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# Evaluation of Consenting Performance of Renewable Energy Schemes in Wales

Appendices – Volume 2



January 2013

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## Appendices – Volume 2

This research was prepared for Planning Division of the Welsh Government by Hyder in January 2013

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# Appendix 1

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## Planning Consents Matrices

## Explanatory Note

The Planning Consents Matrix that follows provides a data base of information for each renewable and low carbon energy scheme considered by this commission. The details provided can be split, as follows for the LPA Matrix:

### **Planning Application Details**

***Scheme Name*** - as stated on the planning application.

***Application Number*** - provided by the consenting body on registration of the application.

***Technology*** - as stated on the planning application.

***Grid Reference and X/Y Co-ordinates*** - as stated on the planning application.

***Mega Wattage*** - as stated on the planning application.

### **Planning Application Process**

***Pre-Application*** – Whether pre-application discussions were held in relation to the scheme.

***Submission Date*** – The date on which the application was submitted to the LPA.

***Validation Date*** – The date on which the application was validated and registered by the LPA.

***Issue Consultation Requests*** – The first date on which requests were sent to statutory consultees (or the start of the consultation process).

***Receipt Last Response*** – The date on which the LPA received the last response from the statutory consultees (or the end of the consultation process).

***Determination*** – The date on which the application was determined by the LPA.

***Decision*** – The date on which the decision notice was issued by the LPA to the applicant.

***Start Conditions*** – The date on which the first application to discharge conditions was received by the LPA.

***End Conditions*** – The date on which the final condition was discharged by the LPA.

***Generation Commenced*** – The date on which the scheme begun generating electricity.

### **Other Information**

***Status*** – Outlines the status of each renewable and low carbon energy scheme, as follows:

*Approved*

*Refused*

*In Planning*

*Under Construction*

*Operational*

***Strategic Search Area (SSA)*** – Identifies whether the scheme falls within one of the 7 SSAs

## LPA Matrix

Unique Ref.	Scheme Name	App No.	Technology	Grid Ref.	X	Y	MW	SSA	Status	Pre App?	Submission	Validation	Issue Consultation Requests	Receipt Last Response	Determination	Decision	Start Conditions	End Conditions	Generation Commenced
<b>Anglesey County Council</b>																			
A1	Penrhos Works, Holyhead	46C13E/1	Biomass	SH 27160 80627	227160	380627	299	~	Consented (Section 36)										
A2	Peboc Biomass Energy Plant	34C40Z/EIA/ECON	Biomass	SH 46140 74956	246140	374956	31	~	In Planning	Yes	07/06/2011	07/06/2011	09/06/2011	12/12/2011					
A3	Anaerobic Digestion Plant	30C630A	Anaerobic Digestion	SH 49719 81543	249719	381543	18	~	In Planning	Yes	23/01/2009	23/01/2009	27/01/2009	22/11/2011					
<b>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council</b>																			
BG1	Mynydd James, Pendragon Fach Wind Farm	C/2006/0380	Wind (on-shore)	SO 21585 07912	321585	207912	5.2	~	Refused	No	12/07/2006	28/07/2006	28/07/2006	08/01/2007	08/01/2009	08/01/2009	Refused - Appeal AD		
<b>Bridgend County Borough Council</b>																			
B1	Clean Renewable Plant at Old Llynfi Power Station	P/05/364/FUL	Biomass	SS 88400 86900	288400	186900	10	~	Consented		14/03/2005	14/03/2005	16/03/2005	02/06/2006	16/02/2006	19/10/2009			
B2	Llynfi Biomass Power Station	P/11/21/FUL	Biomass	SS 88375 86946	288375	186946	25	~	Consented	No	14/01/2011	15/01/2011	18/01/2011	15/11/2011	12/01/2012	12/01/2012			
B3	Pant y Wal	P/06/417/FUL	Wind (on-shore)	SS 95886 91521	295886	191521	27.5	F	Consented	No	31/03/2006	31/03/2006	04/04/2006	13/03/2009	27/08/2009	04/05/2011	26/08/2011	08/02/2012	
B4	Llynfi Afan Renewable Energy Park		Wind (on-shore)	SS 88368 95006	288368	195006	6	F	Consented	Yes	15/11/2010	15/11/2010	18/11/2010	05/12/2011	15/12/2011	15/12/2011			
B5	Fforch Nest Part 1	P/06/1080/FUL	Wind (on-shore)	SS 96600 91300	296600	191300	10	F	Consented	Yes	18/08/2006	18/08/2006	22/08/2006	13/03/2009	27/08/2009	04/05/2011	26/08/2011	08/02/2012	
<b>Caerphilly</b>																			
C1	Oakdale Business Park	11/0552/FULL	Wind (on-shore)	SO 12717 10036	312717	210036	5	~	Consented	Yes	18/07/2011	18/07/2011	26/07/2011	15/09/2011	06/10/2011	06/10/2011			
<b>Cardiff</b>																			
CF1	Cardiff Waste Water Treatment works	08/01949/E	Biomass	ST 21222 75559	321222	175559	5.5	~	Operational	Yes	11/08/2008	11/08/2008	13/08/2008	27/11/2008	10/12/2008	12/12/2008	13/03/2009	06/09/2009	02/10/2010
<b>Carmarthenshire</b>																			
CAR1	Blaen Bowi Wind Farm (Extension)	W/09828	Wind (on-shore)	SN 32500 36000	232500	236000	9.1	~	Refused	Yes	12/04/2005	12/04/2005	29/04/2005	05/12/2005	27/09/2007	02/10/2012	Refused - Appeal		
CAR2	Alltwalis (nee Blaegwen)	W/14257	Wind (on-shore)	SN 46387 33404	246387	233404	23	G	Operational	Yes	07/09/2006	07/09/2006	18/10/2006	09/11/2006	28/08/2008	16/09/2008			30/11/2009
CAR3	Bryn Llewellyn	E/23947	Wind (on-shore)	SN 51901 36695	251901	236695	48.3	G	In Planning	Yes	01/11/2010	13/12/2010	20/12/2010						
CAR4	Parc Cynog (Extension)		Wind (on-shore)	SN 25230 09760	225230	209760	7.8	~	Operational	Yes	02/02/2006	02/02/2006	21/02/2006	14/06/2006	12/05/2008	14/05/2008			01/11/2009
CAR5	Mynydd y Betws	E/10446	Wind (on-shore)	SN 67000 10000	267000	210000	37.5	E	Under Construction	Yes	22/06/2005	27/06/2005	27/06/2005	01/11/2005	13/11/2008	13/11/2008	01/05/2011	01/10/2011	
CAR6	Brechfa Forest West, Brechfa Carms	EN010008	Wind (on-shore)		248524	232673	56 - 84	G	In Planning (IPC)	Yes									
CAR7	Coed Bach Power Station	S/16781	Biomass	SN 42780 06050	242780	206050	50	~	Refused	Yes	03/07/2007	03/07/2007	06/07/2007	02/10/2007	19/03/2009	19/03/2009	Refused - Appeal		
CAR8	Brechfa Forest East	E/24195	Wind (on-shore)	SN 58490 36620	258490	236620	24 - 36	G	In Planning	Yes	07/01/2011	07/01/2011	17/01/2011	19/12/2011					
CAR9	Ffos Las	S/24039	Solar	SN 45340 05290	245340	205290	5	~	Under Construction	Yes	22/11/2010	22/11/2010	24/11/2010	10/01/2011	21/04/2011	22/04/2011	30/04/2011	01/06/2011	20/07/2011
<b>Ceredigion</b>																			
CD1	Rhos Garn	A050648	Wind (on-shore)		244550	252303	20	~	Refused	No	22/06/2005	03/08/2005	08/07/2005	29/07/2005	20/06/2006	20/09/2006	Refused - Appeal		
<b>Conwy</b>																			
CW1	Mwdwl Eithin (Nant Bach)	0/35170	Wind (on-shore)	SH 82500 68500	282500	368500	27.5	A	Consented	Yes	21/07/2008	08/08/2008	13/08/2008	21/01/2009	03/05/2011	03/05/2011			Awaiting Construction
CW2	Nant Bach	0/32334	Wind (on-shore)	SH 82500 68500	282500	368500	27.5	A	Refused	Yes	13/09/2006	13/09/2006	19/10/2007		04/01/2008	04/01/2008			
CW3	Lys Dymper	0/38695	Wind (on-shore)	SH 88420 58757	288420	358757	23	~	In Planning	Yes	16/02/2012	16/02/2012	15/03/2012						

Denbighshire																			
D1	Wern Ddu	06/2005/1453	Wind (on-shore)	SJ 05800 48500	305800	348500	8	A	Operational (Appeal)	Yes	29/11/2005	07/12/2005	08/12/2005	15/12/2005	17/05/2006	17/05/2006	09/04/2009	03/06/2010	01/03/2010
D2	Brenig	25/2007/0565	Wind (on-shore)	SJ 04304 66301	304304	366301	50	A	Consented	Yes	26/04/2007	09/05/2007	17/05/2007	07/01/2008	23/01/2008	06/04/2009	30/06/2011		Awaiting Construction
D3	Gorsedd Bran	25/2007/0642	Wind (on-shore)	SH 97500 60500	297500	360500	39	A	Refused	Yes	31/05/2007	31/05/2007	08/06/2007	09/01/2008	23/01/2008	02/04/2008	Refused - Appeal		
D4	Derwydd Bach	04/2007/0964	Wind (on-shore)	SJ 02996 49751	302996	349751	23	A	Consented	Yes	20/07/2007	20/07/2007	10/08/2007	30/08/2008	29/10/2008	21/07/2011			Awaiting Construction
Flintshire																			
F1	Kingspan	49300	Wind (on-shore)	SJ 20348 77521	320348	377521	5	~	In Planning	Yes	19/12/2011	19/12/2011	22/02/2012						
Gwynedd																			
G1	NO SCHEMES IDENTIFIED IN TIMESCALES																		
Merthyr Tydfil																			
MT1	Merthyr Common/Pengarnddu	P/06/0573	Wind (on-shore)	SO 07500 10500	307500	210500	7.5	~	Refused	Yes	23/10/2006	23/10/2006	09/11/2006	25/09/2008	01/12/2008	15/12/2008	Refused - Appeal		
MT2	Bedlinog Wind Farm	P/11/0250	Wind (on-shore)	SO 09750 01813	309750	201813	6	~	In Planning	Yes	01/09/2011	01/09/2011	21/09/2011						
Monmouthshire																			
M1	Llancayo Solar Farm	DC/2011/00196	Solar	SO36278031 53	336278	203153	5	~	Operational	Yes	28/02/2011	07/03/2011	21/03/2011	18/05/2011	12/05/2011	20/05/2011	24/06/2011	24/06/2011	29/07/2011
Neath Port Talbot																			
NPT1	Port Talbot Renewable Energy Plant	P2006/1455	Biomass	SS 76305 89045	276305	189045	350	~	Consented (Section 36)	No	09/10/2006	09/10/2006	16/10/2006	02/03/2007	03/04/2007	03/04/2007	10/01/2008	30/01/2012	
NPT2	Western Wood Energy Plant	P2007/0826	Biomass	SS 77930 86880	277930	186880	16.4	~	Operational	Yes	12/06/2007	12/06/2007	20/06/2007	18/09/2007	18/09/2007	18/09/2007	17/01/2008	01/06/2010	30/06/2008
NPT3	Western Wood Sustainable Energy Plant	P2008/1409	Biomass	SS 78940 86385	278940	186385	35	~	Consented - Appeal	Yes	13/11/2008	13/11/2008	24/11/2008	20/11/2009	16/03/2010	16/03/2010	Refused - Appeal		
NPT4	Baglan Energy Park Solar Farm	P2011/0054	Solar	SS 73414 91650	273414	191650	5	~	In Planning	Yes	01/02/2011	01/02/2011	01/02/2011	09/03/2011					
NPT5	MaesGwyn CHP	P2009/0805	Biomass	SN 86903 08690	286903	208690	5	~	In Planning	Yes	28/08/2009	28/08/2009	23/10/2009	18/05/2010					
NPT6	Hirfynydd (Dulais Valley)	P2008/0024	Wind (on-shore)	SN 82243 05558	282243	205558	13.5	E	In Planning	No	17/01/2008	17/01/2008	18/01/2008	17/06/2011					
NPT7	Maesgwyn	P2006/1261	Wind (on-shore)	SN 85500 05500	285500	205500	39	E	Operational	No	04/09/2006	04/09/2006	04/09/2006	24/09/2007	02/05/2008	02/05/2008	25/07/2008	06/11/2008	14/04/2011
NPT8	Llynfi Renewable Energy Park	P2010/1148	Wind (on-shore)	SS 87930 95255	287930	195255	24	F	In Planning	No	15/11/2010	22/11/2010	09/02/2011						
NPT9	Pen y Cymoedd	P2009/1053	Wind (on-shore)	SN 90179 01348	290179	201348	252	F	Consented (Section 36)	No	18/11/2009	18/11/2009	08/12/2009	26/08/2010	11/01/2011	11/01/2011			
NPT10	Maes gwyn Solar	P2010/1263	Solar	SN 86916 08608	286916	208608	5	~	Consented	Yes	03/01/2011	17/01/2011	01/02/2011	21/02/2011	23/03/2011	18/05/2011			
NPT11	Mynydd y gwrhyd	P2007/1413	Wind (on-shore)	SN 72805 10725	272805	210725	5	~	Refused	Yes	24/09/2007	24/09/2007	12/10/2007	30/11/2007	17/06/2008	17/06/2008	Refused - Appeal		
Newport																			
N1	Solutia UK Ltd (2No. Turbines)	08/1412	Wind (on-shore)	ST 33375 85740	333375	185740	5	~	Operational	Yes	05/11/2008	05/11/2008	10/11/2008	07/01/2009	19/01/2009	19/01/2009	23/12/2008	09/04/2009	17/12/2009
N2	Nevis Power Station	08/1257	Biomass	ST 31387 84150	331387	184150	49.9	~	Consented	Yes	23/09/2008	23/09/2008	29/09/2008	05/12/2008	07/01/2009	22/01/2009	03/04/2009	still ongoing	Awaiting Construction
N3	Tesco Distribution Turbines (2No. turbines)	09/0087 + 09/0095	Wind (on-shore)	ST 40601 86344	340601	186344	5	~	Under Construction	Yes	29/01/2009	29/01/2009	04/02/2009	19/05/2009	19/11/2009	02/12/2009	29/01/2010	25/11/2010	Awaiting Construction
N4	VO-GEN Energy Ltd	09/0195	Biofuels	ST 31243 84747	331243	184747	25	~	Refused	Yes	26/02/2009	26/02/2009	04/03/2009	14/07/2009	09/09/2009	15/09/2009	Refused - Appeal		n/a
N5	VO-GEN Energy Ltd	10/1238	Biomass	ST 31243 84747	331243	184747	25	~	Consented	Yes	02/12/2010	31/01/2011	14/01/2011	11/02/2011	11/05/2011	12/05/2011	04/08/2011	still ongoing	Awaiting Construction



Pembrokeshire																			
PB1	Wear Point Turbines	09/0544/PA	Wind (on-shore)	SM 93635 04486	193635	204486	8 to 10	~	Consented	Yes	02/10/2009	02/10/2009	06/10/2009	23/12/2009	24/05/2010	15/02/2012	28/03/2012		Awaiting Construction
Powys																			
P1	Cemmaes 3	P/2008/0249	Wind (on-shore)	SH 88148 07806	288148	307806	18	B	In Planning	Yes	29/02/2008	29/02/2008							
P2	Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm - Extension	P/2008/0450	Wind (on-shore)	SO 30300 98800	303300	298800	16	B	In Planning	Yes	02/04/2008	04/04/2008	04/04/2008						
P3	Tirgwynt	M/2007/0931	Wind (on-shore)	SH 99430 02442	299430	302442	28	B	Consented	Yes	12/09/2007	12/09/2007	12/09/2007	31/08/2010	09/03/2012	09/03/2012			n/a
P4	Mynydd Waun Fawr Wind Farm	M/2007/0972	Wind (on-shore)	SJ 01500 05000	301500	305000	37.5	B	In Planning	Yes	08/10/2007	10/10/2007	10/10/2007	13/03/2009					
P5	Waun Garno	P/2008/0532	Wind (on-shore)	SJ 01500 05000	295457	293336	16.5	B	Refused	Yes	09/04/2008	16/04/2008	17/04/2008	09/11/2010	06/03/2012	20/03/2012		Refused - Appeal	n/a
P6	Carneid Wen Wind Farm	BERR/2009/0001	Wind (on-shore)	SH 93295 08953	293295	308953	130	B	In Planning (Section 36)	Yes	11/12/2008	11/12/2008	11/12/2008	13/03/2012	13/03/2012				
P7	Llanbrynmair	BERR/2009/0004	Wind (on-shore)	SH 9550 0635	295500	306350	100	B	In Planning (Section 36)	Yes	11/05/2009	12/05/2009	21/05/2009						
P8	Esgair Cwm Owen South	BERR/2009/0006	Wind (on-shore)	SO 00054 99029	300054	299029	51	B	In Planning (Section 36)	Yes	03/12/2009	04/12/2009	02/12/2009	22/02/2012					
P9	Carno III (Extension to A & B)	P/2010/0762	Wind (on-shore)	SN 89936 94221	289936	294221	45	B	In Planning	Yes	15/07/2010	15/07/2010	23/07/2010	09/03/2012					
P10	Esgair Cwnowen	P/2010/0890	Wind (on-shore)	SN 98818 99545	298818	299545	47.5	B	In Planning	Yes	25/08/2010	26/08/2010	20/08/2010	25/11/2011					
P11	Llanbadarn Fynydd Wind Farm	BERR/2008/0001	Wind (Onshore)	SO 09500 82000	309500	282000	51	C	In Planning (Section 36)	Yes	07/12/2007	07/12/2007	13/12/2008	01/03/2012	13/03/2012	21/03/2012		Refused - Appeal	
P12	Fferm Wynt Llaithdu	BERR/2008/0002	Wind (on-shore)	SO 04160 79920	304160	279920	66.7	C	In Planning (Section 36)	Yes	15/05/2008	15/05/2008	21/05/2008						
P13	Garreg Lwyd	P/2008/0785	Wind (on-shore)	SO 12758 80228	312758	280228	46	C	In Planning	Yes	27/05/2008	27/05/2008	27/05/2008	29/06/2011					
P14	Llandinam Repowering	BERR/2008/0003	Wind (on-shore)	SO 03631 04397	303631	204397	126	C	In Planning (Section 36)	Yes	30/05/2008	30/05/2008	03/06/2008						
P15	Bryngydfa Wind Farm	P/2009/0384	Wind (on-shore)	SO 13500 80900	313500	280900	24	C	In Planning	Yes	03/04/2009	03/04/2009	24/04/2009	23/02/2012					
P16	Hirddywel	P/2010/0650	Wind (on-shore)	SO 01261 80542	301261	280542	27	C	In Planning	Yes	25/06/2010	25/06/2010	21/07/2010						
P17	Neuadd Goch	P/2012/0040	Wind (on-shore)	SO 12577 84788	312577	284788	27	C	In Planning	Yes	25/01/2012	25/01/2012	31/01/2012						
Rhondda Cynon Taf																			
RCT1	Maerdy	11/0198	Wind (on-shore)	SS 95390 99853	295390	199853	27	F	Consented	Yes	04/04/2011	04/04/2011	12/04/2011	25/08/2011	03/11/2011	10/11/2011			
RCT2	Mynydd Portref	06/1325	Wind (on-shore)	SS 98897 85178	298897	185178	9.35	~	Under Construction	No	26/06/2006	03/07/2006	07/07/2006	26/11/2007	24/07/2008	02/09/2008			
RCT3	Hirwaun Re-Submission	09/0393	Wind (on-shore)	SN 97707 02855	295787	202855	36	F	Refused	No	03/04/2009	05/04/2009	18/05/2009	18/10/2010	18/05/2011	24/05/2011		Refused - Appeal AD	
RCT4	Pen y Cymoedd	DECC	Wind (Onshore)	SN90774 02391	290774	202391	252	F	Consented (Section 36)	Yes									
RCT5	Fforch Nest Wind Farm		Wind (on-shore)	SS 96600 91300	296600	191300	16	F	Consented - Appeal	Yes	18/08/2006	25/10/2006	25/10/2006	07/03/2007	11/02/2011	12/02/2011		Refused - Appeal AD	
Swansea																			
S1	Kings Dock Biomass	2007j/2684	Biomass	SS 67902 92506	267902	192506	49.9	~	Refused	Yes	27/11/2007	27/11/2007	04/12/2007	08/12/2008	06/04/2009	06/04/2009		Refused - Appeal	
S2	Mynydd y Gwair		Wind (Onshore)	SN 65400 08320	265400	208320	50	E	Refused	Yes	28/08/2008	28/08/2008	02/09/2008	22/07/2009	21/01/2010	21/01/2010		Refused - Appeal	
Torfaen																			
T1	NO SCHEMES IDENTIFIED IN TIMESCALES																		
Vale of Glamorgan																			
VG1	Barry Docks	2008/01203/FUL	Biomass	ST 12625 67514	312625	167514	9	~	Consented - Appeal	No	09/09/2008	21/01/2009	07/10/2008	09/04/2009	31/07/2009	04/08/2009		Refused - Appeal	Awaiting Construction
Wrexham																			
W1	NO INFORMATION PROVIDED																		
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority																			
BBNP1	NO SCHEMES IDENTIFIED IN TIMESCALES																		
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority																			
PC1	NO SCHEMES IDENTIFIED IN TIMESCALES																		
Snowdonia National Park																			
SNP1	NO SCHEMES IDENTIFIED IN TIMESCALES																		

