

Communities of Sennybridge and district

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Table S1. Allocation of dwelling units to the communities of Sennybridge and district

		Llywel	Crai	Maescar	Trallong	Total Sennybridge and district
H1 Sites	Commenced or built (a)					
	Permitted but not started (b)					
	Without consent (c)			10		10
Unallocated sites	Commenced or built (d)	5	2	10		17
	Permitted but not started (e)	10	3	10		23
Community guidance figure (calculated from Structure Plan total)		14	8	25	3	50
Less those commenced or built 1991-98 (a+d above)		5	2	10	0	17
Required 1998-2006		9	6	15	3	33
Plus contingency 20%		2	1	3	0	6
Total required 1998-2006		11	7	18	3	39
Less those committed: extant consents plus H1 without consent (b+c+e above)		10	3	20	0	33
Land and locations required		1	4	none	3	8*

* this total includes only those communities with positive allocations remaining

1 Llywel Community

Introduction

- 1.1 Llywel is one of the largest community areas in the National Park. Its northern part lies outside the Park at the western end of Mynydd Eppynt. The A40T runs along the Park boundary. A ridge separates this from the valley of the River Usk, flowing eastwards out of the Usk Reservoir, and the farmed land beyond.
- 1.2 Southwards, there are several large tracts of forestry, then the moors sweep up past the source of the Usk to Bannau Brycheiniog, the highest point on the Black Mountain. The community continues southwards over the mountain and includes the head of the Tawe valley.
- 1.3 The community is very rich archaeologically, with Bronze Age cairns, several stone circles and standing stones, a Roman road, and part of the Pigwn Roman marching camp. The motte at Trecastle is the best preserved in the National Park.
- 1.4 Trecastle is the main settlement in this sparsely populated area. It is situated where the A40T leaves the Usk valley, once an important stopping point on the road to West Wales. There are some substantial houses, including former inns of droving and mail-coach days. More recent housing, including former local authority estates, has been constructed south of the A40T in Bishop's Town. The village also has a hotel, a pub, a chapel, primary school, and a newly opened shop and post office.
- 1.5 Llywel itself is a hamlet 1km north-west of Trecastle. It has a fine Norman church. The National Park boundary follows the edge of the churchyard so that all but a small part of the modern settlement lies within the Park.
- 1.6 The hamlet of Callwen is in the south of the community in the Tawe valley. It comprises a group of houses along a minor road, with a church and a pub. The school has been converted to an outdoor education centre for Dulwich College.

PROPOSALS

- 1.7 The deposit version of this Local Plan, published in June 1995, listed those issues identified by previous consultation that the Local Plan needed to tackle. These issues are set out under the relevant headings below.

Housing

- *Allow for some growth within the community.*
 - *A range of housing that will provide for all sectors of the local population and which is affordable is required.*
- 1.8 Llywel's population within the Park at the 1991 census was 389, in 143 households. This was 2% of the population in the Park in Powys. The Powys Structure Plan allocates 750 new dwellings to the National Park for the period 1991-2006. This has been divided between the communities in proportion to their populations. The number allocated to Llywel is therefore 14.
 - 1.9 Table S1 covers the period from 1 July 1991 to 7 July 1998. It shows allocations made, permissions granted and dwellings built during the period, including those completed from a prior commitment.
 - 1.10 The village map of Trecastle indicates a central white area within which applications for housing will be considered. The white areas attempt to encourage infilling and natural growth around existing buildings. In Trecastle, future development has been allocated to the west of Maesyberllan estate (part of OS 7326)
Llywel 1
Within the white areas of Trecastle, applications for housing development will be considered against policies H2, H3, H6, and H14.
 - 1.11 Heol Callwen is a small hamlet which has limited potential for growth. It is identified as an H4 settlement, suitable to absorb some development during the Plan period.
Llywel 2
Heol Callwen is identified as a minor settlement for the purposes of policies H4 and H6.
 - 1.12 For the purposes of this Local Plan, the shaded light green area outside Trecastle and Heol Callwen is countryside.

Llywel 3

Within the shaded light green area applications for housing will be considered against policies H5, H8, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14 and H15.

