

**ADRODDIAD PENNAETH
CYNLLUNIO,
CYFARWYDDIAETH YR
AMGYLCHEDD**

**REPORT OF THE
HEAD OF PLANNING,
DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT**

**AR GYFER PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO
CYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN**

**TO CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL'S PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**AR 29 MEHEFIN 2017
ON 29 JUNE 2017**

**I'W BENDERFYNU/
FOR DECISION**

*Ardal Del/
Area South*



**Cyngor Sir Gâr
Carmarthenshire**
County Council



Mewn perthynas â cheisiadau y mae gan y Cyngor ddiddordeb ynddynt un ai fel ymgeisydd/asiant neu fel perchennog tir neu eiddo, atgoffir yr Aelodau fod yna rhaid iddynt anwybyddu'r agwedd hon, gan ystyried ceisiadau o'r fath a phenderfynu yn eu cylch ar sail rhinweddau'r ceisiadau cynllunio yn unig. Ni ddylid ystyried swyddogaeth y Cyngor fel perchennog tir, na materion cysylltiedig, wrth benderfynu ynghylch ceisiadau cynllunio o'r fath.

In relation to those applications which are identified as one in which the Council has an interest either as applicant/agent or in terms of land or property ownership, Members are reminded that they must set aside this aspect, and confine their consideration and determination of such applications exclusively to the merits of the planning issues arising. The Council's land owning function, or other interests in the matter, must not be taken into account when determining such planning applications.

COMMITTEE:	PLANNING COMMITTEE
DATE:	29 JUNE 2017
REPORT OF:	HEAD OF PLANNING

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APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Application No	S/33342
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Application Type	Reserved Matters
Proposal & Location	CONSTRUCTION OF 240 DWELLINGS TOGETHER WITH ASSOCIATED VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESSES, CAR PARKING AND LANDSCAPING (RESERVED MATTERS TO OUTLINE S/15702) AT LAND AT GENWEN FARM, BYNEA, LLANELLI, SA14 9PH

Applicant(s)	PERSIMMON HOMES WEST WALES - LUKE DAVIES, DRAGON HOUSE, PARC Y DDRAIG, PENLLERGAER BUSINESS PARK, PENLLERGAER, SWANSEA, SA4 9HJ
Case Officer	Paul Roberts
Ward	Bynea
Date of validation	10/02/2016

CONSULTATIONS

Head of Transport and Engineering - Has raised no objection to the application subject to the imposition of a suitable condition on any permission granted requiring the provision of the new access roads and footways prior to the occupation of the dwelling houses.

Head of Street Scene (Highway Adoptions) – Has not commented on the application to date.

Head of Waste and Environmental Services (Land Drainage) – Has confirmed his acceptance of the surface water drainage scheme proposed.

Public Rights of Way Officer – Has confirmed that there is a public footpath currently crossing the site which will be affected by the proposal in that it is to be diverted to follow the route of new footways proposed within the development. The officer has further advised that the proposed alteration to the route of the footpath will require a diversion application under Section 257 of the Town and Country Planning Act.

Head of Public Protection and Housing

- **Air Quality** - Has confirmed his acceptance of the findings of the Air Quality Assessment which concludes that the likely traffic impact of the development upon local air quality will be negligible.

- Ground Contamination – Has confirmed his acceptance of the findings of the Site Investigation Report and raised no objection to the development subject to the conditional requirement that the applicant submits, for the approval of the Local Planning Authority, a detailed site investigation scheme of the site and, where necessary, a remediation strategy for the removal of any identified contamination.
- Dust – Has raised no objection to the dust mitigation scheme submitted.
- Foul Drainage – Has raised no objection to the detailed scheme.
- Noise – Has raised no objection to the Noise Management Plan contained in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) submitted with the application.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Has not commented on the application to date.

Dwr Cymru Welsh Water – Have examined the drainage proposals submitted with the application and confirmed that they have no objection to the application subject to the imposition of suitable conditions on any permission granted.

They advise that they are satisfied that the proposal to increase the amount of sewage storage available within the development meets the requirements of the Hydraulic Modelling Assessment of the public sewerage system undertaken in respect of the development and the requirements of condition no. 19 of the outline planning permission.

Furthermore, they confirm that the scheme will ensure that no detriment is caused to the performance of the existing sewerage system in Bynea or elsewhere on the network downstream. In doing so, they advise that they have undertaken a hydraulic assessment of the wider network to ensure that there is downstream capacity to accommodate the development and to satisfy themselves that there will be no detrimental impact upon existing residents, the sewer network and the Loughour Estuary.

In addition, Welsh Water have confirmed that they are satisfied that the surface water removal scheme is in compliance with the requirements and objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Carmarthenshire County Council, the City and County of Swansea, Natural Resources Wales and Welsh Water in respect of safeguarding the environment of the Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Burry Inlet and, Burry Inlet Special Protected Area (SPA) and Burry Inlet Ramsar, collectively known as the Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Site (CBEEMS).

Natural Resources Wales - Have confirmed that they have no objection to the development subject to compliance with the planning conditions imposed upon the original outline planning.

Llanelli Rural Council - Has objected to the application on the following basis:

- The development will be detrimental to the village of Bynea by way of increased risk of flooding and risk to public health because of the excessive demand placed on the public sewer.

- The methods of surface water disposal will have a detrimental impact upon Welsh Water's infrastructure and increase the risk of flooding to the lower parts of Bynea particularly when combined with periods of heavy rainfall.
- The development should not be permitted until Welsh Water can give assurance that sewerage infrastructure works in and around Bynea have been completed and that the sewerage system will be able to accommodate the additional demand.
- Highway safety concerns regarding the suitability of the surrounding road infrastructure to cater for the large volume of vehicular traffic that will be generated by the development and the impact upon local residents.
- The local area lacks general civic amenities including access to shops and recreational facilities as well as inadequate school place provision to cater for the additional service demand.

Llangennech Community Council – Have objected to the application on the grounds that the development will have a direct effect on traffic flow and congestion on roads within their neighbouring Community Council area as well as the whole area generally. They also opine that there will be an unacceptable increase in traffic flow and congestion along Heol y Mynydd and its junction with Penllwyngwyn Road.

Local Member - County Councillor Deryk Cundy has objected to the application on the following grounds:

- The inadequacy of the local highway network to accommodate the additional traffic and the impact upon highway safety. Particular reference is made to the highway and safety impacts along Genwen Road and Penygraig as well as Pendderi Road and Station Road.
- Proximity of the development to the properties of Llys Pendderi and the impact in terms of loss of privacy and the obstruction of existing views of the estuary.
- The lack of amenities in the area will result in the development being a car based community.
- Inadequate parking measures within the development.
- The need for a community hall within the development.
- The development will detract from the area bringing extra pressure on the local infrastructure rather than enhancing the area.
- The health and safety impacts of the sewage to be stored in the underground tank and its associated pumping station.
- The current waste water infrastructure cannot support the waste water produced by the site in heavy rain conditions and has not been guaranteed by Welsh Water.
- Impact of the volume of water being stored in the attenuation tanks upon the underlying water table.

- The number of road exits from the estate will create a hazardous highway.
- No public transport access to the site.
- There is no capacity in local English medium schools.
- The transport assessments submitted in support of the outline planning application are out of date.
- The development proposed is not the same as agreed by the Planning Committee when they granted outline planning permission.
- The two and a half storey dwellings are not in keeping with the area and overlook existing neighbouring properties.
- The development does not meet the standards set out in the recent Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 which the County Council must abide by in that the safety of road users cannot be guaranteed and there is no solution to the extra traffic generated either in terms of safety or increased pollution (noise, traffic, air, dirt, flooding).
- Devaluation of neighbouring property prices.
- The sewage pumping stations will create noise for local residents.

County Councillor G Thomas who represents the neighbouring Llangennech Ward has also objected to the application. Councillor Thomas opines that the present road infrastructure cannot cope with the additional volume of traffic that will be generated by the development. She suggests that the high volume of traffic travelling through the village of Llangennech at present is causing concern to local residents and the additional traffic from the development would exacerbate the situation. Concerns are also raised regarding the impact upon congestion on the M4 motorway and Councillor Thomas suggests that a new up to date transport assessment should be undertaken.

Councillor Thomas also shares concerns that the present sewerage system is at full capacity and unable to cope with any new housing development until improvements have been completed, and that the proposal will result in the overdevelopment of the land and be out of keeping with the area.

County Councillors S Davies and F Akhtar who both represent the neighbouring Llwynhendy Ward have also objected to the application. Councillor Davies refers to the highway and safety impacts of the development as well as the potential health impacts of storing sewage in tanks under the site. She also draws reference to the drainage impact of the development in terms of raising the water table and the lack of infrastructure in the area such as health care, education and public transport. Concerns regarding the density of the development as well as the visual and amenity impact upon neighbouring properties are also raised in her response to the application.

County Councillor Akhtar objects to the application on the basis that the sewerage system is inadequate and will not cope with the additional houses and result in the flooding of existing properties in Llwynhendy.

Neighbours/Public - The original application was publicised by the posting of site notices within the vicinity of the site and the publication of a notice in the local press. Subsequent amendments to the development as part of the application process and the submission of additional supporting information by the applicant also required two further re-consultation exercises whereby further site notices were posted in the area and notices published in the local newspaper.

As a result of these publicity exercises, a significant number of third party letters of representation have been received from neighbouring residents and interested parties all of whom object to the application. The Member of Parliament and Assembly Member for Llanelli have also raised concerns on behalf of their constituents. The issues raised by the respondents are summarised below:

- The existing highway network is inadequate and won't safely accommodate the additional volume of traffic that will be generated by the development. Specific reference is made to Genwen Road, Heol y Mynydd, Pendderi Road, Station Road, Heol Tabor, Gelli and Pemberton Road and Penygraig as well as the wider areas of Bynea, Llangennech, Bryn, Pemberton and Llwynhendy.
- Increased traffic congestion and speeding on the road network.
- Increased traffic through existing housing estates and the impact upon the safety of children playing in these estates.
- The additional traffic will reduce the amenity of residents living along the roads affected by the development.
- Lack of public transport facilities to serve the development.
- Previous traffic surveys undertaken in respect of the development were out of date, skewed and not accurate.
- Concerns regarding the number of new accesses from the development onto Pendderi Road and Genwen Road and the safety of some of the new junctions given their proximity to corners and bends in the roadway.
- Noise and dust pollution from construction traffic.
- The lack of parking spaces.
- Lack of width and pedestrian facilities along Genwen Road which is used by residents and school children.
- Increased traffic from the recent Bryn Emrallt housing development close to the site.
- The development will result in on street parking and be to the detriment of the amenity of residents living in the area.
- Increased surface water run-off and flooding downslope of the site.

- The applicant does not have permission to discharge surface water from the development into an existing outfall in the southern part of the site.
- Impact upon the privacy and level of light enjoyed by neighbouring residents.
- Loss of existing views of the Loughor Estuary.
- Disruption to neighbouring residents.
- Exacerbate current flooding of properties in the area with sewage and surface water.
- More pressure on land drainage and sewage system above areas that have a flooding history.
- The attenuation ponds will fill up quickly and flood the properties below.
- The development will be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of those living close to the sewage storage tank.
- Lack of capacity in the public sewerage system to accommodate the development and increased risk of flooding existing properties with sewage.
- No betterment or improvement to the sewerage system will be achieved.
- The proposal to store sewage in storage tanks within the development until it can be released into the system will result in seepage and impacts upon the wider environment.
- Escape of methane and odours from the sewage storage tanks.
- The proposal to use storage tanks to cope with sewage is at odds with Planning Policy Wales in that it requires that developments in sewered areas must be connected to the main sewer.
- The amount of sewage being discharged into the Loughor Estuary has exceeded its limits and impacted upon the environment of the Estuary.
- The Estuary is over-polluted from the Llanelli Waste Water Treatment Works, Combined Sewer Overflows and pumping stations in the area.
- The European Court of Justice has recently ruled that the UK is in breach of EU laws over the amount of sewage and waste water discharged into the Burry Inlet which is a special conservation area.
- Requirement for a new EIA.
- Impact upon the wildlife of the area including bats and birds.
- Loss of hedgerows and trees.
- Loss of biodiversity and habitats – flora and fauna.

- Bats and barn owl habitats in the derelict farmhouse will be destroyed.
- Destroying a green area.
- The two and two and a half storey dwellings will be out of keeping with existing properties.
- Crammed development and the density will destroy the character of the area.
- Loss of rural aspect and visual impact.
- The development will overpower and destroy the community.
- Object to the size of the affordable houses.
- The development will turn into a commuter village.
- Subsidence and damage to local properties due to earth movements in former mining area.
- A previous application for a smaller development at Gwndwn Mawr has been refused on the basis of its unacceptable traffic and utility service impacts and this application should be refused on the same basis.
- Lack of consultation with neighbouring residents.
- The development is outside the parameters of the outline permission granted.
- The planning process has been conducted contrary to EIA regulations and the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order, 2012 have been ignored.
- Lack of capacity in local schools and no park to be provided.
- Impact upon local surgeries and hospital.
- Impact upon existing infrastructure and utility services crossing the site such as gas pipes, water main and electricity cables.
- Air pollution from extra cars.
- Detrimental impact upon capacity of utility services including sewers, electricity, water supply, gas and telecommunications.
- Devaluation of property prices.
- Unsustainable location – dependence on the private car.
- Impact upon the Welsh language.

- Bynea has already reached its quota of housing development in the development plan.
- Limited amenities and facilities in the area.
- Danger of a landslide within the site.

RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY

The following previous applications have been received on the application site:-

S/15702	Outline application for residential development (outline) Outline planning permission	22 December 2015
D5/16060	Residential development Outline planning permission	03 February 1994
D5/13281	Residential development (outline) Outline planning permission	12 November 1990
D5/9784	Residential (outline) Outline planning permission	18 May 1987
D5/9487	Residential development (outline) Outline planning refused	26 November 1986

APPRAISAL

This application is subject to a Section 106 Agreement.

This Reserved Matters application relates to an outline planning permission (S/15702) that was the subject of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

This is an application in which Carmarthenshire County Council has an interest in terms of land ownership of the highway upon which improvement works and traffic management measures are proposed.

THE SITE

The application site consists of a large irregular shaped parcel of land located off the western side of Pendderi Road in Bynea. The site flanks the northern and southern sides of Genwen Road and consists of five field enclosures which extend to an area of approximately 8.1 hectares. Four of the enclosures flank the northern side of Genwen Road while the largest is located immediately to the south of the same. Genwen Road provides a link between Pendderi Road in the east and the residential areas and large housing estates located off Penygraig Road to the west of the site. The road is predominantly of a single lane width and is bounded by established hedgerows and trees.

The overall site consists of semi improved grassland that is bordered by a mix of hedgerows, trees and post and wire fencing. The area to the north of Genwen Road is traversed by a number of hedgerows that form the boundaries of the field enclosures therein and slopes gently downward in a southerly direction. Its eastern boundary runs contiguous with Pendderi Road which is characterised by frontage development while the

neighbouring housing estates of Llys Penderi, Caegar and Clos y Berllan adjoin the northern boundaries of the site. To the west are the housing estates of Nantwen and Parc Richard as well as the properties located along Penygraig Road. This area of the site also contains the former Genwen Farm farmhouse and its associated outbuildings which are in a ruinous condition and are enclosed by hedgerows and tree.

The larger field enclosure to the south of Genwen Road slopes downwards in a southerly direction and is bordered to the west by residential properties that front onto Penygraig Road. The former Genwen Quarry is located immediately to the south west of the site while to the south is a single detached dwelling. Saron Road is located further to the south of the site. The land to the east consists of two smaller field enclosures which separate the site from Pendderi Road.

The majority of Genwen Road have been included within the application site for access purposes and to facilitate the implementation of highway improvements as part of the development.

The site is located in a primarily residential area that is characterised by a mix of dwelling types and densities. Llys Pendderi to the north is an estate consisting of large detached properties while the residential areas to the west are of a markedly higher density with their predominance of former local authority semi-detached housing.

THE PROPOSAL

The application seeks approval of all the reserved matters for the proposed residential development granted outline planning permission under planning application reference S/15702 on 22 December 2015. These include details relating to the proposed means of access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of the development. The development will consist of 240 dwelling units which will be made up of a mix of two, three and four bedroom properties.

In addition to the reserved matters aspect of the proposal, the application also includes details pursuant to the full or partial discharge of a number of specific conditions attached to the outline planning permission. These include: condition nos. 5 - Highway Improvements; 7 – Ground Contamination; 8 Noise and Dust Mitigation 9 – Phasing; 11 – Landscaping; 12 – Finished Levels; 13 and 20 – Surface Water Drainage and Removal; 14 – Construction Management Plan; 15 Removal of suspended solids from surface water; 17 Site Waste Management Plan; 18 – Ecological Management Plan and 19 – Foul Drainage. Details of these elements of the proposal are outlined later in the report.

Background to Outline Planning Permission (S/15702) – Environmental Impact Assessment

The outline planning permission granted in respect of the site permits the development of up to 240 residential units.

Prior to the granting of the outline permission, the application was the subject of an EIA Direction issued by the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) back in June 2008. The Direction stemmed from a hypothesis, at the time, of potential links between new development and poor water quality in the CBEEMS which led to heightened concerns over the possible relationship between surface water drainage and combined sewer overflows (CSO's). Coupled with this was a suspected link between water quality and the

mass mortality of cockles in the shellfish beds off the Bury Inlet. At the time, the WAG also issued Directions in respect of a number of other applications for large housing schemes in Llanelli which were also subsequently granted permission and have since been built or are currently under construction.

Based upon the advice of the former Environment Agency and Countryside Council for Wales the EIA undertaken in respect of the development was tightly scoped focussing on the issue of water quality in the CBEEMS. The findings of the EIA were presented in an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the application with the intention of enabling the Local Planning Authority, as the competent authority, to make a judgement in the form of a Test of Likely Significant Effect (TLSE) (in accordance with the requirements of the Habitat Regulations) as to whether the proposed development would be likely to have a significant effect of the CBEEMS and the integrity of its protected sites.

The ES provides an assessment of water quality in the CBEEMS focussing on a number of key issues, namely water quality in the Loughor Estuary, Foul and Surface Water Disposal, Flood Risk, Ground Conditions and Cumulative Impacts. It assessed the whole of the catchments served by the Llanelli Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW) located at Penclacwydd in Bynea as well as the Llangennech WwTW. Moreover, the assessment addressed not only the potential impacts of the proposed development in terms of both construction and post development effects, but also its cumulative impact with other committed and planned developments within the relevant catchments.

The ES assessed information relating to the historical monitoring of water quality and chemical determinants within the Loughor Estuary as well as the findings of a Welsh Government commissioned investigation of cockle mortalities in the Bury Inlet which found no connection between water quality and the decline of cockles in the Inlet. It also focusses on the effect of Welsh Water's Asset Management Plan programmes (AMP) in providing capacity for new development and implementing improvements in waste water treatments at the various WwTWs which discharge into the Burry Inlet and wider estuary.

The outline application was supported by a drainage strategy which detailed a series of drainage measures proposed to serve the development and mitigate against any unacceptable impacts upon the surrounding environment and CBEEMS. These are examined in detail within the ES while the document also sets out a series of mitigation measures that will serve to ensure that the water environment is adequately protected during the construction phase of the development. In terms of foul drainage, the measures include the provision of additional network storage to supplement the existing foul sewer network with this being in accordance with the recommendations of a hydraulic modelling assessment undertaken by Welsh Water in respect of the development.

From a surface water perspective, the basic premise of the measures is that no run-off from the development will enter the combined public sewer and will instead discharge into the wider surface water drainage network at a controlled rate via a series of attenuation ponds. The measures also include the implementation of a scheme of surface water removal from the combined public sewer that will provide betterment to the network by removing a volume of surface water from the system greater than that generated by the development itself. The latter is in compliance with the requirements and objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which sets out the partnership approach between Carmarthenshire County Council, the City and County of Swansea, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Welsh Water to improve and safeguard the environmental quality of the CBEEMS when taking decisions on development.

The ES provides a cogent assessment of water quality in the CBEEMS demonstrating that, with the implementation measures referred to above, the development alone or in combination with other developments will not cause any unacceptable detriment to water quality in the Loughor Estuary. The information contained in the ES informed the Authority's subsequent TLSE of the development upon the CBEEMS which concluded that there will be no likely significant effect on the features and objectives of the CBEEMS. NRW subsequently accepted the findings of the TLSE and the outline planning permission granted on 22 December 2015 was the subject of a number of conditional requirements which, amongst others, require the approval and implementation of the drainage and mitigation measures referred to above.

Finally, it is of note that in addition to the EIA Direction issued in June 2008, the Welsh Government (WG) issued an Article 18 Direction in respect of the outline application in July 2014 which, at the time, prevented the Authority from granting permission for the development. They advised that the Direction was issued in response to a request for the call-in of the application following the issue of a Reasoned Opinion by the European Commission which alleged that the United Kingdom was in breach of European Union standards on urban waste water treatment in Gowerton and Llanelli. They advised that the basis of the request was that the development proposed would extend the breach of the Directive and, as such, it raised issues of more than local importance which would need to be considered with full care and diligence.

Having subsequently considered the Head of Planning report presented to the Planning Committee in respect of the outline application, the WG subsequently confirmed that they were satisfied that officers had, with the assistance of Welsh Water and NRW, fully assessed issues raised by the development in respect of the disposal of foul sewage and surface water drainage. As such, they were satisfied that the concerns of the Reasoned Opinion in relation to the development had been addressed and that the issues raised were of no more than local importance. On this basis, they cancelled the Direction and, following the Planning Committee's resolution to approve the application at their meeting on 18 November 2014, the outline planning permissions was subsequently granted.

Procedural Requirements

Although the original outline application was supported by an ES, the development proposed under the current reserved matters application is of a nature and scale that exceeds the thresholds for "Urban Development Projects" as qualified by schedule 2, paragraph 10(b) of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (these regulations have since been superseded but comprised the EIA Regulations when the application was received in February 2016). As such, officers were required to consider the potential significance of the development upon the environment by reference to the selection criteria specified in paragraphs 1-3 of the Regulations to establish whether a further EIA was required. These being: the characteristics of the development; the location of the development; and the characteristics of the potential impact.

Based upon the information submitted in support of the application and the context of the conditional requirements of the outline planning permission requiring the implementation of the drainage and other mitigation measures contained in the original ES, officers have concluded that the development will not have a significant effect upon the environment and that a further EIA is not therefore required.

Design, Layout and Access

The development will consist of 240 dwelling units which will equate to a development density of approximately 29 units per hectare. This is within the parameters of condition no. 21 of the outline permission which restricts the development to no more than 240 units.

The scheme consists of a predominance of two storey houses together with a small number (22 units) of two and a half storey houses which will incorporate additional loft space accommodation. It includes a mix of detached, semi-detached and terraced houses which are made up of 43 two bedroom properties, 147 three bedroom properties and 50 four bedroom properties. 48 of the dwellings (20%) will consist of affordable units as required under the completed Section 106 agreement of the outline permission.

The layout seeks to maximise the development potential of the site while at the same time having regard to the character of the area and the amenity of the occupiers of existing neighbouring properties. Vehicle access to the development is to be achieved via both Pendderi Road and Genwen Road with the latter being widened to a 5.5 metres carriageway with footways provided either side.

The area of the site to the north of Genwen Road is to have a main central access off Pendderi Road with the estate road traversing the development and linking up with a new access to be formed onto Genwen Road. Secondary roads lead off from the main estate road while some of the houses will also be served by shared private drives. The main access on Pendderi Road will be flanked by two further entrances leading to private drives either side that will serve the properties fronting onto Pendderi Road. Access to the southern parcel of the site will be via a new access onto Genwen Road in the eastern part of the site as well as a further access to the west which will again lead to private drives serving the properties fronting onto Genwen Road.

The houses will front onto the internal road network in a traditional perimeter block approach with private garden and amenity spaces to the rear. The scheme also has strong road frontages onto both Pendderi and Genwen Road in order to create interest and reinforce the existing street scenes. The northern parcel of the site has a large area of public open space incorporating a local area of play (LAP) which is centrally located next to the access onto Genwen Road. The surrounding houses all have frontages onto this area to create high levels of passive surveillance.

Pedestrian facilities are provided throughout the development while the existing public right of way crossing the site is to be retained, albeit on a diverted route that will follow the internal footways. The route will run contiguous with the new public open space and ensure permeability with surrounding residential areas. Parking within the scheme is provided via a mixture of parking solutions that include a mix of garaging facilities and side and front driveways.

The external finishes of the dwellings will include a mix of facing brick types in order to again create visual interest and variation in the street scene. The application has been accompanied by a detailed landscaping scheme which provides for the retention of existing landscape features along the site's perimeter as well as the implementation of new planting frameworks on the site's boundaries to Genwen and Pendderi Road. Robust planting treatments are also provided throughout the development while boundary treatment measures are to consist of a mix of face brick walling and fencing.

As highlighted above, the application includes details pursuant to the full or partial discharge of a number of conditions attached to the outline planning permission. These are summarised below.

Highways

The original outline planning application was accompanied by a detailed Transport Assessment (TA) which examined the impact of the development on transport networks and movement patterns in the local area while also setting out proposals for the widening and improvement of Genwen Road and its junction with Pendderi Road. The TA concluded that the traffic generated by the development can be safely accommodated on the local highway network without any adverse effects in terms of traffic congestion and resulting queuing with the various accesses to the development and surrounding highway links forecast to operate well within capacity.

Condition no. 5 of the outline permission requires the submission and written approval of a detailed scheme for the widening and improvement of Genwen Road and its junction with Pendderi Road. It also provides guidance in terms of the dimensional requirements of the widened roadway, junction and new footways. The details submitted with this application meet the requirements of the condition in that they show Genwen Road being widened to 5.5 metres in width along the site's entire frontages. Moreover, provision is made for 1.8 metre footways/cycleways either side of the carriageway together with improvements to the junction.

The Head of Transport has confirmed his acceptance of the proposed improvements to Genwen Road and its junction with Pendderi Road and has raised no objections to the application from a highway or safety perspective.

Ground Contamination

Condition no. 7 of the outline permission is a multi-stage process requiring the submission of a preliminary risk assessment of the site detailing previous land uses and potential contaminants followed by a detailed scheme for the investigation and recording of contamination. Where necessary, it also requires a remediation strategy for the removal of any identified contamination.

A Site Investigation Report has been submitted in support of the application together with supplementary contamination testing of the site. The report provides a review of ground conditions within the site which included an assessment of the stability, geology and hydrogeology of the site as well as any potential historic contamination. In terms of the latter, single elevated concentrations of lead and arsenic were recorded within the topsoil of the site and subsequent testing of the latter concluded a minimal risk to the occupiers of the development. Contamination testing of the area of the derelict farm buildings on the site is also recommended following their demolition.