Notes	
Dates*	Indicates where application was refused and appeal upheld

Appeals Matrix

Unique Ref.	Appeal Ref No.	Scheme Name / Location	LPA Area	Technology	Applicant	Generating Capacity	Appeal form received (Date)	Appeal Valid?	Appeal Validated (Date)	Starting Date	Inquiry Offer Date	Inquiry Start Date	Inspectors Decision Date	Decision / Action	Appeal Type
CAR1	2059653	Blaen Bowi Wind Farm	Carmarthenshire CC	Wind turbine	Windjen Power Ltd	3.9	15/11/2007	Yes	20/05/2008	20/05/2008	21/10/2008	18/03/2009	10/06/2009	Dismissed	Inquiry
D3	2074921	Gorsedd Bran	Denbighshire CC	Wind turbine	Tegni Cymru Cyf	32.5-39	14/05/2008	Yes	15/12/2008	15/12/2008	21/04/2009	05/10/2009	18/11/2009	Dismissed	Inquiry
BG1	2107007	Mynydd James	Blaenau Gwent CBC	Wind turbine	Pennant Wind Ventures Ltd	5.2	19/06/2009	Yes	19/10/2009	19/10/2009	09/03/2010	27/04/2010	05/07/2010	Dismissed	Inquiry
S2	2114013	Mynydd Y Gwair	Swansea Council	Wind turbine	RWE Npower Renewables	47.5	02/10/2009	Yes	08/12/2009	08/12/2009	20/07/2010	20/07/2010	21/02/2011	Dismissed	Inquiry
RCT5	2147835	Fforch Nest / Mynydd Pwllrhebog	Rhondda Cynon Taff	Wind turbine	Npower Renewables	17.5	22/02/2011	Yes	27/05/2011	27/05/2011	27/09/2011	18/10/2011	14/12/2011	Allowed	Inquiry
NPT1	2114391	Port Talbot Renewable Energy Plant	Neath Port Talbot	Energy from wood chip	Prenergy Power Ltd	350	08/10/2009	Yes	01/02/2010	01/02/2010	27/04/2010	27/04/2010	14/05/2010		Inquiry
VG1	2114605	Land at Woodham Road, Barry	Vale of Glam	Wood Fulled/Biomass	Sunrise Renewables	9	12/10/2009	Yes	08/01/2010	08/01/2010	08/06/2010	08/06/2010	02/07/2010	Allowed	Inquiry
NPT3	2135473	Longlands Lane, Margam	Neath Port Talbot	Biomass	Western Log Energy	35	31/08/2011	Yes	29/09/2010	29/09/2010	11/01/2011	01/02/2011	08/03/2011	Allowed	Inquiry
NPT11	1189610	Land at Mynydd y Gwrhyd	Neath Port Talbot	Wind turbine	Awel Aman Tawe	11						20/06/2006	28/09/2006	Dismissed	Inquiry
D1	1185359	Wern Ddu, Gwyddelwern Corwen	Denbighshire CC	Wind turbine	Tegni Cymru Cyf	6.5						13/12/2006	15/06/2007	Allowed	Inquiry
CD1	1200875	Land adjacent to Rhos Garn Whilgarn, Talgerrg, Llandysu	Ceredigion	Wind turbine	RES Developments	20-23						08/01/2008	07/02/2008	Dismissed	Inquiry
CAR2	1198898	Alltwallis / Land adj to Blaengwen farm	Carmarthenshire CC	Wind turbine	Catamount Cymru Cyf	23							23/09/2008	Withdrawn	Inquiry
CAR7	2112983	Coed Bach Power Station	Carmarthenshire CC	Biomass	Bioe PLC	50	17/09/2009	Yes	12/01/2010	12/01/2010	05/10/2012	23/06/2011	05/04/2011	Withdrawn	Inquiry
MT2	2106410	Merthyr Common / Pengarnddu	Merthyr Tydfil	Wind turbine	Bheara Ltd	7.5	11/06/2009	Yes	09/09/2009	09/09/2009	09/02/2010	02/03/2010	27/11/2009	Withdrawn	Inquiry
S1	2111230	Kings Dock	Swansea Council	Biomass	Dingle Holdings Ltd	49.9	21/08/2009	Yes	26/11/2009	26/11/2009	18/05/2010	18/05/2010	14/12/2010	Dismissed	Inquiry
N4	2121775	Vogen Energy	Newport	Biomass	Vogen Energy	25	02/02/2010	Yes	23/03/2010	23/03/2010	07/09/2010	08/02/1011		Withdrawn	Inquiry





# Appendix 2


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## Local Planning Authority Detailed Analysis

## LPA Detailed Analysis

The individual LPA analysis presented below highlights the consenting performance of each LPA against the key milestones identified within the planning consent process described above and also by reference to the respective 8 week and 16 week targets set for the determination of planning applications. (Figure below).

**Figure - Planning Applications – Determination Periods**

	8 Weeks (Non-EIA)
	16 Weeks (EIA)

The analysis that follows shows the key milestones for planning applications that have been determined and those that remain to be determined by energy type. It is relevant to note that for applications that remain to be determined, the key stages shown record the last completed stage, acknowledging that in reality the application has progressed beyond this point at the time of the study. For both determined and undetermined applications, it is evident that on occasion the completion of one stage was undertaken concurrently with the next and therefore only the one stage is highlighted within the tables shown.

Data presented reflects the position of renewable / low carbon schemes at the date that data was received from each LPA (February to May 2012) and was collated for the publication of the Baseline Report in May 2012.

## Anglesey County Council

Anglesey County Council has a total of three schemes of relevance to the study, one of which (scheme A1) is a Section 36 application to be determined by DECC and is referred to under that section. **Table 4.3** below includes all schemes identified in Anglesey and their current status.

**Table 4.3 – Schemes in Anglesey County Council**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
A1	Penrhos Works Biomass	Biomass	299	Consented	Yes
A2	Peboc Biomass Plant	Biomass	31	In Planning	Yes
A3	Ynys Uchaf Anaerobic Digester	Anaerobic Digestion	18	In Planning	Yes

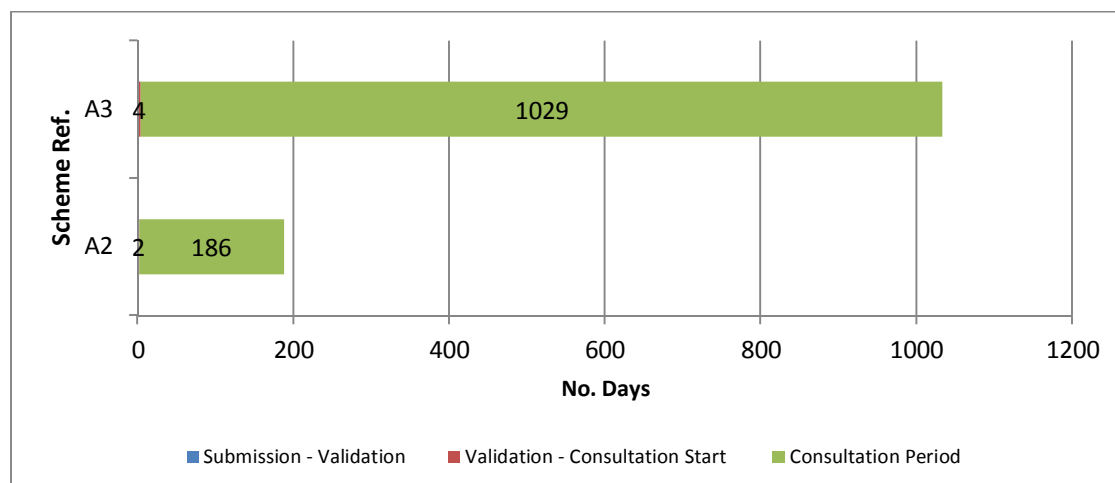
### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

Anglesey County Council has not determined any applications within the scope or timescale of the study.

### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

**Figure 4.3** below shows the performance of schemes A2 and A3 showing the extended consultation periods undertaken for both applications.

**Figure 4.3 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Anglesey**



## Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council has one scheme of relevance to the study as shown in [Table 4.4](#) below.

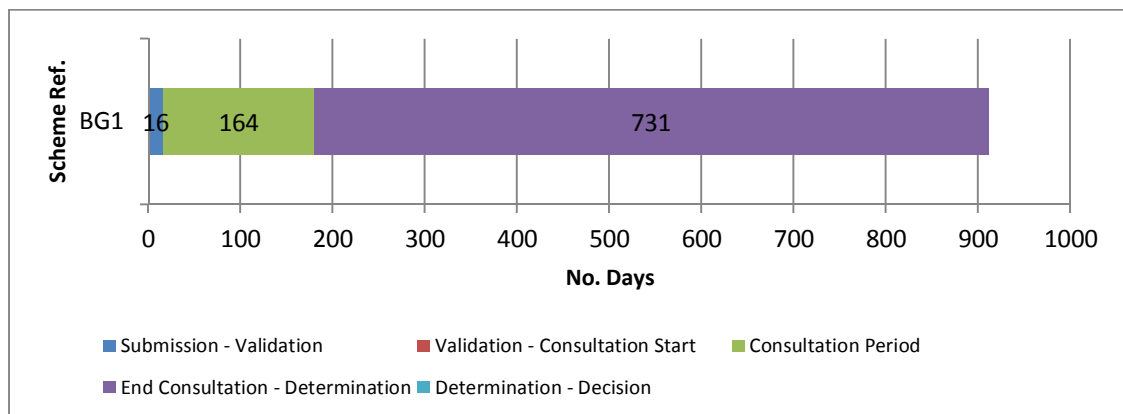
**Table 4.4 – Schemes in Blaenau Gwent CBC**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
BG1	Mynydd James, Pendragon Fach	Wind	5.2	Refused	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

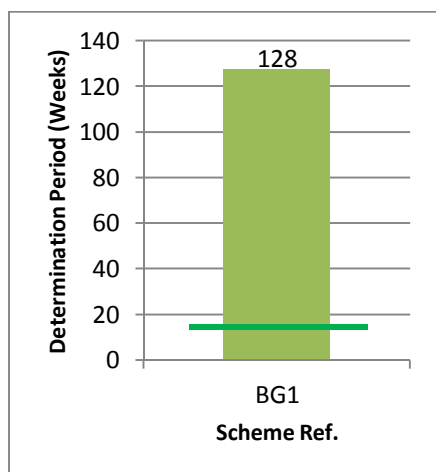
[Figure 4.4](#) shows an extended period for consultation and also that between receipt of the final consultation response and determination of the application.

**Figure 4.4- Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Blaenau Gwent**



[Figure 4.5](#) highlights the determination period for the application, relative to the 16 week target for EIA applications.

**Figure 4.5– Determination Period by Application in Blaenau Gwent**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Blaenau Gwent had no undetermined schemes within the scope or timescale of the study.



## Bridgend CBC

Bridgend CBC has a total of five applications, all of which were consented at the time of study.

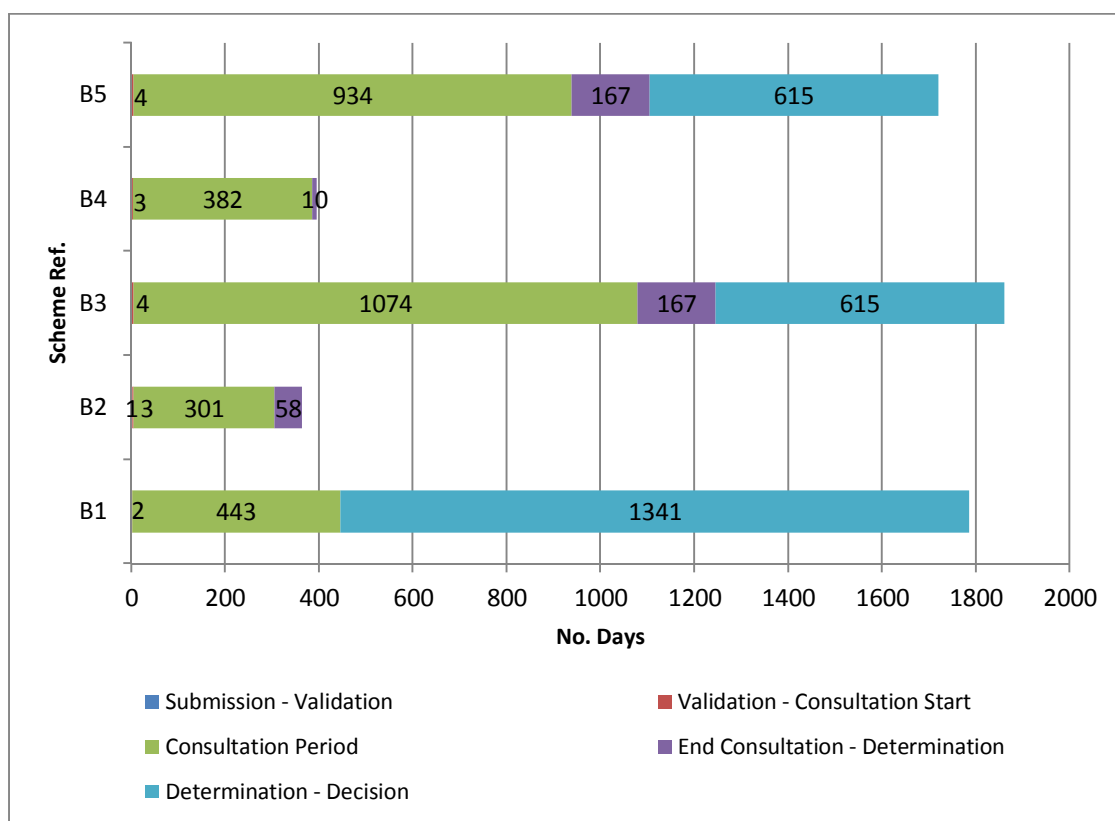
**Table 4.5 – Schemes in Bridgend County Borough Council**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
B1	Clean Renewable Plant at Old Llynfi Power Station	Biomass	10	Consented	No
B2	Llynfi Biomass	Biomass	25	Consented	Yes
B3	Pant y Wal	Wind	27.5	Consented	Yes
B4	Llynfi Afan Renewable Energy Park	Wind (on-shore)	6	Consented	Yes
B5	Fforch Nest (Part 1)	Wind	10	Consented	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

Figure 4.6 shows the relatively lengthy time periods for all key stages in the consenting process, with the exception of scheme B2.

**Figure 4.6 - Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Bridgend**



**Figure 4.7 – Determination Period by Application in Bridgend**

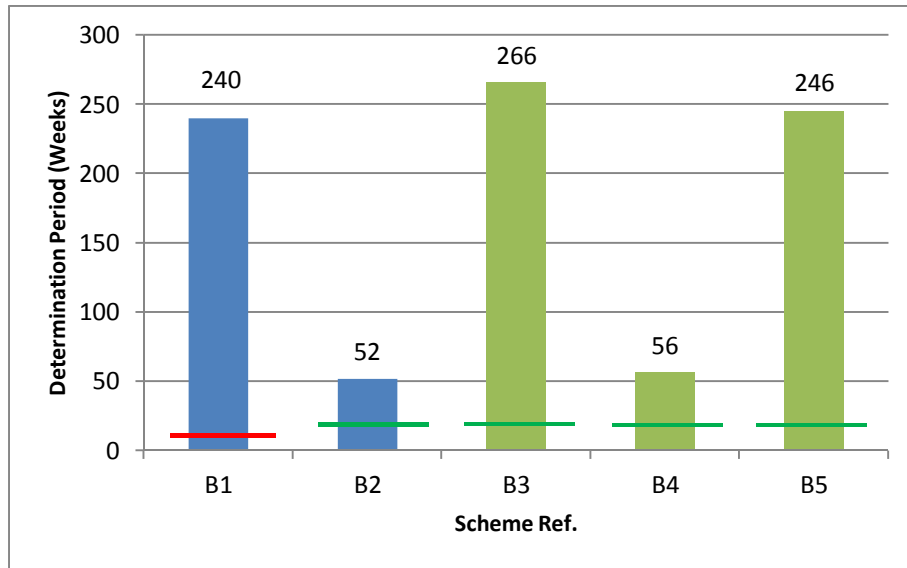


Figure 4.7 shows the extent to which the determination periods for each application have exceeded the targets set for EIA and non-EIA planning applications

#### **Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes**

Bridgend CBC has no undetermined schemes within the scope or timescale of the study.

## Caerphilly County Borough Council

Caerphilly CBC has one scheme of relevance to the study as shown in [Table 4.6](#) below.

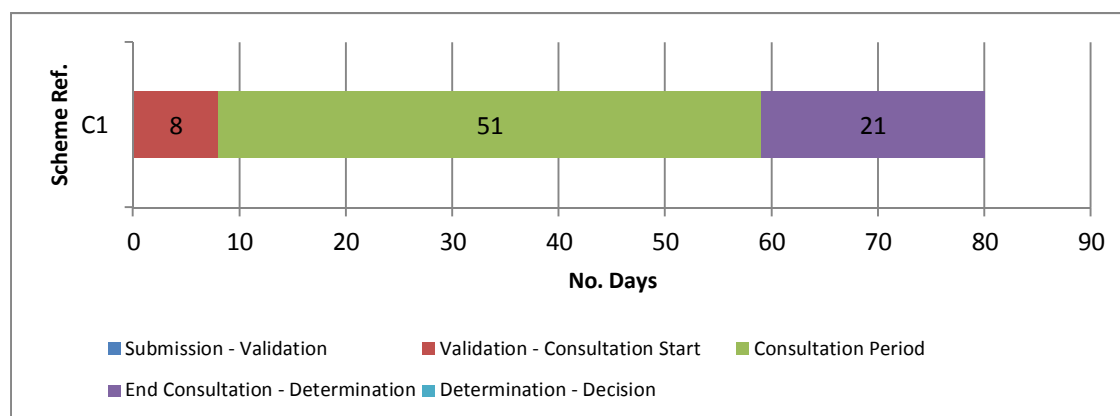
**Table 4.6 – Schemes in Caerphilly County Borough Council**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
C1	Oakdale Business Park	Wind	5	Consented	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

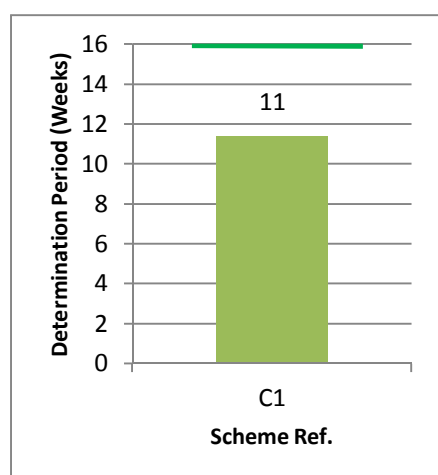
[Figure 4.8](#) shows a slightly extended period of consultation within the overall consenting process.

