

4. Planning Policy Context

Introduction

- 4.1 This Chapter of the ES provides a summary of the Planning Policy context for the Proposed Development. It also covers a summary of the energy policy background under which the Proposed Development has been brought forward. There have been significant changes in the approach towards renewable energy development across the United Kingdom in recent years, and also in the way in which energy developments are now considered in Wales following further devolution of powers from the UK Government to the Welsh Government.
- 4.2 This Chapter will therefore briefly summarise the main developments in energy policy at the UK level with special reference to the use of onshore wind as a main supplier of electricity from renewable sources, covering in particular the last thirteen years, and examine the evolution of Welsh Planning Policy since the publication of Technical Advice Note 8 (TAN 8) in 2005. This document, which remains extant as part of the policy framework in Wales, brought in for the first time in the UK an approach of identifying Strategic Search Areas throughout Wales where it was expected that the major contribution from onshore wind farms would be derived. The Chapter goes on to look at the way in which TAN 8 has worked in practice with varying degrees of success.

Energy Policy at the UK level

- 4.3 The background to the current drive to increase the use of renewable sources of energy has its roots in the recognition that the burning of fossil fuels has an adverse effect on the climate of the world as a whole and that global measures are required to deal with it. International, European and UK policies have, over the last 28 years, become ever more focussed on the concerns about global warming. The use of renewable resources as an increasing proportion of our total energy consumption is seen as a key part of the ultimate sustainable solution, alongside energy efficiency and conservation, especially as it does not rely on the consumption of fossil fuels for its fuel supply, and needs to be developed alongside a campaign of increasing awareness by the public and industry of the need for energy efficiency. These objectives are defined in both European Union law (for example the Directive on Renewables 2009/28/EC of June 2009)¹, and in UK law and policy such as the UK Government Climate Change Programme², the 2007 White Paper on Meeting the Energy Challenge³, the Climate Change Act 2008⁴, the Renewable Energy Strategy 2009⁵, the UK Renewable Energy Roadmap 2011⁶ and its 2012⁷ and 2013 Updates⁸.

- 4.4 There are three further benefits of using renewable resources. One is the issue of security of supply, since the creation of electricity from renewable resources within the UK provides a source that is not open to interruption by the actions of foreign governments or others. The ability to ensure electricity supplies from sources that are not open to foreign intervention is one of the key planks of the national energy policy. Another benefit is the creation of further electricity generation capacity at a time when older plant is being decommissioned. The third benefit is the issue of economic development. From its beginnings in the UK about 28 years ago, the very slow growth in the development of new renewable technologies has meant that other countries which had already branched out into these technologies (with wind energy being the prime example) were able to utilise their established manufacturing capacity to supply the emerging UK wind industry's demands. This is now changing as the recent growth in the number of sites and the number of turbines on each site is creating the potential for the development of a home-based manufacturing industry. All these are benefits identified in the Renewable Energy Strategy published by the Government in July 2009 and set out in the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, also in July 2009⁹.
- 4.5 These initiatives have been followed by a series of further statements at the UK and EU level over the last ten years. The UK Committee on Climate Change published its Renewable Energy Review¹⁰ in May 2011, expressing concern that the 2020 targets set out for achieving delivery of energy from renewables required large-scale investment and new policies to tackle the barriers to the uptake of renewable sources of energy to assist in the decarbonisation of the power industry. The UK Electricity Market Reform White Paper²⁰¹¹¹¹ set out a package of measures to attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables and carbon capture and storage. The same month saw the publication of the first UK Renewable Energy Road Map⁶, which set out the main aim of achieving 15% of all UK energy demand from renewable sources by 2020, and this has since been supplemented by the Updates of 2012⁷ and 2013⁸ which have highlighted the difficulties in delivering not only the 30% of electricity supply from renewable sources by 2020, but also the targets for the heating and transport sectors of the economy, where progress towards much lower targets was far below the trajectory needed.
- 4.6 Since then, there have been published the Energy Security Strategy¹² and the Energy Act¹³ which completed its parliamentary passage in December 2013, with the intention of introducing major reforms to the electricity market to result in greater stability and certainty for investors in energy infrastructure.
- 4.7 However, a major change in direction in the approach to onshore wind occurred with the 2015 general election. The coalition government in place from 2010-2015

