

## APPENDIX 7.1 – PLANNING POLICIES

### 1 LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES: WITHIN 20KM OF SITE

Table 7.1.1: Local planning policies		
Local Authority	Planning policy	Date of adoption
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (BGCBC)	Local Development Plan (LDP) 2006 -2021	November 2012
Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC)	LDP 2006 -2021	November 2010
Bannau Brycheiniog National Park (BBNP) Authority	Local Development Plan (LDP) 2007 - 2022 Landscape and Development SPG BBNP Landscape Character Assessment	December 2013 June 2014 June 2014
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (RCTCBC)	LDP 2006 - 2021 The Historic Built Environment SPG	March 2011 March 2011
Powys County Council (PCC)	LDP 2011 – 2026	June 2017
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC)	LDP 2016 - 2031	January 2020
Torfaen (TCBC)	LDP 2013-2021	December 2013
Monmouthshire (MCBC)	LDP 2011-2021	February 2014
Neath Port Talbot Council (NPTC)	LDP 2011-2026	January 2016

### 2 UK WIDE POLICY AND LEGISLATION

#### 2.1 The National Parks and Access to The Countryside Act 1949

2.1.1 This Act aims to establish National Parks and a National Parks Commission, empower the Nature Conservancy and local authorities to create and maintain nature reserves, enhance public path recording and access to open country, amend rights of way laws, and grant additional authority for preserving natural beauty and related matters.

2.1.2 The management of National Parks is overseen by National Park Authorities and various partner organizations. Detailed descriptions of the Statutory Management Plan for the Bannau Brycheiniog National Park (BBNP), covering the northern portion of the study area, can be found in the local policy section.

## **2.2 Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) Act 2000**

- 2.2.1 The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 (Part 1), enacted nationwide in 2005, introduces a novel statutory right of pedestrian access to designated open landscapes such as mountains, moors, heaths, downs, and registered common land. This legislation aims to modernize the public rights of way framework, bolster nature conservation laws, and enhance the management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).

## **3 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY**

### **3.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 11, (February 2021).**

- 3.1.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) delineates the land use planning directives of the Welsh Government, bolstered by supplementary guidance such as Technical Advice Notes (TANs), Welsh Government Circulars, and policy clarification letters. Together, these documents constitute the national planning policy framework for Wales, providing comprehensive guidance for decision-making in land use planning.
- 3.1.2 PPW's paramount aim is to align the planning system with sustainable development goals, fostering social, economic, environmental, and cultural advancement across Wales. Emphasizing a multi-faceted approach, PPW advocates for actions at various planning levels to optimize their contributions to the well-being of Wales and its communities. Additionally, PPW endorses the utilization of the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP Information System as a vital resource for informing baseline landscape character assessments throughout Wales.

### **3.2 Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)**

- 3.2.1 Future Wales – the National Plan 2040 represents a comprehensive national development framework that extends the principles of the Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and charts the course for development in Wales until 2040. Serving as a guiding document, it outlines strategies to address key national priorities through effective planning, emphasizing the sustenance of a dynamic economy, achievement of decarbonization and climate resilience, fostering robust ecosystems, and enhancing the health and well-being of local communities.
- 3.2.2 Functioning as the overarching blueprint, it directs both strategic and local development plans while aligning with PPW to collectively prioritize placemaking and advance national aspirations and well-being objectives.

3.2.3 Within this framework, designated Pre-Assessed Areas (PAAs) for wind development are identified, governed by Policies 17 and 18. Although the proposed development site lies just north of PAA 10, it falls outside the designated area, hence necessitating compliance with specific criteria delineated in Policy 18.