Traffic

- *The impact of traffic on the environment and local residents should be reduced.*

- 1.13 Speeding traffic along both the A40T and A4067 is recognised as a serious problem. Concern has been raised in particular over the speed of heavy vehicles in the area, such as forestry lorries and those used for military purposes.
- 1.14 The NPA will support Powys County Council in proposals which will reduce the speed limit through the village of Trecastle and increase road safety generally in the community (see policies document chapter 9 para. 9.28).
- 1.15 There are also problems of parking in Trecastle. If a suitable site for parking can be identified after negotiation with Powys County Council and the landowner, support will be found in policy R10.

Employment

- *The agricultural industry should be safeguarded and additional forms of local employment encouraged.*
- 1.16 The majority of employment in the area is related to agriculture. It is hoped that farm diversification may provide additional farm income. Support for suitable on-farm activities such as biomass for fuel is found in policy AG3.
- 1.17 "Employment is the life of the community" remarked a resident from Trecastle during public consultation. Residents' ideas included providing teashops and an agricultural engineers. The mill by the sewage farm in Trecastle and Greystones Motel on the A40T could both be converted for employment use.
- 1.18 Development which could involve setting up a business from home or reusing existing buildings will find support in policies EM5, EM6, EM7 and EM8.

Community

- 1.19 Expansion of the range of community facilities is the responsibility of other agencies and individuals. However, the NPA will support proposals for community facilities in line with policy C2.

Conservation of buildings and settlements

- *The character of buildings should be protected and good design incorporated in future development.*
- 1.20 All new buildings should be in keeping with the character of the area and conform to guidance in the National Park publication 'Building design. A guide for developers'.
- 1.21 There are five listed buildings in Llywel Community.

Llywel 4

The listed buildings in Llywel will be protected for the purposes of policies CB1-4.

- 1.22 The NPA may wish to designate a Conservation Area in Trecastle. Prior to designation, there will be a full public consultation to discuss proposals and agree an appropriate boundary (see policies document chapter 4 para. 4.11).

Conservation of landscape, wildlife and archaeology

- 1.23 The NPA has a duty to preserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. The proposals map indicates Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Scheduled Ancient Monuments and an area of archaeological evaluation located in Llywel Community.
- 1.24 Cae Bryn-tywarch SSSI contains small but diverse pastures supporting a wide range of habitat types. These were once probably widespread in the upper Usk Valley, but are now scarce. The area is also noted for its rare plant species. Part of the site is a nature reserve owned by Brecknock Wildlife Trust.
- 1.25 Y Gors SSSI is a floodplain mire in the upper reaches of the Nant Logyn. It supports one of the largest areas of fen vegetation in Brecknock and contains plants of limited distribution in the area.
- 1.26 The northern edge of Ogof Ffynnon-ddu SSSI falls within the community. The site is noted for its geological and geomorphological interest, particularly the extensive cave system.
- 1.27 The northern tip of Craig y Rhiwarth SSSI is also within Llywel. This is a nature reserve managed by the Brecknock Wildlife Trust. It supports ash woodland on limestone screes and cliffs, with additional notable plants associated with calcareous grassland.
- 1.28 About a quarter of the community falls within the eastern flank of the Mynydd Ddu SSSI, a remote upland area important for its vegetation, birdlife and varied geology.

Llywel 5

The SSSIs in Llywel Community are shown on the proposals map and will be protected under policy CL4

- 1.29 There are eight Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the community. There is a standing stone at Gwern-wyddog, and stone circles at Cerrig Duon; Nant Tarw and on Mynydd-bach Trecastell, where there is also a round cairn. There is a deserted settlement north of Blaenau Farm; and a motte and bailey castle at Trecastle. Part of Y Pigwn Roman fort is in the community.

Llywel 6

The Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Llywel Community are shown on the proposals map and will be protected against development in support of policy CL8.

- 1.30 There is an area for archaeological evaluation close to St David's Church, Llywel. This is an area which has not been fully investigated by archaeologists, but which is likely to contain important archaeological features.

Llywel 7

The area for archaeological evaluation in Llywel is shown on the proposals map for the purposes of policy CL10.

- 1.31 In line with residents views, improved access to the motte and bailey site in Trecastle is required to enhance the area and allow for appropriate interpretation.

