

Pecyn Dogfennau



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DYDD MAWRTH, 5 HYDREF 2021

AT: HOLL AELODAU'R CABINET

YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU RHITH-GYFARFOD
O'R **CABINET** AM **10.00 YB, DYDD LLUN, 11EG HYDREF, 2021** ER
MWYN CYFLAWNI'R MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA
SYDD YNGHLWM

Wendy Walters

PRIF WEITHREDWR

Swyddog Democrataidd:	Martin S. Davies
Ffôn (llinell uniongyrchol):	01267 224059
E-bost:	MSDavies@sirgar.gov.uk

Wendy Walters Prif Weithredwr, *Chief Executive*,
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

Y CABINET

AELODAETH - 10 AELOD

Cynghorydd	Portffolio
Cynghorydd Emlyn Dole	Arweinydd Arweinyddiaeth a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol; Cadeirydd y Bwrdd Gweithredol; Cynrychioli'r Cyngor ar CLILC; Datblygu Economaidd; Yn cynrychioli'r Cyngor ar Ranbarth Dinas Bae Abertawe; Cydweithio; Marchnata a'r Cyfryngau; Penodi Aelodau o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol; Penderfynu ar bortffolios ABG; Cyswllt â'r Prif Weithredwr; Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus
Cynghorydd Mair Stephens	Dirprwy Arweinydd Rheolwr Busnes y Cyngor; Adnoddau Dynol; Rheoli Perfformiad; Archwilio Cymru; Hyfforddiant; T.G.Ch; T.I.C. Cynllunio strategol
Cynghorydd Ann Davies	Cymunedau a Materion Gwledig Materion Gwledig ac Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned; Diogelwch Cymunedol; Yr Heddlu; Deddf Gwrthderfysgaeth a Diogelwch 2015; Trechu Tlodi; Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol; Cyswllt y Trydydd Sector; Cydraddoldeb, Strategaeth Newid yn yr Hinsawdd.
Cynghorydd Glynog Davies	Addysg a Phlant Ysgolion; Gwasanaethau Plant; Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig; Diogelu; Cartrefi Seibiant; Gwasanaeth Gwella Ysgolion Integredig Rhanbarthol; Dysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned; Gwasanaethau Ieuenctid; Gwasanaethau Arlwy Ysgolion, Aelod Arweiniol dros Blant a Phobl Ifanc; Llysgennad Ieuenctid
Cynghorydd Hazel Evans	Amgylchedd Sbwriel; Clanhau Strydoedd; Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd aThrafnidiaeth; Cynnal a Chadw Tiroedd; Gwasanaethau Adeiladu; Gofalu; Clanhau Adeiladau; Cynlluniau Argyfwng; Llifogydd, Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus.
Cynghorydd Linda Evans	Tai Tai - Cyhoeddus; Tai - Preifat; Heneiddio'n dda
Cynghorydd Peter Hughes Griffiths	Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth Llysgennad Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned; Datblygu'r Iaith Gymraeg; Theatrau; Chwaraeon; Canolfannau Hamdden; Amgueddfeydd; Llyfrgelloedd; Parciau Gwledig; Twristiaeth.
Cynghorydd Philip Hughes	Diogelu'r Cyhoedd Safonau Masnach; Iechyd yr Amgylchedd. Gorfodaeth Amgylcheddol; Gorfodaeth Cynllunio; Gwastraff Didrwydded; Gwasanaethau Parcio; Bio amrywiaeth
Cynghorydd David Jenkins	Adnoddau Cyllid a'r Gyllideb; Effeithlonrwydd Corfforaethol; Rheoli Eiddo / Asedau; Caffael; Budd-daliadau Tai; Refeniw; Gwasanaethau Statudol (Crwneriaid, Cofrestryddion, Etholiadol, Arglwydd Rhaglaw); Hyrwyddwr y Lluoedd Arfog; Canolfannau Cyswllt a Chanolfannau Gwasanaethau Cwsmeriaid
Cynghorydd Jane Tremlett	Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i Oedolion; Gofal Preswyl; Gofal Cartref; Anableddau Dysgu; Iechyd Meddwl; Cyswllt / Cydweithio / Integreiddio â'r GIG; Gwasanaethau Arlwy Cartefi Gofal, Pencampwr Gofalwyr; Llysgennad Anabledd; Pencampwr Gofal Dementia

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Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Dydd Llun, 27 Medi 2021

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cyngorydd E. Dole (Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorwyr:

C.A. Davies, G. Davies, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, P.M. Hughes, P. Hughes-Griffiths, D.M. Jenkins, L.M. Stephens a/ac J. Tremlett

Hefyd yn bresennol:

Y Cynghorwyr: D.M. Cundy a/ac D. Price

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr

J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau

R. Mullen, Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd

L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith

G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant

P.R. Thomas, Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol (Rheoli Pobl a Pherfformiad)

D. Hockenhull, Rheolwr y Cyfryngau a Marchnata

S. Rees, Cyfieithydd Ar Y Pryd

N. Daniel, Pennaeth Dros Dro y Gwasanaethau Cynllunio

M. Evans Thomas, Prif Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

M.S. Davies, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

K. Thomas, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

Siambr, Neuadd Y Sir, Caerfyrddin, SA31 1JP - 10.00 - 10.45 yb

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Ni chafwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.

2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw fuddiannau personol.

3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR COFNODION CYFARFOD Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A GYNHALWYD AR Y 13 MEDI 2021

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL lofnodi cofnodion cyfarfod y Bwrdd Gweithredol a gynhaliwyd ar 13 Medi 2021 gan eu bod yn gywir.

4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU

Dyweddodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

5. CWESTIYNAU A RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

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

6. ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL CYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN AR GYFER 2020/21

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried Adroddiad Blynyddol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2020/21, a luniwyd yn unol â gofynion Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009 a Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015. Nodwyd bod effaith Covid-19 ar wasanaethau'r cyngor wedi golygu na fu'n bosibl eleni i'r adroddiad weithredu naill ai fel adroddiad cynnydd ar berfformiad neu fel cymharydd ag awdurdodau lleol eraill. Roedd felly yn rhoi sylw i'r camau a gymerwyd gan y Cyngor i gefnogi ei drigolion, ei gymunedau a'i fusnesau drwy gydol y pandemig.

Nododd y Cabinet fod blaenoriaethau'r Cyngor wedi'u diwygio'n sylweddol i wynebu'r heriau a gyflwynwyd gan y pandemig, gan fod llawer o staff wedi cael eu hadleoli i helpu yn yr ymateb i'r pandemig a bod llawer yn gweithio i helpu'r broses adfer. Am y rhesymau hynny, roedd gan yr Adroddiad Blynyddol ar gyfer 2020-21 ffocws ac ymagwedd gwahanol i adroddiadau blaenorol h.y:-

- Ni roddwyd sylw llawn i lawer o'r camau gweithredu a'r targedau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2020/21 oherwydd pandemig COVID-19 y Coronafeirws, ac roedd Asesiad Cychwynnol o Effaith COVID-19 ar y Gymuned wedi'i gyhoeddi ym mis Medi 2020 gyda gwasanaethau unigol yn adrodd eu hymatebion i Bwyllgorau Craffu yng nghylch cyfarfodydd Tachwedd / Rhagfyr 2020. Pan fo'n briodol, byddai'r Asesiad o Effaith COVID-19 ar y Gymuned yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael ei ddiweddarau.
- Dechreuodd yr Adroddiad Blynyddol gyda throsolwg o Flwyddyn COVID-19 ac amlinellodd rai ymatebion ac effeithiau allweddol.
- Roedd yr Adroddiad Blynyddol yn cyfeirio yn ei dro at bob un o 15 Amcan Llesiant y Cyngor ac yn asesu'r cynnydd a'r addasiadau a wnaed yn ystod blwyddyn anodd.

O ran Covid-19, nododd y Cabinet, er bod gan y Cyngor ddyletswydd statudol i gyhoeddi Adroddiad Blynyddol ar gyfer 2020-21 erbyn 31 Hydref 2021, na fu unrhyw lacio ar y ddyletswydd honno er gwaethaf y pandemig. O ganlyniad, ni fu'n bosibl darparu cymaint o ddadansoddi a gwerthuso manwl, fel yn ystod blynyddoedd blaenorol, oherwydd nad oedd rhywfaint o wybodaeth am berfformiad yn cael ei chasglu'n genedlaethol wrth i wasanaethau ganolbwyntio ar ymateb i'r pandemig. Roedd rhai bylchau hefyd yn y wybodaeth a ddarparwyd fel arfer, er enghraifft, roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cadarnhau na fyddai data all-dro cymharol yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar gyfer cyfnodau 2019-20 a 2020-21. Fodd bynnag, byddai unrhyw wybodaeth wedi'i diweddarau a dderbynnir yn cael ei chynnwys yn yr adroddiad terfynol i'w chyflwyno i'r Cyngor ym mis Hydref

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR fod Adroddiad Blynyddol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2020/21 yn cael ei gymeradwyo.

7. RHAGLEN MODERNEIDDIO ADDYSG - MODEL BUDDSODDI CYDFUDDIANOL - GWEITHRED YMLYNIAD

Atgoffwyd y Cabinet ei fod, yn ei gyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 21 Medi 2020, wedi penderfynu ymrwymo i Gytundeb Partneriaeth Strategol gyda WEPCo Limited a ffurfiwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Meridian Investments o dan Fodel Buddsoddi Cydfuddiannol Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21^{ain} Ganrif i hwyluso'r gwaith o ddarparu cyfleusterau addysg a chymunedol. Nododd, ar ôl cwblhau'r Cytundeb

Partneriaeth Strategol, fod gan Awdurdodau Lleol eraill a Sefydliadau Addysg Bellach yng Nghymru gyfnod i ymrwmo i gytundeb atodol syml, sef 'Gweithred Ymlyniad' a fyddai'n eu galluogi, o'r dyddiad gweithredu, i gytuno â phob person a oedd yn barti i'r Cytundeb Partneriaeth Strategol, neu bob person sy'n dod yn barti iddo, i gael ei rwymo gan y Cytundeb (ar yr un telerau ac amodau) (*Cyfranogwyr sy'n ymuno). Pe bai'r Cabinet yn cytuno i ymrwmo i'r weithred, rhagwelwyd ei gwblhau yn ddiweddarach yn 2021

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:-

- 7.1 Cymeradwyo gweithredu, darparu a chyflawni cytundeb atodol i'r Cytundeb Partneriaeth Strategol dyddiedig 30 Medi 2020 (y "Weithred Ymlyniad") er mwyn i'r Cyfranogwyr sy'n Ymuno, o ddyddiad gweithredu'r Weithred Ymlyniad, weithredu ac ymrwmo i delerau'r Cytundeb Partneriaeth Strategol WEP dyddiedig 30 Medi 2021 fel parti iddo, er mwyn hwyluso'r gwaith o ddarparu ystod o wasanaethau seilwaith a darparu cyfleusterau addysg a chymunedol;**
- 7.2 Cymeradwyo telerau'r Weithred Ymlyniad fel y nodir yn Atodiad A i'r adroddiad a'i grynhoi yn yr adroddiad er mwyn gweithredu'r argymhelliad uchod;**
- 7.3 Nodi y bydd y Weithred Ymlyniad yn cael ei gyflawni fel gweithred a'i ardystio yn unol ag Erthygl 13.5 o'r Cyfansoddiad; ac**
- 7.4 Nodi, wrth gytuno i ymrwmo i'r Weithred Ymlyniad, ar wahân i ychwanegu'r Cyfranogwyr sy'n Ymuno fel Cyfranogwyr eraill, nad yw hyn yn newid telerau presennol y Cytundeb Partneriaeth Strategol dyddiedig 30 Medi 2020, mewn unrhyw ffordd, y mae'r Cyngor yn barti iddo ac mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor ei weithredu ac ymrwmo iddo.**

8. PWYLLGOR CRAFFU ADDYSG A PHLANT - ADRODDIAD ARGYMHELLION INTERIM Y GRŴP GORCHWYL A GORFFEN PROSES YMGYNGHORI TREFNIADAETH YSGOLION

Ystyriodd y Cabinet Adroddiad Argymhellion Interim, a gyflwynwyd gan Gadeirydd Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen y Pwyllgor Craffu Addysg a Phlant ar y Broses Ymgynghori ar Drefniadaeth Ysgolion a sut yr oedd hynny'n bwydo i mewn i Gynlluniau'r Adran Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant ar sut yr oedd yn bwriadu ymgynghori, gan gofio bod angen atebion brys gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gategoreiddio ysgolion.

Cwmpas a nodau'r Adolygiad Gorchwyl a Gorffen oedd:

- Adolygu'r broses bresennol o ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori ag ysgolion, disgyblion, rhieni a'r cyhoedd o ran unrhyw newidiadau arfaethedig i'r ysgol;
- Nodi arferion gorau cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol ar ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu;

- Adolygu'r ffordd yr ymgynghorir ag Amcanion Strategol y Cyngor mewn ysgolion a sut y maent yn cael eu cyfleu a'u deall gan ysgolion, rhieni a phreswylwyr e.e. Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg a'r Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg
- Llunio argymhellion i'w hystyried gan y Cabinet

Nododd y Cabinet fod y grŵp wedi rhannu'r adolygiad yn ddwy ran a) sut y mae'r Awdurdod yn ymgysylltu ac yn ymgynghori wrth ddatblygu ei gynlluniau strategol (Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg, Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg ac ati) a b) Sut y mae'r Awdurdod yn ymgysylltu ac yn ymgynghori ar gynigion penodol ar gyfer trefniadaeth ysgolion. Roedd yr adroddiad interim presennol yn canolbwyntio ar a) uchod, gan ymgorffori chwe argymhelliad i'w hystyried.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gymeradwyo Adroddiad Argymhellion Interim Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen y Pwyllgor Craffu Addysg a Phlant ar y broses Ymgynghori ar Drefniadaeth Ysgolion.

9. UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYD 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. CYFLEUSTERAU HYFFORDDI PRIFYSGOL ABERTAWE YM MHARC DEWI SANT.

Ar ôl cynnal prawf budd y cyhoedd **PENDERFYNWYD**, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng nghofnod rhif 10 uchod, beidio â chyhoeddi cynnwys yr adroddiad gan ei fod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig am faterion ariannol neu faterion busnes unigolyn penodol (gan gynnwys yr Awdurdod oedd yn meddu ar y wybodaeth honno) (Paragraff 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf). Roedd y prawf budd cyhoeddus mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad hwn yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth er mwyn cynnal cyfrinachedd i beidio â rhagfarnu cwblhau'r trafodyn a buddiannau busnes y prydlesai arfaethedig.

Ystyriodd y Cabinet adroddiad ar Gyfleusterau Hyfforddi Prifysgol Abertawe ym Mharc Dewi Sant.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:

11.1 Nodi cynnydd y trafodaethau ynghylch darparu hyfforddiant

- nyrsys ym Mharc Dewi Sant a darparu Academi Iechyd a Llesiant ym Mhentre Awel;
- 11.2 Rhoi cymeradwyaeth i barhau i ddatblygu'r tendr ar gyfer dylunio cyfleusterau Prifysgol Abertawe ym Mharc Dewi Sant. I ddechrau, bydd y gwaith cynllunio yn parhau ar ôl cael sicrwydd gan yr Is-Ganghellor bod y cynlluniau'n mynd i gael eu derbyn gan Gyngor Prifysgol Abertawe ym mis Hydref;
- 11.3 Cymeradwyo gosod y tendr ac ymgysylltu â chontractwr ar ôl i Benawdau'r Telerau ar gyfer Parc Dewi Sant a Phentre Awel gael eu llofnodi yn cytuno ar brydles 10 mlynedd.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Y Cabinet 11 Hydref 2021

Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol 2019/21		
Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Mabwysiedig Sir Gaerfyrddin		
Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ystyried yr Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol ar gyfer Cynllun Datblygu Lleol mabwysiedig Sir Gaerfyrddin (CDLI) - y mae angen ei gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru erbyn 31 Hydref 2021. Bod y canfyddiadau a'r dystiolaeth a gynhwysir yn yr Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol hwn yn cael eu hystyried fel rhan o'r gwaith o baratoi CDLI diwygiedig 2018-2033, a llywio'r broses o gasglu tystiolaeth. Rhoi awdurdod dirprwyedig i swyddogion wneud addasiadau teipograffyddol neu ffeithiol yn ôl yr angen, i wella eglurder a chywirdeb yr Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol. 		
Y Rhesymau: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cael a derbyn cynnwys yr adroddiad ac Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol 2019/21, sydd ynghlwm. Nodi'r canlyniadau a'r data gwaelodlin fel rhan o'r drefn barhaus o fonitro'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol ac fel tystiolaeth mewn perthynas â Chynllun Datblygu Lleol Diwygiedig 2018 - 2033 wrth iddo ddatblygu. Cynnig cyfle i sylwadau gael eu cyflwyno ar ei gynnwys. 		
Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol OES Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ac Adfywio – 30 Medi 2021		
Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad		OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad		OES (13 Hydref 2021)
YR AELOD CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:- Y Cynghorydd M. Stephens		
Y Gyfarwyddiaeth Yr Amgylchedd Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth: Noelwyn Daniel Awdur yr Adroddiad: Ian Llewelyn	Swyddi: Pennaeth Dros Dro y Gwasanaethau Cynllunio Rheolwr Blaen-gynllunio	Rhifau ffôn: 01267 246270 Cyfeiriadau E-bost: NDaniel@sirgar.gov.uk 01267 228816 IRLlewelyn@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CABINET 11TH OCTOBER 2021

Annual Monitoring Report 2019/21 Adopted Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT.

This report follows the adoption of the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) and presents the latest Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Local Development Plan (LDP) Regulations 2005.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires each Local Planning Authority to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on its LDP following adoption and to keep all matters under review that are expected to affect the development of its area. Under the Act, the Council has a duty to produce information on these matters in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Welsh Government, and publication on the Carmarthenshire County Council's website by 31st October each year following plan adoption.

Following consideration of the 2016/17 AMR it was resolved to prepare a Review Report into the LDP. This was considered at the meeting of Full Council on the 10th January 2018, which resolved to commence preparation of the Revised LDP 2018 – 2033.

Whilst the preparation of the Revised LDP continues, the Council is still required to prepare AMR's with the information and data produced used as evidence in the preparation of the Revised Plan. It should be noted this AMR presented covers an extended period of two years and reflects the impact of Covid-19 and the associated restrictions. Consequently, there will be impacts on the recording, availability and reporting of data. Note this is particularly relevant in those instances where it is dependent upon site visits which may have been delayed for public health reasons.

A copy of the emerging draft AMR is appended as part of this report. It should be noted that the content of the AMR and this report will develop as further evidence and data becomes available ahead of reporting to County Council.

2. Background

As part of the requirement to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the adopted LDP, Carmarthenshire County Council is required by the Welsh Government to produce and submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

This represents the latest AMR following the LDP's formal adoption on the 10th December 2014 and is to be submitted by the 31st October, with its preparation an integral component of the statutory development plan process.

Covering the period of 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2021 this AMR assesses the progress in implementing LDP policies and proposals. It provides the basis for monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP and determines whether any revisions to the Plan are necessary. This, and other AMR's will aim to demonstrate the extent to which the LDP strategy and objectives are being achieved and whether the LDP policies are operating and functioning

effectively. It also assesses the impact the LDP is having on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the County and identifies any significant contextual changes that may influence the Plan's implementation or future review.

3. Content and Structure

The AMR is the principle means for measuring the success in implementing the Plan's policies. In recognition that measuring implementation is a continuous part of the plan making process, the monitoring of the Plan provides the connection between: evidence gathering; plan strategy and policy formulation; policy implementation; evaluation, and plan review.

The AMR also includes an analysis of the Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Sustainability Appraisal.

4. LDP Monitoring Framework

The LDP Monitoring Framework identifies a series of targets and indicators with defined triggers for further action. These have been developed in accordance with Welsh Government Regulations and guidance and was considered at the Examination into the Carmarthenshire LDP and within the Inspector's Report.

The AMR utilises a traffic light system in monitoring its policies which allow for a visual interpretation on the success, or otherwise. This is supported by the accompanying explanatory narrative which assesses the respective success or failure against each indicator, with a series of options available to respond to any emerging issues.

5. Summary of Key Outcomes

An overview of the key findings from the 2019/21 AMR is set out below:

- A total of 1213 new homes were completed across the two periods covered in this AMR (1st April 2019 to 31st March 2021). 1006 new homes on large sites (>5 dwellings), and 207 on small sites (<5 dwellings).
- During 2019/20, 81.0% and in 2020/21, 96.4% of all housing developments were permitted on allocated sites. This compares to 84.8% in the 2018/19 AMR.
- The distribution of these planning permissions was as follows:

Growth Areas:	2019/20 72.0%;	2020/21 – 21.9%
Service Centres:	2019/20 2.8%;	2020/21 – 24.8%
Local Service Centres:	2019/20 13.4%;	2020/21 – 35.9%,
Sustainable Communities:	2019/20 11.8%;	2020/21 – 17.4%.
- The total number of dwellings permitted during 2019/20 on large sites (5 or more units) was 617, and 251 in 2020/21. 178 and 130 dwellings were permitted on small sites (4 or less units) during 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively.
- Planning permission on windfall sites (sites not allocated within the Plan) has not followed a specific pattern, with 295 dwellings being granted in 2019/20 (made up of 117 on large sites, and 178 on small sites) and 139 dwellings in 2020/21 (made up of 9 on large sites and 130 on small sites)
- In relation to affordable housing 171 units were permitted in 2019 / 2020, whilst 84.8 units were permitted in 2020 / 2021 This is compared to the 122 during the previous AMR period.

- Employment sites allocated within the Plan with planning permission has increased to 31.86 ha during this AMR period.
- Vacancy rates within the identified primary Retail Frontages as at a post Covid base date of June 2021 are as follows:
 - Carmarthen - 14.7%
 - Llanelli - 23.2%
 - Ammanford - 9.5%
- A Local Development Order (LDO) for Llanelli Town Centre is in operation as a reflection of a living town centre approach integrating with other regeneration-based initiatives. Two further LDOs are being prepared in relation to the Ammanford and Carmarthen Town Centres as part of Covid recovery. Further information on the Llanelli Town Centre LDO, including the Annual Monitoring Report for 2019-20 can be found on the dedicated Llanelli Town Centre LDO webpage.
- Welsh Language – The LDP continues to deliver development in a manner consistent with its Welsh Language policy, supporting development at a suitable rate to support the future of the Welsh language. No applications have been approved within linguistic sensitive areas without suitable consideration being given to mitigation measures or the suitability of the development to deliver housing for the local population. In addition, CCC continues to promote and encourage bilingual advertisements throughout the County, promoting the important role which the Welsh language plays in Carmarthenshire's communities.
- Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC – 41.25 ha of land in good condition was being managed on 26 sites. A further 37.96 ha of land was also rated in good condition giving a total of 79.21 ha (source: PIMS Action progress reports).
- No planning permissions for 'highly vulnerable' developments were permitted within the C1 or C2 flood zones as identified on the (TAN15) Development Advice Maps where it was contrary to Natural Resources Wales advice.
- Planning permission has been granted for renewable energy and heat projects that have the potential to contribute a total of 1.79MW, made up of 1.64MW in 2019/20, and 0.15MW in 2020/21; and
- Mineral's data indicates that the current hard rock landbank for Carmarthenshire is at least 77 years. The apportionments and allocations for land-based sand & gravel within Carmarthenshire have been combined with Pembrokeshire, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and Ceredigion. The combined landbank is at least 10 years supply.

6. AMR Conclusions and Recommendations

Whilst it is considered that progress has been made in implementing many of the adopted Plan's policies and objectives, there are elements and components which are not delivering as intended. This has been compounded by the Covid-19 Pandemic and the associated restrictions. In this respect some of the findings of this AMR inevitably reflect the challenges experienced by some sectors and society.

7. Next Steps

The AMR will in accordance with the Council's statutory duty be submitted to the Welsh Government and published on the Council's website by 31st October. This publication will be accompanied by an informal consultation which will afford interested parties the opportunity to comment on the key issues raised. Whilst not a statutory requirement, such a consultation

provides an important opportunity for views to be submitted, and where appropriate for those views to contribute to the content of subsequent AMR's.

The content of this AMR along with that of the previous three documents will be used to inform the preparation of the Revised LDP 2018 – 2033 and its associated evidence base.

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: **N Daniel**

Interim Head of Planning

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

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The AMR in monitoring the implementation of the LDP's policies and provisions builds on the links and strategic compatibility between it and Carmarthenshire County Council's well-being objectives. It also ensures alignment with the national Well-being Goals set out within the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015. Through its land use planning policies, the Revised LDP will seek 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. The AMR in considering matters of sustainability, further monitors the outcomes of the Plan in light of the Sustainability Appraisal indicators.

The AMR considers key national legislative changes including the requirements emanating from the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and the Council's Well-being Objectives and the implications for the LDP. In this respect, the AMR undertakes a compatibility analysis of the LDP and the National and local Well-being Objectives. It is also noted that the LDP review will need to ensure the requirements emanating from the Act are fully and appropriately considered with the Plan.

2. Legal

The preparation and publication of the AMR ensures the Council meets its requirements in respect of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires each Local Planning Authority to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on its LDP. It also fulfils the requirements of section 76 of the Act in keeping all matters under review that are expected to affect the development of its area. The Council has a duty to produce information on these matters in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Welsh Government, and publication on the Carmarthenshire County Council's website by 31st October each year following plan adoption.

Section 69 of the 2004 Act requires an LPA to undertake a review of an LDP and report to the Welsh Government at such times as prescribed (Regulation 41).

3. Finance

Financial costs to date are covered through the financial provisions in place - including reserves.

6. Staffing Implications

It is anticipated that the ongoing monitoring of the LDP and the preparation of the Revised LDP will be accommodated in the main by utilising the existing staff structure.

7. Physical Assets

Whilst not a consideration in respect of the content of the AMR, its monitoring outcomes in informing the preparation of the Revised LDP will impact on Council land and property holdings through their inclusion or otherwise for potential development purposes. This will have implications on potential disposal and land valuations and consequently capital receipts.

CONSULTATIONS

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

Signed: N Daniel

Interim Head of Planning

1. Scrutiny Committee

Community and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee – 30th September 2021

2. Local Member(s)

The content of the AMR will be reported to Council for consideration. Members will be engaged throughout the preparation of the revised LDP. The content of the AMR will be subject to an informal consultation process.

3. Community / Town Council

Town/Community Council(s) will be a specific consultee at statutory stages throughout the preparation of the revised LDP. The content of the AMR will be subject to an informal consultation process.

4. Relevant Partners

A range of partners will be specific and general consultees throughout the preparation of the revised LDP. The content of the AMR will be subject to an informal consultation process.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Internal contributions will be sought throughout the preparation of the Revised LDP.

**CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S)
AWARE/CONSULTED**

Cllr Stephens briefed on content

YES

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
Carmarthenshire Adopted Local Development Plan		http://www.cartogold.co.uk/CarmarthenshireLDP/index.html
Annual Monitoring Reports		https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr/#.YP-7r6hKjIU
Revised Local Development Plan		https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/local-development-plan-2018-2033/#.YP-8LKhKjIU
Supplementary Planning Guidance		https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-guidance-spg/#.YP-8E6hKjIU
LDP Review Report		https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1213042/ldp-review-report-english-version.pdf

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Annual Monitoring Report 2019 - 2021

Adopted Carmarthenshire LDP

Draft for Reporting

carmarthenshire.gov.wales

Cyngor **Sir Gâr**
Carmarthenshire
County Council



Tudalen 19

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Chapter 1

Executive Summary

Background

1.1 Under section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local planning authorities are required to monitor the implementation of their adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) by preparing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

1.2 This is the fifth AMR following the Council's formal adoption of the Carmarthenshire LDP on the 10th December 2014. This AMR represents a combination of the period of 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020 and the 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 is required to be submitted to Welsh Government by 31st October 2021. Whilst AMR's are required to be prepared on an annual basis, the impacts arising from the Covid pandemic and the associated lockdowns presented a challenging backdrop through which AMR's could be effectively and meaningfully prepared. Consequently and of the letter from the Minister removing the requirement to an prepare AMR for 2019/2020 it was considered prudent to defer its preparation and prepare this combined AMR. Ongoing AMRs will continue to be prepared on an annual basis with a monitoring period of the 1st April to 31st March.

1.3 Following the publication of the second Annual Monitoring Report it was considered necessary to undertake a review of the current LDP. The Review Report considered and set out the areas of the LDP which were delivering and performing well, and the areas where changes would be required. In doing so, it concluded that a Revised LDP should be prepared through a full revision process¹. The Review Report was approved at the meeting of County Council on the 10th February 2018.

¹ Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan – Review Report (February 2018)
<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1213042/ldp-review-report-english-version.pdf>

1.4 The Local Authority is now well into the preparation of the Revised Carmarthenshire LDP 2018-2033. This work has involved undertaking community engagement and partnership working - as well as producing an updated evidence framework. This ongoing work led to the publication of the Preferred Strategy for consultation in December 2018. With the Deposit Revised LDP published for consultation between 29 January 2020 and 27 March 2020. A further 3-week consultation of the Deposit Revised LDP closed on the 2nd October 2020.

1.5 This AMR continues to provide an important opportunity for the Council to assess the impact the adopted LDP is having on the social, economic, and environmental well-being of the area. The document sets out a detailed analysis of the way in which the Plan continues to work, from its strategic context, its performance against strategic objectives, and to whether individual policies are achieving their expected outcomes. This document also compares the performance of policy targets against those from previous years. The information contained within this AMR will continue to be utilised to inform future policy and will feed into the preparation of the Revised LDP 2018 – 2033.

Key Outcomes

Key Findings

1.6 Chapter 3 of this AMR considers how the adopted LDP's strategic and general policies are performing against the identified key monitoring targets, and how its strategy and objectives are being delivered. An overview of the key findings is set out below:

- A total of 1213 new homes were completed across the two periods covered in this AMR (1st April 2019 to 31st March 2021). 1006 new homes on large sites (>5 dwellings), and 207 on small sites (<5 dwellings).
- During 2019/20, 81.0% and in 2020/21, 96.4% of all housing developments were permitted on allocated sites. This compares to 84.8% in the 2018/19 AMR.
- The distribution of these planning permissions was as follows:

Growth Areas: 2019/20 72.0%; 2020/21 – 21.9%
 Service Centres: 2019/20 2.8%; 2020/21 – 24.8%
 Local Service Centres: 2019/20 13.4%; 2020/21 – 35.9%,
 Sustainable Communities: 2019/20 11.8%; 2020/21 – 17.4%.

- The total number of dwellings permitted during 2019/20 on large sites (5 or more units) was 617, and 251 in 2020/21. 178 and 130 dwellings were permitted on small sites (4 or less units) during 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively.
- Planning permission on windfall sites (sites not allocated within the Plan) has not followed a specific pattern, with 295 dwellings being granted in 2019/20 (made up of 117 on large sites, and 178 on small sites) and 139 dwellings in 2020/21 (made up of 9 on large sites and 130 on small sites)
- In relation to affordable housing 171 units were permitted in 2019 / 2020, whilst 84.8 units were permitted in 2020 / 2021 This is compared to the 122 during the previous AMR period.
- Employment sites allocated within the Plan with planning permission has increased to 31.86 ha during this AMR period.
- Vacancy rates within the identified primary Retail Frontages as at a post Covid base date of June 2021 are as follows:
 - Carmarthen - 14.7%
 - Llanelli - 23.2%
 - Ammanford - 9.5%
- A Local Development Order (LDO) for Llanelli Town Centre is in operation as a reflection of a living town centre approach integrating with other regeneration-based initiatives. Two further LDOs are being prepared in relation to the Ammanford and Carmarthen Town Centres as part of Covid recovery. Further information on the Llanelli Town Centre LDO, including the Annual Monitoring Report for 2019-20 can be found on the dedicated Llanelli Town Centre LDO webpage.
- Welsh Language – The LDP continues to deliver development in a manner consistent with its Welsh Language policy, supporting development at a suitable rate to support the future of the Welsh language. No applications have been approved within linguistic sensitive areas without suitable

consideration being given to mitigation measures or the suitability of the development to deliver housing for the local population. In addition, CCC continues to promote and encourage bilingual advertisements throughout the County, promoting the important role which the Welsh language plays in Carmarthenshire's communities.

- Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC – 41.25 ha of land in good condition was being managed on 26 sites. A further 37.96 ha of land was also rated in good condition giving a total of 79.21 ha (source: PIMS Action progress reports).
- No planning permissions for 'highly vulnerable' developments were permitted within the C1 or C2 flood zones as identified on the (TAN15) Development Advice Maps where it was contrary to Natural Resources Wales advice.
- Planning permission has been granted for renewable energy and heat projects that have the potential to contribute a total of 1.79MW, made up of 1.64MW in 2019/20, and 0.15MW in 2020/21; and
- Mineral's data indicates that the current hard rock landbank for Carmarthenshire is at least 77 years. The apportionments and allocations for land-based sand & gravel within Carmarthenshire have been combined with Pembrokeshire, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and Ceredigion. The combined landbank is at least 10 years supply.

Contextual Changes

1.7 In assessing the performance of the LDP, it is necessary for the AMR to consider any national, regional, and local contextual changes that have occurred in the preceding year, and to consider the consequential impact of these changes on the LDP which may necessitate a review of the Plan.

National Context

1.8 The following key documents and publications are considered:

- The Wales Act (2017)
- Planning (Wales) Act 2015

- Planning Law in Wales - Law Commission Project and Planning Consolidation Bill
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No. 2) (Wales) Order 2021
- Future Wales: The National Plan 2040
- Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11
- Building Better Places
- Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15
- Welsh National Marine Plan
- Swansea Bay City Region City Deal
- Carmarthenshire County Council - Well-being Objectives
- Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment
- Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire – The Council’s New Corporate Strategy 2018 - 2023
- Transformations: Strategic Regeneration Plan for Carmarthenshire – 2015 – 2030
- Carmarthenshire Welsh Language Policy
- Carmarthenshire Economic Recovery & Delivery Plan
- Moving Rural Carmarthenshire Forward
- Net Zero Carbon by 2030
- NRW Phosphate Guidance - Water Quality Matters

1.9 Whilst some of these identified changes are profound in terms of the future direction of planning at a national level, only the Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) has a notable direct and immediate impact for the future implementation of the LDP. The nature of the impact will only be fully realised once the final version is published and the revised LDP Manual is available. The implications of both will however be matters considered through the preparation of the Revised LDP 2018 – 2033.

1.10 The publication of the 2014-based Sub National Household and Population Projections, is considered within the LDP Review Report and chapter 2 below. Evidential work on population and household growth will play a fundamental role in informing the future strategy and content of the revised LDP, and it will support the future growth requirements for the Plan area.

1.11 The progress in relation to the National Development Framework (NDF) is noted, and the outcomes of the Draft NDF will be considered as the Revised LDP 2018 – 2033 progresses through its preparatory process.

Regional Context

1.12 Carmarthenshire is part of The Swansea Bay City Region which also encompasses the Local Authority areas of Pembrokeshire, City and County of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot. The City Region, in bringing together business, local government, and a range of other partners, has published the Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013 – 2030. The role of the LDP in guiding and supporting the City Region's aspirations will be central to its success, and its continued progress will be monitored.

1.13 The £1.3 billion Swansea Bay City Deal was signed in March 2017. The deal will transform the economic landscape of the area; boost the local economy by £1.8 billion; and generate almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years. There is reference to 11 major projects overall, with the following specific projects proposed for Carmarthenshire:

- A Wellness and Life Science Village in Llanelli; and
- A creative industry project at Yr Egin in Carmarthen.

1.14 The signing of the City Deal represents a significant and landmark moment within the region in terms of its economic benefits and job creation opportunities. In land use terms the LDP provides a positive and proactive framework to facilitate this and is well placed to support the delivery of the City Deal.

Local Context

1.15 There was a clear synergy between the LDP and the former Integrated Community Strategy which is exemplified through the commitment to a sustainable Carmarthenshire, with the adopted LDP providing a land use expression to this objective. This remains the case with the Council's well-being objectives and the need to ensure there are strong on-going linkages will be developed as we progress through the preparatory process for the Revised LDP 2018 - 2033.

1.16 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires the Council as a representative of the Public Service Board to prepare a Well-being Plan. The Carmarthenshire Well-being Plan: The Carmarthenshire We Want – 2018 – 2023 was published in May 2018 and will be monitored to ensure continuity of purpose and content with the LDP. In this respect the National and the Council's Well-being Objectives are considered and discussed as part of a compatibility analysis with the objectives of the LDP. Reference is made to Appendix 1 of this Report in this regard. Reference should also be had to the content of the LDP Review Report.

1.17 In summary, the relevant contextual changes captured within this report will be fully considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP 2018 - 2033.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

1.18 A number of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents have been published which elaborate on and support the interpretation and implementation of the LDP and its policies and provisions. Reference should be given to Chapter 2 of this AMR. SPG preparation and adoption will continue where necessary. Consideration will be given to the future requirements for SPG emanating from the content of the Revised LDP 2018 - 2033.

1.19 The Wind and Solar Energy SPG was adopted in June 2019.

Local Development Orders

1.20 As part of the Council's Covid recovery and to reflect the impacts on our town centres two LDO's have been prepared in relation to Ammanford and Carmarthen Town Centres. Both LDOs have been subject to consultation and have received resolution Council to adopt.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Monitoring

1.21 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires local authorities to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as part of the preparation of the LDP. In addition to this, the LDP Regulations requires a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to be undertaken.

1.22 Some of the tangible outcomes to emerge from the review included confirmation of the designation of three separate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Llandeilo, Carmarthen, and Llanelli respectively. There are challenges in terms of ecological and carbon footprint, with the County's figure of 3.36 gha/c, compared with the Wales average of 3.28 gha/c². Carmarthenshire's 2019/20 carbon footprint was 20,477 tCO₂e.

1.23 Whilst none of the indicators are deleted, it should be noted that the commentary column makes it clear where information is unavailable and/or not applicable. In some instances, information is no longer available (or relevant); in other instances, the data available is of insufficient detail to enable useful monitoring. There will be opportunities to work alongside colleagues in Corporate Policy in future years to develop an integrated review of the social, economic, and environmental baseline.

² 'Ecological and Carbon Footprint of Wales' Report 2015
(<https://gov.wales/ecological-and-carbon-footprint-report>.)

Conclusions and Recommendations

1.24 This AMR is the fifth monitoring report following the adoption of the LDP in December 2014. The findings of the AMR provide an important opportunity for the Council to continue to assess the effectiveness of the Plan. In doing so, it is essential to recognise that this report follows the commencement of the preparation of the Revised LDP 2018 – 2033.

1.25 The production of AMR's remains relevant particularly in collating evidence which supports the preparation of the Revised LDP.

1.26 Whilst it is considered that progress has been made in implementing many of the adopted Plan's policies and objectives, there are elements and components which are not delivering as intended. These may be due to a number of factors as discussed within this document; however it is clear the impact of Covid has been a wide ranging one. Not only has the pandemic impacted profoundly on matters of public health but it has also resulted in significant economic challenges. How government including national and local responds will contribute significantly to the shape of our communities and economies. Consequently, significant regard will be had to the need to respond to the changes arising from plans strategies both nationally and locally and in tackling the challenges associated with post Covid recovery. Such matters will be appropriately considered and where applicable accommodated as part of the Revised LDP.

Chapter 2

Introduction

Background

2.1 The provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Local Development Plan (LDP) Regulations 2005, places a requirement on Carmarthenshire County Council as the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP) for its administrative area. The LDP was adopted at the meeting of County Council on the 10th December 2014 and sets out the Authority's policies and proposals for the future development and use of land. The LDP superseded the previous Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and is used to guide and control development providing the foundation for consistent and rational decision making, and in guiding future opportunities for investment and growth. These policies and proposals include land-use allocations for different types of development (i.e., housing, employment, retailing, education, open space etc.) as well as criteria for assessing individual proposals. The Plan has a direct effect on the lives of every resident of the County as well as major implications on investment programmes, other plans and strategies, communities, and landowners alike. In doing so, it provides a measure of certainty about what kind of development will, and will not, be permitted in particular locations during the Plan period. The Plan area excludes the part of the County contained within the Brecon Beacons National Park, where the Park Authority should be contacted in respect of the development plan and development proposals in that area.

LDP Review Report

2.2 Following the findings and recommendations of the second AMR (2016/2017), it was resolved to prepare a Review Report into the LDP and to consider the issues arising in relation to its delivery and implementation. During the preparation of the LDP Review Report, it was clear that the scale and implications of the highlighted issues were such that these could only be accommodated through a full revision process.

2.3 In addition, the adopted LDP was going into the last 4 years of the Plan's life, and the review highlighted the need to commence with a revised plan to replace the current LDP ahead of its expiration at the end of 2021. Note: subsequent guidance from the Welsh Government indicates that by virtue of its adoption in 2014 the fixed term requirement for LDP's does not apply in relation to the Carmarthenshire Adopted Plan.

2.4 In light of these issues, the meeting of Full Council on the 10th January 2018 resolved to formally proceed with the preparation of a Revised LDP for Carmarthenshire.

2.5 The content of the LDP Review Report, and the findings of the four AMRs will be utilised as evidence in guiding and informing its content and any evidential requirements that emerge.

Requirement for LDP Monitoring

2.6 **The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** (The Act) requires each LPA to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for its LDP following adoption, and to keep all matters under review that are expected to affect the development of its area. In addition, under section 76 of the Act, the Council has a duty to produce information on these matters in the form of an AMR for submission to the Welsh Government (WG), and publication on the Carmarthenshire County Council's website by 31st October each year following plan adoption. The preparation of an AMR is therefore an integral component of the statutory development plan process.

2.7 Regulation 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 requires an AMR to identify any policies specified that are not being implemented.

2.8 Where such a policy is identified the AMR must include a statement identifying:

- The reasons why the policy is not being implemented.

- The steps (if any) that are intended to be taken to enable the policy to be implemented; and,
- Whether a revision to the plan to replace or amend the policy is required.

2.9 The AMR is also required to specify:

- The housing land supply from the current Housing Land Availability Study; and,
- The number (if any) of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA's area.

Content and Structure

2.10 The AMR is the main mechanism for measuring the implementation and the success of the Plan's policies and reports on issues which impact upon the Plan's objectives. The AMR also analyses the effectiveness and continued relevance of the Plan's policies in light of national policy and contextual changes. The findings of the AMR could result in amendments to policies in order to improve their effectiveness and may result in a review of part, or of the whole Plan.

2.11 Monitoring is a continuous part of the plan making process. It provides the connection between evidence gathering, plan strategy and policy formulation, policy implementation, evaluation, and plan review. It also, through the publication of the AMR, assists in improving the transparency of the planning process, and keeps stakeholders, the community and business groups informed of development plan issues.

2.12 The LDP Manual Edition 3 (2020) supplements the above requirements for monitoring.

2.13 It is not realistic or necessary for all the LDP's policies to be monitored as this would lead to an unnecessarily large and complicated document. Consequently, the LDP through its AMR will assess the performance of policies in achieving the integrated plan objectives. It assesses the extent to which LDP strategies, policies

and key sites are being delivered and is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP.

2.14 The content of this AMR is therefore as follows:

- **Executive Summary**
- **Introduction:** introducing the AMR, outlining the requirement for LDP and SEA/SA monitoring and the structure of the AMR.
- **Contextual Changes:** Setting out any changes in circumstances outside of the remit of the Plan including those relating to legislation and national policy that could impact on the policy framework of the LDP.
- **LDP Monitoring framework:**
 - **LDP Monitoring:** Outline the findings of the monitoring framework including the identification of policies in respect of the identified targets and triggers. It includes an assessment of any mitigating circumstances and where appropriate, a recommended action to ensure the policies' successful implementation.
 - **Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring:** Outline the findings of the Plan's monitoring against the indicators identified in the SA/SEA.
- **Conclusions and recommendations:** Statement of any actions necessary as a consequence of the monitoring outcomes.

LDP Monitoring Framework

2.15 The monitoring framework is set out in Chapter 7 of the LDP and comprises a series of targets and indicators with defined triggers for further action. The monitoring framework was developed in accordance with the above Welsh Government Regulations and guidance on monitoring and was subject to consideration at the Examination in public and through the Inspector's Report into the Carmarthenshire LDP. The monitoring framework set out within the LDP forms the basis of this AMR.

2.16 This AMR utilises a traffic light system in monitoring its policies. This allows a readily available visual interpretation on the Plan's success, or otherwise. However,

this should be qualified through an understanding of the accompanying explanatory narrative. The circumstances where a monitoring indicator has not met its target, or where an assessment trigger has been activated, this indicator and narrative is considered to assess the conditions influencing its failure to meet the target and the impacts on policy implementation.

Policy target is being achieved or exceeded.	
Policy target not currently being achieved as anticipated but it does not lead to concerns over the implementation of the policy.	
Policy target is not being achieved as anticipated with resultant concerns over implementation of policy.	
No conclusion to be drawn – limited data available.	

2.17 The following options are available to the Council in association with each of the indicators and their triggers and will be considered as evidence in the preparation of the revised LDP 2018 - 2033. This AMR will assess the severity of the situation associated with each indicator and recommend an appropriate response.

- **Continue Monitoring:** Where indicators are suggesting that LDP policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for a review of the policy.
- **Officer / Member Training required:** Where indicators associated with planning applications suggest that policies are not being implemented as they were intended, and further officer or Member training is required.
- **SPG / Development Briefs required:** Whilst the Council will be preparing SPG and Development Briefs throughout the Plan period and as part of the Revised LDP, indicators may suggest that further guidance should be provided to developers on how a policy should be properly interpreted. Additionally, should sites not be coming forward as envisaged, the Council will actively consider engaging with developers / landowners to bring forward Development Briefs on key sites to help commence the development process.
- **Policy Research / Investigation:** Where monitoring indicators suggest the LDP policies are not being as effective as intended, further research,

investigation, and evidence gathering will be undertaken to inform any decision to formally review the policy.

- **Review Policy:** Where monitoring indicators suggest that amendments to the LDP are required, these will be considered as part of the revision of the LDP.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2011)

2.18 The SA-SEA (SA) Report, which accompanies the Adopted LDP, identifies baseline indicators for SA monitoring. Reference should be made to Chapter 4 where the SA monitoring for this AMR is set out.

2.19 It is considered that the SA monitoring can inform the overall analysis of the performance of the LDP. It is however noted that the SA monitoring process should not be undertaken in isolation of the Plan's monitoring. It should assist in informing an overall picture in terms of the environmental, economic, and social conditions of the County.

2.20 The SA will be subject to review and revision in line with the commitment to prepare the Revised LDP 2018 – 2033.

Contextual Information

2.21 In considering the performance and implementation of the LDP, it is necessary to also consider any contextual changes that have occurred during the previous year which may have affected the delivery of the Plan. This includes local, regional, and national considerations, recognising that the LDP should not be considered in isolation, and that its delivery may be impacted upon by a range of external and other factors.

2.22 This AMR identifies relevant changes to national planning policy where there may be implications for the LDP and the preparation of the Revised LDP. Further reference may also be had to key contextual documents and considerations. Such examples whilst not necessarily having occurred during the AMR period may by

virtue of their importance and relationship to the Development Plan process require specific consideration in developing the Revised Plan.

2.23 Additionally, it will identify the factors that may have influence on the implementation of the LDP and the preparation of the Revised LDP. This will be supplemented through additional reference to contextual changes within the policy monitoring outcomes: -

- National Context;
- Regional Context; and,
- Local Context.

National Legislative and Policy Context

The Wales Act (2017)

2.24 The Wales Act 2017, having received Royal Assent on the 31st January 2017, whilst outside this AMR period it provides the National Assembly for Wales with the power to legislate on any subject other than those which are reserved to the UK Parliament. It therefore remains relevant in contextual terms. The Wales Act 2017 implements elements of the St David's Day agreement which required legislative changes. It is aimed at creating a clearer and stronger settlement in Wales which is durable and long-lasting. In particular, the Wales Act amends the Government of Wales Act 2006 by moving to a reserved powers model for Wales.

2.25 The 2017 Act also devolves further powers to the Assembly and the Welsh Ministers in areas where there was political consensus in support of further devolution. These include:

- Devolving greater responsibility to the Assembly to run its own affairs, including deciding its name;
- Devolving responsibility to the Assembly for ports policy, speed limits, bus registration, taxi regulation, local government elections, sewerage and energy consenting up to 350MW (see below for additional detail);

- Devolving responsibility to Welsh Ministers for marine licensing and conservation and energy consents in the Welsh offshore region; and extending responsibility for building regulations to include excepted energy buildings;
- Devolving power over Assembly elections;
- Devolving powers over the licensing of onshore oil and gas extraction;
- Aligning the devolution boundary for water and sewerage services along the border between England and Wales; and,
- Establishing in statute the President of Welsh Tribunals to oversee devolved tribunals and allowing cross-deployment of judicial office holders.

2.26 In relation to the 2017 Act and the devolution of powers, specific reference is made to matters relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Previously not a devolved matter, this as part of the 2017 Act, has now been devolved with powers transferred to the Welsh Government. In this respect, a Transfer of Functions Order allows Welsh Ministers to modify existing secondary legislation.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

2.27 The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 gained Royal Assent on 6 July 2015 and is outside the monitoring period of this AMR. It is however by virtue of the changes it instigates of continued relevance in contextual terms. It sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development.

2.28 In terms of the development plan, the 2015 Act seeks to strengthen the ‘plan led’ approach with the LDP retaining a fundamental role. It further supplements the current plan led system by introducing a legal basis for the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) at an all-Wales level, and Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) at a regional level to address cross-boundary issues such as housing, employment, waste, and transport. Whilst it is noted that the spatial extent of any prospective SDPs remains unclear and their geographical extent are not currently defined, the strategic plans will only apply to areas of greater than local significance (notably Cardiff, Swansea and the A55 corridor).

Planning Law in Wales - Law Commission Project and Planning Consolidation Bill

2.29 Having issued the detailed government response to the Law Commission's Report on Planning Law in Wales in November last year, work continues on the Bill.

2.30 The Planning Consolidation Bill is anticipated to form an important part of the Government's programme to improve the accessibility of Welsh law, which must be prepared and published within 6 months from the establishment of a new Government, as required by the Legislation (Wales) Act 2019. This programme will therefore set out the projects to be delivered by the Government during this Senedd term in order to meet the statutory requirement placed on them by the Act to improve the accessibility of Welsh law.

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No. 2) (Wales) Order 2021

2.31 The order came into force on 30 April 2021. The statutory instrument has inserted temporary "Recovery PDRs" into the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. The new part 4A and amendments to part 42 in schedule 2 to the order include a number of permitted development amendments to support businesses, creating greater flexibility for a temporary period in response to the challenges presented by COVID-19 recovery.

2.32 Local planning authorities should be mindful of the extension of emergency permitted development rights for local authorities and NHS bodies will mean permission for the first coronavirus related developments such as field hospitals and body stores will start to expire at the end of September. The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2021 came into force on 29 March 2021. Local planning authorities should reach out to their emergency planning and NHS colleagues now, to ensure any ongoing permission to retain the development is secured in good time.

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

2.33 Future Wales was published by the WG on 24th February 2021. It is a 20-year plan with an end date of 31st December 2040.

Development Plan Status

2.34 Future Wales is part of the development plan for the whole of Wales. Planning decisions must be made in accordance with Future Wales unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Strategic Development Plans (SDPs)

2.35 The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act provides a consistent governance mechanism for delivering services across Wales on a regional basis and establishes four Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs) across the whole of Wales. These are known as 'Non-requested CJCs'.

2.36 The geographical boundaries of each CJC are based on Principal Council's (PCs) the 22 LAs across Wales. Each CJC will have its own establishment regulations and be comprised of the Leaders from each Principal Council, on a one member one vote basis. The CJC will be a corporate body, can employ staff etc. It can also co-opt other members onto the CJC who can have a vote, if so, considered by the elected members. Sub-committees can be established by the CJC. The established CJCs they will have specific statutory functions, including strategic planning, transport planning and economic development.

2.37 With specific regard to the strategic planning function, i.e., preparing an SDP, each CJC, when established through regulations, will have the statutory duty to prepare an SDP. This will be a mandatory function, rather than voluntary as through the PWA 2015.

2.38 The CJC has to agree the content of an SDP at preferred strategy and deposit stages, as well as agreeing to submit the plan for examination. So, whilst technical work can be progressed by a sub-committee (which would also have a NPA member on it) formal agreement is required by a majority vote of the CJC.

2.39 The CJC establishment regulations for South West Wales will come into force June/July 2022, reflecting Local Authority views. Regulations setting out the procedure to prepare an SDP are being progressed and will come into force February 2022 to mirror the CJC regulations.

2.40 It will take a short time for the CJs to become operational, for example hold meetings, and employ core staff etc. before they can implement their respective statutory function to prepare an SDP. Technical work on aspects of an SDP can be undertaken within this period, ready to move forward rapidly when formal stages can be undertaken from 2022 onwards. Working on the basis of SDP preparation taking 4 years, and accounting for LA elections (May 2022) the earliest an SDP could be adopted is anticipated to be summer 2026.

2.41 The Development Plans Manual (DPM) Edition 3 (published March 2020) includes a section setting out the key concepts, content, and scope of an SDP (Chapter 10). In combination with Future Wales and the SDP Regulations this will provide sufficient guidance to enable an SDP to be prepared. The SDP section will be further elaborated and expanded this year to provide additional detail.

2.42 Until an SDP is adopted, LDPs should continue to be prepared. Where an SDP is adopted, LDP 'Lites' will be prepared within the SDP area for each respective LPA, including the NPAs. An LDP Lite cannot be formally commenced before an SDP is adopted. This is because the SDP will set the overarching strategy, scale of growth, key locations, and policies for each LDP Lite. This will not be formally known and set out until the SDP is adopted.

2.43 LDP Lites will not have a preferred strategy consultation stage, as LDPs currently do, as the strategy will have already been established by the SDP. LDP Lites will be much slimmer, essentially focusing on site specific allocations, delivering the overarching strategy set out in the SDP. It is expected LDP Lites will be prepared in 2 to 2.5 years, therefore being much quicker and less financially intensive than

LDPs. Regulations will be necessary to bring forward LDP Lites, although it will not be necessary to commence preparation of these until late 2021/22.

LDP Implications

The provisions of the Act, whilst not necessarily having an immediate impact upon the preparation of the Revised LDP and this AMR, will be monitored - particularly in terms of the increased emphasis it places on development plans in the form of Future Wales and the prospective SDPs, with cross border discussions and the potential for further collaborative working being central in that regard.

The content of Future Wales will be considered during the preparation of the Revised LDP.

Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015

2.44 The Well-Being of Future Generations Act received Royal Assent in April 2015. It has an overarching aim of requiring all public bodies in Wales that are subject to the Act to work in a way that improves economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being with a view to helping create a Wales that ‘we want to live in now and in the future’.

2.45 The Act puts in place a ‘sustainable development principle’ which directs organisations on how to go about meeting their duty under the Act. This means that the 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.

2.46 The Act provides the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Well-being Plans which will replace the current Integrated Community Strategy. Given that the promotion of sustainable development is an underlying principle of the LDP, there are clear associations between the aspirations of both the Plan and Act/Well-being Plans. The Act introduces a series of well-being goals to strive towards in pursuit of sustainable development.

2.47 LPAs are required to take into account the well-being plans in the preparation of LDPs and the making of planning decisions.

LDP Implications

The requirements under the duties set out in the Act will be developed in any future AMRs and as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP. Reference in this respect should be had to the local context below and Appendix 1.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

2.48 The Environment (Wales) Act received Royal Assent on 21 March 2016. It delivers against the Welsh Government's commitment to introduce new legislation for the environment.

2.49 Key parts of the Act are as follows:

- Part 1: Sustainable management of natural resources – enables Wales's resources to be managed in a more proactive, sustainable, and joined-up way.
- Part 2: Climate change – provides the Welsh Ministers with powers to put in place statutory emission reduction targets, including at least an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050 and carbon budgeting to support their delivery.
- Part 4: Collection and disposal of waste – improves waste management processes by helping us achieve higher levels of business waste recycling, better food waste treatment and increased energy recovery.
- Parts 5 & 6: Fisheries for shellfish and marine licensing – clarifies the law in relation to shellfisheries management and marine licensing.
- Part 7: Flood & Coastal Erosion Committee and land drainage – clarifies the law for other environmental regulatory regimes including flood risk management and land drainage.

2.50 The policy statement places a duty on Welsh ministers to prepare, publish and implement a statutory National Natural Resource Policy (NNRP).

2.51 A key component of the Act is the duty it places on public authorities to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity'. The Act in doing so, requires public authorities to forward plan and report on how they intend to comply with the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty.

LDP Implications

The preparation of the Revised LDP will respond to the provisions of the Act. It is however noted that in relation to the duty under the Act to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity' that the LDP policy framework includes such provisions, however the scope of the current framework will be reviewed and developed as appropriate.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

2.52 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was passed by the National Assembly for Wales on 9 February 2016 and became law after receiving Royal Assent on 21 March 2016.

2.53 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.54 The Act amends the two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. These currently provide the framework for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. The Act also contains new stand-alone provisions relating to historic place names, historic environment records and the Advisory Panel for the Historic Environment in Wales.

LDP Implications

Regard will be given to the content of the Act and its requirements, including secondary legislation and Technical Advice Note 24: Historic Environment as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11

2.55 Following publication of Future Wales a new version of Planning Policy Wales has been issued. The main changes that have been made to Edition 10 (December 2018) of *Planning Policy Wales* (PPW) which are contained in the new Edition 11 (February 2021) are summarised below.

2.56 Chapter 1 Introduction - This chapter has been updated to take account of changes made to the Notification Directions on major residential development and on coal and petroleum development.

2.57 Reference to the application of the Socio-economic Duty in the planning system has been added. The aim of this Duty, which is due to come into effect on 31 March 2021, is to reduce inequalities resulting from socio-economic disadvantage.

2.58 Chapter 2 People and Places: Achieving Well-being Through Placemaking - Chapter 2 has been updated by referring to the Covid-19 pandemic and the Welsh Government's *Building Better Places* document which identifies relevant planning policy priorities and actions to aid in the recovery.

2.59 Chapter 3 Strategic and Spatial Choices - The section of Chapter 3 which covers the 'Sustainable Management of Natural Resources' has been updated to include wider links to decarbonisation and energy.

2.60 The section about the use of compulsory purchase powers by local authorities to unlock the development potential of sites has been strengthened.

2.61 There is an update to promote the incorporation of drinking water fountains or refill stations as part of development in public areas, in accordance with the Welsh Government's commitment to progress work on free drinking water in public places.

2.62 Chapter 4 Active and Social Places - The section in Chapter 4 covering active travel has been expanded to make it a requirement to put active travel and public transport infrastructure in place early in the development process. This change has been made in response to feedback on the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 received by Senedd Cymru's cross-party group on this Act.

2.63 Also under 'transport', the policy on ultra-low emission vehicles has been amended as elements of it have been transferred to *Future Wales – the National Plan 2040*. In addition, an update is provided regarding ensuring that the design of new streets supports the wider Welsh Government work on making 20 mph the new default speed limit and preventing pavement parking.

2.64 The 'Housing Delivery' section has been updated to reflect the policy changes regarding housing land supply that were made by the Minister for Housing and Local Government in March 2020. These changes removed the five-year housing land supply policy and replaced it with a policy statement making it explicit that the housing trajectory set out in an adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) will be the basis for monitoring the delivery of development plan housing requirements as part of LDP Annual Monitoring Reports.

2.65 The 'Affordable Housing' section has been updated to reflect the Minister's policy statement in July 2019 regarding the need for local planning authorities to make provision for affordable housing led sites when reviewing their LDPs. In addition, it has been clarified that all affordable housing, including that delivered through planning obligations and planning conditions, is required to meet the Welsh Government's development quality standards.

2.66 Chapter 5 Productive and Enterprising Places - This chapter has been updated to reflect the renewable energy policies and approach set out in *Future*

Wales and the wider Welsh Government energy policy. The changes have resulted in the removal of the references to Strategic Search Areas and the revocation of Technical Advice Note 8, *Renewable Energy*. Reference is also made to Local Energy Planning and the introduction of the Welsh Government's local ownership policy for all renewable energy projects in Wales.

2.67 Updates to reflect *Future Wales* have also been made to the sections on 'Electronic Communications', 'Economic Development', 'Tourism', and the 'Rural Economy'.

2.68 Chapter 6 Distinctive and Natural Places - This chapter has been updated to emphasise the importance of National Parks in light of the involvement of National Park Authorities in the preparation of Strategic Development Plans, reflecting the relevant policy in *Future Wales*.

2.69 There is also a clarification to support historic environment best practice guidance on considering the settings of archaeological remains as part of development proposals.

LDP Implications

The implications and requirements from PPW will be fully considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.

Building Better Places

2.70 Building Better Places was published on 16th July 2020 and sets out the planning policy priorities of the Welsh Government in the post Covid-19 recovery phases. The document outlines the need for good, high quality developments which are guided by placemaking principles. It acknowledges that delivery of good places currently require Planners to be creative and dynamic.

2.71 Building Better Places identifies key issues which bring individual policy areas together to ensure that action is the most effective. The 8 issues are:

- Staying local: creating neighbourhoods
- Active travel: exercise and rediscovered transport methods
- Revitalising our town centres
- Digital places - the lockdown lifeline
- Changing working practices: our future need for employment land
- Reawakening Wales's tourism and cultural sectors
- Green infrastructure, health and well-being and ecological resilience
- Improving air quality and soundscapes for better health and well-being

2.72 Each issue draws out the pertinent points of PPW with commentary on specific aspects of the post potential Covid-19 pandemic situation

LDP Implications

The implications and requirements will be fully considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15

2.73 A consultation on a replacement TAN 15 was undertaken in 2019. Key proposed changes include:

- Factual updates to terminology and references – e.g., *Environment Agency Wales* replaced by **Natural Resources Wales**.
- Replacing the Development Advice Map with a new Wales Flood Map, showing areas at high/medium risk (zone 3), low risk (zone 2) and very low risk (zone 1) as three separate flood zones.
- Integrating surface water mapping into the new Wales Flood Map, to replace the Zone B advisory classification contained within the Development Advice Map.

