

PLANNING PROCESS AND POLICY Y BROSES CYNLLUNIO A PHOLISI CYNLLUNIO

All planning decisions require consideration of relevant material factors including any potential adverse environmental or other impacts of a proposal, at local or wider scale, as well as the recognised material benefits, particularly in terms of delivery against legislation, policy and other considerations. The draft Planning Statement which is available as part of this consultation sets out these considerations in detail, and we have summarised the key points on these boards.

Yn achos pob penderfyniad cynllunio, bydd angen ystyried ffactorau perthnasol gan gynnwys unrhyw effeithiau amgylcheddol andwyol posibl neu effeithiau eraill cynigion, yn lleol neu'n ehangach, yn ogystal â'r buddion penodol cydnabyddedig, yn enwedig o ran cyflawni yn unol â gofynion deddfwriaeth, polisi ac ystyriaethau eraill. Mae'r Datganiad Cynllunio drafft sydd ar gael fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad hwn yn amlinellu'r ystyriaethau hyn yn fanwl, ac rydym wedi crynhoi'r pwyntiau allweddol ar y byrddau hyn.

Impacts

As addressed on other boards, we have identified that the key effects arising from the proposal are limited to changes in local landscape character and visibility of the scheme within relatively close distance. It is these effects which are to be considered alongside the material benefits of the proposal.

Effeithiau

Fel y trafodir ar fyrdau eraill, rydym wedi nodi bod yr effeithiau allweddol sy'n deillio o'r cynnig wedi'u cyfyngu i newidiadau yng nghymeriad y dirwedd leol ac amlygrwydd y cynllun o fewn pellter cymharol agos. Dylid ystyried yr effeithiau hyn ochr yn ochr â buddion penodol y cynnig.

Climate Change and Renewable Energy Policy

Wales has a legal commitment to reaching Net Zero by 2050, with legally binding interim Carbon Budgets. Welsh Government policy also currently seeks to generate 70% of Wales' electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2030, with a draft Zero Carbon Electricity target for 2035 matching the UK Government's.

There is currently forecast to be significant shortfall against these commitments, without delivery of major new schemes as soon as possible.

Polisi ynghylch y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd ac Ynni Adnewyddadwy

Mae gan Gymru ymrwymiad cyfreithiol i gyflawni Sero Net erbyn 2050, yn cynnwys Cyllidebau Carbon interim sy'n gyfreithiol rwyml. Mae polisi Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd ar hyn o bryd yn ceisio cynhyrchu 70% o'r trydan a ddefnyddir yng Nghymru o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2030, a cheir targed drafft ynghylch Trydan Di-Garbon ar gyfer 2035 sy'n cyfateb i darged Llywodraeth y DU.

Ar hyn o bryd, rhagwelir y bydd diffyg sylweddol o gymharu â'r ymrwymadau hyn, oni chyflawnir cynlluniau mawr newydd cyn gynted â phosibl.



Image of wind turbine for indicative purposes only

Planning Policy

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 is the lead planning policy document. Decarbonisation through delivery of renewable energy is a key theme throughout.

Policy 18 contains the criteria for assessing the proposed development, namely that there will be "no unacceptable adverse impacts", where acceptability is a balance of the nature of impacts versus the scale and weight of benefits.

Visual impacts on nearby communities and individual dwellings have been minimised through the Design Evolution of the scheme (which is set out in full in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement).

Delivering the equivalent of 68% of household demand within the combined host local authority areas must be afforded significant weight.*

Polisi Cynllunio

Cymru'r Dyfodol: Cynllun Cenedlaethol 2040 yw'r brif ddogfen polisi cynllunio. Mae datgarboneiddio trwy gyflenwi ynni adnewyddadwy yn thema allweddol yn y ddogfen drwyddi draw.

Mae Polisi 18 yn cynnwys y meini prawf ar gyfer asesu'r datblygiad arfaethedig, sef "na fydd unrhyw effeithiau andwyol annerbiniol", lle mae derbynioldeb yn gydbwysedd o natur yr effeithiau a graddfa a phwysau'r buddion.

Mae effeithiau gweledol ar gymunedau cyfagos ac anheddau unigol wedi'u lleihau trwy Esblygiad Dyluniad y cynllun (a nodir yn llawn ym Mhennod 4 y Datganiad Amgylcheddol).

Rhaid rhoi pwysau sylweddol i gyflenwi'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i 68% o'r galw gan aelwydydd yn ardaloedd cyfun yr awdurdodau lleol ble lleolir y datblygiad.

Conclusions

Y Bryn is a major renewable energy scheme with relatively limited significant effects, close to centres of demand, which can make a substantial contribution towards legal and policy targets as well as providing significant biodiversity net benefit, community benefits and local investment.

Casgliadau

Mae Y Bryn yn gynllun ynni adnewyddadwy mawr sydd ag effeithiau sylweddol cymharol gyfyngedig, yn agos at fannau ble ceir galw, a all wneud cyfraniad sylweddol tuag at dargedau cyfreithiol a pholisi yn ogystal â darparu budd net sylweddol o ran bioamrywiaeth, budd cymunedol a buddsoddiad lleol.



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