**Figure 4.8 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Caerphilly**



[Figure 4.9](#) highlights an overall determination period of 11 weeks, within the target period of 16 weeks for EIA applications.

**Figure 4.9 – Determination Period by Application in Caerphilly**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Caerphilly CBC had no undetermined schemes within the scope or timescale of the study.

## Cardiff Council

Cardiff Council has one scheme of relevance to the study as shown in [Table 4.7](#) below.

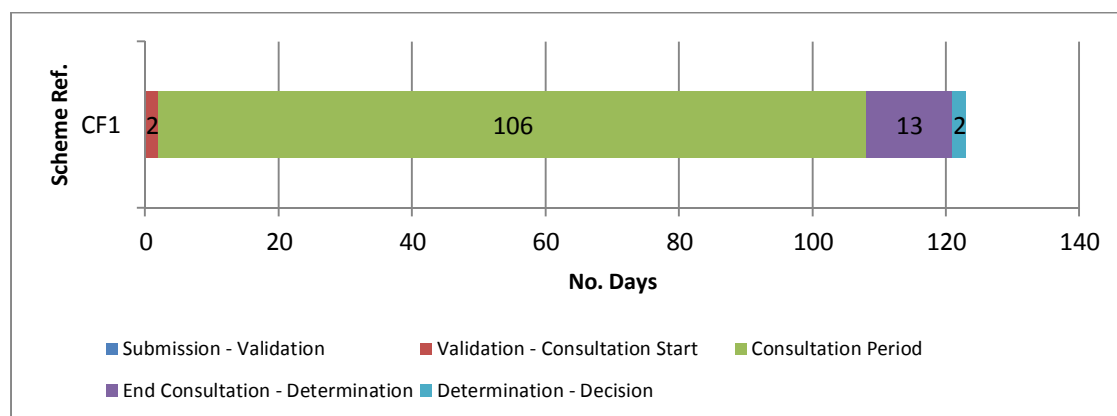
**Table 4.7 – Schemes in Cardiff Council**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
CF1	Cardiff Waste Water Treatment Works	Biomass	5.5	Operational	No

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

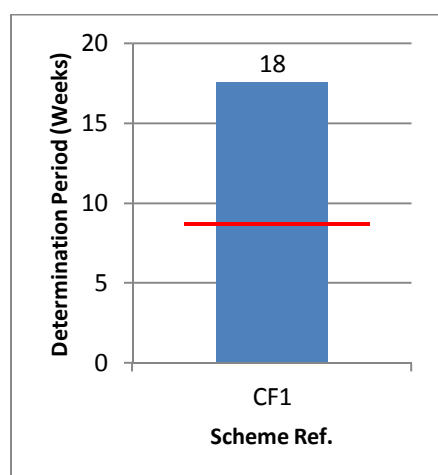
[Figure 4.10](#) shows the key milestones for the application and indicates a relatively lengthy consultation period.

**Figure 4.10 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Cardiff**



[Figure 4.11](#) shows a determination period of 18 weeks, above the 8 week target for non- EIA applications.

**Figure 4.11 – Determination Period by Application in Cardiff**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Cardiff Council had no undetermined schemes within the scope or timescale of the study.

## Carmarthenshire County Council

Carmarthenshire has a total of 9 applications of relevance to this study shown in **Table 4.8** below. Of these, two are still to be determined while another scheme is being processed through the National Infrastructure Directorate (see relevant section). Application CAR5 was Called-In by the Welsh Assembly Government following the resolution of the Council to grant planning permission and is referred to separately under the relevant section.

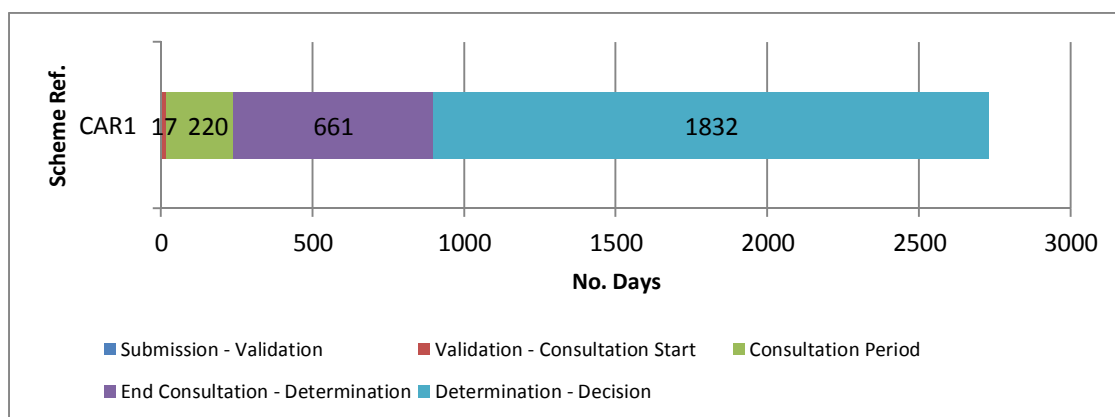
**Table 4.8 – Schemes in Carmarthenshire County Council**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
CAR1	Blaen Bowi (Extension)	Wind	9.1	Refused	Yes
CAR2	Alltwalis (nee Blaegwen)	Wind	23	Operational	Yes
CAR3	Bryn Llewellyn	Wind	48.3	In Planning	Yes
CAR4	Parc Cynog (Extension)	Wind	7.8	Operational	Yes
CAR5	Mynydd y Betws	Wind	37.5	Under Construction	Yes
CAR6	Brechfa Forest West	Wind	56-84	In Planning	Yes
CAR7	Coed Bach Power Station	Biomass	50	Refused	Yes
CAR8	Brechfa Forest East	Wind	24-36	In Planning	Yes
CAR9	Ffos Las Solar	Solar	5	Under Construction	No

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

**Figure 4.12** shows the key timelines for the determination of the 6 applications. In view of the extended timescales involved in the processing of scheme CAR1 this has been presented separately below. In each case, the analysis shows an extended consultation period, as well as the period between the end of consultation and determination of the application.

**Figure 4.12 - Key Milestones for all Determined Schemes in Carmarthenshire**



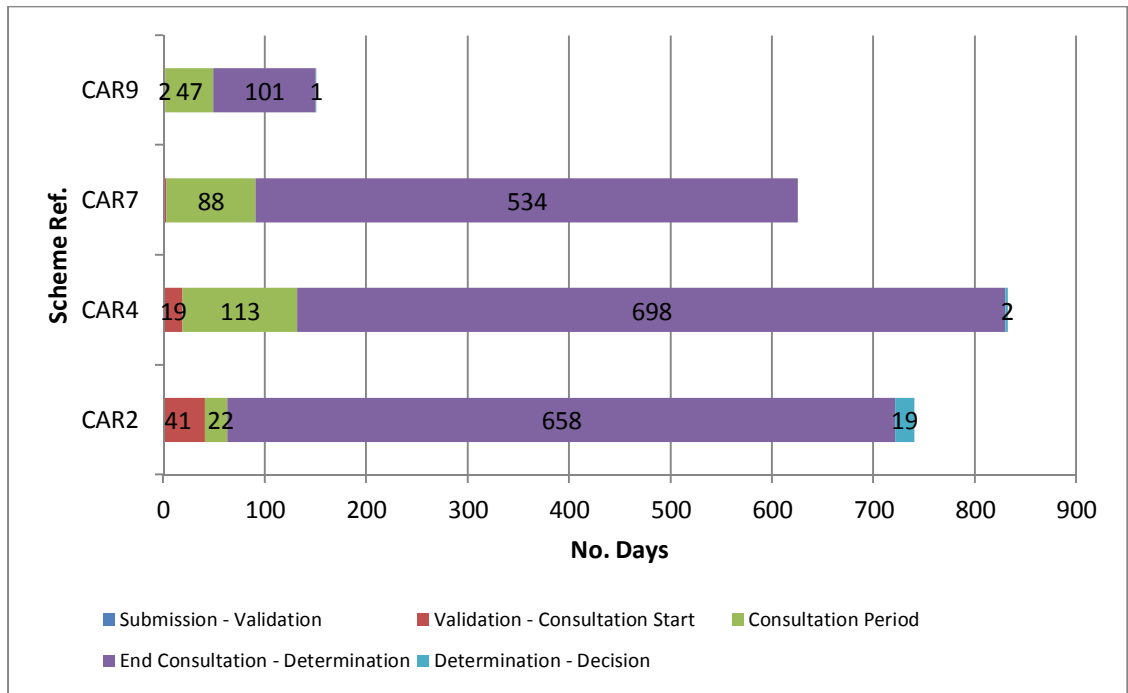
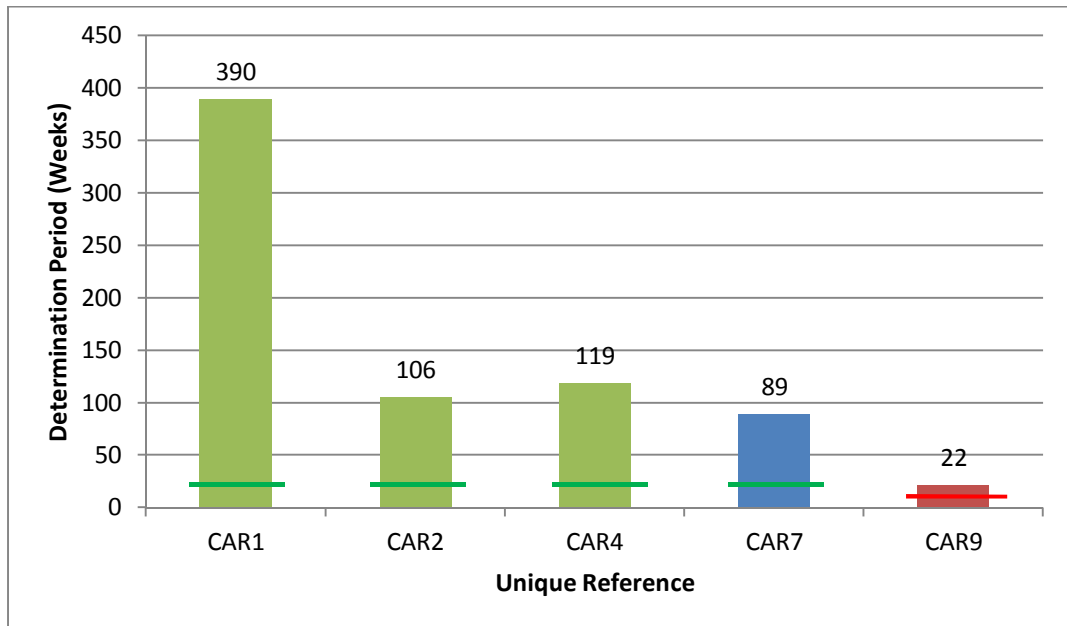


Figure 4.13 shows the performance of each application by energy type in relation to the 8 week (non-EIA) and 16 week (EIA) targets, highlighting the longer time periods experienced in the determination of wind applications.

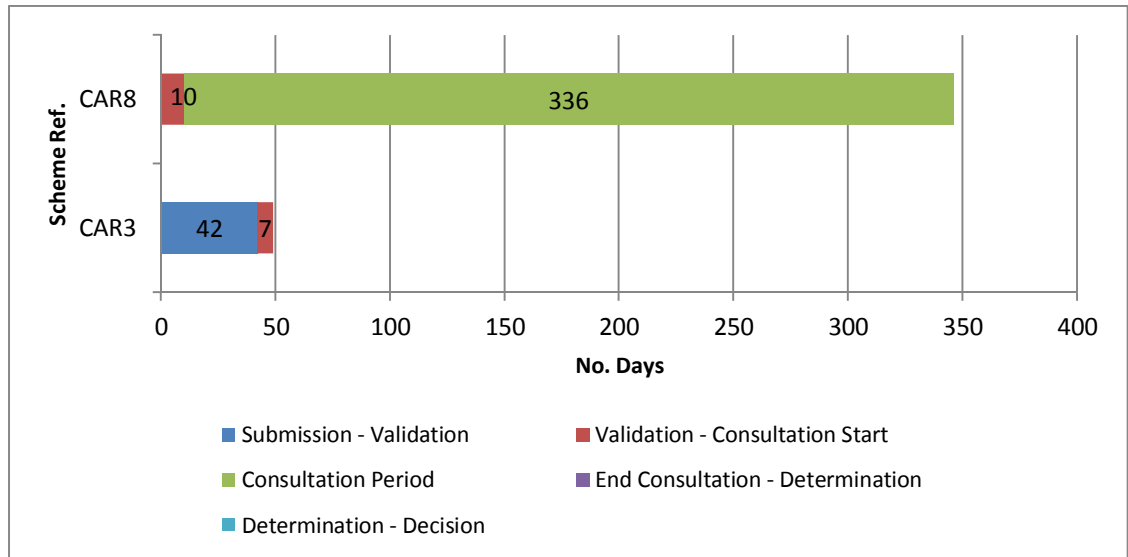
Figure 4.13 – Determination Periods by Application in Carmarthenshire



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Carmarthenshire currently has a further two schemes 'in planning'. The progress of each is shown in Figure 4.14 below, indicating that to-date scheme CAR8 has experienced an extended consultation period and scheme CAR3 an extended period between submission and validation of the application.

Figure 4.14 – Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes in Carmarthenshire



## Ceredigion County Council

Ceredigion County Council has one scheme of relevance to the study as shown in [Table 4.9](#) below.

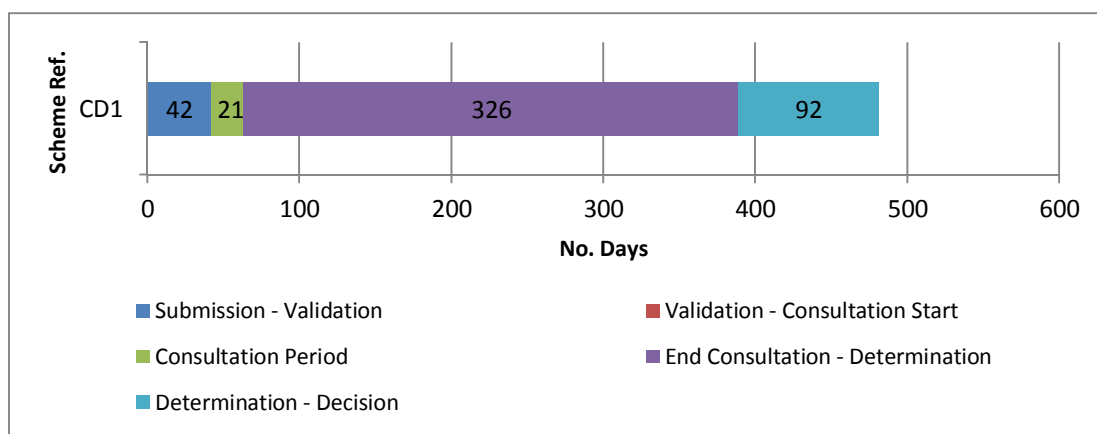
**Table 4.9 – Schemes in Ceredigion**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
CD1	Rhos Garn	Wind	20	Refused	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

[Figure 4.15](#) shows that with the exception of the statutory consultation period, all other stages in the consenting process experienced relatively lengthy delays.

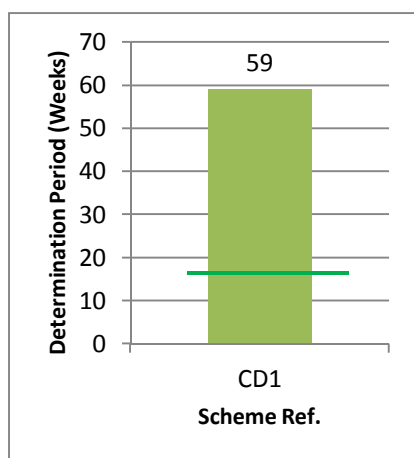
**Figure 4.15 - Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Ceredigion**



*\*Validation date provided was after consultation issue. Date excluded in order not to skew data.*

[Figure 4.16](#) shows the decision making timescale in relation to the 16 week target for determination of EIA applications.

**Figure 4.16 – Determination Periods by Application in Ceredigion**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Ceredigion had no undetermined schemes within the scope or timescale of the study.



## Conwy County Borough Council

Conwy has three schemes of relevance to the study, as shown in **Table 4.10** below, all of which are wind applications.

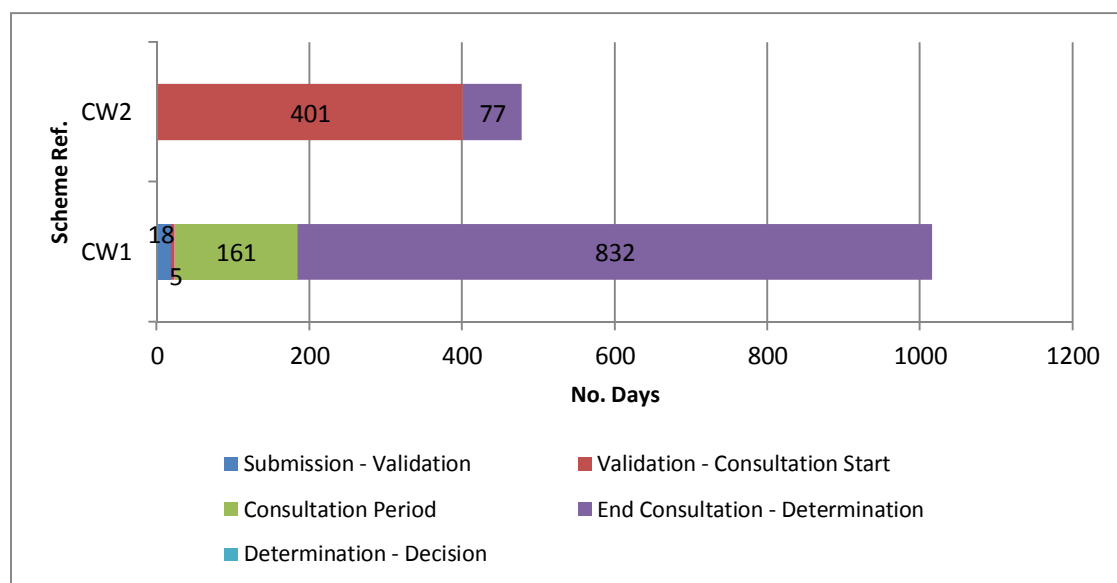
**Table 4.10 – Schemes in Conwy**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
CW1	Mwdwl Eithin (Nant Bach)	Wind	27.5	Consented	Yes
CW2	Nant Bach	Wind	27.5	Refused	Yes
CW4	Llys Dymper	Wind	23	In Planning	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

**Figure 4.17** below shows that the performance of schemes CW1 and CW2. Both have experienced delays at key stages in the consented process for what are similar project proposals.