The Head of Public Protection has confirmed that the report meets the requirements of the initial risk assessment of the condition and that the subsequent investigation and remediation elements will need to be addressed to fully discharge the condition prior to the commencement of the development.

Foul and Surface Water Drainage

The ES accompanying the outline application focused on the potential effects of the construction and subsequent occupation of the development on the water environment and in particular the Loughor Estuary. It included a drainage strategy which set out detailed measures put forward as part of the outline application to mitigate the potential long term impacts of the development.

Turning firstly to surface water, the drainage strategy in the ES proposed the attenuation of surface water from the development into a series of ponds sited to make efficient use of the topography of the site and best mimic the current catchment hydrology. Water from the ponds is to discharge to the wider surface water drainage network at a controlled rate via flow control devices. The principle of the strategy was accepted in the granting of the outline permission and condition no. 13 of the same requires the submission of the detailed design of the scheme for approval.

The details now submitted with the current application follow the premise of the strategy contained in the ES with the development being served by a drainage scheme comprising two attenuation ponds, one in each of the parcels to the north and south of Genwen Road. Surface water from the development will be conveyed to the attenuation ponds via a traditional pipe and gully system. The ponds will effectively consist of dry attenuation basins which will form amenity and landscape features in the development. They have been designed to accommodate surface water from the development in a 1 in 100 rainfall event with a climate change allowance of 30%. Run off from the majority of the development parcels either side of Genwen Road will discharge to the larger of the two ponds proposed in the southern periphery of the site from where it will discharge to an existing watercourse in the south eastern corner of the site at an attenuated rate of 19.5 litres per second. The north western part of the northern parcel will discharge to a smaller pond in the north western periphery of the site which will drain to an existing surface water culvert on the site's perimeter at a restricted rate of 9.7 litres per second. The piped system leading to the ponds will be offered for adoption to Welsh Water whilst the ponds themselves will be adopted by the Authority.

In addition to implementing the above scheme, it is of note that the applicant will also make a financial contribution of £50,000 towards culvert improvements to be undertaken by the Authority in the village of Bynea downstream of the application site with this being a requirement of the Section 106 agreement.

NRW have raised no objection to the surface water drainage scheme proposed while the Authority's own drainage engineers have also confirmed their acceptance of the proposals.

In addition to the details submitted with the application, the applicant is required to provide a scheme to manage surface water within the development during the construction phase of the development. This scheme will need to be submitted pursuant to the full discharge of condition no. 13 prior to the commencement of any works on the site.

With regard to foul drainage, the drainage strategy in the ES included a Hydraulic Modelling Assessment (HMA) Report of the foul sewerage network serving the site which was undertaken by Welsh Water. The assessment highlights that the existing sewer network is generally in a good condition with capacity in the gravity sewers to convey flows in dry conditions. However, it goes on to state that the sewer system surcharges causing flooding during 1 in 30 year rainfall events and that adding development to the system will

further increase the volume and occurrence of flooding. With this in mind, the report concludes that to enable the development to proceed, localised network improvements will be necessary to avoid any detriment to the network's performance. To this end, the report presents two solutions to mitigate the impacts of the development in terms of flooding that will allow the scheme to proceed.

- 1 The first relates to the disconnection of surface water flows into the sewer network from impermeable areas within the vicinity of the site. The report advocates that a greater amount of surface water be removed from the system in advance of the development and provides details of impermeable areas within the vicinity of the site – these consist mainly of roofs of surrounding properties that drain to the foul sewer. In total, it recommends that a combined area of 3440 square metres be diverted from the network to allow for the development to proceed.
- 2 The second option relates to the provision of additional network storage within the development scheme to supplement the existing foul sewer network. In essence, this will involve the construction of storage unit(s) within the development to effectively add capacity to the existing combined sewer network. The report recommends that a storage capacity of 270 cubic metres be provided for the development of the entire site, of which 84 cubic metres would be required for the southern parcel.

The report recommends that the final solution could comprise a combination of both of the above options whereby the developer could potentially choose to remove a portion of impermeable area in order to reduce the on-site storage requirements.

The drainage strategy within the ES follows the recommendations of the HMA in incorporating a combination of both of the above options. It shows the provision of storage units within the development while the removal of surface water is achieved via two “betterment” schemes which were identified following discussions with Welsh Water, NRW and the Authority's land drainage officers. The surface water removal schemes differ from those suggested in the modelling assessment albeit they are located within the same Bynea catchment of the sewer network. Moreover, they will secure the removal of a greater amount of surface water amounting to an impermeable area of 4,162 square metres.

Within the context of the above, condition no. 19 of the outline permission requires improvements to the public sewer network in accordance with the recommendations of the HMA, while condition no. 20 seeks to secure the implementation of a scheme of surface water removal based upon the parameters contained in the drainage strategy within the ES. The applicant has submitted details pursuant to the discharge of both of these conditions as part of the current application.

The foul drainage scheme has been designed to meet Welsh Water's requirements and the objectives of option no. 2 of the HMA. Foul flows from both parcels of the site will drain directly to the existing sewer network at a point located in Genwen Road between both parcels. The northern parcel will drain via both gravity feed and an adoptable pumping station which is to be located in the north western periphery of the site adjacent to the attenuation pond. The levels of the southern parcel dictate that the entire part of this development will be served by an adoptable pumping station to drain the flows up to Genwen Road.

The design includes the provision of a 270 cubic metre storage tank which will be located below a shared private drive and landscaped area within the development close to Genwen Road. The tank will be of a precast concrete construction and connect directly to the existing network at a separate point further to the west of the site along Genwen Road where Welsh Water have identified there are localised flooding problems during periods of heavy rainfall.

Allied to the above, the surface water removal scheme is based upon the strategy contained in the ES and relates to two sites. The first centres around Bryndulais Avenue in the Llanerch area of Llanelli and will remove surface water run-off from an impermeable area of 3,202 square metre from the combined public sewer. The areas to be removed consist of public highway along Bryndulais Avenue, Cae Cotton, and Heol Goffa and the run-off will be discharged directly into the River Lliedi via a new outfall at an attenuated rate.

The second site is located off Heol y Dinbych in the Penyfan area of Llanelli and secures the removal of run-off from 960 square metres of impermeable area from the combined sewer. The scheme relates to an existing car park and diverts flows into an existing Welsh Water surface water sewer.

Both schemes will result in the removal of surface water runoff from a combined impermeable area of 4,162 square which will provide substantial "betterment" to the combined sewer network in accordance with the objectives of the MOU.

Welsh Water have raised no objection to the drainage proposals and are satisfied that they meet the requirements of the HMA and the conditional requirements of the outline permission. Furthermore, they've confirmed their acceptance of the surface water removal schemes insofar as they meet the requirements and objectives of the MOU.

Ecology

The application is accompanied by an Ecological Management Plan and detailed landscape proposals in the form of a Landscape Specification and Management Plan. These have been provided pursuant to the discharge of conditions 18 and 11 of the outline permission respectively and are supplemented by a Bat Assessment of the ruinous Genwen Farm buildings as well as a Tree Survey and Arboricultural Method Statement.

The Ecological Management Plan is based upon the findings of the Ecological Appraisal submitted in support of the original application. The appraisal concluded that whilst the site is generally of limited ecological value, it does contain some locally notable habitats such as trees and hedgerows and the potential of protected species such as birds and reptiles. The Management Plan presents a series of management solutions to mitigate the impacts of the development upon these more sensitive areas and habitats. At the same time, it provides a series of ecological enhancement measures alongside the new landscaping proposals including bat enhancements and bird boxes which will assist in enhancing the foraging, feeding and nesting opportunities within the site.

It is of note that the bat assessment submitted with application found no evidence of bat activity in the existing buildings within the site.

The Authority's Planning Ecologist and Landscape Officer have raised no objection to the application from an ecological perspective. Similarly, NRW have raised no concerns in this respect.

Other Matters

The applicant has submitted a phasing scheme to meet the requirements of condition no. 9 of the outline permission which shows the development being implemented in 4 phases. The first three phases will be in the northern parcel of the site with the final phase in the area to the south of Genwen Road.

Details of the finished levels of the development in the form of slab and ground levels and cross sectional details have been submitted to meet the requirements of condition no. 12 of the outline permission. The details show the finished levels of the development being generally comparable with existing ground levels of the site with the exception of localised areas such as the attenuation ponds where some re-profiling works will be required.

A CEMP detailing a series of mitigation and pollution prevention measures to be implemented during the construction phase of the development has been submitted pursuant to condition nos. 14 of the outline permission. It also includes a Noise Management Plan and Site Waste Management Plan pursuant to the discharge of condition nos. 8 and 17 while a separate Dust Mitigation Scheme has also been received in respect of condition no. 8. The CEMP provides detail on, amongst others, the measures proposed to prevent the pollution of the watercourse and the wider water environment which include, for example, a silt management plan. NRW and the Head of Public Protection have confirmed their acceptance of these measures.

Finally, the application is supported by an air quality assessment of the development upon the recommendation of the Authority's Head of Public Protection. The Assessment concludes that the air quality impacts of the scheme will be negligible and the Head of Public Protection has confirmed his acceptance of these findings.

Community Benefits

The Section 106 Agreement completed in respect of the outline planning permission secures the following community benefits which will be provided as part of the development:

- 1 Affordable Housing – 20% of the units which equates to 48 houses are to be 'affordable'. They will consist of 26 two bedroom houses and 22 three bedroom houses located in both the northern and southern parcels of the site and will be provided on a low cost home ownership basis.
- 2 Open Space - A financial contribution of £250,000 towards the provision and maintenance of a local area of play area and area of open space within the development as well as the improvement and enhancement of open space and play facilities in the local area.
- 3 Education Facilities – A financial contribution of £204,000 towards the provision/improvement of educational facilities within the school catchment of the site.

- 4 Highway Improvements – A financial contribution of £295,900 towards the improvement of existing highway and public transport infrastructure within the local area. The improvements are to include traffic management and road safety measures on the local highway network, the upgrade of existing footpaths for shared pedestrian and cycle use and the provision of public transport facilities and safe routes in the community.
- 5 Surface Water Drainage – A financial contribution of £50,000 towards culvert improvements in the wider surface water drainage network.

PLANNING POLICY

Local Development Plan (LDP)

In the context of the Authority's current Development Plan the application site is located within the development limits of Llanelli and allocated for housing purposes under Policy H1 of the Plan.

The site forms part of housing allocations GA2/45 and GA2/46 as referenced in the Plan. The southern parcel falls within allocation GA2/45 which also incorporates the two small field enclosures that adjoin the site and Pendderi Road. It is identified in the Plan as being capable of accommodating 150 units. It is of note that the application proposes the construction of 67 units within this allocation.

The northern parcel falls within housing allocation GA2/46 which also incorporates a separate field enclosure located at the end of the neighbouring Cae Gar estate. The overall allocation is identified in the Plan as being suitable to accommodate 200 units and the application proposes the construction 173 units within the northern parcel of the site that falls within the allocation.

Reference is drawn to the following policies of the Plan:

In terms of the Plan's strategic policy context, Policy SP1 promotes environmentally sustainable proposals and encourages the efficient use of vacant, underused or previously developed land.

Policy SP2 supports proposals which respond to, are resilient to and adapt to minimise for the causes and impacts of climate change. Proposals for development which are located within areas at risk from flooding will be resisted unless they accord with the provisions of TAN15.

Policy SP3 identifies Llanelli as being one of three Growth Areas within the Plan's Settlement Framework for the County which reflects their high population levels and the availability of an extensive range of services and facilities in the strategic context. The settlements are well served by facilities that are vital to support sustainability being on sustainable transport routes and are therefore capable of accommodating a proportionally higher level of growth and development.

Policy SP5 allocates sufficient land for 15,778 new dwellings within the Plan area in accordance with the Settlement Framework with a high proportion (8,333) of these dwellings being directed towards the Growth Areas.

Policy SP9 promotes the provision of an efficient, effective, safe and sustainable integrated transport system.

Policy SP14 requires that development should reflect the need to protect, and wherever possible enhance the County's natural environment in accordance with national guidance and legislation.

Policy SP17 states that development will be directed to locations where adequate and appropriate infrastructure is available or can be readily available.

Policy GP1 is a general policy which, amongst others, promotes sustainability and high quality design, and seeks to ensure that development conforms with and enhances the character and appearance of the site, building or area in terms of siting, appearance, scale, height, massing, elevation treatment and detailing. Developments should also not have a significant impact upon the amenity of adjacent land uses and properties, be served by appropriate access provision and have regard to the safe and efficient use of the transport network. Proposals are also required to have regard to the generation, treatment and disposal of waste.

Policy GP2 requires that proposals within defined development limits will be permitted, subject to policies and proposals of the plan, national policies and other material planning considerations.

Policy GP3 states that the Council will, where necessary seek developers to enter into planning obligations or to contribute via the Community Infrastructure Levy to secure improvements to infrastructure, community facilities and other services to meet the requirements arising from new developments. Allied to this, Policy AH1 states that a contribution towards affordable housing will be required on all housing allocations and windfall sites. It goes on to state that the Council will seek a level of affordable housing of 30% in the higher viable areas, 20% in the middle viable areas, and 10% within the Ammanford/Cross Hands sub market areas. The application site falls within the 20% viability area.

Policy GP4 states that proposals for development will be permitted where the infrastructure is adequate to meet the needs of the development. Proposals where new or improved infrastructure is required but does not form part of an infrastructure provider's improvement programme may be permitted where it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that this infrastructure will exist, or where the required work is funded by the developer. Planning obligations and conditions will be used to ensure that new or improved facilities are provided to serve the new development.