- Changes to the Development Categories, including a new ‘water compatible development’ category. Land-uses such as renewable energy have been added to the guidance, and some development types have changed categories.
- Emphasising the importance of the Development Plan and highlighting the need for comprehensive Strategic Flood Consequences Assessments to inform development strategies, site selection and planning policies.
- Guidance on how major regeneration initiatives affecting communities located in areas of flood risk should be progressed through national and regional levels of the planning system.
- Updating guidance on coastal erosion currently set out in TAN 14 and integrating it within TAN 15. This will enable TAN 14 to be cancelled.
- Guidance in relation to the justification and acceptability tests has been updated to make it clear that planning authorities should not consider proposals for highly vulnerable development in high and medium risk areas (zone 3).
- New advice on making development resilient to flooding and on the consideration when proposing new or improved flood defences.
- Introduction of an amended Notification direction, encapsulating all new homes (and other highly vulnerable developments) in the highest flood risk areas, as a further tool in reducing the number of new homes placed in areas of flood risk.

LDP Implications

The implications and requirements from the emerging TAN will be fully considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.

Welsh National Marine Plan

2.74 The WG are in the process of preparing the first Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP). It will set out Welsh Government’s policy for the next 20 years for the

sustainable use of our seas. The WNMP will contain plans and policies for both the inshore and offshore regions. Implementation guidance will help authorities understand the decisions they will need to take.

2.75 The requirement to produce the Plan is established under the [Marine and Coastal Access Act \(MCAA\)](#), with the Welsh Ministers constituting the planning authority for the Welsh:

- inshore region (out to 12 nautical miles)
- offshore region (12 to 200 nautical miles)

2.76 The WNMP will:

- support our vision for clean, healthy, safe, and diverse seas
- guide future sustainable development
- support the growth of marine space and natural resources ('blue growth')

2.77 Following the consultation on the content of the draft WNMP the WG intends to re-structure the draft WNMP to separate out the detailed implementation guidance and underpinning evidence into a supporting framework. The shortened core WNMP will focus on vision, objectives, and policies, responding to stakeholder feedback on increasing accessibility to key information from a user perspective. The detailed implementation guidance, currently sitting within the draft WNMP, will sit within a suite of supporting guidance.

2.78 It is considered this approach will allow for timely and responsive updates to guidance. It will also support the consideration of up-to-date evidence from the Wales Marine Planning Portal as part of decision making.

LDP Implications

The implications and requirements arising from the emerging Welsh national Marine Plan will be fully considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.

Regional Policy Context

Swansea Bay City Region

2.79 The Swansea Bay City Region encompasses the Local Authority areas of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, City and County of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot. It brings together business, local government and a range of other partners, working towards creating economic prosperity for the people who live and work in our City Region. The Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013 – 2030 sets out the strategic framework for the region aimed at supporting the area's development over the coming decades.

City Deal

2.80 The signing of the City Deal secured the biggest ever investment for Southwest Wales. The £1.3 billion deal will transform the economic landscape of the area, boosting the local economy by £1.8 billion, and generating more than 9,000 new jobs over the 15-year life span. The eleven major projects identified in the City Deal set out to deliver world-class facilities in the fields of energy, smart manufacturing, innovation, and life science, with major investment in the region's digital infrastructure and workforce skills and talent underpinning each sector.

2.81 The total investment package is made up of £241 million of UK and Welsh Government funding, £396 million of other public sector money and £637 million from the private sector. The make-up of the Swansea Bay City Region Board includes the four local authorities, together with Abertawe Bro Morgannwg and Hywel Dda University Health Boards, Swansea University, and the University of Wales Trinity St David's, along with private sector companies. The City Deal identifies the following projects:

Pentre Awel

2.82 The Pentre Awel project earmarked for Llanelli will feature new business, education, and health facilities, along with a state-of-the-art new leisure centre and swimming pool. Proposed for an 83-acre site in South Llanelli, Pentre Awel will be the first development of its scope and size in Wales.

2.83 Pentre Awel will provide public, academic, business and health facilities all on one site to boost employment, education, leisure provision, health research and delivery, and skills and training.

2.84 The project is planned to include integrated care and physical rehabilitation facilities to enable the testing and piloting of life science technologies aimed at enhancing independence and assisted living.

Canolfan S4C Yr Egin

2.85 Yr Egin is a digital and creative hub at the University of Wales Trinity Saint David in Carmarthen. Anchored by S4C's headquarters, the 3,700 square metre first phase of the development is also home to a range of other companies working within the creative sector, including multi-media publishing and digital technology; digital education; video production and photography; postproduction; graphic design; translation and sub-titling.

2.86 Canolfan S4C Yr Egin – which also includes an auditorium, editing suites, a large performance area and a café - offers a varied programme of events, workshops, talks and screenings for members of the public as well as those working in the creative and digital industries.

Digital Infrastructure

2.87 The £55 million Digital Infrastructure programme will benefit residents and businesses in all parts of the Swansea Bay City Region, which includes Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire, and Swansea. The programme is estimated to be worth £318 million to the regional economy in the next 15 years. Led by Carmarthenshire County Council, the Digital Infrastructure programme will:

- Ensure the region's cities, towns and business parks have competitive access to full-fibre connectivity
- Pave the way for the region to benefit from 5G and internet of things innovation, which includes smart homes, smart manufacturing, smart agriculture, and virtual reality, as well as wearable technology that will support healthcare, assisted living and other sectors

- Focus on improving access to broadband in the region's rural communities, while stimulating the market to create competition between digital providers for the benefit of consumers

Swansea City and Waterfront Digital District

2.88 The Swansea City and Waterfront Digital District being led by Swansea Council is made up of three elements:

- A 3,500-capacity indoor arena at a site adjacent to the LC in Swansea city centre that will accommodate music concerts, touring shows, exhibitions, conferences, gaming tournaments and other events. Ambassador Theatre Group (ATG) have been appointed to run the indoor arena, once it's operational. Led by Buckingham Group Contracting Ltd, considerable progress is being made on site as the arena heads towards completion in the autumn of 2021. A digital square featuring digital artworks and ultra-fast internet connection speeds will also be developed outside the arena.
- A state-of-the-art office development with around 100,000 square feet of flexible office space and amenities will be developed for tech and digital businesses, with conference and meeting facilities as well as potential links to the indoor arena. Acting as a catalyst for further development on The Kingsway, the development will benefit from world class digital connectivity and integration with smart city technology. Construction tendering is underway.

Homes as Power Stations

2.89 State-of-the-art design and energy efficiency technologies will be introduced to thousands of properties as part of the Homes as Power Stations project throughout the Swansea Bay City Region.

2.90 The pioneering project is aiming to facilitate the adoption of the Homes as Power Stations approach to integrate energy efficiency design and renewable technologies into the development of new build homes and retrofit programmes carried out by the public, private and third sectors. This will tackle fuel poverty while helping residents save money on their energy bills.

2.91 The Homes as Power Stations project aims to prove the concept in the public sector at a relatively small scale with the intention of then scaling up activity in other sectors across the Swansea Bay City Region. These will include private sector developers.

Pembroke Dock Marine

2.92 The £60 million Pembroke Dock Marine programme will place Pembrokeshire at the heart of global zero carbon marine energy innovation while also helping tackle climate change.

2.93 Pembroke Dock Marine will deliver the facilities, services and spaces needed to establish a world-class centre for marine engineering. Led by the private sector and supported by Pembrokeshire County Council.

Life Science, Well-being, and Sports Campuses

2.94 The vision for the Campuses project is to deliver two complementary initiatives across two sites in two phases (Singleton and Morriston in Swansea) that add value to the regional life science, health, and sport sectors. This will support interventions and innovation in healthcare and medicine to help prevent ill-health, develop better treatments, and improve patient care, while boosting sport through world class sport science and new facilities.

Supporting Innovation and Low Carbon Growth

2.95 This £58.7 million programme will deliver sustainable jobs and growth in the Swansea Bay City Region to support the creation of a decarbonised and innovative economy, thanks to a partnership between government, academia, and industry.

Skills and Talent

2.96 The Skills and Talent project aims to deliver a regional solution for the identification and delivery of the skills and training requirements for all City Deal projects.

LDP Implications

The current adopted LDP in recognising the important regional contribution of Carmarthenshire, makes provision through its policies and proposals for employment development, with the economy an important component of the Plan's Strategy. The role of the City Region is a key consideration to ensuring the continued compatibility in a strategic context.

In this respect the signing of the City Deal and the identification of the above projects will be a notable informants and contributors in land use policies or proposals. In this respect, whilst the City Deal reinforces much of the current LDPs strategic approach, a measurement of compatibility will be necessary as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery.

Local Context

Carmarthenshire County Council - Well-being Objectives

2.97 The Council in line with its statutory obligations has published its Well-being Objectives. These objectives as set out below:

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

Live well

3. Support and improve progress, achievement, and outcomes for all learners
4. Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty
5. Create more jobs and growth throughout the county
6. Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes
7. Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)
8. Support community cohesion, resilience & safety

Age well

9. Support older people to age well and maintain dignity and independence in their later years

In A Healthy, Safe & Prosperous Environment

10. Look after the environment now and for the future
11. Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity
12. Promote Welsh Language and Culture

Corporate governance

13. Better Governance and use of Resources

2.98 Having published these Objectives, the Council must take all reasonable steps to meet them. A detailed Action Plan is being prepared to support each Improvement/Well-being Objective, and these will be monitored and reported on through the Performance Management Framework.

Public Service Board

2.99 Established as a statutory board under the provisions of The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 the Public Services Board (PSB) for Carmarthenshire is a collection of public bodies working together to improve the well-being of the County.

2.100 The board's role is to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of our area by working to achieve the 7 Well-being goals identified within The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. In doing so it will seek to assess the state of economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being and publish a well-being plan setting out its local objectives and the steps necessary to meet them. The Carmarthenshire PSB includes four statutory members: Carmarthenshire County Council, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales along with other public sector, third sector and education partners.

Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment

2.101 The Well-being Assessment undertaken by the Carmarthenshire PSB outlines: what well-being looks like in Carmarthenshire; and what Carmarthenshire's residents and communities want well-being to look like in the future, through exploring key issues which positively and/or negatively impact well-being.

2.102 Its findings as published for consultation forms the basis for the report to the PSB which will utilise its outcomes, alongside other key information, to identify priorities for improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Carmarthenshire.

2.103 These priorities informed the PSB's Well-being Plan for Carmarthenshire titled The Carmarthenshire We Want – 2108 – 2023 published in May 2018 This Plan will outline how the PSB will collectively utilise the five ways of working to improve well-being in Carmarthenshire and contribute towards the national well-being goals.

Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire – The Council's New Corporate Strategy 2018 - 2023

2.104 The 2018-2023 Corporate Strategy sets out the direction for the local authority over the next five years, incorporating our improvement and well-being objectives as defined by legislation.

2.105 It also includes the Executive Board's key projects and programmes for the next five years, a set of almost 100 priority projects and areas recently announced by Leader Cllr Emlyn Dole in his 'Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire' plan.

2.106 The strategy outlines the Council's vision for the future through 15 objectives under four key themes - to support residents to: start well, live well and age well in a healthy, safe, and prosperous environment.

LDP Implications

The LDP will remain a key tool to deliver the Well-being assessment and the above Objectives. The progression towards the Well-being Plan and the recent transference from the Local Service Board to the Public Service Board will be monitored to ensure the continued alignment of these two core Plans.

A key consideration in moving forward relates to the integration and compatibility of the LDP's strategic objectives with the Well-being Objectives identified above. It is considered essential that its compatibility be examined from an early stage to ensure the LDP is well placed to respond to these changes and the emerging Action Plan which will support their delivery. Appendix 1 undertakes a comparative analysis of the LDP's Strategic Objectives against the national and local Well-being Objectives.

Transformations: Strategic Regeneration Plan for Carmarthenshire – 2015 – 2030

2.107 This document sets out Carmarthenshire's regeneration strategy, building on the opportunities for growth and investment which emerges from the policies and provision of the LDP. This in turn reflects Carmarthenshire as a confident, ambitious, and connected component of the Swansea Bay City Region.

LDP Implications

The LDP represents a key component in the delivery of the Council's regeneration objectives and there are clear advantages in terms of efficiency, engagement, and outcomes in continuing the synergy between shared strategic priorities.

The relationship between the LDP, the Transformations document and the strategic direction regionally expressed through the City Deal will need to be considered as part of the Revised LDP to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery.

Carmarthenshire Economic Recovery & Delivery Plan

2.108 The Council's Economic Recovery Plan (April 2021) identifies some 30 actions to support the recovery of the Carmarthenshire economy from the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit. It sets out the Council's priorities for supporting Business, People and Places. With this support, Carmarthenshire's economy can recover as quickly as possible to become one which is more productive than before, more equal, greener, healthier, and with more sustainable communities.

2.109 The economic modelling shows how COVID-19 has and is likely to continue to impact on the Carmarthenshire economy. There remains a high level of uncertainty around the pattern of the recovery, as well as the impact of Brexit, so the Plan is short-term and flexible, focusing on the critical period of recovery over the next 24 months, and is in alignment with Welsh Government's reconstruction priorities.

2.110 The purpose of the Economic Recovery Plan is to set out the short-term priorities and immediate actions over the next two years that protect jobs and safeguard businesses in Carmarthenshire in response to COVID-19 and the immediate impacts of Brexit.

2.111 Modelling has been undertaken on the potential impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Carmarthenshire and its three main towns (i.e., Llanelli, Ammanford and Carmarthen). The potential impacts are summarised within the Paper and are set out in more detail within the 'Modelling the Impact of Covid-19 report'.

2.112 Notably under the 'Place - Sustaining vibrant towns' responses are regeneration masterplans – where it stated that *"We will review and update our integrated regeneration masterplans for Carmarthen, Llanelli and Ammanford. We will invest £1.2m match funding in capital projects and interventions in our town centres to meet the needs for our foundational and high growth businesses."* Also, with reference to the Carmarthenshire Ten Town Recovery & Growth Plans it is

stated that *“We will produce recovery and growth plans for our 10 rural towns and appoint market town officers to help each town take their ideas forward. Our £100k seed funding and £1m capital funding will support immediate and longer-term needs.”*

2.113 There is also reference to the establishing of Local Development Orders in Carmarthen and Ammanford and potentially strategic employment areas.

LDP Implications

The LDP represents a key component in the delivery of the Council’s corporate objectives and as such there will be a requirement for the corporate emphasis on recovery to be suitably acknowledged and responded to. There is a strong emphasis on Place within the Carmarthenshire Economic Recovery & Delivery Plan which aligns with the role of the Development Plan as a placemaking tool.

The relationship between the LDP and the corporate emphasis on recovery will need to be considered as part of the Revised LDP to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery. Where there is a ‘time lag’ to the Revised LDP, then wherever possible planning tools will need to be introduced – such as Local Development Orders.

Moving Rural Carmarthenshire Forward

2.114 This report marks a significant milestone for the authority as it is the first time ever that a wide-ranging strategy has been developed to regenerate our rural communities in Carmarthenshire. The final report was approved at Full Council on the 11 September 2019.

2.115 The Ten Towns initiative is to support the economic recovery and growth of rural towns across the County. The initiative was established as a direct response to the Moving Rural Carmarthenshire Forward Plan, which sets out a number of key recommendations to support the regeneration of rural Carmarthenshire.

2.116 A key part of the programme is the development of Economic growth plans to drive forward an agenda for change for each of the respective towns and their wider hinterland: Cross Hands, Cwmaman, Kidwelly, Laugharne, Llandeilo, Llandovery Llanybydder, Newcastle Emlyn, St. Clears and Whitland.

LDP Implications

The LDP represents a key component in the delivery of the Council's corporate objectives and as such there will be a requirement for the corporate emphasis on the rural context to be suitably acknowledged and responded to. The need for the 10 Economic growth plans has been brought into focus by the economic challenges brought about by the pandemic.

The relationship between the LDP and the corporate emphasis on recovery and rural interests will need to be considered as part of the Revised LDP to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery.

Net Zero Carbon by 2030

2.117 The Council is committed to tackling climate change as acknowledgement of the significant role it has to play in both further reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions and providing the leadership to encourage residents, businesses, and other organisations to take action to cut their own carbon footprint.

2.118 In February 2019, the Council declared a climate emergency, and made a commitment to becoming a net zero carbon local authority by 2030. The Council has since been the first local authority in Wales to publish a net zero carbon action plan, which was endorsed by full Council in February 2020.

2.119 The Council is taking a proactive approach towards becoming a net carbon zero local authority by 2030, with its initial focus being on our measurable carbon footprint. This does not preclude other wider actions to address the climate emergency, which are being carried out across Council departments.

LDP Implications

The LDP represents a key component in the delivery of the Council's corporate objectives and as such there will be a requirement for the corporate emphasis on net zero carbon to be suitably acknowledged and responded to.

The relationship between the LDP and the corporate emphasis on net zero carbon will need to be considered as part of the Revised LDP to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery.

Water Quality Matters and rural development concerns

2.120 In early 2021, Natural Resources Wales issued 'interim planning advice' to avoid further deterioration in environmental capacity. This 'advice' relates to all Riverine Special Area of Conservation (SACs) whose catchments extend into Carmarthenshire including, the Afon Teifi, Afon Tywi, River Wye and Afon Cleddau (see Appendix 6)

2.121 As a Local Planning Authority, the Council will be required to have regard to the advice given by NRW when making planning decisions (for both individual developments and the LDP). The NRW advice note outlines, where a planning application within the catchment areas of the Afon Teifi, Afon Tywi, River Wye and Afon Cleddau cannot evidence that the development proposal would result in phosphate neutrality or betterment, that unfortunately the Local Planning Authority would not be able to support the application at this time. This reflects the unacceptable impact on the water quality of the rivers which are sensitively designated as a SAC.

2.122 The implications on the current and the emerging Revised LDP are significant. Revised LDP Plan preparation was progressing suitably with submission of the Plan for Examination due in May 2021. Internal discussions have commenced with the Authority's Leadership Group and options tabled – however there will be significant implications – notably in terms of the rural / northern areas of the County. The Council is taking as proactive an approach as possible to this issue, notably in terms

of officer resource and commissioning of consultancy support. Concerns have been expressed from the Leader who has outlined his concerns to the First Minister – whilst concerns have also been raised through the Welsh Local Government Association.

LDP Implications

The LDP represents a key component in the delivery of the Council's corporate objectives and as such there will be a requirement for the corporate emphasis, including rural interests. With the issues faced in permitting development in the County's northern / rural areas as a result of NRW guidance – this has clear implications not only on the delivery of LDP ambitions (including allocated sites) but wider Council ambitions.

This complicated issue will need to be considered as part of the Revised LDP to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery, whilst interim measures require to be identified wherever possible to allow for suitable development proposals to be supported. Crucially also, the water quality of our rivers requires protection.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

2.123 The SPG on Wind and Solar Energy has been published for formal consultation and was adopted in June 2019.

Summary

2.124 As set out above, new legislation and changes in national, regional, and local contexts have emerged during the current monitoring period, some of which may have implications for the future implementation of the LDP. Subsequent AMRs will continue to provide updates on relevant contextual material which could affect the Plan's future implementation.

2.125 As appropriate contextual will form an important component in the preparation of the revised LDP be it in terms of its policies and proposals or supporting documents or evidence.

The Carmarthenshire Context

Spatial Influences

2.126 Carmarthenshire is a diverse County with the agricultural economy and landscape of the rural areas juxtaposed with the urban and industrial south-eastern area. Around 65% of the population reside on 35% of the land in the south and east of the County. The main urban centres are Llanelli, Ammanford/Cross Hands and Carmarthen. The County also has a number of other settlements of various sizes and many of them make notable contributions to the needs and requirements of their community and the surrounding area. These are supplemented by a large number of rural villages and settlements which are self-sufficient in terms of facilities and services.

2.127 The adopted LDP builds upon the spatial characteristics and diversity of the County and its communities and seeks to consolidate the existing spatial settlement pattern.

2.128 The focus of the current spatial form and resultant distribution of existing housing and employment provision is within the established urban centres of Llanelli, Carmarthen, and Ammanford/Cross Hands. The focus on these settlements as identified 'Growth Areas' reflects their respective standing and their sustainability and accessibility attributes. The Growth Areas exhibit good accessibility through connections to the strategic highway network and the rail networks as well as public transport.

2.129 The characteristic rural and urban split typifies the variability within communities and settlements and their historic and future roles. This is exemplified by the predominantly southeastern urban areas and their post-industrial needs in

terms of regeneration. The challenges faced by such settlements are often of a marked difference in terms of scale to those of rural areas, which face separate challenges in respect of depopulation and the agricultural industry. This encapsulates the diversity of Carmarthenshire's communities and settlements which are diverse in character, scale, and role with a settlement's size not always reflective of its role.

Distribution of Growth

2.130 The distribution of growth is based on a settlement's position within the LDP hierarchy which could not be predicated on a simplistic interpretation of distribution (for example, across all tier 3 settlements on an equal basis). This equally applies within the Growth Areas, or indeed any other tier in the settlement hierarchy, where each has manifestly different issues and considerations within the context of their importance in strategic terms and the function they perform.

2.131 There are a number of considerations that influence the release of land for development across the County, notably:

- Environmental - in the form of flood risk considerations. Many of the larger settlements are situated adjacent to the sea and/or rivers. Also worthy of note are areas of nature conservation importance - including those within the Llanelli/Burry Port and Cross Hands areas;
- Social considerations - including areas of cultural and linguistic value in terms of the Welsh language, as well as areas of deprivation.

2.132 The richness of Carmarthenshire's natural, built, and cultural environment is an important spatial consideration in planning for the future of the County, particularly in terms of the potential for growth and the siting of development. The County includes sites designated at the international level to protect and enhance important nature conservation value, as well as striking landscapes and distinctive historic towns and villages. The importance of the County's built heritage is borne out by the 27 conservation areas, 366 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (ranging from Prehistoric to post - Medieval/Modern features of cultural historic interest) and the

large number of listed buildings. There are also a number of designated sites for nature conservation and biodiversity importance, including 8 Special Areas of Conservation, 3 Special Protection Areas, 1 Ramsar site, 90 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 5 National Nature Reserves, 5 Local Nature Reserves and 7 registered landscapes.

Economic Indicators

Covid – 19 and Brexit

2.133 The period of this combined AMR has been characterised by a period of public health and economic challenges associated with Covid but also that of Brexit. As with large parts of the UK the economy of Carmarthenshire continues to be heavily influenced by Government controls and fiscal measures. In this respect the immediate socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and Brexit on the economy is in part obscured by Government interventions, such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough) and the Self Employment Income Support Scheme, as such the implications will only become fully clear as society and the economy emerges from restrictions and the recovery commences in earnest.

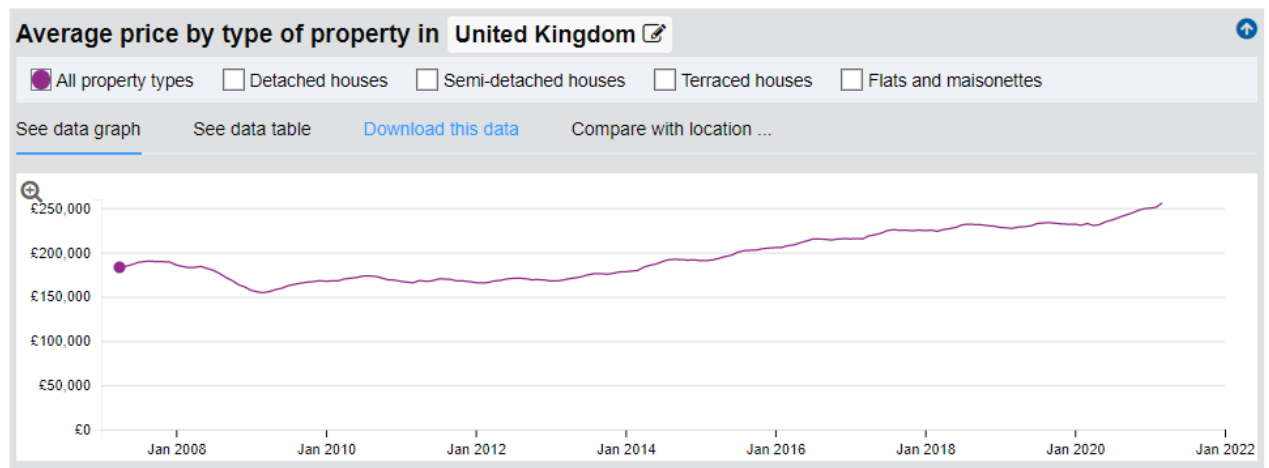
Housing

2.134 The economic downturn post-2008 has at a national level had a significant impact on housing provision in the UK as a whole, and in turn impacted confidence and delivery at a local level. Indeed, it was only in February 2015 that the England & Wales house price index recovered to beyond the pre-crash level experienced in 2007. Prices have continued to rise through to the end of this monitoring period.

2.135 The impact of Covid-19 on Carmarthenshire house prices whilst still unknown in terms of its medium- and long-term affect has seen a marked upturn in prices over the lockdown period from March 2020 with a 17% increase during this period. This is slightly above the all Wales average of 16.4%. Whilst this increase is marked and is reflected in anecdotal evidence in relation to demand on the local housing market there is as yet no certainty as the potential for this trend to continue.

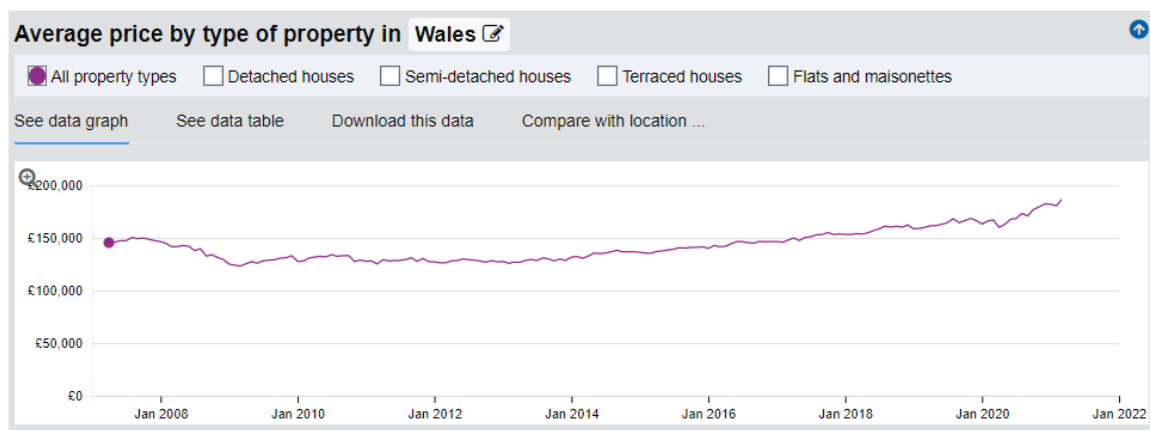
2.136 Within a Carmarthenshire context, average house prices have surpassed the pre-recession high of £149,515 (December 2007), with an average price in March 2021 having increased to £171,382 (see figure 3 below). This is compared to the Wales figure of £186,510 (see figure 2).

Figure 1 Average price: United Kingdom from April 2007 to March 2021



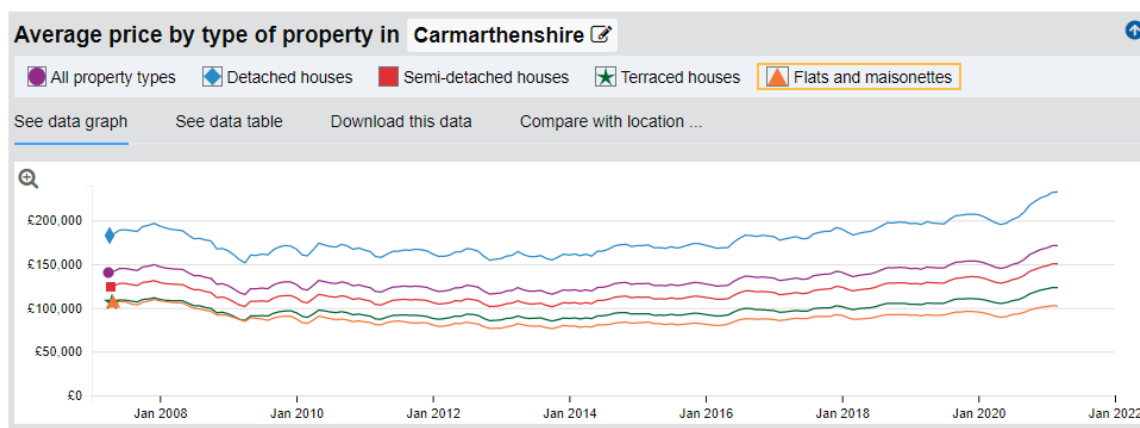
Source: Land Registry

Figure 2 Average price: Wales from April 2007 to March 2021



Source: Land Registry

Figure 3 Average price by property type: Carmarthenshire from April 2007 to March 2021



Source: Land Registry

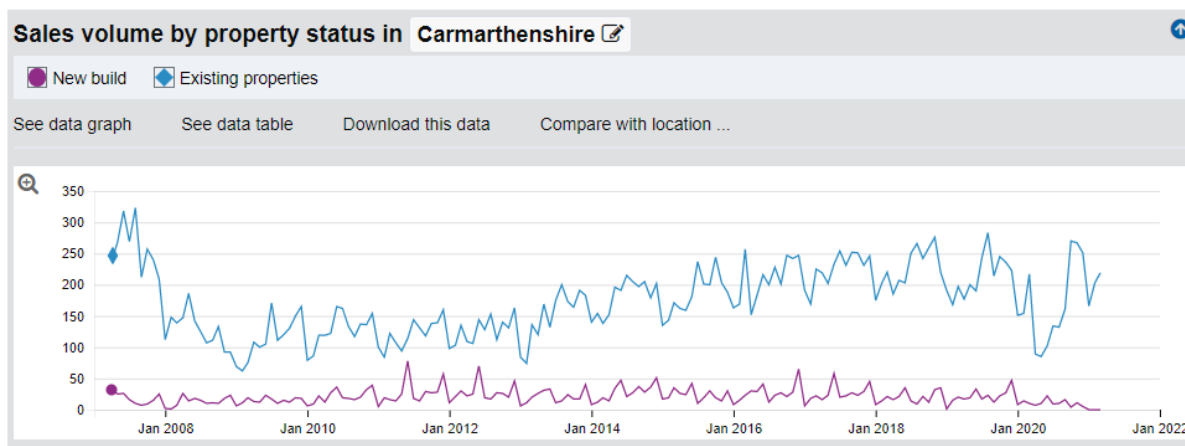
2.137 Housing completions within Carmarthenshire during the 2018-19 AMR period were at 529 as compared to 607 (1 April 2019- 31 August 2020) and 399 (1 September 2020 – 30th March 2021)³. In land supply terms the Pre Covid completions has seen a recovery to their highest level since 2011 (640). All of this is also within a context of a strong interest from Housing Associations and the national housebuilders maintaining, and in the case of some renewing their interest in Carmarthenshire. This in itself sends a positive message about market confidence in the County pre Covid-19.

House Sales

2.138 As indicated within the following graph, there has been a gradual recovery in property sales following the drop from its peak in 2007/2008. This gradual recovery had seen sales return to a consistent level, albeit with the sales of existing properties in May 2020 dropping to coincide with the initial Covid-19 restrictions. Subsequent sales have seen a strong recovery

³ Excludes small sites housing completion data.

Figure 4 Sales Volume by Property: Carmarthenshire from April 2007 to March 2021



Source: Land Registry

Population and Household Projections

2.139 In considering the publications of the Welsh Government sub-national population and household projections, the previous AMR documents have provided the background evidence to understand the reasoning behind the significant changes between each projection.

2.140 In this respect and in support of the preparation of the Revised LDP evidence has been prepared which identifies and assesses the veracity of the WG projections. These will be subject to ongoing review and includes the latest WG projections.

Economy

2.141 Economic activity data for Carmarthenshire, and at an all-Wales level from 2011 to this third annual monitoring period, indicated in terms of economic activity a gradual improvement through to 2018. Subsequent data has identified a drop off down to 71.5% through to December 2020.

Figure 5: Annual Labour Market Summary (Residents aged 16-64) – Economic Activity Rate

	Carmarthenshire		Wales	
	Economic Activity Rate	Economic Inactivity Rate	Economic Activity Rate	Economic Inactivity Rate
April 2011- March 2012	74.2%	25.8%	73%	27%
April 2012- March 2013	71.7%	28.3%	73.9%	26.1%
April 2013- March 2014	73.5%	26.5%	75.3%	24.7%
April 2014- March 2015	74%	26%	74.4%	25.6%
April 2015- March 2016	75%	25%	75.3%	24.7%
April 2016 – March 2017	78.6%	21.4%	74.8%	25.2%
April 2017 – March 2018	77.1%	22.9%	76.5%	23.5%
April 2018 – March 2019	74.6%	25.4%	76.7%	23.3%
April 2019 – March 2020	74.1%	25.9%	76.6%	23.4%
April 2020 – Dec 2020	71.5%	28.5%	75.7%	24.3%

Source: StatsWales

2.142 The above change in economic activity will continue to be monitored and considered in any subsequent AMRs or as part of a future review of the LDP.

2.143 A fourth iteration of the Employment Land Review will be published in due course. This will build on the outcomes and content of the previous reviews further considering the performance of the economy in Carmarthenshire in terms of the take up and activity levels on existing and allocated employment sites. Additional evidence is being prepared in support of the preparation of the Revised LDP in the form of a Two Counties Economic Study.

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

2.144 The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (WIMD) is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas where there are the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation. Deprivation is the lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society. This can be in terms of material goods or the ability of an individual to participate in the normal social life of the community.

2.145 The WIMD, has been developed to support the effective local targeting of resources and policy. It provides the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. Carmarthenshire has 112 LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas). The results from WIMD show that Carmarthenshire has 30 LSOAs that are within the 30% most deprived areas in Wales. The majority of these areas are located in the Llanelli area, and the Amman and Gwendraeth Valleys.

Figure 6: Percentage of LSOAs by deprivation rank category - Overall Index (2019)
(Carmarthenshire)

% LSOAs ranked in the bottom 10% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	4.5%
% LSOAs ranked in the bottom 20% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	10.7%
% LSOAs ranked in the bottom 30% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	26.8%
% LSOAs ranked in the bottom 50% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	54.5%

Source: Welsh Government

2.146 The area which is ranked as the most deprived area in Carmarthenshire is Tyisha 2 and the area which is ranked as least deprived is Carmarthen Town North 4.

2.147 In terms of Access to Services, Cynwyl Gaeo in Carmarthenshire is the area, which is the most deprived in Wales, followed very closely by Llanegwad 2 and Trelech, which are the 4th and 5th most deprived in Wales respectively.

2.148 Whilst not subject to a monitoring indicator in relation to the LDP, it is considered prudent to continue to monitor the deprivation across the County; the Plan's strategy, policies and provisions can play an important role in addressing the issues that arise.

Chapter 3 Monitoring Indicators

This chapter provides an assessment of whether the Plan's strategic policies, and associated supporting policies, are being implemented as intended and whether the LDP objectives and strategy are being achieved. Appropriate conclusions and recommended future steps (where required) are set out to address any policy implementation issues identified through the monitoring process.

Spatial Strategy

1 Monitoring Policy Target: 85% of all housing developments permitted should be located on allocated sites.

Indicator	% of overall housing permissions which are on allocated sites.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	85% of all housing developments permitted every year should be located on allocated sites.				
Assessment trigger	The proportion of dwellings permitted on allocated sites deviates 20% +/- the identified target.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
54% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.	38.3% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.	87.5% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.	84.8% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.	81.0% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.	96.4% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.

Analysis:

This monitoring indicator measures the number of applications received on large sites (i.e. sites of five or more) against whether they are located on allocated sites or non-allocated sites.

- The assessment shows that in 2020: 500 units (81.0%); and in 2021: 242 units (96.4%) of the permitted housing units on large sites are located on allocated sites.
- Of these allocated sites, in 2020: outline planning permission was granted for 275 units and reserved matters or full permission was granted for 225 units; in 2021: outline planning permission was granted for 79 units and reserved matters or full permission was granted for 163 units.
- Compared to previous AMRs, we have seen a considerable reduction of the number of units permitted on both allocated and windfall sites during the monitoring period (large sites only):

2015-16	1269
2016-17	334
2017-18	777
2018-19	737
2019-20	617
2020-21	251

- In 2020, 29 applications were granted on 24 allocated sites, and in 2021, 14 applications were granted on 11 allocated sites.
- The larger number of units being granted on the following sites: In 2020 – 220 units on GA2/h15 (Wellness Village), 60 on GA3/MU1 (Cross Hands) 29 units on GA1/h11 (Lluest y Bryn, Carmarthen); 22 on GA3/h51 (Bron yr Ynn, Drefach). In 2021 – 81 units on T3/4/h6 (Cae Linda, Trimsaran), 44 units on GA1/h13 (Bronwydd Road, Carmarthen), and 45 on T2/5/MU1 (Parc Owen Industrial Estate, Station Road, St Clears)

Conclusion:

The target has been met.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP.

2 Monitoring Policy Target: The following proportions of dwellings to be permitted on housing allocations as follows:

- Growth Areas 62%
- Service Centres 10%
- Local Service Centres 12%
- Sustainable Communities 15%

Indicator		Proportion of housing permitted on allocations per tier of the settlement hierarchy.					
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target		The distribution of dwellings to be in accordance with the proportions specified in the target.					
Assessment trigger		The distribution of dwellings in Growth Areas, Service Centres and Local Service Centres deviates 20% +/- the proportions specified in the target.					
		The distribution of dwellings in Sustainable Communities deviates 10% +/- the proportions specified in the target.					
		Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
Target		Actual					
Growth Areas	62%	67.3%	43.8%	64.4%	54.9%	72.0%	21.9%
Service Centres	10%	3.6%	9.5%	10.3%	2.6%	2.8%	24.8%
Local Services Centres	12%	17.1%	0.7%	15.7%	9.8%	13.4%	35.9%
Sustainable Communities	15%	15.2%	46%	9.6%	32.8%	11.8%	17.4%

Analysis

In 2020, the distribution of units permitted on allocations by settlement hierarchy has generally been in line with the targets set. In 2021, there was a considerable decrease in the units permitted in the Growth Areas.

Growth Areas

2020: 360 dwellings have been granted in the Growth Areas on 7 sites. 29 dwellings within GA1: Carmarthen, 220 in GA2: Llanelli; and 111 in GA3: Ammanford/Cross Hands.

2021: 53 dwellings have been granted in the Growth Areas on 2 sites. 44 dwellings within GA1: Carmarthen, and 9 in GA3: Ammanford & Cross Hands

Service Centres

2020: 14 dwellings have been granted in Service Centres on 3 sites in Newcastle Emlyn, Llandeilo and Burry Port.

2021:60 dwellings have been granted in Service Centres on 2 sites, in Whitland and in St Clears.

Local Service Centres

2020: 67 dwellings have been granted in Local Service Centres on 5 sites in Garnant, Glanamman, Hendy, Fforest & Llangadog

2021: 87 dwellings have been granted in Local Service Centres on 2 sites in Trimsaran and Ferryside.

Sustainable Communities

2020: 59 dwellings have been granted in Sustainable Communities on 10 sites, spread over various location within the County.

2021:42 dwellings have been granted in Sustainable Communities on 5 sites, spread over various locations within the County.

As background information, in 2020, 9 windfall sites were permitted, providing 97 dwellings in the Growth Areas, and 20 dwellings in Sustainable Communities. In 2021, only one windfall site has been granted permission for 9 dwellings in Llanybydder.

Conclusion:

The target has been met in 2020, however, in 2021, there is a slight skew in 2021 with a large site in a Local Service Area settlement (Trimsaran) gaining planning permission, and Growth Area permissions falling.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP.

3. Monitoring Policy Target: Bring forward the availability of strategic employment sites

Indicator	Permissions for, or availability of on site or related infrastructure which facilitates delivery of strategic employment sites (ha) as listed in Policy SP4.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	By 2018, all the strategic employment sites are considered to be immediately available or available in the short term i.e. the sites either benefit from planning consent or the availability of on site or related infrastructure to facilitate development.				
Assessment trigger	By 2018 all the strategic employment sites are not immediately available or available in the short term.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021

Analysis:

Three specific strategic employment sites have been identified within the LDP (Policy SP4):

- Dafen, Llanelli
- Cross Hands East
- Cross Hands West Food Park

In total the land allocated for these three sites amounts to 40.9Ha. Whilst all the elements of all strategic employment sites have not attained planning permission, there has been a clear progression towards delivery of all or parts of these three sites. Whilst the policy target has not strictly been achieved as anticipated, it does not lead to concerns over the future delivery of the remaining elements of the sites. Reference is also made to the GA2/MU9 – Delta Lakes which forms part of the South Llanelli Strategic Zone and has been identified as a key component in delivering part of the Vision for the City Deal – An Internet of Life Sciences and Well-being. This innovative and sector leading project will maximise on the site a landmark employment regeneration development driving delivery and economic growth within the area.

Dafen Llanelli

Full Planning Permission has been granted for an Air Ambulance facility, including office accommodation, on part of the site taking up 1.87Ha. This has been completed and the site is in full operation. Remaining undeveloped parts of the site are situated either between or adjacent to existing built elements and could therefore benefit from related infrastructure and existing access roads.

N.B. at the time of writing, planning permission has recently been granted for the construction of Carmarthenshire Custody and Llanelli Police Station and associated works, on part of the allocation. This was granted outside the monitoring period for this AMR and so will be included in the figures for the subsequent AMR.

Cross Hands East

Outline Permission has been granted on the whole site (19 Ha) for the proposed development of an industrial park, including the development of business & industrial units (use classes B1 & B8), offices business incubator units, a hotel, a business central hub, resource centre, energy centre, central green space, parkland. A reserved matters permission to the original outline has subsequently been granted enabling development of the internal access road, infrastructure and development plot plateaus. The construction of the plot layout and the road and associated infrastructure of Phase 1 has been implemented to provide nine development plots. Expressions of interest have been received to develop sites via the County's own Property Development Fund. The Council is also preparing potential self-build scheme for the key gateway plot that can make use of any funding opportunities that may become available.

The site is identified as a strategic site within the Swansea Bay City Deal region and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) of up to £2.4 million has been secured to deliver the infrastructure development of Phase 2 as part of the Welsh Government's Strategic Site programme. Phase 2, consists of up to five larger plots with the remaining site road and service infrastructure. The Cross Hands Joint Venture with Welsh Government has been extended to cover the Strategic Employment Site.

More recently, work has commenced on the preparation of a Local Development Order (LDO) for the site, in order to help achieve and to enable and facilitate the delivery of the site with the aim of encouraging further economic growth and development within this area.

Cross Hands West Food Park

Consent was granted for a Food Processing Plant on the portion of the allocation south west of Castell Howell Foods. 'Celtica Foods', part of Castell Howell is part of a multi-million pound expansion project that will see emphasis on the Company's Welsh meat brand 'Celtic Pride'. The site occupies 2.09 Ha and the unit is completed and operations have commenced. Some of the site is incidental green space, with the potential for expansion of operations in the future. The other permission is for the north west portion of the allocation (covering 2.35 Ha) and is for a single storey food grade industrial building with associated two storey office element and external service yards and car parking. These have also already been constructed. There is further space available for expansion on land within the planning permission - an estate spine road already services this northern end of the site. Consequently, in total the elements of this employment allocation that have already been delivered amounts to 4.44ha.

The Swansea Bay City Deal:

The future development of the strategic sites, and indeed the future economic development of the County, should be viewed in the context of the wider sub-region where the Swansea Bay City Deal has recently been signed, securing £1.3 billion for Swansea, Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot and Pembrokeshire councils. It is anticipated that the Deal will transform the economic landscape of the area, boost the local economy by £1.8billion, and generate almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years.

The Deal will see three specific projects for Carmarthenshire – a Wellness and Life Science Village on the Strategic Site at Delta Lakes (GA2/MU9), Llanelli; a creative industry project at Yr Egin in Carmarthen; and a skills and talent initiative which will support skills development. The £200million project

at delta lakes aims to create over 1800 high quality jobs and boost the economy by over £400 million over 15 years. This and the other two projects will benefit the County as a whole and should help to attract further investment in the future.

Conclusion:

Strong progress has been made in delivering the 3 strategic employment sites.

The signing of the City Deal and the progress of partners in developing proposals in relation to the Wellness and Life Science Village provides a strong indication of, and confidence in, the delivery of the Delta Lakes site. In this respect the site has permission for the raising of levels which is currently being enacted and an outline planning application submitted for the whole scheme, now known as Pentre Awel, was granted in August 2019.

The creative industry project at Yr Egin in Carmarthen was granted planning permission in October 2016 and is part complete, with some elements in operation.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

Maintaining and continuing a strong integration of LDP and regeneration objectives in driving investment and delivery.

Sustainable Development

4 Monitoring Policy Target: By 2021 32% of the development on housing allocations will be delivered on previously developed sites

Indicator	Permissions for residential development on previously developed housing allocations.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	29% of dwellings permitted on allocated sites should be on previously developed allocations. Information gathered on an annual basis. The annual monitoring figure noted above takes into consideration the number of dwellings already completed on previously developed allocated sites.				
Assessment trigger	Less than 29% (with an additional variance of 20% under the target figure to allow for flexibility) of dwellings are permitted through housing allocations on previously developed land				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
10% of dwellings on housing allocations have been permitted on previously developed land.	19.7% of dwellings on housing allocations have been permitted on previously developed land.	15.7% of dwellings on housing allocations have been permitted on previously developed land.	31.8% of permitted dwellings on housing allocation have been permitted on previously developed land.	58.4% of permitted dwellings on housing allocation have been permitted on previously developed land.	18.6% of permitted dwellings on housing allocation have been permitted on previously developed land.
Analysis: In 2020, the percentage of dwellings permitted on brownfield sites (58.4%, or 292 dwellings) is significantly higher than expected due to the granting of two sites, the Wellness Village (220 dwellings) and at Cross Hands (60 units). 208 dwellings have been granted on greenfield sites. In 2021, one previously developed site has been granted permission, contributing 45 houses, whilst the remaining (197) have been granted on greenfield sites.					
Conclusion: Continue monitoring.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP.					

5 Monitoring Policy Target: No highly vulnerable development should take place in C1 and C2 flood risk zone contrary to PPW and TAN15 guidance

Indicator	Amount of highly vulnerable development (by TAN15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 and C2 flood risk zones not meeting all TAN15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v).				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No applications permitted for highly vulnerable development in C1 and C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.				
Assessment trigger	1 application permitted for highly vulnerable development in C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice. Note: The LPA will be required to refer all applications which they are minded to approve for the development of emergency services or highly vulnerable development, where the whole of the land where the development is proposed to be located, is within C2 flood zone, to the Welsh Ministers. In the case of residential development, the threshold for notifying the Welsh Ministers is set at 10 or more dwellings, including flats.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.	No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.	No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.	No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.	No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.	No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.
Analysis: Records indicate that no highly vulnerable development applications were permitted during this AMR period, which was contrary to NRW advice.					
Conclusion: The target has been met.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10 th January 2018.					

6 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)

Indicator	Production of SPG on SUDS.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 5 months of adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG produced.	SPG adopted	SPG adopted	SPG adopted	SPG adopted	SPG adopted
Analysis: The Placemaking and Design SPG was adopted in September 2016. This SPG discusses SUDS approaches within an overall green infrastructure approach. The SPG can be viewed via the Council website: https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1213904/adopted-placemaking-design-spg-report.pdf					
Conclusion: Target achieved.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The SPG will be updated as appropriate to respond to the implementation of Schedule 3 - mandatory requirement for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) on new developments.					

Housing

7 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain a minimum 5 year housing land supply

Indicator	The housing land supply taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (TAN1).				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Maintain a minimum 5 year housing land supply.				
Assessment trigger	Housing land supply falling below the 5 year requirement.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
4.1 years	4.2 years	3.8 years	3.5 years	n/a	n/a

Analysis:

Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies has been revoked by the Welsh Government, as a result there is no longer a requirement for Local Authorities to produce Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (JHLAS). Housing delivery will now be reported by Local Authorities in their Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Reports. Development Plans Manual Edition 3 sets out the new monitoring framework for housing delivery. Whilst it's focus is on integrating housing trajectories into Revised Local Development Plans, guidance is also provided for monitoring housing delivery for LPAs with an adopted LDP prior to the publication of the Manual (see paragraph 8.15 of the Manual).

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the ability to undertake site visits in a safe manner, two housing completions studies for large sites have taken place during this AMR, one covered the period 1 April 2019 - 31 August 2020, and the second covered the period 1 September 2020 – 30 March 2021. The results of the studies are set out in the table below:

	Completions (Large Sites)	Under Construction
1 April 2019 - 31 August 2020	607	274
1 September 2020 – 30 March 2021	399	272
Total (2 year period)	1,006	546

2021 Housing Trajectory

In accordance with the Development Plans Manual, for Local Planning Authorities with an adopted LDP prior to the publication of the Manual, there is a requirement to create a housing trajectory which is based on actual completions to date. The trajectory should also set out the timing and phasing of sites in the remaining years of the plan period. Whilst the LDP was set to end in December 2021, this is no longer the case and will end when it is replaced by the Revised LDP. In order to create a trajectory, as there is less than a year left of the plan period remaining, the housing trajectory period has been extended to show a five year period.

The Revised LDP includes a housing trajectory, and the basis of this has been used to inform this trajectory, however, it should be noted that a number of the sites included within this AMR housing trajectory do not feature in the Revised LDP trajectory as they have been removed as allocations. Conversely, the new Revised LDP sites do not feature in this AMR housing trajectory as they currently have no planning status.

The following graph (Figure 7) illustrates the housing trajectory. Certain elements of the detail of the graph are can be found in Appendix X which lists the large sites and the expected delivery of these sites.

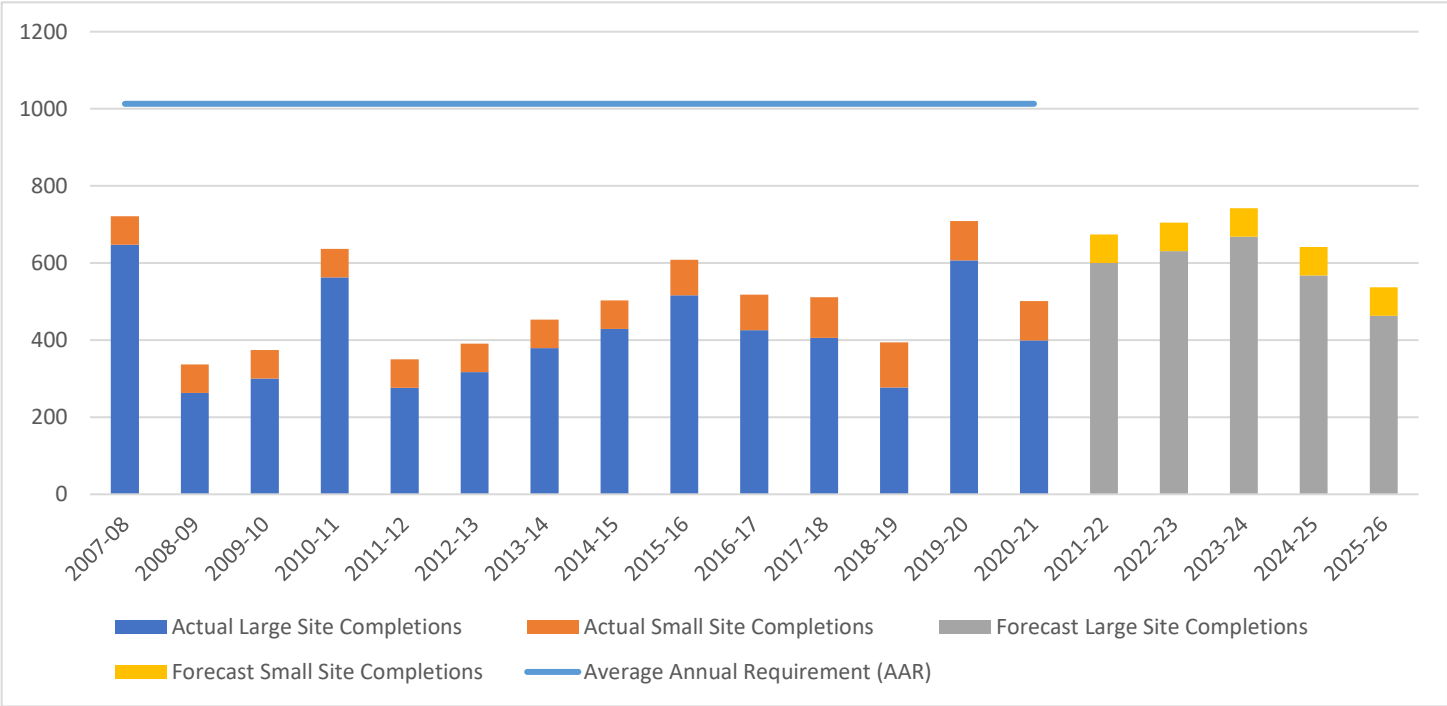


Figure 7: Housing Trajectory Graph

As can be seen from the graph above, dwelling completions have fallen consistently below the Average Annual Requirement. In previous AMRs, the five year supply has not been met and reasons have been given for this and remain relevant to the dwelling completions falling significantly below the AAR.

It is not accurate to compare the past two year housing completions studies, as reported above, to previous years because the 2019-20 study took in a period of 17 months and the 20-21 study was 7 months. However, completion rates are generally in line with previous years, and considering the impact the Covid-19 pandemic has had in terms of house building, completion levels have proved to be higher than expected.

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Actual Large Site Completions	647	263	300	563	276	317	379	429	516	426	406	277	607	399					
Actual Small Site Completions	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	92	92	105	117	103*	104*					
Forecast Large Site Completions															600	631	668	568	463
Forecast Small Site Completions															74	74	74	74	74
Average Annual Requirement (AAR)	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013					
Total Completions	721	337	374	637	350	391	453	503	608	518	511	394	710	503	674	705	742	642	537

*A total of 207 dwellings were completed in the 2019-21 period, therefore this figure has been divided between the two monitoring periods.

Figure 8: Housing Trajectory Figures

Conclusion:

The target of a 5-year housing land supply has not been met in previous AMRs, and as demonstrated above, the trend of house completions falling below the Annual Average Requirement (AAR) continues. Reference should also be made to the recommendations and conclusions of this AMR.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP.

8 Monitoring Policy Target: Provide 15,197 dwellings by 2021

Indicator	The number of dwellings permitted annually.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	1,405 dwellings permitted annually.				
Assessment trigger	20% +/- 2,810 dwellings permitted in the first two years after adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
1,483 dwellings.	584 dwellings	1,045 dwellings	866 dwellings	795 dwellings	381 dwellings
<p>Analysis: 795 dwellings were permitted during the 2019/20 monitoring period, and 381 dwellings were permitted during the 2020/21 monitoring period.</p> <p>In 2020, the number of dwellings permitted on large sites (>5 units) was 617. This is made up of 296 dwellings granted outline permission, and 321 dwellings granted reserved matters or full planning permission. The number of dwellings permitted on small sites was 178.</p> <p>In 2021, the number of dwellings permitted on large sites (>5 units) was 251. This is made up of 79 dwellings granted outline permission, and 172 dwellings granted reserved matters or full planning permission. The number of dwellings permitted on small sites was 130.</p>					
<p>Conclusion: With respect to the Assessment Trigger, which has only been met in the first year of the Plan, the number of dwellings permitted falls outside the threshold allowance of 20% for both monitoring periods.</p>					
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Matters relating to site delivery will be considered as part of any future review into the LDP.</p> <p>The LPA will undertake further engagement with landowners, developers and agents to progress the delivery of sites allocated within the LDP.</p> <p>The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP.</p>					

9 Monitoring Policy Target: Provide 2,375 dwellings on windfall sites by 2021

Indicator	The number of dwellings permitted on windfall sites.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	186 dwellings permitted annually on windfall sites.				
Assessment trigger	20% +/- 372 dwellings permitted on windfall sites in the first 2 years after adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
784 dwellings.	407 dwellings	284 dwellings	241 dwellings	295 dwellings	139 dwellings
<p>Analysis: The number of windfall dwellings permitted has fallen in the last monitoring periods.</p> <p>In 2020, of the 295 dwellings granted on windfall sites, 117 were granted on large sites (sites of >5 dwellings) and 178 on small sites (sites of <5 dwellings). On the large windfall sites, 21 dwellings were granted with outline permission, while 96 were granted full/reserved matters.</p> <p>In 2021, of the 139 dwellings granted on windfall sites, 9 dwellings were granted permission on large windfall sites (sites of >5 dwellings), which was a reserved matters application on one site. 130 dwellings have been granted on small sites of <5 dwellings.</p> <p>Windfall permissions have gradually been reducing since the adopting of the LDP. This may be due to the reduction in the number of UDP legacy sites with a valid permission coming forward. Permission granted on small sites vary slightly from the first AMR, but remain fairly consistent in the past few years: 199 (AMR 1); 199 (AMR2); 187 (AMR3) 129 (AMR4); 178 (2020); 130 (2021).</p>					
<p>Conclusion: The results from this AMR period has seen the continuation of a general reduction in the number of windfall sites being permitted. This may be due to the reduction in the number of historic UDP 'legacy' sites with a valid permission coming forward.</p>					
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.</p>					

10 Monitoring Policy Target: Provide a Gypsy and Traveller site to meet identified need within the Llanelli area

Indicator	The number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches required.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Identify a Gypsy and Traveller site to meet identified need in the Llanelli area by 2016. Provide a Gypsy and Traveller site to meet identified need in the Llanelli area by 2017.				
Assessment trigger	Failure to identify a site by 2016. Failure to provide a site by 2017.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
<p>Analysis: The Deposit Revised LDP has identified two sites within the Llanelli which are proposed to be allocated. Firstly, site reference PrC1/GT1 Land at Penyfan, Trostre, and secondly PrC1/GT2, as an extension to the Penybryn site in Bynea.</p> <p>The Council is currently looking at the viability of the Penyfan site, with the expectation of bringing a site forward in the short to medium term.</p> <p>Whilst these sites are to be allocated in the revised LDP, they can be considered against Policy H7 of the adopted LDP, which provides a criteria-based policy for Gypsy and Traveller sites.</p>					
<p>Conclusion: The Local Authority has identified two sites within the revised LDP, however these have not been provided at present.</p>					
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The provision and identification of a site will be further considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.</p>					

11 Monitoring Policy Target: Monitor the need for Gypsy and Traveller transit sites

Indicator	The annual number of authorised and unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller caravans in the County.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No Gypsy and Traveller site recorded in one settlement for 3 consecutive years.				
Assessment trigger	1 unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller site recorded in one settlement for 3 consecutive years.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The bi-annual StatsWales data has not been updated since January 2020 however during caravan count for July 2019, and January 2020, there were a total of 7 unauthorised sites (without planning permission) within the County.</p> <p>In understanding the data, the Carmarthenshire GTAA 2019 identified that the majority of unauthorised development was due to those where planning permission was not yet granted. In terms of the indicator, it was not suggested that an unauthorised pitch for transit was being recorded within the county in consecutive years.</p>					
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>It is recommended at this stage that there is no need to provide a transit site in Carmarthenshire, however the Local Planning Authority along with colleagues from the Housing Division will continue to monitor the number of unauthorised encampments within the county, including its location and whether a single family group frequently reside at a particular location.</p>					
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring.</p>					

12 Monitoring Policy Target: 2,121 no. of affordable dwellings permitted by 2021

Indicator	The number of affordable dwellings permitted.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	226 affordable dwellings permitted in the first year of the Plan after adoption. 452 dwellings permitted in the first 2 years of the plan after adoption.				
Assessment trigger	20% +/- 452 affordable dwellings not permitted in the first 2 years of the Plan after adoption.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
217.3 units	101 units	216.4 units	122 units	171 units	84.8 units

Analysis:

Housing Allocations		
Type of Permission	Number of Affordable Units 2019/20	Number of Affordable Units 2020/21
Outline Permissions (with indicative numbers)	0	26.6
Outline Permissions (with numbers specified)	2	0
Full Planning and Reserved Matters	127 units. There is also a £101,910.10 commuted sum contribution from housing allocations	60. There is also a £87,636.70 commuted sum contribution from housing allocations.
Total	129	75.8

Windfall Sites (large sites)		
Type of Permission	Number of Affordable Units 2019/20	Number of Affordable Units 2020/21
Outline Permissions (with indicative numbers)	1.1	0
Outline Permissions (with numbers specified)	0	0
Full Planning and Reserved Matters	34	2
Total	34	2

Windfall Sites (Small sites)		
Type of Permission	Number of Affordable Units 2019/20	Number of Affordable Units 2020/21
Key Worker / Rural Enterprise Dwellings / Live Work / One Planet Development	1 Agricultural Dwelling	2 One Planet Development 1 Agricultural Dwelling
Local Need	3 local need Dwellings	4 Local Need Dwellings
Affordable Dwelling	4 affordable Dwellings	0 affordable dwellings
Total	8 dwellings	7 dwellings

	Number of Affordable Units 2019/20	Number of Affordable Units 2020/21
Outline or Detailed Permission with a UU for affordable housing (£ per square metre basis)	42 dwellings within 38 outline planning permissions	28 dwellings within 22 outline planning permissions
Outline Permissions with Commuted Sum Agreed	0	0
Full Planning or Reserved Matters Permission with a commuted sum contribution paid / to be paid	£747,350.89 in 65 applications	£505,517.66 in 50 applications

Large Sites

The AMR period has seen contrasting results between the two years with almost double the number of permitted affordable housing in 2019/20 compared to 2020/21. This appears reasonable given the impacts of COVID.

In 2019 / 20, there were a number of large sites which were approved with 100% affordable dwellings including land at Cross Hands retail park, and land to the North of Tycroes RFC, which together provide nearly 100 dwellings.

Separately, the outline application as part of the Wellness Village was granted approval, however limited details are provided in the type of housing to be provided. This will be considered in future AMR periods.

The figures above also do not show the number of planning applications which include any building conversions. These sites do not fall within the indicator as by the very scale, their end values are akin to the value of an affordable dwelling, and therefore cannot be liable to a contribution.

Small Sites

Against AMR 4, the affordable housing from small sites is relatively consistent, with 42 and 28 dwellings on outline applications in 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively against 38 in 2018/19. In terms of commuted sum contributions, 2019/20 saw an uplift of approximately £80,000 whilst £505,517.66 was agreed in 2020/21. Again, a drop in 20/21 is expected during the COVID period.

In terms of local need and other forms of affordable housing, this is relatively consistent with previous years.

