

Sent via Email: ndf@gov.wales

Date: 15 November 2019
Our ref: 61361/01/GW/LC/17914912v1
Your ref:

Dear Sir/Madam

Representation to the draft National Development Framework Consultation

We write on behalf of our client, Taylor Wimpey UK Limited, in response to the consultation on the draft National Development Framework (NDF).

Taylor Wimpey are one of the UK's largest residential developers, building a range of homes (private and affordable). They aim to develop vibrant communities with a true sense of place that fit into their surrounding areas and meet the needs of local people.

Taylor Wimpey has a proven track record of delivering new homes and communities at locations throughout Wales and are continuing to actively progress further land interests in the country. The company therefore has an in-depth knowledge of national residential markets and housing requirements, as well as a thorough understanding of the planning issues that affects the development industry in Wales.

Addressing the nation's housing requirements is a key challenge facing Wales that has significant social and economic impacts, while the housebuilding industry itself is an important element of Wales' economy. The emerging National Development Framework should provide a positive national strategy to ensure that the full range of homes required in Wales are capable of being delivered and in the correct locations.

We trust that the views on the enclosed consultation form will be taken into account in finalising the emerging National Development Framework. We would be grateful if you would keep us informed of progress on the emerging Framework.

Please do not hesitate to contact me or my colleague Gareth Williams should you require any clarification on any of the points made.

Yours faithfully



Lewis Conde
Associate Director

Consultation Response Form

Your name	Lewis Conde
Your address	Lichfields Helmont House Churchill Way Cardiff CF10 2HE
Preferred contact details (email/phone/post)	<div></div>
<u>Organisation (if applicable)</u>	Lichfields on behalf of Taylor Wimpey

1. NDF Outcomes (chapter 3)

The NDF has proposed 11 Outcomes as an ambition of where we want to be in 20 years' time.

- Overall, to what extent do you agree or disagree the 11 Outcomes are a realistic vision for the NDF?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- To what extent do you agree with the 11 Outcomes as ambitions for the NDF?

Agree with all of them	Agree with most of them	Agree with some of them	Agree with none of them	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- If you disagree with any of the 11 Outcomes, please tell us why:

Chapter 3 'NDF Outcomes'

We consider that there is a need for an Outcome that focuses on the delivery of housing.

The anticipated Outcomes are summarised on page 18 of the draft NDF and then considered in more detail on pages 20 and 21.

The only references to housing are in relation to:

- Point 2 of the summary which seeks *"A Wales where people live in vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services."*
- Detailed Outcome 1 which refers to *"high-quality homes meeting the needs of society will be well-located in relation to jobs, services and accessible green and open spaces."*
- Detailed Outcome 5 which refers to Cities as large towns as being *"magnets for jobs and investment, while people are drawn to live and work there..."* and recognises that *"areas outside the urban centres will benefit directly from the strength of our large towns and cities, through improved connectivity and additional investment in new homes, jobs and services."*

In each case, however, the Outcomes fail to reflect the importance of ensuring an adequate supply of housing to the economic and social well-being of Wales. We consider the NDF should include an Outcome that specifically and exclusively deals with the need to ensure an adequate supply of housing to meet the existing and future needs of the population of Wales.

The identification of Outcomes in the draft NDF is described on page 18 of the document as *“an important step in preparing a strategy for the development plan.”* In this context, the absence of an Outcome relating specifically to the delivery of housing represents an even more significant omission. The NDF is set to be the highest tier of the development plan in Wales and its failure to adequately address the critical issue of housing delivery will leave a gap in the development plan in relation to this matter. Given that it will inform the preparation of Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) and Local Development Plans (LDPs), the absence of a clear Outcome relating to housing may also result in local authorities not giving due prominence to this critical issue in their emerging plans.

The need for housing is one of the central on-going challenges facing Wales, and the planning system has a critical role to play in the delivery of sufficient housing to meet identified needs. It is therefore fundamental that the NDF seeks to effectively address the issue. A failure to adequately tackle this issue will undermine wider objectives in relation to:

1. The achievement of a good quality of life (Objective 1);
2. Meeting the needs of a diverse population (Objective 1);
3. Ensuring small towns and villages “have bright futures as attractive places to live and work” (Objective 2);
4. The achievement of greater prosperity and well-being (Objective 3);
5. The promotion of the Welsh language (Objective 4);
6. The sustainability of large towns and cities (Objective 5); and,
7. Sustainable movement and dealing with the challenges of climate change (Objectives 7 and 11).

2. Spatial Strategy (policies 1 - 4)

The NDF **spatial strategy** is a guiding framework for where large-scale change and nationally important developments will be focused over the next 20 years.

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the spatial strategy and key principles for development in...

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	No opinion
Urban areas (Policies 1, 2 & 3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural areas (Policy 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- If you have any comments on the spatial strategy or key principles for development in urban and rural areas, please tell us:

Policy 1: Sustainable Urban Growth

Policy 1 States:

"Urban growth should support towns and cities that are compact and orientated around urban centres and integrated public transport and active travel networks. Higher density and mixed-use development on sites with good access to urban centres and public transport hubs, including new and improved Metro stations, will be promoted and supported".

We have no objection in principle to this policy, which broadly aligns with existing national planning policy in PPW (Edition 10). However, the draft NDF does not appear to recognise that there may be opportunities for other forms of development to come forward that remain appropriate. Critically, this policy raises issues about the importance of ensuring an appropriate choice and range of housing types, recognising that not all homebuyers will seek to live in high density urban housing which may not be necessarily practical or meet their lifestyle needs. As such, we consider that the NDF needs to provide greater flexibility by recognising that other growth options exist – such as a range of densities that reflects the character of the local area – and are still capable of being acceptable subject to traditional planning considerations (e.g. environmental considerations, site

constraints etc).

Policy 3: Public Investment, Public Buildings and Publicly Owned Land

The supporting text to Policy 3 infers that publicly owned land should be used for the delivery of affordable housing developments as opposed to market led housing developments. We consider that the encouragement of reuse of public land for housing development in itself is positive. However, the heavy focus of the draft policy on affordable housing developments fails to recognise that public benefits can be delivered through housing developments more generally. We are also concerned that the policy will not only hinder the development of market housing (which remains a need in Wales) but could also obstruct the delivery of affordable units.

Conventionally, publicly owned land in Wales is often sold on the open market. This has frequently resulted in private developers purchasing the land and delivering schemes that can provide a range of public benefits, including the delivery of affordable housing. The opportunity has always existed for the landowner to require policy compliant (or higher) levels of affordable housing to be delivered on these sites as part of any sale, which will ultimately be factored into the land value.

Should this current policy ambition of using publicly owned land/resources as an aid to deliver affordable housing developments over market housing be taken forward we consider it likely to have unintended consequence of limiting delivery altogether. There is likely to be significant reduced capital receipts if land is sold on a basis that it is strictly to be used for affordable housing. A potential consequence of this may be that the land will not be sold under the current regime and seen as more valuable to maintain for open market sale in the future. This would result in fewer homes being delivered (both market and affordable) and reduced capital to for public investment.

