

**VOLUME 8**

**MEMBER OF PUBLIC  
RENEWABLE ENERGY**

Title: Do you have any comments to make on the renewable energy, mineral resources and waste management policies?

ID	Comment	Summary of changes being sought/proposed	Council response
687	We have a good record in Wales for recycling and with a new centre in Pyle this should continue	No changes proposed	Support noted.
699	None.	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
723	Believe Wales is one of the World leaders in protecting and promoting protection of the environment.	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
752	I absolutely disagree with the proposal of putting extra housing on Island Farm. We simply do NOT have adequate infrastructure to support such a large housing estate. All the local schools are way over full and so are the Doctor surgeries. MerthyrMawr Road is so busy now and this will only get worse. Increased traffic will automatically be detrimental to the air quality overall. The only people who will benefit here are the developers, who are only interested in profit. Shameful that the LDP are even considering this proposal.	Objection to Strategic Allocation PLA2: Island Farm	<p>Objection noted. The Deposit Plan has been underpinned by the identification of the most appropriate scale of economic growth and housing provision, all of which have been based upon well informed, evidence based judgements regarding need, demand and supply factors (See Appendix 42 – Background Paper 2: Preferred Strategy Strategic Growth Options). A range of growth scenarios across the whole Replacement LDP period have been analysed and discussed within the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper. This has considered how the County Borough’s demographic situation is likely to change from 2018-2033 and informed the most appropriate response for the Replacement LDP. As such the Replacement LDP identifies an appropriate plan requirement to enable a balanced level of housing and employment provision that will achieve sustainable patterns of growth, support existing settlements and maximise viable affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The distribution of growth is further evaluated and justified in the Spatial Strategy Options Background Paper (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3). The strategy prioritises the development of land within or on the periphery of sustainable urban areas, primarily on previously developed brownfield sites. It continues to focus on the delivery of the brownfield regeneration allocations identified in the existing LDP, hence, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley are still denoted as regeneration priorities through their designation as Regeneration Growth Areas. The ongoing commitment to brownfield development opportunities within these settlements accords with the site-search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales and seeks to minimise developmental pressure on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. However, given the existing LDP’s success in delivering development on brownfield land in other settlements (notably Bridgend and the Valleys Gateway), there are limited further brownfield regeneration opportunities remaining. Additional viable and deliverable sites (including some greenfield sites) are therefore required to implement SP1, deliver affordable housing in high need areas and ensure the County Borough’s future housing requirements can be realised.</p> <p>The Replacement LDP apportions sustainable growth towards settlements that already benefit from significant services, facilities and employment opportunities and are most conducive to enabling transit orientated development. As such, a Settlement Assessment has been undertaken (See Appendix 19) to establish a sustainable settlement hierarchy. Based upon the consideration of a comprehensive range of variables sustainable growth will be appropriately directed towards the Main Settlements of Bridgend and Pencoed along with the grouped Main Settlement of Pyle, Kenfig Hill and North Cornelly.</p> <p>The plan preparation has involved the assessment of 171 sites. Each candidate site has been assessed against the criteria in the Candidate Site Assessment Methodology which was previously consulted upon (See Appendix 13 – Candidate Sites Assessment Report (2020)). During Stage 2 detailed assessment, sites were examined based on any specific issues they raised in terms of their deliverability, general location, neighbouring land uses, existing use(s), accessibility, physical character, environmental constraints and opportunities. Site promoters were asked to prepare and submit a number of technical supporting studies to demonstrate the site’s deliverability, sustainability and suitability. Proceeding this detailed assessment, only those sites deemed</p>

			<p>appropriate were included for allocation in the Deposit Plan. As such, candidate site PS.1 Island Farm was considered appropriate for allocation.</p> <p>As part of the proposed allocation of Land South of Bridgend (Island Farm), development will be subject to site-specific requirements including masterplan development principles and placemaking principles (See Deposit Policy PLA2 – Page 67). The provision of new residential units, including affordable dwellings, will be incorporated alongside a new one entry primary school with co-located nursery, the re-location of Heronsbridge Special School, leisure facilities, recreation facilities, public open space, plus appropriate community facilities, employment and commercial uses.</p> <p>In terms of supporting infrastructure, an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been produced (See Appendix 37). The IDP provides a single schedule of all necessary infrastructure without which the development of allocated sites for the anticipated quantum of proposed housing/employment uses within the plan period could not proceed. Such infrastructure includes transport, education, health, environmental management, utilities in addition to community and cultural infrastructure.</p>
789	<p>Increasing low carbon projects? Are you serious? All these proposed new dwellings will cause HUGE increases in traffic, in traffic congestion, and in pollution. All traffic being electric is still a long way away. This part of the plan, I'm sorry to say, is naive.</p>	<p>Development will cause pollution with increased traffic</p>	<p>Comments noted. The Replacement LDP identifies and differentiates between the sustainability of places by defining a settlement hierarchy. This has been informed by the conclusions of the Bridgend County Borough Settlement Assessment (2019, updated in 2021) (See Appendix 19), which reflects Bridgend's historical and functional settlement pattern and seeks to achieve more sustainable places in a number of ways. The scale and type of growth apportioned to settlements is dependent upon their individual roles, functions and positions within the settlement hierarchy. This is to ensure the Replacement LDP and spatial strategy (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3: Spatial Strategy Options) directs the majority of growth towards areas that already benefit from good infrastructure including transport networks, services and facilities, or where additional capacity can be provided.</p> <p>Whilst developments should be encouraged in locations which reduce the need to travel and promote the use of sustainable transport, the Council recognises that any development growth will likely result in greater travel demand, and that increased traffic levels and congestion is likely to occur if appropriate mitigating transport measures and infrastructure are not delivered. Therefore a Strategic Transport Assessment (See Appendix 36) has been undertaken to consider the impact of plan proposals and help guide and inform the process of delivering land allocations by means of modelling and quantifying the transport impact of these proposals. The technical notes accompanying this assessment demonstrate that the proposed level of development detailed within the LDP can be accommodated within the BCBC Highway Network with suitable mitigation.</p> <p>Furthermore Strategic Policy 5: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility will ensure that development must be located and designed in a way that minimises the need to travel, reduces dependency on the private car and enables sustainable access to employment, education, local services and community facilities. Development will be required to deliver, or contribute towards the provision of, active travel scheme, public transport measures, road infrastructure, and other transport measures, in accordance with the Bridgend Local Transport Plan and the Bridgend Integrated Network Plan (See Appendix 29).</p> <p>Strategic site allocations identified by policies PLA1-PLA5 detail the site-specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements. Such requirements include pursuing transit-orientated development that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport use, whilst reducing private motor vehicle dependency. Well-designed, safe walking and cycling routes must be incorporated throughout the site to foster community orientated, healthy walkable neighbourhoods.</p>
807	<p>What about policy support for green hydrogen?</p>	<p>Policy support green hydrogen</p>	<p>Comments noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p>

			<p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>The REA indicates that the use of hydrogen was not considered in the local area energy planning undertaken however the Strategy recognises that this could have an important role in future decarbonisation of Bridgend and should be considered in ongoing energy planning.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p>
886	<p>It is quite clear that there is no understanding of Carbon in the environment. We are a Carbon based life form, if you start from the premise that Carbon is essential to life, then it is clear that both the local council and National and Globally the current narrative is wrong and is going to cost every single person more than they can afford. Do your own research. Dr. Patrick Moore late president of Greenpeace no less says exactly that. Don't waste ratepayers money on this nonsense.</p>	<p>Reducing carbon not required</p>	<p>Comments noted. Planning Policy Wales sets out the requirements for clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, which relates to wider legal obligations, needs and policies at an international, UK, Wales, and local level.</p> <p>In addition to wider national targets to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050, Welsh Government has introduced the following targets specifically related to local energy generation and ownership, to be achieved by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of Wales' electricity consumption to be generated from renewable sources,</li> <li>• 1 GW of locally owned renewable electricity capacity in Wales,</li> <li>• Renewable energy projects in Wales to include an element of local ownership.</li> </ul> <p>To achieve the targets above, local authority planning departments are required to work with renewable energy developers and ensure that renewable energy generation within their authorities is maximised.</p> <p>As such, A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p>

			<p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p>
898	Solar panels for all new homes. Support people to install natural heating systems.	Solar panels for all new homes / support people to install natural heating systems	<p>Comments noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p>

			Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.
983	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
987	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
999	N/A	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
1018	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
1031	More housing more waste !!!!!	New housing will increase waste	<p>Comments noted. Policy ENT16: Waste Movement in New Development will ensure that all proposals for new built development include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by the development both during construction and operation of the site.</p> <p>Development must also incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with development.</p>
1037	See first box comments	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
1052	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
1077	The first and second sentence of para 5 don't make any sense at all. What are you trying to say?	Paragraph 5 doesn't make sense	Comments noted. The Plan has to be prepared in the context of national legislation and guidance and has to be informed by an evidence base comprising of background papers and other technical documents. The written statement has been written with the aim of being understandable and not too technical or jargonistic but its content must reflect the fact that it is a land use plan. The Plan has been accompanied by an easy read summary leaflet, and the opportunity for telephone calls on an appointment basis where Officers were on hand to help talk interested persons through the Plan, its policies and proposals and how to comment. All Local Development Plan documents were available in main libraries throughout the County Borough in addition to the Civic Offices via appointment. Guides on how to comment and register were available online. Additionally, the phone lines were manned between the hours of 9am-5pm weekdays to provide assistance. The Local Development Plan has to be written in a particular style to meet the guidance set out in the LDP regulations manual.
1083	Paragraph 5 does not make any sense whatsoever. I suggest you rewrite this into English and explain what you mean.	Paragraph 5 doesn't make sense	Comments noted. The Plan has to be prepared in the context of national legislation and guidance and has to be informed by an evidence base comprising of background papers and other technical documents. The written statement has been written with the aim of being understandable and not too technical or jargonistic but its content must reflect the fact that it is a land use plan. The Plan has been accompanied by an easy read summary leaflet, and the opportunity for telephone calls on an appointment basis where Officers were on hand to help talk interested persons through the Plan, its policies and proposals and how to comment. All Local Development Plan documents were available in main libraries throughout the County Borough in addition to the Civic Offices via appointment. Guides on how to comment and register were available online. Additionally, the phone lines were manned between the hours of 9am-5pm weekdays to provide assistance. The Local Development Plan has to be written in a particular style to meet the guidance set out in the LDP regulations manual.

111 6	Need improved renewable and low carbon energy and energy efficiency targets and waste management.	Targets for renewable and low carbon, energy efficient and waste management need to be improved	<p>Comments noted. Planning Policy Wales sets out the requirements for clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, which relates to wider legal obligations, needs and policies at an international, UK, Wales, and local level.</p> <p>In addition to wider national targets to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050, Welsh Government has introduced the following targets specifically related to local energy generation and ownership, to be achieved by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of Wales' electricity consumption to be generated from renewable sources,</li> <li>• 1 GW of locally owned renewable electricity capacity in Wales,</li> <li>• Renewable energy projects in Wales to include an element of local ownership.</li> </ul> <p>To achieve the targets above, local authority planning departments are required to work with renewable energy developers and ensure that renewable energy generation within their authorities is maximised.</p> <p>As such, A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p> <p>In terms of waste, Policy SP15: Sustainable Waste Management will ensure that the sustainable management of waste is facilitated by securing opportunities to minimise the production of waste in all development and ensuring the sustainable management of waste once it has been produced; supporting proposals for waste management which move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy (identified in national policy; supporting proposals which reduce the impacts of existing waste management on communities and the</p>
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			environment; and permitting the development of in-building sustainable waste management facilities involving the transfer, treatment, re-use, recycling, in-vessel composting or energy recovery from waste.
122 4	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
570	May look good on paper, but in reality at what cost to the environment?	Concerns in relation to environment.	<p>Comment noted. The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. To reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Policy SP13 and supporting development management policies will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects. SP13 outlines the criteria against which proposals up to Local Authority-wide scale will be assessed. Solar energy generation will be permitted within the designated Local Search Areas (LSAs).</p> <p>In terms of waste management, Policy SP15 of the LDP sets out the approach relating to the sustainable management of waste. Waste reduction is a cross cutting issue and opportunities to prevent or reduce the generation of waste should be made in all development in line with Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>In terms of environment, the Strategy acknowledges that the County Borough has a rich and varied biodiversity with a broad range of species, habitats and unique, rich landscapes. Policies within the Deposit Plan have been refreshed and updated from the existing LDP and will continue to protect the county borough's environment in line with national planning policy and the Environment Act 2016. These policies cover development in the countryside, special landscape areas, local / regional nature conservation sites, trees, hedgerows and development, green infrastructure, nature conservation and natural resources protection and public health.</p>
760	We see Wind Turbines being built all over the Garw Valley, but we get no benefit from them. It's a good back hander for someone.	Concerns in relation to wind turbines in Garw Valley.	<p>Comment noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>

			Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.
809	The current waste facilities are not fit for purpose. Long queues and not enough in the borough to service the number of houses. The bryncethin recycling centre for example has people from all over Bridgend, the valleys and the new housing sites at Coity going to it. It takes 2 hours outside of working hours to get in. Which leaves many people decide to dump waste instead. I believe this leads to rats which are a problem in many areas in the borough.	Concerns in relation to waste facility- specifically the recycling centre in Bryncethin.	<p>Comment noted. In terms of waste management, Policy SP15 of the LDP sets out the approach relating to the sustainable management of waste. Waste reduction is a cross cutting issue and opportunities to prevent or reduce the generation of waste should be made in all development in line with Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>Strategic policy SP15 of the Replacement plan will promote sustainable waste management. The policy details out the assessment of the proposals for all types of waste management facilities and the extent to which the development would contribute to the objectives and principles set out in the National Waste Strategy (Towards Zero Waste (2010) and the relevant Sector Plans in environmental, economic, and social terms, will be a material planning consideration.</p> <p>In order to manage waste within the County Borough in a sustainable manner, there will be development of in-building sustainable waste management facilities involving the transfer, treatment, re-use, recycling, in-vessel composting or energy recovery from the waste. Areas have been identified within the Borough for waste management facilities (refer SP15). All proposed sites will be assessed against the Waste Planning Assessment (WPA) that will be required to support all applications for a waste facility classified as a disposal, recovery or recycling facility.</p> <p>Furthermore Tan 21 in Annex B contains advice regarding the information to be included within the WPA, information to enable an assessment of the application and its contribution to meeting the requirements set out in the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plans.</p>
645	Each authority seems to be different, why is that? Removal of the tip in Ogmere was a major mistake. The proposed new one is too far away and the current one is very poor against others.	Concerns in relation to the waste management facility.	<p>Comment noted. The comment in relation to different Authority is out of the scope of the LDP. It is beyond the scope of the LDP to control waste management.</p> <p>In relation to the proposed new waste management facility, the Strategic policy SP15 of the Replacement plan will promote sustainable waste management. The policy details out the assessment of the proposals for all types of waste management facilities and the extent to which the development would contribute to the objectives and principles set out in the National Waste Strategy (Towards Zero Waste (2010) and the relevant Sector Plans, in environmental, economic, and social terms, will be a material planning consideration.</p> <p>The policy provides details for the allocation of the waste management facilities ensuring that they adhere to the agreed programme of site management during the development and that the sites do not have any detrimental impact on the area.</p> <p>To manage waste within the County Borough in a sustainable manner, there will be development of in-building sustainable waste management facilities involving the transfer, treatment, re-use, recycling, in-vessel composting or energy recovery from the waste. Areas have been identified within the Borough for these developments. All proposed sites will be assessed against the Waste Planning Assessment (WPA) that will be required to support all applications for a waste facility classified as a disposal, recovery or recycling facility.</p> <p>Furthermore Tan 21 in Annex B contains advice regarding the information to be included within the WPA, information to enable an assessment of the application and its contribution to meeting the requirements set out in the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plans.</p>