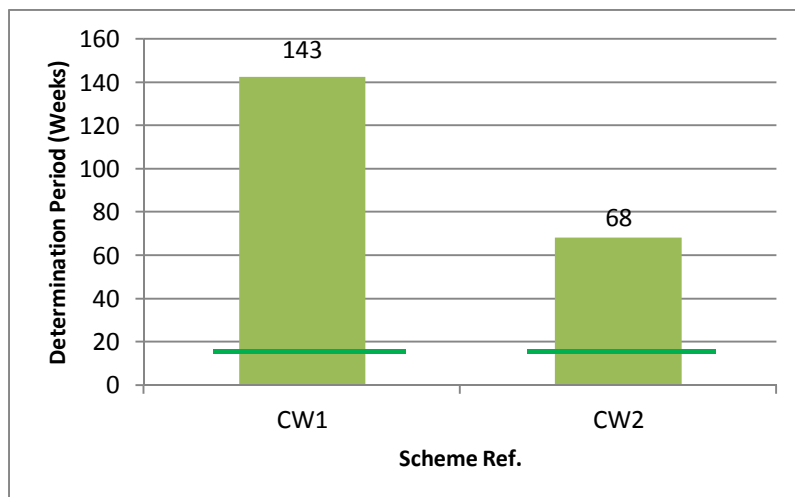
**Figure 4.17 - Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Conwy**



*\*No date provided for the last consultation response on CW2.*

**Figure 4.18** below shows the extent to which both applications have exceeded the 16 week target period for EIA applications.

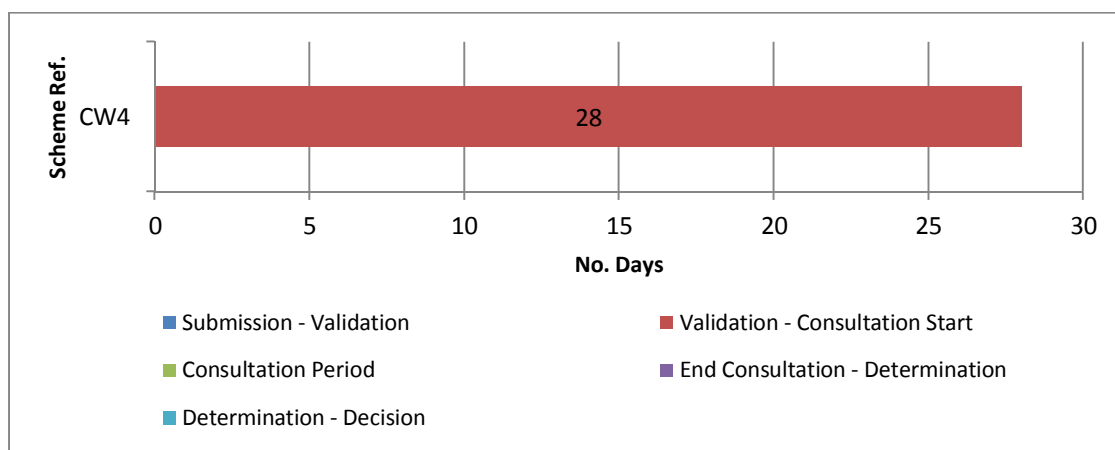
**Figure 4.18– Determination Periods by Application in Conwy**



**Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes**

Conwy has one scheme currently ‘in planning’. Progress of this scheme is shown in **Figure 4.19** below, indicating an extended period between validation and the commencement of the statutory consultation period.

**Figure 4.19 – Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes in Conwy**



## Denbighshire County Council

Denbighshire County Council has four applications of relevance to the study, all of which have been determined as shown in **Table 4.11** below.

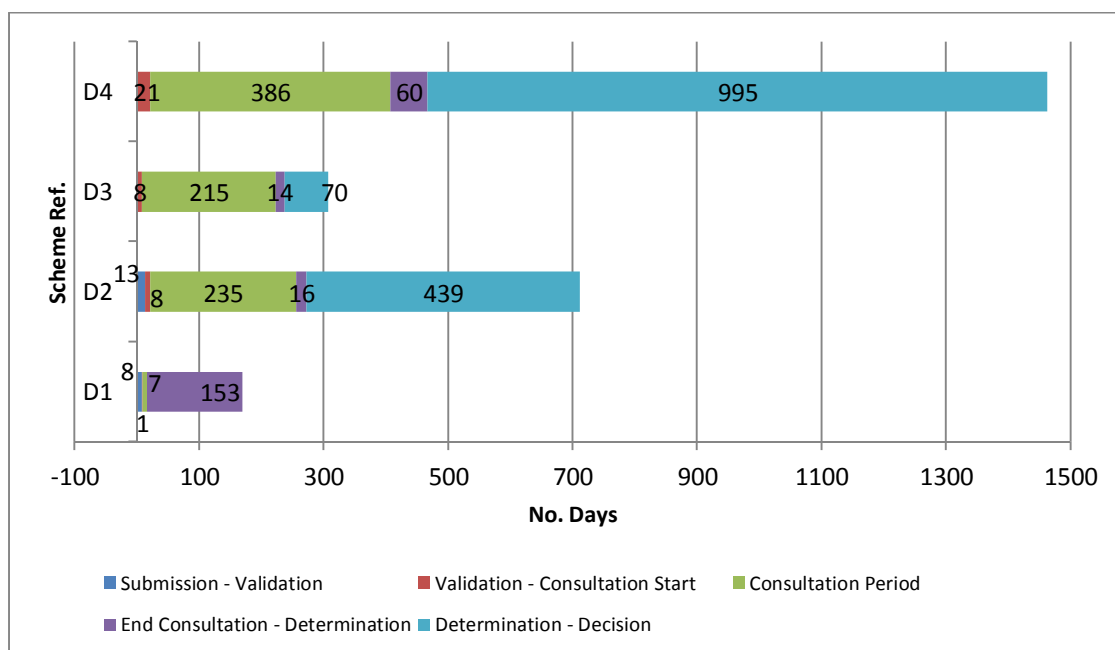
**Table 4.11 – Schemes in Denbighshire**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
D1	Wern Ddu	Wind	8	Operational	Yes
D2	Brenig	Wind	50	Consented	Yes
D3	Gorsedd Bran	Wind	39	Refused	Yes
D4	Derwydd Bach	Wind	23	Consented	Yes

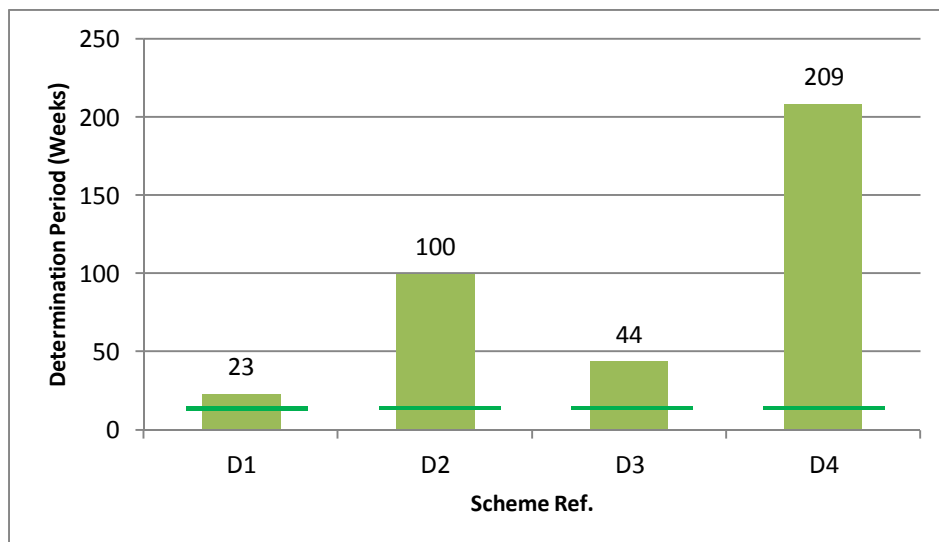
### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

**Figure 4.20** below shows the extended periods at various stages for each of the wind farm applications. Most notably, with the exception of scheme D1, are the relatively lengthy statutory consultation periods and the timescales between determination and issuing of decision notices, particularly in the case of schemes D2 and D4.

**Figure 4.20 - Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Denbighshire**



**Figure 4.21 – Average Timescales by Renewable Energy Technology in Denbighshire**



**Figure 4.21** shows the extent to which the decision-making process has exceeded the 16 week target for EIA applications. This also shows no apparent correlation between the scale of wind farm scheme and the timescales for determination.

#### **Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes**

Denbighshire had no undetermined schemes within the scope or timescale of the study.

## Flintshire County Council

Flintshire County Council has one undetermined application, as shown in [Table 4.12 below](#):

**Table 4.12– Schemes in Flintshire**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
F1	Kingspan	Wind	5	In Planning	Yes

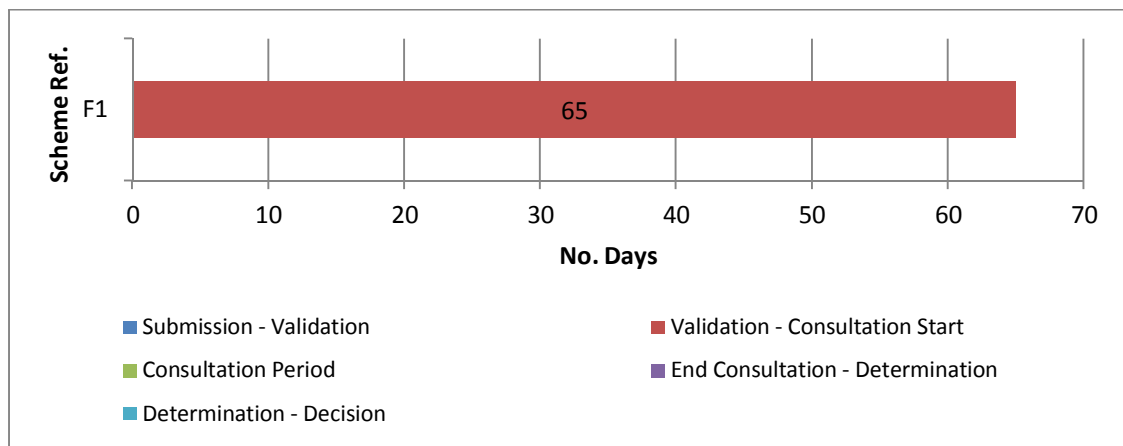
### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

Flintshire County Council has no schemes which have progressed to determination within the study timeframe.

### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

The one scheme of relevance to the study is currently 'in planning' and the key milestone completed to date is shown in [Figure 4.22](#) below. This shows an extended timescale between validation and the commencement of the statutory consultation period.

**Figure 4.22– Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes in Flintshire**



## Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council

Merthyr Tydfil CBC has two schemes of relevance to this study as shown in Table 4.13 below.

**Table 4.13 – Schemes in Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
M1	Merthyr Common / Pengarnddu	Wind	7.5	Refused	Yes
M2	Bedlinog Wind Farm	Wind	6	In Planning	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

Figure 4.23 below shows a noticeably extended period of statutory consultation experienced with this application.

**Figure 4.23 - Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Merthyr Tydfil**

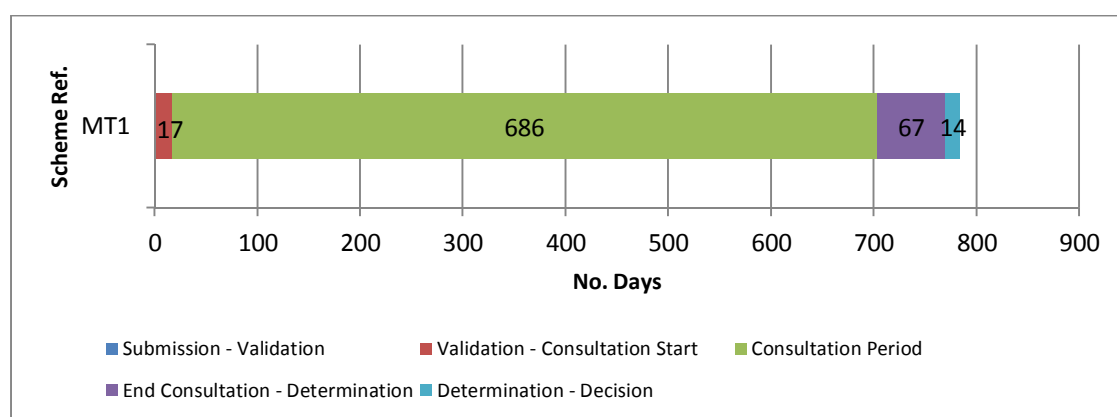
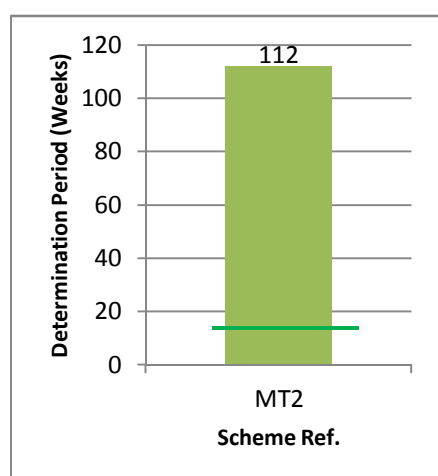


Figure 4.24 below shows the timescales for decision-making in relation to the 16 week target for determination for EIA applications.

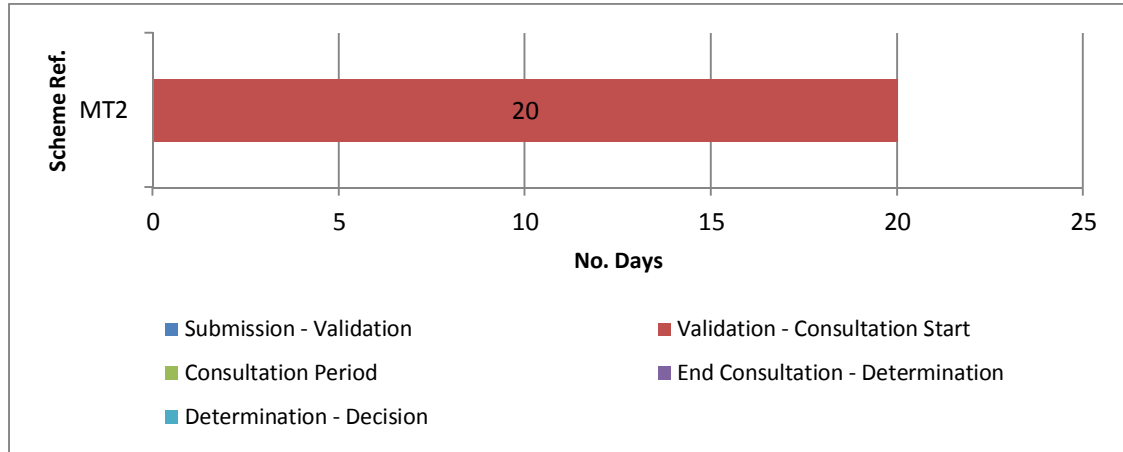
**Figure 4.24 – Determination Periods by Application in Merthyr Tydfil**



## Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Merthyr Tydfil has one scheme undetermined at the time of this study. At this initial stage of the consenting process, there are no apparent issues raised by the application to-date. **Figure 4.25** below

**Figure 4.25 – Key Timescales for Undetermined Schemes in Merthyr Tydfil**



## Monmouthshire County Council

Monmouthshire County Council has one application of relevance to the study as shown in [Table 4.14](#) below.

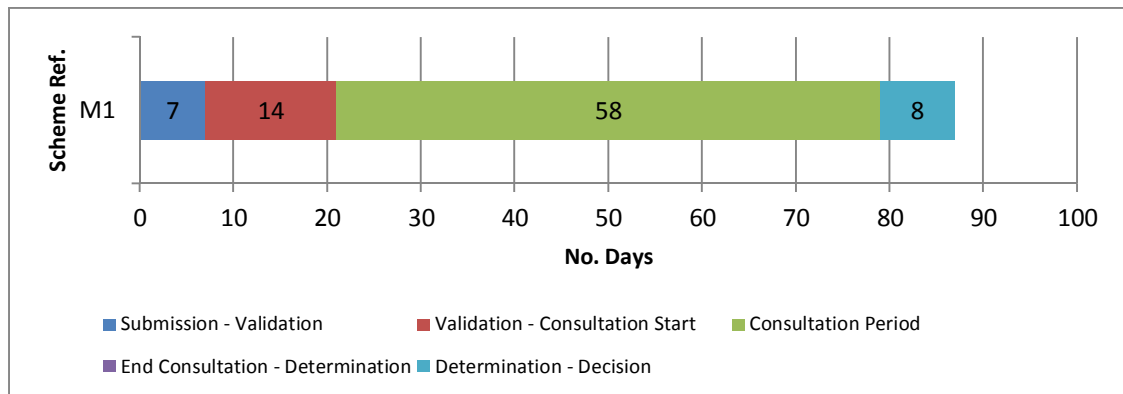
**Table 4.14 – Schemes in Monmouthshire**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
M1	Llancayo Solar Farm	Solar	5	Operational	No

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

[Figure 4.26](#) below shows the completion of key stages, broadly in line with expectations, with the exception of a slightly protracted statutory consultation period.

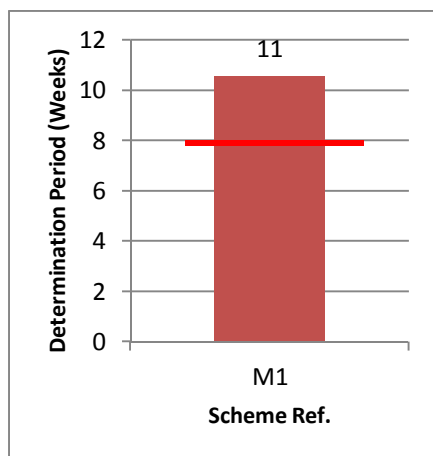
**Fig 4.26 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Monmouthshire**



\* Data provided showed a consultation response beyond determination. This was excluded from the timescale analysis in order not to skew the results.

[Figure 4.27](#) shows an overall determination period of 11 weeks, slightly over the target period of 8 weeks for non-EIA applications.

**Figure 4.27 – Determination Period by Application in Monmouthshire**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Monmouthshire has no undetermined schemes within the timescales or scope of the study.



## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Neath Port Talbot CBC has a total of 11 applications of relevance to the study, as shown in **Table 4.15** below. Four of these are currently undetermined, while a further 2 have either been determined by or are under consideration by DECC (as Section 36 applications). The remaining 5 applications have been determined by the LPA.

**Table 4.15 – Schemes in Neath Port Talbot**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
NPT1	Port Talbot Renewable Energy Plant	Biomass	350	Operational	Yes
NPT2	Western Wood Energy Plant	Biomass	16.4	Operational	Yes
NPT3	Western Wood Sustainable Energy Plant	Biomass	35	Consented	Yes
NPT4	Baglan Energy Park Solar Farm	Solar	5	In Planning	No
NPT5	Maesgwyn CHP	Biomass	5	In Planning	No
NPT6	Hirfynydd (Dulais Valley)	Wind	13.5	In Planning	Yes
NPT7	Maesgwyn	Wind	39	Operational	Yes
NPT8	Llynfi Renewable Energy Park	Wind	24	In Planning	Yes
NPT9	Pen y Cymoedd	Wind	101	Consented	Yes
NPT10	Maesgwyn Solar	Solar	5	Consented	No
NPT11	Mynydd y Gwrhyd	Wind	5	Refused	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

**Figure 4.28** below shows the key milestones for each of the 6 applications determined by the LPA. With the exception of the solar farm scheme (Reference NPT10), the data shows the extended periods of statutory consultation experienced for both the proposed biomass and wind schemes. These applications also experienced lengthy timescales between the end of the consultation period and the determination of the application, with the exception of biomass scheme NPT2, whose determination date was the same time as the end of the consultation period.