Llywel 8

The NPA in conjunction with Cadw will seek to provide the motte and bailey site in Trecastle with footpath access in support of policy R12.

Tourism and recreation

- *Visitors that do not damage the environment and will be of benefit to the local community should be encouraged.*
 - *Access, via footpaths and cycleways, within the community needs improving.*
- 1.32 Residents feel that more visitors should be attracted to the Llywel area. Future tourism could perhaps be based on the Usk Reservoir and local historic features such as the motte and bailey site at Trecastle. Development should support the local economy and use local employees, products and services where available.
- 1.33 However, tourism development should not be encouraged where it would cause harm to the 'pressure' and 'vulnerable areas' in the community (see policies document chapter 11 para. 11.7). The 'pressure areas' are at Bwlch y Giedd and Cerrig Duon, and the 'vulnerable areas' are the Black Mountain (partly within Llywel) and Craig y Rhiwarth.
- 1.34 Small-scale tourist enterprises and recreational activities that promote the enjoyment of the Park's special qualities and are in line with policy T1 will be supported. Opportunities to improve rights of way and create cycleways are encouraged in policies T14 and R12

2 Crai Community

Introduction

- 2.1 Crai Community lies entirely within the National Park. Its northern border is the River Usk, and it comprises the valley of the Afon Crai, a tributary of the Usk, together with that of the Treweryn, which runs into the Afon Senni below Defynnog. The ridge between these valleys culminates in the plateau of Fforest Fach. At its southern end, the community includes Fan Gihirych and some headwaters of the Afon Nedd.
- 2.2 The area is mainly farmland, with some large blocks of forestry. The water from Cray Reservoir is taken southwards to serve South Wales. The Brecon Forest tramroad and Neath and Brecon railway, both disused, traverse the community. Older history is represented by the Iron Age hillfort at Twyn y Gaer.
- 2.3 The village of Crai is situated beside the A4067, on a flat saddle between the Crai and Treweryn valleys. Its development dates from the opening of the railway in 1867, and the church was not built until 1882. The housing ranges from detached to more recent former local authority-owned properties. The school has been converted into a private house, but there is a village hall and post office.
- 2.4 The other settlement is the hamlet of Felin-Crai, and there are many scattered farmsteads.

PROPOSALS

- 2.5 The deposit version of this Local Plan, published in June 1995, listed those issues identified by previous consultation that the Local Plan needed to tackle. These issues are set out under the relevant headings below.

Housing

- *Allow small-scale, gradual growth and change within the community.*
 - *A range of housing that will provide for all sectors of the local population is required.*
 - *Abandoned buildings should be reused.*
- 2.6 Crai's population at the 1991 census was 244, in 87 households. This was 1% of the population in the Park in Powys. The Powys Structure Plan allocates 750 new dwellings to the National Park for the period 1991-2006. This has been divided between

the communities in proportion to their populations. The number allocated to Crai is therefore 8.

- 2.7 Table S1 covers the period from 1 July 1991 to 7 July 1998. It shows allocations made, permissions granted and dwellings built during the period, including those completed from a prior commitment.
- 2.8 The village map of Crai indicates a central white area within which applications for housing will be considered.

Crai 1

Within the white area of Crai applications for housing will be considered against Policy H2, H3, H6 and H14.

- 2.9 Felin-Crai is a smaller settlement within Crai Community that has limited potential for growth. It is included under policy H4 as suitable to absorb some development during the Plan period.

Crai 2

Felin-Crai is identified on the proposals maps as a minor settlement in support of policies H4 and H6.

- 2.10 For the purposes of this Local Plan, the shaded light green area is considered countryside.

Crai 3

Within the shaded light green area applications for housing will be considered against policies H8, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14 and H15.

Traffic

- *The impact of traffic on the environment and local residents should be reduced.*
- 2.11 Problems of parking in Crai village and speeding along the A4067 were identified during public consultation. The NPA will support Powys County Council in proposals which will relieve parking problems, reduce traffic speeds and generally increase road safety in Crai Community (see policies document chapter 9 para. 9.28).

Employment

- *Additional forms of local employment should be encouraged.*
- 2.12 The majority of employment in the area is related to agriculture. It is hoped that farm diversification may provide additional farm income. Support for

suitable on-farm activities, such as biomass for fuel is found in policy AG3.

