cost-effective and visually acceptable methods of achieving the satisfactory collection and discharge of surface water run-off in a rural context.

Appearance of Solar PV Arrays – Materials and Finishes

When designing the layout and selecting the materials for the panels, the design process should consider the appearance of the development as it would be viewed from all aspects, not just the aspect in which the arrays would be seen from the front. Dark, recessive colours in natural tones - and non-reflective materials for structures associated with the PV panels (including supporting frames, control cabinets and posts) - are generally considered to be less visually intrusive than reflective materials and bright colours for finishes.

The following considerations should be given in the design of the array:

- The layout and design of schemes should follow the site's contours and respect any landscape features on the site.
- Panels should be considered as a whole and not create a piecemeal development where some panels are sited away from the rest of the group.
- Whilst it is accepted that panels need to be orientated to achieve the best performance, the appearance of the panels from all directions should be considered.
- Consideration should be given to locating panels close to existing buildings, particularly if there are agricultural buildings close to the site.
- The scale of the array should respect its location, particularly within the landscape it lies.
- Existing field enclosures and patterns should be maintained and arrays placed within these enclosures. Consideration should be given to enhancing existing, and reinstating hedgerows. A suitable buffer should be given to hedgerows in order to afford protection to them, they should also be protected throughout the construction period.
- The height of the panels should not be taller than the existing hedgerows in the area, panels should be screened as much as is possible without compromising efficiency.
- An effort should be made to minimising development on the site to only necessary development in rural areas. Hard surfacing, tall fencing and urbanisation should be minimised.
- Cables should be buried underground where possible, particularly on-site and to grid connections. When burying cables, works should not cause harm to important features on the site, including hedgerows.
- Ancillary buildings should be in-keeping with existing local buildings and be screened where possible. Buildings should also be sited in the most appropriate location, avoiding prominent locations.
- Any boundary treatment should be in-keeping with its location, use of landscaping will be encouraged and if fencing is required then it should be of an agricultural form to blend in with the area. Tall, compound-style fencing in rural areas will be resisted.
- New field access and access tracks should be kept to a minimum. Where they are necessary, they should be constructed causing minimal impact on the surrounding hedgerows and local character. New tracks should follow existing site contours and field boundaries. It will be expected that any new field access will be closed and access tracks, hedgerows re-instated or grassed over to be fully restored.
- Reference should be made to the Landscape Capacity and Sensitivity Study, in particular with the relevant landscape unit.

6.8 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)

6.8.1 The effect on the landscape can be measured as changes in the character, the experience and/or value of the physical landscape as a result of a change. The significance of the effect on the landscape will be dependent upon a number of factors including the sensitivity of the landscape and its designation, and the magnitude of the proposed change.

6.8.2 The impact upon visual amenity can be a subjective one, but ultimately can be measured as being people's responses to a change in the composition of views as a result of changes within the landscape.

6.8.3 Applications shall be accompanied by an appropriate **Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)**, which is expected to adhere to the guidelines issued by the [Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment](#); Third Edition, April 2013; published by The Landscape Institute and the Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (GLVIA3). This is the industry standard for undertaking landscape and visual assessments.

6.8.4 The scope and content of an LVIA for a specific development will depend upon the development typology and context. Guidance on information requirements should be sought from the case planning officer as part of pre-application consultation.

6.9 Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

6.9.1 Cumulative impact can be defined as "*the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar development or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together*"¹⁴. Where a Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is required, an assessment of both combined and additional effects will be required.

6.9.2 Potential cumulative landscape and visual effects should be carefully considered on a case by case basis assisted, where appropriate, by the production of Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) and visualisations. Further guidance on information requirements should be sought from the case planning officer as part of pre-application consultation.

6.9.3 Cumulative Effects - Considerations

When considering the siting and design for multiple field-scale solar PV developments within same Landscape Unit, the following guidance should be fully taken into consideration:

- When designing any field-scale solar PV development, it is important to consider how the scheme fits with other operational, consented and proposed renewable energy schemes (including those located within neighbouring planning authorities), or with other developments which may have similar characteristics, e.g. polytunnels or glasshouses, so as to minimise any adverse cumulative effects which might arise;
- The design should aim for similarity of design between schemes that would occur within the same type of landscape (in terms of siting, layout, scale, form and relationship to key characteristics), in order to maintain a simple and coherent visual effect which is sympathetic to the prevailing landscape characteristics;
- When designing extensions to operational field-scale solar PV sites, it will be important that the scale and appearance of the panels and arrays are compatible. Individual solar PV developments should generally appear visually separate, unless specifically designed to create the appearance of a single combined development;
- Ensure the area of the combined development remains in scale with the landscape in which it lies;
- It will be important to ensure that field-scale solar PV developments do not have a defining influence on the overall experience of the landscape, and that some open views devoid of solar PV developments are

¹⁴ Taken "Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind Energy Development" Scottish Natural Heritage, March 2012.

maintained within Carmarthenshire, (i.e. ensure that rural character remains and that solar PV developments do not dominate in any one locality);

- If two or more field-scale solar PV developments are clearly visible in the same arc of view and appear in the same Landscape Unit, they should appear of similar scale (unless the first development is considered too large for its landscape context) and their design should relate to the underlying landscape in the same manner;
- Views from settlements should not be compromised by an accumulation of field-scale solar PV developments in close proximity, as a result of which, a settlement could be seen to be enveloped by such installations.

6.10 Noise

6.10.1 Solar farms produce very little noise, and this is generally confined to daylight hours. In order to assess the acceptability of noise levels produced by a solar farm proposal, a **Noise Assessment** may be requested where it is deemed necessary, for example for larger developments where there may be the electrical equipment, inverters and transformers, housed in enclosures or containers around the site.

6.10.2 Permissions will typically include a condition to ensure that the noise rating level will not exceed background noise levels in the locality. In designing solar farms, consideration should be given to locating mechanical equipment in the middle of the site in order to minimise noise to the surrounding areas.

6.10.3 Noise during construction should also be taken into account at an early stage. Applications should also be accompanied with information relating to the method by which the solar panels are to be fixed to the ground and the intended hours of construction associated with the proposal. Measures to minimise instances of significant residential disturbance should be implemented. Actions could include avoidance of weekend and early morning working.

6.11 Cumulative Impact

6.11.1 Due to increasing numbers of solar arrays being erected in the Carmarthenshire countryside, there is an increasing need for developers to consider how an additional array will look when assessed against operational schemes and ones with planning permission.

6.12 Ecology

6.12.1 In identifying suitable sites, consideration should be given to the type of habitats on the site. The most suitable land for solar arrays would be previously intensively managed agricultural land, being of least ecological value. Sites should not include semi-natural habitats and should not be located on regionally or locally designated sites (including Local Nature Reserves, Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest).

6.12.2 Sites should also not impact upon priority species, habitats and features of recognised principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity and nature conservation.

6.13 Historic Environment

6.13.1 Carmarthenshire has an important historic environment, with parts of the County being highly regarded with features of historic and archaeological importance. Many of these features are protected by legislation. Consideration needs to be given to the County's historic environment in the early stages of schemes. Historic sites include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. It is important that the solar arrays do not directly

physically impact upon the features of historic interest or cause visual harm to the setting of historic and archaeological sites.

6.13.2 An **Archaeological Assessment** may be appropriate in locations where solar arrays are proposed close to known or undiscovered archaeological sites. Such surveys should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified professional to standards set by the Institute of Archaeologists.

6.13.3 Reference should be made the Archaeology and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance for further, more detailed advice.

6.14 Drainage / Flood Management / Water Quality

6.14.1 Solar arrays have the potential to increase surface water flood risk. Schemes are expected to be accompanied with a Surface Water Management Plan which details how such matters will be dealt with during the construction period and during operation. Consideration should be given to the integration of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) within schemes. SUDS is a term used to describe the various approaches that can be used to manage surface water drainage in a way that mimics the natural environment in a more sustainable way than conventional drainage systems.

6.14.2 Sites should maintain as much vegetation cover as possible in order to manage surface water naturally. Access tracks should be permeable and any surface water runoff created by tracks should be collected by localised SUDS.

6.14.3 Water courses should have a 7m buffer at each side.

6.15 Rights of Ways

6.15.1 A Public Right of Way is a route over which the public have a legal right to pass and re-pass. Public Rights of Way include footpaths, bridleways and byways and are recorded on a Definitive Map and Statement which is the legal record. The Definitive Map and Statement is a legal record of public rights of way in the County.

Considerations:

- Consideration should be given to the views from public rights of way into the site.
- Where arrays are likely to impact upon public rights of way, whether temporary or permanently, it is recommended to discuss the impacts with the Council's Countryside Recreation & Access Unit. Existing bridleways and footpaths shall be safeguarded with no permanent loss to the length and quality of trails.
- Mitigation should be considered as a permanent measure, or temporary during the construction period. Such mitigation measures could include the provision of new routes, improving the current right of way network or interpretation and visitor facilities. Encouragement will be given to enhancing existing facilities and providing new recreational facilities.

6.15.2 In public areas or areas visited by members of the public, it is expected that the developer provides interpretation boards explaining the project.

6.16 Glint and Glare

6.16.1 Full consideration should be given to how glint and glare of solar arrays will affect the environs. Glint is described as intense direct reflections of the sun, while glare as diffuse reflections of the bright sky around the sun, which is a continuous source of brightness. Glint and glare can cause particular problems for users to the south-east of a development, for example to homes, businesses and public highways. Applications for solar arrays will be expected to consider the effects of both glint and glare on the surrounding environment

and should be accompanied with a **Glint and Glare Assessment**. Mitigation measures could be put in place to address any harmful impact.

6.17 Site Security / Safety / Lighting

6.17.1 Any site security and safety measures should not cause demonstrable harm to landscape and visual amenity on the site and its surroundings.

- Security fencing should be of an appropriate material and height to the setting of the site, and where appropriate should be screened by existing or new hedgerows.
- Security lighting should be minimised and use made of infra-red lighting in order to minimise light pollution and reduce any impact on biodiversity.

6.18 Mitigation

6.18.1 Whilst sympathetic siting, design and layout can reduce the impact on the landscape, mitigation measures should be considered in order to reduce any adverse impacts. Applications will be expected to include a **Landscape Mitigation Plan**, which should include the steps undertaken in site selection, design and layout, and the considerations to minimise any adverse impacts. The Plan should also include details of its implementation and any maintenance required.

6.18.2 As part of applications, consideration should be given to enhancing the landscape. Particular enhancement measures could include hedgerow improvement and management of landscape features and habitats.

6.19 Construction Period

6.19.1 During construction, consideration should be given to the protection of residential amenities of properties close to the site, especially in terms of noise.

6.20 Highways

6.20.1 The development of solar arrays will require sufficient and safe access to transport during the construction period. Proposals will be required to ensure that they do not give rise to problems of highway safety or have a detrimental effect on the highway network as a result of construction and maintenance traffic, in line with policy TR2 – Location of Development – Transport Considerations.

Highway Considerations:

- The developer will be required to demonstrate that traffic during construction and maintenance will be able to travel safely to and from the site. Traffic should not cause damage to existing hedgerows.
- Liaison should be carried out with the Highways Authority after permission is granted in terms of arranging the timing of delivery in order to minimise traffic disruption

Application checklist

✓ Application form (all)

PLANS:

✓ Location Plan (1:2,500)

✓ Site plans showing: (all)

- the site size,

- site boundary

- location of the panels and association infrastructure (including sub-station & cabling route)

✓ Design of the module or array (all)

✓ Elevations to show the proposed location (if applicable)

✓ Surface water management plan (if applicable)

DETAILS:

- ✓ Capacity / Electrical output (KWp) (all)
- ✓ Estimated energy generation (KWh/yr) (all)
- ✓ Pollution prevention method statement (if applicable)
- ✓ Orientation / roof pitch & details of roof mounting (if applicable)

SURVEYS:

- ✓ Landscape and Visual Assessment (all)
 - ✓ Archaeological Assessment (if applicable)
 - ✓ Ecological survey (all)
 - ✓ Traffic management plan (if applicable)
 - ✓ Landscape Mitigation Plan (if applicable)
 - ✓ Visual impact assessment (if applicable)
 - ✓ Glint and glare assessment (if applicable)
-

Appendix A

Guidance Document for Assessing Noise Impact From Wind Turbine(s)

This guidance note is not formal supplementary planning guidance but aims to provide information and advice to improve the quality of planning submissions, which will enable officers to provide consistent decision making.

Failure to provide the following information with the full planning application may lead to a delay in Public Health Team providing comment with respect to the application or even the Public Health Team objecting to the application due to insufficient information that has been provided, as the noise impact from the proposed development cannot be sufficiently assessed. Please note that the provision of noise contours or printouts from computer models alone are not considered as sufficient information.

1 **Definitions**

1.1 **Small Turbine**

A small turbine is defined in accordance with the Renewable UK (formally known as British Wind Energy Association) definition, which is contained in the BWEA Small Wind Turbine Performance and Safety Standard 29 February 2008, which can be accessed using the following link

<http://www.renewableuk.com/>

The definition states that:

“a wind turbine having a rotor swept area of 200m² or less. In a horizontal axis wind turbine this equates to a rotor diameter of less than 16m.

1.2 **Large Turbine**

Large turbine is any one that does not fall within the above mentioned definition.

2. **The key objective**

The key objective of Carmarthenshire County Council is to try and ensure that the wind turbine noise levels (including cumulative noise from consented and existing turbines in the vicinity) at noise sensitive properties does not exceed:

- 1. Small turbines - 35dB LAeq, t**
- 2. Large Turbine - 35dB LA90, 10mins**
- 3. Financially involved - 45dB LA90,mins**

3. **Site Specific Desktop Noise Assessment**

All applications submitted must include a desktop noise assessment which is specific to the development locality. The assessment must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and competent acoustician. The desktop noise assessment should contain all the following information;

- A twelve figure national grid reference for the precise location of the turbine
- Identification of the nearest noise sensitive premises and details of their respective distances from the proposed development. Property that is in ownership of the applicant

should also be included. A statement should be provided as to whether any properties in ownership of the applicant are let to third parties.

- The make, model, hub height, declared apparent emission sound power level and rotor diameter of the proposed turbine.
- The most recent turbine-specific emission data (usually supplied by the turbine manufacturer) providing information on the derivation of the sound power level of the turbine, including the level of uncertainty.
 - For small wind turbines the assessment must comply with the BWEA Small Wind Turbine Performance and Safety Standard” 29 February 2008.
 - For large wind turbines the assessment must comply with the most recent version of IEC 61400-11.
- An appropriate modelled assessment must be undertaken detailing the predicted level of turbine noise for each identified receptor:
 - For small wind turbines the noise predictions must be undertaken in accordance with BWEA performance and safety standard, 29 February 2008, therefore the predictions must be based on a hemispherical sound propagation. The predictions should be based upon the declared sound power level up to and including wind speeds of 8m/s at hub height.
 - For large wind turbines the noise predictions must be made in accordance with ISO 9613-2 following the IOA guidance with regards the input parameters to be used. The predictions must be based upon the apparent sound power level (plus uncertainty) and a minimum wind speed range (10m Standardised) for background noise surveys;
 - For pitch-regulated turbines: between cut-in wind speed and the wind speed corresponding to its maximum sound power level.
 - For stall-regulated turbines: between cut-in and 12m/s
- Where multiple small or large turbines are proposed, a desktop noise assessment must be submitted that demonstrates that the cumulative noise emissions from the turbine will not exceed the lower fixed noise limits stipulated in ETSU-R-97.
- If the proposed development produces noise levels within 10dB of any existing turbine/s, consented turbine/s and any turbine/s currently the subject of an application at the same receptor location, then a cumulative noise impact assessment is necessary. In the first instance, the cumulative impact assessment must be based upon the consented levels of existing or approved turbines. We appreciate that there may be some circumstances where an alternative approach is more appropriate. If you wish to use an alternative approach, please contact the Public Health Team. Should there be no consented levels then the assessment should be based on the sound power level of the existing or approved turbines. A full explanation on how the cumulative impact has been determined should be submitted as part of the application. For assistance in completing this task then please contact the Carmarthenshire County Council’s planning department on 01267 234567. Carmarthenshire County Council reserves the right to request a wider search radius where large scale developments are involved.
- In instances where wind shear has not been taken directly into account, it will be necessary to apply corrections to address this. Any such corrections should be clearly outlined and detailed in any noise assessment. The Institute of Acoustics “A Good Practice Guide to the

Application of ETSU-R-97 For the Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise” provides examples of suitable methods to correct predictions to account for wind shear effects.

4. Site Specific Detailed Noise Assessment

Where the site specific desk top study demonstrates that the proposed wind turbine(s) do not meet the noise limits of:

- 1. Small turbines - 35dB $L_{Aeq, t}$**
- 2. Large Turbine - 35dB $L_{A90, 10mins}$**

then the applicant must undertake and submit a site specific detailed noise assessment.

This assessment should include the following:

- Predicted turbine(s) noise levels at the noise sensitive properties undertaken in accordance with the method detailed in point 3.
- A detailed background noise survey undertaken in accordance with requirements stipulated in ETSU-R-97, which are further explained in Institute of Acoustics’ Good Practice Guide. Locations and details of which should be discussed and agreed with the local planning authority. Two weeks’ notice of when the background noise measurements will be undertaken must be provided to the Public Health Team, so that they can attend where appropriate.
- Noise limits specified in ETSU-R-97 and the difference between the predicted noise levels and ETSU-R-97 derived noise limits.

Please Note that the Local Planning Authority of Carmarthenshire County Council so reserve the rights of specifying a single noise limit, which are not specified in ETSU-R-97.

Example Noise Conditions for Small Wind Turbines

- ❖ The rating level of noise emission from the wind turbines (including the application of any tonal penalty) should not exceed a sound pressure level of 35 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ within the amenity space of any lawfully existing dwelling, at wind speeds up to an including 8m/s at hub height. Measurements should be made at least 3.5m away from the building facade or any reflecting surface except the ground.

The measurement time period shall be based on BWEA blade length calculation (3.4.1):

$$t = 4 * D \text{ seconds}$$

Where:

t - measurement period in seconds (Subject to a minimum period of 10 seconds)
D – rotor diameter in meters

- ❖ Within 21 days from the receipt of written request from the Local Planning Authority, the operator of the development shall, at its expense, employ an independent consultant approved by the Local Planning Authority to assess the level of noise imissions from the wind turbines using a method agreed with the Local Planning Authority, to ensure that the noise from the development meets the level specified in condition X.
- ❖ During the course of the investigation, should the wind turbine be identified as operating above the parameters specified in the above Condition the wind turbines will be modified, limited or shut down. These measures shall be applied until such time as maintenance or repair is undertaken sufficient to reduce the absolute noise level of the operating turbines to within the parameters specified in the above Condition.
- ❖ In the event that the operational turbine subsequently develops an audible tone, then a penalty shall be added to the measured sound levels in accordance with ETSU-R-97. This

condition applies where no tone has been identified at the assessment stage and no penalty applied.

Example Noise conditions in relation to a large wind turbine

- ❖ The rating level of noise immission from the wind turbine/s (including the application of any tonal penalty) should not exceed a sound pressure level not exceeding 35dB $L_{A90, 10 \text{ mins}}$, within the amenity space of any lawfully existing dwelling, at wind speeds up to an including 10m/s, standardised/measured to a height of 10m.
- ❖ The noise immission from the wind turbine shall not exceed a sound pressure level $L_{A90, 10 \text{ mins}}$ of 45dB at the financially involved noise-sensitive property at wind speeds up to and including 10m/s at 10m height.

Where this is not possible ETSU-R-97 conditions will apply, based on the background noise levels and predictions submitted.

- ❖ Within 21 days from the receipt of written request from the Local Planning Authority, the operator of the development shall, at its expense, employ an independent consultant approved by the Local Planning Authority to assess the level of noise immissions from the wind turbines using a method agreed with the Local Planning Authority, to ensure that the noise from the development meets the level specified in condition X.
- ❖ The assessment of the rating level of noise immissions shall be undertaken in accordance with an assessment protocol that shall previously have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The protocol shall include the proposed measurement location where measurements for compliance checking purposes shall be undertaken, the method to assess the presence of any tonal component, and also the range of meteorological and operational conditions (which shall include the range of wind speeds, wind directions, power generation and times of day) to determine the assessment of rating level of noise immissions.
- ❖ During the course of the investigation, should the wind turbine be identified as operating above the parameters specified in the above condition the wind turbine/s will be modified, limited or shut down. These measures shall be applied until such time as maintenance or repair is undertaken sufficient to reduce the absolute noise level of the operating turbines to within the parameters specified in the above condition.
- ❖ In the event that the operational turbine subsequently develops an audible tone, then a penalty shall be added to the measured sound levels in accordance with ETSU-R-97. This condition applies where no tone has been identified at the assessment stage and no penalty applied.

Useful web links

1. IOA Good Practice Guide
<http://www.ioa.org.uk/pdf/ioa-gpg-on-wtna-issue-01-05-2013.pdf>
2. ETSU-R-97
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/renewables/explained/wind/onshore-offshore/page21743.html>
3. BWEA Small Wind Turbine Performance and Safety Standard 29 February 2008.
<http://www.renewableuk.com/>

Appendix B**European Sites**

There are a number of European sites that fall within the County, in addition there are a number that fall outside but should be considered in assessments.

Site	Designation	Location
Afon Tywi River Tywi	SAC	Carmarthenshire
Caeau Mynydd Mawr	SAC	Carmarthenshire
Cernydd Carmel	SAC	Carmarthenshire
Carmarthen Bay Dunes	SAC	Carmarthenshire
Afon Tefi River Teifi	SAC	Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire
Afonydd Celldau / Cleddau Rivers	SAC	Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire
Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries	SAC	Carmarthenshire, Swansea and Pembrokeshire
Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay	SPA	Carmarthenshire, Swansea and Pembrokeshire
Cwm Doethie – Mynydd Mallaen	SAC	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion
Elenydd – Mallaen	SPA	Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Powys
Burry Inlet	SPA	Carmarthenshire and Swansea
Burry Inlet	Ramsar	Carmarthenshire and Swansea
Cardigan Bay / Bae Ceredigion	SAC	Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire
North Pembrokeshire Woodlands / Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro	SAC	Pembrokeshire
Yerbeston Tops	SAC	Pembrokeshire
Rhos Llwr-cwrt	SAC	Ceredigion
Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlym Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton	SAC	Pembrokeshire
Gower Ash Woods / Coedydd Ynn Gwyr	SAC	Swansea

Pembrokeshire Marine	SAC	Pembrokeshire (The Carmarthenshire Rivers connect Carmarthenshire with the Pembrokeshire Marine SAC)
Gower Commons / Tiroedd Comin Gwyr	SAC	Swansea
River Wye / Afon Gwy	SAC	Powys (The catchment area for the River Wye is partially within Carmarthenshire)
Gweunydd Blaencleddau	SAC	Pembrokeshire
Preseli	SAC	Pembrokeshire
Mynydd Epynt	SAC	Powys
River Usk, Afon Wysg	SAC	The catchment area for the River Usk is partially within Carmarthenshire
Bristol Channel Approaches	cSAC	Extends across the western approaches of the Bristol Channel, from Carmarthen Bay in South Wales to the north coast of Devon and Cornwall.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Representations Received to the Draft SPG: Wind and Solar Energy

Representation No. RE01 from Martina Dunne, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
RE01.01	The respondent seeks a reference to needing to consider impacts on the special qualities of neighbouring National Parks (Brecon Beacons and Pembrokeshire Coast) where landscapes are referred to in the document. Current references are to 'any locally designated or valued landscape'.	Agreed, where reference is made to Section 5.5.2 Section A: Valued Landscapes and Cultural Heritage Assets – reword to read (new text underlined): “Detailed and specific analysis will be required, in order to fully appreciate the nature of the development, the site and its surroundings and the likely effects on any locally designated or valued landscapes, including their essential setting, where appropriate. <u>The impact on the special qualities of the two neighbouring National Parks, Brecon Beacons and Pembrokeshire Coast will be considered.</u> ”

Representation No. RE02 from Sharon Luke, Natural Resources Wales

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
RE02.01	The respondent welcomes the SPG and supporting Studies.	Comments noted.
RE02.02	Paragraph 4.5.1 should now refer to the 2017 Regulations rather than 2010. This section could benefit from wider explanation, i.e. if there is an adverse effect, the proposal will need to be changed or it may be refused. The respondent advises that the implications, if it is deemed that there may be adverse effects on a European sites integrity, are made clear.	Agree in part, change reference in paragraph 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. In terms of the section benefitting from wider explanation, the process isn't as simple as just refusing if adverse effects are identified and cannot be mitigated. A project can proceed if it meets several tests in the legislation including there are no alternatives, they meet imperative reasons of overriding public interest and compensatory measures are provided. Add the following to the end of paragraph 4.5.1: Where adverse effects on site integrity are identified and cannot be mitigated, any proposal will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that there are no alternatives, the scheme is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest and compensatory measures can be provided.

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
RE02.03	Paragraph 4.5.2 should include that Appropriate Assessments should be assessed in view of the Natura 2000 site's conservation objectives.	Agree, add the following to the end of paragraph 4.5.2: Appropriate Assessments should be assessed in view of the Natura 2000 site's conservation objectives.
RE02.04	Section 4.10, Ecological Considerations: Renewable energy schemes, like any development, should be carefully sited to avoid and minimise ecological impacts. This means not just on designated sites, but also to minimise effects on notified features of designated sites which are mobile species at risk from the type of renewable energy development concerned (e.g. turbines near bird sites or designated bat roosts). Consideration is also required for other potential impacts outside the protected sites for example if a proposal is hydrologically linked or near a site (e.g. solar panels near a Special Protection Area where the bird features may mistake the panels for water).	Agree, add the following text to paragraph 4.10.1: Renewable Energy schemes must avoid and minimise ecological impacts, this includes considering off site impacts including those associated with grid connection, hydrological connectivity and highway access and consideration of mobile species (such as birds and bats).
RE02.05	Paragraph 4.10.4 - Depending on the ecological interest, a specialist survey may be required in certain cases.	Agree. Paragraph 4.10.4 to be amended to read: Where habitats and species are noted of high ecological interest, specialist surveys may be required in certain cases.
RE02.06	Consideration should be given to habitat and ecological connectivity so that sites and species do not become isolated. We should now be looking at landscape scale habitats with connectivity for sustainability.	Agree. Add the following text to paragraph 4.10.4: Consideration should be given to habitat and ecological connectivity to prevent the isolation of sites and species and ecosystem resilience.
RE02.07	4.10.8 Ecological surveys – the respondent agrees with the statement 'It is preferable that planning permissions will not be conditioned depending upon survey results'. There is clear case law to support that surveys should inform the determination of planning applications, and that surveys should not be conditioned.	Noted, although a change is suggested to remove "it is preferable that", as case law is very clear, ecological considerations are a material consideration and all ecological survey work must be presented to inform an application.
RE02.08	Paragraph 4.11.4 - Proposals for ecological compensation: It would only be applicable for NRW to be involved in consultation/discussions if designated	Add text to paragraph 4.11.4 so that it reads as follows (additional text is underlined): If a compensation approach will be likely

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	sites, European Protected Species or Wildlife and Countryside Act species are implicated. LPA Ecologist should otherwise lead on discussions and negotiation.	utilised for a development, early discussion is encouraged with the LPA ecologist and if applicable, Natural Resources Wales (<u>if designated sites, European Protected Species or Wildlife and Countryside Act species are implicated, NRW should be involved in the consultation and/or discussion</u>).
RE02.09	Paragraph 4.11.5 - Circumstances may arise where refusal may be the only option if the damage is unavoidable or where it may only proceed if there is an overriding public interest.	Agree. Add the following to the end of the paragraph: Compensation in relation to Natura 2000 features will only be considered if there are no alternatives to the proposed scheme and the scheme meets the requirement of being of imperative overriding public interest.
RE02.10	Paragraph 5.2.3 - This should state 25MW not 5MW.	Disagree. Paragraph 2.13 of TAN 8 states that “...Assembly Government would support local planning authorities in introducing local policies in their development plans that restrict almost all wind energy developments, larger than 5MW, to within SSAs and urban/industrial brownfield sites. It is acceptable in such circumstances that planning permission for developments over 5MW outside SSAs and urban/industrial brownfield sites may be refused.”
RE02.11	Section 5.5 Landscape and Visual Impacts - A. Factors relating to site content - Valued Landscape and Cultural Heritage Assets: The respondent recommends this includes reference to landscapes included in the register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. B Factors relating to siting - Settlements and Urban Landscapes: Whilst the respondent understands the views about siting near to buildings or structures, there could also be conflicts with other advice on visual amenity in relation to buildings and settlements.	A. Agree, add reference to landscapes included in the register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in section 5.5. B. Comments noted, no change required.
RE02.12	The respondent notes that ecological considerations may be a factor relating to the siting of turbines. Woodland edge, trees and hedgerows may attract foraging and commuting bats; locating small scale	Disagree, these are ecological considerations. Para 3.4.3 deals with all the other adopted planning policies which must be taken into account when reaching a planning decision – including EQ4: Biodiversity.

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	turbines close to them may be problematic. The respondent advises that the document includes reference to the Natural England guidance technical information note (TIN) 051: Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines Interim Guidance (March 2014) which includes guidance on siting turbines in relation to areas used by bats.	
RE02.13	Paragraph 5.6.2 – the respondent recommends removing the statement that the assessment of impact on visual amenity can be a subjective one. There is a recognised technical methodology for assessing visual impact, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) 3, as referenced in section 5.6.3.	Agree, delete paragraph 5.6.2.
RE02.14	Paragraph 5.6.3 – the respondent notes and supports the statement that applications shall be accompanied by an appropriate LVIA.	Noted.
RE02.15	Paragraph 5.11.2 - Bats – the respondent advises that all planning applications not only require a bat survey, but where bats may be impacted by the proposals, detailed proposals of all the mitigation and post-construction monitoring that will be put in place.	Agree. Insert a new paragraph: 5.11.3a Where bats may be impacted by the proposals, detailed proposals of all the mitigation and post-construction monitoring that will be put in place will be required.
RE02.16	<p>Paragraph 5.11.3 - Bat assessments - Whilst the respondent notes the reference to the 2nd Edition of the Bat Conservation Trust Survey Guidelines in respect of wind developments, guidance in 3rd Edition (2016) may also be relevant for undertaking bat activity transects, emergence/re-entry surveys, and roost assessments.</p> <p>As indicated above, the respondent would not advocate an approach to permitting the construction of a turbine by curtailing its operation until surveys can be completed. This could leave the developer with a permission that they cannot then fully implement.</p>	<p>Add the following to paragraph 5.11.3: Guidance contained in 3rd Edition (2016) may also be relevant for undertaking bat activity transects, emergence/re-entry surveys, and roost assessments.</p> <p>We do not advocate this curtailment approach until at least some survey work has been undertaken which appears to confirm bat risk is low. It does not leave the applicant with a consent they cannot implement only a turbine that is up and operational and can be curtailed in the bat season if necessary. The Council's ecologist is satisfied with this approach, which</p>

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	Reference to manual and static surveys should include surveys at the turbine location and nearby habitat boundaries (e.g. hedgerows, trees, woodlands).	<p>is also detailed in our Nature Conservation SPG.</p> <p>Add the following text (underlined) to the third bullet point under Bat Assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both manual (transects) and static surveys are required. Static surveys should be for 5 consecutive day's duration <u>and should be at the turbine location and nearby habitat boundaries, for example, hedgerows, trees, woodlands.</u>
RE02.17	Paragraph 5.11.4 - Birds – the respondent recommends that a data search is also carried out via the local records centre and/or the local bird recorder or bird group is contacted. At times due to data restrictions (Schedule 1 birds, egg collecting etc) it is not that obvious on the desk study where vulnerable bird species are located and therefore contacting the local bird recorder could be helpful.	<p>Agree, add the following to the second sentence in paragraph 5.11.4:</p> <p>The Study should include a data search via the local records centre and/or the local bird recorder or bird group. At times, due to data restrictions, it is not that obvious on the desk study where vulnerable bird species are located and therefore contacting the local bird recorder could be helpful.</p>
RE02.18	Section 5.12 - Historic Environment and Archaeological Settings – the respondent recommends that reference is made to the need for an ASIDOHL2 assessment for EIA development for Registered historic landscapes.	<p>Agreed. Add the following sentence to the end of paragraph 5.12.3:</p> <p>There may be a need for an Assessment of the Significance of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2) for EIA developments for Registered historic landscapes.</p>
RE02.19	Paragraph 6.4.2 - Visual impact and design – It should be clarified if this is only referring to the design of the building or more general e.g. views from the street scene, specific viewpoint, views from the surrounding urban area/landscape. There are situations where roof mounted panels can have adverse visual impact and be out of character with the locality.	<p>The intention of the paragraph is to cover both individual buildings and the general street scene. It is proposed to amend the first paragraph to read (with the underlined text being added):</p> <p>The panels should be well incorporated and blend into the overall design <u>of the individual building and general street scene.</u></p>
RE02.20	Paragraph 6.4.2 - Landscape considerations - This could also include hedgerows and be re-titled 'trees and hedgerows'. The respondent recommends that this is clarified to indicate that trees and hedgerows should not be removed to accommodate roof mounted panels/roof mounted panels should be sited away	<p>Agreed. Title to be changed to "Trees and Hedgerows".</p> <p>Add the following sentence to the paragraph:</p> <p>Trees and hedgerows should not be removed to accommodate roof mounted panels and should be sited away from existing trees and</p>

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	from existing trees and hedges which may cause shading.	hedges which may cause shading.
RE02.21	Paragraph 6.7.1 – A. Factors relating to design – the respondent questions the use of statements such as “The most appropriate sites for ground mounted solar arrays are those which are south facing and are on flat areas or on lower slopes of lowland landscapes”. This is simplistic and only relates to one of the criteria (landform). We recommend referring to the range of criteria used to assess sensitivity and perhaps summarising the findings of the mapping for wind and solar, with reference to the figures in the relevant studies. Some flat or lower lowland slopes may be surrounded by adjacent high ground, overlooked and arrays may have a high visual impact.	Agree in part, amend paragraph 6.7.1 as below to address this comment: “The most appropriate sites for ground mounted solar arrays are <u>likely</u> to be those which are south facing and are on flat areas or on lower slopes of lowland landscapes” These are site specific issues and better addressed during the planning application process.
RE02.22	Paragraph 6.7.2 – B. Factors relating to site content - Valued Landscapes and Cultural Heritage Assets – the respondent recommends the addition of a reference to landscapes included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.	Agree, reference to landscapes included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales to be made the end of the section on Valued Landscape and Cultural Heritage Assets.
RE02.23	Paragraph 6.7.2 – C. Factors relating to siting - Settlements and urban landscapes – the respondent is uncomfortable with the statement that “In sparsely settled rural landscapes, solar PV development should be located near to existing buildings or structures.” This is not necessarily the case and depends upon the character of the buildings and their settings. It would not be desirable in remote agricultural settings with historic farmsteads for example.	Disagree, this is a matter for consideration in respect of each individual planning application. If, for example, a field scale solar PV array were being considered in the context of a Listed Building, then we would anticipate that this would be fully taken into account at the detailed stage. It would be unwise to pre-judge this matter and apply an unwarranted restriction in all cases.
RE02.24	Paragraph 6.8.2 – the respondent recommends omitting the statement that the assessment of impact on visual amenity can be a subjective one. Please refer to our comments on section 5.6.2 above.	Agree. Delete paragraph 6.8.2
RE02.25	Paragraph 6.12.1 – the respondent notes	Add the following to the end of paragraph

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	<p>the recommendation that applicants avoid habitat land and that the most suitable land for solar panels is intensively managed agricultural land. In identifying suitable sites for renewable energy developments, proposals should also seek to avoid significant impacts on protected species.</p> <p>The respondent also wants us to be aware that even intensively farmed land can and will be used for certain species, particularly if it is located near other habitat such as a river, lake or wetland e.g. many of the improved grassland farmland fields near the Afon Tywi are used by Bewick and Whooper Swans and Greylag or White fronted geese over the winter period.</p>	<p>6.12.1:</p> <p>Proposals should not be located on sites which would create significant impacts on protected species.</p>
RE02.26	<p>Paragraph 6.13.1 – the respondent recommends including reference to the need for an ASIDOHL2 assessment for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for Registered historic landscapes.</p>	<p>Add the following to the end of paragraph 6.13.2:</p> <p>There may be a need for an Assessment of the Significance of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2) for EIA developments for Registered historic landscapes.</p>
RE02.27	<p>Application Checklist - Applications should not only include surveys, but full details of proposed mitigation for any designated sites, European Protected Species or Wildlife and Countryside Act species that may be impacted, together with proposals for post-construction monitoring.</p>	<p>Agree, add the following to the checklist, under surveys for Solar and Wind Turbine Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Details of proposed mitigation for any designated sites, European Protected Species or Wildlife and Countryside Act species that may be impacted, together with proposals for post-construction monitoring.
Carmarthenshire Wind Turbine Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study		
RE02.28	<p>Table 1 Typologies</p> <p>We note that it is stated that 'any group of 6 or more turbines will belong in the 'very large' typology irrespective of turbine height. We are of the view that 6 micro or small turbines (less than 25/50m) would not belong in the 'very large' category, however it is unlikely that this size of turbine would occur in groups of 6 or more, except cumulatively. There remains a considerable difference in scale between 6 medium turbines up to 80m</p>	<p>Disagree, the methodology for the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study is to be in accordance with the widely used Heads of the Valleys Study as it was consistent with current best practice and allowing for ease of cross reference with other studies in Local Authority areas across South Wales.</p> <p>Furthermore, this change to the methodology would require a complete revision of the whole study.</p>

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	and 6 turbines of over 109m, potentially up to 145m, as at Brechfa. We understand that this statement has come from the Heads of the Valleys study, however, we consider that a typology based on height, with a range of scales and an indication that increasing numbers may push the scale into the next size category, would better capture the difference in scales.	
RE02.29	The respondent notes that the LANDMAP Cultural aspect area layer has not been used due to the insufficient level of detail. Please note that the LANDMAP Cultural layer is being updated (from 2019) and may provide more detailed information in future.	Comments noted, however, the consultants opinion, is that such an approach will not change any of the assessments made in the study; Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas tend to cover very large geographical areas; e.g. a <i>single Aspect Area</i> - CRMRTCL061 (Rural Carmarthenshire) - extends across much of the study area; therefore the Cultural Landscape Aspect data has limited value in being used to highlight differences between the 80 areas identified by the study to assess capacity and sensitivity.
RE02.30	Table 4 Historic Value - Please note that Registered Parks and Gardens are now a statutory designation under Welsh Government historic environment legislation (also relevant to section 3.6).	The consultants understand that the change has occurred as a consequence of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 coming into force, resulting in a now statutory register for historic parks and gardens Their review of the Cadw website revealed the following text: <i>'The Welsh Ministers will have to compile and maintain a comprehensive register of parks and gardens of historic interest in Wales. It will help owners, local planning authorities and others to look after the sites in an informed way. Provision still to be commenced.'</i> Reference is also needed to TAN 24, May 2017: <i>The Historic Environment</i> with regard to registered historic landscapes. The consultants are unsure of the current status of the compilation of the new statutory register and its implications for planning policy and development management, and suggest contacting Cadw.
Carmarthenshire Solar PV Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study		
RE02.31	The respondent notes that LANDMAP Visual and Sensory aspect areas have effectively been used as a basis for the landscape units in the absence of county-	Comments noted.

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	<p>wide landscape character areas.</p> <p>We note that the methodology generally follows that of the Heads of the Valleys Wind Turbine Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study and is informed by SNH guidance, GLVIA3 and LANDMAP Guidance Note 3.</p>	
RE02.32	<p>The respondent notes that the LANDMAP Cultural aspect area layer has not been used due to the insufficient level of detail. Please note that the LANDMAP Cultural layer is being updated (from 2019) and may provide more detailed information in future.</p>	Refer to the response to RE02.29 above.

Representation No. RE03 from Caroline Hill

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
RE03.01	<p>The respondent seeks one additional safeguard in response to a recent case heard in the High Court, where the claimant was taking action in support of a Carmarthenshire County Council refusal of a wind farm scheme. The wind farm developer had deliberately gained permission for a smaller scheme and then quickly used a Variation in Condition application to significantly increase the size of the scheme. The Council's refusal was successfully appealed by the developer, because it was only the difference in the size of the consented scheme and the proposed scheme which was considered – NOT the overall impact. The respondent believes that this made a mockery of the Council's refusal and its policies and that this incremental approach to circumventing size limits is now being widely recommended as a tactic to developers.</p> <p>The respondent is suggesting that the SPG should make it clear that developers should not expect to be able to incrementally increase the size of their development by use of a quick succession</p>	<p>The remit of SPGs, as set out in Planning Policy Wales, Edition 9, is that they are a means of setting out more detailed thematic or site specific guidance on the way in which the policies of an LDP are to be interpreted and applied in particular circumstances.</p> <p>The respondent's requests exceeds the purpose of SPGs and requires a change in the procedures of planning applications, which would have to be enacted at a national level.</p>

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	<p>of Variation in Condition applications.</p> <p>The respondent believes that it should be possible to state in the SPG that following consent for an application, there should be a considerable period of time before any Variation would be considered that increases the size of the major constituent parts of the development.</p>	
RE03.02	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 4.3. Pre-application consultation, which Ceredigion County Council have in their Renewable Energy SPG:</p> <p>4.3.2 A meaningful assessment of alternative means of producing renewable energy on the proposed site should be provided.</p>	<p>Agree in part. Insert a new section in 4.12:</p> <p>4.12 Choice of Site and Technology</p> <p>4.12.1 Applicants will be expected to justify the choice of site and the choice of renewable energy generation. The applicant will be required to demonstrate that the chosen technology is the most appropriate for the site. Different renewable energy technologies have different impacts, therefore applicants will be required to demonstrate that they are progressing with the technology that is the most efficient with the least impacts on the site.</p>
RE03.03	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 4.3. Pre-application consultation:</p> <p>4.3.3 It should also be shown why the chosen site is the most appropriate option.</p>	See response above to RE03.02.
RE03.04	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 4.6.1, so that it reads as follows, as set out in paragraph 12.10.1 of Planning Policy Wales, (the additional text being requested is underlined, and deleted text is marked as strikethrough):</p> <p>4.6.1 Some small-scale installations may not require new overhead connections to the electricity grid network and in the majority of cases, connection to the grid will not be a planning consideration. <u>However, the grid connection is an intrinsic part of the development and should be considered alongside the turbine(s) in accordance with PPW which states that grid connection issues should be taken into account when determining a</u></p>	<p>Disagree. A full connection proposal can't be assessed as part of the planning application as there is a separate consenting process for such applications. However, it is suggested to re-word paragraph 4.6 as follows: (with the underlined text being added):</p> <p>4.6.1 Some small-scale installations may not require new overhead connections to the electricity grid network, and in the majority of cases, connection to the grid will not be a planning consideration. <u>However, where an application will be connecting to the grid, details should include consideration of the location and alignment of a connection.</u></p>

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	<u>renewable energy development.</u>	
RE03.05	<p>The respondent seeks the insertion of the following additional text to paragraph 4.6.2, in accordance with the Carmarthenshire LDP:</p> <p>Ancillary structures should be carefully and sensitively sited and designed, and limited to locations where proposals would not have a significant cumulative effect. They should be sympathetic to the characteristics of the local landform, contours and existing landscape features.</p>	<p>Disagree. It is considered that the advice given in 4.6.2, along with newly published advice in PPW Edition 10, is sufficient to guide grid connection works.</p> <p>It is not clear what the respondent considers to be "ancillary structures". If this relates to substations and cabinets, then this is covered in more detail in Section 5.5. A new grid connection cannot be seen as an ancillary structure. This section deals with grid connection issues only.</p>
RE03.06	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 4.6. Grid Connection, as cited in a Report to the Welsh Government July 2010:</p> <p>4.6.3 The route of the grid connection (whether above or below ground) should be shown in the application. Ecological, landscape and visual impacts can be caused by ancillary infrastructure, and this includes grid connections.</p>	<p>Disagree. It is considered that the advice given in 4.6.1 & 4.6.2 is sufficient to guide grid connection works. It is not known what report the respondent is referring to.</p>
RE03.07	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 4.7.2 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined and deleted text is marked as strikethrough):</p> <p>4.7.2 For the purposes of this guidance, Community Energy can be defined as an energy scheme which is led by, or meets the needs of <u>residents within</u> the local community. <u>The community is defined as the residents within the area immediately adjacent to the proposed site, and those potentially adversely impacted by it.</u> The community must have ownership of the development, either in full or shared <u>majority part</u>, whilst maintaining full control over it. As a result of a number of positive case studies and the local benefits involved in such schemes, community energy projects will be given support and encouragement by the Council.</p>	<p>Disagree. There is no need for the SPG to provide a definition of community, which would potentially limit the implementation of the guidance.</p> <p>Guidance provided by the Welsh Government in terms of the ownership of community schemes does not specify that they should be owned as a majority part. The guidance in PPW (Edition 10) supports "projects which are developed by communities or benefit the host community or Wales as a whole" (para. 4.145). PPW continues: "The Welsh Government supports the principle of commercial developers working together with community based organisations to take forward projects on a shared ownership basis"(paragraph 4.147).</p>
RE03.08	The respondent seeks an amendment to	Disagree, see above response RE03.07.

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	<p>paragraph 4.7.3 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p>4.7.3 ... Shared ownership could involve a <u>guaranteed</u> share in the overall generated income from a scheme or part or full ownership of the scheme...</p>	
RE03.09	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 4.7. Community Energy:</p> <p>4.7.5 As a matter of course, the public should be advised that the Local Authority does not scrutinise the financial data or the scheme's predicted productivity or income, and such schemes usually carry financial risks and are not financially regulated.</p>	Disagree. This is not a planning matter.
RE03.10	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 4.8. Community Benefits:</p> <p>4.8.3 Financial contributions by developers may be secured by planning condition or Section 106 agreements where they relate to the size of the development and offer material and mitigating benefits in the impacted locality e.g. through highway or wildlife habitat improvements.</p>	Disagree. Paragraph 4.8.1 covers what can be sought by contributions, as set out in Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (paragraph 3.5.5).
RE03.11	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 4.8. Community Benefits:</p> <p>4.8.4 Community benefit funds offered by developers, usually on an annual basis and per megawatt of installed capacity, are voluntary and cannot be enforced.</p>	<p>Agree. Add a new paragraph as follows:</p> <p>4.8.3 Community benefit funds offered by developers, usually on an annual basis and per megawatt of installed capacity, are voluntary and cannot be enforced.</p>
RE03.12	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 4.8. Community Benefits:</p> <p>4.8.5 Therefore, such voluntary contributions do not enable permission to</p>	<p>Agree, add the text to the end of paragraph 4.8.3, as follows:</p> <p>"... Therefore, such voluntary contributions do not enable permission to be granted for a proposal that would otherwise be unacceptable</p>

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	<p>be granted for a proposal that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms. The absence or presence of voluntary financial contributions is not an issue which will be considered, or given weight to, in the determination of the planning application.</p>	<p>in planning terms. The absence, or presence of voluntary financial contributions is not an issue which will be considered, or given weight to, in the determination of the planning application."</p>
RE03.13	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 4.10 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p>4.10 Ecological Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable Energy schemes should not be located on ecologically important sites (including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation). <u>It should be recognised that developments some distance away from designated sites can impact upon them due to watercourse connectivity, habitat connectivity for mobile species and environmental sustainability.</u> 	<p>Agree in part. See comment RE02.04.</p>
RE03.14	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 4.10.3 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p>4.10.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.... determining protected species interest. <u>Species/habitat surveys should cover the delivery route(s) and the site, including not only the turbine position(s) but also all ancillary development, access tracks, construction compounds, drainage measures, and areas impacted by road widening or overrun. Additionally, cumulative impacts with other developments in the area should be assessed.</u></p>	<p>Agree, add the following to the end of paragraph 4.10.3:</p> <p>Species/habitat surveys should cover the delivery route(s) and the site, including not only the turbine position(s) but also all ancillary development, access tracks, construction compounds, drainage measures, and areas impacted by road widening or overrun. Additionally, cumulative impacts with other developments in the area should be assessed.</p>
RE03.15	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 4.10.2 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being</p>	<p>Agree, amend paragraph 4.10.2 so that it reads as follows:</p>

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	<p>requested is underlined):</p> <p>4.11.2 Any mitigation measures proposed should reflect recent survey work and demonstrate a clear understanding of the site, <u>and access route(s) and their ecological considerations.</u></p>	<p>4.11.2 Any mitigation measures proposed should reflect recent survey work and demonstrate a clear understanding of the site, and access route(s) and their ecological considerations.</p>
RE03.16	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 5.3 Wind Turbine Development outside Strategic Search Areas:</p> <p>5.3.2 Very large turbines (>109m) are unsuitable outside SSAs.</p>	<p>Disagree. This is not in line with current advice from the Welsh Government. Paragraph 5.2.3 sets out current advice from the WG as to the size of the turbines permitted outside SSAs.</p>
RE03.17	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 5.3 Wind Turbine Development outside Strategic Search Areas (the respondent cites TAN 8, paragraph 2.13, Heads of the Valleys guidance, Landscape Capacity and Sensitivity Study):</p> <p>5.3.3 Most areas outside SSAs should remain free of large wind power schemes. The large typology is defined as a turbine greater than 80m to tip height, or any group of more than four turbines no matter how small. Schemes outside the SSAs should have suitable separation distances between them. Wind turbines should not be spread across the whole county.</p>	<p>Agree in part.</p> <p>A new section has been added to section 5.1.2 setting out the turbine typology taken from the Wind Turbine Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study.</p> <p>A new paragraph has been added – 5.3.2 stating that areas outside SSAs should remain free of large wind power schemes (Large scale schemes being defined as being over 25MW), in line with guidance set out in TAN 8 paras 2.2 & 2.13.</p> <p>The Carmarthenshire Wind Turbine Development Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study provides a landscape character assessment for different areas of the County, and sets out what type of turbine development would be appropriate in these areas. It is considered that this approach meets the requirements of paragraph 2.13 of TAN 8 which seeks a balance which will not result in a severe restriction of wind turbine development.</p>
RE03.18	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 5.3 Wind Turbine Development outside Strategic Search Areas:</p> <p>5.3.4 Little can be done to mitigate the impact of larger turbines. It is likely, therefore, that even a single turbine will require an EIA screening assessment.</p>	<p>Disagree. Advice on the types of development requiring an EIA screening opinion is contained in section 4.4.</p>

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RE03.19	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 5.3 Wind Turbine Development outside Strategic Search Areas:</p> <p>5.3.5 In judging the need for an EIA, the application should be considered in combination with other developments to determine the potential cumulative effects.</p>	Disagree. Advice on the types of development requiring an EIA screening opinion is contained in section 4.4.
RE03.20	<p>The respondent seeks an additional paragraph to section 5.3 Wind Turbine Development outside Strategic Search Areas:</p> <p>5.3.6 If an EIA is required, it should include ancillary development and associated infrastructure including substations, grid connections and access routes.</p>	Disagree. Advice on the types of development requiring an EIA screening opinion is contained in section 4.4.
RE03.21	<p>Paragraph 5.4.1 – the respondent notes that this section rightly describes wind turbines as large man-made elements. But they are not only “substantial vertical structures; the “moving blades” draw the eye and move over a large area. The scale of the visual impact is increased not only as the height increases, but as the rotor size increases. This is especially relevant to acknowledge in the SPG now that developers are increasingly choosing to deploy turbines with “oversized” rotors. The respondent believes that this needs to be explicitly stated in the SPG, particularly in light of recent protestations by one wind developer that the circle described by turbine blades is somehow of no visual consequence.</p>	Disagree. The consultants who prepared the Study comment that the validity of this comment is limited and does not demonstrate that the author fully understands the difference between size and speed of rotor and its capacity to draw the eye when moving. Although smaller turbine rotors have a smaller blade-swept area, they turn more rapidly when compared to large rotors. When both types are seen together, the smaller turbine rotor movement is more visually arresting. Such factors are a matter for consideration at the level of the individual planning application and are too detailed for incorporation into this SPG.
RE03.22	<p>The respondent comments about paragraph 5.5.2 – Section B - Focal Features/Settlements and Urban Landscapes - The phrases “a turbine sited next to an isolated farm could draw attention to its presence” and “In sparsely settled rural landscapes, turbines should</p>	The consultants comment as follows: SNH guidance on small turbines states that “ <i>It is important for small scale turbines to relate well to and compliment the scale of nearby buildings</i> ” [Siting and designing wind farms in the landscape, SNH, August 2017, Annex 1, p. 44]

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	<p>be located near to existing buildings" seem to contradict one another. Policy hitherto has suggested that, where a development is associated with farm diversification, it should be positioned close to the farmstead. The respondent believes that the phrase which does make sense is "Turbines should be located in the least visually prominent location." This is consistent with, for example, avoiding skylines.</p>	<p>The consultants do not consider these statements to be contradictory as they describe deferent scenarios, and consider that the following text can be added by way of clarification: <i>'Turbines should be sited in the most appropriate location when viewed from a variety of viewpoints whilst being able to harvest a viable wind resource, which often means elevated and exposed locations'.</i></p>
RE03.23	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.5.2 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined) in accordance with the Carmarthenshire LDP:</p> <p>C Turbine Size and Scale - Small scale turbines.... such as buildings, trees or hedges. <u>Small turbines are required to be located near and closely related to existing buildings or structure of a similar nature. Turbines which are out of character with the area, in terms of their size or design, being over-dominant in the area, will be refused.</u></p>	<p>See Comments for RE03.22, above.</p>
RE03.24	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.5.2 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined, and deleted text is marked as strikethrough):</p> <p>C Turbine Layout - Although there may be scope.... the same angle of view. In all cases, turbine layout should respect the underlying landform and, where possible, groups of turbines should be located at very similar elevations.</p> <p>The respondent also comments that in a group of two or more turbines, the turbines need to be positioned so that the distance between them is 3-10 rotor diameters, as indicated in TAN 8. The design iteration process undertaken by the applicant to mitigate the visual impacts must be shown clearly in the planning application to explain why the</p>	<p>The consultants comment as follows: No change required – the deletion of the phrase <i>'where possible'</i> will unduly restrict design. The following guidance is noted in respect of landform: <i>"It is very difficult to design a wind farm upon a variable landform, such as undulating, rugged moorland or hills, without presenting a confusing image. This is because the wind turbines will be seen from different directions, at varying elevations and spacing, and against varying backdrops. To avoid this effect, it is generally preferable for wind turbines to be grouped on the most level part of a site so the development appears more cohesive, rather than as a poorly related group of turbines."</i> <i>[Siting and designing wind farms in the landscape, SNH, August 2017; Section 3.24]</i></p> <p>These are matters for individual cases and consideration in relation to local landform characteristics, key viewpoints, and other site-</p>

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	<p>proposed positioning and grouping is considered to be the most suitable. Alternative layouts should be explored in relation to the most sensitive viewpoints.</p>	<p>specific factors.</p> <p>TAN 8 states that '<i>Wind turbines need to be positioned so that the distance between them are around 3-10 rotor diameters.</i>' [Annex C, Section 2.8, p.35]</p>
RE03.25	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.5.2 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p>C. Micro-siting - Relocation of one or more... at the construction stage. It is important to ensure that micro-siting considerations may not only affect wind turbine locations <u>and separation</u>, but also the horizontal... of any wind turbine proposal.</p> <p><u>The red edge of the site location plan and the representation of the potential swept area(s) should include any allowance being requested by the developer for micro-siting. This will help to ensure that minimum requirements for separation from other turbines, residential properties and vegetation (such as hedgelines), as well as topple distances, will not be compromised by the use of micro-siting allowances.</u></p> <p><u>A consistent and accurate grid reference should be used for the position of each turbine and the site plan should be of a scale to allow the positioning to be checked within a very small tolerance (as with building plans).</u></p> <p><u>If, after an application has been submitted and validated, a developer wishes to alter the positioning of any element of the development beyond the micro-siting allowance requested, this would be considered a substantial alteration and would require a new planning application.</u></p>	<p>The consultants comment as follows: We regard the insertion of the word '<i>separation</i>' as an unnecessary addition which is not informative in qualifying the statement – achieving the optimum separation distance is part of the proper consideration of the siting and location of turbines.</p> <p>Agree to add the text contained in the third paragraph beginning "The red edge..."</p> <p>In the fourth paragraph, the consultants do not consider that all of the additional details being asked for are required, and suggest that, for consistency, the phrase '<i>within a very small tolerance</i>' needs to be deleted and the phrase '<i>within the limits established by the permitted micro-siting tolerance</i>' should be inserted.</p> <p>The final sentence of the fourth paragraph appears to remove the option of an application to vary an existing application - this is a judgement that has to be made on a case by case basis at the application validation stage.</p>
RE03.26	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.5.2 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p>	<p>The consultants comment as follows: We suggest the following amendment: delete all text from '<i>the cumulative effects..</i>' onwards and insert the following text: "<u>...the cumulative</u></p>