127 1	Policies seem fair but it is not as strong as I would like to see in terms of environmental policy included in this LDP.	Concern in relation to renewable energy, mineral resources and waste management policies.	<p>Comment noted. The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Policy SP13 and supporting development management policies will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects. SP13 outlines the criteria against which proposals up to Local Authority-wide scale will be assessed. Solar energy generation will be permitted within the designated Local Search Areas (LSAs).</p> <p>In terms of waste management, Policy SP15 of the LDP sets out the approach relating to the sustainable management of waste. Waste reduction is a cross cutting issue and opportunities to prevent or reduce the generation of waste should be made in all development in line with Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>In terms of mineral resources, Strategic Policy 14 encourages the efficient and appropriate use of minerals within the county borough, including the re-use and recycling of suitable minerals as an alternative to primary won aggregates. The policy also sets out criteria against which all proposals for mineral development will be assessed, complemented by a range of development management policies within the full consultation document.</p>
585	Green is always more expensive than other sources. Green is not always the right way to go!	Green is not always the right way to go	<p>Comments noted. The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
589	Heat can be gained from the sea as well as tidal source for electricity.	Heat can be gained from the sea as well as tidal source for electricity	<p>Comments noted. The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p>

			The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.
596	Waste management locally is pitiful and under resourced.	Waste management locally is pitiful and under resourced	<p>Comments noted. Whilst it is beyond the scope of the LDP to control waste management, Policy ENT16 ensures that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by development both during construction and operation of the site.</p> <p>Development must incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will also be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.</p>
656	Porthcawl and the wider region is already powered predominantly by renewable and low carbon electricity. But few people are aware of this. BCBC should do more to celebrate the great work being done by centres such as Park Stormy.	BCBC should do more to celebrate the great work being done by centres such as Park Stormy	Comments noted. Policy ENT12 seeks to continue the existing operation of innovative renewable energy generation at Parc Stormy and encourages future development proposals that seek to extend that role.
665	Largest wind turbines in uk planned from margam towards caerau. Area of great beauty, another sell out for profit.	Largest wind turbines in uk planned from margam towards caerau. Area of great beauty, another sell out for profit.	<p>Comments noted. Strategic Policy 13: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development (see Page 157) sets out criteria of which renewable and low carbon development proposals are assessed against. It also sets out Local Search Areas (LSAs) of which are identified as suitable for wind and solar energy development.</p> <p>Proposals for large scale energy development are classed as Developments of National Significance and are determined by Welsh Ministers. Future Wales' spatial priority is for large scale wind energy and solar developments to be directed towards Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy (as shown on associated Map within Future Wales).</p>
675	good	No proposed changes	Support noted.
679	Ecological renewable energy is important and should be encouraged	Ecological renewable energy is important and should be encouraged	<p>Comments noted. The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy.</p>
694	no	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
695	Housing is a drop in the ocean to both renewable energy and carbon footprint. The Swansea barage scheme was a 100% fit and yet this was discarded. So don't dress	Housing is a drop in the ocean to both renewable energy and carbon footprint.	Comments noted. The Swansea barrage scheme is located outside the boundary of the County Borough and is beyond the scope of the LDP. However, the Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County

	this project up with sweet words to the green party.	The Swansea barage scheme was a 100% fit and yet this was discarded	Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.  The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy.
703	back to the micro - make the parking at Tythegston site easier and you'll increase vehicle capacity by 25%. If you can't manage it, ask me - really.	Make the parking at Tythegston site easier	Comments noted. This is beyond the scope of the LDP. However, a new recycling centre is due to open imminently, replacing the County Borough's main waste and recycling facility currently located at Tythegston. The new facility will be capable of accommodating up to 24 vehicles at a time.
705	No	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
710	All good intentions. Hope BCBC have learned from their appalling involvement in the Caerau fiasco.	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
713	No	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
718	No	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
724	I fully support renewable energy were possible, however there has to be a balance if you move away from mineral resources would this put a lot of jobs at risk.	There has to be a balance if you move away from mineral resources would this put a lot of jobs at risk	Comments noted. Both Future Wales and PPW set out the requirements for clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, which relates to wider legal obligations, needs and policies at an international, UK, Wales, and local level.  Furthermore, the Council is in the process of producing a roadmap to Carbon Neutral Bridgend County Borough by 2030 and will work jointly with the Public Services Board to produce a Decarbonisation Strategy to co-ordinate efforts on decarbonisation across the County Borough.  The mineral industry is still active in the County Borough with limestone and sand and gravel still being worked at a number of different sites.
726	No	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
767	We already have a tip being build in pyle which looks large enough for our community	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
772	National pressure should be put on manufacturers and supermarkets to reduce packaging rather than penalising small businesses and individual households that are easy targets. Also new recycling centre at Pyle is a big mistake - the infrastructure is not in place	National pressure should be put on manufacturers and supermarkets to reduce packaging. New recycling centre at Pyle is a big mistake - the infrastructure is not in place	Comments noted. Such suggestions are beyond the scope of the LDP.
781	More housing =more people, more cars, more emissions, parking issues. More waste etc.	More housing =more people, more cars, more emissions,	Comment noted. The Deposit Plan has been underpinned by the identification of the most appropriate scale of economic growth and housing provision, all of which have been based upon well informed, evidence based judgements regarding need, demand and supply factors (See Appendix 42 – Background Paper 2: Preferred Strategy Strategic Growth Options). A range of growth scenarios across the whole Replacement LDP period

		<p>parking issues. More waste</p>	<p>have been analysed and discussed within the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper. This has considered how the County Borough's demographic situation is likely to change from 2018-2033 and informed the most appropriate response for the Replacement LDP. As such the Replacement LDP identifies an appropriate plan requirement to enable a balanced level of housing and employment provision that will achieve sustainable patterns of growth, support existing settlements and maximise viable affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The distribution of growth is further evaluated and justified in the Spatial Strategy Options Background Paper (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3). The strategy prioritises the development of land within or on the periphery of sustainable urban areas, primarily on previously developed brownfield sites. It continues to focus on the delivery of the brownfield regeneration allocations identified in the existing LDP, hence, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley are still denoted as regeneration priorities through their designation as Regeneration Growth Areas. The ongoing commitment to brownfield development opportunities within these settlements accords with the site-search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales and seeks to minimise developmental pressure on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. However, given the existing LDP's success in delivering development on brownfield land in other settlements (notably Bridgend and the Valleys Gateway), there are limited further brownfield regeneration opportunities remaining. Additional viable and deliverable sites (including some greenfield sites) are therefore required to implement SP1, deliver affordable housing in high need areas and ensure the County Borough's future housing requirements can be realised.</p> <p>The Replacement LDP apportions sustainable growth towards settlements that already benefit from significant services, facilities and employment opportunities and are most conducive to enabling transit orientated development. As such, a Settlement Assessment has been undertaken (See Appendix 19) to establish a sustainable settlement hierarchy. Based upon the consideration of a comprehensive range of variables sustainable growth will be appropriately directed towards the Main Settlements of Bridgend and Pencoed along with the grouped Main Settlement of Pyle, Kenfig Hill and North Cornelly.</p> <p>In terms of allocated Strategic Development Sites, Policies PLA1-PLA5 detail the site specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements, all of which seek to contribute and address the identified key issues and drivers identified through the Replacement LDP preparation process.</p> <p>Whilst developments should be encouraged in locations which reduce the need to travel and promote the use of sustainable transport, the Council recognises that any development growth will likely result in greater travel demand, and that increased traffic levels and congestion is likely to occur if appropriate mitigating transport measures and infrastructure are not delivered. Therefore a Strategic Transport Assessment (See Appendix 36) has been undertaken to consider the impact of plan proposals and help guide and inform the process of delivering land allocations by means of modelling and quantifying the transport impact of these proposals. The technical notes accompanying this assessment demonstrate that the proposed level of development detailed within the LDP can be accommodated within the BCBC Highway Network with suitable mitigation.</p> <p>Furthermore Strategic Policy 5: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility will ensure that development must be located and designed in a way that minimises the need to travel, reduces dependency on the private car and enables sustainable access to employment, education, local services and community facilities. Development will be required to deliver, or contribute towards the provision of, active travel scheme, public transport measures, road infrastructure, and other transport measures, in accordance with the Bridgend Local Transport Plan and the Bridgend Integrated Network Plan (See Appendix 29).</p> <p>Strategic site allocations identified by policies PLA1-PLA5 detail the site-specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements. Such requirements include pursuing transit-orientated development that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport use, whilst reducing private motor</p>
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			<p>vehicle dependency. Well-designed, safe walking and cycling routes must be incorporated throughout the site to foster community orientated, healthy walkable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Policy PLA1 (See Page 63) of the Deposit Plan details the site-specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements. Such requirements include pursuing transit-orientated development that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport use, whilst reducing private motor vehicle dependency. Well-designed, safe walking and cycling routes must be incorporated throughout the site to foster community orientated, healthy walkable neighbourhoods. The development will also be required to provide off-site highway improvements with regard to the requirements arising from the Transport Assessment and as identified in the Transport Measures Priority Schedule.</p> <p>In terms of waste, Policy ENT16 will ensure that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by the development both during construction and operation of the site.</p> <p>Development will also be required to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Bridgend Renewable Energy Assessment identifies the most appropriate low carbon heating solution for the LDPs Strategic Sites (refer to PLA1-5). As part of the Council's holistic approach to the decarbonisation of heat, ENT10 seeks to ensure that low carbon heating technologies are installed as part of all new major development (heat networks below this threshold will also be encouraged). This policy will also help ensure that development is designed in such a way to not prejudice the future development of a potentially Countywide District Heating Network, and enable development to connect to it at a later date once it becomes operational. The precise alignment of the Network will only be finalised following detailed ground investigations and feasibility assessments. Developers are encouraged to discuss the alignment with the Council at an early stage to ascertain whether their proposals are likely to be affected. Proposed developments must demonstrate how the proposal will facilitate a connection to a District Heating Network, or robustly justify why the connection is not technically and/or economically viable and suggest an alternative approach. This robust policy position is justified on the basis of development longevity. Schemes should be able to demonstrate that they are suitable for a net-zero carbon energy system, otherwise costly retrofits will be required in the future to ensure that carbon targets are met.</p>
791	What ever helps the environment and makes life cheaper to live has to be good I'm all for said plans	No proposed changes	Support noted.
794	I welcome polices on renewable energy, mineral resources and waste management.	No proposed changes	Support noted.
803	No	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
881	Waste reduction has to take place but how this is encouraged and executed is a difficult area. Porthcawl does not generate sufficient waste for a waste to energy plant (Cardiff has one). 'In-building waste management facilities? The Building Regulations already require higher standards of insulation and the fact that gas fired boilers will not be allowed in new buildings will require energy requirements to be considered in great	Will development automatically have PV's or heat pumps	Comments noted. The Bridgend Renewable Energy Assessment identifies the most appropriate low carbon heating solution for the LDPs Strategic Sites (refer to PLA1-5). As part of the Council's holistic approach to the decarbonisation of heat, ENT10 seeks to ensure that low carbon heating technologies are installed as part of all new major development (heat networks below this threshold will also be encouraged). This policy will also help ensure that development is designed in such a way to not prejudice the future development of a potentially Countywide District Heating Network, and enable development to connect to it at a later date once it becomes operational. The precise alignment of the Network will only be finalised following detailed ground investigations and feasibility assessments. Developers are encouraged to discuss the alignment with the Council at an early stage to ascertain whether their proposals are likely to be affected. Proposed developments must demonstrate how the proposal will facilitate a connection to a District Heating Network, or robustly justify why the connection

	detail. Will development automatically have PV's or heat pumps?		is not technically and/or economically viable and suggest an alternative approach. This robust policy position is justified on the basis of development longevity. Schemes should be able to demonstrate that they are suitable for a net-zero carbon energy system, otherwise costly retrofits will be required in the future to ensure that carbon targets are met.
884	no	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
894	I fully support the low carbon footprint strategy for Porthcawl but every household having a electric car is a long way off but whatever car it is it will still need car parking spaces. Park and ride not suitable as people carry loads of equipment, such as prams, barbeques chairs etc, they will not leave them to go shopping people will not visit our town and will go elsewhere. I do not want Porthcawl to be overcrowded with residents or cars. It would not be a healthy place to live, because of dangers on the roads particularly to elderly and disabled people who may be hard of hearing or with sight problems because electric cars cannot be heard. For elderly and disabled people this plan does not work.	Concerns regarding electric cars and parking in Porthcawl	<p>Comments noted. In terms of car parking, it's acknowledged that a sound and robust parking strategy will be critical to the success of the regeneration. As part of the strategy, the site will accommodate a new multi storey car park on the existing Hillsboro car par enabling more ground floor space to be given over to public realm and development. Consideration should be given to alternative future uses as, overtime, the aspiration is that travel to Porthcawl Waterfront will be principally by public transport including park and ride schemes, greatly reducing the number of private vehicles requiring parking facilities. Consultations confirmed widespread support for the concept of a multi storey car park whilst recognising it will change the immediate outlook of properties on Hillsboro Place.</p> <p>The authority has a strong desire to facilitate and actively encourage a modal shift towards increased use of public transport and the provision of a new bus terminus is integral to this as well as being part of the wider Future Wales Plan. As such, a new 'bus terminus' may also be located along the Portway of which will function as a boulevard where visitors and locals could arrive at, and depart from the regeneration site and town centre. The location of the bus terminus will enable access towards the waterfront and also the town centre. The Council has also undertaken feasibility work to explore proposals to deliver a bus terminus within the Porthcawl regeneration area. The bus terminus project is being brought forward in connection with Cardiff Capital Region Metro Plus project and is seen as a key element of the wider regeneration plans.</p> <p>Whilst it is beyond the scope of the LDP to control the lack of noise relating to electric cars, guidance relating to electric charging points will be subject to a future strategy and Supplementary Planning Guidance. Furthermore, costings of electric charging points have been factored into viability testing (See Appendix 32).</p> <p>The Council have prepared a Sustainability Appraisal to inform the Replacement LDP (See Appendix 9) of which was carried out to identify the likely significant environmental and wider sustainability effects from the Deposit Plan. It also considers whether any mitigation and enhancement measures should be incorporated within the Replacement LDP to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects and to enhance the effectiveness of the plan. One particular objective of the Sustainability Appraisal seeks to provide equality and social inclusion for all residents living within the County Borough. Policies within the Deposit Plan are predicted to have a positive effects on aspects of this Sustainability Appraisal objective.</p> <p>Due consideration has also been given to the Well-Being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 of which is a key piece of legislation which aims to further improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act has a major influence on all aspects of the Replacement LDP, which will integrally link with each well-being goal and provide a policy context that allows them to be met.</p> <p>Furthermore, an Equality Impact Assessment has been prepared (See Appendix 3) of which is a multi-purposes tool ensuring the appropriate steps are taken to comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty Equality Impact Assessment legislation and to demonstrate that we have shown due regard to the need to reduce inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage when taking strategic decisions under the Socio-economic Duty.</p>
928	More houses more waste!	More houses more waste	Comments noted. Policy ENT16 ensures that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by development both during construction and operation of the site.