Policy TR2 requires that developments which have the potential for significant trip generation should be located in a manner consistent with the Plan's objectives and in locations which are well served by public transport and are accessible by cycling and walking.

Policy TR3 relates to the highway design and layout considerations of developments and states that proposals which do not generate unacceptable levels of traffic on the surrounding road network, and would not be detrimental to highway safety or cause significant harm to the amenity of residents will be permitted. Reference is also made to the need to meet required access and parking standards as well as promoting the interests of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport as part of proposals.

Policy EQ4 relates to biodiversity and states that proposals for development which have an adverse impact on priority species, habitats and features of recognised principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity and nature conservation (i.e. NERC & Local BAP, and other sites protected under European or UK legislation), will not be permitted unless satisfactory mitigation is proposed, and in exceptional circumstances where the reasons for development outweigh the need to safeguard biodiversity and where alternative habitat provision can be made.

Similarly, Policy EP1 requires that proposals will be permitted where they do not lead to a deterioration of either the water environment and/or the quality of controlled waters. Proposals will, where appropriate, be expected to contribute towards improvements to water quality. The reasoned justification to the policy draws specific reference to the conservation of the CBEEMS and the obligations of the Authority under the EU Habitats Directive to ensure no new developments adversely affect the site. In this regard, reference is made to the partnership approach to safeguarding and improving the environmental quality of the CBEEMS through the MOU and Welsh Water's commitment to undertake improvements in waste water treatment capacities, treatment levels and discharge quality through their AMP programmes.

Policy EP2 states that proposals should wherever possible seek to minimise the impacts of pollution. New developments will be required to demonstrate that they satisfactorily address any issues in terms of air quality, water quality, light and noise pollution, and contaminated land.

Policy EP3 requires proposals to demonstrate that the impact of surface water drainage, including the effectiveness of incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), has been fully investigated. Furthermore, Policy EP6 states that in areas where land instability is known, proposals must be accompanied by a scoping report to ascertain the nature of the instability.

Policy REC2 requires that all new development of five or more units will be required to provide on-site open space in accordance with the Council's adopted standards.

National Planning Policy

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 9, November 2016) provides a national overview of planning policy on a wide range of issues relevant to the proposed development. The Welsh Government supports the vision for good quality, mixed housing accessible to all which conforms to sustainability principles which underpin all planning policy guidance.

The document refers to the Welsh Government's approach, as set out in its National Housing Strategy, to provide more housing of the right type and to offer more choice while ensuring that new housing and residential environments are well designed and make a significant contribution to promoting community regeneration and improving the quality of life. Further emphasis is placed on the requirement to ensure that new housing development in villages, towns or edge of settlement is a mix of affordable and market housing that retains and, where practical, enhances important landscape and wildlife features in the development.

Para 9.1.2 of PPW goes on to highlight that local planning authorities should, amongst others, promote sustainable residential environments that are easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycling, have good access to employment, retail and other services and make the most efficient use of land.

PPW is supplemented by a continually updated series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). The following TANs are relevant in the consideration of this application:

TAN 2 (Planning and Affordable Housing) provides guidance on the role of the planning system in delivering affordable housing.

TAN 5 (Nature Conservation and Planning) seeks to ensure that protected species, habitats and designated sites are both protected and conserved by the planning system.

TAN 12 (Design) seeks to promote sustainability principles through good design and identifies how local planning authorities can facilitate this process through the planning system.

TAN 15 (Development and Flood Risk) aims to direct new development away from those areas that are at high risk of flooding and defines what is considered to be vulnerable development and provides advice on permissible land uses in relation to the location of the proposed development and the consequences of flooding.

TAN 18 (Transport) endeavours to ensure Wales develops an efficient and sustainable transport system to meet the needs of a modern, prosperous and inclusive society.

TAN 20 (The Welsh Language) provides guidance on how the planning system considers the implications of the Welsh language when LDPs are prepared. In essence, the TAN advises that planning applications should not be subject to Welsh language impact assessment as this would duplicate LDP site selection processes where LDP objectives indicated the need for such an assessment.

THIRD PARTY REPRESENTATIONS

The application has attracted a significant number of objections. A large number were received in response to the initial application submission while many have reiterated the same reasons together with the addition of further objections in respect of the re-consultations undertaken in respect of additional and amended information submitted by the applicant. The issues raised are addressed in the following appraisal.

Highway Impacts

A common ground of concern amongst the respondents is that the local highway network within the surrounding and wider area is inadequate to accommodate the additional traffic generated by the development and the resulting impact upon highway safety. Many are of the perception that the traffic surveys undertaken in respect of the outline application were not accurate and need to be updated while concerns have also been raised regarding the number and safety of the new accesses proposed to the development. The lack of parking within the development has also been raised while a number have referred to the refusal of an application for a smaller development in Bynea on, amongst others, traffic grounds.

Matters relating to the adequacy of the wider road network to accommodate a development of the scale proposed were considered in detail as part of the outline application. The application was accompanied by a Transport Assessment which assessed the key impacts of the development on the transport networks and movement patterns in the local area. Following an operational analysis, the TA concluded that the likely additional traffic can be safely accommodated on the local highway network without any adverse effects in terms of traffic congestion and resulting queuing.

Having considered the findings of the TA as part of the outline application, the Head of Transport was satisfied that it provided a cogent and accurate analysis of the potential impact on the surrounding highway network. On this basis, he offered no objection subject to the improvement and widening of Genwen Road as part of the development. Furthermore, he sought the payment of a financial contribution of £295,900 towards the implementation of improvements and traffic calming measures on the surrounding road network in order to mitigate any highway impacts of the development. These are to include traffic management and safety measures on a number of roadways within the local area as well as the upgrade of pedestrian footways and cycleways and the improvement of public transport facilities.

The current scheme proposes the widening of Genwen Road and the provision of new footways in accordance with the requirements of the outline permission while the financial contribution has also been secured via the completed Section 106 agreement. The latter is to be paid by the applicant prior to the commencement of the development thereby enabling the early implementation of the improvements proposed.

The Head of Transport has confirmed his acceptance of the proposals for Genwen Road as well as the overall development layout and access points leading thereto. Moreover, he is satisfied that there has been no significant change in the volume of traffic since the granting of the outline permission that would warrant the submission of a new TA as part of the current application.

The respondents' reference to the previous refusal of a development in Bynea on highway grounds is not material in the consideration of the current application; the application site has the benefit of the outline planning permission for a development of up to 240 units whereby the principle of the development has already been established.

The proposal is therefore considered to be in compliance with Policies SP9, GP1, and TR3 of the LDP in terms of the highway impacts of the development.

Surface Water Drainage

A large proportion of respondents suggest that the method of surface water disposal will increase the risks of flooding to neighbouring properties particularly those downslope of the site in Bynea. It is also suggested that the water in the attenuation ponds will affect the underlying water table and that the applicant does not have permission to discharge to the watercourse in the southern part of the site.

The application has been accompanied by a comprehensive surface water drainage scheme which is based upon the strategy contained in the outline application and accompanying ES. Run-off from the development will be discharged to an existing watercourse and surface water sewer on the perimeter of the site at controlled greenfield rates via two attenuation ponds. The scheme will provide a sustainable means of disposal

ensuring that no surface water enters the combined sewer system and no detriment is caused to existing residents. The piped surface water system is to be adopted and maintained by Welsh Water while the attenuation ponds will be adopted and maintained by the Authority. Furthermore, the development will include the implementation of a series of pollution prevention measures that will safeguard against any detriment to the surrounding water environment during both the construction and operational phases of the development. The applicant will also make a financial contribution towards culvert improvements in the wider drainage network downstream of the site as part of the development.

The Authority's drainage engineers and NRW have raised no objection to the scheme nor have they raised any concerns regarding its impact upon the underlying water table. The suggestion that the applicant is not permitted to discharge surface water to the existing watercourse is unfounded in that the point of discharge is located within the application site and under the control of the applicant.

The proposal is therefore considered to be in accord with the objectives of policies EP2 and EP3 of the LDP in that it will dispose of surface water in an acceptable and sustainable manner without causing unacceptable harm to neighbouring properties or the wider water environment.

Foul Water Drainage

A further common ground of objection is the issue of foul drainage, sewer capacity and the potential effect of the development upon the Loughor Estuary. A number of the respondents refer to the recent ruling of the European Court of Justice that the UK is in breach of EU laws concerning the amount of waste water discharged to the Burry Inlet. Concerns have also been raised regarding the health and environmental impacts of the storage tanks within the development as well as the noise impacts of the pumping stations.

The foul drainage scheme again reflects the strategy contained in the ES accompanying the outline application and has been designed to meet Welsh Water's requirements and those of the HMA undertaken in respect of the development. The basic premise of the scheme is to provide additional network storage with the development while at the same time providing "betterment" with the removal of surface water runoff from the network.

Foul flows from the development will drain directly into the existing sewer network in Genwen Road while the additional network storage in the form of an underground precast concrete tank will ensure adequate capacity exists in the system to accommodate the development. The combined system currently experiences localised flooding along Genwen Road to the west of the site during periods of heavy rainfall and the storage tank will provide additional network storage in this area thereby alleviating existing flooding problems whilst ensuring the development will cause no detriment to the existing system or surrounding environment.

Allied to the above, the two surface water "betterment" schemes will remove surface water run-off from an impermeable area of 4,162 within the same catchment of the sewer network which is equivalent to the foul flows from 462 dwellings. This will equate to almost twice the volume of foul flows from the development being removed from the system which will provide substantial betterment to the combined sewer network in terms of its hydraulic capacity in accordance with the objectives of the MOU. The volume of foul flows and capacity generated by the compensatory measures will be recorded in the Authority's

surface water register which is a further requisite of the MoU being undertaken in terms of the monitoring of the impact of developments.

Welsh Water and NRW have offered no objection to the foul drainage strategy proposed as part of the development. The former have confirmed that the scheme meets the requirements of the HMA and that no detriment will be caused to the performance of the existing sewerage system or elsewhere on the system downstream of the site. Furthermore, they've confirmed their acceptance of the betterment proposals in that they comply with the requirements and objectives of the MOU.

Turning to the respondents' concerns regarding the impact of the development upon the Loughor Estuary, this matter was covered in great detail in the ES supporting the outline application. The ES represents a cogent investigation of water quality in the CBEEMS and the relationship with new developments within the catchment of the Llanelli WwTWS. It demonstrates that there will be no adverse impact upon the water environment of the CBEEMS as a result of the development subject to the implementation of the drainage strategy and pollution prevention measures put forward in the outline application and improvements proposed by Welsh Water to the public sewerage system. The latter relate to the implementation of Welsh Water's AMP 4 programme to increase storage capacity and UV treatment within the system at Northumberland Pumping Station coupled with the installation of a new phosphate stripping plant at Llannant WwTW. These improvements have been implemented by Welsh Water who are now progressing their subsequent AMP 5 programme for the period 2015-2020.

The TLSE of the development undertaken by the Authority in determining the outline application agreed with the findings of the ES in that, with the mitigation measures proposed, the development will have no significant effect on the features and objectives of the CBEEMS either alone or in combination with other development projects. NRW endorsed the findings of the TLSE. The current drainage proposals and mitigation measures contained in the CEMP comply with the requirements of the outline permission and given that Welsh Water have completed the necessary improvements to the public sewerage system set out in the ES, the Authority is satisfied that the development will have no significant effect upon the CBEEMS.

Turning to the perceived health impacts of the storage tank proposed, the overall foul drainage scheme will need to conform to the Welsh Minister's standards for foul sewers and will be adopted and maintained by Welsh Water. This will safeguard against any unacceptable amenity impacts. Moreover, the Head of Public Protection has raised no objection to this aspect of the scheme from either a health or odour perspective. With regard to the pumping stations, these are often found in housing developments where the levels don't allow for a gravity feed system and it is not envisaged that they will result in any unacceptable amenity impacts to existing residents or those of the development.

The development is therefore considered to be in accord with the objectives of Policies SP14, SP17, GP4, EP1 and EP2 in terms of infrastructure capacity and the likely impact upon the integrity of a European protected site.

Sustainability and Impact upon the Character and Amenity

A further common ground of objection is the impact of the development upon the surrounding area with many citing concerns regarding the scale and urbanising effect of the development. Certain of the respondents have opined that the design of the dwellings

will be out of keeping with existing developments in the area while others have questioned the sustainability of the development.

The application site was allocated for residential development in the Authority's former adopted Unitary Development Plan and has been carried forward to the current adopted LDP. The suitability of the site for residential development has been considered by the various Planning Inspectors presiding over the public inquiries of both of these Development Plans who concluded that it scores well in terms of the sustainability criteria contained in Planning Policy Wales for the allocation of housing sites. The scale and density of the development falls within the parameters of the allocation in the adopted LDP with the principle of the development having been reaffirmed with the granting of the outline permission.

The general scale, design and spatial layout of the scheme are considered to be acceptable within the context of the surrounding pattern of development which consists of a mix of dwelling types and densities. The design of the scheme with its mix of hard and soft landscaping proposals and generous area of public open space will respond well to the site's setting in the wider area. The strong frontages to Pendderi and Genwen Road will complement these existing street scenes while the permeability of the site in terms of vehicular and pedestrian links and mix of parking solutions will reinforce the attractiveness of the scheme. Although the proposal will inevitably result in a change in the urban form of the area, this will take place over a period of time given the intended phased approach of the development.