- “Outside of the Pre-Assessed Areas for wind developments and everywhere for all other technologies, the proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape (particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty);
- There are no unacceptable adverse visual impacts on nearby communities and individual dwellings;
- There are no adverse effects on the integrity of Internationally designated sites (including National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites) and the features for which they have been designated (unless there are no alternative solutions,

Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) and appropriate compensatory measures have been secured);

- There are no unacceptable adverse impacts on national statutory designated sites for nature conservation (and the features for which they have been designated), protected habitats and species;
- The proposal includes biodiversity enhancement measures to provide a net benefit for biodiversity;
- There are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets;
- There are no unacceptable adverse impacts by way of shadow flicker, noise, reflected light, air quality or electromagnetic disturbance;
- There are no unacceptable impacts on the operations of defence facilities and operations (including aviation and radar) or the Mid Wales Low Flying Tactical Training Area (TTA-7T);
- There are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the transport network through the transportation of components or source fuels during its construction and/or ongoing operation;
- The proposal includes consideration of the materials needed or generated by the development to ensure the sustainable use and management of resources;
- There are acceptable provisions relating to the decommissioning of the development at the end of its lifetime, including the removal of infrastructure and effective restoration.”

3.2.4 The Future Wales policy represents a significant departure from previous guidelines, notably superseding references to TAN8. It establishes a more robust stance favouring wind energy developments, acknowledging their pivotal role in meeting renewable energy targets. Decision makers are now empowered to give greater consideration to the contributions of such projects. Within Priority Areas for Action (PAAs), increased latitude for landscape alterations is anticipated. Outside PAAs, renewable projects qualifying as Developments of National Significance (DNS) may be authorized, provided they demonstrate minimal adverse impacts, particularly concerning landscape and visual aspects.

### ***Technical Advice Notes***

- 3.2.5 TAN8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005) has now been superseded by Future Wales – The National Plan 2040, as described. This includes replacement of Strategic Search Areas (SSAs) with PAAs for wind development.

## **4 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY**

- 4.1.1 The proposed development is entirely within Caerphilly County Borough Council. A further 7 local authorities, including the BBNP exist either partially or fully within the 20km study area. All of those 7 authorities are within the ZTV so will all be considered further in this LVIA.

- 4.1.2 Policy relating to landscape and visual matters found within the adopted Local Development Plans (LDP) for the seven local authorities, including the BBNP, within the 20 km study area are noted.

### **4.2 Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC) LDP 2006-2021**

#### ***SP10 CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HERITAGE***

- 4.2.1 CCBC will protect, conserve, enhance and manage the natural heritage of the County Borough in the consideration of all development proposals within both the rural and built environment.

#### ***SP12 DEVELOPMENT OF THE VALLEYS REGIONAL PARK***

- 4.2.2 Development proposals that contribute to the Valleys Regional Park will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on areas of recognised environmental or landscape importance.

#### ***CW4 NATURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION***

- 4.2.3 Development proposals that affect locally designated natural heritage features, will only be permitted:
- Where they conserve and where appropriate enhance the distinctive or characteristic features of the Special 2 49 Landscape Area (SLA) or Visually Important Local Landscape (VILL).
  - Within, or in close proximity to sites designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Regionally Important

Geological Sites (RIGS), Green Corridors, or Local Priority Habitats and Species, where proposals either:

- Conserve and where appropriate enhance the ecological or geological importance of the designation, or
- Are such that the need for the development outweighs the ecological importance of the site, and where harm is minimised by mitigation measures and offset as far as practicable by compensation measures designed to ensure that there is no reduction in the overall value of the area or feature.

#### ***NH1 SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS (SLA)***

4.2.4 Special Landscape Areas are identified and will be protected at the following locations:

- NH1.1 Upper Rhymney Valley
- NH1.2 Gelligaer Common
- NH1.3 Mynydd Eglwysilian
- NH1.4 North Caerphilly
- NH1.5 South Caerphilly
- NH1.6 Mynyddislwyn

#### ***N2 VISUALLY IMPORTANT LOCAL LANDSCAPES (VILL)***

4.2.5 Visually Important Local Landscapes are identified and will be protected at the following locations:

- NH2.1 Northern Rhymney Valley
- NH2.2 Manmoel
- NH2.3 Abercarn
- NH2.4 Rudry

#### ***LE3 PROTECTION OF COUNTRY PARKS***

4.2.6 Country Parks that contribute to the Valleys Regional Park are protected at the following locations:

- LE3.1 Parc Bryn Bach, Rhymney / Tredegar
- LE3.2 Parc Cwm Darran, Deri
- LE3.3 Parc Coetir Bargod, Greater Bargoed
- LE3.4 Parc Penallta, Ystrad Mynach
- LE3.5 Penyfan Pond, Croespenmaen
- LE3.6 Sirhowy Valley Country Park, Ynysddu / Crosskeys