Conclusion:

In general, the number of affordable housing being approved has stayed relatively consistent. We are seeing RSLs and other social landlords bringing forward 100% affordable sites which helps this indicator. There is limited large scale development in some areas of the authority which means less affordable houses within those areas, although commuted sums from small sites still provide a positive contribution to affordable housing.

As the LDP is now within its final years, the number of windfall sites coming forward will decrease, thus reducing the proportion of affordable housing that comes from this source.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The Forward Planning Section is working closely with internal colleagues from Regeneration & Policy, and Housing to assist in the marketing and disposal of Council owned site which includes potential for additional affordable housing.

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring, and further viability work is being undertaken as part of the Revised LDP.

13 Monitoring Policy Target: Affordable Housing targets to reflect economic circumstances

Indicator	Affordable Housing percentage target in Policy AH1.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Target to reflect economic circumstances.				
Assessment trigger	Should average house prices increase by 5% above the base of 2013 levels sustained over 2 quarters then the Authority may conduct additional viability testing and modify the targets established in Policy AH1.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
				Awaiting Information	Awaiting Information

Analysis:
Awaiting data

	Based on sales only			
	Mean	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	90th percentile
Apr 2019				
May 2019				
Jun 2019				
Jul 2019				
Aug 2019				
Sep 2019				
Oct 2019				
Nov 2019				
Dec 2019				
Jan 2020				

	Feb 2020					
	Mar 2020					
	Apr 2020					
	May 2020					
	Jun 2020					
	Jul 2020					
	Aug 2020					
	Sep 2020					
	Oct 2020					
	Nov 2020					
	Dec 2020					
	Jan 2021					
	Feb 2021					
	Mar 2021					

The table above identifies the average sales values on a monthly basis since the start of this AMR period.

Background evidence will be collected to inform the future affordable housing targets for the revised LDP.

Conclusion:

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

14 Monitoring Policy Target: Affordable dwellings to be permitted on housing allocations per sub-market areas as follows:

- Llandovery, Llandeilo and North East Carmarthenshire
- St Clears and Rural Hinterland
- Carmarthen and Rural
- Newcastle Emlyn and Northern Rural Area
- Kidwelly, Burry Port, Pembrey and Lower Gwendraeth Valley
- Llanelli
- Ammanford / Cross Hands and Amman Valley

Indicator	The number of affordable dwellings permitted on housing allocations per sub-market area.					
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	The proportion of affordable dwellings permitted on residential allocations should be in accordance with Policy AH1 as follows:					
Assessment trigger	The proportion of affordable dwellings permitted on residential allocations not in accordance with Policy AH1.					
	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021
• Llandovery, Llandeilo and North East Carmarthenshire – 30%					E/39041 – Land adj to Cresselly Arms, Pontargothi – 20% affordable. W/38215 – Lad to rear of Cefn Farm and Dan y Dderwen, Rhydargaeau 16.6% affordable.	
St Clears and Rural Hinterland – 30%						PL/00668 – Land off Clos Llwyn Ty Gwyn, 100%

						PL/00975 – Parc Owen Industrial Estate – 100% affordable
• Carmarthen and Rural 30%					W/35903 – Land off Lluest y Bryn – 30% affordable	
▪ Carmarthen West (20%)						
• Newcastle Emlyn and Northern Rural Area – 20%					<p>W/34664 – Land opposite Gwyndaf, Felindre, Llandysul 16.6%</p> <p>W/34670 – Land rear of Gwyndaf, Felindre, Llandydul 14.2% affordable</p> <p>W/38215 – land to the rear of Cefn Farm and Dan y Dderwen, Rhydargaeau – 16.6% affordable</p>	
• Kidwelly, Burry Port, Pembrey and Lower Gwendraeth Valley – 20%						S/37639 – Land at Trilwm, Heol Llanelli 20% affordable
• Llanelli – 20%						
• Ammanford / Cross Hands and Amman Valley – 10%					W/34933 – Bron yr Ynn, Drefach, 9% affordable	

					S/39456 – Land to the north of Tycroes RFC, Tycroes – 100% affordable	
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The analysis above provides an indication of the decrease in the number of planning permissions on allocated sites. This follows the positive results shown in AMR 4.</p> <p>Of those granted planning permission in the latest AMR, the affordable contribution achieved fall close to the affordable housing targets set out in the adopted LDP, with the most prominent application (Land at Trilwm, Trimsaran) achieving a 20% contribution on a site of 79 units.</p> <p>What isn't noticeable from the information above is that a number of sites, particularly within the Carmarthen and North East of the County are coming forward with a commuted sum contribution. This will be reflected in Indicator 12 of this AMR.</p> <p>The information above also shows a number of 100% affordable sites, particularly in the west of the County and in the Tycroes and Cross Hands area. These will continue to be a main source of development within the County as these sites are being picked up by RSL and affordable housing providers.</p> <p>In considering the five AMRs which have been published to date, it has shown that some of the submarkets areas such as those in the North East have seen very minimal planning permissions / development, which has resulted in minimal numbers of affordable housing being granted and delivered.</p>						
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>For sites which have been granted planning permission during AMR5, the percentage target for affordable housing has been moderately successful, with the monitoring policy target aligning closely with the planning permissions being granted. With sites also being developed by affordable housing providers, this will increase the number of affordable units being developed within the County.</p>						
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. As part of the revised LDP, further work is being undertaken relating to the viability and deliverability of sites, and the affordable housing targets will be considered.</p>						

Economy and Employment

15 Monitoring Policy Target: 111.13ha of employment land allocated by Policy SP7 is developed over the Plan period

Indicator	Permissions granted for development on employment land listed in Policy SP7. Permissions for, or availability of, on site or related infrastructure which facilitates delivery of employment sites (ha) as listed in Policy SP7.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	25% of employment land allocated by Policy SP7 either attains planning permission or is available for development within the first 2 years of the Plan after adoption. For the purposes of monitoring employment land, 'available' shall be taken to indicate that the sites either benefit from planning consent or the availability of on site or related infrastructure to facilitate development.				
Assessment trigger	Less than 25% of employment land allocated by Policy SP7, with an additional variance of 20% under the target figure to allow for flexibility, is permitted or available within 2 years of adoption. Annual narrative to describe progress towards delivery.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
90% of the annual/ interim monitoring target has been met.	98% of the annual/ interim monitoring target has been met.	Target already met in the second AMR. Further progress in third AMR.	Target already met in the second AMR. Further progress in fourth AMR.	Target already met in the second AMR. Further progress in this AMR period.	Target already met in the second AMR.

Analysis:

The monitoring policy target relates to the amount of employment land that has been permitted or has become available within two years of adoption. At the time of publication of the first AMR in 2016, two years had not passed since adoption, so it was difficult to make an accurate assessment of this target. Nevertheless, it was found that almost 90 % of the annual / interim monitoring target for the first two years had already been met by this time.

During this AMR period, further land on employment allocations gained planning permission for employment activities – amounting to **1.10 ha in 2019/20**. Combining this with the total amount of land already with planning permission, or available for development, the figure rises from 30.76ha within the 2018/19 AMR to **31.86ha** for the 2019/20 monitoring period. N.B. no further land on employment allocations gained planning permission for employment activities during the 2020/21 monitoring period.

The monitoring target set out in the LDP (25% of employment land allocated by Policy SP7 either attains planning permission or is available for development within the first 2 years of the Plan after adoption) was met within AMR 2 in 2017 (taking into account the additional variance of 20% under the target to allow for flexibility). The further land take up during the latest monitoring period is evidence of the continued deliverability of the sites allocated for employment use in the LDP.

Conclusion:

Clear progress has been made; further monitoring and reporting will be undertaken in subsequent AMRs and as part of the LDP Review.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP.

16 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Rural Enterprise

Indicator	Production of SPG.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 9 months of adopting the Plan				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG produced.	SPG adopted	SPG adopted	SPG adopted	SPG adopted	SPG adopted
Analysis: The Rural Development SPG was adopted in September 2016. The adopted SPG is available via the following link: https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1213903/adopted-rural-development-spg-report.pdf					
Conclusion: The target has been achieved.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10 th January 2018.					

Retail

17 Monitoring Policy Target: To ensure that vacancy rates within the Primary and Secondary Retail Frontage areas of the Growth Area towns do not increase to a level that would adversely impact on the vitality of those centres.

Indicator	Annual vacancy rates of commercial properties within the Primary and Secondary Retail Frontage areas of the Growth Area towns.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Vacancy rates of commercial properties in the town centres of Carmarthen, Ammanford and Llanelli.				
Assessment trigger	Monitor for information.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
				No data available	

Analysis:

The Council as part of its retail monitoring activity beyond this AMR, recognises the need to understand and track changing retail activities at both a county and local centre level. With this in mind, the Council produced an updated Carmarthenshire Retail Study 2015 which is available on the Council's website.⁴ This update builds on the previous 2009 Study and reflects the latest data and information on retail across the County in terms of both convenience (food retail) and comparison (non-food retail). The study updates the assessment of quantitative need for retail floor space throughout the remainder of the LDP period through to the end of 2021. Town Centre retail surveys are also undertaken to ascertain current and changing activity in the defined town centres which include tracking vacancy levels and the proportion of non-retail uses. The vacancy rates are identified below by settlement and by the Primary and Secondary Frontage area:

⁴ <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/3686/2015-retail-study-update-carms-retail-study-update-english-new-cover.pdf>

	Primary Frontage		Secondary Retail Frontage	
	Total Units	Vacant Units (%)	Total Units	Vacant Units (%)
Carmarthen	163	24 units (14.7%)	128	14 units (10.9%)
Llanelli	82	19 (23.2%)	102	24 units (23.5%)
Ammanford	42	4 units (9.5%)	53	11 units (20.8%)

Carmarthen

The vacancy rates in Carmarthen Town Centre have increased in the primary retail frontage but reduced in the secondary frontage. Whilst the proportional increase in vacancies since AMR 4 do not appear to be a cause for concern when considered in isolation, there is a worrying trend which has emerged since AMR 1 whereby the vacancy rate within the primary retail frontage has gradually increased annually from a 7% vacancy rate in 2015/16 to 14.7% in 2020/21. The vacancy rate in the secondary retail frontage has fluctuated since the adoption of the LDP, however, the vacancy rate has improved since AMR4, dropping from 13.4% to 10.9%.

The Carmarthen Business Improvement District (BID) steering group has now set up a new BID and have commenced collection of the BID levy with a view of:

- Improving business profitability
- Improving the profile of the town
- Improving the parking experience
- Improving the look of the town

Ammanford

As a retail centre Ammanford is notably smaller than those of either Carmarthen or Llanelli, but it does nonetheless fulfil an important retail function. The vacancy levels in the primary retail frontage as shown above are low, however, experience over recent years indicates a town centre which is susceptible to regular turnover of occupancy. The data outlined above notes that the vacancy level in the secondary frontage has dropped from 24.5% to 20.8% since AMR 4. The primary retail frontage however has seen an increase in the number of vacant units and the proportion has increased from 4.8% to 9.5% since AMR4.

A town centre task force has been established including representation from the Council, traders and local businesses to address and consider possible regeneration and viability issues in relation to the town.

Llanelli

The vacancy rates have increased significantly in both the primary and the secondary retail frontages from 15.3% to 23.2% and 13.6% to 23.5% respectively.

It is noted that within Llanelli, a number of 'hot spots' exist where vacancy has been an ongoing issue. Such areas are however the target of ongoing Council driven regeneration initiatives. In this respect, the Council has previously been successful in securing funding through the Welsh Government's Vibrant and Viable Places which has introduced a new regeneration fund with 3 key priorities for targeted investment:

- Town centres serving 21st Century towns;
- Coastal communities; and,
- Communities First clusters.

As part of the successful Vibrant and Viable Places £1 million was secured, along with circa £1.12 million also available through a successful bid for Pipeline funding and Council contributions. This has seen 7 properties purchased with 1 renovated with its retail floor space occupied and 2 where works have commenced. The occupied retail unit has proved successful linking into the deprivation aspects of the Vibrant and Viable Places agenda, with links to Communities First and the Steps Projects offering experience and opportunities within the community.

As a further response to the issues affecting Llanelli town centre and the recognition of the impact of both Parc Trostre and Parc Pemberton LDO for Llanelli Town Centre and the LDP was adopted during AMR4. The LDO grants conditional planning permission for specified uses in ground and upper-floor units. It is envisaged that the LDO, in permitting a wide range of compatible uses without the need for planning permission, will help to increase occupancy levels and footfall in the town centre.

A Business Improvement District (BID) has been established within Llanelli town centre. Known as Ymlaen Llanelli, it is led by town centre businesses and aims to give businesses a stronger more collaborative voice and the power to lead change for the town centre.

Among its objectives the BID area will seek to:

- Improve access and parking in the town centre;
- Market Llanelli's distinctive assets and change perceptions;
- Advance safety and cleanliness; and
- Increase retail vibrancy and strengthen the business community.

Furthermore, a Task Force is currently in place with representatives from the Council, traders, Ymlaen Llanelli, community groups etc to look at in progress improvements in relation to the town centre.

Economic Recovery

Retail trends in recent years have seen an increase in online shopping and a shift away from the highstreet. The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated this situation; due to health and safety concerns and the restrictions placed upon shops opening, more and more people have been shopping online. The impacts upon the vitality of the high street have been rapid and significant. Town Centres largely became deserted, except for those people shopping for essential items, with the comparison retail sector notably impacted. In this respect, supermarkets and convenience retailers became the few shops still trading, all of this at a time when components of the retail sector and certain town centres were already struggling.

In response to the issues around Covid-19, WG have published their guidance – Building Better Places - to aid recovery. It identifies that: “The economic consequences have meant that many retailers are struggling financially, and this will lead to higher vacancy rates in all of our commercial centres. Online competition to our town centre retailers was strong before the crisis; this situation will become more apparent as more retailers increase their online presence and more people have become used to doing the majority of their non-essential shopping online.”

There is a recognition that retail and commercial centres are hubs of social and economic activity and that their function extends beyond retail providing a focal point for a diverse range of facilities, services and cultural activities, functions and experiences. These functions are often equally important in supporting the needs and enjoyment of local communities. The WG in recognising the central role of retail and commercial centres state that they “should become places where a variety of retail, employment, commercial, community, leisure, health and public sector uses come together in a hub of activity to make them viable as go-to destinations once more. Flexible, local co-working spaces could also be a crucial new element to increase space to work. Residential uses are also key to the vitality of centres, provided that they do not curtail the commercial activities which take place and soundscapes are considered.” The guidance indicates that town centres should no longer look at retail need alone but encapsulate a wider array of uses, particularly in the employment, leisure, and public service sectors.

In response to the economic effects of Covid-19 upon Carmarthenshire’s economy, CCC have identified key action areas to aid economic recovery. These include taking steps to retain, attract and support businesses to the 3 primary town centres – Carmarthen, Llanelli and Ammanford. The actions identified which are of particular relevance to land use planning include but are not limited to: increasing footfall to all areas of the towns; reducing the number of empty premises in the town centre; and, considering alternative uses of derelict sites / empty buildings / potential future development sites in the interim.

As noted above, the Llanelli LDO is already in place and facilitates changes of use within the town centres. To facilitate a similar shift in Carmarthen and Ammanford, an LDO has also been prepared for both town centres with a view of bringing business and footfall into the town centres, without restricting these areas to primarily retail uses. The LDO’s are in their final steps of preparation and will be presented to WG for their approval.

WG have also temporarily extended the permitted development rights to enable the change of use of retail units. This is intended to enable the trial of alternative uses and get initial feedback as to whether a start-up would likely be viable without the expense and delay associated with submitting a planning application. The amendments allow properties within areas identified as town centres in the LDP, currently within the A1 use class, to be change to A2, A3, B1, D1 and D2 for a period of 6 months.

Conclusion:

The retail position within the three identified centres shows a deterioration in terms of the vacancies in the primary retail frontages whilst the position relating to the secondary frontage has improved in both Ammanford and Carmarthen but the vacancy levels have increased significantly in Llanelli. This, however, is not surprising given the restrictions and effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst further analysis would be needed to be conclusive, it may be that the primary retail frontage has been impacted upon more than the secondary given that these were the areas typically occupied by 'chains' or larger companies, rather than independent traders, and may have been less able or willing to absorb the financial impacts of the pandemic or may have simply refocussed their trade to online shopping rather than the highstreet.

Whilst the same issues have affected each of the three town centres, it must be acknowledged that each of the 3 town centres play very different roles in terms of their retail provision and offer. Any planning policy intervention or amendments should therefore acknowledge the different roles which they play and be informed by further consideration of the challenges which each town centre face.

- In this respect, Carmarthen Town represents an important regional retail centre offering a broad retail offer ranging from major high street names through to local provision.
- Llanelli has experienced a change in its town centre offer but has attracted significant regeneration investment in recent years and there are corporate, political and business initiatives in place as part of its regeneration. It is recognised that careful monitoring is required and a responsive approach through an LDO is in place.
- Ammanford, whilst retaining a number of high street names with a range of local retailers, indicates a lower vacancy rate in the primary retail frontage. However, it has in recent years experienced a turnover in occupancy and a significant increase in the proportion of vacant units within the secondary retail frontage.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Monitor the effectiveness of the Llanelli, Carmarthen and Ammanford LDOs.

Monitor the vacancy levels within the primary and secondary retail frontages and undertake further work to consider the issues which affect the town centres.

To participate in forums and regeneration led initiatives aimed at ensuring that the vitality and viability in town centres is enhanced.

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018. As part of the preparation of the Revised LDP, a comprehensive retail study will be undertaken to provide a better understanding of the retail provision, needs and demands in Carmarthenshire and how best to respond to changing circumstances and to facilitate a shift away from retail centres to commercial centres.

18 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain the integrity of the Primary Retail Frontage.

Indicator	Proportion of units in A1 retail use located in the Primary Retail Frontage as designated by Policy RT2.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	65% or more of units within the Primary Retail Frontage are in A1 use.				
Assessment trigger	Less than 65% of units within the Primary Retail Frontage are within A1 use with an additional variance of 10% under the target figure to allow for flexibility.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
				No data available	

Analysis:

The Council as part of its retail monitoring regime beyond this AMR recognises the need to understand and track changing retail activities at both a County and local centre perspective. With this in mind the Council produced an updated Carmarthenshire Retail Study 2015 which is available on the Council's website⁵. This update builds on the previous 2009 Study and reflects the latest data and information on retail across the County in terms of both convenience (food retail) and comparison (no-food retail). The study updates the assessment of quantitative need for retail floor space throughout the remainder of the LDP period through to 2021.

Town Centre retail surveys are also undertaken to ascertain current and changing activity in the defined town centres - key components of which include tracking vacancy levels and the proportion of non-retail uses within the defined centres.

The proportion of units in non-A1 retail use by Primary and Secondary Frontage areas are set out below. The details in relation to secondary frontage are included for completeness:

⁵ <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/3686/2015-retail-study-update-carms-retail-study-update-english-new-cover.pdf>

	Primary Frontage		Secondary Retail Frontage	
	Total Units	Non A1 (%)	Total Units	Non A1 (%)
Carmarthen	163	29 units (17.8%)	128	42 units (32.8%)
Llanelli	82	12 units (14.6%)	102	34 units (33.3%)
Ammanford	42	10 units (23.8%)	53	22 units (41.5%)

Note: The above table excludes use classes within units vacant at the time of survey.

In considering the above, it is clear that the integrity of the Primary Retail Frontage is being maintained across the three designated centres. In this respect the trigger point has not been reached. The Council however, will continue to monitor the respective condition of its retail centres. Reference is made to the commentary set out above for the policy target in relation to vacancy levels within Primary and Secondary Retail Frontages. In this respect, the Council will respond as appropriate to those centres where evidence indicates there is a pressure on their vitality and viability. Any need for change in planning policy will be implemented through the Revised LDP and informed by a revised Retail Study to ensure that the policies reflect the current position, most up to date evidence and is reflective of current trends and issues.

As noted above, an LDO has been adopted and is in operation in Llanelli and a further 2 LDOs will soon be in place for Carmarthen and Ammanford town centres. These will provide additional flexibility for changing use within the town centres. This, coupled with the amendments to the permitted development rights outlined above, may see greater changes and variety in the use classes present in the retail frontages.

The information set out in indicator 17 above outlines a shift in approach in the town centres, with a view of introducing a greater variety of uses to town centres, rather than focussing as heavily on retail. Whilst the role of retail on the highstreet and in town centres remains integral and a key component of ensuring a town's vitality, it is acknowledged that a greater variety of uses can lead to viable, thriving commercial and business centres. The introduction of new guidance, new permitted development rights and the LDOs may well lead to more diverse town centres.

Conclusion:

The retail position within the three identified centres remains positive.

- Carmarthen Town represents an important regional retail centre offering a broad retail offer ranging from major high street names through to local provision and exhibits strong A1 retail provision.

Llanelli has however experienced a change in its town centre offer, but has attracted significant regeneration investment in recent years and there are corporate, political and business initiatives in place as part of its regeneration. It is however recognised that careful monitoring is required and a responsive approach through a LDO is in place.

• Ammanford, whilst retaining a number of high street names with a range of local retailers has in recent years experienced a turnover in occupancy and as a consequence in order to ensure its ongoing vitality and viability, close monitoring will become necessary.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Monitor the Llanelli LDO.

Adopt the Carmarthen and Ammanford LDOs.

To participate in forums and regeneration led initiatives aimed at ensuring that the vitality and viability in town centres is enhanced.

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

Prepare a new and current Retail Study to inform the Revised LDP.

Transport

19 Monitoring Policy Target: To implement the road schemes identified in Policy SP9

Indicator	Progress towards implementing the road schemes identified in Policy SP9 in accordance with delivery timetables.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Implementation in accordance with delivery timetables.				
Assessment trigger	The road schemes identified in Policy SP9 are not delivered in accordance with delivery timetables.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.	Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.	Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.	Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.	Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.	Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.
Analysis: <p>Significant progress continues to be made in the implementation of the schemes listed within Policy SP9. In this respect the Cross Hands Economic Link Road has been implemented and is open to traffic and work is nearing completion on the final phase of this scheme. The Carmarthen West Link Road was completed and opened to traffic in March 2019.</p> <p>It is not proposed to measure the success in relation to the implementation of the policy in terms of the identified Welsh Government Improvements as they are matters outside the control of the Local Planning Authority. This framework will however continue to monitor their progress towards implementation particularly with a view to the timescales indicated.</p>					
Conclusion: <p>Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.</p>					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): <p>Monitor the progress of the Welsh Government Improvements.</p>					

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

20 Monitoring Policy Target: To implement the cycle schemes identified in Policy TR4

Indicator	Progress towards implementing the cycle schemes identified in Policy TR4.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Implementation in accordance with delivery timetables by 2021.				
Assessment trigger	Non implementation of the cycle schemes identified in the Local Transport Plan and forthcoming Local Transport Plan. If finance has not been secured for a project by first plan review.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
Analysis: The following provides an update on progress in relation to the 3 cycle schemes identified within Policy TR4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towy Valley – A planning permission has been granted for the western section of the cycleway from Abergwili to Nantgaredig and works have commenced. Funding opportunities is being explored as part of Covid recovery to facilitate implementation of future stages. • Amman Valley Cycleway —The main infrastructure works are substantively complete with the exception of a small section at Brynamman. Ongoing work will relate to signage, marketing and branding. • Whitland to Llanglydwen – There are currently no programmed proposals to proceed with this route. 					
Conclusion: Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy TR4.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Continue to monitor the final implementation of the two schemes currently being delivered.					
The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10 th January 2018.					
Further consideration will be given to inclusion and/or the delivery of the Whitland to Llanglydwen route as part of the Revised LDP.					

21 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain a minimum aggregate landbank of 10 years for hard rock

Tafeln 113

22 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain a minimum aggregate land bank of 7 years for sand and gravel

Indicator	Combined aggregates landbank for Carmarthenshire County Council with neighbouring authorities of PCC, PCNP & Ceredigion CC.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	To maintain a minimum 7 year landbank of sand and gravel.				
Assessment trigger	Less than 7 years sand and gravel landbank.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
The current combined S&G Landbank for Carms CC, Ceredigion CC, PCC & PCNPA is 18 years.	The current combined S&G Landbank for Carms CC, Ceredigion CC, PCC & PCNPA is at least 17 years.	Target met: The current combined S&G Landbank for Carms CC, Ceredigion CC, PCC & PCNPA is at least 14 years.	Target met: The current combined S&G Landbank for Carms CC, Ceredigion CC, PCC & PCNPA is at least 12 years.	Target met: The current combined S&G Landbank for Carms CC, Ceredigion CC, PCC & PCNPA is at least 10 years.	Data not available
<p>Analysis: MTAN 1: Aggregates requires that a minimum 7 year landbank of sand and gravel should be maintained, this has been mirrored in the LDP monitoring target. The apportionments and allocations for land-based sand & gravel within Carmarthenshire have been combined with Pembrokeshire, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and Ceredigion.</p> <p>The latest best available data agreed by the Mineral Products Association and the Local Minerals Planning Authority for the combined Sand & Gravel landbank is for 31.12.2016. The combined landbank is 13 years based on 3 years production average and 10 years based on 10 year production average. This is above the figure considered necessary in the monitoring target.</p>					
<p>Conclusion: The data indicates that the monitoring Policy Target is being met and therefore no further action is required as a consequence of this AMR.</p>					
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.</p>					

23 Monitoring Policy Target: No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within mineral buffer zones (except in circumstances set out in MPPW).

Indicator	Number of planning permissions for permanent, sterilising development permitted within a mineral buffer zone.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP2.				
Assessment trigger	5 permanent, sterilising developments permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP2 over 3 consecutive years.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.	No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.

Analysis:

In the latest monitoring period from 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2021, 14 planning permissions were granted on land situated within the buffer zones of extant mineral sites, as set out on the LDP Proposals Maps. None of the permissions were deemed to be 'permanent, sterilising' developments. The developments included:

- a number of extensions to existing domestic properties;
- conversion of a derelict cottage to an annex;
- demolition of an existing house and the construction of a replacement dwelling;
- three agricultural developments including: replacement stables, retention of a farm track serving an existing holding, and the construction of an agricultural barn where prior notification was not required;
- installation of liquid nitrogen tanks at an existing industrial facility;
- change of use of an existing building to a gym;
- waste management development – related to an existing waste management operation at the location.

In addition there were several permissions for the disposal of conditions or the variation of conditions relating to the extant quarries themselves, although these did not affect the associated buffer zones surrounding the quarries.

Conclusion:

No action required as a consequence of this AMR.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

24 Monitoring Policy Target: No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area (except in circumstances set out in Policy MPP3).

Indicator	Number of planning permissions for permanent, sterilising development permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP3.				
Assessment trigger	5 permanent, sterilising developments permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP3 over 3 consecutive years.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No sites contrary to Policy MPP3.	No sites contrary to Policy MPP3.	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP3	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP3	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP3	Target met: No sites contrary to Policy MPP3

Analysis:

Whilst a number of developments were granted planning permission in mineral safeguarding areas, none of these were deemed to be 'permanent, sterilising' developments that would prevent the resource being extracted in the future (if indeed the resource was required to be extracted and it was environmentally acceptable to do so). The developments that were granted planning permission in mineral safeguarding areas fall into the following general categories:

- Reserved matters to an outline planning permission;
- Temporary or non-permanent developments (e.g. touring caravan/glamping sites);
- Agricultural developments (e.g. modern agri-buildings such as steel barns) on working farms;
- Equestrian related development (e.g. stables/menage/arena);
- Changes of Use of existing buildings e.g. barn conversions on existing farms
- Prior notifications, planning permissions not required (telecoms, forestry, agriculture, demolition);
- Individual dwellings within hamlets or small residential clusters without development limits;
- Alterations / extensions or changes of use of existing buildings;
- Dwellings within the development limits of existing settlements;
- Developments on land within 200m of residential areas;
- Permissions associated with extant mineral sites;
- Solar Farm.

Conclusion:

No action required as a consequence of this AMR.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

25 Monitoring Policy Target: Consider prohibition orders on dormant mineral sites not likely to be worked in the future

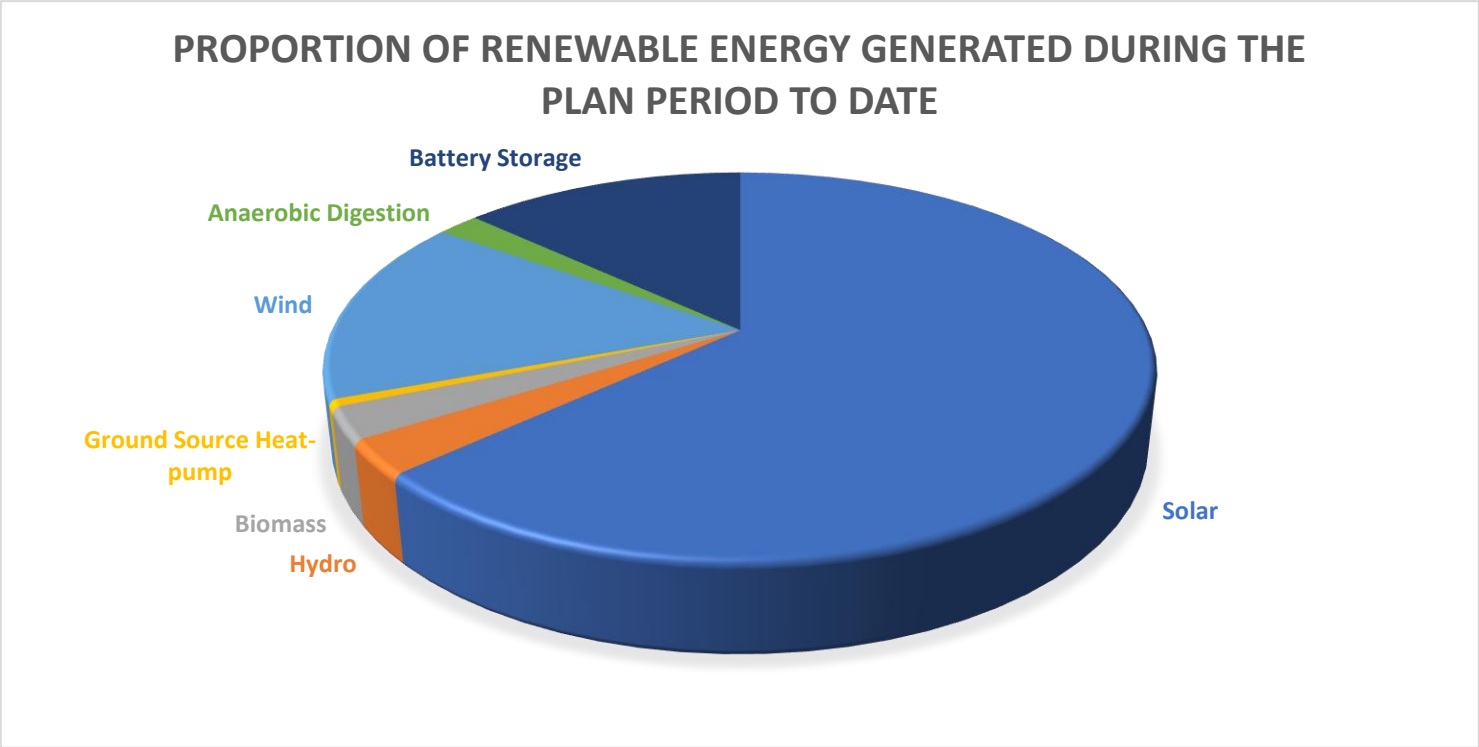
Indicator	Number of prohibition orders issued on dormant sites.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Ensure that those dormant sites deemed not likely to be re-worked in the future (as part of the annual review) are served with prohibition orders within 12 months.				
Assessment trigger	LPA fails to serve prohibition orders on sites that are deemed not likely to be re-worked in the future.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
Analysis: As part of its annual review, the Minerals Planning Authority monitors dormant sites and those that it considers not likely to be re-worked in the future are served with prohibition orders. The Authority has Executive Board Member authorisation to serve 5 Prohibition Orders. The Minerals Planning Authority has been delayed by potential interest in one of the sites but and it is anticipated that Orders will be served in 2021.					
Conclusion: Whilst this Monitoring Policy Target has not strictly been met, the ongoing consideration of dormant sites and the authorisation provided by the Council to serve Prohibition Orders on 5 sites [and their anticipated issue in 2021] is considered sufficient. No further action other than continued monitoring is required.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): The Mineral Planning Authority to continue with the assessment of dormant sites as part of the annual review process and to feed the information through as part of the LDP monitoring. The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10 th January 2018.					

Renewable Energy

26 Monitoring Policy Target: To increase the amount of energy produced in the County from renewable sources

Indicator	Permitted capacity of renewable electricity and heat projects within the County (by MW).				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	Annual increase in the permitted capacity of renewable electricity and heat projects through the Plan period.				
Assessment trigger	Monitor for information purposes.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
45.79 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.	17.306 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.	3.55 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.	0.69 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.	1.64 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.	0.15 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.
<p>Analysis: Planning permission has been granted for 1.64 MW of renewable energy in 2020, and 0.15 MW in 2021. This demonstrates a reduction in permitted generating capacity from the early years of the LDP, where wind schemes dominated the generated power. The number of applications both received and permitted for wind and energy has again reduced, the reasons for which is not known but the reduction in the feed-in tariffs is likely to be a major factor.</p> <p>In 2020, 1.64MW of potential renewable energy projects has been permitted, this can be broken down as follows: Solar: 0.139MW; Hydropower: 0.1MW; Biomass:1.145MW; and Ground source heat: 0.26MW.</p> <p>In 2021, 0.15MW of potential renewable energy projects has been permitted, this can be broken down as follows: Solar: 0.133MW; and Ground source heat: 0.153MW.</p>					

For information, the following chart illustrates the proportion of renewable energy generated since the adoption of the Plan. The chart demonstrates that solar projects are the dominant schemes being permitted since 2016.



Conclusion:

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The permitted capacity of renewable energy projects will be monitored in future AMRs. The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

27 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on General Renewable Energy

Indicator	Production of SPG.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 9 months of adopting Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
			SPG Adopted		
<p>Analysis: Following an analysis of the types of applications received for renewable energy installations, it was considered that the Renewable Energy SPG should solely focus on wind and solar energy developments, instead of on general renewable energy.</p> <p>The SPG should have been prepared within 9 months of the adoption of the Plan, however during its preparation, it was considered that the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study should feed into the SPG. Council adopted the SPG on 12 June 2019.</p>					
<p>Conclusion: The SPG has been adopted.</p>					
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary): None required at this stage.</p>					

Waste Management

28 Waste Management: Produce SPG on Nantycaws Waste Management Site

Indicator	Production of SPG.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 5 months of adopting Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021

Analysis:

The necessity to prepare a SPG in relation to the Nantycaws Waste Management Site has been superseded by the inclusion of details in relation to landfill and residual waste treatment in the Waste Planning Monitoring Reports (WPMRs) for the South West Wales Region. The Reports set out the regional position regarding landfill and residual waste treatment. Nantycaws is one of four non-hazardous waste landfill sites within the South West Wales region, although it is currently not operational.

The WPMRs for 2017-2021 point to a reduction in regional void space capacity, although critically not to a level (as set out in TAN21) whereby a new landfill site would need to be considered for the region. What is clear is that the Nantycaws site will continue to be important to the future management of residual waste for the region. As well as the landfill site, Nantycaws has a Materials Recycling Facility to cater for the County's recyclable waste. The site has planning permission for an anaerobic digestion plant which has not yet been built (but will have the potential to accept residual food waste).

It is important to note the future intentions and discussions regarding the Nantycaws site in relation to the evolving Revised LDP. The Deposit Revised LDP was published for public consultation in 2020. In this document Nantycaws was identified as a reserve site, however following internal corporate discussions and in light of representations received during the consultation it was decided that Nantycaws should be reallocated as a Regeneration and Mixed Use Site as a focused change.

Consequently the site will form part of a mixed use development aimed at delivering a strategic opportunity for waste management and related employment based activities. The Council will be working with the site owners CWM Environmental Ltd (a teckal company of the County Council) specifically, as well as infrastructure providers, to ensure the site's delivery and that its timing is robustly evidenced. This will in due course include the drawing up of a statement of common ground (SoCG) and a potential masterplan for the site.

Conclusion:

The requirement to prepare an SPG for Nantycaws has been superseded. The future of the site in terms of planning policy will be addressed as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP, taking into account the guidance, information and assessments set out within the Waste Planning Monitoring Reports (WPMRs) for the Region.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Monitor accordingly, taking into account information and guidance set out in the forthcoming WPMR for the Region – N.B the region will be changing from 'South West Wales' to 'Mid and South West Wales' in the 2021/22 monitoring period. The first WPMR encompassing this change will be produced in 2022. The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

Environmental Qualities – The Built and Natural Environment

29 Monitoring Policy Target: Secure a minimum of 100ha of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project area during the Plan period

Indicator	Hectares of suitable habitat in management.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	An ongoing increase in provision of suitable habitat in management.				
Assessment trigger	No increase in any given year.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
4.24ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project. (this figure was net of NRW managed designated sites)	A further additional 6.56ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project (this figure is net of NRW managed designated sites). When taken alongside AMR 1 – the total increase over the Plan period to 31/3/17 is 10.8ha.	A further additional 1.42 ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project (this figure is net of NRW managed designated sites). When taken alongside AMR 1 and 2 – the total increase over the Plan period to 31/3/18 is 12.22ha.	A further 0.21ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project (this figure is net of NRW managed designated sites). When taken alongside AMR 1 2 and 3 – the total increase over the Plan period to 31/3/19 is 12.43ha.	A further 0.59ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project (this figure is net of NRW managed designated sites). When taken alongside AMR 1 2, 3 and 4 – the total increase over the Plan period to 31/3/20 is 13.02ha.	A further 0.2ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project (this figure is net of NRW managed designated sites). When taken alongside AMR 1 2 and 3 – the total increase over the Plan period to 31/3/21 is 13.22ha.

Analysis:

At the end of AMR 1, 32.27ha of land in good condition for the Marsh Fritillary was being managed by the project on 14 different sites. In addition, on designated sites (SSSIs and SACs) there was a further 42.86ha of land in good condition giving a gross total of 75.13ha. At the end of AMR 2, the project managed 22 sites that together provided 38.83ha of habitat in good or suitable condition for the marsh fritillary butterfly. Natural Resources Wales managed number of designated sites that provide an additional 41.95ha of habitat. This gave a gross total of 80.78ha at the end of AMR2. At the end of AMR3,

the project managed 24 sites that together provided 40.25ha of habitat in good or suitable condition for the marsh fritillary butterfly. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) managed a number of designated sites that provide an additional 37.96ha of habitat. This gave a gross total of 78.21ha at the end of AMR3. NRW are responsible for managing slightly less land than in AMR2, as a small area they were managing has been withdrawn from a management agreement, and while some of this land is now managed by the project not all this land has been transferred.

At the end of AMR4, the project was managing 24 sites that provided 40.46ha of habitat in suitable condition for the marsh fritillary butterfly (source: PIMS Action progress reports 2018-2019). The project continued to ensure the appropriate grazing of the land in management agreements, often assisting landowners in finding suitable grazing animals. It was also making use of the Glas Tir small grants scheme, when it can, for hedgerow management. Significant progress was made on reviewing the SPG and its evidential facets during AMR4.

As at 31/3/20, the project was managing 25 sites, resulting in the managing of 41.05ha of land in suitable habitat for the marsh fritillary butterfly. As at 31/3/21 the project was managing 26 sites, resulting in 41.25 ha of habitat that is considered to be in good condition for the Marsh Fritillary butterfly (which when taken with the 37.96ha that is managed by NRW in the designated sites adds up to a 'gross' total of 79.21 ha).

Also, a draft Revised SPG for Caeau Mynydd Mawr was subject to a public consultation exercise alongside the draft deposit Revised LDP between 29th January 2020 and the 27th March 2020. The Draft Revised SPG was underpinned by key evidential facets and papers. Amongst the report provided to Council on the 13 of January 2021 was a summary of representations received on this consultation and officer recommendations in relation thereto. The Council resolved to adopt the Revised SPG (subject to the outcome of the Revised LDP Examination) concurrent with the adoption of the Revised LDP.

This project is a product of partnership arrangement which is overseen by a Steering Group. A dedicated Project Conservation Officer is employed to implement the project. Since its inception, the project has attained a TIC award and been Highly Commended by RTPI Cymru. It was confirmed early in AMR 4 that the project had won its category in the 2018 UK RTPI award.

Conclusion:

Target achieved in this AMR period. Reference is made to the content of the SPG which is available via the link below:

<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-guidance-spg/#.YPkmV6iSnIU>

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMR.

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

Adopt the Revised Caeau Mynydd Mawr SPG (subject to the outcome of the Revised LDP Examination) concurrent with the adoption of the Revised LDP.

30 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites

Indicator	Number of planning applications granted which have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW.				
Assessment trigger	1 planning permission granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.	No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.	No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.	No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.	No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.	No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.

Analysis:

Reference is made to the ongoing delivery of the Caeau Mynydd Mawr Marsh Fritillary project which is underpinned by Policy EQ7 of the LDP and SPG. This has allowed development to continue whilst adhering to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. Reference is made to target 29 above.

In relation to the Carmarthen Bay/Burry Inlet SAC, reference is made to the ongoing multi agency (including Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, Natural Resources Wales, City and County of Swansea and Carmarthenshire County Council) approach which is underpinned by the MoU. This has allowed development to continue whilst adhering to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. Progress has been made in relation to reviewing this MoU during looking ahead to the Revised LDP.

A Draft SPG for the Burry Inlet was subject to a public consultation exercise alongside the draft deposit Revised LDP between 29th January 2020 and the 27th March 2020. Amongst the report provided to Council on the 13 of January 2021 was a summary of representations received on this consultation and officer recommendations in relation thereto. The Council resolved to adopt the Revised SPG (subject to the outcome of the Revised LDP Examination) concurrent with the adoption of the Revised LDP. It should be noted that there is intention for a dedicated policy on Llanelli WwTW catchment in the Revised LDP.

Reference should be made to target 31 below in respect of issues to emerge with phosphates in riverine SACs early on in 2021.

Records indicate that no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW.

Conclusion:

Target achieved during this AMR.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

Adopt the Burry Inlet SPG (subject to the outcome of the Revised LDP Examination) concurrent with the adoption of the Revised LDP.

31 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which affects the integrity of a designated site for nature conservation

Indicator	Number of planning applications granted which may potentially adversely affect the features of a protected site for nature conservation.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.				
Assessment trigger	1 planning permission granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.

Analysis:

Records indicate that no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Ecologist.

Planners continue to have access to a dedicated professional ecologist. This continues to prove invaluable both in terms of assisting in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy frameworks.

A notable issue to emerge towards early in 2021 was the consideration of phosphates. The below is sourced from the Council's website:

NRW issued 'interim planning advice' to avoid further deterioration in environmental capacity. This 'advice' relates to all Riverine SACs whose catchments extend into Carmarthenshire including, the Afon Teifi, Afon Tywi, River Wye and Afon Cleddau. As a Local Planning Authority (LPA), we are required to have regard to the advice given by NRW when making planning decisions (for both individual developments and Local Development Plans (LDP). Consequently, any proposed development within the river catchment that might increase phosphate levels will need to clearly evidence that the development can demonstrate phosphate neutrality or betterment in its design and/or its contribution to the water body. In most cases there will be limited capacity to connect to the public sewerage system and an alternative solution will have to be found. This requirement on drainage considerations will impact on all development that increases the volume or concentration of wastewater.

The NRW advice note outlines, where a planning application within the catchment areas of the Afon Teifi, Afon Tywi, River Wye and Afon Cleddau cannot evidence that the development proposal would result in phosphate neutrality or betterment, that unfortunately the Local Planning Authority would

not be able to support the application at this time. This reflects the unacceptable impact on the water quality of the rivers which are sensitively designated as a SAC.

Officers are working on understanding the full implications of NRW's guidance for current planning applications and the progress of the Revised LDP. The NRW advice has significant implications on development proposals within parts of Carmarthenshire and we are working with NRW and our ecology officers to ensure that we are able to progress development proposals that do not harm the environmental capacity of our watercourses. We are also working collaboratively with NRW in understanding the wider issues and identifying the way forward for all proposals, to find solutions that comply with the requirements of the new interim planning advice.

More information is available here

<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/ecology-advice/water-quality-phosphate/>

Conclusion:

Target achieved during this AMR period.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs.

The Authority continues to monitor requirements from the Environment (Wales) Act. The Authority also continues to monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Council's Well-being objectives. The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

In respect of the 'phosphates issue', the Authority continues to respond as appropriate moving into the AMR 7 period.

32 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which results in detriment to the favourable conservation status of European protected species, or significant harm to species protected by other statute

Indicator	Number of planning applications granted which results in detriment to the favourable conservation status of European protected species or significant harm to species protected by other statute.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.				
Assessment trigger	1 planning permission granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.
Analysis: Records indicate that no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Ecologist. Planners continue to have access to a dedicated professional ecologist. This continues to prove invaluable both in terms of assisting in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy frameworks. Progress has been made during 2020-21 in updating the Adopted SPG on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity and with a view to preparing such SPG to support the emerging Revised LDP. Refer to target 37 below.					
Conclusion: Target achieved during this AMR period.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs. The Authority continues to monitor requirements from the Environment (Wales) Act. The Authority also continues to monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Council's Well-being objectives. The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.					

33 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which adversely affects a Special Landscape Area

Indicator	Number of planning applications permitted with the potential to adversely affect a Special Landscape Area.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's landscape officer.				
Assessment trigger	5 planning permissions granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's landscape officer over a period of 3 consecutive years.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.	No applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.	No applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.	No applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.	No more than 5 applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.	No more than 5 applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.
Analysis: An initial high level review of approved applications generated on the SLA 'constraints layer' do not raise concerns in regards this target. Officers continue to have access to a dedicated professional Landscape Officer – providing an invaluable resource in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy.					
Conclusion: Target achieved during this AMR period.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs. The Authority continues to monitor requirements from the Environment (Wales) Act. The Authority also continues to monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Council's Well-being objectives. The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.					

34 Monitoring Policy Target: Development proposals do not adversely impact upon buildings and areas of built or historical interest and their setting

Indicator	Occasions when development permitted would have an adverse impact on a Listed Building; Conservation Area; Site / Area of Archaeological Significance; or Historic Landscape, Park and Garden or their setting.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No planning applications approved where there is an outstanding objection from the Council's Conservation Officer, Cadw or DAT (Dyfed Archaeological Trust).				
Assessment trigger	5 planning permissions granted by the Local Planning Authority where there is an outstanding objection from the Council's Conservation Officer, Cadw or DAT over a period of 3 consecutive years.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
Target was achieved in the first AMR period.	Target was achieved in the second AMR period.	Target was achieved in the third AMR period.	Target was achieved in the fourth AMR period.	Target was achieved in the latest AMR period.	Target was achieved in the latest AMR period.

Analysis:

It should be noted that a review of approved applications generated using the following 'constraints layers' does not indicate any significant concern in relation to this target:

- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

The Council's Development Management Section continue to have access to a dedicated professional Built Conservation Officer. This continues to prove invaluable both in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy.

Conclusion:

Target achieved during this AMR period.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs.

The Authority continues to monitor requirements from the Environment (Wales) Act. The Authority also continues to monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Council's Well-being objectives. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

35 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Landscape and SLA Design Guide

Indicator	Production of SPG.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 7 months of adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG produced.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The Placemaking and Design SPG was adopted in September 2016 and seeks to guide and promote high quality and sustainable design aimed at securing high quality development, which reflect the character, and the requirements of Carmarthenshire. It should be noted that this SPG incorporates matters in relation to Landscape and Special Landscape Design.</p> <p>The adopted SPG is available via the following link:</p> <p>https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-guidance-spg/#.YPkr_aiSnIU</p>					
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved.</p>					
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>N/A</p>					

36 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Archaeology

Indicator	Production of SPG.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 7 months of adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG produced.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.
Analysis: The Archaeology and Development SPG was adopted in September 2016. The adopted SPG is available via the following link: https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/3719/archaeology-draft-spg.pdf					
Conclusion: Target achieved.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): N/A					

37 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Biodiversity (including SINCs)

Indicator	Production of SPG.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 12 months of adopting the Plan (continually monitored pending ongoing designations).				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG produced.	SPG produced.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.
Analysis: The SPG was adopted in September 2016 and is available via the following link: https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-guidance-spg/#.YPkr_aiSnIU Reference is made to the ongoing training provided by the in-house Ecologist with a view to increasing an understanding of the content of the SPG in practice. This also recognised the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act and also allowed for an exploration of the implications and opportunities provided by the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act. Progress has been made during 2020-21 in updating the Adopted SPG on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity and with a view to preparing such SPG to support the emerging Revised LDP.					
Conclusion: Target achieved					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): N/A					

38 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Design

Indicator	Production of SPG on Design.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 5 months of adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG produced.	SPG adopted	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.	SPG adopted.
Analysis: <p>The Placemaking and Design SPG was adopted in September 2016 and seeks to guide and promote high quality and sustainable design aimed at securing high quality development, which reflect the character, and the requirements of Carmarthenshire.</p> <p>The adopted SPG is available via the link below: https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1213904/adopted-placemaking-design-spg-report.pdf</p>					
Conclusion: <p>Target achieved</p>					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): <p>N/A</p>					

39 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Locally Important Buildings

Indicator	Production of SPG on Locally Important Buildings				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 15 months of adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.
Analysis: The requirement to prepare and publish the SPG will be further considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.					
Conclusion: The potential preparation of the SPG as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP will allow for it to be further considered in light of changes to national policy and to ensure compatibility with any emerging LDP policies.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): To be considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.					

40 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Trees, Landscaping and Development

Indicator	Production of SPG on Trees, Landscaping and Development.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 15 months of adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.	SPG not produced.
Analysis: The requirement to prepare and publish the SPG will be further considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.					
Conclusion: The potential preparation of the SPG as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP will allow for it to be further considered in light of changes to national policy and to ensure compatibility with any emerging LDP policies.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): To be considered as part of the preparation of the Revised LDP.					

Recreation and Community Facilities

41 Monitoring Policy Target: To provide new community facilities and to retain and enhance existing community facilities

Indicator	Number of applications approved for the provision of new community facilities.				
	Number of applications approved which would result in the loss of an existing community facility.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No applications approved contrary to Policy SP16 and RT8.				
Assessment trigger	1 application approved contrary to Policy SP16 and RT8.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policies SP16 and RT8.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policies SP16 and RT8.	1 application approved contrary to RT8 however see analysis below.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policies SP16 and RT8	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policies SP16 and RT8	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policies SP16 and RT8
Analysis: A review of planning decision notices indicates that there have been no applications approved contrary to the provisions of LDP policies SP16 and RT8.					
Conclusion: Target achieved in this AMR period.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10 th January 2018.					

42 Monitoring Policy Target: To resist the loss of open space in accordance with the provisions of Policy REC1

Indicator	Amount of open space lost to development (ha)				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	No open space should be lost to development except where in accordance with Policy REC1.				
Assessment trigger	Open space is lost to development contrary to the provisions of Policy REC1 which results in a net loss of open space.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>A review of planning approvals against the existing open space 'constraints layer' indicates that there are no applications approved contrary to the provisions of LDP policy REC 1. It should be noted that a Reserved Matters consent has been granted for a proposal located on land identified as open space in the LDP. The outline consent in respect of the proposal had however been granted prior to the adoption of the LDP and therefore the principle of the proposal had already been agreed.</p> <p>It should also be noted that there are applications approved on the layer which result in the loss of open space but include the delivery of new / improved facilities across the County.</p> <p>In relation to the evidence base, it should be noted that a Green Infrastructure Assessment and an Open Space Assessment have been completed and published. These assessments include a review of the existing provision across the County and assessed the quantity and accessibility of spaces to the County's communities. These studies have been used to inform the preparation of the Deposit Revised LDP both in terms of the site selection process and for mapping purposes. This information will in turn will be utilised to assist in the assessment of future planning applications which could impact upon the provision of green space in Carmarthenshire.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved in this AMR period.</p> <p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>Continue to monitor and report in future AMR.</p> <p>Update the Green Infrastructure Assessment and Open Space Assessment as appropriate as the Revised LDP progresses towards adoption.</p>					

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

43 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Open Space Requirements for New Developments

Indicator	Production of SPG.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target					
Assessment trigger	SPG not produced within 15 months of adopting the Plan.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
SPG produced.	SPG Adopted	SPG Adopted	SPG Adopted	SPG Adopted	SPG Adopted
Analysis: The SPG was adopted in September 2016. The adopted SPG is available to view via the link below: https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1213721/adopted-leisure-open-space-requirements-for-new-developments-sep-2016.pdf					
Conclusion: Target achieved.					
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): N/A					

The Welsh Language

44 Monitoring Policy Target: Phase residential development in areas where 60% or more of the population speak Welsh

Indicator	Planning permissions granted for residential developments of five or more dwellings in Sustainable Communities and planning permissions granted for residential developments of ten or more dwellings in Growth Areas, Service Centres and Local Service Centres.				
Annual/ Interim Monitoring Target	All planning permissions granted for residential developments of five or more dwellings in Sustainable Communities and planning permissions granted for residential developments of ten or more dwellings in Growth Areas, Service Centres and Local Service Centres to include a requirement to phase development, in accordance with policy on the Welsh Language and the guidance contained within SPG on The Welsh Language.				
Assessment trigger	One planning consent granted for residential development of five or more dwellings in a Sustainable Community or one planning consent granted for residential development of ten or more dwellings in a Growth Area, Service Centre or Local Service Centre which fails to require that the development is phased contrary to the LDP's policy on the Welsh Language and the guidance contained within SPG on The Welsh Language.				
Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	Performance 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	Performance 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	Performance 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020	Performance 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021
No planning permissions contrary to LDP Policy SP18.	No planning permissions contrary to LDP Policy SP18.		No permissions were granted contrary to LDP Policy SP18.	1 application approved contrary to policy. See analysis below.	No permissions were granted contrary to LDP Policy SP18.

Analysis:

A list of communities where 60% or more of the population are able to speak Welsh is taken from 2011 Census data: Gorslas, Llannon, Pencarreg, Pontyberem and Quarter Bach. These areas are denoted on the LDP Inset Plan.

A review of approved applications within these 5 communities (source: JHLAS) identified that during the time period of 01/04/2019 to 31/03/20 one site was granted outline permission which is relevant to this monitoring indicator, which exceeds the thresholds set out in Policy SP18 (5 or more in Sustainable Communities and 10 or more in Growth Areas, Service Centres and Local Service Centres). The matter of the Welsh language was considered as part of the deliberations of this planning application and as it was the landowner's intention to sell the site as individual self-build plots that the site would consequently be delivered in a piecemeal fashion; the assumption being that the development would be phased due to the nature of its delivery and therefore no conditions or restrictions were required. During the year 01/04/20 to 31/03/21 no applicable outline consents were granted.

Conclusion:

One permission was granted contrary to LDP policy SP18. However, as noted above consideration was given to the Policy and its requirements.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The above indicator will be subject to ongoing monitoring. Reference is made to the preparation of the Revised LDP as endorsed by Council on 10th January 2018.

Chapter 4

Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment Monitoring

Methodology

4.1 The monitoring of the SA-SEA objectives can inform the overall review of the performance of the LDP. It is not considered that SA-SEA monitoring process should be undertaken in isolation of the Plan's monitoring. It should assist in informing an overall picture of the condition of the County in environmental, economic, and social terms. The data collated includes a mix of qualitative and quantitative data with a commentary in the latter column.

4.2 Whilst none of the indicators are deleted, it should be noted that the commentary column makes it clear where information is unavailable and/or applicable. In some instances, information is no longer available (or relevant); in other instances the data available is of insufficient detail to enable useful monitoring.

4.3 It should be noted that there are a number of SA indicators where information is not published annually, for example those based on the census. The purpose of the monitoring framework is to review changes on an annual basis, as a consequence these are not necessarily going to be useful moving forward in terms of future monitoring.

4.4 It should also be noted that the traffic light rating system used for the LDP Monitoring Indicators has not been taken forward for use with the SA Monitoring. This reflects that many of the SA objectives are aspirational in nature and to some extent would be information monitored in an ideal world scenario. In addition, the LDP alone would not be the only factor that would need to be considered in achieving their aims. The SA Monitoring also does not include targets as such, unlike the LDP monitoring, it would therefore prove difficult to interpret the commentary into a traffic light rating.

4.5 Information contained in the SA monitoring framework in the main relates to a wide range of data produced internally, by various departments of the Council, and externally from other organisations. The data column provides an appreciation of where data has been sourced and whilst every attempt has been made to ensure 'hyperlinks' are live, the Council cannot be responsible for the content of external sites.

4.6 It should also be noted that the Authority (via Public Service Board) has been collating information with a view to developing a Well-Being Plan for Carmarthenshire. This was published in May 2018. The Carmarthenshire Well Being Assessment for 2017 is available on the Council's website <http://www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales/>. Opportunities to work alongside colleagues in Corporate Policy have been taken with a view to developing an integrated review of the social, economic, and environmental baseline. This presents direct opportunities to secure tangible information for future SA-SEA monitoring via the AMR process.

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Baseline Indicators	Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities	Data	Commentary on Baseline Indicators : AMR 1 and 2.
1 - Sustainable Development	1-1 To live within environmental limits 1-2 To ensure a strong, healthy and just society 1-3 To achieve a sustainable economy 1-4 To remove barriers and promoting opportunities for behavioural change	(a) Carmarthenshire's ecological footprint in area units per person (b) Achievement of the top ten commitments set out in the WAG Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2007 and One Wales (c) GVA and GVA per head (d) Percentage of Carmarthenshire population in low income households	(See other topics.)	http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/climatechange/publications/ecological-footprint-of-wales-report/?lang=en Carmarthenshire Well Being & Future Generations Well-being Assessment (Text provided by Carmarthenshire's Corporate Policy Division) CACI Paycheck 2015 (Information provided by Carmarthenshire's Corporate Policy Division)	(a) A new estimate of the ecological and carbon footprints of Wales for 2011 building on previous studies. Carmarthenshire gha/c is 3.36 with the Wales average being 3.28. (b) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan. (c) Gross Value Added (GVA) is the standard measure of the monetary value of economic activity for local areas or individual industries. It is difficult to measure at local level: official statistics are published for South West Wales (combining Pembrokeshire with Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire). This area contributed £6.0bn GVA to the economy in 2014, roughly 10% of the Welsh total of £54.3bn. GVA per head of population in 2013 was £15,750; lower than that for Wales as a whole (£17,573) or the United Kingdom (£24,958). (d) 36% of households in Carmarthenshire are living in poverty as defined by Welsh Government (income 60% below the GB Median Household Income)
University	2-1 To avoid damage or fragmentation of designated sites, habitats and protected species and encourage their enhancement 2-2 To protect, enhance and create appropriate wildlife habitats and wider biodiversity in urban and rural areas	(a) Status of BAP priority species (b) Status of BAP priority habitats (c) % BAP habitats and species as stable or increasing (d) Achievement against national and local BAP targets (e) Area of urban parks and green spaces provided by the LDP (f) % of SAC, SPA and SSSI sites and their features in favourable condition (g) Status of species and habitats pursuant to the NERC Act 1996	Number of development schemes which design in urban biodiversity areas Number of developments with adverse effects on designated sites Number of developments in designated sites Proportion of new habitats created by the LDP Proportion of development on greenfield sites Proportion of development on brownfield sites	http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/ProtectedSitesSitesOfSpecialScientificInterest/?lang=en http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/ProtectedSitesSpecialAreasOfConservation/?lang=en http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/ProtectedSitesSpecialProtectionAreas/?lang=en	(a,b,c,d) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan. The requirements of the Environment (Wales) Act on public bodies in relation to the enhancement of Biodiversity is noted and has been further considered within the contextual section of this AMR. (e) In relation to urban parks, the LDP identifies proposed recreation designations and reference is made to the Policy framework in this regard. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan. (f) The links shown within the adjacent column provide a high level appraisal and any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan. 29% of features in Carmarthenshire SAC's are deemed in favorable condition, which is an increase from 18% from baseline assessment. 86% of assessed SPA features were also considered in favorable condition. (g) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan. (h) There are not currently SINC's designated within the Plan area. Provision is made for their designation with the Natural Environment and Biodiversity SPG.

		(h) Number of designated SINC (i) Proportion of land managed as areas for carbon sequestration (e.g. peatland and woodland management)	Proportion of new development in wildlife corridors		This will be monitored as the implementation of the Plan progresses with any implications considered accordingly as part of any review into the Plan. (i) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. The LDP recognises the focus of PPW in relation to the potential of encouraging land uses and land management practices that help secure and protect carbon sinks. Reference is made to policy SP14 Protection and Enhancement of the natural Environment and the relevant Environmental protections policies of the adopted LDP. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.
3 - Air Quality	3-1 To maintain/reduce the levels of the UK National Air Quality pollutants 3-2 To reduce levels of ground level ozone 3-3 To reduce the need to travel, through appropriate siting of new developments and provision of public transport infrastructure	(a) Number and extent of AQMA's in Carmarthenshire (b) Air quality monitoring in Llandeilo (potentially future AQMA monitoring) (c) National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) levels of key air pollutants (e.g. Benzene, 1,3-Butadiene, Lead, NO ₂ , PM10, SO ₂) (d) Area of sensitive habitats exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication measured as (i) acidity and (ii) nutrient nitrogen (e) Levels of ground level ozone	Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions Number of developments sited so as to reduce the need to travel (proximity to services and facilities) Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes Number of developments in areas of poor air quality Number of developments likely to contribute to increased levels of UK national Air quality pollutants (other than transport)	Environmental Health Department – Carmarthenshire County Council. http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/LandmapVisualSensory/?lang=en http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/LandmapLandscapeHabitats/?lang=en - http://www.rotap.ceh.ac.uk/	(a.) There are now three separate AQMA's, which are; Llandeilo, Carmarthen and Llanelli. This updated position will be reflected in the Plan review and there is ongoing liaison with the Environmental Health Dept in this regard. b) 4 incidents of exceedance in NO ₂ levels occurred in the Llandeilo AQMA over past 12 months. Due to high winds air dispersal was high over the winter period without which, more exceedances may have occurred. (c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan. (d) The links shown within the adjacent column provide a high level appraisal and any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan. (e) The links shown within the adjacent column provide a high level appraisal and any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.
4 - Climate Change	4-1 To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases 4-2 To minimise the vulnerability of Carmarthenshire to the effects of climate change through making space for water,	(a) Annual emissions of greenhouse gases (by sector) (b) Carmarthenshire's domestic energy consumption (c) Proportion of alternatively fuelled vehicles in the county	Number of developments that respect existing natural habitats and green corridors No. planning applications for renewable micro-renewables and successful installations	Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer - http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2015/150225-energy-generation-consumption-2013-en.pdf	(a) Data only available up to 2016. The domestic sector saw a fall of 5.0% in carbon emissions between 2015 and 2016, however Industry and commercial and transport sector saw increases of 2.0% and 1.2% respectively. This led to an overall increase of CO ₂ emissions in Carmarthenshire of 1.5% to 1162.3 ktCO ₂ . (b) Carmarthenshire Domestic Energy Consumption Gas 2013 is 13,119 Electricity 2013 is 3,815. Wales average is 13,029 and 3,736 respectively. (c,d,e,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.