Whilst a number of respondents have remonstrated that the two and a half storey dwellings will be out of keeping with the area, their design is such that they will utilise the roof space for accommodation purposes with their overall height not being discordant with those of existing two storey properties in the area. Concerns have also been raised regarding the size of the affordable units within the scheme, however, the reasons for the same are not qualified in the responses. The affordable units will consist of a mix of two and three bedroom properties whose design is not at variance with those of other units proposed in the scheme.

The issue of the impact of the development upon the amenity levels of surrounding residential properties in terms of loss of privacy, light and general disturbance has been carefully examined as part of officers' assessment of the application. The separating distances between the new houses and existing properties adjoining the site safeguard against any unacceptable impacts by way of overlooking and loss of light and the existing boundary trees and hedgerows will assist in safeguarding existing privacy levels. Moreover, the scale of the development is not considered to be of such a level so as to cause adverse impacts in terms of traffic noise and disturbance.

Whilst it is acknowledged there will inevitably be an element of noise and general disturbance to neighbouring residents during the construction phase of the development, these will be minimised with the implementation of the pollution prevention measures contained in the CEMP and other associated documents submitted with the application such as the Dust Management Scheme. It is of note that the Head of Public Protection has raised no objection to the development in this regard, however, should the need arise he does have powers to control such matters under separate legislation.

The development will provide a wide range and choice of housing types and sizes, including a significant number of affordable units that will be well related to the built form of Llanelli and its associated services, facilities and employment areas. The houses will benefit from good levels of accessibility to public transport being close to a number of bus services in the local area while the train station in Bynea is located some 800-900 metres distant of the southern part of the site. Moreover, as noted earlier in the report the contribution provided towards highway improvements as part of the development will also enable the improvement of public transport facilities in the local area.

The development therefore accords with policies SP1, SP2, SP3, GP1, EP2, TR2 and TR3 in terms of its sustainability and impact upon the surrounding area.

Impact upon Local Services and Facilities

A number of respondents have highlighted the perceived lack of services and facilities in the local area of the site while also suggesting that services such as schools, surgeries and hospitals don't have sufficient capacity to accommodate the development.

As noted previously, the application site is well related to the wide range of services and facilities available in Llanelli as well as nearby public transport facilities. In terms of the impact upon local schools, this matter was considered as part of the outline application whereby there is capacity in the relevant catchment schools with future investment and improvements planned in a number of these as part of the Authority's Modernising Education Programme. The community benefits provided as part of the development will include a commuted payment of £204,000 towards the implementation of this programme. A further contribution of £250,000 will provide a large area of open space and play within the development that will be accessible from the local area while also assisting in improving existing recreational facilities.

Other Matters

In terms of the concerns raised regarding the impact upon the ecology of the site, the ecological appraisal submitted in support of the outline application confirms that the site is of low ecological value. Notwithstanding this, the Ecological Management Plan includes a series of mitigation measures designed to mitigate the impacts of the development upon a number of existing habitats within the site while at the same time providing ecological enhancement measures alongside the new planting proposals proposed. These will safeguard against any unacceptable ecological impacts in accordance with the requirements of Policy EQ4 of the LDP. The Authority's Planning Ecologist and NRW have raised no objection to the approach set out in the application.

Matters raised regarding the stability of the site were considered as part of the outline application wherein the Coal Authority confirmed that the site can be safely developed and that detailed consideration of such matters can be addressed as part of any subsequent building regulation application. With regard to the presence of any existing services crossing the site, it will be the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that these are protected or diverted in accordance with the advice of the relevant utility provider.

The concerns raised regarding the manner in which the application has been processed are unfounded in that officers' are satisfied that the application been considered in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements.

The impact of the development upon the Welsh language was considered as part of the outline application whereby it was concluded that a development of the scale proposed would not undermine the long term viability of the language and culture given its location in Llanelli being the largest urban centre in the County. The provision of a significant number of affordable units within the development will make a positive contribution towards retaining young potentially Welsh speaking residents in the local area while the financial contribution towards improving education facilities in local catchment schools, including the Welsh medium schools, will again assist in promoting the long term viability of the language.

With regard to the concern that the development will be at odds with the standards set out in the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 in terms of its highway and pollution impacts, as noted above officers are satisfied that, with the mitigation measures proposed, the development will have no adverse impacts in these regards that would unacceptably challenge the objectives of the Act.

Finally, the matters raised regarding loss of existing views of the estuary and depreciation in neighbouring property prices are not material in the determination of the application.

CONCLUSION

The application seeks reserved matters approval in accordance with the provisions of the outline planning permission granted under application S/15702. It forms part of a multi stage process in securing detailed planning permission, with the principle of the residential development of the site having already been established.

After careful examination of the site, together with the representations received to date, the detailed proposals submitted in respect of the reserved matters of the development are considered to be acceptable and in compliance with the key policy and sustainability objectives of the Authority's adopted LDP as well as those of National Planning Policy. Furthermore, the details submitted pursuant to the full and partial discharge of the relevant conditions of the outline permission are also considered to be acceptable within this policy context.

The general scale, design and layout of the scheme will be in keeping with the character and appearance of the surrounding area and the development will provide a range and choice of housing types and sizes that will be well related to the existing services and facilities in the wider Llanelli area. Moreover, they will have access to a range of sustainable modes of transport. The development will also secure a range of community benefits in the local area which will include the provision of a significant number of affordable dwellings as well as improvements to the existing road network and both education and recreational facilities.

The development complies with the parameters and objectives of the outline permission and supporting ES in that it will deliver a sustainable drainage strategy and series of pollution prevention measures that will safeguard against any significant effect upon the features of the CBEEMS both during the construction and operational phases of the development. In this regard, the development also satisfies the objectives of the Habitat Regulations in terms of safeguarding the conservation status of the European Site.

Furthermore, and as outlined in the appraisal above, there are no highway, amenity, ecological or utility service objections to the development.

Accordingly, the application is put forward with a favourable recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION – APPROVAL

CONDITIONS

- 1 The development shall begin either before the expiration of five years from the date of the outline permission to which this development relates or before the expiration of two years from the date of approval of the last of the reserved matters to be approved, whichever is the later.
- 2 The development shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents:-
 - Chedworth (village) floor plans and elevations (CD-WD10-REV N) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Roseberry (village) floor plans and elevations (RS-WD16-REV S) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Clayton corner (village) floor plans and elevations (CCA-WD16-REV G) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Clayton (village) floor plans and elevations (CA-WD16-REV D) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Hatfield (village) floor plans and elevations (HT-WD16-REV R) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Souter (village) floor plans and elevations (SU-WD-16-REV S) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Rufford (village) floor plans and elevations (RF-WD16-REV R) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Hanbury (village) floor plans and elevations (HB-WD16-REV P) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Morden (village) floor plans and elevations (MR-WD16 REV K) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Chedworth corner special (village) floor plans and elevations GDC-WD06) received on 24 December 2016;
 - WHQS floor plans and elevations (WD01) received on 29 March 2017;
 - WHQS floor plans and elevations (WD04) received on 29 March 2017;
 - Garage floor plans and elevations (SGD-10) received on 24 December 2016;
 - Phasing plan (PP01 REV A) received on 20 June 2017;
 - Site sections (SS-01 REV A) received on 9 February 2016;
 - Drawing Area Network Plan (BY23) received on 24 March 2016;
 - Drainage betterment works – option 2 (10082-200-Rev D) received on 24 March 2017;
 - Detailed soft landscape proposals plan (TDA.2183.01C) received on 20 June 2017;
 - Pumping station compound (10082-202) received on 19 May 2017;
 - Northern pumping station compound (10082-203) received on 16 June 2017;
 - Management and maintenance plan (MMP-01 Rev. B) received 20 June 2017;
 - 1:400 and 1:1600 scale tree constraints plans received 18 January 2016;
 - Engineering Layout Plan (10082-102 REV I) received on 19 May 2017;
 - Engineering Layout Plan (10082-100 REV E) received on 30 March 2017;

- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-101 REF F) received on 30 March 2017;
- Location Plan (LP-01-REV D) received on 7 March 2017;
- Planning Layout (PL-01-REV H) received on 29 March 2017;
- Site Investigation Report 11583/JJ/15/SI and Supplementary Letter Report received on 31 March 2016;
- Landscape Specification and Management Plan (Rev A – updated March 2017) received on 19 May 2017;
- Ecological Management Plan (March 2016) received on 1 April 2016;
- Drainage Strategy Report (March 2017 – Rev C) received on 7 March 2017;
- Construction Environmental Management Plan (June 2017) received on 20 June 2017;
- Dust Emission Control Plan (June 2017) received on 20 June 2017;
- Arboricultural Method Statement (March 2017) received on 7 March 2017.

3 No works shall commence on Phases 2, 3 and 4 of the development hereby approved, as shown on the Phasing Plan (PP01 REV A) received on 9 June 2017, without the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority. This excludes foul and surface water drainage works located within phases 2, 3 and 4 that are required to enable the development and occupation of the dwellings located in phase no. 1.

4 The parking spaces and layout shown on the plans herewith approved shall be provided in accordance with the details shown prior to the beneficial occupation of the dwellings. Thereafter, they shall be retained, unobstructed, for the purpose of parking only.

5 Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning, Wales (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2013 (or any order revoking and re-enacting that order with or without modification), no development within Schedule 2, Part 1, Classes A, E and F shall be carried out within the curtilages of the dwelling houses on plot nos. 7, 8, 28-36, 39, 49, 50, 52-61, 78-93, 174, 177, 179-181 and 228-230, as shown on the Planning Layout drawing (PL-01-REV H) received on 29 March 2017, (other than those expressly authorised by this permission) without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

6 The detailed landscaping design scheme comprised in each phase of the development, as detailed in the following schedule of plans and documents, shall be carried out in the first planting and seeding seasons following the occupation of the dwellings or the completion of each respective phase of the development, whichever is the sooner; and any trees or plants which within a period of 5 years from the completion of the development die, are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar size and species.

- Phasing Plan (PP01 REV A) received on 20 June 2017;
- Detailed Soft Landscape Proposals Plan (TDA.2183.01C) received on 20 June 2017;
- Management and Maintenance Plan (MMP-01 REV B) received on 20 June 2017;
- Landscape Specification and Management Plan (Rev A – updated March 2017) received on 19 May 2017;
- Ecological Management Plan (March 2016) received on 1 April 2016;

- Arboricultural Method Statement (March 2017) received on 7 March 2017.

REASONS

- 1 Required to be imposed pursuant to Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- 2 To ensure that only the approved works are carried out.
- 3 To ensure the appropriate phasing of the development.
- 4 In the interests of highway safety.
- 5 To ensure that adverse impacts to existing trees and landscape elements identified for retention are effectively addressed within proposals for any future development.
- 6 In the interest of visual amenity.

NOTE(S)

- 1 The applicant/developers attention is drawn to the conditional requirements of the outline planning permission (S/15702) to which this development relates. The following conditions of the outline planning permission are hereby fully/partially discharged:

Condition no. 5 – Scheme of Widening and Improvement of Genwen Road - PARTIALLY DISCHARGED.

This discharge of condition relates to the following schedule of plans:

- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-102 REV I) received on 19 May 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-100 REV E) received on 30 March 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-101 REF F) received on 30 March 2017;
- Planning Layout (PL-01-REV H) received on 29 March 2017.

Condition no. 7 – Ground Contamination – PARTIALLY DISCHARGED

This partial discharge of condition relates to Site Investigation Report 11583/JJ/15/SI and Supplementary Letter Report received on 31 March 2016.

Condition no. 8 – Noise Management Plan and Dust Mitigation Plan – FULLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (June 2017) and Dust Emission Control Plan (June 2017) received on 20 June 2017.

Condition no. 9 – Phasing – PARTIALLY DISCHARGED

This partial discharge of condition relates to the Phasing plan (PP01 REV A) received on 20 June 2017.

Condition no. 11 – Landscaping – FULLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the following schedule of plans and documents:

- Detailed Soft Landscape Proposals Plan (TDA.2183.01C) received on 20 June 2017;
- Management and Maintenance Plan (MMP-01 Rev. B) received 20 June 2017;
- Landscape Specification and Management Plan (Rev A – updated March 2017) received on 19 May 2017;
- Ecological Management Plan (March 2016) received on 1 April 2016;
- Arboricultural Method Statement (March 2017) received on 7 March 2017;
- 1:400 and 1:1600 scale tree constraints plans received 18 January 2016.

Condition no. 12 – Finished Levels – FULLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the following schedule of plans:

- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-102 REV I) received on 19 May 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-100 REV E) received on 30 March 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-101 REF F) received on 30 March 2017;
- Site sections (SS-01 REV A) received on 9 February 2016.

Condition no. 13 – Surface Water – PARTIALLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the following schedule of plans and documents:

- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-102 REV I) received on 19 May 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-100 REV E) received on 30 March 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-101 REF F) received on 30 March 2017;
- Drainage Strategy Report (March 2017 – Rev C) received on 7 March 2017.

Condition no. 14 – Construction Management Plan – FULLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (June 2017) received on 20 June 2017.

Condition no. 15 – Removal of Suspended Solids from Surface Water – FULLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (June 2017) received on 20 June 2017.

Condition no. 17 – Site Waste Management Plan - FULLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (June 2017) received on 15 June 2017.

Condition no. 18 – Ecological Management Plan - FULLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the following schedule of plans and documents:

- Detailed Soft Landscape Proposals Plan (TDA.2183.01C) received on 20 June 2017;
- Management and Maintenance Plan (MMP-01 Rev. B) received 20 June 2017;
- Landscape Specification and Management Plan (Rev A – updated March 2017) received on 19 May 2017;
- Ecological Management Plan (March 2016) received on 1 April 2016;
- Arboricultural Method Statement (March 2017) received on 7 March 2017;
- 1:400 and 1:1600 scale tree constraints plans received 18 January 2016.