- 2.13 Proposals to start up a small business from home or in a converted building will be supported by policies EM5, EM6, EM7 and EM8.

Community

- *The range of community facilities should be expanded.*
- 2.14 Expansion of the range of community facilities is the responsibility of other agencies and individuals. However, the NPA will support proposals for community facilities in line with policy C2.

Conservation of buildings and settlements

- *The character of buildings should be protected and good design incorporated in future development.*
- 2.15 All new buildings should be in keeping with the existing character of the area and follow criteria set out in the National Park publication 'Building design. A guide for developers.'
- 2.16 There are two buildings in the community listed for their architectural or historic interest, Pantyscallog Bridge and the tractor shed at Tan-y-fedw.

Crai 4

The listed buildings in Crai Community will be protected for the purposes of policies CB1-CB4.

Conservation of landscape, wildlife and archaeology

- 2.17 The NPA has a duty to preserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. Parts of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Ogof Ffynnon-ddu and Ogof Ffynnon-ddu - Pant Mawr fall within Crai Community. Both are noted for their geological and geomorphological interest, particularly the extensive cave systems.

Crai 5

The SSSIs in Crai Community are identified on the proposals map for the purposes of policy CL4.

- 2.18 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community, Twyn y Gaer Iron Age hillfort, and the old stone bridge at Pont Gihirych.

Crai 6

The Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Crai are identified on the proposals map for the purposes of policy CL8.

Tourism and recreation

- *Visitors that do not damage the environment and will be of benefit to the local community should be encouraged.*
 - *Access, via footpaths and cycleways, within the community needs improving.*
- 2.19 **Proposals to cater for small-scale tourist enterprises and recreational activities that promote the enjoyment of the Park's special qualities are supported by Policy T1. Opportunities to improve rights of way and create cycleways are encouraged in policies R12 and T14.**

3 Maescar Community

Introduction

- 3.1 On the map, Maescar appears as a long, narrow community. It extends from the northern scarp of Mynydd Eppynt southwards across the National Park boundary, the River Usk and the A40T, and up the Senni valley to Fan Nedd and the headwaters of the Afon Mellte. Half its area and most of its population are in the Park.
- 3.2 The Senni valley is an area of scattered farms with a strong agricultural tradition. By contrast, the Usk valley corridor is an important east-west through route.
- 3.3 The largest settlement in the community is Sennybridge, which lies on the A40T at the confluence of the Senni and the Usk. There was a small castle on the site in the 13th century, but the village grew in importance after the coach road was built in 1819, and again with the completion of the Neath and Brecon railway (now closed). Since the last War, Sennybridge has been the site of an army camp serving the training area on Mynydd Eppynt.
- 3.4 Sennybridge is an important source of employment, with the army camp, sawmills, haulage contracting, agricultural related stores and local shops. It plays a significant role for the farming industry with its market and related feed and equipment facilities. A mixture of housing types exist, from older terraced properties situated along the A40T, to more recent estates and detached single and two-storey dwellings, constructed on its outskirts. The village includes a variety of facilities: shops, pubs, cafes, community hall, primary school with sports facilities, and a health clinic.
- 3.5 Defynnog lies on the A4067 south of Sennybridge. The parish church is here, and the village was the centre for a large community until the growth of Sennybridge. There are rows of older terraced cottages around the church and pubs, with newer development along the A4067.
- 3.6 Other settlements in Maescar are Pentre'r-felin, a hamlet split by the National Park boundary 2km north of Sennybridge; and Heol Senni, located in the Senni valley, consisting of a scatter of old houses along a minor road.

PROPOSALS

- 3.7 The deposit version of this Local Plan, published in June 1995, listed those issues identified by previous consultation that the Local Plan needed to tackle.

These issues are set out under the relevant headings below.