#### **4.3 Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (BGCBC) LDP 2006-2021**

##### ***SP10 Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment***

4.3.1 Blaenau Gwent's unique, natural environment and designated landscape will be protected, and, where appropriate, enhanced. This will be achieved through:

- *"Protecting, enhancing and managing Cwm Merddog Woodlands/Coed Ty'n y Gelli and Brynmawr Sections and Mynydd Llangynidr Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);*
- *Ensuring that development does not have a significant effect on the neighbouring Usk Bat Site, Cwm Clydach Woodlands, Aberbargoed Grasslands, Sugar Loaf Woodlands or the River Usk Special Area of Conservation (SAC);*
- *Ensuring that the locally identified Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) species are protected and enhanced;*
- *Protecting those attributes and features which make a significant contribution to the character, quality and amenity of the landscape;*
- *Maintaining and enhancing the Green Infrastructure including creating a network of local wildlife sites and wildlife corridors, links and stepping stones;*
- *Ensuring development seeks to produce a net gain in nature conservation by designing in wildlife, and ensuring any avoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated for; and*
- *Ensuring development proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse impact upon the water environment and contribute to improving water quality where practicable".*

##### ***SP11 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment***

4.3.2 Blaenau Gwent's distinctive built environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. This will be achieved through:

- *“Safeguarding nationally designated sites from inappropriate development and also protecting locally designated buildings of significant importance and conservation areas;*
- *Enhancing sites of historic or archaeological value; and*
- *The promotion of heritage tourism”.*

#### **ENV2 Special Landscape Areas**

4.3.3 Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) are identified and will be protected at the following locations:

- St Illtyd Plateau and Ebbw Eastern Sides;
- Eastern Ridge and Mynydd James;
- Cwm Tyleri and Cwm Celyn;
- Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn and Cefn yr Arail;
- Mynydd Bedwellty, Rhymney Hill and Sirhowy Sides;
- Cefn Manmoel;
- Trefil and Garnlydan Surrounds; and
- Beaufort Common.

4.3.4 Development within the defined SLAs will be expected to conform to the highest standards of design, siting, layout and materials appropriate to the character of the area.

#### **4.4 Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council LDP 2016-2031**

##### ***Policy CW1: The Historic Environment***

4.4.1 The integrity of historic environment assets within the Borough will be conserved and enhanced.

- “Development proposals will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated they would preserve or enhance the architectural quality, character or the historic or cultural importance of designated historic environment assets.
- Development affecting undesignated historic environment assets including, Locally Listed Buildings or structures, Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest



in Wales, Urban Character Areas and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas should have regard to their special character and archaeological importance”.

**Policy ENW5: Landscape Protection**

4.4.2 The following areas are designated as SLAs:

- SLA1: Nant Morlais & Cwm Taf Fechan;
- SLA2: Winchfawr;
- SLA3: Merthyr West Flank;
- SLA4: Pontygwaith; and
- SLA5: Gelligaer and Taf Bargoed.

4.4.3 Development will be permitted where it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that:

- *“It would not cause unacceptable harm to the character and quality of the landscape setting of the County Borough;*
- *Within SLAs, it will be sensitive to their special characteristics;*
- *It respects the local distinctiveness and historic character of the landscape;*
- *It will safeguard local landscape character and landscape features, including views, which make a significant contribution to the character, history and setting of the locality;*
- *It secures the enhancement of the character, appearance and quality of the landscape, through restoration, management or enhancement where possible;*
- *There is no satisfactory alternative and the benefits associated with the development can be demonstrated to outweigh the harm; and*
- *Where damage to local landscape character cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation has been secured”.*

**Policy ECW8: Renewable Energy**

4.4.4 The Authority will support the use of renewable energy as a tangible means of reducing the local carbon footprint, where it is appropriate to do so.