	<p>costal retreat and shifting habitat distribution patterns</p> <p>4-3 To encourage all new developments to be climate resilient</p> <p>4-4 To encourage energy conservation and higher energy efficiency</p> <p>4-5 To minimise energy consumption and promote renewable energy sources</p>	<p>(d) Percentage of companies with a Level 5 Standard Green Dragon EMS</p> <p>(e) Proportion of transport network able to cope with the predicted temperature increases associated with climate changes</p> <p>(f) Number of sites being used to assist in climate mitigation and adaptation, e.g. soft flood defences</p> <p>(g) Number of homes applying for planning permission for microgeneration</p> <p>(h) Homes installing microrenewables</p> <p>(i) Average Standard Assessment Procedure energy rating of housing</p> <p>(j) Number of town/community based carbon reduction projects</p>	<p>Average SAP rating of housing</p> <p>No of town/community based carbon reduction projects</p> <p>Number of installed megawatts of renewable energy capacity in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>Number of wind turbines</p> <p>% developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p> <p>Percentage of housing stock meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards</p> <p>Percentage of offices, retail and industrial buildings meeting BREEAM standards</p> <p>Number of new developments built to achieve carbon neutrality</p>	<p>http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/energy/renewable/low-carbon-baseline-survey/?lang=en</p>	<p>(g) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan (Solar panels in the majority of cases are PD).</p> <p>(h,i) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(j) The report shows Low carbon energy in Wales by local authority. There are 3,856 projects identified in Carmarthenshire out of a total of 51,503 nationally. Carmarthenshire hosts 3,856 low carbon energy generation projects harnessing solar, wind and other renewable energies to produce around 328GWh of green energy</p>
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<p>5 - Water</p> <p>Tudalen 152</p> <p>Assets</p>	<p>5-1 To ensure water quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater and coastal areas is improved and ensure that the hydromorphological quality of water bodies is maximised</p> <p>5-2 To protect and maintain water resources in the public supply chain and ensure enough water is available for the environment at all times of year</p> <p>5-3 To minimise diffuse pollution from urban and rural areas</p> <p>5-4 To increase water efficiency in new and refurbished developments</p> <p>5-5 To make space for water, and minimise flood risk</p>	<p>(a) Number of incidents of homes flooding by coastal, fluvial and drainage sources</p> <p>(b) The percentage of river lengths of good chemical or biological quality</p> <p>(c) Percentage of waters restored to Good Ecological Status</p> <p>(d) Number of substantiated water pollution incidents</p> <p>(e) Percentage of developments in Carmarthenshire with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p> <p>(f) Number of properties with water meters</p> <p>(g) Area where there is an unsustainable abstraction from surface waters</p> <p>(h) Area where there is an unsustainable abstraction from groundwater</p> <p>(i) Proportion of transport network protected against future flood risk</p> <p>(j) Per capita consumption of water</p> <p>(k) Percentage of bathing waters which meet the EC mandatory standards</p> <p>(l) The number of beaches which meet the requirements of the Green Sea Partnership for both beach and water quality</p>	<p>Percentage of new development permitted in floodplains</p> <p>Number of developments built contrary to EA advice</p> <p>Households registered for flood warnings as a percentage of total number of households at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of grey water recycling schemes</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council – Leisure Services.</p>	<p>(a,b,c,) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>d) From the most recently reported dataset (April 2017), 13 substantiated incidents of water pollution have been reported in Carmarthenshire in 2017-18 period. This is a decrease from 17 incidents in 2016.</p> <p>(e) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Reference should be made to the Plan's monitoring framework in relation to sustainable drainage. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(f,g,h,i,j,) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>k) Annual monitoring is carried out on two bathing water sites in Carmarthenshire, Pendine and Pembrey. Both beaches achieved 'Excellent' bathing water quality for 2017, when reviewed against Bathing Water Directive standards.</p> <p>(l) Cefn Sidan is tested and meets the requirements for the green sea partnership as it has the blue flag status. Pendine meets the requirements to be awarded the seaside award, which includes beach and water quality assessments.</p>
	<p>6-1 Minimise the use of finite resources and promote higher resource efficiency and the</p>	<p>(a) In 2009/10 Carmarthenshire should achieve at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting and 15% recycling</p>	<p>Number of buildings meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards</p> <p>Percentage of new houses built on</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Minerals and Waste</p>	<p>(a) In 2009/10 Carmarthenshire achieved a 40.1% combined recycling and composting rate of its municipal waste (14% composting; 26% recycling)</p> <p>(b,c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>

	<p>use of secondary and recycled materials</p> <p>6-2 Promote the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle</p> <p>6-3 Encourage needs to be met locally</p> <p>6-4 Promote the use of more sustainable resources</p> <p>6-5 Improve the integration of different modes of transport</p> <p>6-6 Promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport (e.g. cycling and walking)</p>	<p>(b) Waste arisings by sector</p> <p>(c) Waste arisings by disposal</p> <p>(d) Total (i) household waste and (ii) household waste recycled or composted per person per year (kg)</p> <p>(e) Proportion of construction and demolition waste that is re-used and recycled</p> <p>(f) Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of amenities, including (i) corner shop and/or supermarket, (ii) post office and (iii) doctor and/or hospital</p>	<p>previously developed land per year</p> <p>Proportion of aggregates used from secondary and recycled aggregates</p> <p>Location of jobs in proximity to residents</p> <p>Proportion of journeys on foot or by cycle</p>		<p>(d) Residual Household Waste Arising per person (kg), 2007/08 to 2014/15 in Carmarthenshire: 370, 290, 246, 224, 189, 159, 151 & 156. The South West Wales average for 2014/2015 was 188.</p> <p>(e) The latest data is from 2012, and only for South West Region as a whole – the rate is 67%.</p> <p>(f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
Tudalen 153	<p>7-1 To avoid and reduce contamination of soils and promote the regeneration of contaminated land</p> <p>7-2 To avoid loss of soils to non-permeable surfaces and minimise soil erosion</p> <p>7-3 To reduce SO₂ and NO_x emissions and nitrate pollution from agriculture.</p>	<p>(a) Area of ALC Grade 1, 2 and 3 land in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>(b) Area of ALC Grade 4 and 5 land in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>(c) Number and extent of RIGS sites in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>(d) Exceedance of nitrogen and acid critical loads</p>	<p>Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces</p> <p>Area of contaminated land remediated</p> <p>Area of proposed new development on greenfield sites</p> <p>Number of developments approved within or adjacent to RIGS sites</p>		<p>(a,b) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(c) RIGs are considered within the provisions of EQ3 of the adopted LDP.</p> <p>(d) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>

Tudalen 154	8 - Cultural Heritage	<p>8-1 To protect historic and cultural assets and local distinctiveness from negative effects of development/regeneration and support their enhancement</p> <p>8-2 To promote high quality design reflecting local character and distinctiveness</p>	<p>(a) Number of monuments/archaeological sites adversely affected by the plan proposals</p> <p>(b) Improvement/deterioration in the condition of monuments and historic buildings in the ownership of Carmarthenshire County Council</p> <p>(c) Percentage of land designated for a particular quality of amenity value - landscape or historic landscape</p>	<p>Number of designated sites on the 'buildings at risk' register which are at risk of harm from air pollution</p> <p>Number of Conservation Areas adversely affected by plan proposals</p> <p>Number of listed buildings adversely affected by plan proposals</p> <p>Number of historic parks and gardens adversely affected by plan proposals</p>		<p>(a,b,c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Reference should be made to the Plan's monitoring framework in relation to the historic environment / landscape and the natural environment. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
	9 - Landscape	<p>9-1 To protect and enhance landscape/townscape from negative effects of land use change</p> <p>9-2 To take sensitive locations into account when siting development and to promote high quality design</p> <p>9-3 To encourage appropriate future use of derelict land</p>	<p>(a) Hectares of land given over to development each year</p> <p>(b) The extent and quality of public open space</p> <p>(c) Number of park and green space management plans produced</p> <p>(d) The number of derelict sites regenerated</p> <p>(e) Area of Carmarthenshire designated as open access land</p> <p>(f) Area of derelict land returned to open space</p>	<p>Number of developments approved without landscape / townscape conditions</p> <p>Number of developments built contrary to CCW advice</p> <p>Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed townscape design</p>		<p>(a,c,d,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(b, e) In relation to the extent and quality of open space, reference should be made to the monitoring framework of the LDP and the Carmarthenshire Standard of 2.4ha per population. It should also be noted that there is an intent to review the Authority's greenspace assessment.</p>
		<p>10-1 Ensure suitable, affordable housing stock with access to education and</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of young people (i) remaining or (ii) returning to Carmarthenshire to live and work</p> <p>(b) Number of complaints about poor access to services and facilities</p>	<p>Number of accessibility complaints pertaining to new developments</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'.</p>	<p>(a,b,c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(d) The number of Welsh Speakers aged 3 and over 43.9%, Welsh speakers aged 3-15 is 15.1%. The Population is 184,898, working age population 110,739 (aged 16-64) 2014 (Mid Year Population Estimates).</p>

	<p>employment facilities</p> <p>10-2 Promote the retention of younger people</p> <p>10-3 Encourage growth of the Welsh language and culture</p> <p>10-4 Promote inclusion of disadvantaged and minority groups into society</p>	<p>(c) Number of complaints about highway (e.g. footpath) accessibility from disabled persons</p> <p>(d) Percentage of people in Carmarthenshire who are Welsh speakers (i) all aged 3 or over, and (ii) children aged 3 to 15</p> <p>(e) Population and population of working age</p> <p>(f) Population age profile</p> <p>(g) Ethnic diversity</p>			<p>(e) 69% people of working age are employed</p> <p>(f) 18% of the population is aged 0 to 15, 60% are aged 16 to 64 and 22% are over 65.</p> <p>(g) 4 % of the population has a non white ethnicity.</p>
<p>Tudalen 155</p> <p>Well-Being and</p>	<p>11-1 Create opportunities for people to live active, healthy lifestyles through planning activities</p> <p>11-2 Provide access to health and recreation facilities and services</p> <p>11-3 Encourage walking or cycling as alternative means of transportation</p> <p>11-4 Promote access to Wales' natural heritage</p>	<p>(a) Proportion of households not living within 300m of their nearest natural green space</p> <p>(b) Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance of key health services</p> <p>(c) Life expectancy at birth for (i) men and (ii) women</p> <p>(d) Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for (i) men and (ii) women</p> <p>(e) Death rates from (a) circulatory disease and (b) cancer (i) for people under 75 years</p> <p>(f) Prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year olds</p> <p>(g) How children get to school (i) walking and cycling, (ii) private motor vehicles and (iii) public transport and taxis</p>	<p>Number of trips per person by transport mode (i) walking and cycling, (ii) private motor vehicles, and (iii) public transport and taxis</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a) 40% of the population live within 400m of natural or semi-natural greenspace. Reference is made to the Carmarthenshire Greenspace accessibility standard of 2.4ha per 1,000 population which underpins the policy framework.</p> <p>(b) 15% of residents work from home. 27% of residents travel less than 5km to work, 30% 10-30km and 4% over 60km. Nearly 75% of residents travel to work by car and only 8% on foot, and 1% by bike.</p> <p>(c,d,e) Life Expectancy is favourable at 78.5 for men and 82.6 for women. Just over the Welsh average of adults have mental health issues (28% compared to 26%) The population are less likely to smoke than the national average yet there are higher than average incidence of smoking related diseases. The population are more likely to be overweight or obese than the average Welsh person they are also more likely to participate in exercise and eat healthily. The population is less likely to binge drink than the average for Wales. The County shows rates of cancer similar to the Welsh average.</p> <p>(f) The County is the third worst in Wales for levels of childhood obesity at 30.7%, almost 5 percentage points higher than the Welsh average of 26.2%.</p> <p>(g) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>

12 - Education and Skills	<p>12-1 Provide accessible educational and training facilities which meet the future needs of the area</p> <p>12-2 Increase levels of literacy (in English and Welsh) and numeracy</p> <p>12-3 Promote lifelong learning</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of people aged 19-21 with at least an NVQ level 2 qualification or equivalent</p> <p>(b) Percentage of adults engaged in adult education activities</p> <p>(c) Level of literacy in adult population</p> <p>(d) Level of numeracy in adult population</p> <p>(e) Number of adults completing courses at adult education centres in Carmarthenshire</p>	<p>Proportion of people aged 16-74 within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of education /further education facilities by (i) public transport and (ii) car</p> <p>Percentage of schools which are over-capacity</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a) Educational Achievement is relatively high with 61.1% attaining 5 GCSEs (compared to 57.9% nationally).</p> <p>(b) The proportion of 18-24 year olds who are NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) is higher than the Welsh average (12.2% compared to 10.7% nationally).</p> <p>(c,d,e) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
13 - Economy	<p>13-1 To promote sustainable economic growth</p> <p>13-2 To provide good quality employment opportunities for all sections of the population</p> <p>13-3 To promote sustainable businesses in Wales</p>	<p>(a) Number of companies in Carmarthenshire with a Green Dragon Environmental Management System</p> <p>(b) Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per head</p> <p>(c) Percentage of people of working age in work</p> <p>(d) Percentage of (i) children and (ii) all working age people living in workless households</p> <p>(e) Investment relative to GDP (i) total investment and (ii) social investment</p>	<p>Number of vacant businesses in town and local centres</p> <p>Number of new retail and other commercial developments approved</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(b) Gross Value Added (GVA) is the standard measure of the monetary value of economic activity for local areas or individual industries. It is difficult to measure at local level: official statistics are published for South West Wales (combining Pembrokeshire with Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire). This area contributed £6.0bn GVA to the economy in 2014, roughly 10% of the Welsh total of £54.3bn. GVA per head of population in 2013 was £15,750; lower than that for Wales as a whole (£17,573) or the United Kingdom (£24,958).</p> <p>(c) The County has high levels of employment; 69% people of working age are employed. A very small proportion of residents claim unemployment benefit or class themselves as unemployed. Average weekly wage is £365 compared to a Welsh national average of £539. However there is considerable variation across the community areas. There is a gap in employment for those with long term health issues who have less than average outcomes.</p>

		(f) Diversity of economic sectors represented			<p>(d) 36.3% of all households are living in poverty slightly above the Welsh average of 35% .Of these 15.7% are living in severe poverty . 17.9% of children are living in poverty which is lower than the Welsh average (22%), but those living in workless households is in line with the Welsh average of 14%.</p> <p>(e,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
14 - Social Fabric	<p>14-1 Improve safety and security for people and property</p> <p>14-2 Promote the design of settlements that improve social fabric by removing barriers and creating opportunities for positive interactions</p> <p>14-3 Promote the delivery of affordable housing</p> <p>14-4 Improve accessibility to services, particularly for disadvantaged sections of society.</p>	<p>(a) Ratio of average house pricing to average earnings</p> <p>(b) Percentage component of IMD scores by LSOA for the Access and Employment domains</p> <p>(c) Percentage of unfit dwellings</p> <p>(d) Homes below the decent homes standard for (i) social sector homes and (ii) vulnerable households in the private sector</p> <p>(e) Number of rough sleepers</p> <p>(f) Recorded crime figures of (i) theft of or from vehicles, (ii) burglary in dwellings and (iii) violent crime</p> <p>(g) Index of multiple deprivation</p>	<p>Proportion of affordable homes as a percentage of new homes delivered</p> <p>Access to GP or primary care professional</p> <p>Access for disabled people</p> <p>Access in rural areas</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a,b,c,d,e,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan</p> <p>(g) The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that overall Carmarthenshire is not 'deprived' however there is some variation across the 6 community areas. Parts of the area of Llanelli appear in the 10% most deprived areas of Wales in the following domains : income, employment, health, education, community safety and physical environment. 71% of northern Carmarthenshire (Tywi valley) appears in the 10% most deprived areas of Wales in terms of poor 'Access to Services'. 19% of the population is over-indebted, this is in line with the Welsh national average of 19.6%. Carmarthenshire has a large stock of social housing and supports social housing initiatives.</p>

Appendix 1 – Well-being Objectives/Goals

Compatibility Analysis

A1. Overview

A1.1 This appendix undertakes an initial high level review of the Vision and Strategic Objectives of the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (Adopted 2014) against the National and Local Well Being goals/objectives that have flowed out of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

A1.2 It should be noted that an important component of demonstrating that the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) was sound in procedural terms was its synergy with the aspirations set out within the Carmarthenshire Community Strategy, and the subsequent Integrated Community Strategy.

A1.3 The LDP's Strategic Objectives were grouped under the appropriate 'thematic pillar' of the Community Strategy. As a result, it is considered that the building blocks are already in place in terms of the LDP's role in spatially expressing the ambitions and aspirations of the County. However, the advent of the Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015 (The Act) and its expression at a County level will provide opportunities for refinement where necessary.

A1.4 According to Welsh Government guidance, the Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It will make those listed public bodies think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. Helping *"us create a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future"*.

A1.5 To make sure everyone is working towards the same vision, the Act puts in place seven well-being goals as outlined within section 4 of this appendix.

A2. The LDP Vision

A2.1 The Vision of the current adopted LDP aims to convey the kind of place which it is envisaged that Carmarthenshire should become by 2021. It provides a spatial perspective which gives the Plan purpose and direction in a way which ensures that it is capable of being delivered through the land use planning system.

CARMARTHENSHIRE 2021

Carmarthenshire will be a prosperous and sustainable County of contrasts. It will have distinctive rural, urban and coastal communities, a unique culture, a high quality environment and a vibrant and diverse economy.

The County will offer a high quality of life within safe, accessible and inclusive communities. Everyone will have access to good quality employment, a suitable mix of housing and to community and recreational facilities – all within a clean and green environment.

IN SPATIAL TERMS THE COUNTY WILL BE CHARACTERISED BY:

- Llanelli fulfilling its potential as a modern and vibrant service centre developing upon its waterfront location.
- Carmarthen continuing to thrive as a prosperous and strategically located service and administration centre retaining its distinctive county town character.
- The ongoing emergence of Ammanford/Cross Hands as a distinctive and diverse Western Valleys based growth area.
- Sustainable socially inclusive communities and efficient local economies centred upon the County's market towns and larger villages.
- Vibrant rural communities as living, working environments.
- A countryside that is valued and enjoyed by residents and visitors alike.

A3. The LDP Strategic Objectives

A3.1 The 14 LDP Strategic Objectives (SO) elaborate upon the LDP Vision and focus on deliverability. They are grouped under the relevant Community Strategy pillars, and are as follows:

A BETTER PLACE: Environment – improving the world around us, today and for tomorrow.

SO1: To protect and enhance the diverse character, distinctiveness, safety and vibrancy of the County's communities by ensuring sympathetic, sustainable, and high quality standards of design.

SO2: To ensure that the principles of spatial sustainability are upheld by:

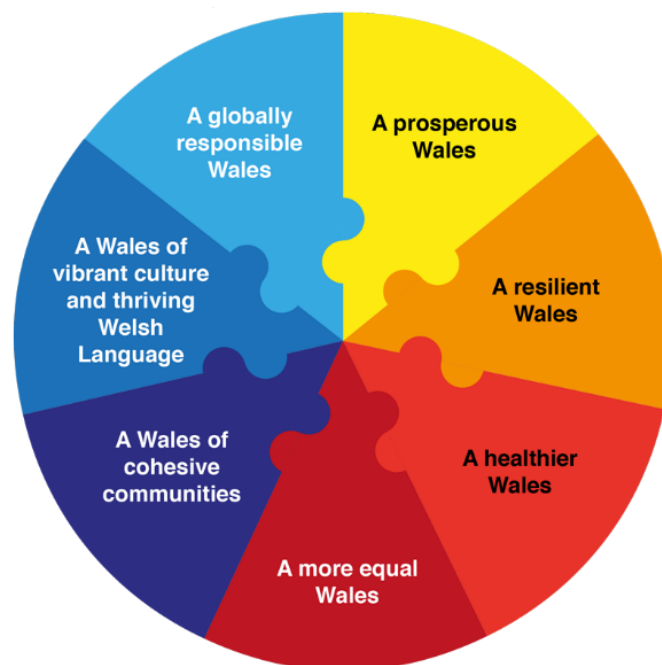
(a) enabling development in locations which minimise the need to travel and contribute towards sustainable communities and economies and respecting environmental limits, and (b) to wherever possible encourage new development on previously developed land which has been suitably remediated.
SO3: To make provision for an appropriate mix of quality homes; access to which will be based around the principles of sustainable socio-economic development and equality of opportunities.
SO4: To ensure that the natural, built and historic environment is safeguarded and enhanced and that habitats and species are protected.
SO5: To make a significant contribution towards tackling the cause and adapting to the effect of climate change by promoting the efficient use and safeguarding of resources.
OPENING DOORS: Lifelong learning – helping everyone to achieve their potential, from childhood to old age.
SO6: To assist in widening and promoting education and skills training opportunities for all.
SO7: To assist in protecting and enhancing the Welsh Language and the County's unique cultural identity, assets and social fabric.
FEELING FINE: Health and wellbeing – tackling the causes of ill health by looking at life in the round.
SO8: To assist with widening and promoting opportunities to access community, leisure and recreational facilities as well as the countryside.
SO9: To ensure that the principles of equal opportunities and social inclusion are upheld by promoting access to a high quality and diverse mix of public services, healthcare, shops, leisure facilities and work opportunities.
INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION: Regeneration – building resources, creating opportunities and offering support.
SO10: To contribute to the delivery of an integrated and sustainable transport system that is accessible to all.
SO11: To encourage investment & innovation (both rural and urban) by: (a) making an adequate provision of land to meet identified need; and, (b) making provision for the business and employment developmental needs of indigenous /new employers, particularly in terms of hard & soft infrastructural requirements (including telecommunications/ICT); and, (c) making provision for the infrastructural requirements associated with the delivery of new homes particularly in terms of hard & soft infrastructural requirements (including foul and surface water); and, (d) adhering to the principles of sustainable development and social inclusion in terms of the location of new development.
SO12: To promote and develop sustainable & high quality <i>all year round</i> tourism related initiatives.
FEELING SECURE: Safer communities – offering security, tackling crime and fear of crime, helping us to look out for each other.
SO13: To assist with the development and management of safe and vibrant places & spaces across the County.

SO14: To assist with the delivery and management of mixed & sustainable communities by:
(a) promoting safe, vibrant and socially interactive places; and, (b) promoting the utilisation of local services and produce whenever possible.

A4. The National Well-being Goals

A4.1 There are 7 national well-being goals (Figure 1) which show the kind of Wales we want to see. Together they provide a shared vision for public bodies to work towards. They are a set of goals and the Act makes it clear that public bodies must work to achieve all of the goals, not just one or two.

Figure 1: Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 - Well-being Goals

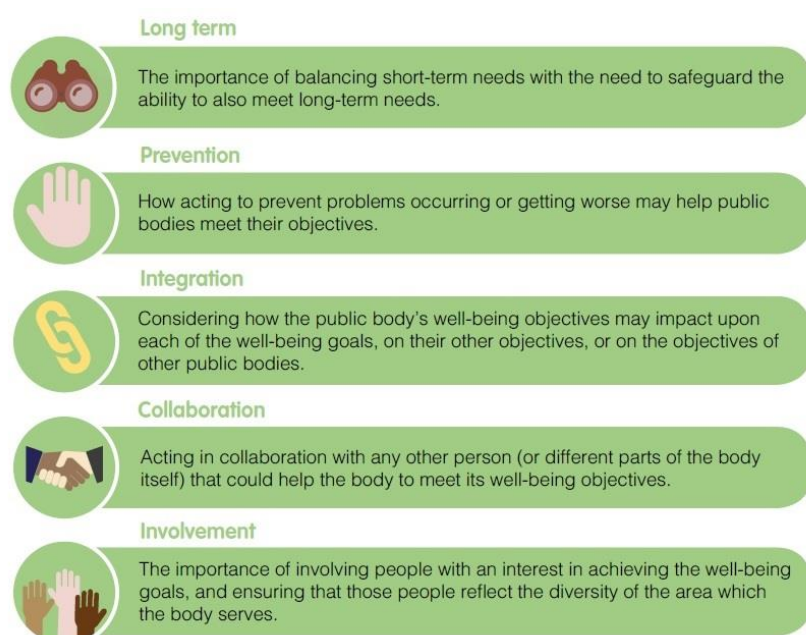


A4.2 The Act puts in place a ‘sustainable development principle’ which sets out how organisations should go about meeting their duty under the Act. There are 5 Ways of Working (See Figure 3) to guide the implementation of the sustainable development principle.

Figure 2: Sustainable Development Principle.

In this Act, any reference to a public body doing something “in accordance with the sustainable development principle” means that the 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.

Figure 3: The 5 Ways of Working



A4.3 The seven well-being goals are set out below along with a description (as included within Welsh Government guidance).

Goal	Description of the goal
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.
A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
A healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
A more equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).
A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
A globally responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

A4.4 An analysis of the National Goals (NG), against the LDP Strategic Objectives (SO) is set out below.

LDP SO Commentary against the 7 National Goals (NG's)	
SO1	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on attractive, viable and safe communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on ensuring sympathetic, sustainable and high quality standards to NG1, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO2	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on recognising the limits of the global environment and therefore using resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change). It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on spatial sustainability, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO3	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on viable communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on delivering an appropriate mix of quality homes, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO4	Reference is made to NG2 and its emphasis on a biodiverse natural environment, together with NG6 and its emphasis on culture and heritage. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on safeguarding and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO5	Reference is made to NG7 and its emphasis on considering whether decisions can make a positive contribution to global well-being and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change). It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on tackling the cause and adapting to the effect of climate change remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO6	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on developing a skilled and well-educated population. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on widening and promoting education and skills training remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO7	Reference is made to NG6 and its emphasis on a society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh Language. It is therefore considered that this SO with its particular focus on the Welsh language and the County's social fabric, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO8	Reference is made to NG6 and its emphasis on encouraging people to participate in the arts and sports and recreation. Furthermore, NG3 places an emphasis on a society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised. It is therefore considered that this SO with its particular focus on widening and promoting access to leisure facilities and the countryside remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO9	Reference is made to NG4 and its emphasis on a society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their backgrounds or circumstances (including their social

	economic background and circumstances. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on equal opportunities remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO10	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on well-connected communities. It is therefore considered that this SO with its particular focus on an accessible, integrated and sustainable transport system remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO11	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on an innovative, productive and low carbon society and on an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on encouraging investment and innovation (both rural and urban) remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO12	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities. It is therefore considered that this SO with its particular focus on the promotion of a sustainable and high quality visitor economy remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO13	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities. It is therefore considered that this SO with its particular focus on safety and vibrancy, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO14	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on safety and vibrancy, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.

A5. Carmarthenshire Well-being Objectives 2017/2018 (As at July 2021)

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

Live well

3. Support and improve progress, achievement, and outcomes for all learners
4. Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty
5. Create more jobs and growth throughout the county
6. Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes
7. Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)
8. Support community cohesion, resilience & safety

Age well

9. Support older people to age well and maintain dignity and independence in their later years

In A Healthy, Safe & Prosperous Environment

10. Look after the environment now and for the future
11. Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity
12. Promote Welsh Language and Culture

Corporate governance

13. Better Governance and use of Resources

A5.1 An analysis of the above Well Being Objectives (LW) against the LDP Strategic Objectives (SO) is set out below. It should be noted that this is an updated analysis based on the updated wellbeing objectives (July 2021).

LDP SO	LW 1	LW 2	LW 3	LW 4	LW 5	LW 6	LW 7	LW 8	LW 9	LW 10	LW 11	LW 12	LW 13
SO1													
SO2													
SO3													
SO4													
SO5													
SO6													
SO7													
SO8													
SO9													
SO10													
SO11													
SO12													
SO13													
SO14													

A5.2 As was the case before the local wellbeing objectives were updated, there remains a strong alignment between the LDP objectives and those well-being objectives that seek to promote access to homes (including affordable homes) and jobs. The LDP also reflects those goals that seek to promote accessible and well-connected communities. It is noted that the LDP seeks to direct the majority of growth to those settlements that have key services and are located on key transport routes. There is also a clear link between environmental goals and the LDP. This demonstrates the LDP's awareness of the importance of safeguarding the County's key assets as part of its regulatory role.

A5.3 In noting that the LDP is essentially a land use Plan, there may be scope for a greater acknowledgement of demographic issues (e.g., early ages, an older population and poverty). Developing an understanding of whether such issues are particularly

pronounced spatially could allow for planning policy interventions as and where appropriate.

A5.4 There is an established collaboration between the Council's Planning Policy Team and Community Planning/Corporate Policy Team. It is considered that this will continue to provide opportunities for iterative and meaningful engagement moving forward.

A5.5 The LDP will continue to provide a key delivery mechanism for the corporate and community ambitions as set out within the 13 wellbeing objectives (July 2021). It provides a spatial instrument to deliver the "*Carmarthenshire We Want*" by providing a locally distinctive means of shaping the future use of land within the County. As such, the LDP takes account of the County's unique characteristics and qualities, and it places an on sustainable development as a central principle.

A5.6 Reference is also made to the requirement for Sustainability Appraisal – Strategic Environmental Assessment along with Habitats Regulations Assessment to be prepared when developing a LDP.

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Total Bronwydd		0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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Brynamman

Adj Cwm Nant Moel	D/021/01 T3/9/h4	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	E/17076
Ardwyn Road	D/021/10 T3/9/h2	0	8	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	E/20564
Land adjacent 53 Station Road	D/021/11 T3/9/h1	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	-
Mountain Road, Pt Encl 7868	D/021/03 T3/9/h3	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15545/89
Rear of 111-115 Cwmgarw Road	D/021/09 T3/9/h5	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	E/10965

Total Brynamman		0	12	107	0	1	1	1	1	1	102	
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Burry Port

Bay View, Graig	L/003/06 T2/1/h4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	S/1560
Burry Port Harbourside	L/003/23 w/f	0	134	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	S/30598
Dyfatty North	L/003/18 T2/1/h12	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Dyfatty South	L/003/19 T2/1/h13	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Glanmor Terrace	L/003/08 w/f	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S/38235
Gwdig Farm (Pen y Porth)	L/003/12 T2/1/h9	35	105	70	32	35	35	0	0	0	0	-
Heol Waun Wen	L/003/20 T2/1/h14	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Sea View Public House	L/003/21 w/f	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	S/28746
Site 4 Burry Port Harbour East	L/003/22 T2/1/MU1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	S/30597

Total Burry Port		67	281	313	32	40	40	0	0	0	233	
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	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land west of Rock Street	D/022/01 SC24/h1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	-
Total Cao		0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Capel Dewi												
Llwynddewi Road (Allocation) - see commitment for compl	C/023/01a SC32/h1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		W/38104
Llwynddewi Road (Commitment)	C/023/01 SC32/h1	2	6	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	W/38104
Total Capel Dewi		2	8	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Capel Hendre												
Adj Llys Newydd Elderly Persons Home, Lotwen Road	D/024/01 GA3/h26	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	AM/00304
Delfryn Estate	D/024/06 GA3/h25	0	15	15	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	E/38276
Total Capel Hendre		0	15	40	0	8	7	0	0	0	25	
Capel Iwan												
Adjacent Pleasant View	C/026/01 SC7/h1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Maes y Bryn	C/026/03 SC7/h2	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Total Capel Iwan		0	13	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
Carmarthen												
113 Priory Street	C/002/34 w/f	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/34929
40 Heol Spilman SA31 1LQ	C/002/53 w/f	0	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	W/38753
Adjacent Tyle Teg, Llysonnen Road, Llanllwch	C/002/48 w/f	1	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	W/36311
Ashgrove	C/002/07 GA1/h16	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	-
Former BT Exchange Building, Spilman Street	C/002/33 GA1/h6	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	W/10681
Former Cartref Tawelan, Ash Grove	C/002/52 w/f	0	18	18	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	W/39755

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Former Coach Depot, Abergwili	C/002/41 GA1/h14	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	W/31716
Former Health Authority Buildings, Penlan Road	C/002/35 GA1/h8	0	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	W/16843
Former MAFF Depot	C/002/20 GA1/h15	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	W/04074
Land adjacent Ty Gwynfa, Bronwydd Road	C/002/50 w/f	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/38292
Land off High Street, Abergwili	C/002/51 w/f	0	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	W/39625
Land south of Pant Glas, Bronwydd Road	C/002/40 GA1/h12	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	W/31902
Mounthill	C/002/26 GA1/h3	1	79	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	W/20013
Parc-y-Delyn	C/002/18 GA1/h10	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	TMT/0408
Penybont Farm, Llysonnen Road	C/002/06 GA1/h18	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	W/15157
Penymorfa	C/002/30 GA1/h1	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	-
Rear of Bronwydd Road South	C/002/01 GA1/h13	8	67	26	9	11	15	0	0	0	0	W/29578
Rhiw Babel	C/002/04 GA1/h4	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	-
Rhiw Babel Extension	C/002/42 W/37574	4	12	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	W/37327
Springfield Road	C/002/39 GA1/h11	0	29	29	0	0	10	10	9	0	0	W/35903
Third Floor, 3 Red Street	C/002/49 w/f	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/37144
West Carmarthen (allocations - for completions- see comm	C/002/38a GA1/MU1	0	0	896	0	50	50	50	50	50		W/30286
West Carmarthen (Commitment)	C/002/38 GA1/MU1	20	1100	896	10	50	50	50	50	50	646	W/30286
Total Carmarthen		44	1428	2197	36	143	125	126	109	107	947	
Carmel												
Adjacent Erwlas and Erwlon	D/028/01 SC34/h1	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Total Carmel		0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
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Cross Hands

53 Carmarthen Road	L/037/03 GA3/h59	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	S/02281
Adj Cefneithin Road	C/037/02 GA3/h44	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	-
Adj Pantgwyn	L/037/05 GA3/h47	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	S/19241
Land adjacent to Maesyrfhaf	L/037/01 GA3/h46	0	10	9	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	S/01815
Land at Heol Cae Pownd (Maes y Parc)	L/037/06 GA3/MU1	18	202	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	-
Land to the rear of Gwernllwyn	C/037/03 GA3/h60	0	30	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	W/29164

Total Cross Hands		18	242	238	42	42	0	4	5	0	187	
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Cwmann

Heol Hathren	C/041/06 SC23/h2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-
Rear of Post Office	C/041/05 SC23/h5	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	W/32329

Total Cwmann		0	20	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	
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Cwmffrwd

Adjacent to Ffrwdwen	C/047/01 SC18/h4	0	23	23	0	0	0	6	6	6	5	-
Land at Maes Glasnant	C/047/05 SC18/h3	1	28	7	0	3	4	0	0	0		W/31450

Total Cwmffrwd		1	51	30	0	3	4	6	6	6	5	
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Cwmgwili

Adjacent to Coed y Cadno	D/048/01 SC34/h3	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	E/19850
Land part of Heathfield Industrial Estate	D/048/04 w/f	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	E/29744
Phase 2 land at Heathfield Industrial Estate	D/048/03 w/f	0	16	16	0	0	4	6	6	0	0	E/27439

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	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Total Cwmgwili		0	42	46	0	0	4	6	6	0	30	
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Cwmifor

Opp. Village Hall	D/050/01 SC30/h1	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	E/16584
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Total Cwmifor		0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	
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Cwrt Henri

Land adjacent Glasfryn Court	D/052/01 SC31/h1	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	E/35891
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Total Cwrt Henri		0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	
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Cynghordy

Adj Bronhaul	D/053/01 SC28/h1	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	E/08044
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Land at Bronhaul	D/053/02 w/f	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	E/30512
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Total Cynghordy		0	8	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	
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Cynheidre

Adj Ael y Bryn	L/054/03 w/f	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	S/28271
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The Yard, Heol Hen SA15 5YD	L/054/02 w/f	2	6	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	S/27831
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Total Cynheidre		2	14	12	0	2	2	0	0	0	8	
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Cynwyl Elfed

Adjacent Fron Heulog	C/055/01 SC9/h1	0	8	8	1	1	1	2	0	0	4	W/20990
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Land adjacent Dolwerdd	C/055/03 SC9/h3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-
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Land adjacent Lleine	C/055/02 SC9/h2	0	13	13	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	W/20325
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Total Cynwyl Elfed		0	21	27	1	3	3	4	2	2	13	
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Drefach

73

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land off Heol Caegwyn	C/058/10 GA3/h52	0	8	7	1	1	2	2	2	0		W/36716
Nantydderwen	C/058/06 GA3/h53	0	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	-
Opposite Cwmawr Lodge	C/058/05 GA3/h51	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	W/29766
Total Drefach		0	41	70	1	1	2	2	2	0	63	
Drefach Felindre												
Land adj. Aweldeg	C/060/03 SC1/h2	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Parc Puw	C/060/01 SC1/h1	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-
Total Drefach Felindre		0	12	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	
Ferryside												
Caradog Court	C/067/01 T3/2/h2	1	16	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	W/24934
Total Ferryside		1	16	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	
Five Roads												
Adjacent Little Croft	L/071/05 SC37/h3	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	5	10	10	0
Clos y Parc	L/071/04 SC37/h1	0	16	16	0	5	6	5	0	0	0	S/25584
Total Five Roads		0	41	41	0	5	6	5	5	10	10	
Foelgastell												
Rear of Clos y Gorlan	C/072/04 SC34/h4	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	-
Total Foelgastell		0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
Glanaman/Garnant												
Cowen Road (Clos Bryn Cam)	D/074/14 T3/8/h12	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	E/15821
Garnant CP School, New School Road	D/074/08 T3/8/h6	2	9	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	E/38945

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Glan yr Afon Farm	D/074/05 T3/8/h4	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	AM/02770
Glanamman CP School	D/074/17 T3/8/h14	0	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	E/24404
Glyn Dreiniog Market Garden	D/074/02 T3/8/h5	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	E/07156
Land Adjacent 13 Bishop Road	D/074/13 T3/8/h8	0	8	7	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	E/16443
Land adjacent Clos Felen	D/074/07 w/f	0	7	7	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	E/31003
Land adjacent Parc Bryn Rhos	D/074/03 T3/8/h3	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	E/22574
Land off Bishop Road	D/074/12 T3/8/h9	0	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	E/15553
Land off Llwyncelyn Road	D/074/11 T3/8/h1	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	E/21000
Land rear of Day Centre	D/074/18 T3/8/h11	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Raven Garage, Cwmamman Road	D/074/15 T3/8/h10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	E/16670

Total Glanaman/Garnant	2	50	208	3	3	9	6	3	0	188
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Glandy Cross

Land to the rear of Maesglas	C/075/02 SC4/h1	0	10	9	0	0	3	3	3	0	W/14604
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Total Glandy Cross	0	10	9	0	0	3	3	3	0
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Gorslas

52 Penygroes Road	C/077/13 w/f	0	9	9	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	W/33124
Adj A476 Castell y Rhingyll	D/077/02 GA3/h40	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	E/18246
Land at Penygroes Road	C/077/12 w/f	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/33230
R/O Maesycrug, Llandeilo Road	D/077/01 GA3/h42	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	E/11921

Total Gorslas	2	20	17	1	4	3	3	0	0	7
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	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Hendy

Adjacent Clos y Wern	L/080/09 T3/7/h2	0	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	PL/02016
Adjacent to Clos Benallt Fawr, Fforest	L/080/12 T3/7/h8	20	35	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	S/38255
Coed y Bronallt	L/080/06 T3/7/h6	0	42	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	D5/16775
Fforest Garage	L/080/08 T3/7/h7	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	S/17720
Land between Clayton Road and East of Bronallt Road	L/080/07 T3/7/h5	2	28	24	0	2	2	0	0	0	16	S/13659
Llanedi Road, Hendy	L/080/05 T3/7/h9	0	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	S/2719
Total Hendy		22	111	69	20	22	7	3	0	0	33	

Kidwelly

Butter Factory & Coal Yard, Station Road (Llys y Foryd)	L/085/11 T3/3/h6	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	S/13372
Land adj to Brodawel	L/085/09 T3/3/h5	0	9	9	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	S/25519
Land adj to Stockwell Lane	L/085/06 T3/3/h3	0	95	95	0	0	0	15	20	20	40	-
Land at Former Dinas Yard	L/085/14 T3/3/h10	0	30	30	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	S/33973
Land between Parc Pendre and Stockwell Forge	L/085/10 T3/3/h4	0	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	S/14663
Land opposite Parc Pendre	L/085/08 w/f	0	14	18	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	S/13109
Land to the rear of Park View Drive, Station Road	L/085/13 T3/3/h7	0	24	24	5	5	4	5	5	3	0	S/34146
Total Kidwelly		0	226	230	5	5	22	45	40	23	91	

Laugharne

Adj. Laugharne School	C/086/03 T3/1/h2	0	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	14	28	W/09082
Laugharne Pottery, King Street	C/086/04 w/f	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/20937

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Pludds Meadow	C/086/02 T3/1/h1	6	24	17	5	7	5	5	0	0	0	W/27727
Total Laugharne		7	66	59	5	7	5	5	0	14	28	
Llanarthne												
Golwg y Twr	C/087/02 SC31/h3	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-
Llanarthne School	C/087/04 SC31/h2	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/22815
Total Llanarthne		3	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Llanboidy												
Land rear of Ysgol Bro Brynach	C/088/02 SC3/h1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Total Llanboidy		0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Llanddarog												
Is-y-Llan	C/089/02 SC33/h2	0	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	-
Land Opposite Village Hall	C/089/01 SC33/h1	0	16	16	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	W/26987
Total Llanddarog		0	22	22	0	0	14	8	0	0	0	
Llandeilo												
Caeglas, Ffairfach	D/091/07 T2/2/h5	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	-
Cwrt y Felin, The Old Tannery	D/091/09 T2/2/h6	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	E/23332
Land at Thomas Terrace	D/091/08 T2/2/h4	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	E/16925
Land north of Pantglas	D/091/13 T2/2/h3	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	E/37499
Land Opposite Pantglas	D/091/12 T2/2/h2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Llandeilo Northern Quarter (Allocation)	D/091/01 T2/2/h1	0	215	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	14708/88
Llandeilo Northern Quarter (Land taken out)	D/091/01a T2/2/h1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		14708/88

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Total Llandeilo	0	230	263	0	3	3	0	0	0	257
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Llandovery

Danycrug	D/092/05 T2/3/h1	0	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	E/16328
Danycrug (Land taken out)	D/092/05a T2/3/h1	0	49	0	0	0	10	10	10	10		E/16328
New Road	D/092/07 T2/3/h2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	E/25765

Total Llandovery	0	110	67	0	0	10	10	10	10	67
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Llandybie

[illegible]

Total Llandybie	8	59	68	2	2	2	0	0	0	64
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Llanedi

16 Y Garreg Llwyd	L/095/02 SC36/h1	0	7	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	S/37922
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Total Llanedi	0	7	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
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Llanelli

107 Station Road	L/001/124 w/f	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S/32874
13 & 15 Station Road	L/001/098 w/f	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S/29644
3-5 Goring Road, Llanelli	L/001/130 w/f	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S/37971
Adjacent 73 Parc Gitto, Llwynhendy	L/001/127 w/f	0	10	10	0	0	5	5	0	0	0 S/32678
All Saints Church, Goring Road	L/001/126 w/f	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 S/32047

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Beech Grove, Pwll	L/001/101 GA2/h1	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Bryncoch West, Dafen	L/001/112 GA2/h32	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Brynmefys, Furnace	L/001/117 GA2/h55	0	70	70	0	0	20	25	9	0	16	0
Calfaria Chapel, Ann Street, Llanelli	L/001/131 w/f	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	S/37608
Cwm y Nant, Dafen	L/001/017 /h30 & h33 &	0	185	185	0	0	0	0	0	40	145	-
Dafen East Gateway	L/001/109 GA2/h27	0	150	150	0	0	20	30	30	30	40	0
Dylan, Trallwm	L/001/120 GA2/h57	4	32	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	S/36465
Former DRAKA site, Copperworks Road	L/001/121 GA2/MU2	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
Former Garage, Marsh Street	L/001/104 GA2/h9	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	S/14791
Former Glynderwen Factory, Llwynhendy Road	L/001/114 GA2/h38	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Former NRW Laboratory, Pen-y-Fai Lane, Llanelli	L/001/129 w/f	0	10	10	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	S/36817
Genwen	L/001/023 /h46 & h45(p	51	240	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	S/15702
Genwen, Bryn (Allocations)	L/001/011 GA2/h45 (part	0	35	35	0	0	20	15	0	0	0	-
Heol Goffa, Dimpeth	L/001/102 GA2/h8	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Land at Harddfan, Bryn	L/001/125 GA2/h48 (part	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	S/33659
Land at Nightingale Court, Coedcae	L/001/107 GA2/h19	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
Land at Penallt, Stebonheath	L/001/106 GA2/h18	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
Land at Pentrepoeth (Adj. Parcbrynmawr)	L/001/027 GA2/h24	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	-
Land off Frondeg Terrace	L/001/006 GA2/h21	0	69	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	S/773

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land R/O 22 Llwynhendy Road	L/001/128 w/f	0	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	S/36816
Llys y Bryn, Penceiliogi	L/001/119 GA2/h56	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0
Llys yr Hen Felin (remaining land)	L/001/103 GA2/h4	5	26	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	S/30189
Maes y Bryn, Bryn	L/001/034 GA2/h49	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		S/15323
Maesarddafen Road / Erw Las, Llwynhendy	L/001/086 GA2/h35	0	300	300	0	0	30	30	34	0	206	S/34991
North Dock (inc Pontrilas)	L/001/088 GA2/MU7	0	335	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	S/18032
Opposite Playing Field, Llanerch SA15 3EJ	L/001/108 GA2/h23	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Parc Gitto/Llwynhendy Road	L/001/042 GA2/h37	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	S/38518
Parc y Strade, Llanelli West	L/001/085 GA2/h2	0	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		S/12058
Pemberton Road, Pemberton	L/001/091 GA2/h34	0	0	9	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	S/18528
Penllwynrhodyn Road East, Llwynhendy	L/001/116 GA2/h40	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Penllwynrhodyn Road West, Llwynhendy	L/001/115 GA2/h39	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Rear of 60 Coedcae Road	L/001/083 GA2/h17	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	S/17394
Southern Unit, AVON Inflatables, Dafen	L/001/110 GA2/h29	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
The Avenue, Morfa	L/001/040 GA2/h13	0	60	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	D5/13944
Trostre Gateway	L/001/122 GA2/MU4	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0
Wellness & Life Science Village (Strategic Site), South Llanelli	L/001/105 GA2/h15	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	S/36948
Ynys Las, Cefncaeau	L/001/118 GA2/h41	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
Total Llanelli		69	2094	2011	21	21	103	119	136	70	1562	

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Adj yr Hendre	C/098/01 SC20/h1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	W/39945
Total Llanfihangel-ar-Arth		0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Llanfynydd												
Adj Valley View	D/099/01 SC41/h1	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	E/26807
Total Llanfynydd		0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
Llangadog												
Adj Rhyd y Fro	D/100/03a 3/10/h1 (par	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	-
Adj Rhyd y Fro	D/100/03 3/10/h1 (par	19	19	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	E/39982
Total Llangadog		19	35	18	2	2	0	0	0	0	16	
Llangain												
South of Dol y Dderwen	C/101/01 SC18/h5	0	25	36	0	0	0	10	10	10	6	W/38125
Total Llangain		0	25	36	0	0	0	10	10	10	6	
Llangendeirne												
Adj Maes y Berllan	C/106/01 SC39/h1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-
Total Llangendeirne		0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Llangennech												
Aberllwchwr	L/104/06 GA2/h51	1	42	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	11277
Box Farm	L/104/09 GA2/h50	0	7	7	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	S/33213
Golwg yr Afon	L/104/10 GA2/h52	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0
Maes y Dderwen	L/104/12 GA2/h54	0	8	7	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	S/25648
Opposite Parc Morlais	L/104/11 GA2/h53	0	30	30	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0

Total Llangennech	1	137	98	0	2	6	22	17	26	25
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Land at College Bach	C/108/01 SC15/h2	0	5	5	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	-
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Llanllwni

	SC22/h2											
Land at Aber-Giar	C/109/02 SC22/h1	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	W/27548

[illegible]

Llanon												
Adjacent St Nons Church	L/110/02	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	-

Land north of Clos Rebecca	L/110/03 SC34/h5	0	47	47	0	0	12	12	12	11	0	S/36934
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Llanpumsaint

	SC19/h3										
Llandre	C/111/01	0	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 CUDP

[illegible]

Land adjacent Dolau Llan	D/115/01 SC25/h1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
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Llansteffan
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	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land rear of Maesgriffith	C/116/01 w/f	0	19	16	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	W/31230
Total Llansteffan		0	19	16	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	
Llanybri												
Adj Parc y Delyn	C/118/01 SC16/h1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-
Total Llanybri		0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Llanybydder												
Adjacent Y Bryn	C/119/07 T3/11/h2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-
Adjacent Y Neuadd	C/119/05 T3/11/h1	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	D4/19426
Bro Einon SA40 9SF	C/119/08 w/f	0	9	9	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	W/30639
Lakefield	C/119/03 T3/11/h3	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	D4/24349
Troedybryn	C/119/01 T3/11/h5	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	-
Total Llanybydder		0	40	87	0	0	0	3	3	3	78	
Maesybont												
Land adjacent Maesybryn	D/122/01 SC34/h6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-
Total Maesybont		0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Meidrim												
Land adjacent to Lon Dewi	C/124/03 SC11/h3	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Land off Drefach Road	C/124/02 SC11/h2	0	20	10	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	W/24473
Total Meidrim		0	30	20	0	0	2	12	2	2	2	
Miloedd												
Former Nantygroes School	D/125/02 w/f	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	E/34580

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Total Milo		0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
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Mynyddygarreg

Gwenllian Court Hotel, Mynyddygarreg SA17 4LW	L/127/06 w/f	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	S/32708
Land opposite Parc y Garreg	L/127/05 SC17/h4	0	32	32	0	0	2	10	10	10	0	S/32362

Total Mynyddygarreg		0	38	38	0	3	5	10	10	10	0	
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Nantgaredig

Rear of former Joinery, Station Road	D/128/04 SC32/h2	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
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Total Nantgaredig		0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
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New Inn

Blossom Inn	C/132/01 SC20/h3	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-
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Total New Inn		0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
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Newcastle Emlyn

Heol Dewi	C/133/05 T2/4/h2	0	20	6	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	TMT/0234
Land to the rear of Dolcoed	C/133/10 T2/4/h4	0	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
Millbank	C/133/01 T2/4/h5	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Penlon, PT O.S.1100	C/133/04 T2/4/h3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	-
Trem y Ddol	C/133/06 T2/4/h1	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	W/18258

Total Newcastle Emlyn		0	71	83	2	3	3	0	0	0	77	
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Pembrey

Cwrn Farm	L/135/03 T2/1/h2	0	75	75	0	0	15	30	30	0	0	S/21597
Former Speedway Garage	L/135/01 T2/1/h1	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	S/02112

Population 84

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Garreglwyd	L/135/05 T2/1/h11	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		S/36380
Lando Road	L/135/04 T2/1/h10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Total Pembrey		0	89	125	0	0	15	30	30	0	50	

Pencader

Bro'r Hen Wr	C/137/02 SC20/h4	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	W/05576
Former 3As Caravan Centre	C/137/08 w/f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		W/31159
North of Maes Cader	C/137/07 SC20/h5	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Total Pencader		0	7	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	

Pendine

Hazeldene	C/139/06 w/f	0	0	9	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	W/22336
Land at Nieuport Farm	C/139/03 SC13/h1	0	5	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	W/07003
Land at Woodend	C/139/05 SC13/h3	2	28		1	4	4	4	4	4	4	CUDP
Ocean View	C/139/02 SC13/h2	0	5	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	W/27044
Total Pendine		2	38	17	2	4	9	12	8	4	4	

Peniel

South of Pentre	C/140/03 SC18/h6	0	10	9	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	W/39679
Total Peniel		0	10	9	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	

Pentrecwrt

Land at Brynywawr	C/143/03 SC2/h2	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Total Pentrecwrt		0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	

Penygroes/Gorsddu

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Adj Clos y Cwm, Waterloo Road	D/146/01 GA3/36	0	36	9	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	E/22764
Clos y Cwm, Adj Penybont Farm	D/146/08 GA3/h37	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	E/18054
Emlyn Brickworks	D/146/09 GA3/MU2	0	250	241	0	0	0	15	25	25	176	E/23534
Land adjacent Pant y Blodau	D/146/03 GA3/h35	0	79	79	0	20	20	19	0	0	0	E/29910
Land at rear of 10-12 Norton Road	D/146/14 w/f	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	E/30557
Land at Waterloo Road	D/146/06 GA3/h38	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	E/25854
Land between 123 & 137 Waterloo Road	D/146/15 w/f	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		E/31762
Land off Gate Road	D/146/16 w/f	0	8	0	0							E/36198

Total Penygroes/Gorsddu	0	399	342	3	23	23	37	25	25	189
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Pontargothi

Land off A40, Pontargothi	D/150/01 SC32/h3	0	18	15	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	E/38060
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Total Pontargothi	0	18	15	0	5	5	5	0	0	0
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Ponthenri

Incline Inn	L/152/03 T3/5/h10	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	S/18914
Land at Ty'n y Waun Farm	L/152/04 T3/5/h9	0	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	S/28766

Total Ponthenri	0	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
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Pontwelly

Adj Clog yr Wyn	C/153/01 SC21/h2	0	21	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	W/22053
Cilgwyn Bach	C/153/03 SC21/h1	0	14	14	0	0	2	2	2	2	6	W/30682

Total Pontwelly	0	35	33	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	25
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Pontygates

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
8 Heol Llanelli, Pontyates SA15 5TU	L/154/04 w/f	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	S/30874
Cae Canfas	L/154/03 T3/5/h7	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
Cae Pontbren	L/154/01 T3/5/h6	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	S/3107, S/
Land adj Tabernacle Chapel	L/154/05 w/f	0	11	11	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	S/28103
Land at Heol Llanelli, Danybanc Road	L/154/02 T3/5/h8	0	10	10	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	PL/00019
Total Pontyates		0	35	51	0	3	5	5	6	7	25	

Pontyates and Meinciau

Adjacent 1 Heol Glyndwr	C/154/06 T3/5/h4	0	9	9	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	0
Black Horse Inn	C/154/05 T3/5/h1	0	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	30	W/17123
Land at Heol Glan Gwendraeth	C/154/07 T3/5/h5	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Land to the rear of Brynderi	C/154/08 w/f	0	7	7	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	W/30638
Lime Grove	C/154/03 w/f	0	20	20	0	0	5	5	5	4	0	W/28553
Parc Mansant	C/154/02 T3/5/h2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	GW/05129
Total Pontyates and Meinciau		0	39	86	1	3	7	9	7	6	53	

Pontyberem

Adj 39 Heol y Felin	L/155/06 T3/6/h3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	S/08853
Coalbrook Tip	L/155/11 T3/6/h4	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	-
Ffynnon Fach, Bancffosfelen	L/155/10 w/f	3	23	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	S/23231
Land adj Llwynpiod, Bancffosfelen	L/155/12 T3/6/h2	0	3	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Land off Ashgrove	L/155/13 T3/6/h5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land off Heol Llannon	L/155/14 T3/6/h6	0	55	55	0	0	10	10	10	10	15	0
Total Pontyberem		3	81	131	0	4	10	10	10	10	87	
Porthyrhyd												
Rear of Ysgoldy Bethlehem	C/157/04 SC33/h3	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
Total Porthyrhyd		0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	
Red Roses												
Land adjacent Avola Farm	C/159/02 SC14/h1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	-
Total Red Roses		0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Rhydargaeau												
Cefn Farm	C/164/06 /h5 (reduced	5	24	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	W/19939
Opposite Bryn Bedw	C/164/01 SC19/h4	0	7	7	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	PL/00832
Total Rhydargaeau		5	31	13	6	6	0	2	3	2	0	
Rhydcymerau												
Land at Dolau Isaf	D/165/01 SC25/h2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	W/33314
Total Rhydcymerau		0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Saron												
Ger Tyddyn-y-Celyn, Hafod Hedd	C/167/03 SC2/h3	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	W/39037
Land adjacent Arwynfa	C/167/05 SC2/h4	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Total Saron		0	39	37	1	1	0	0	0	0	36	
St Clears												
Former Butter Factory	C/170/17 T2/5/MU1	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	10	35	W/34218

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land at Gwelfor	L/177/04 T3/4/h7	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	S/20834
Land to the rear of Cae Linda	L/177/03 T3/4/h6 (part)	5	50	44	0	2	2	2	2	2	34	S/21696
No. 20 Bryncaerau	L/177/11 T3/4/h3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	S/23850
North of Maes y Ffynnon	L/177/08 T3/4/h5	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	S/23068
Rear of Bryncaerau	L/177/10 T3/4/h2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	S/17083
Total Trimsaran		5	54	140	0	2	3	2	2	2	129	

Trimsaran / Carway

Carway Farm	C/029/02 SC40/h1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	W/15056
Ffos Las	C/029/04 SC40/h3	70	480	103	24	35	35	33	0	0	0	W/20882
Total Trimsaran / Carway		70	480	109	24	35	35	33	0	0	6	

Tumble

62 Heol y Neuadd, Llys Rafelston	L/178/01 GA3/h57	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	D5/14343
Central Garage	L/178/08 w/f	19	24	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	S/26485
Land at Factory site between No. 22 & 28 Bethesda Road	L/178/13 GA3/h56	0	50	50	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	S/24446
Rhydyccerrig Estate, Cwmmawr	L/178/06 GA3/h54	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-
Total Tumble		19	76	68	1	3	10	10	10	10	25	

Tycroes

Fforestfach	L/180/11 GA3/h22	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S/27674
Land at Heol Ddu	L/180/12 GA3/h23	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	S/13960
Land south of Tycroes Road	L/180/06 w/f	16	37	21	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	S/29469

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Total Tycroes		21	54	148	20	21	0	0	0	0	127	
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Waungilwen

Arwel	C/181/02 SC1/h5	0	7	7	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	W/18601
Opposite Springfield	C/181/06 SC1/h4	0	6	6	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	W/19978
Waungilwen Road	C/181/01 SC1/h3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	W/32248

Total Waungilwen		0	16	19	0	2	2	4	3	2	6	
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Whitland

Adj Lon Hywel	C/184/02 T2/6/h1	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	W/30421
Adjacent Spring Gardens	C/184/04 T2/6/h4	0	70	70	0	6	16	16	16	16	0	W/27413
Land at Maesabaty	C/184/12 T2/6/h3	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	-
Land at Whitland Creamery	C/184/13 w/f	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	10	10	8	W/33572

Total Whitland		0	130	148	0	6	16	16	26	26	58	
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Ystradowen

Adj Goedlan	D/185/02 SC35/h2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	-
Land at New Road	D/185/03 SC35/h4	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	E/00497
Land off Pant y Brwyn	D/185/05 SC35/h3	0	5	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	E/29083

Total Ystradowen		0	9	25	0	0	2	3	0	0	20	
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Grand Total		399	8117	9422	272	507	570	614	539	444	6125	
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* w/f = windfall site

Housing Trajectory:
Sites with Planning Permission (Does not include allocated sites)

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Ammanford

Yr Hen Felin, Pontamman Road, Ammanford	D/004/41 w/f	0	8	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	E/33923
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Total Ammanford		0	8	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	
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Burry Port

Burry Port Harbourside	L/003/23 w/f	0	134	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	S/30598
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Glanmor Terrace	L/003/08 w/f	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S/38235
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Sea View Public House	L/003/21 w/f	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	S/28746
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Total Burry Port		32	176	144	0	5	5	0	0	0	134	
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Carmarthen

113 Priory Street	C/002/34 w/f	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/34929
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40 Heol Spilman SA31 1LQ	C/002/53 w/f	0	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	W/38753
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Adjacent Tyle Teg, Llysonnen Road, Llanllwch	C/002/48 w/f	1	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	W/36311
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Former Cartref Tawelan, Ash Grove	C/002/52 w/f	0	18	18	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	W/39755
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Land adjacent Ty Gwynfa, Bronwydd Road	C/002/50 w/f	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/38292
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Land off High Street, Abergwili	C/002/51 w/f	0	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	W/39625
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	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Third Floor, 3 Red Street	C/002/49 w/f	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/37144
Total Carmarthen		11	95	28	14	26	0	8	0	0	0	
Cwmgwili												
Land part of Heathfield Industrial Estate	D/048/04 w/f	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	E/29744
Phase 2 land at Heathfield Industrial Estate	D/048/03 w/f	0	16	16	0	0	4	6	6	0	0	E/27439
Total Cwmgwili		0	16	46	0	0	4	6	6	0	30	
Cynghordy												
Land at Bronhaul	D/053/02 w/f	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	E/30512
Total Cynghordy		0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Cynheidre												
Adj Ael y Bryn	L/054/03 w/f	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	S/28271
The Yard, Heol Hen SA15 5YD	L/054/02 w/f	2	6	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	S/27831
Total Cynheidre		2	14	12	0	2	2	0	0	0	8	
Glanaman/Garnant												
Land adjacent Clos Felen	D/074/07 w/f	0	7	7	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	E/31003
Total Glanaman/Garnant		0	7	7	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	
Gorslas												
52 Penygroes Road	C/077/13 w/f	0	9	9	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	W/33124

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land at Penygroes Road	C/077/12 w/f	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/33230

Total Gorslas	0	15	9	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
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Kidwelly

Land opposite Parc Pendre	L/085/08 w/f	0	14	18	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	S/13109
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Total Kidwelly	0	14	18	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	
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Laugharne

Laugharne Pottery, King Street	C/086/04 w/f	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W/20937
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Total Laugharne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Llandybie

Maespode	D/093/11 w/f	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	E/34720
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Total Llandybie	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Llanelli

13 & 15 Station Road	L/001/098 w/f	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		S/29644
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Adjacent 73 Parc Gitto, Llwynhendy	L/001/127 w/f	0	10	10	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	S/32678
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All Saints Church, Goring Road	L/001/126 w/f	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	S/32047
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Calfaria Chapel, Ann Street, Llanelli	L/001/131 w/f	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	S/37608
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Former NRW Laboratory, Pen-y-Fai Lane, Llanelli	L/001/129 w/f	0	10	10	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	S/36817
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Land R/O 22 Llwynhendy Road	L/001/128 w/f	0	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	S/36816
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	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Total Llanelli		9	43	39	2	2	10	10	0	0	17	
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Llannon

Adjacent St Nons Church	L/110/02 w/f	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	-
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Total Llannon		0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	
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Llansteffan

Land rear of Maesgriffith	C/116/01 w/f	0	19	16	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	W/31230
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Total Llansteffan		0	19	16	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	
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Llanybydder

Bro Einon SA40 9SF	C/119/08 w/f	0	9	9	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	W/30639
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Total Llanybydder		0	9	9	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	
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Milo

Former Nantygroes School	D/125/02 w/f	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	E/34580
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Total Milo		0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
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Mynyddygarreg

Gwenllian Court Hotel, Mynyddygarreg SA17 4LW	L/127/06 w/f	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	S/32708
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Total Mynyddygarreg		0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	
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Pendine

Hazeldene	C/139/06 w/f	0	0	9	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	W/22336
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Total Pendine		0	0	9	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	
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Penygroes/Gorsddu

Final
update
2025

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
Land at rear of 10-12 Norton Road	D/146/14 w/f	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	E/30557
Total Penygroes/Gorsddu		0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Pontyates												
8 Heol Llanelli, Pontyates SA15 5TU	L/154/04 w/f	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	S/30874
Land adj Tabernacle Chapel	L/154/05 w/f	0	11	11	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	S/28103
Total Pontyates		0	17	17	0	3	5	2	2	2	3	
Pontyates and Meinciau												
Land to the rear of Brynderi	C/154/08 w/f	0	7	7	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	W/30638
Lime Grove	C/154/03 w/f	0	20	20	0	0	5	5	5	4	0	W/28553
Total Pontyates and Meinciau		0	27	27	0	3	7	7	5	4	0	
Pontyberem												
Ffynon Fach, Bancffosfelen	L/155/10 w/f	3	23	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	S/23231
Total Pontyberem		3	23	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
St Clears/Pwll Trap												
Mermaid Buildings, Pentre Road	C/170/16 w/f	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	W/33877
Total St Clears/Pwll Trap		0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Tumble												
Central Garage	L/178/08 w/f	19	24	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	S/26485
Total Tumble		19	24	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	

16
 15
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 5
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 2
 1

	LPA Ref/ LDP Ref*	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units	Units Rem	U/C	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Beyond 5 Years	Applicati on no.
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Tycroes

Land south of Tycroes Road	L/180/06 w/f	16	37	21	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	S/29469
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Total Tycroes		16	37	21	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	
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Whitland

Land at Whitland Creamery	C/184/13 w/f	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	10	10	8	W/33572
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Total Whitland		0	28	28	0	0	0	0	10	10	8	
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Grand Total		101	599	507	41	93	61	54	29	19	254	
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* w/f = windfall site

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Cabinet 11 Hydref 2021

Y Pwnc: STRATEGAETH WASTRAFF I'R DYFODOL

Y Pwrpas: Darparu strategaeth, camau gweithredu ac ystyriaethau i'r dyfodol ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Gwastraff, er mwyn cyrraedd targed ailgylchu o 70% erbyn 2024/25 a darparu sylfaen ar gyfer gwelliannau i fod yn ddiwastaff erbyn 2050.