Please note:

- *NPT 2 – Some consultation response dates were from previous application. These were ignored in order to avoid a skew in the data. Date for ‘End of consultation’ therefore is the same as determination.*
- *NPT10 – EA consultation response was received following determination. Last response prior to determination used for data presentation.*

**Figure 4.28 - Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Neath Port Talbot**

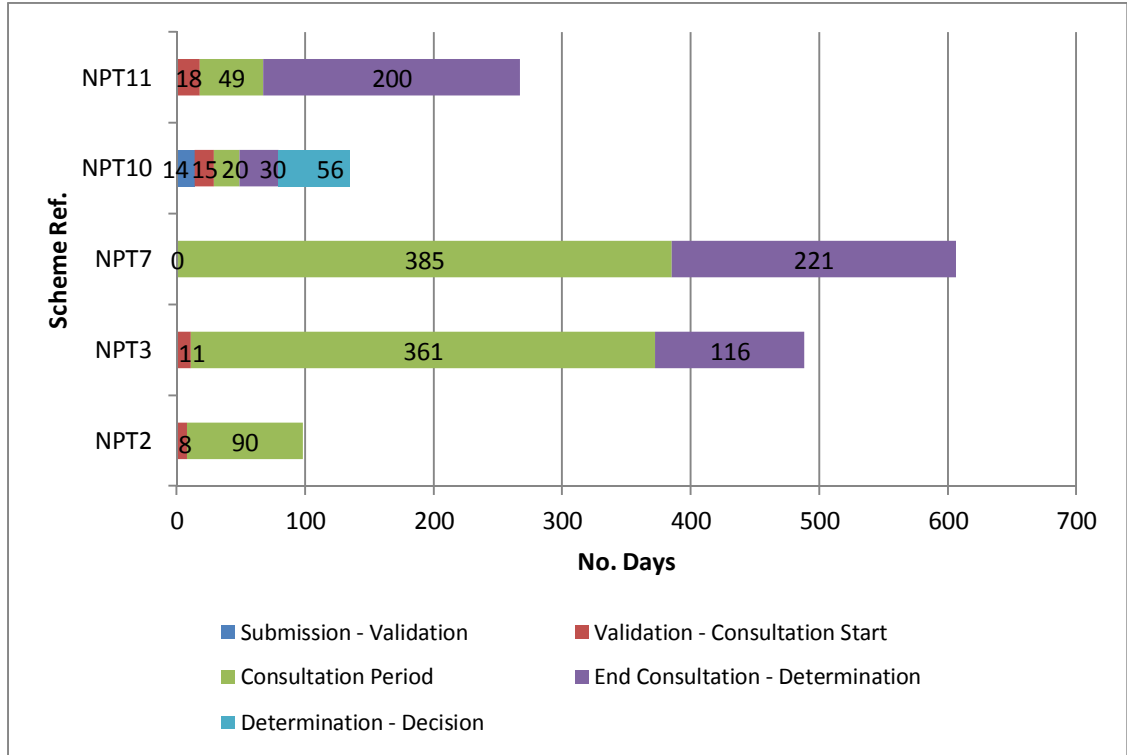
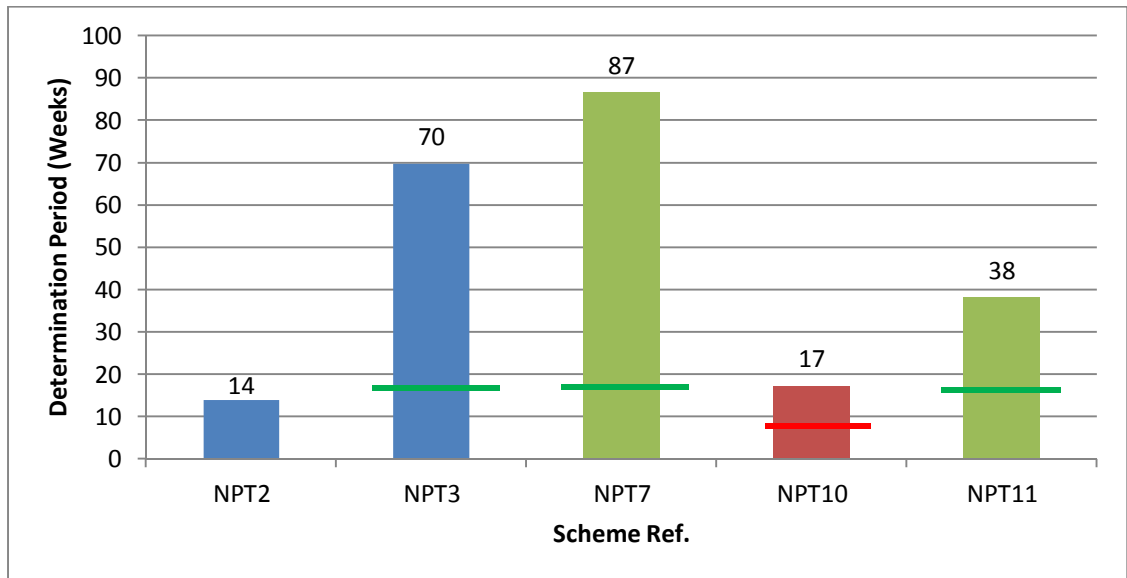


Figure 4.29 below shows the determination periods for the 5 applications, between the different renewable technologies. This shows that the solar scheme (NPT2) was determined within the target period of 16 weeks for EIA applications. Determination of all other applications was beyond the respective 8 or 16 week target for non-EIA and EIA applications.

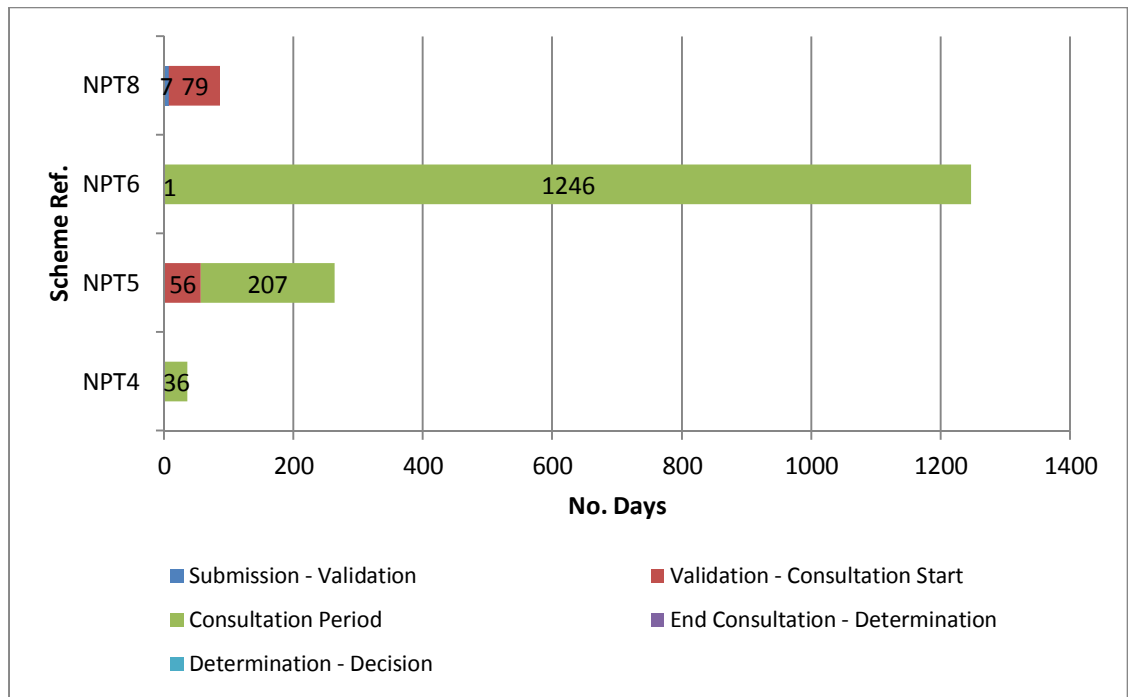
**Figure 4.29 – Determination Period by Application in Neath Port Talbot**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Neath Port Talbot has a further four schemes currently 'in planning'. **Figure 4.30** below shows the extended timescales between validation for schemes NPT8 and NPT5 and equally for the statutory consultation periods for schemes NPT6 and NPT5.

**Figure 4.30 - Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes in Neath Port Talbot**



## Newport City Council

Newport city Council has a total of 5 applications of relevance to this study, as detailed in [Table 4.16](#) below.

**Table 4.16 – Schemes in Newport**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
N1	Solutia UK Ltd	Wind	5	Operational	No
N2	Nevis Power Station	Biomass	49.9	Consented	Yes
N3	Tesco Distribution	Wind	5	Under Construction	Yes
N4	Vogen Energy	Biofuels	25	Refused	Yes
N5	Vogen Energy	Biomass	25	Consented	Yes

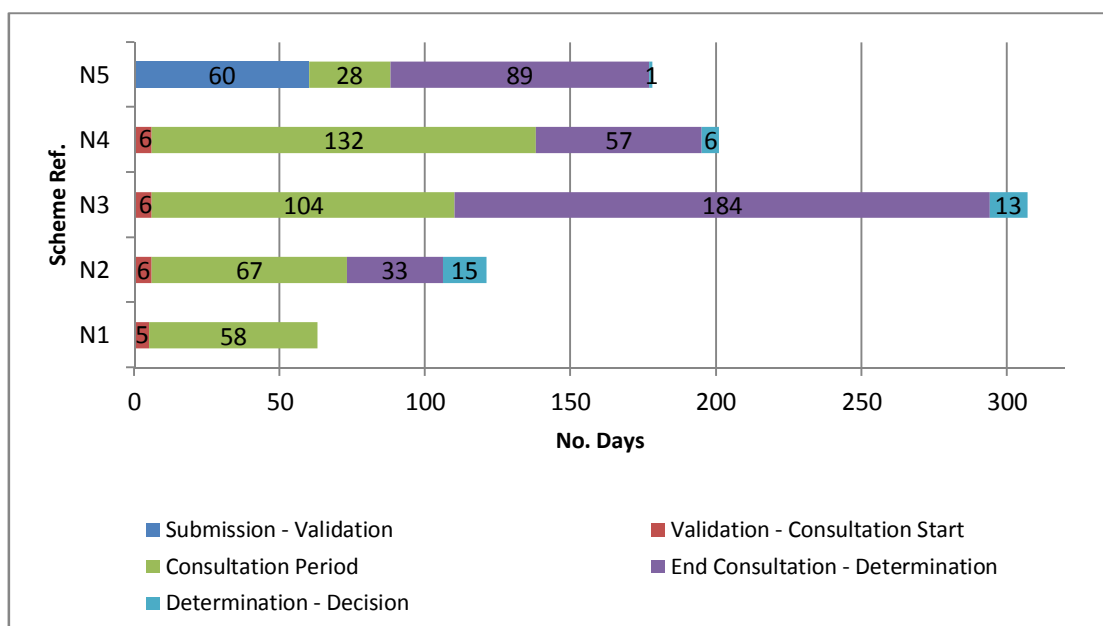
### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

[Figure 4.31](#) below shows, with the exception of scheme N5, extended periods of statutory consultation for each application. However, scheme N5 experienced a lengthy timescale between submission and validation of the application. For the three different technologies covered by schemes N5 (Biomass), N4 (Biofuels) and N3 (Wind), each application experienced an extended timescale between the end of the statutory consultation period and determination of the application.

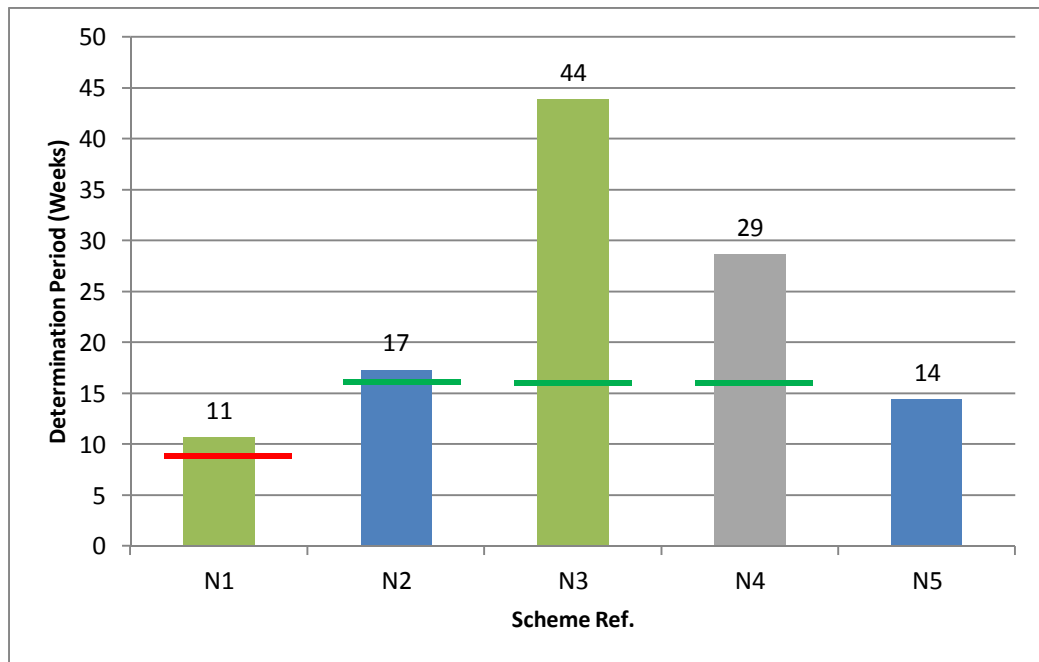
Please note:

- *N1 – Late consultation response from HSE not considered in order to avoid skewing data.*
- *N1 – Discharge application registered prior to decision. Application not decided until after decision notice issued.*
- *N5 – Consultation requests issued prior to validation.*

**Figure 4.31 - Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Newport**



**Figure 4.32 – Determination Period by Application in Newport**



**Figure 4.32** above shows that both biomass applications (schemes N2 and N5) are closely aligned to the 16 week target set for EIA applications. This position also applies in the case of the wind application (scheme N1), which is a non-EIA application, although schemes N3 (wind) and N4 (biofuels) both exceeded the 16 week target for EIA applications.

#### **Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes**

Newport City Council had no undetermined applications with the timescale or scope of the study.

## Pembrokeshire County Council

Pembrokeshire County Council has one application of relevance to the study.

**Table 4.17 – Schemes in Pembrokeshire**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
PB1	Wear Point Turbines	Wind	8 to 10	Consented	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

Figure 4.33 below shows the protracted timescales for each of the key stages through the consenting process.

**Figure 4.33 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Pembrokeshire**

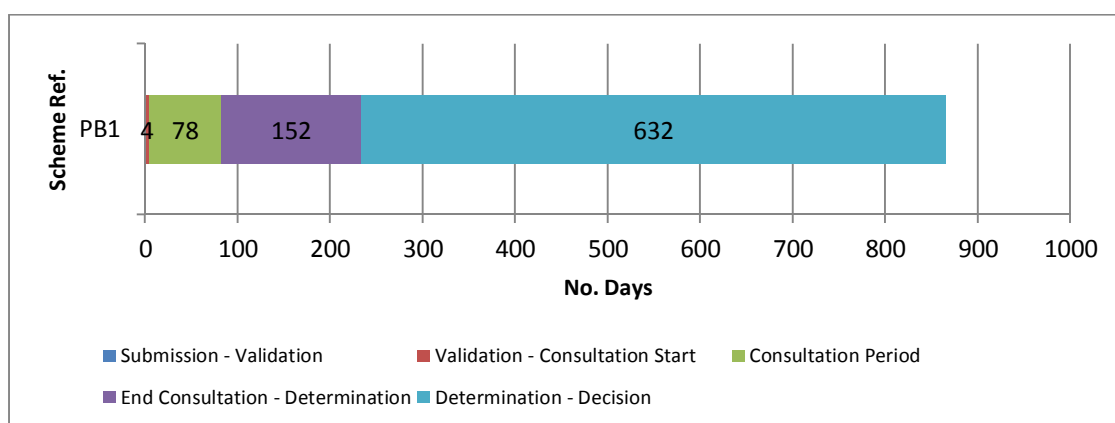
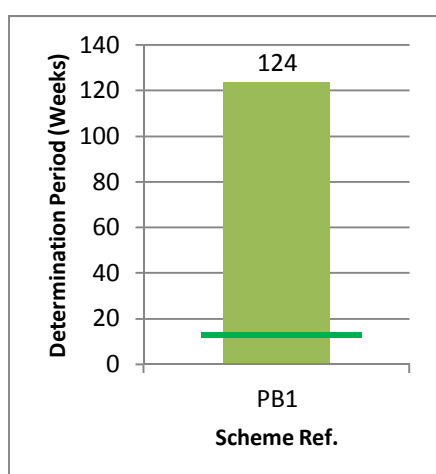


Figure 4.34 below shows the extent to which the decision-making process has exceeded the 16 week target for EIA applications.

**Figure 4.34 – Determination Period by Application in Pembrokeshire**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

Pembrokeshire has no undetermined applications within the timescale or scope of the study.

## Powys County Council

Powys County Council has a total of 17 applications as shown in **Table 4.18** below. All of the schemes shown are wind proposals. During the study period 2 schemes, namely P3 and P5 have been determined by the LPA. Of the 15 undetermined schemes, 7 are 'in planning' as either DECC (Section 36) or IPC/MIPU applications. The remainder are to be determined by the LPA.

**Table 4.18 – Schemes in Powys**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
P1	Cemmaes 3	Wind	18	In Planning	Yes
P2	Mynydd Clogau – Extension	Wind	16	In Planning	Yes
P3	Tirgwynt	Wind	28	Consented	Yes
P4	Mynydd Waun Fawr	Wind	37.5	In Planning	Yes
P5	Waun Garno	Wind	16.5	Refused	Yes
P6	Carnedd Wen	Wind	130	In Planning	Yes
P7	Llanbrynmair	Wind	100	In Planning	Yes
P8	Esgair Cwm Owen South	Wind	51	In Planning	Yes
P9	Carno III (Extension to A & B)	Wind	45	In Planning	Yes
P10	Esgair Cwm Owen	Wind	47.5	In Planning	Yes
P11	Llanbadarn Fynydd	Wind	51	In Planning	Yes
P12	Fferm Wynt Llaithdu	Wind	66.7	In Planning	Yes
P13	Garreg Lwyd	Wind	46	In Planning	Yes
P14	Llandinam Repowering	Wind	126	In Planning	Yes
P15	Bryngydfa	Wind	24	In Planning	Yes
P16	Hirddywel	Wind	27	In Planning	Yes
P17	Neuadd Goch	Wind	27	In Planning	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

**Figure 4.35** below shows the extended timescales in the consenting process for schemes P3 and P5, in relation to the statutory consultation periods and the timescales between completion of the consultation period and determination of the applications.