In addition, the policy sets out that publicly owned land should be a focus for mixed use and sustainable communities. However, the focus on the redevelopment of public land for affordable housing (only) would not contribute towards the achievement of mixed or balanced communities which, by definition, would depend on the co-location of houses of different tenures (market and affordable, and different types of affordable housing), types and sizes.

3. Affordable Housing (policy 5)

The NDF sets out the approach for providing affordable housing, encouraging local authorities, social landlords, and small and medium-sized construction and building enterprises to build more homes.

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the approach to increasing affordable housing?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- If you disagree, in what other ways can the NDF approach the delivery of affordable housing?

Whilst we do not object to a policy that seeks to increase the supply of affordable homes in Wales, we are concerned that the NDF is only focused on the delivery of affordable housing and that the levels of affordable housing that are identified as being required in the plan are being presented out of context. Furthermore, we strongly object to the absence of a general housing policy within the NDF.

Our key concerns are:

- While there is a clear focus on affordable housing there is no acknowledgement of the need to increase the supply of market homes;
- The central estimates for affordable housing need and market need fall short of actual housing need in Wales and therefore the NDF should be explicit in presenting them as only a starting point for consideration of need; and,
- To deliver the level of affordable housing identified it will be necessary to increase delivery of housing altogether.

We address these issues in turn below:

Requirement to increase the supply of Market Housing

Policy 5 (affordable housing) only relates to affordable homes, while there is no policy in the draft NDF that provides strategic direction for the delivery of housing more generally. We consider this to be a significant oversight.

There is substantial need in Wales for all types of new homes. This is evidenced by increasing house prices and worsening affordability across the Country. Additionally, the figures quoted in the draft NDF themselves identify that there is a greater overall requirement for market housing in Wales than affordable housing and yet there is no policy recognition of the need to increase the supply of

all types of housing.

Failure to plan for an adequate provision of housing throughout Wales will lead to further shortages of suitable housing being delivered. This will have profound societal impacts, such as impacts on affordability of homes, detriments to health and well-being and acting as a barrier economic growth.

Furthermore, the need for housing is a long-term issue that has a direct impact on the prospects and life chances of future generations, as well as upon the strength of the economy. A lack of housing policy within the NDF is therefore considered to also fail against the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act. We are concerned that the lack of a detailed housing policy would undermine the achievement of many of the well-being objectives set out in the Welsh Government's National Strategy 2017:

1 Support people and businesses to drive prosperity: planning for an adequate housing supply drives economic growth and is essential to ensuring an appropriate level of workers in local areas, which itself is critical for healthy businesses and increasing prosperity.

2 Tackle regional inequality and promote fair work: a supply of housing across Wales is critical to ensuring that no area gets left behind.

3 Drive sustainable growth and combat climate change: a failure to fully acknowledge – and respond to – the need for housing undermines the aspirations of sustainable growth, to the very significant disadvantage of current and future generations.

4 Build healthier communities and healthier environments: residential development is critical to the health and well-being of local communities and, by virtue of its contribution to the natural environment and open spaces, is also essential to the health of the environment.

5 Support young people to make the most of their potential: the provision of an adequate supply of housing is vital in creating the opportunity for people to enter the housing market at a time of their choosing. It is also important in ensuring that young people can live where they want to, rather than being forced to move elsewhere where housing might be more readily available and affordable. In the context of a rapidly ageing population, this will have an important bearing on the economic competitiveness of communities across Wales.

6 Build resilient communities, culture and language: achieving an appropriate supply of housing is critical to ensuring the strength of local communities and the integrity of the Welsh culture and language. A failure to grow communities in a sustainable manner will undermine the long-term health of communities as younger people are forced to move away.

7 Promote and protect Wales' place in the world: a failure to deliver the level of housing that is required, both now and in the future, will cause significant harm to Wales and will undermine its reputation as a welcoming and attractive place to live, with inclusive economies and an expanding economy. It can also lead to outward migration through a shortage of housing, rising house prices, and a stagnant economy.

The NDF should therefore provide a policy framework that encourages a more positive attitude toward all types of housing development and provide strategic direction so that decisions on the

delivery of all new homes can be made with confidence.

Central Estimates underestimate actual housing need in Wales

The draft NDF presents details of likely housing requirements in Wales based on the 2018-based national and regional central estimates of housing need in Wales.

The national “central estimates” indicate a need for 8,300 additional dwellings per annum (dpa) for the first five years of the 20-year period (2018/19 to 2023/24), decreasing to an average of 3,600dpa during the last five years of the period (2033/34 to 2037/38) – a 56% fall in estimated housing need over the next 20 years. This slowing rate of growth mirrors that contained in the 2014-based household projections, which form the basis for the assessment, but fails to reflect the reality that future housing need cannot be assessed solely by reference to past-trend based projections, but must also consider:

1. The implications of past under-delivery as reflected in market signals and evidence of suppressed household formation which are not considered by the Welsh Government projections;
2. Future economic growth;
3. Policy aspirations regarding the promotion of vibrant and sustainable communities; and,
4. Affordable housing needs.

When taking all of these factors into consideration, there is no evidence that the housing need for Wales is as low as 8,300dpa, or that it would fall to less than half that figure by 2038. By identifying a reduction in housing need through the Plan period, the NDF is, in effect, planning for decline. This is entirely inconsistent with the wider objectives of the draft document, as articulated in policies relating to the promotion of managed growth and increasing economic activity. The very close connection between housing growth and economic well-being is such that a failure to make adequate provision for future residential development will militate against the achievement of the wider vision for economic growth and increased prosperity across Wales.

The Central Estimates presented in the draft NDF are subject to significant limitations in that whilst the estimates are identified as “2018-based”, they are actually derived from the 2014-based household projections. There are several concerns with the use of household projections as the basis for assessing housing need, principally stemming from the fact they are based on past demographic trend calculations that are assumed will continue.

In the case of the 2014-based projections, the principal projection is based on trends experienced between 2009 and 2014. This data was therefore collected primarily during the recession years, which saw a significantly reduced level of net in-migration and suppressed levels of household formation because of reduced housing delivery. As a result, they are not capable of providing a robust indication of new houses that will be needed in Wales during a time of economic growth.