- had continued to support onshore wind across the UK, albeit with a marked decrease in enthusiasm in England where the Secretaries of State had intervened on numerous occasions to reject wind farm appeals. The incoming Conservative administration in June 2015 set out a further radical shift of policy. It effectively halted the financial support to the onshore wind industry through the Renewable Obligation or Contracts for Difference, (Amber Rudd the DECC Energy Secretary in the House of Commons on 18 June 2015¹⁴). The effects of this were that even if planning permission (or its equivalent under other legislation) were to be obtained, onshore wind projects were expected to operate on a no-subsidy basis
- 4.8 Only days before Ms Rudd's Commons Statement, however, the EU had announced in a Renewable Energy Progress Report review of the trajectory toward the 2020 targets in the UK¹⁵, that there was now a very real danger that the overall targets would be missed because of failures to achieve the necessary contribution from the heating and transport sectors. These problems are highlighted in a leaked letter from Ms Rudd to Cabinet colleagues¹⁶ in which she conceded that despite the public stance the Government was taking on onshore wind, her own Department's internal figures - which she pointedly stated were not made public - showed there was a likelihood that the overall target would be missed, and that significant contingency steps would have to be taken to meet the target. Indeed, the scale of the undershoot could be as much as 50TWh a year by 2020 - not far short of the entire annual production in the UK from all renewable sources that had been achieved by 2012.
- 4.9 Some of the problems arise from decisions not to proceed with a range of renewable energy projects from biomass to offshore wind schemes, while other non-carbon sources of power, such as new nuclear and tidal power developments, are not programmed to start generating until the mid-2020s at best. Indeed, the latest decision by Hitachi not to proceed with the new Wylfa Nuclear Power Station on Anglesey is the latest in a succession of setbacks for the new nuclear industry. There are also clear issues about delivering renewable sources of energy for heating and transport that Ms Rudd's letter also flagged up.
- 4.10 Since 2015, there has been accelerating interest across the UK in the take-up of electricity as the power source (or at least part of the power source) for vehicular powering, with the current aims of Government being to have all vehicles able to run on electricity by 2040. The pressure to switch away from diesel for pollution reasons, as well as because it is a fossil fuel, has led to moves across Europe to develop not just the vehicles but also the supply system to enable a major switch to electrically driven vehicles to take place. The UK's strategy had assumed that there would be a significant reduction in the use of fossil fuels for transport by 2020, but assumed that the main advances would be through use of biofuels. Now that this is instead to come from electricity, that places a greater burden on the

electricity supply industry to provide the extra capacity to enable this to happen, and, more importantly, to ensure that the proportion of the overall supply that comes from renewables is not eroded.