Housing

- *Small-scale, gradual growth and change within the community should be allowed.*
 - *A range of housing that will provide for all sectors of the local population, including affordable housing, is required.*
 - *Abandoned buildings should be reused.*
- 3.8 Maescar's population within the Park at the 1991 census was 733, in 302 households. This was 3% of the population in the Park in Powys. The Powys Structure Plan allocates 750 new dwellings to the National Park for the period 1991-2006. This has been divided between the communities in proportion to their populations. The number allocated to Maescar is therefore 25.
 - 3.9 Table S1 covers the period from 1 July 1991 to 7 July 1998. It shows allocations made, permissions granted and dwellings built during the period, including those completed from a prior commitment.
 - 3.10 The village maps for Sennybridge and Defynnog indicate a central white area within which applications for housing development will be considered. This area is based on the comments made at the public meeting and survey work.
 - 3.11 In Sennybridge, physical limitations have meant there is little room for expansion outside the built up area. As a result, the NPA anticipates that future housing will be accommodated through infill plots, the use of empty upper floors and the conversion of existing buildings within the village itself. In line with local residents' views, further estate development will be strongly discouraged.
 - 3.12 In Defynnog, housing development on the area north-east of Glannau Senni will form a natural extension to the estate. It is identified on the proposals map as an H1 site, capable of absorbing more than 6 houses. Any building in or adjoining the older part of Defynnog must be carefully designed to reflect the character of the small cottages in the village centre.

Maescar 1

Within the white areas of Sennybridge and Defynnog, applications for housing will be considered against policies H1, H2, H3, H6, H7 and H14.

- 3.13 Pentre'r-felin and Heol Senni are smaller settlements within Maescar that have limited potential for growth. They are included under policy H4 as suitable to absorb some development during the Plan period.

Maescar 2

Pentre'r-felin and Heol Senni are identified as minor settlements in support of policies H4 and H6.

- 3.14 Areas shaded light green on the maps are considered to be countryside for the purposes of this Local Plan.

Maescar 3

Within the shaded light green areas applications for housing will be considered against policies H5, H8, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14 and H15.

Traffic

- *The impact of traffic on the environment and local residents should be reduced.*
- 3.15 As Sennybridge and Defynnog are located on relatively busy stretches of major road, some nuisance from passing traffic is inevitable. Residents have expressed concern over speeding traffic along the A40T and A4067. There are also problems of speeding along the narrow country roads.
- 3.16 The NPA will support Powys County Council in proposals which will reduce traffic speeds and increase road safety in the Maescar Community (see policies document chapter 9 para. 9.28).
- 3.17 There is a lack of car parking in the villages of Sennybridge and Defynnog, both for residents and visitors. This causes problems of on-street parking which is particularly acute on market days. If suitable proposals can be negotiated with Powys County Council and the relevant landowner, support for car parking in Sennybridge and Defynnog will be found in policy R10.

Employment

- *Existing jobs should be safeguarded and additional forms of local employment encouraged.*
- 3.18 The existing employment pattern of the community includes the market and sawmills in Sennybridge. Other means of promoting additional income which generates local jobs and is appropriate to the area will be encouraged. Individuals wishing to set up small businesses from home, or in buildings suitable for conversion, will be supported provided they conform with policies EM5, EM6, EM7 and EM8.

Community

- *The range of community facilities should be expanded.*
- 3.19 Expansion of the range of community facilities is the responsibility of other agencies and individuals. However, the NPA will support proposals for community facilities in line with policy C2. The Sennybridge and District Community Appraisal has highlighted the need for a new Community Hall in Sennybridge.
- 3.20 If an additional graveyard is required in Defynnog the NPA will consult with Powys County Council and the landowner. Any proposal would have to comply with policy C2 and other relevant policies of the Local Plan for planning permission to be granted.

Conservation of buildings and settlements

- *The character of buildings should be protected and good design incorporated in future development.*
- 3.21 All new buildings should reflect the existing character of the area and follow guidance set out in the National Park publication 'Building design. A guide for developers'.
- 3.22 There are 9 buildings in the community listed for their architectural or historic interest.

Maescar 4

The listed buildings in Maescar Community will be protected for the purposes of policies CB1-CB4.

- 3.23 Areas of important open space are shown on the village maps. These will have the effect of limiting further development and protecting important open space in and around Sennybridge and Defynnog. In particular, land between the two villages will be protected during the Plan period.

Maescar 5

Land is indicated on the village maps as important open space for the purposes of policy CB10.

- 3.24 There is currently a Village Enhancement scheme in operation which is helping to renovate commercial buildings in the Community.