Furthermore, the central estimates do not take any account of economic or policy considerations which might result in different demographic trends in the future (e.g. economic growth ambitions,

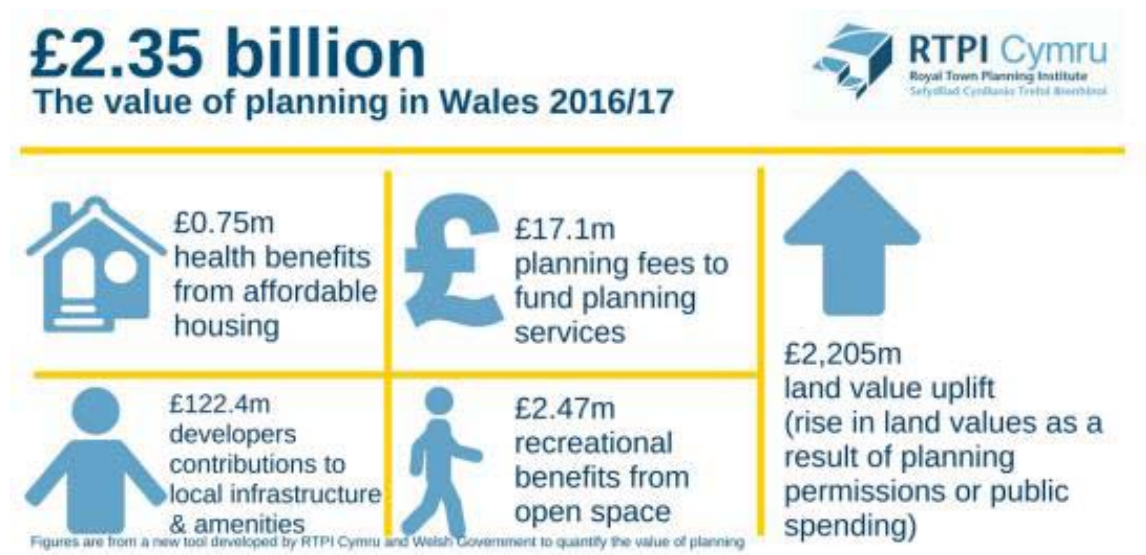
affordable housing requirements, regeneration objectives). For example, in South East Wales, the Cardiff City Deal is seeking a step change to boost the local economy through an investment of £1.2 billion, which is intended to support the delivery of up to 25,000 new jobs and leverage an additional £4 billion of private sector investment. Housing plays a critical role in supporting economic competitiveness and therefore a continuation of the past trends embodied in the 2014-based projections would be contrary to this strategy and could jeopardise delivery of the City Deal. Likewise, the growth vision of the North West Economic Ambition Board to create 120,000 new jobs (as part of the North Wales growth deal) will also be undermined if insufficient levels of housing are provided to enable this growth.

In addition to the obvious need to ensure that the whole population has somewhere to live and align jobs with homes, housing also provides direct economic benefits. Research by Lichfields in 2015 quantified the key economic benefits of the house building industry in Wales as including:

1. £481m p.a. in economic output;
2. 13,400 jobs supported;
3. £101m p.a. in National Insurance and PAYE contributions from direct employment;
4. £6.9m in Council Tax payments; and,
5. £119m expenditure p.a. by new residents on goods and services.

Furthermore, in June 2018, RTPI Cymru and the Welsh Government jointly launched a tool that captures the economic, social and environmental value of planning delivered by local planning authorities across Wales. This does not take account of investment by developers and other parties, particularly during the construction phase, or the wider influence of planning in economic development and regeneration.

Whilst the assessment relates to all planning activities, the contribution of housing to this total value is recognised as being very significant.



It follows that housing requirement policies in the emerging NDF and future SDPs should seek to support the Welsh economy by providing a sufficient number of homes, of a sufficient quality, to attract and retain skilled professionals and should not carry forward the recession-based trends in the most recent projections.

We consider that the central estimates significantly underestimate the number of houses that are likely to be needed in Wales in both the short-term and throughout the plan period. This results in a misalignment with other policies and aspirations in the draft NDF. Therefore, the projections cannot be relied upon as the sole base for assessing housing needs and should be seen as a minimum starting point for the assessment of future housing need. This has previously been acknowledged by the Welsh Government which has made it clear that the central estimates are policy neutral and do not in themselves constitute housing targets. However, this is not reinforced within the draft NDF whereby the central estimates are presented in an authoritative manner with no reference to their limitations or indication that higher levels of housing delivery will be required to align with the plan's other goals (e.g. focus on manage growth, City Deals, North Wales Growth Deal). We consider that the appearance of the central estimates in the draft NDF is currently akin to setting a housing target.

Although the central estimate figures are not disaggregated to a local authority level, we can foresee that they will be used as the starting point for SDPs and LDPs unless the draft NDF is revised to acknowledge that there are limitations to the calculations and that the central estimates should only serve as a starting point for the consideration of housing need in Wales.

The failure to plan for an adequate level of new housing (market and affordable) would result in too few dwellings being made available through the planning system. This will increase competition and undermine affordability and as a result may jeopardise economic stability in Wales. It is therefore essential that the NDF confirms that the estimates are minimum starting points and not targets.

Affordable Housing as a Proportion of All Housing Need

As well as identifying the central estimates for the level of housing need at a national level, the draft NDF also seeks to identify housing need by tenure by reference on page 30 to the central estimate figure of:

"47% of additional homes should be affordable housing (social housing or intermediate rent) through 2018/19 to 2022/23, with the remaining 53% being market housing. This represents an average of approximately 3,900 affordable homes and 4,440 market homes per year over the five year period".

Similar statements are also made in term of the level of affordable housing as a percentage of all housing need within the individual regions that are identified within the draft NDF.

On numerous occasions, the draft NDF implies that the 47% affordable housing figure represents a target to be met. We are already aware of officers within local planning authorities that are taking the central estimates at face value, along with media reports that are suggesting that 50% affordable housing should be demanded on all housing developments. There is no evidence that such a high level of affordable housing requirement would be viable anywhere in Wales.

Viability is critical to the deliverability of development, the importance of which is being increasingly recognised by Welsh Government (e.g. changes to planning Policy Wales Edition 10 and draft Development Plan Manual Edition 3). It is therefore important that the NDF is not misleading in terms of the proportion of affordable housing that should be achieved across sites in Wales which if taken forward in SDPs or LDPs would render schemes unviable.

Given the inaccuracies and the potential implications on policy, we consider it is essential that the NDF is amended so that it does not set out the levels of affordable housing as a proportion of all housing need at both the national and regional levels, and that it is explicit that any affordable housing requirements contained within SDPs and LDPs should be based on a robust assessment of need and viability in the constituent area.

To deliver the level of affordable housing identified it will be necessary to increase delivery of housing altogether

If the total level of affordable housing identified is to be achieved we consider that it will require a step-change in the delivery of all housing in Wales.

In the 20 years from 1999/2000 to 2018/19, affordable housing constituted only 11% of all completions (Stats Wales). Since 2011-12, the highest level of affordable housing delivered in a year was 2,546 units (2016-17) (Stats Wales¹). This indicates that a requirement for almost half of all housing delivery to constitute affordable homes is not realistic under current delivery mechanisms.

We therefore believe that Welsh Government will need to decide between:

1. Not meeting its delivery target of 3,900 affordable homes per annum; or,
2. Increasing the overall housing requirement for Wales to help achieve the level of identified affordable homes.