Energy Policy in Wales

- 4.11 The National Assembly for Wales had already begun its own contribution to the debate on renewable energy in the 1990s. The Assembly's Economic Development Committee published its Final Report on Renewable Energy¹⁷ in January 2003, identifying a benchmark for production of electricity from renewable sources of 4 TWh per year by 2010 which equated to a little over 10% of Welsh electricity production. The Wales Spatial Plan¹⁸ was published in 2004. One of the key objectives of this Plan was the importance of reducing negative environmental impacts. The plan identified that Wales' CO₂ emissions are running at double the capacity of the natural environment to absorb them. Opportunities remained however as Wales had the wind and tidal resources to make a major contribution to producing renewable energy and so reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. The Plan also identified guidance on where Wales should maximise renewable energy production. This was carried forward into TAN8¹⁹ in July 2005, with its approach to the identification of seven Strategic Search Areas for a further 800MW of additional onshore wind by 2010.
- 4.12 Since 2005, there have been further policy pronouncements including "One Wales²⁰" in which the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) set out its strong commitment to tackling climate change and the New Renewable Energy Route Map²¹ published in February 2008. The latter set out proposals for moving Wales towards self-sufficiency in renewable electricity in a generation whilst at the same time driving towards increased energy efficiency and a greater level of heating requirements being supplied from renewable sources. The route map envisaged that microgeneration and other small scale technologies could play a significant role in delivering these proposals. This was supported by the actions in One Wales: One Planet (2009)²² and the draft Climate Change Strategy (2009) to remove barriers to the installation of microgeneration.
- 4.13 The publication of the March 2010 Energy Policy Statement²³ (EPS) by the WAG radically changed the position on targets. Whereas the position since 2005 had been that the target for 2020 was set at 7TWh of electricity output from renewables, the EPS set out the potential for a new, greatly enhanced potential for 2025 of 22,500MW of installed capacity of renewables. Of this, 8,000MW of onshore and offshore wind was expected to be provided in the main by 2015-17, which can be compared with the 800MW of strategic onshore wind envisaged to be installed between 2005 and 2010 under TAN8 on top of about 300MW which was already in place by 2005. This can be seen as a formal response by the Welsh

Government to the UK Government's publication of the Renewable Energy Strategy in 2009 with its greatly increased UK national figure of, at least, 30% of electricity from renewables by 2020, and this was later confirmed by a written statement from the Welsh Government in June 2010.

- 4.14 The Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)²⁴ outlined the importance of renewable energy generation in meeting the energy demand in Wales and sets out a vision for Wales till 2050. This was followed by Energy Wales: a Low Carbon Transition Plan²⁵ in 2012. More recently, the Cabinet Secretary for Environmental and Rural Affairs, Lesley Griffiths, announced in a statement on the climate change provisions of the Environment Act²⁶, her intention to develop further renewable energy generation targets (following on from the ones that had been set out in earlier policy documents), as part of the drive to decarbonise the economy in Wales, and has now done so with a statement in September 2017²⁷ that she has set a figure of Wales generating 70% of its electricity consumption from renewable energy by 2030.

UK Planning Policy Statements

- 4.15 The UK Government has introduced a series of national policy statements, of which the most relevant are the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)²⁸ and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)²⁹. These statements were laid before Parliament for approval in June 2011 and were designated on 19 July 2011. Although the primary aim of the NPSs was to provide a policy framework for decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects in the energy field, they are not limited to those projects which fall to be determined directly by the UK Secretary of State (such as a wind farm in England in excess of 50MW of installed capacity). Indeed, at paragraph 1.2.1 of EN-1 it is stated that *"In England and Wales this NPS is likely to be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)."* Furthermore, *"The energy NPSs should speed up the transition to a low carbon economy and thus help to realise UK climate change commitments sooner than continuation under the current planning system"* (paragraph 1.7.2). The clear urgency and necessity to increase the transition to a low carbon economy (through the installation of renewables technologies) is evident.
- 4.16 It is also stated in NPS EN-3 that "onshore wind farms are the most established large-scale source of renewable energy in the UK. Onshore wind farms will continue to play an important role in meeting renewable energy targets" (paragraph 2.7.1). The NPS on Renewables (EN-3) also repeats the guidance it might be a material consideration for local planning authorities handling proposals under the Town and Country Planning legislation, especially where the development plan has not been