			<p>Development must incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will also be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.</p>
943	<p>Utilities LDP Proposal States - With respect to foul drainage there are a range of existing pipes that will enable connection to be made to the established network. 1115 houses feed into new foul drainage which it would appear will feed into existing pipes. This will put a strain on existing drainage systems and the inconvenience of laying new drains will fall on current residents.</p>	<p>Concerns regarding Strategic Allocation PLA1: Porthcawl Waterfront and foul drainage</p>	<p>Comments noted. The foul drainage infrastructure requirement for the regeneration area will principally consist of the provision of new foul drainage runs within the site itself with this supported by any capacity upgrades that may be required by Welsh Water, as informed by hydraulic modelling, at the time development comes forward.</p>
972	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted
978	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted
982	Don't have enough information to comment	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
985	None	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
993	<p>We need to continually monitor our use of energy etc , waste and rubbish is something we should aim to reduce , reuse what we can and preserve what we have</p>	<p>Need to monitor use of energy and limit waste</p>	<p>Comments noted. Whilst it is beyond the scope of the LDP to directly monitor use of energy and waste, policies within the plan will seek to encourage renewable energy and decarbonisation in addition to the sustainable management of waste. In terms of waste, Policy ENT16 will ensure that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by the development both during construction and operation of the site.</p> <p>Development will also be required to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Bridgend Renewable Energy Assessment identifies the most appropriate low carbon heating solution for the LDPs Strategic Sites (refer to PLA1-5). As part of the Council's holistic approach to the decarbonisation of heat, ENT10 seeks to ensure that low carbon heating technologies are installed as part of all new major development (heat networks below this threshold will also be encouraged). This policy will also help ensure that development is designed in such a way to not prejudice the future development of a potentially Countywide District Heating Network, and enable development to connect to it at a later date once it becomes operational. The precise alignment of the Network will only be finalised following detailed ground investigations and feasibility assessments. Developers are encouraged to discuss the alignment with the Council at an early stage to ascertain whether their proposals are likely to be affected. Proposed developments must demonstrate how the proposal will facilitate a connection to a District Heating Network, or robustly justify why the connection is not technically and/or economically viable and suggest an alternative approach. This robust policy position is justified on the basis of development longevity. Schemes should be able to demonstrate that they are suitable for a net-zero carbon energy system, otherwise costly retrofits will be required in the future to ensure that carbon targets are met.</p>

			The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires authorities to keep under review those matters that may affect the planning and development of their areas. Monitoring and review is an ongoing function of the plan-led system and is a vital aspect of evidence-based policy making. Monitoring is a continuous process and does not end once a plan is adopted. It represents an essential feedback loop within the cyclical process of achieving sustainable development. The Annual Monitoring Review is fundamental to assessing the progress of the LDP in implementing the policies contained within the plan and will allow the Council the opportunity to assess the policies against the most up-to-date information available. The Council has constructed a set of targets and indicators which act as a benchmark against which performance can be measured. Targets may relate to the achievement of certain levels of development and may be set annually or at an interim point within the plan period. The target for the whole of the plan is to achieve the implementation of the Replacement LDP strategy.
100 2	Waste management is an issue in Porthcawl. On very busy days the infrastructure does not meet the demands that the holiday seasons bring. Better management in this area will require foresight and not a reactive response.	Waste management is an issue in Porthcawl	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP.
100 7	Never forget Porthcawl is a holiday visitor destination	Never forget Porthcawl is a holiday visitor destination	Comments noted. Strategic Policy 16: Tourism and supporting development management policies will promote tourism development. The LDP will also provide the framework for the provision and protection of well-located, good quality, tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities and to diversify tourism in the County including Porthcawl, thereby contributing to the Aims and Priorities of the Bridgend County Destination Management Plan (2018-2022) (See Appendix 30).
100 8	I think we are all doing our bit for waste reduction and recycling. Renewable energy generation is a significantly important measure that we do need to address	Renewable energy generation is a significantly important measure that we do need to address	<p>Comments noted. The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
101 1	Move all responsibility for waste management back in house. Kier should be removed.	Move all responsibility for waste management back in house	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP.
101 4	none to date	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
104 4	Porthcawl has gone out of its way for many years to improve waste management and renewable energy, we have three windmills place in full view. Many residents including myself go out clearing beaches voluntarily, after tourists leave, because we love the place where we live and are proud of it being kept clean!	No proposed changes	Comments noted.

1048	Sustainable development is essential, pleased to see this in the LDP, but the Council could go further	Sustainable development is essential, pleased to see this in the LDP, but the Council could go further	Comments noted. The Replacement LDP has been accompanied by a SA Report (incorporating SEA) to assess the likely sustainability and significant environmental effects of all substantive component within the Plan (strategy, policies, site allocations, etc.) and any identified reasonable alternatives. This builds directly upon previous SA reporting including an SA Scoping Report (2018) and an Interim SA Scoping Report (2019) which accompanied the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy. The Deposit Plan SA Report demonstrates how the SA, incorporating SEA, process has informed the development of the Deposit Plan, including the incorporation of recommended changes within the document. As a result, the SA Report concludes that there is good coverage of all key sustainability issues in Deposit Plan, with plan components performing well against the SA Framework. It also identifies strong compatibility between the LDP Vision/Objectives and the SA Framework, plus no likely significant adverse effects (taking account of mitigation in all its forms).
1054	This is essential. Bridgend has a magnificent record for recycling both domestic and at the recycling features. This has to be improved and extended and the improvement in public facilities and road clearing has to be built upon and improved in a seasonal town that has to be seen to have pride in its appearance and sustainability.	This is essential	Comments noted.
1058	I find this a joke as you are willing to put 1100 houses, shops and other facilities but not taken the impact on the extra track. The bus service in the town would need to be expanded causing extra pollution. Again will be interesting to see if this is a viable argument for this development to go ahead.	Concerns regarding Strategic Allocation PLA1: Porthcawl Waterfront	<p>Comments noted. The Deposit Plan has been underpinned through the identification of the most appropriate scale of economic growth and housing provision, all of which have been based upon well informed, evidence based judgements regarding need, demand and supply factors (See Appendix 42 – Background Paper 2: Preferred Strategy Strategic Growth Options). A range of growth scenarios across the whole Replacement LDP period have been analysed and discussed within the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper. This has considered how the County Borough’s demographic situation is likely to change from 2018-2033 and informed the most appropriate response for the Replacement LDP. As such the Replacement LDP identifies an appropriate plan requirement to enable a balanced level of housing and employment provision that will achieve sustainable patterns of growth, support existing settlements and maximise viable affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The distribution of growth is further evaluated and justified in the Spatial Strategy Options Background Paper (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3). The strategy prioritises the development of land within or on the periphery of sustainable urban areas, primarily on previously developed brownfield sites. It continues to focus on the delivery of the brownfield regeneration allocations identified in the existing LDP, hence, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley are still denoted as regeneration priorities through their designation as Regeneration Growth Areas. The ongoing commitment to brownfield development opportunities within these settlements accords with the site-search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales and seeks to minimise developmental pressure on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land.</p> <p>The Replacement LDP apportions sustainable growth towards settlements that already benefit from significant services, facilities and employment opportunities and are most conducive to enabling transit orientated development. As such, a Settlement Assessment has been undertaken (See Appendix 19) to establish a sustainable settlement hierarchy. Based upon the consideration of a comprehensive range of variables the Replacement LDP will maintain Porthcawl’s role as a Main Settlement capable of supporting regeneration-led growth, demonstrating capacity for sustainable growth based on its accessibility, availability of amenities and employment provision in the context of its existing population base.</p> <p>The plan preparation has involved the assessment of 171 sites. Each candidate site has been assessed against the criteria in the Candidate Site Assessment Methodology which was previously consulted upon (See Appendix 13 – Candidate Sites Assessment Report (2020)). During Stage 2 detailed assessment, sites were examined based on any specific issues they raised in terms of their deliverability, general location, neighbouring land uses,</p>

			<p>existing use(s), accessibility, physical character, environmental constraints and opportunities. Site promoters were asked to prepare and submit a number of technical supporting studies to demonstrate the site's deliverability, sustainability and suitability. Proceeding this detailed assessment, only those sites deemed appropriate were included for allocation in the Deposit Plan.</p> <p>As part of the proposed allocation of Porthcawl Waterfront, development will be subject to site-specific requirements including masterplan development principles and placemaking principles (See Deposit Policy PLA1 – Page 63). The provision of new residential units, including affordable dwellings, will enable the delivery of other vital regeneration requirements comprising flood defences, public open space, leisure, education, retail and community facility provision. Such requirements also include pursuing transit-orientated development that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport use, whilst reducing private motor vehicle dependency. Well-designed, safe walking and cycling routes must be incorporated throughout the site to foster community orientated, healthy walkable neighbourhoods. The development will also be required to provide off-site highway improvements with regard to the requirements arising from the Transport Assessment and as identified in the Transport Measures Priority Schedule.</p> <p>The authority has a strong desire to facilitate and actively encourage a modal shift towards increased use of public transport and the provision of a new bus terminus is integral to this as well as being part of the wider Future Wales Plan. As such, a new 'bus terminus' may also be located along the Portway of which will function as a boulevard where visitors and locals could arrive at, and depart from the regeneration site and town centre. The location of the bus terminus will enable access towards the waterfront and also the town centre. The Council has also undertaken feasibility work to explore proposals to deliver a bus terminus within the Porthcawl regeneration area. The bus terminus project is being brought forward in connection with Cardiff Capital Region Metro Plus project and is seen as a key element of the wider regeneration plans.</p> <p>Furthermore, a future planning application must be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This should include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. The Renewable Energy Assessment recommends considering installation of a new District Heat Network on this site. If this development requirement is proven to be financially or technically unviable then development proposals must follow the sequential approach to identify low carbon heating technologies in accordance with ENT10.</p>
106 2	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
112 5	Renewable energy and waste efficiency targets need to be sustained and maintained	Renewable energy and waste efficiency targets need to be sustained and maintained	Comments noted.
112 8	I think we need to continue to educate people on recycling. An improvement for the residents of the county borough is to have a clear list of what plastics are recyclable e.g. can you recycle black/ble/brown plastic containers? If not why not? The council should have a comprehensive page on their website that clearly states what can be recycled in the weekly collections. The council should be putting pressure on our	Council should provide more information on recycling. Council should consider using food waste to produce energy for libraries/leisure centres	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP. Please contact the Council's waste department for more information. The co-location of waste management facilities to enable the development of heat networks will be supported, subject to the criteria detailed within SP15.

	Welsh Government to challenge all supermarkets in their use of plastic in fresh products. It would be good if the council could use the food waste to produce energy for local libraries/leisure centre re heating to reduce the cost of running these centres there donating them more sustainable.		
114 1	Haven't had time to read this fully so can't comment	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
116 1	Working well at present	No proposed changes	Support noted.
125 5	no	No proposed changes	Comments noted.
126 3	Agree	No proposed changes	Support noted.
126 6	Wheelie bins to stop the seagulls cats rats etc ripping open bin bags. Porthcawl town area.	Wheelie bins required in Porthcawl	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP.
126 8	I have not had time to read the proposals- the documents are enormous. Yet again, how is the average person supposed to read and understand it all??? This is the worse method of consulting with the public. Majority of whine don't even know about this survey!!!!	Concerns regarding the readability of the LDP	Comments noted. The Plan has to be prepared in the context of national legislation and guidance and has to be informed by an evidence base comprising of background papers and other technical documents. The written statement has been written with the aim of being understandable and not too technical or jargonistic but its content must reflect the fact that it is a land use plan. The Plan has been accompanied by an easy read summary leaflet, and the opportunity for telephone calls on an appointment basis where Officers were on hand to help talk interested persons through the Plan, its policies and proposals and how to comment. All Local Development Plan documents were available in main libraries throughout the County Borough in addition to the Civic Offices via appointment. Guides on how to comment and register were available online. Additionally, the phone lines were manned between the hours of 9am-5pm weekdays to provide assistance. The Local Development Plan has to be written in a particular style to meet the guidance set out in the LDP regulations manual.
149 8	Stormy Down is a great start. Providing subsidies for residents to fit solar panels and retrofit heat pumps/insulation and water storage would be progressive. As would natural relict dune conservation such as recycling Christmas trees onto Sandy Bay dunes to improve them (various schemes in West Wales have been successful).	Provide subsidies for residents to fit solar panels and retrofit heat pumps/insulation and water storage. Recycle Christmas trees onto Sandy Bay dunes to improve them (various schemes in West Wales have been successful).	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP.
149 9	Parc Stormy provides an excellent example of renewable energy technologies.	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
150 1	Very important new housing built to highest environmental standard with view to carbon production and water management both Salt Lake (home is a clue) & Sandy Bay! Provide considerable challenge + cost implication to any developer on this front the	Very important new housing is built to highest environmental standard with view to carbon	Comments noted. A future planning application must be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This should include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. The Renewable Energy Assessment recommends considering installation of a new District Heat Network on this site. If this development requirement is proven to be financially or technically unviable then

	last thing we want is another block of unsafe flats on the seafront of Porthcawl like Dunraven Court.	production and water management	<p>development proposals must follow the sequential approach to identify low carbon heating technologies in accordance with ENT10.</p> <p>Furthermore, Policy ENT11 will require that development proposals demonstrate that sustainable design standards are in are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process.</p>
150 2	Have I missed something in these plans? What investments in Porthcawl meet this statement. Where are the 'renewable energy' and mineral resources to be sited?	What investments in Porthcawl meet this statement. Where are the 'renewable energy' and mineral resources to be sited?	<p>As part of the proposed allocation of Porthcawl Waterfront, development will be subject to site-specific requirements including masterplan development principles and placemaking principles (See Deposit Policy PLA1 – Page 63). The provision of new residential units, including affordable dwellings, will enable the delivery of other vital regeneration requirements comprising flood defences, public open space, leisure, education, retail and community facility provision. Such requirements also include pursuing transit-orientated development that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport use, whilst reducing private motor vehicle dependency. Well-designed, safe walking and cycling routes must be incorporated throughout the site to foster community orientated, healthy walkable neighbourhoods. The development will also be required to provide off-site highway improvements with regard to the requirements arising from the Transport Assessment and as identified in the Transport Measures Priority Schedule.</p> <p>The authority has a strong desire to facilitate and actively encourage a modal shift towards increased use of public transport and the provision of a new bus terminus is integral to this as well as being part of the wider Future Wales Plan. As such, a new 'bus terminus' may also be located along the Portway of which will function as a boulevard where visitors and locals could arrive at, and depart from the regeneration site and town centre. The location of the bus terminus will enable access towards the waterfront and also the town centre. The Council has also undertaken feasibility work to explore proposals to deliver a bus terminus within the Porthcawl regeneration area. The bus terminus project is being brought forward in connection with Cardiff Capital Region Metro Plus project and is seen as a key element of the wider regeneration plans.</p> <p>Furthermore, a future planning application must be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This should include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. The Renewable Energy Assessment recommends considering installation of a new District Heat Network on this site. If this development requirement is proven to be financially or technically unviable then development proposals must follow the sequential approach to identify low carbon heating technologies in accordance with ENT10.</p>
438	stop burning waste. Stop letting over flows take raw surige that goes into our rivers. solar farms can reduce cost of power and can be used for Cypto currency to invest in the local services.	Stop burning waste. Stop letting over flows take raw surige that goes into our rivers. Consider solar farms	<p>Comments noted. Policy SP15 of the LDP sets out the approach relating to the sustainable management of waste. Waste reduction is a cross cutting issue and opportunities to prevent or reduce the generation of waste should be made in all development in line with Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Policy SP13 and supporting development management policies will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects. SP13 outlines the criteria against which</p>