4.4.5 Development proposals for renewable energy will be permitted where:

- *“They do not have an unacceptable landscape and visual impact, including on the setting of the BBNP;*
- *There would be no unacceptable cumulative impacts in combination with existing or consented development;*
- *Satisfactory mitigation can be put in place to minimise the impacts of the renewable energy proposal and its associated infrastructure; and*
- *Proposals make provision for the appropriate restoration and after-care of the land for its beneficial future reuse”.*

4.4.6 Within Local Search Areas (LSA), proposals for solar energy generation will be permitted subject to the above criteria. Proposals for other development within these areas will only be permitted where they can demonstrate that they would not unacceptably prejudice the renewable energy generation potential of the LSA.

#### **4.5 Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council LDP 2006-2021**

##### ***Policy NSA 25 – Special Landscape Areas***

4.5.1 Special Landscape Areas are identified at the following locations:

- Mynydd y Cymmer;
- Mynydd Troed y Rhiw Slopes;
- Llwynceilyn Slopes;
- Cwm Clydach;
- Cynon Valley Northern Slopes;
- Cwm Orci;
- Rhondda Fawr Northern Cwm & Slopes;
- Hirwaun Common, Cwm Dare & Cwm Aman; and
- Bannau Brycheiniog Edge at Llwydcoed.

4.5.2 Development within the SLAs will be expected to conform to the highest standards of design, siting, layout and materials appropriate to the character of the area.

##### ***Policy SSA 23 – Special Landscape Areas***

4.5.3 SLAs are identified at the following locations:

- Llanharry Surrounds;
- Talygarn Surrounds;
- Ely Valley at Miskin;
- Coed-yr-Hendy and Mwyndy;
- Llantrisant Surrounds;
- Mynydd y Glyn and Nant Muchudd Basin;
- Mynydd Hugh and Llantrisant Forest;
- Efail Isaf, Garth and Nantgarw Western Slopes;
- Craig yr Allt;
- Taff Vale Eastern Slopes, and
- Treforest Western Slopes.

4.5.4 Development within the defined SLAs will be expected to conform to the highest standards of design, siting, layout and materials appropriate to the character of the area.

***Policy AW 7 - Protection And Enhancement Of The Built Environment***

4.5.5 Development proposals which impact upon sites of architectural and/or historical merit and sites of archaeological importance will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the site.

4.5.6 Development proposals which affect areas of public open space, allotments, public rights of way, bridleways and cycle tracks will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- *“There is a surplus of such facilities in the locality, or;*
- *The loss can be replaced with an equivalent or greater provision in the immediate locality; or*
- *The development enhances the existing facility”.*

4.5.7 The historical built environment and man-made features of archaeological, historic, or architectural significance are fundamental to Rhondda Cynon Taf's environmental charm. Uniquely defining the area's evolution, they encompass listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic landscapes, and archaeological sites. The Council endeavors to enhance and manage these heritage assets, aiming to preserve and enrich their character, quality, and visual appeal throughout the plan duration.

### ***RCT Supplementary Planning Guidance***

- 4.5.8 The following SPG has been prepared by RCT and which are relevant to the development.

#### ***THE HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT SPG MARCH 2011***

- 4.5.9 Adopted in March 2011, this SPG provides detailed guidance to owners and occupiers of land and buildings within the historic built environment, including Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and also Historic Landscapes

### **4.6 Torfaen County Borough Council LDP 2013-2021**

#### ***C2 Special Landscape Areas (SLA's)***

- 4.6.1 Special Landscape Areas are identified at the following locations:

- C2/1 - Llandegfedd Reservoir;
- C2/2 - South Eastern Lowlands;
- C2/3 - Southern Lowlands;
- C2/4 - South West Uplands;
- C2/5 - Blaenavon Heritage Landscape;
- C2/6 - Eastern Uplands;
- C2/7 - Afon Lwyd Valley; and
- C2/8 - Western Uplands.

- 4.6.2 In order to ensure the continued protection and enhancement of the defined SLA's development proposals that could impact on these designations will be expected to conform to high standards of design and environmental protection which is appropriate to the LANDMAP character of the area.