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Am y rhesymau a nodir ac a gynhwysir yn yr adroddiad hwn, mae'r gwasanaeth yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth ar gyfer yr argymhellion canlynol:

- Cymeradwyo'r cyfeiriad teithio ar gyfer darparu'r gwasanaethau a nodir; sef ateb dros dro ac yna newid tymor hwy i'r gwasanaeth. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys y cynigion dros dro canlynol:
 - symud i gasgliadau ailgylchu wythnosol.
 - newid i gasgliadau gwastraff gweddilliol bob tair wythnos
 - casglu gwydr o dŷ i dŷ ar wahân (bob tair wythnos dros dro).
- Dechrau caffael y cerbydau ychwanegol y bydd eu hangen ar gyfer yr ateb dros dro.
- Datblygu'r rhaglen ar gyfer newid tymor hwy i'r gwasanaeth i'w ddarparu yn 2024.
 - Symud i gasgliadau ailgylchu sy'n cydymffurfio â "Glasbriant" Llywodraeth Cymru.
 - Ailgylchu gwydr yn wythnosol fel rhan o'r fethodoleg o gasglu a didoli ymyl y ffordd.
 - Casglu deunydd ychwanegol – tecstilau, Teclynnau Domestig Bach a batris.

Y Rhesymau:

Er bod y model gwasanaeth presennol wedi galluogi'r Awdurdod i ragori ar y targed statudol o 64%, mae angen newid pellach i gyrraedd y targed o 70% o 2024/25 ymlaen a'r targed disgwyledig o 80% erbyn 2030.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn nodi'r ystyriaethau, y mesurau a'r strategaeth a gynigir ar gyfer gwella'r gwasanaeth casglu gwastraff o dŷ i dŷ yn y dyfodol er mwyn cyflawni'r mesurau a nodir yn strategaethau Llywodraeth Cymru, sef *Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastaff a Mwy nag Ailgylchu*.

I'w cyfeirio at y Cabinet i gael penderfyniad: 11/10/2021

YR AELOD CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:- Y Cyngorydd Hazel Evans - Yr Aelod Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Yr Amgylchedd

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:

Ainsley Williams

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Dan John

Swydd:

Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Gwastraff

Rheolwr y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol

Rhif ffôn:

Cyfeiriadau e-bost:

(01267) 224500

AiWilliams@sirgar.gov.uk

DWJohn@sirgar.gov.uk

(01267) 228131

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cabinet

11th October 2021

FUTURE WASTE STRATEGY

Introduction and background

1. Carmarthenshire County Council currently provides waste services to approximately 91,000 households through the delivery of a fortnightly residual general waste collection and co-mingled kerbside recycling service as well as a weekly food collection.
2. In 2018-19 the Council's recycling performance was at 59%, presenting a significant risk of failing the statutory recycling target of 64% due the following year 2019/20. To ensure performance improvement the Authority undertook a series of policy changes, targeted at our Household Waste Recycling Centre's (HWRC) and kerbside residual waste. As a result of these changes performance increased to 64.66% in 2019/20, exceeding the target by a small margin.

Drivers for change

3. Whilst the current service model has enabled the Authority to exceed the statutory 64% target, further change is required to meet the 70% target from 2024/25 and the expected 80% target by 2030.
4. The Council is now in a position where it is developing its future waste strategy and collection methodology to meet future targets and ensure that we are working towards reducing the carbon impact of the service in line with our future carbon reduction ambitions, whilst ensuring we meet our obligations under the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act. The detailed report sets out the full considerations and measures proposed for future improvement of the waste service.
5. Welsh Government strategy contains specific legislation to deliver more sustainable approach to waste and resource management, with particular emphasis on developing the Circular Economy. This is being reinforced through their new strategy *Beyond Recycling* which dictates a separate collection of high-quality materials with low levels of contamination.
6. Our waste collection fleet is due for renewal in October 2021 at the earliest, assuming a 5-year renewal programme. Whilst we could extend this by a maximum of three years, it will become economically and operationally difficult beyond this point.
7. The service needs to focus on the requirement for significant public behavioural change which is promoted and fostered by the council collection methodology and service delivery.
8. Operating the alternative collection methodology and with the increasing performance of kerbside recycling, the service is witnessing an ever-widening gap of workload imbalance between the two-core material streams on alternative weeks - residual, and dry recycling.
9. In practical terms for recycling collections, it is leading to streets, properties and in some cases whole areas left uncollected on their scheduled collection day due to route over capacity. This leads to complaints, service requests and member lobbying. The service in its current form is no longer fit for purpose to deliver its principal function and future requirements.
10. With increasing volumes at the kerbside contained within mixed single use bags it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify and address contamination. This is limiting the education and enforcement process for recycling and compounding the issue further.

11. Currently the service design has reached capacity with unmanageable and unsustainable workloads with no capacity for future growth and limited ability to manage operational challenges, such as severe weather, staff shortages and vehicle breakdowns.
12. Material quality is a growing and significant focus within recycling markets with further restrictions on sale. Our current service fluctuates between 13-20% contaminated materials. Those Authorities who produce clean, dry, and uncontaminated material streams will find their materials easier to place in sustainable demand-led UK markets directly with re-processors to command the highest rebates and provide certainty of off-take.
13. Enforcement at the scale of contamination we are now seeing is not effective with the enforcement resource we have available. A service which can deliver education through direct rejection of materials at the kerbside would lead to a perpetual improvement in quality of material and self-priming education process.
14. With 46% of the contents of our black bag waste being recyclable and almost 5% of this being glass, the need to address this for cost and resource efficiency is necessary. It should be noted that Carmarthenshire is the only Authority in Wales which does not deliver a weekly dry recycling service and collect glass at the kerbside.
15. Glass community bring sites have to date meant an extremely efficient service, however, we are experiencing increasing issues of fly-tipping and general abuse of these sites. These issues combined with public pressure for a kerbside glass collection means that the need to address this is now required.
16. The design and implementation of a waste kerbside collection service demands a long-detailed lead in time. The service affects all 91,000 households every week so the scale of disruption can be significant. The collection routing, service design, vehicle procurement and delivery are all resource intensive matters, meaning a long-term view is required.
17. The move to a weekly Welsh Government “Blueprint” compliant model will necessitate the development of new depot and transfer infrastructure at present this has been modelled on a centralised depot located at Nantycaws. The move to such a collection method and development of infrastructure at this location could provide the key to unlocking wider ambitions to develop the site as an eco-park facility. With plans having the potential for regional and commercial benefits with the further opportunity to provide charging facilities for electrically powered commercial vehicles serving the regional transportation sector. Such a regional scheme would offer increased opportunities for Local Authorities and businesses to collaborate around services, helping drive innovation in resource efficiency.
18. In February 2019 members unanimously resolved to declare a climate emergency and committed to become a net zero carbon local authority by 2030. In planning for our future service delivery, it is essential that we analyse and consider the whole lifecycle carbon impact of our proposed future service approach.
19. In service design the net carbon benefit takes into consideration the vehicle type and number but the most dominant feature of carbon assessment is the management of recycling materials and their onward transportation and end destination for re-use.
20. The Councils objectives combined with current Welsh Government waste fleet aspirations mean that the Council has the opportunity to develop and maximise its Ultra Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) fleet capacity. As transport emissions make up a large part of the Council’s overall emissions, a strategy of maximising the use of ULEV can deliver significant benefits to our overall carbon emissions.
21. The carbon impacts modelling indicates that a move to blueprint collections will result in the annual saving of 2,864 tonnes per annum of CO₂ compared to the current service.

22. Crucially, in relation to decarbonisation, economic studies have shown that whilst there is an increased cost in the short term associated with the investment needed, there is a saving in the longer term as the continuation of the status quo costs more in the medium to long term.
23. Welsh Government have recently published new guidance for the reporting of public sector carbon emissions. This is to support Welsh Government's ambition for a Net Zero Carbon public sector by 2030.
24. A move to blueprint collections will result in demonstrable carbon savings in both our waste sent to landfill, and by the reduction emissions by our recycling fleet. This will enable us to show proactive progress in reducing emissions in these areas, in anticipation of Welsh Government setting a carbon budget for the public sector.
25. Full carbon cost implications are currently being assessed but it can be predicted that the cost to the Authority to offset the equivalent carbon saving compared to the current service if a change to blueprint collections was not adopted could potentially sizeable over the 7 years of the service design profile, should this method of offset be adopted.
26. The total Carbon Savings of the Blueprint option of 9,021tCO₂e is the equivalent of:
 - **25** - 500kW wind turbines or,
 - **107,000** – individual solar PV panels or,
 - **2,000** – cars taken off the road.
27. To assess the net carbon economic benefit to Carmarthenshire we have used the National Social Value Measurement Framework for Wales. This metric is used to assess the impact of the carbon reduction on the local economy. Results show that there would be a £186k per annum net economic benefit to Wales from the Blueprint option compared to the next highest carbon performing option.
28. The Council has specifically included in the Corporate Plan the objective "Looking after the Environment now and for the future", specifically to address the aims highlighted above of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act. The delivery of a sustainable collections model, which addresses wider carbon reduction and economic benefits is a key area of delivery against this corporate objective.
29. For us to shape our future services and respond to how our residents would best utilise our service, it has been essential to undertake a Public Engagement exercise. The engagement was designed to gather public opinion on the waste and recycling services that are currently provided and to understand the barriers to recycling that certain people may still face, but critically it was aimed to assess public attitudes towards proposed changes to the service. The engagement exercise ran for a period of 6 weeks from 24th May to 7th July 2021 with over 4,000 respondents.
30. The engagement exercise provided overall a very positive response to our proposals with a majority of respondents supporting the major changes we propose. There will be further development work and refinement of the service delivery model required to address some concerns. However, the issues raised are mainly addressed through our current proposals and were provided to the public prior to engagement via a FAQ on the service changes set out.
31. In terms of our engagement exercise 82% of people noted their motivation for recycling being "to do my bit for the environment" and 57% identifying "to address climate change" as a motivating factor. It should be recognised that the strategy proposal we have outlined will contribute maximum benefit to the environment, providing a service focussed on tackling climate change and delivering the greatest carbon saving of all options available to us. This

suggests that the changes proposed will be welcomed by the public to support the long term benefit of the environment.

32. Welsh Government new future strategy “Beyond Recycling” looks to build upon the successes of the former “Towards Zero Waste” strategy and deliver a circular economy in Wales, where waste is avoided and the things we use are kept in use as long as possible. The aim of this is to support the transition to an innovative, low carbon economy.
33. To deliver against the aims of this new strategy Carmarthenshire have been successful in obtaining funding to develop our circular economy ambitions within the County. We are in the process of delivering these WG supported projects delivering the re-use, repair, and re-manufacture of waste streams.
34. To further our aspirations surrounding the circular economy the Council are currently finalising a Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan, developing a framework to enable the Council to deliver positive environmental, social and economic co-benefits for the communities of Carmarthenshire.
35. The service has been working with colleagues in Welsh Government to develop the opportunity for support funding, developing and submitting a business case for consideration. As a result of this exercise and business case, the WG have recognised the considerable opportunities associated with the potential plans outlined for improving the collection of high-quality materials alongside support for their processing and use. Not just in waste and resource efficiency, but also in renewable energy, transport, and regional economic development.
36. In July we received in-principle support funding approval from the WG and the Minister for Climate Change for £14.3m to support household waste collections service change subject to specific caveats.

Conclusions

37. The need for weekly collection of dry materials combined with kerbside glass collections and increased restrictions on residual waste is required to ensure we deliver against statutory targets.
38. To deliver service improvement and address the operational issues and performance improvements required in the immediate term, it is proposed that we undertake a phased approach to service change.
39. In the immediate term it is proposed we deliver an option utilising our current arrangements and resources, moving to a weekly dry recycling service and three weekly collections of glass and residual waste.
40. The long-term service change will need to see the Authority through potentially two target years of 2024/25 – 70% and 2030 - 80%* (*proposed target*) and our carbon reduction ambitions by 2030, looking to the longer term is essential in-service design.
41. From modelling and qualitative assessment, the Blueprint model offers the cheapest method of collection long term and is the only option that WG would consider supporting financially. It is proposed that we implement the Blueprint approach longer-term once detailed modelling and indication of WG support is achieved.
42. This proposed strategy will give WG confidence in our direction of travel to our long-term implementation of the blueprint compliant collection scheme. Delivering against their carbon and resource efficiency agenda thereby increasing our potential for financial support.
43. The move to kerb sort might be a challenging message to the public in the lead up to the changes; however, it is a common misconception that they will not use, or even learn to like, the system. Experience across Wales has shown the position to kerb sort has been consistent in

the run up to service change. What has also been consistent is the almost complete disappearance of objection post-service change when householders realise that separating recycling is not difficult and that residual restriction is completely achievable when the dry and food collection facilities are effectively used.

Finance

44. Given the current low-cost service (single fleet on alternative weekly collections), all modelled future options result in increased annualised costs from the baseline £9,852mpa and there is currently £6m within the fleet replacement programme budgeted for 2021-22.
45. To deliver the interim service model the net service cost increase from the baseline will be £1.63m per year. With the proposed timeline this would equate to a figure of £2.4m for an 18-month service programme.
46. During this interim period, the Authority would define the capital funding and spending plan with Welsh Government following their approval of our business case in July 2021. We are currently working on the detailed costings of the proposed Blueprint option with the intended delivery in March 2024 at the earliest.
47. Without WG funding the long-term blueprint strategy will cost an additional £1.44m per year from the baseline (£11,292k vs £9,852k).
48. The WG are willing to support the transition to blueprint complaint collections. This support is predicated on the maximisation of ULEV vehicles within the fleet and wider economic and partnership objectives being achieved.
49. The full future costed service plan with Wrap Cymru and WG is still in development and the detail costings will need to incorporate the fuel savings from ULEV vehicles and identify full infrastructure and resource costs for the operation life cycle.
50. On our initial costings it is expected the future full-service cost will be £9.97mpa compared with current operating costs of £9.85m an additional £125k per year on current service design, on the principle that all other additional costs will be funded by WG as outlined in their proposals above.

Recommendations

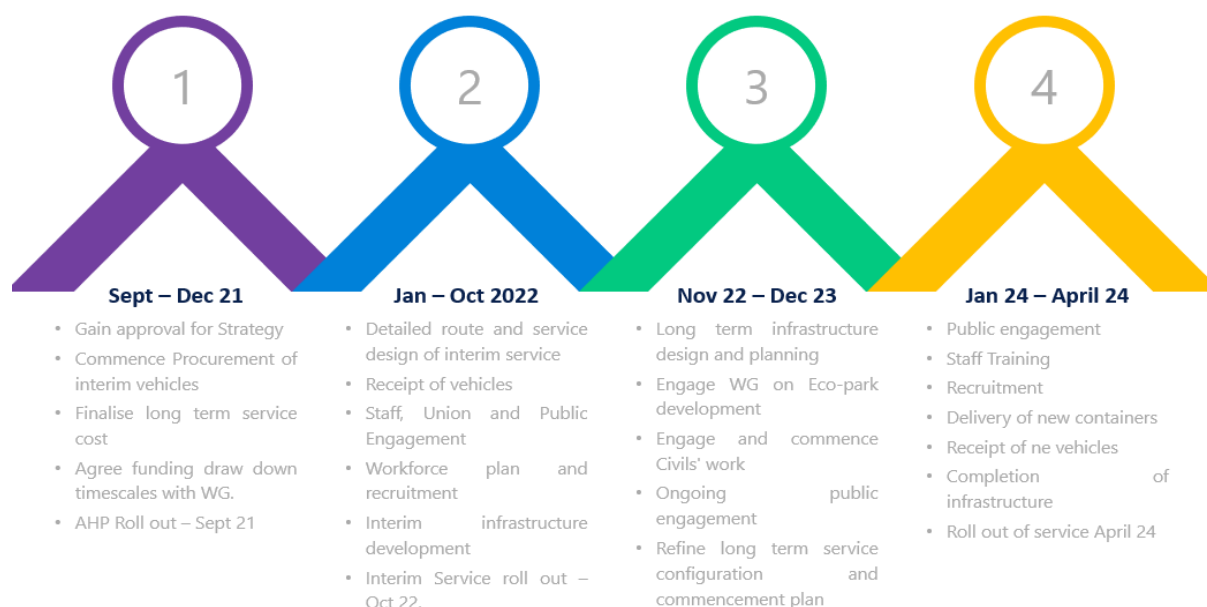
51. For the reasons set out and contained within this report, the service seeks approval for the following recommendations:
52. To approve the direction of travel for service delivery set out of an interim solution followed by a longer term service change. Including the interim proposals of:
 - a. the move to weekly recycling collections.
 - b. the change to three weekly residual collections.
 - c. the separate collection of glass at the kerbside (3-weekly in the interim).
53. To commence the procurement of the additional vehicles required for the interim solution.
54. To develop the programme of longer term service change for delivery in 2024 of
 - a. The move to Blueprint compliant recycling collections
 - b. Weekly Glass recycling as part of the kerbside sort collection methodology.
 - c. Additional material collections – textiles, SDA and batteries.

Next Steps

55. A lead project manager has been appointed and developing the project team and governance for the delivery of this strategy will now be necessary.

56. By January 2022, the Council will be rolling out an expanded Absorbent Hygiene Products (AHP) service to all households. This subscription-based free service is available to all who have a need and request it. The service will capture the material for treatment and recycling providing further capture of recycling and enable the authority to consider further restrictions or reduced collection frequencies of black bag waste.
57. Due to our corporate ambitions to engage with communities in shaping our services for the future and to fully comply with Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, following the initial engagement we will need to ensure the ongoing engagement of the public to ensure service acceptance and address concerns. There are many issues that residents, officers, and members are likely to raise through this process and a programme of engagement is essential for any major change programme to be successful.
58. Procurement of vehicles for the interim solution needs to be undertaken, with routing and service design for the three weekly black and glass collections commencing in September 2021. This work delivers the necessary improvements in recycling performance and will dictate our capacity for the utilisation of ULEV vehicles in the short term.
59. Finalise the long-term resource requirements and service design proposals based upon public engagement exercise. Develop the final service costings (aided by Wrap Cymru) based upon WG funding support.
60. Wrap Cymru have agreed to support the development and mobilisation of the interim and long-term strategy, including the support for all operational delivery considerations and WG engagement.
61. Strategy programme timetable:

Kerbside Strategy Timeline



DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

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: A WILLIAMS Head of Waste & Environmental Services

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

1. Finance

To deliver the interim the net service cost increase from the baseline will be £1.63m per year. With the proposed timeline this would equate to a figure of £2.4m for an 18-month service programme.

Detailed modelling and design of the interim option which will dictate our resource requirements going forward will be undertaken and are due to be finalised once route modelling is undertaken.

Following the approval of our business case submission to WG and the in-principle funding support, initial costing projections based on the funding level support will result in a marginal increase in annualised costs due to the increased capital costs of ULEV vehicles.

The full future costed service plan with Wrap Cymru and WG is still in development and the detail costings will need to incorporate the fuel savings from ULEV vehicles and identify full infrastructure and resource costs for the operation life cycle. On our initial costings it is expected the future full-service cost will be £9.97mpa compared with current operating costs of £9.85m an additional £125k per year on current service design, on the principle that all other additional costs will be funded by WG as outlined in their proposals above.

4. ICT

There is a comprehensive IT development programme for Waste and Environmental Services with resource currently identified. IT Development for information systems relating to our kerbside collection fleet will be required to deliver our long-term aspirations of service improvement.

5. Risk Management Issues

The current Welsh Government statutory target is 64% recycling, increasing to 70% recycling by 2025, and possibly 80% by 2030, with the aim for Wales to be a zero waste (100% recycling) nation by 2050. If the Authority fails to meet the statutory targets, it could face large financial penalties. This risk of recycling performance failure is identified as part of the corporate risk along with mitigating measures.

6. Staffing Implications

Additional staffing resources will be necessary in the interim and longer-term options set out. Detailed modelling will be undertaken to fully understand the requirements going forward.

There is currently a shortage of resource in terms of drivers and loaders within the industry and wider for drivers across the haulage industry. This will be an ongoing risk for the foreseeable future and resource/succession planning will be key.

A temporary team will be created to support the delivery and implementation of this strategy, this will be funded by the Waste Strategy Implementation Reserves. This could include increased resource capacity within corporate teams such as media and marketing and procurement/risk.

7. Physical Assets:

Additional physical resources will be necessary in the interim and longer-term options set out. Detailed modelling will be undertaken to fully understand the requirements going forward.

In addition, the development of infrastructure at Nantycaws and transfer stations will be progressed dependent upon WG and regional support.

CONSULTATIONS

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

Signed: A WILLIAMS
Services

Head of Waste & Environmental

1. Scrutiny Committee Yes – Report is scheduled for consideration – 4.10.21

2. Local Member(s) Yes - we will continue to undertake a full engagement process to inform our decision-making process.

3. Community / Town Council Yes - we will continue to undertake a full engagement process to inform our decision-making process.

4. Relevant Partners N/A

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations Yes - we will continue to undertake a full consultation and engagement programme with staff side representatives to deliver the strategy.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED**

Yes.

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

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

THERE ARE NONE

Carmarthenshire Waste Strategy

2021-2025

carmarthenshire.gov.wales/recycling

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1. Introduction and Background

Carmarthenshire County Council currently provides waste services to approximately 91,000 households through the delivery of a fortnightly residual general waste collection and co-mingled kerbside recycling service as well as a weekly food collection. Kerbside bulky and garden waste are offered as chargeable services, in addition to a network of Bring-sites available for glass recycling in the main with provision for textiles and small electrical items at busier sites.

Carmarthenshire is different to many local authorities in that it sorts its own dry mixed recycling (DMR) via a council-owned, but independently operated Teckal Company, CWM Environmental (CWM). CWM not only processes DMR from CCC, but also from other LAs, as well as its own DMR from commercial businesses in the region.

With early success in householder recycling and incremental improvements in performance year on year Carmarthenshire have a history of exceeding recycling targets. However, in 2018-19 the Council's recycling performance was at 59% presenting a significant risk of failing the statutory recycling target of 64% due the following year 2019/20. To ensure performance improvement the Authority undertook a series of policy changes, targeted at our Household Waste Recycling Centres HWRC's and kerbside residual waste. As a result of these changes performance increased to 64.66% in 2019/20, exceeding the target by a small margin.

Whilst the current service model has enabled the authority to exceed the statutory 64% target, further change is required to meet the 70% target from 2024/25. The Council is now in a position where it is developing its future waste strategy and collection methodology to meet future targets and ensure that we are working towards reducing the carbon impact of the service in line with our future carbon reduction ambitions. This strategy sets out the considerations and measures proposed for future improvement of the waste service in order to achieve 70% recycling by 2024/25 and the expected 80% target by 2030.

2. Challenges

2.1. Budget

The Council, like many others, is under increasing financial pressure due to Welsh Government funding cuts combined with reform and reductions to the Welsh Government's Single Revenue Grant for Environmental Services, which has been a key source of core funding for the Council's Waste Services for many years. This financial picture has been further compounded this year due to our ongoing response to COVID-19, placing extreme pressure on already creaking service budgets. These funding pressures are in a context of challenging statutory performance targets, with the next target of 70% looming, combined with the potential for the Welsh Government to levy fines of £200 for every tonne by which an authority misses those targets, which for Carmarthenshire is approximately £164,000 per recycling percentage point below the target. This means that the Council needs to continue to both ensure a cost-efficient waste and recycling service whilst increasing recycling performance.

2.2. WG Strategy

The sustainable development of municipal waste collections forms part of the Welsh Governments key aspirations and they have developed a national waste strategy for Wales: Towards Zero Waste (2010). This contains specific legislation to deliver a more sustainable approach to waste and resource management. As part of this strategy WG have developed The Collections Blueprint (2011)

with the aim to encourage Local Authorities to develop more sustainable approaches to the collection of residual wastes, recyclables, and food wastes. This included separate collection of high-quality materials with low levels of contamination and ability to attract high market prices. The Blueprint includes a preference for:

- Kerbside sorting/collections of both dry materials and food waste on a single trip onto Resource Recovery Vehicles (RRVs).
- Weekly collections of dry recyclables.
- Weekly collections of food wastes.
- Restricted residual waste collections.

The Blueprint is currently being revised by WG and it is proposed it will advocate the kerbside collection of textiles, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the separate collection of plastic film. It is also probable that it will recommend that absorbent hygiene products (AHP) are separately collected. Combined with this is the new *Beyond Recycling Strategy*, essentially a review of the Towards Zero Waste Strategy suggests Councils will need to set a likely target to recycle 80% of municipal waste by 2030 and will also explore alternative targets around carbon and specific waste types.

2.3. Vehicle fleet

Our waste collection fleet is due for renewal in October 2021 at the earliest assuming a 5-year renewal programme. Whilst we could extend this by a maximum of three years, it will become economically and operationally difficult beyond this and it is likely that it will become a necessity to replace by 2024, which would commit our chosen methodology for another 5 to 7 years, taking us to potentially up to 2030. It is anticipated that by 2030, we will have to recycle 80% of our waste.

2.4. Public and Environmental

Given what has been outlined above, the service needs to focus on the requirement for significant public behavioural change which is promoted and fostered by the council collection methodology and service delivery. Underpinned by our other services such as Household Waste Recycling Centres, Bulky Waste Collections and a maximising re-use and repair outlets. As well as making a step-change in the council's approach to dealing with non-conforming behaviours from householders which impact on Carmarthenshire's potential to achieve excellence in sustainable management of wastes. The fiscal impact of missing targets has been identified above, but something which is equally important is the reputational risk of failure would pose to the Authority. Failure to meet targets, may negatively impact public behaviour and perpetuate the problem further.

As a result, it is essential that the Council considers the options for our future waste service delivery approach now to meet these challenges and ensure a high performing, sustainable, climate conscious service and waste fleet.

3. Current Service Configuration and Performance

As summarised above Carmarthenshire currently deliver the following waste services for residents:

Recycling-

- Weekly food waste recycling

- Fortnightly co-mingled collection for dry recyclables (blue sack) such as paper, cardboard, plastics, and metal cans
- Glass, WEEE and Textiles at one of the 126 Community Bring Sites located across the County
- Fortnightly Garden Waste subscription service
- 4 HWRC's – Trostre, Nantycaws, Whitland and Wern Ddu

Disposal –

- Non-recyclables (Black Bag) collected every fortnight alternating with the blue sacks
- Bulky Waste Collection – chargeable request service
- General Disposal at one of 4 HWRCs

Waste collections are managed and operated from three different depots in the county based in Trostre, Carmarthen and Glanamman. Materials are taken to Nant Y Caws where recycling is sorted at CWM's Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and refuse is bulked for haulage to Energy from Waste (EfW). CWM also operates two waste transfer stations (WTS) at Trostre and Wern Ddu where collected materials are tipped locally prior to bulk haulage to Nant Y Caws, although temporary arrangements are currently in place as a result of the fire at Nantycaws.

The Waste Performance Statistics are as follows:

<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
88,922t Municipal Solid Waste	78,174t Municipal Solid Waste
58.95% Total Recycling Rate	64.66% Total Recycling Rate
Ranking of 22nd out of 22 Welsh Authorities	Ranking of 17th out of 22 Welsh Authorities
19,164t Total Black Bag collected at Kerbside	18,495t Total Black Bag collected at Kerbside
13,064t Blue Bag Recycling at Kerbside	13,824t Blue Bag Recycling at Kerbside
7,051t Food Waste Recycling Kerbside	8,277t Food Waste Recycling Kerbside
1,354 Kerbside Garden Waste	1,459t Kerbside Garden Waste
10,831t Residual HWRCs	5,654t Residual HWRCs
1,888t Blue Bag Recycling HWRCs	1,504t Blue Bag Recycling HWRCs
14,441t Other Dry Recycling at HWRCs	18,867t Other Dry Recycling at HWRCs

Following the submission and reporting of 2018/19 Local Authority recycling figures, upon request from WG, WRAP Cymru were asked to engage all authorities that WG identified as likely to fail, or at risk of failing the 2019/20 targets. Carmarthenshire's combined estimated performance was falling under the required target of 64%. As such, interventions were recommended by WRAP to be necessary to ensure statutory target compliance and avoid financial penalties. To address this the Authority implemented several remedial actions:

From the 1st April 2019 a new Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) policy was introduced, which included residency checks, prohibition of commercial type vehicles and changes to opening times. The aim was to reduce non-Carmarthenshire household waste from being deposited.

This policy was effective in reducing waste however this only resulted in performance increasing to 62% so additional in year measures were necessary to boost recycling performance. As a result, the following was implemented:

7th October 2019 - the Authority implemented increased restriction to the black bag system and HWRC residual sorting controls. These measures were successful in improving performance to 64.44%, meeting the target of 64%.

As outlined above Carmarthenshire's waste collection system is based upon alternating collection of refuse and recycling utilising the same fleet each week, with glass being collected via a network of Community Bring Sites. While this has allowed for cost-effective collections, it is recognised that the Authority needs to move towards a recycling-led system to increase performance to 70% recycling by 2025 and beyond, as well as realising wider socio-environmental benefits set out in Welsh Government policy.

Currently with the service operating the alternative weekly collection methodology and with the increasing performance of kerbside recycling, the service is witnessing an ever-widening gap of workload imbalance between the two-core material streams on alternative weeks – residual (black bag), and dry recycling (blue bag). In practical terms we are seeing more blue bags at the kerbside and fewer black bags, which of course is the behaviour that we desire. In practical terms, it is impossible to balance the workloads between the alternative week collections under the current regime.

We are witnessing daily recycling collection reaching capacity without completing the full route, whilst the black bag collections on the alternative week are completing early. This is not an effective use of resource in the long term. In practical terms for recycling collections, it is leading to streets, properties and in some cases whole areas left uncollected on their scheduled collection day due to route over capacity. This leads to complaints, service requests and member lobbying. The service in its current form is no longer fit for purpose to deliver its principal function of collecting all waste set out on a given day.

Another weakness to our current collection methodology is the split-county nature of collections and how routes are organised. At present in periods of disruption or vehicle breakdowns, our set up based around depot locations is prohibitive for support and contingency arrangements to be made. This is because the collections are spread throughout the county based on tonnage demand and that 1/3 of the county collects the alternative material on any given week. Meaning if a vehicle were to encounter issues in the north of the county, support is unlikely to be available until the next collection day, and only if a spare vehicle is available with crew working overtime. As part of our review, we seek to zone the county to improve collections efficiency and strengthen support and contingency arrangements.

In 2017 Carmarthenshire County Council commissioned a waste analysis survey to identify the recyclable element of residual waste disposed of through the kerbside residual waste collections. The overall recyclability of the residual waste relates to all the items present that could have been accepted into the kerbside recycling schemes currently running in Carmarthenshire. Results from this study are presented in Table below.

Service	% Recyclables placed in Residual Waste (black bag)
Blue Bag Recyclable	14.5%
Food Waste Recyclable	25.8%

Garden Waste Recyclable	5.8%
Total	46.1%

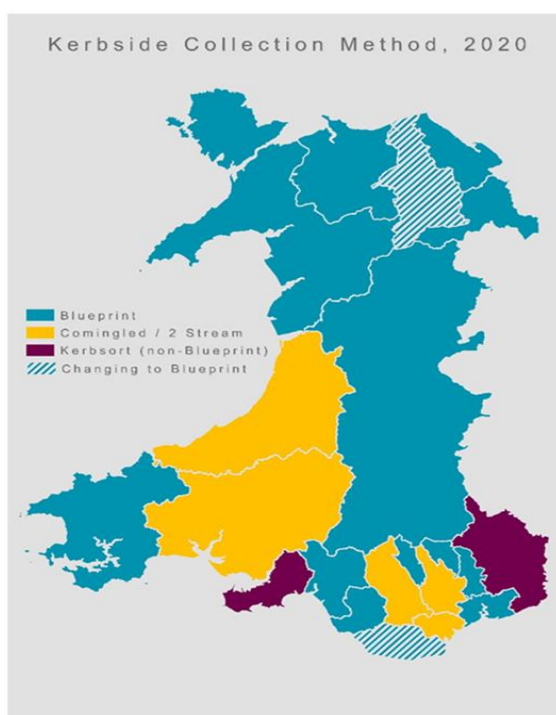
Results from the survey showed that the overall recyclability of the content of the residual waste bag was 46.1%, meaning that almost half of all residual waste presented at the kerbside could be recycled if it was clean and placed in the recyclable waste stream.

4. Welsh LA Collections Picture

The Collections Blueprint (2011) was developed to encourage Local Authorities to develop more sustainable approaches to the collection of residual wastes, recyclables, and food wastes. This included separate collection of high-quality materials with low levels of contamination and able to attract high prices.

After twenty years of progress Wales is now a high recycling society, with high quality collection infrastructure, a well-developed re-processing infrastructure and a worldwide reputation for achievement.

Welsh Ministers have set the objective of the country having a circular economy, to realise the economic, social, and environmental benefits which are within reach. Collaboration between Welsh Ministers and Local Authorities is closer than ever and there is a sense of true partnership as we move forward. The Welsh Government strategies outline the approaches being taken now and planned for the next few years.



As noted above the Welsh Government within their Municipal Sector Plan have set out a recommended Blueprint service profile for the collection of waste from households. They state that it provides a system that, if adopted across the whole of Wales, would result in high rates of high-quality recycling, significant long term cost savings and improved sustainable development outcomes.

The infographic below presents the collections profiles for all Authorities across Wales, with 17 Authorities now either fully compliant with blueprint or with source separated collections in some way.

The Blueprint is being revised and it is anticipated it will advocate the kerbside collection of additional items to include textiles, small waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the separate collection

of plastic film. These additional streams have not been currently modelled within Carmarthenshire and would likely increase capture and recycling of these materials increasing the performance of the presented Kerbside Sort option detailed below.

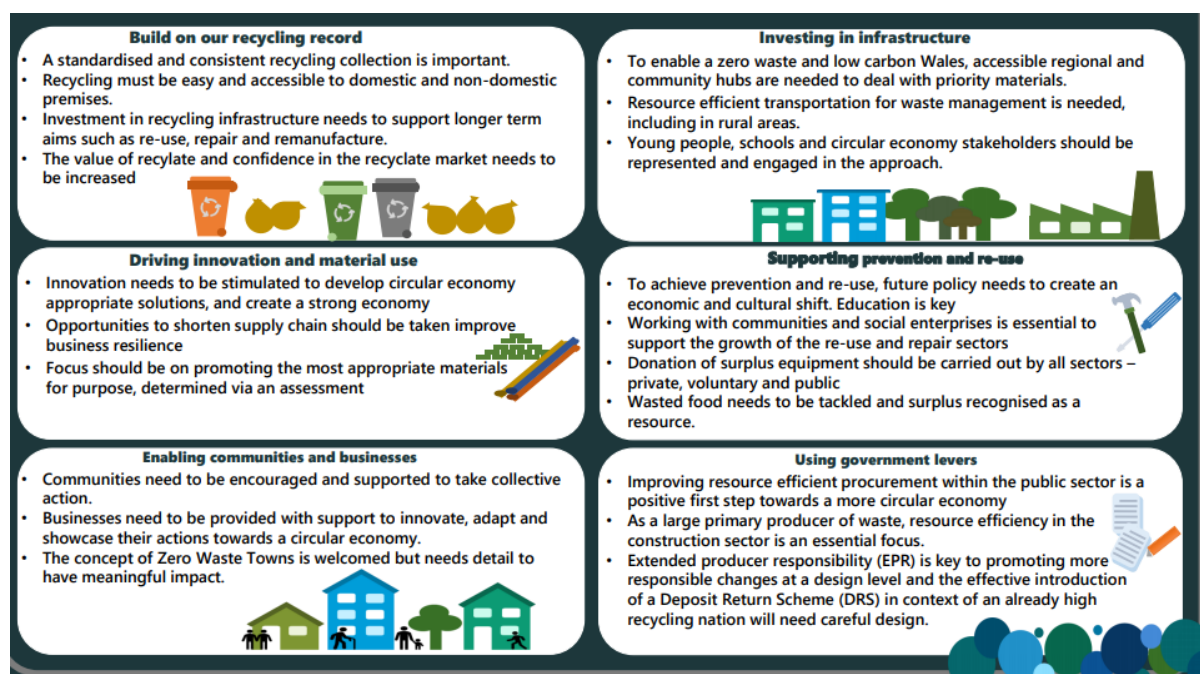
5. WG Future Policy and the Circular Economy

Welsh Government new future strategy “Beyond Recycling” looks to build upon the successes of the former “Towards Zero Waste” strategy and deliver a circular economy in Wales, where waste is avoided and the things we use are kept in use as long as possible. The aim of this is to support the transition to an innovative, low carbon economy. WG look to create opportunities for circular economy jobs, skills, and qualification development. Providing a more circular and reliable supply of affordable materials for businesses and improving resource efficiency. Helping to address the climate emergency by reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with making products.

Contained within this strategy are six core themes set out in the graphic here:

These themes are detailed into the intended aims and activities seen alongside:

As can be seen, this strategy places significant focus upon standardised collection across Wales, specifically the Blueprint design of the separate collection of recyclable materials. This aims to underpin the quality of material available in Wales, which can drive innovation for the use of recycled materials in product development.



In addition to the requirements for municipal waste segregation, there is the aim through business recycling regulations due in 2021 to ensure that the commercial waste in Wales is also collected in an equivalent manner. This will mean that there will be a responsibility on commercial waste contractors to offer source segregated collections to their customers. Therefore, should the decision be taken by Carmarthenshire County Council to not proceed with a Blueprint-based household

collection in the future, CWM would need to operate two different systems for the household and commercial waste it collects.

To deliver the aims of this strategy Welsh Government launched a Circular Economy fund to support a shift towards a circular economy driving further increases in recycling and decarbonisation in addition this fund directly supports post-COVID-19 green response and recovery to improve resilience in Wales. Carmarthenshire have been successful in obtaining funding to develop our circular economy ambitions within the County. We are in the process of delivering these WG supported projects delivering the re-use, repair, and re-manufacture of waste streams. The projects include:

- Re-use village at Nantycaws
- Repair workshop and shop in Llanelli town centre
- Commercial recycling centre at Nantycaws
- Paint re-use facility

These projects add vital pieces of the jigsaw to Carmarthenshire's contribution to Wales becoming a world leader in recycling. However, it is still required to develop our domestic waste collections to supplement these developments so that we can deliver against the objectives contained within the WG strategy.

To further our aspirations surrounding the circular economy the Council are currently finalising a Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan, developing a framework to enable the Council to deliver positive environmental, social and economic co-benefits for the communities of Carmarthenshire. This Strategy and Action Plan will be focused upon supporting the development of Circular Economy project exemplars which promote community cohesion through repair and re-use initiatives and waste minimisation.

It should be recognised that the 70% minimum recycling target in 2025 is a steppingstone to support the transition to zero waste in 2050 and wider decarbonisation of the economy. As such, whilst delivery against the 70% minimum target is an important initial milestone, consideration should be given to the trajectory beyond the target and beyond recycling in terms of moving material higher up the waste hierarchy.

6. Material Quality

In volatile and failing material markets such as we have been seeing for mixed paper and certain plastics over the last 2 years, quality becomes king. Those Authorities who produce clean, dry, and uncontaminated material streams will find their materials easier to place in sustainable demand-led UK markets directly with re-processors to command the highest rebates and provide certainty of off-take. Although it can often seem counterintuitive, when markets are failing and material values reduce, off takers demand even higher material quality.

Uncertainty of future exports due to us leaving the EU will influence markets in the future. Even though we do not export large quantities, across the UK, this will influence UK re-processors; they may therefore place even more emphasis on quality in the future.

Materials of a lower quality and those which are contaminated are more likely to be supplied to the export markets, especially when the market prices are high and therefore incentivise such exports. However as explained below, export markets are often unsustainable, the environmentally sound management of waste cannot always be guaranteed, the exact end destination information

(including that of residues) can be difficult to obtain, and such exports may yield higher carbon impacts.

Changes in the global market for recycled materials are increasingly restricting the trade in lower quality and mixed recyclate, with some countries phasing it out altogether. This trend is set to continue, with further changes to restrict export of material such as those associated with the Basel convention amendments 2019. As kerbside sort brings with it the ability to collect high quality recyclable material, this provides greater resilience to minimise the impact of global market changes. Conversely for mixed recycling, it means that even in the short-term caution is required when using the current costs achieved for recyclate as a gauge for future cost/benefit projection.

7. Service comparison and performance

Identified in the map above was the collection methodology of all 22 Welsh Local authorities. The table below presents their 2019/20 performance against collection methodology.

Authority	Average Reuse, Recycling & Composting Rate	Collection methodology
Pembrokeshire County Council	71.65%	Blueprint
Ceredigion County Council	71.57%	Co-mingled
Vale of Glamorgan Council	70.35%	Blueprint
Wrexham CBC	69.62%	Blueprint
Conwy CBC	69.32%	Blueprint
Isle of Anglesey CC	68.00%	Blueprint
Bridgend CBC	67.58%	Blueprint
Newport City Council	66.36%	Blueprint
Flintshire County Council	65.58%	Blueprint
Monmouthshire CC	65.57%	Three Stream (non-blueprint)
Blaenau Gwent CBC	65.31%	Blueprint
Merthyr Tydfil CBC	64.99%	Blueprint
City and County of Swansea	64.97%	Three Stream (non-blueprint)
Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC	64.78%	Co-mingled
Denbighshire County Council	64.76%	Co-mingled
Gwynedd Council	64.74%	Blueprint
Carmarthenshire County Council	64.66%	Co-mingled
Torfaen CBC	64.40%	Three Stream (non-blueprint)
Powys County Council	63.05%	Blueprint

Caerphilly CBC	62.51%	Co-mingled
Neath Port Talbot CBC	61.74%	Blueprint
Cardiff County Council	58.14%	Co-mingled

As can be seen from the table above in the most part the highest performing Authorities in Wales are compliant with Welsh Government Blueprint collections.

The most recent Authority to move to the Blueprint compliant collection methodology was in November 2019. Despite initial reservations from the public regarding the service delivery in this authority area, their performance increase has been strong when comparing to their previous collection methodology.

Their change to their service at the began in Nov 2019, so presented is the Oct-Dec 18 to Oct-Dec 19, and Jan-Mar 19 to Jan-Mar 20 comparison.

RECYCLING RATES	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19	Apr 19 - Jun 19	Jul 19 - Sep 19	Oct 19 - Dec 19	Jan 20 - Mar 20	Change O-D 18 to O-D 19	Change J-M 19 to J-M 20
Total Municipal Waste	19,533	18,398	16,688	16,426	18,292	18,155	15,115	14,596	-9%	-11%
Total Recycling, Reuse, Composting	11,768	11,203	10,124	10,926	12,611	12,666	10,982	11,145	+8%	+2%
Recycling Rate	60.2%	60.9%	60.7%	66.5%	68.9%	69.8%	72.7%	76.4%	+12.0	+9.8

From above it can be discerned that following service change an increase in the overall recycling rate was achieved. It should be noted that the recycling rates in this Authority saw an increase in Jan-Mar 2019, this is related to them changing their management of residual waste to EfW and being able to claim IBA as recycling. However, the overall impact of change on their kerbside recycling service is presented below.

Kerbside Summary	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19	Apr 19 - Jun 19	Jul 19 - Sep 19	Oct 19 - Dec 19	Jan 20 - Mar 20	% Change O-D 18 to O-D 19	% Change J-M 19 to J-M 20
Food	1,299	1,328	1,389	1,337	1,413	1,635	2,017	2,096	45%	57%
Dry Recycling	2,755	2,836	2,853	2,681	2,844	3,140	3,066	3,158	7%	18%
Residual	3,770	3,708	3,890	3,802	3,601	3,702	2,360	2,096	-39%	-45%

At the kerbside this authority witnessed an increase of 57% food and 18% dry recycling combined with a 45% drop in residual waste. This evidences that the change in approach of kerbside collections, with the combination of source segregated materials and restricted residual waste led to significant performance improvements. In addition to the quantity of recycled material collected at the kerbside the collection methodology delivered significant improvement in the contamination of material. This authority witnessed a drop from 13-15% contamination and rejected material to a figure below 1%. This not only delivers cost benefits, but also drives confidence from the end market in the quality of material collected.

8. Nantycaws Eco-Park Development

The move to a weekly Blueprint compliant model will necessitate the development of new depot and transfer infrastructure at present this has been modelled on a centralised depot located at Nantycaws. The move to such a collection method and development of infrastructure at this location could provide the key to unlocking wider ambitions to develop the site as an eco-park facility. With plans having the potential for regional and commercial benefits with the further opportunity to provide charging facilities for electrically powered commercial vehicles serving the regional transportation sector.

The possibility for a strategic regional waste facility coupled with the opportunity to attract industrial interest for a manufacturing, processing and service industry base whilst potentially having the ability to provide waste derived/renewable energy supply as part of the site infrastructure is quite unique in West Wales.

There are five broad classifications of potential use for the Nantycaws site in the context of an eco-park development. These are:

- Waste management, processing and recycling for the County and the South West Wales region, including circular economy processing and associated projects.
- Energy production and distribution; solar, wind and waste combustion processes could be used to generate electricity. The electricity would be used to feed power to the site facilities and proposed industrial units as well as providing a source for charging electric commercial/private vehicles. Surplus energy could be supplied directly into the local grid network.
- Commercial units for general industrial use; This would take the form of infrastructure enabled site for the sale of serviced industrial plots or a combination of plots and completed industrial units for sale or letting.
- Commercial fleet facility – there is scope to construct a centralised depot facility for Carmarthenshire's waste operation at the facility. This aspect could be expanded to undertake fleet maintenance for the wider council fleet and potentially for other partner agencies in this respect that operate their fleets of vehicles.
- ULEV Vehicle recharging/refuelling infrastructure – there is the potential to develop regional recharging/refuelling infrastructure for the local authority fleet in addition to commercial organisations and partner agencies.

As such, the opportunity for strategic development at the Nantycaws site could help to unlock wider benefits for the Authority and the region, including the opportunity for an Eco Park facility. Such a regional scheme would offer increased opportunities for Local Authorities and businesses to collaborate around services, helping drive innovation in resource efficiency.

Aside from our waste kerbside collections methodology another key piece of the jigsaw to unlock our ambitions, will be the development of road infrastructure access into NYC. To deliver this element an overall package of development will need to be progressed in partnership with Welsh Government.

Whilst the NYC proposals are very much at high level outline stage at this time the potential for truly developing this site for the purposes set out above offer an exciting and rare opportunity to introduce a circular economy recycling base in the West Wales area whilst helping to address our collective carbon and waste reduction ambitions for the future. However, any wider development

will need to be supported by a change in our collection methodology to ensure quality material that can create the base for circular economy product development.

9. Waste Kerbside Service Review Project

To understand how the Council's service could be developed in the future to maximise cost efficiency and increase recycling performance, a thorough service review project has been undertaken. The Council are working with support of Wrap Cymru funded through the Welsh Government's Collaborative Change Programme to review potential options for the future.

A project steering group has been convened with representation from the Executive Board, and officers from the Finance, Communications and Environment Departments and CWM Environmental. The purpose of the group is to act as a consultative and advisory group to provide views, advice, scrutiny, and evaluation of the project proposals as they develop. With the overall aim to develop recommendations to be presented for decision for implementation by the service.

The project has been undertaken in two distinct phases:

Phase 1 - Current service modelling and future kerbside collections options modelling and develop interim performance measures

Phase 2 - Cost benefit analysis of a number of future scenarios to ascertain the costs, recycling performance, environmental benefits, employment opportunities, collection infrastructure requirements and impacts upon CWM Environmental associated with each scenario in comparison to the 'business as usual' baseline.

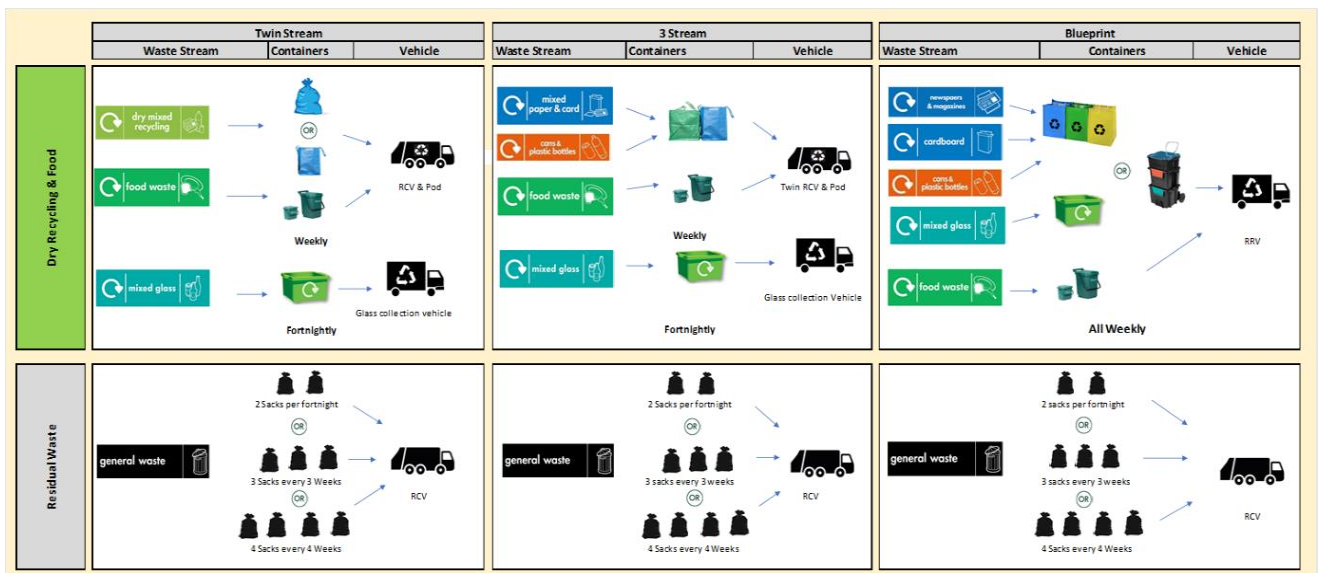
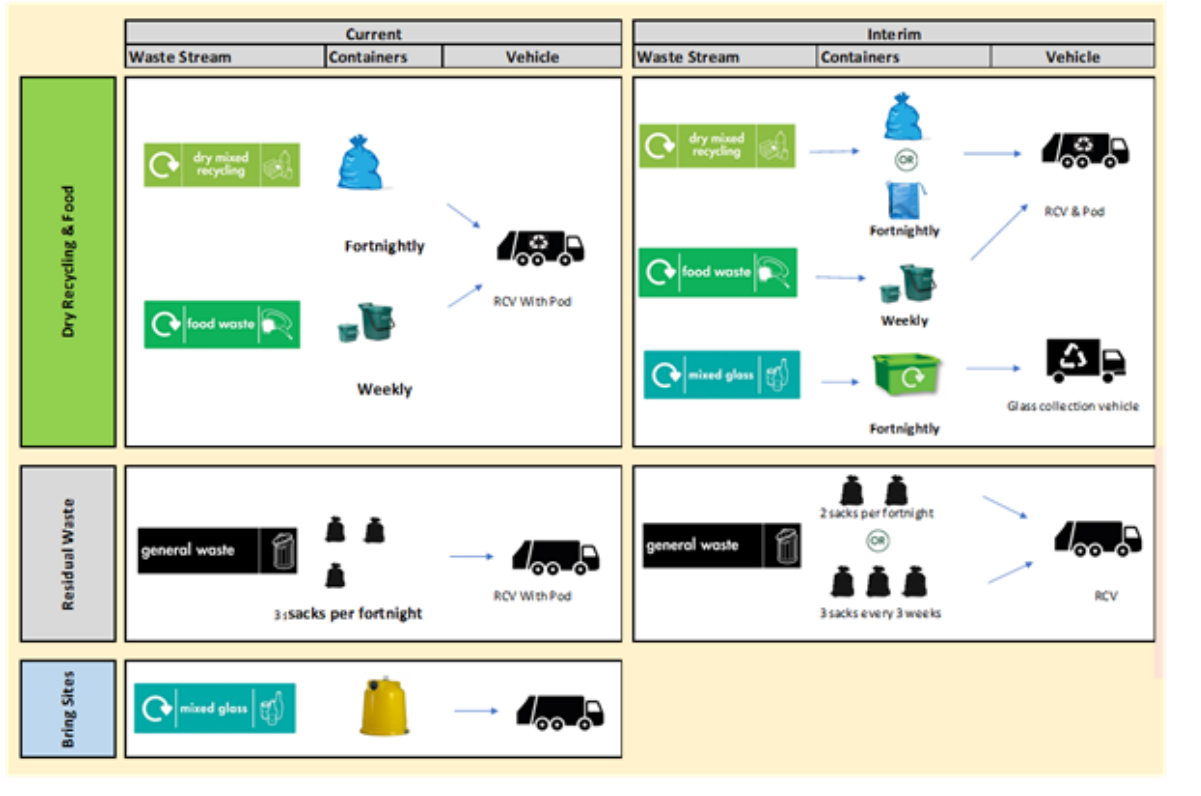
In terms of cost and potential impact on recycling performance, the collection at the kerbside and treatment of waste from households has a greater impact than any other part of the service. There is a range of viable options for collecting dry recyclables, food waste and residual waste at the kerbside, all of which have different impacts on what happens downstream in terms of treatment and recycling.

The future service and policy developments that have been considered are listed below:

Waste containment Single-use sacks Re-usable sacks Boxes Trolley box	Recycling frequency Weekly Fortnightly	General waste collection frequency Fortnightly Three-weekly Monthly
Recycling materials collected Glass Paper and Card Cans Tetrapak Plastics Food Textiles Batteries	General waste restrictions 2 black bags per week 1.5 black bags per week 1 black bag per week	Recycling material presentation Twin Stream -Co-mingled Three Stream Kerb-sort - Fully Separated

10. Future Kerbside Service Options

Three main recycling collection options have been developed for the purposes of the modelling process, ensuring that the Council has the best possible opportunity to deliver the most cost-effective service and improve recycling performance as part of any service change. Several options were modelled, these are detailed in the following schematics:



10.1. Short term – interim options

As an addition to the current baseline service, to consider an option that could be implemented prior to the procurement of a new fleet, an interim option was modelled whereby glass would be collected on a separate round every fortnight or co-collected.

10.2. Long term options

Option 1 Twin Stream –



Recycling Collection Method: A weekly collection of dry recyclables collected co-mingled in one container alongside food waste by one vehicle with two separate compartments. A separate fortnightly/three weekly glass collection co collected with residual waste.

Containment: Two options for containment of dry recycling is being modelled; Re-usable sacks and single use sacks.

Residual Waste: three options for residual waste are to be modelled with frequency set at two weekly, three weekly or every 4 weeks. With capacity restrictions of one sack per week across all options.

Option 2 Three Stream –



Recycling Collection Method: A weekly collection of dry recyclables, collected in three containers and placed in separate compartments of a vehicle. Paper and Card in one container and Cans and Plastics in another with a separate fortnightly glass collection.

Containment: Dry recycling in re-usable sacks

Residual Waste: three options for residual waste are to be modelled with frequency set at two weekly, three weekly or every 4 weeks. With capacity

restrictions of one sack per week across all options.

Option 3 Blueprint Kerbside Sort –



Recycling Collection Method: A weekly collection of dry recyclables collected in approximately 4 containers and collected separately on one vehicle including a weekly glass service.

Containment: Two options for containment of dry recycling is being modelled; dry recycling collected in separate re-usable sacks or in stackable wheeled boxes.

Residual Waste: three options for residual waste were to be modelled with frequency set at two weekly, three

weekly or every 4 weeks. With capacity restrictions of one sack per week across all options.

With the number of collection systems modelled and all the sub-variants (such as differing refuse frequency and different potential transfer station configurations), a total of 47 different modelled options were produced.

From discussions at the Waste Service Review Project Group between officers and members, it was felt that restricting residual collection frequencies to 4 weeks was unlikely to prove acceptable in the short-term. In addition, through modelling and qualitative assessment the benefits of a single depot in the long term would provide the most viable solution for the service. The results in the section below present service costs and performance for the optimal 3-weekly refuse options, as well as the projected changes to recycling performance

The project has also considered options for reducing cost and improving performance of every other element of the Council's waste management system, including transfer stations, HWRC site provision, bulky waste, re-use, bring bank recycling and engagement and enforcement activities.

Commingled services, Three Stream and kerbside sort services are delivered in quite diverse ways, and these differences need to be considered as part of the decision-making process. Table 1 summarises some of the key advantages, disadvantages, and risks of each collection service and alongside cost has driven the shortlisting of options.

11. Kerbside Collections Infrastructure

As part of the review, it has been essential for an assessment as to the suitability of the current waste transfer infrastructure to be adapted for potential future service delivery options. In all future options we have modelled a shift to a weekly recycling service, and it has been identified that some of the current waste transfer infrastructure will not be fit for purpose with this additional demand from increased frequency.

CCC's current collection infrastructure is based and has been developed on the current comingled alternative weekly collection system to accommodate the limitations of our transfer stations. The County is split into three geographical collection zones – West, South, and North. Due to the limitations on space and capacity in our transfer stations, two areas operate a DMR collection on a given week, whilst the other area operates a residual collection. The following week, the pattern reverses. Consequently, a move to a weekly DMR would be impossible under the current infrastructure provision without significant reconfiguration.

The reconfiguration of our transfer stations would be more significant in the case of a kerbside sort collection system. This high-level assessment of CCC's current facilities found it would be possible to extend operations at Wern Ddu, but that the Trostre site would not be large enough to sustain any of the collection options considered by CCC with the current HWRC on site as well.

The best option assessed for delivery of new service was the development of a new centralised depot and transfer station at Nantycaws. This option delivers the best operational, strategic and cost benefits to the Authority in the long term.

12. Absorbent Hygiene Collections

To maximise recycling capture and overall performance, Carmarthenshire like many other Welsh Local Authorities have restricted the capacity of residual waste that Householders can place out for collection. Currently, residents are restricted to 3 black bags every fortnight and following implementation of this restriction we have experienced significant improvements in our capture of

recycling materials from the black bag. To improve performance further and facilitate greater recycling from the black bag further restrictions of residual waste are deemed necessary.

However, it is recognised that adherence to the restricted residual policy is difficult for households who have children in nappies or because of anyone with a medical condition or disability giving rise to incontinence.

Carmarthenshire County Council currently offers a restricted Hygiene Waste Collection for 1,800 customers directly related to healthcare waste. This service is managed and provided by our contractor Natural UK.

By January 2022, the Council will be rolling out an expanded AHP service to all households. This subscription-based free service is available to all who have a need and request it. The service will capture the material for treatment and recycling providing further capture of recycling and enable the authority to consider further restrictions or reduced collection frequencies of black bag waste.

13. Garden Waste

The Council approved the introduction of a fortnightly chargeable, subscription service in October 2016. This fortnightly collection system for garden waste, provides residents with 240 litre wheeled plastic bins, replacing the previous service of chargeable compostable bags.