brought up to date as regards renewable energy developments in line with the national advice. In terms of the issue of the “temporary” nature of a wind farm, the Government recognises this as a feature of a wind farm, where the consent expires after a set period of time. It goes on to state that this temporary nature will be an important consideration for the IPC (para 2.7.17) and hence therefore decision-makers on planning applications and appeals. EN-3 also makes some helpful comments about issues that have been raised many times before in planning appeals such as the need for flexibility in turbine dimensions to reflect availability of machines when development is to take place (2.7.19). It addresses the possible need for micro-siting in what it regards as typical ranges of 30-50m for elements of the infrastructure (2.7.24). The NPS also states that sequential testing of sites should not be carried out, and that in the context of the setting of cultural heritage assets, significant weight should be given to the fact that onshore wind turbines are time-limited and non-permanent in the context of such effects. At 2.7.63-2.7.72, the Government advises on shadow flicker that, following further research it had commissioned, it has concluded that it is unlikely that shadow flicker will occur outside 10 rotor diameters from the turbine.

- 4.17 Despite the clear advice in the NPSs which have been laid before the UK Parliament and agreed by it, in which the NPSs were expected to be a material consideration in the determination of schemes in Wales below the 50MW threshold (i.e. under the Town and Country Planning legislation), the decision letter issued by the Welsh Minister in respect of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm in Powys³⁰ departs from this approach, indicating that the Minister does not feel bound to follow the advice in the NPSs in making decisions on recovered planning appeals in Wales. This decision was subsequently upheld in the High Court following a challenge by the County Council³¹.
- 4.18 Since then, of course, the planning position has changed again with the delegation of powers to determine most applications for energy development over the previous 50MW limit to the Welsh Government.

Welsh Planning Policy

- 4.19 The latest version (V10) of Planning Policy Wales (PPWales)³³ was published at the end of 2018 and sees marked changes to the structure and text of the series of versions that preceded it. PPWales of 2018 states that the planning system has a key role in delivering clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, as well as in building resilience to the impacts of climate change. It notes the provisions of the Environment Act (Wales) 2016 in setting a legal target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, and a series of interim targets every ten years to that date. Notably (para 5.7.5) it states that the planning system should facilitate delivery of targets at Welsh, UK and European levels for renewable

energy installations. It goes on to state that the planning system should secure an appropriate mix of energy provision, which maximises benefits to the economy and communities whilst minimising potential environmental and social impacts. It sees the benefits of renewable and low carbon energy as of paramount importance, aiming to avoid the continued extraction of fossil fuels which will hinder progress towards achieving overall commitments to tackling climate change. In para 5.7.8 it sets out eight bullet points for the planning system to achieve as follows:

- Integrate development with the provision of additional electricity grid network infrastructure;
- Optimise energy storage;
- Facilitate the integration of sustainable building design principles in new development;
- Optimise the location of new developments to allow for efficient use of resources;
- Maximise renewable and low carbon energy generation;
- Maximise the use of local energy sources, such as district heating networks;
- Minimise the carbon impact of other energy generation; and
- Move away from the extraction of energy minerals, the burning of which is carbon intensive.

4.20 It can be noted that several of these bullet points are of particular relevance to the current application, and notably for the first time there is detailed reference to energy storage as part of the overall package of energy provision. This is important since such references have been lacking in the past not only at national level but also in the development plans, as this is a newly emerged technology which is gaining importance as the need to balance the grid increases. Para 5.7.13 states that:

“Energy storage has an important part to play in managing the transition to a low carbon economy. The growth in energy generation from renewable sources requires the management of the resultant intermittency in supply, and energy storage can help balance supply and demand. Proposals for energy storage should be supported wherever possible.”

4.21 Later at 5.7.15, the text advises that the local balance of the energy network is a crucial consideration and planning authorities should consider the best places for local renewable energy generation to help improve the resilience of the grid in the future. That advice is of particular relevance to the issues that have occurred across Wales in recent years where proposals have been consented but not implemented in areas where grid reinforcement has not been achieved.