			<p>proposals up to Local Authority-wide scale will be assessed. Solar energy generation will be permitted within the designated Local Search Areas (LSAs).</p> <p>Policy SP4 recognises the risk of flooding as a key effect of climate change. This policy seeks to steer highly vulnerable development away from flood risk areas, to assess the implications of development in areas at risk of flooding and to ensure that new development. Furthermore, the Council has prepared a Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment (SFCA) of which creates a strategic framework for the consideration of flood risk when making planning decisions. It has been developed in accordance with Technical Advice Note 15 – Development &amp; Flood Risk (TAN15), as well as additional guidance provided by Natural Resources Wales (NRW).</p>
441	See previous comment.	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
444	There is a two hour wait most days for our recycling centre	There is a two hour wait most days for our recycling centre	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP. However, a new recycling centre is due to open imminently, replacing the County Borough's main waste and recycling facility currently located at Tythegston. The new facility will be capable of accommodating up to 24 vehicles at a time.
446	Bridgend is very good at recycling, the civic sites are excellent the new one at Pyle looks as if it is going to be even better	No changes proposed	Support noted.
447	We need to have bins available in the community which have compartments for different materials...as they do in Devon/Cornwall. Also some form of identification on take away boxes to identify those who dispose of their litter in the street with substantial fines which can be used to invest in our local green spaces	Need to have bins available in the community which have compartments for different materials. Also, some form of identification on take away boxes to identify those who dispose of their litter in the street with substantial fines	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP.
449	employ more litter wardens and enforce action	Employ more litter wardens and enforce action	Comments noted. Such matters lay beyond the scope of the LDP.
396	See earlier comments	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
454	Study the Nottingham model	Study the Nottingham model	<p>Comments noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p>

			<p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p>
456	This will increase waste which increases illegal fly tipping.	This will increase waste which increases illegal fly tipping	Whilst it beyond the scope of the LDP to control fly tipping, the views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.
460	Our local community recycling areas are busy already so would certainly not be able to cope with any more housing developments which would certainly put more pressure on these sites	Concerns regarding waste and new housing developments	The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development. Furthermore, a new recycling centre is due to open imminently, replacing the County Borough's main waste and recycling facility currently located at Tythegston. The new facility will be capable of accommodating up to 24 vehicles at a time.
461	The movement to sustainability renewable energy,mineral resources extend waste management policies to achieve net zero carbon will attract additional costs, circa 10% as a minimum on all developments.Where will this additional funding come from in the short term to achieve very long term gains.	Concerns regarding financial costs associated with renewable energy	<p>Comments noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p>

			<p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p>
462	<p>The aim to meet national renewable and low carbon energy and energy efficiency targets, etc is commendable. How does the Council say that on one hand, then plan to increase carbon emissions etc by building hundreds of houses?</p>	<p>Concerns regarding carbon emissions as a result of proposed housing developments</p>	<p>Comments noted. The Deposit Plan has been underpinned by the identification of the most appropriate scale of economic growth and housing provision, all of which have been based upon well informed, evidence based judgements regarding need, demand and supply factors (See Appendix 42 – Background Paper 2: Preferred Strategy Strategic Growth Options). A range of growth scenarios across the whole Replacement LDP period have been analysed and discussed within the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper. This has considered how the County Borough's demographic situation is likely to change from 2018-2033 and informed the most appropriate response for the Replacement LDP. As such the Replacement LDP identifies an appropriate plan requirement to enable a balanced level of housing and employment provision that will achieve sustainable patterns of growth, support existing settlements and maximise viable affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The Bridgend Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17) identifies the most appropriate low carbon heating solution for the LDPs Strategic sites (refer to PLA1-5). Additionally, as part of the Council's holistic approach to the decarbonisation of heat, Policy ENT10 seeks to ensure that low carbon heating technologies are installed as part of all new major development. Any proposed development will be required demonstrate how the proposal will facilitate a connection to a District Heating Network, or robustly justify why the connection is not technically and/or economically viable and suggest an alternative approach.</p> <p>Furthermore, Policy ENT11 seeks to ensure that the design and standard of any new development is optimised to achieve energy efficiency and zero development. As such development proposals must demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operations, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process.</p>
463	<p>This would be a disgraceful use of this greenfield land. The recent pandemic had demonstrated how important such land is - for many it was the only place to escape their homes during the lockdowns. Please do not allow one of the last fee pieces of natural beauty around Laleston to be lost.</p>	<p>Concerns regarding Strategic Allocation PLA3: Land West of Bridgend</p>	<p>Comments noted. The Deposit Plan has been underpinned by the identification of the most appropriate scale of economic growth and housing provision, all of which have been based upon well informed, evidence based judgements regarding need, demand and supply factors (See Appendix 42 – Background Paper 2: Preferred Strategy Strategic Growth Options). A range of growth scenarios across the whole Replacement LDP period have been analysed and discussed within the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper. This has considered how the County Borough's demographic situation is likely to change from 2018-2033 and informed the most appropriate response for the Replacement LDP. As such the Replacement LDP identifies an appropriate plan requirement to enable a balanced level of housing and employment provision that will achieve sustainable patterns of growth, support existing settlements and maximise viable affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The distribution of growth is further evaluated and justified in the Spatial Strategy Options Background Paper (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3). The strategy prioritises the development of land within or on the periphery of sustainable urban areas, primarily on previously developed brownfield sites. It continues to focus on the delivery of the brownfield regeneration allocations identified in the existing LDP, hence, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley are still denoted as regeneration priorities through their designation as Regeneration Growth Areas. The ongoing commitment to brownfield development opportunities within these settlements accords with the site-search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales and seeks to minimise developmental pressure on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. However, given the existing LDP's success in delivering development on brownfield land in other settlements (notably Bridgend and the Valleys</p>

			<p>Gateway), there are limited further brownfield regeneration opportunities remaining. Additional viable and deliverable sites (including some greenfield sites) are therefore required to implement SP1, deliver affordable housing in high need areas and ensure the County Borough's future housing requirements can be realised.</p> <p>The Replacement LDP apportions sustainable growth towards settlements that already benefit from significant services, facilities and employment opportunities and are most conducive to enabling transit orientated development. As such, a Settlement Assessment has been undertaken (See Appendix 19) to establish a sustainable settlement hierarchy. Based upon the consideration of a comprehensive range of variables sustainable growth will be appropriately directed towards the Main Settlements of Bridgend and Pencoed along with the grouped Main Settlement of Pyle, Kenfig Hill and North Cornelly.</p> <p>The plan preparation has involved the assessment of 171 sites. Each candidate site has been assessed against the criteria in the Candidate Site Assessment Methodology which was previously consulted upon (See Appendix 13 – Candidate Sites Assessment Report (2020)). During Stage 2 detailed assessment, sites were examined based on any specific issues they raised in terms of their deliverability, general location, neighbouring land uses, existing use(s), accessibility, physical character, environmental constraints and opportunities. Site promoters were asked to prepare and submit a number of technical supporting studies to demonstrate the site's deliverability, sustainability and suitability. Proceeding this detailed assessment, only those sites deemed appropriate were included for allocation in the Deposit Plan.</p> <p>As part of the proposed allocation of Land West of Bridgend, any development will be required (See Deposit Policy PLA3 – Page 71) to provide 4.1 hectares of retained green infrastructure and new areas of public open space as well as exploring the provision of enabling sensitive public access to part of Laleston Meadows SINC and woodland.</p>
466	<p>More renewable and more recycling. Encourage walking cycling no mining</p>	<p>Encourage more renewable energy and recycling. Encourage walking and cycling. No mining</p>	<p>Comments noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p>

			<p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p> <p>In terms of waste, SP15 will ensure the sustainable of waste by securing opportunities to minimise the production of waste in all development and ensuring the sustainable management of waste once it has been produced; Supporting proposals for waste management which move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy (identified in national policy); Supporting proposals which reduce the impacts of existing waste management on communities and the environment; and in order to manage waste within the County Borough in a sustainable manner, the development of in-building sustainable waste management facilities involving the transfer, treatment, re-use, recycling, in-vessel composting or energy recovery from waste, will be permitted within certain areas.</p> <p>Furthermore, ENT16 sets out the need for an integrated approach to providing waste facilities for all built development. Such provision covers residential, industrial, commercial, retail and other development.</p> <p>Strategic site allocations identified by policies PLA1-PLA5 detail the site-specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements. Such requirements include pursuing transit-orientated development that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport use, whilst reducing private motor vehicle dependency. Well-designed, safe walking and cycling routes must be incorporated throughout the site to foster community orientated, healthy walkable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Please also refer to Bridgend's Integrated Network Maps (INMs) (<a href="https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/residents/roads-transport-and-parking/active-travel-routes/">https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/residents/roads-transport-and-parking/active-travel-routes/</a>) of which details plans for a network of Active Travel routes and facilities over the next 15 years. Delivery of INM's proposals depend on funding. Also, the INM's proposals are indicative, and may change as schemes develop.</p> <p>In terms of mining, the mineral industry is still active in the County Borough with limestone and sand and gravel still being worked at a number of different sites. Minerals are an important resource which should be protected for future generations by locating non-mineral development away from areas which are underlain by minerals of economic importance, where feasible.</p>
474	More houses more energy required increases global warming and waste	More houses more energy required increases global warming and waste	<p>The Bridgend Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17) identifies the most appropriate low carbon heating solution for the LDPs Strategic sites (refer to PLA1-5). Additionally, as part of the Council's holistic approach to the decarbonisation of heat, Policy ENT10 seeks to ensure that low carbon heating technologies are installed as part of all new major development. Any proposed development will be required demonstrate how the proposal will facilitate a connection to a District Heating Network, or robustly justify why the connection is not technically and/or economically viable and suggest an alternative approach.</p> <p>In terms of waste, the views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal arising associated with proposed development.</p>
493	much more off an effort has to be made by all sections of the community	More effort has to be made by all sections of the community	Comments noted.
496	Encourage solar panels to be put on all new buildings and look at how the escape buildings will be heated	Encourage solar panels on all new buildings and look	Comments noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.

		at how buildings will be heated	<p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>Policy ENT11 will seek to ensure that the design and standard of any new development is optimised to achieve energy efficiency and zero carbon emissions. New major development will be required to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' to demonstrate that a range of principles have been incorporated. Principle 5) of Policy ENT11 specifically requires demonstration that renewable energy generation technologies have been integrated into the design to meet the energy needs of the development (to include consideration of roof top solar PV, solar canopies and smaller ground arrays).</p> <p>In terms of heating, Policy ENT10 seeks to ensure that low carbon heating technologies are installed as part of all new major development. Any proposed development will be required demonstrate how the proposal will facilitate a connection to a District Heating Network, or robustly justify why the connection is not technically and/or economically viable and suggest an alternative approach.</p>
498	see previous comments re town center. McArthur Glen outlet center should be encouraged to install electric car chargers	McArthur Glen outlet should be encouraged to install electric car chargers	<p>Comments noted. Strategic Policy 5: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility, specifically criteria 9) will ensure that developments are served by appropriate parking provision, in accordance with the Council's parking guidance, including infrastructure which caters for future technological developments such as electric vehicle charging points.</p> <p>Furthermore, guidance relating to electric charging points will be subject to a future strategy and Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>
499	How will the construction of the Aldi and the intended homes fit in with this plan? Will the construction aim to be carbon neutral?	How will the construction of the proposed foodstore and housing in Porthcawl achieve carbon neutral	<p>Comments noted. A future planning application must be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This should include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. The Renewable Energy Assessment recommends considering installation of a new District Heat Network on this site. If this development requirement is proven to be financially or technically unviable then development proposals must follow the sequential approach to identify low carbon heating technologies in accordance with ENT10.</p> <p>Furthermore, Policy ENT11 will require that development proposals demonstrate that sustainable design standards are in are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process.</p> <p>In terms of the proposed foodstore, an application has been submitted (P/21/835/FUL) and will be assessed against the existing adopted LDP (2006-2021). Development will also be subject to the planning development brief developed by the council of which sets out a number of sustainability and environmental considerations.</p>
502	Every effort should be made to be as sustainable as is possible.	Every effort should be made to be as sustainable as is possible	<p>Comments noted. Both Future Wales and PPW set out the requirements for clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, which relates to wider legal obligations, needs and policies at an international, UK, Wales, and local level.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Council is in the process of producing a roadmap to Carbon Neutral Bridgend County Borough by 2030 and will work jointly with the Public Services Board to produce a Decarbonisation Strategy to co-ordinate efforts on decarbonisation across the County Borough.</p>

			<p>A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p>
505	Make Porthcawl plastic free and provide more bins with increased emptying then we wouldn't have so much litter polluting our town.	Make Porthcawl plastic free and provide more bins	<p>Comments noted. Whilst such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP, Policy ENT16 will require development to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personal.</p>
506	More housing, more waste. How will you cope with that?	More housing, more waste	<p>Comments noted. Policy ENT16: Waste Movement in New Development will ensure that development incorporates as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.</p>
514	Renewable energy is the buzz word but Porthcawl doesn't have any electric charging points.	Porthcawl doesn't have any electric charging points	<p>Comments noted. Strategic Policy 5: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility, specifically criteria 9) will ensure that developments are served by appropriate parking provision, in accordance with the Council's parking guidance, including infrastructure which caters for future technological developments such as electric vehicle charging points.</p> <p>Furthermore, guidance relating to electric charging points will be subject to a future strategy and Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>

515	I think it is disappointing that we are building more waste disposal sites. But it is equally disappointing that there is so much littering and fly tipping in this county. I previously stated that the bin days are some of the days we see the most mess in the county. Rather than leasing out everything, why is the council not taking charge and employing people allowing them the right time and benefits to complete their job with care?	Concerns regarding more waste disposal sites / fly tipping	<p>Comments noted. Whilst such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP, Policy ENT16 sets out the approach for waste movement in new development. All proposals for new built development will be required to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with the proposed development.</p>
521	what if new technology fails tradiotanol energy supply should nit be overlooked traditional wind turbines never create enough energy to recoup their cost and mostly cannot be recycled smaller recyclable units need to be looked at	Traditional energy should not be overlooked	<p>Comments noted. A Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government's Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been integrated into the LDP have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p>
526	Aldi will draw an increase in traffic - adding to pollution and CO2 emissions; not only with shoppers cars, but deliveries too. All development comes with an environmental cost but smaller units built with the community in mind can take account of this and be built sustainably, with the environment in mind. There is likely to be an increase in litter as being so close to the	Concerns regarding proposed foodstore in Porthcawl / carbon emissions / waste	<p>Comments noted. Evidence confirms (See Appendix 16 – Retail Study) that the centre fulfils its function as a town centre and performs well against most indicators of vitality and viability. However, the centre has a limited convenience offer which is significantly below the UK average. Although the centre contains a range of smaller food stores suitable for top-up shopping, there is only one large supermarket suitable for main food shopping. This provides limited consumer choice and means that most residents must travel to other centres to meet their needs.</p> <p>Marketing for a new foodstore was carried out in autumn 2020 whereby numerous bids (five in total) were received and appraised. A robust selection process in which each bid was carefully assessed against a planning development brief resulted in Aldi Stores Ltd being identified as the preferred bidder. The planning development</p>