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	<p>C Ancillary Infrastructure - Landscape and visual impacts of any ancillary development, <u>the cumulative effects</u> and visual conflicts between turbines and ancillary structures should be minimised.....</p>	<p><u>landscape and visual effects arising from the combination of turbines and ancillary structures should be minimised...</u>"</p>
RE03.27	<p>The respondent seeks an addition to paragraph 5.6.4 to include the following text:</p> <p>5.6.4 Photomontages should be provided in addition to wirelines and should show the associated infrastructure, not just the turbines ie. any associated buildings, masts, tracks, vegetation removal and above ground grid connections.</p>	<p>Disagree, the consultants comment that whilst support is given to the provision by the applicant of supporting photomontages and wireframe diagrams in some circumstances, this is a matter for the planning officer to determine during the early stages of the planning application process, which is consistent with paragraph 5.6.4, as drafted.</p>
RE03.28	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.10.1 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p>5.10.1 Turbines produce mechanical noise..... all planning applications are expected to be accompanied by a <u>site specific</u> Noise Assessment.</p> <p>The respondent explains that the phrase "site specific" is recommended because, on occasion, applicants have submitted assessments from "similar" sites or used wind data collected at sites some distance away, and this is simply not accurate enough.</p>	<p>Agree. The addition of the term "site specific" is used in appendix A which provides further guidance, therefore making it consistent.</p>
RE03.29	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.10.2 as they believe an appropriate distance" is far too vague to have any real meaning. Noise can be greater at a lower level (downhill) than on the same level, and at several rotor-diameters distance rather than close to the turbine. The respondent suggests that at the very least, a planning condition should be attached where a turbine is within the distance cited for potential shadow flicker to require a noise</p>	<p>Disagree. Paragraph 5.10.2 requires that all turbines are required to accord with ETSU-R-97.</p> <p>Guidance contained within Appendix A refers to cumulative noise assessments.</p> <p>Noise conditions are applied to applications and each are tailored depending on the conclusions of the noise report. The noise conditions are sufficient for enforcement, making the request for a further noise assessment unnecessary.</p>

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	<p>assessment to be carried out when the turbine becomes operational, to prove that it is operating within ETSU noise limits.</p> <p>The amended text should read as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p><u>Full site-specific background noise studies should be submitted with the application, and these should exclude the effects of existing turbines. Cumulative turbine noise calculations should also be provided where there are other proposed, consented or operational turbines in the area, not just for the properties nearest to the application site but also for those properties most likely to be cumulatively affected.</u></p>	
RE03.30	<p>The respondent seeks an additional bullet point to the summary box in section 5.10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning conditions will require that, when there is any likelihood that noise conditions cannot be met or are not being complied with, the costs for an independent noise assessment will be met by the developer. 	Disagree, the applied noise condition(s) indicate that the cost of survey rests with the developer.
RE03.31	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.11.2 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined), in order to reflect the latest studies published by the University of Exeter:</p> <p>5.11.2 Bats and their roosts..... Surveys will also identify what time of the year the bats are utilising the site as activity changes throughout the year. <u>This is particularly important for those species identified as high risk or, where large turbines are proposed, are high-flying species,</u> which will exploit open habitats.....</p>	Disagree. There is no need to differentiate between large and small turbines here. A full assessment of the impacts on bats will be required, whether they are low or high flyers.
RE03.32	The respondent seeks an additional bullet	Agree in part, the following addition has been

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	<p>point to the summary box about Bat Assessments in section 5.11:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where site boundaries are close to the development, the survey work should extend beyond the boundary. 	<p>made to the bullet point:</p> <p>"...and should be at the turbine location and nearby habitat boundaries, for example, hedgerows, trees, woodlands."</p>
RE03.33	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of two bullet points to paragraph 5.11.5, which are in line with Ceredigion guidance and Scottish National Heritage bird guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A breeding bird survey and a winter bird survey should be provided as a minimum. • Where protected species are identified, mitigation should be provided to avoid any displacement. 	<p>Disagree, NRW have been consulted and have approved our approach as detailed. This advice is also reflected in the adopted Nature Conservation SPG.</p>
RE03.34	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.13.4 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p>5.13.4 Turbines also...Turbines should be sited away from radio and microwave signal corridors and should not impact upon <u>emergency service communication links</u>, domestic TV, radio reception, and <u>mobile telephone</u> or mobile, <u>satellite or community wi-fi</u> broadband. Where interference cannot be avoided, mitigation measures will be required <u>to be put in place</u> by the developer.</p>	<p>Agree, suggested changes to be incorporated in to paragraph 5.13.4.</p>
RE03.35	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of a paragraph:</p> <p>5.13.5 A Residential Amenities Assessment should be carried out for every residential or holiday property within 10 times tip height. A wider study area of 1 to 2km will be more appropriate for large and very large turbines (over 65m in height).</p>	<p>Disagree, Residential Amenity Assessments have been carried out on a small number of occasions. They are not required on the majority of cases as the LVIA will assess such impacts.</p>
RE03.36	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of a paragraph:</p> <p>5.13.6 An RAA is additional to the</p>	<p>Disagree, Residential Amenity Assessments have been carried out on a small number of occasions. They are not required on the majority of cases as the LVIA will assess such</p>

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	assessment of visual impact on residential amenity that should be included in the LVIA.	impacts.
RE03.37	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of a paragraph, following an analysis of appeal decisions quoted in the Gwynedd SPG.:</p> <p>5.13.7 Important factors include the bulk and width of the structure(s) as well as height and proximity, and the proportion of the outlook from the property and outside seating areas which would be occupied by the development, and whether turbines would be visible on more than one side of a property.</p>	<p>Disagree, however, it is acknowledged that there should be a bit more guidance on residential amenity. The following should be added to paragraph 5.13.1 –</p> <p>“Careful consideration should be given when siting turbines to their relationship with nearby residential properties, in order to prevent an unacceptable overbearing impact on the residential amenity of these dwellings.”</p>
RE03.38	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.14.1 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined and deleted text is marked as strikethrough):</p> <p>5.14.1 Turbines should be located an appropriate distance from roads, railways, buildings, power lines, BT lines and public footpaths and open spaces. The appropriate distance otherwise known as the “topple distance” which is calculated as being the height of the turbine or, in the case of power lines, a distance in accordance with the Electricity Council Standards for overhead line clearances.</p>	<p>Agree in part, add reference to overhead lines (power and telecommunication), and public footpaths. Also include the addition of the following text: “ In the case of overhead power lines, separation distances should accord with the Electricity Council Standard 44-8.”</p>
RE03.39	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of a paragraph, as stated in the Carmarthenshire LDP:</p> <p>5.14.3 Existing bridleways and footpaths shall be safeguarded with no permanent loss to the length or quality of trails by any re-routing necessary to avoid the topple distance.</p>	<p>Agree in part. A new paragraph to be added to reflect that information set out in the LDP:</p> <p>5.15.3 In siting turbines, existing bridleways, cycle ways and footpaths shall be safeguarded with no permanent loss to the length and quality of trails or paths. Temporary and appropriate re-routing of public rights of way during construction will be required.</p>
RE03.40	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to the bullet point in the summary box for Public Accessibility/Rights of Way Considerations, so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is</p>	<p>Disagree, TAN 8 – Annex C para 2.34 states that ice build-up is unlikely to present problems on the majority of sites in Wales. Furthermore, there is no known evidence of separation distances which overcome ice throw.</p>

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	<p>underlined):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration should be given to the amenity, health and safety of all users of the right of way. Turbine blades should not over sail public rights of way. <u>Regard should also be given to positioning in order to safeguard pedestrians, riders and passing traffic from injury due to ice throw or catastrophic equipment failure eg. detachment of moving blade(s).</u> 	
RE03.41	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to paragraph 5.16.1 so that it reads as follows (the additional text being requested is underlined):</p> <p>5.16.1 Some turbines will be located.... Applications are expected to be accompanied with a Traffic Management Plan, <u>providing an assessment of the impact on traffic volumes from construction vehicle numbers. The environmental impact of all proposed physical works and operation along the extent of the abnormal load and construction transport routes will be considered as part of the environmental assessment of the development.</u></p>	<p>Agree, add the following to the end of paragraph 5.16.1:</p> <p>Applications are expected to be accompanied with a Traffic Management Plan, <u>providing an assessment of the impact on traffic volumes from construction vehicle numbers. The environmental impact of all proposed physical works and operation along the extent of the abnormal load and construction transport routes will be considered as part of the environmental assessment of the development.</u></p>
RE03.42	<p>The respondent seeks an amendment to the Highway Considerations summary box as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developer will be required ... with the delivery of the turbine. <u>Owners of third party land which might be oversailed should be notified as part of the community engagement so that they have an early opportunity to respond.</u> 	<p>Agree in part, add the following text to the end of the first bullet in summary box:</p> <p>“Third party land may also be over-sailed by construction materials. In these instances the developer should contact relevant landowners when planning delivery routes.”</p>
RE03.43	<p>The respondent seeks three additional bullet points to the Highway Considerations summary box as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be provision made for emergency vehicle access at all times. • The weights of cranes and turbine parts 	<p>In terms of the first bullet point, disagree, if it is an abnormal load there will be a procedure in place that they would have to notify the police.</p> <p>Agree to the second bullet point to be inserted into the summary box.</p>

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	<p>(including transporters) should be declared as well as the overall dimensions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with WAG recommendations, a full Transport Management Plan should be agreed BEFORE planning permission is considered. 	<p>The third bullet point, agree in part. It is not considered appropriate to have the Plan agreed before a decision as details of the TMP could change once a contractor is on board. Add the following bullet point into the summary box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early preparation and consideration should be given to a Transport Management Plan.
RE03.44	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of a paragraph to section 5.18:</p> <p>5.18.2 The applicant's environmental impact assessment or environmental statement should take into account the quantity of material to be removed, the transport impacts, and how the material will be disposed of and the consequent environmental impact.</p>	<p>This is not the correct place in the SPG for such information – section 4.4 deals with EIA.</p>
RE03.45	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of a paragraph to section 5.18:</p> <p>5.18.3 Decommissioning costs as well as methods should be submitted, so that an appropriate bond can be secured by the local authority.</p>	<p>Agree in part, such information would be placed in a legal agreement, however, it is suggested to add the following to section 5.18:</p> <p>5.18.2 The Decommissioning Plan should factor in the cost of the decommissioning operation, and consideration be given to entering into a planning obligation to secure site reinstatement.</p>
RE03.46	<p>The respondent seeks the addition of the following to the application checklist on page 23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Applicants should expect to have to meet an acceptable standard in the information they supply to support their application. ✓ They should follow standard guidelines and methodology. ✓ There should be an expectation that if false, misleading or sub-standard information is supplied, the application will be rejected. ✓ The full suite of required information should be supplied at the time of the application being validated so that it is available for, and can be subject to, the period of public consultation. <p>The respondent also requests the following to be added to the section</p>	<p>Disagree - if an application is not of a sufficient standard or does not include the information required to determine the application, then it will be invalid and will not be registered until such time as the information is submitted.</p> <p>Agree to the addition of "Details of Grid Connection" to the list, in addition to "Pre-</p>

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	<p>"Other Items that may be Required":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism impact assessment • Electro-magnetic interference – Aviation and Communications (Mobile Telephone and Broadband) • Grid connection route • Community consultation 	<p>Application Consultation (if applicable), which will cover details of community consultation. The other requests are matters that will be considered as part of the determination of the application, they do not require specific mentioning in this section.</p>

Representation No. RE04 from the Coal Authority

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
RE04.01	The respondent has no specific comments to make.	n/a

Representation No. RE05 from Miss Caroline Evans, Brechfa Forest Energy Action Group

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
RE05.01	The respondent comments that the draft SPG reads well, as did the previous LDP, but is disappointed that the LDP's provisions were regularly ignored resulting in inappropriately sited large and small wind turbines.	The LDP is still in place, this document provides supplementary guidance to support the LDP policies.
RE05.02	Reference is made to section 5.5.2 - B - Factors relating to siting - the impact on the skyline is acknowledged and stated as undesirable, just as it was in the last LDP, but it didn't stop the Council giving permission for Blaengwen and Mynydd y Betws wind turbine developments and the minister giving permission for Brechfa Forest West, all on skylines and making a major impact on the landscape.	The respondent is not seeking a change to the SPG.
RE05.03	The respondent notes that this document also refers to the undesirability of the destruction of woodlands for wind turbine developments and references Brechfa Forest West site for woodland mega-removal.	The respondent is not seeking a change to the SPG.
RE05.04	The respondent notes that section 5.10	The respondent is not seeking a change to the

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
	makes reference to Noise, as does the LDP but there are continual noise problems from several wind turbine sites are evidence that the LDP's policies did not work and will not work.	SPG.
RE05.05	The respondent is concerned that the SPG will be ignored in decision making and by developers.	The respondent is not seeking a change to the SPG. The SPG will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Representation No. RE06 from Mr Simon Ford

Reference	Summary of Respondent's Response:	Officer Response:
RE06.01	The respondent comments that the part of the website inviting comments on the SPG failed to provide a link to the SPG.	The respondent is not seeking a change to the SPG. The SPG could be found on the Planning pages, however, this is noted for future consultations.

Further Changes required to the SPG

- Update paragraph 5.2.4 – Brechfa Forest West is now operational and should be reflected in the text.
- 4.10 Ecological Considerations – As it is a material planning consideration, the second bullet point to be changed by deleting the word “should” and replacing it with “must” so that it reads as follows: “Ecological benefits and appropriate mitigation must be considered as part of the application.”
- 4.10.1 – Amend the first sentence to include reference to habitats as well as species, so that it reads as follows: “The development of renewable energy schemes has the potential to harm habitats and species. Developers will be expected to maximise the ecological potential of the site, whilst ensuring that there is no demonstrable harm to statutorily protected habitats and species,
- 4.10.1 – typographical amendment to that the end of first sentence replacing “or the Environment Act 2016 to “on the Environment Act”.
- 4.10.3 – Update the document referred to as the 2013 Guidelines to 2017.
- 4.10.5 – Add the following documents:
 - CIEEM (2017) [Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition](#). Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
 - CIEEM (2018) [Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine](#). Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



Highways Design Guide

Carmarthenshire County Council

2018

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Foreword

Carmarthenshire County Council recognise that appropriate development is essential to the economic, social and environmental fabric of our County, and in doing so supports our responsibilities under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. As such we, as a Local Authority, have a duty to all our residents to ensure the planning process is as smooth, transparent, consistent and accurate as possible.

Whilst the Local Planning Authority makes the final determination on any application, Highways Planning Liaison have a key role to play as consultees in assessing the likely impacts of any development. To assist Developers, Applicants and The Authority in this process, we have developed this Highways Design Guide, which will empower applicants and wider stakeholders to understand and apply our requirements in terms of all aspects of potential highways impacts, highways design and the application of appropriate local and national policy guidance.

We are confident that this will not only speed up the planning process, whilst underpinning our aims of a consistent, transparent service: but will also allow Carmarthenshire County to better assist Applicants, stakeholders and the wider community as resources can be focussed on delivering a more efficient service for all.



1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Carmarthenshire County Council is strongly committed to facilitating good design which is fit for purpose and delivers environmental sustainability, economic development and social inclusion. Good design requires a collaborative, creative and inclusive approach with highways and transportation forming a key consideration throughout the life of a scheme.

Carmarthenshire County Council has produced this Highway Design Guide (HDG) with a view to setting out its expectations for new development in the county. It provides guidance to Developers and Applicants on preparing transport proposals and providing transport infrastructure and services to support new development. It also sets out the associated requirements during planning and construction.



The Local Planning Authority (LPA) is responsible for determining planning applications within Carmarthenshire unless the development is called in by the Planning Committee or Welsh Government. In such cases, the LPA makes a recommendation on the application, with the decision taken by the Planning Committee or Welsh Government.

As a statutory consultee, Carmarthenshire County Council's **Highways Planning Liaison is required to provide the LPA with an informed response and recommendations on individual planning applications**, falling within agreed consultation thresholds (as set out in Part 2.3.1).

This HDG has been adopted by Carmarthenshire County Council and the requirements outlined herein will be treated as a material planning consideration during the determination of planning applications and in defence of any decision at appeal. This HDG will also form the basis of the Highways Planning Liaison's assessment of a proposal and subsequent response to the LPA.

The LPA has the jurisdiction to accept, amend or disregard the recommendation of the Highways Planning Liaison team. The Highways Planning Liaison do not determine planning applications and cannot provide design support to Developers when they are appraising development proposals on behalf of the LPA.

It is recommended that Developers secure specialist consultancy support to assist them through the design, planning and construction process. Developer should note that certain design services can be procured through Carmarthenshire County Council's Highway Engineering Section. Developers should Carmarthenshire County Council Design Consultancy for further advice.

1.2. HDG Aims and Objectives

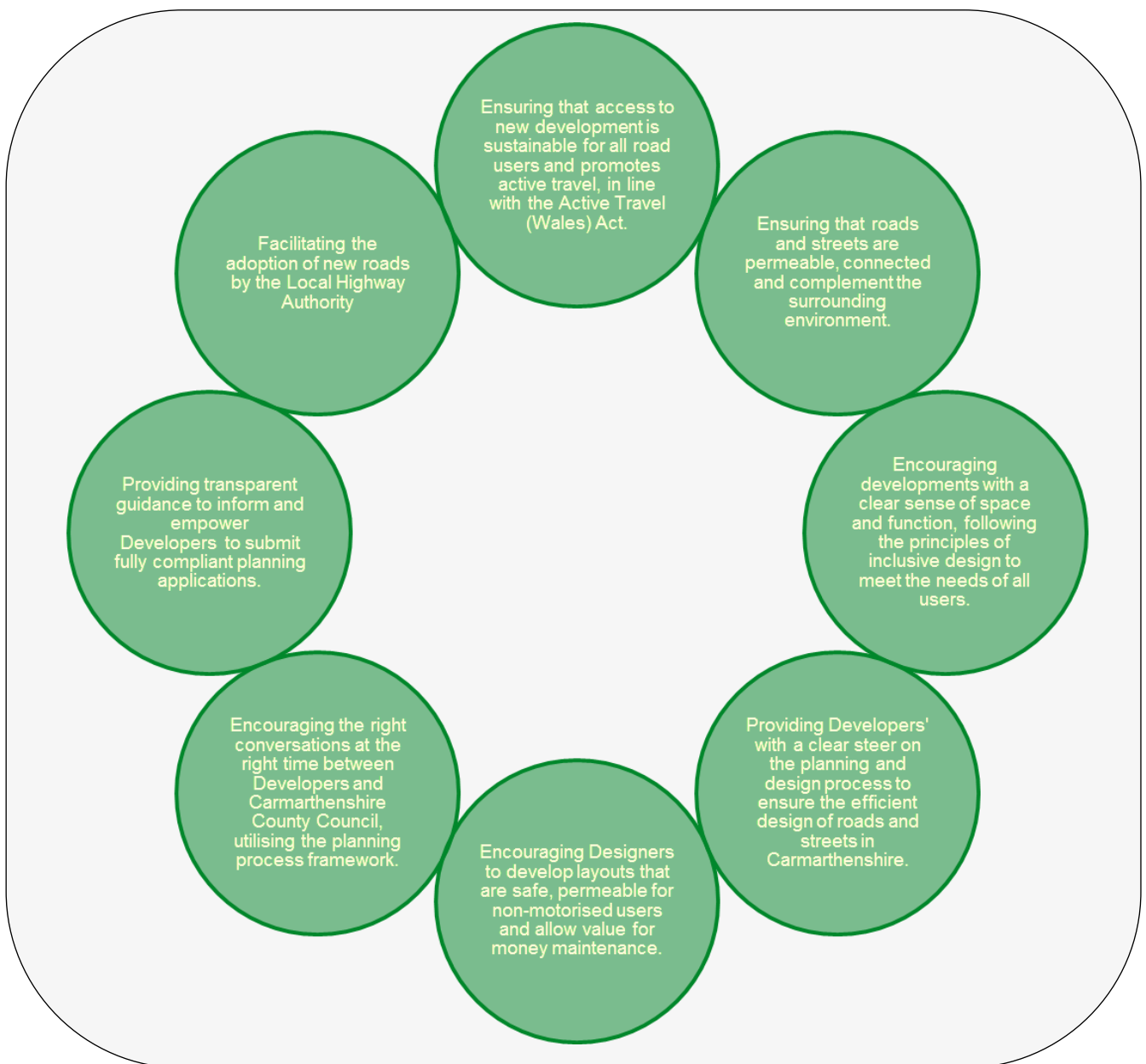
The principal aims of this HDG are to:

Encourage Developers to create layouts which have a distinctive character in their built environment and landscaping;

Set out transparent design standards to achieve safe and sustainable provision for all transport modes, with an emphasis on Active Travel; and

Facilitate a streamlined and cost-effective highways planning process for Carmarthenshire County Council and the Developer.

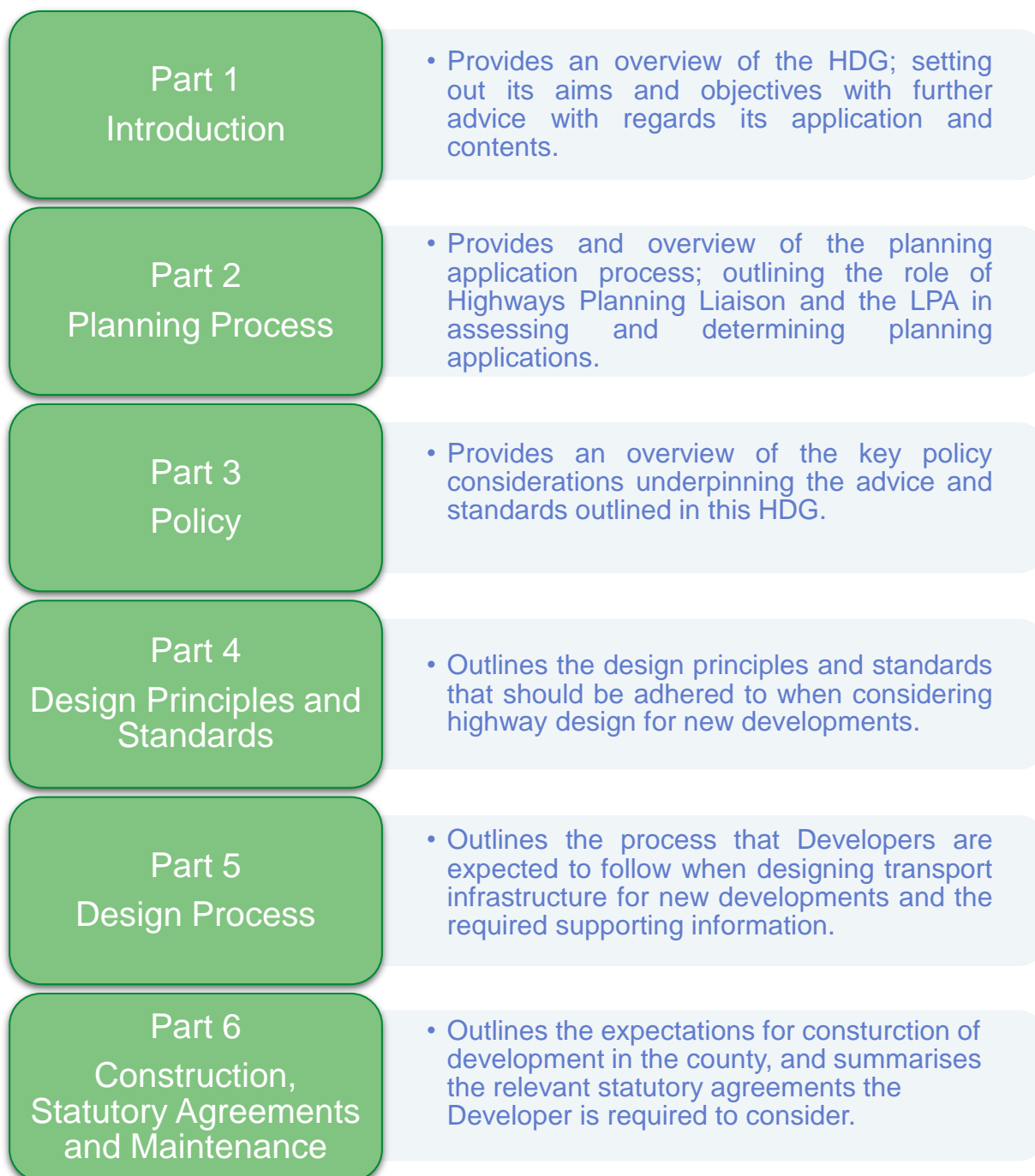
These aims are supported by the following key objectives:



1.3. HDG Application and Content

This HDG should be used by Developers' to guide the design of a scheme, formally engaging with relevant departments of Carmarthenshire County Council at appropriate stages in the planning process. All engagement on the design of developments should be channelled through the planning framework, using planning@carmarthenshire.gov.uk.

This document considers the key components of development planning, including scheme design, construction and maintenance. This HDG is split in to 6 parts as follows:



2. Planning Process

2.1. Overview

The purpose of the Welsh Government's planning system is to manage the development and use of land in the public interest. It needs to ensure economy, efficiency and amenity in the use of land and reconcile the needs of development and conservation, whilst also protecting natural resources and the historic environment.

This Part of the HDG provides an overview of the planning application process outlined in the Welsh Government's Development Management (DM) Manual. Further information and advice about the planning process, planning applications, national and local planning policies and planning guidance is provided on the [planning section](#)¹ of Carmarthenshire County Council's website.

2.2. The LPA, DM and Highways Planning Liaison

'Development' is defined by section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ('the 1990 Act') as:

'The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land.'

Development Management is a positive and proactive approach to shaping, considering, determining and delivering development proposals. It is led by the **LPA** working collaboratively with those proposing developments and other stakeholders.

Carmarthenshire County Council's development plan sets out a vision of how land uses will be distributed, to achieve sustainable development and support the goals set out in the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. It is the role of Development Management to deliver that vision; guiding public and private investment to suitable locations using national and local policies to provide the jobs, homes and infrastructure required to meet the existing and future needs of Wales.

Development Management covers several stages of the implementation of a development project. The LPA and a Developer may adopt a collaborative approach when preparing a masterplan or alternatively the LPA will be presented with a final design, submitted by a Developer as a planning application.

The way in which planning applications are processed and scrutinised depends on whether they have potential benefits and impacts which are of national, major or local significance.

The LPA is responsible for determining all planning applications within Carmarthenshire unless the development is called in by the Planning Committee (primarily for Major Development) or Welsh Government (primarily for Developments of National Significance). In such cases, the LPA makes a recommendation on the application, with the decision taken by the Planning Committee or Welsh Government.

Highways Planning Liaison

As a statutory consultee, Carmarthenshire County Council's Highways Planning Liaison will provide the LPA with an informed response and recommendations on individual planning applications, falling within agreed consultation thresholds. Compliance with this HDG will be a material consideration during the Highways Planning Liaison's assessment of a proposal and subsequent response of the LPA.

¹ <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/>

The LPA has the jurisdiction to accept, amend or disregard the recommendation of the Highways Planning Liaison team. The Highways Planning Liaison do not determine planning applications and cannot provide design support to Developers when they are appraising development proposals on behalf of the LPA.

2.3. Applying for Planning Permission

2.3.1. Pre-Application Procedures

Pre-application procedures aim to ensure that planning applications proceed smoothly and quickly once they are formally submitted. It allows significant planning issues to be addressed before a formal application is made and provides the community with an opportunity to engage with Developers at an early stage in the development process.

LPA's are required to provide a statutory pre-application service for those who request it; providing a written response to the applicant containing certain pre-determined information as a minimum. A fee is payable to the LPA for this service in line with a national fee schedule. LPA's can offer additional responses and meetings should an applicant request further pre-application advice beyond the statutory minimum requirements. Additional fees will be charged for these services.

Pre-application Consultation by Developers

Pre-application Consultation is required for all 'major' development applications, whether for full or outline permission. Prior to submitting an application for major development, the Developer must:

- publicise a draft of the application;
- consult community and specialist consultees; and
- write a report about the pre-application consultation undertaken.

The Developer is required to consult specialist consultees when a development exceeds thresholds specified by the Welsh Government. As a **specialist consultee**, Carmarthenshire's **Highways Planning Liaison** team will need to be consulted where a development is expected to alter or amend the existing highway infrastructure (including footways, footpaths or verges) and when a development:

- **involves the laying out or construction of a new street;**
- **will significantly affect levels of traffic onto, or off, a trunk road;**
- **may prejudice improvement or construction of a highway;**
- **will generate significant levels of traffic;**
- **will significantly affect the nature of traffic generated; or**
- **the Development Control Officer is minded to refuse on highway parking grounds.**

All information that would be required to be submitted as part of a formal planning application will be required by the Highways Planning Liaison team during Pre-Application Consultation. This information should be provided electronically and should include:

- Scaled plans, with north arrow, to identify the land to which the application relates;
- All other scaled plans, drawings and information that would be required to describe the proposed development. This includes any technical documents, such as a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan, needed to validate any subsequent application; and
- Design and Access Statement.

Highways Planning Liaison is required to provide a 'substantive response' to the Developer within the prescribed 28 day period, or within such a period that has been agreed in writing with the Developer.

A 'substantive response' is one which may:

- state that the specialist consultee has no comment to make;
- state that the specialist consultee has no objection to the proposed development and refers the applicant to current standing advice by the specialist consultee on the subject of the consultation;

- advise the applicant of any concerns identified in relation to the proposed development and how those concerns can be addressed; or
- advise the applicant that the specialist consultee has concerns and that it would object to an application for planning permission made in the same or substantially the same terms and sets out the reasons for those objections.

All planning applications for development proposals that are subject to statutory pre-application consultation (PAC) must be accompanied by a pre-application consultation report in order to be valid. The PAC report must address the substantive response provided by Highways Planning Liaison. The points raised by Highways Planning Liaison in the substantive response should be tabulated in the PAC report, with details on how they have been addressed by the Developer provided in an adjacent column.

2.3.2. Planning Application Procedures

Applicants can submit an application electronically or in paper format to the LPA. The planning portal enables electronic submission of planning applications and applicants are encouraged to apply electronically.

Validating planning applications is essentially an administrative process. The Standard Application Form will be checked to ensure all relevant questions have been answered. If the LPA is satisfied it has received an application that meets the requirements set out in the Standard Application Form, including additional assessment documents (e.g Transport Assessment and Travel Plan), other legal requirements and any published local validation requirements (for major applications) it will be registered as a valid application. The LPA should then determine the application within the relevant time periods.

Applicants are encouraged to agree information requirements with the LPA prior to submission, through pre-application discussions, so that where possible, the information sought is proportionate to the nature of the scheme. Supporting transport and highways information, likely to be required for different application types, is considered in [Part 5.2.3](#) of this report.

LPA's are required to consult relevant **specialist consultees**, including **Highways Planning Liaison**, when the proposed development meets the specified criteria outlined for pre-application consultation. The duty to provide a 'substantive response' is slightly different depending on whether the development proposal was subject to mandatory pre-application consultation with the statutory consultee.

Where no mandatory pre-application consultation has taken place, a 'substantive response' is one which:

- states that the consultee has no comment to make;
- states that the consultee has no objection to the proposed development and refers the person consulting to current standing advice by the consultee on the subject of consultation;
- advises the person consulting of any concerns identified in relation to the proposed development and how those concerns can be addressed by the applicant; or
- advises that the consultee objects to the proposed development and sets out the reasons for the objection.

A 'substantive response' where pre-application consultation has been undertaken is one which:

- states that the consultee has no further comment to make in respect of the proposed development and confirms that any comments made previously (during pre-application consultation) remain relevant;
- advises the person consulting of any new concerns identified in relation to the proposed development, why the concerns were not identified previously (during pre-application consultation) and:
 - how the concerns can be addressed by the applicant; or
 - that the consultee objects to the proposed development and sets out the reasons for the objection.

2.4. Assessing and Determining Planning Applications

Where an application is made for planning permission, it may be granted unconditionally or subject to conditions. Alternatively, planning permission may be refused.

The LPA is responsible for determining all planning applications within Carmarthenshire unless the development is called in by the Planning Committee (Major Development) or Welsh Government (Developments of National Significance). In such cases, the LPA makes a recommendation on the application, with the decision taken by the Planning Committee or Welsh Government.

Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the approved / adopted local development plan for Carmarthenshire unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Material considerations typically include current circumstances, policies in an emerging development plan, and planning policies of the Welsh Government. **Compliance with this HDG will be a material consideration when determining planning applications which may be informed by the recommendation provided by Highways Planning Liaison.**

Where information has been provided to satisfy the minimum legal requirements for a valid planning application, but the LPA requires supplementary information to make a fully informed planning decision, or the quality of the information provided by the applicant may require challenge, the LPA may request additional submissions from the applicant.

In addition to the planning process outlined within this section, Developers should note that **drainage approval from the Sustainable Drainage Approval Body must be sought independently from planning approval**, more information on SAB is provided in [Part 4.4.3](#).

3. Policy Summary

The national policy context for planning within Wales is contained within Planning Policy Wales. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs), notably TAN 12 (Design) and TAN 18 (Transport) which have been considered in the development of this HDG.

This HDG also takes into consideration the key principles set out in the Department for Transport’s (DfT) Manual for Streets (MfS) and the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (CIHT) Manual for Streets 2 (MfS 2). MfS primarily relates to lightly trafficked residential streets whilst its companion guide, MfS 2, extends beyond residential streets to provide both an urban and rural context. Without formally adopting these documents in verbatim, this HDG reflects the overarching principles of both MfS and MfS 2 within the local Carmarthenshire context. In certain circumstances this HDG also refers to wider guidance provided in the Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DMRB).



This Part of the HDG provides an overview of the key policy considerations underpinning the advice and standards outlined in this HDG. Furthermore, with [Part 5.2.1](#) of this HDG describing how a policy review should be one of the first tasks undertaken when preparing a development proposal, this part of the document may prove to be a useful source of reference for Developers.

Further policy related information is available on [Carmarthenshire County Council's Planning Policy](#)² page.

3.1. National Policy

TAN 18

TAN18 describes how to integrate land use and transport planning, and explains how transport impacts should be assessed and mitigated as appropriate, with Annex D providing guidance on Transport assessments. Relevant to this HDG, Chapter 5, Design of Development outlines the importance of street design in ensuring developments meet the needs of all users and helping to build the communities they serve. Annex B of TAN 18 sets out the guidelines for the provision of appropriate visibility standards; endorsing the recommended standards for visibility set out within MfS. The expectation for visibility provision within Carmarthenshire is set out in [Part 4.4.1](#) of this HDG.

² <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/planning-policy/#.WvylGMKWw2w>

TAN 12

TAN12 provides overall guidance on how good design should be achieved through the planning process, with particular reference to design and access statements. It discusses how the residential highway network is a key component in 'Place', and that by adopting inclusive design principles, ease of access for all users will be ensured. This HDG endorses the principles of inclusive design, providing guidance for developing highway environments that are accessible for all users.

Manual for Streets

The MfS guidance document, published by the Department for Transport, focuses on lightly-trafficked residential streets, but many of its key principles may be applicable to other types of street, for example high streets and lightly-trafficked lanes in rural areas. It provides guidance on street design intended to put the needs of pedestrians first, and is focussed on streets with lower vehicle speeds.

It sets out principles for creating streets that form part of a balanced, well-connected network, which embody inclusive design. It recognises that streets need to be safe and cost-effective to construct and maintain, but also need to be attractive to have their own distinctive identity. This HDG is focused on highway environments with low vehicles speeds and therefore is underpinned by many of the MfS principles.

Manual for Streets 2

The document MfS2, published by the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (CIHT) builds on the guidance set out in MfS. It does not supersede MfS; rather it is intended to bridge a perceived gap between MfS and DMRB, with the inclusion of guidance on how the principles of MfS can be applied more widely than as set out in the original document. This HDG considers the principles set out in both MfS and MfS2.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges

The DMRB contains guidance and advice notes on current design standards, which generally apply to the trunk road network, or more heavily trafficked/ higher speed roads. Direction on when DMRB standards should be applied is provided in [Part 4.1](#) of this HDG.

Active Travel Wales – Designing for Cycling and Walking

The Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 is landmark Welsh law to make it easier for people to walk and cycle in Wales, and the subsequent publication of the Active Travel Wales Act Design Guide followed in 2014.

It sets out guidelines intended to improve walking and cycling facilities within Wales. The Act sets a legal requirement in Wales for Local Authorities to map and plan for suitable routes for active travel, and to build and improve their infrastructure for walking and cycling. This HDG supports Active Travel Wales by following the user hierarchy outlined in [Part 4.2](#) of this HDG.

In line with Carmarthenshire County Council's responsibilities under the Active Travel (Wales) Act, Existing Route Maps (ERM) and Integrated Network Maps (INM) have been produced and are available on Carmarthenshire County Council's [Website](#).³

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act brings together several pieces of anti-discrimination legislation to provide legal protection against discrimination on grounds of a series of 'protected characteristics' including age and disability. It requires reasonable adjustments to be made to public services and transport (amongst other things) to avoid putting disabled people at a substantial disadvantage. Good design within Carmarthenshire should adopt an inclusive approach ensuring that the needs of anyone with a specific need, arising from personal circumstances as defined in the Equality Act 2010, are met in full wherever it is reasonable and practicable to do so.

Examples of appropriate national guidance include:

³ <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/travel-roads-parking/active-travel/#.WybNycKWw2w>

- British Standard, BS8300:2009 on Access for Disabled People;
- Approved Document Part M 2004 of the Building Regulations 1984 and other relevant Approved Documents;
- Outcome of consultations with specialist advisers at Carmarthenshire County Council, or nationally recognised organisations with knowledge of the specific issues; and
- The results of current validated research (dated within in the last 5 years).

The Equality Act includes a new public-sector equality duty (the 'general duty'), replacing the separate duties on race, disability and gender equality. This came into force on 5 April 2011.

Department for Transport's Inclusive Transport Strategy

The Department for Transport's (DfT) Inclusive Transport Strategy (2018) outlines central Government's plan to make the transport system more inclusive and easier to negotiate for disabled people. Although the strategy is focussed on inclusion for disabled people, many of the improvements will also benefit other transport system users.

By 2030, the UK Government envisages that the transport system will provide equal access for disabled users, with assistance provided if there remains a barrier. This will be achieved through targeting the five key areas of the Inclusive Transport Strategy:

1. Awareness and enforcement of passenger rights;
2. Staff training;
3. Improving information;
4. Improving physical infrastructure; and
5. The future of inclusive travel – which considers technological advances and new business models that supports inclusive travel.

The document is intended to set a clear direction to industry on the importance of inclusive design as part of future innovation, and states that vehicles, stations and streetscapes should be designed and built so that they are inclusive and easy to use.

It also recommends that Local Authorities pause the development of shared space schemes in non-residential development, which incorporate a level surface. This directive is being reviewed by DfT and WG, and Developers should seek advice on the current status of the guidance at the time of developing scheme proposals.

Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008

The Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008 requires local authorities to assess the suitability of travel for learners between their home and places of education. The Welsh Government published the 'Learner Travel Statutory Provision and Operational Guidance (June 2014), which includes statutory provisions which local authorities must consider in undertaking their responsibilities in line with the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008. The application of Learner Travel Wales is discussed in [Part 5.2.3](#) of this HDG.

3.2. Regional Policy

Joint Transport Plan for South West Wales

The Joint Transport Plan replaces the former Regional Transport Plan, prepared by the former transport consortium made up of the four local authorities in South West Wales. The Joint Transport Plan provides the framework for improving connectivity in the region for the period of 2015 up to 2020.

3.3. Local Policy

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (2014)

The LDP sets out the spatial vision for Carmarthenshire (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) and outlines a framework for growth and development in the county. It sets out land-use planning policies and proposals which are used in the determination of planning

applications and the identification of future growth opportunities. Carmarthenshire LDP can be found [here](#)⁴.

These policies include land-use allocations for different development types, including residential, and is intended to guide development up to 2021. Part 4.1 includes detail on 'Placemaking', and should be referred to in conjunction with this highway design guide. The Carmarthenshire LDP map can be found at the above link and shows areas in Carmarthenshire where development proposals have been submitted and approved.

Carmarthenshire are currently preparing a revised LDP (2018 – 2023).

CSS Wales Parking Standards (2014)

The document sets the Parking Standard guidelines for new developments in Wales. The standards seek to ensure a transparent and consistent approach to the provision of parking, submission of travel plans and sustainability considerations; informing Developers, designers and builders what is expected of them at an early stage of the development process. They identify the required number of spaces for different development types which also considers their location and context.

Carmarthenshire County Council will use the most up to date guidance as part of reviewing the suitability of parking proposals within a development.

Carmarthenshire Placemaking and Design SPG (September 2016)

This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) has been prepared to guide and promote high quality, sustainable design within the County. It provides further guidance, and where applicable elaborates on the policies and proposals of the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP), providing additional clarity to assist Developers in understanding the core requirements and considerations necessary to be included within a planning proposal.

The guidance contained within the SPG is aimed at securing a deliverable, coordinated, high standard of development and ensuring that proposals reflect and respect the character and requirements of Carmarthenshire; with Part 4.4, Accessibility and Ease of Movement and Part 4.5 Public Realm are of particular relevance to this HDG.

The guidance provided in the SPG should be considered in parallel with this HDG. However, with regards to transportation matters more weight should be given to advice provided in this HDG.

Carmarthenshire Parking Strategy 2018

The Carmarthenshire parking strategy 2018 acknowledges the challenges associated with car parking in rural areas but emphasises the importance of good design and communication with stakeholders; to ensure that parking does not undermine both the ability to provide public transport and the incentive to walk or cycle. The document recommends the use of the most recent nationally recognised parking standards, currently CSS Wales 2014.

The strategy includes the following:

- A review of the existing local, regional and national policy and guidance relating to parking, transportation and land use planning and how the objectives of the new strategy reflect the objectives set across the different policy levels;
- An assessment of the current levels of parking demand and capacity throughout towns in Carmarthenshire;
- A comparison of car parking charges across towns within Carmarthenshire and neighbouring authorities;
- Analysis of Penalty Charge Notice (PCN) data within Carmarthenshire;
- The influence of technology and potential interventions which CCC may consider in the future with a particular focus on electric vehicles; and
- It also outlines 11 parking strategy priority measures for Carmarthenshire based upon internal consultation with multiple stakeholders in CCC.

⁴ <http://www.cartogold.co.uk/CarmarthenshireLDP/index.html>

4. Design Principles and Standards

4.1. Overview

Supporting the principles of the Active Travel (Wales) Act and the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, Carmarthenshire County Council encourages innovative design that is safe, inclusive, sustainable and well connected.

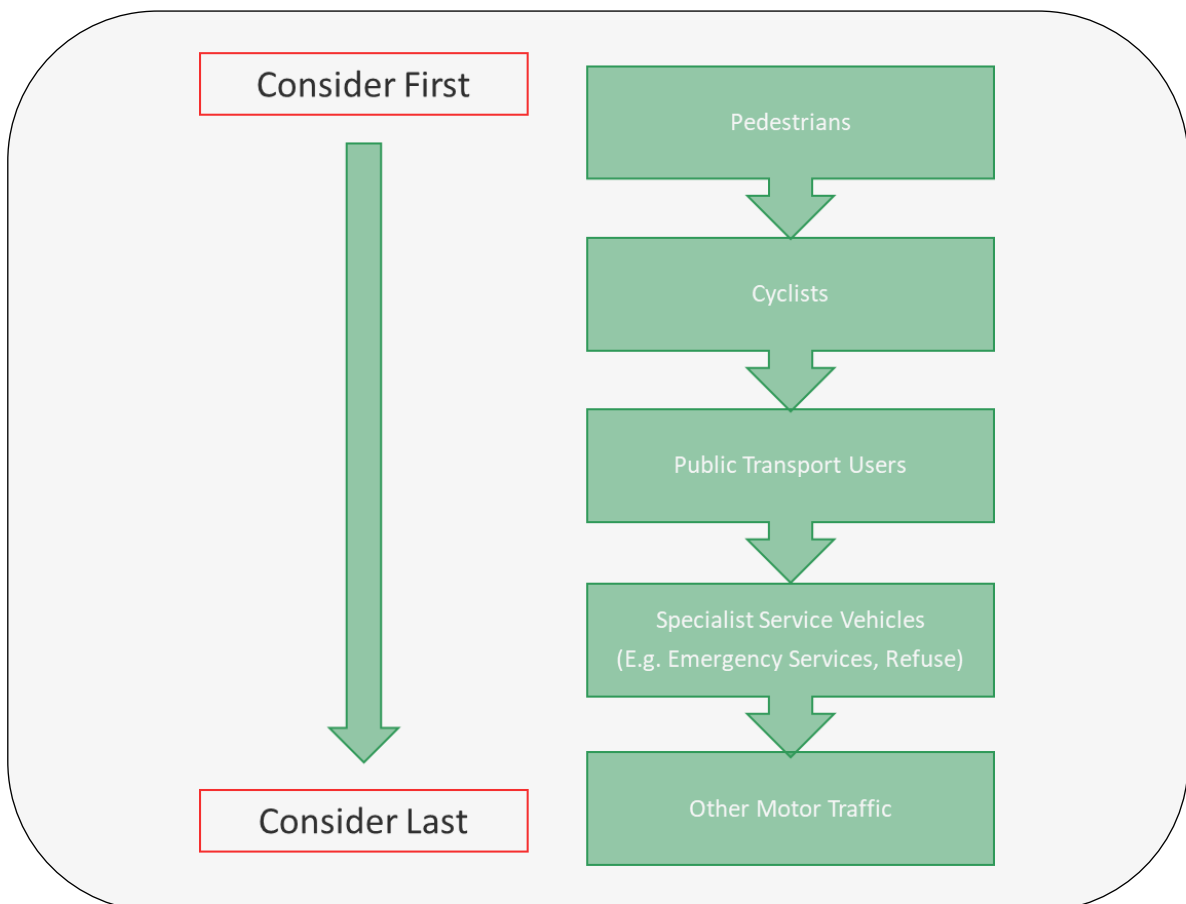
Developers are encouraged to create permeable site layouts that are to an adoptable standard and that will be offered to Carmarthenshire County Council for adoption. This section specifies when a particular road type is unlikely to be adopted by Carmarthenshire County Council. Where a development is not intended to be offered for adoption, the design should still be to an adoptable standard, to safeguard the efficient future maintenance of the highway environment within the development.

This Part of the HDG sets out the principles and standards that Carmarthenshire County Council expect to be applied when considering transport infrastructure and services for new developments. These standards relate to non-trunk roads and streets with a typical speed of 30mph or below, which Carmarthenshire Council expect the Developer to determine using appropriate survey information. For all other roads, reference should be made to DMRB guidelines.

4.2. Hierarchy of Transport Modes

Designers are expected to follow the hierarchy of transport modes shown in **Figure 4-1** within the design process; with vulnerable road users considered before all other modes of transport. However, a site must be easily accessible by all modes for it to be considered sustainable.

Figure 4-1 – Design Preparation



In adhering to this transport mode hierarchy, the provision for sustainable modes of travel will be inherent in the design and will help ensure that highways serve all transport users in a balanced way.

4.3. Access and Connectivity

When designing a development one of the key principles to establish in relation to transport is means of access and connectivity (both internally and externally). This section considers access and connectivity broadly in line with the hierarchy of transport modes presented in Figure 4-1. Specialist service vehicles are discussed in [Part 4.4.2](#) of this HDG.

4.3.1. Active Travel

Footways

The design of a development should prioritise the needs of pedestrians to ensure that the area is inclusive for all users. Developments should incorporate the principles of Active Travel Wales and should be permeable by ensuring off carriageway footways provide access between residential areas and nearby amenities (such as schools, workplace destinations, local shops and town centres).

Footways should follow existing and future desire lines and be designed so they encourage pedestrian movement with safety being a paramount consideration. They should be built with a minimum width of 2 metres and be well lit along their length.

A footway should border both sides of the carriageway where there are residential dwellings on both sides.

Where a development borders the existing highway where there are no existing footways, the development should be set back by 2 metres and a footway created to adoptable standards, in accordance with directives set out in the Active Travel Wales Act. Creation of the footway should be subject to a S.38/278 agreement. More information on Section 38 and 278 agreements is provided in [Part 6.2 and 6.3](#) of this HDG.

Crossings

Where a pedestrian desire line crosses a trafficked road, appropriate crossing points should be provided that are both safe and convenient. In line with the Active Travel Wales guidance, crossings should be accompanied by dropped kerbs and tactile paving to facilitate an inclusive design.

Developers should engage with Carmarthenshire County Council where off-site crossings are proposed to support the development.

Footpaths

Developers may wish to consider the use of footpaths to supplement footways. However, the future ownership and maintenance of new footpaths will need to be discussed and agreed with Carmarthenshire County Council.

Footpaths should generally be direct, with a focus on accessibility and permeability through the development; the footpath should be wide enough to suit the expected level of use. Pedestrians and cyclists should generally be accommodated on street rather than on routes segregated from motor traffic, as being seen by drivers, residents and other users affords a greater sense of security. To improve user experience and to facilitate a feeling of greater security, footpaths should be open, with no hidden corners, well-lit after dark and should be overlooked by dwellings.

A minimum width of 2 metres is normally required, but wider paths may be required in certain circumstances, for example, where the footpath is shared with cyclists, the minimum should be increased to 3 metres.

Footpaths should be easy to use throughout the network for those with prams and wheelchairs. Steps should be avoided wherever possible but, if unavoidable, the provision of suitable ramps or alternative routes to cater for prams and wheelchairs may well be necessary.

Provision should be made for the drainage of footpaths. However, where adjoining land is to be adopted by Carmarthenshire County Council as public open space, it may not be necessary to provide positive drainage.

Cycleways

Dedicated cycleways can form routes for cyclists that motorised vehicles are not permitted to use (except for emergency and maintenance vehicles). Pedestrians, however, do have the right to use cycleways and in some cases, it is appropriate for cycleways to be provided adjacent to footways.

Where flows are expected to be low the cycle route may be unsegregated (i.e. shared between cyclists and pedestrians with no separation by kerb or white line), but where such an arrangement is proposed the Developer must demonstrate that the design is safe for all users.

Movements from side to side are necessary to stabilise a bicycle when moving, with the extent of movement reducing as the speed of the cyclist increases. The space required needs to take into account of wobble room, physical barriers (e.g. kerbs, walls), surrounding infrastructure (e.g. bus lanes, width of adjacent traffic lane, volume of pedestrians on adjacent footway), and geometry of the cycle space (e.g. more space is required on a curve where it deviates around parked cars or loading bays).

When designing a cycle link, Developers should take account of the context within which the cycle provision will be sited. **Table 4-1** presents the preferred provision, as set out in the Active Travel (Wales) Design Guidance.

Table 4-1 Preferred minimum provision – cycle links (source: Active Travel Wales)

Speed Limit	Number of Motor Traffic Lanes	Motor Traffic Flow (AADT)	Preferred Minimum Provision by Cycle Route Type	
			Secondary Cycle Route	Primary Cycle Route
20 mph	Irrelevant	1-2500	Quiet Streets: combined traffic	Cycle Streets or Quiet Streets: Combined traffic
		2000-5000		Cycle Lanes
		> 4000	Cycle Lanes	
30 mph	2 lanes in total	0-500	Cycle Tracks	
		> 4000		
	More than two lanes	Irrelevant		
40 mph and over	Irrelevant		Cycle Tracks (excluding light segregation and hybrid tracks)	

Notes:

- This table does not include the Basic Network or cycle tracks away from highways
- Designers should always consider the potential to reduce traffic speed and volume to create acceptable conditions;
- There is some overlap between traffic flow ranges to allow for flexibility;
- Speed means speed limit, but if actual speeds are significantly higher, consider the next highest category of speed;
- Cycle tracks includes light segregation and hybrid tracks unless noted; and

- *In rural areas achieving speeds of 20 mph may be difficult and so shared routes with speeds of up to 30 mph will be acceptable, with motor vehicle flows of up to 1000 vehicles a day.*

As set out in the Active Travel Wales Guidance, a cycleway can take a variety of forms, ranging from, but not limited to;

- Cycle bypass at carriageway narrowing;
- Cycle only access;
- Contraflow cycle lane (segregated and unsegregated);
- Cycle lane (with various priorities); and
- Cycle track (with various priorities).

Where a cycle track is proposed, Carmarthenshire County Council will expect Designers to achieve the desirable minimum width of 3m.

Carmarthenshire County Council expect Designers to refer to the Active Travel (Wales) Design Guidance when designing a highway that may contain on-road cyclists. The guidance states that carriageway lane widths between 3.1m and 3.9m should not be used as drivers may attempt to pass cyclists without sufficient clearance.

4.3.2. Public Transport

The provision and access for public transport at all developments should be promoted, to ensure design is sustainable and future proofed. Pedestrian footways to public transport interchanges (i.e. bus stops and, where applicable, train stations) should be considered within the design to ensure that opportunities to utilise sustainable transport modes are maximised. The location of bus stops within new developments should be carefully considered to ensure that the whole development has efficient access to public transport facilities. Carmarthenshire County Council expect new development to accord with guidance set out in Guidelines for Planning for Public Transport in Developments by CIHT, which suggested that 400m should be taken as the maximum desirable walking distance to a bus stop.

Developers should consider the impact of their development on the public transport network, and where appropriate Carmarthenshire County Council will expect Developers to contribute to public transport improvements.

Public Transport improvements may include, but are not limited to:

- Contributions towards the funding of improved bus service provision;
- Kerb improvements at bus stops;
- Provision of bus shelter;
- Bus flag in rural areas; and
- Improvement to pedestrian routes to public transport interchange.

4.3.3. Vehicular Movement

TAN18 makes a clear distinction between roads and streets; with roads considered to be highways with the primary function of accommodating vehicular traffic movements. Streets are identified as routes typically lined with buildings and public spaces where the place (i.e people) function is considered to be more important than the movement (i.e traffic) function. It is essential that Designers consider the expected movement and place function of the highway, during the development of a design.

Vehicular Access

Developers should take account of the function of the road within Carmarthenshire's Highway Network Hierarchy when considering vehicular access to a new development. Carmarthenshire's Highway Network Hierarchy can be obtained on request and road category definitions are provided in **Table 4-2**.

The Highway Network Hierarchy was established to support an overall Highway Asset Management Plan that prioritises highway infrastructure investment. The hierarchy will underpin and improve the

management, prioritisation and service levels for highway maintenance and infrastructure investment and will support the Council's Key Outcomes from the Corporate Strategy 2018 / 2023.

Highway access should be provided from the lowest **appropriate** road classification. Access to development off roads identified as strategic; both in the context of the Local Highway Network and the Trunk Road Network (Table 4-2 Road Categories 1 and 2) will be considered on a site by site basis.

The Trunk Road Network is a system of strategic routes of national importance which cater for the through movement of long distance traffic. The trunk road network includes the key east-west links (M4, A48, A40) and the A483 north-south link within Carmarthenshire. The Welsh Government and their South Wales Trunk Road Agent (SWTRA) will also need to be consulted on any proposals affecting the Trunk Road Network.

Where a development is proposed to be served by substandard width rural roads and is remote from higher categories of road, consideration must be given to the improvement of the existing roads. This could include the provision of passing bays, which may require the setting back of the front boundary of a development.