4.22 PPWales10 sets out the new targets outlined by the Minister in 2016 of 70% of Wales’ electricity consumption to come from renewable energy by 2030, along with

- advice on local ownership of schemes. It requires local authorities to identify challenging but achievable targets for renewable energy in their development plans, and crucially this should be expressed as an absolute energy installed capacity for its area, based on resource potential in the area and should not relate to a local need for energy. Targets are not to be seen as a maximum figure, but as a tool to maximise the available resources and where proposals exceed such targets they should not be refused.
- 4.23 A further section at 5.9 reinforces the advice on delivery, setting out a series of bullet points to drive forward new schemes through the development planning process, with locational policies for renewable and low carbon development following at 5.9.8. This advice is that having assessed the area's potential, plans should identify the most appropriate locations for this, with a presumption in favour of approval for development in such identified areas, and with an acceptance of landscape change. Crucially, outside such identified areas, planning applications should be determined on the merits of the proposal, with no weight given to whether there is a local need for it. Policies must therefore address development outside identified areas as well as those inside.
- 4.24 PPWales10 maintains the support for the Strategic Search Areas which were identified as long ago as 2005 (see text below) as the most appropriate locations for large-scale onshore wind development (over 25MW installed capacity). Development on a large scale is needed in these areas in order to meet targets at all levels. It notes that within and immediately adjacent to such areas there should be implicit acceptance that there will be significant change in landscape character from wind turbine development, and while cumulative issues may be a material consideration, these must be balanced against the need to meet the Welsh Government's aspirations for energy in Wales. Notably at the end of this section in 5.9.15 there is advice on how to identify the preferred locations in the SSAs, and here the advice makes it clear that any refinement exercises should not differ significantly without local evidence from the indicative boundaries in place in TAN8. This is a very important principle, since the refinement exercises undertaken in the years after TAN8 was published were focussed on meeting the TAN8 targets, as opposed to looking at the wider issues of what the capacity of the whole of the SSAs might be. The major advances in turbine technology have also made estimates of capacity from over 15 years ago almost redundant, and this aspect of TAN8 capacity is addressed in more detail in Section 7 below.
- 4.25 Then, the new PPW sets out factors to be taken into account in determining applications. Three main issues are identified as:
- The contribution a proposal will make to meeting identified Welsh, UK and European targets;

- The contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions; and
- The wider environmental, social and economic benefits and opportunities from renewable and low carbon energy.

- 4.26 This section also sets out a key position that where there are protected landscape, biodiversity and historical designations and buildings involved in the consideration of a proposal, it is only the direct irreversible impacts on statutorily protected sites and buildings which should be considered. As the National Policy Statement EN3 makes clear, many forms of renewable energy are by their very nature also reversible at the end of their life, and this certainly applies with particular force to wind energy. A range of the factors which should be taken into account in determining proposals is set out at 5.9.18. It also looks at the principles of financial contributions for the host communities from the developer, although in line with long-standing principles such arrangements cannot be a material consideration in the decision-making process.
- 4.27 Section 6 of the new PPW addresses a range of issues which cover distinctive and natural places. These are already identified as a range of factors to be considered in the decision-making process for energy proposals outlined above, and it is important to recognise that it is under that guidance that the balancing exercise between benefits and potential harm has to be carried out. Part 6.1 identifies relevant matters for the historic environment, and notably here in the context of archaeological remains it states that the outright presumption in favour of preservation applies only to direct adverse effects on remains (as opposed to effects on their settings) - thus echoing the position about reversibility when it comes to effects on settings is found in 5.9.17. PPWales is supported by more detailed guidance in the new TAN24: The Historic Environment³⁴, published in May 2017. Landscapes are dealt with under 6.3 with specific references to Special Landscape Areas and their designation in 6.3.11-12. Common land issues are addressed under 6.3.17-18 and biodiversity in Section 6.4.
- 4.28 Specific regard still has to be paid to TAN8¹⁹, which was the earliest attempt by any administration within the UK to devise a system of identifying a level of development that ought to be achieved by a certain date and the strategic areas expected to deliver that capacity. In essence, TAN8 was derived from a series of detailed capacity assessments carried out for the then Assembly Government by consultants, following which a series of target figures was announced in the TAN in July 2005. The aim was to deliver around 800MW of new installed capacity by 2010 through seven Strategic Search Areas (SSAs) spread across Wales, with a further 200MW from sites outside these areas, including offshore wind. For a variety of reasons, the SSA approach failed to deliver the figures that the