	<p>beach, people will shop cheaply and are more likely to discard the rubbish.</p>		<p>brief required bidders to submit high-quality, bespoke designs for premises that could act as 'gateway buildings' as well as incorporating appropriate access and active travel arrangements. The development brief for the food store site does not prescribe a particular architectural approach, but it does require clear attention to "place-making", taking in account the historic urban form and scale of the surrounding area. This will enable a development designed for human interaction and enjoyment whilst responding to and celebrating the maritime setting, cultural and heritage of Porthcawl. The development will also be subject to a number of sustainability and environmental considerations including the demonstration that heating, cooling and power systems have been selected to minimize CO<sub>2</sub> emissions along with resource use. Cabinet members approved the disposal of the site to Aldi Stores Ltd, and delegated authority to officers to approve the terms of the disposal agreement.</p> <p>Additionally, Policy ENT16 sets out the approach for waste movement in new development. All proposals for new built development will be required to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 3: Good Design and Sustainable Place Making sets out the general approach that will ensure that new development will contribute to creating high quality, attractive, sustainable places that support active and healthy lives and enhance the community in which they are located, whilst having full regard to the natural, historic and built environment. This will be achieved through compliance with criteria a) to n).</p>
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527	seem ok, tip intyhegston is a lawsuit waiting to happen, can we not build solar and wind gathering equipment here?	Can we not build solar and wind gathering equipment in Tythegston	Comments noted. The site is located within the countryside. Should a future planning application come forward seeking to place solar and wind equipment on site, such development would be subject to the relevant criteria based policies within the existing LDP or future Replacement LDP.
530	Can't get into the tips now!! Let alone 850 more people making more waste!	Concerns regarding waste facility capacity	Comments noted. The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development. Furthermore, a new recycling centre is due to open imminently, replacing the County Borough's main waste and recycling facility currently located at Tythegston. The new facility will be capable of accommodating up to 24 vehicles at a time.
532	I believe that with there being an increase in tourists, day trippers and should decisions be made for more housing that there will be considerable strain on services without considerable financial support. I accept this would increase employment in the area but at what cost to the current residents.	Concerns regarding infrastructure	Comments noted. In terms of supporting infrastructure and services, an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been produced (See Appendix 37). The IDP provides a single schedule of all necessary infrastructure without which the development of allocated sites for the anticipated quantum of proposed housing/employment uses within the plan period could not proceed. Such infrastructure includes transport, education, health, environmental management, utilities in addition to community and cultural infrastructure.
493	1st one that makes any sense	No changes proposed	Support noted.
378	Whilst the steel works in Port Talbot remains then the need for quarrying limestone remains, the access to the quarries in South Cornelly is woefully inadequate and needs urgent work to upgrade the road surface and widen areas where appropriate.	The access to the quarries in South Cornelly is woefully inadequate and needs urgent work to upgrade the road surface and widen areas where appropriate	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP.
535	bin pick up every week recycling every fortnight	Bin pick up every week recycling every fortnight	Comments noted. This is a non-planning issue, therefore beyond the scope of the LDP.
538	Waste management is typically better than most areas of the UK, however a larger recycling facility open longer hours would encourage more people to do more, harsher penalties for Fly-Tipping is a must with a greater emphasis on large fines	A larger recycling facility open longer hours would encourage more people to do more	Comments noted. The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development. Furthermore, a new recycling centre is due to open imminently, replacing the County Borough's main waste and recycling facility currently located at Tythegston. The new facility will be capable of accommodating up to 24 vehicles at a time.

541	Nothing can replace green spaces. Please publish evidence that you have explored and discounted all brown site options	Please publish evidence that you have explored and discounted all brown site options	<p>Comments noted. The Deposit Plan has been underpinned by the identification of the most appropriate scale of economic growth and housing provision, all of which have been based upon well informed, evidence based judgements regarding need, demand and supply factors (See Appendix 42 – Background Paper 2: Preferred Strategy Strategic Growth Options). A range of growth scenarios across the whole Replacement LDP period have been analysed and discussed within the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper. This has considered how the County Borough’s demographic situation is likely to change from 2018-2033 and informed the most appropriate response for the Replacement LDP. As such the Replacement LDP identifies an appropriate plan requirement to enable a balanced level of housing and employment provision that will achieve sustainable patterns of growth, support existing settlements and maximise viable affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The distribution of growth is further evaluated and justified in the Spatial Strategy Options Background Paper (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3). The strategy prioritises the development of land within or on the periphery of sustainable urban areas, primarily on previously developed brownfield sites. It continues to focus on the delivery of the brownfield regeneration allocations identified in the existing LDP, hence, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley are still denoted as regeneration priorities through their designation as Regeneration Growth Areas. The ongoing commitment to brownfield development opportunities within these settlements accords with the site-search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales and seeks to minimise developmental pressure on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. However, given the existing LDP’s success in delivering development on brownfield land in other settlements (notably Bridgend and the Valleys Gateway), there are limited further brownfield regeneration opportunities remaining. Additional viable and deliverable sites (including some greenfield sites) are therefore required to implement SP1, deliver affordable housing in high need areas and ensure the County Borough’s future housing requirements can be realised.</p> <p>The Replacement LDP apportions sustainable growth towards settlements that already benefit from significant services, facilities and employment opportunities and are most conducive to enabling transit orientated development. As such, a Settlement Assessment has been undertaken (See Appendix 19) to establish a sustainable settlement hierarchy. Based upon the consideration of a comprehensive range of variables sustainable growth will be appropriately directed towards the Main Settlements of Bridgend and Pencoed along with the grouped Main Settlement of Pyle, Kenfig Hill and North Cornelly.</p> <p>The plan preparation has involved the assessment of 171 sites. Each candidate site has been assessed against the criteria in the Candidate Site Assessment Methodology which was previously consulted upon (See Appendix 13 – Candidate Sites Assessment Report (2020)). During Stage 2 detailed assessment, sites were examined based on any specific issues they raised in terms of their deliverability, general location, neighbouring land uses, existing use(s), accessibility, physical character, environmental constraints and opportunities. Site promoters were asked to prepare and submit a number of technical supporting studies to demonstrate the site’s deliverability, sustainability and suitability. Proceeding this detailed assessment, only those sites deemed appropriate were included for allocation in the Deposit Plan.</p> <p>Additional long-term Regeneration Sites are also proposed for allocation (See Policy COM1(R1-R3)), located within parts of the County Borough that will benefit the most and also those that exhibit opportunities to deliver the greatest positive impacts of such growth. However, as referenced in Planning Policy Wales, the housing land supply will not be dependent on these additional long-term Regeneration Sites, as they require longer lead-in times, preparatory remediation-based enabling works and more detailed strategies to enable their delivery.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council has identified empty properties as a potential source of capacity as set out in an Urban Capacity Study 2020 (See Appendix 29). Its recognised that such sites make an important contribution to the overall housing land supply, as such, have contributed to windfall provision as set out in the Deposit Plan (See Table 7).</p>
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544	<p>renewable energy is extremely important and more important now than ever before. Development of renewable energy sources is a must and the push to make zero carbon by 2030 will require investment and strategic planning. This links into my previous points about housing, and than rapidly building houses will create pressure on the speed in which we can reach carbon neutral and beyond. This links in with waste reduction and mineral resources too, by ensuring that the demand for these is counteracted by the amount of people needing to be provided for.</p>	<p>Development of renewable energy sources is a must. Building houses will create pressure on the speed in which we can reach carbon neutral and beyond. Ensure waste reduction and mineral resource demand is counteracted by need</p>	<p>Support noted. The Deposit Plan has been underpinned by the identification of the most appropriate scale of economic growth and housing provision, all of which have been based upon well informed, evidence based judgements regarding need, demand and supply factors (See Appendix 42 – Background Paper 2: Preferred Strategy Strategic Growth Options). A range of growth scenarios across the whole Replacement LDP period have been analysed and discussed within the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper. This has considered how the County Borough’s demographic situation is likely to change from 2018-2033 and informed the most appropriate response for the Replacement LDP. As such the Replacement LDP identifies an appropriate plan requirement to enable a balanced level of housing and employment provision that will achieve sustainable patterns of growth, support existing settlements and maximise viable affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The Council is in the process of producing a roadmap to Carbon Neutral Bridgend County Borough by 2030 and will work jointly with the Public Services Board to produce a Decarbonisation Strategy to co-ordinate efforts on decarbonisation across the County Borough. The Council has also prepared a Renewable Energy Assessment (REA) (See Appendix 17) of which identifies the contribution that the County Borough is potentially able to make towards meeting the national renewable energy targets through various forms of technology (See Table 20, page 160). The REA has been informed by The Welsh Government’s Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners, September 2015.</p> <p>The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects.</p> <p>Strategic Development Sites that have been allocated within the Deposit Plan have been considered with regard to meeting their potential energy demand from renewable sources. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies that look to maximise the energy efficiency of new development have been introduced as well as integrating energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensuring that low carbon heating systems are installed. The Council has an aspiration for all new homes to be net zero carbon. Policy ENT10 will ensure that new major development is accompanied by an ‘Energy Masterplan that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This must include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. They must also demonstrate that heating systems have been selected in accordance with the sequential approach set out by Policy ENT2.</p> <p>Development proposals must also demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Policy ENT11 requires new major development to be accompanied by an ‘Energy Masterplan’ that demonstrates that the principles set out by the policy have been incorporated.</p> <p>In terms of waste, Policy ENT16 will ensure that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by the development both during construction and operation of the site. Development will also be required to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p>
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			With regards to mineral resources, Strategic Policy 14 will encourage the efficient and appropriate use of mineral within the Council, including the re-use and recycling of suitable minerals as an alternative to primary won aggregates. SP14 sets out criteria against which all proposals for mineral development will be assessed. The mineral industry is still active in the County Borough with limestone and sand and gravel still being worked at a number of different sites. Minerals are an important resource which should be protected for future generations by locating non-mineral development away from areas which are underlain by minerals of economic importance, where feasible. In allocating housing sites within the LDP, the Council has considered the impact on the wider minerals resource in the County Borough and site allocations, all of which are justified in Background Paper 12: Aggregate Safeguarding Assessment of Site Allocations.
623	MORE RENEWABLE ENERGY AND LESS B***** TO MANAGE		Comments noted. This representation is not considered appropriate for response
636	No comment	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
638	The portion of the LDP on waste management is well-written and includes excellent goals and methods.	No changes proposed	Support noted.
639	Recycling bins in the area	Comments regarding the provision of recycling bins within the borough.	This would be beyond the scope of the LDP and is an issue for the Council's waste management team. In terms of waste, Policy ENT16: Waste Movement in New Development (See Deposit Plan – Page 175) will require that built development must incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.
438	Internet nationalised nationwide.	Comments regarding the provision of nationalised internet access.	Comments noted. This would be beyond the scope of the Local Development Plan. Although, the LDP supports the NDF 2040 outcomes which address the provision of world-class digital infrastructure. Better digital communication will enable economic and social progress and ensure Wales can lead and keep pace with the latest global technological advancements. In this regard, the LDP will incorporate Policy 13 (Supporting Digital Communications) of the NDF 2040, which stipulates that Planning authorities must engage with digital infrastructure providers to identify the future needs of their area and set out policies in Strategic and Local Development Plans to help deliver this. New developments should include the provision of Gigabit capable broadband infrastructure from the outset.
640	We need bigger bins throughout the town akin to places like st Ives. Rubbish is a real issue in the town and will only get worse as more houses are built and the population increases. More recycling centres are needed and proper booking/ appointments put in place to avoid long queues to municipal sites. Smaller renewable initiatives for housing developments is needed.	Comments relating to the provision of waste facilities within the borough.	Comments noted. Whilst such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP, Policy ENT16 will require development to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personal.  The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.
643	Target all retailers to limit their packaging - moreso now that online sales are increasing exponentially, too much cardboard and plastic. Improve access to waste tips - huge queues. Penalise dumping in the lanes - make it easier to dispose of large household items	Comments relating to waste management.	Comments noted. Whilst such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP, Policy ENT16 will require development to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personal.  The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.
644	Think sustainable	Comments regarding sustainability	Comments noted.

645	each authority seems to be different, why is that? Removal of the tip in Ogmere was a major mistake. The proposed new one is too far away and the current one is very poor against others.	Comments regarding waste management within the borough.	Comments noted. Whilst such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP, Policy ENT16 will require development to incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personal.  The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.
647	None	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
652	Please see my letter sent by e-mail to ldp@bridgend.gov.uk, consultation@bridgend.gov.uk and planning@bridgend.gov.uk on 02/07/2021.		Comments noted.
649	no	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
547	No	No changes	Comment noted.
565	Yes im so sick of Welsh water. For four years ive had marketing from them, I asked for them to stop sending the overseas marketing for which I felt im paying for this marketing out of my water bill.. Instead of acting upon my request. This Monopoly so called not for profit organisation responded by stating " We think its information you need to know." I responded again and have been ignored to date as still recieve the marketing.- I had also invoked article 21 of GDPR.I complained to WTRS , while the ICO contacted Welsh water I still recieve the marketing. It appears these quagos are all working together. I have a right to stop marketing. Its waste ON A BIG SCALE the majority of the two language printed marketing complete with a direct debit form goes straight into the bins across the whole of Wales. Looking at the waste I made further comments about the 20 page two language booklet with full page colour photos ie pebbles on a beach -that tell us not a single thing about the quality of the water we are actually drinking - yet even bottled water a basic analysis.label. This is not about Politics the right to have literature in ones language is as given- its about the obscene paper waste across Wales. These booklets mostly go straight into the bin.Welsh water will not send a	No changes – concerns about waste management	Comments noted.