Table 4-2 Highway Network Hierarchy Definitions

Category	Type of Road General Description	Description
1. Motorway	Limited access – motorway regulations apply	Routes for fast moving long distance traffic/ Fully grade separated and restrictions on use.
2. Strategic	Trunk and some Principal 'A' class roads between Primary Destinations	Routes for fast moving long distance traffic with little frontage access for pedestrian traffic. Speed limits are usually in excess of 40 mph and there are few junctions/ Pedestrian crossings are either segregated or controlled and parked vehicles are generally prohibited.
3a. Main Distributor	Major Urban Network and Inter-Primary Links. Short-Medium distance traffic	Routes between Strategic Routes and linking urban centres to the strategic network with limited frontage access. In urban areas speed limits are usually 40 mph or less, parking is restricted at peak times and there are positive measures for pedestrian safety.
3b. Secondary Distributor	B and C Class roads and some unclassified urban routes carrying bus, HGV and local traffic with frontage access and frequent junctions	In residential and other built up areas these roads have 20 or 30 mph speed limits and very high levels of pedestrian activity with some crossing facilities including zebra crossings. On-street parking is generally unrestricted except for safety reasons. In rural areas these roads link the larger villages, bus routes and HGV generators to the Strategic and Main Distributor Network.
4a. Link Road	Roads linking between the Main and Secondary Distributor Network with frontage access and frequent junctions	In urban areas these are often residential or industrial interconnecting roads with 20 or 30 mph speed limits, random pedestrian movements and uncontrolled parking. In rural areas these roads link the smaller villages to the distributor roads. They are of varying width and not always capable of carrying two-way traffic.
4b. Local Access Road	Roads serving limited numbers of properties carrying only access traffic	In rural areas these roads serve small settlements and provide access to individual properties and land. They are often only single lane width and unsuitable for HGVs. In urban areas they are often residential loop roads or cul-de-sacs.
5a. Minor Road	Little used roads serving very limited number of properties	Locally defined roads.
5b. Lane	Minor routes and low use tracks that provide access to isolated properties	In rural areas these are often narrow roads serving isolated agricultural buildings or properties. In urban areas these are often metalled lanes serving garages or the rear of properties.
5c. Green Lane or Track	Lanes and tracks that are generally unsuitable for vehicular traffic	Lanes and tracks that are unsuitable for vehicular traffic but may be used as a footpath, part of a Cycle Trail or by horse riders, generally for leisure purposes.
5d. Disused Track	Unmetalled tracks that are unrecognisable as a road	Roads that have become un-useable having fallen into disuse through regression or agricultural use.

Access Junctions

The requirements of HA TD 42/95 should be considered when deciding the most appropriate form of access junction with the existing highway network. For large developments, it may be more appropriate in certain circumstances to consider the provision of a roundabout or traffic signals (as opposed to a simple priority junction), to provide greater capacity and control.

Where a new junction or significant alteration to an existing junction is proposed for site access, a Transport Assessment / Statement will typically be required to support the associated planning application. The Transport Assessment / Statement will need to demonstrate that the proposed junction arrangement is acceptable from an engineering, operational and safety perspective. Further information on Transport Assessments / Statements and submission requirements to support planning applications is provided in [Part 5.2.3](#) of this HDG.

Basic geometric requirements for junctions, depending on the development and access road type, are considered later in this section of the HDG.

Vehicular Connectivity

The type of roads required for new development should be designed in line with guidance provided in this section of the HDG. Designers should also consider the typical road network standards provided in [Appendix A](#).

Where a Developer is proposing alternative road type to that considered within this HDG, early engagement with Carmarthenshire County Council is recommended. In such instances there may be a requirement for the associated elements of the development proposal to accord with design standards set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges e.g. for a major residential access road serving more than 300 dwellings.

The following sections consider Residential Streets and Employment and Commercial Highways.

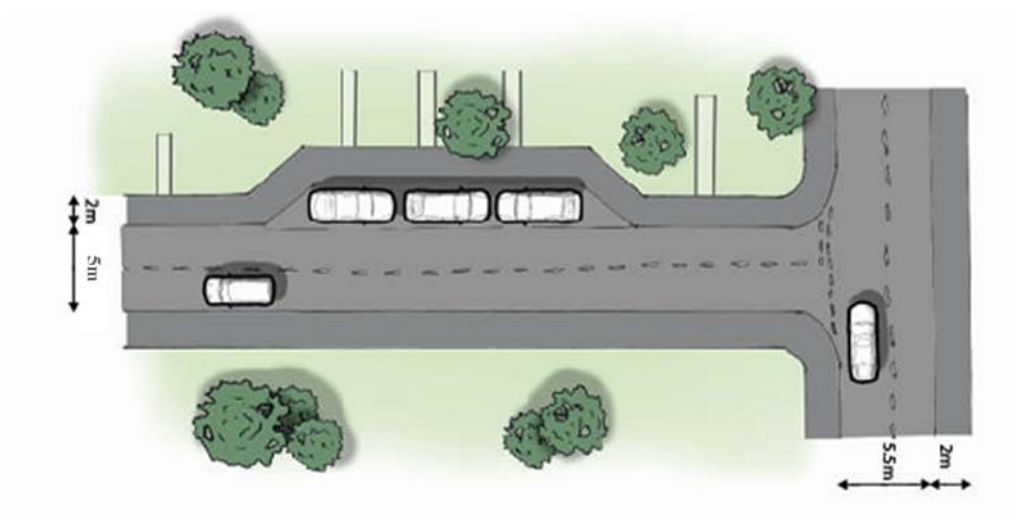
Residential Streets

Residential streets are typically considered to be low to medium in terms of movement and place function. Consequently, they should be designed to reflect the importance of pedestrians and other non-car users.

To maintain a flexible approach to design, Carmarthenshire County Council consider the number of dwellings being served by a residential street as being an appropriate starting point to consider the key design parameters. Nonetheless, designers should also consider the wider function of the street.

Carmarthenshire County Council expect all internal residential streets to be designed to maintain speeds up to a maximum of 20mph, and the Developer should provide swept path analysis, in accordance with the specification outlined in [Part 4.4.2](#) of this HDG, to demonstrate that the appropriate refuse vehicle can safely negotiate the development.

Carmarthenshire County Council typically expect carriageway widths of internal residential streets to be a desirable minimum of 5.5 metres, with footways of 2 metres in width bordering both sides of the street where there are residential dwellings on both sides. Where the Designer proposes a reduced width of 5 metres it will be expected that off-carriageway visitor parking is provided at a rate of 1 space per 5 dwellings.



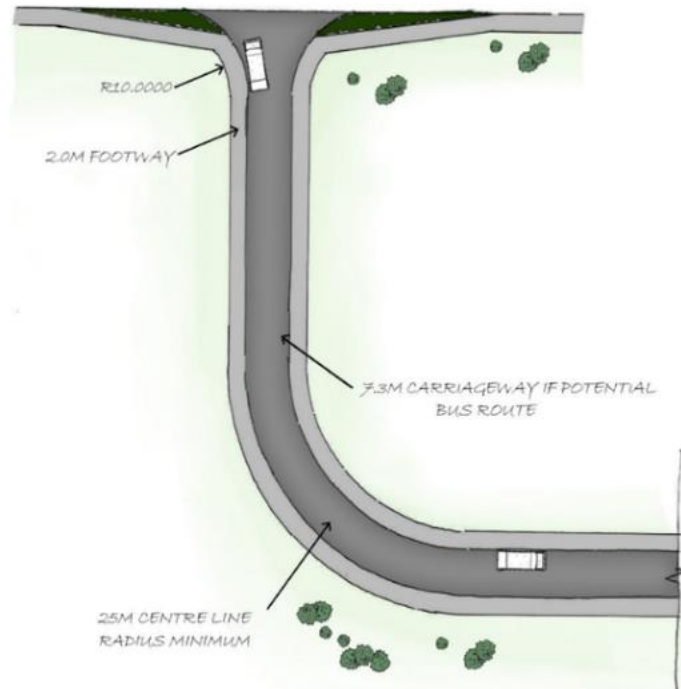
A reduced carriageway width will not be accepted where a street is serving 50 or more dwellings; to safeguard the free flow of two-way traffic within a residential development. A reduced carriageway width will only be accepted where it can be demonstrated that traffic can flow freely within a residential development whilst being able to accommodate emergency and service vehicles

Shared surface streets, in their traditional sense, generally have minimal segregation between modes of road user and therefore their design should incorporate significant traffic calming measures.

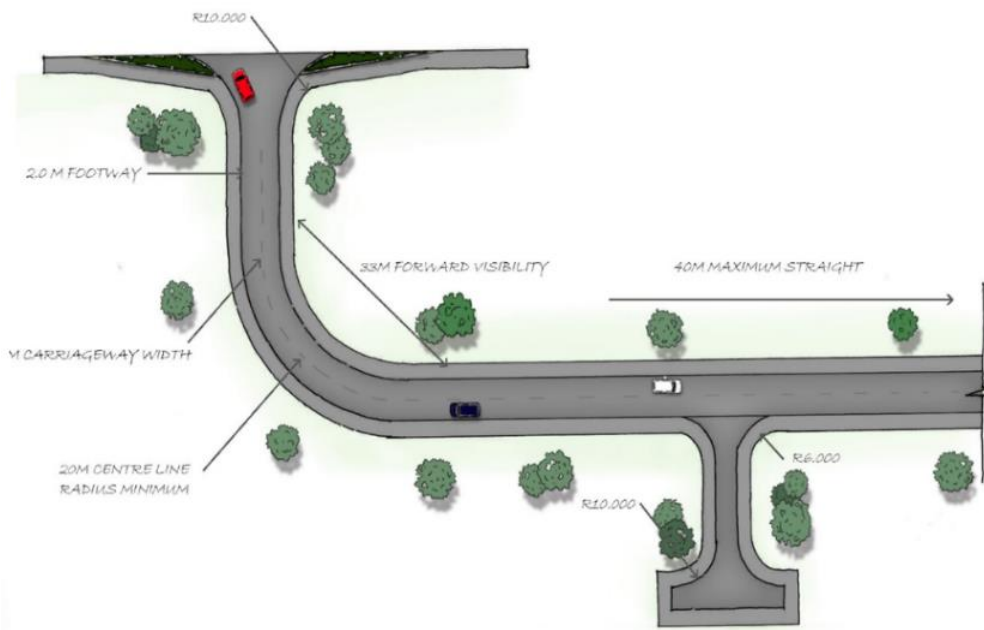
Carmarthenshire County Council will not adopt, and will only accept 'shared surface' type streets in certain circumstances, such as conservation areas and where traffic volumes are forecast to be very low. Designers should engage with Carmarthenshire County Council at an early stage of the design if shared surface is being proposed. This is particularly important given that the Welsh Government are currently reviewing their suitability.

The general principles outlined above are reflected in the geometric requirements tabled in [Appendix A](#) which includes the following different types of residential streets.

- **Major Access Roads**
 - serving up to a maximum of 300 dwellings.

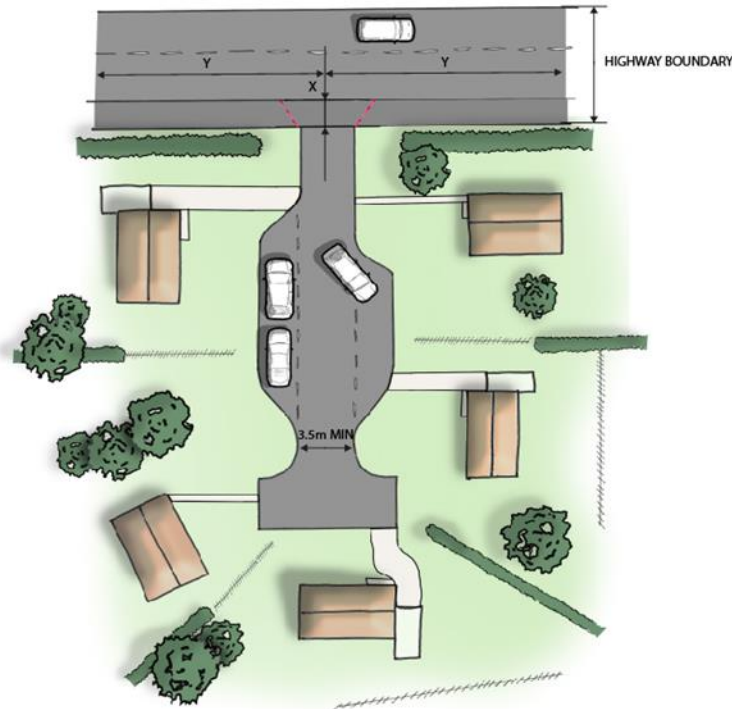


- **Minor Access Roads (including a single access point, cul-de-sac and through route)**
 - serving up to 150 dwellings.

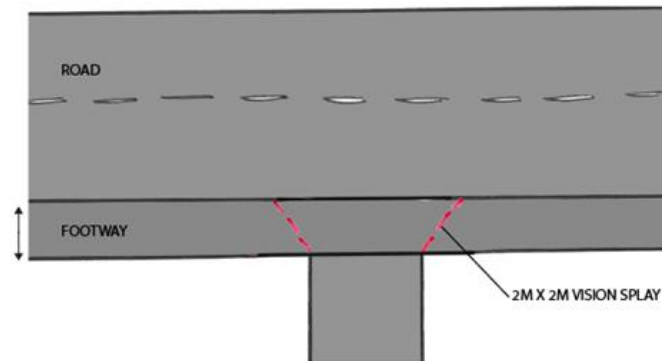


- **Shared Surfaces, including Home Zones**
 - serving up to 16 dwellings.

- **Private Drives**
 - Single and shared drives serving up to 4/5 residential dwellings.



A private drive should allow for a visibility splay of 2m by 2m, to ensure a suitable visibility envelope between driveway vehicles and pedestrians is achieved, and a vehicle crossover should be provided in accordance with the Carmarthenshire County Council specifications. Developers should contact Carmarthenshire County Council Design Consultancy for further advice.



Employment and Commercial Highways

Industrial and commercial estate roads must be designed specifically to cater for use by large commercial vehicles. In this respect the Freight Transport Association (FTA) has produced a document entitled *Designing for Deliveries (2016)*⁵ which includes a series of templates to assist designers and planners. This FTA document should be considered in tandem with the guidance provided in this HDG.

The manoeuvring characteristics of heavy commercial vehicles will form a key consideration in assessing design proposals for commercial and industrial developments; with a requirement on the Developer to demonstrate the appropriateness of any design proposals through the submission of scaled plans and Swept Path Analysis (SPA).

Furthermore, operational requirements with specific reference to the provision of turning, loading and storage facilities within the site curtilage should be identified during the planning application process. Estate roads must be designed with peak hour pedestrian and vehicle flows in mind whilst vehicle speeds must be minimised whenever possible to produce a safe and appropriate environment. Employment and commercial roads should include the provision of footways on both sides of the carriageway.

4.4. Highway Design Parameters

Section 4.3.3 of this HDG considered vehicular access and connectivity within a development site in terms of access junction and carriageway type. This section of the HDG provides supplementary guidance on the carriageway, operational and engineering parameters that require consideration during design.

4.4.1. Carriageway Parameters

These parameters are associated with the geometric design of a highway, with regards to alignment, visibility and headroom.

Horizontal Alignment

Horizontal curvature is based on the design speed of a road. Designers are recommended to utilise the guidance included within MfS, which makes reference to TD 9/93 of the DMRB.

Widening on Bends

Widening of the carriageway at bends should be determined by using swept path analysis of the largest vehicles likely to utilise the road. The volume and composition of traffic needs to be assessed to determine whether it is necessary to cater for two large vehicles passing each other at the bend or whether there is sufficient forward visibility to enable one driver to stop and wait for the other to pass.

Effective Straights

To maintain low vehicle speeds and safeguard the wellbeing of road users Carmarthenshire County Council will not expect any straight lengths of carriageway greater than 60m to be part of the design. Any straight lengths of carriageway greater than 60m will normally require the introduction of a speed reducing feature to keep speeds low which would add undesirable design, construction and maintenance costs. If there is to be a shared surface the effective straight should not exceed 40m.

Vertical Alignment

A maximum longitudinal carriageway gradient of 1 in 20 (5%) is generally considered desirable although where there are existing topography constraints, a gradient of 1 in 10 (10%) should be considered as a practical maximum. Where gradients exceed 5% the Developer will be required to provide grit bins, which would need to be located appropriately.

The composition of street users should be assessed in designing the vertical alignment, Carmarthenshire County Council would expect the gradient to be reduced to no more than 1 in 33 (3%) where a significant number of pedestrians or cyclists use the route.

⁵ <https://fta.co.uk/press-releases/20160610-fta-publishes-updated-guide-to-truck-turning-and-manoeuving>

Carmarthenshire County Council expect a minimum gradient of 1 in 80 (1.25%) on new developments, to ensure positive drainage is achieved. Where longitudinal gradient is slacker than 1 in 120 (0.83%) channel blocks will be required.

Carmarthenshire County Council expect crossfalls of 1:40 (2.5%) for both carriageway and footway to ensure positive drainage is achieved.

Vertical Curvature

The minimum length of vertical curvature should be based on the required forward visibility to achieve the minimum Stopping Sight Distance (SSD), as set out in **the junction visibility section below**.

A visibility envelope should be measured from a minimum driver's eye height of between 1.05m and 2.0m to an object height of between 0.6m and 2.0m all above the road surface. It should be checked in both the vertical and horizontal planes between two points. In certain circumstances Carmarthenshire County Council may request that the minimum object height be reduced to 0.26m, conforming with DMRB standards.

In addition, the minimum vertical curve length of any section of road should not be less than 20m.

Headroom

The Developer should consider headroom in the design of new developments. Carmarthenshire County Council expect the headroom for all road types to follow guidance provided in DMRB TD 27/05 which requires construction headroom between 5.30m and 6.45m (plus associated sag curve compensation).

The minimum headroom over footpaths should be 2.4 metres unless it is a shared-use path in which case the minimum should be 2.7 metres.

Visibility

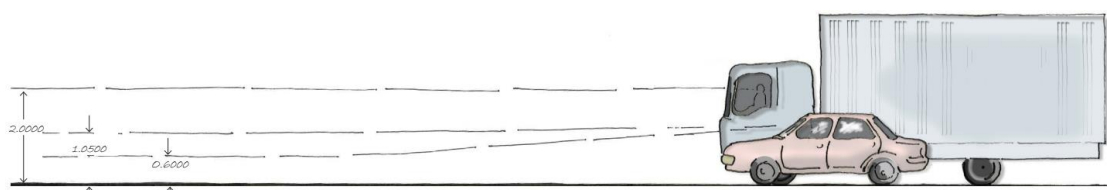
Sightlines

Sightlines are imperative when considering the safety of users on the highway network, as they give road users sufficient opportunity to identify and slow down for potential hazards. It is necessary to consider the driver's line of vision, in both vertical and horizontal planes, and the stopping distance of the vehicle.

Vertical Visibility Envelope

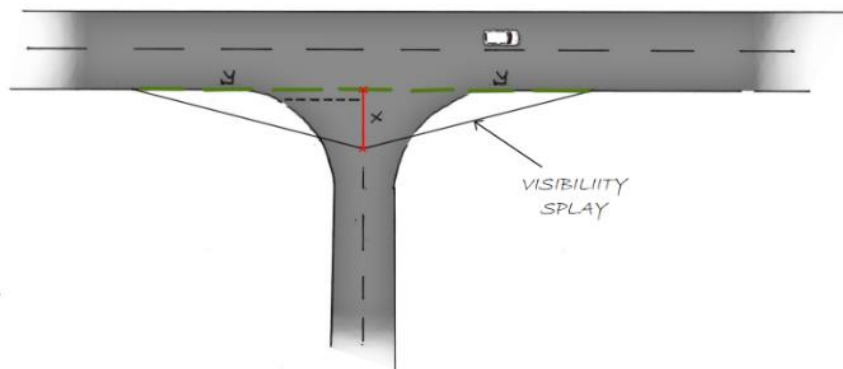
The vertical visibility envelope is the area within a driver's vision which should remain clear to enable a driver to see a potential hazard and react appropriately. A height of 600mm should be taken as the point above which unobstructed visibility should be provided, wherever the potential exists for conflicts between motorists and young children. The maximum height for the vertical visibility envelope is considered to be up to 2 metres for HGVs; Carmarthenshire County Council therefore consider the envelope to be 0.6 metres (min) up to 2 metres (max).

In certain circumstances Carmarthenshire County Council may request that the minimum object height be reduced to 0.26 metres, conforming with DMRB standards.



Junction Visibility

Junction visibility should be measured with determination of 'X' and 'Y' values.



The 'X' distance expected by Carmarthenshire County Council is 2.4 metres, which represents the typical distance between the driver and the front of the vehicle, with the 'Y' visibility distance being measured along the nearside edge of the carriageway. Whilst MfS acknowledges that vehicles will normally be travelling a distance from the kerb line, Carmarthenshire County Council expect the Y distance to be measured along the kerb line to safeguard cyclists and pedestrians who may be on, or close to, the kerb line. As a guide, for roads where the speed limit is unknown reference can be made to the Table B in TAN 18, reflected below for reference.

Table 4-3 Visibility Standards

Speed	Kilometres per hour	16	20	24	25	30	32	40	45	48	50	60
	Miles per hour	10	12	15	16	19	20	25	28	30	31	37
SSD (metres)		9	12	15	16	20	22	31	36	40	43	56
SSD adjusted for bonnet length. (2.4m)		11	14	17	18	23	25	33	39	43	45	59
Additional features will be needed to achieve low speeds												

However, Carmarthenshire County Council support the visibility standards set out in MfS2 and expect Designers to make reference to the Site Stopping Distance (SSD) formula presented in MfS2:

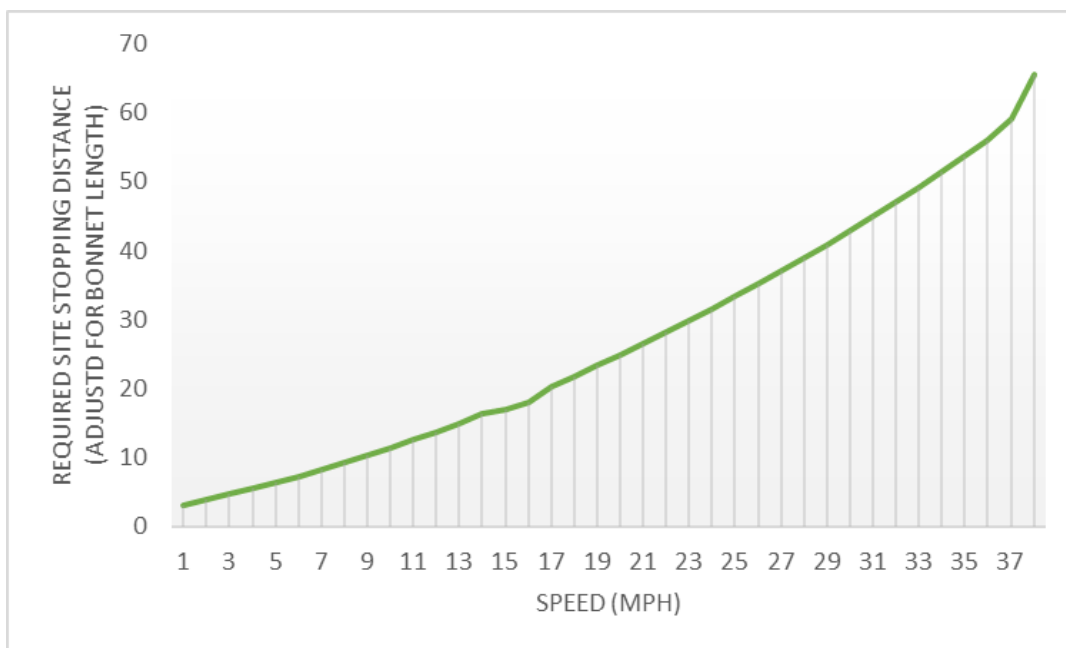
SSD = vt + v²/2(d+0.1a), where:

- V= speed in metres per second;
- T= driver perception reaction time in seconds;
- D= deceleration in m/s²; and
- A= longitudinal gradient (positive for upgrades and negative for downgrades).

For new streets the design speed should be determined with consideration given to the intended function of the junction being designed. For existing streets, the 85th percentile wet weather speed should be used, derived using site observation surveys during free-flowing conditions. If the surveys are undertaken in dry-weather conditions then a correction of -4kph is applied to determine wet weather speeds.

A graph below gives resents indicative Site Stopping Distance requirements for the 'Y' value.

Figure 4-2 – Site Stopping Distance



The graph is based on reaction times that are appropriate for cars and Light Goods Vehicles (1.5s) with a zero gradient and 5% gradient for indicative purposes. However, Developers would be expected to use the formula outlined above to determine appropriate visibility requirements. It should also be noted that Heavy Vehicles may have different deceleration characteristics. As a guide, MfS2 suggests that bus/HGV Sight Stopping Distances should not need to be assessed when the combined proportion of HGV traffic is less than 5% of traffic flow.

As described previously, these standards relate to non-trunk roads and streets with a typical speed of 30mph or below. For all other roads, visibility should be taken from DMRB guidelines.

Forward Visibility

Forward visibility is the distance that drivers need to see ahead, to stop safely for any obstructions in the carriageway.

Carmarthenshire County Council expect that the minimum forward visibility for each road type should be calculated based on the SSD formula set out in the *Junction Visibility* section of this HDG. The forward visibility should be measured along the centreline of the inner traffic lane.

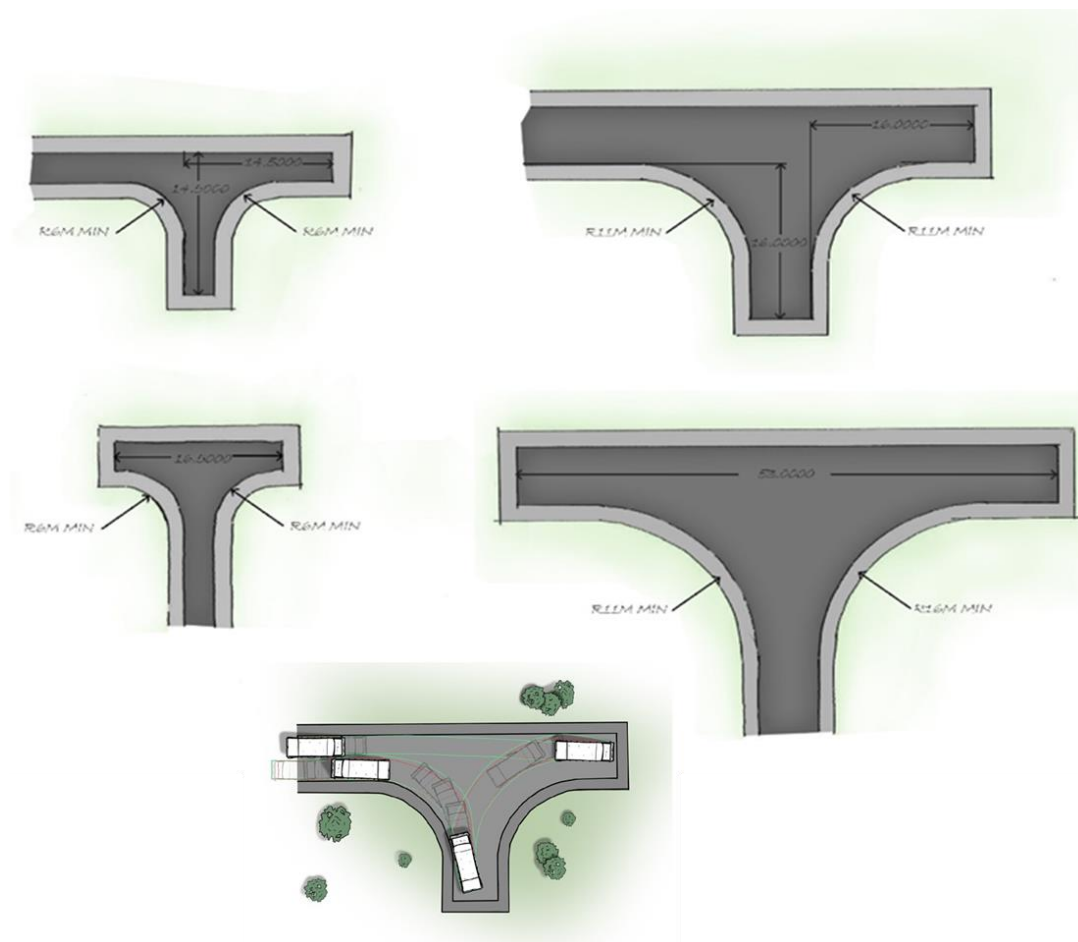
For road types not considered within this HDG, the visibility standards stipulated in the DMRB should be applied.

4.4.2. Operational Parameters

This section outlines Carmarthenshire County Council's expectations with regards to the operational parameters of highway design, where the Designer should be considering the function of the street and how road users operate within the highway space.

Turning Heads

Turning heads should allow vehicles to enter and exit an area in forward gear. Their design should be future proofed to allow access into surrounding land parcels that may undergo development. All turning heads should be provided with swept path analysis to demonstrate that they are adequate for the development and can accommodate the appropriate size of vehicle (e.g. service, delivery and refuse vehicles).



Speed Control

All developments should be designed to maintain appropriate speeds limits, which will vary depending on the nature of the road and development context.

Carmarthenshire County Council are always receptive to innovative speed control designs that can be integrated within the highway network, however preference is given to horizontal deflection and geometric speed control rather than vertical deflection measures.

The Developer may wish to propose surface texture changes as part of integrating speed control into the design, however in such cases the Developer must ensure that the proposed material is easily sourced and provides value for money.

The control of speed should be considered within the design prior to the planning submission stage, to ensure that speed control features are intrinsic to the residential development layout. This ensures that potential 'bolt-on' features, incorporated at a later stage, are avoided.

Parking

Parking for new developments should be provided in accordance with CSS Parking Standards (2014), with reference to the appropriate development type and zone allocation. Carmarthenshire County Council have not developed a zoning plan, but instead expect the Developer to indicate the proposed zone allocation, which will be agreed on a site by site basis.

The CSS 2014 contains design guidance for parking layouts and sets out the recommended number of spaces for new developments.

For additional guidance on Cycle Parking Designers should also make reference to guidance set out in the Welsh Government document 'Design Guidance: Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013'.

Central government's Road to Zero strategy sets out an ambition to ensure that at least 50% of cars on the road are ultra-low emission vehicles by 2030, supported by a significant roll-out of electric vehicle infrastructure. Supporting and facilitating the uptake of alternative fuel vehicles is a key policy aim of Carmarthenshire County Council, as set out in the Carmarthenshire Parking Strategy 2018.

In order to ensure that all new developments are equipped with the infrastructure required by the increasing numbers of electric vehicles, and Carmarthenshire County Council's aspirations for future uptake of electric vehicles, all developments will be expected to provide charging points at a percentage of the full parking provision.

Carmarthenshire County Council will expect electric charging points to be provided at a rate of **3%** of the overall parking provision at all commercial developments, and details of how they will be provided and managed should be included within the accompanying Transport Assessment / Transport Statement as described in **Part 5.2.3** of this HDG.

Pick up / Drop off

With regards to educational establishments, CSS 2014 also sets out the requirements for pupil pick up and drop off areas at new school developments. There should be an area provided for the picking up and setting down of school children within the curtilage of the school premises, which should include a facility for vehicles to turn without reversing. Turning areas should be separate from pupil circulation areas to safeguard the safety of pupils walking or cycling to school.

For creche / child care establishments, availability of adequate kerbside capacity (i.e. unrestricted parking) should be taken account of. Developers must demonstrate that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate the pick up and drop off of children without having a detrimental impact on the free-flow of traffic on the highway.

Servicing

All developments should be designed to facilitate ease of access for servicing vehicles, including emergency services, deliveries, and refuse vehicles. Swept path analysis of refuse and emergency vehicles is mandatory for all new developments.

Provision should be made for emergency service vehicles being able to access all residential dwellings, with Fire Tenders being able to reach within a 45-metre hose distance from all parts of each dwelling house. Emergency vehicles should not have to reverse more than 10 metres from the end of an access road; provision should be made for safe and efficient turning opportunities. As a guide, for emergency vehicles there should be a minimal operational width of 3.5 metres between kerbs to allow suitable operating space, however this should be increased to 3.7 metres where walls form an obstruction.

Refuse vehicles should be able to safely negotiate new developments, with the vehicles being able to access 25 metres of each dwelling house or refuse storage locations. Refuse vehicles should not have to reverse more than 12 metres from the end of an access road; provision should be made for safe and efficient turning opportunities.

The Developer is expected to demonstrate that the highway layout is suitable using swept path analysis, as described in **Part 5.2.3**. Carmarthenshire County Council typically operate **26t rigid three axle Refuse Collection Vehicles, with rear wheel steering**, and these vehicles specifications should be used for any associated swept path analysis.

For retail developments, and in particular small convenience type stores, appropriate servicing arrangements should be presented as part of the planning application. It should be demonstrated that the existing and proposed highway network is suitable to accommodate the prescribed servicing vehicle. The Developer should agree servicing arrangements prior to submission of the planning application by including relevant details in the pre-application discussions discussed in **Part 5**.

4.4.3. Engineering Parameters

This section provides information of the expectations from Carmarthenshire County Council with regards to drainage and structures associated with the highway.

Structures

Any structure that supports the highway (such as a bridge, culvert, or retaining wall) should be considered as part of the highway, and therefore should be included within the adoption agreement. The appearance and choice of material should be discussed with Carmarthenshire County Council at the earliest opportunity, and will be expected to be constructed to minimise future maintenance costs.

All structures proposed as part of a new development require Approval in Principle (in accordance with DMRB BD2/12) before any works can commence on site.

Drainage

Surface water drainage should be compliant with the requirements set out in the Carmarthenshire Council drainage strategy, to mitigate the potential adverse impact of any new development on flood risk. A groundwater flood risk assessment should be undertaken for all new developments within any area that may include a high risk of groundwater flooding. The discharge of private water into highway drainage systems will not be permitted.

All drainage designs should be verified by an appropriate drainage consultant, prior to the granting of technical approval. Where drainage infrastructure is required to be laid under the adoptable highway then written assurance must be provided by Welsh Water that an adoption agreement between the Developer and Welsh Water has been established.

All prospective maintainable highway drains should be located within land that is to be adopted by Carmarthenshire County Council. All surface water run-off should be contained within the curtilage of the development, and will not be permitted to run onto the adopted highway.

Sustainable Drainage Systems

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) that are designed to maximise the amount of water that is retained within a development will be considered by Carmarthenshire County Council on a case by case basis. As a general principle the use of SuDS within larger developments is currently supported, however the Developer must demonstrate that there is sufficient storage capacity through the use of balancing ponds and wetland areas (outside of the highway boundary) to reduce the impacts of any potential flooding.

Legislation, effective from the 7th January 2019 dictates that consent for any drainage infrastructure will be required from the Sustainable Drainage Approval Body (SAB). Further information on the process can be found at <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/> and any associated enquires should be sent to SAB@carmarthenshire.gov.uk.

Developers should note that if the quantum of development is of two properties or more, over 100m² of construction area, or has any drainage implications, then **SAB approval must be sought independently from the planning approval**. Construction cannot commence until the two permissions (planning and SAB) have been granted.

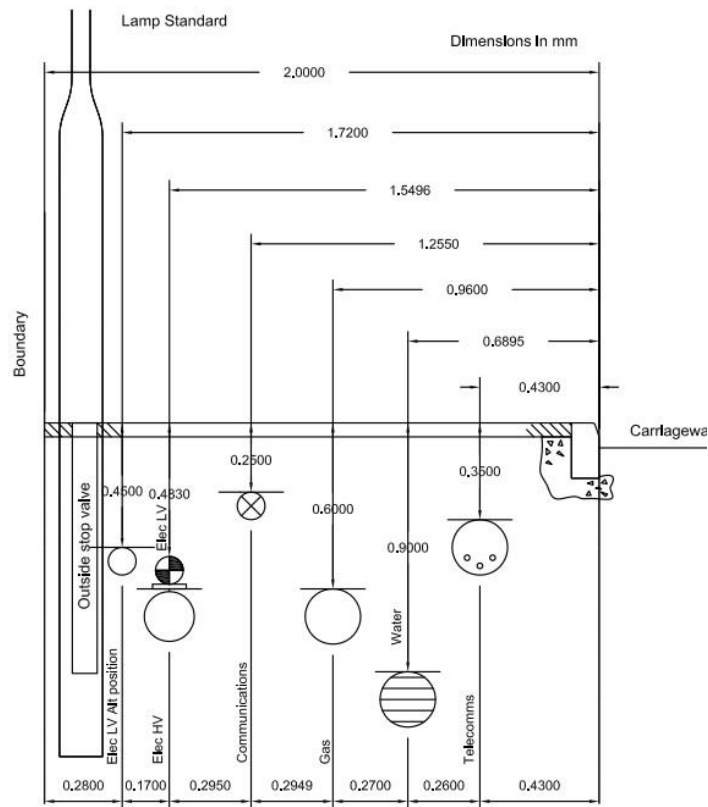
SAB approval will also be required for any planning permissions granted subject to a condition, where an application for discharge of the condition has not been made prior to the 7th January 2020.

Statutory and Other Services

During the design of any development the needs of the statutory authorities should be taken into account at an early stage. To ensure ease of future maintenance Carmarthenshire County Council expect mains to be located in footways or verges, however if no other route is available then appropriate alternate installation arrangements should be discussed with Carmarthenshire County Council and all relevant statutory undertakers.

It is recommended that Developers contact all relevant statutory undertakers at the early stages of design to ensure their apparatus can be installed in an efficient manner, and comply as much as is practicable with the recommendations of the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) for arrangement of mains within a service corridor, as shown in **Figure 4.3**:

Figure 4-3 – NJUG recommendations for arrangement of main in service corridor



The Designer should consider the position and level of utility covers within the design of a new road layout, particularly on bends or within braking/ steering areas. A suitable skid resistant cover may be required, which should be discussed with Carmarthenshire County Council.

4.4.4. Aesthetics Parameters

This section sets out Carmarthenshire County Council's expectations with regards to the aesthetics of a highway environment, which is reliant upon the materials, landscaping and lighting provided within a highway environment.

Materials and Specification

All roads and residential streets should comply with the materials and construction specification standards set out by Carmarthenshire County Council. The use of standard materials ensure that designs are sympathetic to the future maintenance of the development.

Where a Developer is intending to use non-standard materials, it must be demonstrated that the materials are easy and cost-effective to source compared to the standard materials promoted by Carmarthenshire County Council. The Developer may be required to agree commuted sums to cover any non-standard materials and construction specifications, as set out in **Part 6.3**.

Landscaping

The design of roads that includes landscaping should be sympathetically considered with future maintenance in mind. Carmarthenshire County Council will normally only adopt the paved services and verges which are critical to the functioning of the highway, and therefore any planting must not be positioned near structures or services.

Tree species should be selected which have a modest canopy and the appropriately planted with the use of tree grids and root barriers, and the Developer may be required to pay commuted sums to cover future maintenance. Where landscaping is proposed close to footways or cycleways, thorny species will not be supported by Carmarthenshire County Council. If existing hedges contain thorny species, cycle tracks shall be positioned at least 3 metres from the extremities of the hedge to prevent problems with hedge-cutting debris. Existing hedges adjacent to the existing highway shall be transferred to frontages for maintenance.

If there are existing landscape features considered of value by Carmarthenshire County Council, the Developer, as part of the design process, must attempt where possible to position the access in a safe location that allows the landscape feature to be retained.

Existing trees, which may become maintainable by Carmarthenshire County Council, should be the subject of condition survey to determine their importance, and may be subject to commuted sum payments to cover future maintenance costs.

Street Lighting

Street lighting is an important consideration in the design of a new development and roads. Street lighting should assist in creating developments that minimise the fear of crime whilst also minimising any potential environmental impact. Designers are encouraged to use best practice in systems and operations for street lighting, and should engage with the Carmarthenshire County Council street lighting team for current specifications.

In areas of historic importance, Developers may be required to source lighting specifications that are sympathetic to the historic environment to ensure the character of the area is retained.

5. Design Process

5.1. Overview

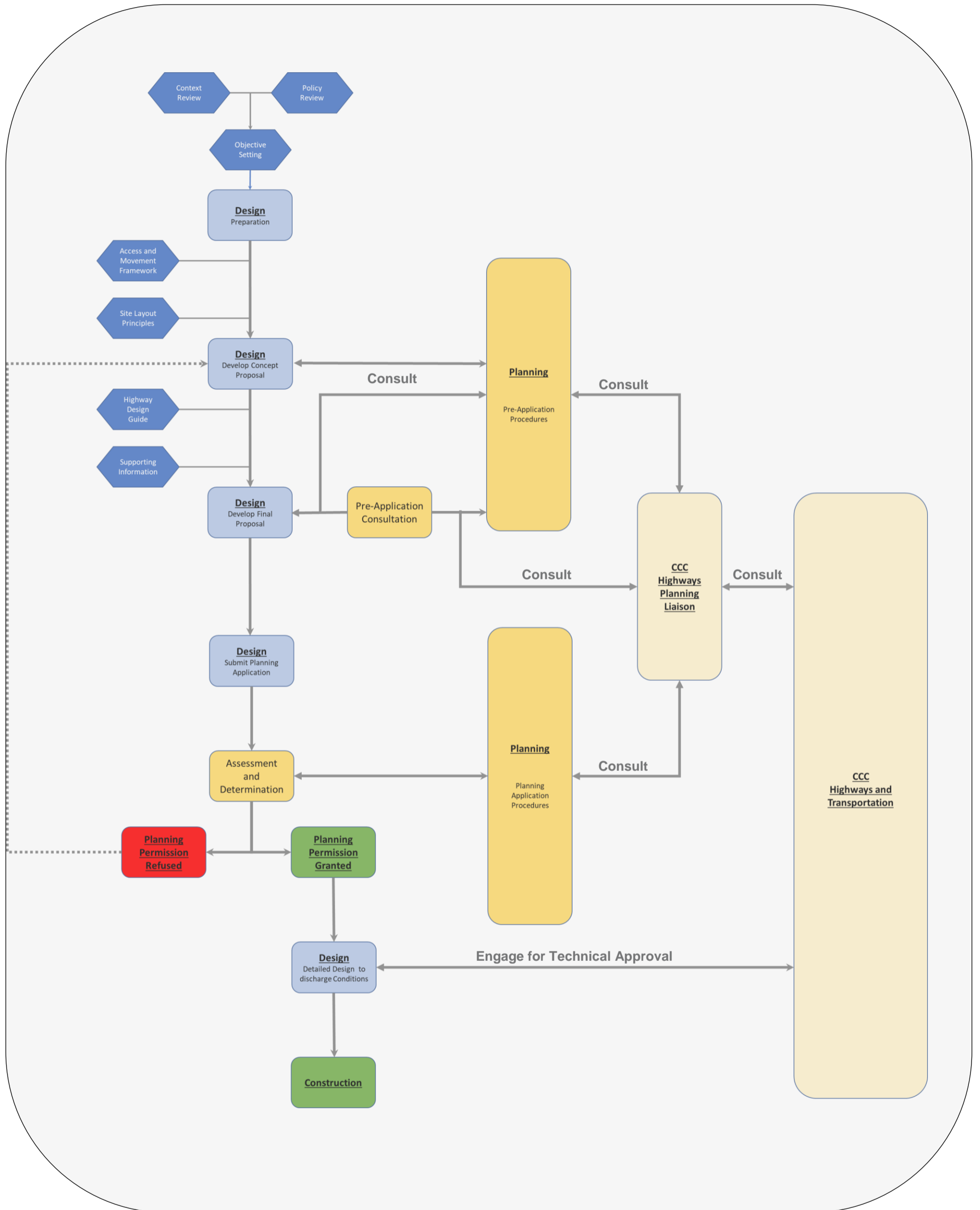
New designs should be developed in consultation and engagement with the local planning authority, stakeholders and the community. However, it is important that consultation and engagement is formally initiated at appropriate stages during the planning process and that the full life cycle of a scheme is considered from the outset. Carmarthenshire County Council expect Designers to use this HDG as a toolkit to inform the design of a development, as a way of minimising the need for iterative engagement with Highways Planning Liaison.

This Part of the HDG outlines the approach that Carmarthenshire County Council expect Developers to follow when considering the highway design of a new development.

5.2. Scheme Life Cycle

Figure 5-1 presents an overview of the key design stages, from inception through to implementation, as recommended by Carmarthenshire County Council. The design stages are presented alongside the key pre-application and planning application milestones described in [Part 2](#) of this HDG. The remainder of this section expands on the individual design components with further advice provided on opportunities for formal engagement within the planning framework.

Figure 5-1 - Scheme Life Cycle

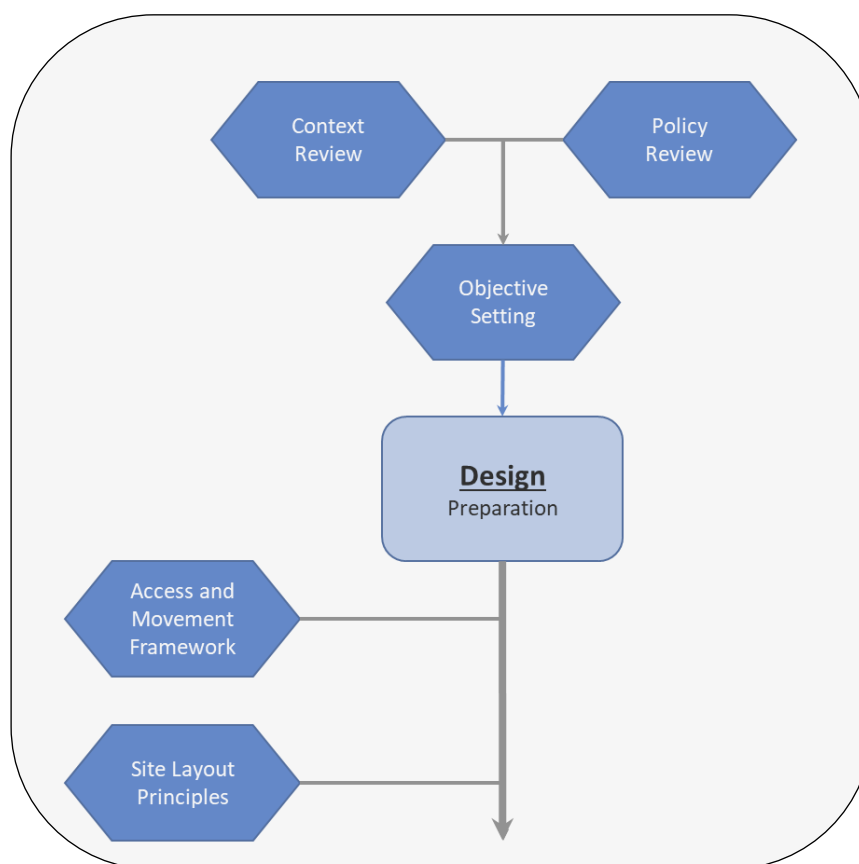


5.2.1. Design Preparation

Figure 5-2 below outlines the approach that Developers should adopt when preparing a design for a new development in Carmarthenshire.

The process should start with a policy and context review to ensure appropriate design objectives are established from the outset. This approach will ensure that the layout of the site and the supporting access and movement framework comply with policy and complement the character of the surrounding area and transport network.

Figure 5-2 – Design Preparation



Policy and Context Review

The **policy review** should consider both planning and transportation policies; with a need for the overarching design objectives and subsequent development proposal to comply with national, regional and local policy (see [Part 3](#) of this HDG for further information on policy).

The **context review** should consider the character of the surrounding area and the transport system serving the development site. Establishing basic transport information to inform the design is particularly important and should identify both opportunities and constraints for site travel by all transport modes. A range of techniques are available when assessing the transport system, including site observation and surveys, review of historic records, access auditing and the analysis of information held by statutory undertakers and agencies.

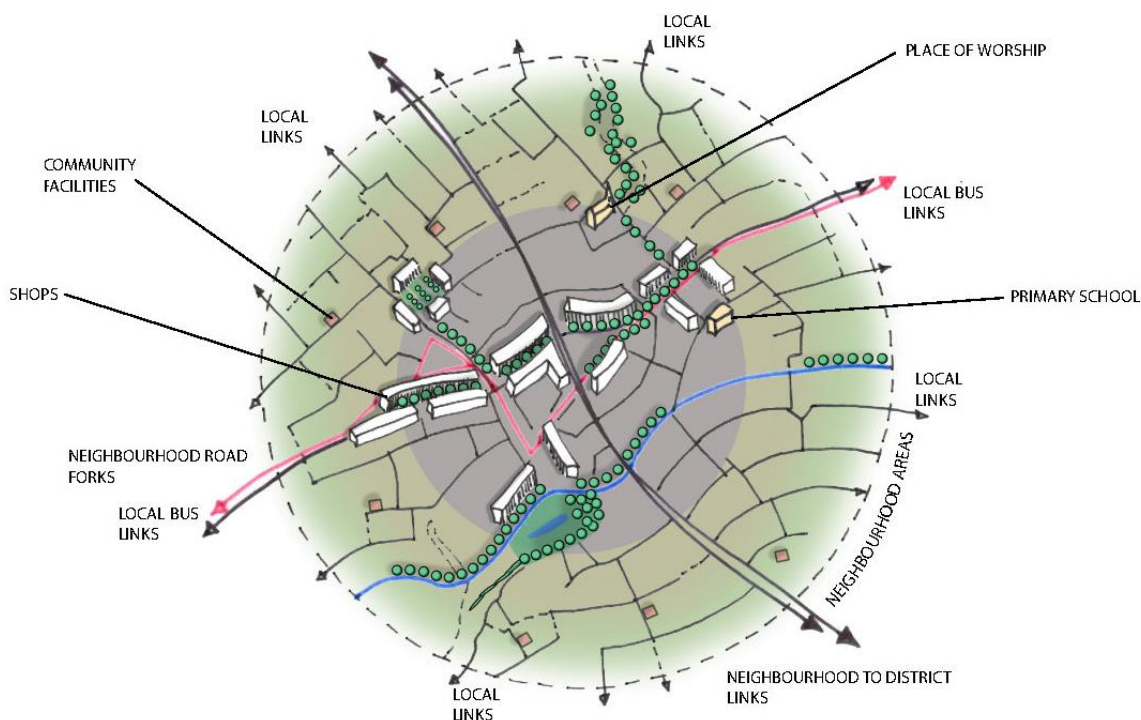
Objective Setting

On completion of the policy and context review, measurable **design objectives**, reflecting expected site activities, should be established. Typical transport related objectives might include, but should not be limited to:

- Ensuring safe and convenient active travel links with nearby services and facilities;
- Ensuring the site is adequately served by public transport;
- Securing multiple vehicular accesses to the site; and
- Keeping traffic speeds to a maximum of 20mph for residential development.

Access and Movement Framework and Site Layout Principles

The access and movement framework should consider general movement to and through the site. For new developments, understanding the movement and place function of the surrounding area will enable appropriate points of connection and linkages to be identified so that important desire lines can be achieved. Designers should utilise this information when making the required considerations on access and connectivity as outlined in [Part 4.3](#) of this HDG. Developing a well-informed access and movement framework will ensure that the development proposals enhance the existing movement framework of the surrounding area.



As discussed in [Part 4.2](#), Designers are expected to consider the hierarchy of transport modes shown in [Figure 4-1](#) when developing the access and movement framework and establishing site layout principles. In adhering to this transport mode hierarchy, the provision for sustainable modes of travel will be inherent in the design and will help ensure that highways serve all transport users in a balanced way.

To further encourage travel by active modes and public transport, the following overarching **site layout principles** should be adopted:

- The site should be safe, permeable and easy to navigate;
- Pedestrians and cyclists should generally be accommodated on street rather than on routes segregated from motor traffic; and
- The site should be well connected to surrounding transport provision and services.

Further information with regards the highways and transportation principles that Carmarthenshire County Council expect Developers to adopt is provided in [Part 4](#) of this report.

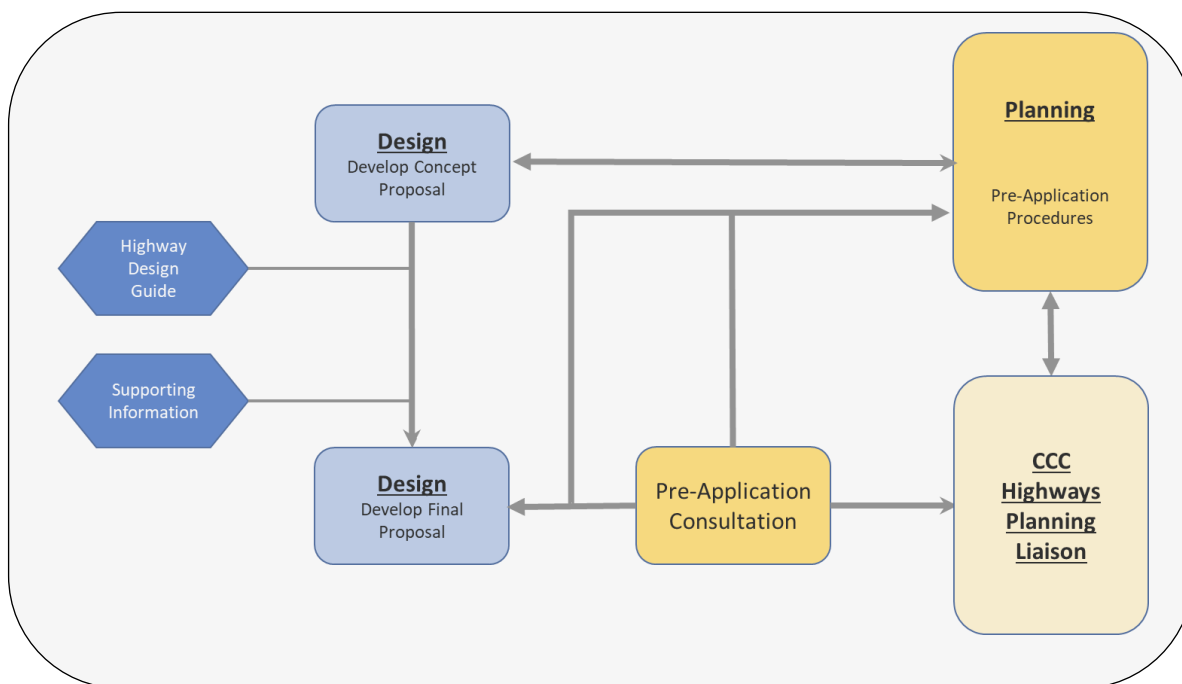
5.2.2. Developing a Proposal

With the access and movement framework in place and the site layout principles established, a development proposal and site layout plan (or masterplan for larger more complex developments) should be produced.

From a transport perspective, the proposal should demonstrate how a safe, accessible, maintainable and future proofed scheme will be delivered. The site layout plan (or masterplan) should be developed in line with guidance provided in [Part 4](#) of this HDG with regards the overarching design principles and standards.

Figure 5-3 below shows the approaches that could be adopted when producing a development proposal within Carmarthenshire.

Figure 5-3 – Developing a Proposal



Concept Proposal

For major developments and more complex schemes, it is recommended that Developers / Applicants consult with Carmarthenshire County Council on their access and movement framework and site layout principles during development of a concept proposal. The planning department offer pre-application services for those who request it; allowing significant issues to be addressed before a formal application is made.

Pre-application procedures aim to ensure that planning applications proceed smoothly and quickly once they are formally submitted. The process allows planning officers, in consultation with Highways Planning Liaison and other stakeholders, to provide their professional opinion on the prospect of gaining planning permission. Nonetheless, any advice given at this stage is informal and will not bind the LPA in the event of a formal planning application.

Applicants are encouraged to agree information requirements with the LPA (including for PAC) prior to submission, through pre-application discussions, so that where possible, the information sought is proportionate to the nature of the scheme.

For smaller less complex schemes developing a concept proposal in consultation with Carmarthenshire County Council is not typically required.