Government had hoped for, and the reasons for this are examined in the separate Planning Statement submitted as part of the Planning Application (but not as part of this ES). Indeed, in the annual report of the Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8 Database 2018 published by the Welsh Government in October 2017³⁵ (based on figures as at April 2018) the tables reveal that the total amount of capacity actually installed in the SSAs between July 2005 and April 2018 was only 565.8MW (i.e. less than two thirds of the amount over nearly 13 years that was intended to be delivered in five years). There have been factors beyond the Welsh Government's control, in that all applications above 50MW had to be determined by the UK Secretary of State, and there are now major consents arising from these decisions totalling 403MW within the SSAs, and two major developments (in Area B) in Powys at Carnedd Wen and Llanbrynmair were recommended for approval following inquiry but rejected by the DECC Secretary Amber Rudd. A further 50MW plus scheme was approved by Ms Rudd but she rejected the overhead line application needed to link it to the grid, so a further large capacity has been, at least, temporarily lost. Nevertheless, the difficulties in delivering within the SSAs are reflected in the amended approach in the PPWales of 2018, where there appears to be far more flexibility for consenting outside the SSAs.

- 4.29 In the context of Area F of TAN8, which is centred on the South Wales Valleys, the application site lies on the flank of this SSA and in terms of the delivery against the TAN8 target of about 290MW by 2010, Area F has to date delivered 314MW, due primarily to the consenting of Pen Y Cymoedd, which has been installed with a capacity of 228MW (however still way short of its 2017 revised TAN8 target of 430MW). Area E had achieved about 75% of its target capacity, and Area C just under half of its capacity (following a successful appeal at Garreg Lwyd referred to above). Of the others, Area D still has a total capacity of nil even after 15 years since TAN8. A more detailed assessment of the capacity figures and other SSA issues will be found in the Planning Statement supporting the application.
- 4.30 Finally in the context of national planning, note should be made of the draft National Development Framework³⁶. This is now two years in the making and the Issues, Options and Preferred Options Report was out for consultation in 2018 with the final version due in the middle of 2019 (since delayed to Autumn 2020 and now further delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic). One of the key issues for a wind energy scheme is that one of the four main options is one where delivering decarbonisation and climate change objectives are made the primary consideration of the NDF - an issue that is stated to have been significantly shaped by the emergence of the new targets for renewable energy, greenhouse gas emissions and carbon budgets. It is still too early to be able to say what effect this will have on future planning policy if it is adopted as the major avenue.