**Figure 4.35 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Powys**

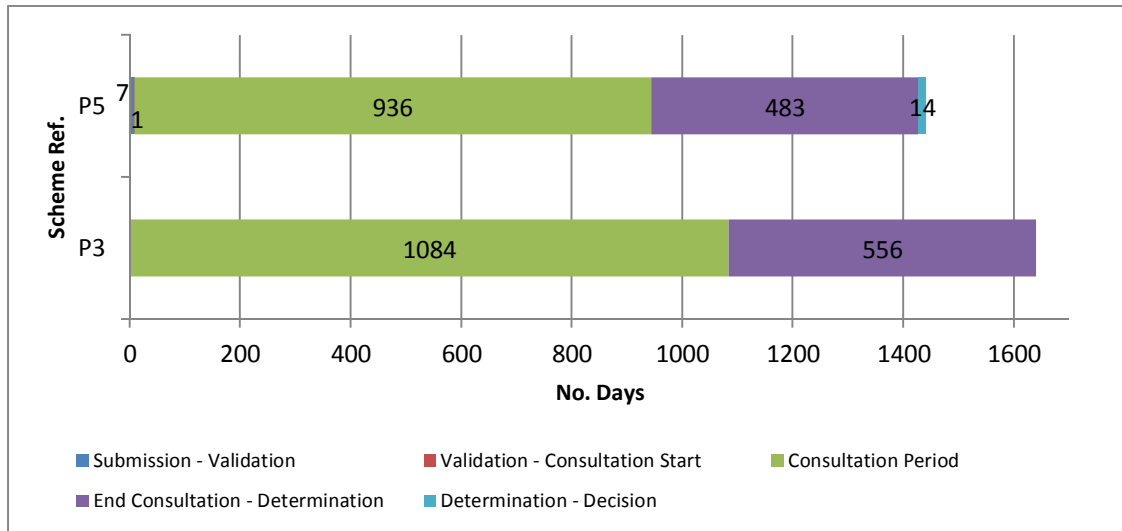
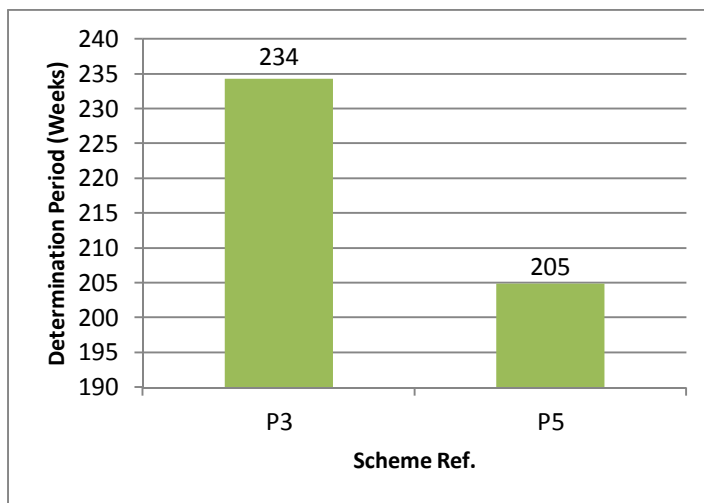


Figure 4.36 below shows the overall timescales in the decision-making process for schemes P3 and P5 in relation to 16 week target for EIA applications. For presentational purposes, it has not been possible to show the 16 week timeline, in view of the extended periods between this and the issue of decision notices.

**Figure 4.36 – Determination Period by Application in Powys**



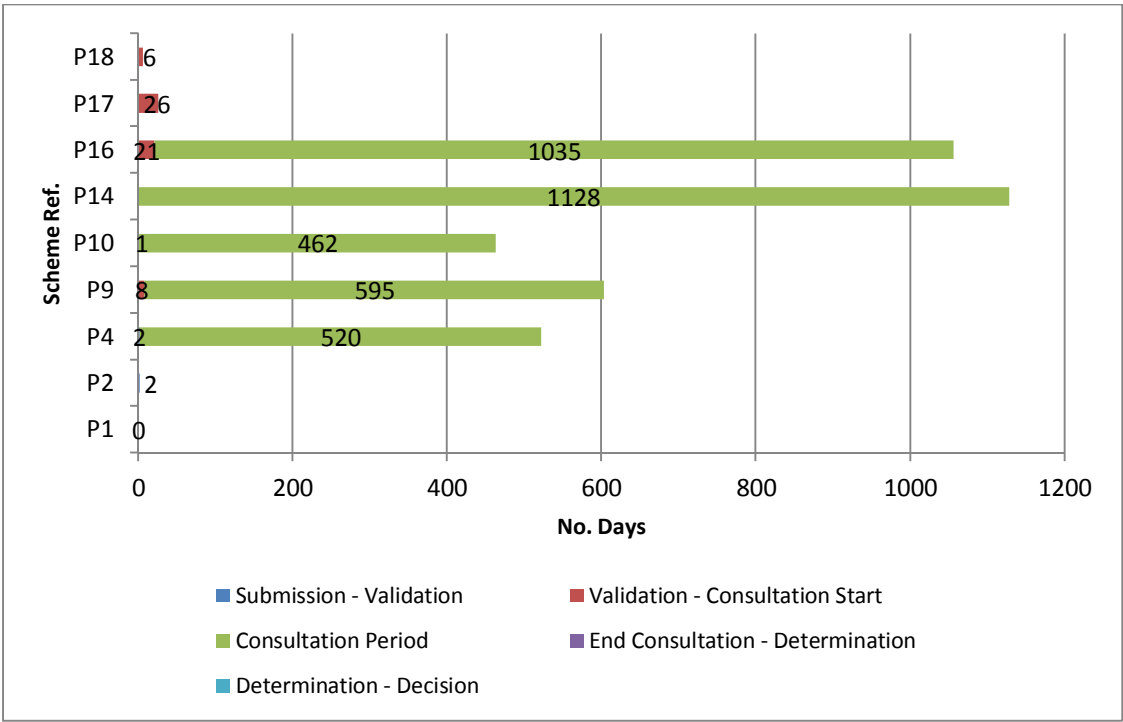
**Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes**

Powys County Council has a further 9 schemes ‘in planning’ at the time of this study to be determined by the LPA. Progress to date on each of these schemes is shown in Figure 4.37 below.

The data highlights the particularly extensive periods of statutory consultation affecting the majority of applications at the time of this study.

**Figure 4.37 – Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes in Powys**





## Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council

Rhondda Cynon Taff has a total of 5 applications of relevance to the study. All of these relate to wind schemes. Of these applications, RCT4 has recently been consented (May 2012) through the Section 36 process, though for the purposes of the analysis has been recorded as part of the study under the DECC applications.

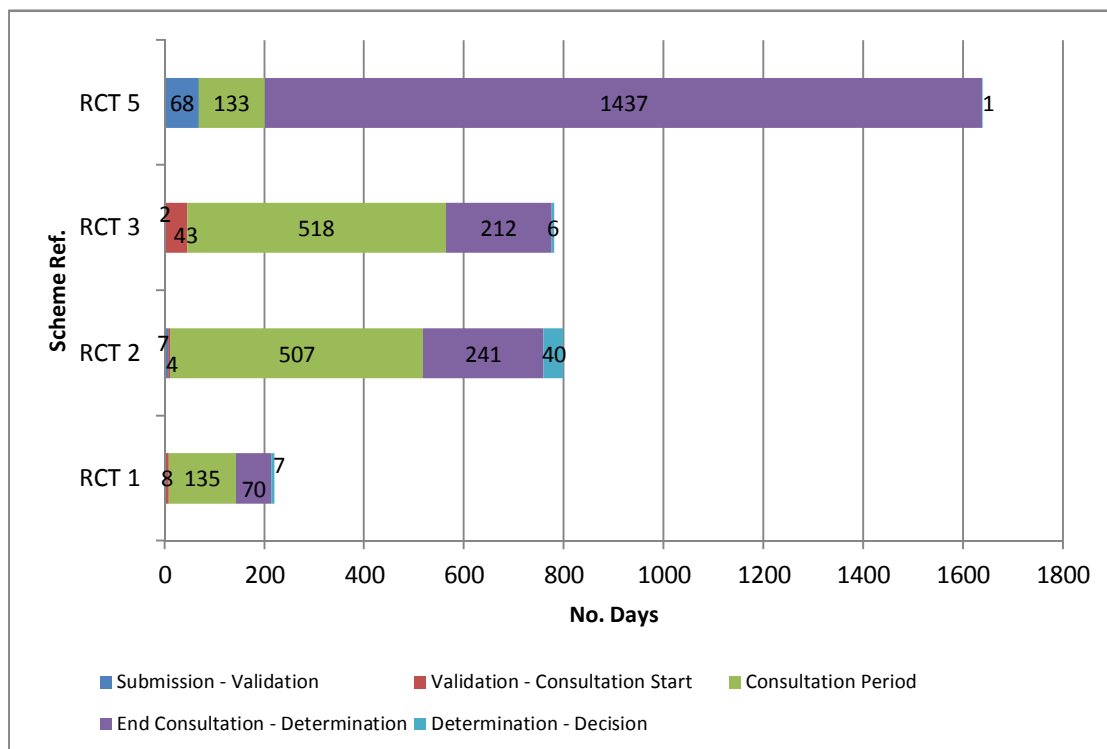
**Table 4.19 – Schemes in Rhondda Cynon Taff**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
RCT1	Maerdy	Wind	27	Consented	Yes
RCT2	Mynydd Portref	Wind	9.35	Under Construction	Yes
RCT3	Hirwaun Re-Submission	Wind	36	In Planning	Yes
RCT4	Pen y Cymoedd	Wind	151	Consented	Yes
RCT5	Fforch Nest	Wind	16	Consented	Yes

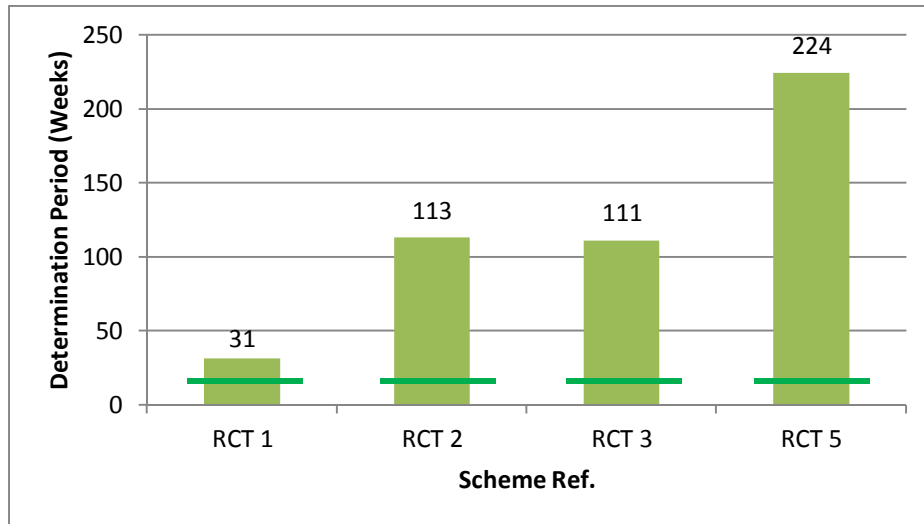
### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

Figure 4.38 below shows the lengthy periods affecting the determination of each of the applications by the LPA with delays affecting each of the key stages across all four applications. Most notably however is the extended timescales relating to the statutory consultation periods and the time taken between the end of consultation and the determination of applications.

**Figure 4.38 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in RCT**



**Figure 4.39 – Determination Period by Application in RCT**



**Figure 4.39** above highlights the extent to which each application has exceeded the 16 week target for EIA applications.

#### **Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes**

Rhondda Cynon Taf has no undetermined schemes within the timescales or the scope of the study.

## Swansea City Council

Swansea City Council has a total of two applications of relevance to the study, as shown in [Table 4.20](#) below.

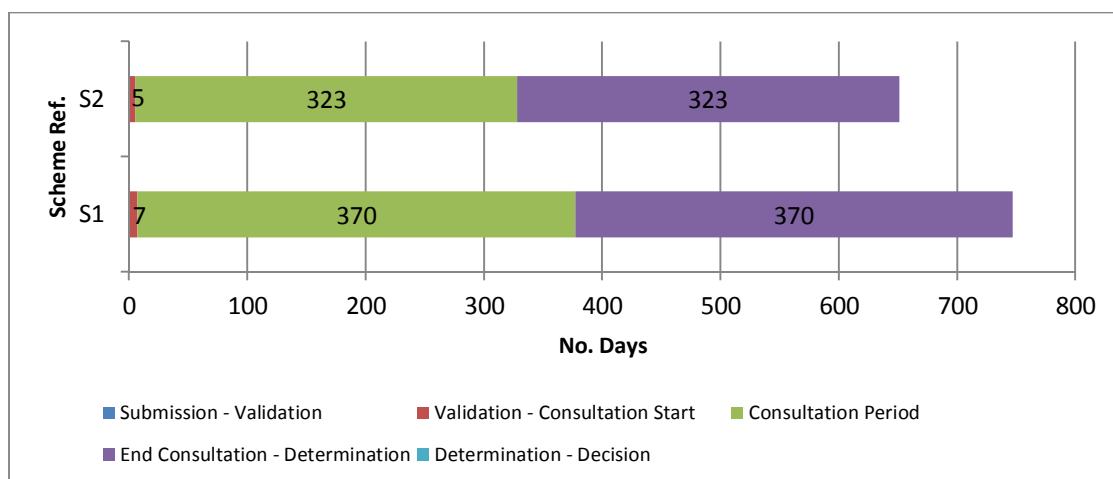
**Table 4.20 – Schemes in Swansea**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA Required?
S1	Kings Dock	Biomass	49.9	Refused	Yes
S2	Mynydd y Gwair	Wind	50	Refused	Yes

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

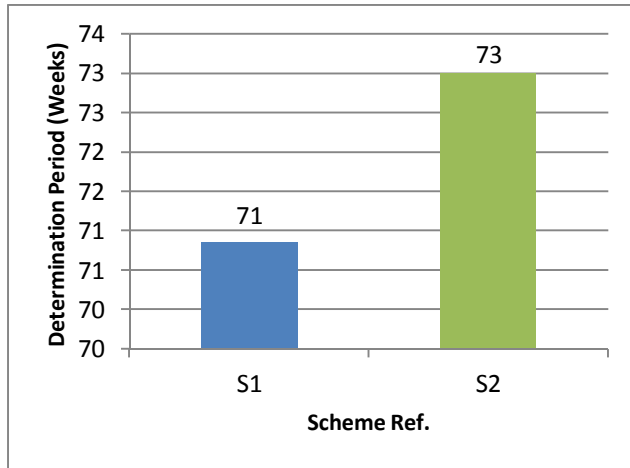
[Figure 4.40](#) below shows the extended timescales for both the statutory consultation periods and the timescales between completion of this stage and the determination of the applications. Although representing different technologies ie Biomass and Wind, the capacity of both schemes are similar falling just below the IPC/NID threshold. Both have experienced similar timescales in the decision-making process.

**Figure 4.40 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Swansea**



[Figure 4.41](#) below shows determination periods for both applications. For presentational purposes, it has not been possible to show these in relation to the 16 week target for EIA applications, in view of the extended time period between this target date and the issuing of the decision notices.

**Figure 4.41 – Determination Period by Application in Swansea**



**Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes**

Swansea has no undetermined schemes of relevance with the timescales and scope of the study.

## Vale of Glamorgan

The Vale of Glamorgan has one scheme of relevance to the study as shown in [Table 4.21](#) below.

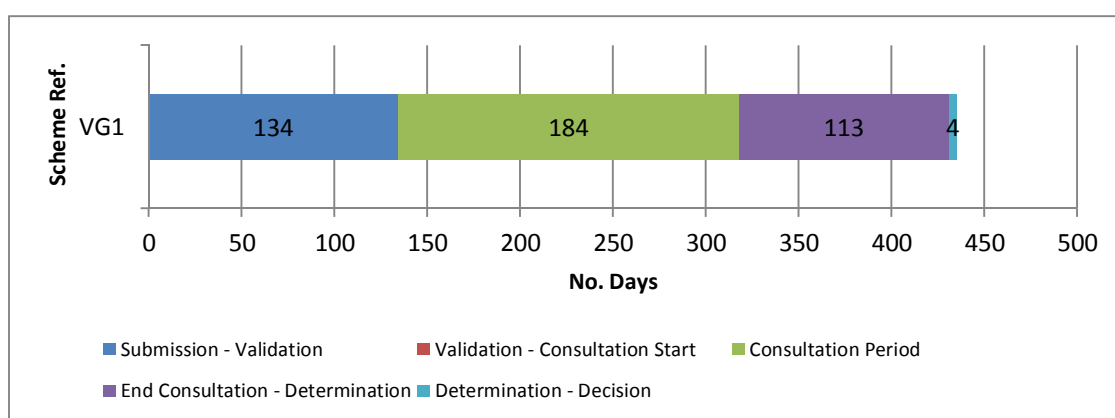
**Table 4.21 – Schemes in Vale of Glamorgan**

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Technology	MW	Status	EIA
VG1	Barry Docks	Biomass	9	Consented	No

### Key Milestones for Determined Schemes

[Figure 4.42](#) shows the extended period through 3 of the key stages of the decision making process.

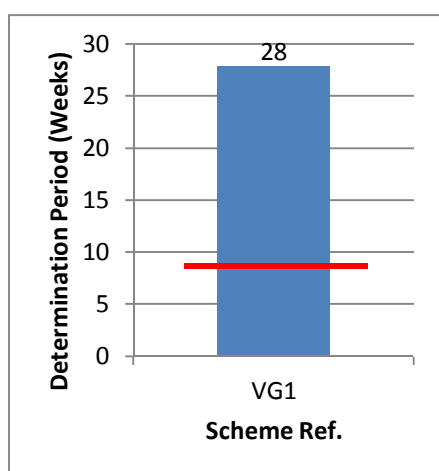
**Figure 4.42 – Key Milestones for Determined Schemes in Vale of Glamorgan**



\* Recorded validation date was after consultation start date. Therefore validation date has been removed from analysis above.

[Figure 4.43](#) below shows the timescale for decision-making in relation to the 16 week period for determination of EIA applications.

**Figure 4.43 – Determination Period by Application in Vale of Glamorgan**



### Key Milestones for Undetermined Schemes

The Vale of Glamorgan has no undetermined schemes within the timescales or scope of the study.

# Appendix 3

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## List of Statutory Consultees

## List of Statutory Consultees

The following presents a list of all statutory bodies referred to within the Information Report on Statutory Consultees (Welsh Government. 2011) that are considered to be of relevance to this study.