Final Proposal

When developing a final proposal, careful consideration is required of all critical highway and transportation features which impact on the efficiency and quality of the development. This should include but should not be limited to:

- Internal and external connectivity by all transport modes;
- Street layouts and dimensions;
- Parking provision and design;
- Landscaping;
- Materials, management and maintenance;
- Access for service vehicles including emergency services;
- Speeds control;
- Drainage; and
- Routes for utilities.

Part 4 of this HDG sets out the principles and standards that should be adopted when designing these critical features for a new development. The information that should be provided to support a development proposal is outlined later within this section of the HDG. This information will be required for the proposal to be properly assessed.

Pre-Application Consultation (PAC)

PAC is required for all 'major' development applications, whether for full or outline permission. The Developer is required to consult specialist consultees when a development exceeds thresholds specified by the Welsh Government. As a **specialist consultee**, Carmarthenshire's **Highways Planning Liaison** will need to be consulted where a development is expected to alter or amend the existing highway infrastructure (including footways, footpaths or verges) and / or exceeds the Welsh Government thresholds outlined in **Part 2.3.1** of this HDG. All planning applications for development proposals that are subject to PAC must be accompanied by a PAC report to be valid. The PAC report must address the substantive response provided by Highways Planning Liaison. The points raised by Highways Planning Liaison in the substantive response should be tabulated in the PAC report, with details on how they have been addressed by the Developer provided in an adjacent column.

All information that would be required to be submitted as part of a formal planning application will be required by the Highways Planning Liaison team during Pre-Application Consultation. The following section sets out the information that should be provided to support a development proposal during both Pre-Application Consultation and for a formal planning application.

5.2.3. Supporting Information

Carmarthenshire County Council expect planning submissions to be accompanied by appropriate plans and information to ensure that their recommendation on the acceptability of a development from a transport perspective is based on a robust evidence base.

The level of information required for pre-application consultation or to support a planning application will vary depending on the type of development being proposed and the key considerations Carmarthenshire County Council expect during the development of a particular design. **Table 5-1** outlines the key consideration expected for the following different development types:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Residential | • Creche / Childcare |
| • Retail | • Health |
| • Hospitality (Food Retail) | • Agricultural Intensification |
| • Education | |

Details of the associated assessment and supporting information requirements are provided following Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Key Design Considerations by Development Type

Development Type \ Considerations	Residential	Retail	Hospitality (Food Retail)	Education	Crèche / Childcare	Health	Agricultural Intensification
Access by all modes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Access junction layout	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sustainable transport options	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Learner Travel Assessment	✓	-	-	✓	-		
Parking	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
Pick-up / drop-off	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Deliveries and Servicing	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
Delivery / Servicing Management Plan	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
Emergency vehicle access	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Opening / operational hours	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Trip generation during peak periods	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Travel Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
Road safety for all users	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outside of hours use	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	
Incremental increases in use	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Passing places	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Damage and impact to highway	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓

- **Access by all modes** – the accessibility of the proposed site by all modes of travel. This includes consideration of access to the site by heavy-duty vehicles, which is inclusive of ‘swept path analysis’;

- **Access junction layout** – the appropriateness of the proposed access junction, especially with regard for sustainable transport and heavy-duty vehicle movements, which is inclusive of ‘swept path analysis’;
- **Sustainable transport options** – the existing accessibility of the site by sustainable transport modes, as well as the potential future improvements that can be implemented to improve sustainable access. This will need to make explicit reference to the Integrated Network Map, produced by Carmarthenshire County Council, which summarises the existing and future aspirations for active travel within Carmarthenshire;
- **Learner Travel Assessment** - Chapter 5 of the Learner Travel Wales guidance provides statutory guidance on risk assessing walked routes to school. The purpose of this assessment is to ensure safe routes to school for all school pupils. If, as part of the safe routes to school assessment, problems are identified Developers will be expected to contribute to addressing the problem, or supporting free school transport.
- **Parking** – the proposed parking levels appraised against the standards, for both vehicles and pedal cycles;
- **Pick-up / drop-off** – the proposed pick-up / drop-off arrangements, and the potential wider implications;
- **Deliveries and Servicing** – the impact of the proposed delivery and servicing movements, including ‘swept path analysis’;
- **Delivery / Servicing Management Plan** – a management plan to mitigate any potential safety or operational constraints associated with delivery and servicing movements;
- **Emergency vehicle access** – the access arrangements for vehicles accessing the site in the case of an emergency. This will need to consider the appropriateness of the proposed access, and discuss whether a separate emergency access is required;
- **Opening / operational hours** – the proposed opening / operational hours of the development;
- **Trip generation during peak periods** – the anticipated trip generation of the proposed development during the peak periods, and the impact of the vehicle trips on the wider highway network;
- **Travel Planning** – a Travel Plan that outlines a list of measures to encourage sustainable travel at the proposed development;
- **Road safety for all users** – the road safety implications of the proposed development for all road users;
- **Outside of hours use** – any potential other uses of the proposed development that will occur away from the stated operational hours;
- **Incremental increases in use** – the increase in use at the proposed development, which will impact the surrounding highway network for all users;
- **Passing places** – the location of passing places, which will need to be at appropriate points in agreement with Carmarthenshire County Council; and
- **Damage and impact to highway** – the potential damage to the highway infrastructure that could be attributed to the proposed development.

The key considerations outlined in Table 5-1 and described above reflect the baseline requirements for the different types of development. A Design and Access Statement and Evidence based Submission will be required to demonstrate appropriate consideration has been given as per Table 2.1 for all development applications.

Design and Access Statement

Design and Access Statements (DAS) are required to ensure that both design quality and inclusive access and connectivity are given appropriate consideration in the planning process. The requirements of a DAS reflect the objectives of good design as set out in PPW and TAN 12.

A DAS should demonstrate and clearly communicate the logical design process; setting out the main access elements of a scheme and demonstrating compliance with the objectives of this HDG and Carmarthenshire County Council Policy. Elements of the development being offered for adoption

should be clearly stated within the Design and Access statement, along with details on servicing and emergency access arrangements.

Evidence Based Submissions

Planning submissions should be accompanied by appropriate plans to ensure that the proposal can be properly assessed. It is expected that plans are submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council to demonstrate that the design can accommodate appropriate vehicle types and that schemes are deliverable.

Swept path analysis should be used to determine the suitability of a design to accommodate the appropriate size of vehicle. Whilst it may be acceptable for the occasional large vehicle to have to cross lanes to negotiate a particular junction (e.g. refuse vehicle), a development that will need to accommodate more frequent large vehicles (e.g. buses, delivery or service vehicles) may require more generous swept paths.

Streets that are required to accommodate a bus route should allow for two buses passing each other in opposite directions, which should be clearly shown on an appropriate plan.

All swept path analysis for servicing vehicles should be undertaken using the **26t rigid three axle Refuse Collection Vehicles, with rear wheel steering**, as used within the county.

For private driveways and residential parking areas Carmarthenshire County Council typically expect swept path analysis to be undertaken using a standard car, to demonstrate that the parking provision is appropriate to allow vehicles to negotiate the spaces safely without interfering with the free-flow of traffic and highway safety.

An important consideration for highway design is the existing land ownership on which the scheme will be constructed. If a highway scheme requires 3rd party land then the Developer will be required to demonstrate that an appropriate agreement through planning (e.g. Section 106) has been entered into and approved. This is to ensure that the land can be secured to safeguard the safe implementation of the proposed highway scheme.

Carmarthenshire County Council expect all highway scheme drawings to be accompanied by a land ownership plan to ensure that proposed mitigation is deliverable within the available land constraints.

Additional Highway and Transportation Submissions

Carmarthenshire County Council may require further information to support a planning application depending on the exact nature of the proposed development. An overview of other highway submissions that may be required to support a development proposal is provided below.

Transport Assessment

Planning applications for a new development in Carmarthenshire may require a Transport Assessment or Transport Statement to review the potential impact of the scheme on the surrounding transportation network. Reference should be made to the Carmarthenshire County Council document: 'Transport Assessment Guidance for Developments in Carmarthenshire', in addition to TAN 18.

Carmarthenshire County Council's 'Transport Assessment Guidance for Developments in Carmarthenshire' and Annex D of TAN 18 provide guidance on the required structure and content of both Transport Assessments and Transport Statements. They also set out the typical thresholds for developments which require assessment; these are included in [Appendix B](#). Carmarthenshire County Council will consider whether a Transport Assessment or Transport Statement is appropriate for a new development on a case by case basis.

Travel Planning

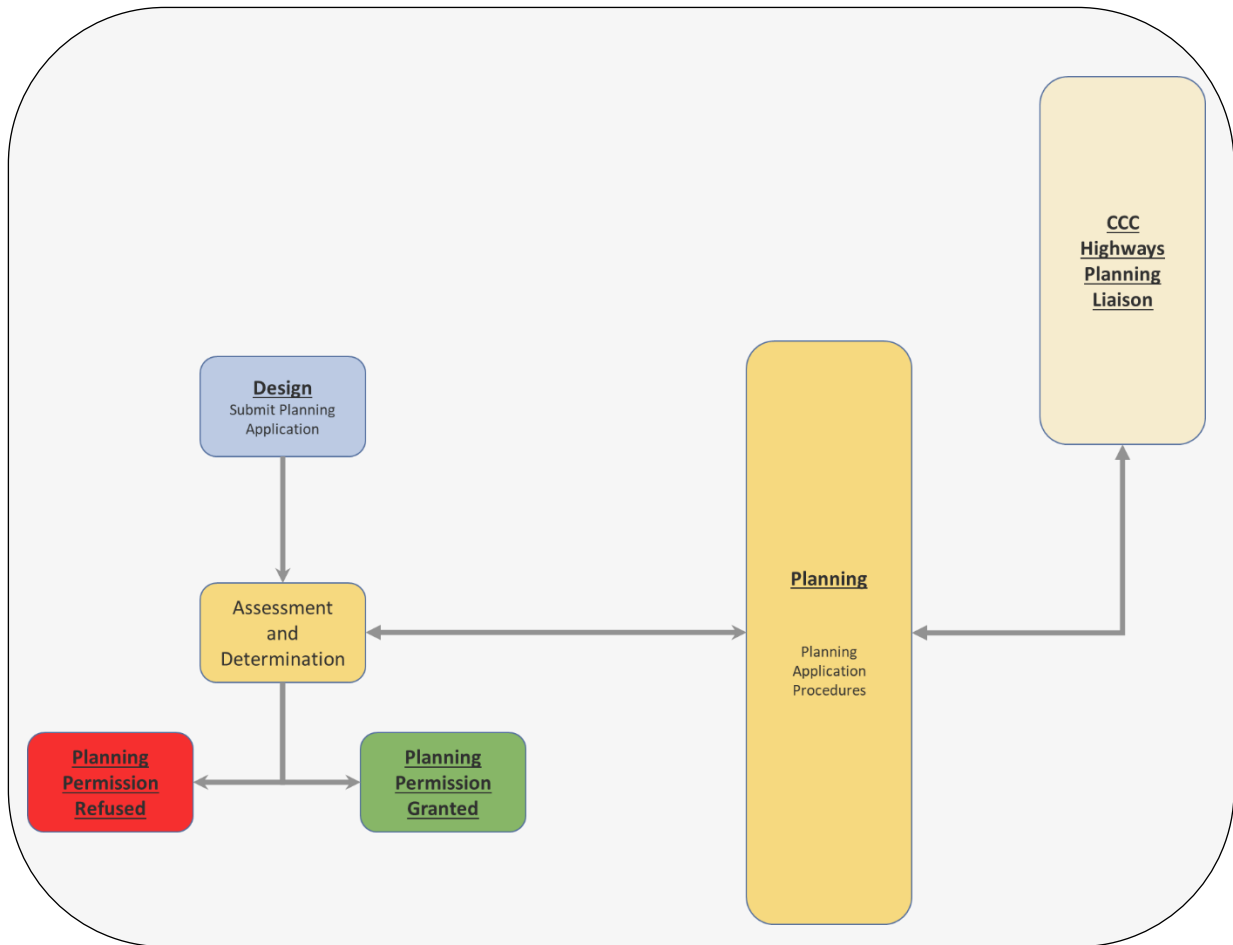
A successful Travel Plan can lower the volume of traffic generated by a development and can play a key role in improving local air quality and the health of the population. A judgment as to whether a proposed development should be supported by a Travel Plan will be made on a case by case basis. A Travel Plan should be site specific and should be developed to offer a range of measures that are intended to reduce the need to travel using the private car.

A Travel Plan should not be used as a means of avoiding other necessary mitigation responsibilities which may be secured through the S106 process described in [Part 6.2](#).

5.2.4. Planning – Application, Assessment and Determination

Figure 5-4 below outlines the planning application process as described in [Part 2](#) of this HDG.

Figure 5-4 – Application, Assessment and Determination Process



Applicants are encouraged to agree exact information requirements with the LPA prior to submission, through pre-application discussions, so that where possible, the information sought is proportionate to the nature of the scheme. Carmarthenshire County Council’s planning portal enables electronic submission of planning applications and applicants are encouraged to apply electronically.

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) is responsible for determining almost all planning applications within Carmarthenshire. As a statutory consultee, Highways Planning Liaison, is required to provide the LPA with an informed response and recommendations on individual planning applications falling within Welsh Government’s consultation thresholds. However, it should be noted that Highways Planning Liaison can only make recommendations and the final decision on whether planning approval should be granted rests with the LPA.

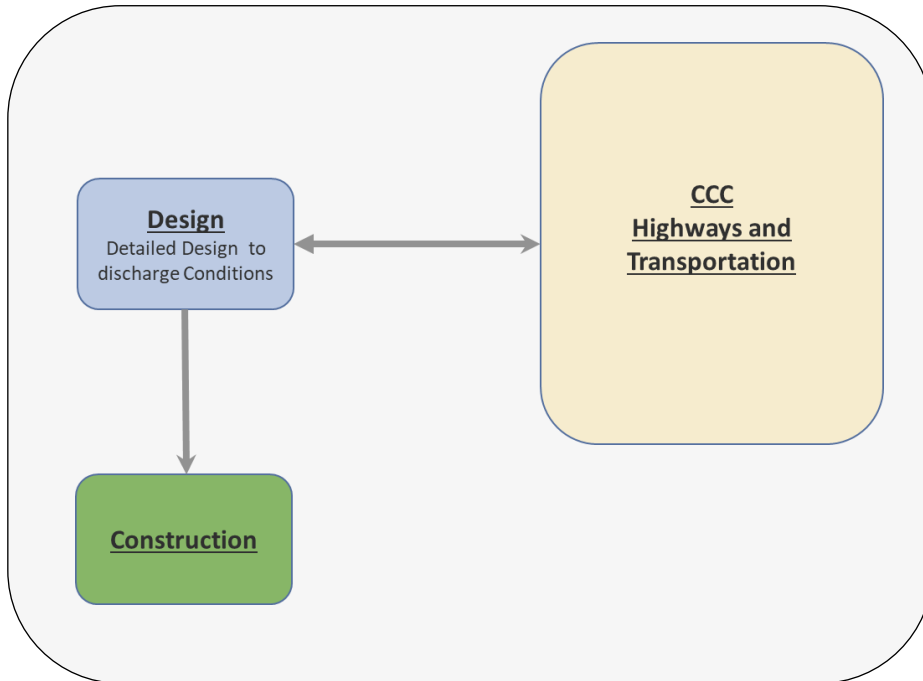
Compliance with the guidance provided in this document will form the basis of recommendations made by Carmarthenshire County Council’s Highways Development Control section to the LPA with regards individual planning applications.

Highways Development Control will provide one of the following three recommendations to the LPA.

- No highway objections to the development proposal;
- A recommendation for approval subject to planning conditions; or
- A recommendation for approval.

The LPA may grant planning permission subject to conditions or statutory agreements; requiring specific approval for aspects of the development before implementation. This process is illustrated in **Figure 5-5** and is discussed further in **Part 6** of this HDG.

Figure 5-5 – Detailed Design and Technical Approval



6. Construction, Statutory Agreements and Maintenance

This section of the HDG provides information to Developers on Carmarthenshire County Council's expectations for construction of development within the county. It also provides an overview of the key statutory agreements that should be resolved as part of the planning and design processes set out in [Parts 2 and 5](#) of this HDG. It also underlines the importance of understanding the future maintenance responsibilities of Carmarthenshire County Council, and sets out the mechanisms in place to ensure a sustainable and cost-effective maintenance procedure is in place for highway environments in the county.

This section of the HDG should be read in parallel with the HDG toolkit which can be obtained from Carmarthenshire County Council on request.

6.1. Construction

At times construction activities can have a significant impact on the surrounding community, particularly in relation to impacts on roads, noise and air quality. Developers are expected to prepare a Construction Management Plan (CMP), which should be developed to minimise the impact of construction.

Developers (and Contractors) should **ensure that the CMP is fully approved prior to the commencement of construction** programmes.

As a minimum, CMPs should include:

- Construction programme;
- Construction site plan;
- Construction vehicle trip generation and specification;
- HGV routes to/ from the construction site; and
- Appropriate mitigation.

Wind farms are a prime example of a development type whereby CMPs are essential and will be required to ensure that construction activities (including transporting key components to / from site) will not have an undue impact on the surrounding highway network. Further information on Wind Farms and associated requirements is provided in [Appendix C](#).

6.2. Planning Conditions and Statutory Agreements

The LPA may grant planning permission subject to conditions or statutory agreements as outlined in earlier in this HDG. Information about highway related planning conditions, statutory agreements and associated requirements is provided below.

Section 106 Planning Obligations

A Section 106 agreement is the process by which obligations upon the Developer are put in place to render the development acceptable to Carmarthenshire County Council. A Section 106 agreement is entered into by Carmarthenshire County Council and the land owner and / or the Developer and could involve physical works or financial contributions depending on the nature of the development and associated mitigation measures. Further information on Section 106 agreements is provided in Carmarthenshire County Council's Planning Obligations SPG which can be found on the Carmarthenshire County Council [website](#)⁶.

The Developer should seek early engagement on potential Section 106 contributions.

⁶ <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/3701/planning-obligations-spg.pdf>

Section 278 Applications

In accordance with the Highways Act 1980, the Developer would be required to enter into a Section 278 agreement with Carmarthenshire County Council where a new development requires any works to the existing highway. This enables the Developer to make alterations or improvements to the existing adopted highway. Where a Section 278 agreement is required the Developer should seek early engagement with Carmarthenshire County Council, and the agreement should be concluded (including Technical Approval) prior to construction commencing.

Developers will be required to obtain a Section 58 notice for all Section 278 works, to prevent new highway being dug up within 3 to 5 years of construction.

Where the works to the existing highway requires additional land outside the highway boundary, which will be adopted by Carmarthenshire County Council, a combined Section 38/278 agreement may be required.

Section 38 Applications and Adoption

Although highway adoption is a voluntary process there will be a presumption that under normal circumstances all developers will submit designs that meet highway adoption requirements as set out in this HDG.

For all new roads and streets, the geometry should be designed to provide the appropriate widths as set out in this HDG, even when adoption is not intended. For all new development roads early engagement should be sought with the adoptions team. Commuted sums will be sought for all items and designs which will cause additional future maintenance costs over and above a standard black top design.

More information on Section 38 Applications and Adoption is provided in [Part 6.3](#).

Traffic Regulation Orders

Traffic Regulation Orders (TRO) are legal documents which are used to enforce carriageway restrictions, and include:

- Speed limit;
- Parking restrictions;
- One-way streets;
- Loading/ servicing
- Banned turns; and
- Bus lanes.

Any highway schemes reliant upon permanent TROs **should not commence until the relevant Orders have been approved** by Carmarthenshire County Council.

In order to create a TRO, the Developer must follow the standard TRO process which can be time consuming **may impact on the development programme** due to the nature of the process.

The process includes a public consultation period where key stakeholders are consulted on the TRO design. TROs must be advertised in the local press, inviting the public to comment on the proposals during a specified Notice period (21 days). There is no set timescale for the making of TRO, as each Order is different and the timescales are often linked to the number of objections received.

Carmarthenshire County Council recommends that **Developers incorporate the TRO process into the development programme at an early stage**, to avoid the implementation of development being delayed by a dependence on an outstanding TRO approval.

In order to allow the TRO application to be process, the Developer should provide Carmarthenshire County Council with:

- Traffic Regulation Order Location Plan;

- Detailed drawing presenting the full scheme of highway works, clearly demarcating the Order with relevant details;
- Draft Order Schedule (in text format); and
- Relevant supporting data, which may include but not be limited to speed data and accident reports.

The costs incurred by Carmarthenshire County Council in processing a TRO application will borne by the Developer, with the recovery of costs to Carmarthenshire County Council being provided for in the Section 278 or 38 agreement.

Street Works and Road Works Notices

Developers who need to carry out works within or adjacent to existing highway maintainable at public expense, will need to contact the Street Works team for the relevant License this will include laying or altering apparatus, dropping kerbs, skips, scaffolding and signing lighting and guarding. The Street Works team can be contacted by email at streetcare@carmarthenshire.gov.uk.

Advanced Payment Codes

Carmarthenshire County Council is required to apply the Advanced Payment Code in accordance with Sections 219-225 of the Highways Act 1980 either by requiring provision of a bond or serving an exemption notice as appropriate..

The Developer must not commence construction of any new highway prior to either a Section 38 Agreement being signed, or the receipt of the APC bond.

6.3. Maintenance

The maintenance of highway environment is a key aspect of safeguarding the safety and well-being of the people of Carmarthenshire. Poorly maintained highway environments have the potential reduce the quality and ease of everyday trips, whether they are made on foot, by bicycle, public transport or private car.

Therefore, when designing developments, where the development road is considered by the Council to be of sufficient public utility, the developer shall seek a Section 38 highway adoption agreement, and as such all streets should comply with the requirements and specifications set out in this document. Where streets are not intended to be offered for adoption, the design should still be to an adoptable standard, to safeguard the efficient future maintenance of the highway environment within the development.

Where the design **does not comply with the standard layouts** specified by Carmarthenshire County Council, early engagement should be sought with the adoptions team and the **Developer will be required to provide commuted sums** to cover future maintenance costs and obligations.

Adoption requirements and Section 38 Applications

The Developer should apply for a Section 38 Highway Adoption Agreement in writing and submit detailed design drawings to Carmarthenshire County Council accompanied with the following information:

- A location plan and evidence of land ownership;
- Detailed engineering layout;
- Longitudinal sections;
- Highway construction details;
- Drainage layout plan and manhole schedule;
- Drainage construction drawing;
- Stage 1 and 2 Road Safety Audit, including Designers Response and an Exception Report where necessary;

- Evidence of written assurance provided by Welsh Water that an adoption agreement between the Developer and Welsh Water has been established;
- Street lighting schemes and specifications;
- Details of Traffic Regulation Orders where required;
- Highway drainage details, including calculations and catchment plans where required;
- Evidence of Approval in Principle for highway structures where required; and
- Detailed plans of junction designs, traffic signs and road markings where required.

If any details have been amended from the original approved drawings as part of the granting of planning permission, then these should be clearly shown within the submitted information.

Carmarthenshire County Council require payment of all costs for checking of the design and for preparing the Section 38 agreement, to cover any costs incurred by Carmarthenshire County Council should the development not take place.

These costs will be deducted from the final administration and inspection fees once the Section 38 agreement is entered. Subject to technical checks and receipt of appropriate fees, Carmarthenshire County Council will notify the Developer of the date of adoption and notify all other interested parties.

Commuted Sums

In terms of Highway Adoption there will be an expectation that under normal circumstances all Developers will submit designs that meet highway adoption requirements as set out in this HDG. Where adoption is intended to be offered, the Developer will be required to provide commuted sums as described below.

Commuted sums are the financial contributions made by Developers (third parties) to Highway Authorities as compensation for taking on the **future maintenance responsibility of new highways or highway improvements**. The financial contributions are usually, although not exclusively, secured through legal agreements under Section 38 and / or Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980.

The practice of agreeing commuted sums has historically varied by Highway Authority, however Carmarthenshire County Council seeks to clarify the process. This will improve the efficiency of the commuted sums process, ensuring a quality environment with enhanced materials and street design is achieved.

Commuted sums will be required for the future maintenance of highways that fall into the following categories:

- Alterations to the existing highway to form an access to a development;
- New highways constructed;
- Additional features to be adopted that require maintenance over and above that normally expected to access a development;
- The use of approved alternative materials over and above standard highway construction materials; and
- Utilisation of existing highway infrastructure by a proposed development.

When agreeing commuted sums with Carmarthenshire County Council, Developers should follow a process of best practice, as follows:

- Dialogue between Carmarthenshire County Council and the applicant should be established prior to planning approval and at the earliest stage possible;
- Section 38 legal agreements are the preferred method for highways adoption;
- Commuted sums are appropriate for any new works carried out to facilitate new developments as part of a Section 278 agreement. There is no requirement for Carmarthenshire County Council to calculate a 'degree of benefit'; and

- The agreed commuted sum figure should be calculated immediately prior to the development infrastructure becoming adopted, with the figure adjusted periodically throughout design and construction to accommodate any price fluctuations.

For the commuted sums calculation in Carmarthenshire, as a guide Developers should use a period of maintenance of 30 years however this should be discussed and agreed with Carmarthenshire County Council. The following formula should be used to calculate the maintenance obligation:

$$\text{Committed sum} = \sum M_p / (1+D/100)^T$$

Where: M_p = Estimated periodic maintenance cost
based on current rates.

D = Periodic Discounted Rate (effective
annual interest rate)(%)

T = Time period before expenditure will be incurred or
cyclical period (years)

Appendices



Appendix A. Typical Road Network Standards

	Major Access Roads			Minor Access Roads			Shared Surfaces	Shared Private Drives	Employment and Commercial Highways		
Criteria	Street Specification			Street Specification			Street Specification	Street Specification	Street Specification		
	Standard Design	With Cycle lane on a Bus Route	On a Bus Route	Standard Design	Cul-de-Sac	Two Access Points			Distributor Road	Access Road	Cul-de-Sac
Max Number of Dwellings	300			Up to 150	Up to 50	150 - 300	Considered on a case by case basis	5	N/A		
Design Speeds											
Speed Limit	30 mph (at entrance) reducing to 20 mph			20 mph (at entrance)			15 mph	10 mph (at entrance)	30 mph (at entrance) reducing to 20 mph		
Control Speed	20 mph			20 mph (internally)			15mph	10 mph (internally)	20 mph		
Street dimensions and character											
Carriageway Width	5.5 m	10.3 m	7.3 m (standard width)	5.5m	5m	5.5m	Generally, 6.8m but should be subject to swept path analysis	3.2m for single dwelling. 3.5m for shared with passing places as appropriate	7.3 m standard width (3.65 m lanes)		
Footway	2.0m (3.0m if shared with cyclists)	2 m	2 m	Both sides of the carriageway with a minimum 2m width			Shared space	No	2.0m (3.0m shared cycle)		
Cycle way	No	1.5m	Cycles permitted to use bus lane	No			Shared space	No			
Verge	No			No			No	No	No		
Direct vehicular access to properties	Yes			Yes			Yes	Yes	No		
Public Transport											
Bus access	No	Yes	Yes	Should be considered where further development phases are proposed			No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Street design details											
Traffic calming	Preference is given to horizontal deflection and geometric layout measures rather than vertical deflection measures.			Preference is given to horizontal deflection and geometric layout measures rather than vertical deflection measures.			N/A	N/A	Preference is given to horizontal deflection and geometric layout measures rather than vertical deflection measures.		
Vehicle swept path to be accommodated	Refuse Vehicles	Refuse Vehicles and a further requirement to demonstrate that a Bus and Standard Vehicle can pass each other along the route	Refuse Vehicles and a further requirement to demonstrate that a Bus and Standard Vehicle can pass each other along the route	Refuse Vehicles When designed to allow bus access there is a further requirement to demonstrate that a Bus and Standard Vehicle can pass each other along the route			Refuse Vehicle	Standard design vehicle	16.5 HGV	Swept path analysis of a bus and standard design vehicle should be able to pass each other around the route.	
Gradients	10% (1:10) Maximum 1.25% (1:80) Minimum 0.83% (1:120) Minimum with channel blocks			10% (1:10) Maximum 1.25% (1:80) Minimum 0.83% (1:120) Minimum with channel blocks			10% (1:10) Maximum 1.25% (1:80) Minimum 0.83% (1:120) Minimum with channel blocks	10% (1:10) Maximum 1.25% (1:80) Minimum 0.83% (1:120) Minimum with channel blocks	10% (1:10) Maximum 1.25% (1:80) Minimum 0.83% (1:120) Minimum with channel blocks		
Minimum forward visibility	Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds			Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds			Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds	Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds	Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds		
Junction sightlines (x/y) (onto road)	X distance - 2.4m, Y distance - Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds			X distance - 2.4m, Y distance - Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds			X distance - 2.4m, Y distance - Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds	X distance - 2.4m, Y distance - Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds	X distance - 2.4m, Y distance - Calculate using SSD distance formula from MFS for appropriate observed speeds		
Minimum Junction radii	10m			6m (10m with a major access or higher)			Determined by swept path analysis	6 m or 10 m when accessing off a classified highway	15m		
Centreline Radius	25m minimum			20m minimum			Determined by swept path analysis	N/A	25m minimum		

Appendix B. Carmarthenshire County Council Transport Assessment Thresholds

NB The thresholds specified below are for guidance only. The level of assessment required should be agreed with the County Council.

Land Use	Use Class	Size	Threshold		
			No Assessment (Less Than)	Transport Statement (Between)	Transport Assessment (More Than)
Food Retail	A1	GFA	250 m ²	250 – 1,000 m ²	1,000 m ²
Non-Food Retail	A1	GFA	800 m ²	800 – 1,000 m ²	1,000 m ²
Financial & Professional Services	A2	GFA	1,000 m ²	1,000 – 2,500 m ²	2,500 m ²
Restaurants & Cafés	A3	GFA	300 m ²	300 – 2,500 m ²	2,500 m ²
Drinking Establishments	A4	GFA	300 m ²	300 – 600 m ²	600 m ²
Hot Food Takeaway	A5	GFA	250 m ²	250 – 500 m ²	500 m ²
Business	B1	GFA	1,500 m ²	1,500 – 2,500 m ²	2,500 m ²
General Industry	B2	GFA	2,500 m ²	2,500 – 5,000 m ²	5,000 m ²
Storage & Distribution	B8	GFA	3,000 m ²	3,000 – 10,000 m ²	10,000 m ²
Hotels	C1	Bedrooms	50 bedrooms	50 - 100 bedrooms	100 bedrooms
Residential Institutions	C2	Beds	30 beds	30 - 50 beds	50 beds
Residential	C3	Dwellings	50	50 – 100	100
Non-Residential Institutions – Schools	D1	GFA	-	-	All New Schools
Non-Residential Institutions – Higher/Further Education	D1	GFA	500 m ²	500 – 2,500 m ²	2,500 m ²
Non-Residential Institutions – Conference Facilities	D1	GFA	500 m ²	500 – 1,000 m ²	1,000 m ²
Assembly & Leisure	D2	GFA	500 m ²	500 – 1,000 m ²	1,000 m ²
Stadia	-	Seats	Discuss with Council	Discuss with Council	1,500 seats
Other	-	-	Less than 30 Vehicle Movs/Hour	30 – 60 Vehicle Movs/Hour	60 + Vehicle Movs/Hour

Appendix C. Wind Farm Best Practice

Overview

In order to ensure construction of a wind farm can be undertaken successfully and efficiently, effective traffic management is required. Of particular note, wind farm traffic management should consider the impact of construction on the performance of the surrounding highway network, and the impact of abnormal loads on the roads. It is considered therefore that effective traffic management will: improve road safety (all users), reduce environmental risk, promote consultation with local communities and minimise road congestion.

This appendix identifies the fundamental considerations related to constructing wind farms within the boundary of Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC). These fundamental considerations have then been used to identify good practice relating to wind farm traffic management.

Fundamental Considerations

The following are considered as fundamental considerations for developing effective wind farm traffic management:

- Distributing relevant permits;
- Engaging with key stakeholders;
- Planning appropriate transport routes;
- Providing safe and appropriate site accesses;
- Considering the health and safety of all road users;
- Providing clear and concise signage; and
- Producing a Traffic Management Plan (TMP).

Effective Traffic Management – Good Practice

Road Cleaning

Developers should arrange for the regular use of a street sweeper vehicle to clean the public highway surrounding the wind farm. Although wheel-wash facilities are likely to be introduced on-site to clean vehicles, it is expected that some dirt will be transported to the public highway, and therefore arranging a street sweeper to clean the surrounding roads is considered an appropriate measure to ensure a clean project.

Speed Limits

The designated speed limits on public highways may not always be appropriate for wind farm construction traffic, as the (usually) local rural nature of the surrounding highway are not designed for heavy goods vehicles. Therefore, it may be appropriate to introduce lower speed limits for construction traffic, in order to increase road safety and minimise nuisance to the public. Developers should also consider how this measure is policed with construction staff, with evidence provided to demonstrate the adopted policing method.

Within the wind farm construction site, speed limits should be set at a level appropriate to the on-site risks.

Information

Developers will need to inform local communities of the proposed works, key delivery dates and timings. There are several potential methods for undertaking this consultation, with the following potential options: door-to-door visits, letter drops, community hub notices, dissemination via community councils, and local newspaper notices. The information provision should be proportional to the works.

A designated point of contact within the site (usually the Site Manager / Community Liaison Officer) will be provided to local communities, so that concerned individuals can raise queries.

Traffic Flow Management

When planning for wind farm construction, Developers will need to manage traffic flows on the public highway surrounding the site. The typical traffic flows (during both peak and off-peak times), road-

type, and proximity to 'sensitive receptors' (such as local schools) will need to be considered, as well as the time of year (particularly relating to holiday periods), time of day, and typical weather, when developing traffic flow management options.

Developers should minimise disruption and inconvenience to other road users through providing appropriate mitigation. The most appropriate mitigation will need to be determined; however, they could be: traffic signals, stop-go signage, and / or road closures and diversions.

Site Access(es)

When designing site accesses to wind farm construction sights, consideration should be given to providing sufficient visibility for all road users. This could require modification of the existing roadside fabric / vegetation.

Any proposed access to a wind farm construction site will need to be of sufficient width to accommodate the largest abnormal loads that will require access to the site. Any potential entrance control points will also need to be located a sufficient distance from the site access to prevent accessing vehicles from queueing / waiting on the public highway.

Vehicle Driving

A banksman will be required at the site access to advise egressing site vehicles that the public highway is clear. Vehicle drivers will need to be instructed to never expect other road users to stop for them, and to always follow the Highway Code.

Dry-Running

Prior to the delivery of abnormal loads, 'dry-runs' should be undertaken as far in advance as practical / possible. Developers will need to inform the local communities prior to commencement of the 'dry-runs'.

Reinstatement

A pre-condition survey, co-ordinated with CCC (including the South Wales Trunk Road Agent, if relevant), will be required prior to the commencement of works to determine the areas of existing degradation and damage. As part of this, the Developer will need to consider the need for landscaping to mitigate the impact of construction traffic.

During the wind farm construction, the public highway will be maintained by the Developer, including the prompt reinstatement of damaged infrastructure / verges.

Traffic Management Plan

A good and effective TMP will need to address / consider / provide the following:

- School opening and closing times, peak traffic times, and holiday periods, to ensure wind farm construction traffic movements are undertaken during the most appropriate periods;
- Consultation with local communities, which will include advanced notification of abnormal load deliveries;
- Street sweepers to clear the public highway;
- Pre-condition surveys;
- Specific environmental risks; and
- Key contacts, which will include the: Police, Trunk and Local Highway Authorities, key stakeholders, and local school / important institutions on the proposed transport routes.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CYNGOR SIR**12.06.19****Y Pwnc:****Strategaeth Gorfforaethol 2018-23 - Diweddariad Mehefin 2019****Y Pwrpas:**

Diweddarau ein Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a'n Hamcanion Llesiant.
Mae hon yn rhwymedigaeth flynyddol statudol.

Argymhellion y Bwrdd Gweithredol:

1. Ailgadarnhau'r Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a fabwysiadwyd ym mis Mehefin 2018.
2. Cadw'r un set o Amcanion Llesiant ar gyfer 2019/20 - ond gwneud rhai cywiriadau.

Y Rhesymau:

- Mae'n arfer da i sicrhau bod ein Strategaeth Gorfforaethol yn cael ei diweddarau er mwyn sicrhau bod adnoddau'n cael eu dyrannu i flaenoriaethau.
- O dan Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009, mae'n ofynnol inni gyhoeddi ein Hamcanion Gwella bob blwyddyn

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgorau Craffu perthnasol OES:

17 Ebrill Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd / 24 Ebrill Addysg a Phlant / 26 Ebrill Polisi ac Adnoddau / 10 Mai Cymunedau / 17 Mai Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a'r Amgylchedd

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL / CYNGOR / PWYLLGOR:

Argymhellion / Sylwadau'r Pwyllgor Craffu:

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad **OES** – 3 Mehefin 2019

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad **OES** - 12 Mehefin 2019

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyngorydd Mair Stephens a'r Cyngorydd Cefin Campbell

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth
Adfywio a Pholisi

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:
Wendy Walters

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Robert James

Swyddi:

Cyfarwyddwr Adfywio a Pholisi

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COUNCIL

12/06/2019

CORPORATE STRATEGY 2018-23 – UPDATE JUNE 2019

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT:

The Corporate Strategy published last year consolidated a number of statutory planning obligations and brought together a duty to publish Improvement Objectives and Well-being Objectives annually. This document is an annual refresh of that strategy.

The Council's Vision can be summed up as follows:

Life is for living, let's start, live and age well in a healthy, safe and prosperous environment

The following table provides a summary of the review and update of the document.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	YES In addition to the Corporate Strategy there is a copy of the Delivery Plans for each of the 15 Well-being Objectives. In the final published document these will be web linked to each Well-being Objective.
----------------------------------	--

Well-being Objective Updates

	No	Well-being Objective	Refresh / upgrade
Start Well	1	Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences	
	2	Help children live healthy lifestyles (Childhood Obesity)	Address findings of Dec/Jan 2019 WAO review of this Well-being Objective
	3	Continue to improve learner attainment for all Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners	Renamed - To reflect the new National emphasis on the success and well-being of every learner. Education in Wales : Our National Mission
	4	Reduce the number of young adults that are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	Changed to a more positive title:- Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways
Live Well	5	Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, helping people into work and improving the lives of those living in poverty	More fully reflect the ambition of the Tyshia project

	6	Create more jobs and growth throughout the county	Brexit Preparation Strengthen rural profile
	7	Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes	
	8	Help people live healthy lives (Tackling risky behaviour and Adult obesity)	More emphasis on Mental Health
	9	Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities	Better profile on Safeguarding
Age Well	10	Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years	Align to the 4 aims of the Welsh Governments plan for the long term future of health and social care " A Healthier Wales ".
	11	A Council wide approach to supporting Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Welsh Government will be publishing their new Strategy for an Ageing Society in the spring of 2019. The Council will need to refresh and respond to the local priorities emerging from this national strategy. • In doing this the Council will also take account of the Older People's Commissioner's priorities and the World Health Organisation's age friendly priorities for action
In a healthy and safe environment	12	Look after the environment now and for the future	A Climate emergency declared Increased the profile for Flooding Adopt recent Notice of Motion for zero Carbon
	13	Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity	Increase profile of Active Travel
	14	Promoting Welsh Language and Culture	
Corporate Governance	15	Building a better Council Making Better use of Resources	

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: Wendy Walters - Director of Regeneration & Policy

Policy, Crime & Disorder & Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

Our key strategic policies are addressed throughout our Well-being Objectives.

Crime and disorder is identified and addressed through the *Well-being Objective 9: Supporting good connections with friends, family and communities.*

Equality implications are addressed within the *Well-being Objective 15: Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources.*

2. Legal

The law states that:-

- a) We must carry out sustainable development, improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The sustainable development principle is '*... the public body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*'
- b) We must demonstrate 5 ways of working:
Long term, integrated, involving, collaborative and preventative
- c) We must work towards achieving all of the 7 national well-being goals in the Act. Together they provide a shared vision for public bodies to work towards.
 1. A prosperous Wales
 2. A resilient Wales
 3. A healthier Wales
 4. A more equal Wales
 5. A Wales of cohesive communities
 6. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
 7. A globally responsible Wales

3. Finance

We need to continue to strengthen the links between Strategic and Financial Planning.

The Act requires the publication of a statement detailing how a public body proposes to ensure that resources are allocated annually for the purpose of taking such steps to meet the well-being objectives. Para 53 SPSF 1

Our AGS has been revised to take account of the new CIPFA/SOLACE, 7 Principles of Corporate Governance. This is addressed in the Building a Better Council and Use of Resources Action Plan aligned to the 7 Principles. Internal Audit undertook a stocktake during 2017/18 against the guidance specifications and identified any gaps to be addressed.

4. ICT

ICT implications are being taken forward within our Digital Transformation Strategy and feature within the *Well-being Objective 15: Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources*

5. Risk Management Issues

Our key strategic risks are identified and addressed within Service Business Plans that underpin our Well-being Objectives

6. Physical Assets

The key strategic Asset Management Plan incorporates our Well-being Objectives, Capital prioritisation takes into account the Objectives.

7. Staffing Implications

People Management Strategy issues are identified in Well-being Objective 15: *Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources*

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below
 Signed: Wendy Walters - Director of Regeneration & Policy

1. Scrutiny Committee As per front sheet
2. Local Member(s) n/a
3. Community / Town Council n/a
4. Relevant Partners n/a
5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations n/a

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	The Essentials Guide
Shared purpose:shared future Statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	SPSF 1 Core guidance SPSF 2 Individual Role (public bodies)
Local Government Measure (2009)	Local Government Measure (2009)
Moving forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5 years	Moving forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5 years

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire

The Council's Corporate Strategy 2018-2023

Updated June 2019



June 2019

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Update News in brief

1. We published an Annual Report on year one of this Corporate Strategy in October 2018
2. We have reviewed the Well-being Objectives above and consulted upon them as part of budget consultation results and found good support for them - January 2019
3. Well-being Objective 3 has been renamed to reflect the National emphasis on the success and well-being of every learner. See Well-being Objective 3.
4. Other Well-being Objective's remain the same but with some content updates (See Appendix 1).
5. All Action Plans have been refreshed.
6. In February 2019 the Council adopted a motion for Zero Carbon (See Well-being Objective 12)

Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5 years

In January 2018, Carmarthenshire County Council's Executive Board presented its key aspirations for the next 5 years – *'Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5 years'*. This plan identified a number of key projects and programmes that the Council will strive to deliver over the next five years. It seeks to continuously improve economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being in the County.

Given this direction, the Council published a New Corporate Strategy that consolidated and aligned our existing plans.

The Challenges facing the Council

Following a period of engagement and consultation, the Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment was published in March 2017. The assessment looked at the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural wellbeing in Carmarthenshire through different life stages. The key findings and a copy of the Assessment can be found at www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales

As the Council plans for the future we must take account of a number of challenges that we face. Most of these challenges are driven by factors outside of the Council's control but they are factors that we have to consider as we develop and, in some instances, change the way that we work and do things.

1. Developing a dynamic economy in the context of Brexit
2. Addressing a Climate emergency
3. Acting in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WbFG principle)
4. Increasing demand and complexity for services
5. Increasing expectations of provision at the same time as managing decreasing budget
6. Challenging economic climate and local economy
7. Increasing need to strengthen the digital infrastructure and support digital inclusion for individual residents as well as public, private and third sector organisations looking to develop economic prosperity and agile working
8. Changing demographic profile of the county and in particular its ageing population
9. Increasing risks to ensure children and young people are protected from harm
10. Increasing deprivation and poverty with growing inequities between communities
11. Increasing legislation and regulation from Welsh Government
12. Managing the workforce risks associated with the pace of change required by the organisation.

The Council's Core Values

In delivering this strategy it is important that we maintain our core values in everything we do:-



Equality and Diversity

Carmarthenshire County Council has developed a [Strategic Equality Plan](#).

This strategic plan sets out the principles of our commitment to equality and diversity and outlines how we intend to fulfil our responsibilities and ensure that we follow our principles through into practice. These commitments are outlined in terms of:

1. The role of the county council as an employer;
2. The role of the county council as a provider of services;
3. The role of the county council in promoting tolerance, understanding and respect within the wider community

We have a duty under the Equality Act 2010 to the following **protected characteristics**:-

- Age
- Race
- Sex
- Disability
- Religion and belief
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity

Bringing Plans together

This Corporate Strategy consolidates the following requirements and plans into one document:-

1. It incorporates our Improvement Objectives as required by the Local Government Measure 2009 (See *Appendix 2*)
2. It includes our Well-being Objectives as required by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. For the first time in Wales, there is a shared vision and set of goals for all public bodies to work towards, our Well-being Objectives are set to maximise our contribution to these (See *Appendix 2*)
3. It includes Carmarthenshire County Council's Executive Board key projects and programmes for the next 5 years as set out in '*Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5 years*'

Priorities

'*Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5 years*' makes it clear that regeneration is the Council's number one priority. Our 15 Well-being Objectives cover the broad range of Council Services to ensure economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being. The allocation of resources to deliver these objectives is outlined in *Appendix 3*.

Life is for living, let's start, live and age well in a healthy, safe and prosperous environment



Well-being Objectives

1. Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences.

2. Help children live healthy lifestyles.

3. Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners.

4. Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways.

5. Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, helping people into work and improving the lives of those living in poverty.

6. Creating more jobs and growth throughout the county.

7. Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes.

8. Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity).

9. Supporting good connections with friends, family and safer communities.

10. Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years.

11. A Council wide approach to supporting Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire.

12. Looking after the environment now and for the future.

13. Improving the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity.

14. Promoting Welsh language and culture.

15. Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources

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Start Well



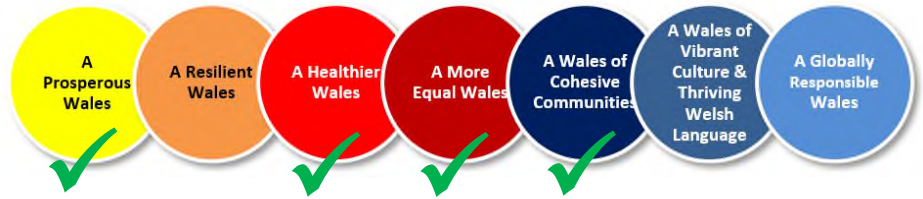


Well-being Objective 1

Start Well - Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences

So why is this important?

- Giving every child the best start in life is crucial to reducing inequalities across the life course.
- Early intervention is key to long term health and well being
- Children who experience stressful and poor quality childhoods are more likely to experience poor mental health and develop long term health problems as they move into adulthood.
- What happens during these early years has lifelong effects on many aspects of health and well-being - from obesity, heart disease and mental health, to educational achievement and economic status.
- There is a growing recognition of the detrimental impact which exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences in childhood, particularly multiple ACEs, can have upon physical and mental health and wellbeing, relationships with others, educational attainment and prosperity outcomes into adulthood.
- Looked After Children (LAC) are more likely to have been exposed to high rates of [Adverse Childhood Experiences](#) (ACE's) associated with poor long term outcomes before entering care.



Why this should concern us?

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have harmful impacts on health and well-being across the life course.
- For every 100 adults in Wales, 47 have suffered at least one ACE during their childhood and 14 have suffered 4 or more. Children who experience stressful and poor quality childhoods are more likely to adopt health harming behaviours. (*National Survey of ACE's in Wales*)
- Children in workless households are more likely to experience ACE's. 10.2% of children in Carmarthenshire are living in workless households, this lower than the 2016 figure of 12.3% and is currently below Wales (12.6%) and the UK (10.9%).
- In Carmarthenshire there are currently 94 children on the Child Protection Register, 192 Looked After Children and 731 children in receipt of care and support. (@ 31/12/18).

What do we need to do?

- We need to give every child the best start in life and ensure development throughout early childhood.
- We need to build resilience against adverse experiences.
- We will implement the recommendations of the Education and Children's Scrutiny Committee Task & Finish Review of the current provision for early years education, childcare and play opportunities.

How will we do this?

A. We will **support families** by:

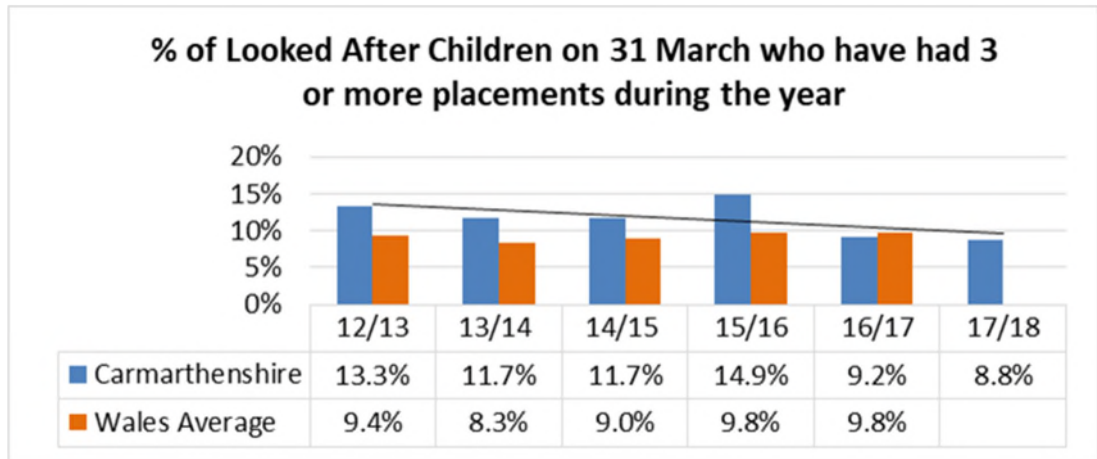
- a. working together to reduce the number of children who suffer ACEs
- b. promoting bonding and attachments to support positive good parent-child relationships.
- c. better equipping parents and care-givers with the necessary skills to avoid ACEs arising within the home environment and encourage development of social and emotional well-being and resilience in the child.
- d. identifying and intervening where children may already be victims of abuse, neglect or living in an adverse environment.
- e. continuing to provide attachment awareness training in schools to ensure they become *attachment awareness schools* and are able to meet the emotional well-being needs of vulnerable children.

- B. We will ensure that every child with identified **additional learning needs (ALN)** in all Carmarthenshire schools will have access to appropriate integrated support services – e.g. Educational and Child Psychology, Sensory Impairment support and specialist Inclusion Advisory Staff.

Key Measure of Success

Children in care who had to move 3 or more times (PAM/029)

During the last two years we have seen a significant improvement in **placement stability** for our looked after children with the % having experienced 3 or more placement moves reduced by 6% from **14.9%** as at 31st March 2016 to **8.8%** as at 31st March 2018



An example of what we are doing

The revised **Families First programme**, implemented from 1st April 2018, comprises of 13 projects under three focus areas:

Parenting Support

- **Parenting Support** (procured - Action for Children)
- **Domestic Abuse Stops Here!** (procured - CDAS)
- **Volunteering & Community Support** (procured - Home-Start)
- **Family Centres** (exempt from procurement - Plant Dewi)
- **Integrated Children's Centres** (make in house -CCC)
- **Family Support Workers & Psychological Support** (make in house -CCC)
- **Family Engagement Workers** (make in house -CCC)

Support for Young People

- **Post 16 Youth Workers** (make in house -CCC)
- **Youth Support 10-18 years** (make in house -CCC)
- **Young Carers** (make in house -CCC)
- **Youth Health Team** (exempt from procurement - Hywel Dda University Health Board)

Disability Support

- **Disability Play Clubs** (make in house -CCC)
- **Tim Camau Bach** (make in house -CCC)



The new programme will be required to work towards preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) as well as helping to mitigating the effects of ACEs on those who have already been exposed to them. An example of service delivery; The Integrated Children's Centres are venue based services providing support to children aged 0-12 years and their families in their local communities of Morfa, Llwynhendy and Felinfoel. The centres offer a range of activities to families to help them be positive parents, have strong relationships and build resilience, including; Bumps, baby and family play sessions (0-3 years), Play club sessions (4-6 years); Open access play sessions (7-11 years); Non-accredited LAP/NAP courses delivered; Parenting courses co-facilitated, Pre-employment accredited courses, Healthy lifestyle sessions, Baby massage courses and Community consultation events.



Lead Executive Board
Member
Cllr Glynog Davies



View our **detailed delivery plan** against this objective



Well-being Objective 2

Start Well - Help children live healthy lifestyles

So why is this important?

- Projections suggest an increase in trends for childhood obesity going forward with figures showing males between the ages of 2 – 15 being at greatest risk.
- The [Play Sufficiency Assessment](#) identified playing outside as the most popular setting for children but also found that 31% of parents often worry and sometimes find it difficult to let their child out to play. This was mostly concerned with road traffic.
- Assessment engagement activity with primary school children showed being physically active to be the second most important factor for positive well-being of children aged 6 – 11, after connections with family and friends.
- Living healthy lives allows children to fulfil their potential and meet education aspirations.
- Habits established early in life remain with people to allow them to play a full part in the economy and society of Carmarthenshire.



Why this should concern us?

- Carmarthenshire has the 9th highest (previously 3rd highest) levels of childhood obesity in Wales with 29.4% (560) of 4-5 year olds being overweight or obese, higher than the Welsh average of 27.1%
- Engagement with primary schools identified a strong link between physical activity and opportunities to play in outside spaces, and to feel safe in that environment.
- Mental health disorders in children and young people are equally as prevalent, with 1 in 10 children and young people aged five to sixteen suffering from a diagnosable mental health disorder. Between the ages of one to twelve, 1 in 15 young people deliberately self-harm.

Source: - [Our Health Our Future, Hywel Dda Interim Integrated Medium Term Plan 2016/17 - 2018/19](#) (page 56)

What do we need to do?

- We need to work with partners to ensure children across Carmarthenshire: eat healthily, are physically active and maintain good mental health.
- We will address the Welsh Audit Office recommendations following their review of this Well-being Objective under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.
- We need to measure activity through schools.

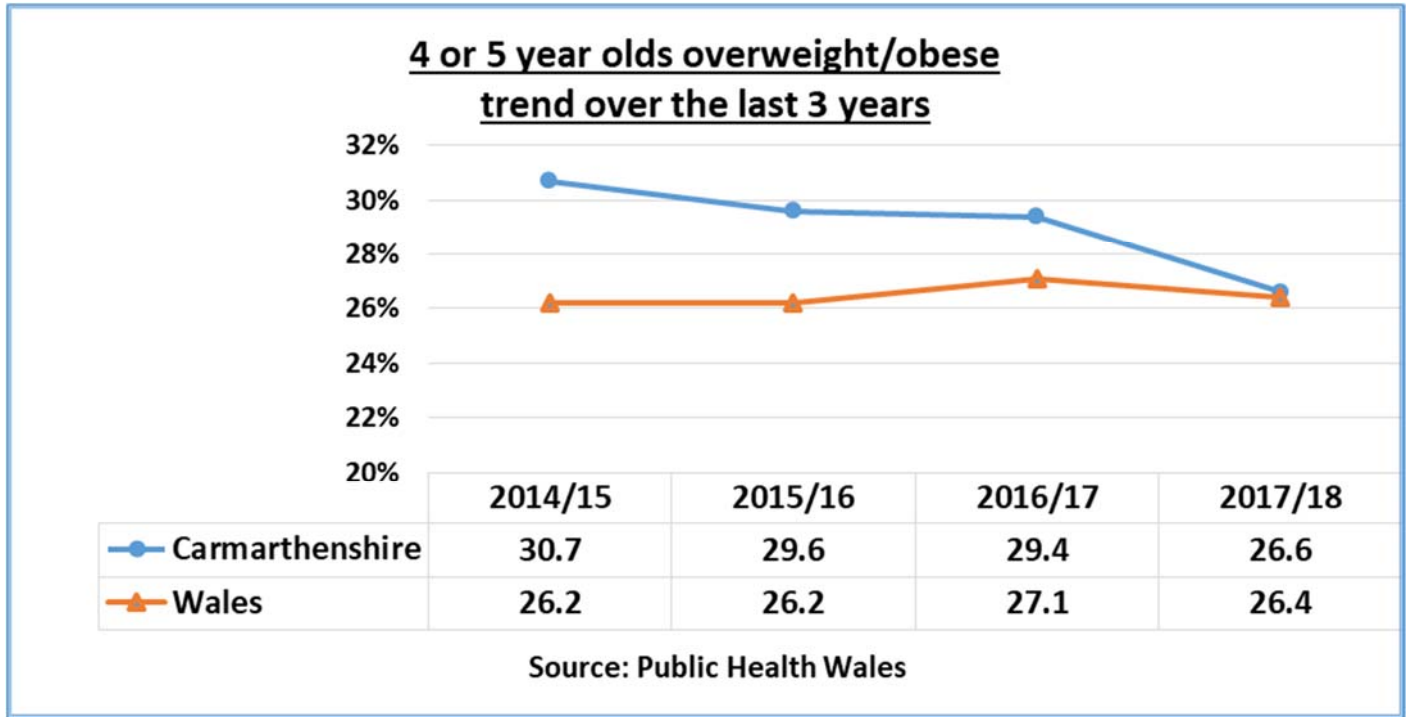
How will we do this?