<p>language of ones choice which is political over common sense and the environment one is supposed to support. Still on the subject of Welsh water who spend a lot of money on self appraisal - ie radio adverts "Not for Profit" "We work very hard" etc Im paying for these adverts as they are a monopoly. The " We work very hard literature" I received grates on me as very recently my collection of full 1 litre plastic bottles of waste paint cleaner -I had dutifully taken to the local Thygeston recycling tip at my expense instead of tipping it all down the drain which is widespread. I say that as there was no facility to dispose of this contaminated at the site.This site ive said before is excellent ive even given them them a 5 star review on the web site some time ago. But they had no way to take the the used thinners off me.I was told to contact the council and I did but no response at all but I expected that Im not impressed with the council in general.That should be on record as well. However I returned to the tip some days later helping an 86 year old woman living alone unable rip up her large cardboard boxes as wont be collected unless they are in the orange recycling bags etc as having an amputaed hand and severe arthritis- The helpful gentleman at the site recognised me saying if i recall the exact words . "Hi you've started something we now have a small container for your waste paint thinners" I said wish I had known I could have brought the used thinners with me- council not answered my email. So coming back to Welsh Water who purport to do this and that. It should NOT be down to me to contact the council on these matters- that is the duty of Welsh water. Given that people cannot dispose of thinners in Bridgend - is this the sanme across Wales.?. It certainly should not go down the drain. But the reality is it does and those that do dispose of it down the drain could be the majority having a good excuse "well theres no facility to dispose of it." Way to fo for the environment. Its obviously beneath the council to respond to my email. But shockingly it must have been going on</p>		
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	for years and years. As this is inflammable-harmful vapour if split. I still have these bottles - But waiting till I go to the tip next time. What waste management ? Its too much of a coincidence I email AND SUDDENLY the recycling centre can now take it..again its not down to me to tell the council how to correctly store this flammable liquid it appears to have been convenient to ignore this serious problem for years- much like welsh water who do not give us water quality info. but saying they work very hard. which I paid for via my bill. I think this is a good account of a specific current waste management situation. Equally includes Welsh Water as could not have been any liason in this matter with the council- regarding waste management.		
566	This will count for nothing if the rivers aren't properly monitored and the highest level of water quality maintained.	Concerns about water quality	<p>Comment noted</p> <p>The Strategy acknowledges that the County Borough has a rich and varied biodiversity with a broad range of species, habitats and unique, rich landscapes. Policies within the Deposit Plan have been refreshed and updated from the existing LDP and will continue to protect the county borough's environment in line with national planning policy and the Environment Act 2016. These policies cover development in the countryside, special landscape areas, local / regional nature conservation sites, trees, hedgerows and development, green infrastructure, nature conservation and natural resources protection and public health.</p>
568	Energy efficiency must have high priority; demands for renewable production have to be balanced with preservation of valleys landscape.	Supports prioritisation of energy efficiency	<p>The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p> <p>Policies within the Deposit Plan have been refreshed and updated from the existing LDP and will continue to protect the county borough's environment in line with national planning policy and the Environment Act 2016. These policies cover development in the countryside, special landscape areas, local / regional nature conservation sites, trees, hedgerows and development, green infrastructure, nature conservation and natural resources protection and public health.</p>
569	There is concern in the community about the wind farm being proposed on Bryn side. Will the town benefit, first hand, from these windmills? Recycling is more difficult in bridgend than my current accommodation.	Concerned about wind farms, recycling and electric vehicle charging points	<p>Policy SP13 (and supporting development management policies) will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects. SP13 outlines the criteria against which proposals up to Local Authority-wide scale will be assessed. Proposals which are likely to have a significant impact on the landscape and/or visual amenity will be required to undertake a Landscape and Visual Impact</p>

	Green bags need to be provided, the bridgend based recycling sites are always busy and a new site should be considered. Or timetabled slots that can be booked in advance. Is the town ready for electric cars? Not an owner myself yet, but where are you proposing electric charging points are placed? Is the old petrol station opposite the Welsh school a space that could be developed for that purpose?		<p>Assessment and other relevant technical assessments to identify likely significant effects and demonstrate that adequate mitigation has been incorporated into the development. Any community benefits provided by the developer of such schemes is beyond the scope of the LDP.</p> <p>The LDP will encourage development to be supported by sustainable transport measures and infrastructure. This could include the provision of electric vehicle charging points as part of the parking provision supporting new developments. However, the LDP does not contain any specific locations where these are proposed.</p>
592	Waste management and recycling seem to be on target. Fares are too high on public transport, this should be looked at, perhaps charging everyone £1 a trip would get cars off the roads	Concerned about cost of Public Transport	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Public Transport fare charging is beyond the scope of the LDP.</p>
593	No development should be allowed on green field sites or outside the settlement boundary.	Opposed to greenfield development	The distribution of growth is further evaluated and justified in the Spatial Strategy Options Background Paper (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3). The strategy prioritises the development of land within or on the periphery of sustainable urban areas, primarily on previously developed brownfield sites. It continues to focus on the delivery of the brownfield regeneration allocations identified in the existing LDP, hence, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley are still denoted as regeneration priorities through their designation as Regeneration Growth Areas. The ongoing commitment to brownfield development opportunities within these settlements accords with the site-search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales and seeks to minimise developmental pressure on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. However, given the existing LDP's success in delivering development on brownfield land in other settlements (notably Bridgend and the Valleys Gateway), there are limited further brownfield regeneration opportunities remaining. Additional viable and deliverable sites (including some greenfield sites) are therefore required to implement SP1, deliver affordable housing in high need areas and ensure the County Borough's future housing requirements can be realised.
598	No	No changes	Comments Noted
601	Do way in a residential area should these even be considered	Opposed to renewable energy development in residential areas	Policies SP13, SP14 and SP15 of the LDP each contain criteria to ensure that proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development, sustainable development of mineral resources and sustainable waste management are only permitted where it can be demonstrated that they would not cause demonstrable harm to the amenities of local communities. This is in particular regard to access, traffic generation, noise, vibration, dust, air quality and odour, public health and well-being.
607	Renewable energy is a must given the state of the world now. I'm concerned about waste management given the new recycling centre on Pyle industrial estate has yet to establish and the impact on traffic etc around this area has not been monitored yet. A large residential and commercial development on top of this in the vicinity could potentially cause havoc on the roads and would the new centre have the capacity to cope with the excessive waste produced by these new homes and businesses?	Supports renewable energy, concerned about waste management	<p>Comments noted. Whilst it is beyond the scope of the LDP to control waste management, Policy ENT16 ensures that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by development both during construction and operation of the site.</p> <p>Development must incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will also be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.</p>

609	<p>Waste management is currently a joke in Bridgend Borough. The Amenity centre in Brynmenyn is too small, badly designed and has far too long waiting times to get in. The area is growing vastly, and the facilities for getting rid of waste/unwanted items is not fit for purpose. You expect us to play our part and segregate the items for household recycling, but then make it so hard to get rid of anything not collected by the recycling collection, it is hardly surprising many people fly tip. A larger site for the Amenity centre would be best, with room for 2 cars to drive through, side by side, with designated bins on either side of the drive way. This would mean that waiting times could be drastically reduced, as a 3 hour wait is simply NOT acceptable. Otherwise, the most convenient idea would be to situate a large skip at various street locations on a regular basis, so that householders could take their unwanted items along and place them in the skip. These could then be taken to a designated area and sorted through, so creating more employment in the area, and avoiding the costs of clearing up from fly tipping. Also, the staff at the Amenity centres could actually help people unload their cars, instead of all standing around watching people struggle to lift things. In Wiltshire, they have recycling centres that ANYONE can use, public or businesses, and they have designated areas for stone, brick, concrete, wood etc. The items taken in (e.g .builders rubble) is then smashed down to make hardcore, which is re-sold, to help cover the costs of the equipment etc. Wood can be chipped and sold as ground cover, grass cuttings/tree clippings turned into compost. You get the picture. This could be an amazing way for Bridgend to operate, and create a mass of extra employment. Try to encourage people to reduce waste, recycle more, and help them to do it in a sensible and cheap way, and this could be a win/win situation for everyone. As for renewable energy, we are surrounded by water, lots of water, so why are we not trying</p>	<p>Concerned about provision of waste management facilities, supports renewable energy</p>	<p>Comments noted. Whilst it is beyond the scope of the LDP to control waste management, Policy ENT16 ensures that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by development both during construction and operation of the site.</p> <p>Development must incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will also be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.</p> <p>The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar PV, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar PV.</p>
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	to harness power from the rivers and sea? This worked well many years ago and could be even better now, with new technology and some thought put into it.		
622	Solar Panels for all council buildings across the borough, Solar panels on all schools, Solar Panels on all College buildings and a nice wind turbine on college sites. Possibly look at thermal heating for all council buildings across the borough, not sure if the technology is quite there yet but please check. Solar Panels on all council buildings by the end of this year please.	Supports renewable energy generation and low carbon heating on all Council buildings	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Ground mounted and building-integrated solar PV are just two of the technologies that have been considered as part of the Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17).</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
669	Save the Coity graveyard	No changes	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>No candidate site submission was received for the land known as Coity Graveyard. The settlement boundary currently passes through the middle of the site so part of the land is considered to be in the countryside. The Settlement Boundary Review (See Appendix 38) undertaken to support the preparation of the Replacement LDP does not propose altering the settlement boundary in this location.</p>
692	The road network needs to be up graded with good road service for the extra transport	Concerned about transport infrastructure	<p>The Replacement LDP identifies and differentiates between the sustainability of places by defining a settlement hierarchy. This has been informed by the conclusions of the Bridgend County Borough Settlement Assessment (2019, updated in 2021) (See Appendix 19), which reflects Bridgend's historical and functional settlement pattern and seeks to achieve more sustainable places in a number of ways. The scale and type of growth apportioned to settlements is dependent upon their individual roles, functions and positions within the settlement hierarchy. This is to ensure the Replacement LDP and spatial strategy (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3: Spatial Strategy Options) directs the majority of growth towards areas that already benefit from good infrastructure including transport networks, services and facilities, or where additional capacity can be provided.</p> <p>Whilst developments should be encouraged in locations which reduce the need to travel and promote the use of sustainable transport, the Council recognises that any development growth will likely result in greater travel demand, and that increased traffic levels and congestion is likely to occur if appropriate mitigating transport measures and infrastructure are not delivered. Therefore a Strategic Transport Assessment (See Appendix 36) has been undertaken to consider the impact of plan proposals and help guide and inform the process of delivering land allocations by means of modelling and quantifying the transport impact of these proposals. The technical notes accompanying this assessment demonstrate that the proposed level of development detailed within the LDP can be accommodated within the BCBC Highway Network with suitable mitigation.</p> <p>Furthermore Strategic Policy 5: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility will ensure that development must be located and designed in a way that minimises the need to travel, reduces dependency on the private car and enables sustainable access to employment, education, local services and community facilities. Development will be required to deliver, or contribute towards the provision of, active travel scheme, public transport measures, road infrastructure, and other transport measures, in accordance with the Bridgend Local Transport Plan and the Bridgend Integrated Network Plan (See Appendix 29).</p>
697	This must feed to assist current residents eg grants to change	Needs support for local residents to implement	Comments Noted. Please see Appendix 19 for details of the projects that make up the Bridgend Smart Energy Plan



			<p>The Council previously consulted the public on the Preferred Strategy which was held from 30th September to 8th November 2019. Following the public consultation period the Council was required to consider all representations made in accordance with LDP Regulation 16(2) before determining the content of the deposit LDP. As such the Council drafted an initial Consultation Report (See Appendix 8 – Preferred Strategy &amp; Initial Consultation Report) for publishing. This report was subsequently signed off by members of Council.</p> <p>As part of Stage 4 of the Delivery Agreement, the Council was required to undertake Deposit public consultation for a statutory period of 6 weeks, however the Council made an allowance for 8 weeks in order to maximise public participation. This was to ensure a range of views could be considered as part of a process of building a wide consensus on the Replacement LDP's strategy and policies. A number of consultation methods were used to ensure efficient and effective consultation and participation, in accordance with the CIS. These methods included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A Legal Notice was placed within the Glamorgan Gazette on 3rd June 2021</li><li>• The package of consultation documents were made available online via Bridgend County Borough Council's Website. Respondents were able to complete an electronic survey online to make a formal representation.</li><li>• Printed reference copies were placed within Council buildings, including every library in the County Borough (fixed and mobile), subject to social distancing guidelines. The reference copies were also available to view at the Council's Civic Offices, by appointment only as the offices had not re-opened to the public due to the pandemic. Hard copies of the survey form were also made available at these locations for members of the public to complete by hand.</li><li>• Dissemination of hard copies of information to individuals. Members of the public were able to request a copy of the survey by post to complete by hand (free of charge). There was a £25 charge for a hard copy of the whole Deposit Plan to cover printing and postage costs for such a large document.</li><li>• Every individual and organisation on the LDP Consultation Database was notified by letter or email to inform them of the availability of the Deposit Consultation. Approximately 500 representors were contacted, provided with details of how to access the package of consultation documents and how to respond. As the consultation progressed, additional representors were informed of and added to the database upon request.</li><li>• Planning Aid Wales were commissioned by the Council to run remote engagement events for all Town and Community Councils in the County Borough.</li><li>• A comprehensive social media plan was devised. A series of social media posts were released periodically on Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter. They drew attention to different thematic areas / parts of the County Borough throughout the consultation period.</li><li>• Planning Officers have presented the consultation remotely to established working groups, including the Bridgend Community Cohesion and Equalities Forum and Youth Forum.</li><li>• In place of face to face public drop-in sessions, representors were able to book one-to-one telephone appointments with planning officers to discuss any queries/concerns they may have had.</li><li>• Posters were sent to all Town and Community Councils to display on their notice boards.</li></ul> <p>The Plan has to be prepared in the context of national legislation and guidance and has to be informed by an evidence base comprising of background papers and other technical documents. The written statement has been written with the aim of being understandable and not too technical or jargonistic but its content must reflect the fact that it is a land use plan. The Plan has been accompanied by an easy read summary leaflet, and the opportunity for telephone calls on an appointment basis where Officers were on hand to help talk interested persons through the Plan, its policies and proposals and how to comment. All Local Development Plan documents were available in main libraries throughout the County Borough in addition to the Civic Offices via appointment. Guides on how to comment and register were available online. Additionally, the phone lines were</p>
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			manned between the hours of 9am-5pm weekdays to provide assistance. The Local Development Plan has to be written in a particular style to meet the guidance set out in the LDP regulations manual.
770	Waste management policies should be supported by adequate and efficient recycling facilities, which currently fall short thanks in part to the inadequacy of Kier. Bridgend lacks the facilities to recycle as efficiently as it could, and this should be addressed as an urgent priority	Concerns regarding waste management facilities	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Policy ENT16 ensures that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by development both during construction and operation of the site. Development must incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will also be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.</p>
776	Waste management could be an issue and also sewerage demand close to the Sea.	Concerns regarding waste management	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Policy ENT16 ensures that all proposals for new built development must include provision for the proper design, location, storage and management of waste generated by development both during construction and operation of the site. Development must incorporate, as appropriate, adequate and effective provision for the storage, recycling and other sustainable management of waste, and allow for appropriate access arrangements for recycling and refuse collection vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>The views of the Council's Waste Management Section will also be taken into account on all types of development to ascertain the extent and nature of facilities needed to deal with any potential municipal waste arising associated with proposed development.</p>
438	zero carbon.	No changes	Comments noted.
676	Wind farms are an eye sore and not environmentally friendly their use should be limited to offshore and at the limits of our territorial waters	Opposed to onshore windfarms	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Proposals for large scale energy development are classed as Developments of National Significance and are determined by Welsh Ministers. Future Wales' spatial priority is for large scale wind energy and solar developments to be directed towards Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy (as shown on associated Map within Future Wales).</p>
792	Everything must be recycled waste must be used to generate heat. All householders and businesses should play their role. The Council should avoid primary won aggregates by reducing demand.	Support Renewable policies	<p>Welsh Government declared a Climate Emergency in April 2019 and has committed to achieving a carbon-neutral public sector by 2030. Both Future Wales and PPW set out the requirements for clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, which relates to wider legal obligations, needs and policies at an international, UK, Wales, and local level. Bridgend Council is in the process of producing a roadmap to a 'Carbon Neutral Bridgend County Borough by 2030' and is working jointly with the Bridgend Public Services Board to produce a Decarbonisation Strategy to co-ordinate efforts on decarbonisation across the County Borough.</p> <p>In 2019, Bridgend County Borough Council developed a Smart Energy Plan (See Appendix 18) comprising a series of projects, including district heat networks in Bridgend and Caerau, which will form an important part of the decarbonisation strategy.</p> <p>The mineral industry is still active in the County Borough with limestone and sand and gravel still being worked at a number of different sites.</p>

954	Stop the discrimination towards disabled people by not coming in to the property and removing big items we are forced to live in a pig style thanks to the scum at kier	Concern over waste management collections	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>The Replacement LDP is supported by an Equality Impact Assessment (See Appendix 3) which is a multi-purposes tool ensuring that appropriate steps are taken to comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty Equality Impact Assessment legislation. The EIA demonstrates that BCBC have shown due regard to the need to reduce inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage when taking strategic decisions under the Socio-economic Duty.</p>
960	No further comments, this is a step in the right direction.	Support for policies	Comments noted.
969	Fine	Support for policies	Comments noted.
594	I would like that Bridgend would offer to put solar panels on peoples houses the energy could go towards cheaper electricity not only for the council but for the homeowners and reduce our carbon footprint, I would like separate cycle lanes along roads not the silly little painted bike emblems you put, I ride to work to both NPTH & POWH and I can tell you now it's a very scary ride at times, you will not get people on bikes unless they feel safe and are made safe	Support provision of solar panels on residential properties and segregated cycle lanes	<p>Welsh Government declared a Climate Emergency in April 2019 and has committed to achieving a carbon-neutral public sector by 2030. Both Future Wales and PPW set out the requirements for clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, which relates to wider legal obligations, needs and policies at an international, UK, Wales, and local level. Bridgend Council is in the process of producing a roadmap to a 'Carbon Neutral Bridgend County Borough by 2030' and is working jointly with the Bridgend Public Services Board to produce a Decarbonisation Strategy to co-ordinate efforts on decarbonisation across the County Borough.</p> <p>In 2019, Bridgend County Borough Council developed a Smart Energy Plan (See Appendix 18) comprising a series of projects, including district heat networks in Bridgend and Caerau, which will form an important part of the decarbonisation strategy.</p> <p>Another key strand of the decarbonisation strategy is investment in Active Travel routes. In this regard, one of the specific objectives of the Deposit LDP is to "Promote accessibility for all by supporting the transport hierarchy (set out in PPW) that prioritises walking and cycling (active travel), then public transport and finally motor vehicles. New development should be located and designed in accordance with this hierarchy to prioritise the use of sustainable transport, reduce related airborne pollution, reduce the need to travel and reduce the dependency on private vehicles." (See Appendix 1 – Deposit LDP, page 35, OBJ 2f). Strategic Policy 5: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility will ensure that development must be located and designed in a way that minimises the need to travel, reduces dependency on the private car and enables sustainable access to employment, education, local services and community facilities. Development will be required to deliver, or contribute towards the provision of, active travel schemes, public transport measures, road infrastructure, and other transport measures, in accordance with the Bridgend Local Transport Plan and the Bridgend Integrated Network Plan (See Appendix 29). This will not only prove fundamental in ensuring the increasing attractiveness of active travel as a credible alternative to the private car, thereby encouraging modal shifts away from unsustainable forms of transportation, but will also help to promote physical activity and reducing the impact of transport based emissions.</p>
988	Every community should be able to drop off any recycling at a collection point less than a five minute walk away. A lot of rubbish goes to landfill because people are too lazy to travel to an amenity site.	Support for more recycling	Comments noted.
1023	Kier seems to have settled down with collections....	No changes	Comments noted.