- British Waterways
- Coal Authority
- Countryside Council for Wales
- Crown Estates
- DECC
- Environment Agency Wales
- Forestry Commission Wales
- Health & Safety Executive
- Local Planning Authorities (Adjoining)
- Local Highway Authority
- Ministry of Defence
- NATS
- Rail Network Operators
- Sports Council
- Theatres Trust
- Toll Road
- Welsh Government
- Community Councils



# Appendix 4

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## References

## References

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Fourth Assessment Report. (2007)
- UK Government: The Stern Review. (2006)
- Department of Climate Change and Energy (DECC) Meeting the Energy Challenge. (2007)
- Department of Climate Change and Energy (DECC): UK Renewable Energy Strategy. (2009)
- UK Government: National Renewable Energy Action Plan. (2010)
- Welsh Assembly Government: Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Edition 5. (2012)
- Welsh Assembly Government: Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 01/2005 – Planning for Renewable Energy. (2005)
- Welsh Assembly Government: Facilitating Planning for Renewable Energy in Wales: Meeting the Target. (2005)
- House of Commons Welsh Affairs Committee: Energy in Wales -Third Report of Session (2005-2006, Volume 1)
- Welsh Assembly Government: Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 8 (TAN 8): Planning for Renewable Energy. (2005)
- Welsh Assembly Government: One Wales Agreement. (2007)
- Welsh Assembly Government: A low Carbon Revolution - Energy Policy Statement. (2010)
- Welsh Assembly Government: Capturing the Potential - Green Jobs Strategy. (2009)
- Welsh Assembly Government: Practice Guidance - Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners. (2010)
- Welsh Assembly Government: Climate Change Strategy for Wales. (2010).
- Research: 'Strategic Search Area (SSA) Reassessment and Validation, Welsh Government, July 2010
- Welsh Assembly Government: Practice Guidance - Planning Implications of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy. (2011)
- Welsh Assembly Government Sustainability Committee Report on Planning in Wales (2011)
- Climate Change Commission: First Annual Report. (2012)
- Welsh Government: Energy Wales - A Low Carbon Transition. (2012)
- Welsh Government: Report on Statutory Consultees (2011)
- Research: 'Towards a Welsh Planning Act: Ensuring the Planning System Delivers. Report to Welsh Government by the Independent Advisory Group' June 2012
- Research: 'A New Approach to Managing Development on Wales: Towards a Welsh Planning Act' Arup, Cardiff University and Liz Mills Associates, September 2012

## Appendix 5

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### Case Study Proformas

Case Study Reference	CAR2
Scheme Name	Alltwalis (nee Blaengwen)

Meeting	Carmarthenshire County Council
Date	02 <sup>nd</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Operational issues</li> <li>- Timescales for determined and undetermined schemes</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Statement not in compliance with guidance. Also level of mitigation proposed doesn't always meet LPA expectation.</li> <li>• Resource issue with Council in dealing with large renewable applications</li> <li>• Lack of time and experience within the Council to deal with large scale projects – reliant on external consultees and consultants.</li> <li>• Officer Liaison Group established involving key officers and external consultees (CCW, EA, FCW). Regular meetings held throughout process, allowing dissemination of information</li> <li>• Community benefits encouraged by LPA though no clear guidance on how this should be prepared or on its operation. Communities and relevant council departments need clear guidance on how funds are administered.</li> <li>• Ongoing dialogue maintained with consultant</li> <li>• Importance of 'front loading' application process to improve quality of ES for example</li> <li>• Need for more structured pre-application process (e.g. PINS process)</li> <li>• Significant issues associated with the construction of turbines etc as well as management /maintenance issues</li> <li>• Complexity of scheme resulting from 8 different landowners and the difficulty of implementing Habitat Management Plan across different land-owners</li> <li>• Noise issues associated with the development, despite being within ETSU guidance. This is an example of considerable burden put of resources (especially EHO).</li> <li>• Liaison Group would be helpful in the sharing of good practice</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	5 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Purpose	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officer Groups set up to deal with large wind farm applications have proved to be a very useful tool. Consider that where these groups are set up there has been far better collaboration between LPA officers and other statutory consultees and specialists, and open discussions about topic-specific issues, with consultation responses being the better for it. This has</li> </ul>

	<p>particularly been the case where chapter-specific meetings have been held to discuss the Environmental Statement once deposited – relevant staff and officers can be invited to attend and there is a focus on relevant issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When they work like this Officer Groups can be held up as best practice. Reduces the likelihood of an applicant 'playing individual consultees off against each other' and looking for discrepancies in responses from various consultees.</li></ul>
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Case Study Reference	NPT7
Scheme Name	Maesgwyn Wind Farm

Meeting	Neath Port Talbot
Date	03 <sup>rd</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Consultee Responses</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application submitted in 2006. Located within SSA Refined Area. Revised application proposing different size turbines delayed consenting process</li> <li>• Learning curve for the LPA in understanding the level of information required at the time</li> <li>• New issues continually arising eg peat and coal resources. Need for detailed ground investigation studies</li> <li>• No in-house expertise. Limited training courses available. No courses provided by Welsh Government</li> <li>• Understanding of the right viewpoints to choose for assessment is a critical area</li> <li>• Concern that potentially best sites are not being identified and therefore whether the best schemes are being approved</li> <li>• Welsh Government policy framework includes a range of documents, presenting a confusing picture</li> <li>• Unwilling to register the application even though it is valid, where insufficient information has been provided</li> <li>• Response times of statutory consultees (EA and CCW) have been acceptable. In the case of the latter these have improved more recently. Clarification requested from CCW on certain issues in relation to orthology</li> <li>• Section 106 Agreement (including Community Benefits) run in parallel with planning application process. Draft Section 106 Agreement in place prior to Planning Committee Report</li> <li>• Importance of pre-application discussions, involving site visit with applicant, which can highlight particular concerns early on. Also important to involve other Council officers and statutory bodies</li> <li>• Scoping is key to a successful planning application. Developers often underplay scoping to 'get away' with submitting less information</li> <li>• Applicant determined own level of consultation. Possibly over-consulted, need to get it right</li> <li>• Cross boundary issues on wind farm applications</li> <li>• Low priority given to responding to adjoining LPA consultation requests on renewable energy applications (no targets set for response times)</li> <li>• Pre-application fees do not assist in encouraging pre-application discussions</li> <li>• Seek to limit the amount of pre-commencement conditions. Where degree of certainty exists surrounding planning</li> </ul>

	<p>application, preference is for details to be submitted pre-decision rather than pre-commencement and for application process to be delayed slightly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding support from Welsh Government is imperative</li> <li>• As a department NPT keen to eliminate pre commencement conditions, avoiding Section 73 applications and allowing developers to start on site sooner</li> <li>• Submission of planning application in 2006 was poor in terms of visual impacts. Scheme revised subsequently to make the development more visually acceptable. Coal resources were raised as an issue towards the end of the application process</li> </ul>
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Meeting	CCW
Date	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Purpose	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-scoping advice was given to applicant / agent in April 2006 with formal scoping letter sent in May 2007. Species issues were identified particularly with regard to nightjar and honey buzzard. Additional information received by CCW on 5 June 2007, with response dated 25th July confirming satisfaction that the scheme would have no adverse impact on statutorily protected species.</li> <li>• However, impact on landscape was considered to be the principal issue, in particular the impact on landscape character and change given the proximity of the application site to the Brecon Beacons National Park. Landscape impact would have been identified as a significant issue at the scoping stage of the application, however CCW considered that the Environmental Statement contained inadequate information in this regard and highlighted points relating to key views, cumulative impact assessment, visual impact assessment and methodologies amongst other matters.</li> <li>• CCW maintained a holding objection recommending more work on this matter, commissioning a report to review the information contained in the Environmental Statement and identify any gaps or further work that may be required. This report was used to inform CCW's response to the applicant.</li> <li>• Grid connection application turned down by IPC, but was installed anyway by Neath Port Talbot under their own statutory powers.</li> </ul>

Meeting	Environment Agency
Date	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	General discussion around process and specific applications
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-planning meetings and consultations may have smoothed through the process – the earlier consultation occurs in the process, the better outcome as a general rule.</li> </ul>

Case Study Reference	C1
Scheme Name	Oakdale Business Park

Meeting	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Date	20 <sup>th</sup> June 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Consultee Responses</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project collaboration between Caerphilly CBC and PFR with and within Council ownership</li> <li>• Early pre-application discussions with prospective developer</li> <li>• Proactive role played by developer throughout planning application process</li> <li>• Lack of understanding by LPA officers of renewable technology. While guidance is in place there needs to be more structured officer training.</li> <li>• Guidance in relation to conditions may be useful.</li> <li>• Good internal communications within LPA between departments and the availability of specialist support</li> <li>• More meetings and time spent than on this than on other planning applications</li> <li>• Statement of Community Involvement following extensive public consultation initiated by developer</li> <li>• Developer liaison undertaken with individual objectors</li> <li>• Proposed location within industrial estate seen as appropriate location by LPA with regard to the allocated land use. Layout should maximise future use and not sterilised for future development</li> <li>• Local Highway Authority delays in responding to application, though involved throughout the process</li> <li>• Voluntary contributions offered by the developer in the form of a financial sum to the local community for renewable energy projects</li> <li>• Would be useful to have more detailed information on which consultees to consult. Would assist in providing consistency in the consultation process and avoid potential Judicial Review</li> <li>• Lack of clarity regarding the current version and status of renewable energy guidance</li> <li>• Detailed information submitted with the planning application</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No pre-application discussions between CCW and the applicant.</li> <li>• The local planning authority (Caerphilly County Borough Council) undertook their own landscape assessment.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCW identified that one of the proposed turbines was in a bat foraging area and issued a holding objection whilst discussions were held about the possible relocation of the turbine to minimise impact. No other suitable location was deemed possible. However, an alternative mitigation measures were agreed with the local planning authority ecologist.</li> <li>• No information received to date regarding discharge of conditions.</li> </ul>
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Meeting	Partnerships For Renewables (PFR)
Date	03 <sup>rd</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overview to our commission</li> <li>2. Oakdale Scheme (issues, good practice etc)</li> <li>3. Wider discussion / experience (Wales &amp; UK)</li> <li>4. AOB</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PFR partner with public sector clients to assess their land portfolio for renewable energy development</li> <li>• Caerphilly were introduced to PFR through the Carbon Trust</li> <li>• Experience of working with Caerphilly was good</li> <li>• Scoping response was received within timescales</li> <li>• PFR place a great deal of emphasis on public consultation and try to demonstrate best practice</li> <li>• General policy is to begin consultation as early as possible in the planning process</li> <li>• Agreed early on with Caerphilly the stakeholder to consult and the area within which they would write to local residents</li> <li>• As part of the engagement process PFR produced photomontages from certain properties who expressed concerns about visual issues</li> <li>• In response to site constraints and consultation one turbine was moved during the application process. This took it away from the nearest residential property</li> <li>• PFR also undertake pre-construction consultation in order to inform people about the construction programme and process and gather thoughts on where community benefit could be spent. These thoughts are passed to the charitable partner managing the fund</li> <li>• PFR policy on community benefit is £2,500 per MW with a minimum payment of £5000 per annum</li> <li>• Oakdale contributes approximately £11,000 per annum in community benefits</li> <li>• View socio-economic benefit as key and try to maximise benefits wherever possible (e.g. installed a private wire on Oakdale business park to a local business)</li> <li>• Caerphilly requested an appropriate level of information up front in the process and were happy to condition other elements / detail for the pre-commencement stage.</li> <li>• Caerphilly were responsive and open to engage with / talk to</li> <li>• Need to recognise this scheme was progressed in collaboration with Caerphilly.</li> </ul>

Case Study Reference	N4
Scheme Name	Vogen Biofuels

Meeting	Newport County Council
Date	21 <sup>st</sup> June 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Consultee Responses</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCW holding objection</li> <li>• Call-in Request was made late in the process by scheme objectors</li> <li>• Lack of policy guidance on Biofuels technology.</li> <li>• Renewables guidance is confusing and unclear – potential risk</li> <li>• Section 106 Agreement not requested by LPA. Unclear as to why this was needed, although the developer did offer community benefits.</li> <li>• Members presentation by developer seen as informative</li> <li>• Early pre-application discussions with developer and EIA team seen as helpful</li> <li>• Need for public consultation by developer advised by LPA</li> <li>• ‘Lobbying’ of local Councillors by interest groups, placing local Ward Members in a ‘difficult position’.</li> <li>• Importance of developer engagement in the planning process. Communication between the 2 parties important</li> <li>• Planning officers reliant on ‘applicant’ in understanding technical details of proposed development</li> <li>• Considerable objection to the development locally, involving 800 signed petition and protests before Planning Committee Meeting. LPA questioned validity of these</li> <li>• Late objection letters received on the day of the Planning Committee Meeting.</li> <li>• Perception around impacts of air quality viz a viz existing Rechem Plant, Pontypool.</li> <li>• Councillors had no confidence in the permitting regime, post planning decision</li> <li>• 16 week consenting period unrealistic</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 biomass applications were received by CCW relating to the same parcel of land and showing overlapping wharfing facilities. Cumulative impact therefore required consideration.</li> <li>• Main issue from CCW perspective related to the location of the application in relation to the River Usk SSSI, and European SAC and SPA designations.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial CCW response sent just outside the 21 day period (although technically have 28 days to respond to proposals affecting a SSSI). Response outlined main issues of concern relating to potential pollution of the River Usk, impact on fish and otter populations and aerial emissions from the plant, requiring more information about how these matters would be mitigated/dealt with. With regard aerial emissions, background levels already exceeded appropriate limits.</li> <li>• Sequential process of planning permission/permitting has been a problem – CCW need to know the full likely impacts of a development at the planning stage, but developers do not necessarily want to incur charges with EA before planning permission is confirmed.</li> <li>• Applicant did not appear to be familiar with dealing with European sites and what that might involve.</li> </ul>
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Meeting	Vogen Energy Ltd
Date	10 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statutory Consultees</li> <li>- Decision / Appeal</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeling that Newport’s cabinet is politically motivated and making decisions that are likely to win votes, not based on guidance / policy and what is best for the area.</li> <li>• Suggestion that councils / committees need to be made more accountable / liable to decisions they make against officer recommendations.</li> <li>• Politicians took fright with the action groups who were heavily against elements of the industry not even being proposed at Newport.</li> <li>• From a developer perspective there is a feeling in Wales that ‘money at risk’ needs to be reduced. There is a perception that no matter how much time and money you put into the application process, working with communities, Members and the LPA, the decision could still go either way on the day of Committee.</li> <li>• Despite this Vogen recognise the need for engagement and are happy to explain the context and detail of their proposals should this process assist in the smooth determination of applications.</li> <li>• Suggestion that Members may benefit from an upfront meeting in order to gain in depth knowledge of the proposal and ask any detailed questions of the developer in order to respond to queries from constituents in an informed manner.</li> <li>• Critical of the quality of governance within planning committees through experiences. Outlined the need for transparency and clarity in the process with decisions based on the information submitted through what is a rigorous process.</li> <li>• Acceptance that Members need to be rigorous in their decisions, but, where schemes are outside their area of knowledge / understanding they have to rely on the advice of their specialists (Planning Officers).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Suggestion that energy projects would benefit from an 'outline planning' stage where the main issues are discussed and an initial opinion is provided. This would give developers some reassurance to progress the scheme and potentially reduce the 'money at risk'.</li><li>• Feeling that Welsh Government have no power at the LPA level and there is a perception of a lack of leadership within the Welsh Government in relation to driving forward the energy agenda.</li><li>• Example given of Hydroventuri. This business has been recognised in the industry for its performance and potential. The business has received a number of calls from various Development Agencies and areas of the UK, seeking their investment and looking to incentivise the investment wherever possible. They have received no such call from the Welsh Government.</li><li>• Feeling that Wales could have been very successful with the right leadership and gave the example of EHN in Navarre, northern Spain.</li></ul>
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Case Study Reference	CF1
Scheme Name	Cardiff WWTW Biomass

Meeting	Cardiff County Council
Date	24 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Consultee Responses</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed response times of statutory consultees, due in-part to the incomplete submission of information in support of the planning application at the outset</li> <li>• The Council did not consider that the application was an EIA project (in view of its location) and was content to deal with the key environmental issues through an environmental report</li> <li>• Lack of resources across all departments, including highways, is a major cause of delay</li> <li>• Discharging of pre-commencement conditions can take a long time – no fee charges to deal with this</li> <li>• Front-loading of the application is important in saving time through the process</li> <li>• Specialist advice available within the Authority to address the technical elements of the proposal. No need for external support with the application</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation letters sent out in August – a highlighted issue has been the date of the letter compared to the date it was received by CCW (first letter dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 2008, received by CCW 18<sup>th</sup> August; second letter dated 20<sup>th</sup> August, received by CCW 26<sup>th</sup> August). Within a 21 day response period this can have an important effect.</li> <li>• There are noticeable differences between local planning authorities in terms of the competence, knowledge and experience of staff.</li> <li>• Holding objection issued by CCW requiring an Appropriate Assessment. Concerns relating to location of the site adjacent to the Severn Estuary and in particular to impacts on overwintering bird populations, site drainage, release of land contamination/pollution and aerial emissions.</li> <li>• Appropriate Assessment provided by Cardiff on 19<sup>th</sup> November, with response from CCW by 24<sup>th</sup> November setting out concerns relating to some of the information within it (concern that the local authority could be challenged about the accuracy/provenance of some of the information within it). Revised Appropriate Assessment sent through shortly afterwards, which was considered to be acceptable by CCW.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HABs Regs training provided to Cardiff staff.</li><li>• Once planning permission is granted, there can still be a considerable length of time before the scheme is operational because of the need for planning conditions to be discharged and permit applications from the EA. In the case of this application, the applicant also proposed amendments to the design of the building, for which CCW were again consulted due to potential impact on overwintering birds.</li></ul>
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Case Study Reference	M1
Scheme Name	Llancayo Solar Farm

Meeting	Monmouthshire County Council
Date	04 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Consultee Responses</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief pre-application meeting held with applicant</li> <li>• Application invalidated as DAS had not followed guidelines</li> <li>• No delay due to statutory consultees, though CCW submitted holding objection</li> <li>• No public objection to the scheme, therefore no public involvement in the application</li> <li>• No third parties affected by the development</li> <li>• LPA officers understanding of the nature of the technology was a problem – knowledge gaps exist eg density of panels, how does the development impact on plants etc?</li> <li>• Highway resource issues in responding to consultation request</li> <li>• Developer engagement with LPA was helpful</li> <li>• Developer / agent engaged with local community to overcome concerns</li> <li>• Pre-application stage critical – front loading application important</li> <li>• Welsh Government guidance unclear. MCC therefore producing its own SPG to assist planning officers</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No pre-application discussions between CCW and the applicant.</li> <li>• Initial concerns from CCW related to the River Usk SSSI and SAC, however once had identified that there would be no direct or indirect impact on either, CCW withdrew their holding objection.</li> <li>• No particular landscape intrusion was identified as the scheme is fairly well-screened.</li> </ul>

Case Study Reference	P3
Scheme Name	Tirgwynt Wind Farm

Meeting	Powys County Council
Date	24 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Strategic Search Areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of traffic management scheme and resolution of National Grid issues is a major cause of delay</li> <li>• Developers proposing different heights and styles for wind turbines for different schemes. Challenge is getting applicants to work together</li> <li>• Lack of consistency in the advice being offered by CCW between different officers on planning applications in different Strategic Search Areas</li> <li>• EA response times are acceptable. Draft conditions included within consultation responses</li> <li>• Delays in the consenting process caused by S.106 Agreements</li> <li>• Lack of specialist support eg for ecological advice rely on CCW. Capita provide landscape support. Need for peat specialist.</li> <li>• Lack of clear guidance from Welsh Government</li> <li>• Working party meetings considered helpful to the process, though time consuming</li> <li>• Developers looking for extensions of time in order to avoid refusals</li> <li>• Many applications remain in the system undetermined as a result</li> <li>• Poor quality submissions – developers trying to reduce the amount of information that they need to provide</li> <li>• Publication of the Transport Study has delayed determination of the application</li> <li>• Question whether Call-In procedures should be considered for applications that raise cross-boundary issues</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 turbines were proposed in original application in September 2007, with an objection submitted by CCW in January 2008 pending the provision of further information regarding the impacts of the application on a range of natural heritage interests.</li> <li>• A reduced scheme (12 turbines) was submitted as Supplementary Environmental Information to Powys County Council in 2010.</li> <li>• The quality of environmental information received in relation to</li> </ul>



	<p>the scheme was poor, for instance the Environmental Statement incorrectly described the extent and quality of the peatland habitats present within the development site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because there was no scoping stage, issues emerged as the application progressed rather than being identified upfront. Issues surrounding peat and turbine location – 20 emails to and fro between CCW and developer to get the right information regarding the depth of peat in a specific area.</li> <li>• Despite 25 consultations and requests for information, 22 face to face meetings, 12 letters of correspondence and 4 site visits between February 2006 and February 2012, CCW were criticised for a 'lack of engagement' in relation to this scheme.</li> <li>• Whilst CCW did not object to the proposal, 27 suggested conditions were provided in their response letter of 2 August 2010.</li> </ul>
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Meeting	Environment Agency
Date	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	General discussion around process and specific applications
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoping advice was provided in 2006, with the application then being deferred and further information being sought prior to a formal application being submitted in 2009.</li> <li>• EA needed to see how access track design could impact on water courses upfront rather than simply putting a condition on the matter to be dealt with post-decision. Although this may be a more time-consuming approach, it is thought to provide a better quality end result in environmental terms.</li> <li>• Resourcing issues may have been an issue at the Environment Agency at this time, but have now been overcome.</li> <li>• Good practice from EA perspective to copy responses to both the applicant and the local planning authority.</li> </ul>