Bridgend CBC Local Development Plan

- 4.31 All of the development area of the Upper Ogmere Wind Farm itself lies within Bridgend County Borough, but there are also works to be carried out on access improvements to tracks within Neath Port Talbot on the north side of the A4107. Technically, therefore, the provisions of the Neath Port Talbot LDP are also engaged along with those of the Bridgend LDP, but it is the latter to which the main attention has to be drawn as that is where the wind turbines and their directly associated infrastructure will be located. The LDP for the Bridgend CBC was adopted in September 2013³⁷. A detailed assessment of the proposal against each of the relevant policies in the Bridgend LDP will be found in the Planning Statement, along with reference to the Neath Port Talbot LDP³⁸ provisions which may be relevant to the access track improvements.
- 4.32 While all of the Development Plan has to be read as a whole, it is normal in the determination of planning applications to give primacy to any development-specific policy dealing with the actual development that is being proposed. That is because such a policy or policies will be expected to engage with all of the criteria and issues that have to be addressed and will in the case of a renewable energy development allow for the proper context to be taken into account - including the national and international context of climate change that is at the forefront of issues relating to sustainable development. In the present case, the Strategic Policy is SP8 and the detailed policy is ENV18, along with PLA4 which inter alia supports the development of renewable energy sources. These provide support for renewable energy developments in the right locations, and the text sets out that there will need to be a balance between the need for increased levels of renewable energy development and the need to protect sensitive areas. The text also notes that the Councils in South Wales had undertaken a refinement exercise for Area F of TAN8 in which the overall TAN8 boundaries were changed to reflect the levels of demand set out within TAN8 for the 2010 targets, and to look at different levels of environmental acceptability across the defined Area. With the 2010 target having actually been met within Area F (but not the 2017 target, and neither the 2010 nor 2017 targets have been met in any of the other SSAs), the guidance in PPWales10 makes it clear that the Council and others in the area will have to revisit all of the issues that led to them redefining the TAN8 boundaries, since the old target figures for 2010 and 2017 will no longer be relevant - but the Area boundaries in TAN8 will be.
- 4.33 The application also includes a proposal for energy storage in the form of a battery compound, which would be available to store energy from the Wind Farm at times when demand is low but yield from the Wind Farm is high, and then release it into the grid when the reverse situation arises. The background to the development of

energy storage is addressed in more detail in the Planning Statement, as there is strong support to be found in PPWales10, but as yet nothing in the way of relevant planning advice on this topic at the local level.

- 4.34 The other policies of potential relevance cover landscape, nature conservation and cultural heritage and are as follows:

SP4 Conservation and enhancement of the Natural Environment

ENV3 Special Landscape Areas

ENV4 Local/regional nature conservation sites

ENV6 Nature Conservation

SP5 Conservation of the Built Environment

ENV8 Heritage Assets and Regeneration

- 4.35 There are also SPG documents in Bridgend CBC, covering sustainable energy³⁹ and renewables in the landscape⁴⁰ which are there to inform the preparation of applications for renewable energy development.

References

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- 3 UK Government - White Paper Meeting the Energy Challenge 2007
- 4 UK Government - Climate Change Act 2008
- 5 UK Government - Renewable Energy Strategy 2009
- 6 UK Government - Renewable Energy Roadmap 2011
- 7 UK Government - Roadmap Update 2012
- 8 UK Government - Roadmap Update 2013
- 9 UK Low Carbon Transition Plan 2009
- 10 UK Government - Committee on Climate Change - Renewable Energy Review May 2011
- 11 UK Government - Electricity Market Reform White Paper July 2011
- 12 UK Government Maintaining Energy Security Strategy 2012
- 13 UK Government - Energy Act 2013
- 14 Statement of Amber Rudd to House of Commons June 2015
- 15 EU Statement on delivery of targets 2015

16. Leaked letter from Amber Rudd to Cabinet colleagues 2017
17. Welsh Assembly Government - Economic Development Committee 2003
18. WAG - Wales Spatial Plan 2004
19. WAG - TAN8 2005
20. WAG - One Wales 2006
21. WAG - New Renewable Energy Road Map 2008
22. WAG - One Wales: One Planet 2009
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25. WG - Energy Wales: Low Carbon Transition Plan 2012
26. WG - Statement by Lesley Griffiths about the Environment Act 2016
27. WG - Statement by Lesley Griffiths about renewable energy targets 2017
28. UK Government - National Policy Statement EN1
29. UK Government - National Policy Statement EN3
30. Appeal decision Garreg Lwyd Hill, Powys APP/T6850/A/13/2209595 and 2209595
31. High Court decision in respect of Garreg Lwyd Hill, Powys
33. WG -PPWales 2018
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37. Bridgend CBC LDP adopted 2013
38. Neath Port Talbot CBC LDP adopted January 2016
39. Bridgend CBC - SPG12 Sustainable Energy 2014
40. Bridgend CBC - SDPG20 Renewables in the Landscape 2015