103 3	We live in an energy efficient home, run by a Tesla battery, we have solar panels and a heat exchange ventilation system. What are the Council doing to support developers to build more homes like ours.	Queries what is being done to encourage developers to build energy efficient homes	<p>Policy ENT11 of the Deposit Plan aims to ensure that the design and standard of any new development is optimised to achieve energy efficiency and zero carbon emissions. Development proposals must demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process.</p> <p>There is an increasingly urgent need to deliver carbon savings from new buildings and ensure that the gap between the designed and as-built energy performance of new buildings is as little as possible. Major developments should undertake post-construction testing in order to improve our understanding of this issue and also to ensure that performance standards for low carbon buildings are linked to as-built performance.</p> <p>By optimising the design of buildings, using the principles set out in this policy, there is considerable potential to reduce the ecological and carbon footprint of development, and can potentially enhance the environment whilst reducing costs for developers and occupants.</p> <p>The Bridgend Smart Energy Plan (See Appendix 18) provides a roadmap of projects and activities that will enable Bridgend County Borough to respond to the challenge of decarbonising heat within the wider energy system. Continuing to pursue innovation projects and enabling others to deliver innovation projects within the County Borough, BCBC hopes to attract companies and investment to the area, which could help to provide jobs and training opportunities for local people. By engaging with local industry stakeholders, BCBC aims to ensure that they will be well positioned to benefit from the activities underway.</p>
104 2	local infrastructure investments in sustainability will bring more local jobs and help keep funds invested in the borough within the borough, while also improving quality of life	Support greater investment in sustainable infrastructure	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>The Bridgend Smart Energy Plan (See Appendix 18) provides a roadmap of projects and activities that will enable Bridgend County Borough to respond to the challenge of decarbonising heat within the wider energy system. Continuing to pursue innovation projects and enabling others to deliver innovation projects within the County Borough, BCBC hopes to attract companies and investment to the area, which could help to provide jobs and training opportunities for local people. By engaging with local industry stakeholders, BCBC aims to ensure that they will be well positioned to benefit from the activities underway. The planning system plays a key role in delivering clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, as well as being crucial in building resilience to the impacts of climate change. The transition to a low carbon economy not only brings opportunities for clean growth and quality jobs, but also has wider benefits of enhanced places to live and work, with clean air, clean water and improved health outcomes.</p>
104 5	Tremendous strain on existing facilities	No changes	Comments noted.
106 7	It is ironic that BCBC suggests it cares about its environmental impact here when the plans for the large increase in housing will wipe out a large area of wildlife and countryside.	Policies conflict with Growth and Spatial Strategy	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>The distribution of growth is evaluated and justified in the Spatial Strategy Options Background Paper (See Appendix 43 – Background Paper 3). The strategy prioritises the development of land within or on the periphery of sustainable urban areas, primarily on previously developed brownfield sites. It continues to focus on the delivery of the brownfield regeneration allocations identified in the existing LDP, hence, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley are still denoted as regeneration priorities through their designation as Regeneration Growth Areas. The ongoing commitment to brownfield development opportunities within these settlements accords with the site-search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales and seeks to minimise developmental pressure on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. However, given the existing LDP's success in delivering development on brownfield land in other settlements (notably Bridgend and the Valleys Gateway), there are limited further brownfield regeneration opportunities remaining. Additional viable and deliverable sites (including some greenfield sites) are therefore required to implement SP1, deliver affordable housing in high need areas and ensure the County Borough's future housing requirements can be realised.</p>

1069	This is something that needs further explanation, especially to those who may live near such sites	Requires further explanation	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Bridgend Council is in the process of producing a roadmap to a 'Carbon Neutral Bridgend County Borough by 2030' and is working jointly with the Bridgend Public Services Board to produce a Decarbonisation Strategy to co-ordinate efforts on decarbonisation across the County Borough. Public consultation will be held on the strategy prior to its completion.</p> <p>In 2019, Bridgend County Borough Council developed a Smart Energy Plan (See Appendix 18) comprising a series of projects, including district heat networks in Bridgend and Caerau, which will form an important part of the decarbonisation strategy.</p>
1070	There needs to be discussions around community benefit, in terms of discounts on energy if people have to live with renewable energy developments.	Concerned about community benefits to mitigate impact of renewable energy developments	<p>Policy SP13 (and supporting policies) of the Replacement LDP will assist the County Borough transition to a low carbon, decentralised energy system that works for its individuals, communities and businesses by encouraging renewable and low and zero carbon energy projects. SP13 outlines the criteria against which proposals up to Local Authority-wide scale will be assessed. Proposals which are likely to have a significant impact on the landscape and/or visual amenity will be required to undertake a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and other relevant technical assessments to identify likely significant effects and demonstrate that adequate mitigation has been incorporated into the development. Any community benefits provided by the developer of such schemes is beyond the scope of the LDP.</p>
1135	More is needed	No changes	Comments noted.
1214	Work with smaller, local Businesses. They are more eco-friendly. Large companies such as ALDI are damaging to the environment, using more energy than necessary, creating more waste than necessary.	Concerned about environmental footprint of larger companies.	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed. A future planning application must be accompanied by an 'Energy Masterplan' that demonstrates that the most sustainable heating and cooling systems have been selected. This should include consideration of the proposed system as a whole, including the impact of its component materials on greenhouse gas emissions. The Renewable Energy Assessment recommends considering installation of a new District Heat Network on this site. If this development requirement is proven to be financially or technically unviable then development proposals must follow the sequential approach to identify low carbon heating technologies in accordance with ENT10.</p> <p>Furthermore, Policy ENT11 will require that development proposals demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process.</p>
1006	The conditions in SP13 are of paramount importance so it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable impacts on the natural and historic environment or local communities (such as noise and air pollution) and that no other unacceptable cumulative impacts will arise; b) Satisfactory mitigation can be put in place to minimise the impacts of renewable and low carbon proposals and its associated infrastructure; and c) Proposals make	No changes proposed – supports Policy SP13	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>No further action required.</p>

	provision for the appropriate restoration and aftercare of the land for its beneficial future re-use.		
553	Leave the area West of Bridgend alone. Carving this land up will in no way protect minerals for future generations.	Concerns relating to protection of minerals.	<p>The Strategy acknowledges that the County Borough has a rich and varied biodiversity with a broad range of species, habitats and unique, rich landscapes. Policies within the Deposit Plan have been refreshed and updated from the existing LDP and will continue to protect the county borough's environment in line with national planning policy and the Environment Act 2016. These policies cover development in the countryside, special landscape areas, local / regional nature conservation sites, trees, hedgerows and development, green infrastructure, nature conservation and natural resources protection and public health.</p> <p>As part of the technical supporting evidence base accompanying the Deposit Plan, the Council has undertaken an updated detailed audit of existing outdoor sports and children's playspace across the County Borough (See Appendix 22: Outdoor Sport and Children's Play Space Audit (2021)). Its findings can be used as means of justifying the provision of new facilities and/or remedying local deficiencies in provision. It can also be used as means of safeguarding and enhancing existing facilities as appropriate.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council has undertaken a Green Infrastructure Assessment (See Appendix 23) to guide and shape the planning and delivery of green infrastructure throughout the County Borough. The assessment summarises the findings of the detailed 'audit' of the provision of Outdoor Sports and Children's Playing Space within the County Borough of which is endorsed by Fields in Trust (FIT), whilst also adopting a holistic approach to include green infrastructure assets (such as allotments, cemeteries, woodlands, broad habitats) and the Integrated Network Maps. As such the assessment will provide a mechanism to ensure green infrastructure forms an integral and significant part of development and wider infrastructure proposals.</p> <p>Development proposals including strategic site allocations will be expected to maintain, protect and enhance Bridgend's green infrastructure network and ensuring that individual green assets are retained wherever possible and integrated into any new development.</p> <p>In terms of Strategic Development Sites, Policies PLA1-PLA5 detail the site specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements. Such requirements will ensure that sites retain and provide suitable buffers to habitats, particularly hedgerows, trees (including Ancient and/or Semi-Ancient Woodland), and SINCs. Additionally, green infrastructure and outdoor recreation facilities will be required to be delivered in accordance with Policy COM10 and Outdoor Recreation Facilities and New Housing Development Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>
557	I am in support of the renewable energy, mineral resources and waste management policies	Support for mineral and renewable energy provision.	<p>Support noted. The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
558	This should not be done you are taking to much green space away	Concerns relating to loss of green space.	The Strategy acknowledges that the County Borough has a rich and varied biodiversity with a broad range of species, habitats and unique, rich landscapes. Policies within the Deposit Plan have been refreshed and updated from the existing LDP and will continue to protect the county borough's environment in line with national

			<p>planning policy and the Environment Act 2016. These policies cover development in the countryside, special landscape areas, local / regional nature conservation sites, trees, hedgerows and development, green infrastructure, nature conservation and natural resources protection and public health.</p> <p>As part of the technical supporting evidence base accompanying the Deposit Plan, the Council has undertaken an updated detailed audit of existing outdoor sports and children’s playspace across the County Borough (See Appendix 22: Outdoor Sport and Children’s Play Space Audit (2021)). Its findings can be used as means of justifying the provision of new facilities and/or remedying local deficiencies in provision. It can also be used as means of safeguarding and enhancing existing facilities as appropriate.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council has undertaken a Green Infrastructure Assessment (See Appendix 23) to guide and shape the planning and delivery of green infrastructure throughout the County Borough. The assessment summaries the findings of the detailed ‘audit’ of the provision of Outdoor Sports and Children’s Playing Space within the County Borough of which is endorsed by Fields in Trust (FIT), whilst also adopting a holistic approach to include green infrastructure assets (such as allotments, cemeteries, woodlands, broad habitats) and the Integrated Network Maps. As such the assessment will provide a mechanism to ensure green infrastructure forms an integral and significant part of development and wider infrastructure proposals.</p> <p>Development proposals including strategic site allocations will be expected to maintain, protect and enhance Bridgend’s green infrastructure network and ensuring that individual green assets are retained wherever possible and integrated into any new development.</p> <p>In terms of Strategic Development Sites, Policies PLA1-PLA5 detail the site specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements. Such requirements will ensure that sites retain and provide suitable buffers to habitats, particularly hedgerows, trees (including Ancient and/or Semi-Ancient Woodland), and SINC’s. Additionally, green infrastructure and outdoor recreation facilities will be required to be delivered in accordance with Policy COM10 and Outdoor Recreation Facilities and New Housing Development Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>
559	quarry for minerals offer high paid jobs which must be helped.	Comments relating to minerals preservation and employment.	<p>The Council recognises the significant role of renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv. The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
561	The heat network in the town centre could benefit existing businesses, both larger national ‘chains’ and smaller independent businesses. The suggestion of out of town retail centres could result in empty retail stores within the town centre. Whilst this would indeed conserve energy, these vacant properties would not generate the employment, income and communities that the policies outline. As the high street empties of shops and shoppers, a new	Comments relating to the heat network, businesses and retail.	<p>Strategic Policy SP12 of the Replacement Plan will promote Town, District and Local Centres throughout the County Borough as hubs of socio-economic activity and the focal points for a diverse range of services which support the needs of the communities they serve.</p> <p>As part of the technical supporting evidence base the Council have prepared a Retail Study (See Appendix 16) of which sets out evidence-based recommendations on retail need, the distribution of need and the definition of primary shopping areas to inform policies and site allocations. Additionally, the Council have also undertaken a sense check of the evidence base in light of the pandemic (See Appendix 51 – Background Paper 11: Covid-19 Policy Review). The 2019 Retail Study already identified a shift in commuter spending habits and online shopping, which the pandemic has accelerated. The LDP recognises that high streets will continue to change especially in the short-term, hence it contains more flexible planning policies and retail boundaries within town</p>

	<p>problem emerges. Kerbside recycling for residents could be expanded to offer more opportunities to recycle other materials not currently facilitated e.g. batteries, crisp bags, in mixed recycling bags or boxes. Targets for food retailers using non-plastic alternatives is another improvement, as many continue to use plastics and polystyrene packaging. Bridgend's green waste collection is a seasonal subscription service; other counties in South Wales offer this without any fee. Removing this subscription would undoubtedly reduce fly tipping instances and increase the uptake of using this service offering.</p>		<p>centres, recognising their changing roles and functions. It will be increasingly important for them to accommodate a wider array of uses than just retail, including community, health, leisure, residential and flexible co-working spaces alongside areas of open space.</p> <p>The Primary Shopping Area boundaries for Bridgend, Maesteg and Porthcawl have been reviewed against the existing distribution of uses and likely future requirements. In Bridgend and Maesteg, the Primary Shopping Areas have been condensed to create a consolidated retail core. Additional Secondary Shopping Areas have been identified on the proposals map for Bridgend, Maesteg and Porthcawl to create greater flexibility and promote the potential for a wider range of uses.</p> <p>The demand/supply for larger convenience retailing is likely to be less sensitive to the impacts of the pandemic. However, use of sequential tests alongside careful management of out-of-centre locations will remain key to avoid promotion of unsustainable travel patterns.</p> <p>The Replacement LDP ultimately seeks to allow the traditional role and function of established retail centres to evolve and adapt appropriately. The hierarchy will be used positively to ensure Town, District and Local Centres continue to be the principal locations for new retail, office, leisure and community facilities. This will both capitalise on and enhance the vitality and viability of centres, whilst generating increased social and economic activity.</p> <p>In terms of renewable energy, the Council recognises the significant role that renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
563	<p>Moving forward our Renewable Energy strategy is vitally important to us all. I don't think housing developments of this scale will make a positive contribution to the reduction of our Carbon Footprint in Wales.</p>	<p>Concerns relating renewable energy and carbon footprint.</p>	<p>In terms of renewable energy, the Council recognises the significant role that renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
575	<p>No</p>		<p>Comments noted.</p>
576	<p>We live in an area where we see large numbers of solar panels but surely the most consistent form of energy would be tidal which is readily available 24hrs a day</p>	<p>Concerns relating renewable energy and carbon footprint.</p>	<p>In terms of renewable energy, the Council recognises the significant role that renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County</p>