Traditionally, private housebuilders have been responsible for delivering a significant proportion of affordable homes (both for social rent and low-cost home ownership) in Wales through Section 106 contributions. For example, for the last five years the private housing building industry have provided over a third of all new affordable homes in Wales (Stats Wales²).

If the challenge of delivering record levels of affordable housing units is to be met the contribution of affordable homes through Section 106 planning obligations will remain an important component of this delivery. However, experience from existing viability assessments demonstrates that even in the strongest market areas affordable housing provision is rarely higher than 25 to 30%. In many parts of Wales, the level of provision that can be justified is significantly lower.

As such, we consider it will be essential that a policy framework is put in place that will stimulate all types of house building in Wales and increase the delivery of market housing as well as affordable housing. For example, while the delivery of 3,900 affordable homes per annum would not be feasible under a requirement for 47% affordable housing (out of a total of 8,300 homes), it would be

¹ Additional affordable housing provision by provider and year:

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Housing/Affordable-Housing/Provision/additionalaffordablehousingprovision-by-provider-year>

² Ibid

more likely as a smaller proportion of a larger overall housing requirement (e.g. 30% of a total of 13,000 homes). Increasing overall housing delivery would also have the added benefit of improving affordability of open market housing and ensuing a closer alignment between housing and economic growth.

It is therefore imperative that the NDF includes a policy that promotes the delivery of all housing and clarifies that the central estimates should not be translated directly into housing targets. If enacted in policy, the current published figures would serve to choke off essential delivery of all types of housing, as development would simply be unviable.

4. Mobile Action Zones (policy 6)

- To what extent do you agree or disagree the identification of mobile action zones will be effective in encouraging better mobile coverage?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- If you disagree, in what other ways can the NDF improve mobile phone coverage in the areas which currently have limited access?

5. Low Emission Vehicles (policy 7)

- To what extent do you agree or disagree that policy 7 will enable and encourage the roll-out of charging infrastructure for ultra-low emission vehicles?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- If you disagree, in what other ways can the NDF enable and encourage the roll-out of charging infrastructure for ultra-low emission vehicles?

6. Green Infrastructure (policies 8 & 9)

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the approach to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and ecological networks?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

7. Renewable Energy and District Heat Networks (policies 10-15)

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the NDF's policies to lower carbon emissions in Wales using...

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	No opinion
Large scale wind and solar developments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
District heat networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- If you disagree with the NDF's approaches to green infrastructure, renewable energy or district heat networks, what alternative approaches should we consider to help Wales to enhance its biodiversity and transition to a low carbon economy?

Policy 14 places a duty on LPAs to identify opportunities for District Heat Networks (DHNs) and ensure they are integrated in new and existing development.

Policy 15 meanwhile requires that large-scale mixed-use development should, where feasible, incorporate a DHN. The policy therefore promotes energy masterplanning to establish whether a DHN is the most effective energy supply option and, for feasible projects, a plan for its implementation.

It appears that the promotion of DHN in the draft NDF is considered to aid the Welsh Government's aim of meeting the target of net zero carbon emissions. Whilst Taylor Wimpey is in principle supportive of renewable energy and energy efficiency, it is considered that the national policy is too prescriptive in the use of DHNs and the NDF should instead provide greater flexibility as there are other forms of renewable energy technology that are likely to result in more viable and cost-effective decarbonisation.

A significant barrier to the development of DHNs is the capital cost of infrastructure. Implementing DHNs involves substantial upfront capital costs before income is generated from developments. The potential to absorb the cost of DHN will vary across the country but is likely to be prohibitive for all but the largest development in areas of high market demand. In areas where viability is marginal, requirements to deliver DHN will render developments undeliverable. Alternatively, the additional capital costs of district heating will need to be balanced against other local authority requirements, for example, delivery of affordable housing or wider developer contributions to community/public infrastructure.

To deliver DHNs, developers are reliant upon Energy Service Providers (ESP) to also invest into the infrastructure and commit to the on-going maintenance and operation of DHNs. There are various factors that influence ESP's appetite to invest in DHNs that are outside the control of developers

(e.g. the value proposition to investors being more attractive than alternatives; risk of investment; timing; control of wider land etc). Therefore, investigating whether sites are capable of delivery of DHN with suitable ESPs has significant timescale and cost implications for developers, which again impacts on development viability and increases the risk of development not being delivered. We therefore consider that the blanket approach that would require all applications of 'large-scale, mixed use developments' to establish energy masterplans and consider the feasibility of DHNs would be an overly onerous and ineffective requirement.

In addition, the supporting text for Policy 15 states:

"As a minimum, proposals for large scale, mixed use developments of 100 dwellings or more should consider the potential for a District Heat Network. There is also potential for them below this threshold".

Notwithstanding our wider concerns about the overly prescriptive nature of Policies 14 and 15, the above identified threshold for applications to demonstrate the potential for DHN is deemed to be far too low. ESPs will have a minimum dwelling uptake to be able to consider taking on a DHN scheme, typically they will require in the region of 500 dwellings to consider a scheme to be economically viable.

Additionally, retrofitting of district heating in established urban areas, as the draft NDF appears to promote, is also unlikely to be viable in most instances. Government research³ into deployment of district heating networks has found that ESPs have highlighted that the cost of installing infrastructure in dense urban areas is a significant constraint on their expansion.

The use of DHN also impacts on the saleability of properties again impacting development viability. Developers often have difficulties in convincing potential occupiers of accepting communal heating systems due to concerns surrounding heat networks being a robust, reliable and cost-effective way of obtaining heat. It has been well documented in the media and by consumer watchdogs⁴ that the use of DHN's is a largely unregulated practice that monopolises the supplier, with no opportunity for competitors to enter the marketplace and compete on price or quality of service. This can lead to residents being at a disadvantage and is especially regressive to registered social tenants. Potential customers are therefore sceptical of the technology.

We consider that greater evidence is required that DHN are viable, suitably attractive, available and efficient before national planning policy seeks to promote them ahead of existing options, especially when increases in other forms of renewable energy technology is likely to result in more viable/cost-effective decarbonisation. We therefore consider that Policies 14 and 15 of the draft NDF are currently premature and should be removed.

³ Department of Energy & Climate Change 'Research into barriers to deployment of district heating networks', 26 March 2013.

⁴ For examples see: Which? 'Turning up the heat on district heating', 2 April 2015; Citizens Advice Bureau 'District heating networks, Analysis of Information Request', January 2016; Observer Investigation 'Energy customers locked into a costly scheme have no right to switch' 5 February 2017.

8. The Regions (policy 16)

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the principle of developing Strategic Development Plans prepared at a regional scale?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The NDF identifies three overall regions of Wales, each with their own distinct opportunities and challenges. These are North Wales, Mid and South West Wales, and South East Wales.