Conservation of landscape, wildlife and archaeology

- 3.25 The NPA has a duty to preserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. The proposals maps indicate Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Scheduled Ancient Monuments

and areas for archaeological evaluation within Maescar Community.

- 3.26 Cae Gwernllertai SSSI is a small area of unimproved damp pasture located in Cwm Brynych, south of Sennybridge. The field supports an unusual variety of plant species and communities for its size.
- 3.27 Coed Mawr - Blaen Car SSSI is a fine example of damp semi-natural woodland with adjacent areas of unimproved hay meadow and wet pasture, lying alongside Nant Car, south-east of Sennybridge.
- 3.28 Penllwyn-yr-hendy SSSI contains at least seven different types of grassland and fen communities, grading into scrub woodland, giving rise to one of the most diverse grasslands in Brecknock.
- 3.29 Illtud Pools SSSI, situated on Mynydd Illtud, is of great importance for plants associated with both acidic and lime-rich water. There are a number of rare aquatic insects and spiders.
- 3.30 Craig Cerrig-gleisiad and Fan Frynych SSSI, also a National Nature Reserve, supports a notable range of arctic-alpine plant species. Its western tip is in the community.
- 3.31 Heol Senni Quarry SSSI is of special geological interest, with good exposures of the Old Red Sandstone and some rare and important fossils.

Maescar 6

The SSSIs in Maescar are identified on the proposals map for the purposes of policy CL4.

- 3.32 There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Maescar Community in the Park. These are Maen Llia standing stone, a nearby round barrow, an early Christian inscribed stone in St Cynog's Church at Defynnog, and Castell-du in Sennybridge.

Maescar 7

The Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Maescar are shown on the proposals map and are protected against development for the purposes of policy CL8.

- 3.33 Areas for archaeological evaluation are shown on the proposals maps. These are areas that have not been full investigated by archaeologists, but which are likely to contain important archaeological features. The sites are at Castell Du, St Cynog's Church and on the adjoining terrace above the Afon Senni.

Maescar 8

Areas for archaeological evaluation in Maescar are shown on the proposals map for the purposes of policy CL10.

Tourism and recreation

- *Visitors that do not damage the environment and will be of benefit to the local community should be encouraged.*
 - *Access, via footpaths and cycleways, within the community needs improving.*
- 3.34 Some visitor facilities, such as arts and crafts centres, already exist in the community. Small-scale tourist enterprises and recreational activities that promote the enjoyment of the Park's special qualities and comply with policy T1 will be supported by the NPA. These should support the local economy and use local employees, products and services where available.
- 3.35 However, tourism should not be encouraged which would cause harm to the Traeth Mawr/Bach 'vulnerable area' on Mynydd Illtud, as shown on the proposals map (see policies document chapter 11 para. 11.7).
- 3.35 Opportunities to improve rights of way and create cycleways, particularly along the old railway line, are encouraged in policies T14 and R12.

4 Trallong Community

Introduction

- 4.1 The community of Trallong stretches from the middle of Mynydd Eppynt southwards across the River Usk and the A40T to Mynydd Illtud Common. Only about a quarter of its area falls within the National Park, south of the minor road through Trallong village just north of the Usk.
- 4.2 The area in the Park is predominantly agricultural. It is unusual in including two fine country houses, Abercamlais and Penpont, and parts of their estates. Earlier history is represented by an Iron Age hillfort on Twyn-y-gaer and a mediaeval motte.
- 4.3 Trallong community contains two settlements both of which are divided by the minor road between Brecon and Sennybridge, which here forms the National Park boundary. Trallong village itself is the larger. It is in two distinct parts: the older area around the church and a group of former local authority housing around Nant Sefin. There is a sub post office and a community hall.
- 4.4 Further towards Brecon is the hamlet of Aberbran. This has no community facilities. There is a well-screened caravan site nearby.

PROPOSALS

- 4.5 The deposit version of this Local Plan, published in June 1995, listed those issues identified by previous consultation that the Local Plan needed to tackle. These issues are set out under the relevant headings below.