			<p>Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
578	The strategy needs to court carbon neutrality by 2030 and also it needs to provide facilities and infrastructure that will enable all of its citizens to have access to low carbon transport energy, transport and energy facilities.	Concerns relating renewable energy and carbon footprint.	<p>In terms of renewable energy, the Council recognises the significant role that renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
580	No		Comments noted.
602	No		Comments noted.
446	Greener the better	Concerns relating renewable energy and carbon footprint.	<p>Comments noted. The Strategy acknowledges that the County Borough has a rich and varied biodiversity with a broad range of species, habitats and unique, rich landscapes. Policies within the Deposit Plan have been refreshed and updated from the existing LDP and will continue to protect the county borough's environment in line with national planning policy and the Environment Act 2016. These policies cover development in the countryside, special landscape areas, local / regional nature conservation sites, trees, hedgerows and development, green infrastructure, nature conservation and natural resources protection and public health.</p> <p>As part of the technical supporting evidence base accompanying the Deposit Plan, the Council has undertaken an updated detailed audit of existing outdoor sports and children's playspace across the County Borough (See Appendix 22: Outdoor Sport and Children's Play Space Audit (2021)). Its findings can be used as means of justifying the provision of new facilities and/or remedying local deficiencies in provision. It can also be used as means of safeguarding and enhancing existing facilities as appropriate.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council has undertaken a Green Infrastructure Assessment (See Appendix 23) to guide and shape the planning and delivery of green infrastructure throughout the County Borough. The assessment summaries the findings of the detailed 'audit' of the provision of Outdoor Sports and Children's Playing Space within the County Borough of which is endorsed by Fields in Trust (FIT), whilst also adopting a holistic approach to include green infrastructure assets (such as allotments, cemeteries, woodlands, broad habitats) and the Integrated Network Maps. As such the assessment will provide a mechanism to ensure green infrastructure forms an integral and significant part of development and wider infrastructure proposals.</p> <p>Development proposals including strategic site allocations will be expected to maintain, protect and enhance Bridgend's green infrastructure network and ensuring that individual green assets are retained wherever possible and integrated into any new development.</p>

			In terms of Strategic Development Sites, Policies PLA1-PLA5 detail the site specific requirements including masterplan development principles and development requirements. Such requirements will ensure that sites retain and provide suitable buffers to habitats, particularly hedgerows, trees (including Ancient and/or Semi-Ancient Woodland), and SINC's. Additionally, green infrastructure and outdoor recreation facilities will be required to be delivered in accordance with Policy COM10 and Outdoor Recreation Facilities and New Housing Development Supplementary Planning Guidance.
719	Collection of garden waste should be free, we pay enough council tax to cover this, it will stop the fly tipping of grass etc.	Comments relating to collection of garden waste.	Comments noted. This would be beyond the scope of the Replacement LDP. However, comments will be passed to the relevant department.
796	Housing and building development should incorporate requirements for sustainable non-carbon and affordable energy sources as an integral part of their design, including solar panels, replacement or non-carbon boilers, etc.	Concerns relating renewable energy and carbon footprint.	<p>In terms of renewable energy, the Council recognises the significant role that renewable energy has to play. The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Assessment (See Appendix 17). The Assessment estimates the current and future energy demands of the County Borough, along with the progress in meeting these demands from local low carbon energy generation assets. Against this backdrop, land within the County Borough boundary has been subject to a resource assessment to identify the potential for renewable and low carbon energy project deployment from a resource perspective. A number of technologies have been considered, including, wind energy, ground mounted solar pv, biomass energy, energy from waste, hydropower energy and building integrated solar pv.</p> <p>The Council has set ambitious renewable energy deployment targets to maximise the use of local resources available within the County Borough. In order to reduce future energy demand, strict policies have been introduced that seek to maximise the energy efficiency of new development, integrate energy generation into wider development proposals, and ensure that low carbon heating systems are installed.</p>
868	Agree		Comments noted.
948	Agreed		Comments noted.
101 2	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
125 7	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.

552	<p>Bring back incentives for people to purchase renewable energy schemes like solar panels. All new build should be totally sustainable energy. Councils should be renovating old/abandoned/derelict buildings first before even considering new build.</p>	<p>Incentivise renewable energy schemes. All new builds should be 100% sustainable. Council should renovate existing buildings before considering new build</p>	<p>Comments noted. Whilst it is beyond the scope of the LDP to directly incentive people to purchase renewable energy schemes, the plan seeks to ensure that new development will ultimately be directed towards environs conducive to sustainable placemaking that facilitate a balance of environmentally friendly, economically vibrant, and socially inclusive characteristics, aiming to benefit current inhabitants and future generations alike. Sustainable development &amp; placemaking is therefore an overarching concept that underpins the Replacement LDP, specifically seeking to create places that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet the needs of all members of the community;</li> <li>• Promote balanced economic growth that provides access to employment opportunities;</li> <li>• Provide for active travel and integrated Green Infrastructure networks;</li> <li>• Provide appropriate infrastructure and services;</li> <li>• Provide a range of high quality private and affordable housing; and</li> <li>• Are resilient and adaptable to change and support the Councils vision to make Bridgend a decarbonised, digitally connected smart County Borough.</li> </ul> <p>The planning system plays a key role in delivering clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, as well as being crucial in building resilience to the impacts of climate change. The transition to a low carbon economy not only brings opportunities for clean growth and quality jobs, but also has wider benefits of enhanced places to live and work, with clean air, clean water and improved health outcomes. In accordance with national planning policy, the Council has an aspiration for all new housing development to be net zero carbon in the first instance, while continuing to promote a range of low and zero carbon technologies as a means to achieve this.</p> <p>Both Future Wales and Planning Policy Wales (PPW) set out the requirements for clean growth and the decarbonisation of energy, which relates to wider legal obligations, needs and policies at an international, UK, Wales, and local level. The UK was the first country to set legally binding carbon targets (an 80% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050 against a 1990 baseline) through the Climate Change Act (2008). These targets were later reflected in the Environment (Wales) Act (2016). Understanding of the urgency and importance of tackling climate change has grown since the Climate Change Act was enacted. In 2019, the Climate Change Committee (Climate Change Committee, 2019) recommended that the UK should increase their carbon targets to net-zero by 2050 and the Welsh Government declared a climate emergency and committed to setting new net zero carbon targets for 2050.</p> <p>Under the Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Wales is required to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 (against a baseline set in legislation), with interim targets and carbon budgets established to ensure this target is met. In March 2019, Welsh Government published Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales that sets priorities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing the amount of energy we use in Wales;</li> <li>• reducing our reliance on energy generated from fossil fuels; and</li> <li>• actively managing the transition to a low carbon economy.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to requirements set out in the Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Welsh Government has introduced the following targets specifically related to local energy generation and ownership, to be achieved by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of Wales' electricity consumption to be generated from renewable sources;</li> <li>• 1 GW of locally owned renewable electricity capacity in Wales; and</li> <li>• Renewable energy projects in Wales to include an element of local ownership.</li> </ul> <p>To achieve the targets above, the Council will need to work with renewable energy developers and ensure that renewable energy generation within their authorities is maximised. In order to ensure that this role is fulfilled, Planning Policy Wales (PPW) places a requirement on planning authorities to develop an evidence base to inform the development of renewable energy and low carbon energy policies. Previous work that the Council</p>
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613	N/A	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
937	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
956	None	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
973	No	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
1009	no	No changes proposed	Comments noted.
1087	Seems sensible.	No changes proposed	Comments noted.

109 1	Give all households wheelie bins and not the pathetic system in place now.	Give all households wheelie bins	Comments noted although this issue is beyond the scope of the LDP.
958	Waste management sites should not be sited in or very near residential areas increase in traffic is detrimental to residents well being	Concerns regarding waste management sites	Comments noted.
971	If Pyle and the horrendous mess beingade of the movement of the recycling tip is anything to go by, then BCBC are going to struggle to provide theses things. The recycling and refuse collection at present is abysmal.	Concerns regarding recycling	Comments noted. Such matters are beyond the scope of the LDP.
106 4	I strongly oppose the Local Development Plan (LDP) for the Pyle/Cornelly area (PLA5: Land East of Pyle, Kenfig Hill & North Cornelly) on the following grounds: the lands are of prime agricultural status which are needed for the growing of crops for sustainable human and animal needs; the area in question is of vital importance to the heritage of Kenfig and surrounding areas. I've briefly listed the following that fall within my objections to this proposed plan. STORMY DOWN (a) Prime Agricultural Land (b) Heritage - Stormy Castle, Sturmistown (c) Heritage - Roman Road, Julia Martitima (d) Heritage - Military, RAF Stormy Down (Airfield) WWII (e) Heritage - Military, Air Crash Sites (Controlled sites under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986) (f) Heritage - Stormy Down Settlement (deserted rural settlement) (g) Heritage - Stormy Farmhouse (h) SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest (located under Laleston on BCBC "Designation of Special Landscape Areas", March 2010 - <a href="https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/1796/designation_of_special_landscape_areas.pdf">https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/1796/designation_of_special_landscape_areas.pdf</a> ) (f) SSSI includes the quarry's at this location in addition to the geology/mineral wealth and prehistoric value of the area in general. All this would be lost forever if the proposed LDP for this area was to take effect. As I'm responsible for the Kenfig Heritage website project (documenting the heritage of the	Objection to Strategic Allocation PLA5: Land East of Pyle	<p>Objection noted. Background Paper 15: Minimising the loss of Best and most versatile agricultural land sets out how the Local Planning Authority has considered the location and quality of agricultural land in developing the Bridgend Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) 2018-2033. It demonstrates how the Preferred Strategy and site selection process has sought to minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land when balanced against a range of other material planning considerations.</p> <p>Evidently, Land East of Pyle is a potential strategic site located at the edge of a Main Settlement (as defined by the Settlement Assessment) in a broadly viable housing market (as detailed within the Plan-Wide Viability Study) with high need for additional affordable housing (as identified by the LHMA). The original site submitted at Candidate Site Stage contains no BMV agricultural land based on Version 2 of the Predictive ALC Map. However, in order to ensure a more holistic and inclusive edge of settlement development opportunity, the site submission was expanded at Preferred Strategy Stage to include an additional significant parcel immediately to the south west. The overall proposal now constitutes two large parcels, the first encompassing 60-hectares of land to the north of the M4 and south-west of the A48, and the second being a 40-hectare parcel of land to the north and east of the A48. This revised submission presents an opportunity for significant sustainable development at the edge of a Main Settlement at a scale not matched by any other Stage 2 Candidate Site. This would enable delivery of a sustainable residential-led mixed-use scheme with approximately 2,300 market and affordable dwellings, provision of educational facilities, a local centre and associated supporting infrastructure. Expansion of the original site does mean that 8.4ha of BMV agricultural land (Grade 2 and 3a) would be lost through allocation of this more holistic sustainable urban extension according to the predicative map. However, detailed survey work undertaken by the site promoter indicates that the areas of Grade 2 and 3a as shown on Version 2 of the Predictive ALC Map are in fact Grade 3b. This has to be considered in the context of other deliverable Stage 2 Candidate Sites that are available. It is important for the Replacement LDP to acknowledge the role of this Main Settlement (as identified within the Settlement Assessment) and its potential to deliver sustainable development at a strategic scale when balanced against the potential loss of BMV agricultural land. Hence, there is considered to be an overriding need for this development to enable sustainable growth in accordance with Planning Policy Wales' placemaking principles, to contribute to affordable housing provision in a high-need area and to deliver a plethora of socio-economic benefits that will support both local employment provision and the local commercial centres. A masterplan for the site has been developed to ensure Planning Policy Wales' sustainable placemaking objectives are integrated from the outset. A suite of detailed supporting technical information has also been provided by the site promoter to evidence the deliverability and viability of the site. This development would make a meaningful contribution in terms of housing provision (affordable and market), education provision, active travel and public open space in a manner that would promote the health and well-being of local residents through 64 encouraging active lifestyles. The Candidate Site Assessment has not</p>

<p>Kenfig &amp; surrounding areas) - an online educational resource which has been formerly recognised by the National Library of Wales as "an important part of Wales' documentary heritage" which includes this particular area in question, I'm opposing the proposed LDP as outlined as it would decimate the heritage of the area in its entirety - additionally, the new Welsh government schools curriculum now includes local Welsh history; destroying areas of both natural beauty and of which is steeped in Welsh heritage would detract school visits to places of historic Welsh importance and of which goes completely against the proposals of the new Welsh schools curriculum in the main. Rob Bowen Owner/Author Kenfig - The Complete History (e-Resource) <a href="http://www.Kenfig.org.uk">www.Kenfig.org.uk</a> Further Reading 1. Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 (Wikipedia) - <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protection_of_Military_Remains_Act_1986">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protection_of_Military_Remains_Act_1986</a> 2. Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 (The National Archives) - <a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/35/contents">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/35/contents</a> 3. Designation of Special Landscape Areas, March 2010 (BCBC) - <a href="https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/1796/designation_of_special_landscape_areas.pdf">https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/1796/designation_of_special_landscape_areas.pdf</a> 4. Stormy Down (RCAHMW, Coflein) - <a href="https://coflein.gov.uk/en/search/?term=stormy%20down">https://coflein.gov.uk/en/search/?term=stormy%20down</a></p>		<p>identified other land at this scale in lower agricultural grades. Therefore, this site is considered appropriate for allocation on this basis in accordance with the site search sequence outlined in Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p><b>Heritage</b> As acknowledged by Strategic Policy PLA5, the site is open and exposed to views from the north, west and locally to the east as well as views from the M4 to the south. The most sensitive parts are the three high points, upper slopes and associated minor ridges, and the steep slope to the west on the southern edge. The least sensitive area lies to the north and west on the lower slopes/flat areas, which lends itself to be the most appropriate location for the bulk of higher density development. The southern part of Parcel B is within a Special Landscape Area and the development will need to be planned sensitively to take account of this designation.</p> <p>The site itself is not subject to any ecological designations, although further wildlife and habitat surveys will need to be carried out to inform the site's potential development. Additionally, there are two SSSI's located in close proximity to the boundary of the site; the Penycastell SSSI is located to the north east and the Stormy Down SSSI is located to the south east of the site. Both are physically separated from the site by the route of the trainline and the M4 respectively. Given the need to maintain a landscape buffer between major transport routes and any proposed development, neither are considered to be a constraint to development.</p> <p>Archaeology Wales have undertaken a Desktop study which highlights standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest. A WWII pillbox exists at the north west area of the site and there is believed to be an area of earthworks related to a 19th century (or possibly older) farmstead at the north east of the site. A 19th century tramline is also located along the northern portion of the site. The development will ensure that these remains are preserved or adequately investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a direct result of development activities.</p> <p>The site neighbours Stormy Castle, a medieval settlement, which could extend into the site. Further work will need to be conducted to fully investigate any potential impacts and a geophysical survey of the site will need to be carried out to supplement the planning application.</p> <p>Stormy down airfield would not be negatively impacted</p>
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