9. North Wales (policies 17-22)

We have identified Wrexham and Deeside as the main focus of development in North Wales. A new green belt will be created to manage the form of growth. A number of coastal towns are identified as having key regional roles, while we support growth and development at Holyhead Port. We will support improved transport infrastructure in the region, including a North Wales Metro, and support better connectivity with England. North West Wales is recognised as having potential to supply low-carbon energy on a strategic scale.

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed policies and approach for the North Region?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Mid and South West Wales (policies 23-26)

Swansea Bay and Llanelli is the main urban area within the region and is our preferred location for growth. We also identify a number of rural and market towns, and the four Haven Towns in Pembrokeshire, as being regionally important. The

haven Waterway is nationally important and its development is supported. We support proposals for a Swansea Bay Metro.

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed policies and approach for the Mid and South West Region?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. South East Wales (policies 27-33)

In South East Wales we are proposing to enhance Cardiff's role as the capital and secure more sustainable growth in Newport and the Valleys. A green belt around Newport and eastern parts of the region will support the spatial strategy and focus development on existing cities and towns. Transport Orientated Development, using locations benefitting from mainline railway and Metro stations, will shape the approach to development across the region. There is support for the growth and development of Cardiff Airport.

- To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed policies and approach for the South East Region?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have any comments about the NDF's approach or policies to the three regions, please tell us. If you have any alternatives, please explain them and tell us why you think they would be better.

Policy 16 – Strategic Policies for Regional Planning

The policy sets out various strategic issues that should be developed and contained within SDPs. The policy also states that Welsh Government requires SDPs to come forward in each of the three regions to deliver the requirements of this policy.

We agree with the principle of the policy i.e. that many policy issues are best considered at the regional scale. However, we have two fundamental concerns:

1. It should be made clear that the list of issues identified under bullet point 6 of the draft policy (e.g. identification of green belts, green corridors and nationally important landscapes) should be taken as options that are to be considered at the regional level as opposed to requirement that have to be fulfilled by the SDPs. The decision as to whether the identification of green belts and green corridors are needed within a region should be made based on sound planning judgements. This includes thorough analysis of the level and location of housing, employment and infrastructure required and the available land to deliver these requirements. It would be inappropriate for the NDF to predetermine this work and impose green belts/green corridors.

Please note, we provide a more detailed response in relation to green belts in reply to draft Policies 19 and 30.

2. Our second concern is that the NDF is requiring substantial policy detail to be developed through the SDPs. Our experience of the planning system in Wales with both Unitary Development Plans and Local Development Plans is that development plans are typically mired by substantial delays in preparation and adoption. The timescales for delivery of SDPs are likely to be further impeded through the need for multiple authorities to reach agreement on strategy amidst different policy aspirations and political agendas.

This raises the significant concern of a 'policy vacuum' whereby strategic issues are not dealt with due to delays in the SDP process, while it is also likely to hinder the delivery of replacement LDPs. This will create further uncertainty in decision making which is likely to undermine investment and delivery of all types of development in Wales.

We therefore consider that draft policy 16 of the NDF should specifically require that LPAs take active steps to avoid a policy vacuum, through early/immediate reviews of their LDPs where relevant.

Policy 17 – Wrexham & Deeside

We endorse the draft Policy recognition that Wrexham and Deeside should be the primary focus for regional growth and investment in the North Wales region. Both Wrexham and Flintshire are significant areas for strategic housing and economic growth in North Wales.

Flintshire and Wrexham alongside the four other North Wales local authorities and other bodies in North Wales, have joined the North Wales Economic Ambition Board [NWEAB] and has adopted 'A Growth Deal for North Wales' up to 2035. The NWEAB aims to grow the value of the economy by 2.8% per annum and create over 120,000 new jobs, to align with the aspirations of the Northern

Powerhouse and build the economic link to the north west of England. Flintshire and Wrexham also form part of the Mersey Dee Alliance [MDA] which recognises the shared economic interests across the West Cheshire, Wirral and North East Wales area and are seeking to harness the economic drivers on both sides of the border.

There is strong growth rhetoric for North Wales based on the North Wales Growth Vision and numerous documents that support this. This is further supported in the draft NDF under draft Policy 17.

Policy 18 – North West Coastal Settlements

The supporting text (on page 51) to the North Wales Region Policies states:

“Planning and co-ordinating the delivery of new housing to meet identified needs will be an important task for the regional planning process. Under Welsh Government central estimates 19,400 additional homes are needed in the region until 2038 and over the initial five years (2018/19 to 2022/23) 51% of the additional homes needed should be affordable homes. These estimates provide part of the evidence and context on which Housing Requirements for Strategic Development Plans can be based”.

As per our previous comments in relation to Policy 5 (affordable housing), we are concerned that the draft NDF is effectively setting out the central estimates as development targets and this will unduly influence the housing requirements that are to be reached under the SDP and LDP processes.

This conflicts with the approach set out on page 11 of the draft NDF which recognises that it is not for the NDF to identify the exact location for new development or the scale of growth, with the regional and local tiers of the planning system instead being the most appropriate levels at which to make these decisions. It is important to ensure internal consistency within the document.

We do not consider that the proposed housing figures detailed on page 51 of the draft NDF align with the ambitions of the NWEAB or Welsh Government for growth in this region. Housing is a key driver to economic growth and a well-functioning housing market is important for an area to remain competitive and attractive to businesses and economic activity to promote growth. If the central estimate figures set out on page 51 are rigidly adhered to then there will be a shortfall of housing in this region.

In addition, for reasons previously specified, the level of affordable housing need is incorrectly being reported as a proportion of all housing need in the North Wales region.

We therefore consider that the supporting paragraph on page 51 should be amended as follows:

“Planning and co-ordinating the delivery of new housing to meet identified needs will be an important task for the regional planning process. The central estimates help to identify a starting point to ensure sufficient new homes are provided in the region. Further consideration of economic growth aspirations for this region, affordable housing requirements and regeneration objectives should also inform housing requirements, such that the level of need is likely to be higher than past demographic-based figures. Under Welsh Government central estimates 19,400 additional homes are needed in the region until 2038 and over the initial five years (2018/19 to 2022/23) 51% of the

~~additional homes needed should be affordable homes. These estimates provide part of the evidence and context on which Housing Requirements for Strategic Development Plans can be based~~.
(Suggested replacement text underlined).

Policy 19 - Green Belts in North Wales

The policy states that:

"The Welsh Government supports the role of Strategic Development Plans identifying and establishing green belts to manage urban form and growth in North Wales, particularly around Wrexham and Deeside.

The Strategic Development Plan should consider the relationship of any new green belts with the green belt in Cheshire West and Chester".

Furthermore, the supporting text states *"Strategic Development Plans **must** identify a green belt that includes an area to the north east of Wrexham"*. (Our emphasis added). While the illustrative diagram on page 50 shows a clear indication of the intended location of that green belt.