- A. We will increase the range of **physical activity** opportunities available for children, and target those at higher risk of inactivity.
- B. We will **address mental health** including reducing exposure to adverse childhood experiences.
- C. We will **promote eating healthy**, including through school meals, the *Healthy Schools scheme* and the *School Holiday Enrichment Programme*.
- D. We will **increase awareness** of healthy lifestyles through the Healthy Schools scheme.
- E. We will continue to develop, promote and deliver the **Flying Start Programme**.

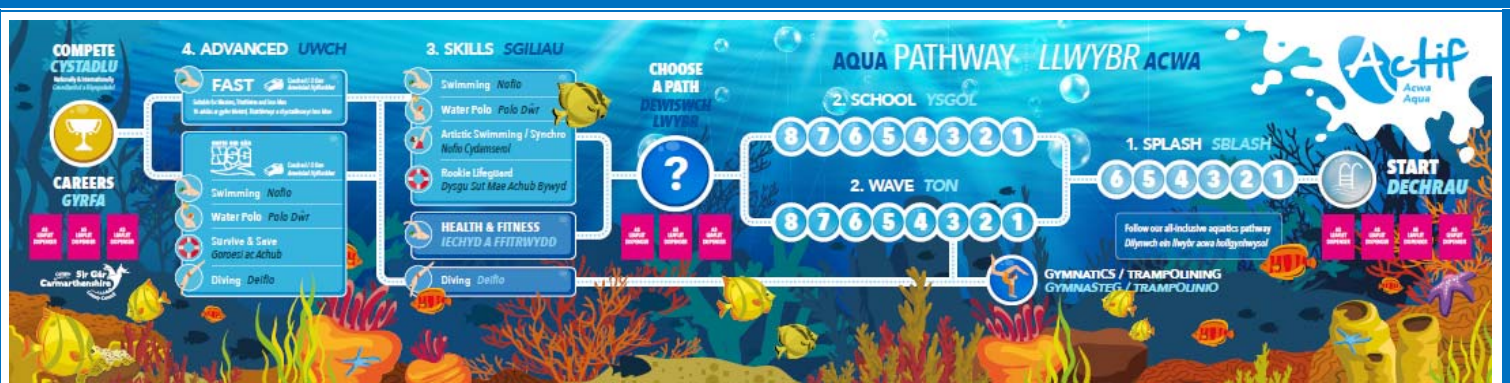
Key Measure of Success

Childhood obesity (Child Measurement Programme NHS)

Obesity in childhood often persists into adult life, leading to related health problems like type 2 diabetes, liver disease, higher rates of heart disease, and some cancers.



An example of what we are doing



There is enormous potential for swimming and aquatic activity to have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of our population due to the relative easy access to facilities and the accessibility across a whole lifetime. You'll see how we have built and displayed our comprehensive pathway above – aiming to provide opportunities across the life course, e.g. by recently expanding our children's structured programme to younger age groups through a 6-stage 'Splash' scheme and diversifying the options far beyond swimming, including specific links with gymnastics/trampolining and diving.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr Glynog Davies



View our [detailed delivery plan](#) against this objective

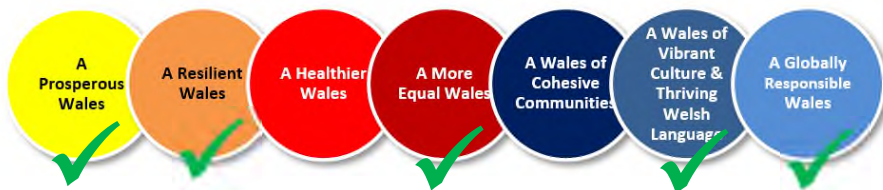


Well-being Objective 3

Start Well - Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners

So why is this important?

- We all want all of our children and young people to have the best possible start in life by supporting them to gain the skills and knowledge they need to lead happy, healthy, fulfilling lives.
- We want to improve outcomes for all ages through lifelong learning, to enable them to thrive in 21st Century living and the world of work.
- Research by *The Institute of Education* suggests that attending a good pre-school and primary school can have more impact on children's academic progress than their gender or family background (Taggart, 2015)
- Our service remains committed to both the principles and priorities as outlined in the Welsh Government's most recent strategic document '[Education in Wales: Our National Mission.](#)'



Why this should concern us?

- There is currently a gap nationally (including Carmarthenshire) between the performance of pupils eligible for free school meals (eFSM) and those who are not. This aspect of our end of key stage performance and achievement continues to challenge and concern us.
- We have schools that need to improve in specific areas as recognised through the National Categorisation system* (for 2018; 21% of Primary schools are rated 'Amber Support Category' and 1% of Primary schools is rated 'Red Support Category').
*Four levels of 'Support Category' exist – Green, Yellow, Amber and Red. All Secondary schools are currently rated in the Green or Yellow Support Category.
- The [2015 PISA results](#) (Programme for International Student Assessment), for which Kirsty Williams, Welsh Government Cabinet Secretary for Education, has stated "*remains the recognised international benchmark for skills*", continue to show Wales adrift from the rest of the UK.

What do we need to do?

- We will continue to improve progress, wellbeing and outcomes further for all learners (with a focus on those entitled to eFSM and vulnerable learners - see also **Tackling Poverty Well-being Objective 5**).

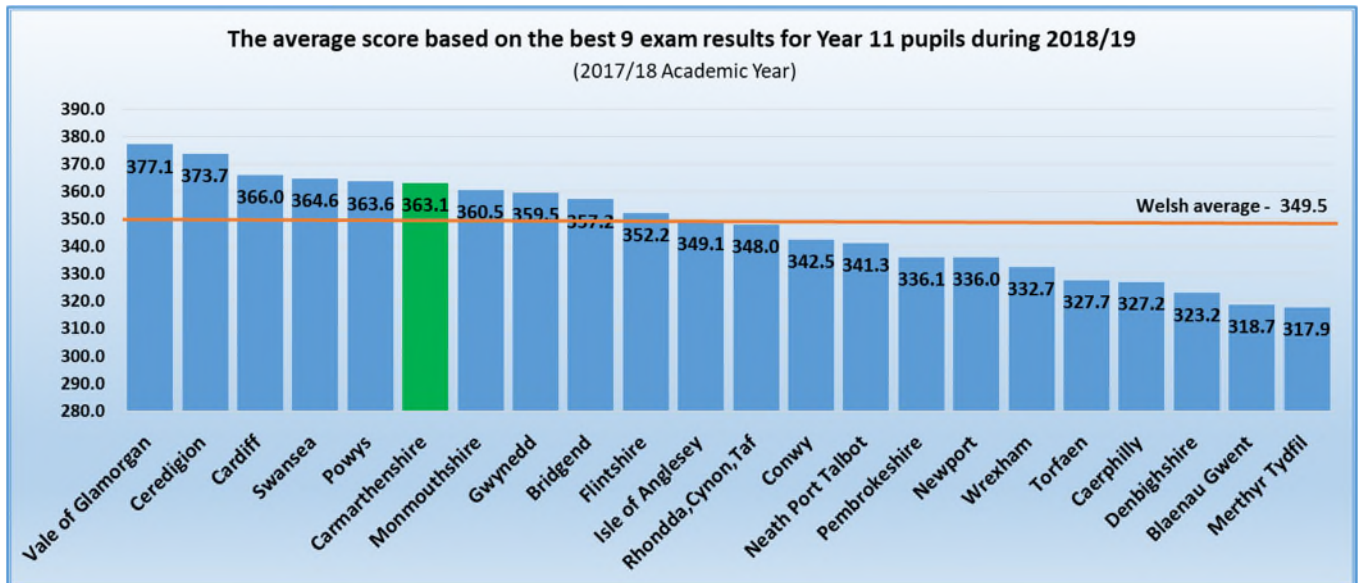
How will we do this?

- A. We will ensure a relentless emphasis on **improvement in pupil progress, wellbeing and outcomes** for all children and young people across all learning phases (focusing on vulnerable and eFSM learners) in line with the vision and aims of 'Education in Wales: Our National Mission.'
- B. We will continue to **improve school attendance** and learner well-being.
- C. We will provide **an excellent school in the right place** by:
 - a. Improving the condition, suitability and resource efficiency of our schools network through the *Modernising Education Plan*.
 - b. Developing an engaging, relevant and authentic *Local Curriculum*, within a clear framework of national guidance, which will fully prepare our children and young people for the challenges and opportunities of adult life.
- D. We will continue **workforce development and succession planning** by:
 - a. Developing and supporting a collaborative self-improving school system to ensure high quality leadership and provision for all learners.
 - b. Investing in further developing the skills of our teachers and support staff.
- E. We will continue the **development of Welsh in all our services**, thus moving towards ensuring that every pupil is confidently bilingual. Pupils can fulfil their potential in gaining skills to operate as bilingual citizens in their communities, the workplace and beyond.

Key Measure of Success

Educational attainment - Average Caped 9 points score (Year 11 pupils) (ref tbc) (Pupils best 9 results including English/Welsh, Mathematics–Numeracy, Mathematics and Science)

The average score based on the best 9 exam results for Year 11 pupils during 2018/19 (2017/8 Academic Year) is 363.1 where girls had an average score of 375.2 and boys 352.5. This is the 6th highest in Wales.



An example of what we are doing

In pursuit of our goals, we have implemented three additional Strategic Fora in partnership with our schools:

1. Access to Education Strategic Forum
2. Curriculum and Wellbeing Strategic Forum
3. Education Services Strategic Forum



This revised structure will enhance our collaborative work with senior school leaders from all sectors, thus ensuring a collegiate approach to improvement via agreed strategies in support of all our specific tasks and actions.

Each forum is charged with -

- Acting as a consultative group to assist with developing and co-constructing emerging strategy
- Proposing further areas which require strategic focus and development
- Piloting appropriate initiatives
- Advising on the implementation of strategy
- Advising on the prioritisation of resources
- Monitoring and evaluating progress
- Represent peers and disseminate to others

Progress and outcomes from each Forum is reported, evaluated and reviewed through our Head teacher and Governor networks along with our internal strategic Departmental and Corporate Management Teams.



Lead Executive
Board Member
Cllr Glynog Davies



View our **detailed delivery plan** against this objective

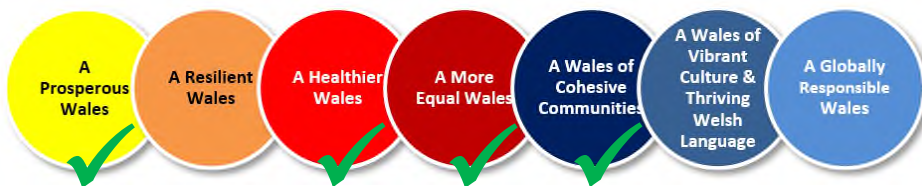


Well-being Objective 4

Start Well - Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways

So why is this important?

- Maximising the number of EET young people reduces the effects of poverty and the wider cost to society of support services, reliance on benefits and offending.
- It is essential to maximise the life opportunities of young people, ensuring that as many as possible are able to progress to 6th forms, Further Education Colleges, apprenticeships, training provision or work.
- It enables young people to contribute positively to their local communities.



Why this should concern us?

- In a globalising world, the perpetual march of technology and automation requires that young people are fully equipped for the challenges and opportunities of 21st Century working life. We aspire for our learners and young people to be work-ready - for entering a high wage, high-skill economy and be able to successfully compete in, and actively contribute to, regional regeneration if they chose to live and work in south west Wales.
- The % of Carmarthenshire Year 11 pupils who became NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) in 2017 was 1.4% (27 pupils) a reduction on 2016 of 2.1% (40 pupils), the % of Carmarthenshire Year 13 pupils who became NEET was 3% (20 pupils) in 2017 up from 2.0% (14 pupils) in 2016.
- Carmarthenshire ranks 13th (of 22) Local Authorities in Wales for Year 11 pupils becoming NEET and above the All-Wales average of 1.6%. (2018 data available in April 2019)

What do we need to do?

- We need to ensure that all children and young people in Carmarthenshire have the best possible opportunities to study, train and gain worthwhile employment locally, regionally or nationally.
- We will ensure that all vulnerable learners including those with a disability or additional learning needs are not excluded from programmes.
- We need to continue to deliver the six elements of the Welsh Government's Youth Engagement and Progression Framework (YEPF) which comprises of:
 - Identifying young people at risk of becoming NEET; Providing brokerage and co-ordinated support for young people; Improve tracking and transition support; Ensuring provision meets the needs of young people; Strengthening employability skills and entrepreneurship; Ensuring we are accountable for our actions.

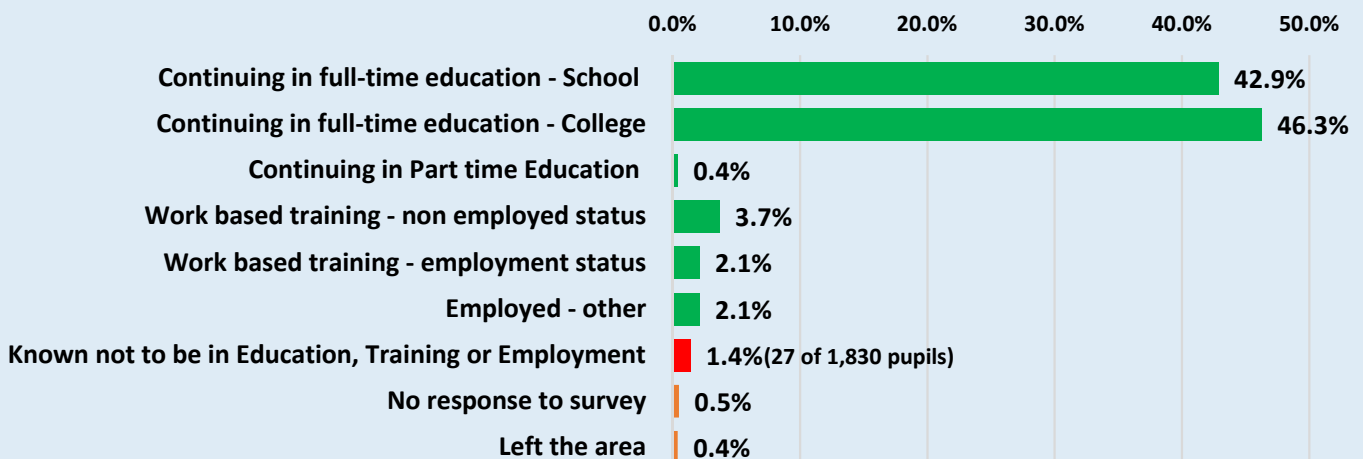
How will we do this?

- A. We will build on existing partnership relationships with local businesses and the public sector through the **Carmarthenshire Curriculum Review** to focus skills demands and employability of new and existing labour market entrants within Carmarthenshire to ensure that local and regional demands are met. *Also see Well-being Objectives 5+6 Action Plans re Hub and Regional Learning Partnership.* We will ensure that opportunities afforded by the new curriculum for Wales are dovetailed in Carmarthenshire's local curriculum with 21st century skills needs and gaps fully considered.
- B. We will implement the six **Youth Engagement and Progression Framework** Actions above.
- C. We will deliver the local elements of the **Cynnydd** and **Cam Nesa European Social Fund projects** (guaranteed funding till 2018-2020) which assists young people in progressing to further education, training and employment during the Post 16 education phase, while also working together with alternative curriculum provision to replace the services offered through the Cynnydd and Cam Nesa Projects, post Brexit by 2020 onwards.

Key Measure of Success

Number of leavers Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) Year 11 (PAM/009) & Year 13 (5.1.0.2)

Destination data for Carmarthenshire Y11 pupils (Academic Year 2016-17)



An example of what we are doing

How does the Vulnerability Assessment Profile (VAP) help support those at risk of becoming NEET?

The VAP is an initiative within the Welsh Government's Youth Engagement and Progression Framework. It plays an integral part in the early identification of those at great risk of becoming NEET and involves the School and a range of agencies.

VAP

- Vulnerable pupils are identified through a scoring system based on pupil data; behaviour, attendance, attainment, etc.
- Pupils scoring a Red or Amber score are discussed in the VAP meeting at the respective school.
- At School VAP meetings, staff use their knowledge of the young person and family context to describe their current issues and highlight concerns which add to a higher holistic VAP score.

VAP Meeting

- VAP meetings focus on the nature of the vulnerability of each young person, what interventions have been offered, what has worked, what else could be offered and which agencies are involved.
- **Careers Wales** update on the next step for year 11 pupils such as which college course or which training provider they have applied for or been accepted on.
- **Coleg Sir Gar** representatives promote the February taster week offering a variety of different curriculum areas and offer college transition support during the Summer holidays.
- **Cynnydd** offers engagement activities such as positive mentoring and a critical friend, hands-on activities such as multi-media, STEM, outdoor, sport and fitness, and a focus on a positive next step for year 11 pupils, which can include transition support and access to additional qualifications. Other strands of Cynnydd support includes emotional wellbeing and work placements which prepare young people to be work-place ready.

Follow up

- If a young person has no plans at the end of year 11 and is likely to become NEET, a referral will be made to the **post 16 youth work team** and to **Cam Nesa**.



Lead Executive Board
Member
Cllr Glynog Davies



View our [detailed delivery plan](#)
against this objective

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Live Well



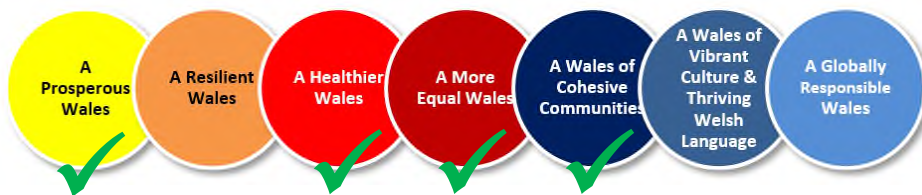


Well-being Objective 5

Start Well/Live Well - Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work & improve the lives of those living in poverty

So why is this Important?

- Poverty and deprivation have serious detrimental effects across all aspects of well-being. It limits the opportunities and prospects for children and young people, damages the quality of life for families and communities.
- Poverty can be a barrier to full participation in society and is too often an intergenerational experience which poses a significant threat to experiencing positive well-being both now and in the future.
- Research shows that children growing up in workless households experience consistently poorer outcomes than other children whose parents are always working, in relation to educational attainment and cognitive ability.



Why this should concern us?

- 35.5% (28,881) of households in Carmarthenshire can be defined as **living in poverty**, 13th highest in Wales (Welsh average 33.6%).
*Welsh Government defines poverty as when "household income is less than 60% of the GB median income". This means a household where income is **less than £18,868** a year (2018 - 60% of £31,446)*

What do we need to do?

- We need to **prevent poverty** – There is a strong correlation between being born poor and experiencing a lifetime of poverty and many of the triggers of poverty experienced in childhood and later life are preventable if identified and addressed in a timely manner. Providing early, targeted and holistic interventions can therefore help reduce the likelihood of poverty occurring in our communities.
- We need to **help people into work** - work is one of the most fundamental and effective means of tackling poverty in all its forms. Work provides income and opportunities for social, emotional and cerebral development as well as improved health and well-being.
- We need to **improve the lives of people living in poverty** by supporting those in poverty and improving access to help to maintain basic standards of living.

How will we do this?

- A. Our children and education services will work to **prevent poverty** through delivering key early intervention programmes such as flying start, team around the family (TAF) and financial literacy is on the school curriculum. In addition services such as housing will take a more proactive, preventative approach to addressing key triggers of poverty to prevent escalation of issues such as homelessness and fuel poverty.
- B. We will **help people into work** by building their confidence and skills through the dedicated Communities 4 Work and Communities 4 Work plus programmes and targeted support for those who are furthest from the labour market e.g. those who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET). We will continue to extend the Hwb model as a one stop shop for employment advice and support.
- C. We will **improve the lives of those living in poverty** through promoting and supporting greater financial literacy via services such as trading standards and housing benefits. We will also deliver initiatives to support key vulnerable groups including the School Holiday Enrichment Programme (SHEP), Toy Box and Hamper appeal.

Rural Poverty – see also Well-being objective 6 - Create more jobs and growth throughout the county; Part C - By identifying and addressing the issues facing rural communities.

Key measure

Households Living in Poverty (CACI's 'PayCheck' Data)

Household Income Figures Source: CACI's 'PayCheck' data										
Households Living in Poverty	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Carms	Wales	Carms	Wales	Carms	Wales	Carms	Wales	Carms	Wales
	29,956 (37.1%)	446,586 (33.6%)	29,086 (36.3%)	459,283 (35%)	29,020 (35.9%)	460,322 (34%)	28,223 (35.0%)	450,616 (33%)	28,881 (35.5%)	456,971 (33.6%)

35.5% (28,881) of households in Carmarthenshire can be defined as **living in poverty**, 13th highest in Wales (Welsh average 33.6%).

Welsh Government defines poverty as when "household income is less than 60% of the GB median income". This means a household where income is **less than £18,868** a year (2018 - 60% of £31,446)

An example of what we are doing

Community Engagement Programme in Tyisha Ward



Over the course of 2018 the Council has been working with residents of Llanelli's Tyisha ward in partnership with a number of key organisations to undertake a huge community engagement programme. The programme known as 'planning for real' sought to gain views and ideas from local residents to inform the development of a regeneration plan for the area. This means that residents, tenants and businesses have had a real opportunity to help plan for changes and improvements that will affect their future.

Cllr. Campbell has said: "We know that Tyisha has its problems, but we also recognise that it has a fantastic community spirit. People really want to see the area improve and we want people to be part of the change. There is real potential to do something and we're excited about what lays ahead."



Lead Executive Board
Member
Cllr Cefin Campbell



View our **detailed delivery plan**
against this objective

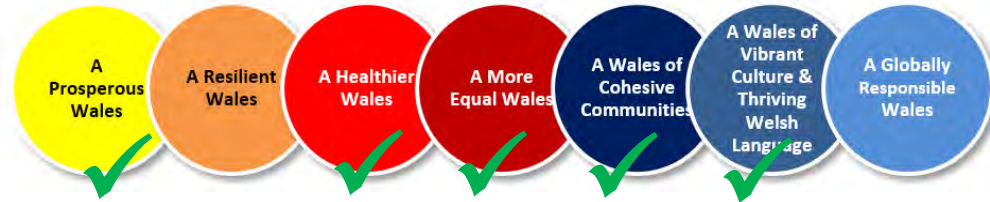


Well-being Objective 6

Live Well - Create more jobs and growth throughout the county

So why is this important?

- Providing secure and well paid jobs for local people is central to everything we are seeking to achieve.
- Increasing employability is fundamental to tackling poverty, reducing inequalities and has a dramatic impact on our health and ability to function in everyday society.



Why this should concern us?

- As at March 2018, of the 73.7% of Carmarthenshire's workforce, 59% were employed in the professional/technical/skilled trade occupations - well *below* the Welsh average of 63%, whilst 41% were employed in the caring/leisure/customer service/machine operative occupations – well *above* the 37% Welsh average.
Also see Well-being Objective 4 –Reduce the number of young adults that are NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)
- As at September 2018, the total number of unemployed/economically inactive residents (excluding students) - 16-64 represents 21.3% of the total population of Carmarthenshire, this is above the Welsh average of 20.0%.
- We must tackle a GVA (gross value added) gap that is widening between UK GVA & Wales GVA; Total GVA in Carmarthenshire represents 4.8% of Wales total GVA, which is a relatively high share. However, GVA per job is low (£44,833), ranking 18th out of 22 authorities, indicating low productivity. *GVA is the measure of the value of the wages and profits from goods and services produced in an area.*

What do we need to do?

- We need to build a knowledge-rich, creative economy by maximising employment & training places for local people through creating jobs and providing high quality apprenticeships, training and work experience opportunities, in order to have an on-going skilled & competent workforce to face the future
- We need to evolve Carmarthenshire's position in the Swansea Bay City Region (Swansea, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Neath Port Talbot) into a confident, ambitious and connected county.
- We need to continue to invest in our local rural, infrastructure, including transportation to attract businesses, tourism/leisure to the county to promote economic growth and activity by building better connections & generating a strong tourism industry (*see Improving highway & transport infrastructure & connectivity WBO13*)
- We need to continue to invest in the strategic regeneration of our 3 principal towns, rural market towns, key strategic employment sites and continue to support business growth.
- We need to support Welsh Governments' - [Prosperity for All-the National Strategy: Economic Action Plan](#)
- Monitor the impact of Brexit on the economy of Carmarthenshire, so we can mitigate any problems and embrace all opportunities which may arise
- We will publish a recommendations for action, on behalf of the Carmarthenshire Rural Affairs Task Group
- We will support those every day businesses that and are all around us and are the foundation of our economy.

How will we do this?

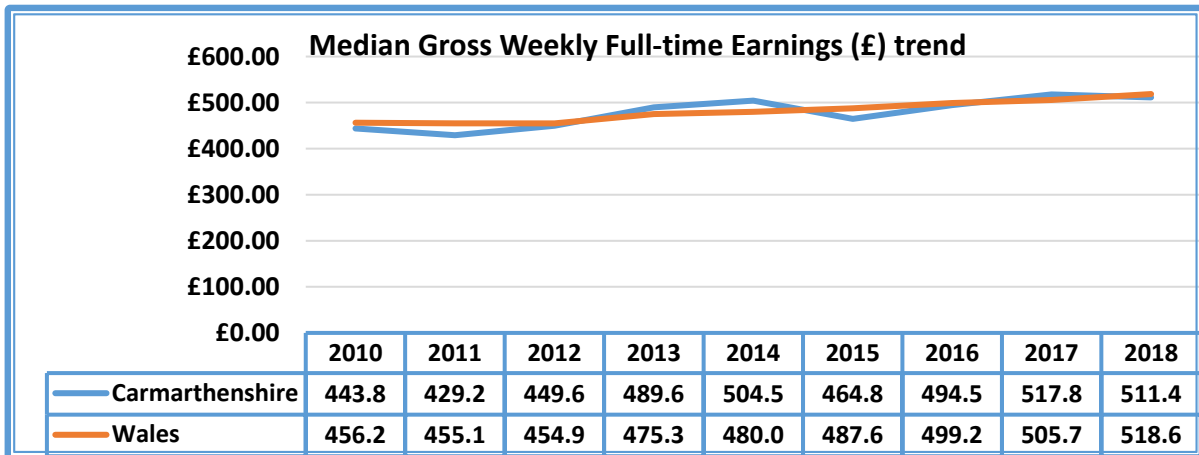
- A. Regionally, by co-ordinating and delivering the Swansea Bay City Deal and specifically the Carmarthenshire based projects – Yr Egin and the Life Science and Wellness Village
- B. Locally, by delivering the 6 Transformational Strategy Area Plans targeting urban, coastal and rural Carmarthenshire
- C. By identifying and addressing the issues facing rural communities
- D. By developing learning, skills, employability and encouraging a spirit of entrepreneurship throughout the county to support new businesses in the county (Regional Skills & Learning Partnership)
- E. By ensuring clear business support plans in order to support any implications from Brexit.
- F. By supporting local economic growth

Tudalen 180

Key Measure of Success

Gross weekly pay (Median) (ONS – Annual Survey of hours and earnings)

There is a steady increase in the median gross weekly full-time earnings in both Carmarthenshire and Wales since 2010, but the increase seems to be a smoother continuous climb in Wales.



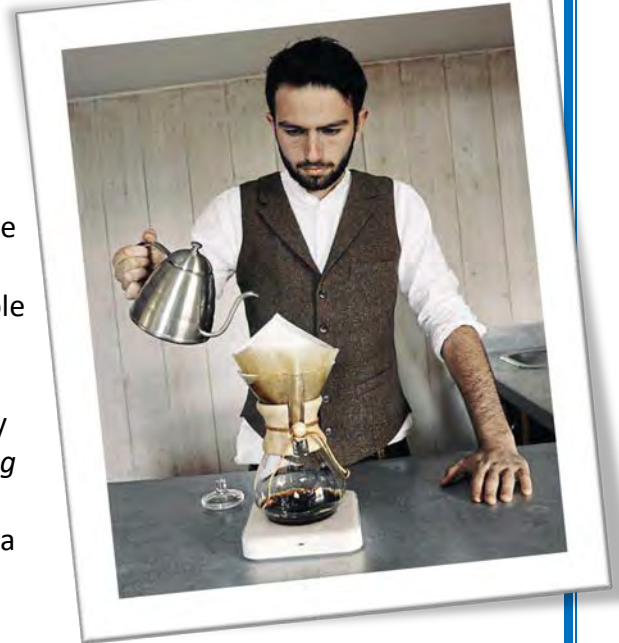
An example of what we are doing to help

The coffee makers inspired by Welsh heritage



Economic regeneration can take its inspiration from unusual sources. *Coaltown Coffee* owes its name and its ambition to the mining heritage of Ammanford. The company’s founders are planning for a bright future thanks to this new kind of black gold.

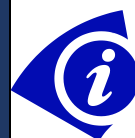
When **Scott James** and his father Gordon set up their coffee roasting business in the garage of their family home, few could have predicted the success they would enjoy. A couple of years on, Coal town Coffee Roasters now supplies 160 cafés, restaurants and shops across South Wales and beyond; together with national retailers - you can even buy their toasted Arabica beans in Selfridges. *“It’s been amazing and we are really lucky to have such loyal customers,”* says 23-year-old Scott, as the business has recently moved into a 3,000 sq ft Roastery warehouse in Ammanford.



The warehouse was developed through our *Property Development Fund* by local Property Developer Dolawen Cyf. and the building leased to Coal town – keeping it all local. The Roastery was set up with one ambition, to bring an industry back to their hometown. All of their coffee is roasted and packed at the Roastery, where they employ local people. They also have a dedicated training space at the Roastery set up for wholesale clients and for Public Barista Courses.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr Emlyn Dole (Leader)



View our **detailed delivery plan** against this objective

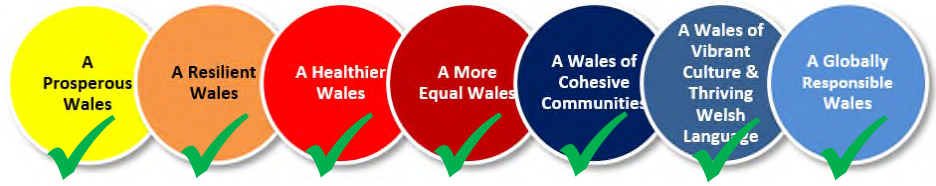


Well-being Objective 7

Live Well - Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes

So why is this important?

- Good quality affordable homes promote **health and well-being**, meeting the individual needs of the residents, building strong sustainable communities and places where people want to live.
- Good quality energy efficient affordable homes are good for the **People and the Environment** - as the energy use within the home will be reduced, having a significant effect on reducing the fuel costs for the occupying residents. It will also have a significant effect on reducing pollutants in the atmosphere and mitigating fuel poverty in our communities.
- It's good for the **Social Structure** - well-placed affordable housing developments allow communities to welcome a wide range of families and to create a vibrant, diverse, group of residents.
- It's good for the **Economy** - in order to thrive, new businesses need easy access to its workforce. Affordable housing developments ensure that working families will remain in their community.



Why this should concern us?

- People told us during our consultation on affordable Housing in 2015 that we need to:
 - ✓ Target help where the need is highest, in both urban and rural areas, by delivering more affordable homes for rent and buy.
 - ✓ Be more flexible - whether by bringing wasted homes back into use, buying existing homes or building new ones.
 - ✓ Do whatever it takes by developing innovative and creative ways to deliver more homes.
 - ✓ Use our resources in the best possible way to ensure as many new homes as possible.
 - ✓ Use the expertise, skills and resources of those we work with.

What do we need to do?

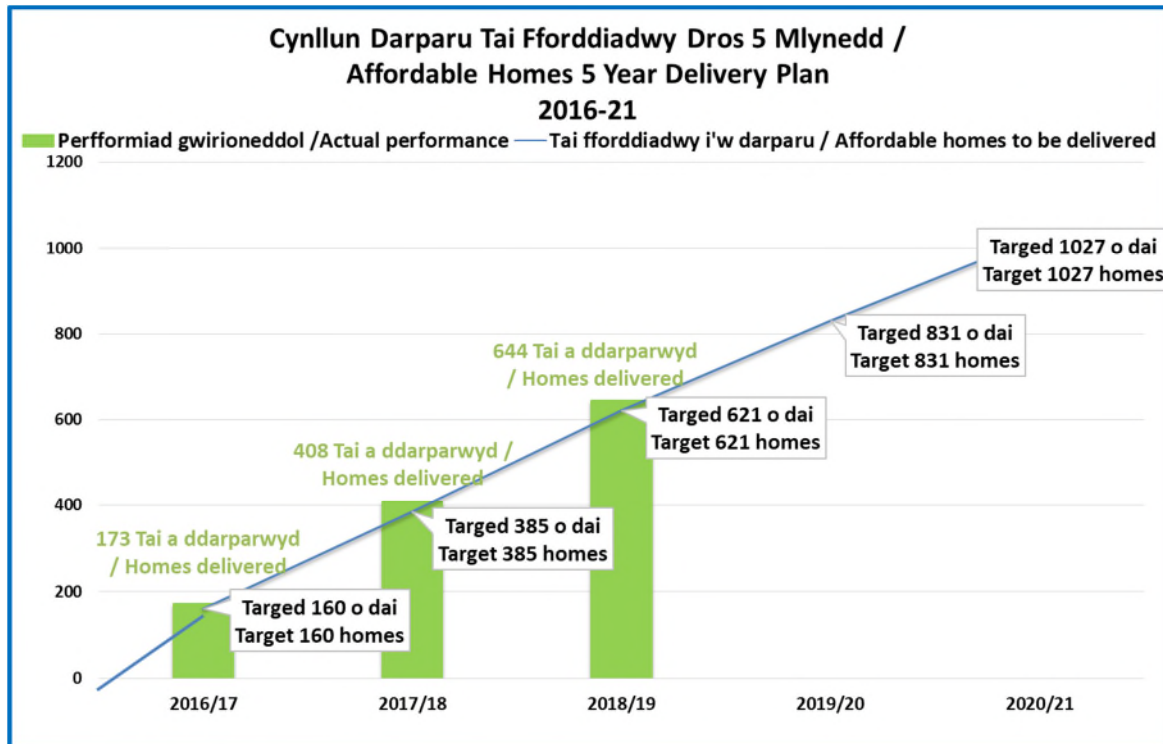
- We need to provide additional affordable homes to meet the needs of residents in Carmarthenshire.
- We need to build new council homes across the County.
- We need to actively work with private landlords to encourage them to make their properties available at affordable rental levels, including bringing more private sector homes into the management of our in-house 'Simple Lettings Agency'.
- We need to work in partnership with Housing Associations in Carmarthenshire to maximize the supply of new build affordable homes.
- We need to actively work with property owners to bring empty homes back into use.
- We need to purchase homes from the private sector and increase the Council Social Housing stock.
- We need to maximize the number of affordable homes delivered through developer contributions from the planning system.
- We need to maximize all funding opportunities for both the Council and Housing Associations.

How will we do this?

- A. We will deliver all of the above through our [Affordable Homes Delivery Plan](#). This is currently being further developed with more focus on building new Council and low cost affordable homes that will have a huge impact on the health, economic and social well-being of the County. We will also continue to bring empty homes back into use to increase choice and provide the right type of home in the right areas.

Key Measure of Success

Number of affordable homes in the County (7.3.2.24)



An example of what we are doing

Helping people to get on the property ladder.

Since the beginning of the plan we have helped over 50 families get on the property ladder. We have done this by providing homes on an equity share basis through our Low Cost Home Ownership programme. The homes have been provided from the Local Development Plan (LDP) Section 106 Affordable Housing process. The LDP requires all developers delivering more than 5 homes to provide affordable homes on the development. This can range between 10% and 30% depending on where in the County these developments are located.



Our homes are nominated to eligible individuals and families from the Affordable Housing Register. To be eligible, the household income cannot exceed than £25,000, meaning that these families would not be able to afford to buy their own home on the open market without subsidy. The homes remain affordable in perpetuity through the use of a local land charge. If the property is to be sold, it is again nominated to eligible households from the Affordable Housing Register.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr Linda Evans



View our [detailed delivery plan](#) against this objective

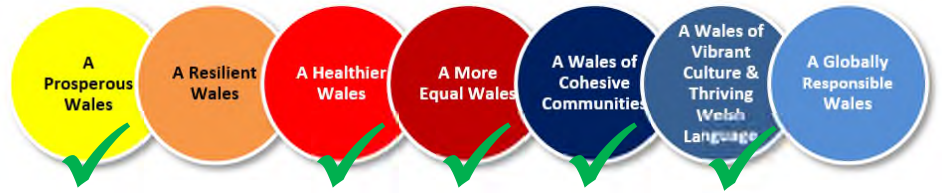


Well-being Objective 8

Live Well - Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)

So why is this important?

- Our way of life is changing, people are living longer with a higher quality of life.
- The challenge is to prevent ill health.
- Living healthy lives allows people to fulfil their potential, meet educational aspirations and play a full part in the economy and society of Carmarthenshire.
- Many of the preventive services and interventions required to maintain health, independence and well-being lie outside health and social care.
- Playing a part in providing accessible, inclusive, exciting, sustainable services, which promote and facilitate learning, culture, heritage, information, well-being and leisure.



Why this should concern us?

- There is a significant gap in life expectancy and a healthy life expectancy. In Carmarthenshire:-
 - Life expectancy for males is 78.0 years (2015-17) compared to a healthy life expectancy of 65 years (2010-14)
 - Life expectancy for females is 82.2 years (2015-17) compared to a healthy life expectancy of 66 years (2010-14)
 - Healthy life expectancy of both males and females are below the Welsh average of 65.3 and 66.7 years.
- 18.6% of adults are still smoking in Carmarthenshire and 57.8% of adults are overweight or obese (Welsh Average of 59.5%) National Survey for Wales 2016/17 & 2017/18

What do we need to do?

- We need to work with partners to ensure people across Carmarthenshire:
 - Eat and breathe healthily
 - Are physically active; and
 - Maintain good mental health.
- We need to remove inequalities around opportunities for people to address these 3 key areas

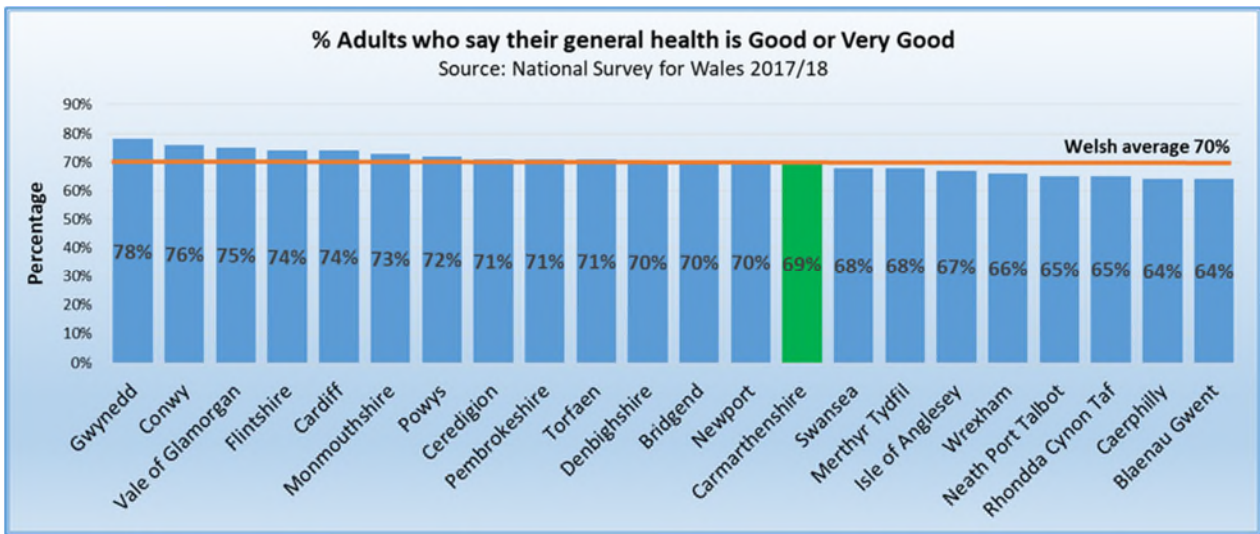
How will we do this?

- A. Eat and breathe healthily:** We will provide healthy vending and food options as part of their catering provision at our Leisure facilities and continue to ensure that our outdoor recreation facilities i.e. Country Parks, rights of way networks remain well maintained and can be accessed safely and enjoyed by everyone.
- B. Physical Activity:** We will continue investment in the new state of the art Wellness Village in Llanelli; Work in partnership with schools and the voluntary and health sectors to get “more people more active more often”; and, Enable employers to support the health and well-being of their workforce through Workplace Health initiatives.
- C. Mental Health:** We will continue to work with health and third sector partners to transform mental health services and improve access to information, advice, preventive and crisis services in Carmarthenshire. We will aim for people to experience the positive health benefits of taking inspiration from museum collections to promote creativity, mindfulness and self-confidence and imbed the New Mobile Library Fleet to improve information, digital and health literacy across the county.

Key Measure of Success

Adults who say their general health is Good or Very Good (National Survey for Wales)

The 2017/18 [National Survey for Wales](#) shows that **69%** of participating adults in Carmarthenshire say their **general health is Good or Very Good**. This is slightly below the Welsh average and down on last year's result of 70% but continues to be 14th highest in Wales.



An example of what we are doing

Encouraging Healthy Lifestyles

The objective in Leisure Services is to help people live healthy lifestyles and be more active more often is a mainstay in promoting and ensuring a healthier community in Carmarthenshire with all actions aimed at achieving this goal.

We want Carmarthenshire to be a place:

- ✓ That is the most active and healthy in the UK
- ✓ Where every person is an active participant at a 'Community Club' or 'Leisure / Cultural Facility'
- ✓ Where every child is hooked on Leisure / Cultural activity for life

Let us help
you achieve
#thatsmygoal



Lead Executive Board
Member
Cllr Peter Hughes-Griffiths



View our **detailed delivery plan**
against this objective

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Age Well



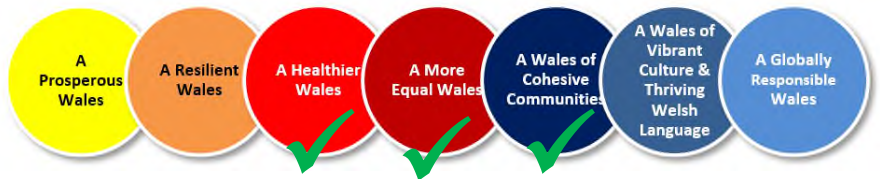


Well-being Objective 9

Live Well/Age Well - Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities

So why is this important?

- Loneliness and social isolation are harmful to our health, with research showing that lacking social connections is as damaging to our health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day and is worse for us than well-known risk factors such as obesity and physical inactivity.
- Social networks and friendships not only have an impact on reducing the risk of early death and illness, but they also help individuals to recover when they do fall ill.
- Social isolation puts individuals at greater risk of cognitive decline
- Loneliness amongst young people has been shown to increase the likelihood of poor physical & mental health, the risk of becoming involved in criminal activity and reduce future employment opportunities.



Why this should concern us?

- In our well-being survey of 2,500 residents, good relationships and a sense of belonging was the 3rd highest thing that mattered.
- The importance of family in positively influencing well-being is evident in findings from primary engagement activities delivered as part of Carmarthenshire's Well-being assessment. Family and friends were overwhelmingly identified as the most important factor in experiencing positive well-being by over 500 adults and children taking part in an exercise.
- 48% (close to the National average of 50%) of Carmarthenshire residents feel they live in cohesive communities. 72% agreed that local people treat each other with respect and consideration, 68% agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well together and 70% feel they belong to their local area. (*National Survey for Wales, 2016/17*).
- Safety-related issues were highlighted throughout the Carmarthenshire Wellbeing Assessment and feeling safe at home and in the local community impacts on everyone's sense of well-being

What do we need to do?

- We need to ensure services respond to the needs of families and communities.
- We need to continue to build greater community cohesion and to support and empower communities to address their safety, collective well-being and the well-being of those within the community, including the building of social bonds within groups and social bridges between groups in our communities.
- We need to encourage promotion of independence, wellbeing, community engagement & social inclusion.
- We need to keep our communities safe when delivering our services

How will we do this?

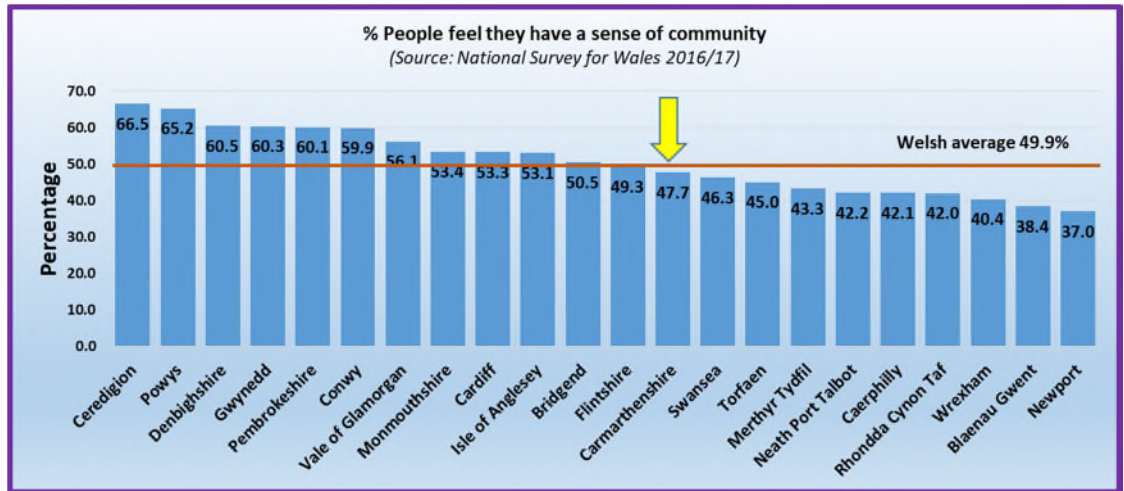
- A. We will continue to develop and implement how we provide information, advice and assistance across social care services.
- B. We will promote and develop strong connections for people, places and organisations.
- C. We will identify the strengths and resources within communities which can contribute to promoting and supporting the health and wellbeing of neighbours.
- D. We will continue to support community safety to help increase people's sense of personal security and their feelings of safety in relation to where they live, work and spend their leisure time.

Key Measure of Success

% Say they have a sense of community (National Survey for Wales) (National Well-being Indicator)

The 'Sense of Community' is derived from three questions; People feel they belong to their local area; People in the area from different backgrounds get on and People in the area treat each other with respect'.

Carmarthenshire has the 4th highest year on year % change having reduced from 73% in 2014/15 to 47.7% and moved down from 5th to 13th position



An example of what we are doing

The White Ribbon Campaign - end male violence against women and girls



Carmarthenshire Council, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Dyfed-Powys Police have all met the standards required to be awarded with White Ribbon UK accredited status. Achieving White Ribbon UK status shows an organisation's commitment to The White Ribbon Campaign - the largest global initiative to end male violence against women. The award is recognition of the work which the three organisations have already undertaken in involving men in speaking out

and challenging male violence against women and girls. It is also a reminder of the work that still needs to be done.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr Cefin Campbell



View our **detailed delivery plan** against this objective



Well-being Objective 10

Age Well - Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years

So why is this important?

- Carmarthenshire has a high proportion of residents over 65 who are a vital and vibrant part of the community. We want the county to be a place to age well.
- Consultations have demonstrated that ‘what matters’ to older people is to be able to be as independent and well as possible for as long as possible.
‘Being respected as an older person and not being seen as a burden on the local health and social care system’
- Research shows that a vital factor of healthy aging is for older people to feel included and useful.
- Older people contribute to the economy in Carmarthenshire by caring for their grandchildren or other family members.
- The Royal Voluntary Service have described older people as the ‘social glue’ of communities.



Why this should concern us?

- Current projections suggest that the population of people over 65 living in Carmarthenshire is growing and by 2030 this will increase by 60%. There has been, and continues to be, a significant increase in the ‘oldest of the old’ with the greatest rise represented in the over 85 age group; with a predicted growth of 116%.
- Older people are statistically more likely to have a life limiting health condition with 55% of the over 65 population in the reporting having a long-term illness or disability. Demand for hospital and community services by those aged 75 and over is in general more than three times greater than from those aged between 30 and 40.
- Whilst the people of Carmarthenshire are living longer there is not a similar trend in increased years of being well. This is defined as healthy and disability-free life expectancy and it is rising more slowly than life expectancy. In simple terms this means that people are living longer with illness and disabilities. For males in the area, life expectancy is 77.4, with disability free life estimated at 59.4 and healthy life at 64. For females, it is 82, with 61.2 disability free years and 65.7 healthy ones.
- It is essential that we lay robust foundations to future proof the availability of services that promote and support ongoing well-being and independence for our frail older adult population.

What do we need to do?

- We need to continue to integrate health and social care at population health level to address the complex needs associated with age related multiple conditions and frailty.
- We need to work with individuals and communities together with the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop and promote innovative and practical ways to make Carmarthenshire a good place to grow older for everyone (see Objective 11 on *Ageing Well*).
- We need to develop service provision on a smaller footprint which are population based, integrated across health & social care and seek to reduce demand and growth in the future

How will we do this?

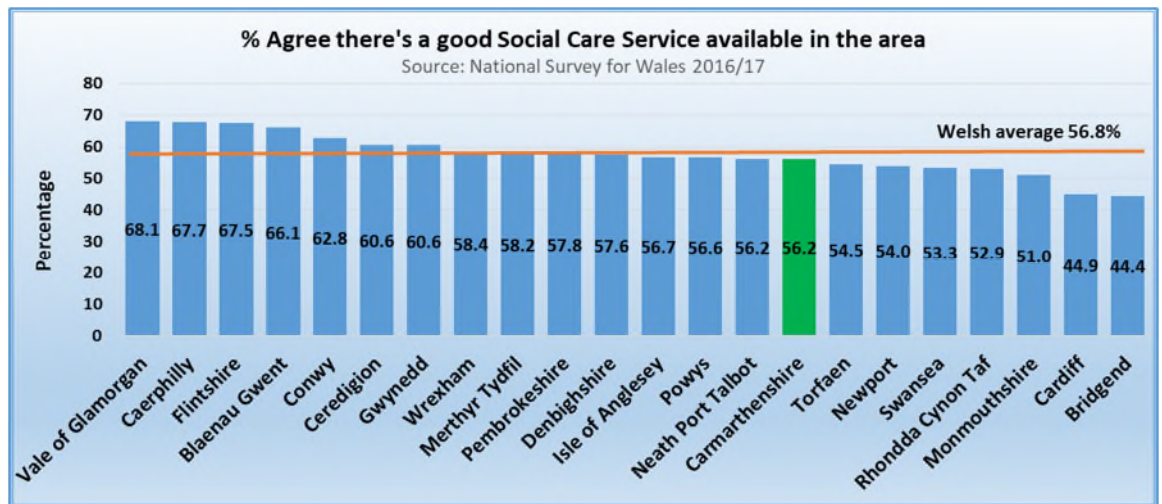
The Welsh Government commissioned a Parliamentary Review of the Long Term Future of Health and Social Care: “A Healthier Wales” is the Welsh Government’s response to that Review. The report adopts a “Quadruple Aim”. They are continually to work towards an:

- A. Improved population health and wellbeing;
- B. Better quality and more accessible health and social care services;
- C. Higher value health and social care; and
- D. A motivated and sustainable health and social care workforce. .”

Key Measure of Success

Agree there's a good Social Care Service available in the area (National Survey for Wales)

According to the 2016/17 [National Survey for Wales](#) 56.2% of those surveyed agreed that there's a **good social care service available** in their area, this is just below the Welsh average of 56.8% but an improvement on the previous survey result of 53.1%. This puts us in **15th** position in Wales compared to 12th place in the previous year.



An example of what we are doing

Dementia Friends Initiative

We are committed to supporting our residents to Age Well, maintaining dignity and independence, enabling older people to remain in their own homes.

One of our initiatives is creating dementia friendly Carmarthenshire. Carmarthenshire County Council, Hywel Dda Health Board and Dyfed Powys Police together with local GP surgeries, Town Councillors, local businesses, voluntary groups and community members have worked together to support the Alzheimer Society's Dementia Friends initiative. The program aims to provide dementia awareness sessions to local businesses, organisations, public sector employees and members of the public to become dementia friends and to pledge actions so that people living with Dementia feel empowered to access their communities. This work is currently being undertaken in Llanelli, Pontyberem, Ammanford, Llandovery, Laugharne, St. Clears, Whitland and surrounding areas, Llandeilo and Carmarthen Town.



Lead Executive Board
Member
Cllr Jane Tremlett



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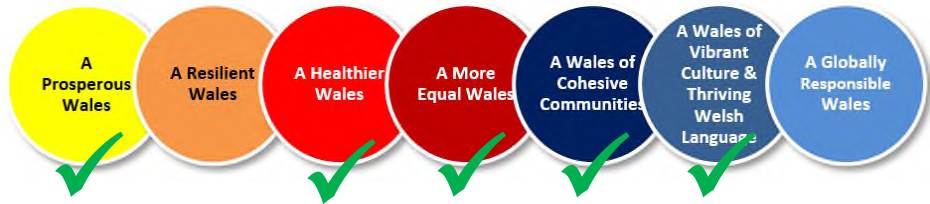


Well-being Objective 11

Age Well - A Council-wide approach to support Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire

So why is this important?

- Wider services can make an important contribution in supporting and sustaining the independence of older people and reducing the demand on Social Services and Health Care.
- When planning services for older people, we need to listen to what they have told us.
- In deciding what to do, we need to ask ourselves, would this service *be ok for me or my relatives*
- Tackling the causes of loneliness and social isolation is a national priority for the Welsh Government.
- Older people's rights must be promoted and protected so they can age well and are protected against ageism, discrimination and abuse. (See the Older People's Commissioners priorities)
- So that older people able to participate fully in their communities.
- We fully support the '*Dublin Declaration on Age-Friendly Cities and Communities in Europe, 2013*'.
- The Council has determined to make Carmarthenshire a dementia friendly county along the lines of the Alzheimer's Society Dementia Friendly Community Programme.



Why this should concern us?

- Older people are a significant asset to Wales, worth over £1bn to the Welsh economy annually. We must take forward an asset-based approach which, rather than focusing on the costs of providing services for older people, considers instead the cost of not investing in older people
- Carmarthenshire has an ageing population and by 2039 around 1 in 3 residents will be aged 65 +.
- Older people who are supported by tailored services and living in inclusive communities, are able to contribute more to the local economy and society.
- When surveyed older people have told us that they want as much support as possible to help them do the things they enjoy and to be able to manage day to day.

What do we need to do?

- We need to 'join-up' our diverse divisions and departments to support independent living and to help older people live in their communities. Making sure that the impact of all service changes on elderly people are carefully thought through.
- We need to consult in a meaningful way with older people who are often '*experts by experience*' and know the services they need to remain active and independent in their communities.
- We need to focus on an outcome based approach to draw out the changes and improvements seen in an individual's life – we need to build services around the outcomes older people need.
- We need to examine how we will work with the Public Service Board (PSB) to achieve the Older People's Commissioner for Wales's targets for inclusion in the PSBs *Well-Being Plan*.