The service has increased year on year during its first 4 years of existence. This past season has seen a dramatic increase, with customer numbers doubling on the previous year. This increase is thought to be mainly due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and the enforced HWRC closures, with residents using the service as an alternative. There were 10,891 customers signed up for the 2021 season, with a service capacity of 11,000 customers based upon our current resource base.

The service is demand led based on customer requests. There is no specified control currently in place in terms of customer capping depending on capacity for certain rounds. At present therefore the service accepts all new customers regardless of location and capacity must be expanded accordingly. When this happens, the service must review if there is a need for additional resources (vehicles and crew).

There is subsequently a financial lag until the additional vehicle has sufficient customers to pay for the additional resource. This is an inherent issue, if there are to be no in-season caps on the number of service subscriptions that the Council will allow. Based on current customer levels and resource, the service is set to break even in 2021.

The viability and performance of the service will be reviewed annually at the end of the collection season.

For the 2022 season the following options will need to be explored:

- Allow unfettered expansion in terms of customers.
- Alternatively, consider capping the number of customers to match the available established resource.
- Allow surplus from “in-profit” years to be ring fenced and taken forward to the following financial year to cover any operating cost deficit in the following year.
- Remove the current 15% discount for a single full payment and apply a 10% discount. This would improve service viability and could go part way to sustaining additional resources when customer numbers grow.

14. Fly-tipping

As part of the public engagement exercise, the issue of Fly-tipping resulting from the proposed changes to residual waste collections is a common issue. We are currently developing and finalising our Local Environment Quality Strategy. The overall vision and overarching objective of the strategy is to maintain, enhance and improve the quality of the built and natural environment through the reduction of litter, blight and fly tipping, thereby creating a healthy and safe environment in Carmarthenshire.

Operational arrangements are currently in place, and we have an extremely robust recording mechanism, but as part of our proposals we need to review the resource base to provide timely action across the County. In addition to this the creation of new Waste Warden posts are being considered to deal with kerbside waste transgressions, tackling fly-tipping and issues relating to early and excessive presentation of waste.

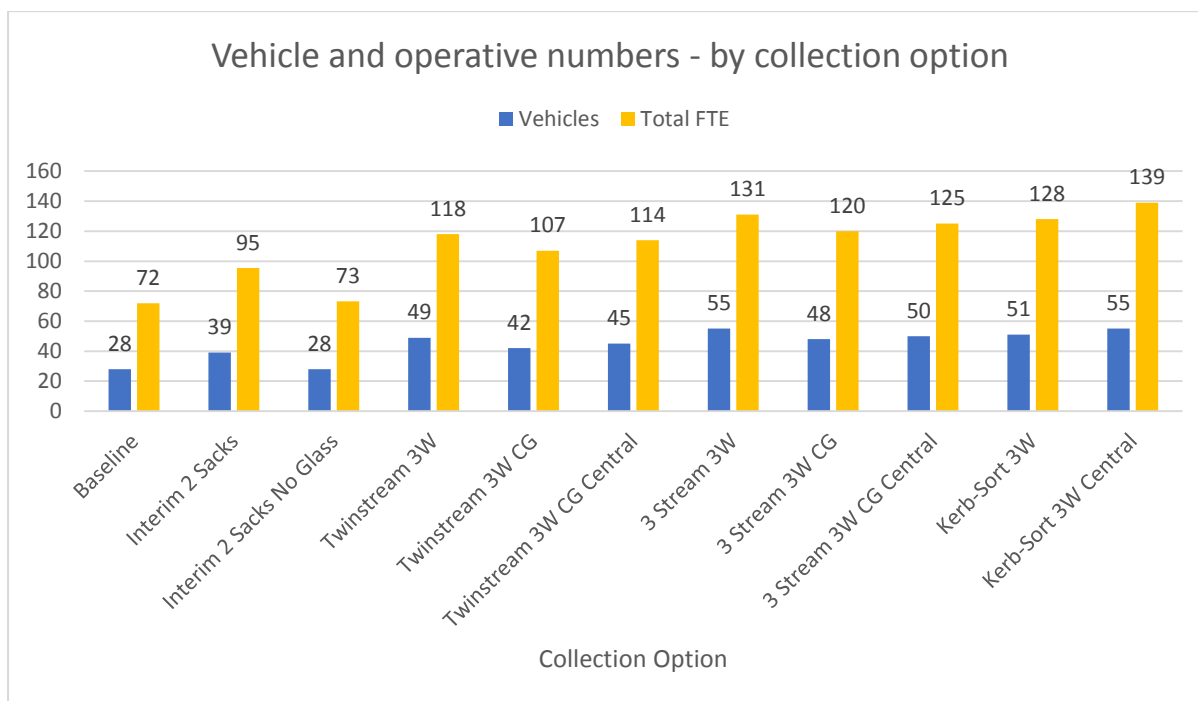
15. Kerbside Modelling Results

The modelling of different collection options was the initial starting point for the project. Officers recognised that to increase recycling of household-collected materials to achieve the 70% target by 2025, the optimal collection configuration needs to be identified to inform the procurement of the next fleet of vehicles.

The kerbside collection of glass is essential if the authority is to achieve the 2025 recycling target of 70%. Current levels of glass yields are similar to those seen in other authorities; it is accepted that a reasonable amount of Carmarthenshire's Bring Site glass would be commercial in origin. It is known that the amount of glass within the residual waste stream – at 4.6% is considerably higher than authorities that collect glass at kerbside. To optimise its overall recycling rate, Carmarthenshire needs to divert as much glass as possible from the residual stream into recycling. In addition, the options presented with 3-weekly refuse perform better as householders will be driven to recycle more, particularly food waste.

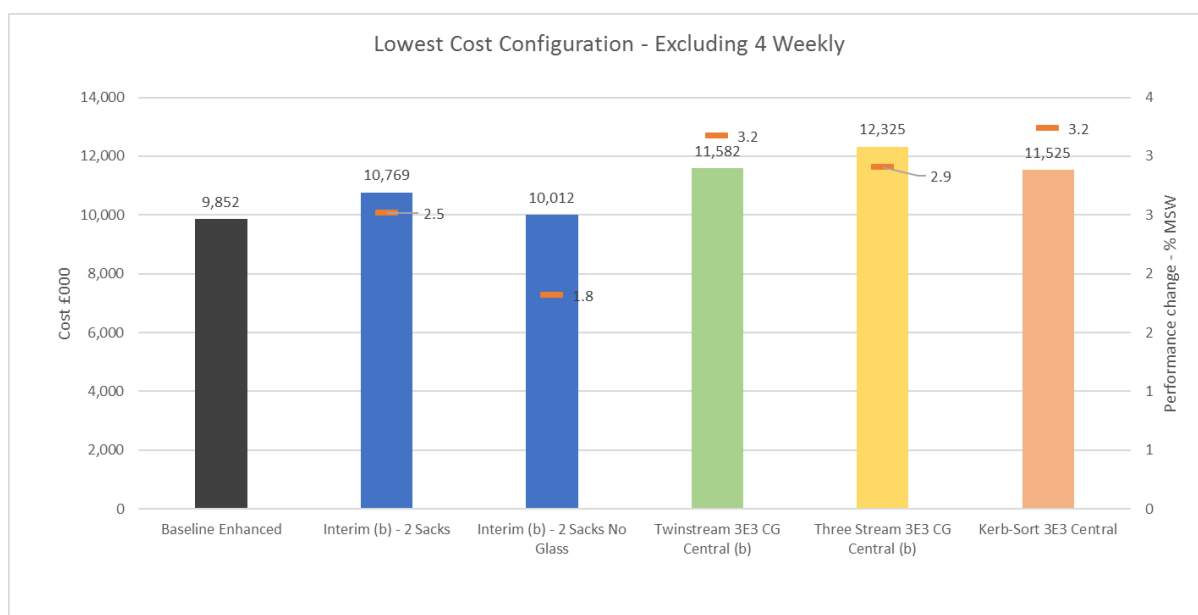
With the number of collection systems modelled and all the sub-variants (such as differing refuse frequency), a total of 47 different modelled options were produced. From work and engagement with the Waste Service Review Project Group it was agreed to undertake a shortlisting of potential options that provide a realistic route forward for service delivery, based on cost, performance, and qualitative assessment. As indicated above, it was felt that restricting residual collection frequencies to 4 weeks was unlikely to prove acceptable in the short-term. The results below therefore show collection costs for the optimal 3-weekly refuse options combined with a centralised depot location, indicating projected changes to recycling performance

The following graph shows the number of vehicles and operatives required by each of the potential options:



All the options significantly increase the staffing and vehicle base, due to the nature and collection frequency of our current service.

The following graph shows the costs of the central depot for twins-stream, three-stream and kerb-sort options and is a net figure inclusive of all processing and material income. The graph also shows the projected increase in recycling rate.



Increasing recycling collection frequency to weekly increases costs but is deemed necessary in the long term as the authority tries to promote a recycling-led service, and address issues with material and operational imbalance between recycling and residual, which is only likely to grow as recycling performance increases.

All options modelled have full-service costs higher than the baseline. A brief evaluation of each of the options is below:

15.1. Interim options

The most cost-effective option for interim collections is to limit black bags to two per fortnight and retain the current system of collecting glass via Bring Sites. This, however, only increases the authority's recycling rate by a projected 1.8 percentage points and would potentially result in Carmarthenshire incurring fines for failing its overall 2025 target. With significant amounts of glass still in the residual waste stream, an additional, separate glass collection can be added: this increases the overall recycling rate by 2.5 percentage points but increases full system costs by £757kpa.

Maintaining a fortnightly collection of recycling will not address the issue of material and operational imbalance between recycling and residual, which is only likely to grow as recycling performance increases. For a longer-term option, the authority needs to assess its service delivery and the importance the resident places on recycling.

15.2. Long term options

Option 1 – Twin Stream

As would be expected, the change of co-mingled collections from fortnightly to weekly sees cost increase considerably. The lower collection costs compared to blueprint are offset from higher processing costs. The 3-weekly collection of glass in a pod on the refuse vehicles proves to be cheaper than a separate, stand-alone collection, while the use of reusable sacks is cheaper than provision of single-use sacks. The slight increase in recycling from weekly collections, combined with the new glass collection and the restriction of residual waste to 3 sacks every 3 weeks sees the recycling rate increase by 3.2 percentage points

With less separation at kerbside, a twin-stream service would see higher collection speeds resulting in fewer collection operatives employed by the authority. The need to separate the materials at the MRF requires higher numbers of agency operatives being utilised by CWM to sort material and will mean the material collected will not be of the highest possible standard.

Option 2 – Three Stream

The high capital and running costs of the vehicles for three-stream collections makes it the most expensive option modelled. This is consistent with the outputs from previous modelling exercises in other authorities. As with twin-stream, the co-collection of glass in a pod on the refuse vehicles is the lowest cost option. The recycling rate for three-stream collections sees performance increase by 2.9 percentage points. This option at the costliest and resource intensive whilst not providing necessary recycling improvements has been discounted for potential service delivery.

Option 3- Blueprint

A kerb-sort collection is seen to exhibit the lowest full system cost for all the weekly recycling options. As well as being the lowest-cost option, it is the only collection system where all recyclables and food are collected on the same vehicle on a weekly basis. While the slower collection methodology results in increased resource requirements and subsequently increases collection costs, the lower processing costs acts to reduce the overall cost. This has a resultant increase of 3.2 percentage points to the overall recycling rate.

Although the modelled full system results show kerb-sort to be only £75,000 per annum cheaper than twin-stream, the total figure includes the assumption that CWM would lose all trade DMR opportunities resulting in the loss of £167kpa profit. In reality, it is highly likely that not all trade DMR would be lost and that a solution could be found to mitigate loss of business.

16. Kerbside Carbon Impact

In February 2019 members unanimously resolved to declare a climate emergency and committed to become a net zero carbon local authority by 2030. In planning for our future service delivery, it is essential that we analyse and consider the carbon impact of our proposed future service approach. To fully understand the carbon impact on each of the potential options carbon modelling has been undertaken by Wrap Cymru.

Carbon Impacts by Collection Option (tonnes CO2)					
Activity	Collection Option				
	Baseline	Interim (2 Sacks)	Interim (2 Sacks, No Glass)	Twinstream (3 Weekly, Combined Glass, Central Depot)	Blueprint (3 Weekly, Central depot)
Benefit from recycling	-7962	-8565	-8434	-8782	-9533
Organic treatment	-1222	-1492	-1492	-1577	-1577
Collection (fuel)	1028	1289	1098	1819	1583
Transfer	29	33	29	33	76
MRF	105	112	112	115	22
Rejected Material	456	480	480	473	18
Shipping	1461	1546	1546	1589	440
Residual Waste Disposal/Treatment	-53	-46	-48	-43	-49
Total	-6157	-6644	-6709	-6373	-9021

The carbon impacts modelling indicates that a move to blueprint collections will result in the annual saving of 2,864 tonnes per annum of CO2 compared to the current service. Over 1500 tonnes is a direct saving from the fact that blueprint collections will enable more materials to be recycled closed loop. A further 1,000 tonnes would be saved from the cessation of shipping. Of further note, the blueprint collection has a carbon benefit of 2,312 tonnes over the current service with residual sacks limited to two per fortnight, which is the equivalent of taking over 2,000 cars of the road in the UK or the equivalent to 1,435 homes combined energy usage for one year.

Crucially, in relation to decarbonisation, economic studies have shown that whilst there is an increased cost in the short term associated with the investment needed, there is a saving in the longer term as the continuation of the status quo costs more in the medium to long term. Carbon budgeting brought in by the Environment (Wales) Act also means that if carbon savings are not delivered in one area, then they will need to be delivered by another to meet delivery against the carbon budgets.

Welsh Government have recently published new guidance for the reporting of public sector carbon emissions. This is to support Welsh Government’s ambition for a Net Zero Carbon public sector by 2030.

Although the measurement of emissions from overall domestic waste collected by the Council is not directly measured, we are required to report on domestic waste that is sent to landfill, as well as emissions from our fleet mileage.

A move to blueprint collections will result in demonstrable carbon savings in both our waste sent to landfill, and by the reduction emissions by our recycling fleet. This will enable us to show proactive progress in reducing emissions in these areas, in anticipation of Welsh Government setting a carbon budget for the public sector.

Whilst the Council is committed to significantly further reduce its carbon footprint, it recognises that however energy/carbon efficient its services become it will inevitably still have a residual carbon footprint. This situation is acknowledged by the “Net” in the Net Zero Carbon equation as it enables this residual carbon footprint to be compensated for by the generation of renewable energy and/or via carbon offsetting (such as by the planting of trees).

This can be summarised thus:



The action of carbon offsetting can come at a significant cost to the Authority. So, we are assessing the cost of offsetting the Carbon benefit generated across the different options using the Government Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) traded sector carbon values for policy appraisal.

This measure is used to analyse the cost of offsetting carbon that would be required to achieve our carbon target ambitions. The cost of offset per tonne of CO₂ is presented below.

Year	BEIS £/tCO ₂ e
2024	£65.11
2025	£74.46
2026	£83.82
2027	£93.17
2028	£102.53
2029	£111.88
2030	£121.24

The carbon impact of the wider waste collection service is not currently included within our calculations for Net Zero Carbon. Full carbon cost implications are currently being assessed but it can predicted that the cost to the Authority to offset the equivalent carbon saving compared to the current service if a change to blueprint collections was not adopted could potentially sizeable over the 7 years of the service design profile, should this method of offset be adopted.

The total Carbon Savings of the Blueprint option of 9,021tCO₂e is the equivalent of:

- **25** - 500kW wind turbines or,
- **107,000** – individual solar PV panels or,
- **2,000** – cars taken off the road.

All of the above modelling has been predicated on the utilisation of a diesel-powered fleet. The opportunity to further develop Nant Y Caws based upon a change to blueprint would allow for the use of a ULEV collection fleet, thereby having a much greater impact and is one in which the Authority wishes to explore. From ULEV trials and operating tests for waste fleet vehicles 32t CO₂e can be saved per vehicle per year. In maximising our use of ULEV vehicles in the proposed service change significant additional carbon savings can be made, increasing the net benefit to the economy and further supporting our overall Carbon Performance toward Net Zero Carbon.

Finally, to assess the net carbon economic benefit to Carmarthenshire we have used the National Social Value Measurement Framework for Wales. This metric is used to assess the impact of the carbon reduction on the local economy. Results show that there would be a £186k per annum net economic benefit to Wales from the Blueprint option compared to the next highest carbon performing option.

17. Kerbside Employment

The move to Blueprint collections will have a considerable beneficial impact in job creation within the county. Compared to the current service, Blueprint collections would see 67 new full-time positions for collections operatives (27 drivers and 30 loaders) within the authority. This additional staffing base would be directly employed by the Authority delivering towards the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act in delivering economic benefit for the long term within the County.

Given the uncertainty of the national and local economy following the response to COVID-19 local job growth will be an effective tool in lowering local unemployment rates in a potentially economically distressed community, the employment ambitions set out in this strategy will deliver a much-needed boost to the local economy.

The development of strategic and local infrastructure set out in this report will also deliver longer term economic growth and activity by building better connections and opportunities for innovative business development in the County, securing long term economic and employment growth.

18. Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales)

Meeting the needs of the present, while protecting the needs of the future. The Well-Being of Future Generations Act makes this a statutory duty for every council in Wales.

The Act applies to all areas of local government activity and requires significant consideration when developing future strategy and service delivery. In developing our strategy, we must take a longer-term view of our proposed development and decision making. In developing our future waste collection strategy consideration has been given to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural impact of our actions on future generations.

The evidence supports the view that the Collections Blueprint model is the most effective to encourage the achievement of a Prosperous Wales through the development of 'a low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and productively' and, delivers a Globally Responsible Wales by ensuring that any changes made 'improve the environmental well-being of Wales and make a positive contribution to global well-being'.

Higher quality material is more likely to be produced by the Blueprint collection system supporting the retention of material within the Welsh and UK economies resulting in; economic and social benefits and supporting the objectives of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015; also delivering improved resilience to materials market downturn.

The blueprint is the option which delivers most effectively against the Sustainable Development Principle, it is understood that the initial cost of service change is costly and will warrant significant consideration. However, the investment in the strategy and operational development of our waste collections service will deliver long term benefits. With long term improvements in the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales.

The Council has specifically included in the Corporate Strategy the objective “Looking after the Environment now and for the future”, specifically to address the aims highlighted above of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act. The delivery of a sustainable collections model, which addresses wider carbon reduction and economic benefits is a key area of delivery against this corporate objective.

19. Welsh Government Funding

Given that we are at a low-cost base for collection under the current regime due to the operation of a single collection fleet, any switch to an alternative system to accommodate a weekly collection of Dry Recycling is going to be costly from a fleet and resource perspective.

However, up to now there has been a history of capital financial support from Welsh Government for Local Authorities in undertaking waste service change to Blueprint compliant collections. With the applications for funding to support service change in other authorities, the process has been based on submitting a bid via the Collaborative Change Programme Capital Bid process. To understand if similar support would be available to Carmarthenshire, conversations and meetings have taken place with Welsh Government.

We have been working with colleagues in Welsh Government to develop the opportunity for support funding, developing and submitting a business case for consideration.

As a result of this exercise and business case, the WG have recognised the considerable opportunities associated with the potential plans outlined for improving the collection of high-quality materials alongside support for their processing and use. Not just in waste and resource efficiency, but also in renewable energy, transport, and regional economic development.

In July we received in-principle support funding approval for £14.3m from the WG and the Minister for Climate Change based upon:

- a) Up to £6m for the proposed infrastructure associated with a change to a Blueprint-compliant collection service and the wider creation of an Eco Park in Southwest Wales; and
- b) Up to £8.3m for the procurement of ULEV collection vehicles.

Work is ongoing with WG to provide a detailed cost plan and spend programme for this work, combining council resources and WG funding in order to deliver this ambitious service and infrastructure development.

20. Ultra Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) Waste Strategy

In 2019 the Council declared a climate emergency and it was agreed that the council would aim for net zero emissions by 2030. The future waste service design presents a real opportunity for achieving this ambition. The Council's objective combined with current WG waste fleet aspirations mean that the Council has the opportunity to develop and maximise its ULEV fleet capacity.

The WG have stated support of up to £8.3m for the procurement of ULEV collection vehicles to support the future service delivery proposals. As transport emissions make up a large part of the Council's overall emissions, this strategy can deliver significant benefits to our overall carbon emissions.

The development of the Eco- Park and centralised depot at Nantycaws presents a real opportunity to develop new charging infrastructure for the proposed Waste fleet and can unlock wider commercial charging potential.

The Carbon assessment savings presented above has been predicated on a diesel fleet configuration, the proposal of a mixed diesel and ULEV fleet will have significantly increased carbon savings and environmental benefits.

21. Public Engagement

For us to shape our future services and respond to how our residents would best utilise our service, it has been essential to undertake a Public Engagement exercise. The engagement was designed to gather public opinion on the waste and recycling services that are currently provided and to understand the barriers to recycling that certain people may still face, but critically it was aimed to assess public attitudes towards proposed changes to the service.

The engagement exercise ran for a period of 6 weeks from 24th May to 7th July 2021 with over 4,000 respondents. A summary below presents the results of this exercise.

- 82% of respondents either agree or strongly agree that weekly recycling is a necessity.
- 80% of respondents either agree or strongly agree that a kerbside glass recycling service would make it easier for them to recycle more.
- 52% of respondents do not have any concerns about the proposal to limit black bag collections to three sacks every three weeks. Of the comments outlining concerns, many of these will be addressed through our service change proposals. Such as kerbside glass, textiles, and nappy waste collections. Other comments were around waste storage and fly tipping concerns which will need to be addressed in our future engagement exercises and service commencement planning.
- 67% of respondents would like to see additional recyclable material collected at the kerbside with small electrical appliances, textiles, batteries and glass being the main supported materials.
- 50% of respondents would find “source segregated” recycling collections either easy or very easy to use, with only 24% of respondents saying they would find it difficult or very difficult to use. Further engagement work is necessary to support this group and understand and develop procedures to support the use of such as system.

In conclusion the engagement exercise provided overall a very positive response to our proposals with a majority of respondents supporting the major changes we propose. There will be further development work and refinement of the service delivery model required to address some concerns. However, the issues raised are mainly addressed through our current proposals and were provided to the public prior to engagement via a FAQ on the service changes set out.

In terms of our engagement exercise 82% of people noted their motivation for recycling being “to do my bit for the environment” and 57% identifying “to address climate change” as a motivating factor. It should be recognised that the strategy proposal we have outlined will contribute maximum benefit to the environment, providing a service focussed on tackling climate change and delivering the greatest carbon saving of all options available to us.

This process of engagement will be an ongoing facet of service change. The Waste section are working in conjunction with the Media and Marketing team to develop and deliver a robust engagement programme throughout the process.

22. Household Waste Recycling Centres

In addition to the kerbside collection services, the Council provide four Household Waste Recycling Centres located at Whitland, Wernddu, Nanycaus and Trostre.

The HWRC’s currently operate spring/summer and autumn/winter opening times 7 days per week.

April – September: 8.30am – 6.00pm.

October – March: 8.30am – 5.00pm.

With the exception of Whitland which is open Wed-Sunday but open all bank holiday Mondays.

The current and historic performance of our HWRC network is as follows:

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
HWRC residual waste (t)	10,831	5,654	3,077
HWRC recycling (t)	29,290	20,324	12,059
HWRCs Recycling Performance	73%	78%	80%
Contribution to overall Recycling rate	56%	40%	23%

In 2018 the council undertook a policy review of our HWRC provision due to falling site performance, increased residual waste, commercial waste increases, waste increasing from out of county sources and recyclable waste not being segregated and simply deposited in black bags. These issues were coming at a significant financial cost to the Authority and impacting recycling rates. To address this the council implemented:

- Prohibition on commercial waste at HWRC’s – 1st April 2019
- Residency Checks – 1st May 2019
- Permit system – 1st May 2019
- Black Bag sorting – 1st October 2019

These actions reduced residual waste by almost 50% over the year. However, it also impacted recycling deposited at site, mainly in the form of rubble which is currently under review by WG whether this item should be included within recycling rate calculations.

As part of the blueprint approach WG state that high recycling HWRCs are a necessity, with an indication of an 80% recycling target specifically for HWRCs being recommended. The current network provision and site policies in place are deemed suitable and sufficient to achieve this WG aspiration, and achieve our corporate ambitions moving forward of providing high quality value for money services and improving our environmental impact.

The site tonnages and contribution to overall recycling rate significantly reduced in 2020/21 financial year due to our response to COVID-19. With the closure of facilities for a period of 12 weeks and with site restrictions on re-opening in order to maintain social distancing.

As part of our response to COVID-19 we implemented an online booking system to manage customer flow and maintain and protect the Health and Safety of the public and workforce. We are currently reviewing this practice and are engaging the public on their views whether it would be both beneficial and preferred to retain this system.

23. Conclusions

23.1. Current service

Currently the kerbside service is extremely cost effective and performing reasonably against the current statutory target of 64%. However, as detailed throughout this report the need for change and investment in service delivery is now a necessity in the immediate term.

To ensure future performance and a change in public behaviour to a more resource efficient and recycling focused society, there is a need to address the frequency of recycling collections. Currently Carmarthenshire is the only Authority in Wales which does not deliver a weekly dry recycling service and collect glass at the kerbside. With 46% of the contents of our black bag waste being recyclable and almost 5% of this being glass, the need to address this for cost and resource efficiency is necessary.

A recycling service should be designed to maximise public acceptance and participation. A weekly recycling service is deemed a requirement to bolster the significance of recycling within the public conscience to ensure continuous and successful participation.

As noted, the current configuration of the service means that recycling and residual wastes are collected on the same vehicle on alternating weeks and on differing weeks across the county. Whilst this has been efficient and effective to date, this in practice offers a level of inflexibility to the service with changes and increased recycling having a disproportionate effect.

Presently, the service is becoming increasingly imbalanced between the two streams. With recycling performance gains at the kerbside witnessed over the past 2 years, the current configuration has put the recycling service at and frequently beyond capacity, leading to missed collections, overtime and catch-up resources needing to be deployed. Given that increasing recycling performance at the kerbside is a necessity, and combined with housing and population growth, service change is necessary to address this imbalance and to safeguard the ability for growth and performance improvement. In this respect a move to a weekly recycling collection is believed necessary irrespective of the final kerbside methodology adopted.

As noted, material quality is a growing and significant focus within recycling markets. Our current service fluctuates between 13-20% contaminated materials within the recycling stream. It is worth noting that this means the Authority currently pays a sorting fee, only to then pay an additional fee for standard disposal on top for the rejected material. More importantly, is that the non-requested material can contaminate the target recyclable materials, thereby limiting the ability for the

Authority to recycle everything possible and reducing the overall quality of the end products, as such the material commanding a lower price when marketing.

With increasing volumes at the kerbside contained within mixed single use blue bags it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify and effectively address contamination. This is limiting the education and enforcement process for recycling compounding the issue further. Enforcement at the scale of contamination we are now seeing is not effective with the enforcement resource we have available. Kerbside-sort would more lend itself to education through direct rejection of materials at the kerbside.

Glass Bring Sites have to date meant an extremely efficient service; however, we are experiencing increasing issues of fly-tipping at these sites and still have almost 5% of our residual waste is Glass. This combined with public pressure for a kerbside collection means that the need to address this is now required.

The design and implementation of a waste kerbside collection service demands a long-detailed lead in time. The service affects all 91,000 households every week so the scale of disruption can be significant. The collection routing, service design, vehicle procurement and delivery are all resource intensive matters, meaning a long-term view is required. However, the results of the engagement exercise shows that there is support for future service change with the expansion and increased frequency of kerbside recycling services high on the agenda for the residents of Carmarthenshire.

23.2. Future service configuration

To deliver service improvement and address the operational issues and performance improvements required in the immediate term, it is proposed that we undertake a phased approach to service change. This approach will mean that the Council can fully develop a business case for longer term change, with the focus on economic development underpinned by kerbside collections and supported by Welsh Government financial backing. The need for this phased approach is outlined below.

Short Term Interim – Weekly Co-mingled Dry Recycling and food with 3 weekly residual and separate glass collections.

The need for weekly collection of dry materials combined with kerbside glass collections and increased restrictions on residual waste is required to ensure we deliver against statutory targets. However, there are issues that need to be addressed in the immediate term. Given that full-service change would necessitate infrastructure development which can be a lengthy process, an option utilising our current arrangements and resources is proposed.

A phased service model of weekly collection of recyclable materials that encompasses these aspects would deliver:

- A solution to address the imbalance between the current alternating recycling and residual collections
- Align Carmarthenshire with all other 21 Authorities which collect dry recycling weekly
- Greater resilience in the service, with manageable and sustainable workloads with capacity for future growth and greater ability to manage operational challenges, such as severe weather, staff shortages and vehicle breakdowns.
- Improvement in the quality of recycling
- Minimal disruption to public in short term, whilst maximising performance.
- A focus on the recycling of materials rather than residual waste
- Improved customer service satisfaction, through the reduction in missed collections and the requirement for additional resource.
- Increased recycling performance

- Reduced waste to landfill/residual treatment
- Greater carbon efficiency over current methodology from the increased dry and food waste recycling capture and reduced residual waste.
- Deliver a steppingstone approach to the longer-term strategy, taking the public on a journey of recycling improvement.
- Earlier introduction of a kerbside glass collection service.
- Supports CWMs current business plan and ensures reasonable time for change and adaptation for commercial segregated collections to take place.
- Will enable full public consultation on longer term strategy

Longer term - Blue Print

More than targets or policy, the climate emergency requires all authorities to seek out services with the lowest carbon impacts, which, over the longer-term, the Blueprint methodology does more than any other. From modelling the Blueprint offers the cheapest method of collection and is the only option that WG would consider supporting financially.

Given that the next service change will need to see the Authority through potentially two target years of 2024/25 – 70% and 2030 - 80% (*proposed target*) and our carbon reduction ambitions by 2030, looking to the longer term is essential in-service design.

The move to kerb sort might be a challenging message to the public in the lead up to the changes; however, it is a common misconception that they will not use, or even learn to like, the system. Experience across Wales obtained from Wrap Cymru has shown that opposition to kerb sort has been consistent in the run up to service change and – particularly in the age of social media, a lot is raised about how the system, more specifically, how any residual restriction will not work. What has also been consistent is the almost complete disappearance of objection post-service change when householders realise that separating recycling is not difficult and that residual restriction is completely achievable when the dry and food collection facilities are effectively used.

The blueprint service configuration also delivers all the above and additionally:

- Sustainable re-usable containers, cutting down plastic waste and the costs attributed to their purchase, delivery, and ongoing uncontrollable demand and subsequent provision.
- The blueprint delivers the greatest material quality, delivering wider circular economy benefits.
- It offers greater security and resilience to global recycling market fluctuations. With shorter supply chains, predominantly in the UK and with the long-term aim of all being in Wales.
- The move to weekly co-mingled is broadly the same cost as blueprint. However, future policy is likely to preclude co-mingled collections as a viable option due to the move to zero waste and the circular economy.
- It is compliant with WG policy and is the only service option available that could attract WG funding. Subsidising the cost of the service and unlocking potential economic growth within the county.
- The ability to provide and adapt collections for additional materials at the kerbside such as small domestic electrical appliances (SDA), textiles, batteries, and longer-term plastic film.
- Highest kerbside recycling performance against other collection methodologies, as witnessed across Wales following service change.

- Greater service resilience operationally with the availability of national spare vehicle support. Meaning in periods of vehicle shortage viable vehicle contingency measures are in place.
- The service model provides instantaneous feedback to resident on the recycling content – perpetual improvement of quality of material and self-priming education process through kerbside rejection.
- The all-Wales blueprint materials marketing support has consistently achieved above market incomes for source segregated material and has always secured UK-based reprocessing
- Is the option that delivers most against the Wellbeing of Future Generations act, our Zero Carbon ambition, the Environment Act (Wales) and importantly WG waste strategy – towards zero waste and beyond recycling.

23.3. Kerbside Risks and considerations

Any service change comes with it risks and challenges, the interim option will enable us to address and mitigate some of these. However, challenges and issues will remain that will require consideration and management, a summary of these are:

- WG Funding – although WG have suggested that any business case based upon the blueprint will be looked upon favourably, there is no guarantee of funding to support service change, but recent discussions with WG has secured agreement for funding in principle, subject to specific caveats.
- We have limited capacity for additional vehicles parking within our current depot configuration so a short-term solution will need to be investigated.
- Extending the life of our current vehicles may lead to additional down time which will require consideration of resources by our Transport Maintenance Unit (TMU)
- TMU – servicing arrangements are based upon current service configuration. Staffing and servicing arrangements will need to be identified for any additional fleet. In addition, the need to upskill staff in the TMU for the maintenance of ULEV vehicles will be essential.
- Charging Capacity for ULEV vehicles will need to be developed. We are currently working with WG, CWM and WWU to understand capacity and development opportunities.
- In any service change there is public objection initially along with operational challenges. With support provided from Wrap Cymru who have experienced many service changes across Wales we expect to minimise this impact.
- Communication and public engagement will be key to successful service change.
- Project management – there will be a requirement for additional support resources within the service to deliver the programme of, procurement, infrastructure development, operational change, and public engagement.
- Operative training, new job profiles and safe working practices will require union engagement, but we will provide more permanent and sustainable jobs within the service.
- Brexit – potential delays and additional costs for vehicle procurement, including risks associated with components and material supplies.
- There is currently a shortage of resource in terms of drivers and loaders within the industry and wider for drivers across the haulage industry. This will be an ongoing risk for the foreseeable future and resource/succession planning will be key.
- Vehicle technology – the development of ULEV vehicles is currently growing fast and we have recently loaned a full-scale electric refuse collection vehicle for a few days to assess its

effectiveness. However, the market is very limited at present; there are two likely routes for the future – rechargeable battery powered electric vehicles and hydrogen powered vehicles. Both are emerging technologies and there is the risk of obsolescence as technology improves.

24. Finance

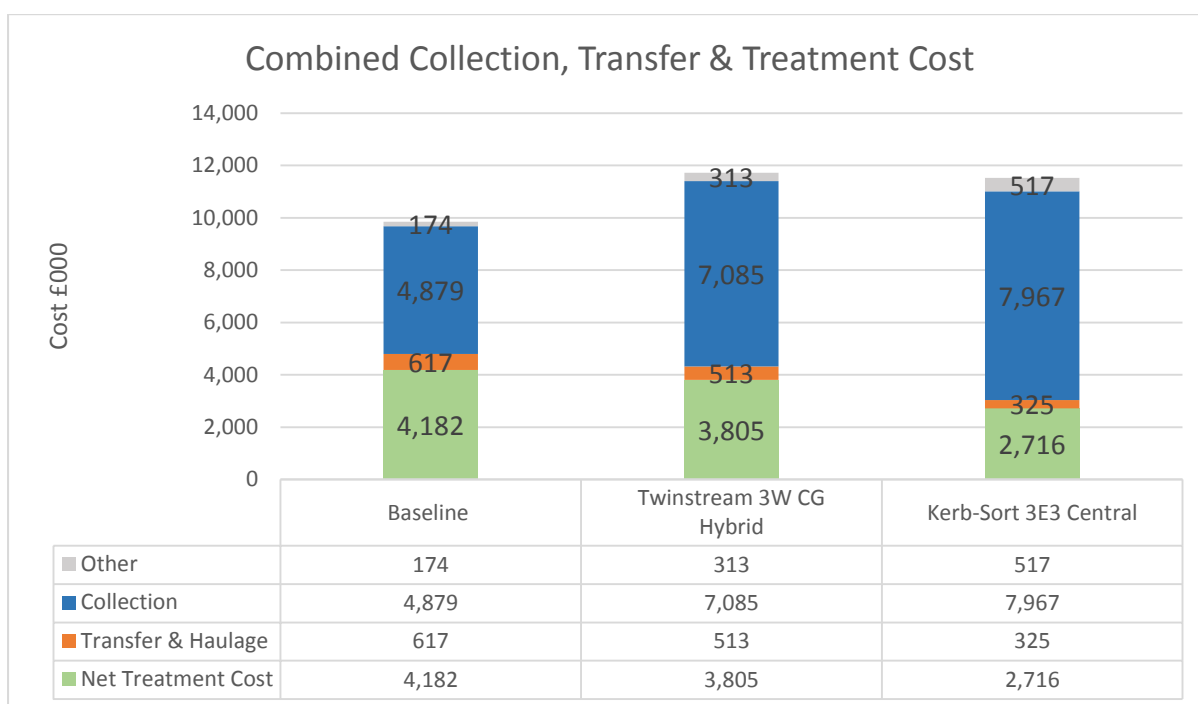
Given the current low-cost service (single fleet on alternative weekly collections), all modelled options result in increased annualised costs from the baseline £9,852mpa and there is currently £6m within the fleet replacement programme budgeted for 2021-22.

On further refinement of the modelled options and assuming that the comingled weekly service is implemented in the interim period the following service costs are:

Item	Baseline	Interim	Blueprint
Vehicles (Collection)	28	42	55
Operatives (Collection)	72	107	139
Collection (£k)	4,879	7,085	7,967
Transfer (£k)	617	513	325
Treatment (£k)	4,182	3,805	2,716
Bring (£k)	174	80	80
Other (£k)	0	233	437
Total Option Cost (£k)	9,852	11,716	11,525
Cost net of AHP @ £233k, as already accounted for	9,852k	11,483k	11,292k

Costs are annual totals that include annualised capital cost

It should be noted that within the interim and Blueprint models £233k for AHP service costs have been accounted for. In addition, within the Blueprint model it is based on the assumption of current service efficiency and that CWM will incur losses of £167k from a reduction in commercial contracts, with detailed service configuration necessary there is likely to be further cost savings on refinement of these assumptions.



To deliver the **interim service model** the net service cost increase from the baseline will be £1.63m per year. With the proposed timeline this would equate to a figure of £2.4m for an 18-month service programme. This position is potentially unsustainable long term, so the Welsh Government funding support and investment is essential for our long-term strategy.

During this interim period, the Authority would define the capital funding and spending plan with Welsh Government following their approval of our business case in July 2021. We are currently working on the detailed costings of the proposed Blueprint option with the intended delivery in March 2024 at the earliest.

Without the WG funding the long-term Blueprint strategy will cost an additional £1.44m per year from the baseline (£11,292k vs £9,852k). The current planned capital outlay for the blueprint strategy is:

	Item	Cost
1	Containers for blueprint collections	£645,754
2	Development of Nant Y Caws as central depot and bulking/baling facility	£4,881,963
3	Reconfiguration of Nant Y Caws MRF	£250,000
3	Diesel fleet for blueprint collections	£8,220,000
	Total	
		£13,997,717

As outlined above the WG are willing to support the transition to blueprint compliant collections. This support is predicated on the maximisation of ULEV vehicles within the fleet. The current capital cost of ULEV vehicles is considerably more than that traditional diesel vehicles, however, they deliver considerable fuel savings over the duration of the service life cycle. The Authority has received £14.3m in capital support in principle for service change and we are currently developing the full-service cost approach.

Following the approval of our business case submission to WG and the in-principle funding support, initial costing projections based on the funding level support will result in a marginal increase in annualised costs due to the increased capital costs of ULEV vehicles.

The full future costed service plan with Wrap Cymru and WG is still in development and the detail costings will need to incorporate the fuel savings from ULEV vehicles and identify full infrastructure and resource costs for the operation life cycle. On our initial costings it is expected the future full-service cost will be £9.97mpa compared with current operating costs of £9.85m an additional £125k per year on current service design, on the principle that all other additional costs will be funded by WG as outlined in their proposals above.

For illustrative purposes the initial estimated annualised costs for the blueprint service based upon maximisation of ULEV vehicle capacity has been separated out into Capital and Revenue cost:

Item	Capital	Revenue
Fleet	£10.8m	
Containers	£645k	£408k
Depot infrastructure	£4.9m	
Treatment infrastructure	£500k	
Labour		£4.33m
Fleet maintenance		£617k
Fuel		£557k
Transfer and treatment		£2.62m
TOTAL	£16.8m	£6.17m

25. Recommendations

For the reasons set out and contained within this report, the service seeks approval for the following recommendations:

- To approve the direction of travel for service delivery set out of an interim solution followed by a longer term service change. Including the interim proposals of:
 - the move to weekly recycling collections.
 - the change to three weekly residual collections.
 - the separate collection of glass at the kerbside (3-weekly in the interim).
- To commence the procurement of the additional vehicles required for the interim solution.
- To develop the programme of longer term service change for delivery in 2024 of
 - The move to Welsh Government "Blueprint" compliant recycling collections
 - Weekly Glass recycling as part of the kerbside sort collection methodology.
 - Additional material collections – textiles, Small Domestic Appliances and batteries.
- To accept that the current Household Waste Recycling Centre provision (4 sites) is adequate to meet the needs of the population.

26. Next Steps

Due to our corporate ambitions to engage with communities in shaping our services for the future and to fully comply with Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, following the initial engagement we will need to ensure the ongoing engagement of the public to ensure service acceptance and address concerns. There are many issues that residents, officers, and members are likely to raise through this

process and a programme of engagement is essential for any major change programme to be successful.

A lead project manager has been appointed and work can progress on developing the project team and governance to support delivery of this strategy. A temporary team will be created within the division and will review the potential need for increased resource capacity within corporate teams such as media and marketing and procurement/risk to support the delivery and implementation of this strategy, this will be funded by the Waste Strategy Implementation Reserves.

Procurement of vehicles for the interim solution needs to be undertaken in earnest, with routing and service design for the three weekly black and glass collections commencing in September 21. This work delivers the necessary improvements in recycling performance and will dictate our capacity for the utilisation of ULEV vehicles in the short term.

Finalise the long-term resource requirements and service design proposals based upon public engagement exercise. Develop the final service costings (aided by Wrap Cymru) based upon WG funding support.

27. Strategy programme timeline

Kerbside Strategy Timeline



Table 1			
Recycling System	Advantages	Disadvantages	Risks
Twin Stream – Comingled Collection Dry recyclables collected mixed in one container (i.e. blue bags) with separate containers for glass and food waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most dry recyclables and food waste can be collected on one vehicle. The system is simple for residents to understand; the same as currently used. Fewer vehicles required to operate service. High current participation rates and elevated levels of service-user satisfaction. Addition of kerbside glass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRF costs for sorting the materials. As the material may be of a lower quality, this can decrease its market value. Controlling quality of material and contamination by residents is difficult. A percentage of material collected will be rejected at the MRF. Non-target material can reduce quality of target material leading to rejects. Uncertainty of destination of material's/markets with reduced quality material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater risk of noncompliance with the Waste Regulations requirements and WG policy preference for separate collection. Uncertainty on whether a co-mingled system can deliver 80%+ recycling likely to exceed the Control of Noise at Work Regs for glass.
Three Stream – Dry Recyclables collection in three containers – Fibres, Cans & Plastic and Glass and separate food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As material is split into three streams, material quality is easier to control than with fully co-mingled and material values higher. Reduced sorting requirements Slight change to current collection system Addition of kerbside glass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRF costs will still be required for sorting some of the materials. A percentage of material can still be rejected. Residents will be required to sort material More vehicles required than both other options Additional Containers required or two types of single use bags Often most expensive service configuration Reduced material captures per vehicle increasing fleet requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still noncompliance with the Waste Regulations requirements and WG policy preference for separate collection. Materials market for mixed fibres can be volatile. New system for Carmarthenshire which will require user acceptance to be successful. Potential for multiple collection days for differing materials
Kerbside Sort – Dry recyclables collected in 4 containers plus food collected on the same vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential highest income generated due to quality of material being collected. The service likely to be more resilient to changes in materials markets due to the quality of material collected. All dry recyclables and food waste can be collected on one vehicle – a single pass Complies with WG preferred Collections Blueprint and Waste Regulations More local council jobs created Limited sorting costs & Lifetime vehicle costs are lower. Contamination can be left in container - instant education for public Only option likely to receive capital support from WG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional containers need to be stored by residents. Residents must sort dry recyclables into more separate containers. Larger number of vehicles required. Collections are slower as material needs to be sorted, therefore collection rounds are smaller. If contamination not retrieved by household, this could cause street cleansing issues. Capital investment required for containers and sorting facilities to maximise the income from material. Change in collection service for residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New system for Carmarthenshire which will require user acceptance to be successful. Impacts on participation rates are unknown and therefore greater uncertainty exists regarding performance. Significant operational change will entail greater management and workforce transformation and change in working practice. Impact to CWM and their trade recycling contracts. Potential for increased traffic congestion at busy locations (to be assessed)

Waste strategy engagement

This report was generated on 08/07/21. Overall 4034 respondents completed this questionnaire.

The report has been filtered to show the responses for 'All Respondents'.

The following charts are restricted to the top 12 codes. Lists are restricted to the most recent 100 rows.

Are you responding as...



If responding as a **business**, **town & community council**, or **other organisation** or **group**, please write its name here.

King George V Playing Fields

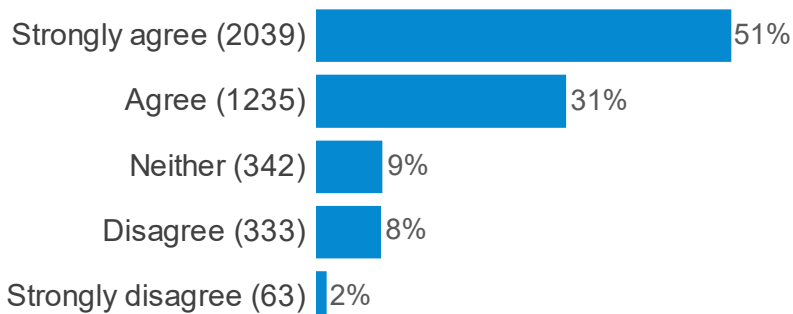
Cwmaman

KTC

LLANGYNOG

Myddfai Community Council

As nearly 80% of household waste is recyclable, to what extent do you agree that the collection of your recycling every week is necessary?



Please tell us why?

Different size households. Black bag waste will accumulate on people's properties causing vermin

As a rural area having recycling bags building up is not acceptable

Large household. Many things now delivered online means excess packaging to recycle.

Recycling tends to be bulkier than black bag waste

Blue bags accumulate quicker than others and are difficult to store at home

Rats

Reduce storage of recycling in the home

Large family

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

It encourages more people to recycle and the bags do mount up a lot in 2 weeks.

We don't have the room to try storing waste and bins

Its surprising whats not recyclable

It is difficult to contain more than 3 bags, especially in bad weather.

Always accumulating recycling waste each week

Storage reasons, people put more in black bags due to not having room to keep the blue bags extra wk

It should encourage people to sort & recycle more if it is collected more frequently so less to stor

Due to the volume of recycling

No where to store rubbish for long periods

We've managed every two weeks why change

I have large build up of blue bags and look unsightly in my garden

storage - we produce around 5 blue bags a week so it would be very handy to have them collected ofte

Holding a large number of recycling bags is difficult but we want to do it more.

Less of a fire hazard

Councils should collect all recyclables. As this increases storage is more of a problem

The more that is collected the more will be recycled

Recycling isn't hard for me to store as it is clean & doesn't smell.

It's hard to store the filled bags

I only rarely use black bags

It already backs up

Always have loads of blue bags

Our waste is predominantly recyclable - currently storage is an issue.

Storage problems

Large families ... feel like we are living amongst bins waiting for them to be collected. It's horri

Improves storage issues

We now recycle more therefore more bags to store and put out. Weekly collections would free up space

I'm fed up of blue bags piling up in the garden.

Because to avoid rat infestation and we pay for it through our council tax

I currently put out around 4-10 bags every other week for recycling.

This survey questions are skewed towards your preferred outcome

It is important for recycling where we can. Vital for our planet

Storage is a problem.

Nifer a dim lle i stories nifer o fagiau glas.

As a small household I'm unsure whether I will have a bag a week

Less hassle disposing of it myself

Because there is more of it.

we have lots of recycling which mounts up if only collected every two weeks

Collection needs to be on a weekly basis

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

Will encourage more to recycle

Recycling is easily stored and doesn't get smelly like black bag waste

I agree because the blue bags take up space

Difficult to find room to store bags

Storage is an issue otherwise

Food waste will smell

Stops fly tipping.

Storing the large number of recycling full bags is a problem at the moment.

Large build up of blue bags on the current fortnight system

recycled stuff washed and clean no health hazard

Help environment

we manage now every 2 weeks so keep it at that

To reduce storage of recyclable items

We don't have enough for weekly collection

Amount of space that is taken up by bags

As the bags build up every fortnight meaning there can be up to 20 bags per household

Small garden, small space to store bags dry and regular collection are welcomed!

Without it we'd all be stuck with the shops wrappers

Efficient and environmentally friendly to have it collected, reducing individual trips by residents

Its cleaned and bagged and I can put out as many as I like so it doesn't have to be weekly

Build up

So that it doesn't end up in the black bags. Different bags fill up my storage box weekly.

Mae'n hybu unigolion i ailgylchu i waredu ar sbwriel yn hawdd yn wythnosol.

Byddai casglu gwastraff ailgylchu yn wythnosol yn helpugda ailgylchu

Discourage fly tipping

As there is so much packaging on everything

I don't want to have all the collected rubbish outside waiting for a collection for 2 weeks.

It will use less blue bags

Easy to store

Difficult to store multiple bags

I currently put 4+ per two weeks

Nearly all our waste is recycling it builds up too much over 2 weeks

We manage the black bags every two weeks but making it three weeks will see fly tipping increase

We hardly ever have more than one black bag per fortnight but the blue bags pile up!

I pay enough rates to have all my rubbish collected every week

Cadw'r Sir yn daclus

Achos fod dim lle gyda ni cadw ein sbwriel

I have four or five blue bags every fortnight

Storing the bags once full is a pain

As a household we produce around 3 blue bags a week

They are often very large items and take so much room. It will also encourage people to recycle

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

It isn't needed to be collected every week

Storage is difficult

Recycling bags build up whilst waiting for collections

To keep area clean and tidy

Its a question that answers it's self, 80% can be recycled so lets recycle!

Recycle alot

I find that I have a great deal of recycling material

It is bulky and excessive as manufacturers still produce too much packaging.

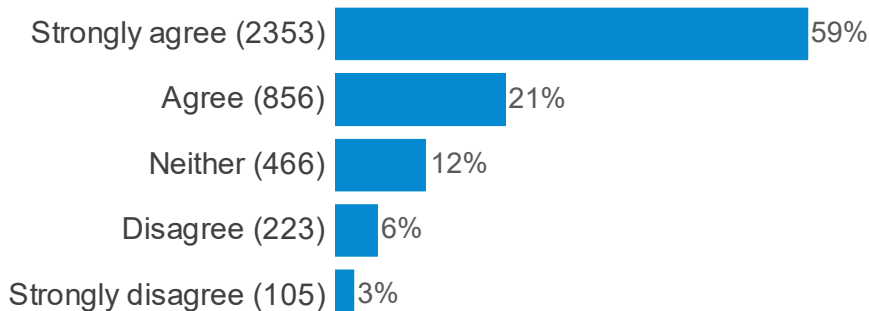
I leihau effaith gwastraff ar yr amgylchfyd

Because we recycle more waste than black bag waste

I think this is a good idea to recycle every week, will hopefully encourage others.

Build up of bags in the garden attracts rats, slugs and flies

As a single person I don't need this weekly but understand others do

To what extent do you agree that the collection of your glass at the kerbside would it make it easier for you to recycle more?**Please tell us why?**

We cannot get to the recycling center

Difficulty finding glass recycling, COVID restrictions

I've got a glass recycling area near house

I recycle our glass anyway but would be more convenient

Struggle with a mode of transport to get to the nearest bottle bank

Don't have to travel to dispose

Should help for those who cant easily get to bottle banks

Convenient

Would encourage more recycling

Convenient for those who can't travel to recycling centres booking appointments days in advance is putting lots of people off and roads are becoming littered

We recycle all our glass it would be useful though to have the bottle bank replaced in Llangadog as promised repeatedly by Cllr James. Although interestingly since he moved to Llandeussant they now have one there !

I take my bottles each week to a bottle bank

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

it would be very convenient, and wouldn't require an extra trip in the car

The hassle of taking it to the collection locations

The simplest option for households. The easier you make it the more buy in you will get

Glass is a huge issue to dispose of

Currently I have to travel 3 miles into town to recycle glass and I can't drive so have to rely on others.

Can't always get to the bottle bank, transport issues

The local glass bins are overflowing and seem to rarely be emptied thereby causing hazardous fallout and fly tipping. Disgraceful in Pumsaint

It's something easily recycled, makes no sense we have to drive miles to do it when you're on a recycle spree.

Used to live in Swansea where they take glass so much easier especially for elderly or people who can't leave the house

Would like this weekly also

Not everyone has access localised glass recycling facilities and require transport - again this isn't something not everyone has available to them

Glass is not difficult to store and recycling easily accessible

Glass is already collected by most councils and there is not that much waste.

Not always convenient to go to bottle bank

Everything else is collected, glass would be more widely recycled if kerbside collection began.

It would save people trips to glass banks.

Easier

Always have glass bottles that I forget to take to a bottle bank.

Local collection facilities are adequate. More important to keep fortnightly black bin collections

As previous answer

More convenient, saves storing jars & bottles. Easier for non-drivers and those with mobility issues.

Nifer a dim modd i fynd i lefydd ailgylchu gwydr.

If there's glass collection, people are more likely to recycle instead of putting in black bin

It is one of the most recyclable materials

Instead of putting out the back in a plastic bag looking untidy & i can put it in a recycle box

The nearest glass recycling is quite a distance away

we have to drive 14 miles to recycle glass

much easier than having to drive to a bottle bank, resulting in less fuel emissions!

Old age, disabled or people who can't drive can't go to the bottle bank

Fed up of trying to find glass recycling with suitable parking.

We have bin at bottom of the road- would be easier but don't mind taking it. Wouldn't want it to sit waiting for your collection only every 3 weeks!!

As there are only a few glass bins it will help those who do not drive and those with disabilities

Walking difficulties make it hard to go to bottle bank to dispose of glass

I mean I can take it to the collection points but it does build up so kerb side would make it easier.

I take it to recycle, like smashing it in

Saves wasted time and fuel to take to a recycling bin at tescos

We use a LOT of glass and havnt the time to go to the recycling centre.

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

we have to travel to take it and this can be difficult with busyness.
There is a glass recycling facility within walking distance of my hoise
communal glass collection usually available or can be taken when shopping
Save taking to recycling centres
we use bottle banks
I already recycle this by using a green garden bin
I agree to a kerbside collection but it wont get me to recycle more as i do recycle all my glass now
No glass recycling bin on Hendy,Swansea
We already recycle all our glass
Without a car difficult to recycle
Easier for a household rather than having to store it and making a special trip to a glass bank
I have no issue with dropping glass at a recycling centre when I do my weekly shopping. If people are not recycling now, I cannot see them separating their glass!
I've no car. I'm disabled
Efficient and environmentally friendly to have it collected, reducing individual trips by residents
Save trips to the bottle banks
At the moment we all travel to dispose of glass waste, one pick up would be better for the environment
I make a minimum of 2 trips to the glass recycle bins
Mae'n boen i drefnu, neu gadw bocs llawn gwydr yn barod i fynd i'r banc gwydr. Hefyd mae pobl yn gwneud taith di angen mewn car i waredu ar ychydig o boteli arcy tro.
Er bod digon a fannau imailgy;chu gwydr byddai casglu tu fas ynty yn hwyluso pethau
I already go to glass recycling bins but would be easier if kerbside as sometimes recycling glass bins are full
Because nobody wants to drive to drop glass to a container
Our house is 2 pensions & 1 disabled people we can't walk down 2 the road
More ecological for environment
We take glass to bottle banks but collection is far more productive and essential for those that can't take elsewhere
We have a glass recycling centre in Laugharne
Glass collection would help massively as I store it up and take it in bulk to a recycling bin in the area.
Because I am elderly disabled and unable to take my glass to a recycling centre
Collecting glass should have never been stopped
Saves going to bottle bank
Rhai o'r canolfannau yn llenwi yn gyflym a ddim lle .ar ôl
Nid oes lot o wydr gyda ni
In such a rural area I find it difficult to find where to take glass to recycle
I have car and can take to recycling centre but elderly or people without transport must find it impossible to recycle glass.
The glass bank near me is always full
I struggle to take it to a glass bank despite it being soocc
Pleased this is finally happening . Will be very helpful for elderly and with poor mobility

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

Poor English in the question. If you don't collect glass it will go into black sacks.

Already regularly recycle glass at local supermarket

There is no need to drive to a recycling point. Not everyone can easily get to a glass recycling point - they may not drive, or cannot walk to a recycling area.

New service is a plus

It's not easy to take glass elsewhere for recycling when you don't have sufficient transport

We use very little glass

Would reduce the need to pack all my glass into a rucksack and have to walk 3 miles to my nearest bottle bank

Yes finally I lived in Swansea and they took the glass

Makes it much easier & saves unnecessary trips to the tip

I believe council has negotiated a contract to earn them money. Not about quotas.

Yn bresennol, rwy'n mynd a'r gwastraff gwydr i'r biniau canolog. Llai o ddreifio a llai onwyo'n o'r car wrth fynd yn ôl a blaen

It would encourage more people to recycle and on many times the glass banks are full.

We recycle our glass but sometimes the glass recycling banks are overflowing meaning you are driving to another location to find one where you can recycle your glass. This is not reducing the carbon footprint as you want.

There are ample glass waste bins in the area we can take the glass to. We keep the empty bottle in the garage until we're able to get to the bin

It would make my life easier but I also have a car so can do this myself. For people without cars I imagine it will be great

Evidence shows that by increasing the frequency of your recycling collections to every week, and by introducing collections for your glass and any absorbent hygiene products, combined with our current weekly food waste collections and fortnightly subscription garden waste service, it will mean that just 25% of the black bag content we collect will be non-recyclable at the kerbside.

Do you have any concerns regarding our proposal to limit the number of black bags you may put out to be collected to three bags every three weeks?

**Please share your concerns.**

Some households may struggle with the 3 black bag limit, especially as it is being extended to every 3 weeks. There are still a lot of items that aren't recycled by the council.

As a large family with 4 females and grandchildren in nappies etc 3 weekly collections will mean bags with sanitary items and other household waste will sit in bags and rats and foxes will rip them, the solution may be to provide large wheelie bins to those households that are happy to have them but not make it compulsory as they will not work for many elderly or disabled people,

More rubbish/litter in black bags so weekly collection is needed

Waste strategy engagement

Please share your concerns.

We are struggling with fortnightly black bags as it is.

Being a family of 4, even with recycling every week, we go through 3 black bags with non recyclable rubbish. So i feel if its only being collected every 3 weeks families may struggle. Also the smell from some waste (ie wrappers from raw meats and sanitary products) could start attracting more vermin in areas.

We recycle now and still have 2 or 3 bags fortnightly.

I have a neighbour who puts all her rubbish into black bags. She doesn't recycle. I am very concerned that the build up will attract vermin.

Fly tipping in my area has never been worse and the council really don't care about the issue, with this proposal the situation will get worse and the rubbish around my area will get much worse

We need to know more about what is recyclable and what is not to establish if our black bags can reduce enough to meet your target. Obviously we would like them to be but sometimes things ordered online come with polystyrene for example, which I understand not to be recyclable. That could become an issue and fill a black bag quickly.. That

This could lead to an increase in vermin

Health and safety and storage/ animals and attracting rats

In hot weather it is not practical to store black bags for that length of time. Unhygienic and will lead to fly tipping and vermin problems. Will impact people in flats more than affluent land owners.

Birds and wildlife rip into bags left out at the kerbside prior to collection. This can not be easily removed, it is messy and disgusting

With your general waste, nappies and dog mess that all go into black bags, the smell and storing black bags for 3 weeks is a nightmare. 3 bags every 3 weeks is not acceptable.

Variations to amount of black bags through the year. More/less

Big families have more waste than that

Black bags attract vermin and seagulls!

I think the limit needs to be 4 not 3 every three weeks

Non drivers can't get to local recycling centre= Waste accumulates, attracting vermin

2 bags every 2 weeks now = 4 every 3 weeks not 3 there is a need for black bags as something can not be recycled

Absolutely disagree with this proposal. Not manageable in a large household with pets.

It will work but we need more information on packaging, particularly plastic packaging about what is recyclable. Otherwise everything that was going into black will end up in blue even if it is not suitable.

Any domestic activity such as redecorating, polystyrene filling, or any garden waste that can be recycled will generate more than 3 black bags every 3 weeks.

I make every effort to recycle but as a family unit maintaining 3 bags in 3 weeks is pushing it.

I use more than this due to animals

We have problems with rats in our street as it is from neighbours so we really need more.

Its too long, bags will start to smell, council should provide wheelie bins, id be happy to take black bags to tip myself

There are 4 people living in my house and with a young child in the house, 3 black bin bags every 3 weeks simply isn't enough. To store black bin bags for 3 weeks will risk pests coming to the property

Flytipping

Household pets generating waste ie rabbits

We have children and animal, I do not want nappies and cat litter hanging around for 3 weeks

Public need to be educated more as to what exactly you are able to recycle

Waste strategy engagement

Please share your concerns.

We should be provided with bins for storage as I for one are getting bags shredded

We recycle everything in a household of 2 adults and still we manage to have 1 black sack a week

I'd hope there would be flexibility. I hope we're recycling as much as we can but with 2 young children we're producing more than 3 black bags a month. but I appreciate this would be different with a separate nappy collection.

3weeks is too long to wait

For a family of 3 adults and 1 child it simply isn't enough. We have three dogs and have to use the black bags to get rid of this waste too.

Even more fly tipping costing the council more money in the long run

I keep lots of pets and their bedding and waste soon accumulates and goes smelly in summer.

Not enough in 3 weeks for a family

Some people have problems understanding recycling, some people have larger families and (sadly) got turned down for extra bags by your ridiculous system.

Maggots in black bags in summer

We have animal waste. We clean our pets regularly. Then we have bags of faeces just sat there for a fortnight.

Will increase fly tipping and rat problem

Storage and attracting animals such as rats to garden would be a major concern. No matter how clean the bag they always attract rats. It is unhygienic to keep rubbish for this long.

I have a newborn baby who's nappies need to be taken! Every 3 weeks is awful!

Because we have to keep these stored and also its nowc3 bags every 2 weeks and it's changing to 3 bags every 3 weeks. Some of us can't recycle any more and we will just put more unreachable waste in our recyclable bags.