We strongly object to the inclusion of this policy that has not been supported by any evidence or analysis.

PPW 10 (paragraph 3.60) states that *"Proposals for both green belts and green wedges must be soundly based and should only be employed where there is a demonstrable need to protect the urban form and alternative policy mechanisms, such as settlement boundaries, would not be sufficiently robust."*

PPW 10 (paragraph 3.61) further identifies that *"the essential characteristics of green belts are their openness and their permanence"* and that *"land within a Green Belt should be protected for a longer period than the relevant current development plan period"*.

While at Paragraph 3.66 of PPW 10, it is highlighted that *"the boundaries of Green Belts should be altered only in exceptional circumstances and with regard to their long-term permanence"*.

Green belts are permanent protective designations that effectively sterilise land from most forms of development. The imposition of a green belt in this part of the region, which offers significant demand and potential, will therefore restrict the opportunities for regional growth and investment that is specifically directed towards Wrexham and Deeside under draft policy 17 of the NDF. As such, there is a policy conflict and the outcome to deliver growth is likely to be undermined. A green belt designation is also likely to undermine the prospects for regional growth and connectivity that is being promoted by the NWEAB through the North Wales Growth Deal.

Due to the significant implications of green belt designation and the long-term policy implications it is essential that any green belt designation is robustly justified and truly necessary. No evidence of exceptional circumstances has been provided by Welsh Government, or indeed any justification of need for a green belt in this location. Given the lack of evidence, it is unclear what the driver for a green belt in this location is.

It should be noted, that examination of Wrexham County Council's (WCC) LDP is current on-going. As part of the LDP process, WCC has reviewed the green barriers in its Adopted UDP to ensure that the

designation (renamed green wedge) is consistent with the purposes of green wedge as set out in PPW10. As a consequence of the review WCC is seeking to de-designate 3,989ha of the green barrier contained in its UDP because it has overly constrained growth and does not comply with national planning policy. A significant proportion of the land that WCC has identified to be removed from green wedge overlaps with the illustrative area of green belt that is being promoted in the draft NDF. However, whereas the land that WCC is proposing to be removed from the green wedge has been evidenced by significant levels of background studies, there appears to be no such evidence for the more restrictive green belt proposals under the draft NDF.

Although the NDF will form part of the development plan it is not set to be subject to any examination. If the proposals were put forward through an SDP or LDP they would not meet the tests of soundness without robust supporting evidence – it is not reasonable that the NDF has a lower bar for evidence required to support it when it is being so prescriptive, especially where the policy impacts are likely to be so profound and long-lasting. We therefore do not consider that it is acceptable that a green belt is to be imposed through the NDF without the provision of any evidence of justification or scrutiny process. This flies in the face of Welsh Government's recently adopted PPW 10 that requires their allocation of a green belt to be soundly based and only employed where there is a demonstrable need with no suitable alternative.

It should be recognised, that draft Policy 16 (Strategic Policies for Regional Planning) of the NDF already identifies that strategic development plans should, amongst other things, establish the spatial strategy for the area, including the identification of green belts and green corridors. In accordance with this policy, the need for a green belt in the North Wales region should therefore be considered as part of the relevant SDP process and be subject to scrutiny as part of that plan's examination process. The statement in the NDF that a green belt "must" be introduced is inconsistent with the requirements of Policy 16.

We therefore believe that there is no basis for the NDF to include a policy to identify that a green belt must be delivered in the North Wales Region. Draft Policy 19 and its supporting text should therefore be removed from the NDF.

Policy 21 – Transport Links to North West England

We support the principle of improving transport links between North Wales, Chester, Liverpool and Manchester and the plans for growth to maximise the potential opportunities arising from better regional connectivity.

There are strong and functional relationships between settlements and regions in North Wales and North West England with people travelling to accessing jobs, services and facilities. We therefore welcome that Welsh Government's recognition of the interdependence of the wider region and the need for connectivity to maximise cross boundary opportunities.

Policy 23 – Swansea Bay & Llanelli

We endorse the recognition of Swansea Bay and Llanelli as the main focus for strategic growth in the Mid and South West Wales Region. We agree that the area can accommodate new growth and that the SDP should be informed by the aspirations of the Swansea Bay City Region City Deal and

Economic Regeneration Strategy.

Notably, the Swansea Bay City Region Economic Strategy (2013 – 2030) sets out a framework for a “*bold and ambition new economic growth plan*” for the region. The strategy is very much focused on growth of the economy and its strategic aims include:

1. Business growth and retention;
2. Maximising job creation;
3. The knowledge economy & innovation; and,
4. Establishing ‘Distinctive Places & Competitive Infrastructure.

Developing and enhancing the region’s housing stock will be paramount to supporting the retention and attraction of talent to the area and meeting the strategic aspirations for the economy of this area.

We are again concerned that an approach of strictly adhering to the central estimates of housing need for the region will undermine the delivery of the economic strategy. We therefore consider that the supporting paragraph on page 58 should be amended as follows:

“Planning and co-ordinating the delivery of new housing to meet identified needs will be an important task for the regional planning process. Welsh Government’s central estimates help to identify a starting point to ensure sufficient new homes are provided in the region. Further consideration of economic growth aspirations for this region, affordable housing requirements and regeneration objectives should also inform housing requirements, such that the level of need is likely to be higher than past demographic-based figures. Under the Welsh Government central estimates 23,400 additional homes are needed in the region until 2038 and over the initial five years (2018/19 to 2022/23) 44% of the additional homes needed should be affordable homes. These estimates provide part of the evidence and context on which Housing Requirements for Strategic Development Plans can be based and should be considered at the regional scale.”

Policy 26 – Swansea Bay Metro

We endorse the NDF’s support for the development of the Swansea Bay Metro, along with the commitment that Welsh Government will continue to tackle congestion on the M4 and trunk road network through its pinch point programme.

We consider that improved connectivity and accessibility in this region is particularly important to allow enhanced opportunities for growth and investment in the South West Wales region.

Policy 27 – Cardiff

In the South East Wales region, Cardiff is recognised as an internationally competitive city and a core city on the UK stage.

We note that the responses to the draft NDF that have been prepared by both Cardiff Council and the Cardiff Capital Region Cabinet both of which raise concern that the policies in the draft NDF will undermine the future development potential of Cardiff and are not based on any robust evidence,

with each party's response stating:

"the National Development Framework, as currently drafted, significantly underplays the major opportunity Cardiff's population and economic growth represents for Wales, placing a disproportionate emphasis on the challenges associated with growth. We consider that the Framework should respond to the national trends outlined above through seeking to support the Cardiff's population and economic growth, and the unique role the city economy plays in the national economy, whilst ensuring that the benefits of this growth are felt across the wider Capital Region".