#### ***HE1 Buildings and Structures of Local Importance***

- 4.6.3 *“Development proposals affecting buildings and structures of local importance which make a valuable contribution to the character and interest of the local area will not be permitted where the distinctive appearance, architectural integrity or their settings would be significantly adversely affected, unless the benefits of the proposal would outweigh such adverse effects.”*

### ***Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site (BILWHS)***

4.6.4 Development proposals within, and adjacent to the BILWHS will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- The proposal promotes a standard of design in terms of siting, scale, massing and materials, which is sympathetic to and preserves or enhances the character of the local area and settlement form; and
- Important views into and within the BILWHS are not adversely affected by the proposals; and
- The proposal contributes to ensuring the preservation of the ‘Outstanding Universal Value’ of the BILWHS designation; and
- The proposal would not adversely affect the overall integrity of the BILWHS and its landscape or historic setting.

4.6.5 All development proposals within and adjacent to the World Heritage Site should be informed by the BILWHS Design Guidance and should identify how the proposals are consistent with the principles in this document.

## **4.7 Monmouthshire County Council LDP 2011-2021**

4.7.1 Policy S13 – Landscape, Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment. Development proposals must:

- *“Maintain the character and quality of the landscape by:*
  - *identifying, protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the distinctive landscape and historical, cultural, ecological and geological heritage,*

- including natural and man-made elements associated with existing landscape character;*
- protecting areas subject to international and national landscape designations;*
- preserving local distinctiveness, sense of place and setting;*
- respecting and conserving specific landscape features, such as hedges, trees and ponds;*
- protecting existing key landscape views and vistas.*
- Maintain, protect and enhance the integrity and connectivity of Monmouthshire's green infrastructure network.*
- Protect, positively manage and enhance biodiversity and geological interests, including designated and non-designated sites, and habitats and species of importance and the ecological connectivity between them.*
- Seek to integrate landscape elements, green infrastructure, biodiversity features and ecological connectivity features, to create multifunctional, interconnected spaces that offer opportunities for recreation and healthy activities such as walking and cycling."*

#### **4.8 Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council LDP 2011-2026**

##### ***Policy SP 14 The Countryside and the Undeveloped Coast***

- The countryside and undeveloped coast, including landscapes, seascapes and agricultural land, will be protected and where feasible enhanced through the following measures:
- The protection of the open countryside through the control of inappropriate development outside settlement limits;
- The protection of the undeveloped coast through the control of inappropriate development;
- The designation and protection of Special Landscape Areas;
- The designation and protection of Green Wedges.

##### ***Policy EN 2 Special Landscape Areas***

- 4.8.1 In order to protect areas of high landscape quality, the following Special Landscape Areas are designated: Reference Special Landscape Area

- EN2/1 Mynydd y Garth
- EN2/2 Dulais Valley
- EN2/3 Vale of Neath
- EN2/4 Margam
- EN2/5 Mynydd y Gelli
- EN2/6 Foel Trawsnant

4.8.2 Development within the designated Special Landscape Areas will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse impacts on the features and characteristics for which the Special Landscape Area has been designated.

#### **4.9 Bannau Brycheiniog National Park (BBNPA) Authority Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (Adopted 17<sup>th</sup> December 2013)**

##### ***Strategic Policy (SP)9 - Renewable Energy***

4.9.1 Proposals for renewable energy schemes will only be permitted where:

- *“They are of a scale and technology appropriate to their location; and they do not have a significant adverse impact on the Natural Beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and special qualities of the National Park”.*
- *“Proposals for Renewable Energy Schemes defined as Major Development will be considered against the tests set out in Policy SP2.”*

4.9.2 The supporting text to the policy includes the following on large scale energy projects: *“Strategic Policy SP9 also integrates the general national presumption against the provision of large-scale renewable energy projects within the Park. Such schemes have significant landscape impacts which are considered at a national level to be in conflict with the purposes of designation of the National Park as a protected and special landscape. We do however acknowledge the need to provide for such development, and areas identified at a national strategic level (TAN 8) as being suitable for development should be encouraged. However, these schemes have the potential to impact on the National Park, it is therefore imperative that we remain as statutory consultees within this process and have due influence on the siting and design of future proposals located on the fringes of the National Park. All development for large scale renewable energy proposals which are likely to impact on the National Park will be required to demonstrate how considerations for the*