Condition no. 19 – Foul Drainage - PARTIALLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the following schedule of plans and documents:

- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-102 REV I) received on 19 May 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-100 REV E) received on 30 March 2017;
- Engineering Layout Plan (10082-101 REF F) received on 30 March 2017;
- Drainage Strategy Report (March 2017 – Rev C) received on 7 March 2017.

Condition no. 20 – Surface Water Removal - PARTIALLY DISCHARGED

This discharge of condition relates to the following schedule of plans and documents:

- Drawing Area Network Plan (BY23) received on 24 March 2016;
- Drainage betterment works – option 2 (10082-200-Rev D) received on 24 March 2017;
- Drainage Strategy Report (March 2017 – Rev C) received on 7 March 2017.

- 2 The applicant/developer is advised that the outline application relating to this development is the subject of a Section 106 Agreement requiring an element of affordable housing within the development and the payment of commuted sums to the Council in respect of improvements to educational and recreational facilities in the locality and improvements to the local highway and surface water drainage networks.
- 3 Further advice and guidance from consultees is provided in their consultation responses which can be viewed on the Authority's website. This may include reference to other relevant permissions and legislation.
- 4 Please note that this consent is specific to the plans and particulars approved as part of the application. Any departure from the approved plans will constitute unauthorised development and may be liable to enforcement action. You (or any subsequent developer) should advise the Council of any actual or proposed variations from the approved plans immediately so that you can be advised how to best resolve the matter.

In addition, any Conditions which the Council has imposed on this consent will be listed above and should be read carefully. It is your (or any subsequent developers') responsibility to ensure that the terms of all Conditions are met in full at the appropriate time (as outline in the specific condition).

The commencement of development without firstly meeting in full the terms of any Conditions which require the submission of details prior to the commencement of development will constitute unauthorised development. This will necessitate the submission of a further application to retain the unauthorised development and may render you liable to formal enforcement action.

Failure on the part of the developer to observe the requirements of any other Conditions could result in the Council pursuing formal enforcement action in the form of a Breach of Condition Notice.

Application No	S/35029
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Application Type	Full Planning
Proposal & Location	CHANGE OF USE OF AN OUTBUILDING TO 12 KENNELS AT DURCLAWDD FACH, LLANNON, LLANELLI, SA14 8JW

Applicant(s)	MR NEIL BUCKLEY, DURCLAWDD FACH, LLANNON, LLANELLI, SA14 8JW
Agent	MR CRAIG MASTERS, 80 GLYN ROAD, BRYNAMMAN, AMMANFORD, SA18 1ST
Case Officer	Gary Glenister
Ward	Llannon
Date of validation	26/01/2017

CONSULTATIONS

Head of Transport – Has no objection subject to the imposition of an appropriate condition on parking.

Head of Public Protection – Has no objection to the proposal subject to the imposition of appropriate conditions.

Llannon Community Council – Has not commented to date.

Local Member – County Councillor E Dole has requested that the application be reported to Planning Committee as there is potential noise pollution. County Councillor D Jones is a Member of Planning Committee and has not made prior comment. Former County Councillor Thomas was also a member of Planning Committee and did not make any observations.

Neighbours/Public – The application has been advertised by the posting of three site notices with one reply received to date raising the following matters:-

- The base map incorrectly identifies the neighbouring property's name.
- There has been no consultation with neighbours as stated on the forms.
- Neighbours have had no individual consultation letters.
- Rural area with little background noise.
- Kennels will generate noise only 85m from neighbouring property.

RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY

The following previous application has been received on the application site:-

D5/13498 Glasshouse
 Permitted Development

07 February 1991

APPRAISAL

THE SITE

The site is an existing agricultural building which forms part of a small holding approximately 1.5km East of Llannon. The site is accessed via a single track road with passing places which serves several dwellings and a farm in addition to the applicant's property. There is a farmhouse and converted barn to the West, however it is noted that the barn is in third party ownership. There is a third party property to the South which is relatively close at 90m but accessed via a long private drive from the C2130.

The site is elevated compared with the access road, however it is not prominent in the landscape overall given the limited scale and surrounding vegetation. The building is not actively used for agriculture presently and is used for ad-hoc storage for the holding.

The barn is of agricultural portal frame construction with concrete block lower walls and corrugated sheeting above. The ground levels are such that the barn is split level following the contour of the site as reflected on the plans.

THE PROPOSAL

The application seeks full planning permission for a change of use of the existing split level agricultural building to form a commercial boarding kennel. The double barn is proposed to be subdivided into twelve kennels with an internal exercise area. Three of the kennels are proposed as a quarantine unit.

The barn is proposed to be finished with vertical soft wood cladding above the existing block work. The roof is proposed to be corrugated fibre cement sheets as existing.

No new buildings are proposed, however there would be external parking within the curtilage of the site. It should however be noted that the applicant has stated that there will be a pick up and drop off service to avoid customers visiting the site, so the site has been assessed on this basis.

PLANNING POLICY

In the context of the current development control policy framework the site is outside the settlement development limits of Llannon as defined in the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) Adopted 10 December 2014.

Policy SP1 Sustainable Places and Spaces states:

Proposals for development will be supported where they reflect sustainable development and design principles by:

- a) Distributing development to sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement framework, supporting the roles and functions of the identified settlements;
- b) Promoting, where appropriate, the efficient use of land including previously developed sites;
- c) Integrating with the local community, taking account of character and amenity as well as cultural and linguistic considerations;
- d) Respecting, reflecting and, wherever possible, enhancing local character and distinctiveness;
- e) Creating safe, attractive and accessible environments which contribute to people's health and wellbeing and adhere to urban design best practice;
- f) Promoting active transport infrastructure and safe and convenient sustainable access particularly through walking and cycling;
- g) Utilising sustainable construction methods where feasible;
- h) Improving social and economic wellbeing;
- i) Protect and enhance the area's biodiversity value and where appropriate, seek to integrate nature conservation into new development.

Policy GP1 Sustainability and High Quality Design states:

Development proposals will be permitted where they accord with the following:

- a) It conforms with and enhances the character and appearance of the site, building or area in terms of siting, appearance, scale, height, massing, elevation treatment, and detailing;
- b) It incorporates existing landscape or other features, takes account of site contours and changes in levels and prominent skylines or ridges;
- c) Utilises materials appropriate to the area within which it is located;
- d) It would not have a significant impact on the amenity of adjacent land uses, properties, residents or the community;
- e) Includes an integrated mixture of uses appropriate to the scale of the development;
- f) It retains, and where appropriate incorporates important local features (including buildings, amenity areas, spaces, trees, woodlands and hedgerows) and ensures the use of good quality hard and soft landscaping and embraces opportunities to enhance biodiversity and ecological connectivity;
- g) It achieves and creates attractive, safe places and public spaces, which ensures security through the 'designing-out-crime' principles of Secured by Design (including providing natural surveillance, visibility, well-lit environments and areas of public movement);

- h) An appropriate access exists or can be provided which does not give rise to any parking or highway safety concerns on the site or within the locality;
- i) It protects and enhances the landscape, townscape, historic and cultural heritage of the County and there are no adverse effects on the setting or integrity of the historic environment;
- j) It ensures or provides for, the satisfactory generation, treatment and disposal of both surface and foul water;
- k) It has regard to the generation, treatment and disposal of waste.
- l) It has regard for the safe, effective and efficient use of the transportation network;
- m) It provides an integrated network which promotes the interests of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport which ensures ease of access for all;
- n) It includes, where applicable, provision for the appropriate management and eradication of invasive species.

Proposals will also be considered in light of the policies and provisions of this Plan and National Policy (PPW: Edition 7 and TAN12: Design (2014)).

Policy TR2 Location of Development – Transport Considerations states:

Proposals which have a potential for significant trip generation will be permitted where:

- a) It is located in a manner consistent with the plans strategic objectives, its settlement framework and its policies and proposals;
- b) It is accessible to non-car modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking;
- c) Provision is made for the non-car modes of transport and for those with mobility difficulties in the design of the proposal and the provision of on site facilities;
- d) Travel Plans have been considered and where appropriate incorporated.

Policy TR3 Highways in Developments - Design Considerations states:

The design and layout of all development proposals will, where appropriate, be required to include:

- a) An integrated network of convenient and safe pedestrian and cycle routes (within and from the site) which promotes the interests of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport;
- b) Suitable provision for access by public transport;
- c) Appropriate parking and where applicable, servicing space in accordance with required standards;

- d) Infrastructure and spaces allowing safe and easy access for those with mobility difficulties;
- e) Required access standards reflective of the relevant Class of road and speed restrictions including visibility splays and design features and calming measures necessary to ensure highway safety and the ease of movement is maintained, and where required enhanced;
- f) Provision for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to allow for the disposal of surface water run-off from the highway.

Proposals which do not generate unacceptable levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and would not be detrimental to highway safety or cause significant harm to the amenity of residents will be permitted.

Proposals which will not result in offsite congestion in terms of parking or service provision or where the capacity of the network is sufficient to serve the development will be permitted. Developers may be required to facilitate appropriate works as part of the granting of any permission.

Section 7.3 of Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 – November 2016 and paragraphs 3.2.1 to 3.2.4 of Technical Advice Note 6 encourage the re-use of rural buildings as follows:-

7.3 Promoting diversification in the rural economy

7.3.1 Many commercial and light manufacturing activities can be located in rural areas without causing unacceptable disturbance or other adverse effects⁵. Small-scale enterprises have a vital role in promoting healthy economic activity in rural areas, which can contribute to both local and national competitiveness. New businesses in rural areas are essential to sustain and improve rural communities, but developments which only offer short-term economic gain may not be appropriate. Local authorities should encourage the growth of self-employment and micro businesses in rural areas by adopting a supportive and flexible approach to home working. Information communications technology, in particular broadband, is vital to communities and business in rural areas. Improvements to information communications infrastructure networks should be supported throughout rural Wales.

7.3.2 While some employment can be created in rural locations by the re-use of existing buildings⁷, new development will be required in many areas. New development sites are likely to be small and, with the exception of farm diversification and agricultural development to which separate criteria apply⁸, should generally be located within or adjacent to defined settlement boundaries, preferably where public transport provision is established. However, some industries may have specific land requirements which cannot be accommodated within settlements. The absence of allocated employment sites should not prevent authorities from accommodating appropriate small-scale rural enterprises in or adjoining small rural settlements. The expansion of existing businesses located in the open countryside should be supported provided there are no unacceptable impacts on local amenity.

Paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.3 and 3.3.4 of TAN 6 Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (July 2010) states:

- 3.2.1 When assessing planning applications for the re-use or adaptation of a rural building, the primary consideration should be whether the nature and extent of the new use proposed for the building is acceptable in planning terms. It should not normally be necessary to consider whether a building is no longer needed for its present agricultural or other purposes (although in the case of a tenanted agricultural building, the value in planning terms of the existing use should be taken into consideration). In circumstances where planning authorities have reasonable cause to believe that an applicant has attempted to abuse the system by constructing a new farm building with the benefit of permitted development rights, with the intention of early conversion to another use, it will be appropriate to investigate the history of the building to establish whether it was ever used for the purpose for which it was claimed to have been built.
- 3.2.3 Conversion proposals should respect the landscape and local building styles and materials. If a planning application is submitted for the re-use of a building which the planning authority considers has a significant adverse effect on the landscape in terms of visual amenity, it may be appropriate in connection with any proposed structural changes to impose conditions to secure an improvement in the external appearance of the building.
- 3.2.4 Planning authorities should consider setting out in development plans their approach to proposals for the re-use of complexes of buildings with a large aggregate floor area, and of individual buildings which are especially large. The economic and social needs of the area and environmental considerations may be particularly relevant to such proposals.

Good design is encouraged at all levels and national policy contained in Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 – November 2016 provides the following guidance:-

Paragraph 4.11.1 states: Design is taken to mean the relationship between all elements of the natural and built environment. To create sustainable development, design must go beyond aesthetics and include the social, environmental and economic aspects of the development, including its construction, operation and management, and its relationship to its surroundings.

Paragraph 4.11.2 states: Good design can protect and enhance environmental quality, consider the impact of climate change on generations to come, help to attract business and investment, promote social inclusion and improve the quality of life. Meeting the objectives of good design should be the aim of all those involved in the development process and applied to all development proposals, at all scales, from the construction or alteration of individual buildings to larger development proposals. These objectives can be categorised into five key aspects of good design:

Paragraph 4.11.3 states: The design principles and concepts that have been applied to these aspects should be reflected in the content of any design and access statement required to accompany certain applications for planning permission and listed building consent which are material considerations.

Paragraph 4.11.4 states: Good design is also inclusive design. The principles of inclusive design are that it places people at the heart of the design process, acknowledges diversity and difference, offers choice where a single design solution cannot accommodate all users, provides for flexibility in use, and provides buildings and environments that are convenient and enjoyable to use for everyone (see Section 3.4).

Paragraph 4.11.8 states: Good design is essential to ensure that areas, particularly those where higher density development takes place, offer high environmental quality, including open and green spaces. Landscape considerations are an integral part of the design process and can make a positive contribution to environmental protection and improvement, for example to biodiversity, climate protection, air quality and the protection of water resources.