How will we do this?

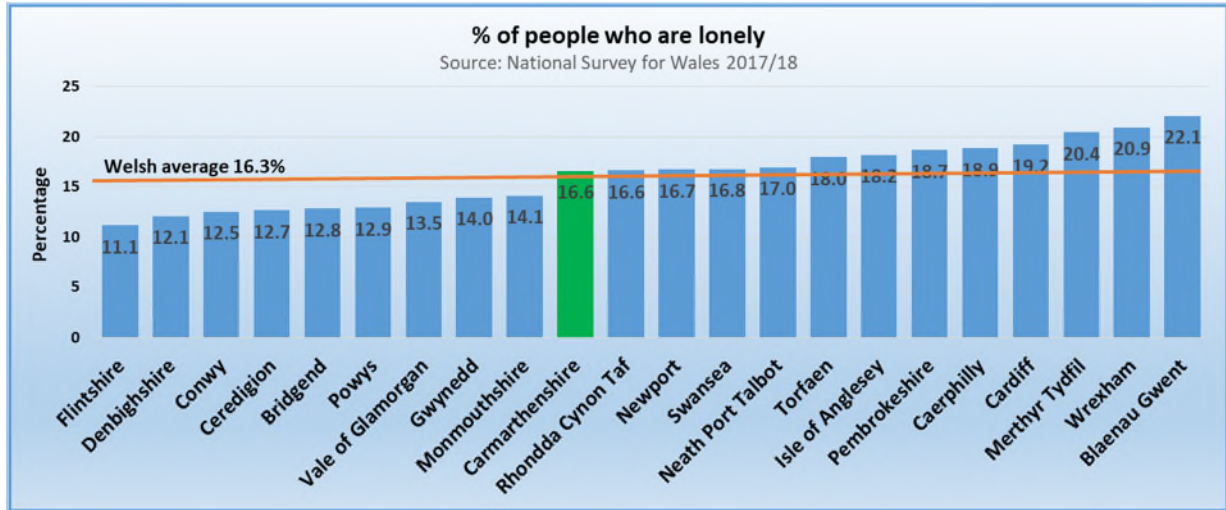
- The Welsh Government will be publishing their new Strategy for an Ageing Society in the Spring of 2019. The Council will need to refresh and respond to the local priorities emerging from this national strategy.
- In doing this the Council will also take account of the Older People's Commissioner's priorities and the World Health Organisation's age friendly priorities for action.

Key Measure of Success

People who are lonely (National Survey for Wales)(National Well-being Indicator)

According to the 2017/18 [National Survey for Wales](#),

16.6% of participating adults in Carmarthenshire **classed themselves as lonely**, this is slightly above the Welsh average of 16.3% but has reduced from previous year’s result of 17.1% and we continue to be in 10th position.



Please note that this survey result is for all participating adults and not just the elderly.

An example of what we are doing

Carmarthenshire is kind

The 50+ Forum annual event was held on the 14 September 2018 at the Botanic Garden with 634 attendees. Close working relationship with colleagues in the Communities Department were developed in order to deliver the **Carmarthenshire is Kind** focus. This focus talked about the concept of kindness and encouragement that great things are possible with only the simplest acts of kindness and generosity.



Lead Executive Board
Member
Cllr Linda Evans
Cllr Jane Tremlett



View our **detailed delivery plan** against this objective

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Healthy, Safe & Prosperous Environment



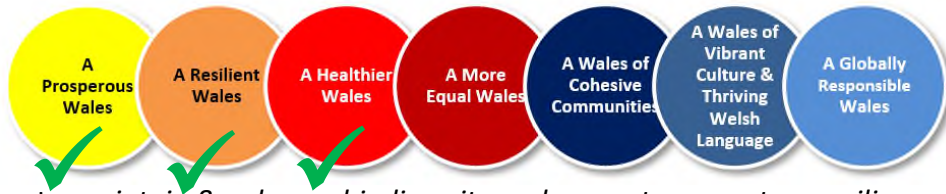


Well-being Objective 12

Healthy & Safe Environment - Look after the environment now and in the future

Why is this important?

- The *Natural Environment* is a core component of sustainable development. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 expands the duty placed on public bodies, requiring them to *maintain & enhance biodiversity and promote ecosystem resilience*.
- A biodiverse natural environment, with healthy functioning ecosystems, supports social, economic and ecological resilience. Carmarthenshire's natural environment is the natural resource on which much of our economy is based – tourism, farming, forestry, and renewable energy. It is a major factor that attracts people, both young and older to live, work and visit the county, bringing inward investment with them.
- The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is vital in our response to climate change and key ecosystem services such as food, flood management, pollination, clean air and water.
- 60% of the County's people live in rural areas and the remaining 40% live within 400m of natural or semi-natural green space.
- The Well-being Needs Assessment survey identified a strong relationship between residents' well-being and their surrounding environment from providing recreational opportunities, to psychological positivity, health benefits and a connection to heritage and culture.
- The '*Resilient Wales*' goal set out in the Well-being Future Generations Act requires public bodies to set objectives to achieve a 'biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems'



Why this should concern us?

- The environment contributes £8.8 billion of goods and services annually to the Welsh economy, 9% of Welsh GDP and 1 in 6 Welsh jobs; with the environment being relatively more important to the Welsh economy than is the case for the other UK nations.
- A biodiverse natural environment, with healthy functioning ecosystems, supports social, economic and ecological resilience, as well as our health and well-being.
- Responses from the Well-being Assessment survey showed that a clean environment is important to well-being and that residents are concerned with preserving and enhancing the local environment with repeated references to tipping, littering and recycling.
- Rising sea levels are likely to impact not only the 5,587 properties in Carmarthenshire already at risk of tidal and rising river level flooding, but additional properties along the coastal & river communities. A biodiverse natural environment will be more resilient to both climate change, and changes in sea level.

What do we need to do?

- We need to ensure that in delivering all our strategies, plans, projects and programmes for development, economic growth and the attraction of inward investment, we deliver our S6 Environment (Wales) Act duties and actively maintain and protect biodiversity and promote ecosystem resilience.
- We need to sustain and enhance natural & built spaces to encourage healthy living for residents & visitors.
- We need to support resilience within our rural and urban communities.

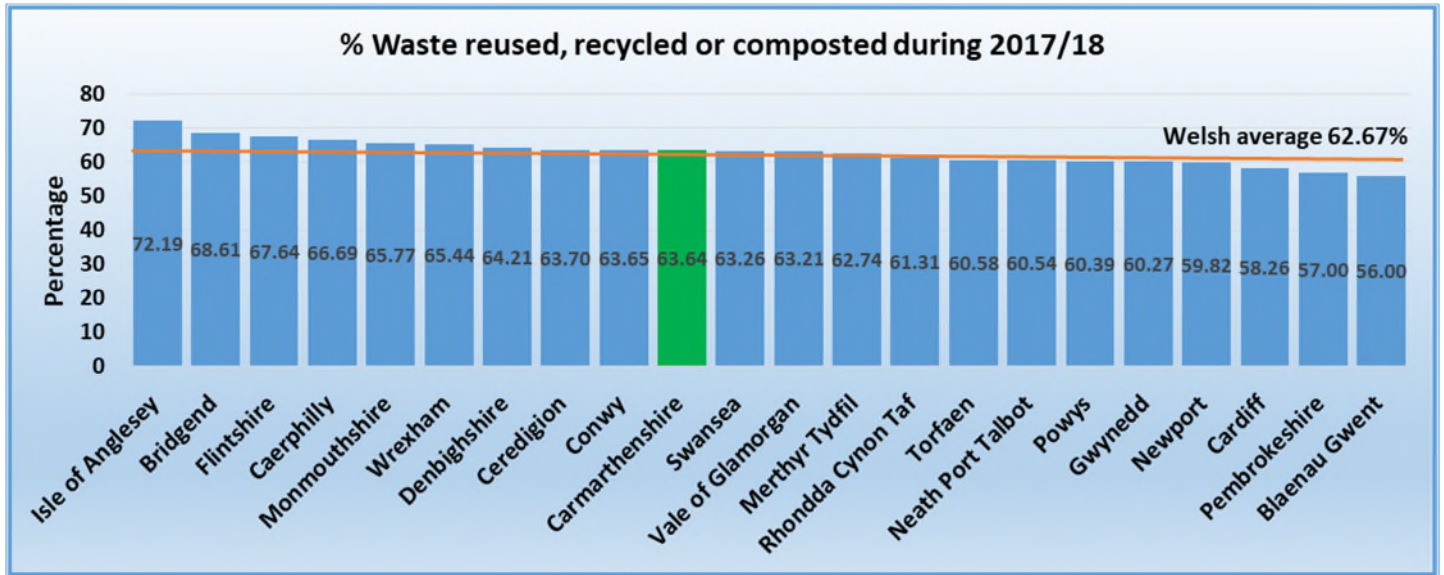
How will we do this?

- A. We will advise the whole Authority and partners on our need to address the requirements of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and monitor delivery of CCC's Environment Act Forward Plan, so demonstrating its compliance with the Biodiversity & Resilience of Ecosystems Duty within the Act.
- B. Ensure that in delivering planning services across the County, and in particular the various aspects of Planning (Wales) Act 2015, we demonstrate compliance with the Biodiversity & Resilience of Ecosystems Duty within the Act
- C. We will continue to implement and promote the increased use of renewable energy and become carbon neutral by 2030.
- D. We will protect our environment and properties through delivering our *Flood & Waste Management Plan*; and protect and manage our coast by delivering the *Shoreline Management Plan*.
- E. We will deliver actions from the '*Towards Zero Waste strategy*', to become a high recycling nation by 2025 and a zero waste nation by 2050.

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Key Measure of Success

Rates of recycling (PAM/030)



Recycling declined in 2017/18 to 63.64% from 66.23% the previous year, moving down from 5th to 10th place but just above the Welsh average. The slight decline is predominantly as a result of the difficulties with the refuse derived fuel (RDF) outlets.

An example of what we are doing

Managing our wetland habitats

Managing our wetland habitats appropriately and recreating them in the right places can bring great benefits for wildlife *and* people. The flat coastal land south-east of Llanelli was once an area of coastal grazing marsh forming part of the distinctive coastal landscape of the county. Although much was lost/degraded as Llanelli developed into an important industrial town, areas have been recreated/restored over recent years and are now flourishing with wildlife. Over the past few years the Council, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT), Natural Resources Wales and local contractors have worked together to create/restore

wetland features in degraded areas of former coastal grazing marsh that the Council owns close to the WWT. This year over 400 m of ditch was restored/created to help water voles in an area of land that was scrubbing over. It will hopefully become home to a range of wetland species and improve local flood storage. As the land is linked to the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, where a significant amount of habitat creation has been undertaken and which is very important for wildlife (and is also a wonderful place for people to learn about and enjoy the natural environment), it should improve the ecological resilience of the local landscape to support water voles.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr Phillip Hughes



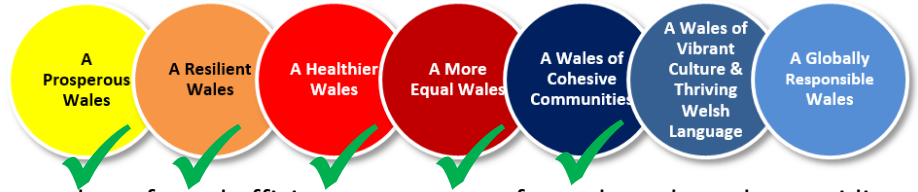
View our [detailed delivery plan](#) against this objective



Well-being Objective 13

Healthy & Safe Environment - Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity

Why is this important?



- Transportation & highways play a key role in sustaining our community and deliver 'Prosperity for All.' A modern, successful economy is reliant upon the safe and efficient movement of people and goods; providing opportunities for people to gain access to employment, education, health, leisure, social and retail services.
- *United & connected* is one of the four Welsh Governments' aims in its 'Taking Wales Forward' plan. Providing integrated and affordable access for businesses, for residents and visitors can stimulate economic development, reductions in deprivation and social exclusion and an increase in well-being.
- Sustaining access to services will deliver improvements in health and wellbeing for all sections of the community e.g. that includes: walking, cycling, passenger and road transport.
- By 2030 South West Wales will be a confident, ambitious and connected City Region.

Why this should concern us?

- Our survey identified *transportation and highways as important* and in the top 10 priorities for the community was road maintenance, bus services and pavement maintenance.
- In our survey on satisfaction with services and the importance of services - *Road Maintenance and Repairs* were identified as one of the highest importance with low satisfaction.
- Our highway network is the second largest in Wales covering 3,545 Kilometres, more than double the Welsh average of 1,566 Kilometres; covering 16 million square metres of carriageway.
- The condition of our roads was ranked 17th out of 22 across Wales in 2017/18.
- 18.8% of residents do not have access to a car or van. However, 43.5% of households have one car per household, which may indicate reduced accessibility in areas not well served by public transport.
- Only 55% aged 80 or over have access to a car/van therefore public transport and community based services are important to enable people to continue to live within their communities; it can mean the difference between a person staying independent at home or entering residential care.
- Air quality is emerging as a concern is Llandeilo, Carmarthen and Llanelli.

What do we need to do?

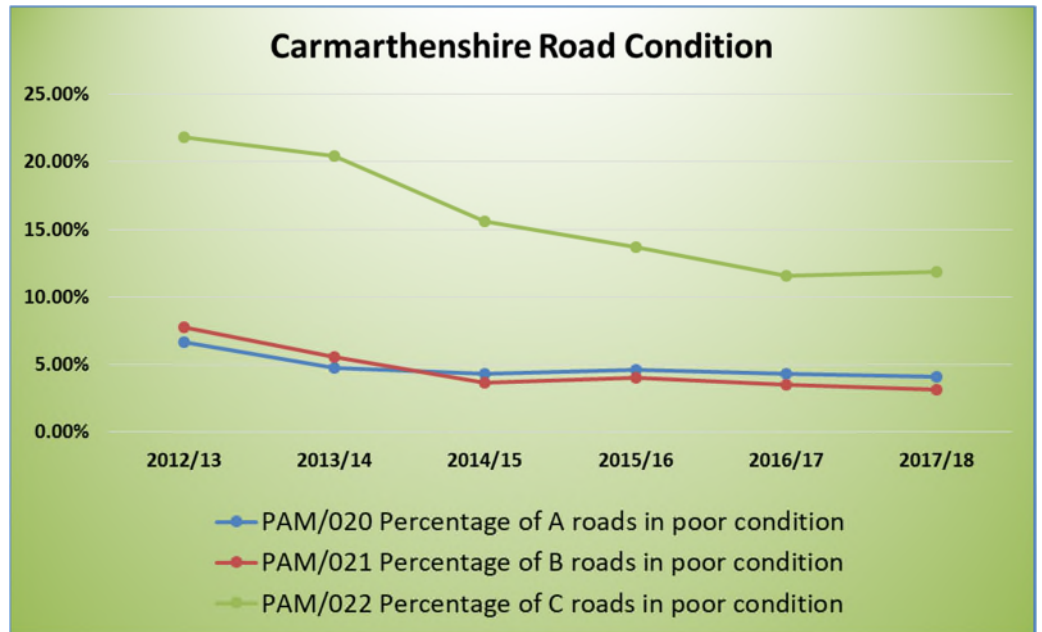
- We need to improve connectivity, reduce congestion and improve competitiveness to develop and support access to services.
- We need to sustain investment into our public and community transport systems and facilitate travel to and from schools to support our Modernising Education Programme.
- We need to also invest in infrastructure to support more sustainable journeys and Active Travel. For example through cycle ways, footpaths and public transport infrastructure.
- We need to continue to sustain investment in our existing highway infrastructure to improve connectivity;
- We need to maintain our focus on road safety and deliver our road safety strategy priorities.
- We need to ensure our fleet of vehicles are safe, modern and efficient, and design our replacement strategy to adapt to changes in vehicle technology.

How will we do this?

- A. We will develop the highway infrastructure to meet the priorities of our Regeneration Plan and Swansea Bay City Deal. We will continue to develop a new highway at Cross Hands and develop strategic schemes to connect communities to promote 'Active Travel' and tourism.
- B. We will continue the successful integrated public transport network such as Bwcabus/LINC and Traws Cymru, develop a Metro for South West Wales to integrate Active Travel, bus and rail stations and work with regional colleagues to improve rail connectivity and journey times to West Wales.
- C. We will plan to redesign our school transport network to support the Modernising Education Programme.
- D. We will continue to support community transport.
- E. We will meet our objectives set out in our Road Safety Strategy.
- F. We will continue to modernise our vehicle fleet to improve efficiency and reduce emissions, and support the development of electrical vehicle charging infrastructure.

Key Measure of Success

Through our investment in road repairs, we have seen an overall improvement in their condition. The additional Welsh Government funding will help to support our prioritised programme of surfacing our roads.



An example of what we are doing

Towy Valley Path

The first section of the Tywi Valley Path is now open. Over 750m of pathway linking Carmarthen Museum in Aberwgili with Bwlch Bach to Fronun and onto Whitemill, offers cyclists and walkers beautiful scenery including views of the Bishops Palace gardens and ponds.

We are putting our customers first by opening the first section and we are now striving for excellence as we work towards completion of the path!

The Tywi Valley Path is one of Carmarthenshire County Council’s exciting capital projects, and has received £128,000 through the Welsh Government Rural Communities - Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, which is funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. When complete, it is expected to boost the local economy by up to £2.4 million a year through increased tourism and visitor spend, which is part of a long-term vision for Carmarthenshire to be recognised as the Cycling Hub of Wales.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr Hazel Evans



View our [detailed delivery plan](#) against this objective

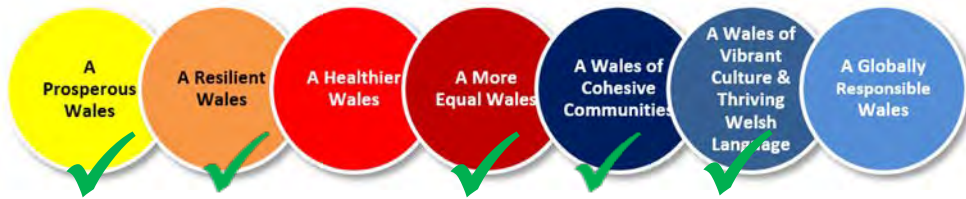


Well-being Objective 14

Healthy & Safe Environment - Promote Welsh Language and Culture

So why is this important?

- Carmarthenshire is a stronghold for the Welsh language and is considered to be of high strategic importance in its future.
- There are many advantages to bilingualism, including increased cognitive skills,
- It is a unique selling point. Tourist and hospitality industries throughout Europe are now realising the importance of offering unique experiences. Having two languages and a sense of Welsh history and culture places Carmarthenshire in a strong position.
- Engaging in cultural activity has demonstrable positive impact on starting well, living well and ageing well.



Why this should concern us?

- According to the results of the 2017/18 National Survey for Wales **43.6%** of people in Carmarthenshire said that they spoke Welsh.
- The 2011 Census showed that the number of Welsh speakers in Carmarthenshire had reduced to **43.9%** compared to 50.1% in 2001.
- The Welsh Government’s ambition, through the [Cymraeg 2050 - Welsh language Strategy](#), is to see the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh reach a **million by 2050**.
- The Welsh Government’s [Light Springs through the Dark: A Vision for Culture in Wales](#) is reinforcing the importance of culture as a priority.

What do we need to do?

- We need to ensure compliance with the Welsh Language Standards under the Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011 and monitor progress across the Authority.
- We need to continue promote the content of the ‘WESP’ Welsh in Education Strategic Plan in partnership with school leaders for the benefit of all Carmarthenshire learners. (Also see WBO3)
- We need to promote the use of the Welsh Language in our communities and work with partners such as the Mentrau Iaith, the Urdd and Mudiad Meithrin to realise the vision and outcomes set out in our Welsh Language Promotion Strategy
- We need to increase the number of people participating in cultural activity.
- We need to ensure that our collections and our County’s heritage assets are protected and accessible for future generations

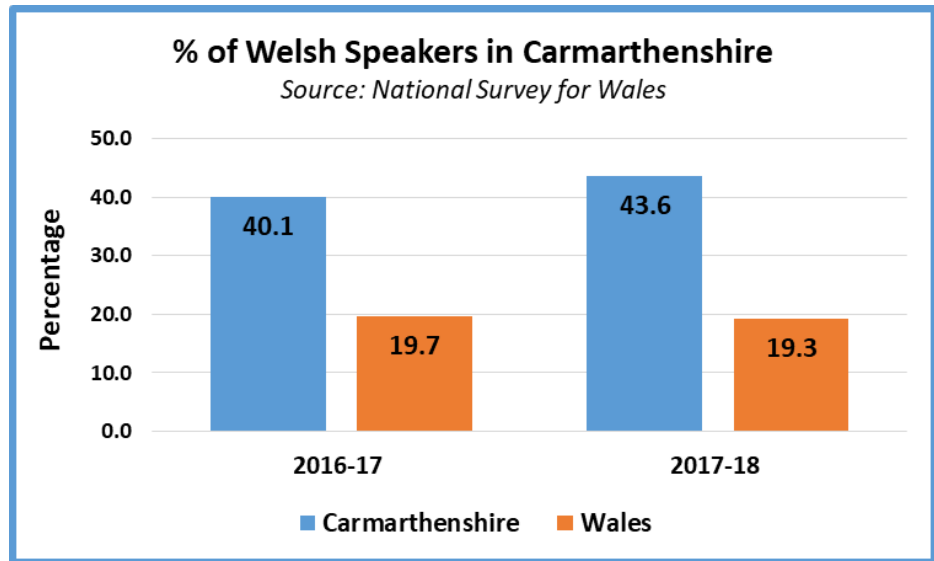
How will we do this?

- A. We will implement and monitor the **Welsh Language Standards** under the Welsh Language Measures 2011 across the Council, to the citizens of Carmarthenshire and other public services
- B. We will continue the **development of Welsh in all our Education services**, thus moving towards ensuring that every pupil is confidently bilingual. Pupils can fulfil their potential in gaining skills to operate as bilingual citizens in their communities, the workplace and beyond/worldwide.
- C. We will implement the **Welsh Language Promotion Strategy** - which will facilitate the use of Welsh in everything we do across all communities
- D. We will promote our **Welsh Culture & Heritage**

Key Measure of Success

Can speak Welsh (National Survey for Wales (NSW)(National Well-being Indicator) (NWBI))

The 2017/18 [National Survey for Wales](#) results shows that **43.6%** can speak Welsh in Carmarthenshire, an increase on 40.1% in the previous year. This is well above the Welsh average and the fourth highest percentage in Wales (Sample size - 11,400 in Wales). Carmarthenshire has the highest number of Welsh speakers in Wales with just over 78,000 according to the 2011 Census.



An example of what we are doing

A WELCOME booklet has been created for those who have returned to live or moved to Carmarthenshire.

The pack explains about the county and the Welsh language.

It also includes information about the benefits of being bilingual as well as listing different Welsh enterprises and organisations in the county and identifies places to shop and socialise where you can embrace the language.

The packs are given out to those who register for council tax; new council tenants; new university, health board, police and council staff in the county as well as being piloted with an estate agent and social housing providers.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr Peter Hughes-Griffiths



View our [detailed delivery plan](#) against this objective

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Building a Better Council & Better Use of Resources



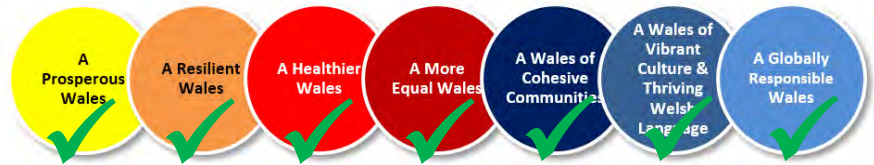


Well-being Objective 15

Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources

So why is this important?

- The general purpose of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015, is to ensure that the governance arrangements of public bodies for improving the Well-being of Wales take the needs of future generations into account.
- There are increasing demands and expectations yet less resources are available. Under these conditions we need to work even more efficiently and effectively to maintain services and improve where we can, delivering 'more (or even the same) for less'.



Why this should concern us?

- Further financial pressures are likely to arise from such things as rising energy costs, an increasing number of older people needing services from us, offices, school buildings and highways that require significant investment, and this is in addition to the current uncertainty in the economic outlook as the UK embarks on the process of leaving the European Union.

What do we need to do?

- Our Transform, Innovate and Change (TIC) programme will support the achievement of a sustainable financial future by delivering more efficient and effective services.
- We will conduct the work of the Council in an open and accessible way, ensuring we are properly accountable for the decisions we make.
- We intend to invest somewhere in the region of *an additional £210 million pounds of capital funding* in our corporate priorities over the next five years.
- We will make better use of our resources which will help to minimise the impact on services primarily by making smarter use of our buildings, our people and our spending.

How will we do this?

A. By transforming innovating and changing the way we work and deliver services.

Our Transform, Innovate and Change (TIC) programme is aimed at thinking differently, acting differently and therefore delivering differently. The programme takes into account factors such as the potential to deliver financial efficiencies, service improvement, opportunities to work collaboratively with other public sector partners and transformational projects with potential to deliver greater efficiency savings.

B. We shall follow the 7 Principles of Good Governance set out Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)/ Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) :-

B1. Integrity and Values - *(Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law)*

B2. Openness and engagement – *(Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement)*

B3. Making a difference - *(Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, & environmental benefits)*

B4. Making sure we achieve what we set out to do - *Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.*

B5. Valuing our people; engaging, leading and supporting - *(Developing capacity and the capability of leadership and individuals).*

B6. Managing risks, performance and finance.

(Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management)

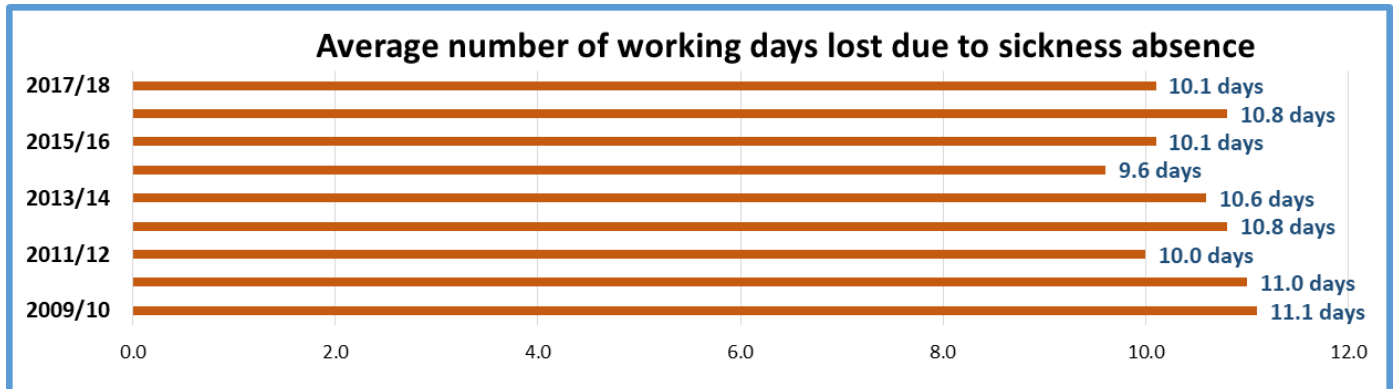
B7. Good transparency and accountability

(Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability)

Key Measure of Success

Staff sickness absence levels (PAM/001)

Sickness levels within the council has fluctuated during the last few years from 11.1 days in 2009/10 to its lowest at 9.6 days in 2014/15. The Corporate Sickness Absence Management Framework helps Heads of Service and managers ensure that support is in place for staff where needed and there is consistent application of the sickness policy. Stress and mental health related absence continues to be the highest cause for sickness absence.



An example of what we are doing

Transform Innovate and Change (TIC) Agenda

The **Transform Innovate and Change (TIC) agenda** continues to focus on supporting cultural and behavioural changes by encouraging services to think differently, act differently and therefore deliver differently - looking for new ways of working and innovation.

At this year's 2018 TIC Awards, five winning teams were recognised for their contributions to this agenda. The event, now in its second year, saw the Schools' Staff Absence Scheme team, Web team, Pest Control team, Complex Needs team and Makerspace team each receive framed certificates for their achievements in demonstrating projects which reflected Transformation, Innovation and Change. A special 'Overall Winner' plaque, sponsored by 'We are Lean and Agile', was also presented to the Makerspace Team for the success of their project. The team emphasised how they managed to breathe new life into libraries across Carmarthenshire and how they have moved away from traditional thinking and introduced innovation and creativity to the heart of their communities.



Lead Executive Board Member
Cllr David Jenkins & Cllr Mair Stephens



View our **detailed delivery plan** against this objective

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APPENDICES

Update to Improvement Objectives / Well-being Objectives

	No.	Well-being Objective	Refresh / upgrade
Start Well	1	Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences	
	2	Help children live healthy lifestyles (Childhood Obesity)	Address findings of Dec/Jan 2019 WAO review of this Well-being Objective
	3	Continue to improve learner attainment for all Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners	Renamed To reflect the new National emphasis on the success and well-being of every learner. <u>Education in Wales : Our National Mission</u>
	4	Reduce the number of young adults that are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) people	Changed to a more positive title:- Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways
Live Well	5	Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, helping people into work and improving the lives of those living in poverty	More fully reflect the ambition of the Tyshia project
	6	Create more jobs and growth throughout the county	Brexit Preparation Strengthen the rural profile
	7	Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes	
	8	Help people live healthy lives (Tackling risky behaviour and Adult obesity)	More emphasis on Mental Health
	9	Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities	Better profile on Safeguarding
Age Well	10	Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years	
	11	A Council wide approach to supporting Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Welsh Government will be publishing their new Strategy for an Ageing Society in the Spring of 2019. The Council will need to refresh and respond to the local priorities emerging from this national strategy. • In doing this the Council will also take account of the Older People's Commissioner's priorities and the World Health Organisation's age friendly priorities for action
In a healthy and safe environment	12	Look after the environment now and for the future	Increased the profile for Flooding Adopt recent Notice of Motion for zero Carbon
	13	Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity	Increase profile of Active Travel
	14	Promoting Welsh Language and Culture	
Corporate Governance	15	Building a better Council Making Better use of Resources	

Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 and Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 and the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 are separate but interconnected legal obligations and it makes sense to ensure that these requirements are fully aligned and combined in this New Corporate Strategy.

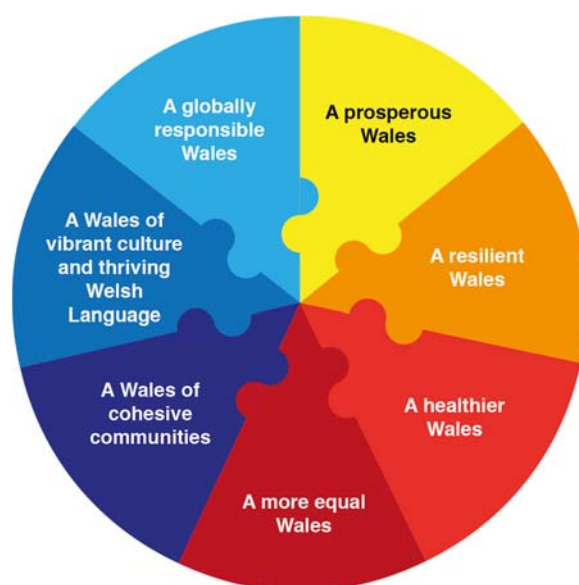
The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009

- The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 requires the Council to set Improvement Objectives every year. They do not have to change every year, or be deliverable within one year.
- Our Improvement Objectives are essentially the same as our Well-being Objectives as they are based on a thorough evidence-based understanding of the communities we serve and local needs. We compare our Service performance and satisfaction results with all Councils in Wales to make sure we improve where we most need to.
- We have a duty to improve, often delivering 'more (or even the same) for less'.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

This is an Act introduced by the Welsh Government which will change aspects of how we work. The general purpose of the Act, is to ensure that the governance arrangements of public bodies for improving the well-being of Wales, take the needs of future generations into account. The Act is designed to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of Wales, in accordance with sustainable development principles. The new law states that:-

- a) We must carry out sustainable development, improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The sustainable development principle is **'... the public body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'**
- b) We must demonstrate 5 ways of working:
Long term, integrated, involving, collaborative and preventative
- c) We must work towards achieving all of the 7 national well-being goals in the Act. Together they provide a shared vision for public bodies to work towards.



For the first time in Wales, the Well-being of Future Generations Act, provides a shared vision for all public bodies in Wales to work towards. As a public body subject to the Act we were required to set and publish Well-being Objectives that maximised our Contribution to the Well-being Goals.

How our Well-being Objectives contribute to the 7 National Well-being Goals

Carmarthenshire's 2017/18 Well-being Objectives / KIOPs			7 National Well-being Goals						
			Prosperity	Resilience	Healthier	More equal	Cohesive Communities	Vibrant culture & Welsh Language	Global responsibility
Start Well	1	Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences.	✓		✓	✓	✓		
	2	Help children live healthy lifestyles	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	3	Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
	4	Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Live Well	5	Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty	✓		✓	✓	✓		
	6	Create more jobs and growth throughout the county	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	7	Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour & obesity)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Age Well	9	Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities			✓	✓	✓		
	10	Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	11	A Council-wide approach to support Ageing Well in the county	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
In a Healthy, Safe & Prosperous Environment	12	Look after the environment now and for the future	✓	✓	✓				
	13	Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	14	Promote Welsh Language and Culture	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
	15	Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Financing the Council's Well-being Objectives

The financial position faced by local authorities has had a consistent theme over the last decade, with the level of resources available to public services seeing significant reductions, which means that we have less money to invest in services now than we have in the past. Over the last five years we have had to manage reductions in service budgets of around £50m, whilst at the same time the pressures on the budget have been increasing in terms of demand and expectations. We strive to manage this situation by reducing our spending without any significant impact on the frontline services valued by our communities.

1. Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences

To achieve this objective we need to ensure appropriate investment in the early years and through our community resources such as Integrated Children's Centres and Family Centres.

The Children & Communities Grant helps to improve and integrate service delivery to better support vulnerable families and people across Wales. This grant incorporates the Flying Start and Families First grants which had Welsh Government Revenue funding of £5.1m in 2018-19.

2. Help children live healthy lifestyles

In order to deliver against this objective the key points above also apply.

School meals in Carmarthenshire follow healthy eating legislation, for which annual core funding is £3.4m. This includes the cost of the Primary School Free Breakfast initiative. For 2019/20, the Council has frozen prices despite inflationary pressures, and there is additional grant funding of £300k from WG for changes to free school meal eligibility.

Healthy activities for younger people are supported by existing sports development, and leisure facility programming budgets, supplemented by the Local Authority Partnership Agreement (LAPA) Grant of £500k which we access from the Welsh Government via Sport Wales. This helps pay for activities such as Free Swimming and the Active Young People Programme.

3. Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners

This key objective requires comprehensive support and resourcing from across our services.

Carmarthenshire is committed to ensuring a detailed and forward-thinking programme in support of improved attainment for all our children and young people. Schools receive £108m of delegated funding as well as approximately £19m through Welsh Government grants. In particular, additional funding has been provided to cover the cost of teachers pay and pension cost increases.

In addition, we are nearing the end of our *Modernising Education/21st Century Schools Programme* £87m to deliver the first tranche of priority projects (Band A), with £43m coming from the Welsh Government. The second tranche of projects (Band B) is projected to cost £129m, with £65m coming from the Welsh Government. To ensure ongoing comprehensive support and challenge for our schools, we require some £6.5m to resource our School Improvement and Additional Learning Needs (ALN) Teams and their valuable provision. A further £4m is needed to continue to provide wider learning and achievement experiences and resources such as museum, gallery and archive services.

4. Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways

The Youth Support Service has a lead role in delivering this work in school and community settings. Annual core funding for this service is £500k. The service depends on annual external grants including the Welsh Government Youth Support Service (YSS) Grant (£201k in 18-19) and Families First (£661k in 2018-19). Securing further funding from the Children & Communities grant will be essential for this well-being target to be met.

In addition to these funding sources, we have been successful in gaining £3.1m European Social Funding (ESF) for the Regional *Cynnydd* project which is further supported by match funding of £1.3m. There is a further £733k of ESF for the Regional *Cam Nesa* project which is also supported by £314k of match funding

has been awarded. Both of these projects seek to reduce the number of young people becoming NEET in the county.

5. Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty



It is difficult to estimate the resource implications for delivering initiatives to tackle poverty as this work is delivered across a wide spectrum of services. Some of this work is our core business for example homelessness support (£1m), and other targeted elements are grant funded such as previously mentioned *Children's & Communities Grant*, along with the *Pupil Deprivation Grant* (£5.1m in 2018-19). In addition, as a result of the diverse nature of poverty and the many different influences that can result in someone experiencing poverty, many of the councils services contribute towards tackling poverty indirectly. For these services tackling poverty is not the ultimate goal but is a result of the work they do to support individuals and communities

6. Create more jobs and growth throughout the county



Carmarthenshire's spend per head of the population on Economic Development is above the Welsh Average in Wales. Regeneration of the economy and jobs is the number one priority of the Council. Our 15 year regeneration plan will create over 5,000 jobs and see over £199 million investment over the next 5 years alone.

As part of the Swansea Bay City Deal we will have two major projects in Carmarthenshire:-

- At the *Creative Digital Cluster at Yr Egin* a total project cost worth £24m (£5m City Deal+£16m Public Sector £3m Private) will be delivered creating 200+ jobs over the next 15 years.
- At the *Life Science & Well-being Village project*, a total project cost of £200m (£40m City Deal, £32m Public Sector Funding and £127m Private Sector) will create 1800+ jobs over the next 15 years.

Also see Objective 3 for the 21ST Century Schools building programme and Objective 7 Affordable Homes.

7. Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes



Our original Affordable Homes Delivery Plan aimed to deliver over 1000 homes between 2016 and 2021. We have already delivered over 640 homes are well on course to exceed that target. Our ambitions for the next 10 years are to deliver over 900 new homes with an investment of over £150m, with over 250 being delivered in the next 3 years with an investment of £44m.

8. Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)



This objective will bring together a lot of work done by services and in some cases it is difficult to isolate expenditure under this heading. However Capital expenditure over the next 5 years will be:

- £16.5m on a new Llanelli leisure centre
- £1.675 on enhancements to Amman Valley leisure centre.
- £600k on Rights of Way, £0.5m on the development of open spaces including at Pembrey Country Park
- £4.25m for the Tywi Valley cycle way and £1.4m on walking and cycling linkages
- In addition to over £675k on safer routes in communities

In Revenue expenditure for 2019/20 we will be investing:-

- £1.6m on children getting 60 minutes of exercise 5 times a week and the exercise referral scheme
- £6.3m running leisure, sports and swimming facilities
- £4.4m on outdoor, countryside and coastal park
- In ensuring cultural well-being across facilities we will be spending £6.8m on delivering services
- For Learning Disability Services £37m and Mental Health services £9.7m and Support Services including Safeguarding and Transport £6.2m
- To support the physically disabled we will be spending £6.6m and £2.1m on supported employment
- We ensure Public Health Services (Food Safety, Air and Water Quality etc.) £2.5m
- Provision of Trading Standards £1m



9. Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities

When we ask people *what things in life matter to you?* They tell us that loved ones, family, friends, neighbours and community matter to them. In Children's Services our range of family support services contribute to this objective and it is difficult to break down the costs of this from some of our other objectives on helping children get the best start in life and improving early life experiences. In total nearly £24m is spent across the Children's Services Division.

Services to support carers and home support services help people to continue to live at home, with their families and in their communities – Also see Objective 10

We are also working to ensure broader community cohesion with a range of initiatives - Link to Objective 13



10. Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years

In terms of Capital expenditure we will be spending £10m on disabled facility grants over the next five years and £7m on the Llanelli Area Review in 2019/20.

We will be spending nearly £62m of our revenue budget in 2019/20 on Older People Services. This will include:

- £4m on Commissioning, £8.5m on Local Authority (LA) Residential homes, nearly £23m on Private Sector Residential Homes and £782k on extra care
- On Homecare Services £6.5m LA provision and £9.2M on Private provision
- £1.7m on Information, Assistance and Advice and telecare services, £2.3m on enablement and £1.5m on Community Support & Day Services

Also see Objective 11



11. A Council wide approach to supporting Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire

It is difficult to estimate the level of investment in this objective because it cuts across diverse services. This is about making sure that in everything we do, we think about supporting Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire.

Put simply, older people are net contributors to the economy rather than beneficiaries with their contributions to the employment market, volunteering, mentoring and caring sectors. The work Council services deliver to help people live independent lives reduces the need for expensive health and social care interventions - Also see Objective 10



12. Look after the environment now and for the future

With regard to delivery of actions relating to the *Towards Zero Waste Strategy, Flood & Waste Management Plan and Shoreline Management Plan*, these actions are already covered by the relevant budgets. The Waste & Environmental Services division's revenue budget of £21m (19/20) aims to fund the collection and disposal of waste which incorporates numerous recycling initiatives, street cleansing, environmental enforcement, grounds and parks maintenance, flood and coastal defence as well as maintaining public conveniences ensuring that we look after the environment now and in the future.

In addition CCC receives a Welsh Government grant *Sustainable Waste Management revenue grant* (£1.1m in 2018/19)



13. Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity

Carmarthenshire's *Local Transport Plan* sets out our priorities for infrastructure investment. The priorities are aligned to our corporate objectives and set within the objectives of the Swansea Bay City Region. Our current approved capital programme includes over £15m for investment into the highway infrastructure, with around £6m reliant on external grant funding, along with developer contributions as new development is commenced.

The Highways and Transport division's revenue budget of £30m includes a sum of £8m for the highways infrastructure as well as funding for school and public transport, car park maintenance and administration, the upkeep of public lighting for the county and the development of transport strategies to maintain the connectivity of the highways infrastructure for Carmarthenshire.

The introduction of the transformation projects such as those included within the City Deal and integrated transport projects, supported through external funding, will provide opportunities for investment into the infrastructure and transportation services to support the safe movement of people and goods.



14. Promote Welsh Language and Culture

This priority can be addressed without the need for large additional investment. We will mainly focus on achieving this objective through the existing work we do within Regeneration & Policy, Leisure & Culture and Education & Children's Services, advising and educating colleagues with regard to how our existing services can be further improved and how we can promote a vibrant culture and ensure the Welsh language is thriving.

Additional support may become available through the Welsh Government's '*Cymraeg 2050 – Welsh Language Strategy*' and we will closely monitor any opportunities for Carmarthenshire to access this support.



15. Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources

Addressing this priority cuts across all service areas and is both about investment as well as efficiency savings. The Council is committed to financially sustainable delivery models - there are many examples of this across different departments, such as increased Extra Care provision where it better meets service user needs, a move towards agile working, thus reducing the Council's estate costs in the future.

Over a sustained period of budget reductions, the council has sought to maximise the proportion of managerial savings, thus minimising the impact on frontline services. The Council's medium term financial plan includes £13.3 million of "managerial" proposals, or 54% of total budget reduction proposals put forward.

The council has committed to improving ways of working through the work of the "Transformation, Innovation & Change" programme (TIC), which is underpinned by the TIC team (£204k)

Statements of Intent

Well-being Statement

We welcome our duties under the Well-being of Future Generations Act. We have already addressed much of the new Acts requirements but recognize that we can do more.

1. We feel that our Well-being Objectives contribute significantly to the achievement of the National Well-being Goals. Our Well-being Objectives relate to different aspects of life's course and address well-being in a systematic way.
2. These Well-being Objectives have been selected with considerable consultation feedback and a basket of different sources of information on need, performance data and regulatory feedback. In developing action plans to achieve these objectives we will involve people (in all their diversity) with an interest in achieving them.
3. The steps we take to achieve the Well-being Objectives (our action plans) will look to ensure that long term, preventative, integrated, collaborative and involvement approaches are fully embraced.
4. An Executive Board member has a specific responsibility for the overall Act. In addition, each Executive Board portfolio holder will have responsibility for the relevant Well-being Objectives.
5. To ensure that we take these action plan steps we will use our in house developed Performance Information Monitoring System dashboard. All the action plans will be monitored and reported on quarterly to Department Management Teams, Corporate Management Team and Executive Board. In addition progress will be reported to Scrutiny Committees. The Council will prepare an Annual report on its Well-being Objectives and revise the objectives if required.
6. The content of action plans to achieve the Well-being Objectives are adequately resourced and embedded in Service business plans (see financial breakdown Appendix 2). To achieve these objectives services will 'join-up' and work together, work with partners and fully involve citizens in all their diversity.
7. Our Objectives are long term but our action plans will include milestones that will enable monitoring and assurance of progress.
8. To ensure that our Well-being Objectives are deliverable and that the expectations of the Act are embraced we will adapt financial planning, asset management, risk assessment, performance management and scrutiny arrangements.

Community Covenant

In delivering these Well-being Objectives we will uphold the principles of the Community Covenant. These are, that the Armed Forces Community:



- Should not face disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provision of public and commercial services; and that
- Special consideration is appropriate in some cases, especially those who have given the most, such as the injured or bereaved.

The County of Carmarthenshire's Well-being Plan

The Well-being of Future Generations Act puts a well-being duty on specified public bodies across Carmarthenshire to act jointly and establish a statutory **Public Services Board (PSB)**. The Carmarthenshire PSB was established in May 2016 and is tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Carmarthenshire. It must do so by undertaking an assessment of well-being in the County and then preparing a county Well-being Plan to outline its local objectives.

- The assessment looks at well-being in Carmarthenshire through different life stages. The key findings can be found at www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales
- The PSB must publish a Well-being plan which sets out its local objectives to improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the County and the steps it proposes to take to meet them. The first Carmarthenshire Well-being Plan was published in May 2018 which can be found at www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales

The Well-being Objectives of the Carmarthenshire PSB are not intended to address the core services and provision of the individual partners, rather they are to enhance and add value through collective action. The statutory partners of the PSB (Council, Health Board, Fire & Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales) each have to publish their own Well-being Objectives

Carmarthenshire PSB's draft Well-being Objectives are:-

- **Healthy Habits:** people have a good quality of life, and make healthy choices about their lives and environment
- **Early Intervention:** to make sure that people have the right help at the right time; as and when they need it
- **Strong Connections:** strongly connected people, places and organisations that are able to adapt to change
- **Prosperous People and Places:** to maximise opportunities for people and places in both urban and rural parts of our county

A series of multi-agency Delivery Groups have now been established in order to make progress on these objectives and regular reports will be monitored through the PSB and the Council's Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee. In addition to the Delivery Groups the Carmarthenshire Safer Communities Partnership has also been reviewed with new priorities and action plan identified.

How we will measure success

The Council, working with local, regional and national partners, will strive to improve the following measures.

Well-being Objective		Success Measures
1	Best Start in Life	Children in care who had to move 3 or more times (PAM/029)
2	Children - Healthy Lifestyles	Childhood obesity (Child Measurement Programme NHS)
3	Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners	Educational attainment - Average Capped 9 points score (Year 11 pupils) (PAM/032) (Pupils best 9 results including English/Welsh, Mathematics–Numeracy, Mathematics and Science)
		School attendance rates (Primary) (PAM/007) (Secondary) (PAM/008)
		Satisfaction with child's primary school (NSW)
4	Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET)	Number of leavers Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) (PAM/009) Year 11 & Year 13 (5.1.0.2)
5	Tackle Poverty	Educational attainment - Average Capped 9 points score (Year 11 pupils) who are eligible for Free School Meals (4.1.2.4) (NWBI) (Pupils best 9 results including English/Welsh, Mathematics–Numeracy, Mathematics and Science)
		Households successfully prevented from becoming homeless (PAM/012) (NWBI)
		Households in material deprivation (NWBI)
		Households Living in Poverty (CACI's 'PayCheck' Data)
		Adults that are able to keeping up with bills without any difficulties (NSW)
6	Creating Jobs and Growth	Employment figures (ONS – Annual Population Survey) (NWBI)
		Average Gross weekly pay (ONS – Annual Survey of hours and earnings)
		Number qualified to NVQ Level 4 or above (Stats Wales) (NWBI)
		People moderately or very satisfied with their jobs (NSW) (NWBI)
7	Affordable Homes	Number of affordable homes in the County (7.3.2.24)
8	Healthy Lives	Adults who say their general health is Good or Very Good (NSW)
		Adults who say they have a longstanding illness (NSW)
		Adult mental well-being score (NSW) (NWBI)
		Adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (NSW) (NWBI) (Not smoking, drinking > 14 units or lower, eating at least 5 portions fruit & veg the previous day, having a healthy body mass index, being physically active at least 150 minutes the previous week).

Well-being Objective		Success Measures
9	Supporting Good Connections	% Say they have a sense of community (NSW)(NWBI) (Derived from feeling of belonging; different backgrounds get on, treat with respect'.)
		People feeling safe (NSW)(NWBI) (At home, walking in the local area, and travelling)
10	Independent Lives	The rate of people kept in hospital while waiting for social care (PAM/025)
		Agree there's a good Social Care Service available in the area (NSW)
		Number of calendar days taken to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant (PAM/015)
11	Ageing Well	People who are lonely (NSW)(NWBI)
12	Healthy and Safe Environment	Renewable energy generated
		Rates of recycling (PAM/030)
13	Highways & Transport	Road conditions (PAM/020, PAM/021 & PAM/022)
		Road casualties (5.5.2.21)
14	Welsh Language & Culture	Can speak Welsh (NSW)(NWBI)
		Pupils assessed in Welsh at the end of the Foundation Phase (PAM/033)
		People attended arts events in Wales in last year (NSW)
		People visited historic places in Wales in last year (NSW)
		People visited museums in Wales in last year (NSW)
15	Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources	'Do it online' payments
		People agree that they can access information about the Authority in the way they would like to. (NSW)
		People know how to find what services the Council provides (NSW)
		People agree that they have an opportunity to participate in making decisions about the running of local authority services. (NSW)
		Staff sickness absence levels (PAM/001)
		Organisational 'running costs'
		People agree that the Council asks for their views before setting its budget. (NSW)

Key: PAM – Public Accountability, National Measures; ONS –Office for National Statistics; NSW - National Survey for Wales; NWBI – National Well-being Indicator

One of the fundamental approaches advocated by the Well-being Future Generations Act is a shift in focus from gains in service output to a stronger link between the actions of public bodies and the outcomes that enhance the quality of life of citizens and communities both now and in the future. The Act is founded on Outcome Based Accountability which encourages a focus on the difference that is made, rather than just the inputs and processes that an organisation has. Success in the context of this Act is seeing positive action drive a positive contribution to the achievement of all the well-being goals through individual or collective action. (Paragraph 9 SPF2 – Statutory guidance)



We would welcome your feedback – please send your thoughts, views and opinions to:



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Follow this plan and add your Tweets on our [Twitter](#) page - **#CarmsReport**

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire

The Council's Corporate Strategy 2018-2023

Updated June 2019

These are the Delivery Plans for each of the 15 Well-being Objectives. They will be published as links to the full Corporate Strategy on the Corporate Website by the end of June.