I worry that there will be a build up of black bags within the community which would lead to rats.

Silly idea. Drop it.

Black bags every 3 weeks is not a good idea. You are proposing every 3 weeks, instead of the 2. Think you should increase bags from 3 to 4

Due to having pet waste to dispose of. The amount of bags may not be enough to manage this.

I think it should be 4 black bags per 3 week period

I have 2 cats & a rabbit, so there's a lot of waste each week & I have been refused an extra black bag to be out out, putting more weight on the black bags i do put out & bin collection workers.

I think this needs to remain fortnightly, at least in the beginning. To extend it by one week and still set a limit of bags may cause problems with rats and foxes

while we usually only have one bag each time there are occasions that we have more

with a baby needing nappies etc black bag waste is essential and should not be limited

We need to continue with black bags every other week as we cannot store them for any longer especially for people who are in flats , you could see a rise in rodents and a increase in fly tipping

Attracting vermin and foxes and birds. Also limited space for storage

Lots don't recycle, major problem already with rubbish in streets and rats!

One bag a week is not enough for a household.

On occasion there might be more in recyclable waste

Doesnt matter what bags are out,the foxes in our area rip open bags leaving all rubbish scattered on streets,but moreover with black bags

Again people will fly tip any excess

Waste strategy engagement

Please share your concerns.

What about family's with young children that have nappies.. and bigger families

we have pet waste and lots of packaging is still not recycable, with two children and three adults in the house 3 bags is very low. But the biggest issue is storing any black bags as vermin like to get into them.

Black bags should be collected weekly as they attract vermin and smell terribly in warm weather.

This is definitely going to increase fly tipping

Remembering to put out correct bags in certain days . Not convinced that 75% of things are actually recyclable so not sure it is enough .

What goes into a black bag is something that can't be recycled which means that they are more likely to have a smell and attract flies and so forth

My neighbours, do very little recycling and using their food bin, concerned that this will attract vermin!!!

This might be a problem for someone with a car and other means they can afford to recycle more

Large family's produce more waste. 3 black bags every two weeks is not enough, never mind every three weeks.

Build up

It's not enough.

Rwyf yn hollol cytuno ar ailgylchu, ond mae gwneuthurwyr DAL yn gwerthu llawer o nwyddau gyda pheccynnu sydd ddim yn gallu cael ei ailgylchu. Ble fydd hwn yn mynd os bod y bagiau du yn llawn. Hoffwn bod POB cynnyrch mewn pecyn sy'n gallu ailgylchu a llai na 1 bag du yr wythnos i waredu. Yn anffodus os nad yw'r gwneuthurwyr yn newid ar hyn o bryd does ddim posib lleihau ar fapiau du eto. Mae 3 yn iawn am bythefnos.

Mae tri bag pob tair wythnos yn fach i deulu

Yes as where will I store them, and what about people with bigger families

Smell, rodents etc as so much packaging is still not able to be recycled

Content of black bags are muckier and likely to attract vermin and flies

3 weeks of rubbish will encourage vermin

Smell!!

Fly tipping will increase, its storage of the black bags for up to 3 weeks.

Increase in fly tipping, rats, larger families will have nappies piling up as you do not collect these separately.

Due to living in a tidal area we have a rat problem, having to store black bag waste for longer will exacerbate the problem.

Rats seagulls foxes fly tipping to name a few

Rubbish left outside for longer

Achos diffyg lle cadw bagiau sbwriel, bydd cadw nhw i fynd pob 3 wythnos yn ddiflas iawn. Hefyd ohetwydd problem cathod y cymdogion, bydd cadw ybags hyn yn afiach

I put cat litter out fortnightly. It would smell in summer I left for three weeks.

I forgot to put my bags out on a fortnight basis. How will I remember?

I do feel that with 2 dogs and 2 children that despite recycling heavily it should be 4 black bags every 3 weeks

I don't put my glass in black bags now but I do have dog waste and I also have packets and plastic wrapping (lots of terracycle stuff) that cannot be recycled

I personally don't think I will be able to recycle any more.three bags a fortnight for five adults.

I have 4 adults 2 dogs and a cat living at the property.

Waste strategy engagement

Please share your concerns.

3 weeks is a long time to not be able to get rid of non recycling. Bags will build up in the back yard, smell, encourage pests, and 3 bags for 75% of a month is not enough for families, particularly those with pets, young children or babies where disposables are almost unavoidable.

I think it would be a big struggle to go three weeks on three black bags

Keeping black bags will attract vermin and people will end up throwing they're not recyclable waste into the recycling.

It is a reduction of service, and exposes a money motivation, rather than a service provider. We are working and storing up excessive numbers of boxes. Deal with the real issues. Packaging in manufacturing.

I think this will increase the number of bags people put out for collection, 3 weeks is a long time during the summer when it's hot and the bags will start to smell.

Because there may be occasions where rubbish is more than 3 bags. If I have a clear out one weekend of household items I would place more black bags. The appointment system at recycling centre has not helped the use of black bag rubbish as it's no longer as easily accesible.

Isn't there enough rubbish being dumped already, I can only see this getting worse, those people who forget their rubbish one week will have far too many to be picked up by the time the next three weeks come around!!

Please provide any further comments you might have on this phase of our proposed changes to your waste and recycling collections service.

We are a family of 5. With all the recycling currently being undertaken and with the additions proposed we will never need more than 2 or 3 black bags to be collected. The only concern i would have is the potential for increasing the frequency - difficult to store black bag waste for longer than 2 weeks esp in summer

As well as collecting the bins streets and lanes should be cleaned after collection not the day before.

It's all well and good saying three weekly black bag collection, but our fortnightly collection is causing a problem on our estate as it is, the bags are smelly, full of maggots, we have problem with rats as houses these days don't get built with outside sheds so black bags are piled up in the garden. Maybe you should introduce a black bin system for each house. Provide the bin so it's stored correctly and big enough for three weekly pick up?? In England they provide the bins for all rubbish might be worth while considering this for Carmarthenshire

There is always glass and cat litter in my black bags

May be difficult for large families, or those who have young children/ many pets

Mae werth edrych ar strategaeth Cyngor Sir Ceredigion fel esiampl ac arfer da o ailgylchu llwyddiannus. Mae'n bwysig iawn fod y bagiau ailgylchu yn cael ei derbyn yn wythnosol. Tybed a fydddech yn darparu bocs ar gyfer y gwydr? Bydd gofyn i'r gweithwyr biniau beidio a thaflu y bocsys na'r biniau bwyd. Maent yn cael ei dinistrio a dw i wedi gorfod cael rhai newydd yn ei lle. Cyfrifoldeb ar bawb i gydweithio.

I live next to a river so we're prone to having rats anyway. With the back bags being left for three weeks were bound to get even more! Disgusting. What do we pay council tax for? If we'll be separating all the recycling etc ourselves. What exactly do we pay for. Pot holes get left most of the time and still waiting for the council to come out and sort the bridge out..

Glass collection has been needed for many years. Collection of sanitary waste is a good idea but can cause embarrassment

Maybe it would be better to allow more black bags for the larger households and less for small households

I recycle so much I usually only put out a black bag 4-6 weeks , but I am a single person household . Large families may find that difficult

Waste strategy engagement

Please provide any further comments you might have on this phase of our proposed changes to your waste and recycling collections service.

I do NOT have room for anymore recycle bins in my house!

Should not be charged for garden waste collections. It's included in our council tax. Lower the wages of councillors to save money.

I live in a two person household and only put out one black bag every two weeks and occasionally every four weeks. Occasionally I might put out an extra bag so going to 3 bags every 3 weeks wouldn't be difficult

Supermarkets need to do much more with recyclable packaging. Crisp packaging being a prime example. I have a large household with young children I would like the opportunity to have some form of additional allowance for extra black bags.

Why not just recycle everything, have the collections for tins, cardboard, garden waste, plastics, electronics etc. on a rolling schedule if you are really serious about recycling, instead of playing at it.

No concerns for myself with amount of black bags but other households may struggle

Will encourage greater effort to recycle. As a house of 3 we put 1 black bag out every 2 weeks and an average of 8 blue bags. I see single occupancy houses putting out 3 black and 3 blues every 2 weeks. Obviously not recycling

We are very good at recycling but will definitely struggle with 3 bags per three weeks. What if we miss a collection? We'll fall so far behind, leaving a huge mess which will increase the issue of rats. Our property is tidy but we have an issue with rats and mice now as we live by a field.

Please could you make clear information regarding nappies and any absorbent hygiene products if this includes sanitary products. Also the lack of black bag rubbish being collected 3weekly could result in more fly tipping as people have more non recyclable rubbish than the allowed amount so will start dumping.

As a large family, by using food waste bins, separating glass and recycling other waste, we only have half bag a week of actual black bag rubbish. Weekly collection of recycling would definitely benefit us.

This is a terrible idea and fly tipping will increase ten fold and the amount of basic rubbish dropped and abandoned on the floor will be awful, carmarthen town and it's residential streets will look like a giant tip

Would be good if we could purchase separate poo bags as mine will only do it at home

Could households sign up to be contacted by text/e-mail to act as a reminder of what to put out that weeks. I believe this works well in Pembs.

Glad to hear about the nappy and hygiene waste collections. Your info about hygiene waste wasn't available on the Q & A just now, so not 100% sure about that

Please do not pick black bags three weekly? Are we having a reduction in council tax as compensation???

Well done CCC

I think garden waste should be collected for free - we used to be able to use green bags that were collected with garden waste. I hope the boxes to hold the glass are going to be a decent size.

Why haven't you done this before now. In Swansea they've been collecting glass for years. As usual Carmarthen is behind, slow to implement this. Why will it take 2 years? Answers on a postcard.

A wheelie bin for bin bags, the wheelie bin could easily take 3 bags collected every 3 weeks, this would be a better option for storage

I hope if you are bringing all these new changes into place that you are going to provide bins to store all of the different materials eg glass, tin, cardboard, paper, nappies ect as I'm am limited by space to store them in a council house kitchen so they would need to be stored out side untill collection day

Waste strategy engagement

Please provide any further comments you might have on this phase of our proposed changes to your waste and recycling collections service.

As a large family we try and recycle as much as possible but splitting it further down to separate bags will be hard as we're currently filling blue bags min 2 a day so to separate that would be nearly impossible

Black bags should continue to be collected fortnightly, if not weekly.

Some people near me dump their waste by the bins at Parcyrhun school playing field. I believe what they are doing is fly tipping and I'd like to have signs and possibly CCTV there as a deterrent.

As we have no recycling centres close the nearest is approx. 28 miles 56 round trip!

Most people want to do the right thing but don't make it too over complicated or people won't bother. What goes where needs to be clear. And how waste is segregated needs to be manageable in a small domestic kitchen. You can not expect people to have 6 + different bins - they do not have the room. Yes we want to recycle more but the council need to make this practical for the householder to achieve.

Not every resident has a vehicle to take excess black bag waste to a recycling Centre.

Black bags should either maintain at 2 weekly colle times or increase to 4 bags for 3 weekly collections

I support it. I hope you are able to resource educating residents, supporting those who need extra help, and then enforcing the rules.

Too many collection boxes and types of recycling will be totally confusing. My dad can't remember blue and black bags now. Storage is also an issue I don't want a garden filled with recycling boxes that will get turfed by wild animals especially fir three weeks. The bins are already tied down as regularly turfed out. People won't be bothered separating each different material haven't got enough space in the kitchen to do it yet alone outside. There is a large elderly population in Carmarthenshire and it won't work no matter how many leaflets you put out.

In the north of the county we are severely disadvantaged by the lack of a local recycling centre. The Council keeps making empty promises before people constantly used the facility. It should also be noted that fly tipping has considerably increased.

Solutions for dog poo waste?

I don't understand why you stopped taking glass. If you want people to recycle what they can you have to make it easy. Expecting people to have 5 or 6 bins, bags for this and that, taking this here and that somewhere else - majority will black bag it. Make it easy and people will do it

I only put half a black bag out fortnightly

It would be better I think if say a maximum of two black bags were collected once a fortnight, cutting down on the current number of bags, but keeping the frequency of collection.

It makes sense to incorporate glass collection and to encourage more recycling. However I feel the issue of fines to people who don't recycle should be included

We need to leave black bags at fortnightly. You'll end up with an infestation of rats and rubbish everywhere. You're already causing a flytipping issue!

We would need the correct bags, boxes, bins etc just to keep our gardens etc tidy if for example some collections become 3 weekly as we would need to store these in the garden for that length of time,

I think the strategy behind the reduction makes perfect sense.

I think it's leaving people living amongst their waste for longer.

I think you should introduce picking black bags up with blue bags again as that would help my situation and many other parents with babies!

Waste strategy engagement

Please provide any further comments you might have on this phase of our proposed changes to your waste and recycling collections service.

This is an attempt to cut costs and lower standards of service. We pay enough for the service via council tax and you're now proposing we reduce the amount of black bags we're allowed to put out by 50% over the same period of time. This will only push people to put non recyclable waste in recyclable bags.

I feel like maybe it should be black bags every 2 weeks with a maximum of 4 just to prevent a build up.

Generally good idea. Trying to educate everyone is the important part

All excellent changes, particularly the nappies/hygiene waste and glass collection. Not happy about the 3 weeks for black bags suggestion.

May struggle to keep to 3 black bags per 3 weeks but it is needed to encourage people to recycle

I think its a lot easier & will save cars on the road having to drive to recycle points to get rid of their recycled glass every day/week. Makes it easier for all concerned.

Storage issues may result in fly tipping

Really pleased about glass recycling, but still feel the whole refuse collections is organised wrongly and you should look at Spain's example where they have huge bins at certain locations and the public take there rubbish and separate it, then one large refuse lorry comes to empty them, there is no mess and no going all round the streets to individual houses saving on fuel and lorries.

Stick to present scheme

Council should provide each household wheely bins for rubbish. A lot of people still put items that are not suppose to be in black bags which draw rats. Even though we dispose of rubbish the right way, neighbours don't! Then we get rats because of someone else. Providing wheely bins to every household and collecting black bags regular 2 weekly will help reduce this.

Collect black bags more often and recycling less often. Glass collection will be a welcome service.

If nappies are collected weekly that would be better - I have to have to put them in black bags and these are only collected every 2 weeks! Horrid!

In general the proposals are welcome and I strongly believe will help towards less harmful waste

Black bags should be put out every week to help ease problems of vermin

I currently put out 3 black bags a fortnight so will have to re-think what I do but I hope to reduce my household waste and recycle more.

People need to be able to go to local tips at any reasonable time. Not just make an appointment. Restricting legal tip visits promotes people to fly tip!

Kerbside Glass recycling is a MUST.

we love recycling but struggle with limited black bags and storage of them.

No storage for more black bags. Many food wrappings are not recyclable smells linger in black bags. People who dont recycle wont be encouraged by more frequent collections.

glass collection is a great idea but leave everything else as it stands

Excellent idea 🧠👏

As a parent of a child with special needs I use black bags to discard nappies and personal items like that. I do not want these item in a wheelie bin for 3 weeks also because of the waste I would have more than 3 bags per 3 weeks.

Three bags every three weeks is very little, concerned of fly tipping and neighbours leaving black bags piling up, which will attract vermin and smell!

As someone who has no car or savings and in l'll health I have struggled more than enough on the current system without it being tightened further

Waste strategy engagement

Please provide any further comments you might have on this phase of our proposed changes to your waste and recycling collections service.

Clarity over what to do with possibly contaminated waste - e.g. bags that have contained bought in pet food or bedding; older plastic containers that have been used in the garden. How much are we expected to ensure they are perfectly clean and dry before putting out for collection. Clarity about collection containers - weatherproof is essential, sturdy is essential, portable is essential. I have heard issues arose in Pembrokeshire, for example, with bags that could not be sealed against rain, and resulting non-collection of wet cardboard.

I would like to see food soiled paper and cardboard maybe recycled with the food waste instead of black bag and polystyrene collected kerb side.

I think keeping it as it is for now, with the addition of glass recycling pick up, to see how it goes.

We are very particular about recycling in our house. Even checking the bags before they go outside in storage and we still have 3 black bags to go out fortnightly. Every 3 weeks is just a ridiculous idea.

Mae WIR angen dayblygu safle Nantycaws. Dros y blynyddoedd rwyf wedi gweld codiad yn y niferoedd sy'n defnyddio'r safle, ond nid yw un lôn yn ddigon. Mae angen codi safon mynediad, cyflwyniad a hylendid y lle, nid oes angen fod yn frwnt fel mae nawr. Lleoliad defnydd ailgylchu glân ar y cyfan ydyw. Mae canolfan ailgylchu Aberdâr yn safonol iawn a gwerth ymchwilio. Pwysig wneud yn hawdd i bawb gael mynediad, hyd yn oed gwneud yr heol yn ddiogel a thaclus weth yrru mewn. Braidd yn 'embarrassing' fel Sir gan fod targedau ailgylchu mor bwysig diwrnodau hyn. O bosib byddai hwn yn helpu lleihau 'fly tipping' hefyd.

Dylai bagiau du cael eu casglu pob pythefnos

Provide a wheelie bin for black bags

Need to reopen recycling plants because there seems to be an increase in fly tipping. Also, put cameras up in hot spots and fine heavily whist naming and shaming in local paper

I don't understand why separating recyclable items can't be done now

As a Council tax payer, I am not happy with the proposed 3 week black bag collection

Prefer to keep to two weekly for ease for the elderly and it makes sense. Glass collections are welcomed however we as a family have great concerns about moving to every three weeks. It would mean more trips to the dump, more co2 emissions meaning more harm for the environment.

As above

Your waste collection service has a lot to be desired, most streets in Llanelli town have more rubbish scattered in lanes and streets after your bin lorries have been. Your refuse collectors should be made to make sure streets and lanes are clean after emptying bins, or is this too much to ask!

Angen cadw casglu bagiau du i bob pythefnos

Happy to go to three weeks if providing means of nappies and animal faeces collection more frequently. Definitely need glass collection. Reasonable sized boxes need to be provided and easily cleaned ones that are good looking.

I struggle to remember black bags to go out, I will end up inundated.

Just please be conscious of the fact that some people live in flats or homes with minimal outdoor areas so do not have space for recycling bins or even dirty black sacks for 3 weeks. I'm sure it's for this reason that people dump their rubbish anywhere they please.

I already believe that I am recycling as much as possible. If I, and others are not then an educational exercise is needed with penalties for anyone who consistently to follow the requirements. I am also concerned that discarded food contaminated cartons that cannot be recycled will lead to more vermin, flies etc, especially in warmer weather if it is kept indoors

Black bags needs to be 3 every fortnight. Dogs and cat fill one bag up and the other 4 house members fill the other 2. System has to flex a little surely

Waste strategy engagement

Please provide any further comments you might have on this phase of our proposed changes to your waste and recycling collections service.

If the proposal is kerbside glass collections, why not continue to collect recycling (both mixed and glass) fortnightly, and black bag waste fortnightly. It would be better to wait fortnightly for a greater number of recycling bags to be collected as the waste should be clean and dry, whereas the same is not true of black bay waste, which to sit and wait for collection for 3 weeks would be likely to cause much more problems.

Could you not put a black bag bin by all your current recycling/glass/clothes bin so people can take their black bags there if they build up due to an event ie birthday, christmas etc

Seems like a system where the customer is expected to pay and work for the service provider to make lucrative gains and the contractors to save on labour and processing costs on the back of emissions policy and made up targets from a PR exercise, whilst evading the true root of the problem. We store and seperate your brass weekly, and keep the much forward an extra week. Transparent theft whilst paying tax for the privilege of a reduced service.

Dim, reyn cytuno ar cynllun arfaethedig ac yn eich canmolm fel cyngor.

Small brown candy for food waste is a bit small for a family. Would be better to use bags and use the larger green cady. It would encourage more households to use for their food waste. Especially if black bags will only be collected every three weeks. Any food in there will smell by week three so needs to go in food waste and not black bags

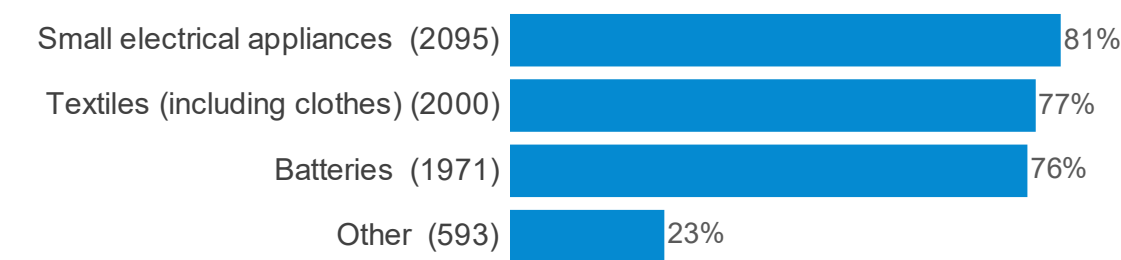
I completely agree with recycling weekly and the glass collection. I hope you will provide your residents with the necessary containers/bags to split their recycling into products as I think otherwise people will continue to put it all in blue bags. I don't agree with the black bag collection to 3 weeks, this will increase potential fly tipping which is already an issue. I would suggest you stick with the two weekly collection.

We should not charge residents for garden waste. Swansea do not! The new appointment based recycling centre has made it more difficult to get rid of garden waste and I feel I have been forced to pay for its collection, which is wrong.

Would you welcome any additional materials to be collected at the kerbside?



What additional materials?



Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Paper on its own
Fish bags, non recyclable plastic
large household items
Packaging materials not included above
All materials that can be recycled
Nappies
grass and garden waste
Larger electrical appliances such as hoovers and mowers etc.
wood earthenware or china
Metal, carpet, light bulbs....anything that would save having to make trips to the recycle centre. Especially when some people do not own a car.
Cat litter/dog waste, books (for charity)
soft plastics
Paint tins
medicine blister packs, currently a problem as unable to recycle. Crisp packets and the ilk
Soiled pet bedding e.g. from rabbits. This can't be composted via the green bin or garden waste bin and so currently has to go in black bin bags which feels wasteful.
Plastic bags from food covering and for buying fruit or veg eg potatoes or apples sold in plastic bags.
Plastic bags like they have in tesco. Plant/garden waste
Foil
Definitely would help as I would think a lot if people put textiles/batteries etc into the black bags
Polystyrene packaging, light bulbs.
Wood/timber as there is currently no option other than black bag.
It would encourage people to keep their environment a lot cleaner
Garden waste
Lightbulbs, printer ink cartridges
metal scrap
rubble, cement, wood, chipboard--- the waste products from home DIY enthusiasts
Polystyrene & Foam packaging
waste metal,
Garden waste, tin paint
Anything help reduce waste
Cooking oil waste ,
Wood and building waste
Polystyrene. All delivered packaging contains it and just gets black bagged, often taking a whole bag to itself or residents burn it creating foul smell/pollution
Pet waste e.g straw, shavings.
Wood products
furniture recycling
wood
Wood metal

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Anything else that can be. The more that's able to be collected, the more people will recycle.

one off collection tin of paint etc

Large items - metal. If CCC collected metal then they could scrap it and use that money for providing us a better service

Closing Llangadog centre has had a devastating effect on the locality

Tyres. Limited to four a year per household.

Of course, make it easy for us to recycle and we'll all do it better.

Large cardboard items

Cooking oils

Anything that can possibly be diverted from land fill

Paint tins & light bulbs

polystyrene

Household Chemicals

Large waste / furniture

China / porcelain

Gardd yn ddi dal

Light bulbs

metal items

Garden

Contact me Daryn Manchip, Make A Green Team, darynmanchip@yahoo.co.uk

Glass

All "plastics"

Cooking oil

Pet waste - cat litter etc

Other recyclables like polystyrene etc

Cooking oil.

hard plastics, plastic bags (of the sort that can currently be recycled at supermarkets

Cardboard, various plastics, lightbulbs, ink,

Anything that can be recycled. Think about about the environment, not your targets!

Shoes

Paint containers

Gwastraff garddio am ddim

Books

Garden waste without charge

Old WiFi and Bluetooth devices.

Lightbulbs

Waste cooking oil, solar garden lights,

Cooking oil

Garden waste

Cds, books, dvds

Larger recyclable material such as wood products

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Garden waist. I only have weeds but many families have grass and can not afford to pay extra.

Cat litter

Nappies

Garden waste, it can be composted.

Crisp packets, bread bags, and disposable coffee cups

Shoes, sport equipment, small pieces of furniture

Anything that can be recycled

Big plastic / polystyrene

Garden waste

Furniture

Food packaging not currently collected, blister packs

Animal waste

Nappies!!

Plastic bags

Cat Litter

white goods

Whatever can be safely collected. Efficient and environmentally friendly to have it collected, reducing individual trips by residents.

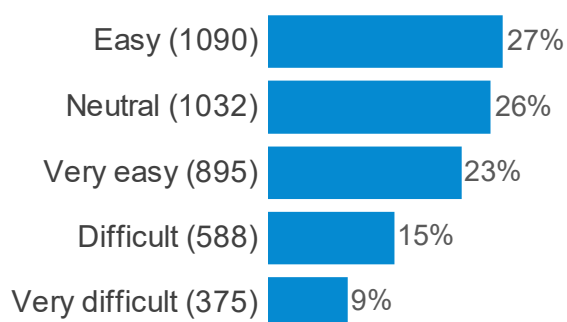
Gwastraff gardd, ond peidiontalau am bin gwyrdd.

All of the above

All garden waste

Nappies and animal excrement

Old white appliances

How would you find using a 'source separated' recycling collection system?**Please explain:**

Storage of containers

Storage of bins and time element

The number of boxes, presumably open. which will have to be stored to collect the materials.

I am disabled and only have the use of one arm. I have 8 steps leading up to where they collect my material. It is currently difficult to manage to walk with a stick and one bag to deposit the recycling. I DREAD to think how I am going to manage this

Waste strategy engagement

Please explain:

I am disabled

Yet again it is a case of having to have somewhere to store separate containers/bins in a location that is accessible to be able to use them but not taking up your living space - what about people in flats etc and those with limited mobility who then have to move several containers each week to the kerbside?

Storage space for all the different bags/bins

Space to store it separately

Managing which bins children use, space for separate bins, time required from busy working household to sift bins segregating waste

No facilities or room to keep all these separate containers at home

just the faff of separating it all - my family in Pembs does it now and say what a nightmare it is - the space needed to keep different containers to separate everything on top of all the different containers that they have to be put out in. And surely it will mean less jobs for the people at the recycling plant as the residents have sorted it all. Will there be a reduction in council tax seeing as we have to separate the materials?

Not going to get it right straight away that they won't take it away

time and container problems, it might not be used at all by some anti social elements

Space needed to separate waste

Mwy o ffwdan. Ar hyn o bryd mae gyda ni 1 bin 'ailgylchu' (tun/plastigau) yn y gegin a bin arall ar gyfer papur/carfwrdd yn y 'swyddfa'. Hawdd. Does dim lle gyda ni i roi 2 fin ailgylchu yn y gegin, felly bydd gwahanu'r holl eitemau tun/plastic cyn pob casgliad.

Ridiculous idea - nobody will do it

as above for me extremely difficult.

Mae sawl sir (fel sir Benfro) yn gwneud hyn ac mae'n edrych yn weddol gymhleth

Unwanted, nor needed, another unacceptable and unnecessary tick box that residents will have to suffer and abide by!

We do not have space to store bins here.

Putting the correct items in their bins

I already have 4 separate bins where am I supposed to store all this separated waste?

one container for all recyclable products, nice and simple.

Your going to have to have more space to keep these boxes in your garden plus disposing the item from kerbside into the lorry is going to cause long term injury to the loaders

Those who live rurally have insufficient space in the bins for the current bags. There is not sufficient space for separated recycling. This would be extremely difficult for those with disabilities and the elderly living rurally.

I don't have room to store the boxes

where can these multi boxes be stored?

At the moment we have to carry our bags half a mile to a collection point, we could not cope with more

I don't have the space to do this, the blue bag where everything was in one bag was great and easy.

I don't have space for all the different storage options. It would be very annoying to have to keep recycling separate and I'd be less inclined to bother. Its easy at the moment. It all goes in together.

A lot of people wouldn't want to be bothered !

Waste strategy engagement

Please explain:

We have been used to co-mingled collections for a long time, so this would take some getting used to. Also we don't live in a large property, so would struggle having numerous bins and containers lying around.

See below - there is a lack of facilities to achieve this

Most households don't have the room to accommodate the storage requirements to split out the recycling

I'm not sure where we would store all the different containers as we have to bring rubbish through the house from a small back garden

How many recycling boxes would I need to find room for

Lack of space for separate bins. Confusing for elderly members of the family.

I already have 3 bins in my kitchen. I haven't got room for more!

where to store until collection.

I would not have the time to segregate all these items as I am a full time worker.

Space for separate bags, very time consuming when I leave the house at 7.30 and return at 6pm

Dl'm llefydd i gadw sbwriel ar wahan. Sbwriel yn blocio palmentydd y noswaith cyn neu yn ystod y dydd a gasglwyd y sbwriel

Where am I going to keep it? It won't be big enough especially when you look at Powys council, Swansea and Neath and Port Talbot councils already using this system. The rubbish left on the streets is beyond in these areas especially on collection days I know causei work these areas

It is not easy to indentify different materials such as plastics

where can the separated items be stored, we are expected to store black sacks for three weeks

Too many containers.

I am a wheel chair user so the system would have to be wheelchair friendly

Storage for all separate items would be difficult

It would take more space and more time to separate waste. And it would take more space to store segregated waste

I've seen it's implementation in different council area with family. It is confusing and creates a larger amount of work. But I appreciate why it's the right thing to do.

I do not have the time or space or quite frankly the inclination to to it. I recycle now and everything goes in one bag and it's convenient.

The amount of bins required in the house to separate, or the time it would take to separate later, storage of all different types

Time restraints. Lack of room to store different storage.

A pain for large busy households

Storage issues and trips to carry out as disabled

You will need a lot of space to store the individual boxes.

Getting older - where would they be stored?

No real space to keep all the extra boxes at the side of the house. Again unless the plastic ls are totally sanitised foxes will be in there

we are not materials scientists and we should not be expected to identify what is and isn't recyclable

If we are going to have a number of plastic boxes into which to sort recyclable items where are we expected to store all of these boxes when they are not being used. We have noted that Gwynedd has at least 5 boxes in their recycling collection!

We do not have much room outside our house to store extra bins

Waste strategy engagement

Please explain:

Just storage

No room to store it ?

There no room to store anything in my small flat as it is let alone new bins/bags

I live in a small house and wouldn't have the space for different bins to separate items

storage of individual containers

Depends on how complicated the scheme is. It will be really important to understand that people have different knowledge levels.

Storage of all bags/boxes until collection

There may not be enough space in the boxes provided to cover large households

No storage to keep everything

Don't know what it is and whether I would be able to physically access this.

Too many items to separate for larger families

Finding somewhere to store things separately until collection

Really have no time for this

Insufficient room

Storing the waste at home in 5 different compartments would be rather messy and difficult unless bins are provided

This would mean storing and moving 4 extra boxes, why is this necessary when other councils use a one bag system.

Storage issues if expected to keep separate containers for all

Explained on previous page. Stage 1 put paper and cardboard together to save collection

We don't have the room to store any more waste at home

Easy to forget what bag goes out each week. keep just the blue bags please

It is going to require a sorting system that we just aren't ready for

Having some experience on people's behaviour people don't listen

Keep it simple

Storage problems

Lack of space to keep different boxes

Storing all the containers rain soaking the stinky collection bags that Pembs has.

Takes up a lot of time. May not be easy for the elderly or those with young children

Unless they are weatherproof bins storage is a nuisance.

We are rural. 3 house holds deliver their waste to a central pick up as all are a distance from the road. How will this be managed?

I recycle however having to put thing into different containers would make my life difficult. While looking after my son with additional needs I would struggle to find the time on top of working full time and only having a few hours of sleep per night also my garden would be full of different containers not a safe place for my son who doesn't understand such thing to play

Limited dry space for different bins

Elderly would find this very difficult. No room to store. We already recycle a lot and I believe this would deter people from recycling.

I am elderly disabled and get confused easily. I do not have enough storage space for separate 'bins'

Storage of items

Waste strategy engagement

Please explain:

I don't have room in kitchen to store all the different types separately- batteries and textiles and bottles are fine but I cannot manage and store so many different ones and I will probably end up putting it in black bags or taking it to the tip

Where will all these different recycling bins go?? I expect this idea has come from those with garages and large areas at side of house?

For practical reasons where are we going to store all these containers

Storage or containers and different collection days.

I am happy to separate, but having lots of bags in my kitchen or several bins for each not possible due to lack of space. I think there needs to be a stack box system or draws to minimise space. I work in Bridgend and they have a sack system, it's messy and bags do end up in the pavement or road. It looks very messy on collection day and bags can be over filled and spill out.

What do you think about our proposal for the second phase of change for 'source separated' collection of items that can be recycled at the kerbside?

Excellent idea, further reducing landfill

Good idea

To an extent most items will be easy to separate but having multiple bags/boxes will be very difficult to store for those without a garage/large shed.

Good idea.

Would like to think it would work.

Good idea

It is slightly inconvenient, but fair. And it's important to help the environment so I'm happy to go for it.

Something that is needed

I would prefer for all recyclables to be put in blue bags as is currently the case. Having to separate everything may have a negative effect on the quantity of recycling as it makes the process more difficult for households.

Please make everyone aware and not decide for everyone!

Good idea

Great idea

It just follows other nearby council policies who collect garden waste as part of the collections for everyone.

Too slow to implement. Get it done now.

I think it needs more thought

I think once people have got used to it it will be easier

Sooner the better if it will help

Ok

Again same answer

I think some people would find it difficult to store separate containers if they live in a small house

Same as above

I think it's a good idea

Where are we going to keep all these extra bins etc that we will need to recycle all different materials a good idea but may be confusing to older members of the community

No room at home to store additional bins

Waste strategy engagement

What do you think about our proposal for the second phase of change for 'source separated' collection of items that can be recycled at the kerbside?

I think this sounds like a good idea, I've often wondered how the current system works once it leaves our house - must be labour-intensive.

I understand why but to gain increased recycling the solution needs to be practical. Many people do not have the room in their homes to do this. One solution for those with outside space is to provide a 'chest style' plastic box with compartments for all the waste. But how those in flats would manage would need additional consideration. This needs careful deployment to ensure it doesn't reduce recycling rates.

Storage and extra space needed for all these containers. No information given on how big these containers are, what they are made of, would they be waterproof. More detail is required.

Bydd angen i chi ddarparu bocsys er mwyn storio eitemau ar wahan

Too much plastic bins and waste, too much cost for kitting out to households and a messy look on the streets, weather conditions will cause them to blow over on the roads and lead to people giving up and abusing the system.

Time consuming

I think it is definitely the right way forward but there are some challenges for people - space for storage of the different containers for those trying to get it right, and not bothering to separate for those who don't care about their environment

Absolute nightmare

It's rubbish our county will be trashed. Drive through nearby counties and they are diminished by piles of rubbish and collection boxes piled outside peoples homes

A good idea

I suppose it has to be done

Great idea

Excellent idea especially for those who can't reach the recycling centres

I like the idea of source separated recycling; my only concern is where I could store separate bins or containers.

It makes recycling more accessible

Good idea as long as this is not a cover up plan to increase Council Taxes

This is an amazing idea. Makes so much sense.

As long as the correct storage, bags, bins etc are provided

Without seeing the proposed system is difficult to really comment on this one - dependent on size, some household may struggle to accommodate this.

Very small space to store bins therefore lots of different boxes would be a problem.

I would prefer this!

It will be time consuming and just inconvenient because I wouldn't be able to put everything in one bin bag in the house or I'd have to sort it out into the separate bins outside.

Stop it. Concentrate on getting school kids caught up and fixing the dangerous holes in the roads.

Yes, good idea

Good

Syntactic da,, pryder am faint o containers bydd angen i wahanu popeth

Great idea

I think it's a great idea, my parents have been using this system for over 10 years in Doncaster & it has been very successful.

Good idea

Waste strategy engagement

What do you think about our proposal for the second phase of change for 'source separated' collection of items that can be recycled at the kerbside?

Why so long? Do it now.

Ok

Lots of people won't fgo it as you have to have separate containers for everything

As aboce

As long as appropriate bags are provide to help with ease of it.

Other councils already offer this I believe, it would be beneficial if we have this in our area

Once we know what goes in what it will improve the amount I recycle. Having lived in another are with this method I know I recycled more and offered better cleaner materials for recycling.

Good idea but needs further thoughts re Rural properties with no kerbside individual access, unless the vans are going to visit every individual prems.

Council will need to provide dedicated separation bins for households in order to do this properly. People are not going to be able to afford lots of separate bins.

We have done this before in England and we found that again it was the storage of the bins that proved difficult and hard to keep in kitchens in all different containers without constantly going outside with the item to put in the correct box.

difficult in practice due to lack of storage space for more containers

Good

I am okay with this. Have the council considered bins in supermarket car parks for items like cardboard paper cans etc? This could speed up doorstep collections

Hope you provide all the containers for them and black bags

Excellent

Sounds good to me

I do like the idea as long as we have big enough receptacles for collecting the waste

Excellent idea - as long as people get involved with the scheme.

It would strongly depend upon how this works. I have heard of issues in Pembrokeshire and elsewhere, ranging from containers not fit for purpose; containers not supplied; containers not sturdy enough; shared collection points resulting in lost/mis-appropriated containers by others; replacement containers costly or unavailable; storage space in the home for multiple containers impractical. I like the idea in principle, but just because it works in one place does not mean it will everywhere, so flexibility and choices for the user are important.

only problem could be the space needed as we have a small house and very little outside space

Great idea.

There are a large majority of people who wouldn't not want to make a trip just for a small electrical item to the refuse centre. So source separated collection would be ideal

Mae unigolion fel arfer yn ddiog neu yn diffyg y sgiliau neu adnoddau i dynnu eitemau yn ddarnau felly ansicr os bydde hwn yn gweithio. Bydde mynediad a chyflwyniad gwell i'r canolfan ailgylchu o bosib yn denu pobl i ymdrechu fynd â nhw yna yn lle gwastraffu arian y Sir i newid arferion casglu.

Used to live I Germany so used to several bins, just make them big enough

It would be great and should be introduced in the first stage

Unsure what you mean

It should be done earlier

Don't understand

I would assume that separated rubbish would then see a reduction in council tax?

Waste strategy engagement

What do you think about our proposal for the second phase of change for 'source separated' collection of items that can be recycled at the kerbside?

It would be a pain to begin with I'm sure, but we'll adapt and if it helps the environment then great!

As above

Again rate payers doing councils work for them. Increase in rates, decrease in service!

Hapusi'w gwneud.

Think it sounds good. Should try it out in some areas first.

Very good idea but will you supply boxes to sort items into? Can they be stored outside? I don't have anywhere to store such items.

I feel this is useful however I feel that they would stop collecting the bags if they are incorrect, with small kids I would have to empty and separate again whereas currently they know which bag to use

Some parts are good but the separation of materials currently in blue bags is going to be difficult

Will there be huge bins on every street so residents can take their recycling to on a daily basis?

As long as the number of thing to be separately sorted doesn't increase , I don't see this as a problem

Separating the recyclable rubbish in to different boxes will take up lots of storage space that many homes do not have.

They been doing it in north Wales for some time. Look into their system

Good idea. Other councils do it effectively. Slightly inconvenient having more than one bin for people who have smaller homes/gardens but it seems to work better in general in other councils.

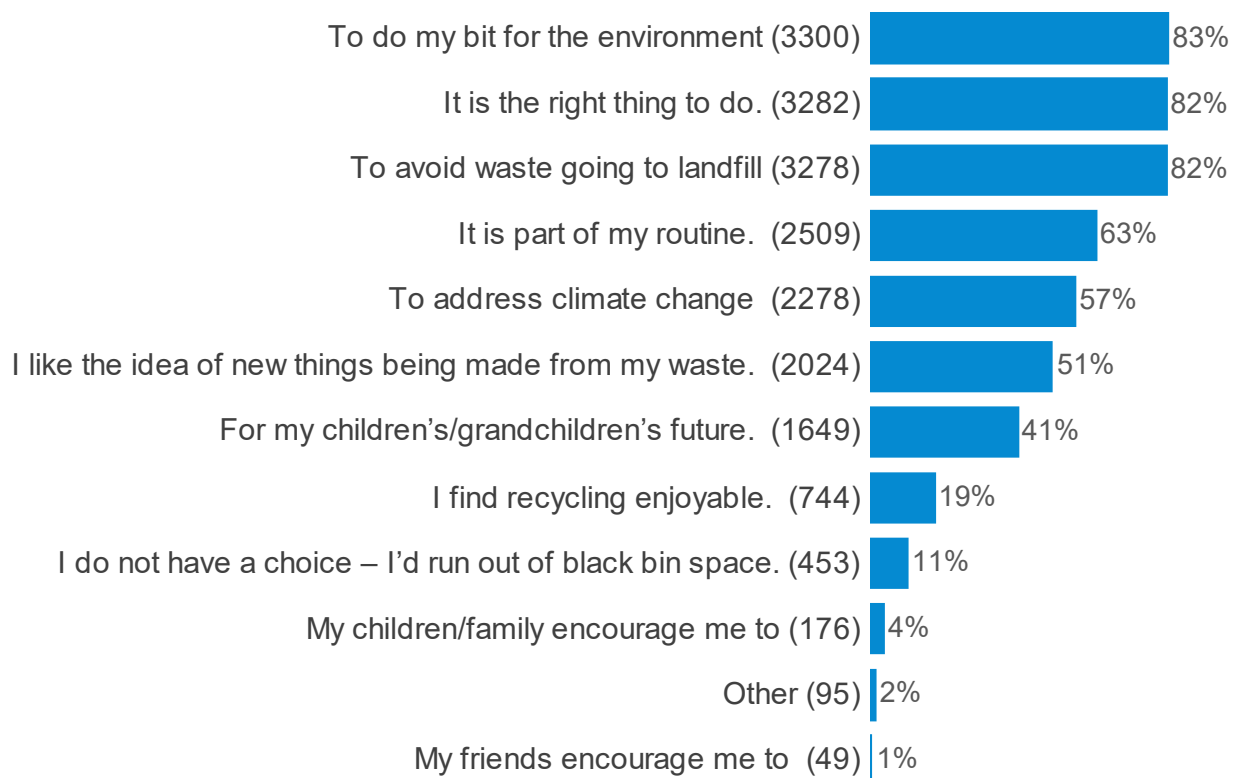
Same as the first. I don't see it as a service more a system created for your contractors convenience, under a veil of emissions and target driven drivel.

Ychydig bach yn fwy o waith ond rwy'n fodlon ei wneud oherwydd yr athroniaeth tu ôl i'r broses.

I think it's a good idea. We need to recycle as much as possible but I won't have several sacks in my kitchen as no room. Paper and cardboard would get wet as I'd have to leave outside. I think we need to have a drawer system that stacks like an outside stackable bin that we can fill. Bags would be too heavy for the elderly too

I like this idea as at the moment I am still unsure what can be recycled. If you provide separate containers for the different recycling products than this should encourage more residents to recycle as the materials are more easily identifiable.

Waste strategy engagement

What is your motivation for wanting to recycle now (select all that apply)?**Please specify:**

To drive towards sustainable packaging

I recycle kerbside to avoid going to the HWRCs, especially Trostre. Hideous.

Often things are no longer any use to me but have life left in them

I don't to waste when it can be reused

It saves money not buying black bin bags.

You don't allow us a choice

Clearly benefit the whole population young and old, reduce pest infestation (rats,etc)

Recycling is an essential part of our household routine. Any additional kerbside help would be great

To generate more money in the local authority budget for education

There's no such thing as 'waste' in nature, we should adopt that mantra.

economical

We have already run out of time, this is mitigating as much as possible for future generations and T

None, climate change is a natural 10,000 year cycle. All this crsp about recycling etc is a tax on t recycling sometimes is taken to far

Cause I have no choice

it's decent to tidy up after yourself

I dislike waste of any kind.

Waste not want not. 'Landfill' is just wrong.

It is the responsible thing to do.

It's a requirement.

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

I hate waste - we should recycle more and make use of what can't be recycled

insufficient room to store everything that could be recycled

Ddylse fwy o bwyse ar busnessau i dorri lawr ar "packaging " ,fod ddim cymaint i ailgylchi i ddechra

I encourage neighbours to recycle as alot of neighbours do not recycle at all.

We always used to recycle without thinking in the 60s and 70s, people got lazy me mes.

Because I have to

We use alot of our recycling materials in our craft

to avoid waste ending up along the road side or sea and rivers (A pet hate of mine)

Fear of prosecution

cleaning up areas for others who are not as fortunate as us

To try and protect the precious planet by not filling it full of landfill rubbish.

Teach the children

I don't mind recycling if they are in the same bag but not separate

My wife makes me

We need to recycle because everything is so over packaged with packaging which does not rot.

Recycling is better than landfill or incineration. But it is still consumption

i have always done it

I hate to see things wasted

Reading many 'stories' of where the waste ends up and past experience, not much confidence in it.

SO IT DOSNT END UP ABROAD ANYMORE OUR RUBBISH IS OUR PROBLEM

It is most definitely the modern way of dealing with waste responsibly.

My latest garden furnisher cushions are made from recycled plastic bottles.

Not enough space to be specific - sorry.

Looks like I will have no choice but to use this inefficient outdated idea . try harder.

To stop waste tipping by leading by example

For children's futures

Because we have to sue to all the erroneous packaging Govt should challenge suppliers to reduce wast

It is required

I

To look after the wildlife that most people forget about. We have to share this planet with them.

Plant based lifestyle

Always have been not just now

I dont drive to use recycling centres, its not fair for us.

I just do it

I like the fact that my recycling and non recycling is cleaner and more hygienic for wildlife.

It's insane to put waste in landfill if it can be recycled, feel very strongly about that.

Things should be reused where possible. You should also have a tip shop like Swansea

I would like a means of crushing cans to reduce space being taken up in blue bags

We have a materials shortage. Recycling could provide uk based 'green jobs'.

Where does the recycling go India or somewhere else where there is poverty?

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Pre-sorting should also reduce the need to export our waste, which is 100% wrong.

Circular economy - we should be re-using these materials locally wherever possible.

We all try to do the best we can but the default on this is always to reduce black bin waste.

Gives people jobs to sort waste

I encourage others

it is my lifestyle

I was born when recycling was a way of life, before plastic carrier bags, before plastic bin bags when metal bins was the norm, before the throw away society.

I'm already a conscientious recycler I don't need to be a a free employee for the council

We have always recycled as much as possible in our home, doing it years before it was introduced by the council

Im not bothered

Nothing against it. can you not have ppl st sort thins later in not saying food though

I have no motivation for recycling, it's a complete waste!

I sometimes think that washing a carton for recycling is waste of time when over half the World don't bother. Also our recycling often ends up in landfill anyway

absurd question really, I'm not motivated, it's compulsory!

Ask by contact

Sets a good example

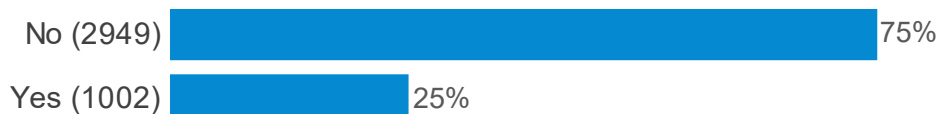
Was involved with the lead-up to the Rio Summit & have read Agenda 21 + other related documents from cover to cover. Have felt like I'm banging my head against a brick wall trying to get people to listen.

More needs to be done to recycle and more needs to be done to prevent plastic production too !

Women's Institute encouragement to members.

To help save pressure on raw materials for new items

council have told me to do it

Are there any barriers that prevent you from recycling currently?

Waste strategy engagement

Please select all that apply.



Please specify:

No space kerbside for more bins at all! Lane very narrow cars have to wait to go down because there is no space to pass alongside each other.

I am not strong enough to lift a heavy appliance out of my house, up a sloping drive, to the kerbside. The Council will not help.

Diffyg bagiau glas ar ôl hanner y flwyddyn. dim amser i ymweld â Hwb.

Not lack of bin space but lack of bins. If you want me to sort it I would expect a bin for each item aswell as a wheelie bin for the black bags

Horried to learn that when we were using different bags for paper, plastics etc. diligently this was totally ignored by council who lumped them all together so we stopped c

I'm now put off recycling because the black bag allowance is going down

The council haven't done enough to educate people on why it is important and what they are trying to achieve.

I am limited by the fact that my daily transport is a van and I can only go to the council tip 12 times a year

Straeon yn y wasg am sbwriel plastig yn cael ei allforio i wledydd tlawd a gwenwyno'r boblogaeth yno.

The responsibility comes back to us, but the council keep on increasing our rates. Its a service we pay for in the first place.

Health and mobility issues

Tip opening times are poor if you work

Sometimes other people put things in the wrong bins and mess up ther ecycling, The Dogs chew the bags. It is bulky.

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Recycle centre not open everyday

Manufacturers aren't doing enough to use recyclable packaging and products

Need wheelie bins to hold bags to stop them being blown around and unsightly in the garden

The recycling centres are appointment only. Time to go back to the open door policy!!!

Glass collection

Some items are very difficult to clean, others difficult to separate

Retailers still using non-recyclable packaging. This needs to be addressed globally

Many purchased products aren't recyclable which is frustrating as I want to recycle

No access to suitable transport to take items to the recycling centre eg old lawn mower and miscellaneous items and the charge of £25 per item is prohibitive

Not enough blue bags and food bags supplied

SOME PACKAGING CANNOT BE RECYCLED ...RETAIL NOT HELPING!!!

The main issues I see in the future are the rinsing/washing AND physical space for the new boxes/bags!

I pay for the garden waste scheme. During peak times e.g. when my garden hedges, I would like to use additional 'wheely' bins. (I have 3 x wheely bins), but can only put the 'one' issued by the council, out for collection! In fairness, the men working have been accommodating, by allowing me to decant from bags, while they wait, but it means getting up at 6am, to catch them on their round!! You could provide additional stickers, which I'd be happy to pay a small fee for, to ensure that the system is not abused! After-all, you already know which households have signed up for the scheme.

Manufacturers need to do a lot more to reduce waste. More pressure needs to be placed on them to do this.

Live in rural location, on a steep hill, wheelie bins not allowed as ramp has been removed from council waste lorry. As we have to put out all rubbish the night before, items are prone to blowing away or being raided by magpies, rats, foxes etc, leading to waste in the countryside which is not biodegradable

I am disabled

Some items are not able to be recycled at the moment

I see too many blue bags with wrong/non recyclable material inside eg foods, nappies, glass etc so that I imagine these bags mostly go to landfill. Much better if separate containers with the name of the material written on the container eg glass/paper/ plastic/ metal/electrical. Would then be easier and more efficient for council to recycle material collected

Recycling is good but would prefer manufacturers and shops reduce the amount of packaging and encourage reuse of glass items

Only aspect is that home clearance for recycling (especially a spring clean) is difficult as we are in Llandovery and we no longer have Llangadog recycling centre this is a major problem to the area

I recycle but others in my home don't always do it.

Non household and large items are stacking up as we no longer have a LOCAL recycling centre. Our nearest is still some distance away. Used to go to LLangadog.

Mobility issues and unable to go to a bottle bank for glass

no glass recycling place near enough for me to go to [I do not have a car].

Too much of what we buy is in unnecessary or non-recyclable packaging. As a single household I only throw away (black bag) what cannot be recycled, yet still my bag is 2/3 full every two weeks.

Accessibility issues/barriers to local recycling centre. Other authorities are many, many years ahead in terms of items collected e.g. glass collections

Don't want a smelly food waste container in my kitchen

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

I cant always get to the tip and booking large item collections is slow and expensive

I cannot get out of the house.

Disabled

I would like to take larger items down to the recycling centre but its easiest for me to do that using my horse trailer as I can walk up the ramp carrying the items to load them into the trailer, but now this type of trailer is banned.

What happens to plastic wrapping material? Used in huge amounts by the supermarkets

Collections of glass are a barrier to recycle as it is difficult to store and transport to bottle banks, which often overflow!

You don't pick up!!?

Household recycling centre is now MILES away since closing Llangadog :-)

Collection point is some distance from our home.

Not easy to get to the tip/recycling centres for items not currently collected

Our glass collection point was removed (Bancffosfelen). Other than that, no issues with recycling.

I am not PREVENTED from recycling, but I am hindered

Recycling needs to meet standards for processing otherwise it ends up as landfill or treated as other waste, so it cna be that the effort is made but if the items arent up to scratch becomes a pointless task.

Put a stop to non recyclable materials being used a packaging

Still too many items being sold that you can't recycle

Glass bins are not currently provided

Too many plastic items labelled as not recyclable so has to go in black bag

Water wasted cleaning items for recycling, we are encouraged not to rinse dishes before placing in the dishwasher, cleaning foil cooking trays for example requires a fair bit of washing requires

Would like to know in the tax letter that comes every year rather than reading copy and paste from previous years.

Wrong description in the selection box. It's not too much EFFORT it's very time consuming with a young family to look after

Some food packaging is still not recyclable

I run out if recycling bags frequently. Nowhere local to collect in Crosshands. Due to work commitments I need to be able to collect more local to Cross Hands

Batteries are so difficult to dispose of correctly I must have 10 years worth stored at home. The only places seem in supermarkets in containers that are already overflowing, so cannot be used.

sometimes really difficult to get plastic food containers and food tins clean enough for recycling even after spending a lot of time and effort to do so.

Hard for disabled people and old people

No recycling centre.

Glass recycling is a pain

the closure of llangadog was devastating

I am disabled and struggle putting the bags out

No glass collection.

You do not collect glass

Closure of nearest household recycling site, which was excellent and accepted larger items.

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

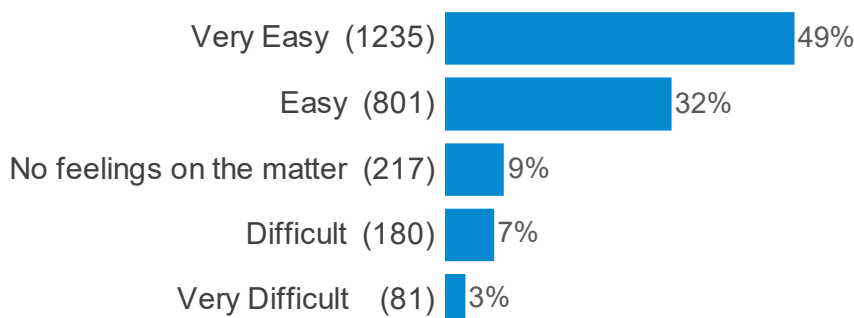
If you have no transport you have to carry glass a long way. That encourages litter
We need bins not just bags, where are we supposed to store things for weeks on end!
Some takeaway boxes aren't recyclable and the ones that are can't be washed so take up room in black bins
Packaging needs to be clearer to help consumers to know what is recyclable
if you'r without transport difficult to visit recycling centre
The closing of Llangadog was a bad move by CCC
My only challenge is my disability and the ease of managing the bags, having reduced mobility and only having the use of one arm.
As I am disabled I find it difficult to see on the package if it is to be recycled.
Some materials are unrecyclable because they are contaminated with food ie. pizza boxes. This is diffiult as you can't completely clean the box.
The items themselves are not recyclable
there's a carbon foot print and water bill issue here I live in a council bungalow and the new system means I already have to run half a bow of water to get hot water use oil to heat the water. I bought a dish washer to save water now im expected to waste water washing something im going to throw away. plus as above take rubbish to the tip using fuel there also increasing the carbon foot print
Alot of plastic isn't actually recyclable
Some materials are not in recyclable packaging. Need to better understand what can be recycled in Carmarthenshire
Rural areas and bag spits (Fox, Badger, Rat) - the sanction and permission for collectors to service wheelie bins from rural properties.
See my comments above - any attempt at recycling using two bins for a significant number of properties - the green bin for black bags and the red bin for recycling is unworkable
Health problems -- though I manage with helper's help.
Why insist on rinsing and washing when anything that is recycled goes through extreme temperatures
Many items still not recyclable
Sometimes i don't know whether something is recyclable or not, for example a packet of crisps
Distance to council recycling centre for bulkier recyclable items (eg carpets, electrical items)
Furniture could be collected free of charge and re purposed or start a Tip treasures shopike other authorities and make money
I am disabled and use a wheelchair
Gwastraff gardd yn gost ychwanegol - nid yn annog pobl y pentre i parchu eu cymuned drwy gollwng gwastraff gwyrdd dros cloddie/caeau
Limitation on materials being picked up for recycling
Nappies is a large proportion of our waste at the moment.
No local recycling site as promised
Disability
Storage again if these were provided then would definitely recycle more

Waste strategy engagement

As part of our response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we implemented an online booking system to access our Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). Appointments can be booked daily by using our online booking system or by phone. Have you used this system?



How did you find this system to use?



Please tell us why?

Minimal time slots available during the pandemic

Have to have an account and email and Internet some people don't have that option

It took time to fill in the form. No one even checked my booking!

only allows you to book one time slot, unable to choose two days to go to recycling centre

I have been conducting work on my house, and having limited access to the centre posed issues.

I already have over 40 passwords stored for various sites I lost yours and gave up trying to reset.

Website difficult to navigate

Waiting times for appointments, don't always coincide with times that we are home to use the facility

It's called big brother and it's like living in a police state

Very difficult to navigate but once on the correct page it was easy

Completely impractical to predetermine when we need to go and not being able to book on the day

Don't really want to have to book. I go into Asda and there's more people.

Frustrating lack of availability

It was taking 3 weeks at 1 point!

It should no longer be in place. Let people drop their rubbish when needed to

44 mile round trip from Llandovery. DISGRACEFUL. expensive & are trying to cut down our car use

I'm pretty computer literate and can navigate around most systems but the booking is not easy

System di-angen. Pam gorfod cael apwyntiad? Nid yw'r gweithwyr yng nghanolfan yn helpu ta beth er

Website too slow, constantly having to refresh page.

System was down for half of it, and when it came back online spaces filled up so quickly .. then was

Inconvenience. I haven't got time in my day to go to the tip because you have limited the amount the

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

It's not good unless you plan in advance, which is not always easy to do.

I just found it easier to go as when rather than have to plan ahead

I failed to make the appointment twice...gave not retried as I'm busy

Have to register an account, very limited spaces and I work long hours so I never get a slot

It takes an hour to get there and back and having to select a date and time in advance is 8nco vien

Not for me but I frequently get asked for help in completing it by others (mainly OAP's)

Difficult to know when you require the services of the WRC's and tend not to visit - booking is restrictive

Finding the booking system online was difficult. Once I found it the actual booking was fine.

Limited slots and times make difficult to use this service while working 9-5

As when I need to go Weather permitting

Instead of dropping off bits more regularly, waiting till I get a load and then getting to tip and having to join a queue which I wouldn't expect if I have taken the time to make an appointment.

Booking prevent users of the service from having access as they generate waste, hve HWRC reduced their charges to CCC? they should have due to reduction in use

I applied on line and was being put back to previous page and/or use a different password Our daughter helped in the end and I was hoping we would out f restrictions before usinf that system again

Never any spots and trostre site not fit for purpose

Didn't reduce waiting times at the centre, still as busy as before you could book

System kept crashing

Getting appointments

My daughter had to book and take our items as we not very good with computers

Very few appointments available at the times we've wanted to visit

I can no longer pop in when it is convenient to me.

Had to make appointments in advance

Trouble with the site

Why? You are out in the open, in the fresh air, get over it and get on with it. I'm 68 still visiting building sites every day

Sooner we can just get back to turning up whenever we like on our terms the better.

The process was not user friendly

System (technically) is fine and easy, but appointment allocation is restricted. And you've not fully re-opened Whitland (closed Mon/Tues now)

I do not have a car and rely on my children to take things to the centre. I cannot pre-book as I don't know when will be free to do so.

The system itself is easy to use, it's just a bit annoying having to log in to my Council account all the time and then having to input my details again when booking a slot. Surely, the HWRC booking system could link up better with your online account?

Slots are few and been all taken up quickly

Can't always go when able

Tried. Booking and no space for 5 days! Trostre base is way too small but should have garden waste in slightly separate location to encourage more use

Would not except booking on line had to phone

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

More and more people fly tipped as they didn't have anywhere to go when needed and resulted in fly tipping on our land

if you have access to a computer and are internet savvy, it was fine but many people have not and this disadvantages them significantly

Couldn't get a space

Cant always know what can crop up, when you're booking in advance.

It was so much easier just to load everything in the car and head on up to the tip - it's a real faff now having to book a slot and turn up with all the documentation and the poor old employees being barraged by rude customers - it all worked so well before - don't mend it if it's not broken.

Shift patterns

Not been able to park closek to the wood section. At 74 years old it was very difficult carry from opposite side and up the ramp!!!

I used to go when I want, now I'm restricted for no apparent reason as it's in the open air?

getting through to book a slot and getting the stuff to the bins from the car. and some times the staff are not the most polite

There are still large amount of queues to get into the facilities even when booking a time slot? What's the point?

No day or time slots for a week

Very user unfriendly.

It's rather fiddly to make a booking. On the second occasion there was no record of the booking.

Keeps saying my email address is invalid

To slow. We hold vehicle permits but arranging 'forward dates' is unnecessary and limits Access. Drop that requirement. Contact and vistit Devon County Council re best practice.

Lack of spontanaitity

Cumbersome, not quick enough, suppose I need to become more patient

Long winded better if retained your details on your account

I have, a very small car so can only take limited amount to the tip

The interface should be reversed - showing me available slots before I have to fill in my personal and car details. Currently you have to provide all the details and then find the date you want is not available anyway

My booking would not go through the first time also really annoying when you just want to drop something off spur of the moment

Too many jobs worths at recycling depots

I find it pointless and every time you log on you have to put in all your details again. Also I have elderly parents so I book for them but I can't book 2 cars in the same day even if they are from different households. I find it stressful system and I'm only 23.

Limited on the amount of times you can visit. Espeically if car capacity is small and van's are only allowed in once per month! This should be reduced or certain day per weel when there is van's only

Y system yn gret os ydyh yn medru ar cyfrifiadur - yn anffodus ni all y gŵr ddefnyddio ac felly yn ddibynnol arnaf. Pa gymorth fydd iddo pan fyddaf farw?

Create hwb account, difficult to find it on website and seemed a very long winded process

It wasn't easily accessible to older generations. It was awkward as you weren't able to book on the day.

Booking system was a bit complicated

It is not easy to find and log into

Waste strategy engagement

Please tell us why?