Paragraph 4.11.9 states: The visual appearance of proposed development, its scale and its relationship to its surroundings and context are material planning considerations. Local planning authorities should reject poor building and contextual designs. However, they should not attempt to impose a particular architectural taste or style arbitrarily and should avoid inhibiting opportunities for innovative design solutions.

Paragraph 2.2 of Technical Advice Note 12 Design (March 2016) states:

2.2 The Welsh Government is strongly committed to achieving the delivery of good design in the built and natural environment which is fit for purpose and delivers environmental sustainability, economic development and social inclusion, at every scale throughout Wales – from householder extensions to new mixed use communities.

Paragraph 2.6 & 2.7 of Technical Advice Note 12 Design (March 2016) states:

2.6 Design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to grasp opportunities to enhance the character, quality and function of an area, should not be accepted, as these have detrimental effects on existing communities.

2.7 A holistic approach to design requires a shift in emphasis away from total reliance on prescriptive standards, which can have the effect of stifling innovation and creativity. Instead, everyone involved in the design process should focus from the outset on meeting a series of objectives of good design (Figure 1). The design response will need to ensure that these are achieved, whilst responding to local context, through the lifetime of the development (from procurement to construction through to completion and eventual use). This analysis and the vision for a scheme can be presented in a design and access statement where one is required.

Paragraphs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 of TAN 6 Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (July 2010) states:

3.1.1 Strong rural economies are essential to support sustainable and vibrant rural communities. A strong rural economy can also help to promote social inclusion and provide the financial resources necessary to support local services and maintain attractive and diverse natural environments and landscapes.

3.1.2 Planning authorities should support the diversification of the rural economy as a way to provide local employment opportunities, increase local economic prosperity and minimise the need to travel for employment⁷. The development plan should facilitate diversification of the rural economy by accommodating the needs of both traditional rural industries and new enterprises, whilst minimising impacts on the local community and the environment.

THIRD PARTY REPRESENTATIONS

The base map has errors in terms of the name of the neighbouring property, however it is clearly shown and the impact on third parties has been considered as part of the planning process.

The form suggests that neighbours have been consulted prior to submission, however the objector states he wasn't. The application was advertised by way of site notices rather than individual letters. This is in accordance with the General Development Procedures Order which requires either letters or notices. In this case, in order to consult an area wider than just properties which are contiguous with the site, notices were displayed.

The site is in a rural area with little background noise, therefore a noise report was sought and received to set out how the proposal would affect noise. A management plan has also been submitted to ensure that noise is controlled and third parties would not be affected. The proximity of third party properties is noted, with the objector's property some 90m to the South-South East of the site but accessed separately from the South rather than the farm access. Given the separation distance and small scale of the operation, it is not considered likely that there would be unacceptable noise impacts.

The objector draws reference to the 400m threshold used when considering whether an agricultural shed is permitted development and states that dogs would be noisier than agricultural animals. This is not material as full planning permission is being sought for the change of use of the building and the merits of the case are being assessed.

CONCLUSION

After careful examination of the site and its surrounding environs in the context of this application, together with the representations received to date, it is considered that the site has an existing agricultural building which is proposed to be re-purposed for boarding kennels to provide a service to dog owners and employment and an income for the small holding.

The principle of re-using the barn for a rural enterprise is supported by local and national policy in order to create jobs and diversify the rural economy. However this needs to be balanced by the concerns of the local community in respect of potential noise pollution.

The case has been carefully examined by the public protection service in terms of potential noise pollution and is not considered likely to have an unacceptable adverse impact on third parties. The case has been examined by the Head of Transport and given the "pick up and drop off" service proposed, is not likely to have highway safety implications and therefore is considered to be in accordance with the above policies.

RECOMMENDATION – APPROVAL

CONDITIONS

- 1 The development hereby permitted shall be commenced before the expiration of five years from the date of this permission.
- 2 The development hereby permitted shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the following schedule of plans:-
 - 1:1250 & 1:200 scale Location & Site Plans. Drawing No. 01-0117A received 26th January 2017;
 - 1:50 scale Existing and Proposed Floor Plans. Drawing No. 01-0217 Rev A received 27th February 2017;
 - 1:50 scale Proposed Elevations. Drawing No. 01-0417A received 18th January 2017.
- 3 Prior to any use of the development herewith permitted, 3 no. car parking spaces (each measuring 2.6m x 4.8 m, hard surfaced and surface delineated), shall be made available, and thereafter maintained at all times, within the curtilage of the site.
- 4 The proposed development is to be constructed in accordance with the detail provided in the Durclawdd Fach Dog Kennels, Llannon Planning Noise Assessment Acoustic Report A1140 R01A.
- 5 Dog drop off, pick up and visiting times shall be appointment only and between the times of 08:00am – 16:00pm.
- 6 Feeding of the dogs shall only take place between the times of 08:00am – 08:30am and 17:00pm – 17:30pm. Feeding should take place within the building envelope.
- 7 The rating level of sound emitted from the development shall not exceed the existing background sound level. The rating sound levels shall be determined at the nearest noise sensitive premises or at another location that is deemed suitable by the authority. Measurements and assessments shall be made in accordance with BS 4142: 2014 Methods for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound and/or its subsequent amendments.
- 8 Within 28 days from the receipt of written request from the Local Planning Authority, the operator of the development shall, at its own expense, employ an independent consultant approved by the Local Planning Authority to assess the level of sound immissions arising from the development to determine whether they exceed the sound levels specified in condition 7. The assessment shall be undertaken under the supervision of the Local Authority.
- 9 In the event that Condition 7 is exceeded then the submitted survey shall also include mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the sound level specified in condition 7. These measures will then be implemented forthwith.

REASONS

- 1 Required to be imposed pursuant to Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

- 2 In the interests of visual amenity.
- 3 In the interests of highway safety.
- 4-9 To protect the amenities of surrounding residents.

REASONS FOR GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSION

The decision to grant planning permission has been taken in accordance with Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires that, in determining a planning application the determination must be in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy GP1 and EMP2 of the LDP in that the change of use of the agricultural building is considered to be an acceptable employment opportunity in the open countryside which is appropriate in terms of scale and design, and will not cause unacceptable loss of amenity to neighbouring uses.
- The proposed development complies with Policies TR2 and TR3 in that the proposal is not likely to be detrimental to highway safety.

NOTES

- 1 Please note that this permission is specific to the plans and particulars approved as part of the application. Any departure from the approved plans will constitute unauthorised development and may be liable to enforcement action. You (or any subsequent developer) should advise the Council of any actual or proposed variations from the approved plans immediately so that you can be advised how to best resolve the matter.

In addition, any conditions which the Council has imposed on this permission will be listed above and should be read carefully. It is your (or any subsequent developers') responsibility to ensure that the terms of all conditions are met in full at the appropriate time (as outlined in the specific condition).

The commencement of development without firstly meeting in full the terms of any conditions which require the submission of details prior to commencement of development will constitute unauthorised development. This will necessitate the submission of a further application to retain the unauthorised development and may render you liable to formal enforcement action.

Failure on the part of the developer to observe the requirements of any conditions could result in the Council pursuing formal enforcement action in the form of a Breach of Condition Notice.

- 2 Comments and guidance received from consultees relating to this application, including any other permissions or consents required, is available on the Authority's website (www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk).

Application No	S/35542
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Application Type	Full Planning
Proposal & Location	TO PROVIDE A FLAT PUBLIC PLAY AREA INCLUDING A CLIMBING STRUCTURE WEST OF THE GORSEDD CIRCLE IN PARC HOWARD AT PLAY AREA, PARC HOWARD, LLANELLI, SA15 3LQ

Applicant(s)	HEAD OF PROPERTY - JONATHAN FEARN, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, PARC DEWI SANT, CARMARTHEN,
Agent	ENGINEERING DESIGN SECTION - ADRIAN HARRIES, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, CARMARTHEN, SA31 1HQ
Case Officer	Robert Davies
Ward	Lliedi
Date of validation	17/05/2017

CONSULTATIONS

Llanelli Town Council – Objects to the application on the following grounds:-

- Coal mining risk assessments not available for viewing;
- Cadw feedback is not available;
- No justification for proposals;
- Incongruous appearance at odds with other park features.

Local Members – County Councillor R James has requested that the application is presented to the Planning Committee for consideration. He objects to the application on the grounds that it would be an unacceptable over-development of a heritage site and the negative impact the development would have on the character of the site.

He also questions the need for this development as other facilities located in close proximity to the development have been abandoned and are now scars on the landscape.

County Councillor S Najmi has not responded to date.

Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water – No objection.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – No objection. Has advised that the proposed development will impact directly on the Grade II registered park and garden on Parc Howard. As stated in Cadw's document (May 2017) Managing Change to registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales: "Historic parks and gardens are a fragile and finite resource that can be easily damaged or lost. It is important to raise awareness of their significance and to encourage those involved in their management to treat them as valuable and distinctive places. This includes owners, agents, local planning authorities and the Welsh Government".

The Cultural Assessment report submitted with the application assesses that, although the playground will have an impact on the open character of this area of the park, the superstructure will comprise netting and will therefore not entirely obscure views into and from the site. Furthermore, it is concluded that the installation of a playground is in keeping with the function of the area as a public park and will encourage its use by youngsters.

Planning Policy Wales (2016, section 6.5.26) states that local planning authorities should protect parks and gardens and their settings included in the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. Cadw must be consulted on all planning applications where development is likely to affect the site of a registered historic park or garden or its setting. Dyfed Archaeological Trust note that Cadw has already responded but recommend that the Garden History Society should also be consulted.

In terms of archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust considers that the potential for direct impact on buried archaeology is low.

Cadw – No objection. Has advised that historically this area, in the north of the park, was laid out with winding paths with some tree planting as depicted on the historic Ordnance Survey map (1916). There is also a Gorsedd Stone Circle in this area, which according to the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment by Rubicon Heritage, was erected for the 1930 Eisteddfod and used again for the Eisteddfod in 1962. The open nature of this site is likely to have contributed to the choice of location for the Gorsedd Circle. As noted in the assessment by Rubicon Heritage, there have been incremental changes in the north area of the park during the course of the twentieth century, including the construction of a paddling pool and a double zip wire. Cadw are in agreement with Rubicon's assessment that the proposed play area will impact on the open character of this area of the park and that the scale and location will impact on the adjacent Gorsedd Stone Circle. However, as Rubicon state, the net structure can be seen through rather than completely obscuring views and the structure is in keeping with the recreational functions of a public park and will encourage increased use of this area of the park. Furthermore, the retention of the open area to the east of the Gorsedd circle means that the stone circle is not 'hemmed in' by play equipment and therefore the choice of location to the west seems preferable.

It is not clear from the supporting documents to the application whether the grass area will be reinstated in the area of works already undertaken to the east of the stone circle and Cadw seek clarification on this.

The Coal Authority – No objection. Has reviewed the proposals and confirms that the application site falls within the defined Development High Risk Area.

The Coal Authority records indicate that within the application site and surrounding area there are coal mining features and hazards which should be considered as part of development proposals.

The Coal Authority's information indicates that the application site is likely to have been subject to past coal mining activities, which would include probable shallow coal mining beneath and surrounding the site within two thick coal seams that outcrop at or close to the surface of the application site.

The Coal Authority's general approach in cases where development is proposed within the Development High Risk Area is to recommend that the applicant obtains coal mining information for the application site and submits a Coal Mining Risk Assessment to support the planning application.

However, when considering the nature of this particular development proposal, the structure will not require substantial foundations or earthworks, and consequential loading placed on the ground by this structure will be less than for other forms of development. The proposed building will not be occupied and is to be used purely for a public play area and climbing structure. Therefore the Coal Authority considers that requiring a Coal Mining Risk Assessment would not be proportionate to the scale and nature of development proposed in this particular case and do not object to this planning application.

In the interest of public safety, however, the Coal Authority would recommend that should planning permission be granted, a standard informative note should be imposed on the decision notice.

The Garden History Society – No response received to date.

Neighbours/Public – The application was advertised by virtue of both press and site notices. To date four responses have been received raising the following concerns and objections towards the proposed development:-

- The structure is not sympathetic for the area of the park. The vista of this area of the park which includes the historic Gorsedd Stones will be destroyed. The slope which is used for tobogganing when it snows will be lost.
- The views of the local people of Llanelli have not been taken into consideration. More sympathetic play areas should be included in the park which could encompass the history and ambience of the park. The space net is not required by the local community and is a waste of money.
- The area to the east of the Gorsedd Stones has already been destroyed by the Council fast tracking the building of this 'space net' originally without planning permission. There is already destruction on this site with no proposal made to return it to its former terrain.
- Health and safety concerns – will the structure be manned; will a trained first aider be on site.
- Will there be public liability insurance cover.
- Has a full geotechnical and mining survey been undertaken, and if so why did these not accompany the planning application.

RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY

The following previous application have been received on the application site:-

S/19109	Disabled access improvements - emergency escape (additional to application ref. S/15694) Withdrawn	20 August 2009
S/19108	(a) Modifications to rear entrances to enable emergency escape and/or access for disabled visitors (b) Modifications to existing stone paving at the rear of the building and reinstatement where paving is missing Withdrawn	20 August 2009
S/15694	Disabled access improvements - ramped access Full planning permission	11 April 2008
S/15662	(a) Ramped access (b) Platform lift installation (c) Enlargement of accessible wc cubicle (d) Possible tactile signage Listed Building Granted	18 March 2008

APPRAISAL

This is an application in which Carmarthenshire County Council has an interest either as applicant/agent or in terms of land or property ownership.