Housing

- *Allow for slow, natural growth and change within the community.*
 - *A range of housing that will provide for all sectors of the local population, particularly the young and the elderly, is required.*
 - *Abandoned buildings should be reused.*
- 4.6 Trallong's population within the Park at the 1991 census was 99, in 34 households. This was 0.5% of the population in the Park in Powys. The Powys Structure Plan allocates 750 new dwellings to the National Park for the period 1991-2006. This has been divided between the communities in proportion to their populations. The number allocated to Trallong is therefore 3.
- 4.7 Table S1 covers the period from 1 July 1991 to 7 July 1998. It shows allocations made, permissions

granted and dwellings built during the period, including those completed from a prior commitment.

- 4.8 No specific area of land within Trallong community is identified for housing. The two settlements of Trallong and Aberbran are listed under policy H4 as suitable to absorb some development during the Plan period. This approach should allow for greater flexibility and encourage a more gradual and natural growth.

Trallong 1

Trallong and Aberbran are listed as minor settlements in support of policies H4 and H6.

- 4.9 The area shaded light green is considered to be countryside for the purposes of this Local Plan.

Trallong 2

Within the shaded light green area applications for housing development will be considered against policies H8, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14 and H15.

Traffic

- *The impact of traffic on the environment and local residents must be reduced.*
- 4.10 Residents expressed their concern over speeding traffic and heavy lorries turning on the narrow, country roads. The NPA will support Powys County Council in proposals which will reduce traffic speeds and increase road safety in Trallong Community (see policies document chapter 9 para. 9.28).

Employment

- *Existing jobs should be safeguarded and additional forms of local employment encouraged.*
- 4.11 The majority of the local workforce, if not engaged in agriculture, commute to their place of work. Proposals to set up small businesses from home or in a converted building will be supported if they comply with EM5, EM6 EM7 and EM8.

Community

- *The range of community facilities should be expanded.*
- 4.12 Expansion of the range of community facilities is the responsibility of other agencies and individuals. However, the NPA will support proposals for community facilities in line with policy C2.

4.13 Although basic community facilities are provided in the Trallong community, there is a demand for additional services. In particular, residents expressed the need for a youth club and crèche. The community hall appears to be a suitable location for such facilities, which could start up without the need for planning permission.

4.14 A play area in Trallong village is also required. If a suitable proposal can be negotiated with a landowner and Powys County Council, support for a play area in Trallong will be found in policies C2 and T15.

Conservation of buildings and settlements

- *The character of buildings should be protected and good design incorporated in future development.*
- 4.15 All new buildings should be in keeping with the existing character of the area and follow criteria set out in the National Park publication 'Building Design. A guide for developers' available from the National Park office.
- 4.16 The historic parks and gardens at Abercamlais and Penpont are identified on the proposals map (see policies document chapter 4 para. 4 18).

Trallong 3

The historic parks and gardens in Trallong Community will be protected against adverse development for the purposes of policy CB11.

Conservation of landscape, wildlife and archaeology

- 4.17 The NPA has a duty to conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. The proposals map indicates Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Scheduled Ancient Monuments and an area for archaeological evaluation in Trallong Community.
- 4.18 Part of Illtud Pools SSSI is within the community. This site is of great importance for plants associated with both acidic and lime-rich water. There are also a number of rare aquatic insects and spiders.

Trallong 4

The SSSI in Trallong Community will be protected for the purposes of policy CL4.

- 4.19 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community within the Park, Twyn y Gaer Iron Age hillfort and Cwm Camlais Castle.

Trallong 5

The Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Trallong are shown on the proposals map for the purposes of policy CL8.

- 4.20 An area of archaeological evaluation is an area not fully investigated by archaeologists which is likely to contain important archaeological features.

Trallong 6

Areas for archaeological evaluation in Trallong are identified on the proposals map for the purposes of policy CL10.

Tourism and recreation

- *The benefits of small-scale tourism to the local community should be increased.*
 - *Access, via footpaths and cycleways, within the community needs improving.*
- 4.21 Various forms of visitor accommodation, such as caravan sites, attract tourists into the area. The provision of other small-scale tourist facilities which are not detrimental to the environment or local community will be supported in line with policy T1.
- 4.22 Local residents require a cycle route along the disused railway. Opportunities to improve rights of way and create cycleways are encouraged in policies R12 and T14.