I find it ridiculous to make appointments never used to years ago why start it now

As online it says you can turn up any time.e I the half hour and then the man at the hwrc argued with me as I turned up 15 minutes into the period. They do not like you coming late at ammanford.

No spaces when you need to go, it should return to no appointments

Cant log on, not sure when i be home to be able to keep appointment si be easier for me to go when i am home without booking

because you show days that have no appointments available - extremely annoying

Time slots aren't always possible to stick to

I like to go even if I have 1bag,not worth phone call, way can't we just go and wait our turn, there is no one there half the time

It is not easy to have an appointment on the day you might need one due to work commitments

It is often very difficult to get weekend slots and we are unable to use the facilities in the week due to work.

Trying to find the correct page on the council site is a pain. Unless you are net savvy we give up. Most people including myself don't bother anymore as it's so inconvenient to book so far in advance to dispose of rubbish. Soo complicated handing over all details remembering council tax bills etc. It's a mare

Website crashing

Because before I just turned up, again it's the quality of service that matters. CCC just makes it harder and harder for its population.

Please do not keep the booking system post pandemic

Appointments dont suit my timetable

Not easy to access through logging into our account.

Found the persons at the tip were not very helpful just stood throwing orders at us what to do a map of all the skips would be very helpful before going to the tip

Too busy too slow

Niwtral dylsai'r ymateb canolog fod nid 'dim teimladau ar y mater'. Roedd yn ok ond yn gallu gweld gall pobl rhoi fyny a pheidio ymdrechu bwcio. Gormod o glicio a links ar y cychwyn, lot o ysgrifen.

Would like us to continue with this online booking system to use our Household Waste Recycling Centres?**Why?**

Not everyone has access to IT for on line booking. Access to this service should be available to all residents.

Pain wait long time for a slot

Reduces congestion and more safe environment for staff and no time pressure on queuing.

Recycling centers are much harder to book, but when you get there there is no huge queue. So in my opinion it is better to control amount of people that get to recycling centre.

Sometimes several trips needed in one day e.g house clearance

Waste strategy engagement

Why?

Weather is a big part

Its pointless, its never busy there (Nantycaws)

Can't do anything sporadically

Easier

Easier for people

So I can go without pre-planning. But it's not a major problem.

Flexibility

Timed slot means no more long ques

Less ques

Bloody difficult the roads are becoming the local tip. With the unkempt states of the grass verges there is rubbish throwing there all the time

Continues to keep us and your employees safe

You have a specified time to attend

ease of use

Because you can no longer do multiple trips if you have a few larger items to dispose of

Have to plan ahead and can't go when we want

Totally unnecessary and is a pain

It saves queuing and the chaos i used to experience. Booking has made it a much calmer experience

I can't access a HWRC myself as I do not drive.

Excellent- no queue for hours on end

It makes it quicker as you have a time slot and therefore not wasting time

With the hope that it does reduce fly tipping

Easier without tbf

No queuing, drive in drop off waste much easier

It's a more enjoyable experience - less stressful, people seem more tolerant and the process seems quicker

Huge increase in fly tipping as a consequence

It is more controlled

Would rather just turn up as needed

Sometimes you need to go on the same day and this is not an option with the booking system.

It's much easier with being online.

Because we should be able to just turn up.

It's an inconvenience as I can never book in advance where as before I could just pop down to the recycling centre.

Not always space on the day you want. Can't go same day.

Good system and can prevent long delays. Excellent service

Practical, avoids queuing, can be arranged in advance

Rhwydd just mynd pan fod angen heb gorfod plannio o flaen llaw

Don't mind

You had a dedicated slot so there were no queued

To make sure its not too busy & reduce queueing

Waste strategy engagement

Why?

Stops queuing

Why is it needed? Post covid

because not everyone can use the internet

It's better to turn up as an when

easy, reduces busy periods

As above

Would like the option to turn up when we have time

Cant guarantee when I can get to the tip.

Appointments to far in advance - you want them on the day you decide to do it without delay!

Prebooking for days when you get a chance not always possible!

As I work shifts it's difficult to plan

No transport to take it

I have gone less and my bulkier waste for the centre is collecting through things out of my control like weather.

No queues

Spontaneity will be lost so more waste could be dumped.

Sometimes arrangements change and I cannot attend the appointment at the allocated time. Then there's a few days wait for next available appointment. The old system was much more convenient.

you cannot always think ahead when you might need to visit, planning for everything is hard...a drop in would offer better flexibility

Reduces queuing at the facility

storage and weather conditions sometimes a problem when waiting for an appointment

says queuing

Doing this would mean certainty of there not being queues at the centre

No queuing which is fabulous

It was always busy and slow before so it's not that different

Easy - not waiting around

It limits when one can go to the HWRC - planning ahead not always easy when it might be a weekend sudden clearance for personal reasons, lack of time otherwise, e.g..

as its much less congested at the tip

No big queues.

I'd like to go to the tip as and when I need to. Not make an appointment and have to wait until my time.

Mae'n rhywbeth arall sydd angen cynllunio o flaen llaw. Digon gen i feddwl am gyda gwaith llawn amser a nifer o bethau eraill. Gwell gen i jyst mynd pan dwi'n teimlo heb orfod meddwl. Mae'r system gallu fod yn haws hefyd, neu angen app haws.

Mae yn hwyluso pethau

Cuts down on queues

So much easier that being in a que to get in, quicker process

LEss traffic

It's no good 2 me as I've only got a small car put much in it

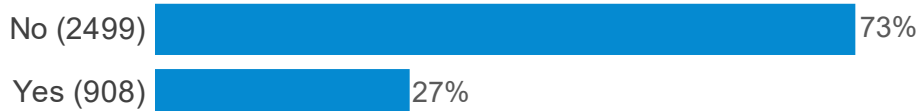
Unable to book due to demand

Less hassle and not crowded

Waste strategy engagement

Why?

Prevents waiting
Unable to get to recycling centre
Should go to tip any time
As it's a pain to book
Rhwyddach jest troi lan.
Can never get a slot, working all week so only have weekends to use this facility, does not suit us
It's easier to just turn up and hopefully no need after covid has been controlled.
I'd prefer to just go when I need and not have to make an appointment
Whilst it worked during Covid I'm concerned that it could be a barrier to recycling....another hurdle.
Less queuing, less rushed
There's not so much of a queue
Saves the haste of turning up and having to queue for ages
Sometimes it's not easy to know what time you will need an appointment 24hrs or more in advance. E.g. available transport, when moving home etc, much easier to be able to go when needed or be able to book on the day for the day instead of so far in advance
Because it's easier to use
Less queuing at the tip
So much easier just to turn up
I prefer to just turn up when I need to
Difficulty in getting appointments
I like the flexibility of just being able to turn up when suits my diary rather than have to book in advance as available time slots might not suit
It's very easy to use and restricts the number of people at the recycling centre which eases the flow.
You have to pre book days in advance, which is difficult when you have a busy life and work all week. Also, because you have to book in advance, plans change and so we have simply not turned up to appointments when our plans have changed for the day. It was not easy to see how to cancel an appointment once booked.
Only get two days off a week , sometimes I do things last min

Are there any improvements you would like to see to this online booking system?**What improvements would you like to see?**

Scrap it.
Gallu bwcio ar y dydd
Stop using it
For people who don't drive it be nice for it to be collected for them
A user friendly websites

Waste strategy engagement

What improvements would you like to see?

Making it easier to book repeat appointments, so you don't have to keep entering the same data every time.

Maximum of 3 appointments to be booked at any one time in a week, otherwise it clogs the system up and no one else can book slots.

Didn't work too well on apple iphone

scrap it once covid restrictions ends. Nothing wrong with queueing up as and when the need arises to use the faciity

Make sure people who don't use technology can speak to someone easily to book a slot.

Get rid of it!

Not restricted to a time.

Get it to accept my email address

Help from employees there apart from a person called Shane no one comes to help

To be able to book the same day or further ahead

If this has to stay why do you need to create an account in order to make bookings. I should only need to give my email address so a copy of the booking can be sent to me, I don't want an account.

Get rid of it and open the tips as they were.

A way to cancel an appointment at the last minute rather than not just turn up.

Same day appointments

As stated above. Local resides should be able to access their local recycling centre whenever they want even if they don't live in that council area. Especially relevant for Whitland/Narberth areas.

See above

Make the booking link to booking a tip appointment on the home page of Carmar CC website

Clarification on what is likely to happen to a bulky item if it is usable and should not be treated as scrap. If the emphasis is on recycling should there not be arrangements with relevant charities for passing things on?

It has been difficult to get a time slot to fit in with my schedule at times but hopefully this will improve soon.

Remember details. Allow multiple visits per day.

ensure not to many by containers when arrive, wait for persons to complete discharging

Being able to book for immediate use

See earlier comments

problems sometimes of passwords

Same day booking and being able to book multiple appointments rather than completing a new form for each appointment

Scrap it!

Go back to turn up whenever

allow more than one visits in one day.

The ability to book 2 slots on the same day would be useful.

Size of trailer increased to allow less loads to be taken and ultimately less trips to the cen5

What improvements would you like to see?

Registration was a tedious process but the actual booking is quite good. You might like to think about the time slots. We go to Nantycaws from the Meidrim area because we can combine a visit with other business in Carmarthen. Last Monday - 28th June - the traffic on the dual carriageway was so bad (lots of caravans & motorhomes as well as the usual) that it took 45 mins. to get to Carmarthen from Meidrim and, despite allowing what we thought was plenty of time, we nearly missed our slot. The traffic has been just as bad on other days recently and it isn't even peak tourist season in Pembs/W Carms yet!

It's a bit of a faff having to put car registration in. Having two cats sometimes I don't know which car I'll have available

Why can't vehicle details be stored online without having to input the details each time.

Get rid of it

Disability awareness

Allow multiple slots during a day or allow multiple visits during the window booked. Very good system so far bar only being allowed one visit during your allocated slot. Second improvement that would be widely welcomed would be last minute car reg changes. Car breaks down 30 mins before allocated slot, I would use the other car in my household, however have been categorically refused on occasions previously.

Make it more adaptable for other

Same day appointments

Allowing more visits

Tudalen cymorth - falle fydd hyn yn help i ddysgwyr IT!!

scrap it altogether .

Simpler process, no need to create account. Easier to locate on website

scrap it less fly tipping

Easier access to booking system. House waste app or something.

Book multiple slots

Make it easy with no bookings as not many take notice of it anyway even when you do have a slot

More slots

As restrictions ease maybe more spaces, for multiple drop offs

Man be set an allowance per year per household so if a particular project undertake can recycle

Make it an easier page to find and log into

Give the staff something to do instead of standing around watching and chatting to each other

When online it takes ages to find the link to take you directly to the actual booking.

We have to put in a car reg. What if the car breaks down/ has a flat tyre/ is out of use on the day? Could we have a back up system that allows a second reg to be accepted?

Scrap it

To not have to log into account a number of times. Same account for everything Council related would be easier

save the car details - only show days that have appointment availab.e

System rhwyddach

Open later and weekends

Shorter time slots and instant booking ,not having to book ahead

Being able to book more than 1 slot, as quite often you may need 2, 3 or more visits to finish your clearance activity.

What improvements would you like to see?

Store more details and allow next day booking to be made if there's space up until 8pm so those that can't get online before 2

Don't limit visits. Encourage people to use this facility

A direct link from your CCC account maybe on the permits /permissions link. Also make renewing permits for vans at recycling centres easier!

Get rid of the system or be able to make more than one appointment for the same day.

Allow same day booking

Like to be able to book for the same day

Its quit a long windedots of buttons to push confirming things. It could be better designed

Stop it

If we must continue with this system then the cancellation time is too early. I'd prefer to have until midnight the night before.

More time slots

Quicker time slots

Introduction of ANPR to save staff checking, more efficient for vehicles to be logged by camera's on arrival.

There is no need of car make and model info. Car registration plate number should be enough.

More than one appointment per day and be able to book same day if there is availability.

Cancel it. Would rather wait in a queue

Appointment same day

Jobsworths thinking they want to lecture everyone about stuff they take in. Having vehicles typed banned still. Specially in Wales, to ban a pickup. Ridiculous

Just the logging in

To be able to see straightaway the date you want is has spaces - currently, all dates seem available until you click on them.

Same day booking

If a slot isn't available on a certain day do not show that date as available as you then click on it and all the slots are shown as unavailable and it's false security.

Don't keep booking history, it's stalking and against data protection rules.

Make it easier to cancel nearer the time. As due to having to collect kids from school if asked (bubble bursting due to COVID) having to work last min etc cancelling isn't always possible with the notice period given.

Same day appointments

Discard them

Full access at all applicable times.

Ease of use to use the booking system online. Option to cancel appointment.

On the day booking.

Both bookable slots and ability to go with waste without an appointment.

Fel y soniwyd gennyf uchod. Angen fod yn streamlined, llai o glicio a llai o eiriau, cyfeiriadau. Botymau clir. Ymchwiliwch apps gyda dolenni clir. Mae gwefannau cyngorau o hyd yn llawn ysgrifen ac yn ffaff i dreiddio trwy.

More spaces

allow for next working day appointments

Waste strategy engagement

What improvements would you like to see?

App to make it easier to use or simply the current system

Be able to book on the day for the day so that you don't have to wait around for an appointment if you are ready to go early, or so you don't miss out on an appointment if whatever work you're doing runs late.

Remove it completely! The system should remember details so that you don't have to input car Reg details etc each time. The system should also make it easy to cancel an appointment

Any other comment on the use of the HWRCs?

staff are very helpful as it is not always obvious which bin your material is meant for!

Need one nearer at present it is 30.2 miles from home, a round trip of 60.4 miles, too far for me to drive as a disabled driver.

Good staff.

More booking slots would be preferable. Trostre site is almost always booked up for when its practical.

Do away with the appointments system and allow people to arrive when they need to as they always used to do. It's more convenient for most people that way.

we need our own unit in Burry Port

staff friendly and helpful.

Syniad o Budapest! Dw i'n meddwl bod hwn yn digwydd bob mis. Ar ryw ddiwrnod arbennig e.e dydd Sadwrn cyntaf y mis (rhwng 9-12), gall trigolion y ddinas roi unrhyw gelficyn nad ydynt eisiau mwyach ar y stryd y tu allan i'w cartref. Gall unrhywun fynd a ta beth maen nhw'n dymuno. Yn y prynhawn mae loriau (Cyngor) yn teithio o amgylch yn casglu unrhyw ddodrefn sydd heb gael cartref newydd! Mae hwn yn ffordd dda o ailgylchu a gallai hefyd helpu gyda'r broblem o dipio anghyfreithlon. Bosib, byddai angen trefnu bod gwahanol ardaloedd o fewn y sir yn 'gwaraedu' eu stwff ar wahanol ddiwrnodau.

No

Nantycaws is an impressive set-up, well managed.

Garden waste to be collected weekly during Spring and Summer months reducing to fortnightly winter months.

No

Impact on fly tipping needs to be closely monitored. Strengthen enforcement against fly tippers and increase penalties.

Please make it easier for us to understand what goes into which skip, maybe improve the signage and ask the workers to be more helpful. As an older person Who lives alone I have struggled to get stuff in and out of my car and noone has come to assist at the recycling centre.

A bit if help at the site would be nice! I often take items to the tip snd struggle to unload whilst the staff watch mr and say they can't help!

Being able to buy stuff from there would be a good way for recycle, re-use ethos.

None

No

Please make it very clear which plastics can/can't be recycled at the kerbside. Or, preferably, take every type of plastic and then sort it. Please note that Sainsbury's are allowing sweet wrappers, crisp packets and many other items marked 'not yet recyclable' in their plastic bag collection points. Well done to them, though I do wonder what they do with it!

I feel those who work at the recycling centre, should be able to hlep certain customer. Like the elderly or thosewho are struggling. Even during the pandemic

Waste strategy engagement

Any other comment on the use of the HWRCs?

Considering the amount of flytipped tyres blighting our landscape, why doesn't Carmarthenshire allow a free of charge limited disposal of these at the sites, as they do in other counties?

It appears by placing obstacles in the way of the booking system including a reluctance to accept rural properties often have very slow internet you are attempting to close these centres via the back door having failed with your previous attempts

It's a great local facility to have for large items that are no longer required

So far away ! Fuel costs to take stuff there prohibitive -- and you wonder why there is fly tipping. Polluter pays sounds good, but isn't much use -- we have people burning plastic nearby -- but the council do nothing to stop it!

Open for longer hours with available assistance to help people offload.

All vehicles and trailers should be allowed on site

Problems are caused when eg mattresses which are the bulkiest and inevitably would be the last thing to be put in the car are the last thing to come off in the tip, this is the opposite order which you put them in your car

No

It is WRONG to restrict the number of black bags I can dump. Why make take the 40 mile journey more regularly when I got go less frequently with a larger load? If I took 2 bags every week, it would be 160 miles and 6 hours of my time. If I took 8 bags once per month it would be 40 miles and 1.5 hours of my time. How can that be better for the environment? There should be no such restrictions because I have no alternative.

Not everyone can access HWRCs as they do not have suitable transport and they are not conveniently located. Having to pay for item collection penalises those households who choose not to have, or cannot afford a vehicle. Closure of the Llangadog centre has resulted in more fly tipping in the area. Could the council arrange a free periodic collection of goods not recycled at the kerbside to address this. On the next page why are you not asking for Sex, rather than gender and no-one is 'assigned a gender at birth', it's not a random process, their sex is observed and recorded at birth and humans cannot change sex, sex is immutable in mammals. I'd really hoped that CCC wouldn't have bought into identity politics, it's anti-scientific it's also misogynistic as the rights of women and girls to privacy, safety and dignity are undermined because a tiny minority of men say they 'feel like a woman' (how would they know?) I would hope that councillors and council officials would be courageous enough to stand up to the pressure to be politically correct and base their services and information on science and fact rather than 'woke' ideology as bad data produces bad legislation and policies which might have to be defended before a court of law one day. The policy capture by Stonewall in local authorities, health providers, Police and other statutory services is being challenged in court and cases are being won (Maya Forstater, Keira Bell)

I believe the online booking system acts as a deterrent to some households.

Keep them open

We only have a twin axle small trailer which makes it impossible to enter the HWRC centres.

There is no proper textile recycling at the Carmarthen centre or in Carmarthen. Very few bins available and are ALWAYS full. Please put near to all charity bid so that proper recycling can be applied. That would reduce waste- people would be encouraged to use the right bin for the right product.

My nearest tip is a 30 mile round trip. You need more of them especially in the forgotten corners of the county. Access to Natycaws from the dual carriageway is appalling. Dangerous and congested in summer.

Dim angen aros yna

Extremely helpful and courteous staff.

If you can't drive its difficult to use

The HWRC at Carmarthen is a very good facility for recycling.

Waste strategy engagement

Any other comment on the use of the HWRCs?

We were horrified and very sympathetic about the fire damage at Nantycaws - a huge setback and problem for you, which seems to be being dealt with as efficiently as possible. Generally speaking the site is very good and well managed/organised and the staff are very pleasant and helpful. Turning right across the dual carriageway into it can be an issue given the speed of traffic, and users could be encouraged to drive more considerately on the site access road - but not more speed bumps please!

We live in Carmarthenshire however our property is very near the Pembrokeshire border. Our nearest HWRC is actually in Pembrokeshire and it takes us much longer to get to the nearest Carmarthenshire one. While we don't mind a booking system it does restrict us to the Carmarthenshire site, thus making / planning a recycling journey more tedious, time consuming and expensive. Having an agreement with other counties would make these sites more accessible to more people leading to increased recycling and less fly tipping.

some times 'multi content' drop off are a bit of a pain if you use a small trailer. I there for try to drop of single items. i.e garden waste or black bags separately which adds to the usage time of the HWRCs

The recycling centre at Whitland is very well organised & well run, The only change I'd like to see is reconsideration of the vehicle restrictions. This is a farming area & many people have restricted vehicles as their normal use car

I don't think it is environmentally friendly many people driving there to dispose of small pieces of household goods, such as old paint pots, roller blinds, etc items stored in a garage like old tools when they could be collected at the kerb side, I do not mean large items that the council can not collect.

Over the last three months I've been unable to aquire a slot at trostre due unavailability on the 3 days given I spent 1 hour outside this site and nothing went in or out yet when i tried to book a slot for the same day there were no available times?

Friendly staff, very clean site since the start of the year.

The more barriers and complications there are to the use of HWRCs then the more people will end up flytipping. Flytipping is already a big problem in Carmarthenshire. I think all restrictions on use of HWRCs should be removed to increase recycling and reduce flytipping

Angen gwell gwasanaeth i drigolion pella'r Sir.

Staff are polite and helpful.

relax the rules . people want to dump their waste but rules have been so tight that its encouraging fly tipping

Whitland HWRC is brilliant, it's well run, well organised, easy to access, convenient, a pleasant site, helpful staff. What's not to like?

No

The charge for collection of larger items is too much, as you could maybe upgrade and re sell the items to make money to offset the charge.

Staff are generally quite helpful

Too far for people on border with Ceredigion - usage of petrol not climate friendly

No

The decrease of trade waste and the introduction of appointment booking had made visits to Trostre site so much quicker and easier to complete. We bearily wait a few minutes when we arrive unlike before it could take an hour or more.

Should be able to just turn up - perhaps some days have 'open sessions' eg, Saturdays

Weithiau mae gwaith cerdded gyda rhywbeth trwm oherwydd lle mae rhaid parcio.

The mess - could be done with being brushed more frequently. Often lots of debris on floor including nails which could cause puncture. Only ever ised Ammanford site.

It was alway better just to go down when you could or have to instead of having things in the way.

Waste strategy engagement

Any other comment on the use of the HWRCs?

Possible the attendants could assist older or people who struggle to use the centres

Open longer hours

No

Llanelli centre has containers that are too high for some people to lift items into, especially if you are unable to lift above your head.

N/A

Too far away! To reduce personal car journeys it needs to be closer

No

yes it would be lovely to have one locally 56 miles is not local!

Council should be writing to all residents about these changes not just placing it on their website.

Scrap the online system

They need to all be kept open & as accessible as possible. The recent proposal (then dropped) to close Whitland was a major mistake. Repair/reuse/resale workshops/shops at the sites should be developed at as many of them as possible, not just Nantycaws though I understand you starting there

Go back to the old system please. The new way is ridiculous

The staff are fab

They are great. Well organised and run but having an opportunity and weather to cut the grass to be stuck with waste because you have to book a slot when you pass and there isn't anyone there drains my soul

No

It all works well, the times I have used it

Would like a centre nearer to Llandovery

It's a brilliant resource - possibly having an online site plan listing what is recycled and where. This would be useful if any changes were implemented and for individuals new to the facility.

Always been very easy. I use Ammanford and first class

Gweithio yn dda, a'r staff yn helpful iawn.

None

we have to drive 48miles to our nearest recycling centre which is rediculas and requires using a lot of fuel

I've been told that vans aren't allowed only cars. We only have a van as main transport, so this is unfair

staff at Nantycaws very helpful

no

None

No

No

Ensure you can recycle and dispose of as wide a range of items as possible. Ensure staff help - as a lone female it can be challenging at times to move and lift things into the containers, which means they are less likely to be recycled. Clearer signage and information on exactly what plastics can be recycled and into what containers - even the website is not clear on that.

Wedi sôn am yr angen mawr o wella safle Nantycaws. Mynediad mwy diogel, heol gwell, mwy o le wasgar i'r skips, dwblby skips..... Edrychwch ar RCT ac Aberdâr. Angen staff hefyd i lanhau'r safle yn gyson. Hwn yw'r dyfodol, a mae'r dyfodol i fod yn lân. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n teimlo fel 'dump' o'r 70/80au.

Waste strategy engagement

Any other comment on the use of the HWRCs?

Staff at Nantycaws are very welcoming and helpful

No

Allow more access

It would be good to see items that are reusable salvaged in a shop for a token price - as they do in Swansea. There's plenty of space in the Carmarthen site. Less to landfill, helps others and could raise money - maybe for a good cause. Good deed for the authority

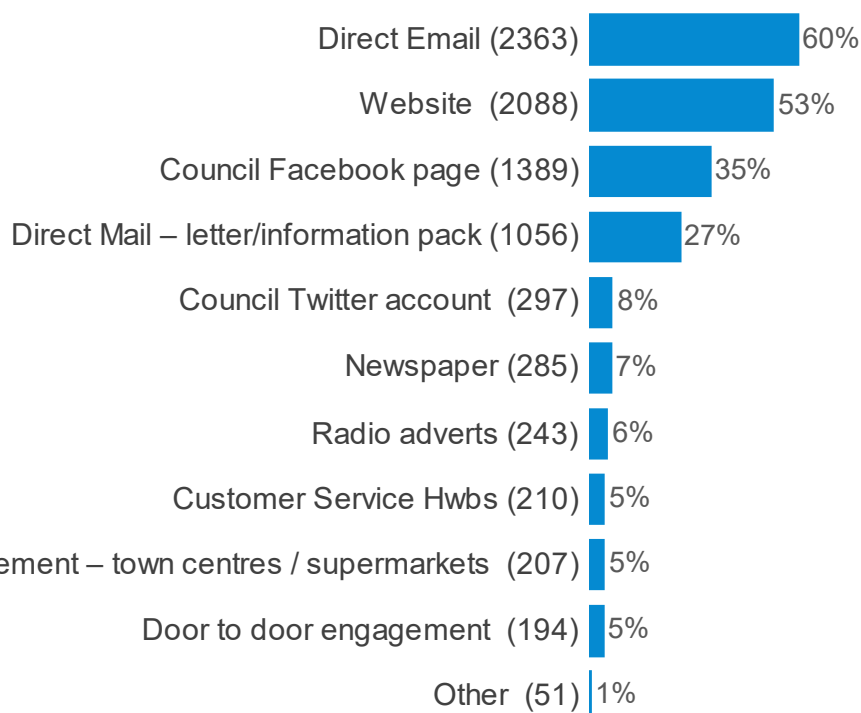
No

System dda iawn.

Friendly helpful staff.

No

I would like to see more items re used. For example allowing people take unwanted goods and up cycle them. Let's re use other people's unwanted goods not throw them away. I try to give away items rather than trash them. There are so many people out there with nothing it would help them if they could get items no longer required by some. Re use, recycle and reduce waste

What is your preferred way to provide you with further details about the proposed changes to our waste and recycling collection service?**Please specify:**

Dropping off flyers when rubbish is collected to address the issue with those who do not recycle properly

Use the local schools -pester power

Text message

Door to door would be nice so you could discuss concerns not highlighted in this survey. Also there needs to be a better itemised list of recycling items and where they go.

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Automated texts to mobile phone numbers. And email accounts.

Email

email

leaflets through door

Some older people may need help in understanding the system so face to face contact may be necessary or may be a helpful neighbour assigned to help them

EMAIL!!!!!!

On the side of bin lorry a notice saying the way we collect your waste is changing

Email

Mp

Text

from organised friends fb that share this stuff

WHY DONT YOU HAVE A TV PROGRAM ABOUT HOW ...WALES !!! IS GOING TO HELP THE PLANET AND GIVE A REASON ABOUT THE BLACK BAG ANALISE 46% COULD BE RECYCLED ETC

Text Message, TV Adverts (wishful I know, but I've seen surprising adverts on YouTube these last few years)

Local community Facebook pages

meetings in all towns and villages face to face to see reaction for yourselves which should be done.

Text

door to door prior to launch, or mail.to make sure understood by all ,to offer encouragement.

Email

Further use of the current Text service which I receive when bin collections change etc

Sms text message

Older people would be better off with direct mail.

Newsletter

Make an app

Don't care

Facebook, Snapchat etc

Don't contact me

I think a online questions and answers maybe on Facebook or Radio. People can call in with their concerns and issues. In turn myths and problems could be resolved

Love llandoverly posts

Use of App

CCC website, Customer service/Library service points

Instagram, Snapchat

Local TV adverts

All of the above except leafletting or sending out packs. This literally creates more waste!

Allow us to phone and ask for details as well as the above.

Depends on users needs

It would be nice to hear from our Councillor Mr James who seems to have disappeared

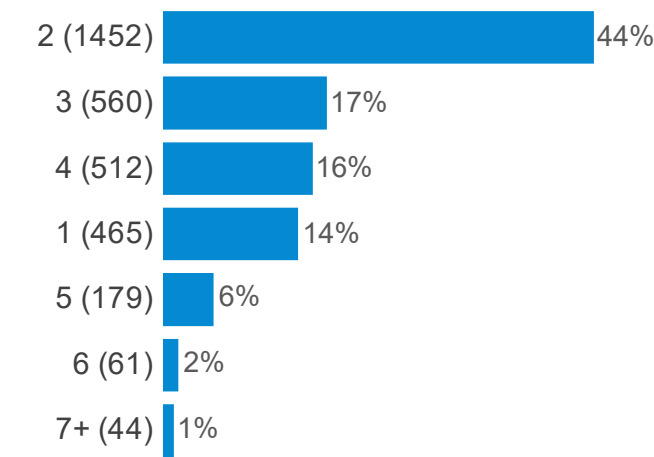
a leaflet handed out by bin collectors not everyone has internet! only heard of this survey by chance

Please specify:

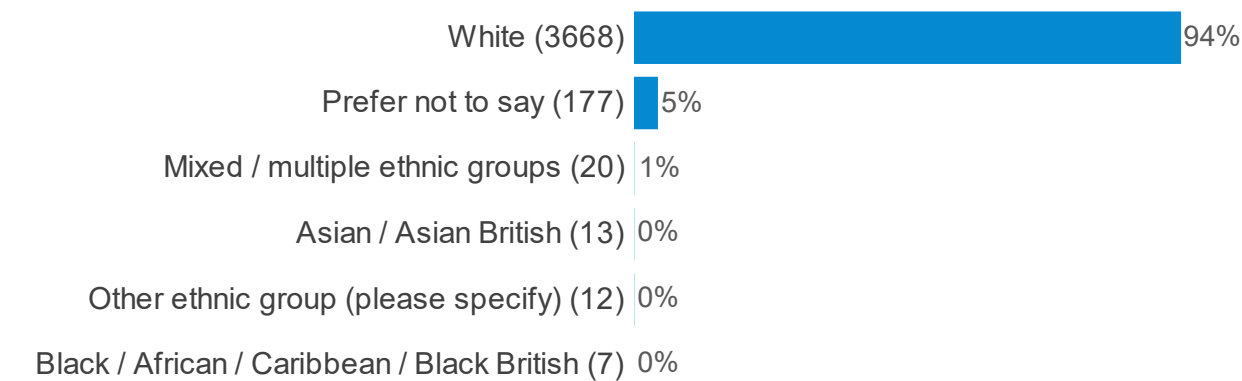
Teledu

You are losing a huge audience by just using the council accounts. You could ask high profile locals and sports teams (Scarlets) to help get the message across.

How many people are there in your household?



What is your ethnic group?



Please specify:

None of your business seriously?

None of your business what difference does this make

No

None of your business

None of this information is relevant to my bin collection

I don't see how this is relevant

why does this matter?

NOT SAYING

My ethnic group has no baring on this subject.

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Not telling

.

I do not consider this relevant

You are being racist by even asking this question.

Irrelevant

irrelevant in this situation. has racist connotations

Mind your own PC business

European

Specify what?

British

Irrelevant

It doesn't matter what ethnic group my responses belong to, I am a HUMAN BEING

Prefer not to say

No

Has nothing to do with recycling

Why does that matter?

Why have this institutionalised racist question. All people are different

none of your business

Personal

Irrelevant to recycling.

What has this got to do with a survey!

I see myself as a human being.

It's irrelevant.

N/A

Your responses cannot be traceable to you. Yet you ask for my post code at the end of the survey

None of your business

Don't see the relevance of this question to recycling.

It doesn't matter what bloody colour people are stop making every subject about race

Irrelevant question

Prefer not to say as it states

Welsh

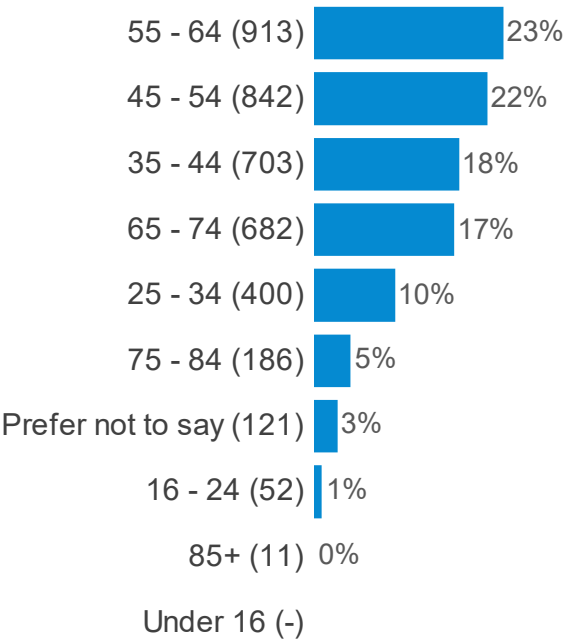
Human

Non of your business

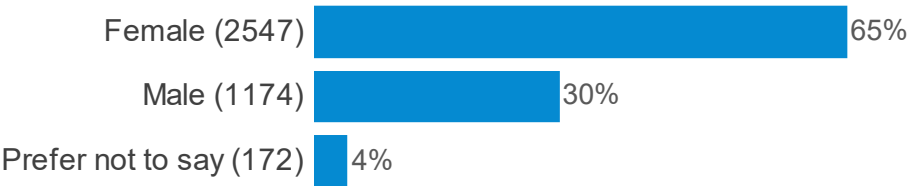
None of your business as I chose prefer not to say, so why are you asking me to elaborate

Waste strategy engagement

What is your age group?



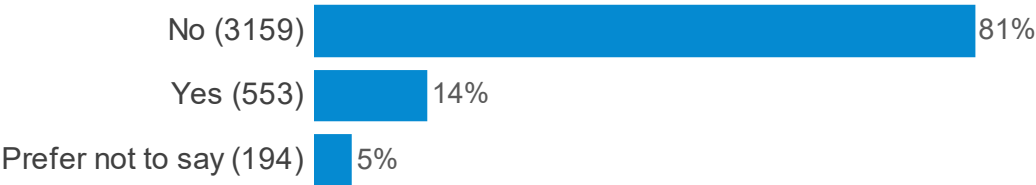
What is your gender?



Is your gender the same now as when assigned at birth?

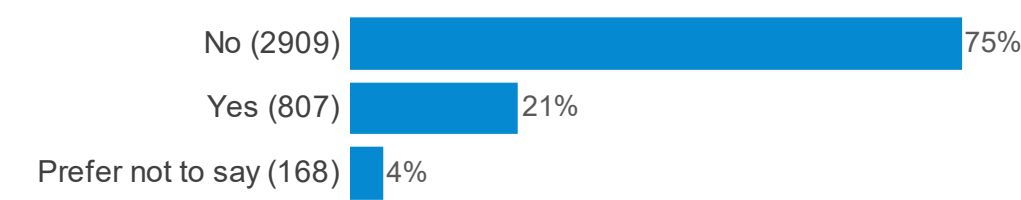


Do you consider yourself to be disabled?

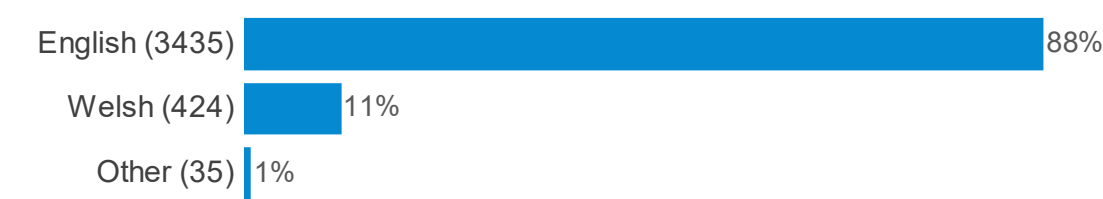


Waste strategy engagement

Do you provide regular, unpaid, substantive care for a relative, friend or neighbour who is unable to manage at home without help because of sickness, age or disability? (Do you provide regular, unpaid, substantive care for a re...)



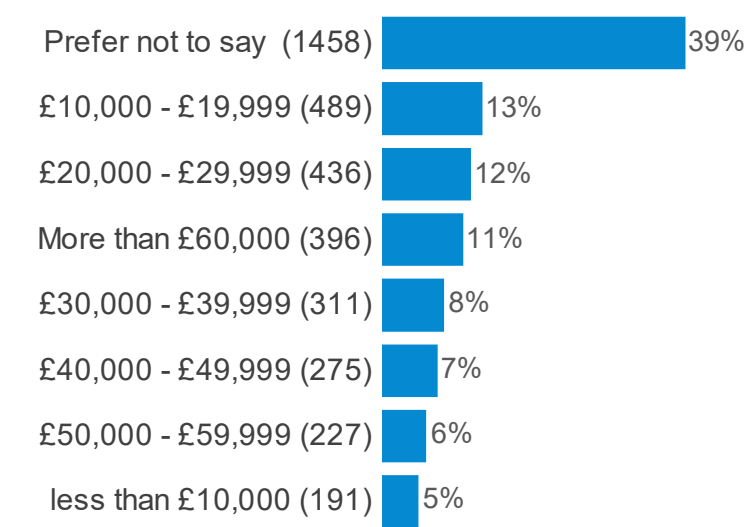
Which is your preferred language?



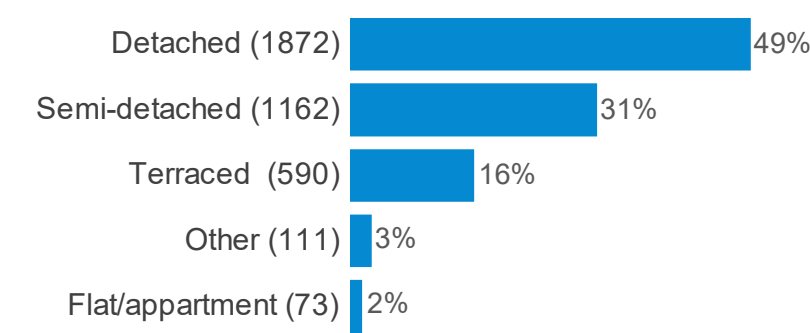
Please specify

French	None of your business	Too many personal questions
Xxx	Arabic	Polish
Mandarin	Polite!	Prefer not to say
Gibberish	Welsh and English	Both welsh and English
Both Welsh and English	Polish	Jibberish
Either	Russian	

What is your total household income?



What type of property do you live?



Please specify:

Farm
Farmhouse
Bungalow
prefer not to say
byngalo
Byngalo
Park home
Not saying
Bungalow
Bungalow
Bungalow
Park Home
Farm
Smallholding
I rent a small annex attached to the main building.
House association bungalow
parkhome
Smallholding
Farm
parkhome
Prefer not to say
bungalow
None of your business
Bungalow
unnecessary for you to know and an invasion of privacy
Farm
'Link' house
Park Home
Park home
End terraced

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Bungalow
Smallholding
small holding
Prefer not to say as i d not consider that it makes a difference to the survey.
bungalow
bunglow
Ancient cottage
End-Terraced
small holding
Bungalow
Farm
Bungalow
N/A
Smallholding
Smallholding
Bungalow
Bungalow
Bungalow
Farm
Farm
Council Bungalow - semi detached
Irrelevant question
Prefer not to say
farm
Bungalow
Bungalow
Byngalo
Fferm
End of terrace
end of terrace
Fferm
Bungalow
Prefer not to say
Farm
Prefer not to say
Bungalow
Farm
Bungalow
Semi-detached bungalow.
byddai'n well gennyf bidio a dweud
Smallholding

Waste strategy engagement

Please specify:

Farm

None of your business. What on earth does this have to do with recycling

Farm

Byngalo

Following 'SA', what are the first three numbers of your postcode? (e.g. if your postcode was SA50 2PG the numbers we require are SA50 2). (SA)

154	14 8	Sa31 3	SA15 3	31 2	sa444	15 5	14 7	146
Sa1	17	313	149	Sa14	SA33 4	146	Sa146	SA14 6
Sa31	328	31 3	146	SA32 8	142	Sa14	Sa40	147
SA4 0	Sa31	SA313	199	Sa4 0	Sa14	33	SA32 8	146
Sa174	sa14 8	9	SA18 2	155	Sa147	155	Sa14 7	160
200	SA14 9	198	32	160	SA155	SA15	15 5	SA14 7
174	Sa14	Sa20 0	SA14 6	Sa146	183	155	Sa146	31
19 1	SA15 2	14	146	SA199	Sa151	SA334	Sa15 4	146
327	Sa34	335	33 5	311	152	Sa148	336	SA31
Sa148	SA199	146	155	311	146	14	14 6	146
SA152T	SA155	Sa19	160	sa17	Sa409	SA146	146	149
149								

As nearly 80% of household waste is recyclable, to what extent do you agree that the collection of your recycling every week is necessary?

Many respondents took the opportunity to tell us why they believed that collection of blue bags is necessary. A large majority of comments related to the build-up of blue bags in 2 weeks due to an increase in household recycling and increase in manufacturers using recyclable packaging. Additionally, a large proportion of the comments indicated that many households have limited storage to be able to store blue bags over a two-week period. Many noted that currently, fortnightly collections are unsustainable as many households are unable to store many blue bags. This was especially the case with larger households, moreover, the build-up of blue bags has caused problems with vermin in some areas. Many respondents noted that this was a positive step forward for the local authority as it will have beneficial implications on the environment and may reduce fly tipping and encourage households to recycle more. Conversely, many respondents noted that two-weekly collections of blue bags is sufficient, however many of the comments came from individuals with smaller households. These respondents also expressed whilst two-weekly collections are sufficient to them, other larger households with limited storage space may find a weekly blue bag collection necessary.

To what extent do you agree that the collection of your glass at the kerbside would it make it easier for you to recycle more?

A large majority of respondents welcomed the proposal to collect glass at the kerbside. Although many individuals noted that they recycle glass at bottle banks, supermarkets and recycling centres regularly, they also agree that this is more convenient. A number of residents noted that glass quickly builds up and are unable to store safely in their homes. Moreover, the majority of residents welcomed the proposal as currently, it is difficult to take their glass recycling to their nearest recycling point. This is especially the case for older residents, individuals with disability, residents with other health issues. Some noted that glass recycling points are often too full and, in some cases, broke glass can be seen which can be hazardous. In summary, the majority of respondents welcome the proposal of glass collections at the kerbside and the proposal will encourage more households to recycle their glass correctly.

Evidence shows that by increasing the frequency of your recycling collections to every week, and by introducing collections for your glass and any absorbent hygiene products, combined with our current weekly food waste

collections and fortnightly subscription garden waste service, it will mean that just 25% of the black bag content we collect will be non-recyclable at the kerbside.

Do you have any concerns regarding our proposal to limit the number of black bags you may put out to be collected to three bags every three weeks?

Of the 48% (n=1904) of respondents who had concerns, the majority noted that 3 black bags collected every 3 weeks is insufficient and would cause multiple problems to residents and the community. A larger number of respondents indicated that the proposal would increase the likelihood of vermin and would also increase the odour in communities, especially in summer months. Many respondents noted that this would be increasingly difficult for households with younger children, larger families and households with pets. These concerns mainly stem from a lack of storage in households and if proposal is actioned, stronger durable containers should be supplied to mitigate against these factors. Some respondents noted that some packaging is not recyclable and more should be done with businesses to ensure their packaging is recyclable. Some residents indicated that due to this proposal there may be an increase in fly tipping in Carmarthenshire.

Please provide any further comments you might have on this phase of our proposed changes to your waste and recycling collections service.

Many respondents took the opportunity to express their views regarding phase one of the proposal. A summary is provided below in bullet point form:

- Many respondents welcomed the proposals as it will increase household recycling. Additionally, many expressed that the proposals would encourage households to recycle more.
- Many respondents raised specific concerns regarding the proposal to collect two non-recyclable bags every three weeks. A number of concerns were raised such as; a potential increase in fly tipping, increase in odour in communities and gardens and an increase in vermin. This is particularly challenging for pet owners, large families and residents with young children.
- Many raised concerns that due to the change in black bag collections may increase the contamination of recyclable waste.

- A large number of respondents stated that there is a need to provide guidance on how to store goods safely and effectively. Some also queried whether storage would be provided by the local authority.
- The majority of respondents welcomed the proposal to introduce glass collection at the kerbside.
- Many respondents asked for updated messaging when changes are made to ensure all residents are aware what can be recycled and how to store their waste. Clear messaging is needed to ensure residents know when, what and how recycling will be collected and any additional allowances some residents may be entitled to.

What additional materials? 'Other'

Some respondents wanted 'other' materials to be recycled at the kerbside. These materials included;

- Wood/garden waste
- Materials such as Tetra pak
- Printer cartridges
- Polystyrene
- Pet waste
- Plastic bags
- Nappies and sanitary products
- Light bulbs
- Metal
- Paint tins
- Garden waste (free)
- Cooking oil

How would you find using a 'source separated' recycling collection system?

Respondents who indicated that they would find a 'source separated' recycling collection system difficult (28%; n= 963) were asked to explain why. A summary of the most common themes are presented below.

- The majority of respondents who would find 'source separated' recycling difficult noted that the main barrier would be the multiple containers needed to separate the waste. Respondents noted that this would be an issue both within the home and in gardens.
- Many respondents noted that this would cause issues in narrow or small streets as there will be an increase of containers on the roadside collection day. Some noted that this could be hazardous and can look untidy.

- Many noted that it is unreasonable to ask someone to move multiple containers from the garden to the roadside on collection day. This message was reiterated by older adults and residents with disabilities which will cause an additional challenge.
- Some noted that separating waste in the home may be confusing for some.
- Some residents living in flats said this new system would be difficult to accomplish.
- Some respondents asked whether containers would be supplied by the local authority. Some noted that these containers need to be durable and effective in sorting different materials.

What do you think about our proposal for the second phase of change for 'source separated' collection of items that can be recycled at the kerbside?

Many respondents took the opportunity to express their views regarding phase two of the proposal. A summary is provided below in bullet point form:

- The majority of respondents welcome phase two of the proposal as it will have positive implications to the environment. Residents expressed that this is couldn't come sooner with some asking why start in 2024.
- Many respondents noted that this will be an issue for those with limited storage within their home and gardens.
- Many respondents noted that the proposal will be confusing and difficult to follow. Some raised concerns that this may have a negative impact on household recycling.
- Some noted that this phase will be difficult for older individuals and those with disabilities.

Are there any barriers that prevent you from recycling currently?

Some respondents noted 'other' barriers which prevents them from recycling. The most common examples are presented below:

- Unsure which plastics can be recycled
- Disability
- Long distance to recycling centres
- Lack of recycling bags and unable to travel to one of the HWBs

Respondents who indicated that they have used the online booking system for the household waste recycling centres difficult (10%; n= 261) were asked to explain why. A summary of the most common themes are presented below.

- Many respondents noted that the booking slots are often unavailable and times are unsuitable for residents who work.

- Some noted that they preferred the old system where residents could use the HWRC on the day without booking. Additionally, some noted that the inability to book an appointment on the day was challenging.
- Some have had difficulty knowing which car they will have on the day they will need to use the HWRC. Some asked if you could update which car is going to be used on the day.
- Some noted that it is difficult to find the page on the website.
- Some noted that the booking system is faulty and can crash.

Would like us to continue with this online booking system to use our Household Waste Recycling Centres?

Respondents who noted that they would like to continue with the online booking system (53%; n=2017) provided a variety of reasons why. The most common themes are presented below:

- Many noted that the booking system means that less cars are able to use the HWRC which is more efficient and less time is wasted waiting in queues due to overcrowding.
- Some respondents indicated that it is a lot less hassle booking in advance and having your own designated slot.
- Some noted that with less people using the HWRC in a time slot, it is a lot safer and easier to use.

Conversely, 47% (n=1827) do not want the online booking system to continue. Respondents indicated that;

- It is much easier to use the system as and when needed.
- The booking system discourages people from recycling because they are unable to get a slot.
- It's difficult to plan in advance as the majority of residents will use the HWRC when the weather is suitable.
- Slots are often booked and unable to use on the day needed.

What improvements would you like to see?

Respondents were asked what improvements they would like to see on the online booking form. A summary of the key themes are presented below:

- Reduce the time of the slots from 30mins to 15mins or less

- A dedicated app for the HWRC
- Able to see how many slots are left and people who have cancelled
- Ability to book the same day
- Multiple bookings in a day
- Ability to change car details on the day
- An option to ask for help on the booking form to assist individuals who may need help
- Extended time slots

Additionally, many took the opportunity to ask for the system to be removed.

Any other comment on the use of the HWRCs?

A number of residents took the opportunity to leave a comment regarding the HWRCs. The most common comments are presented below:

- A large number of respondents took the opportunity to show their gratitude to staff working at HWRCs and noting the excellent service provided.
- Some noted that the skips could be lower to make it easier for residents disposing of their waste.
- Many residents indicated that they travel large distances to get to their nearest HWRC. Many noted that there is a need for a HWRC in the north of the county.
- Many indicated that the opening hours of the HWRCs should be extended to allow residents to have additional time slots to book.
- Some noted that staff could be more available to help residents dispose of their waste.
- The remaining comments were conflicting regarding the booking system. Some comments related to enjoying the experience of using the HWRC more since the booking system was introduced whilst others noted that this should be stopped when Covid-19 restrictions have eased.

CABINET

11 HYDREF 2021

EFFAITH PWYSAU CENEDLAETHOL O RAN GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL YN SIR GAERFYRDDIN - ADRODDIAD CYFARWYDDWR STATUDOL Y GWASANAETHAU CYMDEITHASOL

Y Pwrpas:

Er mwyn bodloni'r gofynion o dan y Côt Ymarfer a gyhoeddwyd o dan y Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant, rhoi gwybod i'r Cynghorwyr am yr heriau, y risgiau a'r amgylchiadau lle mae materion staffio'n effeithio ar ein gallu i gyflawni ein cyfrifoldebau statudol, a briffio'r Prif Weithredwr a'r Cynghorwyr ynghylch materion sy'n debygol o achosi pryder ymhlith y cyhoedd a strategaethau i ymdrin â'r sefyllfaoedd hynny.

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- Nodi cynnwys yr adroddiad a'r goblygiadau, a'r camau allweddol sy'n cael eu cymryd.
- Ystyried unrhyw gamau pellach y gellid eu cymryd i reoli'r sefyllfa.

Y Rhesymau:

Cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau statudol a sicrhau bod yr aelodau'n cael digon o wybodaeth am sut mae pwysau cenedlaethol yn effeithio ar drigolion Sir Gaerfyrddin a'r camau allweddol sy'n cael eu cymryd i reoli'r sefyllfa.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol - Amherthnasol

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad Nac Oes

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad - Nac Oes

YR AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cynghorydd J. Tremlett (Deiliad y Portffolio Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd)

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Cymunedau

Y Cyfarwyddwr:

Jake Morgan

Swydd:

Cyfarwyddwr y

Gwasanaethau

Cymunedol

Rhif ffôn: 01267 244697

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

JakeMorgan@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CABINET

11TH OCTOBER 2021

Impact of National Social Care Pressures in Carmarthenshire - Report of the Statutory Director of Social Services

1. What is the purpose of this report?

Under the Code of Practice issued under the Social Services and Wellbeing Act the Director of Social Services has a duty to advise Councillors on – amongst other things – the challenges, risks and circumstances where staff issues affect our ability to discharge our statutory responsibilities, and to brief the Chief Executive and Councillors on matters likely to cause public concern, and strategies to deal with those situations.

Members will be aware of the widespread reports on demand and pressures on hospitals, social care, community Health and the Welsh Ambulance service. The focus of this note is on the challenges facing Social Care in Wales, the impact of this on the residents in Carmarthenshire and some of the actions we are taking to mitigate this. Although the most acute pressures are in older people services the report also notes pressures in mental Health, learning disabilities and Children's Services.

2. Background to pressures

The Association of Directors of Social Services wrote collectively on the 17th September to the Welsh Government. In it they described services as being under unprecedented pressure across Wales:

'It is our view that significant pressures are now more profound and wide ranging than at any time during the management of this COVID-19 pandemic. This situation is starting to limit our ability to support some of our most vulnerable people in the community... social care and health are under significant pressure and the demand continues to grow exponentially in comparison to capacity. Moreover, the added complexity of those presenting to social care services is unique and unprecedented.'

There has been extensive media coverage across the UK highlighting these issues.

There is a broad understanding locally and nationally that there are multiple external factors impacting on our ability to deliver social care. These include:

- A reduction in immigration since the UK left the European Union. This has increased the need for the hospitality industry to recruit locally, effectively competing for the same pool of staff as social care.
- A reduction in staff prepared to continue to work in the sector with some making lifestyle choices post the pandemic to reduce working hours.
- Continuation of furlough for some employment groups hardest hit by COVID.

- A general fatigue in the workforce with some seeking to leave the workforce or work in other areas after the pressures of COVID.
- An increase in, vulnerability, loneliness, and frailty in older people across our communities.
- Longer stays in hospital and delays on receiving medical intervention during COVID has led to a higher level of complexity and people needing greater levels of support.
- An increased reluctance to consider residential care because of COVID 19 and the requirement to self-isolate on entry even when double vaccinated and testing negative.
- Continued restrictions on residential care- The absence of up to a third of residential care admission capacity because of guidance requiring closure of admissions if there are two staff cases of COVID 19. Some large homes have effectively been closed to admission for months because of tiny numbers of staff contracting COVID 19 through community transmission.
- Incidence of COVID 19 remain very low in older, vaccinated vulnerable people with pressure on staffing largely because of the guidance surrounding household Covid contacts being unable to work rather than overall incidences of COVID 19.
- Less entry level applicants in all sectors exacerbated by record numbers going to higher education.

It is hard to put an individual weighting to these separate issues, but it is clear services that were previously stable have very rapidly faced an unprecedented increase in demand alongside significant recruitment and retention challenges. It has been described across the sector as a 'perfect storm' leading to unprecedented challenges in service delivery.

3. Homecare

National problems in relation to the delivery of Homecare (also known as Domiciliary Care) are significant. Until 2014 Carmarthenshire incrementally reduced the proportion of the homecare market delivered directly through the Council from 75% of all packages to less than 25%. Since 2014 we have grown the capacity of the in-house service. As of today, the county commissions or delivers 1153 packages of long-term Homecare. Approximately 35% of the total number hours of care is delivered by our in-house team. This rises to approximately 38% when we include reablement. The Council has committed to incrementally increase this. Our in house residential and homecare services have been a vital safety net throughout the pandemic.

We are currently agreeing between 10 and 15 new packages a week. However, this is not keeping up with demand and despite still supporting as many people as we were prior to the pandemic we now have:

- 52 clients waiting for a homecare package in the community. (There are some clients in addition to this receiving some form of bridging support)
- 52 waiting for a homecare package in hospital
- 26 waiting for a reablement package in the community.

In the last week the fragility was illustrated with the independent sector handing back 13 packages they were unable to deliver. There are also people with reablement who require long term care but are unable to move on.

4. Residential care

The number of people receiving residential care remains significantly below that of the pre pandemic position. Admissions are slow and hampered by COVID guidance that means up to a third of homes are unable to take placements at any one time. This is causing a significant challenge to hospitals. We have approximately 880 older people in residential care. 48 of these are in short term placements, some of whom are waiting for homecare. We are of the view that Welsh government should publish updated admissions guidance that reflects the lower risks following the successful vaccination programme in our residential homes.

The complexity of those in homes has increased significantly and a review is underway to consider the level of staffing needed to support these individuals and whether their needs can always be met long term in residential care.

Outbreaks amongst staff in care homes are small and there is little or no evidence of high levels of transmissions within residential care homes with staff contracting COVID in the community. Overall, the sector is relatively stable.

Homes are experiencing some staff recruitment issues and we have seen significant wage inflation in the sector which is likely to impact on the cost of care to individuals and the authority in the next financial year. Our in-house Children's homes have a growing number of vacancies.

Overall though the position is stretched but stable.

5. Assessment/ social work Capacity

Because of an increase in the number and complexity of referrals we currently have 240 assessments outstanding. These cases are deemed to need an assessment of need but are yet to be allocated. All people waiting have been screened and RAG rated red, amber, or green. All cases rated as red are prioritised for urgent allocation. All those in hospital who are deemed medically fit for discharge are now allocated. All emergency referrals are allocated on the day received to the short-term assessment duty officers. Whilst we have 244 waiting on average, we are now receiving more than 650 requests for assessment a month. It has proved impossible to fill all existing posts despite re-advertising.

Children's Services have also seen a significant increase in demand with assessment teams carrying caseloads that are, in some cases higher than they should be. Whilst all statutory cases are allocated this is having an impact on first line managers, as small number of whom are now carrying some cases. Small numbers of vacancies in some teams that have been impossible to fill or even get applicants. This pressure is also feeding into prevention and family support services that support families in the community with the increase in demand leaving them less responsive and with some waiting lists.

6. Workforce

Recruitment and retention of additional and sufficient staff in Homecare, residential care and social work is the primary risk and is the root cause of the challenges nationally and in the sector. In Carmarthenshire the position is:

- In House Homecare- 37 vacancies (FTE) There are currently 12 applicants being interviewed and processed.
- Private Homecare- 49 vacancies (FTE)
- In the last week 15 staff have left across the sector with 12 new staff being employed. None have left our in-house service. Reasons given are multiple but there is considerable movement within the sector.
- In House residential Care - we currently have 23 care staff vacancies although recent recruitment has been positive, and the numbers are reducing. Children's residential has 9 vacancies across the 3 units.
- Children's Social Work- there are currently 6 vacancies with some posts having been advertised on multiple occasions.
- Older Peoples Social Work- There are currently 9 social work vacancies
- Mental health Social Work- there are currently 7 social work vacancies (This includes newly created posts). Cover of the out of hours rota in this area remains problematic.

Overall, the authority has close to one in five social work posts vacant, when you take out the newly created mental health posts. Some functions of these posts are now being carried out temporarily by staff easier to recruit and by a small number of agency staff. This is challenging and we are taking action to remedy. Given these vacancies the productivity of the existing services and staff is impressive but not sustainable.

7. Key Actions

We have a range of mitigating actions and work underway in place to help us manage the position. Amongst many others I have highlighted the following:

- Those waiting for care or assessment are risk assessed via a Rag rating system, offered alternatives (such as residential care) or are choosing to receive short term care in a residential setting whilst they wait. Whilst the overall numbers are below many other authorities the position is more challenging in terms of the availability of care than it has ever been. The Senior management team and Heads of service quality assure the decision making in this. Further independent quality assurance of our risk management is also planned.
- We continue to develop alternative care / step down options with the health board including additional step-down beds at Llys y Bryn, reablement enhanced with recruited health staff in a new initiative from the NHS and further multiple actions to improve ward assessments and patient flow. Whilst this reablement initiative is positive this temporary NHS initiative is a very small part of the overall actions required and recruitment has yet to start to these temporary NHS posts.
- We are deploying one off funding from Welsh Government to support terms and conditions of homecare staff.

- We are acting to both support the independent sector and to recruit to expand our in-house service. Pay within our own service is well above market rate and is now significantly above £11 per hour for most of our staff delivering care. Pay varies considerably in the independent sector. It is evident from this that delivering the living wage nationally will not impact on most care staff in Carmarthenshire who already receive it.
- We continue to pay overtime rates for additional hours homecare staff work on top of their contracts
- The impact of recruitment initiatives and fluctuations in demand are monitored twice a week through an emergency gold command structure that I chair. The corporate management team is then updated on a weekly basis. The Lead member receives formal updates weekly and all Gold Command actions.
- We have placed additional resources in HR and across the organisation centralising Recruitment and fast tracking the appointment process.
- We have an extensive campaign agreed and complete rebranding of our offer has been completed. This in the process of being rolled out.
- A fundamental review of our social work offer has been complete with benchmarking terms and conditions across Wales. Recommendations from this will be progressed in the coming week.
- We have created additional traineeship and seconded additional internal staff onto the social work degree. A wider long-term apprenticeship for care staff to qualify whilst working with NVQs and then progress onto the social work degree is planned across Children and adult services.

Welsh Government understand we need a significant additional long-term investment to improve terms and conditions across the sector. We need long term investment to reduce the hours staff have as client contact time to make the job more attractive, but this will, again, require a significant long-term investment from Welsh Government. We have had critical short-term funding, but we must have a settlement long term that enables us to adequately fund older peoples social care and transform the model of delivery.

8. Conclusion

This report sets out challenges and risks which are significant but are being managed. Any significant risks going forward will be considered carefully and reported where necessary. Members can be assured that the position is being managed locally but that it is inevitably impacting on individual's quality and overall provision of care in Homecare.

We have a robust system of reporting, decision making and management in place with clear lines of sight corporately and through the political leadership. Judging the effectiveness and impact of our current set of actions will only be possible in the next 3-4 weeks.

Members are asked to note the position and consider if any more actions are necessary.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

NO

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: Jake Morgan

Director of Communities

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

2. Legal

This report has been produced to comply with the statutory duty imposed on the Director responsible for the social care function.

3. Finance

The challenges facing this service are causing significant variations to the planned budget. The variances are reported bi-monthly as part of the normal Budget Monitoring cycle. Significant variances include: -

- Underspend on residential care homes for older people – linked to demand
- Overspend in residential care homes and supported accommodation for learning disability / mental health – linked to delays in delivering the savings proposals
- Underspend in day services across all sectors which creates service pressures in Direct Payments and Home Care

There is significant new activity being undertaken to mitigate the risks outlined. Welsh Government has offered several new funding opportunities to meet these additional costs, which includes the Social Care Recovery Fund. Each of the funding streams have a project lead to monitor progress and report outcomes and spend to the funding body.

However, the pressure on this service will inevitably have a long term impact on the cost of provision and will present longer term budget challenges to our Medium Term Financial plan, especially when Welsh Government withdraw the Hardship Funding.

5. Risk Management Issues

The report highlights national risks in relation to the delivery across social care. It also highlights some of the key actions being taken to manage these risks. It will be critical that the impact of these actions is monitored closely so further action can be taken if the position does not improve.

The risks are also highlighted on the departmental and corporate risk register.

6. Staffing Implications

The report has no direct implications in relation to staffing. Any changes in roles, grading or terms and conditions because of actions being taken will need to follow the appropriate HR procedures.

CONSULTATIONS

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

Signed: **Jake Morgan**

Director of Communities

1. Scrutiny Committee – N/A

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

**CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED**

YES

Cllr J. Tremlett has been fully consulted with the content of the report.

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

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

THERE ARE NONE