*special qualities of the National Park have been taken into account in developing the proposal. Proposals will be required to address impact from key landscape viewpoints and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the NPA that no negative impact on the special qualities will result.*

- 4.9.3 *The impact of large-scale Renewable Energy projects located on our peripheries will be judged in accordance with SP2 Major Development in the National Park.*

***Sp2 Major Development In The National Park – Strategic Policy***

- 4.9.4 *The LDP states that the BBNPA will "rigorously apply the required tests in respect of major development in them National Park, which should only take place in exceptional circumstances where proven to be in the public interest.*

- 4.9.5 *This will include an assessment of:*

- The need for the development, including any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;*
- The cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and*
- Any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which these could be moderated".*

***Policy 12 - Light Pollution***

- 4.9.6 One of the objectives outlined in the National Park Management Plan is the mitigation of light and noise pollution. Recognizing the importance of dark night skies in preserving the sense of tranquillity and remoteness characteristic of the National Park, a policy is implemented to safeguard them from the effects of excessive lighting. This policy emphasizes the need for thoughtful design and the use of appropriate lighting techniques, considering factors such as site security or recreational floodlighting, to minimize adverse impacts on surrounding areas. Additionally, there's a concern that light pollution could potentially disrupt the integrity of Natura 2000 sites, particularly if development coincides with bat roosting sites or transit routes and other light-sensitive species habitats.
- 4.9.7 Proposals which individually or cumulatively have an unacceptable adverse effect on dark night skies will be resisted.
- 4.9.8 The National Park Authority will prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) to provide further guidance on the implementation of this policy.



4.9.9 Proposals where lighting is required shall include a full lighting scheme and will be permitted:

- “Where the lighting proposed is appropriate to its purpose; and,
- where there is not a significant adverse effect individually or cumulatively on:
  - i. the character of the area;
  - ii. local residents;
  - iii. vehicle users;
  - iv. pedestrians;
  - v. biodiversity;
  - vi. the visibility of the night sky; and
  - vii. 'dark corridors' for bats and light sensitive species”.

**Policy 20 Historic Parks and Gardens**

4.9.10 Development which directly or indirectly, either alone or in combination affects those areas listed within Part 1 of the *'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales's* will be permitted where the essential integrity and coherence of the park or garden and its setting, as define in the Register, is preserved or enhanced.

4.9.11 Development should be of a high standard and minimise disturbance to heritage features. If disturbance is unavoidable, a full recording survey will be required in advance of development.

**Policy 21 - Historic Landscapes**

4.9.12 Development which directly or indirectly either alone or in combination affects those areas listed within Part 2 of the *'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales's* will only be permitted if the essential integrity and coherence of the area, as defined in the Register, is preserved or enhanced.

**World Heritage Sites**

4.9.13 Development within the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site is covered by National Policy. The World Heritage Site lies partly within the National Park. The area includes the town of Blaenavon outside the National Park as well as land surrounding, some of which lies within the National Park. The boundary also now includes parts of Govilon.

#### **4.10 BBNPA Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)**

4.10.1 The following SPG has been prepared by BBNPA and which are relevant to the development.

***Landscape and Development SPG June 2014***

4.10.2 This SPG and Appendix 3 Area Profiles provides supporting information on the implementation of the National Park Authority's adopted Local Development Plan.

***Obtrusive Lighting and Light Pollution SPG March 2015***

4.10.3 This SPG relates to the installation of external lighting and been produced to explain how Policy 12 (Light Pollution) of the LDP should be applied in practice.

***Bannau Brycheiniog (Brecon Beacons) National Park Landscape Character Assessment August 2012***

4.10.4 This document provides a clear geographic reference for landscape character, special qualities and issues of landscape change across the National Park. It is intended for use in a number of ways, including, contributing to the development of policies with regard to large-scale developments on the fringes of the National Park and use as SPG, supporting emerging policies in the LDP, which aim to protect the special qualities of the National Park. For details see Appendix 7.3.