THE SITE

The application site consists of an area of sloping land to the northern part of Parc Howard in Llanelli. The site is located to the immediate west of the Gorsedd Stones, and is currently partly occupied by a broken and disused double zip wire play structure.

THE PROPOSAL

This application seeks full planning permission for the construction of a flat public play area including a climbing structure west of the Gorsedd Circle. This will replace the existing double zip wire structure currently in existence on part of the application site.

The proposal is located within the registered historic park and garden at Parc Howard. The proposed climbing structure consists of a green netting canopy on four circular steel poles 5.8m in height. The ground is to be prepared and surfaced with artificial grass on top of a rubber shock pads layer.

It was originally proposed to construct this play structure to the immediate east of the Gorsedd Stones and in fact work commenced on changing levels and creating a plateau in this location to facilitate such a development without the benefit of planning permission. Following advice from the Local Planning Authority, work ceased on site and the applicant intended to submit a planning application to regularise matters. Subsequently the applicant made the decision to locate the proposed structure to the west of the Gorsedd

Stones, approximately 70 metres away from its original proposed location in order to allay concerns of local residents at Carrick Avenue and Park Howard Avenue to the east.

In addition to detailed drawings, the application has been accompanied by a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment produced by Rubicon Heritage. This report identified four designated assets within Parc Howard itself which comprise the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Parc Howard and three Grade II Listed Buildings. The listing buildings are Parc Howard Mansion, which is now a museum and gallery, a bandstand to the west of the mansion, and the gate piers and railings bounding the park.

The Heritage Report concludes that the proposed playground area in the north of the park will have a direct impact on the Registered Park and Garden as it will affect the character of the open grassy area. The report opines that the character of this area has been incrementally altered since the establishment of the public park in 1912 with the loss of the network of paths and addition of the Gorsedd Circle, paddling pool and zip line and the maturing of the trees and vegetation at the south extent of the open area. The superstructure of the playground will comprise net and will therefore not entirely obscure views into and from the site. The development will encourage the use of this part of the public park by children and youths.

PLANNING POLICY

The application site is located within the defined settlement limits of Llanelli as delineated in the Adopted Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP), 2014, and is in fact designated for recreational use. The application site is within the registered historic park and garden at Parc Howard.

In respect of the applications policy context reference is drawn to the following Local Development Plan Policies:-

Policy SP13 of the LDP states that development proposals should preserve or enhance the built and historic environment of the County, its cultural, townscape and landscape assets, and, where appropriate, their setting in accordance with national guidance and legislation.

Policy SP14 of the LDP states that development should reflect the need to protect, and wherever possible enhance the County's natural environment in accordance with national guidance and legislation.

Policy SP16 of the LDP supports the provision of new community facilities, along with the protection and enhancement of existing facilities.

Policy GP1 of the LDP promotes sustainability and high quality design, and seeks to ensure that development conforms with and enhances the character and appearance of the site, building or area in terms of siting, appearance, scale, height, massing, elevation treatment and detailing.

Policy GP2 of the LDP states that proposals within defined development limits will be permitted, subject to policies and proposals of the plan, national policies and other material planning considerations.

Policy EQ1 of the LDP states that proposals affecting landscapes, townscapes buildings and sites or features of historic or archaeological interest will only be permitted where it preserves or enhances the built and historic environment.

Policy EQ4 of the LDP relates to biodiversity and states that proposals for development which have an adverse impact on priority species, habitats and features of recognised principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity and nature conservation (i.e. NERC & Local BAP, and other sites protected under European or UK legislation), will not be permitted unless satisfactory mitigation is proposed, and where exceptional circumstances where the reasons for development outweigh the need to safeguard biodiversity and where alternative habitat provision can be made.

Policy EP6 of the LDP relates to unstable land and states that where land instability is known, any development proposal must be accompanied by a scoping report to ascertain the nature of instability.

Policy REC1 of the LDP seeks to protect and wherever possible enhance accessibility to open space.

Paragraph 6.5.26 of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, November 2016) states that Local planning authorities should protect and conserve parks and gardens and their settings included in the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. Cadw must be consulted on all planning applications where development is likely to affect the site of a registered historic park or garden or its setting. The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden or its setting should be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.

Paragraph 7.2 of Technical Advice Note 24 'The Historic Environment (2017)' states that Planning Policy Wales identifies that local planning authorities should protect and conserve parks and gardens, and their settings, included in the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. Whilst inclusion in the register does not introduce any new consent regimes, registered historic parks and gardens, and their settings, may be protected through the planning system.

Paragraph 7.3 goes on to state that the Welsh Ministers must be consulted, through Cadw, on planning applications that are likely to affect the site of a registered historic park and garden or its setting which should be a material consideration in the determination of the proposal. Local planning authorities may also consult the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust.

Paragraph 7.4 advises that it is for the applicant to show that they understand the significance of the registered park or garden and the impact that the proposal is likely to have on it. It is for the local planning authority to consider if the impact is likely to be unacceptably damaging. It is recommended that applicants hold pre-application discussions with the local planning authority about the proposed works that require planning permission and Cadw can be invited to attend any meetings to give their advice to the applicant.

THIRD PARTY REPRESENTATIONS

The application was advertised by virtue of both site and press notices. To date one of the Ward County Councillors, Llanelli Town Council and four members of the public have objected to the application. The material reasons for objection raised will now be

addressed individually as part of this appraisal, however matters raised in terms of health and safety and public liability insurance are not considered material to the determination of the planning application. Such corocord play equipment are now commonplace on playgrounds and will have to adhere to relevant health and safety standards.

The objectors opine that the proposed play structure is not sympathetic to the park and is unjustified. As aforementioned, a Heritage Report was submitted with the application which noted that there have been incremental changes in the north area of the park during the course of the twentieth century, including the construction of a paddling pool and a double zip wire. The latter is to be replaced by the proposed corocord play structure. Cadw are in agreement with the Heritage Report's assessment that the proposed play area will impact on the open character of this area of the park and that the scale and location will impact on the adjacent Gorsedd Stone Circle. However, Cadw agree with the authors of the report that the net structure can be seen through rather than completely obscuring views and the structure is in keeping with the recreational functions of a public park and will encourage increased use of this area of the park. Furthermore, the retention of the open area to the east of the Gorsedd Circle means that the stone circle is not 'hemmed in' by play equipment and therefore the choice of location to the west seems preferable.

It is worth noting that the heritage report was produced at the time when it was proposed to locate the play area to the east of the Gorsedd Stones. Whilst the heritage report has not been amended to reflect this change in position the plans submitted clearly show the new location for the proposed play area. The conclusions of the report remain valid, and as aforementioned, Cadw prefer that the proposed structure is located to the west of the Gorsedd Stones.

The Local Planning Authority has also consulted the Garden History Society on the application, however no response has been received to date.

With regards to the concerns raised over lack of public consultation and the view that a more sympathetic play area should be proposed, the Local Planning Authority understands that there has been discussion between the applicant and a range of groups representing Parc Howard, including the Parc Howard Association, Friends of Llanelli Museum and Llanelli Town Council. The Local Planning Authority also understands that the Authority's Head of Property has also met with individuals in this regard.

The County Council has recently replaced and improved the play equipment at the toddler's and young children play area located to the west of the mansion house. The corocord play structure now proposed will provide older children with a facility to use and replace the broken zip wire facility.

The objector's opine that the area to the east of the Gorsedd Stones has already been destroyed without the benefit of planning permission, with no proposals put forward to re-instate this area of land to its former condition. In this respect, as part of the consideration of the current application the Local Planning Authority has sought clarification on what is proposed with regards to the unauthorised plateau. The Authority's Head of Property has confirmed that the unauthorised plateau is to be removed, and the ground re-profiled and re-instated to its previous form. For clarity the Local Planning Authority asked for this to be annotated on an amended set of drawings, and these have now been received. Therefore a condition to this effect can be imposed on any planning permission granted requiring the works to be completed within six calendar months. The material previously brought onto

site to create the unauthorised plateau is proposed to be re-used in the new location if planning permission is granted.

The final issue of concern raised relates to the lack of coal mining risk assessment and geotechnical surveys considering the historic mining activity in the area. In this respect reference is drawn to the consultation response received from the Coal Authority. Whilst they acknowledge the mining history relating to the area they have stated that when considering the nature of this particular development proposal, the structure will not require substantial foundations or earthworks, and consequential loading placed on the ground by this structure will be less than for other forms of development. The proposed building will not be occupied and is to be used purely for a public play area and climbing structure. Therefore the Coal Authority considers that requiring a Coal Mining Risk Assessment would not be proportionate to the scale and nature of development proposed in this particular case and do not object to this planning application. In the interest of public safety, however, the Coal Authority would recommend that should planning permission be granted, a standard informative note should be imposed on the decision notice. This note is included below.

CONCLUSION

The application site is located within the defined settlement limits of Llanelli as delineated within the LDP, and forms part of the registered historic park and garden at Parc Howard which is used for recreation purposes.

The installation of the proposed playground will replace an existing facility and is in keeping with the function of the area as a public park and will encourage its use by youngsters. The proposed location to the west of the Gorsedd Stones is preferred to the east, and the unauthorised works previously undertaken will be rectified and the land reinstated.

It is considered that the proposed development by its nature will not have an adverse effect on the registered historic park and garden, whilst relevant statutory consultees have not raised any objections towards the proposed development.

The proposed development will not result in any adverse residential amenity implications, whilst no objections have been received to date in this respect. The proposed development is located approximately 70 metres further west from its original proposed position, and is thus further away from residential properties at Carrick Avenue and Park Howard Avenue to the east.

On balance after careful examination of the site and its surrounding environs in the context of this application, together with the representations received to date it is considered that the proposal fully accords with the Local Development Plan and relevant national planning policies.

As such this application is put forward with a favourable recommendation subject to the imposition of the following conditions.

RECOMMENDATION – APPROVAL

CONDITIONS

- 1 Within six calendar months of the date of this decision the development hereby approved shall be undertaken and completed strictly in accordance with the approved plans listed below and thereafter retained as such in perpetuity. The land to the east of the Gorsedd Stones should also be re-instated to its previous condition within six calendar months of the date of this decision.
- 2 The development hereby permitted shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the following schedule of plans:-
 - Location plan and proposed details of play area (PLA 001B) 1:2500; 1:100 @ A1 received 15th June, 2017.

REASONS

1+2 In the interest of visual amenity

REASONS FOR GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSION

The decision to grant planning permission has been taken in accordance with Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase act 2004, which requires that, in determining a planning application the determination must be in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy SP13 of the LDP in that the proposed development respects, and will not adversely affect the built and historic environment or its setting.
- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy SP14 of the LDP in that proposed development protects and does not adversely affect the natural environment.
- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy SP16 of the LDP in that the proposed development will result in new and enhanced play facilities at Parc Howard.
- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy GP1 of the LDP in that the proposed development is sustainable and will not detract from the character and appearance of the area.
- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy GP2 of the LDP in that the proposed development is located within the defined settlement limits of Llanelli.
- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy EQ1 of the LDP in that the proposed development preserves the built and historic environment.
- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy EQ4 of the LDP in that the proposed development will not have an adverse impact on priority species, habitats and features of principal importance.
- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy EP6 of the LDP in that the Coal Authority has confirmed that they have no objection to the application and that a Coal Mining Risk Assessment is not required.

- It is considered that the proposal complies with Policy REC1 of the LDP in that the proposed development will result in new and enhanced play facilities at Parc Howard.

NOTES

- 1 Comments and guidance received from consultees relating to this application, including any other permissions or consents required, are available on the Authority's website.
- 2 The proposed development lies within an area that has been defined by the Coal Authority as containing potential hazards arising from former coal mining activity. These hazards can include: mine entries (shafts and adits); shallow coal workings; geological features (fissures and break lines); mine gas and previous surface mining sites. Although such hazards are seldom readily visible, they can often be present and problems can occur in the future, particularly as a result of development taking place.

It is recommended that information outlining how the former mining activities affect the proposed development, along with any mitigation measures required (for example the need for gas protection measures within the foundations), be submitted alongside any subsequent application for Building Regulations approval (if relevant).

Any intrusive activities which disturb or enter any coal seams, coal mine workings or coal mine entries (shafts and adits) requires a Coal Authority Permit. Such activities could include site investigation boreholes, digging of foundations, piling activities, other ground works and any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings and coal mine entries for ground stability purposes. Failure to obtain a Coal Authority Permit for such activities is trespass, with the potential for court action.

Property specific summary information on past, current and future coal mining activity can be obtained from: www.groundstability.com or a similar service provider.

If any of the coal mining features are unexpectedly encountered during development, this should be reported immediately to the Coal Authority on 0345 762 6848. Further information is available on the Coal Authority website at: www.gov.uk/coalauthority.

- 3 Please note that this consent is specific to the plans and particulars approved as part of the application. Any departure from the approved plans will constitute unauthorised development and may be liable to enforcement action. You (or any subsequent developer) should advise the Council of any actual or proposed variations from the approved plans immediately so that you can be advised how to best resolve the matter.

In addition, any conditions which the Council has imposed on this consent will be listed above and should be read carefully. It is your (or any subsequent developers') responsibility to ensure that the terms of all conditions are met in full at the appropriate time (as outlined in the specific condition).

The commencement of development without firstly meeting in full the terms of any conditions which require the submission of details prior to the commencement of development will constitute unauthorised development. This will necessitate the submission of a further application to retain the unauthorised development and may render you liable to formal enforcement action.

Failure on the part of the developer to observe the requirements of any other conditions could result in the Council pursuing formal enforcement action in the form of a Breach of Condition Notice.