We agree with the views of Cardiff Council and the Capital Region Cabinet. The notion in the draft NDF that Cardiff is constrained from future growth is not substantiated by any evidence and is entirely at odds with the Council's LDP (which is underpinned by a robust evidence base). The LDP demonstrates significant capacity for Cardiff to grow sustainably and in accordance with place-making principles for the duration of the plan period.

It is also pertinent to note that Cardiff is projected to be the fastest growing UK Core City and over the next 20 years is projected to grow by more than every other Welsh Local Authority combined. Additionally, Cardiff is the economic powerhouse of Wales and is therefore likely to remain a key area of market demand and driver of growth.

Furthermore, the ten local authority areas in South East Wales have signed up to the £1.2 billion Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) City Deal. It aims to provide a 5% uplift in GVA and create up to 25,000 new jobs by 2036, representing a 40% increase above forecasted levels of growth. It also sets out to attract an additional £4 billion of private sector investment to the region and to deliver the South Wales Metro. Through committing to the City Deal the participating local authorities have made the decision to strive for growth.

In order to achieve this aspirational level of growth, the local economy requires a workforce of sufficient size and with an appropriate mix of skills, retaining working age residents and particularly highly skilled workers. Planning policy therefore has a key role to play in ensuring the right number and types of homes are provided in the right locations to accommodate the workers that are needed to drive the economy forward.

Research undertaken by Lichfields in October 2017 demonstrated that the CCR has a relatively small economy, which has experienced modest levels of growth and lower representation in high tech sectors compared to the other Core City regions in the UK, while it has also been shown to be more vulnerable to economic shocks than other UK Core City regions.

Whilst Cardiff should not and cannot accommodate all of the region's new housing and development, a strong and growing Cardiff is vital to the success of the CCR, with other areas benefitting from and emulating its strength. This is particularly important given the economic vulnerability of the CCR when compared to the rest of the UK.

Without explicitly stating it the draft framework appears to be diverting strategic growth away from Cardiff, which given its role as the economic driver of the region is a fundamental concern. We consider that it should be for the SDP and LDPs to consider the capacity of the city and surrounding environs to accommodate further growth and not determined by the NDF.

Policy 28 – Newport

The draft plan identifies Newport as the focus for strategic housing and economic development in the South East Region, with particular emphasis placed on brownfield regeneration to provide new housing and employment areas.

We do not object to Newport becoming a strategic focus for development in the region. However, we are concerned that the draft policy and supporting text (along with draft Policy 30) are too heavily focused towards existing brownfield sites within the city. The implication of this approach is to limit growth opportunities by restricting the further urban extension of the City.

The draft NDF fails to appreciate that development opportunities within Newport are already constrained due to a variety of issues including flood risk, the location of the M4, availability of sites, and the viability of development on brownfield sites. In addition, much of the brownfield land suitable for development in Newport has already been allocated for development under the adopted LDP (2011-2026) to meet existing/near-term requirements.

The draft NDF states on page 64 that *“The Welsh Government is determined to see development and growth in Newport, allowing the city to fulfil its potential as a second focal point for the region”*. For reasons previously explained, housing growth will be necessary to promote economic development and growth. Given the strategic growth the draft NDF envisages for Newport and the constraints outlined above, we consider that it will be necessary to deliver housing developments in locations beyond the existing city limits that provide commuting opportunities.

While the NDF should still promote brownfield site opportunities, there should be recognition that in order to meet the aspirations for Newport a more flexible approach will be required. This will include development on greenfield sites and the delivery of additional housing in neighbouring authorities to support the ambitions for Newport.

Policy 30 – Green Belts in South East Wales

The policy requires the identification of Green Belts through a SDP to manage urban form and growth in South East Wales, particularly around Newport and the eastern part of the region. Furthermore, the supporting text states *“Strategic Development Plans **must** identify a green belt that includes the area to the north of the M4 from the Severn Crossings to North Cardiff”*. **(Our emphasis added)**.

As per our response to draft Policy 19 (Green Belts in North Wales), we strongly object to the inclusion of draft Policy 30 that has not been supported by any evidence.

Again, due to the significant implications of Green Belt designation and the long-term policy implications it is essential that any such designation is robustly justified and truly necessary. No evidence has been provided by Welsh Government to justify the need for a green belt in this location, while the draft NDF will not be subject to examination.

It is not acceptable that a Green Belt is to be imposed through the NDF without the provision of any evidence of its justification or a scrutiny process. This is entirely contrary to Welsh Government’s recently adopted PPW 10 that requires their allocation of a green belt to be soundly based and only

employed where there is a demonstrable need, with no suitable alternative.

We agree with the NDF identifying that Cardiff and Newport should be the economic focal points for the South East Wales region. In South East Wales, much work has already taken place on the Cardiff City Deal and Western Powerhouse that would logically see both Cardiff and Newport as key areas of growth in the region. Availability of land both in and around Cardiff and Newport for employment and housing development will be essential to support the aspirations for economic growth in these areas.

The NDF already acknowledges that there are geographical constraints that will influence the further development of Cardiff, although the draft plan fails to appreciate there are also several constraints that will impact the future growth of Newport (e.g. flood risk, contamination/viability, city centre sites already allocated, M4 motorway).

Limiting future development to the north of Cardiff and Newport via the imposition of a Green Belt, without a detailed consideration and scrutiny of its impacts will undermine the potential for suitable development opportunities to come forward. It will therefore harm the future economic growth and competitiveness of Cardiff and Newport.

As previously indicated draft Policy 16 (Strategic Policies for Regional Planning) of the NDF already identifies that strategic development plans have the option to identify green belts and green corridors. The requirement for a green belt in the South East Wales region should therefore be considered as part of the relevant SDP process. This will allow for greater account of regional economic policies and regeneration aspirations to be taken as well as the actual need for a green belt. Crucially, the process will also be subject to scrutiny as part of that plan's examination.

We therefore believe that there is no basis for the NDF to include a policy that a green belt must be delivered in the South East Wales Region. Draft Policy 30 and its supporting text should therefore be removed from the NDF.

Policy 31 – Growth in Sustainable Transit Orientated Development

We do not disagree with this policy in principle. It is recognised that housing should be delivered in sustainable locations with good connectivity and access to public transport options.

However, it should be made clear that development in the region should not be required to entirely align with the planned South Wales Metro development. There is uncertainty over the precise nature of the metro proposals which are likely to evolve over time, and it is not yet known when the scheme will be delivered. In the meantime, there is already growing need for housing development in the region, while there are sites that are suitable for development that are not necessarily in close proximity to the intended Metro routes. As such, development should not be delayed by stringently focusing on alignment with possible future metro routes.

12. Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

As part of the consultation process, an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) was conducted to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan. The report identified a number of monitoring indicators, including health, equalities, Welsh language, the impact on rural communities, children's rights, climate change and economic development.

- Do you have any comments on the findings of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report? Please outline any further alternative monitoring indicators you consider would strengthen the ISA.

13. Habitats Regulations Assessment

As part of the development of the NDF, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) was undertaken. The purpose of the HRA process is to identify, assess and address any 'significant effects' of the plan on sites such as Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas for birds.