June 2019



Well-being Objective 1

Start Well - Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Supporting families		
1	We will ensure the Council fully responds and delivers key childcare and play requirements moving towards delivering 30 hours of free education and care for working parents. <i>MF5-41</i>	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will continue to develop the Flying Start programme, promoting early intervention for disadvantaged families with children (0-3) living in specific deprived communities, ensuring good multi agency support to families across the spectrum of need by developing clear pathways with internal and external partners. <i>MF5-82 (Action also included in Objective 2 & 5)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will continue to work towards addressing the childcare gaps identified in our most recent Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (2017-2022) in order to ensure that the Local Authority fulfils its statutory childcare sufficiency duty, and local parents/carers are supported to balance their working and caring responsibilities. <i>(Action also included in Objective 5)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
4	We will continue to work towards addressing the gaps identified in our most recent Play Sufficiency Assessment (2016-2019) in order to ensure that local children and young people have access to wide and varied play opportunities and experiences including the potential of utilising school grounds, outside of teaching hours. <i>(Action also included in Objective 2 & 5)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
5	We will continue to transform children's social work practice by embedding and developing the systemic model of working (within Pod's), combining cohesively with Signs of Safety, including Disability and Fostering Services.	March 2020	E&CS
6	We will implement the re-commissioned Families First (FF) programme (0-25yrs) incorporating the changes in response to Welsh Government Guidance, in delivering early intervention support services for disadvantaged children, young people and families across the county. Utilising the opportunity for Flexible Funding in line with the Children and Communities Grant. <i>(Action also included in Objective 5)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
7	We will implement regional threshold and multi-agency child protection arrangements, and ensuring early intervention, and utilisation of preventative services (including TAF, Flying Start, Family Support Services) to reduce the need for statutory involvement.	March 2020	E&CS

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
8	We will continue to extend and refine the Team Around the Family (TAF) approach across the county for 0-25 year olds. We will continue to implement the threshold document to help inform families and other agencies, and ensure people are getting the right help at the right time. In particular we will focus our resource on developing TAF in Schools work. <i>(Action also included in Objective 5)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
9	We will ensure our specialist substance misuse team meets the needs of children and adult services by providing expert advice, support and direct input to front line teams. <i>(Action also included in Objective 9)</i>	March 2020	SCH
10	Following the review and consultation of our disability service we are working towards a through age model for disability to ensure seamless transition and pathways from children to adults. <i>(Action also included in Objective 9)</i>	March 2020	SCH
11	We will develop a shared vision across the region for children and young people with complex needs with partners in education, health and social care services.	March 2020	E&CS
12	We will implement and monitor the revised Corporate Parenting Strategy via Corporate Parenting Panel, ensuring the council fulfils its Corporate Parenting role and that our looked after children and care leavers have the opportunity to reach their full potential. MF5-40	March 2019	E&CS
13	We will increase the % attendance of eligible 2-3 year olds at an allocated Flying Start free childcare placement to prepare for school readiness. <i>(9.1.8.1)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 79.2%)</i>	80.0%	E&CS
14	We will reduce the % of unauthorised absence of eligible 2-3 year olds at an allocated Flying Start free childcare placement to prepare for school readiness. <i>(9.1.8.8)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 2.59%)</i>	2.75%	E&CS
15	We aim to keep the percentage of looked after children who have experienced one or more changes of school during a period or periods of being looked after which were not due to transitional arrangements to a minimum. <i>(SCC/32)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 0.9%)</i>	3.1%	E&CS
16	We aim to reduce the % of children in care who had to move 3 or more times <i>(PAM/029)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 10.4%)</i>	9.3%	E&CS
17	We shall increase the percentage of child assessments completed in time <i>(PAM/028)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 87.2%)</i>	88.0%	E&CS
18	We shall ensure that supported children remain living within their family wherever possible <i>(SCC/25)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 82.3%)</i>	81.2%	E&CS
19	We shall ensure that looked after children are returned home from care as quickly and safely as possible <i>(SCC/26)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 19.8%)</i>	20.1%	E&CS
20	We shall keep the % of re-registrations of children on local authority Child Protection Registers (CPR) to a minimum. <i>(SCC/27)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 6.3%)</i>	5.6%	E&CS

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
21	We shall reduce the average length of time for all children who were on the Child Protection Register during the year <i>(SCC/28)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result -262.4 days)</i>	250.1 days	E&CS
B	Additional Learning Needs		
1	We shall ensure the Council fully responds and complies with the requirements of the Additional Learning Needs transformation programme which aims to transform expectations, experiences and outcomes for children and young people by developing a unified system for supporting learners with additional needs from 0 to 25 years of age. <i>MF5-39</i>	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will continue to support schools to develop their Person Centred Planning and Individual Development Planning approaches to identify need, deliver high quality personalised additional learning provision and provide holistic integrated responses through multi-agency working.	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will support, monitor, evaluate and celebrate achievements at key milestones of Additional Learning Needs (ALN) reform, providing feedback to schools to support confidence for innovation.	March 2020	E&CS
4	We will review workforce data in relation to a range of support services, e.g. Educational and Child Psychology, Sensory Impairment support and Advisory Teachers, to ensure support for low incidence high-complexity needs and high incidence low complexity needs.	March 2020	E&CS

Success Measures

Children in care who had to move 3 or more times *(PAM/029)*

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Well-being Objective 2

Start Well - Help children live healthy lifestyles

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Increase physical activities for children		
1	We will work with Town & Community Councils and other community organisations to look at ways to invest in upgrading Local leisure provisions Part of MF5-71	March 2023	COMM
2	We will ensure best use is made of school facilities to support wider community activity. <i>(Action also included in Objective 8, 9 and 11)</i> MF5-30	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will review and implement an improved pathway of aquatics provision that enables participants to reach their full potential. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 8)</i>	March 2020	COMM
4	Through the Healthy Schools Scheme we will continue to increase the level of physical activity by developing the Carmarthenshire Outdoor Schools Project, continue to hold our annual Pedometer Challenge and continue to embed the Food & Fitness Health topic within Schools.	March 2020	E&CS
5	We will continue to work towards addressing the gaps identified in our most recent Play Sufficiency Assessment (2016-2019) in order to ensure that local children and young people have access to wide and varied play opportunities and experiences including the potential of utilising school grounds, outside of teaching hours. <i>(Also in Well-being Objectives 1 and 5)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
6	We will review the physical infrastructure and programming of Pendine Outdoor Education Centre. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 8)</i>	March 2020	COMM
7	We shall increase the % of children who can swim 25m aged 11. (3.4.2.1) <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 8)</i> (2018/19 Result - 63.3%)	65.0%	COMM
8	We shall maintain the number of young people (0-16) accessing free swim sessions. (3.4.2.2) (2018/19 Result - 20,373)	21,390	COMM
9	We shall increase the number of attendances at Sporting Opportunities facilitated by Sport & Leisure Officers. (3.4.2.8) (2018/19 Result - 233,747)	238,421	COMM
10	We shall increase the number of visits to leisure centres per 1,000 population. (PAM/017) <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 8)</i> (2018/19 Result - 8,401)	8,707	COMM
B	Address mental health		
1	We will reduce exposure to adverse childhood experiences - these are addressed in <i>Objective 1 – Help to give every child the best start in life.</i>		
2	Through the Healthy School Scheme we will continue to support schools in their implementation of the Mental & Emotional Health and Well-being Health topic including Anti-bullying strategies and healthy coping mechanisms such as mindfulness and Speakr.	March 2020	E&CS
C	Promote healthy eating		
1	We will continue to further develop healthy eating in schools, beyond statutory Welsh Government regulations.	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will seek to increase take-up of school meals (including free school meals).	March 2020	E&CS
3	We shall continue to implement the School Holiday Enrichment (Holiday Hunger) Programme (SHEP), supporting families and children during school vacations to	March 2020	E&CS

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
	cook healthy meals, particularly aimed at pupils eligible for Free School Meals. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 5)</i>		
4	We shall continue to ensure that schools are abiding by the Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure 2009 and the Healthy Eating in Schools (Nutritional Standards & Requirements) (Wales) Regulations 2013, during cluster meetings, schools visits and assessments.	March 2020	E&CS
5	We shall further develop special diets in schools, working with Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA).	March 2020	E&CS
6	We will increase the % of schools achieving phase 4 of the Healthy Schools Initiative. <i>(8.3.1.5)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 65%)</i>	66%	E&CS
7	We shall retain a high percentage of children seen by a registered dentist within 3 months of becoming looked after. <i>(SCC/30)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 75.8%)</i>	72.2%	E&CS
8	We shall retain a high percentage of children looked after at 31 March who were registered with a GP within 10 working days of the start of their placement. <i>(SCC/31)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 96.2%)</i>	94.9%	E&CS
D	Increase awareness		
1	We will continue to promote and raise awareness to campaigns specific to healthy eating, physical activity and mental health and promote the School Health Research Network through the Healthy Schools' Twitter account, Healthy Schools Network on Hwb, cluster meetings and raise awareness with parents and carers via parents evenings.	March 2020	E&CS
E	Flying Start Programme		
1	We will continue to develop the Flying Start programme, promoting early intervention for disadvantaged families with children (0-3) living in specific deprived communities, ensuring good multi agency support to families across the spectrum of need by developing clear pathways with internal and external partners. <i>MF5-82 (Action also included in Objective 1 and 5)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
F	Overarching		
1	We will review what data is currently available and identify what additional information is needed to evidence progress towards achieving outcomes / impact in the longer term. <i>(Action also a WAO recommendation)</i>	March 2020	EC&S
2	We will identify and address any gaps in the groups / forums of young people used for consultation and engagement to ensure they are fully inclusive. <i>(Action also a WAO recommendation)</i>	March 2020	EC&S

Success Measures

Childhood obesity (Child Measurement Programme NHS)



Well-being Objective 3

Start Well - Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Improvement in pupil progress, wellbeing and outcomes		
1	We will enhance outcomes for More Able and Talented pupils.	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will continue to increase the percentage of schools designated with a 'Green or Yellow' support category within the National School Categorisation System. <i>MF5-29</i>	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will support schools, in tandem with ERW (Education through Regional Learning), to further improve outcomes for all pupils outcomes at the end of the Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2, Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 but with a particular emphasis on raising the achievements of pupils entitled to free school meals and looked after children. <i>MF5-28</i>	March 2020	E&CS
4	We will continue to hold all schools and ERW (Education through Regional Learning) to account for further improving standards and outcomes for learners, intervening in schools where performance is not satisfactory.	March 2020	E&CS
5	Work with partners in the Carmarthenshire Adult and Community Learning Partnership to develop greater opportunities for learning and progression routes including Further and Higher Education and employment.	March 2020	E&CS
6	We will increase the average Caped 9 points score, a pupils best 9 results including specific attainment requirements in English/Welsh, Mathematics– Numeracy, Mathematics and Science, of Year 11 pupils (<i>PAM/032</i>) (2018/19 Result - 363.1 - 17/18 Academic Year)	363.6	E&CS
7	We will increase the average Caped 9 points score of Year 11 pupils who are eligible for Free School Meals (<i>Also in Well-being Objective 5 (4.1.2.4)</i>) (2018/19 Result - 308.1 - 17/18 Academic Year)	308.5	E&CS
8	We will increase the % of pupils achieving the Level 3 threshold (2 A Levels grade A-E) (<i>5.0.2.3</i>) (2018/19 Result – 97.9% - 17/18 Academic Year)	98%	E&CS
B	Improving School Attendance - Making every day count		
1	We will continue to promote regular school attendance to maximise educational opportunities and child welfare, robustly challenging poor attendance and persistent absenteeism.	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will implement the Attendance Forward Working Plan following consultation with Headteachers.	March 2019	E&CS
3	We will increase the % of pupil attendance in primary schools (<i>PAM/007</i>) (2018/19 Result - 93.9% - 17/18 Academic Year)	94.5%	E&CS
4	We will reduce the % of authorised absence in primary schools (<i>4.1.2.3</i>) (2018/19 Result - 5.1%- 17/18 Academic Year)	4.8%	E&CS
5	We will increase the % of pupil attendance in secondary schools (<i>PAM/008</i>) (2018/19 Result -93.8% - 17/18 Academic Year)	94%	E&CS

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
6	We will reduce the % of authorised absence in secondary schools (4.1.2.2) (2018/19 Result - 4.8%- 17/18 Academic Year)	4.7%	E&CS
C	An excellent school in the right place		
1	We will deliver all Band A and Band B commitments identified in the Modernising Education Programme therefore supporting our children and young people to receive a world class education in safe and stimulating environments. <i>MF5-25</i>	Mar 2020	E&CS
2	We will invest on average £14 million per annum over the next 3 years in major school construction and modernisation projects. <i>MF5-26</i>	Mar 2020	E&CS
3	We shall consider the delivery of primary education provision in the Ammanford, Llandeilo and Llandovery areas. <i>MF5-27</i>	March 2020	E&CS
4	We shall consider options to utilise the Welsh Government Mutual Investment Model (MIM) to further develop the education infrastructure through capital investment. <i>MF5-33</i>	March 2020	E&CS
5	We shall ensure the Council fully responds and complies with the requirements of the Welsh Government School Organisation Code to support the attainment of better educational outcomes with specific reference to requirements for rural schools. <i>MF5-32</i>	March 2020	E&CS
6	We will analyse and forecast capacity and pupil data for the planning of school places (POSP) and future school organisation.	March 2020	E&CS
7	We will manage school estate affairs including building maintenance, asset verification, governor property initiatives and responsibilities under disability access (DDA) legislation.	March 2020	E&CS
8	We will prepare and undertake statutory procedures associated with federation, school organisation and/or improvement projects.	March 2020	E&CS
9	We will develop and submit business cases for MEP school reorganisation and investment projects to the national 21st Century Schools Programme.	March 2020	E&CS
10	We will decommission premises following the closure or amalgamation of schools.	March 2019	E&CS
11	We will continue to improve the condition, suitability and ICT resources within schools and ensure that all newly built schools have the latest digital technologies and infrastructures in place to deliver 21 st century education. <i>MF5-89</i>	March 2020	P&R
12	We will retain the % of schools graded as "Good" (Category A) or "Satisfactory" (Category B) for school building condition (4.3.1.8) (2018/19 Result - 63%)	63%	E&CS
D	Workforce development and succession planning		
1	We will continue to support, challenge and improve the quality of leadership and its impact on improving provision and outcomes in collaboration with senior school leaders e.g. provision of Leadership Seminars and Networks.	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will support Governors in their strategic leadership role through focused training and briefing activities, including the mandatory governor training programme.	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will further develop systems to support school improvement, including ongoing Professional Development provision for school staff.	March 2020	E&CS

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
4	We will continue with the design of the Carmarthenshire Curriculum in partnership with Education through Regional Working (ERW), schools and other providers, framed within the national context. Pursue opportunities to link corporate and economic strategy with the design of the new curriculum. <i>MF5 34 (Also in Well-being Objective 4)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
5	We will review and encourage participation in governorship of schools. <i>MF5-35</i>	March 2020	E&CS
6	We will review all school pupil admission dates and age-ranges across the County. <i>MF5-36</i>	March 2020	E&CS
7	We will review current specialist behaviour support services in the County with a view to decentralise and support bringing support services into mainstream provision by 2021. <i>MF5-42</i>	March 2020	E&CS
8	We will work with partners in the Carmarthenshire Adult and Community Learning Partnership to develop greater opportunities for learning and progression routes including Further Education / Higher Education and employment. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
E	The development of Welsh in all our services		
1	We will implement the content of the 'WESP' Welsh in Education Strategic Plan in partnership with school leaders for the benefit of all Carmarthenshire learners. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 14)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will work with the County's primary and secondary schools to move them along the Welsh language continuum and also ensure that individual pupils within relevant schools are provided with opportunities to continue with their Welsh medium education throughout all key stages. <i>MF5-31 (Action also included in Well-being Objective 14)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will increase the % of pupils assessed in Welsh at the end of the Foundation Phase <i>(PAM/033) (Measure also in Well-being Objective 14)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 53.5% - 17/18 Academic Year)</i>	55%	E&CS
4	We will increase the % of year 11 pupils studying Welsh (first language) <i>(PAM/034) (Measure also in Well-being Objective 14)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 44.9% - 17/18 Academic Year)</i>	45.5%	E&CS

Success Measures

Educational attainment - Average Capped 9 points score (Year 11 pupils)
(PAM/032) (Pupils best 9 results including English/Welsh, Mathematics–Numeracy, Mathematics and Science)

School attendance rates (Primary) *(PAM/007)* **(Secondary)** *(PAM/008)*

Satisfaction with child's primary school *(National Survey for Wales)*

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Well-being Objective 4

Start Well - Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training(EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Carmarthenshire Curriculum Review		
1	We will continue with the design of the Carmarthenshire Curriculum in partnership with Education through Regional Working (ERW), schools and other providers, framed within the national context. Pursue opportunities to link corporate and economic strategy with the design of the new curriculum. <i>MF5-34 (Also in Well-being Objective 3)</i>	March 2020	E&C
2	We will dovetail local opportunities for curriculum enrichment and extension with the national architecture with a view towards developing a Carmarthenshire Learner Offer.	March 2020	E&C
3	We will work with partners to develop further opportunities for vocational learning pathways and apprenticeships where applicable within the County. <i>MF5-38</i>	March 2020	E&C
4	We will ensure that we have a through age approach to community resilience, including ensuring vulnerable people have equal access to education, training and employment, will be a key objective of the Learning Disability day service transformation plan. This will include new models for service delivery.	March 2022	E&C
B	Youth Engagement and Progression Framework Actions		
1	We will continue to develop and deliver the six elements of the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework.	March 2020	E&C
2	We will implement the Actions identified in the self-assessment of the Youth Support Services against the National Participation Standards to Increase participation which will contribute to improved service outcomes in terms of more effectively engaging those children and young people that are NEET.	March 2020	E&C
C	European Social Fund projects		
1	We will deliver the local elements of the Cam Nesa and Cynnydd European Social Fund (ESF) projects.	March 2020	E&C
2	We will work together with secondary schools to support vulnerable young people and alternative curriculum provision from January 2019 to replace the services offered through the Cynnydd Project.	March 2020	E&C
D	Overarching		
1	We will reconfigure services in support of vulnerable learners within the remit of a designated 3 rd Tier Manager as part of a more coherent structure.	March 2020	E&C
2	We will extend and develop the Seren More able and Talented Programme to pre-16 learners.	March 2020	E&C
3	We will develop flexible learning opportunities to meet the needs of learners not currently engaging Essential Skills and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) provision including Digital Literacy Skills.	March 2020	E&C
4	We will work to divert children and young people away from the criminal justice system.	March 2020	E&C

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
5	We will work to prevent offending and re-offending of children and young people.	March 2020	E&C
6	The Music Service will continue to develop the reach of the service and to build on new curriculum initiatives e.g. Music Therapy.	March 2020	E&C
7	We will implement the agreed development plan for <i>Teacher Centre</i> (School Management System) to introduce further Local Authority functions including Free School Meals, Additional Learning Needs, Transport, Elective Home Education, Missing from Education and the Music Service.	March 2020	E&C
8	We will reduce the % of Year 11 leavers Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs). <i>(PAM/009) (Also in Well-being Objective 5)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 1.8% year 11 leavers)</i>	1.5%	E&CS
9	We will reduce the % of Year 13 leavers Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs). <i>(5.1.0.2) (Also in Well-being Objective 5)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 4.9% - year 13 leavers)</i>	3.8%	E&CS
10	We shall support care leavers where possible to ensure that they are in education, training or employment at 12 months after leaving care. <i>(SCC/34a)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 64.7%)</i>	64.4%	E&CS
11	We shall support care leavers where possible to ensure that they are in education, training or employment at 24 months after leaving care. <i>(SCC/34b)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 61.1%)</i>	58.5%	E&CS

Success Measures

Number of leavers Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) Year 11

(PAM/009) & Year 13 (5.1.0.2)



Well-being Objective 5

Start Well/Live Well - Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work & improve the lives of those living in poverty

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Preventing Poverty		
1	We will implement the re-commissioned Families First (FF) programme (0-25yrs) incorporating the changes in response to Welsh Government Guidance, in delivering early intervention support services for disadvantaged children, young people and families across the county. Utilising the opportunity for Flexible Funding in line with the Children and Communities Grant. <i>(Action also included in Objective 1)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will continue to develop the Flying Start programme, promoting early intervention for disadvantaged families with children (0-3) living in specific deprived communities, ensuring good multi agency support to families across the spectrum of need by developing clear pathways with internal and external partners. MF5-82. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 1 and 2)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will continue to assess options, and trial new technology to Council homes to better understand the potential for helping tenants to reduce their energy bills, improve the comfort of their homes and reduce carbon emissions to levels set by Welsh Government. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	COMM
4	We shall deliver the Swansea Bay City Deal programme to develop 'Homes as Power Stations' to help generate sustainable and affordable homes and address fuel poverty for our residents. MF5 46 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 7)</i>	March 2021	COMM
5	We shall implement key actions in our new Homelessness Strategy to ensure vulnerable residents are supported appropriately to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New models of affordable single people accommodation • Remodelling the provision of temporary accommodation and supported accommodation • Exploring whether a 'Housing First' approach can be developed to support those with the most complex needs MF5-50 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 7)</i>	March 2020	COMM
6	We will continue to extend and refine the Team Around the Family (TAF) approach across the county for 0-25 year olds. We will continue to implement the threshold document to help inform families and other agencies, and ensure people are getting the right help at the right time. In particular we will focus our resource on developing TAF in Schools work. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 1)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
7	We will continue to work towards addressing the childcare gaps identified in our most recent Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (2017-2022) in order to ensure that the Local Authority fulfils its statutory childcare sufficiency duty, and local parents/carers are supported to balance their working and caring responsibilities. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 1)</i>	March 2020	E&CS

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
8	We will continue to work towards addressing the gaps identified in our most recent Play Sufficiency Assessment (2016-2019) in order to ensure that local children and young people have access to wide and varied play opportunities and experiences including the potential of utilising school grounds, outside of teaching hours <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 1 & 2)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
9	We will increase the average Caped 9 points score of Year 11 pupils who are eligible for Free School Meals <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 3) (4.1.2.4)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 308.1 - 16/17 Academic Year)</i>	308.5	E&CS
	<i>See Non Free School Meals results in Well-being Objective 3</i>		
10	We shall increase the percentage of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless <i>(PAM/012)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 60.5%)</i>	62%	COMM
B	Helping people into work		
1	We will support all Council tenants through Welfare Reform changes and deliver a Universal Credit action plan to maximise income and develop new training and employment opportunities. <i>MF5-49 (Action also in Well-being Objective 7)</i>	March 2021	COMM
2	We will reduce the % of Year 11 leavers Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) <i>(PAM/009)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 1.8 %)</i>	1.5%	E&CS
3	We will reduce the % of Year 13 leavers Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) <i>(5.1.0.2)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result -4.9%)</i>	3.8%	E&CS
4	We shall increase the number of adults that feel more positive with improved confidence about seeking work after receiving employability support through Communities 4 Work and Communities 4 Work Plus Programmes. <i>(EconD/020)</i> <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 11)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 100%)</i>	100%	COMM
5	We shall ensure that a high number of residents feel more confident in using a computer and gaining IT skills after receiving digital inclusion support through Communities 4 Work and Communities 4 Work Plus Programmes. <i>(EconD/021)</i> <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 11)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 100%)</i>	100%	COMM
6	We shall aim for a high number of accredited qualifications achieved by residents attending Employment related courses within the Communities 4 Work and Communities 4 Work Plus Programmes. <i>(EconD/022)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 402)</i>	120	COMM
C	Improving the lives of those living in poverty		
1	We will use findings from the extensive community engagement programme in Tyisha to develop a Masterplan for the Community which addresses issues of poverty in the area.	March 2020	P&R
2	We will work with the third sector and other stakeholders to develop the range of support services provided in the County across a number of service areas as well as further developing volunteering opportunities within the County. <i>MF5-80 (Also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	P&R
3	We will develop the Hwb model and its new purpose in Llanelli, Ammanford and Carmarthen, making front line support services more accessible to residents <i>MF5-83</i> <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 6)</i>	March 2020	P&R
4	We will promote financial literacy and protect vulnerable people from financial fraud through the Financial Exploitation Safeguarding Scheme (FESS) and develop further partnership arrangements in respect to financial exploitation <i>(Also in Well-being Objectives 9 & 11)</i>	March 2020	E&PP
5	We will deliver our Toy and Wellbeing Hamper Appeal to those children and families identified to us as requiring some support.	March 2020	P&R

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
6	We will introduce a financial management support and advice service which will include access to affordable loans for staff who require it. <i>(Also in Well-being Objectives 15)</i>	March 2020	P&R
7	We will retain the reduced average number of days taken to process new Housing/Council Tax Benefit claims <i>(6.6.1.2)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 22.55 days)</i>	22.5 days	P&R
8	We will retain the low average number of days taken to process notifications of changes of circumstances in Housing/Council Tax Benefit claims <i>(6.6.1.3)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 4.26 days)</i>	5.5 days	P&R
9	We will retain the high % of recently calculated Housing/Council Tax Benefit claims that have been calculated accurately based on a sample check <i>(6.6.1.9)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 94.9%)</i>	95%	P&R
10	We shall continue to implement the School Holiday Enrichment (Holiday Hunger) Programme (SHEP), supporting families and children during school vacations to cook healthy meals, particularly aimed at pupils eligible for Free School Meals. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 2)</i>	March 2020	E&CS

Success Measures
Households Living in Poverty <i>(CACI's 'PayCheck' Data)</i>
Educational attainment - Average Caped 9 points score <i>(Year 11 pupils who are eligible for Free School Meals (ref 4.1.2.4) (NWBI)</i> <i>(Pupils best 9 results including English/Welsh, Mathematics-Numeracy, Mathematics and Science)</i>
Households successfully prevented from becoming homeless <i>(PAM/012)</i> <i>(National Well-being Indicator)</i>
Households in material deprivation <i>(National Well-being Indicator)</i>
Adults that are able to keeping up with bills without any difficulties <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>

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Well-being Objective 6

Live Well - Create more jobs and growth throughout the county

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Regionally, by coordinating and delivering the Swansea Bay City Deal		
1	As part of the City Deal we will deliver a whole-site project plan for the Life Science and Wellness Village, to include design and build, service/business planning, public engagement and securing private sector financing to ensure benefits maximisation and ongoing sustainability. <i>MF5-72a</i>	March 2024	COMM
2	We will fulfil the expectations and aspirations of the Swansea Bay City Deal and take on board any opportunities that emerge <i>MF5-72</i>	March 2020	COMM
B	Locally, by delivering the Transformational Strategy Area Plans targeting urban, coastal and rural Carmarthenshire.		
1	We will deliver the Carmarthen, Ammanford & Rural transformational plan and deliver initiatives and projects to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs created Jobs accommodated Floor space created Numbers into training Numbers into work Private sector funding Via Carmarthenshire Rural Enterprise Fund; Property Development Funds; Projects including Pendine attractor; Margaret Street road widening; Carmarthen wetlands and Jacksons Lane Carmarthen development; Business Account Management and Business Start Ups and Incubation.	March 2021	COMM
2	We will deliver a Property Development Fund worth £10million (£4.5 million from the Council and circa £5.5million private sector investment). <i>MF5-73f</i>	March 2021	COMM
3	We will deliver the Cross Hands Growth Zone, Llanelli and the Coastal Belt Transformational Plan and deliver initiatives and projects to support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs created Jobs accommodated Floor space created Numbers into training Numbers into work Private sector funding Via Llanelli Town Centre Initiatives; Cross Hands East Strategic Employment Site; Llanelli Waterside Joint Venture; Workways +; Buccaneer; Beacon Bursary; Business support; Business growth fund and start up fund. <i>MF5-73d</i>	March 2021	COMM
4	We will develop Local Employment Sites across the County <i>MF5-73e</i>	March 2021	COMM

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
5	We will develop a programme to support small business across the County. <i>MF5-78</i>	March 2021	COMM
6	We will Deliver Transformational town centre developments in Llanelli <i>MF5-73a</i>	March 2023	COMM
7	We will further develop the Carmarthenshire Coastal Belt at Pembrey <i>MF5-73C</i>	March 2023	COMM
8	We will further develop the Carmarthenshire Coastal Belt at Pendine.	March 2023	COMM
9	We will deliver phase 2 of the development of Glanamman Workshops to provide improved workshop availability. <i>MF5-10</i>	March 2020	P&R
C	Implementing recommendations of the Carmarthenshire Rural Affairs Task Group report		
1	We will deliver the Rural Enterprise Fund worth £6.66 million (£3 million from the Council and circa £3.66 million private sector investment). <i>MF5-73g</i>	March 2020	COMM
2	We will consider opportunities to work with other local authorities and partners to establish a Rural Deal to focus on rural regeneration. <i>MF5-77</i>	March 2020	COMM
3	We will prepare and publish a report and recommendations for action on behalf of the Carmarthenshire Rural Affairs Task Group. <i>MF5-76 CRO21</i>	March 2020	P&R
4	We will consider options for ensuring the most effective use of the Council farm estate to support affordable farming initiatives. <i>MF5-14.</i>	March 2020	COMM
5	We will establish regeneration initiatives to focus on the development of the rural market towns in the County. <i>MF5-73b</i>	March 2021	COMM
D	By developing learning, skills, employability and encouraging a spirit of entrepreneurship throughout the county to support new businesses in the county.		
1	We will deliver the £30million Skills and Talent Initiative to ensure the County fully benefits from the opportunities that will be created through the £1.3 billion investment through the Swansea Bay City Deal. <i>MF5-72b</i>	March 2023	COMM
2	We will develop the Hwb model and its new purpose in Llanelli, Ammanford and Carmarthen, making front line support services more accessible to residents. <i>MF5-83 (Also in Well-being Objective 5)</i>	March 2020	P&R
3	We will aim to increase the number of apprentices on formal recognised apprenticeship schemes per 1,000 employees. (<i>PAM/044</i>) (2018/19 Baseline - 125)	130	P&R
E	By ensuring clear business support plans in order to support any implications from Brexit		
1	We will investigate and monitor the impact of Brexit on the economy of Carmarthenshire via the Brexit Risk and Opportunities Register.	March 2021	COMM
F	By supporting local economic growth		
1	We will maximise external funding in order to realise county wide economic activities and to support the growth of the third sector.	March 2020	COMM
2	We will ensure communities receive maximum support through the role of the Funding Bureau and the LEADER function.	March 2020	COMM
3	Work with partners to address issues in terms of superfast broadband access and mobile phone signal across the County and in particular in rural areas. <i>MF5-74</i>	March 2020	P&R

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
4	We will ensure the Council uses its stock and assets to facilitate economic development within the County. <i>MF5-79 & MF5-92</i>	March 2020	COMM
5	We will lead on and complete all land acquisitions required to facilitate strategic highway schemes such as Cross Hands Economic Link Road and Towy Valley Cycleway.	March 2021	COMM
6	We will develop and deliver the Countywide Tourism Destination Management Plan 2015-2020 and support the promotion of Carmarthenshire as an attractive and quality place to visit and stay.	March 2020	COMM
7	We will deliver a transformation plan for the Carmarthenshire Museums service, to include development at Parc Howard, a review of Kidwelly museum and a new Museum of Speed in Pendine to improve the provision for residents and visitors. <i>MF5-64 Part (Action also in Well-being Objectives 8 & 14)</i>	March 2022	COMM
8	We will review governance and deliver re-development options for Oriel Myrddin to improve the provision for residents and visitors. <i>MF5-64 Part (Action also in Well-being Objectives 8 & 14)</i>	March 2020	COMM
9	We will begin the museums transformation plan with the delivery of a £1.2 million redevelopment of the County museum at Abergwili. <i>MF5- 65. (Action also in Well-being Objectives 8 & 14)</i>	March 2023	COMM
10	We will review and re-develop the Council's Theatre Services provision. <i>MF5-66 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 8 & 14)</i>	March 2020	COMM
11	We shall improve and develop the infrastructure and facilities at Pembrey Country Park to enable it to become a first class facility for residents and visitors. <i>MF5-67 (Action also in Well-being Objective 8)</i>	March 2020	COMM
12	We will deliver a £2million programme to re-develop Burry Port Harbour infrastructure. <i>MF5-69 (Action also in Well-being Objective 8)</i>	March 2023	COMM
13	We will support community groups and organisations to promote and publicise the rich variety of community events being held in Carmarthenshire from agricultural shows, festivals and carnivals to exhibitions, concerts and performances. <i>MF5-85 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 9 & 14)</i>	March 2020	COMM
G	Overarching Data		
1	We will aim to create 377 more jobs (<i>EconD/001</i>) (2018/19 Result - 419)	377	COMM
2	We will aim to accommodate 83 jobs (<i>EconD/002</i>) (2018/19 Result - 111)	83	COMM
3	We will aim to place 122 people into jobs (<i>EconD/003</i>) (2018/19 Result - 137)	122	COMM
4	We will aim to help 581 people into volunteering with Regeneration assistance. (<i>EconD/005</i>) (2018/19 Result - 960)	581	COMM
5	Level of Private Sector Investment / external funding secured £ 9.5m (<i>EconD/008</i>) (2018/19 Result - £16,205,882)	£9.5m	COMM
6	We will ensure that a high percentage of undisputed invoices are paid within 30 days to help local businesses cash-flow (<i>CFH/006</i>) (2018/19 Result - 94.0%)	93.5%	COMM
7	We will ensure that we conduct trading standards inspections for all high risk businesses (<i>PPN/001i</i>) (2018/19 Result - 100 %)	100%	E&PP

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
8	We will ensure that we conduct animal health inspections for all high risk businesses <i>(PPN/001iii)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 100%)</i>	100%	E&PP
9	We will continue to work with the Food Standard Agency to deliver realistic targets to satisfy the memorandum of understanding for animal feed.	March 2020	E&PP

Success Measures
Gross weekly pay (Median) <i>(ONS – Annual Survey of hours and earnings)</i>
Employment figures <i>(ONS – Annual Population Survey) (National Well-being Indicator)</i>
Number qualified to NVQ Level 4 or above <i>(Stats Wales) (National Well-being Indicator)</i>
People moderately or very satisfied with their jobs <i>(National Survey for Wales) (National Well-being Indicator)</i>



Well-being Objective 7

Live Well - Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Affordable Homes Delivery Plan		
1	We will increase the number of affordable homes in the County by delivering the affordable homes plan. <i>MF5-44 (7.3.2.24) (2018/19 Result - 247)</i>	2019/20 - 210 2020/21 - 196	COMM
2	We will deliver additional affordable housing units per 10,000 households. <i>(PAM/036) (2018/19 Result - 15.4)</i>	10.5 Per 10,00 households	COMM
3	We will increase the number of new additional properties managed by our internal social lettings agency. <i>(7.3.2.25) (2018/18 Result - 61 additional properties)</i>	59 additional properties	COMM
4	We will develop an ambitious new affordable homes plan which will deliver over 900 additional Council homes over the next 5-10 years. <i>MF5-45</i>	March 2020	COMM
5	We will deliver the Swansea Bay City Deal programme to develop 'Homes as Power Stations' to help generate sustainable and affordable homes and address fuel poverty for our residents. <i>MF5-46 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 5)</i>	March 2021	COMM
6	We will engage with tenants and key partners to maintain the Carmarthenshire Home Standard for Council owned properties. <i>MF5-48</i>	March 2020	COMM
7	We will support all Council tenants through Welfare Reform changes and deliver a Universal Credit action plan to maximise income and develop new training and employment opportunities. <i>MF5-49 (Action also in Well-being Objective 5)</i>	March 2021	COMM
8	We shall implement key actions in our new Homelessness Strategy to ensure vulnerable residents are supported appropriately to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New models of affordable single people accommodation. • Remodelling the provision of temporary accommodation and supported accommodation. • Exploring whether a 'Housing First' approach can be developed to support those with the most complex needs. <i>MF5-50 (Action also in Well-being Objective 5)</i>	March 2020	COMM
9	We will develop a transformational master plan for the Tyisha ward which will address the concerns of residents and provide a sustainable future. <i>MF5-51 & MF5-47</i>	March 2020	COMM
10	We will make it easy and inviting for council tenants to get involved in shaping strategic decisions and improving services, through meaningful involvement and development of relevant tenant skills.	March 2020	COMM

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
11	We will increase the % of empty private properties brought back into use. (PAM/013) <i>(2018/19 Result - 7.40% - 189 dwellings)</i> <i>This measures include all previously empty properties and not only affordable homes.</i>	7.46% 195 dwellings	COMM
12	We will increase the number of new homes created as a result of bringing empty properties back into use (PAM/045) <i>(2018/19 Baseline - 7 additional dwellings)</i> <i>This measures include all previously empty properties and not only affordable homes.</i>	7 Additional dwellings	COMM
13	We will maintain the average number of days taken to complete council house repairs. (PAM/037) <i>(2018/19 Result - 14.6 days)</i>	14 days	COMM
14	We will continue to ensure that all council houses meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS) (PAM/038) <i>(2018/19 Result - 100%)</i>	100%	COMM
15	We will maintain the % of rent lost due to properties being empty. (PAM/039) <i>(2018/19 Result - 2.9%)</i>	2.7%	COMM

Success Measures

Number of affordable homes in the County (7.3.2.24)



Well-being Objective 8

Live Well - Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
	Also see: <i>Objective 1 – Help to give every child the best</i> <i>Objective 2 – Help children live healthy lifestyles and improve their early life experiences</i>		
A	Eat and breathe healthily		
1	We will assist in developing a departmental catering manual to help standardise operating procedures across the Leisure Division.	March 2020	COMM
2	We will continue to monitor air quality (nitrogen dioxide) for the residents of and visitors to the County. This will be carried out by regular assessments and, where necessary, sampling programmes.	March 2020	EPP
3	We will monitor private water supplies to ensure safety for the residents in Carmarthenshire. The service will explore the possibility of extending the programme to testing for the presence of radon and remediation as necessary.	March 2020	EPP
4	We shall ensure that a very high percentage of food establishments meet food hygiene standards (<i>PAM/023</i>) <i>(2018/19 Result - 95.77%)</i>	93%	EPP
5	We shall ensure that all high risk Food businesses that are liable to a programmed inspections are inspected. (<i>PPN/001ii</i>) <i>(2018/19 Result - 100%)</i>	100%	EPP
6	We will work with community organisations and Town Community Councils to improve access to the network of footpaths and bridleways across the County. <i>MF5-68</i>	March 2020	COMM
7	We will explore various options for possible delivery of treatment of care for pest control.	March 2020	EPP
8	We will review the physical infrastructure and programming of Pendine Outdoor Education Centre. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 2)</i>	March 2020	COMM
B	Physical Activity		
1	We will work alongside workplace health and wellbeing champion to effect change in physical activity levels of targeted staff within the Communities department.	March 2020	COMM
2	We will ensure a range of targeted physical activity interventions are put in place across the life course to increase the activity levels of those who are inactive or at risk of becoming inactive and increase social and community cohesion. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	COMM
3	We shall invest in the County's leisure centre provision with the development of a new facility in Llanelli as part of the Wellness Village. <i>MF5-61</i>	March 2022	COMM
4	We will implement the Cycling Strategy for Carmarthenshire that will focus on 5 key strategic themes. 1- Education, Development & Training; 2-Infrastructure and Facilities; 3-Marketing & Branding; 4-Tourism and 5 - Events. We will work closely in developing the 4 focused sports which are: Cycling, Aquatics, Athletics and Triathlon <i>(Part of MF5-1- Carmarthen Velodrome)</i> <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 13)</i>	March 2023	COMM

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
5	We will review and implement an improved pathway of aquatics provision that enables participants to reach their full potential. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 2)</i>	March 2020	COMM
6	We will ensure best use is made of school facilities to support wider community activity. MF5-30 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 2, 9 & 11)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
7	We will develop Carmarthen Leisure Centre facilities to include refurbishment of athletics facilities and the 3G astro turf pitch with upgrade to traffic infrastructure. (MF5-62 Part)	June 2020	COMM
8	We will develop Ammanford Leisure Centre facilities with upgrades to changing facilities, traffic infrastructure and external sports facilities. (MF5-62 part).	June 2020	COMM
9	We shall strive to continue to increase the number of visits to leisure centres per 1,000 population (PAM 017) <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 2</i> (2018/19 Result- 8,401)	8,707 per 1,000 population	COMM
10	We shall increase the % of children who can swim 25m aged 11 (3.4.2.1) <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 2)</i> (2018/19 Result- 63.3%)	65%	COMM
11	We shall retain the percentage of people referred to the National Exercise Referral scheme that attend the initial consultation of the programme (3.4.2.6) (2018/19 Result -58.7%)	58%	SCH
12	We shall increase the percentage of people referred to the National Exercise Referral scheme that complete the 16 week programme (PAM/041) (2018/19 Result 55.1%)	50%	SCH
13	The percentage of National Exercise Referral clients whose health had improved on completion of the exercise programme (PAM/042)	Establish a target	SCH
C	Mental Health		
1	We will work with partners to contribute to health led transformation programmes in mental health and redesign of services within learning disability ensure appropriate mental health care services and support are available. MF5-57 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 9 & 10)</i>	March 2020	SCH
2	We will develop the 'Stordy Digidol' digital project to show case Carmarthenshire's heritage collections to improve accessibility. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 14)</i>	March 2021	COMM
3	We will deliver a transformation plan for the Carmarthenshire Museums service, to include development at Parc Howard, a review of Kidwelly museum and a new Museum of Speed in Pendine to improve the provision for residents and visitors MF5-64 (Ref 13289) <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 14)</i>	March 2022	COMM
4	We will review governance and deliver re-development options for Oriel Myrddin to improve the provision for residents and visitors. MF5-64 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 14)</i>	March 2020	COMM
5	We will begin the museums transformation plan with the delivery of a £1.2 million redevelopment of the County museum at Abergwili. MF5-65 (Ref 13290) <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 14)</i>	March 2023	COMM
6	We will review and re-develop the Council's Theatre Services provision. MF5-66 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 14)</i>	March 2020	COMM

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
7	We shall improve and develop the infrastructure and facilities at Pembrey Country Park to enable it to become a first class facility for residents and visitors. MF5-67 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 6)</i>	March 2020	COMM
8	We will deliver a £2million programme to re-develop Burry Port Harbour infrastructure. MF5-69 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 6)</i>	March 2023	COMM
9	We will celebrate and promote Carmarthenshire's rich cultural and sporting achievements and diversity. MF5 70 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 14)</i>	March 2020	COMM
10	We shall retain a high number of library visits per 1,000 population (LCL/001) <i>(2018/19 Result - 8,151)</i>	7,727	COMM
11	Percentage of Quality Indicators (with targets) achieved by the library service. <i>(PAM/040)</i> <i>(2017/18 Result - 97.5%)</i>	97.5%	COMM

Additional Success Measures
Adults who say their general health is Good or Very Good <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>
Adults who say they have a longstanding illness <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>
Adult mental well-being score <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i> <i>(National Well-being Indicator)</i>
Adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i> <i>(National Well-being Indicator)</i> (Not smoking, drinking > 14 units or lower, eating at least 5 portions fruit & veg the previous day, having a healthy body mass index, being physically active at least 150 minutes the previous week).

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Well-being Objective 9

Live Well/Age Well - Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	We will continue to develop and implement how we provide information, advice and assistance across social care services		
1	We will continue to develop and improve how Children's Services provide information, advice and assistance (IAA) to support families, ensuring information is easily available, accurate, accessible in different formats and progress links to the Dewis Directory of services. Continue to strengthen links with community services in respect of children with disabilities.	March 2020	E&CS
2	Following the review and consultation of our disability service we are working towards a through age model for disability to ensure seamless transition and pathways from children to adults. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 1)</i>	March 2020	SCH
3	We will make the Information Advice and Assistance (IAA) service as effective as possible, focussing on prevention and early intervention, working with community and third sector organisations, to achieve better outcomes for individuals. MF5-52a <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 10 & 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
4	We will develop services to respond to the increased level of alcohol misuse in the Over 50s and the impact upon their health and wellbeing; including Alcohol related Brain Damage, alcoholic dementia and falls. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
B	We will promote and develop strong connections for people, places and organisations		
1	We will work with regional partners to ensure community cohesion is co-ordinated throughout the region.	March 2021	COMM
2	We will support community groups and organisations to promote and publicise the rich variety of community events being held in Carmarthenshire from agricultural shows, festivals and carnivals to exhibitions, concerts and performances. MF5-85 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 14)</i>	March 2020	COMM
3	We will implement Celtic Routes an Ireland Wales co-operation funded project worth £1.7m and aim for full strategic alignment to the Welsh Government's Wales Way initiative, which is a new family of three national routes that lead you into the heart of real Wales.	March 2020	COMM
4	We will further develop the Council's approach to implementing the Armed Forces Community Covenant.	March 2021	P&R
C	We will identify the strengths and resources within communities which can contribute to promoting and supporting the health and wellbeing of neighbours		
1	We will ensure best use is made of school facilities to support wider community activity. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 2, 8 and 11)</i> MF5-30	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will continue to review and improve our Intermediate Care service model and provision. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 10)</i>	March 2020	SCH

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
3	We will promote financial literacy and protect vulnerable people from financial fraud through the Financial Exploitation Safeguarding Scheme (FESS) and develop further partnership arrangements in respect to financial exploitation <i>(Also in Well-being Objectives 5 & 11)</i>	March 2020	E&PP
4	We will Implement proceeds of crime across regulatory services to protect people.	March 2020	E&PP
5	We will make it easy and inviting for council tenants to get involved in shaping strategic decisions and improving services, through meaningful involvement and development of relevant tenant skills.	March 2020	COMM
D	With our partners we will continue to support Safer Communities		
1	We will work with partners to ensure Carmarthenshire's communities are safer with a specific focus on addressing issues contained in the Safer Communities Partnership Action Plan in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class A drugs and County Lines • Violent crime including Violence against Woman, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) • Counter-terrorism • Cyber Crime • Child Sexual Exploitation 	March 2020	E&PP
2	We will work with the Home Office to deliver the roll-out of the Dovetail (Channel) programme across Wales, which is a new proposed approach for administering Channel, part of the Prevent counter-terrorism duty.	March 2020	E&PP
3	We will ensure our specialist substance misuse team meets the needs of children and adult services by providing expert advice, support and direct input to front line teams. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 1)</i>	March 2020	SCH
4	We are embedding a culture of "everybody's business", where professionals take ownership of risks. We will ensure the service user is involved by embedding a person centred approach to safeguarding which ensures the service user is heard and central in decision making. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 10 & 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
5	We will work with partners to contribute to health led transformation programmes in mental health and redesign of services within learning disability ensure appropriate mental health care services and support are available. MF5-57 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 8 & 10)</i>	March 2020	SCH
6	We will continue to develop and deliver safeguarding awareness training sessions to licensed premises staff, in partnership with the Police and Security Industry Authority.	March 2020	E&PP
7	We will continue to develop and deliver safeguarding awareness training to transport drivers, in partnership with the Police and Four Counties.	March 2020	E&PP
8	We will maintain the average number of calendar days taken to repair all street lamp failures <i>(THS/009)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 3.98 days)</i>	4 days	EPP

Additional Success Measure	
% Say they have a sense of community	<i>(Derived from feeling of belonging; different backgrounds get on, treat with respect'.) (National Survey for Wales) (National Well-being Indicator)</i>
People feeling safe	<i>(At home, walking in the local area, and travelling) (National Survey for Wales) (National Well-being Indicator)</i>



Well-being Objective 10

Age Well - Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Improved population health and wellbeing		
1	We will make the Information Advice and Assistance (IAA) service as effective as possible, focussing on prevention and early intervention, working with community and third sector organisations, to achieve better outcomes for individuals. <i>MF5-52a (Action also in Well-being Objective 9 & 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
2	We shall continue to aim to reduce the rate of people kept in hospital while waiting for social care per 1,000 population aged 75+ (<i>PAM/025</i>) (2018/19 - 81 clients - 4.21 rate)	57 clients 2.90 rate	SCH
3	We will improve the population health and well-being across the 3 tiers by continuing to implement a preventative framework with clear outcomes of each tier. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prevention ✓ Early intervention ✓ Promoting Independent Living <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
4	We will work with partners to provide more opportunities for vulnerable and older people to socialise in order to reduce loneliness, tackle inequalities and poverty. <i>MF5-59 (Also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
5	We will implement a range of programmes within the 'Healthier West Wales' programme, funded through the Welsh Government's Transformation Fund, to improve wellbeing outcomes for older people in the county. <i>MF5-52b</i>	March 2020	SCH
6	We will continue to play a key role on the West Wales Regional Partnership Board and support the wider programme of the West Wales Care Partnership to integrate and transform care and support across the region. <i>MF5 52c</i>	March 2020	SCH
7	We will continue to reduce the number of calendar days taken to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant (<i>PAM/015</i>) (2018/19 Result - 157 days)	155 days	COMM
B	Better quality and more accessible health and social care services		
1	We will continue to review and improve our Intermediate Care service model and provision. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 9)</i>	March 2020	SCH
2	We will continue to improve the provision of day opportunities for older people across the County. <i>MF5-53</i>	March 2020	SCH
3	We will deliver an investment programme for Care Homes and Sheltered Housing Schemes that meets the future needs of older people in the County. <i>MF5-54</i>	March 2020	SCH
4	We will maintain a strong and sustainable in-house Council provision for domiciliary care. <i>MF5-55</i>	March 2021	SCH

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
5	We will further strengthen the provision and use of the Welsh language within social care services to be able to provide services in the language of service users' choice and ensure compliance with the 'Active Offer'. <i>MF5-56 (Action also in Well-being Objective 14)</i>	March 2020	SCH
6	We will continue to develop and improve an effective re-ablement /rehabilitation service to achieve better personal outcomes.	March 2020	SCH
7	We will continue to support people living with dementia and the development of more dementia friendly and supportive communities and provisions across the County. <i>MF5-60 (Action also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
C	Higher value health and social care		
1	We will work with partners to contribute to health led transformation programmes in mental health and redesign of services within learning disability ensure appropriate mental health care services and support are available. <i>MF5-57 (Action also in Well-being Objective 8 & 9)</i>	March 2020	SCH
2	We shall provide support for carers, and young carers in particular, to enable them to continue providing the invaluable care they offer to family and friends in need. <i>MF5-58 (Action also in Well-being Objective 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
3	We will invest in the quality of our social work decision making and practice by providing appropriate guidance and training to ensure compliance with legislative requirements.	March 2020	SCH
4	We will innovate and transform services through a learning culture and best practice approach.	March 2020	SCH
5	We will review the 10 year Strategic Plan in light of a recent Welsh Government Legislation and guidance to ensure our services are aligned and continues improvement of our service models.	March 2020	SCH
D	A motivated and sustainable health and social care workforce		
1	We are embedding a culture of "everybody's business", where professionals take ownership of risks. We will ensure the service user is involved by embedding a person centred approach to safeguarding which ensures the service user is heard and central in decision making. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 9 & 11)</i>	March 2020	SCH
2	We will provide a supportive learning and development culture for our workforce to ensure they are equipped to meet the challenges of A Healthier Wales .	March 2020	SCH

Success Measures
Agree there's a good Social Care Service available in the area <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>
The rate of people kept in hospital while waiting for social care <i>(PAM/025)</i>
Number of calendar days taken to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant <i>(PAM/015)</i>



Well-being Objective 11

Age Well - A Council-wide approach to support Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Age Friendly Communities:		
1	We will ensure best use is made of school facilities to support wider community activity. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objectives 2, 8, and 9) MF5-30</i>	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will continue to further develop the Council's approach to consultation and engagement approaches. <i>MF5-91 (Action also in Well-being Objective 15)</i>	Sept 2020	P&R
3	We will continue to develop the provision of 'County Cars' and links with the Royal Voluntary Service and Hywel Dda University Health Board (H DUHB).	March 2020	E&PP
4	We will work with the community, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire county councils to help sustain the delivery of the LINC/ Bwcabus integrated transport services & Key strategic Services. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 13)</i>	March 2020	E&PP
5	We will continue to review the County's Public Transport network and work with Operators and Stakeholders to sustain the network within the confines of the resources available.	March 2020	E&PP
6	We will continue to promote the all Wales Concessionary Travel Pass.	March 2020	E&PP
7	We will continue to assess options, and trial new technology to Council homes to better understand the potential for helping tenants to reduce their energy bills, improve the comfort of their homes and reduce carbon emissions to levels set by Welsh Government. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 5)</i>	March 2020	COMM
8	We shall provide support for carers, and young carers in particular, to enable them to continue providing the invaluable care they offer to family and friends in need. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 10) MF5-58</i>	March 2020	SCH
9	We will improve the population health and well-being across the 3 tiers by continuing to implement a preventative framework with clear outcomes of each tier. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prevention ✓ Early intervention ✓ Promoting Independent Living <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 10)</i>	March 2020	SCH
B	Dementia Supportive Communities:		
1	We will continue to support people living with dementia and the development of more dementia friendly and supportive communities and provisions across the County. <i>MF5-60 (Action also in Well-being Objective 10)</i>	March 2020	SCH
2	We will implement our Libraries Development plan 2017 – 2022. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 14)</i>	March 2022	COMM
3	We will develop services to respond to the increased level of alcohol misuse in the Over 50s and the impact upon their health and wellbeing; including Alcohol related Brain Damage, alcoholic dementia and falls. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 9)</i>	March 2020	SCH

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
C	Falls prevention:		
1	We will Inspect Highways, footways and lighting infrastructure on a regular basis to identify any defects posing a danger to the public.	March 2020	E&PP
2	We will ensure a range of targeted physical activity interventions are put in place across the life course to increase the activity levels of those who are inactive or at risk of becoming inactive and increase social and community cohesion. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 8)</i>	March 2020	COMM
D	Opportunities for employment and new skills		
1	Work with partners in the Carmarthenshire Adult and Community Learning Partnership to develop greater opportunities for learning and progression routes including Further Education / Higher Education and employment. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 3)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will make the Information Advice and Assistance (IAA) service as effective as possible, focussing on prevention and early intervention, working with community and third sector organisations, to achieve better outcomes for individuals. MF5-52a <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 9 & 10)</i>	March 2020	SCH
3	We will retain and promote Carmarthen Community Education Centre as a flagship hub venue for Basic Skills and English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) provision, private classes, community clubs and societies.	March 2020	E&CS
4	We shall increase the number of adults that feel more positive with improved confidence about seeking work after receiving employability support through Communities 4 Work and Communities 4 Work Plus Programmes. <i>(EconD/020)</i> <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 5)</i> (2018/19 Result - 100%)	100%	COMM
5	We shall ensure that a high number of residents feel more confident in using a computer and gaining IT skills after receiving digital inclusion support through Communities 4 Work and Communities 4 Work Plus Programmes <i>(EconD/021)</i> <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 5)</i> (2018/19 Result - 100%)	100%	COMM
E	Loneliness and isolation		
1	We will work with partners to provide more opportunities for vulnerable and older people to socialise in order to reduce loneliness, tackle inequalities and poverty. MF5-59 <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 10)</i>	March 2020	SCH
2	We are embedding a culture of "everybody's business", where professionals take ownership of risks. We will ensure the service user is involved by embedding a person centred approach to safeguarding which ensures the service user is heard and central in decision making. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 10 & 9)</i>	March 2020	SCH
3	We will promote financial literacy and protect vulnerable people from financial fraud through the Financial Exploitation Safeguarding Scheme (FESS) and develop further partnership arrangements in respect to financial exploitation <i>(Also in Well-being Objectives 5 & 9)</i>	March 2020	E&PP
4	We will work with the third sector and other stakeholders to develop the range of support services provided in the County across a number of service areas as well as further developing volunteering opportunities within the County. <i>(Also in Well-being Objective 5)</i> MF5-80	March 2020	P&R

Success Measures

People who are lonely *(National Survey for Wales)(National Well-being Indicator)*



Well-being Objective 12

Healthy & Safe Environment - Look after the environment now and in the future

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective.