Meeting	West Coast Energy
Date	30 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Response to Developer Questionnaire</li> <li>2. Tirgwynt Application Process</li> <li>3. Wider Barriers / Issues</li> <li>4. Areas for Improvement</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential issue that EIA scoping report had not been circulated to Statutory Consultees</li> <li>• Resource issue within CCW given caseload of the officer</li> <li>• CCW consultation responses often long and not specific in terms of actions required. This led to lengthy developer responses and further requests for information. Feeling that if responses were more specific, issues would be bottomed out in a shorter timescale</li> <li>• Consultees need to look for stepping stones to get application to where they need it, not just identify gaps and problems</li> <li>• Feeling that application easier for Powys to determine as grid consent established</li> <li>• S106 discussion left until after consent</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Issue of response times to Draft S106 with Powys taking approximately 8 weeks to respond to a draft</li><li>• Some pre-commencement issues (e.g. Habitat Management Plan) were requested during the application process. Took time for the developer to agree these were pre-commencement which led to delay. In this case the scheme changed at the last minute which would have meant a change to the Habitat Management Plan in any case</li><li>• Planning were keen to progress application to committee but kept getting stalled by responses from others (e.g. WG Trunk Roads, LA Highways etc)</li><li>• Need to greater consistency in approach / view between all those involved in the decision making process</li><li>• Powys do separate wind farm applications from 'run of the mill' applications which helps developers in terms of officer contact, knowledge and experience</li></ul>
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Case Study Reference	B3
Scheme Name	Pant y Wal

Meeting	Bridgend County Borough Council
Date	09 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Consultee Responses</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key delays resulting from 2 different land-ownerships of adjoining parcels of land. Although parcels of land were contiguous, disagreements between the landowners resulted in schemes that were not compatible. 2 different developers involved: RWE Npower and Pennant Walters.</li> <li>• Planning application pre-dated abnormal loads requirements. Some aspects included with the Environmental Statement, though parts included within the CEMP as a pre-commencement condition</li> <li>• Scoping work pre-dated publication of TAN8. Submission of application involved subsequent refinement exercise in line with guidance</li> <li>• TACP commissioned by Council to look at each application for cumulative impacts</li> <li>• LHA faced with changing access arrangements, having to provide a different response to different schemes</li> <li>• 2 years into processing planning application, revised application in view of need for 1 access point to serve both sites</li> <li>• Subsequently major revisions to scheme involving re-location of turbines (as they were sited too close). Re-consultation required with statutory consultees (CCW and EA). Former delayed response to consultation. Also need to revisit noise issues.</li> <li>• In view of cross-boundary issues, considered that application should have been 'Called-in.'</li> <li>• Lack of training courses in relation to either planning or transportation issues</li> <li>• Greater clarity around renewable energy guidance would assist</li> <li>• Informal meetings held with developer during course of planning application helpful</li> <li>• Landscape and visual impact information inadequate in support of planning application</li> <li>• Concern over legal challenges to decisions, therefore need to cover everything in the report. Procedurally to ensure that everything is done correctly in view of threat of Judicial Review</li> <li>• Developers not responding in time to information requests</li> <li>• Greater collaboration working between developers and LPA</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2012

Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original application made in 2006, however both this and the adjacent Fforch Nest Windfarm application proposed separate access tracks but running almost side by side. A joint access track was eventually agreed by both developers and became the subject of a separate application in 2008.</li> </ul>

Meeting	Environment Agency
Date	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	General discussion around process and specific applications
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of information provided in the Environmental Statement was poor – for example it lacked information relating to watercourses. In their response the EA requested further information which was later submitted addressing the points raised. Information requested by EA in May but not received until October. An amended Environmental Statement was received two years later, to which the EA had no objection.</li> </ul>

Meeting	RWE Npower Renewables
Date	4 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application Details</li> <li>Issues / Barriers</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The requirement to provide a joint access track was a major cause of delay but no one RWE objected to in principle.</li> <li>Strong leadership provided by Bridgend Planning Officer at Planning Committee was a key factor. Committee Members were well briefed on the issues and on the consequences of refusing against the officer's recommendation to approve</li> <li>It may have been useful if RCTCBC had been involved in discussions with BCBC on the application</li> <li>Except at the outset, close working relationships established with the adjoining developer</li> <li>LPA requested that the 2 schemes should be made compatible</li> <li>Different heights of turbines between different schemes not necessarily seen as a problem. Notwithstanding this view, the LPA requested that the turbine heights be reduced which was a request that RWE could accommodate as it was seen as a positive gesture that BCBC were looking at ways to be able to consent both projects.</li> <li>It is felt that LPAs do not have the internal resources and expertise to deal with large infrastructure projects such as wind farms in a timely manner. This is perhaps reflected in the point above about a reliance upon CCW for technical ecology and landscape and visual advice.</li> </ul>

Case Study Reference	S1
Scheme Name	Kings Dock Biomass

Meeting	City & County of Swansea
Date	24 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application was a massive learning curve for the LPA. New technology for which guidance documents were late in the process</li> <li>• Financial assistance now available from Welsh Government which would have assisted in providing specialist support (who have an understanding of the technology) in helping to speed-up the process</li> <li>• LPA officers need to be clear in their understanding of the technology/situation particularly in the face of objections eg LPA unsure whether the stack was high enough in relation to air quality</li> <li>• Public do not trust current situation in which EA consenting process follows grant of planning permission. Also the LPA do not have the benefit of all available advice from the EA at the time</li> <li>• Perception of harm in relation to air quality was a reason for refusal.</li> <li>• 28 day public Inquiry. 3 pressure groups granted Rule 6 Status. Large elements of repetition</li> <li>• CCW no objection in the end. Delays in responding, seeking additional information and raising further questions</li> <li>• Took the applicant a year to resolve issues raised by LPA</li> <li>• Applicant performed poorly. Reluctant to provide all the information eg where was the heat from the development going? The infrastructure required was not provided and was unclear in the application</li> <li>• Expertise available to the LPA at the outset would have assisted greatly in knowing what questions to ask</li> <li>• Delays in the consenting process as a result of resolving issues and the submission of an amended scheme (to increase the stack height) and the need for the EIA to be re-done</li> <li>• No public consultation undertaken by the applicant</li> <li>• Guidance presents a confusing picture and is potentially conflicting. Unsure what weight to be attached</li> <li>• Lack of resources an issue for the LPA</li> </ul>

Meeting	Planning Inspectorate Wales
Date	12 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appeal Process</li> <li>- Strategic Search Areas</li> </ul> <p>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</p>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too much political involvement in the decision-making process</li> <li>• No clear understanding by objectors of the role of the planning system in the process</li> <li>• Delays in completing the Environmental Statement in line with the requirements of the Regulations before the Inquiry process can commence</li> <li>• Perception is the key issue with the proposed scheme</li> <li>• Delays in meeting Inquiry dates offered by the Planning Inspectorate in view of difficulties in bringing together the different parties and specialist advisors</li> <li>• Key issue of objectors not trusting the permitting process following the grant of planning consent</li> <li>• Delays to the Inquiry process arising out of the number of parties granted Rule 6 status with related objections and each with a right to appear at the Inquiry</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoping involvement in May 2007. Air quality specialist identified a lack of information regarding impact on Crymlyn Bog SAC.</li> <li>• Delays with the scheme caused by a technical issue to do with modelling/deposition and how this triggered the guidelines for Appropriate Assessment. Mis-calculations in levels of acid deposition at Pant-y-Sais highlighted in letter from CCW dated April 2008 and re-stated in a subsequent letter in July of the same year. Differences in calculations affected whether or not an Appropriate Assessment was necessary.</li> <li>• Lack of understanding outside of CCW about the HABs regs (which were quite new at the time of the application). More guidance is now generally available on the subject and training sessions are held with local planning authority staff.</li> <li>• Sequential process of planning permission/permitting has been a problem – CCW need to know the full likely impacts of a development at the planning stage, but developers do not necessarily want to incur charges with EA before planning permission is confirmed.</li> </ul>

Meeting	Hughes Organisation
Date	4 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Application Process</li> <li>2. Barriers / Issues</li> <li>3. Areas for Improvement</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised groups in place to oppose the application, objection centered on air quality</li> <li>• Proximity of SA1 development to the application site is</li> </ul>

	<p>considered a main factor in LPA opposition to the scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presentation made to the Council Cabinet Members before application submitted. Economic Development, Environmental Health and Planning also in attendance. Members supportive of the scheme</li><li>• Subsequent meeting held with Chief Officers to establish planning requirements, as well as covering estates and environmental health issues</li><li>• LPA requested further information.</li><li>• Meetings held with CCW to discuss issues. Application held-up as a result of issues raised late-on, when should have been raised earlier and would have avoided delays</li><li>• EA were supportive of the scheme and were satisfied with the air quality.</li><li>• LPA requested raising stack height, at the request of CCW, in view of air quality concerns. Stack increased in height, but made no difference to air emissions which were originally assessed as being acceptable</li><li>• Offered to undertake public consultation with the local communities, though no interest from local community and so were not undertaken</li><li>• Information provided on the use of the development as part of a district heating system to serve major local developments</li><li>• Organised objectors 'hijacked' the application late in the process</li><li>• No need for external support with the application</li></ul>
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Case Study Reference	VG1
Scheme Name	Barry Docks, Biomass

Meeting	Vale of Glamorgan Council
Date	28 <sup>th</sup> June 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Statutory Consultee Responses</li> <li>- Council's Determination of the Application</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public perception of noise/air quality issues raised by presence/height of chimney stack. Seen as emotive issue</li> <li>• Lack of pre-application meeting resulted in poor submission</li> <li>• No public consultation proposed by developer. Subsequently undertaken following advice of the LPA</li> <li>• Local opposition to the scheme</li> <li>• Concerns around effectiveness of separate licensing regime, post planning decision</li> <li>• Absence of presentation to Members seen by LPA as unhelpful to understanding the scheme</li> <li>• Planning Committee decision deferred for site visit</li> <li>• Request from FOE to Welsh Government requesting EIA project. Welsh Government advised the Council that development was an EIA project. Subsequently re-considered position following applicant objection and request withdrawn</li> <li>• Lack of specialist/technical knowledge of scheme by planning officers. No external support. Important to understand the technical details of the development to fully advise/appraise Members.</li> <li>• Application submitted and validated. Subsequently certain information was seen as missing and application re-registered resulting in delays to the process</li> <li>• No delays from statutory consultees on consultation responses</li> <li>• S. 106 Agreement negotiated early through the application process</li> <li>• Lack of clear energy guidance and the associated 'risks' of getting guidance wrong</li> <li>• Planning conditions duplicate certain EA powers</li> </ul>

Meeting	Planning Inspectorate Wales
Date	12 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appeal Process</li> <li>- Strategic Search Areas</li> </ul> </li> </ol>



	3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too much political involvement in the decision-making process</li> <li>• No clear understanding by objectors of the role of the planning system in the process</li> <li>• Delays in completing the Environmental Statement in line with the requirements of the Regulations before the Inquiry process can commence</li> <li>• Perception is the key issue with the proposed scheme</li> <li>• Delays in meeting Inquiry dates offered by the Planning Inspectorate in view of difficulties in bringing together the different parties and specialist advisors</li> <li>• Key issue of objectors not trusting the permitting process following the grant of planning consent</li> <li>• Delays to the Inquiry process arising out of the number of parties granted Rule 6 status with related objections and each with a right to appear at the Inquiry</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCW had no objections to the proposal and responded with informal advice.</li> <li>• Consultation letter dated 30 October 2008 with CCW response dated 2 December 2008.</li> </ul>

Case Study Reference	RCT5
Scheme Name	Fforch Nest Wind Farm

Meeting	Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council
Date	06 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision-Making Process</li> <li>- Consultee Responses</li> <li>- Strategic Search Areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues affecting planning application were cross-boundary and question of separate access points.</li> <li>• Determination of RCTCBC application predicated on approval of Pant Y Wal and Fforch Nest applications in Bridgend in view of proposed access arrangements to serve both sites through Bridgend sites. Once Bridgend issues resolved possible to determine application</li> <li>• Council appointed Consultants to assess visual impacts. Applicant advised to include additional viewpoints to be considered</li> <li>• Significant objection to application from Glynorwg residents in particular within Bridgend CBC once the Council had approved Bridgend application</li> <li>• Legal advice to Council Members from QC on risks of refusing planning application against officers advice</li> <li>• Planning Inspectorate advised that EIA was inadequate and re-submission necessary</li> <li>• No delay from Call-In Request to Welsh Government</li> <li>• Briefings held with leading Members on guidance eg TAN 8. However local issues pre-dominated in the determination of planning application</li> <li>• Training programmes inadequate as not much integration between LPAs and developers</li> <li>• Scoping stage needs to be considered properly to take on-board the issues identified. Problems with the ES can arise</li> <li>• Inspector would not consider closing the Inquiry until the Section 106 Agreement in place</li> <li>• Need to front-load planning application process</li> <li>• Ensure that local residents have their say</li> <li>• Clear SPG would assist in the decision-making process</li> </ul>

Meeting	Planning Inspectorate Wales
Date	12 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appeal Process</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>- Strategic Search Areas</p> <p>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</p>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too much political involvement in the decision-making process</li> <li>• No clear understanding by objectors of the role of the planning system in the process</li> <li>• Delays in completing the Environmental Statement in line with the requirements of the Regulations before the Inquiry process can commence</li> <li>• Perception is the key issue with the proposed scheme</li> <li>• Delays in meeting Inquiry dates offered by the Planning Inspectorate in view of difficulties in bringing together the different parties and specialist advisors</li> <li>• Key issue of objectors not trusting the permitting process following the grant of planning consent</li> <li>• Delays to the Inquiry process arising out of the number of parties granted Rule 6 status with related objections and each with a right to appear at the Inquiry</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer discussion around application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original application made in 2006, however both this and the adjacent Fforch Nest Wind farm application proposed separate access tracks but running almost side by side. A joint access track was eventually agreed by both developers and became the subject of a separate application in 2008.</li> <li>• Complications by the split between authorities (4 turbines in Bridgend / 7 in RCT). CCW sent the same response letter to both local planning authorities, one approved the application the other refused.</li> <li>• Issue with bat information – a stand alone bat report was requested and subsequently provided in April 2009.</li> </ul>

Meeting	RWE Npower Renewables
Date	21 <sup>st</sup> August & 4 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Application Details</li> <li>2. Issues / Barriers</li> <li>3. Areas for Improvement</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Content to allow both planning applications to be determined before allowing the RCTCBC application to be determined</li> <li>• RWE were led to believe that once the Bridgend applications were approved that the application would proceed without delay. Felt that RCT was not geared-up to take the application forward.</li> <li>• RCT requests for additional information was a significant factor in the delay, raising issues that were not previously raised. It would've been helpful to have received these requests at an earlier point.</li> <li>• Objection to the application by the local AM . Also spoke in opposition to the scheme at the Inquiry</li> <li>• PINS issued a Reg 19 request to update the Phase 1 Habitat</li> </ul>

	<p>Survey prior to issuing a "start date" for the appeal. This was purely due to the age of the initial assessment (I think it was older than 3 years). Further SEI relating to residential amenity was issued by RWE at later stage (but prior to the preparation of Proofs of Evidence) which was a wholly unilateral decision made by RWE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CCW main cause of delay, though not on this application. LPA's are reluctant to take applications to Planning Committee where objections from CCW remain, as a key consultee and the level of expertise they provide.</li><li>• Environmental Statements becoming increasingly larger. Depth of information included within the ES, based in part on the likely objections to be received from organised objector groups and the need to ensure compliance with the EIA regulations.</li></ul>
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Case Study Reference	A1
Scheme Name	Penrhos Works, Biomass

Meeting	Department of Energy & Climate Change
Date	18 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
Meeting Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background to Study Commission</li> <li>2. Key Issues for Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DECC consenting process</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other Relevant Matters to the Study</li> </ol>
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key milestones in the consenting process are determined by DECC, triggered by LPA objection to application</li> <li>• Developers preference is to maintain discussions with LPA so as to avoid LPA objection to planning application</li> <li>• No decision issued by DECC until EA have approved EA permit</li> <li>• Much discussion is around planning conditions to be attached in relation to the LPAs requirements. Conditions to be agreed between the LPA and the developer</li> <li>• Varying quality of applications submitted</li> <li>• Inquiry into Lanbadarn Fynydd and Carnedd Wen will look at the cumulative impacts</li> <li>• Progress is being dictated by 'the slowest boat in the convoy.'</li> <li>• Secretary of State has announced that both applications are to be determined as a co-joined Inquiry, with deadlines set for responding to these schemes</li> <li>• Uncertainty as to whether the 4 remaining DECC schemes, will also come together in a single Inquiry should they be objected to</li> <li>• Developers have been trying to persuade Powys CC not to support applications to avoid DECC involvement</li> <li>• Different planning applications present a massive risk for the developer through uncertainty of different consenting processes</li> <li>• Scheduling of the Public Inquiry is the responsibility of the Planning Inspectorate.</li> <li>• Process underway for dealing with applications and timelines set in place for determination. Decision likely in 2014</li> <li>• Welsh Inspector to be appointed to deal with the Inquiry</li> </ul>

Meeting	CCW
Date	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
Meeting Agenda	Case Officer Discussion around Application
Key Issues Arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues flagged up at scoping stage by CCW related to the potential impact of the scheme on the AONB, air quality impacts on SAC/SPAs and concerns about the presence of invasive species in Holyhead Harbour due to the likely elevation in water temperature.</li> <li>• There was a certain degree of to-ing and fro-ing between CCW and DECC in relation particularly to air quality impact and impact on the AONB not being addressed thoroughly.</li> <li>• There is good guidance available on HABs Regs, but perhaps</li> </ul>

	<p>more training of staff outside of CCW is needed, and to look at ways of making it more user-friendly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The level of consultation with DECC was less than would be expected if it had not been a DECC scheme – for example, pre-application involvement was lacking.</li><li>• More communication from DECC between the various stages would have been useful, updating on how the scheme was progressing and when the next level of involvement might take place.</li></ul>
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## Appendix 6

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# Developer Questionnaire

**EVALUATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSENTING  
PERFORMANCE**

**STAGE 2 – DEVELOPER CONSULTATION**







## Evaluation of Renewable Energy Consenting Performance

2. To what extent do you consider the following aspects of the consenting process to be a barrier to the timely delivery of renewable schemes in Wales? Please rate your response on a scale of 1-5 with 1 being 'not a barrier' and 5 being 'a significant barrier'.

Issue	1	2	3	4	5
National Guidance					
Local Planning Policy					
Pre-application Discussions					
EIA Scoping					
Response times of Statutory Consultees					
LPA Expertise					
Discharging Planning Conditions					
Conclusion of Section 106 Agreements					
Strategic Search Areas					

3. Please feel free to expand on your responses to any of the above issues.

4. What lessons can be learnt from your own experience from within Wales and outside?

5. What are the main areas for improvement you would like to see within the consenting process in Wales?

# Evaluation of Renewable Energy Consenting Performance

## THANK YOU

We are most grateful for your time in completing this questionnaire which will form an important part of the study commission. It is not intended to refer to any individual comments made or to assign these to any one party. However, where it is considered helpful to the study we would seek your agreement to do so.

Should you wish to discuss any aspect of this questionnaire further with a member of the study team please let us know and we would be pleased to arrange a mutually convenient time.

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# Appendix 7

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## List of Consultees

## List of Consultees

### Statutory Consultees

- Environment Agency Wales
- Forestry Commission Wales
- Countryside Council for Wales

### Consenting Bodies

- Bridgend County Borough Council
- Carmarthenshire County Council
- Cardiff Council
- Caerphilly County Borough Council
- Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
- Newport City Council
- Monmouthshire County Council
- Powys County Council
- City & County of Swansea
- Vale of Glamorgan Council
- Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council
- Department for Energy & Climate Change
- Planning Inspectorate

### Renewables Industry in Wales

- RenewablesUK Cymru
- Eversheds LLP
- Scottish & Southern Energy
- Acciona Energy
- RES
- RWE Npower
- Scottish Power Renewables
- Tegni Cymru
- West Coast Energy
- Hughes Organisation
- Partnerships for Renewables (PFR)
- Vogen Energy
- Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water