- Do you have any comments on the Habitats Regulations Assessment report?

14. Welsh Language

We would like to know your views on the effects that the NDF would have on the Welsh language, specifically on opportunities for people to use Welsh and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English.

- What effects do you think there would be? How could positive effects be increased, or negative effects be mitigated?

Please also explain how you believe the proposed NDF could be formulated or changed so as to have:

- I. positive effects or increased positive effects on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language, and
- II. no adverse effects on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.

15. Further comments

- Are there any further comments that you would like to make on the NDF, or any alternative proposals you feel we should consider?

Housing and the Economy

There is a need for the planning system to support the Welsh economy, which remains vulnerable, especially when compared to the other parts of the UK. As is identified in the Challenges section of the document *“economic activity, wages and productivity in Wales are lower than the UK average. Gross value added (GVA) per head in Wales in 2017 was £19,900 compared to the UK average of £27,300”*.

Despite rhetoric in the Ministerial forewords and throughout the document about the need to increase prosperity and build a resilient economy, there is a striking absence of any strategic economic policies in the draft NDF. Given the status that the NDF will be afforded in both plan

preparation and decision making, the plan should contain an economic policy that sets out strategic aspirations for employment growth and provides an indication of employment land requirements.

The document currently also neglects to make the link between housing and the economy. Housing is an enabler of economic growth, the supply of good quality housing (both market and affordable) is essential to attracting and retaining a workforce of sufficient size and skill base to encourage inward investment. Housing development can also act as an important catalyst for regeneration and driver of local economic activity in its own right.

Consequently, we consider that there is a need for the NDF to include a specific economic policy to demonstrate commitment to achieving a more prosperous Wales with a stronger and resilient economy. This policy should also emphasise the important linkages between housing and the economy.

New Settlements/Urban Extensions

We consider that the growth of existing settlements is likely to provide the most appropriate option for future housing development, either through development of existing sites within settlements or through expansion of settlements via urban extensions. However, there are often shortages of suitable land for development around many of the existing urban areas due to various constraints (e.g. environmental, neighbouring use, market viability etc). We therefore consider that there are still circumstances whereby the development of new settlements may provide appropriate solutions, subject to their geographic context and the delivery of appropriate services and infrastructure.

Consequently, we believe that the following statement should be removed from the identified spatial strategy in the draft NDF (page 22).

“Choosing to develop new towns and enabling sprawling greenfield development would be to ignore the untapped potential of places which already have town centres, universities and colleges, public transport infrastructure and a good range of public services. It would also squander key assets in the form of productive countryside and natural resources.”

The language used in the statement is unnecessarily pejorative and fails to recognise that what constitutes an appropriate site for development is nuanced and not simply a binary issue of whether the site is greenfield or brownfield land. For example, many greenfield sites are not resource rich or environmentally sensitive and therefore the use of such sites for housing development can result in significant public benefit (e.g. delivery of housing, services, accessible open space etc.). Likewise, greenfield sites can relate well to existing built development and designed so that they are not ‘sprawling in nature’.

The view that greenfield sites are appropriate for housing development was recognised by the First Minister in a recent Plenary debate (15/10/2019). In response to a question regarding an increase in greenfield sites being included within the Bridgend replacement local development plan, the First Minister stated:

*“It’s always been the policy of the Welsh Government that brownfield sites should be the first priority in terms of redevelopment. But she asks me what I think the reaction of local residents will be, **and I think what local residents will say is that more houses are needed in their areas for their families**”*

and for people who don't have the housing that they need, and most people recognise that the house that they themselves live in was once a greenfield site itself. So, actually when you talk to people about the housing needs that are there in local communities, what they recognise is that we are talking about their friends, their neighbours, their families and the need for us to invest in housing here in Wales." (Emphasis added)

The approach set out in the draft NDF therefore conflicts with the views of the First Minister and with PPW which recognises that although previously developed land should be used in preference to greenfield sites this is not always suitable, for example due to site constraints with brownfield land or due to its unsustainable location.

Paragraph 3.49 of PPW 10 also recognises the potential for new settlements to come forward:

"Due to their strategic nature new settlements should only be proposed as part of a joint LDP, an SDP or the NDF. This is due to their significance and impacts extending beyond a single local authority".

The NDF should therefore be amended to take a more balanced approach to considering the opportunities for greenfield developments, urban extensions and new settlements, and one that is consistent with the other Welsh Government policies.

NDF should not be setting out the scale of housing delivery required

The Introduction to the NDF sets out that *"It does not seek to identify the exact location for new development, the scale of growth in individual settlements or prescribe precise boundaries of areas where development should not take place. The regional and local tiers are the most appropriate level at which to take these decisions, involving communities as they do so"*.

We agree with this approach; the scale and location of growth is best identified at the regional and local levels where there is greater knowledge and understanding of local issues, for example, regeneration initiatives, growth strategies, market areas and constraints. Furthermore, given that there is currently no intention for the NDF to be subject to examination it is vital that the scale and location of growth are developed and identified under SDPs and LDPs to ensure that the proposals are subject to appropriate scrutiny; the NDF should help frame the work to be carried out under SDPs and LDPs but not define it.

However, we believe that the draft NDF needs to be explicit in that it is not setting out the scale of growth at any level, but instead provide an indication of the minimum likely requirements. As previously highlighted, we are concerned that the central estimates of housing need detailed in the plan are effectively being presented as targets and will further suppress the delivery of much needed housing in Wales.

Need for Examination & Scrutiny

Given the NDF will form part of the statutory development plan we consider that it should be subject to examination and scrutiny to ensure that it meets the tests of soundness that are conventionally required of a development plan.

Proper examination and scrutiny of the draft plan is fundamental given that once adopted the NDF will have major impacts on policy decisions throughout Wales for the duration of the plan period.

The NDF is set to influence emerging policy at both the regional and local levels through the production of SDPs and LDPs that will be required to align with the NDF. However, there will also be an interim period prior to the adoption of SDPs and new/replacement LDPs whereby a policy vacuum is likely to exist for many LPAs. As such, the NDF will take on a heightened role in decision making due its development plan status. Given the weight that will be afforded to the NDF it is paramount that the plan is robust and justified on sound evidence. Consequently, we consider it is necessary for the plan to be subject to examination and public scrutiny, as per traditional development plans.

Alternatively, if the draft plan is not to be examined in public, we consider that it should instead only be a material consideration in the formation of SDPs and LDPs, more akin to the role that the Wales Spatial Plan has played in helping local planning authorities prepare their LDPs.

16. Are you...?

Providing your own personal response	<input type="checkbox"/>
Submitting a response on behalf of an organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Responses to the consultation will be shared with the National Assembly for Wales and are likely to be made public, on the internet or in a report. If you would prefer your response to remain anonymous, please tick here	<input type="checkbox"/>
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