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Address requirements of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and monitor delivery of CCC's Environment Act Forward Plan [IM2] We will advise the whole Authority and partners on our need to address the environmental requirements of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. . CCC's Environment Forward Plan was endorsed by CCC's Executive Board in March 2017, and progress in delivering it is monitored using the PIMS		
1	Through monitoring the delivery of the Council's Forward Plan, we will evidence how Carmarthenshire County Council is meeting its Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Duty under Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act, reporting on outcomes achieved to WG. We will evidence links between this work and the requirements of the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	May 2020	E&PP
2	We will continue to deliver the Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC Marsh Fritillary project, consistent with SPG, which aims to ensure the management of at least 100ha of Marsh Fritillary habitat in perpetuity.	Oct 2021	E&PP
3	We will implement the tree strategy to improve the environment and mitigate the effects of air and noise pollution in our more populated areas. MF5-23 This strategy will link with the Council's approved Tree Management Procedure, and will apply primarily to trees on land owned or managed by CCC, but could equally well apply to other land e.g. land managed by other members of the Pubic Service Board, and Town and Community Councils. This action will enhance and sustain both our natural and our built spaces. There is also a need to look at Ash Die back during the coming years.	March 2020	E&PP
4	We will implement the recommendations of the Environmental & Public Protection Task & Finish review of the maintenance provision of highway hedgerows and verges.	March 2020	E&PP
B	Ensure that in delivering planning services across the County , and in particular the various aspects of Planning (Wales) Act 2015, we demonstrate compliance with the Biodiversity & Resilience of Ecosystems Duty within the Act.		
1	We will review the Council's Rural Buildings Policy. MF5-22 Policies in the LDP relating to the re-sue of rural buildings, together with relevant SPG if required will be reviewed as part of the LDP review process. The appropriate re-use of these buildings can contribute to the circular economy and a reduction in both the creation of waste and the demand for new building materials.	Dec 2019	COMM
2	We will implement and monitor the adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) in accordance with the statutory requirements and the content of the agreed Monitoring and Implementation Framework.	March 2020	COMM
3	We will continue with the preparation of a Revised LDP in accordance with statutory provisions. Subject to the political process and focus during 2019/20 will be the Deposit Consultation. MF5-20 Progress in relation to the Revised LDP timetable will be monitored twice yearly.	March 2020	COMM
4	We will continue to implement the Local Development Order for Llanelli Town Centre as part of a co-ordinated strategic approach to regeneration within the town centre.	March 2020	COMM

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
5	We will continue to monitor and where appropriate manage the use of monies raised through developer contribution including s106 agreements. As a consequence we will ensure monies are appropriately used and that there is an efficient turn around in the use of funds. MF5- 21	March 2020	COMM
6	We will develop and implement a comprehensive plan to fully utilise the assets at the house and park at Parc Howard with the aim of making the venue a Green Flag location and consider other venues across the County that may benefit from becoming a Green Flag location. MF5-19	March 2021	E&PP
7	We will work with stakeholders to improve sewerage capacity within the County through the development of appropriate schemes. Ensure planned programed improvements are designed and implemented to address capacity issues. Address water supply too. MF5-24	March 2020	COMM
8	The Planning Division will develop a consistent approach to ensuring that biodiversity is maintained and enhanced, and that ecosystem resilience is promoted as part of the planning system and also within its Conservation, Minerals and Building Control activities.	March 2020	COMM
9	% of all planning applications determined in time (<i>PAM/018</i>) (2018/19 Result - 72.5%)	75%	COMM
10	% of planning appeals dismissed (<i>PAM/019</i>) (2018/19 Result - 71.4%)	70%	COMM
C	We will continue to implement and promote the increased use of renewable energy and become carbon neutral by 2030.		
1	We shall reduce energy consumption (kWh) / carbon emissions (tonnes) in the Council's existing non-domestic building portfolio. MF5-13	March 2021	E&PP
2	We will identify and deliver energy efficiency projects within the Council's existing, non-domestic buildings.	March 2021	E&PP
3	We will contribute to delivering the Swansea Bay City Deal programme to develop 'Homes as Power Stations' to help generate sustainable and affordable homes and address fuel poverty for our residents by developing new homes with innovative technologies. MF5-46 (part)	Dec 2019	COMM
4	We will develop a clear plan for a route towards being net zero carbon within 12 months (As per Notice of Motion at County Council –Feb.2019)	March 2020	E&PP
D	We will protect our environment & properties through delivering our Flood & Waste Management Plan; & protect & manage our coast by delivering the Shoreline Management Plan.		
1	We will publish the Flood Risk Management Plan and commence implementation as part of the strategy for identifying, managing and mitigating flood risk within our communities.	March 2020	E&PP
E	We will deliver actions from the 'Towards Zero Waste strategy', to become a high recycling nation by 2025 and a zero waste nation by 2050.		
1	We will continue to review our waste treatment strategy options and recycling infrastructure needs to ensure that we can continue to meet our statutory recycling targets and landfill diversion targets from April 2019. MF5-16	March 2021	E&PP
2	We will work with local stakeholders to pilot litter management arrangements across Llanelli with specific attention to the town centre and approach roads, with a view to introducing across the County. MF5-18	March 2020	E&PP

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
3	We will continue to work with CWM Environmental to review our waste treatment/disposal arrangements in the immediate term by securing appropriate arrangements for treating and disposing of our waste.	March 2020	E&PP
4	We shall continue to review existing household recycling participation rates to maximise landfill diversion and increase recycling. Undertake a programme of door-stepping to advise and encourage householders to participate in our recycling schemes.	March 2020	E&PP
5	We shall explore the potential partnership with local community third sector companies to improve the performance of the council bulky waste and re-use service.	March 2020	E&PP
6	We will undertake a public satisfaction survey to assess the public opinion of current services. Also assess the appetite for future service change to deliver enhanced recycling performance for Carmarthenshire.	March 2020	E&PP
7	We will continue to target local environment quality issues, including dog fouling, fly-tipping and general litter blight. Review effectiveness of Public Space Protection Order.	March 2020	E&PP
8	We will continue to re-used, recycled or composted a high percentage of waste (PAM/030). Target set to achieve national waste targets (2018/19 Result - 58.94%)	64%	E&PP
9	We will reduce the amount (Kg) of municipal waste that is not reused, recycled or composted during the year per person (PAM/043) (2018/19 Result - 179.7 Kg)	168 Kg	E&PP
10	We will keep the average number of working days taken to clear fly-tipping incidents to a minimum (PAM/035) (2018/19 Result - 2.3 days)	2.5 days	E&PP
11	We will maintain a high level of streets that are clean (PAM/010) (2018/19 Result - 91.5%)	92%	E&PP
12	We shall maintain a high level of cleanliness of our highways based on the Keep Wales Tidy and Cleanliness Index inspections (STS/005a) (2018/19 Result - 75.7%)	71%	E&PP

Additional Success Measure
Rates of recycling (PAM/030)
Use of renewable energy

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Well-being Objective 13

Healthy & Safe Environment - Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	We will develop the highway infrastructure to meet the priorities of our Regeneration Plan		
1	We will continue to invest in strategic transport infrastructure links to support economic development. a. We will connect the development of Phase 2 of the Cross Hands Economic Link Road. <i>MF5-2 & MF5-3</i>	March 2020	E&PP
2	We will establish Carmarthenshire as the Cycling Hub of Wales by delivering key projects the Tywi Valley Cycle Path. <i>MF5-1</i>	March 2021	E&PP
3	We will implement the Cycling Strategy for Carmarthenshire that will focus on 5 key strategic themes. 1- Education, Development & Training; 2-Infrastructure and Facilities; 3-Marketing & Branding; 4-Tourism and 5 - Events. We will work closely in developing the 4 focused sports which are: Cycling, Aquatics, Athletics and Triathlon. <i>(Part of MF5-1- Carmarthen Velodrome) (Action also in Well-being Objective 8)</i>	March 2023	COMM
4	We will develop active travel routes for key settlements.	March 2020	E&PP
5	We have completed our Highways Asset Maintenance Plan and will develop the Highways Maintenance Policy to support the delivery of the Plan.	March 2020	E&PP
6	We will deliver the 3 year capital investment program for highway maintenance in accordance with then resources available. <i>MF5-8</i>	March 2020	E&PP
7	We will deliver the 3 year capital investment program for highway bridge strengthening and replacement schemes in accordance with then resources available	March 2021	E&PP
8	We will work towards improving integration of the public transport network including rail services in Carmarthenshire in order to better serve the needs of our residents. <i>MF5-6</i>	March 2021	E&PP
9	We will work with Welsh Government to help deliver at Llandeilo bypass to improve air quality and safety in the town of Llandeilo. <i>MF5-4</i>	March 2021	E&PP
10	We will consider the feasibility of developing an overnight lorry park/s within the County. <i>MF5-9</i>	March 2022	E&PP
11	We will work with the Town & Community Council to implement the 'invest to save' programme to convert the county's street lamps to LED lighting.	March 2020	E&PP
12	The % of A roads in poor condition (<i>PAM/020</i>) <i>(2018/19 Result - 5.2%)</i>	5.0%	E&PP
13	The % of B roads in poor condition (<i>PAM/021</i>) <i>(2018/19 Result - 4.2%)</i>	5.0%	E&PP

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
14	The % of C roads in poor condition (<i>PAM/022</i>) (2018/19 Result - 12.5%)	14.0%	E&PP
15	We will minimise the % of principal (A) roads, non-principal (B) roads and non-principal (C) roads that are in overall poor condition (<i>THS/012</i>) (2018/19 Result - 10.1%)	11.2%	E&PP
B	We will continue the successful integrated public transport network		
1	We will work with Regional Local Authority Partners to develop plans for a South West Wales Metro. <i>MF5-6</i>	March 2022	E&PP
C	We will plan to redesign our school transport network to support the Modernising Education Programme		
1	We will continue to support the delivery of the Modernising Education Programme – redesigning networks to facilitate the movement of pupils as set out in our home to school transport policy.	March 2020	E&PP
D	We will continue to support community transport.		
1	We will work with the community, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire County Councils and Welsh Government to help sustain the delivery of the LINC/ Bwcabus integrated transport services & Key strategic Services. (<i>Action also in Well-being Objective 11</i>)	March 2020	E&PP
E	We will meet our objectives set out in our Road Safety Strategy.		
1	We shall lobby Welsh Government to increase funding to enable the development of Safer Routes in Communities ensuring more communities can have new pavements and walking routes. <i>MF5-7</i>	March 2020	E&PP
2	We will work to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on the roads to meet the 40% reduction by 2020 (<i>5.5.2.21</i>) (2018/19 Results published in June)	75	E&PP
3	We will work to reduce the number of motorcyclists killed and seriously injured on roads to meet the 25% reduction by 2020 (<i>5.5.2.22</i>) (2018/19 Results published in June)	14	E&PP
4	We will work reduce the number of young people (aged 16-24) killed and seriously injured on roads to meet the 40% reduction by 2020 (<i>5.5.2.23</i>) (2018/19 Results published in June)	21	E&PP
F	Modernising our vehicle Fleet and electrical vehicle charging infrastructure		
1	We will complete our investment into vehicle replacements during the year in accordance with our strategic fleet replacement programme. <i>MF5-5</i>	March 2020	E&PP
2	We will improve the infrastructure for the use of electric vehicles especially in rural areas. <i>MF5-6</i>	March 2021	E&PP

Success Measures
Road conditions (<i>PAM/020, PAM/021 & PAM/022</i>)
Road casualties (<i>5.5.2.21</i>)



Well-being Objective 14

Healthy & Safe Environment - Promote Welsh Language and Culture

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
A	Implement and monitor the Welsh Language Standards		
1	We will ensure the Council complies with the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards.	March 2020	P&R
2	We will develop an integrated Welsh Language Programme for our staff.	March 2020	P&R
3	To facilitate good decision making, we will introduce an integrated Impact Assessment which consolidates Equality, Welsh language and Well-being of Future Generations requirements.	March 2020	P&R
B	The development of Welsh in all our Education services		
1	We will implement the content of the 'WESP' Welsh in Education Strategic Plan in partnership with school leaders for the benefit of all Carmarthenshire learners. <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 3)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
2	We will work with the County's primary and secondary schools to move them along the Welsh language continuum and also ensure that individual pupils within relevant schools are provided with opportunities to continue with their Welsh medium education throughout all key stages. MF5-31 <i>(Action also in Well-being Objective 3)</i>	March 2020	E&CS
3	We will increase the % of pupils assessed in Welsh at the end of the Foundation Phase (PAM/033) <i>(Measure also in Well-being Objective 3)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 53.5% - 17/18 Academic Year)</i>	55%	E&CS
4	We will increase the % of year 11 pupils studying Welsh (first language) (PAM/034) <i>(Measure also in Well-being Objective 3)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 44.9% - 17/18 Academic Year)</i>	45.5%	E&CS
C	The Welsh Language Promotion Strategy		
1	To promote the Strategy for Welsh Language - We will increase the numbers acquiring basic and further skills in Welsh through the education system and through language transmission in the home.	March 2021	P&R
2	To promote the Strategy for Welsh Language - We will increase the confidence of Welsh speakers and therefore the use of the Language in every sphere of life, and encourage and Support the county's organisations to make the Welsh Language an increasingly natural medium for their Services. MF5-86.	March 2021	P&R
3	To promote the Strategy for Welsh Language - We will take purposeful steps to positively affect population movements attempting to attract our young people to establish or re-establish themselves in the county so that the gains that are made in terms of Welsh speakers through the education system are not lost. Also, to make significant efforts to assimilate newcomers and ensure that new planning developments do not have a detrimental effect on the viability of the Welsh language. MF5-86.	March 2021	P&R

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target	Scrutiny
4	To promote the Strategy for Welsh Language - We will target specific geographic areas within the county, either because they offer the potential to develop or because they cause linguistic concern to increase the numbers of residents in those areas who can and do use Welsh. MF5-86	March 2021	P&R
5	To promote the Strategy for Welsh - We will market and promote the Welsh language. Raising the status of Welsh and awareness of the benefits of bilingualism and bilingual education. And by raising awareness of these benefits, attracting more residents of the county to acquire the language. MF5-86	March 2021	P&R
6	We will further strengthen the provision and use of the Welsh language within social care services to be able to provide services in the language of service users' choice and ensure compliance with the 'Active Offer'. MF5-56 (Action also in Well-being Objective 10)	March 2020	SCH
D	Promoting our Welsh Culture & Heritage		
1	We will develop the 'Stordy Digidol' digital project to show case Carmarthenshire's heritage collections to improve accessibility. (Action also in Well-being Objective 8)	March 2021	COMM
2	We will implement our Libraries Development plan 2017 – 2022. (Action also in Well-being Objective 11)	March 2022	COMM
3	We will deliver a transformation plan for the Carmarthenshire Museums service, to include development at Parc Howard, a review of Kidwelly museum and a new Museum of Speed in Pendine to improve the provision for residents and visitors MF5-64 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 8)	March 2022	COMM
4	We will review governance and deliver re-development options for Oriel Myrddin to improve the provision for residents and visitors. MF5-64 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 8)	March 2020	COMM
5	We will begin the museums transformation plan with the delivery of a £1.2 million redevelopment of the County museum at Abergwili. MF5-65 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 8)	March 2023	COMM
6	We will review and re-develop the Council's Theatre Services provision. MF5-66 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 8)	March 2020	COMM
7	We will deliver a new archive repository and information hub for Carmarthenshire. MF5-63	March 2021	COMM
8	We will celebrate and promote Carmarthenshire's rich cultural and sporting achievements and diversity. MF5-70 (Action also in Well-being Objective 8)	March 2020	COMM
9	We will support community groups and organisations to promote and publicise the rich variety of community events being held in Carmarthenshire from agricultural shows, festivals and carnivals to exhibitions, concerts and performances. MF5-85 (Action also in Well-being Objectives 6 & 9)	March 2020	COMM

Success Measures
Can speak Welsh (National Survey for Wales (NSW)(National Well-being Indicator) (NWBI))
Pupils receiving a teacher assessment in Welsh (first language) at the end of the Foundation Phase (PAM/033)
People attended arts events in Wales in last year (NSW)
People visited historic places in Wales in last year (NSW)
People visited museums in Wales in last year (NSW)



Well-being Objective 15

Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources

How will we do this?

Our detailed delivery plan and to achieve this objective

(Lemon highlight means that this is not the Action or Measure's main objective).

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target
A	Transforming, Innovating and Changing (TIC) the way we work and deliver services	
1	We will ensure the TIC programme continues to implement a balanced work programme so that TIC can support and promote longer term, sustainable change and improvement, whilst also recognising the need to focus on meeting the financial challenges in the short term and medium term.	March 2020
2	We will develop and implement more effective consultation and engagement mechanisms with the public and service users about the design of the TIC programme and the shape of future services.	March 2020
3	We will make better use of data and information to identify future TIC priorities.	March 2020
4	We will in line with our Digital Transformation Strategy, continue to engage and understand the Departments needs to allow them to deliver effective services. <i>MF5-88</i>	March 2020
5	We will maintain and develop the authorities' main digital platforms by user testing and by researching all new technology updates.	March 2020
6	We will fully implement a new Agile Working approach across the Council in order to make the best use of our <i>building</i> stock. <i>MF5-12</i>	March 2020
7	We will implement innovative digital solutions that will enable increased collaboration and facilitate organisations to work seamlessly together.	March 2021
8	We will upgrade and replace an ageing ICT infrastructure to ensure that we have a robust and stable environment.	March 2021
9	We will establish the feasibility of developing a joint procurement service with Pembrokeshire County Council. <i>MF5-95</i>	March 2020
10	We will ensure the Council makes the most efficient and effective use of all of its community based assets and where necessary and appropriate transfer ownership of assets to other community groups and interested stakeholders. <i>MF5-15</i>	March 2021
11	We will undertake a review to consider options for the most effective delivery of depot provision across the County including options for shared facilities with other public sector partners. <i>MF5-11</i>	March 2021
12	We shall aim to increase the number of user sessions to the Council website. <i>(ICT/005)</i> <i>(EOY 2018/19 Result - 1,625,512 hits)</i>	1.7m hits
13	Number of Transactional Council Services available to the public online. <i>(ICT/003)</i> <i>(EOY2018/19 Result - 23)</i>	30
B	We shall follow the 7 Principles of Good Governance	
B1	Integrity and Values <i>(Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, & respecting the rule of law)</i>	
1	We will promote the Authority's Financial policies and procedures, Antifraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy.	March 2020
2	We will review our Financial Procedure Rules.	July 2019

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target
3	We will make sure that the Corporate Strategy addresses the CIPFA/SOLACE 7 Principles of Good Governance through the Well being Objective 'Building a Better Council & Making Better Use of Resources'.	March 2020
B2	Openness and engagement (Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement)	
1	We will further develop the Council's consultation and engagement approaches. <i>MF5-91 (Also in Well-being Objectives 11)</i>	Sept 2020
2	We will continue to ensure compliance with the General Data Protection Regulations requirements.	March 2020
3	We will continue to deliver a training programme for all staff and managers on Data Protection taking into account any changes in legislation arising from the new Data Protection Act 2018.	March 2020
4	We will work with Public Services Board partners to develop our approach to engagement and participation with children and young people ensuring their voice is listened to as part of public service development. <i>MF5-43</i>	March 2020
5	We will ensure we work with the Boundary Commission for Wales on implementing the next stages of the Electoral Review for Carmarthenshire.	March 2022
6	We will work with particular sectors of our community in particular the young people of Carmarthenshire and Persons in Charge of Residential/Nursing Homes, to raise awareness of the importance of registering to vote.	March 2022
7	We will ensure that Canvass Reform is implemented at the start of the Annual 2020 Canvass.	March 2021
8	We will review the format of the Councillors Budget Seminars with the aim of increasing overall attendance.	Sept 2019
9	We will monitor new legislation/new policy as published by the Welsh Government and consider the impact on the Council.	March 2021
10	We will continue to respond to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests within the Statutory deadline – however the emphasis will continue to be on good and adequate replies <i>(2.1.1.17)</i> <i>(EOY 2018 /19 Result - 98.66%)</i>	90%
B3	Making a difference (Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits)	
1	We will ensure the Council fully <u>responds and complies</u> with the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act including consideration of the five ways of working in all that we do. <i>MF5-87</i>	March 2020
2	We will develop a system to provide <u>assurance at a corporate</u> level that the Council is considering the five ways of working in the actions to deliver our Well-being Objectives. <i>(A proposal for improvement in the WAO Well-being Future Generations Review Jan 2019)</i>	March 2020
3	We will develop a <u>process to embed</u> the 5 Ways of Working across the Council and <u>maximise learning</u> . <i>(A proposal for improvement in the WAO Well-being Future Generations Review Jan 2019)</i>	March 2020
4	To strengthen our approach to longer term working, we will review opportunities to expand the business planning timeframe ie. service plans to identify longer term, (e.g. ten years) objectives and risks. <i>(A proposal for improvement in the WAO Well-being Future Generations Review Jan 2019)</i>	March 2020
5	We will ensure the Public Services Board Delivery Groups make progress against the identified actions of the Carmarthenshire Well-being Plan.	March 2020
6	We will review the Council's Strategic Equality Plan.	March 2021
7	We shall increase the % of households accessing the Internet in Carmarthenshire based on the National Survey for Wales results <i>(ICT/006)</i> <i>(EOY 2017/18 Survey result 86%)</i>	87%

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target
B4	Making sure we achieve what we set out to do <i>Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes</i>	
1	We will review the Project Management Toolkit.	March 2020
2	We will continue to develop strong links between Service Asset Management Plans and the Corporate Asset Management Plan.	March 2021
3	We will redevelop the Performance Information Management System (PIMS).	March 2020
4	We will collect more information on the condition of our buildings to assist with developing more strategic future maintenance plans.	March 2021
5	We will address the Proposals for Improvement made in the Wales Audit Office review of Scrutiny arrangements.	March 2020
6	We will implement the Council's decision that all members and officers to be ready for paperless working for Council and Committee meetings with effect from the 02/09/19 and encourage both Members and Officers to attend tailored training sessions for this purpose.	Sept 2019
7	We will pursue the use of Community Benefits in all procurements where such benefit can be realised and report those benefits on all contracts over £1m.	March 2020
8	We will act as an enabler and vehicle for transforming the way services across the Council are delivered to customers by increasing opportunities for accessing council services via digital technologies.	March 2020
9	We shall increase the % use of the ICT Self Service helpdesk (<i>ICT/002</i>) <i>(2018/19 - 45.4%)</i>	48%
B5	Valuing our people; engaging, leading and supporting <i>(Developing capacity and the capability of leadership and individuals)</i>	
1	We will support the work of the People Strategy Group Board and the associated work streams.	March 2020
2	We will implement the Investors in People Action Plan.	March 2020
3	We will implement the 2019 NJC National Agreement on Pay including introducing the new pay spine.	April 2019
4	We will ensure the end user has the appropriate IT device/devices and connectivity to deliver their service effectively.	March 2021
5	We will ensure the Council fully supports staff to maintain a healthy life style which will include proactive and preventative actions and education to raise awareness on key health topics and, where necessary, ensure the careful management of staff sickness absences in the interest of the staff and the provision of services. <i>MF5-93</i>	March 2020
6	We will introduce a financial management support and advice service which will include access to affordable loans for staff who require it. <i>(Also in Well-being Objectives 5)</i>	March 2020
7	We will further promote robust sickness absence management within departments to reduce the number of working days/shifts per full time equivalent (FTE) local authority employee lost due to sickness absence. (<i>PAM/001</i>) <i>(EOY 2018/19 Result - 9.8 days)</i>	9.6 days
8	% of laptops used in the council. (<i>ICT/004</i>) <i>(EOY 2018/19 Result - 68%)</i>	76%
B6	Managing risks, performance and finance <i>(Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management)</i>	
1	Implement the Risk Management and Contingency Planning Strategy.	March 2020

Ref	Actions and Measures	Date/Target
2	Address any recommendations or proposals for improvement arising from the WAO review of Risk Management Arrangements – WAO report May/June 2019.	March 2020
3	We will ensure a robust approach to Cyber security and sustainable solutions are implemented for Information Governance. <i>MF5-90</i>	March 2021
4	We will ensure that risks relating to all premises owned or occupied by the Council are suitably and sufficiently identified and managed.	March 2020
5	We will further strengthen financial planning arrangements by developing explicit links between the Medium Term Financial Plan and the Council's corporate planning processes. <i>(WAO PFI Savings Planning Report)</i> .	March 2020
6	We will manage and making best use of the Council's property and assets with a focus on rationalising office accommodation and sharing with other partners as well as facilitating community ownership of assets for community benefit.	March 2021
7	We will deliver, via ICT, the automation and integration of internal working processes and procedures to release efficiencies.	March 2021
8	We will work with departments to implement the Category Management plans.	March 2020
9	We will ensure the Council manages its budgets effectively and prudently. <i>MF5-98b</i>	March 2020
10	We will undertake the Closure and Audit of the Accounts within the appropriate timescales.	June 2019
11	We will continue to address the proposals for improvement made in the Wales Audit Office review of Audit Committee Effectiveness.	March 2020
12	We will identify a set of financial success measures	March 2020
13	We will aim for maximum income of capital receipts to support the capital program of £3,076,250. <i>(2.1.2.12)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 68.27% = £2,100,200)</i>	100%
14	We aim to maintain the % of Council Tax collected <i>(CFH/007)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 97.64%)</i>	97.5%
15	We aim to collect at least 98% of non-domestic rates <i>(CFH/008)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 98.08%)</i>	98.1%
B7	Good transparency and accountability <i>(Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability)</i>	
1	We will review the Audit Manual.	June 2020
2	We will ensure an unqualified audit on the final accounts.	Sept 2019
3	We will aim to ensure actual achievement against Annual Audit Plan <i>(6.4.1.3)</i> <i>(2018/19 Result - 72%)</i>	90%

Success Measures
Staff sickness absence levels <i>(PAM/001)</i>
'Do it online' payments
People agree that they can access information about the Authority in the way they would like to. <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>
People know how to find what services the Council provides <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>
People agree that they have an opportunity to participate in making decisions about the running of local authority services. <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>
Organisational 'running costs'
People agree that the Council asks for their views before setting its budget. <i>(National Survey for Wales)</i>

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

DYDD LLUN, 1AF EBRILL, 2019

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cynghorydd E. Dole [Cadeirydd]

Y Cynghorwyr:

C.A. Campbell, G. Davies, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, P. Hughes-Griffiths, D.M. Jenkins, L.M. Stephens a J. Tremlett

Hefyd yn bresennol:

Y Cynghorwyr J.M. Charles a D.M. Cundy.

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:

Mr M. James	-	Prif Weithredwr
Mr C. Moore	-	Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol
Mr J. Morgan	-	Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymunedol
Mr G. Morgans	-	Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Phlant
Mr P. Thomas	-	Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol
Ms L. Rees-Jones	-	Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith
Mr S. Pilliner	-	Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Thrafnidiaeth
Ms G. Ayers	-	Y Rheolwr Polisi Corfforaethol a Phartneriaeth
Ms D. Hockenhull	-	Y Rheolwr Marchnata a'r Cyfryngau
Mr I. Llewelyn	-	Y Rheolwr Blaen Gynllunio
Mrs M. Evans Thomas	-	Prif Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

Y Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin : 10.00 a.m. – 10.35 a.m.

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Cafwyd ymddiheuriad am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorydd P.M. Hughes.

2. DATGAN BUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Y Cynghorydd	Rhif y Cofnod	Math o Fuddiant
G. Davies	14 – Penodi Llywodraethwr Awdurdod Lleol	Ef yw Cadeirydd y llywodraethwyr yn Ysgol Brynaman

3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR GOFNODION CYFARFOD Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A GYNHALIWDYD AR Y 4YDD MAWRTH, 2019

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL Iofnodi bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Bwrdd Gweithredol a gynhaliwyd ar 4ydd Mawrth, 2019 yn gofnod cywir.

4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBYDD GAN YR AELODAU

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

5. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

Dyweddodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

6. ADRODDIAD MONITRO CYLLIDEB REFENIW Y CYNGOR

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried Adroddiad Monitro'r Gyllideb Refeniw a oedd yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa gyllidebol fel yr oedd ar 31 Rhagfyr 2018, mewn perthynas â blwyddyn ariannol 2018/19.

Yn gyffredinol, roedd yr adroddiad yn rhagweld y byddai gorwariant diwedd blwyddyn o £398k ar gyllideb refeniw net yr Awdurdod ac y byddai gorwariant o £2,342k ar lefel adrannol. Roedd y pwysau mwyaf sylweddol yn y Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod yr adroddiad ynghylch monitro'r gyllideb yn cael ei dderbyn.

7. DIWEDDARU RHAGLEN GYFALAF 2018-19

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad oedd yn rhoi diweddariad ynghylch gwariant y Rhaglen Gyfalaf yn erbyn cyllideb 2018/19, fel yr oedd ar 31 Rhagfyr, 2018.

Nodwyd bod y rhaglen gyfalaf yn dangos gwariant net o £52,455k o gymharu â chyllideb net weithredol o £54,105 gan roi amrywiant o £-1,650k.

Roedd y gyllideb net wedi'i hailbroffilio gyda £0.692m yn rhagor o 2018/19 yn cael ei osod yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod er mwyn ystyried y wybodaeth a ddiweddarwyd yn y proffil gwariant a chafodd y llithriad yn y gyllideb o 2017/18 ei gynnwys hefyd.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod adroddiad monitro'r gyllideb a oedd yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y rhaglen gyfalaf, fel y manylir yn Atodiad A a B, yn cael ei dderbyn.

8. PRYNU GWYLIAU YCHWANEGOL

Mae'r awdurdod yn gwbl ymroddedig i gefnogi ei weithwyr a hybu eu hiechyd a'u llesiant. Lluniwyd y Polisi Prynu Gwyliau Blynyddol Ychwanegol i gyd-fynd â'r ystod o bolisiâu cefnogol a buddion sydd ar gael i weithwyr, drwy ganiatáu i unigolion wneud cais i brynu gwyliau blynyddol ychwanegol.

Byddai'r polisi yn helpu gweithwyr i gydbwyso gwaith a bywyd cartref drwy ddarparu mwy o hyblygrwydd o ran cynllunio amser i ffwrdd o'r gwaith a gallai gyfrannu at ostwng lefelau absenoldeb salwch yn unol â'r hyn a welwyd gan Awdurdodau Lleol eraill sydd wedi rhoi polisi o'r fath ar waith.

Mae'n bosibl nad yw polisiâu presennol megis rhannu swydd, gweithio rhan-amser a darpariaethau absenoldeb di-dâl yn briodol ar gyfer rhai aelodau o staff, felly, gallai'r opsiwn i brynu gwyliau blynyddol ychwanegol fod yn opsiwn mwy addas. Nid yw'r polisi yn disodli na chyfyngu ar ddisgresiwn y rheolwr llinell i ganiatáu absenoldeb di-dâl yn unol â'r Polisi Amser o'r Gwaith.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL cymeradwyo Polisi Prynu Gwyliau Blynyddol Ychwanegol a chyflwyno cynllun i Brynu Gwyliau Blynyddol Ychwanegol.

9. CANLLAWIAU CYNLLUNIO ATODOL DRAFFT - YNNI GWYNT AC YNNI'R HAUL A CHANLLAW DYLUNIO PRIFFYRDD - CYNLLUN DATBLYGU LLEOL MABWYSIEDIG SIR GAERFYRDDIN

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn rhoi manylion am ddwy ddogfen yn ymwneud â'r Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol a gafodd eu paratoi i gefnogi ac ymhelaethu ar bolisiau a darpariaethau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Mabwysiedig Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Mae'r Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol drafft o ran Ynni Gwynt ac Ynni'r Haul yn darparu canllawiau manylach er mwyn hwyluso'r gwaith o ddatblygu cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy, gan ganolbwyntio'n benodol ar ynni'r gwynt ac ynni'r haul. Roedd y Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol drafft yn darparu canllawiau cyffredinol ar gyfer ceisiadau ynni solar a gwynt ar y tir ar faterion megis ceisiadau cyn ymgeisio, Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol, Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd, cysylltiad grid, ynni cymunedol, manteision cymunedol, tir amaethyddol, ystyriaethau ecolegol, lliniaru a gwella. Cyhoeddwyd y Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol ar gyfer ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn ystod y cyfnod rhwng 23 Awst a 5 Hydref 2018. Cafwyd chwech ymateb, ac mae'r manylion wedi'u cynnwys yn yr adroddiad.

Bydd Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol y Canllaw Dylunio Priffyrdd yn disodli'r Canllaw Dylunio Priffyrdd presennol, sy'n dyddio yn ôl i 1997, ac ers hynny bu llawer o newidiadau pwysig i bolisiau lleol a chenedlaethol yn ogystal â thempledi dylunio newydd. Mae'r Canllaw Dylunio Priffyrdd newydd yn sicrhau bod y canllawiau'n gywir ac yn gyfredol o ran canllawiau cyfreithiol a pholisiau cyfredol. Mae hefyd yn sicrhau bod datblygwyr neu'r rheiny sydd â diddordeb yn gwybod am y disgwyliadau o ran dylunio seilwaith priffyrdd ar gyfer datblygu yn y sir. Bydd paratoi a mabwysiadu canllawiau megis y Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol yn helpu datblygwyr, dylunwyr a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill i ddeall y gofynion priffyrdd ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd a bydd yn helpu i benderfynu ar gynigion wrth iddynt ddod i law. Nod y Canllaw Dylunio Priffyrdd yw annog datblygwyr i greu dyluniadau priffyrdd a fyddai'n cynnwys cymeriad nodedig yn yr amgylchedd adeiledig a'r dirwedd, wrth ddefnyddio safonau dylunio a fyddai'n sicrhau darpariaeth ddiogel a chynaliadwy ar gyfer yr holl ddefnyddwyr. Y bwriad yw i'r canllaw fod yn ddogfen gyfeirio allweddol wrth benderfynu ar ymatebion priffyrdd i ymgynghoriadau cynllunio.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR

9.1 bod yr ymatebion i'r ymarfer ymgynghori yn cael eu nodi a bod y Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol ar gyfer Ynni Gwynt ac Ynni'r Haul yn cael eu cymeradwyo a'u mabwysiadu, yn amodol ar yr amodau a nodir yn yr adroddiad;

9.2 bod Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol y Canllaw Dylunio Priffyrdd yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ffurfiol am gyfnod o chwe wythnos;

9.3 bod awdurdod dirprwyedig yn cael ei roi i'r Pennaeth Cynllunio gywiro gwallau argraffu, gwallau cartograffig neu wallau gramadegol a gwneud diwygiadau er mwyn gwella'r cywirdeb a gwneud yr ystyr yn gliriach.

10. POLISI DIOGELU DATA

Dywedwyd wrth y Bwrdd Gweithredol bod y Rheoliad Diogelu Data Cyffredinol (GDPR) wedi dod i rym ym mis Mai 2018, ynghyd â'r Ddeddf Amddiffyn Data newydd a ddaeth i rym yn y DU, gan ddisodli darpariaethau'r Ddeddf Diogelu Data 1998 blaenorol.

Mae'r Rheoliad Cyffredinol ar Ddiogelu Data yn atal prosesu data sensitif a phersonol a data am gollfarnau troseddol, oni bai y bodlonir meini prawf penodol.

Mae'r Ddeddf Diogelu Data yn cynnwys darpariaethau atodol sy'n cynnig eithriadau o'r cyfyngiadau hyn yn y Rheoliad Cyffredinol ar Ddiogelu Data. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn dibynnu ar y darpariaethau hyn a phrosesu'r math personol hwn o wybodaeth, mae'r Ddeddf Diogelu Data yn nodi bod yn rhaid i'r Cyngor gael dogfen bolisi briodol sy'n esbonio'r canlynol:-

- Sut y mae'r Cyngor yn cydymffurfio â'r chwe egwyddor o ran diogelu data; a
- Pholisïau'r Cyngor o ran cadw a dileu data personol sy'n cael eu prosesu o dan yr amodau hyn.

Mae'r Polisi Diogelu Data yn rhoi sylw i'r gofynion ychwanegol hyn ac er mwyn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion hyn,

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gymeradwyo'r Polisi Diogelu Data.

11. POLISI RHEOLI COFNODION

Dywedwyd wrth y Bwrdd Gweithredol am y gofyniad i gael polisi clir a chadarn ar waith ynghylch rheoli cofnodion y Cyngor, er mwyn bodloni gofynion cyfreithiol a safonau. Mae'r Polisi Rheoli Cofnodion yn nodi'r rheolau a'r cyfrifoldebau ar gyfer rheoli cofnodion, mewn unrhyw fformat, a'u storio mewn unrhyw gyfrwng yn y Cyngor. Mae'r polisi hefyd yn ceisio sicrhau bod holl weithwyr Cyngor yn deall yr hyn y mae'n rhaid ei wneud i ddiogelu a rheoli cofnodion yn effeithiol, effeithlon ac economaidd.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gymeradwyo'r Polisi Rheoli Cofnodion.

12. CYNNIG GOLEUADAU LED I'R GYNGHORAU CYMUNED

Mae tua 20,000 o unedau goleuadau stryd ar hyd ein priffyrdd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin sy'n eiddo i'r Tîm Goleuadau Cyhoeddus yng Nghyfarwyddiaeth yr Amgylchedd, y tîm yma sydd hefyd yn cynnal a chadw'r goleuadau. Ceir ymhellach 4900 o oleuadau cymunedol yn ardaloedd Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned sydd ym mherchnogaeth y cynghorau. Mae'r goleuadau cymunedol hyn yn cael eu cynnal o dan gytundeb gan y Tîm Goleuadau Cyhoeddus lle mae'r Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned yn talu'n flynyddol am y gost o'u defnyddio a'u cynnal a chadw.

Mae'r Tîm Goleuadau Cyhoeddus wedi bod yn uwchraddio ein hunedau goleuadau stryd o lampau sodiwm i unedau goleuadau LED. Cafodd y rhaglen drawsnewid hon ei chyflwyno i ddarparu arbedion effeithlonrwydd gan fod goleuadau LED yn fwy effeithlon o ran ynni ac yn darparu gwell perfformiad gyda golau mwy gwyn. Rhagwelir hefyd y bydd angen llai o gynnal a chadw yn y dyfodol.

O blith y 4900 o oleuadau cymunedol, mae 4357 o lampau sodiwm ac nid yw'r rhain yn cynnwys yr unedau LED sy'n effeithlon o ran ynni. Mae un cyflenwr o lampau sodiwm ac mae wedi rhoi gwybod y bydd yn rhoi'r gorau i dderbyn archebion ar ôl mis Gorffennaf 2019. Felly bywyd cyfyngedig sydd gan lampau sodiwm a bydd yn rhaid i Gynghorau Tref a Chymuned osod goleuadau LED yn lle'r 4357 yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod.

Mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin mewn sefyllfa i arwain prosiect ar hyn yn seiliedig ar ein rhaglen adnewyddu goleuadau stryd. Bydd hyn yn cyfrannu tuag at fod yn Sir sy'n fwy effeithlon o ran ynni, bydd yn gwella ansawdd goleuadau cymunedol ac yn helpu Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned a fyddai fel arall mewn sefyllfa anodd. Felly, cynigiwyd bod y Cyngor Sir yn gweithredu fel deiliad y gyllideb i gyflwyno'r rhaglen gyda chytundeb y Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned y byddent yn talu'r costau yn ôl dros gyfnod o 8 mlynedd drwy gyfrwng eu praeseptau eu hunain.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gymeradwyo'r prosiect Goleuadau LED y Cynghorau Cymuned.

13. LLYTHYR BLYNYDDOL 2017/18 CYNGOR SIR GAR - OMBWDSMON GWASANAETHAU CYHOEDDUS CYMRU

Bu'r Bwrdd yn ystyried Llythyr Blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer 2017/18. Roedd taflen ffeithiau a data ynghlwm wrth y llythyr, sy'n cynorthwyo'r Awdurdod i adolygu perfformiad.

Cyfeiriwyd at y ffaith ei fod yn adroddiad cadarnhaol ac roedd yn braf nodi bod nifer y cwynion a dderbyniwyd gan yr Ombwdsmon ynghylch Sir Gaerfyrddin wedi gostwng yn sylweddol yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf o 43%, sef o 44 i 25. Roedd y cwynion ynghylch Cynllunio a Rheoli Adeiladu hefyd wedi gostwng yn sylweddol o 16 i 6.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn Llythyr Blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru 2017-18.

14. PENODI LLYWODRAETHWR A.LL.

[Gan ei fod wedi datgan buddiant yn y mater hwn yn gynharach, gadawodd y Cynghorydd G. Davies y Siambr cyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried y mater a phenderfynu arno.]

Dywedwyd wrth y Bwrdd, yn unol â pholisi penodi'r Awdurdod Lleol ar gyfer Llywodraethwyr yr Awdurdod Lleol, lle mae swyddi gwag Llywodraethwyr Awdurdod Lleol yn bodoli neu ar fin codi, gwahoddir enwebiadau gan Gadeirydd y Corff Llywodraethu, y Pennaeth a'r Aelod Etholedig Lleol. Yn dilyn hynny, mae'r holl enwebiadau yn cael eu hystyried gan yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol dros Addysg a Phlant, sydd yn y pendraw yn penodi.

Y Cyngorydd Glynog Davies yw'r Aelod Etholedig lleol ac ef hefyd yw Cadeirydd presennol y Llywodraethwyr yn Ysgol Brynaman. Ni fyddai felly'n briodol i'r Cyngorydd Davies ystyried yr enwebiad ar gyfer swydd wag ar gyfer Llywodraethwr Awdurdod Lleol yn Ysgol Brynaman, yn ei rôl fel Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol ar gyfer Addysg a Phlant.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ailbenodi Mr M. Morgans i Gorff Llywodraethu Ysgol Brynaman.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

Dydd Mawrth, 7 Mai 2019

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cynghorydd E. Dole (Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorwyr:

E. Dole, C.A. Campbell, G. Davies, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, P.M. Hughes, P. Hughes-Griffiths, D.M. Jenkins, L.M. Stephens and J. Tremlett

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:

M. James, Prif Weithredwr
J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau
Mrs R. Mullen, Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd
W. Walters, Cyfarwyddwr Adfywio a Pholisi
L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith
I. Jones, Pennaeth Hamdden
S. Davies, Pennaeth Mynediad i Addysg
R. Hemingway, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Ariannol
L. Quelch, Y Pennaeth Cynllunio
I.R. Llewelyn, Rheolwr Blaen-gynllunio
D. Hockenull, Rheolwr y y Cyfryngau a Marchnata
K. Thomas, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democraidd

Siambr, - Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP. - 10.00 - 10.35 yb

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB.

Ni chafwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.

2. DATGAN BUDDIANNAU PERSONOL.

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw fuddiannau personol.

3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR COFNODION CYFARFOD Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A GYNHALWYD AR Y 1AF EBRILL 2019

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL Iofnodi cofnodion cyfarfod y Bwrdd Gweithredol a gynhaliwyd ar 1 Ebrill 2019 yn gofnod cywir.

4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

5. CWESTIYNAU A RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

6. CYNLLUN DATBLYGU LLEOL DIWYGIEDIG SIR GAERFYRDDIN 2018 - 2033 FERSIWN DDRAFFT O'R STRATEGAETH CYN-ADNEUO A FFEFRIR

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad ar Fersiwn Ddrafft o'r Strategaeth Cyn-adneuo a Ffefrir ar Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Diwygiedig Sir Gaerfyrddin 2018-2033 a luniwyd mewn ymateb i benderfyniad y Cyngor ar 10 Ionawr, 2018 i ddechrau ar y gwaith o baratoi cynllun diwygiedig a oedd yn cynrychioli carreg filltir bwysig i'r Cyngor o ran cyflawni ei gyfrifoldebau statudol i baratoi cynllun cyfredol ar gyfer y Sir (ac eithrio'r ardal sy'n dod o fewn awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog)

Nodwyd bod yr adroddiad yn cynnwys 344 o sylwadau a ddaeth i law mewn ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd rhwng 12 Rhagfyr, 2018 a'r 8 Chwefror, 2018. Roedd y sylwadau hynny, ynghyd ag ymatebion ac argymhellion y swyddogion a chefnidir y strategaeth a ffefrir, wedi'u cynnwys yn yr atodiadau canlynol i'r adroddiad:-

- Atodiad 1 – Fersiwn Ddrafft o'r Strategaeth Cyn-adneuo a Ffefrir – Cefndir;
- Atodiad 2 – Strategaeth a Ffefrir – Crynodeb o'r Sylwadau a'r Ymatebion - Argymhellion;
- Atodiad 3 – Arfarniad Cynaliadwyedd/Adroddiad Cychwynnol yr Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol – sylwadau a ddaeth i law;
- Atodiad 4 – Adroddiad Sgrinio yr Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd – sylwadau a ddaeth i law;
- Atodiad 5 – Arfarniad Cynaliadwyedd/Adroddiad Cwmpasu'r Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol – sylwadau a ddaeth i law

Tynnwyd sylw'r Bwrdd Gweithredol at sylwadau Llywodraeth Cymru lle cyfeiriwyd at y ffaith bod yn rhaid i'r Cyngor sicrhau bod y Cynllun yn rhoi sylw i'r Llawlyfr Drafft (Argraffiad 3) Pennod 5: Paratoi CDLI (Materion Craidd) a oedd yn manylu ar y materion allweddol y mae'n rhaid rhoi sylw iddynt. Er nad oedd y Llawlyfr Drafft wedi dod i law eto, rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r Bwrdd y byddai'r elfennau perthnasol yn cael sylw yn y Cynllun. Nodwyd hefyd y bydd yr adroddiad yn cael ei ystyried gan y Pwyllgor Craffu - Cymunedau yr wythnos honno, ac y byddai unrhyw argymhellion/canfyddiadau yn cael eu cyflwyno'n uniongyrchol i'r Cyngor ar 15 Mai.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR :-

- 6.1 bod y sylwadau a ddaeth i law o ran y Fersiwn Ddrafft o'r Strategaeth Cyn-adneuo a Ffefrir yn cael eu nodi a bod yr argymhellion yn cael eu cadarnhau**
- 6.2 bod y sylwadau ddaeth i law o ran yr Arfarniad Cynaliadwyedd/Adroddiad Cychwynnol yr Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol, Adroddiad Sgrinio'r Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd ac Adroddiad Adolygu'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol yn cael eu nodi a'r argymhellion yn cael eu cadarnhau**
- 6.3 Rhoi awdurdod dirprwyedig i swyddogion gyflawni'r canlynol:-**
 - **newid y Strategaeth a Ffefrir yng ngoleuni'r argymhellion sy'n deillio o broses yr Arfarniad Cynaliadwyedd/Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol, yr Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd a'r dystiolaeth sy'n dod i'r amlwg fel rhan o'r paratodau ar gyfer y Fersiwn Adneuol o'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol;**
 - **gwneud addasiadau teipograffyddol neu ffeithiol**

ansylweddol yn ôl yr angen, i wella eglurder a chywirdeb y Cytundeb Cyflawni.

7. CAIS I'R GRONFA DDATBLYGU

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn nodi cais a gyflwynwyd gan yr Adran Cymunedau i Gronfa Ddatblygu'r Cyngor i gael cymorth ariannol i ddarparu Cwrs Golf Bach ar ffurf thema ym Mharc Gwledig Pen-bre, sy'n gyfanswm o £150k, i'w ad-dalu dros gyfnod o bedair blynedd.

Rhoddodd yr adroddiad ddiweddariad ar y Gronfa Ddatblygu a nododd fod swm o £164k ar gael ar unwaith i'w ddyrannu ar gyfer cynlluniau newydd, a gofynnwyd hefyd i'r Bwrdd ystyried gohirio'r ad-daliad tan 2021/22 o'r trosglwyddiad blaenorol o £500K i'r Gronfa Ddatblygu o'r Gronfa wrth Gefn a glustnodwyd ar gyfer Yswiriant yn 2016/17, er mwyn sicrhau bod arian ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer ceisiadau diweddar.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 7.1 Cymeradwyo swm o £150k ar gyfer Cwrs Golf Bach newydd ar ffurf thema ym Mharc Gwledig Pen-bre er mwyn cynhyrchu rhagor o incwm;**
- 7.2 Bod yr ad-daliad ar gyfer y cynllun yn para dros gyfnod o bedair blynedd;**
- 7.3 Bod yr ad-daliadau i'r Gronfa wrth Gefn a glustnodwyd ar gyfer Yswiriant o'r Gronfa Ddatblygu yn cael eu gohirio hyd 2021/22.**

8. UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYS YN UNOL AG ADRAN 100B(4)(B) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL, 1972.

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd unrhyw eitemau eraill o ran materion brys.

9. GORCHYMYN I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL, yn unol â Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, fel y'i diwygiwyd gan Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2007, orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod tra oedd yr eitem ganlynol yn cael ei hystyried, gan fod yr adroddiad yn cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig fel y'i diffiniwyd ym Mharagraff 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf.

10. CONTRACTAU TAITH PRYDAIN

Yn sgil gweithredu'r prawf budd y cyhoedd **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL**, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng nghofnod 9 uchod, y byddai'r mater hwn yn cael ei ystyried yn breifat, gan beidio â gadael i'r cyhoedd fod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod oherwydd bod yr adroddiad yn cynnwys gwybodaeth ariannol fanwl yn ymwneud â chontractau Taith Prydain. Er y byddai'r cyhoedd o blaid tryloywder a bod yn agored, roedd hyn yn cael ei wrthbwysu gan brawf budd y cyhoedd o ran cynnal

cyfrinachedd oherwydd yr angen i ddiogelu elfennau ariannol y Cyngor pe bai'n gwneud cais am unrhyw ddigwyddiadau pellach o'r fath.

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad ar gontractau arfaethedig i'r awdurdod gynnal cymalau Taith Prydain yn y dyfodol yn Sir Gaerfyrddin.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL bod yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad i'r awdurdod ymrwmo i gontractau i gynnal cymalau Taith Prydain yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael eu cymeradwyo.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

BWRDD GWEITHREDOL**DYDD LLUN, 13EG MAI, 2019****YN BRESENNOL:** Y Cynghorydd E. Dole [Cadeirydd]**Y Cynghorwyr:**

G. Davies, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, P.M. Hughes, P. Hughes-Griffiths, D.M. Jenkins, L.M. Stephens a J. Tremlett

Hefyd yn bresennol fel sylwedyddion:

Y Cynghorwyr D.M. Cundy, J.S. Edmunds a J.D. James.

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:

Mr M. James	-	Prif Weithredwr
Mr C. Moore	-	Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol
Mr J. Morgan	-	Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymunedau
Mr G. Morgans	-	Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Phlant
Ms R. Mullen	-	Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd
Ms W. Walters	-	Cyfarwyddwr Adfywio a Pholisi
Mr S. Davies	-	Pennaeth Mynediad i Addysg
Ms L. Rees Jones	-	Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith
Ms D. Hockenhull	-	Rheolwr y Cyfryngau a Marchnata
Mr J. Jones	-	Rheolwr Eddio a Phrosiectau Mawr
Mrs M. Evans Thomas	-	Prif Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democraidd

Y Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin : 10.00 yb - 11.10 yb**1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB**

Cafwyd ymddiheuriad am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorydd C.A. Campbell.

2. DATGAN BUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Y Cyngorydd	Rhif y Cofnod	Y Math o Fuddiant
E. Dole	11 - Gwared Tir â Risgiau Cysylltiedig	Ei eiddo yn ffinio ag un o'r safleoedd a nodwyd.

3. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU

Dyweddod y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

Dyweddod y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

5. SAFONAU LLYFRGELLOEDD CYHOEDDUS CYMRU 2017-2020

Rhoddod y Bwrdd ystyriaeth i adroddiad ynghylch Asesiad Blynyddol Gwasanaethau Llyfrgelloedd Sir Gaerfyrddin 2017/18, a luniwyd yn unol â

gofynion Deddf Llyfrgelloedd Cyhoeddus ac Amgueddfeydd 1964, a osododd ddyletswydd statudol ar yr holl Awdurdodau Llyfrgelloedd Cyhoeddus i 'ddarparu gwasanaeth llyfrgell cynhwysfawr ac effeithiol' ac ar Weinidogion Cymru i 'oruchwyllo a hyrwyddo'r gwaith o wella' gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus Cymru.

Yn unol â'r gofynion hyn, roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cwblhau ei hasesiad o Wasanaeth Llyfrgelloedd Sir Gaerfyrddin ar gyfer 2017/18.

Roedd yn braf gweld bod Sir Gaerfyrddin yn bodloni pob un o'r 12 o hawliau craidd yn llawn, ac o'r deg dangosydd ansawdd oedd â thargedau, roedd Sir Gaerfyrddin wedi cyflawni naw yn llawn ac un yn rhannol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL bod yr adroddiad yn cael ei dderbyn.

6. RHAGLEN MODERNEIDDIO ADDYSG CYNNIG I NEWID NATUR Y DDARPARIAETH YN YSGOL RHYS PRITCHARD

Ystyriodd y Bwrdd gynnig i newid natur y ddarpariaeth yn Ysgol Rhys Pritchard yn Llanymddyfri.

Er mwyn gwireddu'r weledigaeth ar gyfer Sir Gâr ddwyieithog, fel y nodwyd yng Nghynlluniau Strategol Llywodraeth Cymru a Chynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg Sir Gaerfyrddin, bydd angen i'r Awdurdod sicrhau twf sylweddol mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg er mwyn cynyddu nifer y plant a'r bobl ifanc sy'n rhugl yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg.

Er mwyn gallu cynyddu'r ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, un o amcanion yr Awdurdod yw cynorthwyo ein hysgolion dwy ffrwd a thrawsnewidiol i ddod yn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg. Oherwydd y galw cynyddol am leoedd addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ardal Llanymddyfri, cynigiwyd, o 1 Ionawr 2020 ymlaen, fod natur y ddarpariaeth yn Ysgol Rhys Pritchard yn newid i gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Bydd y cyfnod ymgynghori ar gyfer y cynnig yn dechrau ar 20 Mai 2019 ac yn dod i ben ar 30 Mehefin 2019.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 6.1 bod y cynnig i newid natur y ddarpariaeth yn Ysgol Rhys Pritchard, fel y manylir arno yn yr adroddiad, yn cael ei gymeradwyo;
- 6.2. bod swyddogion yn cychwyn ymgynghoriad ffurfiol ynghylch y cynnig yn ystod tymor yr haf 2019;
- 6.3. bod adroddiad pellach yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol i'w ystyried ar ddiwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori statudol.

7. RHAGLEN MODERNEIDDIO ADDYSG CYNNIG I NEWID NATUR Y DDARPARIAETH YN YSGOL Y DDWYLAN, YSGOL GRIFFITH JONES, YSGOL LLANGYNNWR AC YSGOL LLYS HYWEL

Ystyriodd y Bwrdd gynnig i newid natur y ddarpariaeth yn Ysgol y Ddwyllan, Ysgol Griffith Jones, Ysgol Llangynnwr ac Ysgol Llys Hywel.

Er mwyn gwireddu'r weledigaeth ar gyfer Sir Gâr ddwyieithog, fel y nodwyd yng Nghynlluniau Strategol Llywodraeth Cymru a Chynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg Sir Gaerfyrddin, bydd angen i'r Awdurdod sicrhau twf sylweddol mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg er mwyn cynyddu nifer y plant a'r bobl ifanc sy'n rhugl yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg.

Er mwyn gallu cynyddu'r ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, un o amcanion yr Awdurdod yw cynorthwyo ein hysgolion dwy ffrwd a thrawsnewidiol i ddod yn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg. Cynigwyd felly, i newid natur darpariaeth y Cyfnod Sylfaen yn Ysgol y Ddwylan, Ysgol Griffith Jones, Ysgol Llangynnwr ac Ysgol Llys Hywel i gyfrwng y Gymraeg gyda'r dewis o gyfrwng iaith yn cael ei gyflwyno yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 2, o 1 Medi 2020 ymlaen.

Bydd y cyfnod ymgynghori ar gyfer y cynnig yn dechrau ar 20 Mai 2019 ac yn dod i ben ar 30 Mehefin 2019.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 7.1 bod y cynnig i newid natur y ddarpariaeth yn Ysgol y Ddwylan, Ysgol Griffith Jones, Ysgol Llangynnwr ac Ysgol Llys Hywel, fel y manylir arno yr adroddiad, yn cael ei gymeradwyo;**
- 7.2. bod swyddogion yn cychwyn ymgynghoriad ffurfiol ynghylch y cynnig yn ystod tymor yr haf 2019;**
- 7.3. bod adroddiad pellach yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol i'w ystyried ar ddiwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori statudol.**

8. BARGEN DDINESIG BAE ABERTAW

Ystyriodd y Bwrdd adroddiad yn rhoi manylion am ganfyddiadau a goblygiadau'r adolygiadau diweddar a gynhaliwyd mewn perthynas â Bargaen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2018 cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru y byddai adolygiad annibynnol yn cael ei gynnal ynghylch Bargaen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe. Yn ogystal, penderfynodd Cyd-bwyllgor Bae Abertawe, yn ei gyfarfod ar 14 Rhagfyr 2018, y byddai adolygiad mewnol i drefniadau llywodraethu Bargaen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe hefyd yn cael ei gynnal ochr yn ochr ag Adolygiad Annibynnol Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru. Cytunwyd y byddai Cyngor Sir Penfro yn arwain yr Adolygiad Mewnol, ac yn cael ei gefnogi gan Uwch-archwilydd a enwebwyd o Gynghorau Sir Gaerfyrddin, Castell-nedd Port Talbot ac Abertawe.

Roedd Cyd-bwyllgor Bargaen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe wedi ystyried a derbyn yn ffurfiol ganfyddiadau adolygiadau Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Cyd-bwyllgor Mewnol yn ei gyfarfod ar 26 Mawrth, 2019. Roedd Bwrdd y Rhaglen wedi cael y dasg o ddatblygu cynllun gweithredu i symud yr argymhellion yn eu blaenau ac adrodd yn ôl i'r Cyd-bwyllgor nesaf a oedd i'w gynnal ar 28 Mai 2019.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 8.1 bod Adolygiad Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru ac Adolygiad Cyd-bwyllgor Bae Abertawe yn cael eu derbyn;**

- 8.2 parhau i adolygu cynnydd mewn perthynas â Bargen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe;
- 8.3 dirprwyo i'r Arweinydd, ar y cyd â'r Prif Weithredwr, y Swyddog Monitro a'r Swyddog Adran 151, yr awdurdod i gytuno ar newidiadau, lle ystyrir bo hynny'n briodol, i Gytundeb y Cyd-bwyllgor yn unol ag argymhellion yr adolygiadau. Ni fyddai'r newidiadau yn berthnasol i unrhyw newid perthnasol i rwymedigaethau cyfreithiol ac ariannol y Cyngor o dan Gytundeb y Cyd-bwyllgor, oherwydd caiff materion o'r fath eu cadw i'r aelodau benderfynu yn eu cylch.

9. UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYN YN UNOL AG ADRAN 100B(4)(B) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL, 1972

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd unrhyw eitemau eraill o fater brys.

10. GORCHYMYN I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL, yn unol â Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, fel y'i newidiwyd gan Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2007, orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod tra oedd yr eitemau canlynol yn cael eu hystyried, gan fod yr adroddiadau'n cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig fel y'i diffiniwyd ym mharagraff 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf.

11. GWAREDU TIR Â RISGIAU CYSYLLTIEDIG

Yn sgil gweithredu'r prawf budd y cyhoedd **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL**, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng Nghofnod 10 uchod, ystyried y mater hwn yn breifat, gan orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod oherwydd byddai datgelu cynnwys yr adroddiad hwn yn gwanhau sefyllfa'r Awdurdod mewn trafodaethau â darpar brynwyr ac o bosibl yn arwain at lai o dderbyniadau cyfalaf i gyllid cyhoeddus nag a fyddai'n digwydd fel arall. Felly roedd budd y cyhoedd o ran cynnal yr eithriad yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu cynnwys yr adroddiad.

[NODER: Roedd y Cynghorydd E. Dole wedi datgan buddiant yn yr eitem hon yn gynharach.]

Rhoddodd y Bwrdd Gweithredol ystyriaeth i adroddiad a oedd yn manylu ar y cynigion oedd wedi dod i law am safleoedd diangen sydd â risgiau posibl a chostau cynnal a chadw uchel sy'n gysylltiedig â defnyddiau blaenorol a phresennol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod y 9 safle a nodwyd yn cael eu gwerthu yn unol â'r argymhellion fel y manylir yn yr adroddiad.

12. TIR DATBLYGU, TROSTRE, LLANELLI

Yn sgil gweithredu'r prawf budd y cyhoedd **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL**, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng Nghofnod 10 uchod, ystyried y mater hwn yn breifat gan orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod oherwydd byddai datgelu cynnwys yr adroddiad hwn yn anfantais faterol i'r

Awdurdod mewn unrhyw drafodaethau dilynol â thrydydd partïon, a gallai cael effaith niweidiol ar y pwrs cyhoeddus. Felly roedd budd y cyhoedd o ran cynnal yr eithriad yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu cynnwys yr adroddiad.

Ystyriodd y Bwrdd Gweithredol adroddiad yn manylu ar gynigion a oedd wedi dod i law am 3 llain o dir datblygu yn Nhrostre.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 12.1 bod llain 1 yn cael ei waredu yn unol ag opsiwn D, fel y manylir arno yn yr adroddiad;**
- 12.2 parhau i farchnata lleiniau 2 a 3.**

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol